Florida Prison Recidivism Report: Releases from 2005 to 2012

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Florida Department of Corrections
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INTRODUCTION

The Florida Prison Recidivism Report is produced annually by the Bureau of Research and Data Analysis within the Florida Department of Corrections. The annual study 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 87% 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 who is 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, racial/ethnic groups, and gender. To determine where to devote scarce correctional and community resources, we must identify which groups are most likely to fail when they are released from Florida’s prisons and which groups are likely to successfully re-enter society.

This study finds that the factors that influence Florida’s recidivism rate are generally consistent with existing research. A report by the Pew Center on the States shows the overall recidivism rate (return to prison for any reason within three years of release) for releases from 33 states participating in the study was approximately 43%.1 A recent report from the Bureau of Justice Statistics of multiple states reports an overall recidivism rate of nearly 50%.2

It must be noted that, unlike most states, Florida paroles very few inmates and only about one third of released inmates have any supervision at all following their release. Those who are supervised following release recidivate at higher rates than released inmates without supervision due in part to this increased supervision and required adherence to the conditions of supervision. Since fewer of Florida's released inmates are supervised, Florida’s recidivism rate may appear lower than that of other states. It is

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not surprising that California, for example, releases the majority of their inmates to supervision and their recidivism rate is 61.0% (FY 08-09 releases).³

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Defining Recidivism

For this report, recidivism is defined as a return to prison. The return to prison may be a result of a new conviction or a violation of post-prison supervision. The follow-up periods (typically reported as three years) are calculated from prison release date to the date of readmission to prison.

Changing Recidivism Rates

The last three-year release cohorts have shown slight decreases in three-year recidivism rates. These decreases are shown below:

- Inmates released in 2007 who returned to prison within three years → 30.5% recidivism rate
- Inmates released in 2008 who returned to prison within three years → 27.6% recidivism rate
- Inmates released in 2009 who returned to prison within three years → 26.3% recidivism rate

Factors to be Considered

For 2005-2012 releases, some factors that influence an inmate's likelihood of recidivism include:

- 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 tested education level
  - Higher Grade Level → Lower Likelihood of Recidivating
- The inmate’s behavior while in prison (for male inmates only)
  - More Disciplinary Reports → Higher Likelihood of Recidivating
- The inmate’s age at first offense
  - Younger → Higher Likelihood of Recidivating
- The inmate-reported drug screening score
  - Higher scores → Higher Likelihood of Recidivating
- The inmate’s ethnicity
  - Hispanic → Lower Likelihood of Recidivating
- The inmate’s Custody Level upon Release
  - Low → Lower Likelihood of Recidivating
METHODOLOGY

All inmates released from Florida prisons from January 1, 2005 to December 31, 2012 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 such release included.
- Inmates with detainers in place at the time of release are omitted.

This methodology follows the definition of recidivism stated by the Association of State Correctional Administrators (ASCA) Performance-Based Measures System Counting Rules. 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 the 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.

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
  - Race is black – Yes/No
  - Ethnicity is hispanic – Yes/No
  - Confirmed or suspected gang member – Yes/No

- **Inmate Incarceration Information**
  - Time served in prison (current incarceration in months)
  - Custody level– Low or High

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4 “ASCA Performance-Based Measures System Counting Rules” (April 2013 Web) [http://www.asca.net/system/assets/attachments/5685/PBMS%20KeyIndicators%204_3_13.pdf?1365012031](http://www.asca.net/system/assets/attachments/5685/PBMS%20KeyIndicators%204_3_13.pdf?1365012031)
- **Inmate Education Information**
  - Has inmate obtained a GED/HS certificate – Yes/No
  - Has inmate received a vocational certificate – Yes/No
  - Most recent Tests of Adult Basic Education (TABE) score (education level in grade equivalents)

- **Inmate Criminal History**
  - Worst violent offense in criminal history (Categories for murder/manslaughter, sex offense, robbery, other violent offense (like assault or kidnapping) – Yes/No)
  - Worst 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)
  - Offense counts in criminal history (Categories for violent, property, drugs, 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)

