

Florida Prison Recidivism Report: Releases from 2008 to 2019

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Florida Department of Corrections
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Office of Strategic Initiatives



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Executive Summary

Defining Recidivism

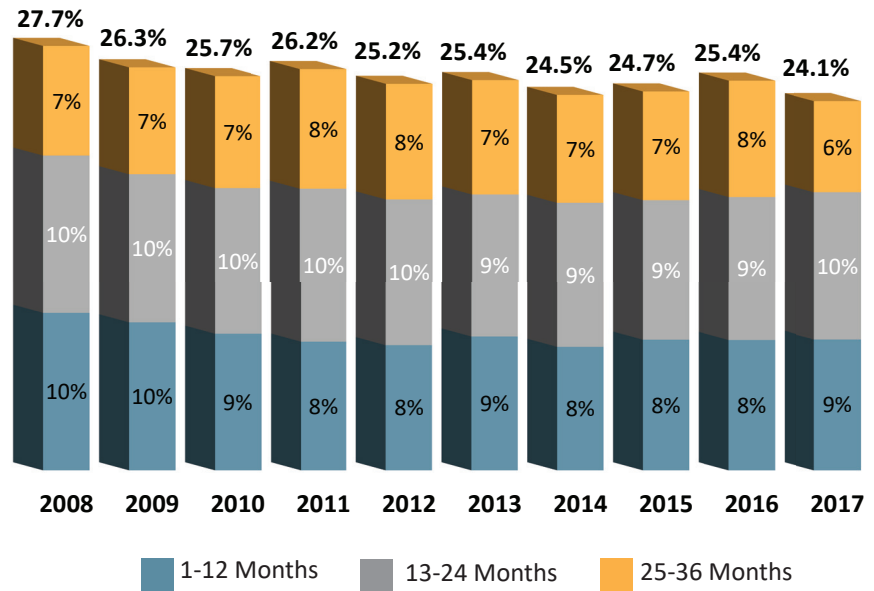
The Florida Department of Corrections defines recidivism as a **return to prison**, as the result of either a new conviction or a violation of post-prison supervision, within three years of their prison release date. The follow-up periods are calculated from prison release date to the date of readmission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

Changing Recidivism Rates

The three-year recidivism rate has decreased from 27.7% in 2008 to 24.1% in 2017, a 13% decrease. The recidivism rates have ranged over the past five years between 24-25%.

- Males (25.7%) were more likely to recidivate than females (12.8%).
- An inmate’s likelihood to recidivate decreases with age at release.
- Inmates convicted of robbery (28.2%) and burglary (27.9%) were more likely to recidivate.

Recidivism Rates Over Time



Major Factors

For 2017 releases, some factors found to influence an inmate’s likelihood of recidivism include (both male and female):

- Whether the inmate has a term of supervision following release: *Supervised* → *higher likelihood of recidivating*;
- Number of prior prison commitments: *More priors* → *higher likelihood of recidivating*;
- The inmate’s gang membership: *Gang Member* → *higher 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 2017 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.

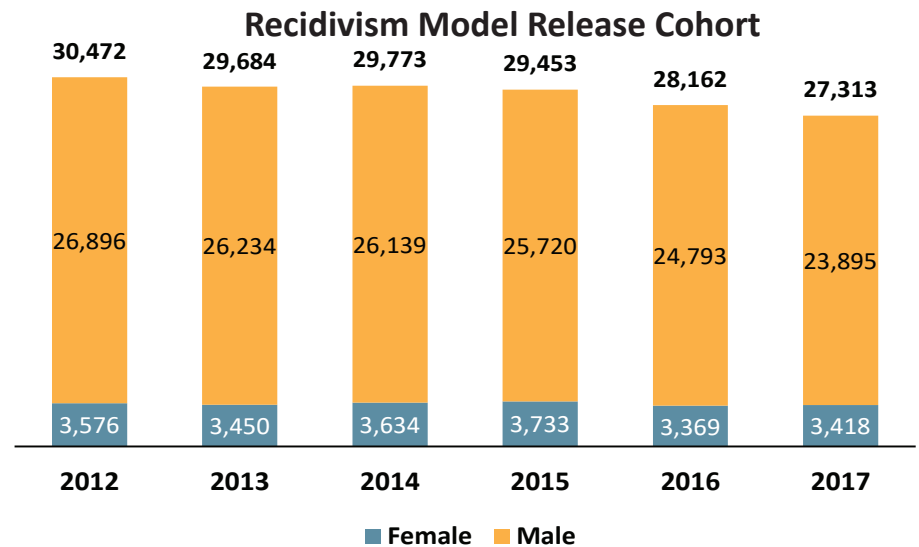
The basic rates for tables and graphs are computed from Kaplan-Meier estimates of the survival curve using right-censored data. The analyses of factor significance are conducted using Cox models (proportional hazards regression) of the same data. The analysis used a 5% level of significance to determine 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, 2017 to December 31, 2017 have area under the curve (AUC) statistics of 0.73 for males and 0.72 for females.

All inmates released from Florida prisons from January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017 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
- Hispanic – 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 had a positive drug test result in their criminal history prior to their release - Yes/No

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)

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.)

