

PS COMMITTEE #3
December 3, 2009

MEMORANDUM

December 1, 2009

TO: Public Safety Committee

FROM: Susan J. Farag, Legislative Analyst *SJF*

SUBJECT: Update – Recidivism Study

Today the Public Safety (PS) Committee will receive an update on the recidivism study that is being conducted by Justice & Security Strategies and Department of Correction and Rehabilitation (DOCR) staff. The Committee received a brief update on the study's initial findings on October 8, 2009. The final report is still in draft form, awaiting review and approval by the Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention; however, the Committee will be briefed on more detailed findings. Those expected to brief the Committee:

Arthur Wallenstein, Director, Department of Correction and Rehabilitation
Stefan LoBuglio, Chief, Pre-Release and Reentry Services, DOCR
Dr. Craig Uchida, President, Justice & Security Strategies
Tina Michaels, Assessment and Quality Services Manager, PRRS

The report's Executive Summary is included at © 1-7. A brief synopsis of initial findings is included at © 8. A copy of the Department's PowerPoint presentation is included at © 9-37.

BACKGROUND

In the Fall of 2007, the Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention provided funding to Justice & Security Strategies to conduct a recidivism analysis of sentenced individuals leaving the Montgomery County Department of Correction and Rehabilitation (DOCR). 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 PRRS Assessment Manager Teresa Still and PRRS Division Chief Stefan LoBuglio, Ed.D.

The study sample of approximately 600 inmates were randomly selected from a cohort of more than 2,000 sentenced individuals leaving DOCR's three correctional facilities – MCDC, MCCF, and PRRS in 2003/2004. The study methodology was comprehensive in both scientifically choosing a representative and randomized sample and its ability to use criminal

justice data from more than a half dozen criminal justice databases at the county, state, federal level, and several at the agency level including the courts. The final report was due on June 30, 2009 and is intended to present recidivism rates, survival estimates, and hazard estimates by many categories including age, race, gender, offense type, sentence length, and recidivist event type.

THE STUDY'S INITIAL FINDINGS

Recidivism Rates: The research project found that after one year, 41% of males and 32% of females were rearrested. Most of the charges were minor; only 6% were charged with serious crimes. After three years, the percentage of re-arrests increased to 66% for males and 54% for females. The arrest rates for serious charges nearly tripled for males to 17% and double for females at 12%. Actual conviction rates were much lower, with only 21% of males and 14% of females reconvicted after one year. Conviction rates after three years increased to 48% for males and 35% of females.

Types of Offenses: Within the study's sample, the most serious convictions were property (37%) and traffic (28%) offenses. These were followed by person crimes (19%), drug offenses (13%), sex offenses (2%), and other.

Survival Rates: The charts on © 8 illustrate survival rates for the sample of male inmates tracked from the time of release. Those who remain free from re-arrest are considered to have "survived." The curves show what proportion of males remains arrest-free for any given length of time from release. According to these findings, recidivism generally occurs rapidly upon release, and declines then over time.

FUTURE CONSIDERATIONS

The study ran into some problems with data comparison across sources. Rather than rely just on Maryland rap sheets, the study also gathered information from FBI/NCIC, Montgomery County CJIS, MVA, Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services, Maryland Judiciary Case Search, diminution reports, commitment files, and District Court cases. **The Committee should understand what made data collection difficult and what could be done to facilitate future studies. The Committee should also understand how the study's initial findings can be used to help target County resources to further reduce the potential for recidivism.**

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|---|------|
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Measuring Jail Recidivism in Montgomery County, Maryland

**Craig D. Uchida
Stefan LoBuglio
Shawn Flower
Anne Piehl
Teresa Still**

**A Collaborative Report of Justice & Security Strategies, Inc. and
the Montgomery County Pre-Release and Re-Entry Services
Division, Department of Correction and Rehabilitation**

November 2009

About the Authors

Craig D. Uchida, Ph.D., project director for the Montgomery County Jail Recidivism Study, is the President of Justice & Security Strategies, Inc. a consulting firm that specializes in criminal justice, homeland security, youth and violence issues, and public policy. Dr. Uchida oversees projects in Miami-Dade County, Los Angeles, and the Washington, DC metropolitan area. He has published articles, book chapters, and monographs on policing, crime mapping, and collective efficacy. Dr. Uchida received his doctorate from the University at Albany, School of Criminal Justice.

