



Florida Prison Recidivism Report: Releases from 2010 to 2016

August 2018

Florida Department of Corrections
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Office of Strategic Initiatives

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

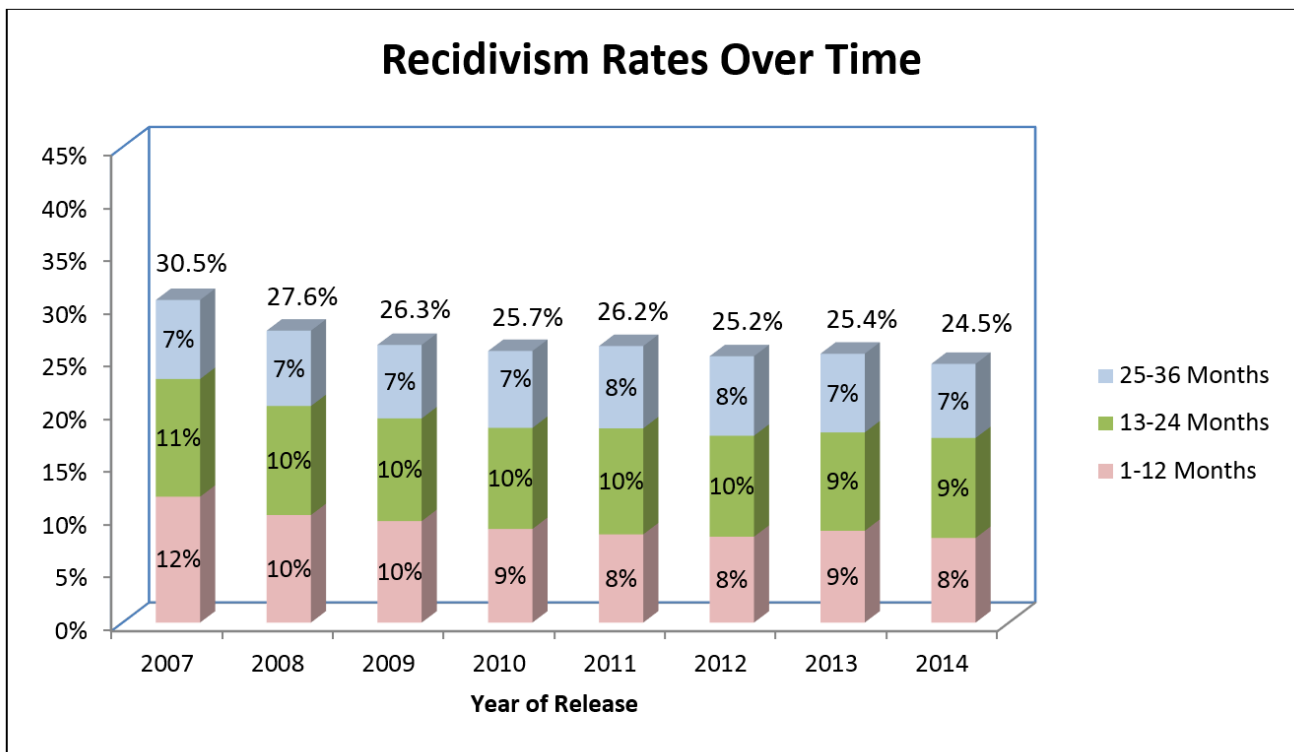
Defining Recidivism

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

Changing Recidivism Rates

The three-year recidivism rate has decreased from 30.5% in 2007 to 24.5% in 2014. However, the recidivism rates have fluctuated over the past five years. These rates are shown below:

- Inmates released in 2010 who returned to prison within three years → 25.7% recidivism rate
- Inmates released in 2011 who returned to prison within three years → 26.2% recidivism rate
- Inmates released in 2012 who returned to prison within three years → 25.2% recidivism rate
- Inmates released in 2013 who returned to prison within three years → 25.4% recidivism rate
- Inmates released in 2014 who returned to prison within three years → 24.5% recidivism rate



Major Factors

For 2014 releases, some factors found to influence an inmate's likelihood of recidivism include (both male and female):

- Number of prior prison commitments
 - more priors → higher likelihood of recidivating
- Whether the inmate has a supervision term after release
 - supervised → higher likelihood of recidivating
- The inmate's tested education level
 - higher grade level → lower likelihood of recidivating
- The inmate's behavior while in prison
 - more disciplinary reports → higher likelihood of recidivating
- The inmate's age at release
 - younger → higher likelihood of recidivating
- The inmate's theft offense counts prior to release
 - more counts → higher likelihood of recidivating
- The inmate's burglary offense counts prior to release
 - more counts → higher likelihood of recidivating
- The inmate's other non-violent offense counts within 5 years prior to admission
 - more counts → higher likelihood of recidivating
- Gang membership
 - gang suspected or confirmed → higher likelihood of recidivating

INTRODUCTION

The Florida Prison Recidivism Report is produced annually by the Office of Strategic Initiatives Bureau of Research and Data Analysis within the Florida Department of Corrections. The present study examines the recidivism rate of Florida's released inmate population. While the use of recidivism as a performance indicator of the state's rehabilitative efforts can be debated, the analysis itself is of significant public importance. Given that 86% of inmates housed in Florida prisons today will one day be released back into our communities, those responsible for the state's planning and budgeting need to know the likelihood that an inmate who is released today will one day return to Florida's prison system. More importantly, for the public and those charged with ensuring public safety, the state's recidivism rate is an important measure of criminal activity produced by released prisoners.

When discussing recidivism rates, the factors that influence recidivism must be considered. For example, recidivism rates vary across age groups, racial/ethnic groups, and gender. To better determine where to devote correctional and community resources, it is imperative to identify the factors that influence both success and failure of released inmates. These factors inform the agency so it can understand and address the unique challenges inmates face upon returning to the community.

This study finds that the factors that influence Florida's recidivism rate are generally consistent with existing research. A 2011 report from the Pew Center on the States shows the overall recidivism rate (**return to prison for any reason within three years of release**) for releases in 2004 from the states that participated was 43.3%.¹ A 2014 report from the Bureau of Justice Statistics of 23 states reports an overall three-year recidivism rate of nearly 50% for 2005 releases.²

It must be noted that, unlike many states, Florida paroles very few inmates. There are two types of post-prison supervision. An offender can either be supervised by the Department resulting from a split sentence or have post prison release supervision where eligible inmates have the terms and conditions of parole set by the Florida Commission on Offender Review (FCOR). In 2014 about 36% of inmates were released to supervision terms.³ Historically, inmates who are supervised following release recidivate at a higher rate than those without post-release supervision. Since fewer of Florida's released inmates are supervised post-release, Florida's recidivism rate is much lower than other states.