Social Cognitive Factors

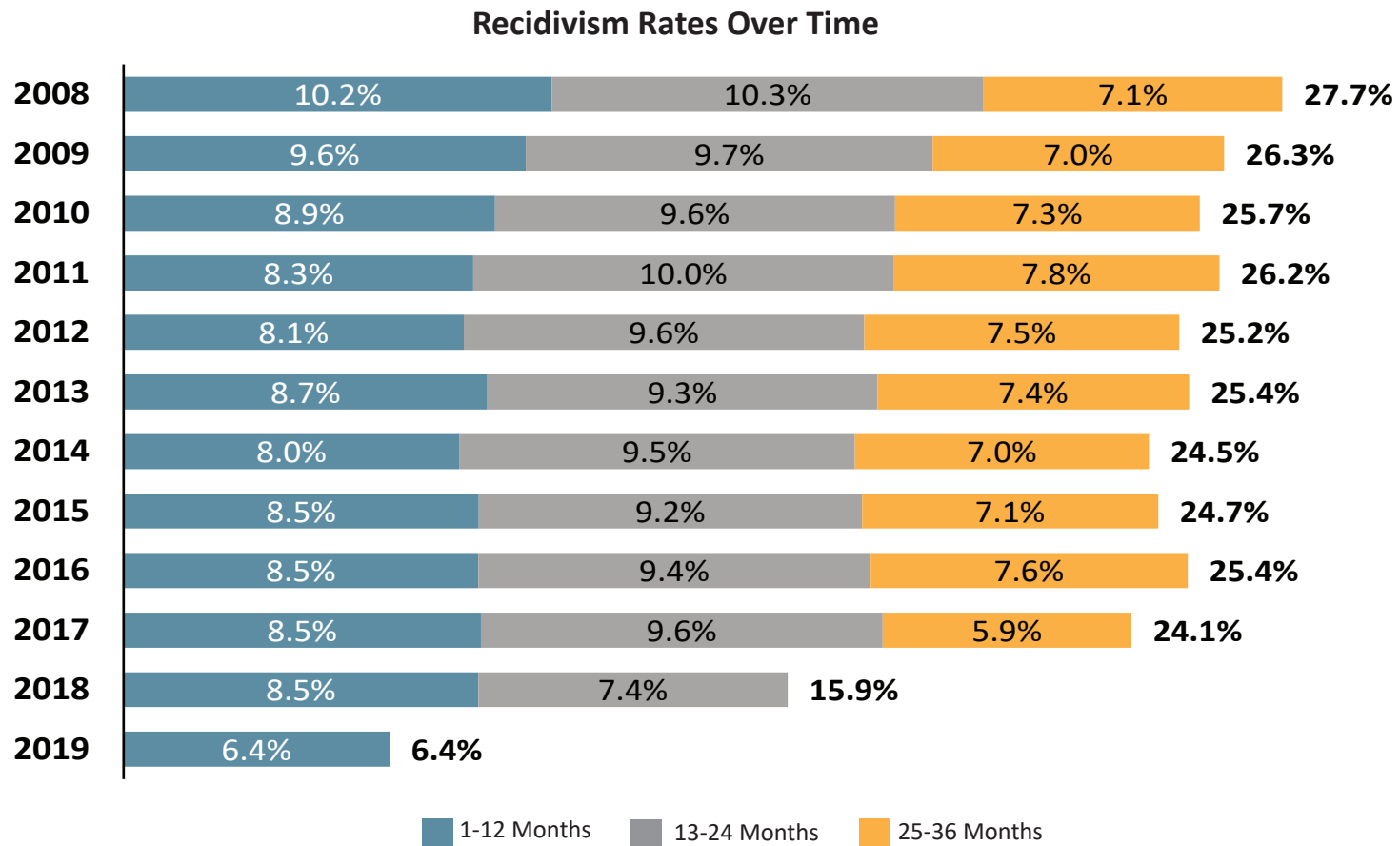
These factors are measured by the following domain scores (scale: 1-5)

- 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

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 the inmate ever receives a prison sentence and long after the inmate is released.



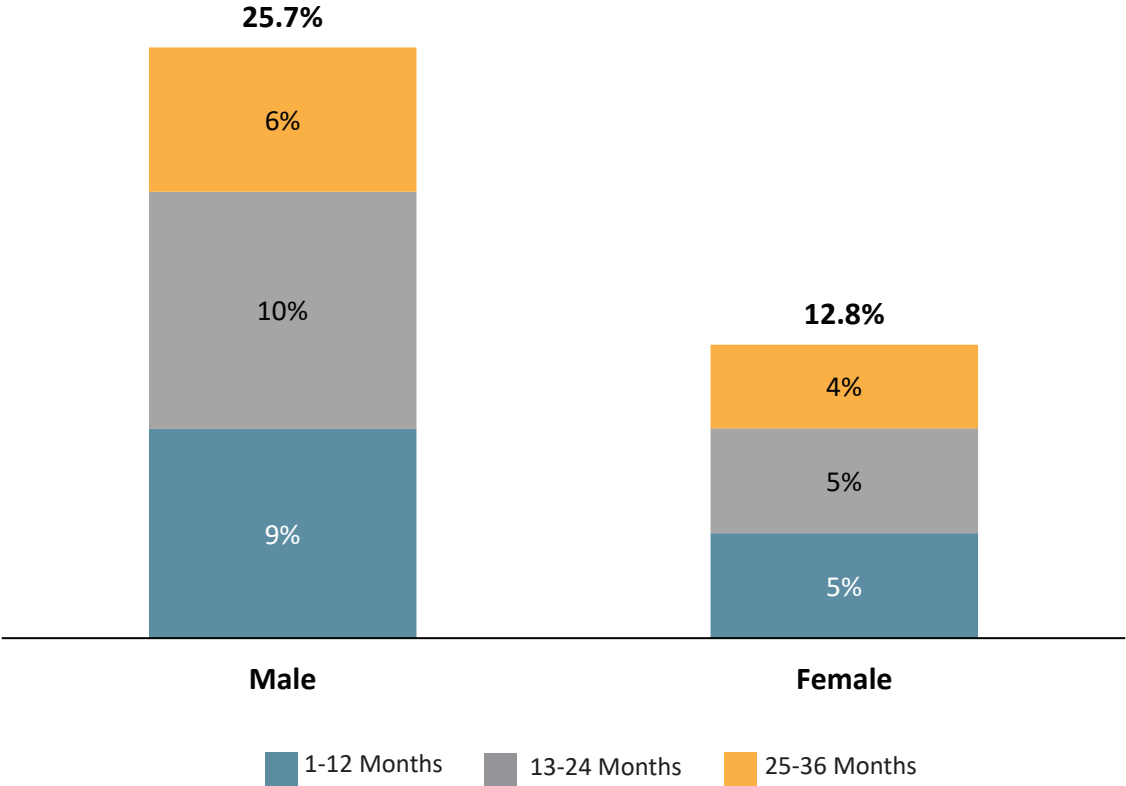
*As of the 2021 report, 3-year recidivism rates cannot yet be computed for 2018 and 2019 releases, so only one and two-year rates are provided in the chart.

