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RECIDIVISM AT THE ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION

January 1 - December 31, 1973

FINAL REPORT

\*\* January 1, 1974 - December 31, 1975 \*\*

PROVISIONAL REPORT

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

In this report, recidivism is defined in two ways. The total recidivism rate is the percentage of inmates released during the period of the study who within three years were convicted of violations of the law that resulted in either sentences to the Adult Correctional Institution, or suspended or deferred sentences or probation. Offenses resulting in fines are not included. Revocations of parole that do not result in re-incarceration are included. The jail or prison recidivism rate is the percentage of persons released from the Adult Correctional Institution who within three years returned to jail or prison, either as a result of a new sentence or as a result of violation of parole. For January-December 1973, the total recidivism rate was 54.4 percent and the jail-prison recidivism rate was 44.2 percent.

A total of 283 sentenced persons were released from the Adult Correctional Institution during the calendar year 1973. Of this total, 273 were male and ten were female. Of these 283 individuals, 135 persons (47.3 percent) had served time as sentenced inmates prior to the sentence from which they were released during January-December 1973. A total of 125 have been sentenced to prison on new charges or have been returned to prison as parole violators. In addition, 29 persons received suspended or deferred sentences or have been placed on probation since their date of release. Some of the tables contained in this report consider only persons who returned to jail or prison while others consider all new sentences. Violations of the law resulting in fines aren't considered.

Table I is a cross-tabulation of the persons who served time as convicted persons prior to this sentence with those who were sentenced after this sentence. Thirty (30) percent of these persons were neither sentenced before nor after the sentence terminating during January-December 1973. Twenty-five (25) percent served time prior to this sentence but did not return to prison during the period of the study. Twenty-two (22) percent were recidivists before this sentence and became recidivists after this sentence. Twenty-two (22) percent were serving their first sentence and later were returned to prison during the three-year period of the study.

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**ACQUISITIONS**

TABLE I

Recidivism after the sentence from which the subject was released from the ACI during January - December, 1973 according to recidivism before the sentence (Only prison or jail sentences are considered).

<u>Recidivism before this sentence</u>	<u>Recidivism after sentence</u>		
	Total	Yes	No
Total	283	125	158
Yes	135	63	72
No	148	62	86

Table II is a cross-tabulation of recidivism by type of release - whether parole, expiration of sentence, or other, such as vacation of sentence, discharge at court and bail. Transfers to other states or Federal Authorities are not considered in this report. Releases to the State Police or the Medical Center are similarly excluded. Of the 283 persons in this study, 114 (40.3 %) were released upon expiration of sentence and 146 (51.6%) were released on parole. Of the 146 parolees, 71 returned to prison, 32 as technical violators of parole and 39 as sentenced men with new charges. Six of these parolees received suspended or deferred sentences or probation during the three year follow-up period. Of the 114 persons who sentence expired, 42 returned to prison and 19 were placed on deferred or suspended sentences or probation. Thus, recidivism rates for the 1973 cohort based on the follow-up period ending March 1, 1977 were 54.4 percent for total recidivism and 44.2 % for jail or prison recidivism.

TABLE II

Recidivism after the sentence from which the subject was released during January - December 1973 according to type of release and type of recidivism.

Type of Release	Total	Recidivist Prison or Jail sentence		Recidivist non-prison sent.		Non recidivist	
		#	percent	#	percent	#	percent
Total	283	125	44.2	29	10.2	129	45.6
Expiration	114	42	36.8	19	16.7	53	46.5
Parole	146	71	48.6	6	4.1	69	47.3
Other	23	12	52.2	4	17.4	7	30.4

Table III presents the age and race of the entire cohort of 283 persons. The recidivists in this table include only those who returned to jail or prison. Recidivism is higher among younger persons. Of the 23 persons aged under 20, 13 returned, yielding a recidivism rate of 56.5 percent. The recidivism rate for those aged 20-24 was 52.7 %. The recidivism rate for those aged 25-29 was 42.6 %. The recidivism rate for those aged 30 or older was 34.7%.

None of the age groups over 30 years old had recidivism rates of over 40 percent. The median age at release for the entire cohort was 27.0 years. The median age for those that had served time prior to this sentence was 30.1 years, while the median age of those who had no prior jail or prison experience was 24.2 years. The median age of those that became recidivists after this sentence was 25.3 years, while the median age of those who did not return to prison was 28.3 years.

The racial composition of the persons released during January - December, 1973 was 77.4 percent White 21.9 percent black, and 0.7 percent other races. Recidivism among the blacks was high. Fifty-eight (58) percent of the blacks released during the period of study had served time during previous sentences. The corresponding figure for whites was 45.2 percent. The recidivism rate for blacks after the sentence terminating during January - December, 1973 was 50.0 percent. The corresponding figure for Whites was 42.0 percent. Blacks accounted for 26.7 percent of the recidivists prior to that sentence and 24.8 percent of the recidivists after that sentence.

Table IIIA shows the age and race composition of those persons who did not return to prison but did receive suspended or deferred sentences or probation. Only two of these 29 percent were Black; thus 93 percent of these non-jail recidivists were White. The non-jail recidivists were young. The median age of those who became non-jail recidivists was 27.5 years.

TABLE IIIA

Age and Racial Composition of Persons released from the ACI during January 1 - December 31, 1973 who became non-jail recidivists:

	<u>All Ages</u>	<u>Under 20</u>	<u>20-24</u>	<u>25-29</u>	<u>30-34</u>	<u>35-39</u>	<u>40-49</u>	<u>50-over</u>	<u>Median Age</u>
TOTAL	29	4	8	7	3	4	2	1	27.5
WHITE	27	4	7	7	2	4	2	1	27.5
BLACK	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	----

TABLE III

Age and Race of Persons Released from the ACI between January 1, 1973 and December 31, 1973 according to Recidivism

	<u>AGE IN YEARS</u>								<u>Median Age</u>
	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>UNDER 20</u>	<u>20-24</u>	<u>25-29</u>	<u>30-34</u>	<u>35-39</u>	<u>40-49</u>	<u>50 or Older</u>	
1. ALL PERSONS RELEASED									
TOTAL	283*#	23*	91#	68	44	19	30	8	27.0
WHITE	219	21	67	52	33	15	26	5	27.1
BLACK	62	1	23	16	11	4	4	3	27.2
2. RECIDIVISTS BEFORE THIS SENTENCE (Jail or prison terms only)									
TOTAL	135	1	29	37	29	12	20	7	30.1
WHITE	99	1	26	28	19	10	17	4	30.1
BLACK	36	0	9	9	10	2	3	3	30.0
3. NON-RECIDIVISTS BEFORE THIS SENTENCE									
TOTAL	148*#	22*	62#	31	15	7	10	1	24.2
WHITE	120	20	47	24	14	5	9	1	24.3
BLACK	26	1	14	7	1	2	1	0	24.3
4. RECIDIVISTS AFTER THIS SENTENCE (Jail or prison terms only)									
TOTAL	125*#	13*	48#	29	18	5	10	2	25.3
WHITE	92	11	32	23	13	4	8	1	25.7
BLACK	31	1	15	6	5	1	2	1	24.8
5. NON-RECIDIVISTS AFTER THIS SENTENCE									
TOTAL	158	10	43	39	26	14	20	6	28.3
WHITE	127	10	35	29	20	11	18	4	28.2
BLACK	31	0	8	10	6	3	2	2	28.3

\* Includes one Samoan

# Includes one Puerto Rican

Table IV shows the time interval in completed months between release from the Adult Correctional Institution and re-committal resulting in new convictions. Of the 154 recidivists, 61.0 percent were committed within a year of release and 41.6 percent were committed within six months. The median time between release and re-committal as a recidivist was 9.8 months. The median time between release and re-committal for jail or prison recidivists was 9.6 months and the median time for recidivists who were not returned to prison was 10.8 months.

