

# Department of Community Corrections & Rehabilitation

## Office of Policy, Planning, and Evaluation

## Department Wide Annual Recidivism Report

### Introduction

The Department of Community Corrections and Rehabilitation's mission centers on community safety, community restoration, and reducing a client's risk to reoffend. One way of measuring progress is to determine the recidivism rates of DOCCR clients. Measuring recidivism helps gauge the impact the department's work has on helping clients succeed while reducing their risk to reoffend. Recidivism is defined as a conviction (adult) or adjudication (juvenile) within Minnesota for a new offense. Recidivism events include misdemeanor level offenses and above. This report will look at one, two, and three year recidivism rates across divisions of the Department of Community Corrections and Rehabilitation. See appendix for methodology.

May, 2018

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### Recidivism Rates – Facilities

#### Adult Corrections Facility

Figure 1 shows recidivism rates by release year for the overall population at the ACF. An individual may be represented in more than one year. In October 2014, Community Offender Management (COM) began monitoring clients who were already on Electronic Home Monitoring (EHM), but did not take on new clients until March of 2015. In Figure 1, clients who were released in 2015 and spent all time on EHM are now excluded from analysis under ACF – this accounts for the decrease in the number of clients and the increase in recidivism rate.



**Figure 1. ACF recidivism rates**

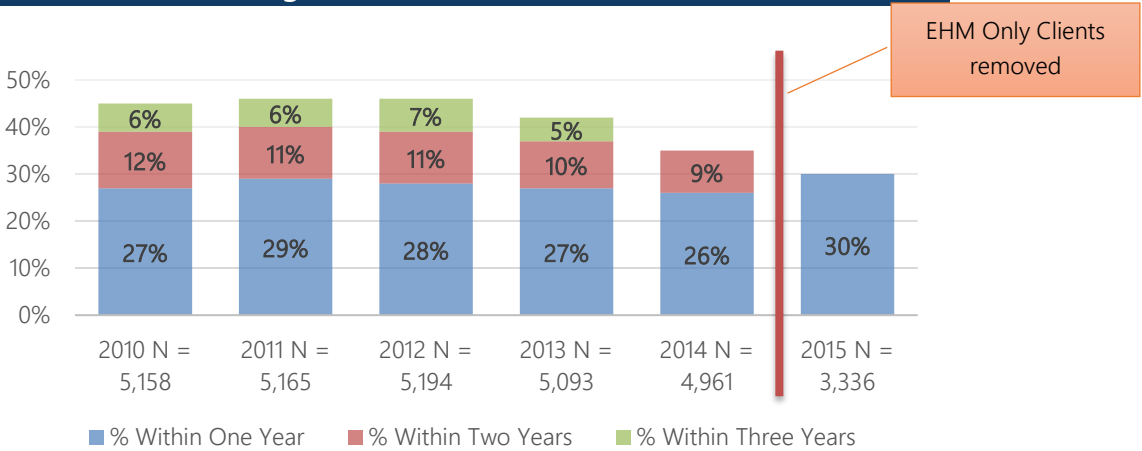
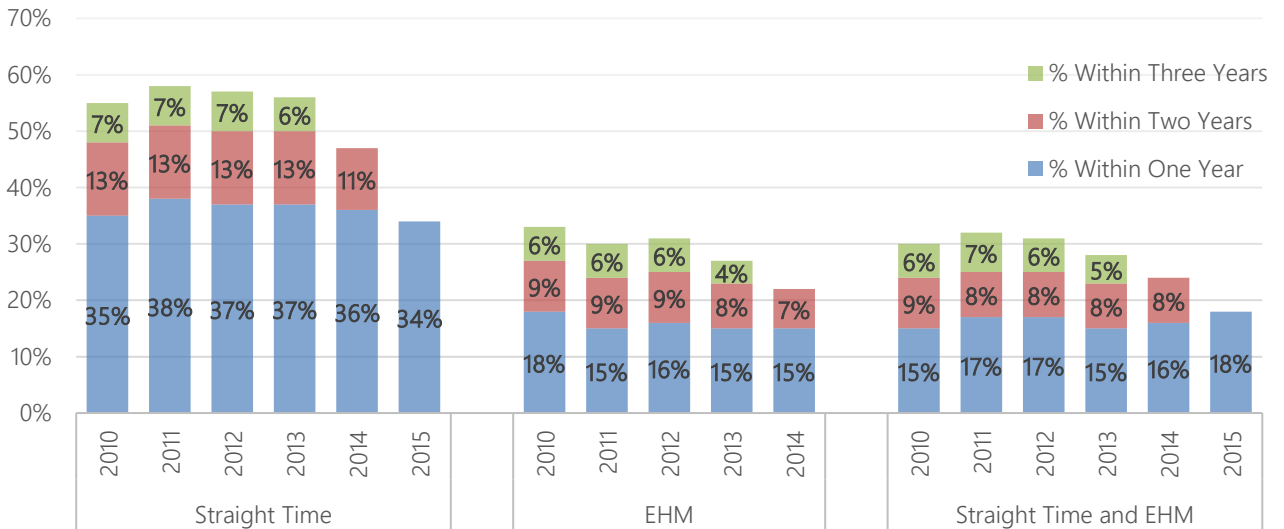


Figure 2 analyzes recidivism rates by release year taking into account how the resident served his/her local incarceration time. 2015 EHM only clients are included in the section on COM.

**Figure 2. ACF yearly recidivism by incarceration type**



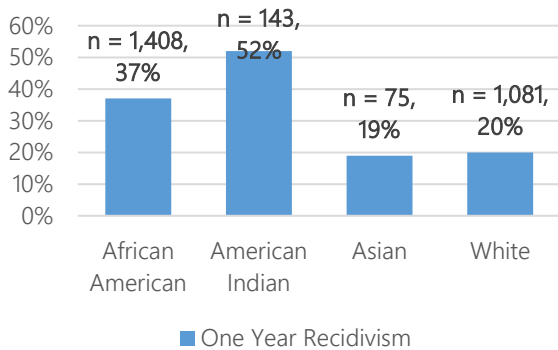
Recidivism rates were also analyzed for ACF residents with longer lengths of stays within the facility (see Table 1). In 2014, the percentage of females with a two year recidivism event decreased.

