

Recidivism of State FY96 Prison Releases in Iowa

**Prepared by the Department of Human Rights
Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning
Statistical Analysis Center**

**For the
Iowa Board of Parole**

May, 2001

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Richard G. Moore, Administrator
Paul Stageberg, Ph.D., Principal Author
Bonnie Wilson, technical support
Erin Thorpe, technical support
Amber Watson, technical support
Brooke Wenck, technical support

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Department of Human Rights
Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning
515-242-5823 (fax:515-242-6119)

Table of Contents

Summary of Findings	4
Introduction.....	5
Methodology	5
Findings	7
General Recidivism	7
Table 1. Recidivism of FY96 Parolees and Expirations, by Offense Level and Type	8
Table 2. Revocations and Returns to prison of FY96 Parolees and Expirations, by Release Offense Level and Type	9
Table 3. New Prison Commitments of FY96 Releases, by Release Type	10
Table 4. Most Serious New Conviction, by Release Type, FY96 Releases	10
Table 5. Most Serious New Conviction, by Release Offense Level and Type, FY96 Releases	11
Table 6. Returns to Prison and Revocations, by Offense Level and Type, FY96 Releases	12
Table 7. Cumulative Recidivism Rate, FY96 Releases.....	13
Recidivism and Gender.....	16
Table 8. Returns to Prison and Parole Revocations, by Release Offense Class and Sex, FY96 Releases.....	16
Table 9. Release Type, by Sex, FY96 Releases	17
Table 10. Most Serious New Arrest, by Release Offense Class and Sex, FY96 Releases	18
Table 11. Most Serious New Conviction, by Release Offense Class and Sex, FY96 Releases	19
Recidivism and Race.....	20
Table 12. Revocation Type , by Race, FY96 Releases.....	20
Table 13. Returns to Prison, by Race, FY96 Releases	21
Table 14. In-State Recidivism, by Race, FY96 Releases	21
Table 15. Total Recidivism, by Race, FY96 Releases.....	22
Table 16. Recidivism of FY96 Releases, by Race and Type of Lead Commitment Offense.....	23
Recidivism and Age	24
Table 17. Most Serious New Iowa Arrest, by Age at Release, FY96 Releases.....	24
Table 18. Most Serious New Arrest, by Age at Release, FY96 Releases	25
Table 19. Most Serious New Iowa Conviction, by Age at Release, FY96 Releases.....	26
Table 20. Most Serious New Conviction, by Age at Release, FY96 Releases.....	26
Table 21. Returns to Prison and Revocations, by Age at Release, FY96 Releases.....	27
Table 22. Most Serious New Conviction, by Release Offense Type, by Age at Release, FY96 Releases.....	28
Types of New Offenses.....	29
Table 23. Type of Most Serious New Conviction, by Type of Release Offense, FY96 Releases.....	29
Appendix I. Parolee and Expiration Recidivism, FY96 Releases.....	30
Appendix II. Recidivism of FY96 Releases from Prison, by Release Offense.....	33
Appendix III. Recidivism of FY96 Releases, by Release Offense Level.....	38
Appendix IV. Most Serious New Conviction by FY96 Releases, by Release Offense.....	39

Appendix V. New Convictions, by Release Offense Level and Type, FY200045

Summary of Findings

- Parolees released in FY96 showed a felony re-conviction rate of 31.7 percent after a five-year follow-up, compared to 35.2 percent among prisoners who expired their sentences. Parolees also showed lower rates of new misdemeanor re-convictions than expirations.
- Released felons were most likely to be convicted of new felonies, although misdemeanor expirations also showed high rates of new felonies. Overall, misdemeanants showed higher re-conviction rates than felons.
- Most new convictions occurred within Iowa. Only about ten percent of the release cohort showed new convictions out-of-state, although this finding is compromised by the apparent incompleteness of out-of-state records on the Interstate Identification Index (III).
- Parolees returned to prison more frequently than expirations, although many parolees were returned due to parole revocation, which frequently involves only a short incarceration.¹
- Felons showed higher rates of return to prison than misdemeanants, but many of the felon returns to prison were due to revocation on technical violations rather than arrests for new crimes. Very few misdemeanants were returned to prison due to revocation, presumably due to short periods on parole.
- Persons released on non-persons (non-violent) offenses showed higher recidivism rates than those released on persons (violent) offenses. Sex offenders showed lower total recidivism rates than other persons offenders
- Despite generally lower recidivism rates than other offender groups, sex offenders tended to be reconvicted of sex offenses more often than other offenders. They also tended to be convicted of other new offenses against persons more often than either drug offenders or non-persons offenders.
- Of the 66.7 percent of releases who were convicted of new offenses, half were re-arrested within one year of release. Three-quarters of the new arrests took place in the first two years.
- Men showed higher recidivism rates than women, although the latter were more frequently revoked from parole. Few women expire their sentences, however, so a higher percentage of them have the **opportunity** to be revoked.
- Native Americans showed higher total recidivism than other racial groups, with Hispanics showing the lowest rates. Blacks showed higher rates than whites, apparently because blacks released on crimes against persons have higher rates of recidivism than other persons offenders.
- Younger offenders tended to show higher rates of reconviction than older offenders, but high rates of reconviction persisted through the mid-40's. Felony reconviction rates tended to remain high through the late-40's, with the lower total recidivism among those 45-49 due to lower rates of new misdemeanors. Offenders under age 21 at release who had been committed for crimes against persons showed by far the highest rates of reconviction.

¹ Inmates who expire sentences are generally not subject to post-release supervision in Iowa, and as such are not subject to revocation. New convictions typically result in longer lengths-of-stay than parole revocations.

Introduction

Expanding on research first presented in the Iowa Board of Parole FY99 Annual Report, this report presents recidivism data on offenders released from Iowa prisons during State FY1996 (July 1, 1995 – June 30, 1996).

The figures presented here differ from those included in last year's report due to four changes in the study. First, this year's research includes data on those released from work release facilities, who were inadvertently omitted last year. In addition, the current figures include **an additional year of tracking**, as a second round of "rapsheets" was obtained to detect recidivism occurring within the last year.² Also enhancing this year's report is the availability of **national recidivism data** through the Interstate Identification Index (III). Further, while last year's data looked only at the first new offense following release, this year's study examines the **most serious new conviction**, resulting in higher felony recidivism rates.

One note of caution should be voiced concerning the use of out-of-state records. A review of these records suggests very incomplete disposition reporting in III from some other states. In examining these records, it was not unusual to find a string of serious arrests with no dispositions noted. It was tempting in these situations to conclude that there must have been a conviction at some point, but we have resisted that urge when presenting figures on new convictions.

This report is not intended to be an all-encompassing review of recidivism. Rather, it is meant to provide an illustration of the types of recidivism data available on prison releases in Iowa. Readers interested in other analyses of the data are urged to contact CJJP with suggestions and requests.

Methodology

This recidivism research began October of 1999, when lists of parolees and inmates expiring sentences in Iowa during FY1996 were generated and rapsheets were obtained on all of them. These lists were taken from the Adult Corrections Information System (ACIS), the information system maintained for Iowa's prison system; 1,370 parolees and 359 expirations were tracked after release, excluding five offenders in the original cohort who were immediately incarcerated on other charges and had had no time at risk. Recidivism data were extracted from the Division of Criminal Investigation's computerized criminal history system and later the Interstate Identification Index (III).

Another 657 offenders released from work release facilities were added for this year's update, yielding a total release cohort of 2,385. Ten of these offenders had no time at risk due to immediate incarceration elsewhere, and they are not included in any reconviction figures, although they **are** included in figures on revocations and returns to prison.

² Recidivism data for this report were collected in December, 2000.

Adult criminal histories were obtained for all cohort members. When offenders had been arrested as juveniles and placed in a state training school this information was also noted.³ For each conviction, data were collected on the date of the arrest, the arresting charge, and the seriousness (offense class) of the charge. Conviction data included the date of conviction and the conviction offense and its seriousness. Because Iowa records include only information on **convictions** and **pending charges**, data on arrests **not** leading to conviction are available only for a limited time before they are expunged. Conviction data in this report will therefore be more complete than arrest data.

Other data taken from rapsheets and other official sources included prior arrests and convictions and jail and prison terms. Data have also been collected on treatment received (or refused) in Iowa's prison system, and plans are being made to add drug abuse data. While some of the information collected for the study was undoubtedly incomplete, it was decided to make use of whatever (apparently reliable) information was available in the research. Not all of this information is used in the current analyses, but future studies, particularly a validation of Iowa's risk assessment system, will tap all available data.

The maximum amount of time "at risk" for parolees in this study was 2,004 days; the minimum period for parolees was 1,617 days, excepting any offenders incarcerated following their FY96 release. The maximum time at risk for end-of-sentence releases was 1,979 days; the minimum was 1,622 days, excepting those whose new incarceration was not due to a new post-release conviction.⁴ The mean follow-up period for parolees was 944 days and for expirations was 783 days. The difference in these means appears due to the higher recidivism of the end-of-sentence releases, as the means for those not re-arrested were similar. Four expirations and three parolees were listed as having been arrested the same day they were released. The shortest time from release to new conviction was three days for parolees and 25 days for those expiring their sentences.

For the purposes of this study, recidivism was defined as any new felony or misdemeanor **conviction** stemming from behavior occurring after release from Iowa's prison system. This definition does not include traffic *violations* such as speeding, although simple and serious misdemeanor traffic convictions were counted. A small number of releases (29 parolees and five end-of sentence releases) had pending charges and no other convictions when the recidivism data were collected, but these were not counted in assessing recidivism. There were also a few others who had been convicted of recidivist crimes who also had **pending** charges more serious than the new offenses for which they had already been convicted. For the purposes of determining the seriousness of new offenses, these pending charges were ignored.

³ Until recently, data on juvenile convictions have been unavailable on state rapsheets unless a commitment to a state training school resulted. Older records on training school commitments also frequently listed "delinquency" as the committing offense rather than including a specific charge, and in these situations the arrest was not included in the criminal history.

⁴ There was one end-of-sentence release who was immediately incarcerated after release due to a new offense committed while incarcerated. His follow-up period after release was 315 days.

Findings

GENERAL RECIDIVISM

Table 1 presents felony and misdemeanor recidivism rates for parolees and expirations released during FY96. The table presents data by crime classification, breaking out persons and non-persons offenses. In general, felony recidivism rates were highest for those expiring Class C and Class D felony sentences for non-persons crimes. Overall, parolees showed slightly lower felony recidivism rates than expirations (31.7 percent vs. 35.2 percent), although there were three classes of parole releases with higher felony recidivism than expirations (Class B, Class D, and Other Felonies against persons). Felony parolees showed higher felony re-conviction rates than misdemeanor parolees, but there was little difference between felony and misdemeanor expirations.

Total misdemeanor recidivism rates for the entire population were also higher for those expiring sentences (33.7 percent for parolees and 37.3 percent for expirations), although misdemeanor parolees showed a higher rate than misdemeanor expirations. The highest misdemeanor recidivism rates tended to be found among those who had been paroled on misdemeanor sentences, although there were also high rates among some released felons. Because of the generally higher rates of new misdemeanors for misdemeanants, their total recidivism rates were also higher than was true for felons.

A further breakdown of recidivism results is contained in Appendix I. Offense classes there are broken down into offenses against persons, non-persons offenses, and sex offenses. The table shows the lowest recidivism rates among Class C and Class D sex offenders.