TABLE IV

Interval of time between release from the ACI and re-committal resulting in a new sentence to the ACI, a suspended sentence, a deferred sentence or probation:

<u>Length of Time</u>	<u>All New Sentences</u>	<u>Prison or Jail Sentences</u>	<u>Non=Prison Sentences</u>
TOTAL	154	125	29
Less than 1 Mo.	11	9	2
1-3.9 Months	33	28	5
4-6.9 Months	20	15	5
7-9.9 Months	14	12	2
10-12.9 Months	16	14	2
13-18.9 Months	21	16	5
19-24.9 Months	12	9	3
25-36.9 Months	23	21	2
37 Months or longer	4	1	3
Median (months)	9.8	9.6	10.8

Table IV-A cross-tabulates time interval between release from the Adult Correctional Institution and re-committal to prison as a recidivist according to race. The median length of time between release and re-committal was 11.5 Percent longer for blacks (10.3 months) than the corresponding figure for whites (8.9 months).

TABLE IV-A

Interval of time between release from the ACI and re-committal with a new prison sentence according to race.

<u>Length of Time</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Whites</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>Other Races</u>
TOTAL	125	92	31	2
Less Than One Month	9	8	1	0
1-3.9 Months	28	21	7	0
4-6.9 Months	15	12	3	0
7-9.9 Months	12	8	4	0
10-12.9 Months	14	8	5	1
13-18.9 Months	16	14	2	0
19-24.9 Months	9	7	1	1
25-36.9 Months	21	13	8	0
37 Months or Longer	1	1	0	0
Median Length of Time (Months)	9.6	8.9	10.3	—

Table V shows the charges which resulted in the sentence from which the persons in the study were released during January - December 1973. The five most common offenses were:

- 1) Breaking and entering, entering a dwelling or possession of burglary tools - 51 cases (18.0 percent of all offenses).
- 2) Narcotics and drug related charges - 45 cases (15.9 percent).
- 3) Violation of parole or of suspended or deferred sentences 27 cases (9.5 percent).
- 4) Robbery - 21 cases (7.4 percent).
- 5) Assault - 19 cases (6.7 percent).

Offenses committed by the 14 persons convicted of other crimes against property included:

Arson or statutory burning, embezzlement, income tax evasion, violation of banking laws, fraud, tampering with autos, and destruction of property. Other crimes neither of violence nor against property included: extortion, conspiracy, obstructing mail, obstructing a police officer, eluding police, false fire alarm, contempt of court, loitering, disorderly conduct, and failure to pay a fine. The category murder included conspiracy to murder and assault with intent to kill. Conspiracy to rob and assault with intent to rob, were tabulated with robbery; and assault with intent to rape was tabulated with rape.

Six of the 11 persons convicted of murder and one of those convicted of manslaughter had prior imprisonments. Two of these 14 persons returned to prison after release. Of the 21 robbers, 13 had a prior imprisonment and 9 returned to prison after their 1973 release. Of the 19 persons incarcerated on assault charges, four (4) had served prison sentences in the past, and eight (8) returned to prison following their 1973 release.

Six (6) of the eight (8) sex criminals had prior incarcerations and two (2) of these persons returned to prison. Five (5) of the eight (8) weapons offenders had a prior incarceration and three (3) of these were incarcerated subsequent to their 1973 release. Among the 20 persons convicted of larceny, three (3) had prior imprisonments and nine (9) had subsequent imprisonments. Of the 51 persons whose offense was breaking and entering, entering a dwelling or possession of burglary tools, 28 were recidivists prior to this sentence, and 35 returned to prison after this sentence.

Of the seven (7) persons convicted of possession of stolen motor vehicles, or driving off auto, three (3) had prior imprisonments and four (4) were incarcerated subsequent to 1973. Four (4) of the 11 persons convicted of receiving or possessing stolen goods (other than motor vehicles) had served prior sentences and three (3) of these same 11 persons were recidivists subsequent to their 1973 release.

Of the 45 drug violators, 18 had served prior prison sentences and 21 served prison sentences subsequent to their 1973 release. Of the 15 persons sentenced for motor vehicle offenses six (6) were imprisoned prior to this incarceration, and three (3) returned to prison subsequent to their 1973 release. The charge violation of parole or of deferred or suspended sentences or probation implies a prior criminal record. Nine (9) of these 27 persons returned to the prison subsequent to their 1973 release. Of the 25 persons convicted of the remaining types of offense, (other crimes against property and other crimes neither of violence nor against property) 11 were recidivists prior to this sentence and 12 became recidivists after this sentence.

TABLE V

Persons released from the ACI between January 1, 1973 and December 31, 1973 according to charges for which they were sentenced. (only jail or prison recidivism is considered)

CHARGE	All Persons*	Recidi- vists be- fore this sentence	Recidi- vists after this sentence	Non- Recidi- vists
All charges	283	135	125	86
Murder**	11	6	2	5
Manslaughter	3	1	0	2
Robbery+	21	13	9	6
Assault	19	4	8	9
Rape++	2	1	1	1
Other sex-related charges	6	5	1	1
Weapons charges (other than for committing the above crimes)	8	5	3	1
Larceny from person	10	2	7	2
Larceny (not from person)	10	1	2	7
Breaking and Entering, Entering a dwelling or possession of burglary tools	51	28	35	6
Receiving or possessing stolen motor vehicle	3	2	1	1
Receiving or possessing other stolen goods	11	4	3	4
Driving Off Auto	4	1	3	1
Forgery, uttering or publishing	12	6	5	4
Other Crime against property	14	6	5	6
Narcotics and drug related charges	45	19	21	17
Driving under influence of liquor	6	1	0	5
Other Motor Vehicle Offenses	9	5	3	3
Violation of parole or suspended or deferred sentences or probation	27	21	9	3
Other crimes neither of violence nor against property	11	5	7	2

\*Subtotals add to more than 283 because some persons were recidivists both before this sentence and after this sentence. Only jail or prison sentences are considered.

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

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

++Includes assault with intent to rape.

Table VI shows the offenses which resulted in re-arrest as a recidivist subsequent to the January - December, 1973 release.