**Table 1. Recidivism rates by release year for males/females with longer lengths of stay (LOS)**

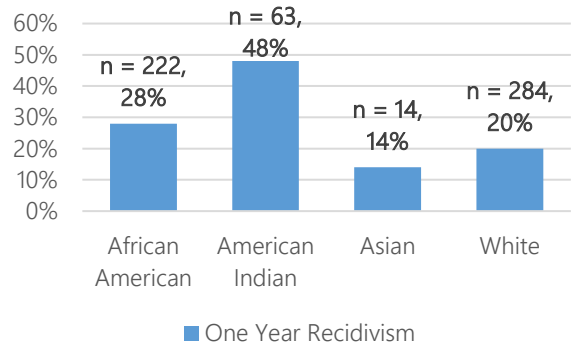
Release Year	Time in ACF	Total Number	Recidivism	
			Within One Year	Within Two Years
2011	Males LOS 90+	408	141 (35%)	210 (52%)
	Females LOS 60+	104	29 (28%)	39 (38%)
2012	Males LOS 90+	472	161 (34%)	216 (46%)
	Females LOS 60+	115	34 (30%)	51 (44%)
2013	Males LOS 90+	437	145 (33%)	189 (43%)
	Females LOS 60+	107	35 (33%)	49 (46%)
2014	Males LOS 90+	498	170 (34%)	232 (47%)
	Females LOS 60+	100	31 (31%)	41 (41%)
2015	Males LOS 90+	512	168 (33%)	
	Females LOS 60+	107	36 (34%)	
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,432</b>	<b>1,133 (33%)</b>	<b>1,278 (45%)</b>

There was a significant difference in recidivism rates across races. American Indian clients, both males and females, had the highest rates of one year recidivism for clients released from the ACF in 2015 (see Figures 3 and 4). These figures do not include clients who spent all time on EHM – they will be included with COM.

**Figure 3. 2015 ACF males by race**



**Figure 4. 2015 ACF females by race**

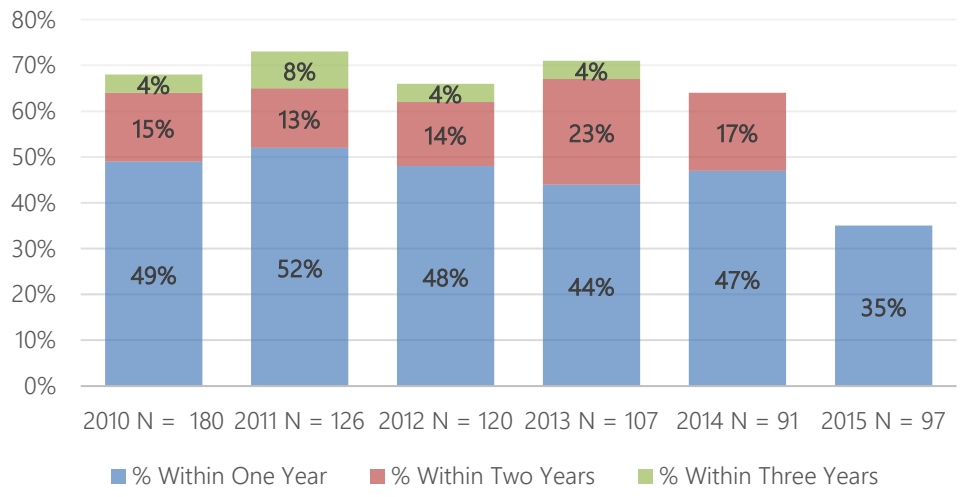


## County Home School

Figure 5 shows the overall recidivism rates by release year. Data for the County Home School was taken from the yearly profile data.<sup>1</sup> Previous reports included recidivism rates for Adolescent and Family Sexual Health Services outpatient clients. That data has been removed for all years from this report. Overall, one year recidivism rates show a downward trend for residents released from the County Home School. The sample sizes below each bar represent the total residents released from the County Home School in that year.

<sup>1</sup> Due to the fact that the data was not created by the MNCED automated system, Local Confinement Time (including Out of Home Place for juveniles and ACF bookings for adults) is not included in the recidivism "street time" calculated for CHS, JDC, or COM clients.

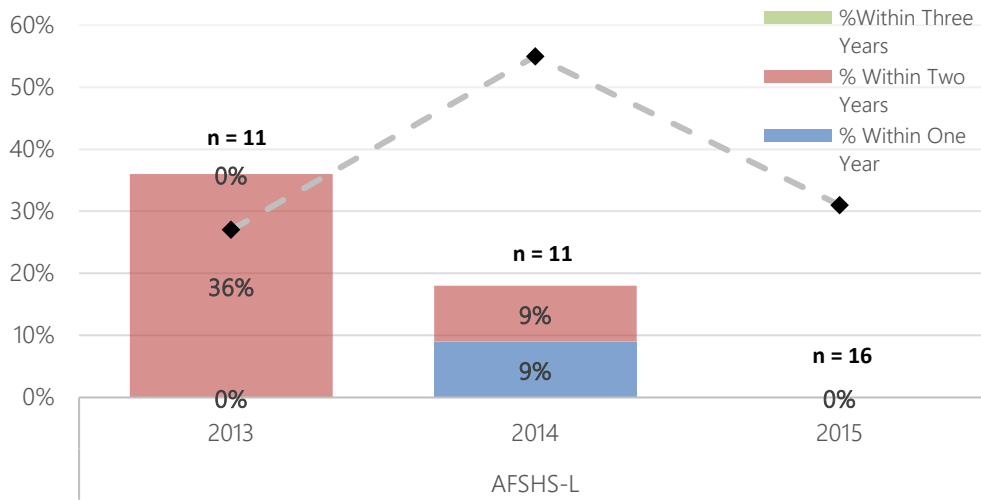
**Figure 5. CHS recidivism rates**



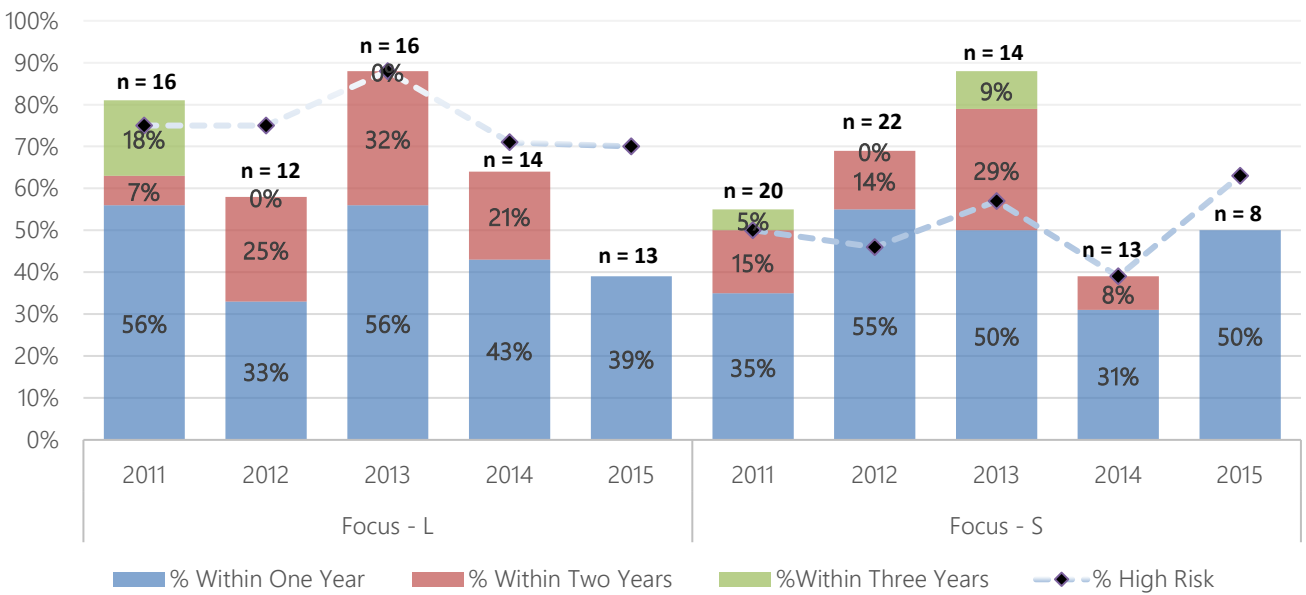
While the differences in one year recidivism rates are not statistically significant, the difference between 2014 and 2015 one year is approaching significance; this is a trend to continue watching.