Recidivism Rates by Gender for Inmates Released in 2017

Female inmates' recidivism rates are much lower than male inmates' rates. At three years, the male recidivism rate is 25.7% while the female rate is only 12.8%, a decrease for both compared to the previous release cohort. Other factors could account for

the observed difference. The average time served for males is 47 months, while the average time served for females is only 28 months. Additionally, approximately 33% of female releases have some type of supervision to follow compared to 38% of males.

Recidivism Rates By Gender

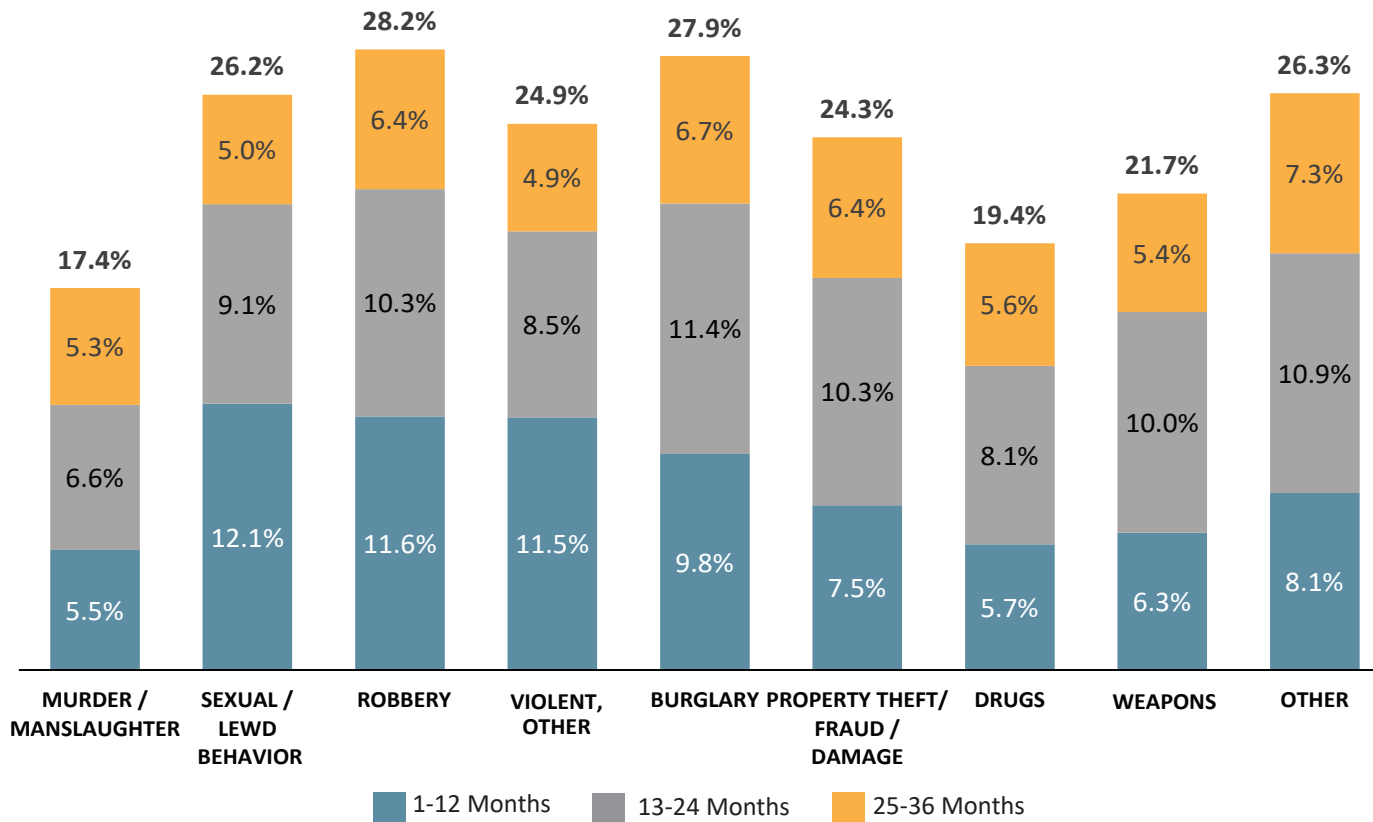


Recidivism Rates by Primary Offense for Inmates Released in 2017

The graph below shows that inmates serving a prison sentence for murder/manslaughter offenses have the lowest recidivism rate of 17.4%, followed by inmates with drugs offenses (19.4%) and weapons (21.7%). Inmates with robbery offenses have the highest recidivism rate of 28.2%, followed closely by burglary at 27.9%. Ranging from 24% to 26%, there is not much difference in the recidivism rates for the inmates serving property/theft/fraud/damage