The five most common offenses resulting in reincarceration were:

- 1) Violation of parole, probation or suspended or deferred sentences - 45 cases
- 2) Breaking and Entering, Entering a dwelling or possession of burglary tools - 17 cases
- 3) Robbery - 12 cases
- 4) Assault - 11 cases
- 5) Other crimes neither of violence nor against property - 7 cases

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

- 1) Narcotics or drug related charges - 8 cases
- 2) Breaking and Entering, entering a dwelling or possession of burglary tools - 4 cases
- 3) Other Motor Vehicle Offenses - 4 cases

Crimes of violence (murder or manslaughter, robbery, assault, sex offenses, weapons offenses and larceny from person) accounted for 26.4 percent of the new prison or jail sentences and 13.8 percent of the non-prison sentences. Crimes against property (Larceny not from person), breaking and entering, et., receiving or possessing stolen motor vehicles or other stolen goods, driving off auto, forging, etc., and other crimes against property) accounted for 27.2 percent of the new prison sentences and 34.5 percent of new non-prison sentences. The remaining 46.4 percent of the new prison sentences and 51.7 percent of the new non-prison sentences were for crimes neither of violence nor against property (Drug and alcohol charges, motor vehicle offenses, violations of parole or suspended or deferred sentences, and other crimes such as contempt of court, escape, disorderly conduct, "acts of violence" and obscene phone calls.)

TABLE VI

Recidivists after this sentence according to nature of new charges  
(Only the charges for the first incarceration subsequent to the  
1973 release are considered).

CHARGE	All Sentences	Prison or Jail Sentences	Non-Prison Sentences
All charges	154	125	29
Murder**	2	2	0
Robbery	13	12	1
Assault	13	11	2
Rape	0	0	0
Other sex related charges	2	1	1
Weapons (other than for committing above crimes)	5	5	0
Larceny from person	2	2	0
Larceny (not from person)	3	1	2
Breaking and Entering, Entering a dwelling or possession of burglary tools	21	17	4
Receiving or possessing stolen motor vehicle	8	6	2
Receiving or possessing other stolen goods	6	5	1
Driving off auto	0	0	0
Forging, uttering or publishing	3	3	0
Other crime against property	3	2	1
Narcotics and drug-related charges	12	4	8
Driving under influence of liquor	2	0	2
Other motor vehicle offenses	6	2	4
Violation of parole, probation, or suspended or deferred sentences	45	45	0
Other crimes neither of violence nor against property	8	7	1

\*\* See footnote to Table V

Table VI-A compares the old and new sentences of those 125 persons who returned to prison subsequent to their 1973 release. Fifty-three (53) of these persons (42.4 percent) incurred at least one sentence which was longer than the sentence terminating in 1973. Thirty-one (31) persons (24.8 percent) returned to prison with all new sentences shorter than the sentence served in 1973. Eight (8) persons (6.4 percent) returned to prison with their longest new sentence equal in length to the 1973 sentence. Thirty-two (32) persons (25.6 percent) returned as parole violators and did not incur any new sentence. The new sentence was unknown for one case.

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TABLE VI-A

Comparison of length of sentences for members of the 1973 cohort that returned to prison subsequent to their 1973 release.

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Number of recidivists . . . . .	125
Number returning with longer sentences. . . . .	53
Number returning with shorter sentences . . . . .	31
Number returning with equally long sentences. . . . .	8
Number returned as parole violators with new sentence . . . . .	32
Length of new sentence unknown . . . . .	1

Table VII cross tabulates age and type of release. More than half of the cohort (51.6 percent) were released on parole, and 40.3 percent were released upon expiration of sentence. The remaining 8.1 percent were either bailed or discharged at court. Transfers to other states, the state police, federal authorities, or the Institute for Mental Health are not considered in this report.

The age distribution differed slightly according to mode of release. The median age of those who were paroled (27.4) was 1.3 years older than the median age of those discharged upon expiration of sentence (26.1). The median age for those discharged for other reasons was slightly older than either parolees or those whose sentence expired. One typical age group was ages 18-19. Most of these persons (65.2 percent) were released upon expiration of sentence. Only four persons (17.4) percent within this age group were paroled. For all remaining age groups under 40, the proportion of parolees ranged from 54.9 percent to 63.6 percent. The proportion of the population release upon expiration of sentence was between 29.5 percent and 38.5 percent for all age groups except 18-19, 40-49, and 50 or older.

Table VIII cross tabulates type of release and race. The proportion of parolees was considerably greater for black inmates (62.9 percent) than the corresponding figure for white inmates (48.4 percent). Table II and Table III show that prison recidivism is greater for blacks than for whites and is greater for parolees than for those whose sentence expired. Table XIV shows the relationship between length of sentence and recidivism. Because parole is granted only to persons whose sentence is six months or longer, it follows that higher recidivism of parolees can possibly be attributed to the longer sentences. Similarly, the inter-racial differences in the recidivism rates maybe due to differing type of release and differing length of sentence.

TABLE VII

Inmates Released from the Rhode Island Adult Correctional Institutions during  
1973 according to Age and Type of Release:

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>TYPE OF RELEASE</u>			
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Parole</u>	<u>Expiration</u>	<u>Other</u>
All Ages	283	146	114	23
18 - 19	23	4	15	4
20 - 24	91	50	35	6
25 - 29	68	40	23	5
30 - 34	44	28	13	3
35 - 39	19	12	7	0
40 - 49	30	10	17	3
50 or older	8	2	4	2
Median Age	27.0	27.4	26.1	26.5

TABLE VIII

Inmates Released from the Rhode Island Adult Correctional Insistutions during  
1973 according to Race and Type of Release:

<u>Type of Release</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>
TOTAL			
Number	283##	219	62
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
PAROLE			
Number	146#	106	39
Percent	51.6	48.4	62.9
EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE			
Number	114	94	20
Percent	40.3	42.9	32.3
OTHER			
Number	23*	19	3
Percent	8.1	8.7	4.8

\* Includes one Puerto Rican  
# Includes one Samoan

Table IX shows the type of release according to charge. Ten of eleven persons (90.9 percent) charged with murder, and all three persons convicted of manslaughter were paroled. One of the two rapists was released upon parole. Nineteen of the 21 robbers (90.5 percent) were paroled. Two of the eight persons convicted of weapon violations were paroled. The majority of inmates serving time for assault (73.7 percent) were released upon expiration of sentence. Four of the six persons convicted of sex crimes other than rape were released upon expiration of sentence. Seven of the ten persons convicted of larceny from person were paroled, while only one of the 10 persons convicted of larceny not from person was paroled. The majority (78.4 percent) of those serving time for breaking and entering, entering a dwelling, or possession of burglary tools were paroled. One of the three persons convicted of receiving or possessing a stolen motor vehicle and four of the eleven persons convicted of receiving or possessing stolen goods, other than motor vehicles, were released upon expiration of sentence. Eight of the 12 forgers and eight of the 14 violators of other crimes against property were released upon expiration of sentence. The majority (68.9 percent) of those convicted of narcotics or other drug offenses were paroled. There were no parolees among those who had served time for drunk driving or other motor vehicle violations. Fourteen of the 27 technical violators of parole, probation, or suspended or deferred sentences were released upon expiration of sentence.