See Figures 6 – 8 for recidivism rates by release year and admission reason. Admission reason includes Adolescent and Family Sexual Health Services – long-term (AFSHS-L), Focus for adolescent females, and Short Term Adolescent Male Programs (STAMP). The number of clients in the sexual health services program for 2010 through 2012 was under 10, so they are not included in Figure 6. Sample sizes are included in all figures due to the small number of clients.

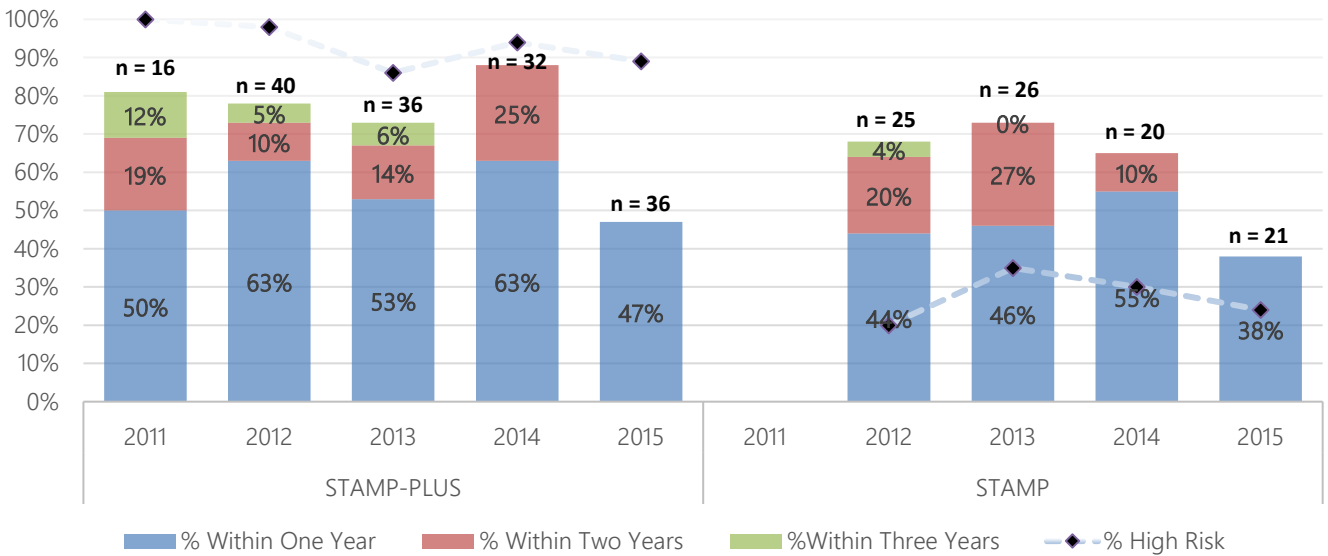
**Figure 6. Recidivism rates for clients admitted for sexual health services**



**Figure 7. Recidivism rates for clients admitted for adolescent female programs**



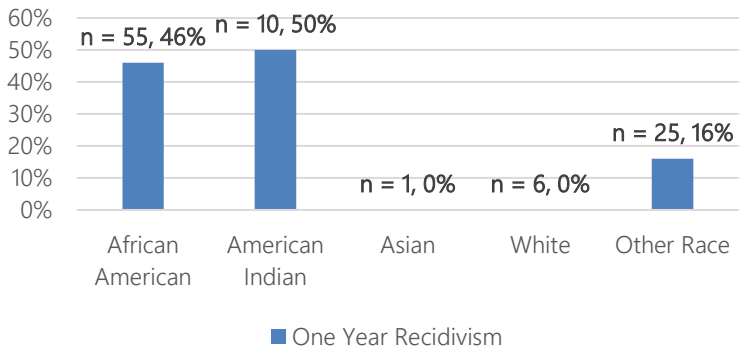
**Figure 8. Recidivism rates for clients admitted for adolescent male programs**



The increased focus on aftercare in the AFSHS program, as well as the introduction of DBT and gender focused responses for females are possible interpretations for the reduction in recidivism rates in those two cottages. In 2015, the County Home School began the implementation of DBT in the STAMP cottage for males; although it may be too early in this report to see the full impact of DBT in the STAMP cottages, initial analysis shows a decrease in one year recidivism rates in 2015, although this decrease was not statistically significant. Statistical significance is impacted by small sample sizes, so it will be useful to watch to see whether this trend continues.

Figure 9 shows one year recidivism rates by race for the 2015 cohort. Due to the small sample of female clients (n = 21), a comparison of race by gender is not appropriate.

**Figure 9. 2015 one year recidivism rates by race**

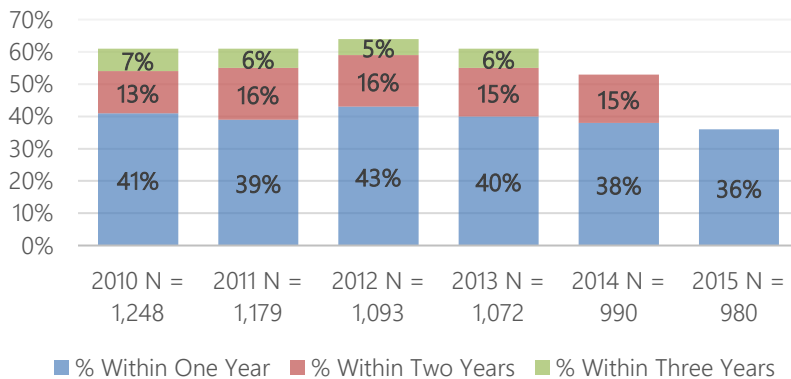


Although it is a small sample size, American Indian clients released from the CHS in 2015 had the highest recidivism rate followed by African American clients.

## Juvenile Detention Center

Not all individuals booked into the JDC are charged. To run recidivism information for this group, a query was done in MAIn to find “any” case associated with the individual in order to run it through MNCED. Clients with no cases were deleted from the dataset because it was not possible to know whether they were truly recidivists. See Figure 10 for JDC recidivism rates by release year.