¹ Pew Center on the States, *State of Recidivism: The Revolving Door of America's Prisons* (Washington, DC: The Pew Charitable Trusts, April 2011)
Pew Center on States, *State of Recidivism: The Revolving Door of America's Prisons*

² United States. U.S. Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics. *Recidivism of Prisoners Released in 30 States in 2005: Patterns from 2005 to 2010*. By Matthew R. Durose, Alexia D. Cooper, Ph.D., and Howard N. Snyder, Ph.D. Washington D.C.: U.S. Dept. of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2014. Web. 24 Apr. 2014. [Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2014](#)

³ http://www.dc.state.fl.us/pub/annual/1516/stats/im_release.html

METHODOLOGY

In this study recidivism is defined as a **return to prison**, as the result of either a new conviction or a violation of post-prison supervision, within three years of their prison release date. For this study, survival analysis techniques are used to compute recidivism rates and to define the statistical models that determine which factors significantly influence recidivism rates. The basic rates for tables and graphs are computed from Kaplan-Meier estimates of the survival curve using right-censored data. The analyses of factor significance are conducted using Cox models (proportional hazards regression) of the same data. The analysis used a 5% level of significance to determine which factors to include, and a stepwise selection routine for determining the order of importance. The correlations between factors were considered during the stepwise routine to eliminate highly correlated variables from both being selected for inclusion in the model. The resulting models built on the Florida prison releases from January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2014 have area under the curve (AUC) statistics of 0.72 for males and 0.75 for females.

All inmates released from Florida prisons from January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2014 are included in the study, with the following exceptions:

- Inmates who died or were executed have been omitted from the calculation of recidivism rates.
- Inmates who are missing information on the factors of interest are omitted from the analysis of factor influences.
- Inmates with more than one release in a calendar year have only the first release included.
- Inmates with detainers in place at the time of release are omitted.

The following variables were considered for inclusion in the model:

- **Inmate Background Information**

- Gender is male – Yes/No
- Number of prior prison commitments
- Age at release
- Age at first offense
- Ethnicity is Hispanic – Yes/No
- Confirmed or suspected gang member – Yes/No

- **Inmate Incarceration Information**

- Time served in prison (current incarceration in months)
- Custody level – Low or High (Low is Community and Minimum Custody; High is Close Custody; Medium Custody is the reference category)
- Number of disciplinary reports during current incarceration
- Substance abuse severity score
- Diagnosed mental illness – Yes/No

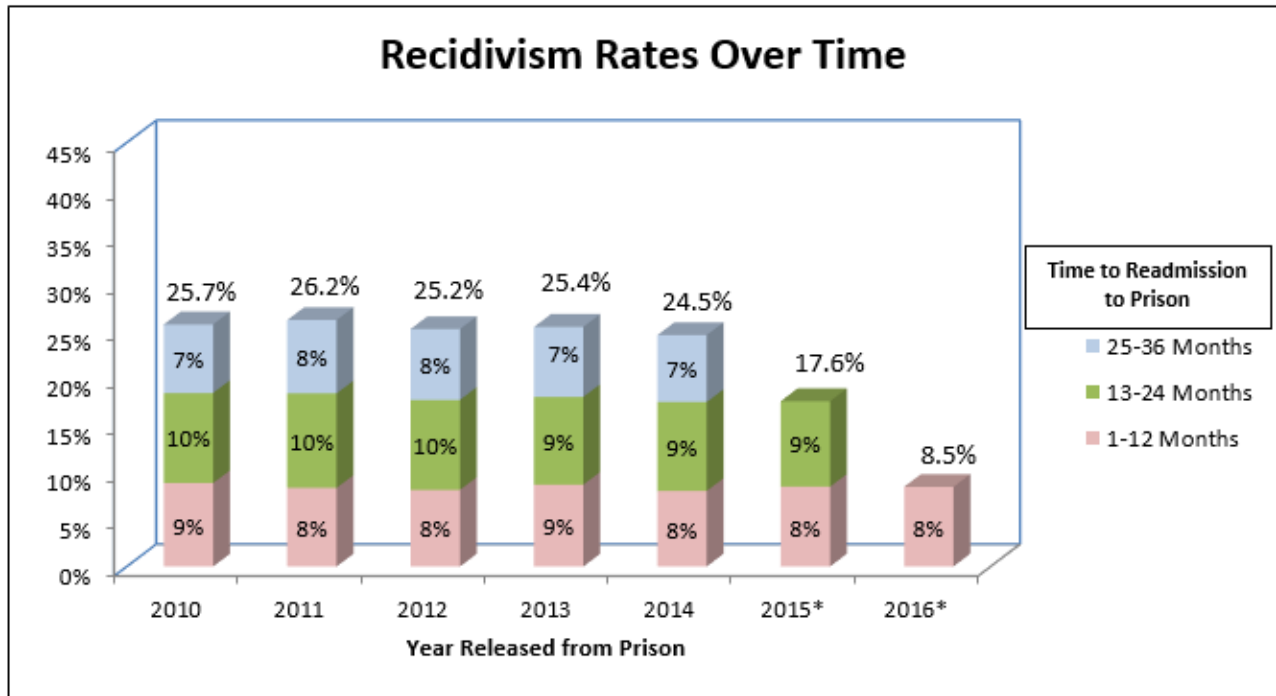
- Supervision to follow – Yes/No
 - Number of visits inmate had or received in the 12 months prior to release
 - Bus ticket furnished by the Department of Corrections for release transportation – Yes/No
 - Inmate has been assigned to close management within three years before released – Yes/No
 - Inmate is homeless at release – Yes/No
 - Inmate medical grade at release
 - Inmate is employed at release – Yes/No
 - Total counts of grievances inmate filed while in prison
- **Inmate Education Information**
- Has inmate obtained a GED/HS certificate – Yes/No
 - Has inmate received a vocational certificate – Yes/No
 - Most recent Tests of Adult Basic Education (TABE) score (education level in grade equivalents) prior to release
 - Inmate educational level claimed
- **Inmate Criminal History**
- Most serious violent offense in criminal history (Categories for murder/manslaughter, sex offense, robbery, other violent offense (e.g. assault or kidnapping) – Yes/No)
 - Most serious violent offense within 15 years prior to admission (Categories for murder/manslaughter, sex offense, robbery, and other violent offense – Yes/No)
 - Offense counts in criminal history (Categories for murder/manslaughter, sex offense, robbery, other violent offense, burglary, theft, drugs, weapons, and other non-violent offense).
 - Non-violent offense counts within 5 years prior to admission (Categories for burglary, theft, drugs, weapons, and other non-violent offense)
- **Social Cognitive Factors**
- These factors are measured by the following domain scores (scale: 1-5)
- Education & Employment Score – This domain considers the social achievement of a significant academic milestone and employment history
 - Criminal Thinking Score - This domain considers how a person's behavior reflects his/her thinking, and whether their mental orientation is prosocial or supports their criminal behavior
 - Wellness Score - This domain includes a wide range of skills, such as healthy habits, proper hygiene, good nutrition and appropriate leisure time activities
 - Family/Marital Score – This domain considers impact of marital or equivalent relationships on the pro-criminal influences and antisocial attitudes
 - Substance Abuse Score – This domain considers the inmate history of alcohol and drug use
 - Criminal Associates Score - This domain considers inmate attachments to criminal associates
 - Anti-Social Personality Score – This domain considers the antisocial behavior marked by impulsiveness, aggression, and stimulation seeking

