

Montgomery County DOCR Recidivism Analysis – Initial Results¹

Recidivism Rates for DOCR Sentenced Inmates Released 2003/2004				
Category	One-Year		Three-Year	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Any Conviction/Arrest all data	21% / 41%	14% / 32%	49% / 66%	35% / 54%
Any Conviction using only MD data	16%	9.2%	36 %	22%
Serious Conviction/Arrest all data	7.4% / 6.4%	6.4% / 5.7%	19% / 17%	15% / 12%
N=294 male inmates & N=282 female inmates released from MCDC, MCCF, or PRRS				

Figure 1 – Any Conviction

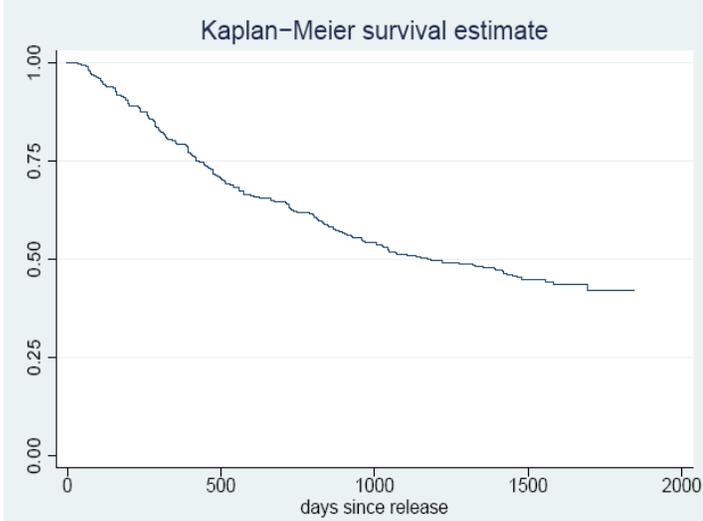


Figure 2 – Serious Conviction

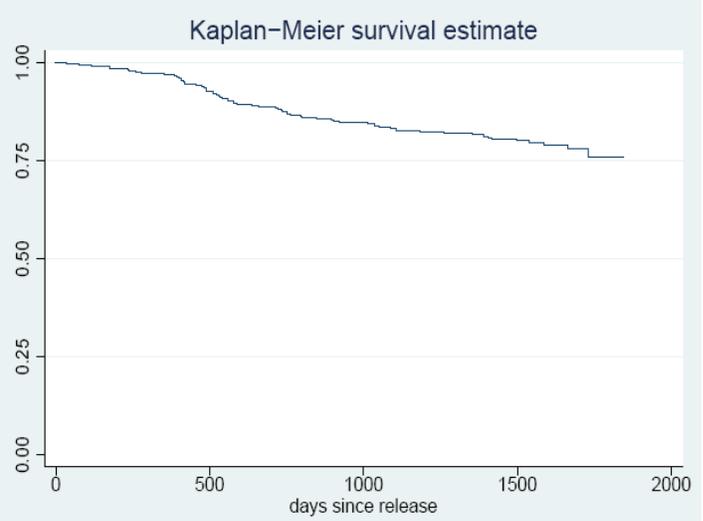


Figure 3 – Any Conviction

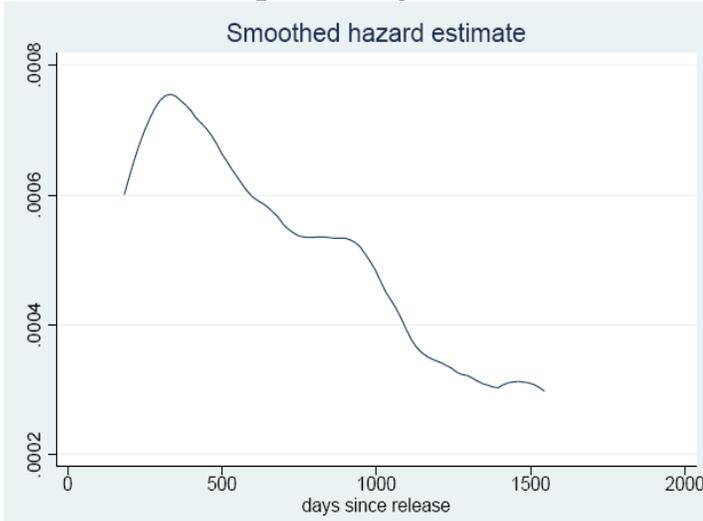
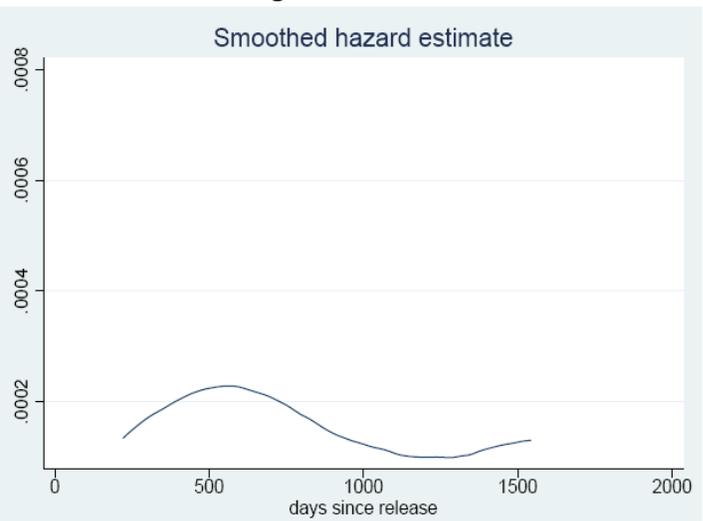


Figure 4 – Serious Conviction



Figures 1 & 2 show the survival curves for sample of male inmates, which are the cumulative proportion surviving over time from release. At the moment of release from custody, 100% are out of custody. All those who have not been rearrested as of a given time are considered to have “survived.” The curve shows what proportion remain arrest free at any given length of time from release. Survival curves provide more information than recidivism rates for a specified time period (i.e. 1 year or 3 year) because the curve shows how rapidly the recidivism occurs. In comparing curves for different populations, one compares how much and when the recidivism occurs. Figures 3 & 4 provide an alternate way to view the same phenomenon by plotting hazard rates for the male inmates, which show the rate at which people are recidivating. Hazard rates for recidivism generally rise sharply soon after release and then decline to relatively low levels.

¹ Data analysis by Dr. Anne Piehl, Professor, Rutgers University. In the fall 2007, Maryland’s Governor’s Office of Crime Control & Prevention funded Justice & Security Strategies to conduct a recidivism analysis of sentenced individuals leaving the Montgomery County Department of Correction and Rehabilitation. The study sample of approximately 600 inmates divided equally by gender were randomly selected from the entire cohort of 2000+ sentenced individuals leaving any of the DOCR’s three correctional facilities – MCDC, MCCF, and PRRS in 2003/2004. The analysis presented herein was conducted using data from the local, state, and federal criminal administrative databases. The project is led by Dr. Craig Uchida (President, J&SS), Dr. Anne Piehl (Professor, Rutgers University) and Dr. Shawn Flower (Principal, Choice Research Associates) with support from DOCR’s PRRS Assessment Manager Teresa Still and PRRS Division Chief Stefan LoBuglio, Ed.D. The soon-to-be released full report presents recidivism rates, survival estimates, and hazard estimates by many categories including age, race, gender, offense type, sentence length and recidivist event type.