**Figure 10. JDC recidivism rates**



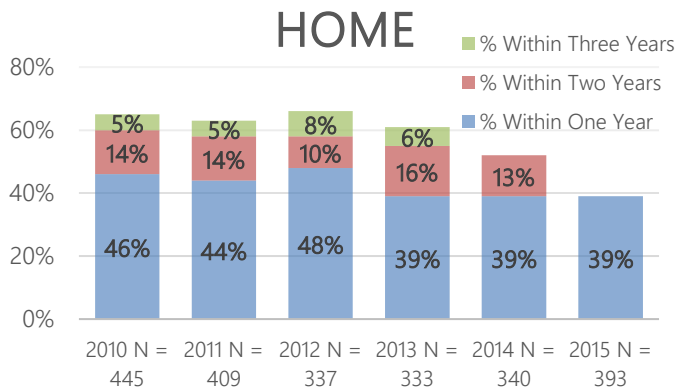
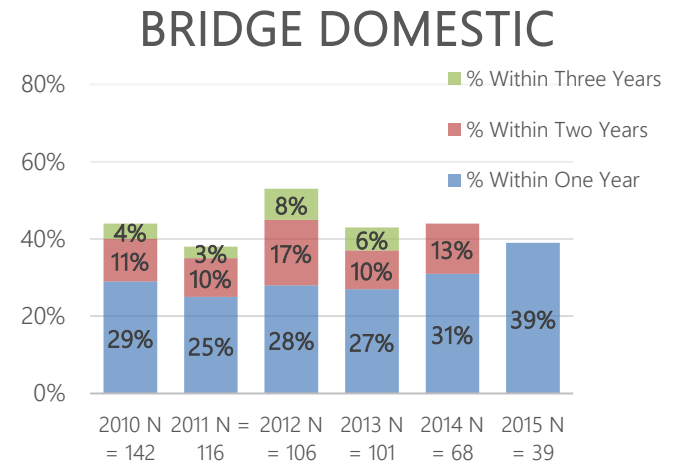
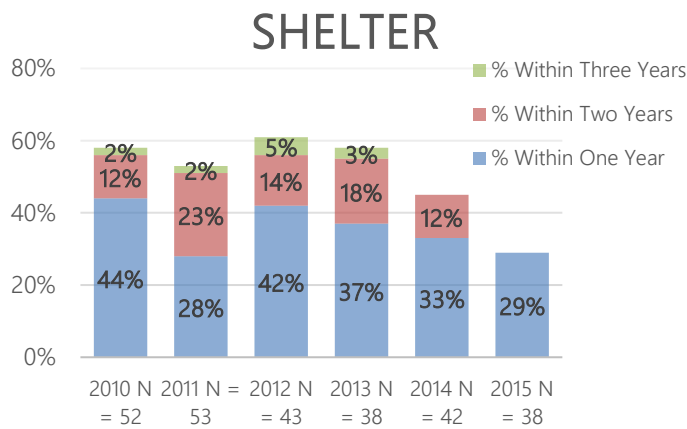
Recidivism was also analyzed by release location (see Figures 11A – 11C). Only release locations that had more than 20 juveniles a year were included in the figures. Youth released to Red Wing or another Regional Treatment Center (RTC) were also excluded from this analysis as juveniles enrolled in



inpatient treatment did not have the same amount of “street time” as the other juveniles. In-depth analysis of recidivism rates following Out of Home Placement could be explored in separate reports.<sup>2</sup>

For the previous report, there was discussion about how Bridge Domestic clients seem to be recidivating at a lower rate; Bridge Domestic is an alternative to detention for juveniles with a first time misdemeanor domestic assault charge. However, in 2015, the one year recidivism rate for Bridge Domestic releases increased; in 2015, the number of clients released to Bridge Domestic was almost half that of 2014.

**Figures 11A-11C. JDC recidivism rates for release year by release location**



<sup>2</sup> Although local confinement time was added in to the recidivism system for juveniles, it only applies to an automated cohort, not one manually loaded like the JDC or CHS or COM.

# Recidivism Rates – Probation

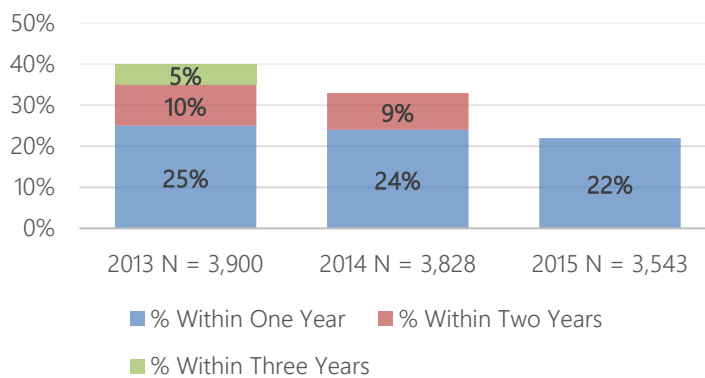
## Community Offender Management

### Adult COM

#### STS Only

Clients are not double-counted between COM and AFS; if STS Only was the client's earliest event with probation, then s/he is counted in COM, unless s/he had an SR/ISR event within the same year; if the earliest probation event was not STS Only, the client is counted in the AFS numbers.

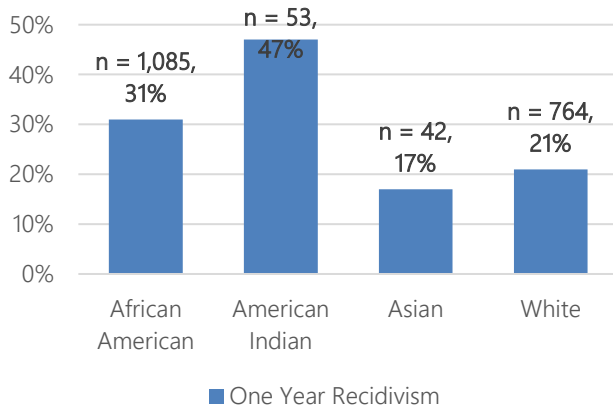
**Figure 12. Recidivism rates STS only adults<sup>3</sup>**



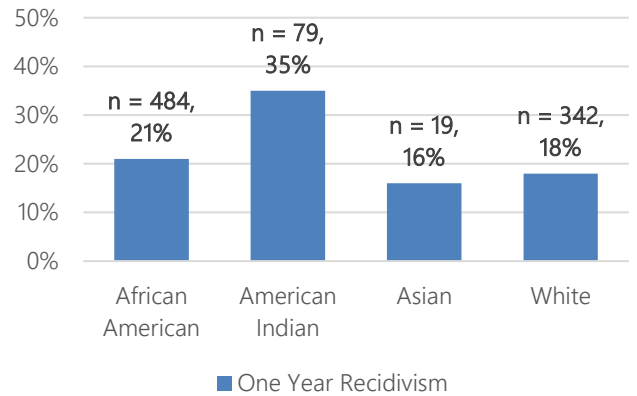
Figures 13 and 14 show one year recidivism rates for 2015 clients on STS Only. As has been identified in other areas, American Indian clients, both males and females have the highest rates of one year recidivism. The differences in Figures 13 and 14 are statistically significant.