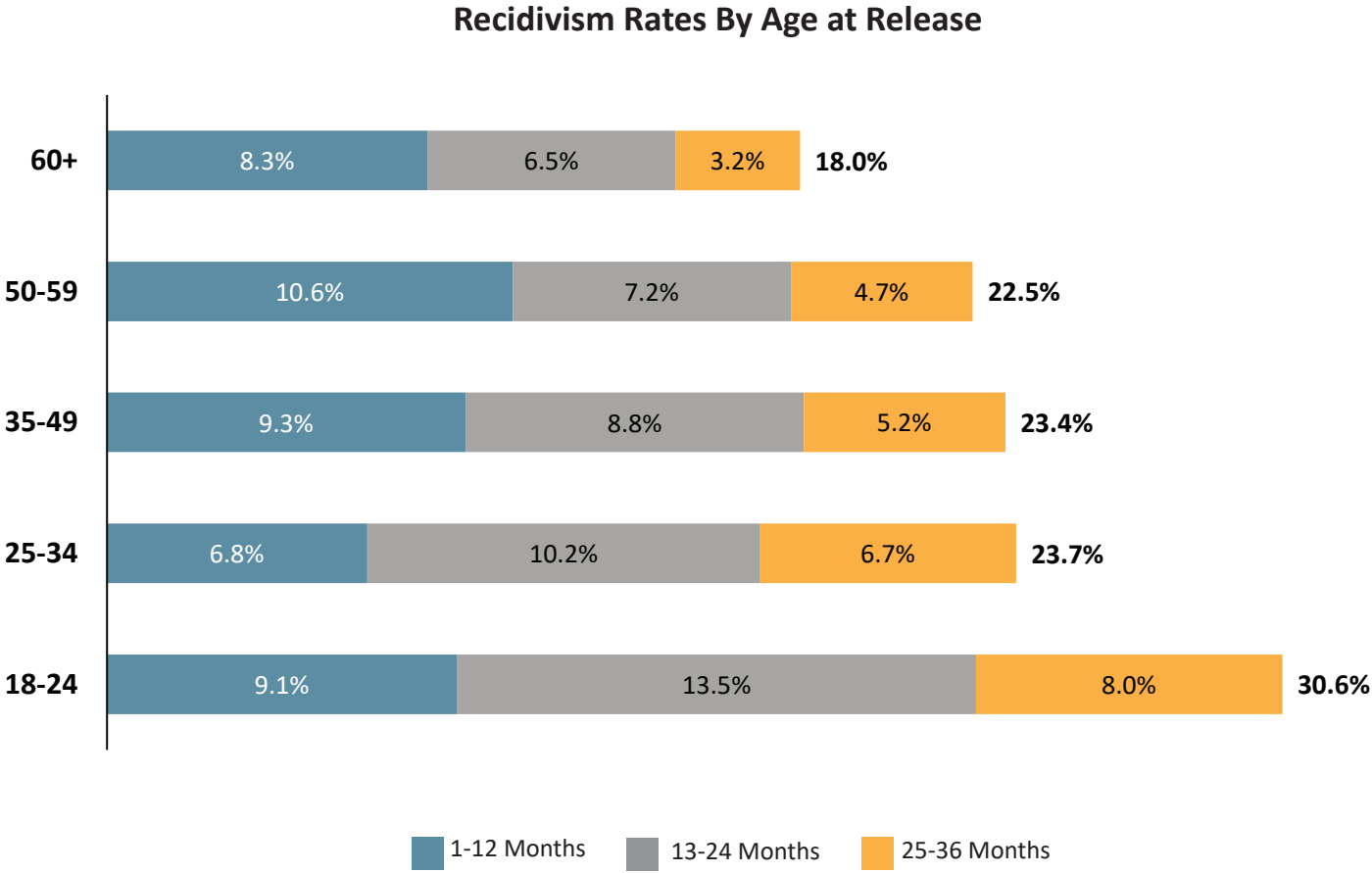
offenses, violent other (e.g. aggravated assault, battery, kidnapping, arson) offenses, sexual/lewd behavior offenses, and other non-violent (e.g. DUI, driving with suspended or revoked license, failure to register) offenses. Additional breakdown of drug offenses found that inmates convicted of possession had the higher recidivism rate (22.4%), than manufacture/sale/purchase of illegal drugs (20.6%), or drug trafficking (11.7%).