TABLE IX

Inmates who were released from the ACI during 1973 according to charge and type of release.

<u>Charge</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>TYPE OF RELEASE</u>		
		<u>Parole</u>	<u>Expiration</u>	<u>Other</u>
Total	283	146	144	23
Murder*	11	10	1	0
Manslaughter	3	3	0	0
Robbery*	21	19	2	0
Assault	19	4	14	1
Rape	2	1	0	1
Other Sex-related charges	6	1	4	1
Weapons charges*	8	2	5	1
Larceny from person	10	7	2	1
Larceny not from person	10	1	9	0
Breaking and Entering, etc.,*	51	40	11	0
Receiving or possessing stolen motor vehicle	3	1	0	2
Receiving or possessing other stolen goods	11	4	4	3
Driving off auto	4	0	4	0
Forging, Uttering or publishing	12	4	8	0
Other crime against property	14	3	8	3
Narcotics & drug related offenses	45	31	13	1
Driving under influence, liquor	6	0	6	0
Other Motor vehicle violations	9	0	6	3
Violation of Parole, etc.,*	27	13	14	0
Other Offenses	11	2	3	6

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

TABLE X Cross - Tabulates Type of Offense and Race

A much higher proportion of blacks was found among those who committed crimes against person than was found among those convicted of property crimes. Blacks accounted for 35.0 percent of the crimes against person but only 8.6 percent of the property crimes. Blacks accounted for 72.7 percent of the murders, 37.5 percent of the weapons offenses, one of the three manslaughter convictions, 31.6 percent of the assaults, 30.0 percent of those convicted of larceny from person, 25.0 percent of the sex offenses and 23.8 percent of the robberies. In contrast, blacks accounted for only 7.8 percent of the breaking and entering offenses, 9.1 percent of those charged with receiving or possessing stolen goods, 10.0 percent of the larceny (not from person) offenses, one of the seven stolen motor vehicles, 16.7 percent of the forgeries, and none of the other property offenses. Blacks accounted for a significant portion (31.1 percent) of those charged with drug offenses. Over one-fourth (25.9 percent) of the violators of probation, parole, or of suspended or deferred sentences were black.

The five leading offenses for White inmates were:

1. Breaking and entering, entering a dwelling, or possession of burglary tools - 46 cases.
2. Narcotics and drug related offenses - 31 cases.
3. Violation of probation, parole, or of suspended or deferred sentences - 20 cases.
4. Robbery - 16 cases.
5. "Other crimes against property" - 13 cases.

The five leading offenses for Black inmates were:

1. Narcotics and drug related offenses - 14 cases.
2. Murder - 8 cases.
3. Violation of probation, parole, or of suspended or deferred sentences - 7 cases.
4. Assault - 6 cases.
5. Robbery - 5 cases.

TABLE X

Inmates who were released from the ACI during 1973 according to charge and race.

<u>CHARGE</u>	<u>RACE</u>			
	<u>Total</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>Percent - (Non-White)</u>
Total	283##	219	62	22.6
Murder*	11	3	8	72.7
Manslaughter	3	2	1	33.3
Robbery*	21	16	5	23.8
Assault	19	13	6	31.6
Rape	2	1	1	50.0
Other Sex Related charges	6	5	1	16.7
Weapons charges*	8	5	3	37.5
Larceny from Person	10	7	3	30.0
Larceny (not from Person)	10	9	1	10.0
Breaking & Entering, etc.,*	51+	46	4	9.8
Receiving or possessing stolen motor vehicle	3	2	1	33.3
Receiving or possessing other stolen goods	11	10	1	9.1
Driving Off Auto	4	4	0	0.0
Forging, Uttering or Publishing <sup>12</sup>		10	2	16.7
Other Crime Against Property	14	14	0	0.0
Narcotics & Drug Related Offenses	45	31	14	31.1
Driving under influence, Liquor	6	5	1	16.7
Other Motor Vehicle Violation	9	8	1	11.1
Violation of Parole, etc.,*	27	20	7	25.9
Other Offenses	11#	8	2	27.3

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

#Includes one Puerto Rican

+Includes one Samoan

Table XI cross-tabulates length of sentence, type of release and race. The most outstanding finding in this table is the fact that sentences for black inmates were generally longer than the sentences for White inmates. This fact held true for both parolees and those whose sentence expired. The median sentence was one year longer for black inmates than was the median sentence for white inmates. The difference was 1.8 years for parolees and six months for those who were released upon expiration of sentence. Seven of the eight persons sentenced to 15 years or longer were black. About one quarter (23.5 percent) of those sentenced to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  through  $14\frac{1}{2}$  years were black. Of those sentenced to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  through  $5\frac{1}{2}$  years, 24.3 percent were black. Of those sentenced to less than 18 months, only 15.4 percent were black.

As one would expect, releases from longer sentences were more likely to result from parole, while releases from shorter sentences tended to be a result of expiration of sentence, bail, vacation of sentence, or discharge at court. Rhode Island law only permits parole for persons sentenced to six months or more, therefore, there were no parolees in the two shortest sentence groupings of Table XI. The only reason that there were two parolees in the sentence grouping 90 days - 5 months 29 days is the fact that one parolee was being supervised for Massachusetts and the other was a Federal prisoner. The majority of those persons sentenced to six months or less (77.3 percent) were released upon expiration of sentence. The majority of those sentenced to 18 months or longer were paroled. Nearly three fourths (73.8 percent) of those sentenced to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  --  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years were paroled. The proportion of parolees was 85.3 percent for those sentenced to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  --  $3\frac{1}{2}$  years, 83.3 percent for those sentenced to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  --  $4\frac{1}{2}$  years and 92.9 percent of those sentenced to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  --  $5\frac{1}{2}$  years. Nearly four fifths (78.6 percent) of those sentenced to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  years or longer were paroled.

TABLE XI

Inmates who were Released from the ACI during 1973 according to Type of Release, Length of Sentence and Race.