<sup>3</sup> The numbers for both adult and juvenile COM are different from the last report due a glitch in the MNCED recidivism system which was double-counting recidivism events. This glitch only impacted the data from COM and no other divisions.

**Figure 15. 2015 STS Only males by race**



**Figure 16. 2015 STS Only females by race**

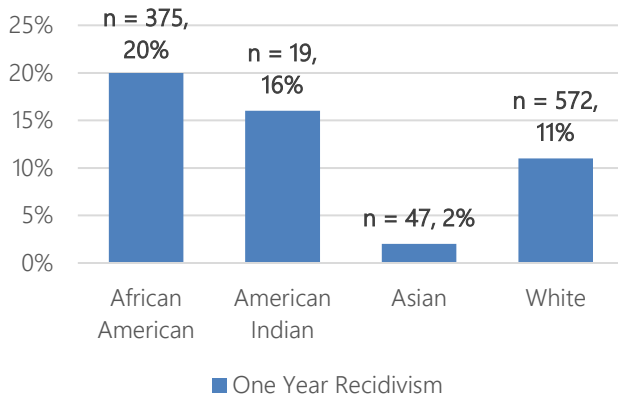


### EHM Only

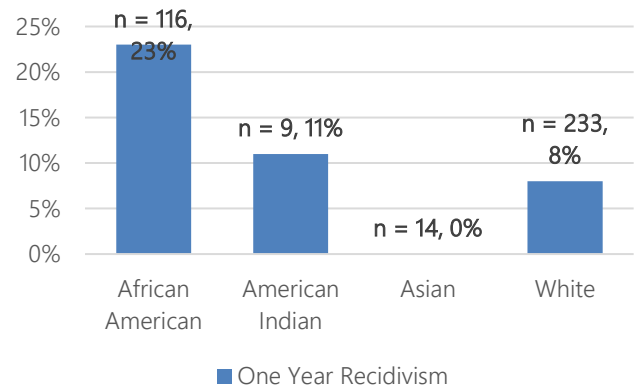
One year recidivism rates for 2015 clients from the ACF who spent all time on EHM was **13%**.

The figures below show recidivism rates by sex and race for clients who spent all time on EHM. It is important to recognize the small number of American Indian clients who spent all time on EHM out of the ACF. The differences in Figures 15 and 16 are also statistically significant primarily the differences between African American and White clients.

**Figure 13. 2015 EHM males by race**



**Figure 14. 2015 EHM females by race**



## Juvenile COM

Figure 17 shows the recidivism rates by year for juvenile clients who started in COM.

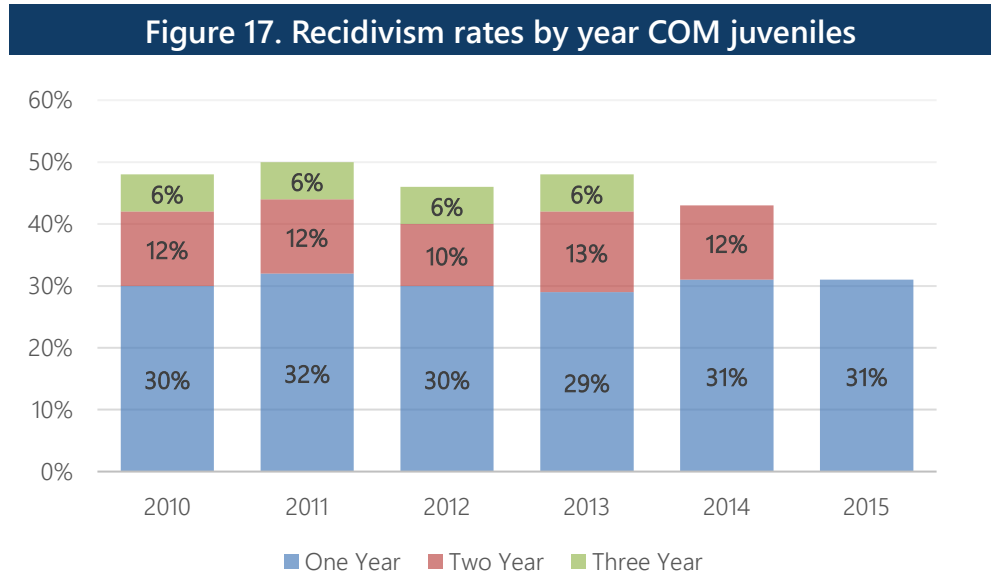
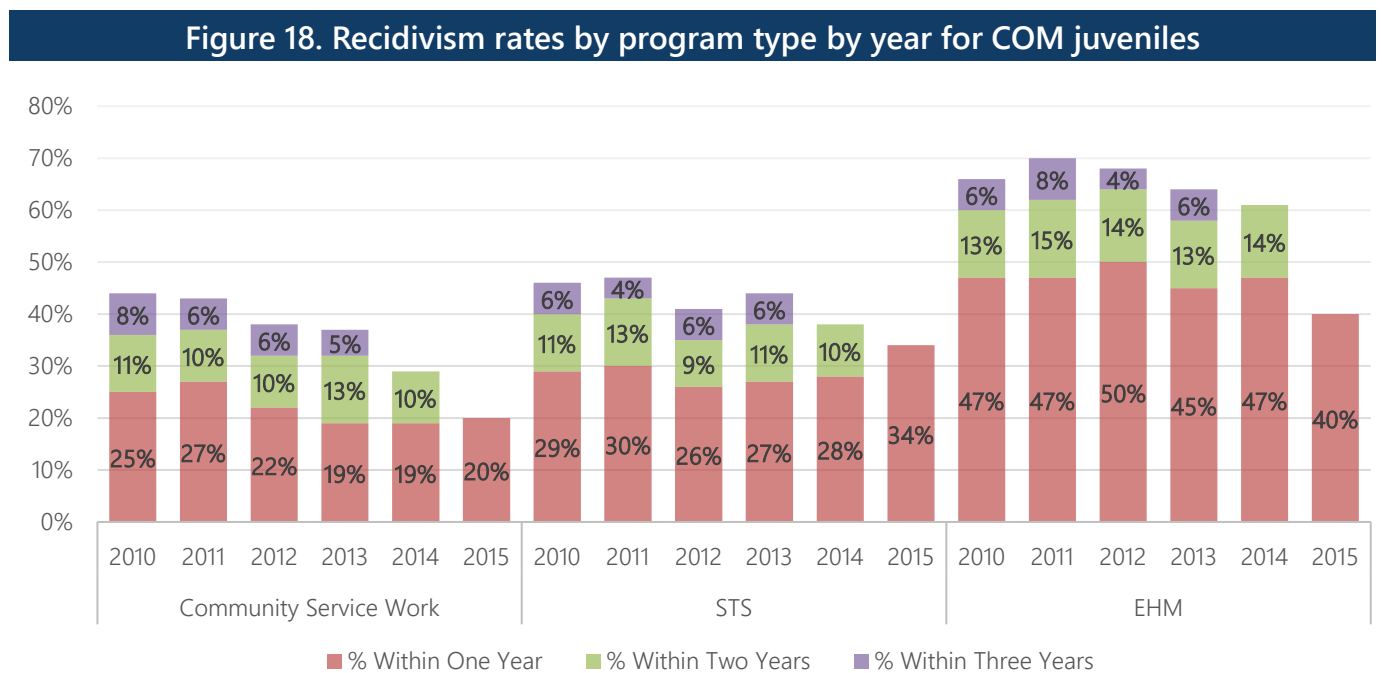