For the criminal history factors, only those offenses for which the inmate received either a Florida prison sentence or Florida community supervision sentence are considered. Crimes in Florida that resulted in other sanctions, such as fines, county jail, or federal sentences, are not included. Arrests, supervision, or prison sentences outside of Florida are also not included, unless they are a part of the inmate's Florida sentence. *For information on re-arrest rates, please refer to page 19 of this report.*

In addition, for the “most serious violent offense” factor, an inmate can only be designated to one of the offense categories listed below. For example, if an inmate has committed both a sex offense and a robbery, he/she will be counted in the sex offense category, NOT in the robbery category, according to the offense severity hierarchy. The offense severity hierarchy for the most serious violent offense factor is as follows:

1. Murder
2. Sex Offense
3. Robbery
4. Other Violent Offense (e.g. assault, kidnapping, etc.)

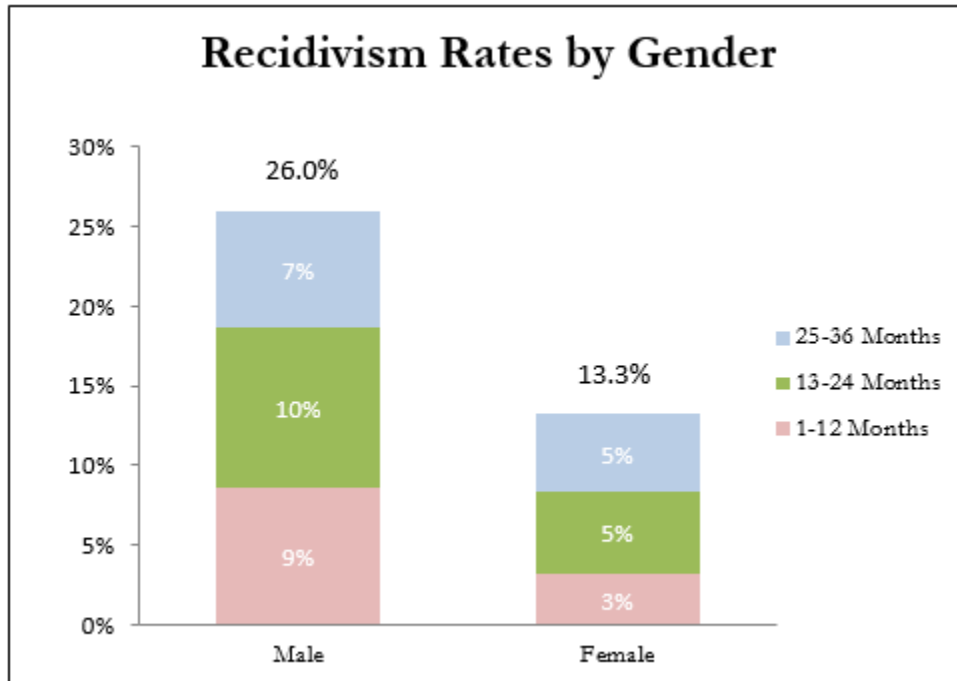
RECIDIVISM RATES OVER TIME



*As of the 2018 report, 3-year recidivism rates cannot yet be computed for 2015 and 2016 releases, so only one- and two-year rates are provided in the chart.