Table 1. Recidivism of FY96 Parolees and Expirations, by Offense Level and Type

Release Type	Rel. Crime Type	Total N	New Conviction Seriousness						Total	
			None		Felony		Misdemeanor		N	%
			N	%	N	%	N	%		
Parole	BFPP	5	3	60.0%	0	0.0%	2	40.0%	2	40.0%
Parole	BFPS	55	31	56.4%	13	23.6%	11	20.0%	24	43.6%
Expiration	BFPS	8	5	62.5%	1	12.5%	2	25.0%	3	37.5%
Parole	CFPP	565	184	32.6%	193	34.2%	188	33.3%	381	67.4%
Expiration	CFPP	68	15	22.1%	29	42.6%	24	35.3%	53	77.9%
Parole	CFPS	132	69	52.3%	23	17.4%	40	30.3%	63	47.7%
Expiration	CFPS	37	15	40.5%	10	27.0%	12	32.4%	22	59.5%
Parole	Compact	1	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%
Parole	DFPP	795	254	31.9%	277	34.8%	264	33.2%	541	68.1%
Expiration	DFPP	108	22	20.4%	43	39.8%	43	39.8%	86	79.6%
Parole	DFPS	74	29	39.2%	21	28.4%	24	32.4%	45	60.8%
Expiration	DFPS	58	26	44.8%	15	25.9%	17	29.3%	32	55.2%
Parole	OFPP	33	12	36.4%	11	33.3%	10	30.3%	21	63.6%
Expiration	OFPP	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%
Parole	OFPS	8	2	25.0%	3	37.5%	3	37.5%	6	75.0%
Expiration	OFPS	3	2	66.7%	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%
Felony parole total		1,668	584	35.0%	542	32.5%	542	32.5%	1,084	65.0%
Felony expiration total		283	85	30.0%	99	35.0%	99	35.0%	198	70.0%
Parole	AGPP	196	66	33.7%	52	26.5%	78	39.8%	130	66.3%
Expiration	AGPP	79	16	20.3%	30	38.0%	33	41.8%	63	79.7%
Parole	AGPS	58	18	31.0%	14	24.1%	26	44.8%	40	69.0%
Expiration	AGPS	60	17	28.3%	21	35.0%	22	36.7%	43	71.7%
Parole	SEPP	6	0	0.0%	3	50.0%	3	50.0%	6	100.0%
Expiration	SEPP	9	2	22.2%	2	22.2%	5	55.6%	7	77.8%
Parole	SEPS	7	1	14.3%	2	28.6%	4	57.1%	6	85.7%
Expiration	SEPS	9	1	11.1%	3	33.3%	5	55.6%	8	88.9%
Misdemeanor parole		267	85	31.8%	71	26.6%	111	41.6%	182	68.2%
Misdemeanor expiration		157	36	22.9%	56	35.7%	65	41.4%	121	77.1%
Total parole		1,935	669	34.6%	613	31.7%	653	33.7%	1,266	65.4%
Total expiration		440	121	27.5%	155	35.2%	164	37.3%	319	72.5%

Key: PP=non-persons; PS=persons; BF=Class B felony; CF=Class C felony; DF=Class D felony; OF=Other felony; AG=Aggravated misdemeanor; SE=Serious misdemeanor

Table excludes ten offenders with no time at risk.

Table 2 shows similar information pertaining to revocations of parole and returns to prison. It shows slightly higher return-to-prison rates for parolees than expirations (46.6% to 42.3%), although some of the parolee returns were due to revocations rather than re-convictions. Surprisingly, there is little difference in the return rates of felons and misdemeanants. Note that, while felony parolees have higher return-to-prison rates than felony expirations, the opposite is true for misdemeanor releases. The misdemeanor expirations, in fact, show a higher return-to-prison rate than the felons.

Table 2. Revocations and Returns to prison of FY96 Parolees and Expirations, by Release Offense Level and Type

Release Type	Crime Type	Total N	Prison		Revocation	
			N	%	N	%
Parole	B Felony PP	5	1	20.0%	1	20.0%
Parole	B Felony PS	55	25	45.5%	20	36.4%
Expiration	B Felony PS	8	1	12.5%	0	0.0%
Parole	C Felony PP	571	308	53.9%	170	30.1%
Expiration	C Felony PP	68	32	47.1%	0	0.0%
Parole	C Felony PS	133	46	34.6%	18	13.6%
Expiration	C Felony PS	37	11	29.7%	0	0.0%
Parole	COMPACT	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Parole	D Felony PP	797	374	46.9%	172	21.6%
Expiration	D Felony PP	108	50	46.3%	0	0.0%
Parole	D Felony PS	74	30	40.5%	8	10.8%
Expiration	D Felony PS	58	22	37.9%	0	0.0%
Parole	O Felony PP	33	23	69.7%	21	63.6%
Expiration	O Felony PP	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Parole	O Felony PS	8	4	50.0%	0	0.0%
Expiration	O Felony PS	3	1	33.3%	0	0.0%
Felony parole		1,677	811	48.4%	410	24.4%
Felony expiration		283	117	41.3%	0	0.0%
Parole	Agg. Misd. PP	196	75	38.3%	8	4.1%
Expiration	Agg. Misd. PP	79	40	50.6%		0.0%
Parole	Agg. Misd. PS	59	17	28.8%	2	3.4%
Expiration	Agg. Misd. PS	60	22	36.7%		0.0%
Parole	Ser. Misd. PP	6	2	33.3%	0	0.0%
Expiration	Ser. Misd. PP	9	4	44.4%		0.0%
Parole	Ser. Misd. PS	7	2	28.6%	0	0.0%
Expiration	Ser. Misd. PS	9	3	33.3%		0.0%
Misdemeanor parole		268	96	35.8%	10	3.7%
Misdemeanor expiration		157	69	43.9%	0	0.0%
Total parole		1,945	907	46.6%	420	21.6%
Total expiration		440	186	42.3%	0	0.0%
Total All Offenders		2,385	1,093	45.8%	420	17.6%

Table includes ten offenders with no time at risk who went directly to new incarceration.

A further examination of recidivism by release type is shown in Tables 3 and 4, each showing a facet of recidivism by release types more precise than just parole or expiration. The first of these tables shows that, among the larger groups, offenders most likely to return to prison are those who are paroled to a detainer or who have been paroled after having earlier been returned to the violator program from parole. The lowest return rate is shown for those who are paroled via interstate compact, although one is tempted to regard this low figure with some skepticism given the questionable completeness of some out-of-state records.

Table 3. New Prison Commitments of FY96 Releases, by Release Type

Release Type	Total N	No		Yes	
		N	%	N	%
Parole to supervision	1,166	604	51.8%	562	48.2%
Parole to detainer	98	45	45.9%	53	54.1%
Return to parole after hearing	3	0	0.0%	3	100.0%
Interstate compact	132	96	72.7%	36	27.3%
Discharge	440	254	57.7%	186	42.3%
Parole to discharge	366	211	57.7%	155	42.3%
Violator return to parole	180	82	45.6%	98	54.4%
TOTAL	2,385	1,292	54.2%	1,093	45.8%

Table 4 shows a somewhat different pattern, with the highest rates of new felonies found among those who were either paroled to discharge or discharged directly. One similarity in the table is a low rate of new felonies and misdemeanors among those paroled to interstate compact.

Table 4. Most Serious New Conviction, by Release Type, FY96 Releases

Release Type	N	None		Felony		Misdemeanor		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Parole to supervision	1,166	390	33.4%	374	32.1%	402	34.5%	776	66.6%
Par to detainer	89	45	50.6%	28	31.5%	16	18.0%	44	49.4%
Ret to par after hearing	3	0	0.0%	3	100.0%	0	0.0%	3	100.0%
Interstate compact	132	82	62.1%	27	20.5%	23	17.4%	50	37.9%
Discharge	440	121	27.5%	155	35.2%	164	37.3%	319	72.5%
Parole to discharge	365	96	26.3%	124	34.0%	145	39.7%	269	73.7%
Violator return to parole	180	56	31.1%	57	31.7%	67	37.2%	124	68.9%
Total	2,375	790	33.3%	768	32.3%	817	34.4%	1,585	66.7%

Ten parolees not included due to no time at risk.

Returning to analysis of recidivism by the seriousness and type of release offense, in Table 5 one sees larger disparity between felons and misdemeanants than was seen Table 2. This

table presents information on new convictions by offense level and type, and shows that felony non-persons offenders have higher rates of new felonies than felons against persons or either group of misdemeanants. Interestingly, offenders released on felonies against persons exhibit lower felony recidivism rates than either misdemeanor group, and while there is a substantial difference in rates between felony persons and non-persons offenders, there's no such difference between the two misdemeanor groups.

Table 5. Most Serious New Conviction, by Release Offense Level and Type, FY96 Releases

Release Offense Type	Most Serious New Conviction								
	Total	None		Felony		Misdemeanor		Total	
	N	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
B Felony Non-persons	5	3	60.0%	0	0.0%	2	40.0%	2	40.0%
B Felony Persons	63	36	57.1%	14	22.2%	13	20.6%	27	42.9%
C Felony Non-persons	633	199	31.4%	222	35.1%	212	33.5%	434	68.6%
C Felony Persons	169	84	49.7%	33	19.5%	52	30.8%	85	50.3%
D Felony Non-persons	903	276	30.6%	320	35.4%	307	34.0%	627	69.4%
D Felony Persons	132	55	41.7%	36	27.3%	41	31.1%	77	58.3%
Other Felony Non-persons	34	12	35.3%	11	32.4%	11	32.4%	22	64.7%
Other Felony Persons	11	4	36.4%	4	36.4%	3	27.3%	7	63.6%
Compact	1	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%
Total Felony Non-persons	1,576	490	31.1%	554	35.2%	532	33.8%	1,086	68.9%
Total Felony Persons	375	179	47.7%	87	23.2%	109	29.1%	196	52.3%
Total Felony	1,951	669	34.3%	641	32.9%	641	32.9%	1,282	65.7%
Agg Misd Non-persons	275	82	29.8%	82	29.8%	111	40.4%	193	70.2%
Aggravated Misd Persons	118	35	29.7%	35	29.7%	48	40.7%	83	70.3%
Serious Misd Non-persons	15	2	13.3%	5	33.3%	8	53.3%	13	86.7%
Serious Misd Persons	16	2	12.5%	5	31.3%	9	56.3%	14	87.5%
Total Misd. Non-persons	290	84	29.0%	87	30.0%	119	41.0%	206	71.0%
Total Misdemeanor Pers.	134	37	27.6%	40	29.9%	57	42.5%	97	72.4%
Total Misdemeanor	424	121	28.5%	127	30.0%	176	41.5%	303	71.5%
Total Non-persons Crimes	1,866	574	30.8%	641	34.4%	651	34.9%	1,292	69.2%
Total Crimes vs. Persons	509	216	42.4%	127	25.0%	166	32.6%	293	57.6%
Total	2,375	790	33.3%	768	32.3%	817	34.4%	1,585	66.7%

Table does not include ten offenders with no time at risk.

Table 6 shows that parole revocations and returns to prison are also more common among those originally committed for non-persons offenses. Unlike some tables above, this one does not show a distinct relationship between returns and offense level; one sees higher rates going down from Class B to Class C felonies, but Class D non-persons felons show lower return rates than Class C non-persons felons.

The table also shows differences between felons and misdemeanants in returns to prison. Note that the difference in returns was bigger for non-persons offenders (50.0% to 41.7%) than for persons offenders (37.3% to 32.8%). Not surprisingly, the revocation rates for misdemeanants are much lower than those for felons, no doubt due to shorter periods of parole supervision. Note, however, that non-persons offenders show twice the revocation rate of offenders released on crimes against persons (19.9% to 9.4%).

Table 6. Returns to Prison and Revocations, by Offense Level and Type, FY96 Releases

Release Offense Type	Total N	Prison		Revocation	
		N	%	N	%
B Felony Non-persons	5	1	20.0%	1	0.0%
B Felony Persons	63	26	41.3%	20	31.7%
C Felony Non-persons	633	340	53.7%	170	26.9%
C Felony Persons	169	57	33.7%	18	10.7%
D Felony Non-persons	903	424	47.0%	172	19.0%
D Felony Persons	132	52	39.4%	8	6.1%
Other Felony Non-persons	34	23	67.6%	21	61.8%
Other Felony Persons	11	5	45.5%	0	0.0%
Compact	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total Felony Non-persons	1,576	788	50.0%	364	23.1%
Total Felony Persons	375	140	37.3%	46	12.3%
Total Felony	1,951	928	47.6%	410	21.0%
Aggravated Misd Non-persons	275	115	41.8%	8	2.9%
Aggravated Misd Persons	118	39	33.1%	2	1.7%
Serious Misdem. Non-persons	15	6	40.0%	0	0.0%
Serious Misdemeanor Persons	16	5	31.3%	0	0.0%
Total Misd. Non-persons	290	121	41.7%	8	2.8%
Total Misdemeanor Pers.	134	44	32.8%	2	1.5%
Total Misdemeanor	424	165	38.9%	10	2.4%
Total Non-persons Crimes	1,866	909	48.7%	372	19.9%
Total Crimes vs. Persons	509	184	36.1%	48	9.4%
Total	2,375	1,093	46.0%	420	17.7%

Another way to assess the nature of recidivism is to examine when it occurs. Historically, in Iowa⁵ and elsewhere,⁶ the bulk of recidivism has occurred within one to two years following release from correctional intervention. If a former client of a correctional program avoided arrest or re-conviction for a period of two years, it was generally thought that his chances of staying “clean” were good. Table 7 examines this,⁷ showing how quickly offenders are rearrested for new offenses resulting in convictions.