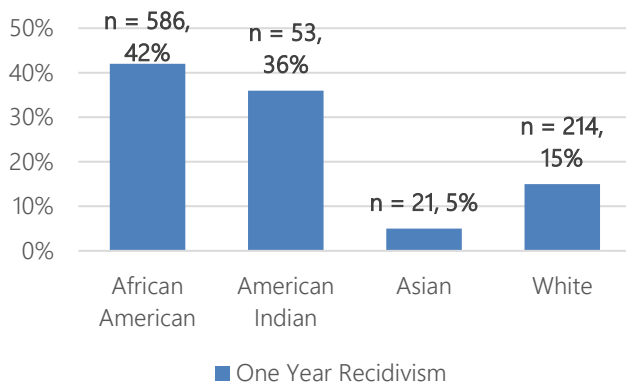
Figure 18 shows the recidivism rates by year for the program types within COM for the juveniles.



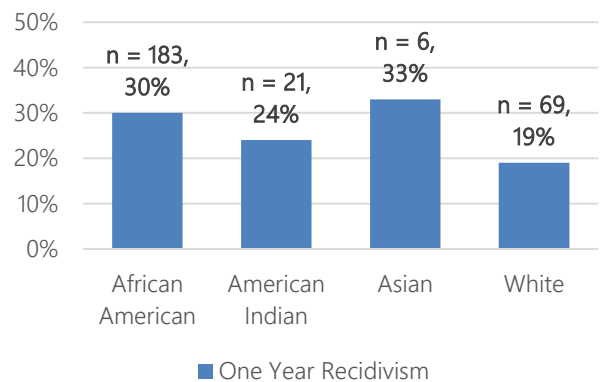
A possible interpretation of these results is that juveniles on EHM are a different risk level than those who are on STS or Community Service work, as risk level was not controlled for in this analysis. EHM is sometimes used to divert clients out of the Juvenile Detention Center.

See Figures 19 and 20 for one year recidivism rates for 2015 juvenile COM clients by race.

**Figure 19. 2015 male COM juveniles by race**



**Figure 20. 2015 females COM juveniles by race**

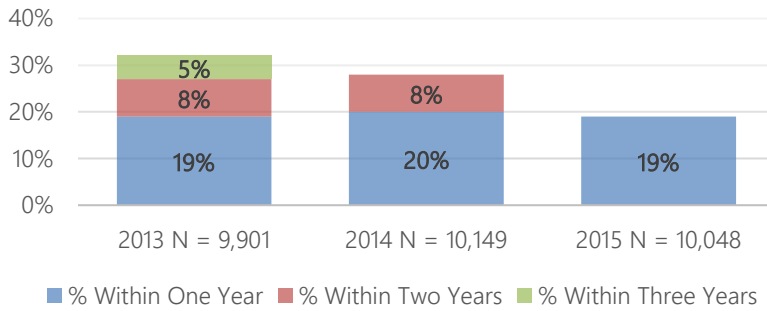


One year recidivism rates for females by race were not significantly different, however there were significant differences across races for males, with African American male juveniles in COM having the highest one year recidivism rates.

## Adult Field Services

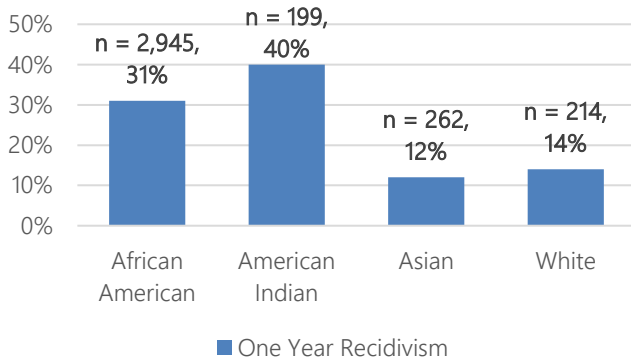
Due to a change in software in 2013 which made converted data unreliable, only 2013 onward will be reported for the adult probation population. Figure 21 shows the recidivism rate by year for all clients who started a probation event between 2013 and 2015.

**Figure 21. AFS recidivism rates**

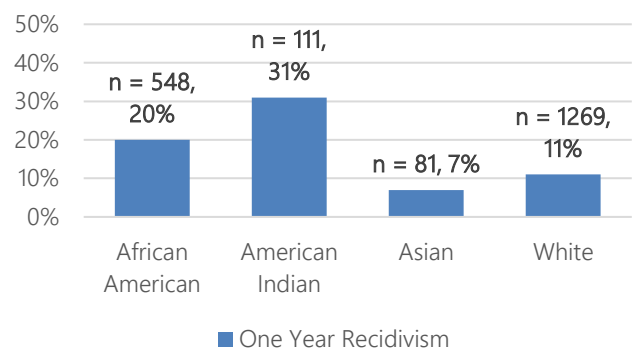


Figures 22 and 23 show recidivism rates for AFS males versus females by race for one year recidivism for clients who started on probation in 2015. Differences in Figures 22 and 23 are statistically significant.