Recidivism Rates by Primary Offense



Recidivism Rates by Age for Inmates Released in 2017

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 2017

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

Factors	Values	Overall Releases 2017 (Available Data Only)	Percent of Release Cohort	Recidivism Rate	Hazard Ratio ¹
Supervision to Follow	Yes	9,021	37.8%	36.3%	2.216**
	No	14,874	62.2%	19.2%	
Gang Membership	Yes	3,162	13.2%	46.7%	1.994**
	No	20,733	86.8%	22.5%	
Positive Drug Test	Yes	8,904	37.3%	31.0%	1.335**
	No	14,991	62.7%	22.5%	
Custody at Release	Low (Community or Minimum)	10,939	45.8%	20.3%	0.811**
Homeless Residence Status at Release	Yes	1,062	4.4%	39.2%	1.393**
	No	22,833	95.6%	25.1%	
Hispanic	Yes	2,472	10.3%	21.0%	0.742**
	No	21,423	89.7%	26.2%	
Most Serious Criminal Offense : Murder / Manslaughter	Yes	633	2.6%	19.1%	0.674**
Bus Ticket Provided Upon Release by FDC	Yes	7,466	31.2%	29.6%	1.104**
	No	16,429	68.8%	23.9%	
Employed at Release	Yes	2,546	10.7%	19.2%	0.855**
	No	21,349	89.3%	26.5%	

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 1.994. This ratio means that a male inmate who is a gang member is $(1.994-1=0.994)$ 99.4% more likely to fail

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 (0-5)	0.0	0.5	1.228**
Age at First Offense	Age at First Offense (13-83)	20.0	23.4	0.976**
Education Level	Most Recent Tests of Adult Basic Education (TABE) Score (Grade Equivalents of 0.1-12.9) before release	7.3	†	0.973**
Number of Visits Inmate Receives within 12 Months prior to Release	Number of Visits (0-108)	0.0	3.3	0.993**
Institutional Behavior	Number of Disciplinary Reports Inmate Receives during the Current Incarceration (0-269)	1.0	3.1	1.006**
Inmate History of Alcohol and Drug Use	Substance Abuse Severity Score (0-14)	3.0	4.9	1.011**
	Number of Theft Offenses before Release (0-74)	1.0	2.1	1.021**
Offense History	Number of Other Non-Violent Offenses within 5 Years Prior to Admission (0-10)	0.0	0.3	1.065**

1**: p-value ≤ 0.01; NS: Not significant at a = 0.01; † : 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 2017

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 inmate employed at release is (1-0.855=14.5) 14.5% 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 2017 (Available Data Only)	Percent of Release Cohort	Recidivism Rate	Hazard Ratio ²
Supervision to Follow	Yes	1,131	33.1%	19.8%	2.389**
	No	2,287	66.9%	9.3%	
Gang Membership	Yes	51	1.5%	47.1%	2.642**
	No	3,367	98.5%	12.2%	

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 4 for each additional prior prison commitments a female inmate has in their criminal history, her likelihood of recidivating increases by (1.565-1=.565) 56.5%. For every year older a female is at release, her likelihood of recidivating decreases by (1-0.976=0.024) 2.4%.

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 (0-4)	0.0	0.3	1.565**
Age at Release	Age at Release (17-78)	35.0	36.7	0.976**
Education & Employment History	Education & Employment Score (1-5)***	2.0	2.2	1.327**
Offense History	Number of Other Offenses within 5 years Prior to Admissions (0-8)	0.0	0.2	1.242**

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

***Education & Employment Score considers the social achievement of a significant academic milestone and employment history.

Recidivism Rates - Model Factor Table for Inmates Released in 2017

Table 5. Factors Not Included in the Model

Factor	Value	Overall Releases 2017	Percent of Release Cohort	Recidivism Rate
Release Types	Expiration of Sentence (No Supervision to Follow)	17,099	63%	18%
	Conditional Release (mandatory supervision for serious offenders as specified in F.S. 947.1405)	4,654	17%	42%
	Expiration of Sentence to Probation or Community Control (Split Sentence)	4,417	16%	30%
	Program Supervision (Addiction Recovery)	923	3%	19%
Release Facility	Major Correctional Institution or Facility	17,861	65%	26%
	Work/Forestry Camp	1,152	4%	22%
	Work Release	3,623	13%	13%
	Reentry Center	447	2%	20%
	Contract Drug	79	0.3%	14%

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:

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

FEMALE: 'H' - a higher likelihood of recidivism; 'L' - a lower likelihood of recidivism (Female)	H	L
1. Supervision Following Prison	X	
2. Number of Prior Prison Commitments	X	
3. Age at Release		X
4. Inmate Education & Employment Score	X	
5. Gang Member Suspected or Confirmed	X	
6. Number of Other Offenses within 5 Years Prior to Admission	X	

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

1. Age at First Offense
2. Positive Drug Test Result in Criminal History Prior to Release
3. Low Custody at Release
4. Number of Theft Offenses before Release
5. Most Recent TABE (Education Level) Score before Release
6. Inmates with Homeless Residence Status at Release
7. Inmate is Hispanic
8. Number of Visits Inmate Receives within 12 Months Prior to Release
9. Most Serious Offense Committed: Murder / Manslaughter
10. Number of Disciplinary Reports Inmate Receives during the Current Incarceration
11. Inmate Substance Abuse Severity Score
12. Number of Other Non-Violent Offenses within 5 Years Prior to Admission
13. Bus Ticket Provided Upon Release by FDC
14. 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. Supervision Following Prison
2. Number of Prior Prison Commitments
3. Gang Member Suspected or Confirmed

Age at release, education & employment score, and the number of other offenses within 5 years of release 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	30,472	37.4%	16,334	30,472	53.6%	18,708	30,472	61.4%
2013	11,200	29,684	37.7%	15,878	29,684	53.5%	18,213	29,684	61.4%
2014	10,883	29,773	36.6%	15,515	29,773	52.1%	17,910	29,773	60.2%
2015	10,743	29,453	36.5%	15,337	29,453	52.1%	17,725	29,453	60.2%
2016	10,276	28,162	36.5%	14,896	28,162	52.9%	17,174	28,162	61.0%
2017	10,425	27,313	38.2%	14,785	27,313	54.1%	16,691	27,313	61.1%

For Additional Information, 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 re-

cidivate 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 27,000 inmates who were released from public and private prisons from January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017.