Length of Sentence	TYPE OF RELEASE AND RACE							
	All Releases		Parole		Expiration of Sentence		Other Releases	
	White	Black	Wht.	Blk.	White	Black	White	Black
TOTAL	219	62	106	39	94	20	19	3
29 days or less	21	4	0	0	21	3	1	1
30 - 89 days	25	5	0	0	15	4	10	1
90 days - 5 Mos. 29 days	19	0	2	0	15	0	1	0
6 Mos. - 17 Mos. 29 days	44	10	17	3	25	7	2	1
18 Mos. - 2 yrs. 5 Mos.	31	12	22	8	8	3	1	0
2½ yrs. - 3 yrs. 5 Mos.	28	6	24	5	2	1	2	0
3½ yrs. - 4 yrs. 5 Mos.	5	1	4	1	0	0	1	0
4½ yrs. - 5 yrs. 5 Mos.	19	9	18	8	1	1	0	0
5½ yrs. - 7 yrs. 5 Mos.	16	2	11	1	5	1	0	0
7½ yrs. - 9 yrs. 5 Mos.	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
9½ yrs. - 10 yrs. 5 Mos.	4	4	3	4	0	0	1	0
10½ yrs. - 14 yrs. 5 Mos.	4	1	3	1	1	0	0	0
15 yrs. or over, except life	1	6	0	6	1	0	0	0
Life	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Median length of sentence (years)	1.5	2.5	3.0	4.8	0.43	0.93	0.21	0.18

Table XII cross-tabulates charge and age.

The age distribution of the inmates in this cohort varied considerably according to type of offense. The median age of release for the entire cohort was 27.0. Five of the 16 categories of offense that include six or more persons had a median age below 27.0.

These were:

1. Larceny from person - 22.5
2. Assault - 24.1
3. Breaking and entering, entering a dwelling or possession of burglary tools - 24.5
4. Narcotics and drug-related charges - 24.9
5. Larceny not from person - 25.0

The other 11 categories of offense had median ages older than the median for the entire cohort - (27.0)

These were:

1. Sex related offenses (other than rape) - 43.3
2. Driving under influence of liquor - 35.0
3. Murder - 33.8
4. Other offenses (See Table V) - 32.5
- 5.6. Weapons charges - 31.7
- 5.6. Other crimes against property - 31.7
7. Receiving or possessing stolen goods (other than motor vehicle)- 31.5
8. Robbery - 28.2
9. Forging, Uttering, or Publishing - 28.0
10. Violation of parole or of suspended or deferred sentences - 27.8
11. Other Motor Vehicle offenses - 27.5

TABLE XII

Inmates Released from the ACI during 1973 according to Charge and Age

Charge	Age in Years								50 or Median older Age (yrs)
	Total	18--19	20--24	25--29	30--34	35--39	40--49		
Total	283	23	91	68	44	19	30	8	27.0
Murder*	11	0	0	4	2	2	3	0	33.8
Manslaughter	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	----
Robbery	21	1	5	7	5	1	1	1	28.2
Assault	19	3	8	3	3	1	1	0	24.1
Rape*	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	----
Other sex related charges	6	0	1	1	0	0	3	1	43.3
Weapons charges*	8	1	0	2	3	0	1	1	31.7
Larceny from Person	10	1	8	0	0	0	1	0	22.5
Larceny (Not from Person)	10	4	1	1	1	2	0	1	25.0
Breaking & Entering, etc.,*	51	5	23	10	6	5	2	0	24.5
Receiving or Possessing Stolen Auto	3	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	----
Receiving or Possessing Other Stolen Goods	11	1	2	1	5	1	1	0	31.5
Driving Off Auto	4	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	----
Forgery, Uttering, or Publishing	12	0	3	5	0	1	3	0	28.0
Other Crimes Against Property	14	2	2	2	3	0	3	2	31.7
Narcotics & Drug Related Charges	45	2	21	12	5	3	1	1	24.9
Driving under influence, liquor	6	1	1	0	1	1	2	0	35.0
Other Motor Vehicle Charges	9	0	2	5	1	0	1	0	27.5
Violation of Parole or suspended or deferred sentences	27	1	7	10	5	1	3	0	27.8
Other Offenses*	11	0	3	2	1	1	3	1	32.5

\*See Table V for complete definition of this category.

Table XIII cross-tabulates recidivism and length of sentence. The proportion of inmates who had been serving their second or subsequent sentence tended to increase with increasing length of sentence. Only 32 percent of those sentenced to 29 days or less had served a sentence prior to the incarceration from which they were released in 1973. About one fifth (19.4 percent) of the persons serving 30 - 89 days had served a prison sentence prior to that sentence which terminated in 1973. Nearly thirty-seven percent of the persons serving 90 days through (but not including) six (6) months were serving their first sentence. Thus 72 percent of those sentenced to less than six months were serving their first sentence. After six months the proportion of recidivists increased with increasing length of sentence. Nearly half (49.1 percent) of those sentenced to six through (but not including) 18 months had served a previous sentence. Forty-nine percent of those sentenced to 18 months - 2½ years, 47.1 percent of those sentenced to 2½ - 3½ years, and 64.7 percent of those sentenced to 3½ - 5½ years had served at least one previous sentence. More than two thirds (67.7 percent) of those sentenced to 5½ years or more had served a previous sentence. Similarly the recidivism subsequent to 1973 release tended to increase with increasing length of sentence. The recidivism rate subsequent to 1973 was 36.0 percent for those sentenced to less than six months, 40.0 percent for those sentenced to 6 months through (but not including) 18 months, 48.8 percent for those sentenced to 1½ - 2½ years; 67.6 percent for 2½ - 3½ years; 50.0 percent for 3½ - 4½ years, and 39.3 percent for 4½ - 5½ years. Of those sentenced to 5½ years or longer, 42.9 percent returned to prison. The jail or prison recidivism rates for those serving at least six months was 47.1 percent. The median length of sentence was 2.1 years for recidivists and 1.4 years for nonrecidivists.

TABLE XIII

Inmates who were released from the ACI during 1973, according to Length of Sentence and Recidivism before and after the Sentence Terminating in 1973.

## TYPE OF RECIDIVISM\*

<u>Length of Sentence</u>	<u>Recidivist before this Sentence</u>			<u>Recidivist after this sentence</u>		
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Percent Recidivists</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Percent Recidivists</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	135	148	47.7	125	158	44.2
29 Days or Less	8	17	32.0	8	17	32.0
30 - 89 Days	6	25	19.4	12	19	38.7
90 Days - 5 Mos. 29 Days	7	12	36.8	7	12	36.8
6 Mos. - 17 Mos. 29 Days	27	28	49.1	22	33	40.0
18 Mos. - 2 Yrs. 5 Mos.	21	22	48.8	21	22	48.8
2½ Yrs. - 3 Yrs. 5 Mos.	16	18	47.1	23	11	67.6
3½ Yrs. - 4 Yrs. 5 Mos.	2	4	33.3	3	3	50.0
4½ Yrs. - 5 Yrs. 5 Mos.	20	8	71.4	11	17	39.3
5½ Yrs. - 7 Yrs. 5 Mos.	12	6	67.7	7	11	38.9
7½ Yrs. - 9 Yrs. 5 Mos.	3	0	100.0	3	0	100.0
9½ Yrs. - 10 Yrs. 5 Mos.	7	1	87.5	4	4	50.0
10½ Yrs. - 14 Yrs. 5 Mos.	1	4	20.0	1	4	20.0
15 Yrs. or over, Except Life	5	2	71.4	3	4	42.9
Life	0	1	0.0	0	1	0.0
Median Length of Sentence (Yrs.)	2.4	1.2		2.1	1.4	

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

Table XIV is a comparison of the age and race distribution for each of the five Cohorts covering the period 1971--1975. There appears to be little change in the racial composition of the prison during those five years. Whites accounted for between 77.4 percent and 80.8 percent of the population during the entire period. The proportion of blacks remained within the range of 18.9 percent to 21.9 percent. Very few inmates were members of other races.