- **Inmate Social Relations**
  - Inmate's level of concern about child's welfare
  - Does inmate have enemies – Yes/No
  - Inmate's family is in crisis – Yes/No
  - Influence of family on the inmate – Positive/ Negative
  - Influence of friends on the inmate – Positive/ Negative
  - Influence of spouse on the inmate – Positive/ Negative
  - Does inmate have spouse – Yes/No
  - Inmate's relationship with his/her attorney – Positive/Negative
  - Does inmate have any other influences in his/her life – Positive/Negative

Note that for the "worst" offense factors the hierarchy is: murder/manslaughter > sex offense > robbery > other violent offense. Each inmate can only be designated in at most one of the categories. For example, if he has committed both sex offenses and robbery, he will be considered in the "worst offense is sex offense" category, not in the "worst offense is robbery" category.

Also, 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 or county jail or federal sentences, are not considered. Arrests, supervision, or prison sentences outside of Florida are not considered unless they are part of the inmate's Florida sentence.
The 36 months recidivism rates, when examined one year of releases at a time, range from 26.3% to 33.3% in the five years for which three-year rates can be computed.

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 and judicial behavior. Statewide initiatives like truth-in-sentencing, increased use of mandatory prison terms, and inconsistent funding for 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 prison system. It is a measure of a multitude of societal issues working for and against the released inmate, before he ever receives a prison sentence and after he is released.
With regard to gender, female inmates’ recidivism rates are much lower than male inmates’ recidivism rates. At three years, the male recidivism rate is 30% while the female rate is only 16%. Other factors could impact the difference in the recidivism rates. While the average time served for males is 38 months, the average time served for females is only 24 months. Approximately 30% of female releases have some type of supervision to follow compared to 35% of males. These factors and others may explain some of the differences in the recidivism rate for males and females.
The graph above shows that inmates in prison for murder or manslaughter have the lowest recidivism rates, followed closely by drug offenders. Inmates serving time for robbery, burglary, sex, property and other offenses have higher recidivism rates than average recidivism rates.
RECIDIVISM RATES AND AGE FOR INMATES RELEASED 2005-2012

The older an inmate is at time of release, the less likely he is to return to prison (there is not much difference in the recidivism rates between the age group of 25-34 and 35-49).