Table 7. Cumulative Recidivism Rate, FY96 Releases

Conviction Level	Length of Follow-up				
	One Year	Two Years	Three Years	Four Years	Five Years
New Felony	17.8%	26.3%	30.1%	31.9%	32.4%
New Misdemeanor	15.4%	23.5%	29.0%	32.6%	34.2%
Total	33.2%	49.9%	59.1%	64.5%	66.5%

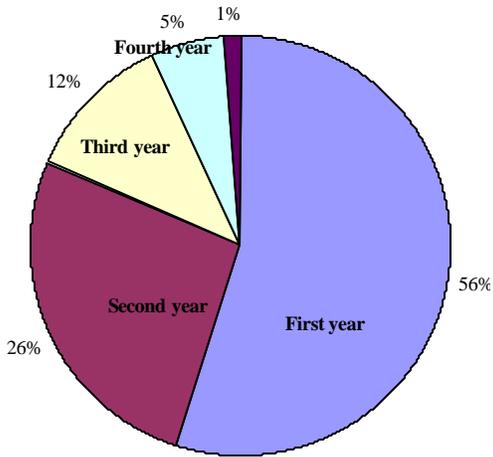
As the table and accompanying charts show, new convictions of Iowa parolees released in FY96 were concentrated during the first two years after release. Half of the recidivist arrests (leading to conviction) were concentrated in the first year. The addition of out-of-state data to last year’s figures, combined with the inclusion of work releases to the study sample, has shifted recidivism to earlier in the follow-up period. Those who were eventually convicted of new felony charges tended to be re-arrested slightly earlier in the follow-up period than those convicted of misdemeanors. Pie charts illustrating felony and misdemeanor recidivism, by year, are presented on the following page.

⁵ See, e.g., “Crime and Criminal Justice in Iowa, Volume 7, Recidivism,” released by the Iowa Statistical Analysis Center, 1979.

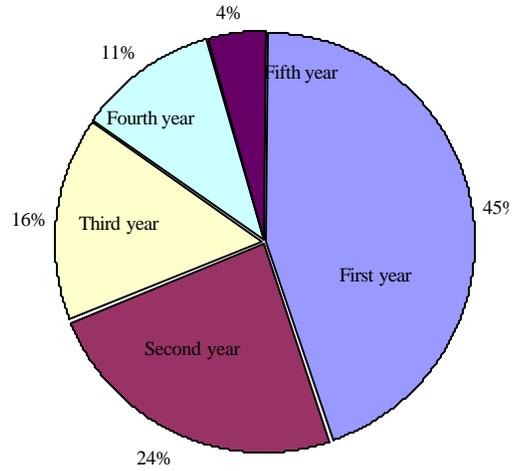
⁶ See, e.g., Visher, Christy, Pamela Lattimore, Richard Linster, “Predicting the Recidivism of serious Youthful Offenders Using Survival Analysis,” *Criminology* Volume 29 Number 3, 329-366.

⁷ Remember that the length of time in the table is from release to arrest for a new crime that eventually resulted in conviction. Remember also that an offender included here as a repeat felon may not have been convicted of a felony on his **first** new arrest.

Distribution of New Felonies by Releases

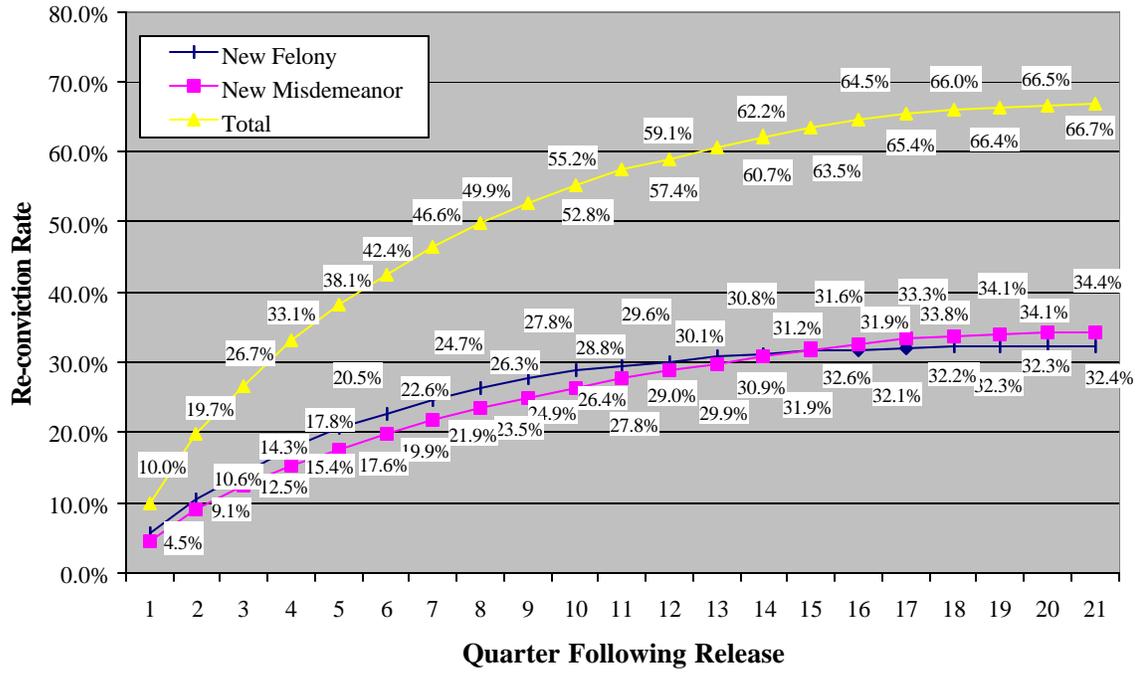


Distribution of New Misdemeanors by Releases



Finally, the illustration below charts cumulative recidivism of parolees released in FY96, showing felony and misdemeanor re-convictions, by quarter. Total new convictions are also shown. In another departure from last year's findings, this chart shows very similar rates of felony and misdemeanor recidivism. While the felony re-conviction rate is slightly higher than the misdemeanor rate for almost three years, thereafter misdemeanor recidivism is slightly higher.

Recidivism of FY96 Releases



RECIDIVISM AND GENDER

Previous analyses of FY96 releases have made no attempt to discern differences in recidivism between males and females. Other research⁸ has suggested that women tend to show lower rates than men.

Table 8 shows that women show higher parole revocation rates, while men show slightly higher total returns to prison. Felons of both sexes show higher rates of return to prison than misdemeanants; the highest return rates were found among felons released on “other” felonies (primarily habitual criminal statutes and certain drug offenses). Note that, for both sexes, the highest rates of return tend to take place among offenders released on more serious charges.

Table 8. Returns to Prison and Parole Revocations, by Release Offense Class and Sex, FY96 Releases

	Release Offense Class	Total	New Prison		Revocation	
		N	N	%	N	%
Females	B Felony	2	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Other Felony	4	3	75.0%	3	75.0%
	C Felony	65	32	49.2%	24	36.9%
	D Felony	111	49	44.1%	26	23.4%
	All Felonies	182	84	46.2%	53	29.1%
	Agg. Misdemeanor	75	30	40.0%	4	5.3%
	Serious Misdemeanor	2	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	All Misdemeanors	77	30	39.0%	4	5.2%
	All Females	259	114	44.0%	57	22.0%
	Males	B Felony	66	27	40.9%	21
Other Felony		41	25	61.0%	18	43.9%
C Felony		743	364	49.0%	164	22.1%
D Felony		925	426	46.1%	154	16.6%
Compact		1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
All Felonies		1,776	842	47.4%	357	20.1%
Agg. Misdemeanor		321	126	39.3%	6	1.9%
Serious Misdemeanor		29	11	37.9%	0	0.0%
All Misdemeanors		350	137	39.1%	6	1.7%
All Males		2,126	979	46.0%	363	17.1%

⁸ See, E.g., Final Report on the Polk County Adult Drug Court, released by the Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning, December, 2000.

Because women showed higher parole revocation figures in the table above, it was thought that an examination of release type might be helpful. It will be remembered that those expiring sentences are never returned to prison on revocations because of the lack of post-release supervision in FY96. If women, therefore, showed a higher rate of parole than men, it might explain why they showed higher revocation rates.

The next table shows that this appears to be true, as women expire their sentences less frequently than men. Thus, the higher rate of revocation in the table above appears due primarily not to sex but to the type of release leading to inclusion in this release cohort.

Table 9. Release Type, by Sex, FY96 Releases

Sex	Total N	Release Type			
		Expiration		Parole	
		N	%	N	%
Female	259	17	6.6%	242	93.4%
Male	2,126	423	19.9%	1,703	80.1%
Total	2,385	440	18.4%	1,945	81.6%

Table 10 presents information on new arrests of cohort members by release offense seriousness and sex. It generally shows little difference in felony recidivism rates between felons and misdemeanants of both sexes, although released misdemeanants tend to have higher rates of new misdemeanor arrests. For both sexes there tends to be an inverse relationship between release offense seriousness and the likelihood of new arrests. That is, those released on the less-serious felonies were re-arrested more often than those released for more serious felonies, with the same pattern found for misdemeanants. Men tended to have higher rates of new felony arrests than women, with the women showing higher rates of new misdemeanors.

Overall, the table shows that about two-thirds of the female releases were re-arrested for new crimes within the follow-up period, while about seven out of every ten men were re-arrested.

Both male and female misdemeanants showed higher rates of new misdemeanor arrests than their felon counterparts. While men showed higher felony re-arrest rates than women, this was not true for misdemeanors, as women showed markedly higher rates (particularly the misdemeanants). It is also clear that as one moves from the more serious release offenses to the less serious offenses, misdemeanor re-arrest rates climb for both sexes.

One explanation for the higher re-arrest rates of those committed for less serious offenses may have to do with differences in the criminal histories of people committed to prison. Those committed for the more serious offense are more frequently incarcerated due to the severity of a single offense than those committed for less serious crimes, who tend to be committed due to the accumulation of a serious criminal history. Therefore, they may not necessarily have criminal histories as extensive as those committed for misdemeanors and

lower level felonies. Consequently, their likelihood of re-arrest may be lower than those committed for less serious offenses.