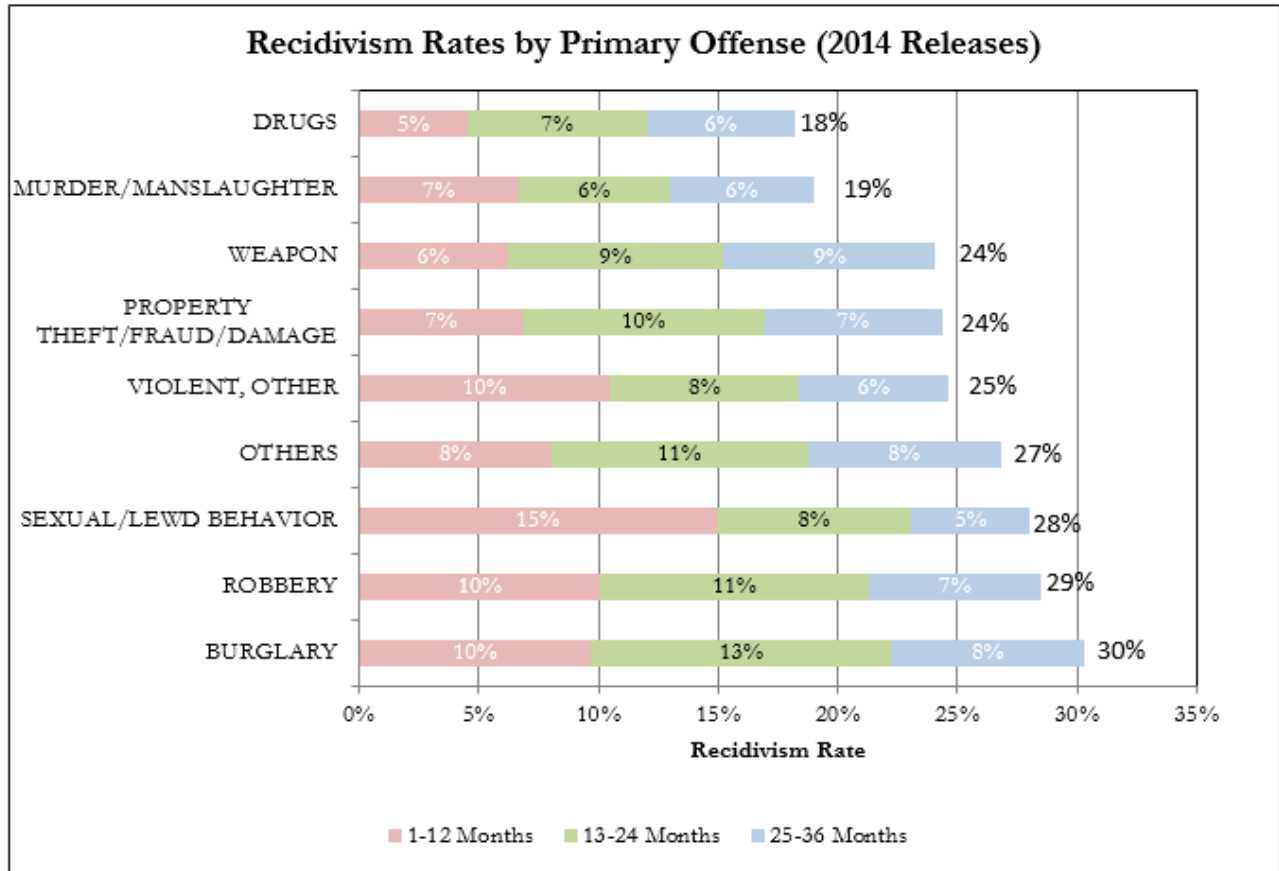
Recidivism rates are certainly affected by factors outside the influence of the Department of Corrections, such as unemployment, crime rates, and local criminal justice issues, including jail bed availability and gang activity. Statewide initiatives such as truth-in-sentencing, increased use of mandatory prison terms, and availability of inmate rehabilitative programs may also influence recidivism rates. For these reasons, recidivism rates cannot be used as the only measure of operational performance for the Florida prison system. Recidivism is a measure of a multitude of societal issues working for and against the released inmate, before he ever receives a prison sentence and long after he is released.

RECIDIVISM RATES BY GENDER FOR INMATES RELEASED in 2014



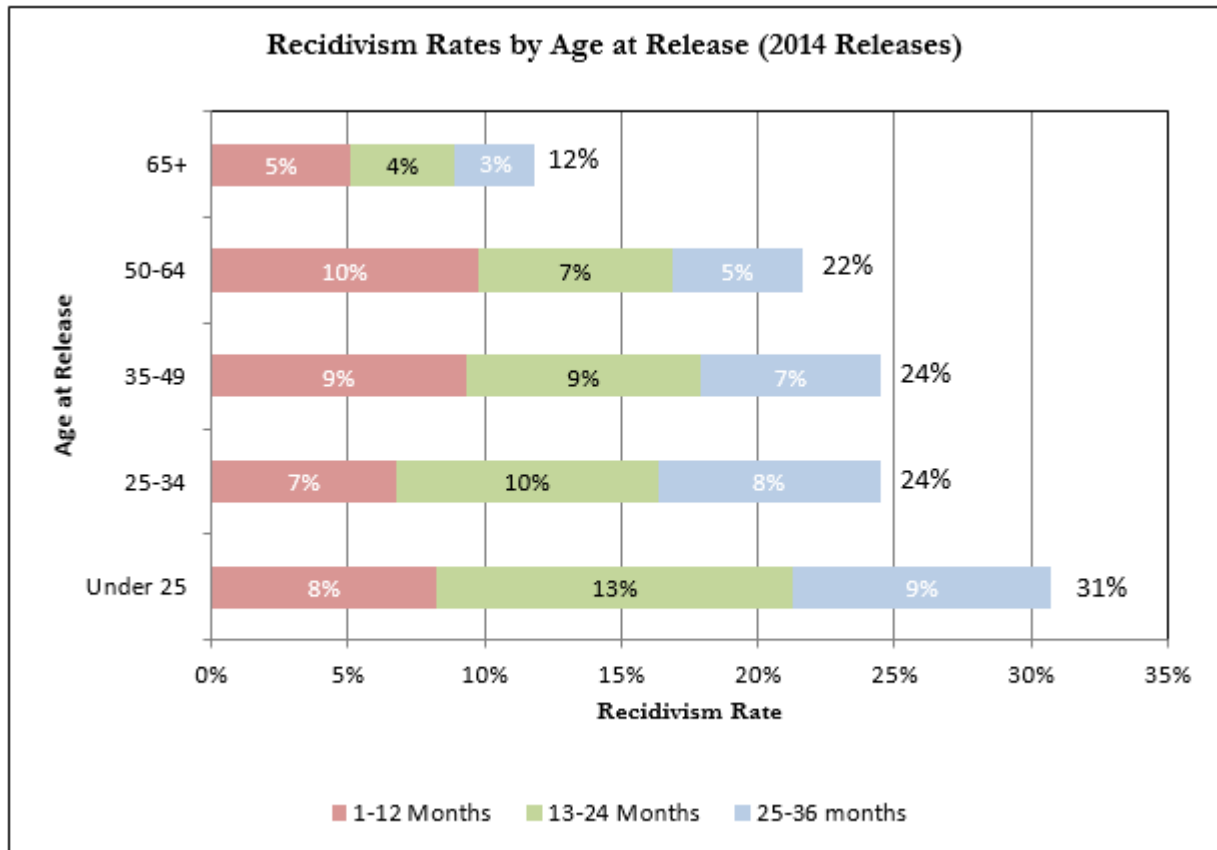
Female inmates' recidivism rates are much lower than male inmates' rates. At three years, the male recidivism rate is 26.0% while the female rate is only 13.3%. Other factors could account for the observed difference. While the average time served for males is 43 months, the average time served for females is only 27 months. Approximately 32% of female releases have supervision to follow compared to 36% of males. These are only a few of the factors that may explain some of the differences in recidivism rates for males and females.