There is a slow trend toward younger inmates during the most recent years. The median age of release for 1971--1973 remained within the narrow range of 26.5 through 27.0. However, the median age at release dropped to 25.9 for calendar year 1974 and 25.2 for calendar year 1975. The proportion of inmates aged 17--19 increased from a low of 8.0 percent (1972) to a high of 10.2 percent (1975). The age group 20--24 represented a higher proportion of the 1974 and 1975 cohorts than was found among the three earlier years. The proportion of persons released at ages 25--29 declined steadily from 1972 to 1975. Similarly a downward trend was noticed among those aged 30--34. Surprisingly, the proportion of inmates within the age group 35--39 increased every year from 1971 through 1974. Changes in the population 40 and older were not statistically significant. Because recidivism is higher in the younger age groups and the proportion of inmates within these age groups is increasing, an increasing recidivism rate can be expected, assuming all other factors remain static.

TABLE XIV

Comparison of the 1971 -- 1975 Cohorts according to Basic Characteristics

RACE

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total</u>		<u>White</u>		<u>Black</u>		<u>Other Races</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1971	313	100.0	248	79.2	64	20.4	1	0.3
1972	289	100.0	230	79.6	59	20.4	0	0.0
1973	283	100.0	219	77.4	62	21.9	2	0.7
1974	355	100.0	287	80.8	67	18.9	1	0.3
1975	361	100.0	280	77.6	77	21.3	4	1.1

AGE OF RELEASE (Number of Cases)

	<u>Total</u>	<u>17--19</u>	<u>20--24</u>	<u>25--29</u>	<u>30--34</u>	<u>35--39</u>	<u>40--49</u>	<u>50 or Older</u>	<u>Median Age</u>
1971	313	27	103	77	47	15	27	17	26.7
1972	289	23	99	74	44	15	26	8	26.5
1973	283	23	91	68	44	19	30	8	27.0
1974	355	31	132	84	44	30	28	6	25.9
1975	361	37	140	81	42	23	26	12	25.2

AGE OF RELEASE (Percentage Distribution)

	<u>Total</u>	<u>17--19</u>	<u>20--24</u>	<u>25--29</u>	<u>30--34</u>	<u>35--39</u>	<u>40--49</u>	<u>50 or Older</u>
1971	100.0	8.6	32.9	24.6	15.0	4.8	8.6	5.4
1972	100.0	8.0	34.3	25.6	15.2	5.2	9.0	2.8
1973	100.0	8.1	32.2	24.0	15.5	6.7	10.6	2.8
1974	100.0	8.7	37.2	23.7	12.4	8.5	7.9	1.7
1975	100.0	10.2	38.8	22.4	11.6	6.4	7.2	3.3

Considerable changes were noted during the period 1971--1975 in the mode of release (See Table XV). The proportion of releases which resulted from parole increased from 37.7 percent of the 1971 cohort to 43.3 percent of the 1972 cohort, and then increased to 51.6 percent of the 1973 cohort and 56.6 percent of the 1974 cohort. The proportion of parolees in the 1975 cohort was considerably lower (45.2 percent). Corresponding to the increase in parolees was a decrease in the proportion of inmates discharged at expiration. In 1971, 58.8 percent of the releases resulted from expiration of sentence. By 1974 this proportion had decreased to 35.2 percent. In 1975 the proportion of releases resulting from expiration of sentence increased to 40.2 percent. A steady increase has been noticed in the proportion of inmates released neither on parole nor on expiration of sentence. This has been a result of increasing numbers of persons being allowed to remain in the community while carrying out an appeal of their conviction or their sentence resulting from that conviction. Only 11 releases were neither upon parole nor on expiration of sentence in 1971. The corresponding figures were 17 in 1972; 23 in 1973; 29 in 1974; and 52 in 1975. In 1971--1973 it was noted that parolees have higher recidivism and that therefore the increase in the proportion of parolees may be a partial explanation of the increasing recidivism rate.

The proportion of persons released from the ACI, who had served a previous prison sentence remained almost even for 1971, 1972, and 1973 (46.7 percent -- 47.9 percent). This figure dropped to 42.3 percent in 1974 but increased to 45.4 percent for 1975. The lower proportion of persons with previous sentences is probably due to the declining median age of the population.

TABLE XV

	<u>TYPE OF RELEASE</u>			<u>EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE</u>		<u>OTHER TYPES OF RELEASE</u>	
	<u>Total</u>	<u>PAROLE</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1971	313	118	37.7	184	58.8	11	3.5
1972	289	125	43.3	147	50.9	17	5.8
1973	283	146	51.6	114	40.3	23	8.1
1974	355	201	56.6	125	35.2	29	8.2
1975	361	164	45.4	145	40.2	52	14.4

Number and Percentage of Prison or Jail Recidivists prior to the Sentence terminating in 1971-1975

RECIDIVIST PRIOR TO THIS SENTENCE

<u>Year</u>	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1971	150	47.9	163	52.1
1972	135	46.7	154	53.3
1973	135	47.7	148	52.3
1974	150	42.3	205	57.7
1975	164	45.4	198	54.8

Table XVI Compares the 1971--1975 cohorts according to charge. A considerable increase was noted in the number of persons convicted of crimes against person (murder or manslaughter, kidnapping, robbery, assault, rape, other sex offenses, weapons offenses, and larceny from person) in the two most recent years. In 1971, 95 persons convicted of crimes against person were released from the ACI. In 1972, 88 such inmates were released. The corresponding 1973 figure was 80. In the 1974 cohort, the number of persons convicted of crimes against person rose to 131. The 1975 cohort included 115 persons in this category. A gradual increase over the five year period was noted in the proportion of murderers. During 1971--1973 the proportion of robbery offenders remained close to 7½ percent, but in 1974, robbery represented 8.7 percent of the cohort. In 1975, 12.5 percent of the cohort consisted of inmates convicted of robbery. In absolute numbers, there were 23 inmates convicted of robbery or related charges who were released during 1971. The number of inmates convicted of robbery who were released during 1972--1975 were 22, 22, 31, and 45 respectively. A mild upward trend was noted in the category assault. A decline was noted in the number and percentage of persons convicted of sex offenses. An unusually high proportion of persons convicted of larceny from person was found in the 1974 cohort. During 1974, 22 persons convicted of larceny were released from the ACI, while in 1971, 1972, 1973, and 1975, an average of only 8.3 such persons were released.