Table 10. Most Serious New Arrest, by Release Offense Class and Sex, FY96 Releases

Offense Class		Arrest Offense Seriousness								
		Total	None		Felony		Misdemeanor		Total	
		N	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Females	B Felony	2	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Other Felony	4	3	75.0%	0	0.0%	1	25.0%	1	25.0%
	C Felony	64	27	42.2%	20	31.3%	17	26.6%	37	57.8%
	D Felony	111	40	36.0%	29	26.1%	42	37.8%	71	64.0%
	All Felonies	181	72	39.8%	49	27.1%	60	33.1%	109	60.2%
	Agg. Misdemeanor	75	18	24.0%	21	28.0%	36	48.0%	57	76.0%
	Ser. Misdemeanor	2	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%
	All Misdemeanors	77	18	23.4%	23	29.9%	36	46.8%	59	76.6%
	All Females	258	90	34.9%	72	27.9%	96	37.2%	168	65.1%
Males	B Felony	66	35	53.0%	18	27.3%	13	19.7%	31	47.0%
	Other Felony	41	12	29.3%	19	46.3%	10	24.4%	29	70.7%
	C Felony	737	219	29.7%	317	43.0%	201	27.3%	518	70.3%
	D Felony	923	246	26.7%	432	46.8%	245	26.5%	677	73.3%
	Compact	1	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%
	All Felonies	1,768	512	29.0%	787	44.5%	469	26.5%	1,256	71.0%
	Agg. Misdemeanor	320	81	25.3%	139	43.4%	100	31.3%	239	74.7%
	Ser. Misdemeanor	29	4	13.8%	15	51.7%	10	34.5%	25	86.2%
	All Misdemeanors	349	85	24.4%	154	44.1%	110	31.5%	264	75.6%
All Males	2,117	597	28.2%	941	44.4%	579	27.4%	1,520	71.8%	

Table 11, which shows new convictions by release offense level and sex, shows many of the same patterns as Table 10. Like Table 10, it shows little difference in felony re-conviction rates among released felons and misdemeanants. Like Table 10, it shows male releases being just as likely to be reconvicted of felonies as misdemeanors, while women are more likely to have new misdemeanor convictions.

Overall, about six out of every ten women released from Iowa's prisons in FY96 were re-convicted within the follow-up period, while the same could be said for about two-thirds of the men.

Table 11. Most Serious New Conviction, by Release Offense Class and Sex, FY96 Releases

	Offense Class	Total N	Arrest Offense Seriousness						Total	
			None		Felony		Misdemeanor		N	%
			N	%	N	%	N	%		
Females	B Felony	2	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Other Felony	4	3	75.0%	0	0.0%	1	25.0%	1	25.0%
	C Felony	64	30	46.9%	16	25.0%	18	28.1%	34	53.1%
	D Felony	111	42	37.8%	27	24.3%	42	37.8%	69	62.2%
	All Felonies	181	77	42.5%	43	23.8%	61	33.7%	104	57.5%
	Agg. Misdemeanor	75	22	29.3%	14	18.7%	39	52.0%	53	70.7%
	Ser. Misdemeanor	2	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	2	100.0%
	All Misdemeanors	77	22	28.6%	15	19.5%	40	51.9%	55	71.4%
All Females	258	99	38.4%	58	22.5%	101	39.1%	159	61.6%	
Males	B Felony	66	37	56.1%	14	21.2%	15	22.7%	29	43.9%
	Other Felony	41	13	31.7%	15	36.6%	13	31.7%	28	68.3%
	C Felony	737	253	34.3%	238	32.3%	246	33.4%	484	65.7%
	D Felony	923	289	31.3%	328	35.5%	306	33.2%	634	68.7%
	Compact	1	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%
	All Felonies	1,768	592	33.5%	596	33.7%	580	32.8%	1,176	66.5%
	Agg. Misdemeanor	320	95	29.7%	105	32.8%	120	37.5%	225	70.3%
	Ser. Misdemeanor	29	4	13.8%	9	31.0%	16	55.2%	25	86.2%
All Misdemeanors	349	99	28.4%	114	32.7%	136	39.0%	250	71.6%	
All Males	2,117	691	32.6%	710	33.5%	716	33.8%	1,426	67.4%	

RECIDIVISM AND RACE

The next series of tables deals with racial issue and parole, examining revocations and re-arrests of parolees by race. Table 12 begins the series by presenting the number and percent of parolees released in FY96 whose paroles were eventually revoked. It shows the highest revocation rate in the “other” group, although the raw number of parolees and revocations is small. It also shows a revocation rate for black parolees about 20 percent higher than that for whites.

The table suggests that revocation is more likely to occur for technical violations than for new convictions (although the technical violations may include new arrests not leading to conviction). As was true for the overall rates, the rate of technical violations for blacks is about 20 percent higher than the white rate. Discussion of these next tables will generally ignore figures for Asian/Pacific Islanders and “others” because of small numbers in these cells.

Table 12. Revocation Type, by Race, FY96 Releases

Race	Total N	New Crime		Technical Violation		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Asian	7	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Black	539	41	7.6%	71	13.2%	112	20.8%
Hispanic	65	0	0.0%	5	7.7%	5	7.7%
Nat. American	32	2	6.3%	3	9.4%	5	15.6%
Other	4	0	0.0%	1	25.0%	1	25.0%
White	1,738	102	5.9%	195	11.2%	297	17.1%
Total	2,385	145	6.1%	275	11.5%	420	17.6%

Table 13 shows returns to prison, by race. These returns include both revocations and recommitments for new crimes. The table shows the highest return rate for Native Americans, with black return rates being about 30 percent higher than the white rate ($55.8/42.6 = 31.0$ percent). Note that the Hispanic rate is roughly comparable to the white rate.

Table 13. Returns to Prison, by Race, FY96 Releases

Race	Total N	Returns to Prison	
		N	%
Asian	7	3	42.9%
Black	539	301	55.8%
Hispanic	65	27	41.5%
Nat. American	32	20	62.5%
Other	4	1	25.0%
White	1,738	741	42.6%
Total	2,385	1,093	45.8%

The next pair of tables presents recidivism (re-conviction) rates by race, the first including only new in-state convictions and the second including all new convictions. Overall, slightly less than 60 percent of FY96 prison releases were re-convicted of new crimes in Iowa during the five-year follow-up. The highest rates of new felonies were found for Native Americans and blacks, while Hispanics showed a rate below that of whites. Misdemeanor rates among the larger groups were not as disparate, with Native American and black reconviction rates being similar to the white rate, while Hispanics again showed low rates of reconviction.

Table 14. In-State Recidivism, by Race, FY96 Releases

Race	Total N	New Conviction Seriousness						Total	
		None		Felony		Misdemeanor		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%		
Asian	7	3	42.9%	1	14.3%	3	42.9%	4	57.1%
Black	536	193	36.0%	157	29.3%	186	34.7%	343	64.0%
Hispanic	64	38	59.4%	12	18.8%	14	21.9%	26	40.6%
Nat. American	32	8	25.0%	13	40.6%	11	34.4%	24	75.0%
Other	3	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	2	66.7%	2	66.7%
White	1,733	716	41.3%	448	25.9%	569	32.8%	1,017	58.7%
Total	2,375	959	40.4%	631	26.6%	785	33.1%	1,416	59.6%

Ten offenders with no time at risk not included.

The inclusion of nationwide convictions in Table 15 raises the total recidivism rate from 59.6 percent to 66.7 percent. The patterns of the nationwide reconviction figures are somewhat different from the previous table, as Hispanic felony reconviction rates here are among the highest of the groups. Blacks and Native Americans continue to show high rates of felony recidivism. The pattern of misdemeanor recidivism, however, is similar to that in Table 11, with higher rates among Native Americans, blacks, and whites, and a low rate among Hispanics.

A comparison of these two tables gives an indication of the mobility of the various racial groups. This comparison suggests that Hispanics have high rates of out-of-state convictions,

with a difference of 14 percent between the in-state and total felony reconviction rates. The differential is much smaller for blacks (9.1 percent), Native Americans (9.4%), and whites (6.2 percent). The fact that the differences are smaller for new misdemeanors is probably a reflection of the completeness of out-of-state records on misdemeanor arrests.

Table 15. Total Recidivism, by Race, FY96 Releases

Race	Total N	New Conviction Seriousness						Total	
		None		Felony		Misdemeanor		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%		
Asian	7	2	28.6%	2	28.6%	3	42.9%	5	71.4%
Black	536	144	26.9%	195	36.4%	197	36.8%	392	73.1%
Hispanic	64	29	45.3%	24	37.5%	11	17.2%	35	54.7%
Nat. American	32	5	15.6%	15	46.9%	12	37.5%	27	84.4%
Other	3	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	2	66.7%	2	66.7%
White	1,733	609	35.1%	532	30.7%	592	34.2%	1,124	64.9%
Total	2,375	790	33.3%	768	32.3%	817	34.4%	1,585	66.7%

Ten offenders with no time at risk not included.

A final presentation of racial data is included in Table 16. It will be remembered that in Table 5 it was shown that recidivism rates are higher for those released on non-persons offenses than for persons offenses. That table and Table 13 and several of the other race-related tables above appeared to be somewhat inconsistent. These later tables showed slightly higher recidivism rates for blacks than whites, despite the fact that, historically, blacks are committed to prison more often for persons offenses. To further analyze this apparent inconsistency, Table 15 was prepared. This table shows recidivism rates by release offense type and race.

The table shows substantially higher felony recidivism rates for non-persons offenders in every racial group but blacks. For whites, the felony recidivism rate of non-persons offenders is more than fifty percent higher than that for persons offenders. Hispanics show figures even more disparate. In the Native American and Asian group the differential is smaller, but these two groups are too small to show a distinct pattern.

The pattern for new misdemeanor convictions is not so striking, as most of the racial groups show higher misdemeanor convictions for non-persons offenders than for persons offenders, although the differences tend to be small, except for Hispanics. Note that misdemeanor reconvictions for Native Americans were higher for those released on crimes against persons.

Table 16. Recidivism of FY96 Releases, by Race and Type of Lead Commitment Offense

Race	Crime Type	Total N	New Conviction Seriousness						Total	
			None		Felony		Misdemeanor		N	%
			N	%	N	%	N	%		
White	Non-person	1,379	439	31.8%	459	33.3%	476	34.5%	935	67.8%
	Person	354	170	48.0%	73	20.6%	116	32.8%	189	53.4%
	Total	1,733	609	35.1%	532	30.7%	592	34.2%	1,124	64.9%
Black	Non-person	412	109	26.5%	148	35.9%	155	37.6%	303	73.5%
	Person	124	35	28.2%	47	37.9%	42	33.9%	89	71.8%
	Total	536	144	26.9%	195	36.4%	197	36.8%	392	73.1%
Hispanic	Non-person	52	20	38.5%	22	42.3%	10	19.2%	32	61.5%
	Person	12	9	75.0%	2	16.7%	1	8.3%	3	25.0%
	Total	64	29	45.3%	24	37.5%	11	17.2%	35	54.7%
Native American	Non-person	23	4	17.4%	11	47.8%	8	34.8%	19	82.6%
	Person	9	1	11.1%	4	44.4%	4	44.4%	8	88.9%
	Total	32	5	15.6%	15	46.9%	12	37.5%	27	84.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	Non-person	3	1	33.3%	1	33.3%	1	33.3%	2	66.7%
	Person	4	1	25.0%	1	25.0%	2	50.0%	3	75.0%
	Total	7	2	28.6%	2	28.6%	3	42.9%	5	71.4%
Other	Non-person	2	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%
	Person	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%
	Total	3	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	2	66.7%	2	66.7%
Total	Non-person	1,871	574	30.7%	641	34.3%	651	34.8%	1,292	69.1%
	Person	504	216	42.9%	127	25.2%	166	32.9%	293	58.1%
	Total	2,375	790	33.3%	768	32.3%	817	34.4%	1,585	66.7%

Table does not include ten offenders who had no time at risk.

RECIDIVISM AND AGE

Studies of recidivism have historically shown a strong association between age and whatever measure of recidivism happens to be used in the research, with younger offenders typically producing significantly higher rates than older offenders. Past analyses of the FY96 prison releases studied here have not included examinations of age.

Tables 17 and 18 present the level of the most serious new arrest of the release cohort, first showing Iowa arrests and then nationwide arrests as found on the Interstate Identification Index (III). Looking first at Table 17, one sees felony arrest rates that show little reduction as offenders age through the early 40's, and then a precipitous drop off starting with the 45-49 year age group. While the youngest offenders showed by far the highest rate of re-arrest, there was little differentiation among the age groups between 21 and 44, with about one third of each group showing felony-level re-arrests.

Misdemeanor within-Iowa re-arrests showed a different pattern, with the lowest rates of re-arrest in the 50-and-over group and lower-than-average rates among the youngest group and those 40-44. Overall, total arrest rates ran between 60 percent and 65 percent for all the age groups under 40, with drops thereafter in the older age groups.