RECIDIVISM RATES BY PRIMARY OFFENSE FOR INMATES RELEASED in 2014



The graph above shows that inmates serving a prison sentence for drug offenses have the lowest recidivism rates at 18%, followed by inmates with murder/manslaughter offenses. Inmates with burglary offenses have the highest recidivism rates at 30%. Inmates serving time for violent other (e.g. aggravated assault, battery, kidnapping, arson), sexual/lewd behavior, robbery, other non-violent offenses (e.g. DUI, driving with suspended or revoked license, failure to register) have higher recidivism rates than the overall recidivism rate for 2014 releases.

**RECIDIVISM RATES BY AGE AT RELEASE
FOR INMATES RELEASED in 2014**



An inmate’s likelihood to recidivate decreases with age at release. Note that there is little difference in the recidivism rates between the age group of 25-34 and 35-49.

RECIDIVISM RATES – MODEL FACTOR TABLES FOR INMATES RELEASED in 2014

The hazard ratio is a descriptive measure used to compare the survival times of two different groups of offenders. Hazard ratios in the tables below are interpreted as the multiple of the likelihood of failure. For example, in Table 1 male inmates who are gang members have a hazard ratio of 1.643. This ratio means that a male inmate who is a gang member is $(1.643-1=0.643)$ 64.3% more likely to recidivate than a male inmate who is not a gang member with all other factors held constant (meaning they are identical on all factors in the model except for gang membership).

On the other hand, if the hazard ratio is less than one, the interpretation is a percent reduction in likelihood to fail. For example, in Table 1 a male Hispanic inmate is $(1-0.76=.24)$ 24% less likely to recidivate than a non-Hispanic male inmate with all other factors held constant.

For those measures that are expressed as numeric counts instead of dichotomous (Yes/No), the hazard ratios show the increase or decrease **per unit increase** in the factor. For example, in Table 2 for each additional disciplinary report a male inmate receives while incarcerated, his likelihood of recidivating increases by $(1.014-1=.014)$ 14%. For each additional grade level tested, his likelihood of recidivating decreases by $(1-0.969=0.031)$ 3.1%.

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

Factors	Values	Overall Releases 2014 (Available Data Only)	Percent of Release Cohort	Recidivism Rate	Hazard Ratio
Supervision to Follow	Yes	9,385	36%	38%	2.252**
	No	16,724	64%	19%	
Gang Membership	Yes	2,169	8%	44%	1.643**
	No	23,940	92%	24%	
Custody at Release	Low (Community or Minimum)	12,488	49%	21%	0.833**
Ethnicity	Hispanic	2,508	10%	23%	0.76**
	Non-Hispanic	23,601	90%	26%	
Homeless Residence Status at Release	Yes	774	3%	44%	1.404**
	No	25,335	97%	25%	
Murder Offense within 15 Years of Admission	Yes	619	2%	20%	0.656**
Worst Offense Served is Robbery	Yes	4,408	17%	30%	0.849**
Worst Offense Served is Other Violent	Yes	7,042	27%	27%	0.915**
Bus Ticket Furnished for Release Transportation	Yes	8,963	34%	30%	1.073**
	No	17,146	66%	24%	
Employed at Release	Yes	2,444	9%	18%	0.839**
	No	23,665	91%	27%	

** p -value ≤ 0.01 ; * $0.01 < p$ -value < 0.05 ; NS: Not Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$

Table 2. Hazard Ratios for Continuous Factors Selected by Model (Male)

Factors	Value	Median	Mean	Hazard Ratio
Criminal History	Number of Prior Prison Commitments (0-10)	0.0	0.9	1.267**
Age at Release	Age at Release (16-87)	34	36	0.971**
Institutional Behavior	Number of Disciplinary Reports During the Current Incarceration (0-192)	1.0	2.7	1.014**
Education Level	Most Recent Tests of Adult Basic Education (TABE) Score (Grade Equivalents of 1-12.9), before Release	7.2	†	0.969**
Number of Visits Inmate Received 12 Months before Release	Number of Visits (0-109)	0	3.3	0.991**
Substance Abuse Severity Score	Inmate-Reported Drug Screening Score(0-14)	3.0	4.7	1.019**
Offense History	Number of Theft Offenses Served before Release (0-208)	1.0	1.9	1.015**
	Number of Burglary Offenses Served before Release (0-71)	0.0	1.1	1.031**
	Number of Other Non-Violent Offenses within 5 Years of Admission (0-18)	0.0	0.3	1.056**

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

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

Factors	Values	Overall Releases 2014 (Available Data Only)	Percent of Release Cohort	Recidivism Rate	Hazard Ratio
Supervision to Follow	Yes	1,030	30%	19%	2.672**
	No	2,420	70%	11%	
Gang Membership	Yes	22	0.6%	45%	2.312*
	No	3,428	99%	13%	

** : p-value \leq 0.01; * : 0.01 < p-value < 0.05; NS: Not Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$; ***: Sample size is too small.

Table 4. Hazard Ratios for Continuous Factors Selected by Model (Female)

Factors	Value	Median	Mean	Hazard Ratio
Criminal History	Number of Prior Prison Commitments (0-6)	0.0	0.4	1.55**
Age at Release	Age at Release (17-87)	34	36	0.961**
Criminal Associates	CA_Score (1-5)	2.0	2.2	1.201**
Institutional Behavior	Number of Disciplinary Reports During the Current Incarceration (0-110)	0	1.2	1.022**
Offense History	Number of Theft Offenses (0-133)	1	2.8	1.016**
	Number of Other Non-Violent Offenses within 5 Years of Admission (0-8)	0	0.3	1.365**
	Number of Burglary Offenses (0-12)	0	0.4	1.091**
Education Level	Most Recent Tests of Adult Basic Education (TABE) Score (Grade Equivalents of 1-12.9) before Release	8.56	†	0.94**

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

Table 5. Factors Not Included in the Model

Factor	Value	Overall Releases 2014	Percent of Release Cohort	Recidivism Rate
Release Type	Expiration of Sentence (No Supervision to Follow)	19,157	64%	18%
	Conditional Release (mandatory supervision for serious offenders as specified in F.S. 947.1405)	4,782	16%	42%
	Expiration of Sentence to Probation or Community Control (Split Sentence)	4,617	16%	33%
	Program Supervision (Addiction Recovery)	1,028	3%	20%
Release Facility	Major Correctional Institution	23,000	80%	26%
	Work/Forestry Camp	1,102	4%	23%
	Work Release	4,143	14%	13%
	Contract Drug	325	1%	18%

Note that the results presented in Table 5 do not constitute a rigorous evaluation of any factor. For example, it is not valid to claim that if all inmates went to Work Release Centers, one would observe a lower overall recidivism rate. Inmates who succeed at work release do not necessarily have the same characteristics as other inmates, so the work release impact would likely be different if expanded to include a broader group of inmates.