Stefan LoBuglio, Ed.D., is Chief of the Pre-Release and Re-entry Services Division (PRRS) of the Montgomery County (MD) Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (DOCR). Dr. LoBuglio has been involved in projects related to prisoner reentry, recidivism and community corrections for a number of years and has published a number of articles in those areas. Dr. LoBuglio received his doctorate from the Harvard University Graduate School of Education.

Shawn Flower, Ph.D., senior research associate for the Jail Recidivism Study, is Principal Researcher of Choice Research Associates. Dr. Flower focuses on issues of prisoner re-entry, female offenders, community corrections, and program evaluation. She has conducted research in Baltimore, Washington, DC, and Glassboro, NJ. Dr. Flower received her doctorate from the University of Maryland, Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology.

Anne Morrison Piehl, Ph.D., senior research consultant for the Jail Recidivism Study, is Associate Professor in the Department of Economics and Director of the Program in Criminal Justice at Rutgers University. She has recently published *Prison State: The Challenge of Mass Incarceration* with Bert Useem and has written numerous articles on prisons, violence, sentencing, and immigration. She received her doctorate in economics from Princeton University.

Teresa Still was Assessment Services Manager at the Pre-Release and Re-entry Services Division of the Montgomery County (MD) Department of Rehabilitation and Correction. Ms Still was a key component to the project as she provided access to all of the data, validated data collection processes, and reviewed reports. She recently retired after 25 years of service in Montgomery County.

Acknowledgements

The authors gratefully acknowledge the support of Art Wallenstein, Director of Montgomery County's Department of Correction and Rehabilitation. Without his enthusiasm and appreciation for research this project would not have been started or completed.

Within the Pre-Release and Re-Entry Services Division we thank Tina Michaels and Scott Gunnison for their diligence in providing the Maryland and FBI criminal histories. We also are grateful to our interns and research assistants, Ms. Kayi Somado-Hemazro and Ms. Stacey Fleiner for carefully coding data and assisting Dr. Flower and Ms. Still.

We gratefully acknowledge the support of the Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention, particularly Ms. Rachel Philofsky and Ms. Christina Lentz.

At the Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services, we thank Ms. Robyn Lyles, Director of the Policy Management Unit for shepherding us through the process for acquiring state data from the Criminal Justice Information System.

The Maryland Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention funded this project under grant number BJAG-2005-1075. All points of view in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of any State or Federal agency.

Executive Summary

The jail recidivism study in Montgomery County, Maryland is a collaborative work between Justice & Security Strategies, Inc. (JSS) and the Pre-Release and Re-Entry Services Division (PRRS) of the Montgomery County Department of Correction and Rehabilitation (MCDOCR). The purposes of the study were to examine recidivism within a jail population, determine the research needs of a county jail system, and provide recommendations about how to deal with recidivism overall.

Funding for the study was provided by the Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention.

To conduct the study, JSS and PRRS developed the research design, collected and analyzed the data, and wrote the final report. We collected and analyzed data of a sample of men (n=294) and women (n=282) who were released from MCDOCR from July 1, 2003 to December 31, 2004. JSS created an MS Access database specifically for this project. Doing so allowed us to combine information from nine (9) databases and to track offenders before and after their release.

The data were drawn from:

1. FBI/NCIC criminal histories
2. Maryland State Record of Arrest and Prosecution (RAP) records
3. Maryland Department of Motor Vehicle Administration (MVA)
4. Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS)
5. Montgomery County CJIS
6. Maryland Judiciary Case Search
7. Diminution Reports
8. Commitment files
9. District Court cases

The analysis included the use of survival and hazard models to estimate the failure rates of the offender population.

Issues and Findings

This study defined recidivism as “the tendency to relapse into a previous condition or mode of behavior, especially criminal behavior” and used re-arrest/re-indictment and re-conviction of inmates as measures of recidivist behavior. We examined recidivism at one-year and three-years after release from the Montgomery County Department of Rehabilitation and Correction. Re-arrest/re-indictment means that an offender was both arrested by police and subsequently indicted for the offense by the State Attorney. This definition may differ from other studies where only an arrest occurred, but charges were not necessarily filed.