Table 17. Most Serious New Iowa Arrest, by Age at Release, FY96 Releases

Age Group	Total	None		Felony		Misdemeanor		Total	
	N	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<21	94	35	37.2%	43	45.7%	16	17.0%	59	62.8%
21-24	467	174	37.3%	157	33.6%	136	29.1%	293	62.7%
25-29	541	196	36.2%	197	36.4%	148	27.4%	345	63.8%
30-34	495	176	35.6%	172	34.7%	147	29.7%	319	64.4%
35-39	401	147	36.7%	141	35.2%	113	28.2%	254	63.3%
40-44	190	88	46.3%	68	35.8%	34	17.9%	102	53.7%
45-49	100	50	50.0%	22	22.0%	28	28.0%	50	50.0%
50+	87	65	74.7%	13	14.9%	9	10.3%	22	25.3%
Total	2,375	931	39.2%	813	34.2%	631	26.6%	1,444	60.8%

Table excludes ten offenders with no time at risk.

The table suggests the following:

- High rates of re-arrest persist through the 30's. While the youngest offenders show the highest rates of new felony arrests, their total arrests are similar to other offenders under age 40. A higher percentage of the arrests of the youngest offenders, however, are felonies.
- While offenders in their 40's show lower overall arrest rates than younger offenders, the rates are not as low as has been seen previously. In fact, the felony re-arrest rate for those between 40 and 44 is similar to the rates for offenders between 21 and 39.

The drop in total arrest rate for offenders between 40 and 44 is due to a drop in misdemeanor arrests.

- Offenders 50 and over showed low rates of recidivism for felonies and for misdemeanors. Overall, their arrest rate was less than half that of the total release cohort.

Table 18 also shows rates of new arrests, but this time includes nationwide data. It shows a pattern very similar to that found in Table 17, although rates generally are about fifteen percent higher ($71.1/60.8=116.9\%$). Interestingly, the youngest and oldest offenders were those whose total arrest rate went up the most by looking at out-of-state arrests; the rate of nationwide arrests for offenders 50 and over was 27 percent higher than the Iowa rate alone. Other groups showing nationwide arrest rates of at least 20 percent higher than the Iowa rate were those 40-44 (+22.5 percent), 45-49 (+22 percent), and under age 21 (+20.2 percent). Note that felony rates show a greater increase than misdemeanor rates, surely an indication that out-of-state felony arrests are more likely to be in criminal history records than misdemeanor arrests.

Table 18. Most Serious New Arrest, by Age at Release, FY96 Releases

Age Group	Total	None		Felony		Misdemeanor		Total	
	N	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<21	94	23	24.5%	55	58.5%	16	17.0%	71	75.5%
21-24	467	127	27.2%	198	42.4%	142	30.4%	340	72.8%
25-29	541	142	26.2%	243	44.9%	156	28.8%	399	73.8%
30-34	495	127	25.7%	204	41.2%	164	33.1%	368	74.3%
35-39	401	105	26.2%	180	44.9%	116	28.9%	296	73.8%
40-44	190	65	34.2%	87	45.8%	38	20.0%	125	65.8%
45-49	100	39	39.0%	29	29.0%	32	32.0%	61	61.0%
50+	87	59	67.8%	17	19.5%	11	12.6%	28	32.2%
Total	2,375	687	28.9%	1,013	42.7%	675	28.4%	1,688	71.1%

Table excludes ten offenders with no time at risk.

Table 19 shows similar data, this time presenting conviction rates rather than arrest rates. Obviously, the percentages in Table 19 are lower than in the previous tables given the built-in inefficiency of the justice system, but the same pattern found in Tables 17 and 18 prevail here as well. Felony re-conviction rates for releases under age 21 are considerably higher than for the other groups, and rates for those over age 44 are again lower. Note that the second-highest rate of new felony convictions was found for the 40-44 age group, yet another indication that rates of new serious criminality have not fallen off in these groups until after age 44. Note, too, that the rate of new misdemeanor convictions in the 45-49 age group is similar to those in the younger age cohorts.

Table 19. Most Serious New Iowa Conviction, by Age at Release, FY96 Releases

Age Group	Total N	None		Felony		Misdemeanor		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<21	94	36	38.3%	36	38.3%	22	23.4%	58	61.7%
21-24	467	179	38.3%	122	26.1%	166	35.5%	288	61.7%
25-29	541	200	37.0%	148	27.4%	193	35.7%	341	63.0%
30-34	495	188	38.0%	128	25.9%	179	36.2%	307	62.0%
35-39	401	151	37.7%	114	28.4%	136	33.9%	250	62.3%
40-44	190	88	46.3%	57	30.0%	45	23.7%	102	53.7%
45-49	100	51	51.0%	16	16.0%	33	33.0%	49	49.0%
50+	87	66	75.9%	10	11.5%	11	12.6%	21	24.1%
Total	2,375	959	40.4%	631	26.6%	785	33.1%	1416	59.6%

Table excludes ten offenders with no time at risk.

Table 20 presents data on new convictions nation-wide. Note that while we saw a 16.8 percent difference in in-state and out-of-state arrests, here the figure is 11.9 percent, although the oldest offenders again show the greatest increase when one considers out-of-state convictions (+24.1%). Looking just at new felony convictions, the two oldest age groups saw increases of over 35 percent due to new out-of-state convictions.

Table 20. Most Serious New Conviction, by Age at Release, FY96 Releases

Age Group	Total N	None		Felony		Misdemeanor		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<21	94	28	29.8%	45	47.9%	21	22.3%	66	70.2%
21-24	467	143	30.6%	152	32.5%	172	36.8%	324	69.4%
25-29	541	169	31.2%	174	32.2%	198	36.6%	372	68.8%
30-34	495	153	30.9%	152	30.7%	190	38.4%	342	69.1%
35-39	401	121	30.2%	140	34.9%	140	34.9%	280	69.8%
40-44	190	70	36.8%	69	36.3%	51	26.8%	120	63.2%
45-49	100	45	45.0%	22	22.0%	33	33.0%	55	55.0%
50+	87	61	70.1%	14	16.1%	12	13.8%	26	29.9%
Total	2,375	790	33.3%	768	32.3%	817	34.4%	1,585	66.7%

Table excludes ten offenders with no time at risk.

Table 21 offers another look at recidivism, this time using revocations and total returns to prison as definitions. One continuous debate about recidivism is how it is defined, and offering multiple definitions here provides an opportunity to compare Iowa results with those obtained elsewhere, irrespective of what definition is chosen.

Table 21 shows a pattern similar to that seen above, with the highest return-to-prison rate among the youngest offenders, with more than half those less than 21 at release returning to prison in the study's four-year follow-up. Rates of return for the next five age groups also hover near 50 percent.

The table also shows that, as a group, 17.6 percent of the releases were revoked back to prison on the offense for which they were released in FY96. Revocation figures were also highest for the youngest group of offenders, with slightly lower rates found for all other groups less than age 45. There was a precipitous drop in revocations of offenders aged 45 and more.

Table 21. Returns to Prison and Revocations, by Age at Release, FY96 Releases

Age Group	Total	New Prison		Revocation	
	N	N	%	N	%
<21	95	57	60.0%	20	21.1%
21-24	469	218	46.5%	93	19.8%
25-29	544	257	47.2%	101	18.6%
30-34	496	234	47.2%	83	16.7%
35-39	404	197	48.8%	78	19.3%
40-44	190	87	45.8%	34	17.9%
45-49	100	25	25.0%	7	7.0%
50+	87	18	20.7%	4	4.6%
Total	2,385	1,093	45.8%	420	17.6%

Table 22 was prepared because of the somewhat surprising nature of results presented above. Most studies of recidivism in the past have shows re-arrest and re-conviction rates that fall after reaching peaks in the late-20's or early 30's. Results here obviously have not followed that pattern, as re-arrest, re-conviction, and return-to-prison rates have typically remained relatively level from the early 20's through the early 40's. To determine if there might be some interaction between age and release offense type and recidivism, table 22 was prepared, showing recidivism rates by age by release offense type.

As expected, the table shows higher recidivism rates among those released on non-persons offenses. This is true in part because offenders committed to prison for non-persons offenses typically are incarcerated because of the weight of a lengthy criminal history rather than the seriousness of a single offense. The opposite is sometimes true for persons offenders, so some of them, having learned a lesson from a single incarceration, are less likely to become re-involved in criminal activity.

The table shows higher re-conviction rates for non-persons offenders in every age group but one. Offenders under age 21 who were released on persons offenses showed an exceptionally high rate of re-conviction, as 17 of the 18 offenders in that age group have

been subsequently convicted of at least one new offense. Therefore, the very high rate of reconviction for the under-21 age group was primarily due to persons offenders; non-persons offenders in this age group showed a lower re-conviction rate than all other age groups under 50.

Also note from the table that rates of reconviction for non-persons offenders remain relatively stable through the 45-49 age cohort, so the drop in recidivism noted in early tables among this age group was entirely due to persons offenders who show low rates of reconviction.

Table 22. Most Serious New Conviction, by Release Offense Type, by Age at Release, FY96 Releases

Release Offense Type	Age Group	Total N	None		Felony		Misdemeanor		Total	
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Non-person	<21	76	27	35.5%	33	43.4%	16	21.1%	49	64.5%
	21-24	376	114	30.3%	131	34.8%	131	21.1%	262	69.7%
	25-29	451	132	29.3%	152	33.7%	167	34.8%	319	70.7%
	30-34	381	108	28.3%	124	32.5%	149	37.0%	273	71.7%
	35-39	317	91	28.7%	114	36.0%	112	39.1%	226	71.3%
	40-44	149	48	32.2%	57	38.3%	44	35.3%	101	67.8%
	45-49	64	22	34.4%	18	28.1%	24	29.5%	42	65.6%
	50+	52	32	61.5%	12	23.1%	8	37.5%	20	38.5%
Total	1,866	574	30.8%	641	34.4%	651	34.9%	1,292	69.2%	
Person	<21	18	1	5.6%	12	66.7%	5	27.8%	17	94.4%
	21-24	92	29	31.5%	21	22.8%	41	27.8%	62	67.4%
	25-29	90	37	41.1%	22	24.4%	31	44.6%	53	58.9%
	30-34	114	45	39.5%	28	24.6%	41	34.4%	69	60.5%
	35-39	84	30	35.7%	26	31.0%	28	36.0%	54	64.3%
	40-44	41	22	53.7%	12	29.3%	7	33.3%	19	46.3%
	45-49	36	23	63.9%	4	11.1%	9	17.1%	13	36.1%
	50+	35	29	82.9%	2	5.7%	4	25.0%	6	17.1%
Total	510	216	42.4%	127	24.9%	166	32.5%	293	57.5%	

TYPES OF NEW OFFENSES

A final presentation of recidivism data takes a different approach with the data, examining the type of new conviction offense with regard to the type of offense for which offenders were released from prison. This table does not distinguish among the various levels of crime, but rather looks solely at the relationship between the type of release offense and the type of new conviction, if any.

Part of the rationale in examining the data in this way has to do with sex offenders and the threat they may or may not pose for future sex offenses. As has been seen above, sex offenders in general tend to show lower rates of recidivism than other offenders. But what threat do they pose for new sex offenses, in comparison to other offenders?

Table 23 provides at least a partial answer to this question, presenting data on the type of the most serious new offense for which releases were convicted. The table shows a certain amount of “specialization,” in that new drug offenses, for example, are most likely to have been committed by persons released on drug offenses. The same thing is also true for other release offense types. Note that, while sex offenders show the lowest overall rate of new convictions, they are considerably more likely to have been convicted of new sex offenses than other groups. Note, too, that a relatively high percentage of the sex offenders’ recidivism consisted of other crimes against persons; if one totals the new sex offenses and the new persons offenses, the sex offenders’ rate of new crimes against persons is almost as high as for those released on other violent (persons) offenses (17.7 percent vs. 20.3 percent).⁹ Note, too, that the greatest percentage of recidivism for released sex offenders was new **property offenses**, not sex offenses.