The proportion of property offenses (Larceny not from person, breaking and entering, receiving or possessing stolen motor vehicle or any other stolen property, driving off auto, forgery, or other crimes against property) appeared to be on the decline until 1975. Property crimes accounted for 40.3 percent of the 1971 cohort and 40.5 percent of the 1972 cohort. In 1973, 37.1 percent of the sentenced persons released from the ACI were property offenders; and in 1974, property offenders accounted for only 33.5 percent of the cohort. The 1975 figure of 40.7 percent was more consistent with the 1971 and 1972 figures. Larceny (not from person) accounted for 19 persons in the 1971 cohort, 13 persons in the 1972 cohort, 10 persons in the 1973 cohort, 9 persons in the 1974 cohort, and 26 persons in the 1975 cohort. Breaking and entering, the most common offense accounted for 317 persons during the five year period. The annual figures were: 69, 59, 51, 64 and 74 for 1971--1975 respectively. No significant changes were noted in any of the other categories of property crimes.

The proportion of drug offenders showed an interesting pattern. In 1971, 8.6 percent of the sentenced persons released from the ACI were drug offenders. In 1972 the proportion of drug offenders rose to 10.7 percent and in 1973 this figure climbed to 15.9 percent. In 1974 the proportion of drug offenders dropped to 9.9 percent. In 1975 this figure was only 5.5 percent. In absolute numbers, there were 27 drug offenders in 1971, 31 drug offenders in 1972 and 45 drug offenders in 1973. The corresponding figures for 1974 and 1975 were 35 and 20 respectively.

Due to the fact that the offense "common drunk" did not exist after 1972, the proportion of persons in the 1973--1975 cohorts convicted of drunk or drunken driving was well below the 1971 and 1972 figures. There was also a decline in the proportion of persons who had been incarcerated for other motor vehicle offenses. Parole violators accounted for an increasing proportion of persons released from prison. In 1971 only 10 persons had been incarcerated for technical violations of probation, parole, or suspended or deferred sentences. In 1972 only 12 persons within this category were released. The corresponding figures for 1973--1975 were: 27, 29 and 49 respectively.

TABLE XVI

Percentage Distribution of the 1971--1975 Cohorts according to Charge

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
All Charges	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Murder or Manslaughter	4.2	4.5	4.9	5.9	3.3
Kidnapping	1.0	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.3
Robbery*	7.3	7.6	7.4	8.7	12.5
Assault	6.4	7.3	6.7	7.6	8.3
Rape	1.3	1.4	0.7	2.0	1.4
Other Sex Related Charges	3.5	3.5	2.1	1.4	1.4
Weapons Offenses*	4.2	4.2	2.8	3.9	1.9
Larceny from Person	2.6	1.7	3.5	6.2	2.8
Larceny not from Person	6.1	4.5	3.5	2.5	7.2
Breaking & Entering, etc.,*	22.0	20.4	18.0	18.0	20.5
Receiving or Possessing Stolen Motor Vehicle	0.6	2.4	1.1	3.4	2.2
Receiving or Possessing Other Stolen Goods	2.9	2.8	3.9	3.1	3.3
Driving Off Auto	1.9	1.7	1.4	0.3	1.7
Forging, Uttering or Publishing	2.6	2.8	4.2	2.0	1.4
Other Crime Against Property*	4.2	5.9	4.9	4.2	4.4
Narcotics & Drug Related Offenses	8.6	10.7	15.9	9.9	5.5
Drunk or Drunken Driving	5.1	3.8	2.1	2.5	1.7
Other Motor Vehicle Violations	6.1	4.8	3.2	3.4	3.6
Violation of Parole, etc.,*	3.1	4.2	9.5	8.2	13.6
Other Offenses	6.4	5.5	3.9	5.6	3.0

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

Table XVII compares the 1972--1975 cohorts according to length of sentence. The year 1974 had a considerably higher proportion of long term offenders than the other three years. In 1974, 37 persons sentenced to 9½ years or longer were released. In 1972 only 18 persons sentenced to 9½ years or longer, were released. The corresponding figures for 1973 and 1975 were 21 and 20 respectively. The most common sentences fell within range of 6 months through 29 months. Persons released from sentences within this range accounted for approximately 35 percent of the releases over the four year period covered by this table. In 1975, nearly 39 percent fell within this range. Most of the variations in length of sentence between the four cohorts of this study are not significant. The median length of sentence was 1.8 years for 1972, 1973 and 1975. The 1974 figure was 2.2 years.

TABLE XVII

Comparison of the 1972--1975 Cohorts according to Length of Sentence\*

<u>Length of Sentence</u>	<u>1972</u>		<u>1973</u>		<u>1974</u>		<u>1975</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Total	289	100.0	283	100.0	355	100.0	361	100.0
29 days or less	28	9.7	25	8.8	36	10.1	38	10.5
30 - 89 days	40	13.8	31	11.0	31	8.7	41	11.4
90 - days - 5.99 months	18	6.2	19	6.7	15	4.2	16	4.4
6 months - 17.99 months	41	14.2	55	19.4	45	12.7	62	17.2
18 months - 2.499 years	53	18.3	43	15.2	74	20.8	78	21.6
2½ years - 3.499 years	48	16.6	34	12.0	58	16.3	44	12.2
3½ years - 4.499 years	10	3.5	6	2.1	16	4.5	11	3.0
4½ years - 5.499 years	16	5.5	28	9.9	21	5.9	27	7.5
5½ years - 7.499 years	9	3.1	18	6.4	14	3.9	16	4.4
7½ years - 9.499 years	8	2.8	3	1.1	8	2.3	8	2.2
9½ years - 10.499 years	9	3.1	8	2.8	21	5.9	10	2.8
10½ years - 14.499 years	4	1.4	5	1.8	4	1.1	3	0.8
15 - years or over, except life	5	1.7	7	2.5	11	3.1	6	1.7
Life	0	0.0	1	0.4	1	0.3	1	0.3
Median Length of Sentence (years)		1.8		1.8		2.2		1.8

\*Data not available for 1971.

Perhaps the most effective way to evaluate changes in the recidivism rate is by comparing the proportion of recidivists in the five cohorts according to equal time intervals. The year to year changes in recidivism during the first month were not significant; year to year changes during the first through fourth months were also not significant. In the three most recent years, the proportion of recidivists within seven months of release was considerably above the 1971 and 1972 levels. The same held true for the first 10 months. After 13 months the recidivism rate climbed steadily between 1971 and 1973. The 1971 rate of 20.8 percent increased to 22.1 percent for 1972, and 27.6 percent for 1973. The one year recidivism rate then dropped to 27.0 percent for 1974 and 24.1 percent for 1975. The recidivism rate after 19 months is not available for 1975, because some of the inmates have not been out of prison 19 months since their 1975 release. The four years whose data are available show a steady increase from 25.9 percent in 1971, to 26.6 percent in 1972, to 33.2 percent in 1973, and finally reaching 34.1 percent in 1974. The two year (25month) rate similarly increased from 30.4 percent in 1972 to 36.4 percent in 1973 and 38.9 percent in 1974. The three year rate is only comparable for 1971, 1972, and 1973. The 1973 figure (43.8) percent) was much higher than the corresponding 1971 or 1972 figures.