	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	36.1%	n = 3,696 15.5% of all males released	22.8%	n = 184 5.4% of all females released
Medium Custody	28.0%	n = 8,474 35.5% of all males released	14.9%	n = 686 20.1% of all females released
Minimum Custody	24.8%	n = 5,427 22.7% of all males released	13.2%	n = 945 27.6% of all females released
Community Custody	18.1%	n = 2,392 10.0% of all males released	10.3%	n = 873 25.5% of all females released
Release from Work Release / Transition Center				
DC Work Release Centers	12.7%	n=1,350	8.4%	n=347
Contract Facilities	14.7%	n=1,714	8.6%	n=291
Total Community Custody	13.8%	n = 3,064 12.8% of all males released	8.5%	n = 638 18.7% of all females released

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	2,991	14,395	20.8%	60.2%	252	2,544	9.9%	74.4%
Repeat Offender	3,146	9,500	33.1%	39.8%	184	874	21.1%	25.6%
Total	6,137	23,895	25.7%	100.0%	436	3,418	12.8%	100.0%
Post-Prison Supervision to Follow								
No	2,859	14,874	19.2%	62.2%	212	2,287	9.3%	66.9%
Yes	3,278	9,021	36.3%	37.8%	224	1,131	19.8%	33.1%
Total	6,137	23,895	25.7%	100.0%	436	3,418	12.8%	100.0%
Gang Association								
No	4,660	20,733	22.5%	86.8%	412	3,367	12.2%	98.5%
Yes	1,477	3,162	46.7%	13.2%	24	51	47.1%	1.5%
Total	6,137	23,895	25.7%	100.0%	436	3,418	12.8%	100.0%
Sentence Length								
5 Years or Less	4,793	19,126	25.1%	80.0%	414	3,164	13.1%	92.6%
Between 5-10 Year	874	3,060	28.6%	12.8%	17	198	8.6%	5.8%
More Than 10 Year	470	1,709	27.5%	7.2%	5	56	8.9%	1.6%
Total	6,137	23,895	25.7%	100.0%	436	3,418	12.8%	100.0%
Age at Release								
Under 25	996	3,122	31.9%	13.1%	44	277	15.9%	8.1%
25-34	2,095	8,303	25.2%	34.7%	193	1,365	14.1%	39.9%
35-49	2,099	8,314	25.2%	34.8%	156	1,328	11.7%	38.9%
50-59	760	3,165	24.0%	13.2%	40	385	10.4%	11.3%
60+	187	991	18.9%	4.1%	3	63	4.8%	1.8%
Total	6,137	23,895	25.7%	100.0%	436	3,418	12.8%	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	5,121	20,719	24.7%	86.7%	237	2,026	11.7%	59.3%
Inmate Requires on-going treatment	1,016	3,176	32.0%	13.3%	199	1,392	14.3%	40.7%
Total	6,137	23,895	25.7%	100.0%	436	3,418	12.8%	100.0%
Substance Abuse Treatment Needed								
No	1,845	7,521	24.5%	31.5%	76	767	9.9%	22.4%
Yes	4,292	16,374	26.2%	68.5%	360	2,651	13.6%	77.6%
Total	6,137	23,895	25.7%	100.0%	436	3,418	12.8%	100.0%
Primary Offense								
Murder/Manslaughter	102	545	18.7%	2.3%	6	76	7.9%	2.2%
Sexual/Lewd behavior	346	1,330	26.0%	5.6%	6	14	42.9%	0.4%
Robbery	530	1,799	29.5%	7.5%	25	166	15.1%	4.9%
Violent, Other	985	3,715	26.5%	15.5%	63	501	12.6%	14.7%
Burglary	1,197	4,116	29.1%	17.2%	53	357	14.8%	10.4%
Property Theft/Fraud/Damage	975	3,591	27.2%	15.0%	123	936	13.1%	27.4%
Drugs	1,109	5,257	21.1%	22.0%	124	1,089	11.4%	31.9%
Weapons	346	1,542	22.4%	6.5%	4	72	5.6%	2.1%
Other	539	1,974	27.3%	8.3%	31	197	15.7%	5.8%
Total (excluding missing)	6,137	23,895	25.7%	100.0%	436	3,418	12.8%	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	866	5,479	15.8%	22.9%	144	1,516	9.5%	44.4%
Minimum	1,356	5,460	24.8%	22.8%	127	950	13.4%	27.8%
Medium	2,409	8,568	28.1%	35.9%	107	701	15.3%	20.5%
Close	1,361	3,802	35.8%	15.9%	43	189	22.8%	5.5%
Total (excluding missing)	5,992	23,310	25.7%	97.6%	421	3,356	12.5%	98.2%
Risk of Recidivating								
1	307	3,021	10.2%	12.6%	68	1,056	6.4%	30.9%
2	628	3,926	16.0%	16.4%	89	808	11.0%	23.6%
3	734	3,182	23.1%	13.3%	79	619	12.8%	18.1%
4	2,434	8,233	29.6%	34.5%	114	591	19.3%	17.3%
5	1,494	3,261	45.8%	13.6%	50	148	33.8%	4.3%
Total (excluding missing)	5,597	21,623	25.9%	90.5%	400	3,222	12.4%	94.3%
TABE Score at Release								
0.1-5.9	2,435	8,490	28.7%	35.5%	125	818	15.3%	23.9%
6.0-8.9	1,438	5,435	26.5%	22.7%	98	770	12.7%	22.5%
9.0-12.9	1,884	8,431	22.3%	35.3%	185	1,670	11.1%	48.9%
Total (excluding missing)	5,757	22,356	25.8%	93.6%	408	3,258	12.5%	95.3%