Re-arrests/Re-indictments

We found that after one year, 41% of males and 32% females were re-arrested/re-indicted for any offense. When we add violations of probation the percentages increase to 46% for males and 38% for females. Many of the arrests were for minor offenses as only 6% of males and 6% females were arrested for serious offenses.

After three years the re-arrest/indictment rates increase for any crime—for males, they rise to 66% arrested for any offense, and 54% of the females. When we add the violations of probation, the rates increase to 68% for males and 61% for females. The arrest rates for serious charges nearly triple for males to 17% and double for females at 12%

Re-convictions

After one year, 21% of males and 14% of females were re-convicted. It is important to note that had we only used the Maryland rap sheet data, we would have accounted for 16% of males and 9% of females, missing out on at least one-third of their re-convictions in other jurisdictions.

Over three years, conviction rates are 48% and 35% for men and women, respectively. These figures are about one-third higher (or more) than would have been measured by the usual technique of looking at Maryland rap sheets only.

Original Offenses

In our sample, the most serious convictions of releasees were property (37%) and traffic (28%) offenses. These were followed by person crimes (19%), drug offenses (13%), sex offenses (2%), and other.

Twenty-one percent were in jail for felonies and 79% were in jail for misdemeanors.

Who Recidivates? Demographics of Recidivists

For all convictions we found the following groups significantly greater ($p < 0.10$) for failure:

- Males were more likely to recidivate than females over the three-year period.

- Within the male sample we found significance for nonwhites with sentences longer than 9 months, and for property offenses (vs. traffic, vs. drug, and vs. person).
- Within the female sample, we found that nonwhites with sentences longer than 9 months and property offenses (vs. traffic).

We were not able to collect information about socioeconomic status of offenders or accurate information about ethnicity. Data regarding ethnic origin were not consistently reported.

Discussion and Policy Issues

During the course of this project, we not only learned about the recidivism rates of offenders in Montgomery County, but learned about the difficulties in capturing information about recidivists.

General Recidivism Issues

1. We recommend that agencies that study recidivism carefully consider data sources and necessary data elements before embarking on a large scale study. This study is one of only a handful of studies on jail recidivism. We carefully selected the sample of offenders and meticulously collected data on each offender. Unfortunately, most recidivism studies do not utilize all possible data sources: interestingly, there is a disincentive to do so, because the more data that is gathered, it appears that they will yield higher recidivism rates.
2. We recommend that future studies include over-sampling of women, as the comparison between men and women are important for policy considerations and for determining priorities for after-care and re-entry. Our sample of 576 offenders included 294 men and 282 women. In other studies women make up a small proportion of the cases (10-13%). We over-sampled women to allow us to compare them to men and to provide more definitive results about recidivism among women in Montgomery County.
3. We recommend that future studies more carefully define recidivism and strive to use definitions that would make comparisons across jurisdictions valid. We defined recidivism as re-arrests/indictments and re-convictions. The first category of re-arrests/indictments means that the offenders were arrested and *charged* with a crime by the state attorney's office. Other studies only looked at 'arrests' by police and thus comparisons with other jurisdictions are difficult if not impossible.
4. We strongly recommend that criminal histories from multiple data sources be used. Unlike other studies, we used criminal histories from the FBI/NCIC to track offender behavior in jurisdictions outside of Maryland. If this study had just confined itself to using the state criminal history records the one and three year rates would be 31% and 48% compared to 41% and 65%.

Specific Recidivism Issues: Montgomery County

5. We recommend that Montgomery County criminal justice officials should focus on the men and women who are prone to commit serious crimes – that most recidivist acts are ‘minor’ in nature. In addition, we found that most recidivism that occurs within one year is driven by more minor crimes; serious offending is more evenly spread out over time (at least over the 3 years of our follow up). We found that serious charges for males triple from one year to three years (to 17 percent) and double for females at 12 percent.

Data collection issues

6. We recommend that system improvements take place to integrate databases. The current Maryland and Montgomery County criminal justice data systems do not allow researchers and policymakers to use data productively. The nine data sources that were used for this project were not integrated into a common system and data could not be extracted easily.
7. We recommend that departments of correction consider linking criminal justice systems data to non-criminal justice data. That is, data from health and human services, the labor department, and unemployment insurance information might be useful to corrections administrators to assess the status of releasees in the workforce and in the community.