Table 23. Type of Most Serious New Conviction, by Type of Release Offense, FY96 Releases

Release Off, Type	Total N	None		Drug		OWI		Persons		Property		Sex		Weapons	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Compact	1	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Drug	378	134	35.4%	91	24.1%	21	5.6%	41	10.8%	82	21.7%	3	0.8%	6	1.6%
OWI	227	73	32.2%	23	10.1%	67	29.5%	14	6.2%	48	21.1%	0	0.0%	2	0.9%
Persons	325	111	34.2%	39	12.0%	21	6.5%	63	19.4%	76	23.4%	3	0.9%	12	3.7%
Property	1195	356	29.8%	142	11.9%	84	7.0%	121	10.1%	448	37.5%	15	1.3%	29	2.4%
Sex	186	107	57.5%	3	1.6%	13	7.0%	17	9.1%	27	14.5%	16	8.6%	3	1.6%
Weapons	73	22	30.1%	10	13.7%	10	13.7%	7	9.6%	20	27.4%	1	1.4%	3	4.1%
Total	2,385	803	33.7%	309	13.0%	216	9.1%	263	11.0%	701	29.4%	38	1.6%	55	2.3%

⁹ This propensity of sex offenders to other crimes against persons is also noted in Virginia’s study of sex offender recidivism. See “Assessing Risk Among Sex Offenders in Virginia,” released by the Virginia Criminal Sentencing Commission, January, 2001.

**Appendix I. Parolee and Expiration Recidivism, FY96 Releases
Convictions for Felonies and Misdemeanors**

RELEASE TYPE	OFFENSE CLASS AND TYPE	Number	Most Serious Post-Program Conviction*					
			Felony		Misdemeanor		Total	
			N	%	N	%	N	%
PAROLEE	B Felony Person	40	12	30.0%	8	20.0%	20	50.0%
	B Felony Not Person	5	0	0.0%	2	40.0%	2	40.0%
	B Felony Sex	15	1	6.7%	3	20.0%	4	26.7%
	All Class B	60	13	21.7%	13	21.7%	26	43.3%
	C Felony Person	78	20	25.6%	28	35.9%	48	61.5%
	C Felony Not Person	565	193	34.2%	188	33.3%	381	67.4%
	C Felony Sex	53	2	3.8%	12	22.6%	14	26.4%
	All Class C	696	215	30.9%	228	32.8%	443	63.6%
	D Felony Person	61	20	32.8%	18	29.5%	38	62.3%
	D Felony Not Person	793	275	34.7%	264	33.3%	539	68.0%
	D Felony Sex	14	2	14.3%	6	42.9%	8	57.1%
	All Class D	868	297	34.2%	288	33.2%	585	67.4%
	Other Felony Person	8	3	37.5%	3	37.5%	6	75.0%
	Other Felony Not Person	33	11	33.3%	10	30.3%	21	63.6%
	All Other Felony	41	14	34.1%	13	31.7%	27	65.9%
	Compact	1	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%
	Agg. Misd Person	53	12	22.6%	25	47.2%	37	69.8%
	Agg. Misd Not Person	198	54	27.3%	78	39.4%	132	66.7%
	Agg. Misdemeanor Sex	5	2	40.0%	1	20.0%	3	60.0%
	All Agg Misd.	256	68	26.6%	104	40.6%	172	67.2%
	Serious Misd Person	7	2	28.6%	4	57.1%	6	85.7%
	Serious Misd Not Person	6	3	50.0%	3	50.0%	6	100.0%
	Serious Misd Sex	0	0		0		0	
	All Serious Misd	13	5	38.5%	7	53.8%	12	92.3%
	ALL PAROLEES	1,935	613	31.7%	653	33.7%	1,266	65.4%

RELEASE TYPE	OFFENSE CLASS AND TYPE	Number	Most Serious Post-Program Conviction*					
			Felony		Misdemeanor		Total	
			N	%	N	%	N	%
EXPIRATION	B Felony Person	3	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%
	B Felony Not Person	0	0		0		0	
	B Felony Sex	5	0	0.0%	2	40.0%	2	40.0%
	All Class B	8	1	12.5%	2	25.0%	3	37.5%
	C Felony Person	11	6	54.5%	2	18.2%	8	72.7%
	C Felony Not Person	68	29	42.6%	24	35.3%	53	77.9%
	C Felony Sex	26	4	15.4%	10	38.5%	14	53.8%
	All Class C	105	39	37.1%	36	34.3%	75	71.4%
	D Felony Person	18	9	50.0%	4	22.2%	13	72.2%
	D Felony Not Person	108	43	39.8%	43	39.8%	86	79.6%
	D Felony Sex	40	6	15.0%	13	32.5%	19	47.5%
	All Class D	166	58	34.9%	60	36.1%	118	71.1%
	Other Felony Person	3	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%
	Other Felony Not Person	4	0	0.0%	1	25.0%	1	25.0%
	Other Felony	4	1	25.0%	1	25.0%	2	50.0%
	Agg Misdem. Person	36	15	41.7%	15	41.7%	30	83.3%
	Agg Misd. Not Person	79	30	38.0%	33	41.8%	63	79.7%
	Aggravated Misd.-Sex	24	6	25.0%	7	29.2%	13	54.2%
	All Agg Misdem.	139	51	36.7%	55	39.6%	106	76.3%
	Serious Misd. Person	6	2	33.3%	4	66.7%	6	100.0%
	Serious Misd. Not Person	9	2	22.2%	5	55.6%	7	77.8%
	Serious Misdemeanor-Sex	3	1	33.3%	1	33.3%	2	66.7%
	All Serious Misdem.	18	5	27.8%	10	55.6%	15	83.3%
	ALL EXPIRATIONS	440	155	35.2%	164	37.3%	319	72.5%

RELEASE TYPE	OFFENSE CLASS AND TYPE	Number	Most Serious Post-Program Conviction*					
			Felony		Misdemeanor		Total	
			N	%	N	%	N	%
TOTAL	B Felony Person	43	13	30.2%	8	18.6%	21	48.8%
	B Felony Non-persons	5	0	0.0%	2	40.0%	2	40.0%
	B Felony Sex	20	1	5.0%	5	25.0%	6	30.0%
	All Class B	68	14	20.6%	15	22.1%	29	42.6%
	C Felony Person	89	26	29.2%	30	33.7%	56	62.9%
	C Fel Not Person	633	222	35.1%	212	33.5%	434	68.6%
	C Felony Sex	79	6	7.6%	22	27.8%	28	35.4%
	All Class C	801	254	31.7%	264	33.0%	518	64.7%
	D Felony Person	79	29	36.7%	22	27.8%	51	64.6%
	D Fel Not Person	901	318	35.3%	307	34.1%	625	69.4%
	D Felony Sex	54	8	14.8%	19	35.2%	27	50.0%
	All Class D	1,034	355	34.3%	348	33.7%	703	68.0%
	Other Felony Person	11	4	36.4%	3	27.3%	7	63.6%
	Other Felony Not Person	37	11	29.7%	11	29.7%	22	59.5%
	Other Felony	45	15	33.3%	14	31.1%	29	64.4%
	Compact	1	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%
	Aggravated Misd. Person	89	27	30.3%	40	44.9%	67	75.3%
	Agg Misd. Not Person	277	84	30.3%	111	40.1%	195	70.4%
	Agg. Misdemeanor-Sex	29	8	27.6%	8	27.6%	16	55.2%
	All Agg Misd.	395	119	30.1%	159	40.3%	278	70.4%
	Serious Misd Person	13	4	30.8%	8	61.5%	12	92.3%
	Serious Misd Not Person	15	5	33.3%	8	53.3%	13	86.7%
	Serious Misdemeanor-Sex	3	1	33.3%	1	33.3%	2	66.7%
	All Serious Misd	31	10	32.3%	17	54.8%	27	87.1%
	TOTAL	2,375	768	32.3%	817	34.4%	1,585	66.7%
	All Persons Offenses	313	99	31.6%	108	34.5%	207	66.1%
	All Non-persons Offenses	1,877	645	34.4%	654	34.8%	1,299	69.2%
All Sex Offenses	185	24	13.0%	55	29.7%	79	42.7%	
TOTAL	2,375	768	32.3%	817	34.4%	1,585	66.7%	

Appendix II. Recidivism of FY96 Releases from Prison, by Release Offense

Class	Release Offense	Total N	Most serious New Conviction								New Prison		Revoked	
			None		Felony		Misdemeanor		Total		N	%	N	%
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%				
B Felony	Arson 1st	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%
	Attempted Murder	6	4	66.7%	2	33.3%	0	0.0%	2	33.3%	2	33.3%	1	16.7%
	Burglary-1st	6	3	50.0%	2	33.3%	1	16.7%	3	50.0%	2	33.3%	2	33.3%
	Drug offenses	5	3	60.0%	0	0.0%	2	40.0%	2	40.0%	1	20.0%	1	20.0%
	Murder-2nd	5	5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	20.0%	1	20.0%
	Robbery-1st	25	10	40.0%	9	36.0%	6	24.0%	15	60.0%	11	44.0%	8	32.0%
	Sex Abuse-2nd	20	14	70.0%	1	5.0%	5	25.0%	6	30.0%	9	45.0%	7	35.0%
	Total B Felonies	68	39	57.4%	14	20.6%	15	22.1%	29	42.6%	27	39.7%	21	30.9%
C Felony	Abandonment	1	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%
	Arson-2nd	19	9	47.4%	1	5.3%	9	47.4%	10	52.6%	3	15.8%	2	10.5%
	Assault in Felony	2	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	2	100.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%
	Asslt w/int Sex Abuse-Inj	1	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Attempted Burglary-1st	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Burglary-2nd	293	80	27.3%	111	37.9%	102	34.8%	213	72.7%	152	51.9%	62	21.2%
	Child Endangerment	4	3	75.0%	1	25.0%	0	0.0%	1	25.0%	1	25.0%	0	0.0%
	Conspiracy	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Drug offenses	256	86	33.6%	85	33.2%	85	33.2%	170	66.4%	145	56.6%	83	32.4%
	Fraudulent Practices	1	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%
	Kidnapping-3rd	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Manslaughter	2	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	2	100.0%	2	100.0%	0	0.0%
	Poss. Burglary Tools	2	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%
	Robbery-2nd	48	16	33.3%	15	31.3%	17	35.4%	32	66.7%	24	50.0%	8	16.7%
	Sex Abuse-3rd	76	49	64.5%	6	7.9%	21	27.6%	27	35.5%	16	21.1%	7	9.2%
	Sexual Exploitation	2	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Terrorism	1	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%
Theft-1st	62	23	37.1%	24	38.7%	15	24.2%	39	62.9%	38	61.3%	21	33.9%	
Vehicular Homicide	8	6	75.0%	1	12.5%	1	12.5%	2	25.0%	2	25.0%	2	25.0%	