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)	2015			2016			2017		
	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	218	618	35.3%	189	544	34.7%	179	596	30.0%
Baker	20	76	26.3%	19	58	32.8%	27	87	31.0%
Bay	175	824	21.2%	193	800	24.1%	206	864	23.8%
Bradford	30	135	22.2%	29	98	29.6%	20	62	32.3%
Brevard	257	954	26.9%	261	946	27.6%	216	881	24.5%
Broward	408	2,070	19.7%	409	1,996	20.5%	356	1,925	18.5%
Calhoun	13	57	22.8%	15	54	27.8%	9	36	25.0%
Charlotte	66	288	22.9%	62	263	23.6%	46	249	18.5%
Citrus	48	234	20.5%	74	274	27.0%	70	264	26.5%
Clay	80	359	22.3%	64	302	21.2%	63	273	23.1%
Collier	64	306	20.9%	67	281	23.8%	65	271	24.0%
Columbia	82	281	29.2%	66	277	23.8%	75	247	30.4%
Miami-Dade	384	1,662	23.1%	322	1,533	21.0%	315	1,392	22.6%
Desoto	27	86	31.4%	38	95	40.0%	32	117	27.4%
Dixie	21	61	34.4%	14	46	30.4%	16	36	44.4%
Duval	488	1,782	27.4%	429	1,759	24.4%	422	1,823	23.1%
Escambia	184	791	23.3%	182	743	24.5%	187	731	25.6%
Flagler	22	129	17.1%	35	123	28.5%	25	88	28.4%
Franklin	10	34	29.4%	9	34	26.5%	14	38	36.8%
Gadsden	28	166	16.9%	31	112	27.7%	30	110	27.3%
Gilchrist	11	25	44.0%	9	31	29.0%	6	35	17.1%
Glades	8	25	32.0%	14	33	42.4%	5	20	25.0%
Gulf	8	35	22.9%	9	49	18.4%	5	54	9.3%
Hamilton	2	9	22.2%	1	13	7.7%	4	18	22.2%
Hardee	13	53	24.5%	22	72	30.6%	21	81	25.9%
Hendry	17	79	21.5%	12	53	22.6%	11	57	19.3%

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)	2015			2016			2017		
	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	103	340	30.3%	76	287	26.5%	85	302	28.1%
Highlands	48	184	26.1%	63	211	29.9%	42	181	23.2%
Hillsborough	534	2,161	24.7%	539	1,926	28.0%	521	1,908	27.3%
Holmes	20	79	25.3%	16	78	20.5%	18	82	22.0%
Indian River	56	192	29.2%	55	153	35.9%	56	204	27.5%
Jackson	40	160	25.0%	40	151	26.5%	30	147	20.4%
Jefferson	10	41	24.4%	8	35	22.9%	6	27	22.2%
Lafayette	4	8	50.0%	2	14	14.3%	3	12	25.0%
Lake	92	451	20.4%	90	414	21.7%	75	364	20.6%
Lee	170	728	23.4%	188	790	23.8%	165	690	23.9%
Leon	214	653	32.8%	174	654	26.6%	162	616	26.3%
Levy	28	104	26.9%	21	86	24.4%	28	78	35.9%
Liberty	4	19	21.1%	7	32	21.9%	9	27	33.3%
Madison	13	45	28.9%	8	29	27.6%	6	31	19.4%
Manatee	98	393	24.9%	120	461	26.0%	103	409	25.2%
Marion	227	927	24.5%	216	830	26.0%	171	734	23.3%
Martin	57	288	19.8%	52	273	19.0%	47	269	17.5%
Monroe	38	185	20.5%	34	155	21.9%	43	173	24.9%
Nassau	31	122	25.4%	25	110	22.7%	22	119	18.5%
Okaloosa	96	335	28.7%	114	384	29.7%	80	355	22.5%
Okeechobee	47	148	31.8%	49	141	34.8%	39	162	24.1%
Orange	322	1,260	25.6%	287	1,223	23.5%	269	1,208	22.3%
Osceola	83	364	22.8%	82	331	24.8%	75	347	21.6%
Palm Beach	266	1,120	23.8%	271	1,069	25.4%	262	1,131	23.2%
Pasco	135	852	15.8%	166	732	22.7%	147	667	22.0%
Pinellas	439	1,787	24.6%	417	1,628	25.6%	386	1,516	25.5%