Factors in Order of Predictability by Gender

Listed below are the factors, in order of importance, that affect the recidivism rates:

'H' - a higher likelihood of recidivism; 'L' - a lower likelihood of recidivism (Male)	H	L
1. Supervision Following Prison	x	
2. Number of Prior Prison Commitments	x	
3. Age at Release		x
4. Gang Member Suspected or Confirmed	x	
5. Number of Disciplinary Reports while in Prison	x	
6. Number of Burglary Offenses before Release	x	
7. Most Recent TABE (Education Level) Score before Release		x
8. Inmate with Homeless Residence Status at Release	x	
9. Low Custody at Release		x
10. Number of Theft Offenses Served before Release	x	
11. Inmate Reported Drug Screening Score	x	
12. Number of Visits Inmate Received 12 Months before Release		x
13. Hispanic Ethnicity		x
14. Number of Other Non-Violent Offenses within 5 Years prior to Admission	x	
15. Inmate Committed Murder Offense 15 Years Prior to Admission		x
16. Inmate Worst Offense is Robbery		x
17. Inmate with Employment at Release		x
18. Inmate Worst Offense is Other Violent Offense		x
19. Inmate is Furnished Bus Ticket for Release Transportation	x	

'H' - a higher likelihood of recidivism; 'L' - a lower likelihood of recidivism (Female)	H	L
1. Number of Prior Prison Commitments	x	
2. Supervision Following Prison	x	
3. Age at Release		x
4. Number of Other Non-Violent Offenses within 5 Years Prior to Admission	x	
5. Criminal Associates Score	x	
6. Most Recent TABE (Education Level) Score before Release		x
7. Number of Theft Offenses Served before Release	x	
8. Number of Disciplinary Reports while in Prison	x	
9. Number of Burglary Offenses Served before Release	x	
10. Gang Member Suspected or Confirmed	x	

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

1. Inmate with Homeless Residence Status at Release
2. Low Custody at Release
3. Inmate Reported Drug Screening Score
4. Number of Visits Inmate has Got 12 Months before Release
5. Hispanic Ethnicity
6. Inmate Committed Murder Offense 15 Years Prior to Admission
7. Inmate Worst Offense is Robbery
8. Inmate Worst Offense is Other Violent Offense
9. Inmate with Employment at Release
10. Inmate is Furnished Bus Ticket for Release Transportation

The factors that affect both male recidivism and female recidivism in the same direction are (not in order of importance):

1. Number of Prior Prison Commitments
2. Supervision to Follow
3. Age at Release
4. Number of Disciplinary Reports during the Incarceration
5. Most Recent TABE Score prior to Release
6. Number of Other Non-Violent Offenses within 5 Years Prior to Admission
7. Number of Burglary Offenses before Release
8. Number of Theft Offenses before Release
9. Gang Membership

Criminal Associates Score affects the female recidivism rate, but not the male recidivism rate.

Re-Arrest Rates

A review by the Office of Program Policy and Government Accountability (OPPAGA) recommended that the Department include re-arrest rates in addition to recidivism rates in this report. The Bureau of Research and Data Analysis worked with the Florida Department of Law Enforcement's Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) to match arrest records to the release cohorts used in the recidivism calculation (all of the arrests occurred in Florida, and the lack of a post-release arrest record in Florida's Computerized Criminal History database does not mean that the inmate was not arrested post-release in another state).

The Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) maintains Florida's Computerized Criminal History (CCH) files, which contain arrest information submitted by Florida law enforcement agencies via fingerprint cards or Livescan, as well as judicial and custody information, submitted by the Clerks of Court and the Department of Corrections, respectively. Note that CCH data are continually updated and arrest/judicial records are subject to change as additional information is received and entered. Caution should be used when comparing individual categories, as these may be impacted by events that have not yet been recorded in the database.

Defining Re-Arrest

Re-arrest is defined as any arrest after release from prison. The arrest could result in a new conviction, a violation of post-prison supervision, or another disposition. The follow-up periods (typically reported as **three years**) are calculated from prison release date to the date of arrest.

Release Year	Follow-up Period								
	12 Months			24 Months			36 Months		
	Arrested after Release	Total Released	Re-Arrest Rate	Arrested after Release	Total Released	Re-Arrest Rate	Arrested after Release	Total Released	Re-Arrest Rate
2010	13,316	32,354	41.2%	18,279	32,354	56.5%	20,685	32,354	63.9%
2011	12,595	31,683	39.8%	17,602	31,683	55.6%	20,111	31,683	63.5%
2012	11,394	30,462	37.4%	16,334	30,462	53.6%	18,708	30,462	61.4%
2013	11,200	29,677	37.7%	15,878	29,677	53.5%	18,213	29,677	61.4%
2014	10,883	29,766	36.6%	15,515	29,766	52.1%	17,910	29,766	60.2%

Changing Re-Arrest Rates

The annual release cohorts have shown decreases in five-year re-arrest rates. The declining trend in the re-arrest rates during recent years is consistent with the statewide decrease in Florida arrest numbers for past years. Please refer to [FDLE FSAC Data Statistics](#) for more information about statewide arrest numbers.

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Appendix A: Custody and Releasing Facility

Recidivism rates measure the likelihood that an inmate who is released from prison will return to a Florida prison (not county jail) within three years. Other than deciding which inmates to include in the computation of this rate, there is no subjective part to the calculation. The inmates to include in the Department's recidivism report comply with the Association of State Correctional Administrators (ASCA) counting rules for recidivism, which also specify a three year rate to measure recidivism.

Recidivism Rates by Facility Type and Custody at Release

An inmate's custody is determined by criminal history as well as behavior in prison. The custody of the inmate is not just a factor in determining where inmates are housed, but also a good predictor of recidivism risk. Higher custody inmates are much more likely to recidivate than low custody inmates and this relationship holds for both male and female inmates. Studies have shown that program resources produce more positive results on inmates with moderate to high risk to recidivate than on inmates with a low risk to recidivate.