Sustainability:

8. We recommend the establishment of a state-wide commission on recidivism that includes all relevant criminal justice agencies. Among its charges, the commission would examine data issues, establish uniform definitions of recidivism, and discuss methods for how recidivism could be measured economically and efficiently at the state and local levels. At a minimum, the commission should include prison and jail administrators, probation and parole officials, law enforcement, state attorneys, judges, and researchers.
9. We recommend that the Governor’s Office of Crime Control and Prevention and the Montgomery County Council work collaboratively to provide financial assistance for research within the Montgomery County Department of Correction and Rehabilitation to maintain and sustain work that was initiated under this grant.
10. This project has documented all of the steps needed to develop a full program in measuring jail recidivism. Most of the jurisdictions in Maryland would have extreme difficulty conducting a similar study because of the challenges of extracting meaningful data from these databases. A follow up phase of research should focus on three areas: 1) continuing to measure recidivism in Montgomery County, 2) determining the most important data fields and information systems that other jurisdictions could use to measure recidivism, and 3) exploring the use of data from non-criminal justice sources (e.g., labor department, health and human services, and unemployment insurance records).

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

Kaplan–Meier survival estimate

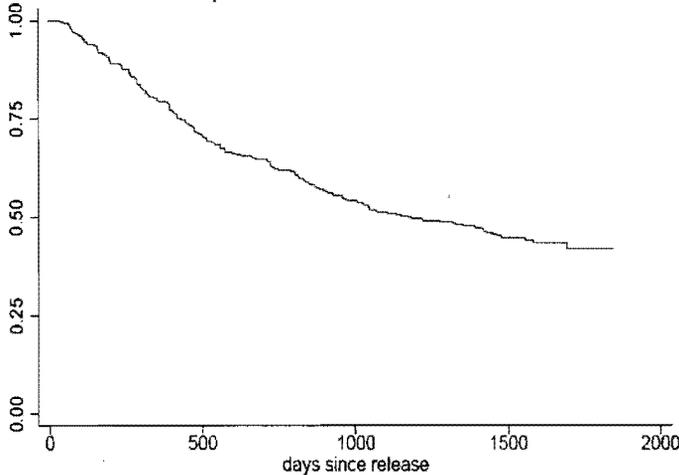


Figure 3 – Any Conviction

Smoothed hazard estimate

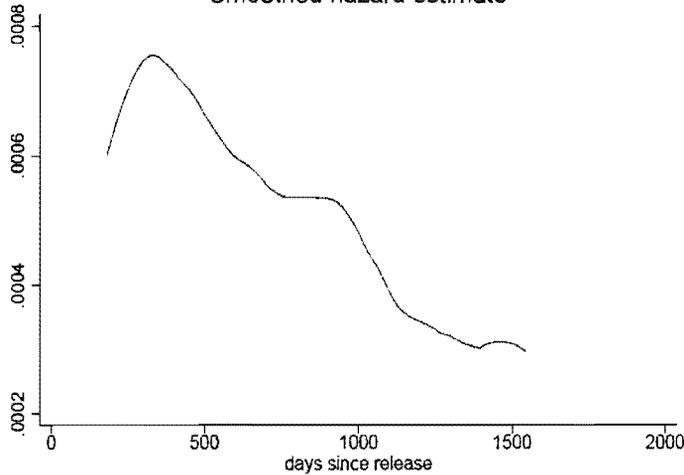


Figure 2 – Serious Conviction

Kaplan–Meier survival estimate

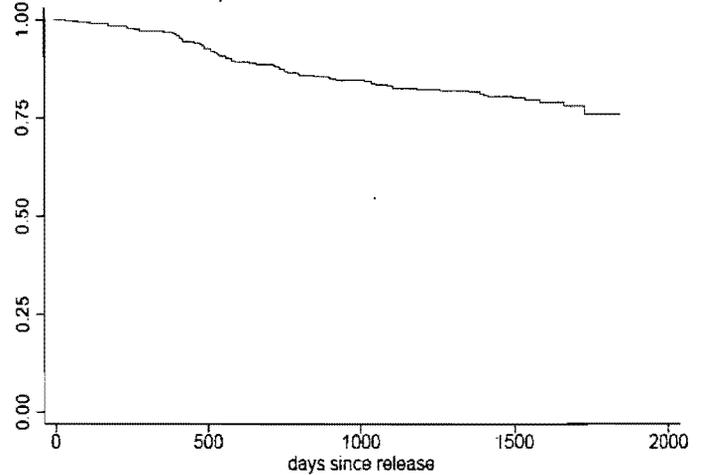
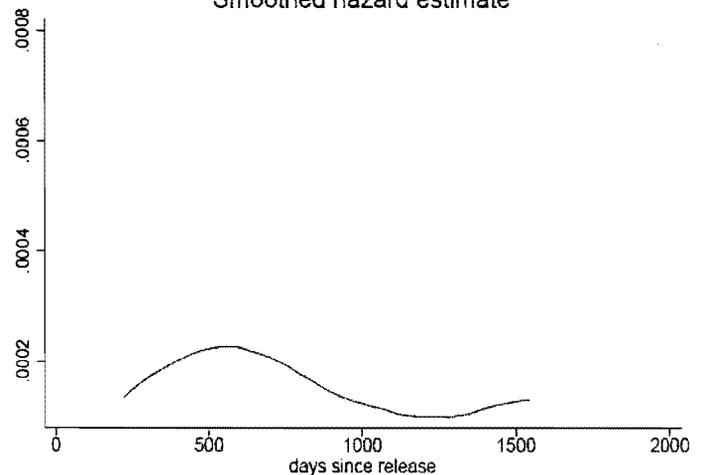


Figure 4 – Serious Conviction

Smoothed hazard estimate



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.

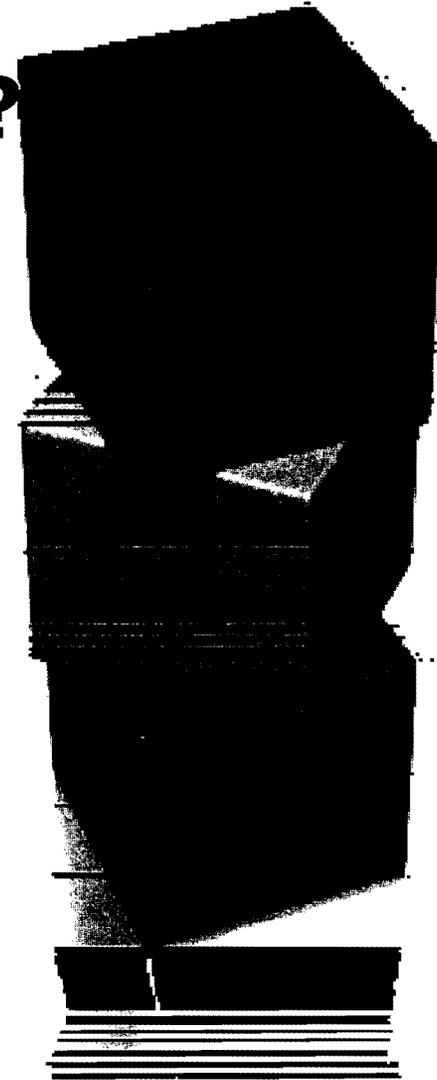


⑨ Measuring Jail Recidivism in Montgomery County (MD)

**A Presentation to the Public
Safety Committee of the
Montgomery County Council
December 2009**

Overview

- Who is involved?
- Where do we do the study?
- How did we do it?
- Research Methods
- The Sample
- Criminal Histories
- Hazard Models
- What did we Find and Recommend?