Class	Release Offense	Total N	Most serious New Conviction										New Prison		Revoked	
			None		Felony		Misdemeanor		Total		N	%	N	%		
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%						
	Voluntary Manslaughter	3	2	66.7%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%		
	Willful Injury	17	6	35.3%	5	29.4%	6	35.3%	11	64.7%	7	41.2%	0	0.0%		
	Total C Felonies	801	283	35.3%	254	31.7%	264	33.0%	518	64.7%	395	49.3%	188	23.5%		
Compact	Compact Prisoner	1	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	####	0	0.0%	0	0.0%		
D Felony	Administer Harmful Subs.	1	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%		
	Assault Hate Crime	2	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%		
	Assault in Felony	9	4	44.4%	4	44.4%	1	11.1%	5	55.6%	3	33.3%	0	0.0%		
	Att. Burglary 2nd	18	5	27.8%	4	22.2%	9	50.0%	13	72.2%	4	22.2%	1	5.6%		
	Aslt w/int Sex Abuse	13	5	38.5%	1	7.7%	7	53.8%	8	61.5%	5	38.5%	0	0.0%		
	Burglary-3rd	203	56	27.6%	88	43.3%	59	29.1%	147	72.4%	112	55.2%	49	24.1%		
	Conspiracy	12	4	33.3%	3	25.0%	5	41.7%	8	66.7%	2	16.7%	0	0.0%		
	Criminal Gang part.	2	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	2	100.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%		
	Criminal Mischief-2nd	10	3	30.0%	2	20.0%	5	50.0%	7	70.0%	3	30.0%	0	0.0%		
	Drug offenses	69	21	30.4%	23	33.3%	25	36.2%	48	69.6%	31	44.9%	12	17.4%		
	Drug Tax Stamp	12	4	33.3%	3	25.0%	5	41.7%	8	66.7%	5	41.7%	1	8.3%		
	Enticing a Child	1	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%		
	Escape of Felon	3	1	33.3%	1	33.3%	1	33.3%	2	66.7%	2	66.7%	0	0.0%		
	Extortion	11	3	27.3%	5	45.5%	3	27.3%	8	72.7%	7	63.6%	1	9.1%		
	Fail to Appear	6	2	33.3%	4	66.7%	0	0.0%	4	66.7%	2	33.3%	1	16.7%		
	False Reports	1	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%		
	Forge Lottery Ticket	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%		
	Forgery	176	58	33.0%	56	31.8%	62	35.2%	118	67.0%	90	51.1%	36	20.5%		
	Fraud-2nd	6	6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%		
	Furnish C.S. to Inmates	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%		
	Going Armed w/intent	29	8	27.6%	14	48.3%	7	24.1%	21	72.4%	17	58.6%	2	6.9%		
	Incest	2	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%		
	Invol. Manslaughter	6	3	50.0%	0	0.0%	3	50.0%	3	50.0%	1	16.7%	1	16.7%		
	Lascivious Acts	38	20	52.6%	6	15.8%	12	31.6%	18	47.4%	9	23.7%	1	2.6%		
	OWI-3rd	188	60	31.9%	68	36.2%	60	31.9%	128	68.1%	82	43.6%	35	18.6%		

Class	Release Offense	Total N	Most serious New Conviction								New Prison		Revoked	
			None		Felony		Misdemeanor		Total		N	%	N	%
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
	Perjury	1	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%
	Pimping	1	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%
	Firearm by Felon	45	10	22.2%	14	31.1%	21	46.7%	35	77.8%	22	48.9%	7	15.6%
	Securities Fraud	1	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%
	Solicit to Comm. Fel.	3	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	2	66.7%	2	66.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Suborn Perjury	2	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%
	Terrorism	14	4	28.6%	5	35.7%	5	35.7%	10	71.4%	8	57.1%	3	21.4%
	Theft-2nd	129	39	30.2%	44	34.1%	46	35.7%	90	69.8%	54	41.9%	22	17.1%
	Threats	1	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Unauth poss Off Weap.	11	4	36.4%	2	18.2%	5	45.5%	7	63.6%	6	54.5%	4	36.4%
	Unauth Use Credit C.	4	1	25.0%	2	50.0%	1	25.0%	3	75.0%	2	50.0%	2	50.0%
	Vehicular Homicide	2	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%
	Total D Felonies	1,034	331	32.0%	355	34.3%	348	33.7%	703	68.0%	476	46.0%	180	17.4%
Other Fel	Drug offenses	19	9	47.4%	2	10.5%	8	42.1%	10	52.6%	10	52.6%	9	47.4%
	Habitual-Persons	10	3	30.0%	4	40.0%	3	30.0%	7	70.0%	5	50.0%	0	0.0%
	Habitual-Property	15	3	20.0%	9	60.0%	3	20.0%	12	80.0%	13	86.7%	12	80.0%
	Murder-2nd	1	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Total Other Felonies	45	16	35.6%	15	33.3%	14	31.1%	29	64.4%	28	62.2%	21	46.7%
Aggravated Misdem.	Accessory	3	1	33.3%	2	66.7%	0	0.0%	2	66.7%	2	66.7%	0	0.0%
	Alcohol Viol.	5	2	40.0%	0	0.0%	3	60.0%	3	60.0%	2	40.0%	0	0.0%
	Arson 3rd	1	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%
	Assault w/intent	16	5	31.3%	8	50.0%	3	18.8%	11	68.8%	7	43.8%	0	0.0%
	Assault w/weapon	14	0	0.0%	6	42.9%	8	57.1%	14	100.0%	8	57.1%	1	7.1%
	Att. Burglary 3rd	11	3	27.3%	3	27.3%	5	45.5%	8	72.7%	5	45.5%	0	0.0%
	Aslt w/int Sex Abuse	16	5	31.3%	6	37.5%	5	31.3%	11	68.8%	6	37.5%	0	0.0%
	Carrying weapons	16	8	50.0%	5	31.3%	3	18.8%	8	50.0%	5	31.3%	1	6.3%
	Child Endangerment	12	7	58.3%	2	16.7%	3	25.0%	5	41.7%	2	16.7%	0	0.0%
	Criminal Mischief 3rd	11	3	27.3%	2	18.2%	6	54.5%	8	72.7%	2	18.2%	0	0.0%
	Domestic Abuse Assault	33	7	21.2%	6	18.2%	20	60.6%	26	78.8%	8	24.2%	1	3.0%

Class	Release Offense	Total N	Most serious New Conviction											
			None		Felony		Misdemeanor		Total		New Prison		Revoked	
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
	Drug offenses	1	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Drive while Barred	33	7	21.2%	10	30.3%	16	48.5%	26	78.8%	16	48.5%	1	3.0%
	Forgery	8	3	37.5%	3	37.5%	2	25.0%	5	62.5%	4	50.0%	0	0.0%
	Fraud 3rd	3	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	2	66.7%	2	66.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Go armed with Knife	1	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%
	Harassment 1st	7	2	28.6%	3	42.9%	2	28.6%	5	71.4%	4	57.1%	0	0.0%
	Impersonate official	1	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Indecent contact	13	8	61.5%	2	15.4%	3	23.1%	5	38.5%	1	7.7%	0	0.0%
	Interfere w/off. Acts	2	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	2	100.0%	2	100.0%	0	0.0%
	Invol. Manslaughter	1	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	OMVWOOC	30	5	16.7%	10	33.3%	15	50.0%	25	83.3%	13	43.3%	1	3.3%
	OWI-2nd	34	12	35.3%	13	38.2%	9	26.5%	22	64.7%	13	38.2%	0	0.0%
	Poss. Burglary Tools	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Prostitution	31	5	16.1%	7	22.6%	19	61.3%	26	83.9%	16	51.6%	3	9.7%
	Reckless/firearm	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Riot	1	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%
	Injury by Vehicle	2	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Solicitation	1	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Stalking-1st	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Tamper w/records	2	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Theft-3rd	74	22	29.7%	25	33.8%	27	36.5%	52	70.3%	35	47.3%	2	2.7%
	Traffic	2	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Unauthorized Use Credit C	7	4	57.1%	2	28.6%	1	14.3%	3	42.9%	2	28.6%	0	0.0%
	Total Agg. Misdemeanor	395	117	29.6%	119	30.1%	159	40.3%	278	70.4%	156	39.5%	10	2.5%
Serious Misdem.	Alcohol Violations	1	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Assault w/Injury	9	1	11.1%	2	22.2%	6	66.7%	8	88.9%	2	22.2%	0	0.0%
	Criminal Mischief-4th	3	0	0.0%	2	66.7%	1	33.3%	3	100.0%	3	100.0%	0	0.0%
	Disseminate Obscenity	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Domestic Abuse Aslt	2	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	2	100.0%	2	100.0%	0	0.0%
	Drug offenses	3	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	2	66.7%	2	66.7%	1	33.3%	0	0.0%

Class	Release Offense	Total N	Most serious New Conviction								New Prison		Revoked	
			None		Felony		Misdemeanor		Total		N	%	N	%
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
	False Imprisonment	2	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	2	100.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%
	Indecent Exposure	1	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	OWI-1st	5	1	20.0%	1	20.0%	3	60.0%	4	80.0%	1	20.0%	0	0.0%
	Sexual Exploitation	1	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Theft-4th	2	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	2	100.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%
	Traffic Offenses	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Total Serious Misdem.	31	4	12.9%	10	32.3%	17	54.8%	27	87.1%	11	35.5%	0	0.0%
TOTAL	Total All Offenses	2,375	790	33.3%	768	32.3%	817	34.4%	1,585	66.7%	1,093	46.0%	420	17.7%

Appendix III. Recidivism of FY96 Releases, by Release Offense Level

Release Offense Class	Total	New Conviction Offense Level						Total Recidivism	
		None		Felony		Misdemeanor		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%		
B Felony Non-persons	5	3	60.0%	0	0.0%	2	40.0%	2	40.0%
B Felony Persons	63	36	57.1%	14	22.2%	13	20.6%	27	42.9%
C Felony Non-persons	633	199	31.4%	222	35.1%	212	33.5%	434	68.6%
C Felony Persons	168	84	50.0%	32	19.0%	52	31.0%	84	50.0%
D Felony Non-persons	903	276	30.6%	320	35.4%	307	34.0%	627	69.4%
D Felony Persons	133	55	41.4%	37	27.8%	41	30.8%	78	58.6%
Other Felony Non-persons	34	12	35.3%	11	32.4%	11	32.4%	22	64.7%
Other Felony Persons	11	4	36.4%	4	36.4%	3	27.3%	7	63.6%
Compact	1	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%
Total Felony Non-persons	1,576	490	31.1%	554	35.2%	532	33.8%	1,086	68.9%
Total Felony Persons	375	179	47.7%	87	23.2%	109	29.1%	196	52.3%
Total Felony	1,951	669	34.3%	641	32.9%	641	32.9%	1,282	65.7%
Aggravated Misd. Non-persons	275	82	29.8%	82	29.8%	111	40.4%	193	70.2%
Aggravated Misd. Persons	118	35	29.7%	35	29.7%	48	40.7%	83	70.3%
Ser. Misdemeanor Non-persons	15	2	13.3%	5	33.3%	8	53.3%	13	86.7%
Serious Misdemeanor Persons	16	2	12.5%	5	31.3%	9	56.3%	14	87.5%
Total Misd. Non-persons	290	84	29.0%	87	30.0%	119	41.0%	206	71.0%
Total Misdemeanor Persons	134	37	27.6%	40	29.9%	57	42.5%	97	72.4%
Total Misdemeanor	424	121	28.5%	127	30.0%	176	41.5%	303	71.5%
Total Non-persons Crimes	1,866	574	30.8%	641	34.4%	651	34.9%	1,292	69.2%
Total Crimes vs. Persons	509	216	42.4%	127	25.0%	166	32.6%	293	57.6%
Total	2,375	790	33.3%	768	32.3%	817	34.4%	1,585	66.7%

Appendix IV. Most Serious New Conviction by FY96 Releases, by Release Offense

OFFENSE AND OFFENSE CLASS	Total N	Level of New Conviction								
		None	AFEL	BFEL	CFEL	DFEL	OFEL	AG	SE	SM
BFEL ARSON 1ST	1								1	
BFEL ATTEMPTED MURDER	6	4			1	1				
BFEL BURGLARY 1ST	6	3				2		1		
BFEL DRUG	5	3						1	1	
BFEL MURDER 2ND	5	5								
BFEL ROBBERY 1ST	25	10			6	3		2	3	1
BFEL SEX ABUSE 2ND	20	14				1		3	2	
CFEL ABANDONMENT	1					1				
CFEL ARSON 2ND	19	9				1		4	4	1
CFEL ASSAULT IN FELONY	2				1				1	
CFEL ASSAULT W/INT SEX ABUSE	1	1								
CFEL ATT BURLARY 1ST	1							1		
CFEL BURGLARY 2 ND	293	80	3	9	26	63	10	44	48	10
CFEL CHILD ENDANGERMENT	4	3			1					
CFEL CONSPIRACY	1								1	
CFEL DRUG	256	86	1	7	30	38	9	36	43	6
CFEL FRAUDULENT PRACTICES	1					1				
CFEL KIDNAPPING 3RD	1							1		
CFEL MANSLAUGHTER	2					1		1		
CFEL POSS. BURGLAR'S TOOLS	2	1							1	
CFEL ROBBERY 2ND	48	16			6	9		7	8	2
CFEL SEX ABUSE 3RD	76	49	1	1	2	2		13	5	3
CFEL SEX. EXPLOIT. OF CHILDREN	2	1						1		