The table below represents over 29,000 inmates who were released from public and private prisons from January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2014.

	Male Inmates		Female Inmates	
	Recidivism Rate	Number and Percent of Releases	Recidivism Rate	Number and Percent of Releases
Release from Major Institution (Major DC, Re-Entry Center, Work Camp, Road Prison)				
Close Custody	35.8%	n = 3,746 14.3% of all males released	27.6%	n = 185 5.1% of all females released
Medium Custody	28.3%	n = 9,289 35.6% of all males released	19.0%	n = 627 17.3% of all females released
Minimum Custody	25.7%	n = 6,579 25.2% of all males released	15.3%	n = 897 24.7% of all females released
Community Custody	19.4%	n = 2,250 8.6% of all males released	10.0%	n = 1,054 29.0% of all females released
Release from Work Release / Transition Center				
Community Custody Overall	14.6%	n = 3,659 14.0% of all males released	7.4%	n = 809 12.3% of all females released
DC Work Release Centers	15.0%	n=1,784	8.4%	n=391
Contract Facilities	14.2%	n=1,875	6.5%	n=418

Note: Inmates released from work release/transition centers have lower recidivism rates compared with those released from major institutions.

Appendix B: Recidivism Rates Tables

	2012		2013		2014	
	Percent	Recidivism	Percent	Recidivism	Percent	Recidivism
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	9.0%	21.3%	9.1%	22.1%	8.9%	22.0%
Non-Hispanic	91.0%	25.6%	90.9%	25.8%	91.1%	24.7%
All	100.0%	25.2%	100.0%	25.4%	100.0%	24.5%
Gender						
Female	11.7%	12.5%	11.6%	13.2%	12.2%	13.3%
Male	88.3%	26.9%	88.4%	27.1%	87.8%	26.0%
All	100.0%	25.2%	100.0%	25.4%	100.0%	24.5%
Prison Commitment History						
First-Time Offender	58.6%	19.4%	57.1%	19.5%	55.9%	18.7%
Repeat Offender	41.4%	33.4%	42.9%	33.4%	44.1%	31.8%
All	100.0%	25.2%	100.0%	25.4%	100.0%	24.5%
Primary Offense						
Murder/Manslaughter	1.9%	21.5%	1.9%	18.0%	2.1%	19.0%
Sexual/Lewd Behavior	4.3%	28.5%	4.6%	30.3%	4.6%	28.1%
Robbery	7.7%	30.0%	8.3%	29.1%	7.7%	28.7%
Violent, Other	14.1%	24.6%	14.1%	25.1%	13.9%	24.7%
Burglary	17.0%	31.0%	17.3%	31.3%	17.1%	30.3%
Property Theft/Fraud/Damage	15.2%	26.6%	15.4%	27.4%	16.5%	24.4%
Drugs	26.6%	19.4%	25.9%	19.2%	25.3%	18.3%
Weapons	4.5%	23.0%	4.4%	23.8%	4.8%	24.2%
Other	8.5%	26.5%	8.0%	26.0%	8.0%	26.9%
All	100.0%	25.2%	100.0%	25.4%	100.0%	24.5%
Age at Release						
Under 25	18.5%	30.0%	17.5%	31.3%	15.9%	31.0%
25-34	34.9%	24.8%	35.1%	24.9%	35.6%	23.8%
35-49	33.0%	24.9%	32.8%	24.7%	33.2%	23.8%
50-64	12.6%	21.1%	13.6%	22.3%	14.3%	21.5%
65+	0.9%	10.8%	1.0%	8.6%	1.0%	11.8%
All	100.0%	25.2%	100.0%	25.4%	100.0%	24.5%
Post-Prison Supervision to Follow						
Yes	35.0%	36.7%	35.6%	37.8%	35.5%	35.9%
No	65.0%	19.0%	64.4%	18.6%	64.5%	18.2%
All	100.0%	25.2%	100.0%	25.4%	100.0%	24.5%

	2012		2013		2014	
Mental Health Status at Release	Percent	Recidivism	Percent	Recidivism	Percent	Recidivism
Inmate does not require ongoing mental health treatment.	84.9%	25.0%	85.3%	24.9%	85.1%	24.3%
Inmate requires ongoing mental health treatment.	15.1%	26.2%	14.7%	28.5%	14.9%	25.6%
All	100.0%	25.2%	100.0%	25.4%	100.0%	24.5%
Custody at Release	Percent	Recidivism	Percent	Recidivism	Percent	Recidivism
Community	16.7%	14.0%	19.3%	14.7%	26.7%	14.6%
Minimum	32.7%	23.0%	30.4%	23.3%	25.7%	24.4%
Medium	36.1%	28.3%	36.0%	28.3%	34.1%	27.7%
Close	14.5%	35.2%	14.3%	36.9%	13.5%	35.4%
All (excluding missing)	100.0%	25.2%	100.0%	25.4%	100.0%	24.5%
Sentence Length	Percent	Recidivism	Percent	Recidivism	Percent	Recidivism
Less Than 5 Years	85.9%	24.3%	83.8%	24.8%	83.8%	23.9%
Between 5-10 Years	9.3%	30.1%	10.8%	27.2%	10.7%	26.4%
More Than 10 Years	4.8%	32.2%	5.3%	31.6%	5.5%	30.1%
All	100.0%	25.2%	100.0%	25.4%	100.0%	24.5%
Risk of Recidivating	Percent	Recidivism	Percent	Recidivism	Percent	Recidivism
1	15.0%	7.9%	15.1%	8.3%	16.7%	8.3%
2	17.3%	14.6%	17.1%	14.7%	17.4%	15.8%
3	16.5%	21.7%	16.0%	20.8%	16.0%	20.2%
4	32.7%	29.5%	36.1%	30.6%	35.9%	30.3%
5	18.4%	45.8%	15.7%	47.5%	14.1%	46.4%
All (excluding missing)	100.0%	25.2%	100.0%	25.4%	100.0%	24.5%
Substance Abuse Treatment Needed	Percent	Recidivism	Percent	Recidivism	Percent	Recidivism
N	28.2%	24.7%	28.3%	25.5%	29.2%	24.3%
Y	71.8%	25.4%	71.7%	25.4%	70.8%	24.5%
All	100.0%	25.2%	100.0%	25.4%	100.0%	24.5%
TABE Score at Release	Percent	Recidivism	Percent	Recidivism	Percent	Recidivism
1-5.9	38.1%	28.3%	37.2%	28.9%	36.3%	27.0%
6-8.9	25.3%	25.4%	25.3%	25.8%	26.1%	25.7%
9.0-12.9	36.5%	21.6%	37.5%	21.5%	37.6%	20.8%
All (excluding College and Above)	100.0%	25.1%	100.0%	25.4%	100.0%	24.3%