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)	2015			2016			2017		
	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	402	1,559	25.8%	396	1,470	26.9%	339	1,375	24.7%
Putnam	75	277	27.1%	57	239	23.8%	44	217	20.3%
St. Johns	90	331	27.2%	76	275	27.6%	77	233	33.0%
St. Lucie	133	549	24.2%	138	613	22.5%	119	565	21.1%
Santa Rosa	47	230	20.4%	52	218	23.9%	42	213	19.7%
Sarasota	122	454	26.9%	123	466	26.4%	87	407	21.4%
Seminole	115	414	27.8%	113	442	25.6%	104	462	22.5%
Sumter	24	108	22.2%	20	93	21.5%	17	82	20.7%
Suwannee	42	154	27.3%	43	126	34.1%	42	156	26.9%
Taylor	21	95	22.1%	44	119	37.0%	30	119	25.2%
Union	13	32	40.6%	15	32	46.9%	13	42	31.0%
Volusia	285	960	29.7%	316	1,041	30.4%	313	1,089	28.7%
Wakulla	15	49	30.6%	18	54	33.3%	15	39	38.5%
Walton	17	99	17.2%	26	102	25.5%	35	123	28.5%
Washington	16	54	29.6%	23	81	28.4%	20	71	28.2%
All	7,276	29,450	24.7%	7,155	28,157	25.4%	6,572	27,307	24.1%

Appendix B: Recidivism Rates Tables - Circuit Level Recidivism

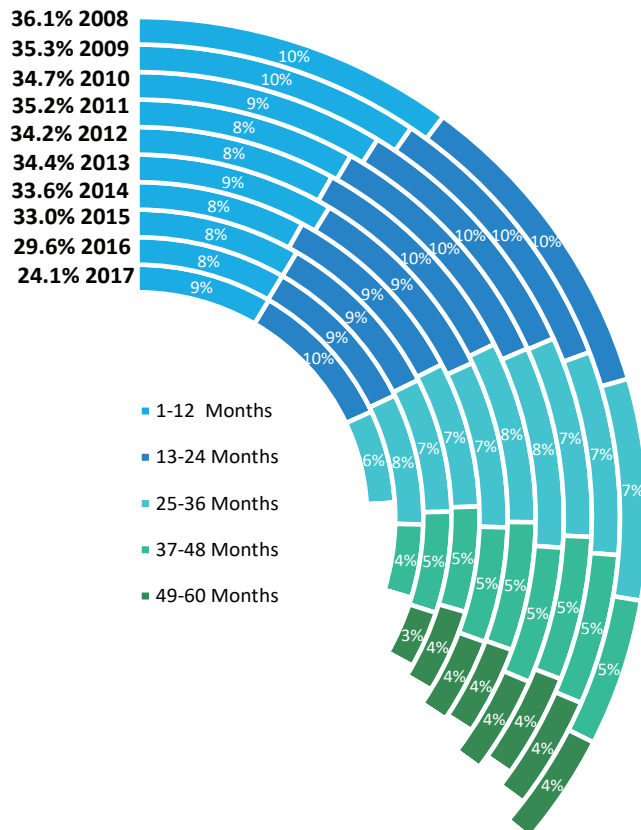
Please use the calculated return rate with caution if the total releases to that circuit are less than 50

Circuit of Conviction (Primary Offense)	2015			2016			2017		
	Total Returned	Total Released	Return Rate (36 Month)	Total Returned	Total Released	Return Rate (36 Month)	Total Returned	Total Released	Return Rate (36 Month)
1	344	1,455	23.6%	374	1,447	25.8%	344	1,422	24.2%
2	281	962	29.2%	247	921	26.8%	236	857	27.5%
3	185	653	28.3%	178	624	28.5%	176	619	28.4%
4	599	2,263	26.5%	518	2,171	23.9%	507	2,215	22.9%
5	494	2,060	24.0%	476	1,898	25.1%	418	1,746	23.9%
6	574	2,639	21.8%	583	2,360	24.7%	533	2,183	24.4%
7	472	1,697	27.8%	484	1,678	28.8%	459	1,627	28.2%
8	320	990	32.3%	282	849	33.2%	273	900	30.3%
9	405	1,624	24.9%	369	1,554	23.7%	344	1,555	22.1%
10	463	1,796	25.8%	481	1,753	27.4%	402	1,637	24.6%
11	384	1,662	23.1%	322	1,533	21.0%	315	1,392	22.6%
12	247	933	26.5%	281	1,022	27.5%	222	933	23.8%
13	534	2,161	24.7%	539	1,926	28.0%	521	1,908	27.3%
14	272	1,209	22.5%	296	1,213	24.4%	288	1,254	23.0%
15	266	1,120	23.8%	271	1,069	25.4%	262	1,131	23.2%
16	38	185	20.5%	34	155	21.9%	43	173	24.9%
17	408	2,070	19.7%	409	1,996	20.5%	356	1,925	18.5%
18	372	1,368	27.2%	374	1,388	26.9%	320	1,343	23.8%
19	293	1,177	24.9%	294	1,180	24.9%	261	1,200	21.8%
20	325	1,426	22.8%	343	1,420	24.2%	292	1,287	22.7%
All	7,276	29,450	24.7%	7,155	28,157	25.4%	6,573	27,307	24.1%

Appendix C: Recidivism Rate - 5 Year Follow Up

According to the recidivism rates in the table below, approximately 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 36.1% for Cohort 2008 to 33.0% for Cohort 2015. 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%	27.7%	32.4%	36.1%
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%	31.4%	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%	33.0%
2016	8.5%	17.8%	25.4%	29.6%	
2017	8.5%	18.1%	24.1%		