The younger an inmate is at the time of their first offense that results in a commitment to the Department of Corrections, the more likely that inmate will be to return to prison.
## Table 1. Hazard Ratios for Categorical Factors Selected by Model (Male)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factors</th>
<th>Values</th>
<th>Overall Releases 2005-2012 (Available Data Only)</th>
<th>Percent of Release Cohort</th>
<th>Recidivism Rate</th>
<th>Hazard Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supervision to Follow</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>78,930</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>1.922**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>145,495</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gang Membership</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>14,625</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>1.571**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>209,800</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnicity</td>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>18,802</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>0.757**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non-Hispanic</td>
<td>205,623</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custody at Release</td>
<td>Low (Community or Minim.)</td>
<td>99,760</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>0.853**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>111,875</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>1.185**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non-Black</td>
<td>112,550</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most Serious Crime in Inmate History</td>
<td>Murder/Manslaughter</td>
<td>7,324</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>0.694**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Spouse</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>40,717</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>1.08**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>132,747</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friends are a Positive Influence on the Inmate</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>99,972</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>0.955**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>73,492</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custody at Release</td>
<td>High (Close)</td>
<td>34,539</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>1.079**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most Serious Crime in Inmate History</td>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>36,243</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>0.946**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex Offense within 15 Years Prior to Admission</td>
<td>Sex Offense</td>
<td>14,939</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>1.088**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friends are a Negative Influence on the Inmate</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>12,259</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>1.081**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>161,205</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inmate has a Diagnosed Mental Illness</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>25,025</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>0.964**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>199,400</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**: p-value ≤ 0.01; *: 0.01 < p-value < 0.05; NS: Not Significant at α = 0.05
Table 2. Hazard Ratios for Continuous Factors Selected by Model (Male)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factors</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Median</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Median</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Hazard Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Criminal History</td>
<td>Number of Prior Prison Commitments (0-9)</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>1.221**</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age at First Offense</td>
<td>Age at First Offense (13-84)</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>0.966**</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional Behavior</td>
<td>Number of Disciplinary Reports During Current Incar. (0-269)</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>1.012**</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education Level</td>
<td>Most Recent Tests of Adult Basic Education (TABE) Score (Grade Equivalents of 1-12.9)</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>0.97**</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal History</td>
<td>Number of Property Offenses (0-401)</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>1.011**</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substance Abuse Severity Score</td>
<td>Inmate-Reported Drug Screening Score (0-14)</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>1.02**</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal History</td>
<td>Number of Other Violent Offenses (0-18)</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.974**</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of Weapon Offenses (0-14)</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.941**</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of Drug Offenses within 5 Years Prior to Admission (0-57)</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.018**</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factors</th>
<th>Values</th>
<th>Overall Releases 2005-2012 (Available Data Only)</th>
<th>Percent of Release Cohort</th>
<th>Recidivism Rate</th>
<th>Hazard Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supervision to Follow</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>8,863</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>1.823**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>20,840</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custody at Release</td>
<td>Low (Community or Minim.)</td>
<td>20,457</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>0.782**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most Serious Crime in Inmate History</td>
<td>Burglary</td>
<td>3,498</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>1.278**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inmate has a Diagnosed Mental Illness</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>13,052</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>1.142**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>16,651</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murder Offenses Within 15 Years Prior to Admission</td>
<td>Murder/Manslaughter</td>
<td>569</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>0.547**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnicity</td>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>1,332</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>0.688**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non-Hispanic</td>
<td>28,371</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friends are a Negative Influence on the Inmate</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2,665</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>1.122**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>18,298</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family is a Positive Influence on the Inmate</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>16,970</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>0.921*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>3,993</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inmate feels Animosity Towards Their Attorney</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2,775</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>0.903*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>18,188</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gang Membership</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>*Sample Size too Small</td>
<td>1.508*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>29,573</td>
<td>99.6%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**: p-value ≤ 0.01; *: 0.01 < p-value < 0.05; NS: Not Significant at α = 0.05
**Table 4. Hazard Ratios for Continuous Factors Selected by Model (Female)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factors</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Median</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Hazard Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Criminal History</td>
<td>Number of Prior Prison Commitments (0-7)</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>1.372**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age at First Offense</td>
<td>Age at First Offense (13-78)</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>26.6</td>
<td>0.959**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substance Abuse Severity Score</td>
<td>Inmate-Reported Drug Screening Score (0-14)</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>1.041**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal History</td>
<td>Number of Theft Offenses within 5 Years Prior to Admission (0-120)</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.028**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education Level</td>
<td>Most Recent Tests of Adult Basic Education (TABE) Score (Grade Equivalents of 1-12.9)</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>0.964**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal History</td>
<td>Number of Other Non-Violent Offenses within 5 Years Prior to Admission (0-17)</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>1.096**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of Drug Offenses within 5 Years Prior to Admission (0-68)</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.02**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**: p-value ≤ 0.01; *: 0.01 < p-value < 0.05; NS: Not Significant at α = 0.05; †: An average cannot be calculated for grade equivalent TABE scores since these are not interval scales.

Note that hazard ratios in the above tables 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 1.571. Since it is greater than one, it means that a male inmate is \((1.571-1=0.571)\) 57.1% more likely to fail than 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 Hispanic inmate is \((1-0.757=0.243)\) 24.3% less likely to recidivate than a non-Hispanic male inmate with all other factors held constant.

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 \((1.012-1=0.012)\) 1.2%. For each additional grade level tested, his likelihood of recidivating decreases by \((1-0.97=0.03)\) 3.0%.
Factors in Order of Predictability

Listed below are the factors in order of importance followed by an ‘H’ if the factor is associated with a higher likelihood of recidivism and an ‘L’ for a lower likelihood of recidivism.