Please use the calculated return rate with caution if the total released are less than 50

County of Conviction (Primary Offense)	2012			2013			2014		
	Total Returned	Total Released	Return Rate (36 Month)	Total Returned	Total Released	Return Rate (36 Month)	Total Returned	Total Released	Return Rate (36 Month)
Alachua	187	599	31.2%	191	633	30.2%	157	610	25.7%
Baker	20	87	23.0%	15	67	22.4%	20	63	31.7%
Bay	196	863	22.7%	187	813	23.0%	230	830	27.7%
Bradford	17	46	37.0%	23	51	45.1%	26	87	29.9%
Brevard	256	1030	24.9%	202	902	22.4%	228	900	25.3%
Broward	447	1982	22.6%	426	1911	22.3%	440	1957	22.5%
Calhoun	9	44	20.5%	12	53	22.6%	15	54	27.8%
Charlotte	81	338	24.0%	48	266	18.0%	64	266	24.1%
Citrus	47	215	21.9%	56	233	24.0%	59	220	26.8%
Clay	96	371	25.9%	96	364	26.4%	82	355	23.1%
Collier	70	316	22.2%	77	325	23.7%	73	297	24.6%
Columbia	72	327	22.0%	77	308	25.0%	81	249	32.5%
Miami-Dade	438	1820	24.1%	486	1744	27.9%	414	1706	24.3%
Desoto	24	103	23.3%	22	77	28.6%	27	100	27.0%
Dixie	13	50	26.0%	13	57	22.8%	18	57	31.6%
Duval	551	2071	26.6%	540	1989	27.1%	520	1903	27.3%
Escambia	167	783	21.3%	175	738	23.7%	186	778	23.9%
Flagler	41	116	35.3%	34	143	23.8%	34	152	22.4%
Franklin	5	43	11.6%	13	53	24.5%	8	44	18.2%
Gadsden	43	181	23.8%	43	153	28.1%	38	166	22.9%
Gilchrist	3	14	21.4%	3	23	13.0%	8	34	23.5%
Glades	3	28	10.7%	3	17	17.6%	4	19	21.1%
Gulf	12	30	40.0%	8	28	28.6%	10	37	27.0%
Hamilton	4	34	11.8%	2	38	5.3%	7	24	29.2%
Hardee	13	52	25.0%	19	65	29.2%	16	50	32.0%
Hendry	20	89	22.5%	19	69	27.5%	17	79	21.5%
Hernando	93	326	28.5%	71	288	24.7%	73	342	21.3%
Highlands	44	217	20.3%	47	200	23.5%	53	185	28.6%
Hillsborough	626	2393	26.2%	597	2303	25.9%	586	2376	24.7%
Holmes	22	64	34.4%	14	60	23.3%	20	57	35.1%
Indian River	57	232	24.6%	52	234	22.2%	55	186	29.6%
Jackson	36	149	24.2%	44	173	25.4%	35	153	22.9%
Jefferson	6	33	18.2%	10	51	19.6%	8	46	17.4%
Lafayette	3	10	30.0%	3	14	21.4%	5	10	50.0%
Lake	109	495	22.0%	92	437	21.1%	88	501	17.6%
Lee	197	782	25.2%	206	794	25.9%	170	795	21.4%
Leon	204	678	30.1%	201	660	30.5%	199	716	27.8%
Levy	28	121	23.1%	34	131	26.0%	22	122	18.0%
Liberty	6	26	23.1%	11	25	44.0%	9	24	37.5%
Madison	16	57	28.1%	8	58	13.8%	14	51	27.5%
Manatee	109	454	24.0%	111	445	24.9%	115	419	27.4%
Marion	230	764	30.1%	236	838	28.2%	234	984	23.8%
Martin	86	345	24.9%	77	316	24.4%	55	299	18.4%

Monroe	43	163	26.4%	51	208	24.5%	56	195	28.7%
Nassau	19	104	18.3%	21	97	21.6%	31	124	25.0%
County of Conviction (Primary Offense)	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
	Total Returned	Total Released	Return Rate (36 Month)	Total Returned	Total Released	Return Rate (36 Month)	Total Returned	Total Released	Return Rate (36 Month)
Okaloosa	80	294	27.2%	85	304	28.0%	95	316	30.1%
Okeechobee	40	145	27.6%	36	130	27.7%	34	152	22.4%
Orange	402	1602	25.1%	365	1395	26.2%	325	1276	25.5%
Osceola	83	410	20.2%	85	410	20.7%	93	390	23.8%
Palm Beach	280	1230	22.8%	250	1150	21.7%	269	1124	23.9%
Pasco	218	815	26.7%	191	741	25.8%	173	916	18.9%
Pinellas	523	2060	25.4%	440	1939	22.7%	364	1809	20.1%
Polk	354	1301	27.2%	413	1382	29.9%	381	1492	25.5%
Putnam	77	249	30.9%	90	305	29.5%	70	286	24.5%
St. Johns	68	280	24.3%	77	305	25.2%	82	311	26.4%
St. Lucie	130	585	22.2%	148	627	23.6%	103	540	19.1%
Santa Rosa	58	259	22.4%	45	231	19.5%	51	224	22.8%
Sarasota	120	431	27.8%	127	427	29.7%	107	448	23.9%
Seminole	88	363	24.2%	119	397	30.0%	116	426	27.2%
Sumter	30	109	27.5%	23	94	24.5%	23	100	23.0%
Suwannee	36	140	25.7%	47	158	29.7%	41	150	27.3%
Taylor	29	99	29.3%	24	101	23.8%	38	89	42.7%
Union	8	25	32.0%	6	29	20.7%	7	21	33.3%
Volusia	253	835	30.3%	248	845	29.3%	254	872	29.1%
Wakulla	12	68	17.6%	19	82	23.2%	11	51	21.6%
Walton	13	62	21.0%	19	85	22.4%	22	68	32.4%
Washington	8	52	15.4%	18	86	20.9%	19	80	23.8%
All	7,679	30,459	25.2%	7,551	29,675	25.4%	7,288	29,763	24.5%