OFFENSE AND OFFENSE CLASS	Total N	Level of New Conviction								
		None	AFEL	BFEL	CFEL	DFEL	OFEL	AG	SE	SM
CFEL TERRORISM	1				1					
CFEL THEFT 1ST	62	23			8	16		9	5	1
CFEL VEH. HOM./U-INF. OR RECK	8	6				1			1	
CFEL VOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER	3	2								1
CFEL WILLFUL INJURY	17	6			2	3		1	4	1
COMPACT PRISONER	1				1					
DFEL ADMIN. HARMFUL SUBST.	1	1								
DFEL ASSAULT HATE CRIME	2	1						1		
DFEL ASSAULT IN FELONY	9	4		1	1	3				1
DFEL ATT. BURGLARY 2ND	18	5				2	1	3	5	1
DFEL AWICSA-INJURY	13	5				1		6	1	
DFEL BURGLARY 3RD	203	56		4	21	58	5	30	23	6
DFEL CONSPIRACY/COMMIT FELONY	12	4				3		3	2	
DFEL CRIMINAL GANG PARTICIPAT	2					1		1		
DFEL CRIMINAL MISCHIEF 2ND	10	3				2		3	2	
DFEL DRUG	69	21		2	7	12	2	11	13	1
DFEL DRUG TAX STAMP	12	4				3		4	1	
DFEL ENTICING AWAY CHILD	1	1								
DFEL ESCAPE OF FELON	3	1				1		1		
DFEL EXTORTION	11	3			1	3	1	2	1	
DFEL FAIL TO APPEAR FELONY CH	6	2			1	3				
DFEL FALSE REPORTS	1	1								
DFEL FORGE/ALTER/CNTRFT LOTTO	1								1	
DFEL FORGERY	176	58		1	10	43	2	33	24	5
DFEL FRAUD 2ND	6	6								

OFFENSE AND OFFENSE CLASS	Total N	Level of New Conviction								
		None	AFEL	BFEL	CFEL	DFEL	OFEL	AG	SE	SM
DFEL FURN. C.S. TO INMATES	1								1	
DFEL GAWI	29	8	1	1	8	4			5	2
DFEL INCEST	2	1			1					
DFEL INVOL. MANSL./PUBLIC OFF	6	3							3	
DFEL LAWC	38	20			1	5		8	2	2
DFEL OWI 3RD	188	60			7	59	2	25	27	8
DFEL PERJURY	1					1				
DFEL PIMPING	1					1				
DFEL REC., TRANSP., POSS. FIR	45	10		1	4	9		10	8	3
DFEL SECURITIES FRAUD	1					1				
DFEL SOLICIT. TO COMMIT FELON	3	1						1	1	
DFEL SUBORNING PERJURY	2	1			1					
DFEL TERRORISM	14	4			2	3		2	3	
DFEL THEFT 2ND	129	39		3	8	28	5	25	17	4
DFEL THREATS	1	1								
DFEL UNAUTH. POSS. OFFENSIVE	11	4			2			2	2	1
DFEL UNAUTH. USE OF CREDIT CA	4	1				2				1
DFEL VEH. HOM./U-INF.OR RECKL	2	2								
OFOF DRUG	19	9		1		1		3	5	
OFOF HABITUAL OFFENDER (PERSO	10	3		2	2			1	2	
OFOF HABITUAL OFFENDER (PROPE	15	3			3	6		2	1	
OFOF MURDER 2ND	1	1								
AGMS ACCESS. AFTER FACT, FELO	3	1	1		1					
AGMS ALCH. CHAP. 123 VIOL./HA	5	2						3		
AGMS ARSON 3RD	1				1					

OFFENSE AND OFFENSE CLASS	Total N	Level of New Conviction								
		None	AFEL	BFEL	CFEL	DFEL	OFEL	AG	SE	SM
AGMS ASSAULT WITH INTENT	16	5			1	7			1	2
AGMS ASSAULT WITH WEAPON	14				4	2		4	3	1
AGMS ATT. BURGLARY 3RD	11	3				3		3	1	1
AGMS AWICSA-NO INJURY	16	5			2	4		4		1
AGMS CARRYING WEAPONS	16	8		1	1	3		3		
AGMS CHILD ENDANGERMENT	12	7			2			2		1
AGMS CRIMINAL MISCHIEF 3RD	11	3				2		1	5	
AGMS DOMESTIC ABUSE ASSAULT	33	7		2	3	1		9	10	1
AGMS DRUG	1	1								
AGMS DWB	33	7		1	3	5	1	12	3	1
AGMS FORGERY	8	3			1	2		1	1	
AGMS FRAUD 3RD	3	1						2		
AGMS HARASSMENT 1ST	7	2		1	1	1		1	1	
AGMS IMPERSONATING PUBLIC OFF	1	1								
AGMS INDECENT CONTACT	13	8				2		1	2	
AGMS INTERF. W/ OFFICIAL ACTS	2							1	1	
AGMS INVOL. MANSL/ACT LIKELY	1	1								
AGMS OMVWOC	30	5			1	9		10	3	2
AGMS OWI 2ND	34	12				13		4	2	3
AGMS POSS. BURGLARY TOOLS	1							1		
AGMS PROSTITUTION	31	5			1	6		14	4	1
AGMS RECKL. USE FIREARM W/PRO	1								1	
AGMS RIOT	1					1				
AGMS SER. INJ. BY VEH/U-INF	2					1		1		
AGMS SOLICITATION	1	1								

OFFENSE AND OFFENSE CLASS	Total N	Level of New Conviction								
		None	AFEL	BFEL	CFEL	DFEL	OFEL	AG	SE	SM
AGMS STALKING 1ST	1								1	
AGMS TAMPERING W/ RECORDS	2	1							1	
AGMS THEFT 3RD	74	22		2	7	14	2	21	5	1
AGMS TRAFFIC	2	2								
AGMS UNAUTH. USE OF CREDIT CA	8	4				3		1		
SEMS ALCH. CHAP. 123 VIOL./2N	1					1				
SEMS ASSAULT WITH INJURY	9	1				2		4	2	
SEMS CRIMINAL MISCHIEF 4TH	3					1	1	1		
SEMS DISSEMINATE OBSCENE MATL	1							1		
SEMS DOMESTIC ABUSE ASSAULT	2				1			1		
SEMS DRUG	3	1						1	1	
SEMS FALSE IMPRISONMENT	2				1			1		
SEMS INDECENT EXPOSURE	1					1				
SEMS OWI 1ST	5	1				1		3		
SEMS SEXUAL EXPLOITATION	1	1								
SEMS THEFT 4TH	2					1			1	
SEMS TRAFFIC	1									1
TOTAL	2,375	790	7	40	196	484	41	413	327	77

Release Offense Level	Total N	Level of New Conviction								
		None	AFel	BFel	CFel	DFel	OFel	Agg.	Serious	Simple
B Felony Non-persons	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
B Felony Persons	63	36	0	0	7	7	0	6	6	1
C Felony Non-persons	633	199	4	16	64	119	6	93	101	18
C Felony Persons	168	84	1	1	13	17	1	25	20	7
D Felony Non-persons	903	276	0	11	62	230	2	151	126	30
D Felony Persons	133	55	1	2	13	20	0	20	16	5
Other Felony Non-persons	34	12	0	1	3	7	0	5	6	0
Other Felony Persons	11	4	0	2	2	0	0	1	2	0
Compact	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total Felony Non-Persons	1,576	490	5	28	130	356	8	250	234	48
Total Felony Persons	375	179	2	5	35	44	1	52	44	13
Total Felony	1,951	669	7	33	165	400	9	302	278	61
Aggravated Misd Non-persons	275	82	1	4	16	58	0	76	26	9
Agg Misd Persons	118	35	0	3	13	19	1	23	19	6
Ser Misd Non-persons	15	2	0	0	0	4	0	5	2	1
Ser Misd Persons	16	2	0	0	2	3	0	7	2	0
Total Misd. Non-persons	290	84	1	4	16	62	0	81	28	10
Total Misd. Persons	134	37	0	3	15	22	1	30	21	6
Total Misdemeanor	424	121	1	7	31	84	1	111	49	16
Total Non-persons	1,866	574	5	32	146	418	8	331	262	58
Total vs. Persons	509	216	2	8	50	66	2	82	65	19
Total	2,375	790	7	40	196	484	10	413	327	77
Percent		33.3%	0.3%	1.7%	8.3%	20.4%	0.4%	17.4%	13.8%	3.2%

Appendix V. New Convictions, by Release Offense Level and Type, FY2000

Release Offense Class	Offense Type	Total N	New Conviction Level						Total	
			None		Felony		Misdemeanor		N	%
			N	%	N	%	N	%		
B Felony	Drug	5	3	60.0%	0	0.0%	2	40.0%	2	40.0%
	Persons	43	22	51.2%	13	30.2%	8	18.6%	21	48.8%
	Sex	20	14	70.0%	1	5.0%	5	25.0%	6	30.0%
Other Felony	Drug	19	9	47.4%	2	10.5%	8	42.1%	10	52.6%
	Non-persons	15	3	20.0%	9	60.0%	3	20.0%	12	80.0%
	Persons	11	4	36.4%	4	36.4%	3	27.3%	7	63.6%
C Felony	Drug	256	86	33.6%	85	33.2%	85	33.2%	170	66.4%
	Non-persons	377	113	30.0%	137	36.3%	127	33.7%	264	70.0%
	Persons	89	33	37.1%	26	29.2%	30	33.7%	56	62.9%
	Sex	79	51	64.6%	6	7.6%	22	27.8%	28	35.4%
Compact	Compact	1	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%
D Felony	Drug	270	85	31.5%	94	34.8%	91	33.7%	185	68.5%
	Non-persons	631	191	30.3%	224	35.5%	216	34.2%	440	69.7%
	Persons	79	28	35.4%	29	36.7%	22	27.8%	51	64.6%
	Sex	54	27	50.0%	8	14.8%	19	35.2%	27	50.0%
Agg. Misd.	Drug	40	15	37.5%	13	32.5%	12	30.0%	25	62.5%
	Non-persons	236	67	28.4%	71	30.1%	98	41.5%	169	71.6%
	Persons	90	22	24.4%	27	30.0%	41	45.6%	68	75.6%
	Sex	29	13	44.8%	8	27.6%	8	27.6%	16	55.2%
Ser. Misd	Drug	9	2	22.2%	2	22.2%	5	55.6%	7	77.8%
	Non-persons	6	0	0.0%	3	50.0%	3	50.0%	6	100.0%
	Persons	13	1	7.7%	4	30.8%	8	61.5%	12	92.3%
	Sex	3	1	33.3%	1	33.3%	1	33.3%	2	66.7%
Total	Total	2,375	790	33.3%	768	32.3%	817	34.4%	1,585	66.7%

Total Felony Drug	550	183	33.3%	181	32.9%	186	33.8%	367	66.7%
Total Felony Non-persons	1,024	307	30.0%	371	36.2%	346	33.8%	717	70.0%
Total Felony Persons	222	87	39.2%	72	32.4%	63	28.4%	135	60.8%
Total Felony Sex	153	92	60.1%	15	9.8%	46	30.1%	61	39.9%
Total Misdemeanor Drug	49	17	34.7%	15	30.6%	17	34.7%	32	65.3%
Total Misdemeanor Non-persons	242	67	27.7%	74	30.6%	101	41.7%	175	72.3%
Total Misdemeanor Persons	103	23	22.3%	31	30.1%	49	47.6%	80	77.7%
Total Misdemeanor Sex.	32	14	43.8%	9	28.1%	9	28.1%	18	56.3%
Total Drug	599	200	33.4%	196	32.7%	203	33.9%	399	66.6%
Total Non-persons	1,266	374	29.5%	445	35.2%	447	35.3%	892	70.5%
Total Persons	325	110	33.8%	103	31.7%	112	34.5%	215	66.2%
Total Sex	185	106	57.3%	24	13.0%	55	29.7%	79	42.7%
Total	2,375	790	33.3%	768	32.3%	817	34.4%	1,585	66.7%