Males
1. Number of Prior Prison Commitments – H
2. Supervision Following Prison – H
3. Age at First Offense – L
4. Number of Disciplinary Reports while in Prison – H
5. Gang Member Suspected or Confirmed – H
6. Most Recent TABE (Educational Level) Score – L
7. Number of Property Offenses – H
8. Hispanic Ethnicity – L
9. Inmate Reported Drug Screening Score – H
10. Low Custody – L
11. Race is Black – H
12. Worst Offense is Murder/Manslaughter – L
13. Number of Other Violent Offenses – L
14. Inmate has NO Spouse – H
15. Number of Weapons Offenses – L
16. Number of Drug Offenses within 5 Years Prior to Admission – H
17. Friends are a Positive Influence on the Inmate – L
18. High Custody – H
19. Worst Offense is Robbery – L
20. Sex Offense within 15 Years Prior to Admission – H
21. Friends are a Negative Influence on the Inmate – H
22. Diagnosed Mental Illness – L

Females
1. Number of Prior Prison Commitments – H
2. Age at First Offense - L
3. Supervision Following Prison - H
4. Inmate Reported Drug Screening Score – H
5. Number of Theft/Fraud Offenses within 5 Years Prior to Admission – H
6. Low Custody - L
7. Most Recent TABE (Educational Level) Score – L
8. Number of Other Offenses within 5 Years Prior to Admission – H
9. Worst Offense is Burglary – H
10. Diagnosed Mental Illness – H
11. Murder/Manslaughter Offense within 15 Years Prior to Admission – L
12. Hispanic Ethnicity – L
13. Friends are a Negative Influence on the Inmate – H
14. Number of Drug Offenses within 5 Years Prior to Admission – H
15. Family has a Positive Influence on the Inmate – L
16. Inmate Feels Animosity towards Their Attorney - L
17. Gang Member Suspected or Confirmed – H
The factors that affect male recidivism rates, but not female rates are:

1. Number of Discipline Reports while in Prison
2. Race is Black
3. Number of Other Violent Offenses
4. Number of Weapons Offenses
5. High Custody
6. Worst Offense is Robbery
7. Sex Offense within 15 years Prior to admission

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

1. Number of Other Non-Violent Offenses within 5 years Prior to admission
2. Worst Offense is Burglary
3. Inmate Feels Animosity towards Their Attorney

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. Age at First Offense
3. Supervision to Follow
4. Most Recent TABE (educational level) Score
5. Hispanic Ethnicity
6. Low Custody
7. Inmate-Reported Drug Screening Score
8. Number of Property/Theft Offenses
9. Murder/Manslaughter Offense
10. Number of Drug Offenses within 5 years Prior to Admission
11. Friends Negative Influence
12. Gang Member Suspected or Confirmed

The factor *Diagnosed with a Mental Illness* is associated with a higher likelihood of recidivism rate for females and a lower likelihood of recidivism rate for males. Not considering the other factors, the male inmates diagnosed with a mental illness have a higher recidivism rate than those with no mental illness (Table 1: 35% versus 30%). But after stepwise selection (with all other factors held constant), the hazard ratio of male inmates diagnosed with a mental illness becomes 0.964 (Table 1).
Table 5. Factors Not Included in the Model

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Overall Releases 2005-2012</th>
<th>Percent of Release Cohort</th>
<th>Recidivism Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Release Type</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expiration of Sentence (No Supervision to Follow)</td>
<td>165,084</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditional Release (mandatory supervision for serious offenders as specified in F.S. 947.1405)</td>
<td>37,457</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expiration of Sentence to Probation or Community Control (Split Sentence)</td>
<td>36,454</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Release Facility</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Correctional Institution</td>
<td>199,311</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work/Forestry Camp</td>
<td>16,737</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work Release Center / Transition Center</td>
<td>29,000</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 realize a lower overall recidivism rate. Inmates who succeed at work release do not have the same characteristics as many other inmates, so the work release impact would likely be different if expanded to include a broader group of inmates.