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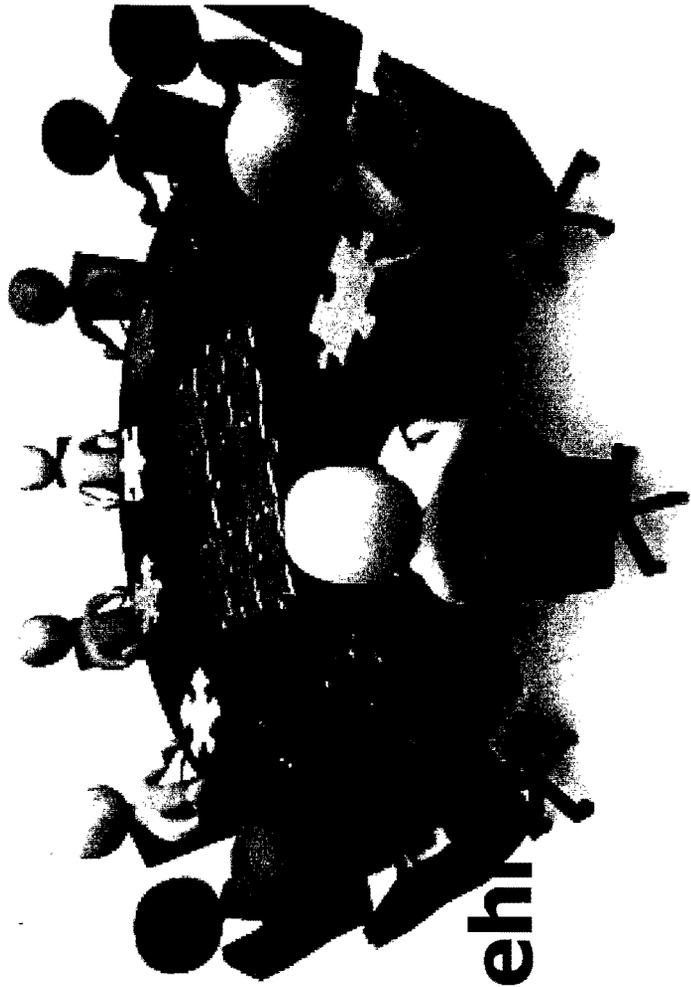
(1)

Proactive Planning and Social Security STRATEGIES



JSS /PRRS Team

- **Craig D. Uchida**
- **Stefan LoBuglio**
- **Shawn Flower**
- **Anne Morrison Piehler**
- **Teresa Still**
- **Tina Michaels**



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 - Christina Lentz
 - Rachel Philofsky
- **BJA**
- **MD DOCR**
- **MD DPSCS**



Research Questions

What are the rates of re-arrest/re-indictment and re-conviction for inmates sentenced into the Montgomery County Department of Correction and Rehabilitation?

What were the original offenses for which these inmates were incarcerated, and what is the nature of the offense that resulted in their conviction?

(11)

Research Questions

What the demographics of recidivism? Are there differences in socioeconomic status, race, and ethnicity? Are men more likely to be rearrested or reconvicted of a crime than women? Are younger persons more likely to recidivates?

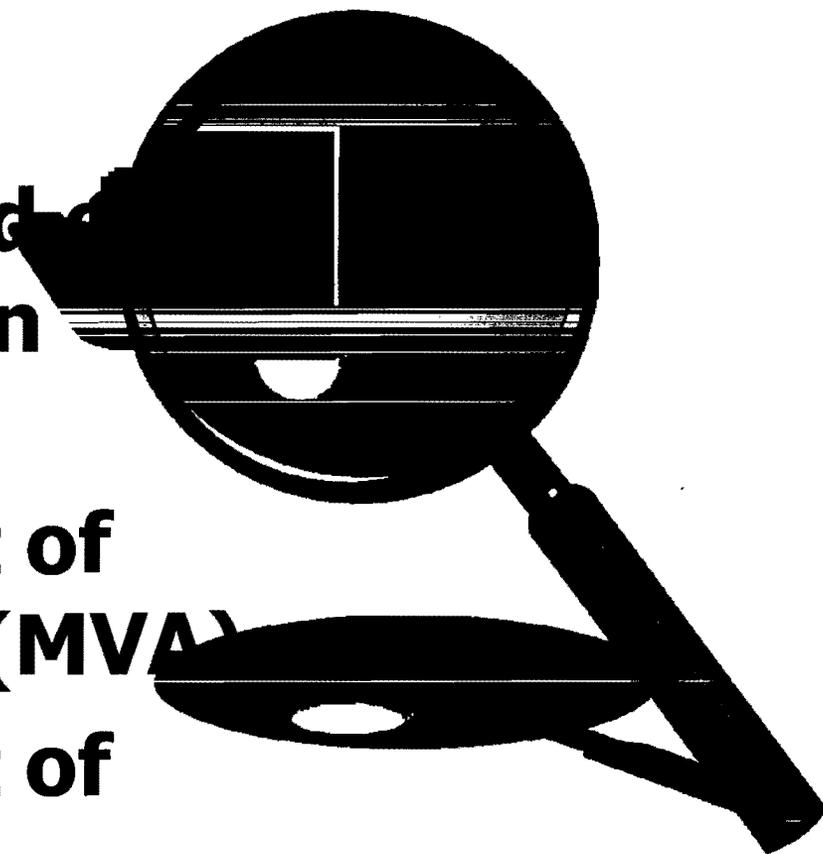
If an inmate did recidivate, what was the nature of the subsequent crime or crimes?