**Figure 22. 2015 males one year recidivism by race**



**Figure 23. 2015 females one year recidivism by race**

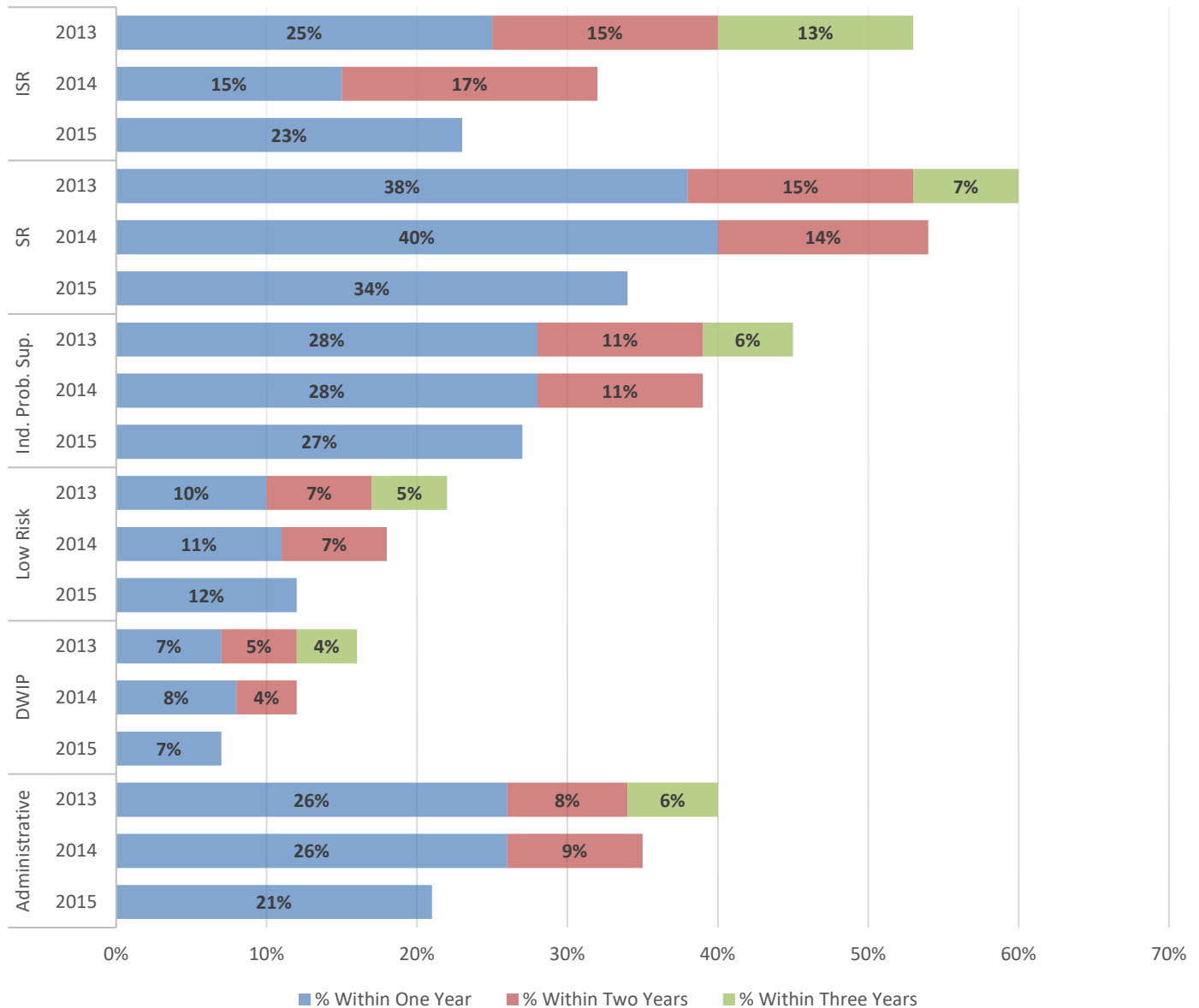


Probation events are tracked in CSTS using a combination of case type and case service. Figure 24 groups case type-case service into the following six categories:

- Administrative
- DWIP
- Low risk – group reporting, restitution, PRC - AnyTrax
- Individual Probation Supervision: medium/high risk – Drug Court, DWI Court, Mental Health Court, Traditional, Neighborhood, etc.
- Supervised Release (SR)
- Intensive Supervised Release (ISR)

Prison commitment is not factored into street time for the recidivism follow-up period. A small portion of the individual probation supervision category and all of the SR/ISR categories could be impacted by this study limitation.

**Figure 24. AFS recidivism rates by supervision start year, grouped supervision types**

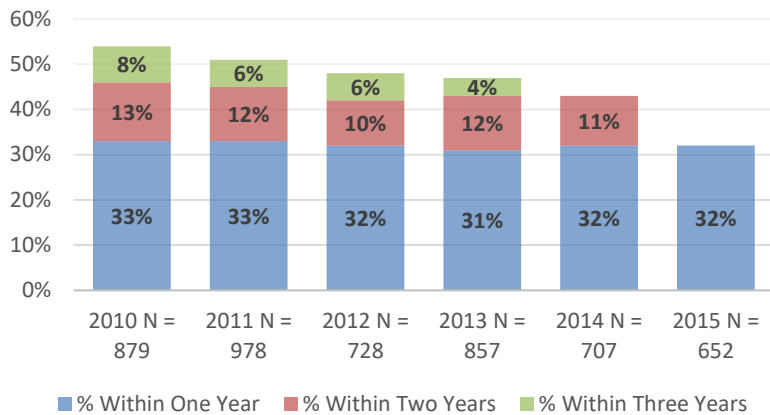


An item of note here is that clients on Administrative probation in 2015 had a similar one year recidivism rate to clients on STS Only at COM. Furthermore, clients on Low Risk probation had a recidivism rate about half that of both STS Only clients and Administrative probation clients. This will be something to watch for 2016 clients when supervision locations were refined and reorganized to better capture the risk levels of the clients being supervised there.

## Juvenile Probation

STS clients are not reported with juvenile probation as they were reported above with the COM data. See Figure 25 for Juvenile Probation recidivism rates by probation start year. The change in one year recidivism was not statistically significant.

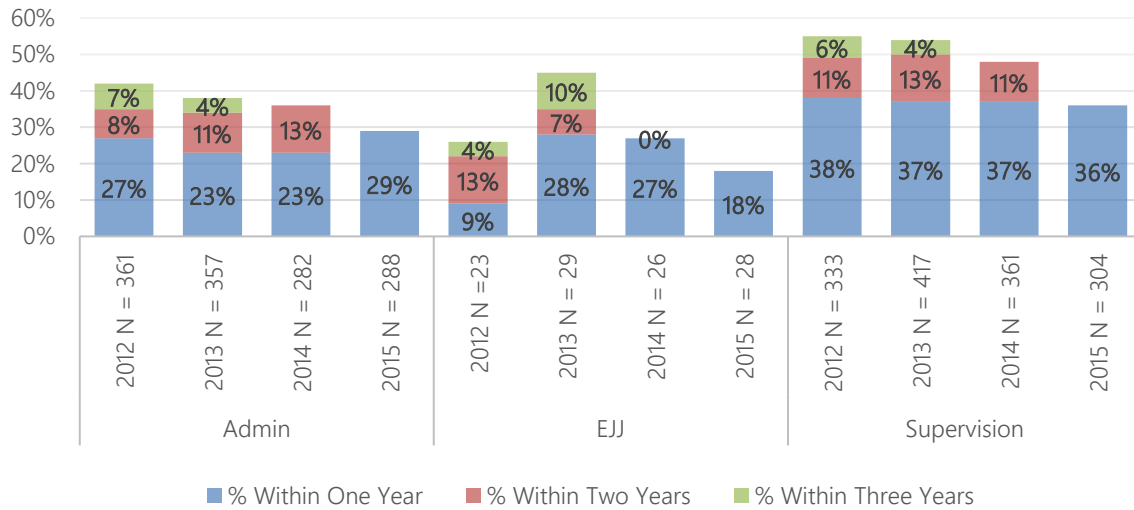
**Figure 25. Recidivism rates by year for juvenile probation**



In 2012, a new table was added to MAIn called the Group-Track-Level History table. Using this table is more accurate when determining a client's group-track-level at the start of probation; therefore the data for the Recidivism Rate by JP Group is from 2012 onward for the most common Juvenile Probation Groups. Starting in 2018, Out of Home Placement (OHP) was incorporated into the recidivism automated cohort calculation to account for "street time." As such, one year recidivism rates have increased, particularly in the Extended Jurisdiction Juvenile (EJJ) group (see Figure 26). In 2015, 20 out of 28 (71%) of EJJ youth had some time in OHP within the first year; this is compared to clients on Supervision where 25% had any OHP time.