TABLE XVIII

Number and Percentage of Prison or Jail Sentences subsequent to their 1971--1975 release according to time between release and recommitment as a recidivist.

	<u>1971</u>		<u>1972</u>		<u>1973</u>		<u>1974</u>		<u>1975</u>	
	No.	Percent								
Number of Persons	313	100.0	289	100.0	283	100.0	355	100.0	361	100.0
Jail recidivist within one month	6	1.9	4	1.4	9	3.2	7	2.0	7	1.9
Jail recidivist within 4 months	27	8.6	19	6.6	37	13.1	42	11.8	36	10.0
Jail recidivist within 7 months	41	13.1	30	10.4	52	18.4	63	17.7	67	18.6
Jail recidivist within 10 months	57	18.2	47	16.3	64	22.6	83	23.4	78	21.6
Jail recidivist within 13 months	65	20.8	64	22.1	78	27.6	96	27.0	87	24.1
Jail recidivist within 19 months	81	25.9	77	26.6	94	33.2	121	34.1	100	*
Jail recidivist within 25 months	96	30.7	88	30.4	103	36.4	138	38.9	108	*
Jail recidivist within 37 months	110	35.1	101	34.9	124	43.8	149	42.0*	109	*
Jail recidivist as of March 1, 1977	119	38.0	115	39.8	125	44.2	149	*	109	*

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

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

1. The proportion of sentenced men released from the Adult Correctional Institution who have returned to prison as sentenced inmates was 44.2 percent. In addition 10.2 percent were convicted of new crimes resulting in suspended or deferred sentences or probation. Thus the total recidivism rate was 54.4 percent. Eliminating persons sentenced to less than six (6) months would result in a jail-prison recidivism rate of 47.1 percent and a total recidivism rate of 55.3 percent. Over forty percent (41.4) of those that became non-jail recidivists had terminated a sentence of less than six (6) months.
2. The jail or prison recidivism rate was higher for black inmates (50.0 percent) than for white inmates (42.0 Percent). Twenty-seven of the twenty-nine non-jail recidivists were white, thus the total recidivism rate for both races was similar, 54.3 percent for whites and 53.2 percent for blacks. (The rate for all races was higher than either the whites or blacks because both members of other races became recidivists). The racial composition of the ACI population was similar throughout the period of this study (1971--1975), thus year to year differences in the recidivism rate (particularly the sharp increase between 1972 and 1973), cannot be attributed to race. The total recidivism rates for 1974 and 1975 cannot be computed because three (3) years have not yet expired for those released late in 1974 or any time in 1975.

3. Of the 283 persons released in 1973, about 48 percent (47.7) were serving a second or subsequent sentence. The jail or prison recidivism rate subsequent to 1973 for this group was 46.7 percent. The comparable recidivism rate for those serving their first sentence was 41.9 percent.
4. Recidivism varied considerably with type of offense. Of the 105 persons incarcerated for crimes against property 54 (51.4 percent) have returned to prison. Of the eighty persons sentenced for crimes against person, 31 (38.8 percent) returned. The recidivism rate for crimes neither of violence nor against property was 40.8 percent. The offense breaking and entering, entering a dwelling, or possession of burglary tools was by far the most common offense. Fifty-five (55) percent of those released in 1973 who had committed this offense were serving second or subsequent sentences. The recidivism rate subsequent to 1973 for this category of offender was 68.6 percent. The crimes against person with the highest recidivism rates were: Larceny from person (70 percent), Robbery (48.9 percent), and Assault (42.1 percent). The recidivism rate for murderers was only 18.2 percent. Drug offenders had a recidivism rate of 46.7 percent. The recidivism rate for technical violators of parole or of suspended or deferred sentences was 33.3 percent.

5. The type of offenses for which the 125 jail or prison recidivists returned to prison were somewhat different from the type of offense which they originally committed. Crimes against person accounted for 28.3 percent of the original offenses and 26.4 percent of the new offenses. Property crimes which accounted for 37.1 percent of the original offenses accounted for only 27.2 percent of the new offenses. Crimes neither of violence nor against property accounted for 34.6 percent of the original offenses and 46.4 percent of the new offenses. Seventy-eight percent of the new offenses within the latter category were technical violations of parole.
6. The new offenses for the recidivists were more likely to carry longer than shorter sentences. Of the 125 who returned to prison, 53 carried longer sentences, 31 carried shorter sentences, eight carried equally long sentences, 32 carried no new sentence, just revocation of parole, and one was sentenced out of state with the new sentence unavailable.
7. The age-specific recidivism rates were higher among younger inmates. The jail-prison recidivism rate for those aged 18 or 19 was 56.5 percent. The recidivism rates for ages 20-24 was 52.7 percent and for ages 25-29 was 42.6 percent. The recidivism rates for those aged 30 or over was 34.7 percent. Of those that did return to prison, the older inmates returned more rapidly.

The median time between release and recommittal was 12.3 months for ages 18-19, 10.0 months for ages 20-24, 6.8 months for ages 25-29, and 3.8 months for ages 30-39. Because the opposite conclusion (that younger inmates return more quickly), was reached on the 1972 data, this relationship may be due to chance alone.

8. There was some variation in the recidivism rate according to mode of release. The jail or prison recidivism rate for parolees was 48.6 percent and the total recidivism rate for these parolees was 52.7 percent. For those whose sentence expired, 36.8 percent became jail or prison recidivists and an additional 16.7 percent received suspended or deferred sentences or probation. Thus the total recidivism rate for those whose sentence expired was 53.5 percent. For those bailed, discharged at court, sentence vacated or appealed, the jail-prison recidivism rate was 52.2 percent and the total recidivism rate was 69.6 percent. This rate however is based on only 23 cases. Between 1971 and 1974 the proportion of parolees increased from 37.7 percent to 56.6 percent, before declining to 45.4 percent in 1975. The jail-prison recidivism rate seemed to vary in nearly direct proportion.
9. Much of the recidivism occurred quite soon after release. In 1973, 62.4 percent of the jail or prison recidivists returned during the first year. Nearly 42 percent returned within the first six months. Most (82.4 percent) had returned within two years.

10. Recidivism tended to increase with increasing length of sentence. The jail-prison recidivism rate subsequent to 1973 was 36.0 percent for 0-5.9 months, 40.0 percent for 6-18 months, 48.8 percent for 1½-2½ years, 67.6 percent for 2½-3½ years. The pattern did not continue for those sentenced to 3½ years or longer, but the smaller numbers of persons released from longer sentences render inferences based on this data to be inconclusive.
11. Substantial increases in recidivism (particularly jail-prison recidivism) occurred between 1971 and 1973. The 1974 figure is likely to be higher than the 1973 figure. The 1975 recidivism rate (based on only one year's data) is likely to decline slightly. The total recidivism rate varied considerably less (46.6 percent in 1971, 54.3 percent in 1972 and 54.4 percent in 1973). This is due to the declining number of non-prison recidivists.

**END**