(9)

Data Sources

- **FBI/NCIC criminal histories**
- **Maryland State Records and Arrest and Prosecution (RAP) records**
- **Maryland Department of Motor Vehicle Admin (MVA)**
- **Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS)**

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Data Sources

- **Montgomery County CJIS**
- **Maryland Judiciary Case Search**
- **Diminution Reports**
- **Commitment files**
- **District Court cases**

(17)



Sample Selection



- ❖ Started with 2,182 locally sentenced offenders
- ❖ Study period -- July 1, 2003 to December 31, 2004
- ❖ Offenders either served their time or were released at court time served.
- ❖ Excluded weekend offenders and transfers from State or Fed facilities to the Montgomery County facilities.



Sample Selection



- ❖ Equal sample of women and men,
- ❖ All women released from July 2001 to December 2004 were selected (N=323)
- ❖ 320 men were randomly selected from those released in 2004.
- ❖ 67 cases were deemed ineligible and were dropped
- ❖ Final sample = 576
- ❖ 294 men + 282 women

(19)

Data Collection Challenges

Disparate databases

1970s data system

Missing information – no SES, no ethnicity, no personal characteristics



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Data Coding and Collection

MC-DOCR Recidivism Database

JSS ID

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|---|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| SID | FBI | MCPID | FACID | SSN | Name: Last, First, Middle Name or Initial | | | # Aliases | Alias Names (Last, First, MI) | |
| Address | | City | State | Zip Code | How Long at address? | Lives with? | | | | |
| Date of Birth | Age | Gender | Race | Race RAP | Marital | # Dependents | Sole Prov? | Yrs Educ | US Citizen? | |
| Total # Counts | Date Booked | Date Released | Sent Start Date | Days Served | Sentence Data In Days | Sentence Imposed | Sentence Executed | Probation | Supervised? | Date Off P and P? |
| Governing Case # | Description Most Serious or VOP, Original | | | Ser Category | Offense Type | Misd Felony | Offense Date Most Serious | Conviction Date | | |
| Gov Offense VOP? | On PandP when arrested? | If Yes, Supervised? | PandP Sentence When Arrested | | If Other, Specify | | | | | |
| VOP for Tech Vio? | If Yes, Reason (select all that apply) | | | Positive UA | Fail Report | Fail TX | No Work | Other | | |
| Missing Disposition? (Arrest Information only) | Date of First Arrest | # Prior Arrests | # Arrests Outside MD | # Prior Convictions | # Prior Nolo Contre | # Prior Incarcerations | Most Serious Conviction Outside MD? | | | |
| | Description Most Serious Conviction | | | Serious Category | Most Serious Conviction Type | Misd Felony | | | | |

- Database Color Key
- Identity and Demographic Information
 - Summary Case Information
 - Most Serious Governing Offense
 - Criminal History Data
 - Prior Release Criminal Record
 - Current Release Criminal Record
 - Prior Release Criminal Summary

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Code EACH Arrest Post-Release

JSS ID Arrest Date Convicted

Jurisdiction 1st arr Conviction Date

Data Source Sentence in Days

Counts # Convicted # Nolo

A VOP? New Arrest? Tech Vio?

WARI: WARS:

For MOST Serious Charge - VOP Code Original

Description

Category Misd/Felony

Type

For MOST Serious Conviction - VOP Code Original

Description

Category Misd/Felony

Type

Record: of 1

Sentencing Data by Charge

Date Booked JSS ID

Date Released Date Sentenced

Date of Imprisonment Most Serious VOP?