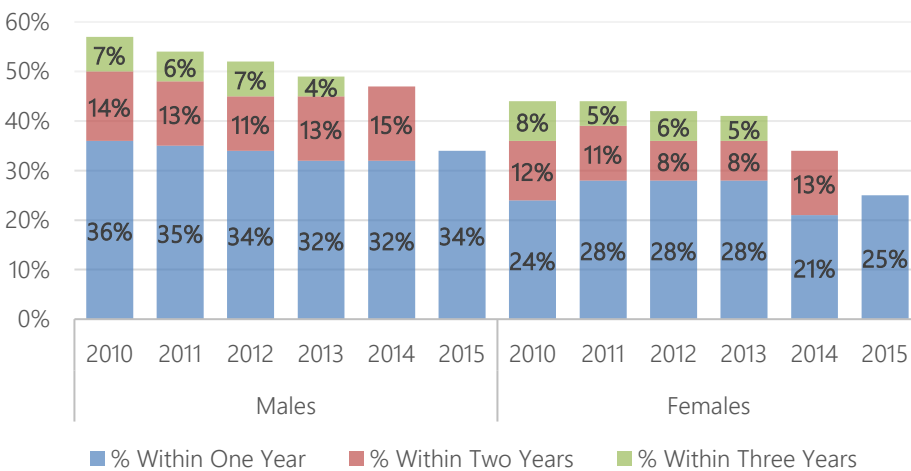
**Figure 26. Recidivism rates by JP groups**



The decrease in EJJ recidivism is an area to watch in future reports. The downward trend is promising for EJJ; however, due to the small sample numbers, the differences are not statistically significant.

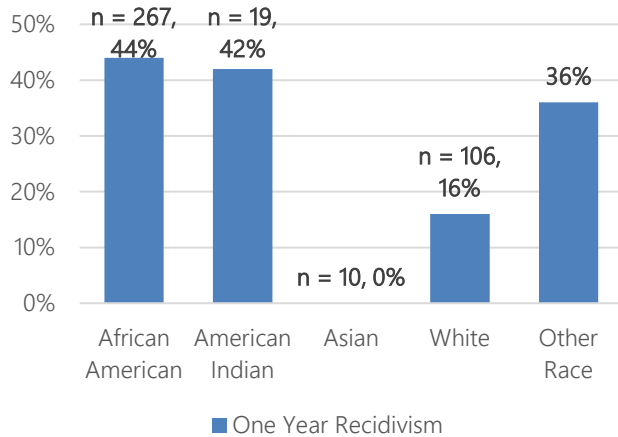
Figure 27 shows the JP recidivism rates by sex. Overall, females have a lower recidivism rate than males; however, in 2012 and 2013, the one year recidivism rate was not significantly different between males and females. In 2014 and 2015, females had a significantly lower one year recidivism rate than males.

**Figure 27. Recidivism rates by sex**

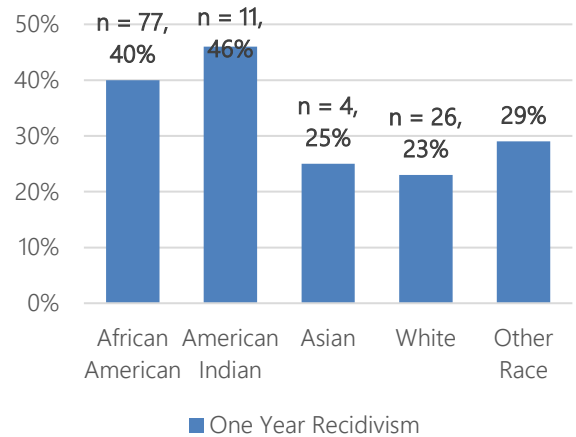


Figures 28 and 29 show one year recidivism rates for clients who started in juvenile probation in 2015 by sex and race. MAIn, unlike the other source systems, allows for a selection of “other race” or “more than one race”; in the following figures, they will be included in other race.

**Figure 28. 2015 males one year recidivism by race**



**Figure 29. 2015 females one year recidivism by race**



## Conclusions

Overall, the recidivism rate has been on a downward trend or remained stable. When the divisions are examined by type of stay, type of program, or type of supervision, we can begin to get a better understanding of the factors related to recidivism. Interpretation and context provided for the timeframes discussed in this report are important to help understand what interventions might be working and where more focus is needed. For example, in areas where gender responsive interventions have been implemented – JP and CHS, specifically – there have been drops in recidivism.

As in the previous report, juveniles released from facilities have a higher recidivism rate overall than adults.

Females were generally less likely to recidivate than males; however, this was not the case in the ACF for residents with longer lengths of stay. Females with longer lengths of stay were no different from males on one year recidivism rates.

Adult clients on Administrative probation starting in 2015 had a one year recidivism rate comparable to adult clients on STS Only (22%); while clients on Low Risk probation had a rate about half of that (12%). This trend will be something to continue to watch.

For the first time, recidivism was broken down by race and sex. The most notable result from that analysis is the American Indian population for both males and females has some of the highest rates of recidivism across all divisions. This lends support for the need for cultural responsive programming in this population. Additionally, the American Indian population was the least likely to be on EHM during their time in the ACF.

# Appendix.

## Methodology

Data for adult probation, juvenile probation, and the ACF was pulled using an automatically created cohort from the Minnesota Criminal Event Database (MNCED) Recidivism web application – data from these areas includes Local Confinement Time in the recidivism calculations. Data from the remaining areas was pulled from the County Home School (CHS) Yearly Profile Report, the Juvenile Detention Center (JDC) Yearly Profile Report, and COM Juvenile Profile Report for dates between 1/1/2015 and 12/31/2015. This data and data for adult COM was uploaded manually into MNCED; local confinement time was not included for these areas. Data for 2013 and 2014 was updated.

For the Adult Corrections Facility, Juvenile Detention Center, and County Home School, release date was used as the reference point; for Adult Field Services, Community Offender Management, and Juvenile Probation, supervision start date was used. If an individual was released/started probation more than once in a year, only the first event in that year was included. If an individual was released/started probation in multiple years, one was included from each year; as such, some individuals may be represented in more than one year in the dataset, but they are only represented once per year. For AFS clients, the first supervision event status was used; for example, if a client changed from Individual Supervised Probation (ISP) to Administrative probation, ISP was the status included in the data. Additionally, an individual may appear in more than one division's rates; no attempt was made to cross-reference individuals across divisions.

Simple descriptive statistics were used for this report. Whenever data is reported as being "significant," a chi-square analysis was utilized to look for relationships between variables. A significant chi-square indicates that there is a relationship and it is not likely due to chance or random error. For all figures in this report, recidivism rates are cumulative – if an individual is a recidivist within the first year, s/he is also included as a recidivist within the second year.