Group Assembly

Sentencing Details - In Days

Date Sentence Began

Time Imposed Total Days

Actual Time Served Probation Imposed

Time on Parole Supervised Month

Record: of 1

Arrests # Convictions # Nolo # Incarceration

Record: of 1

Findings: Demographics

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Figure 1. Age at Release, Total Sample (n=576)

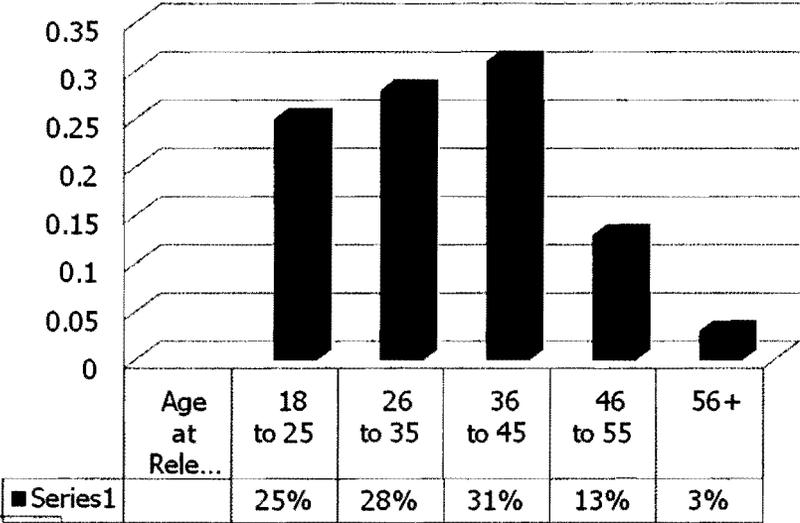
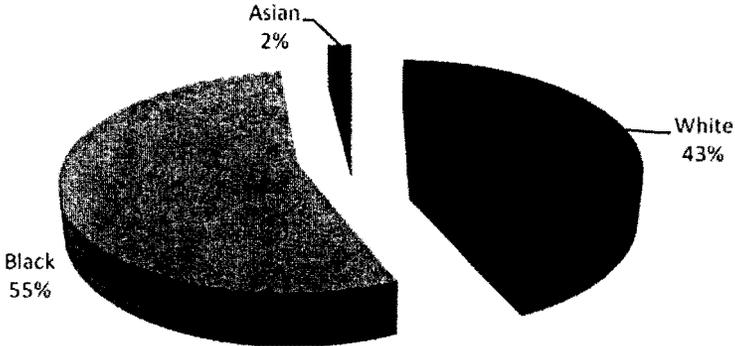
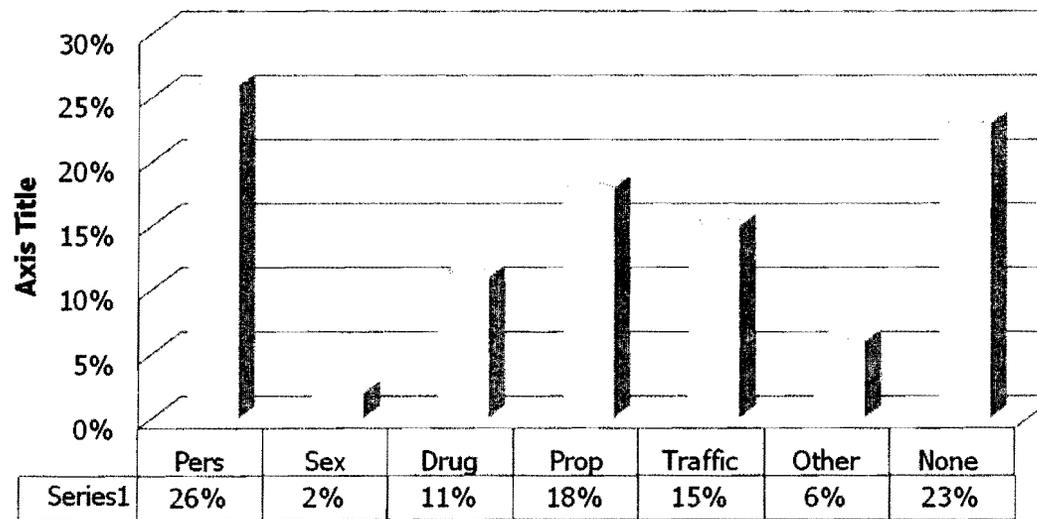


Figure 2. Race/Ethnicity, Total Sample (n=572)



Findings: Criminal Histories

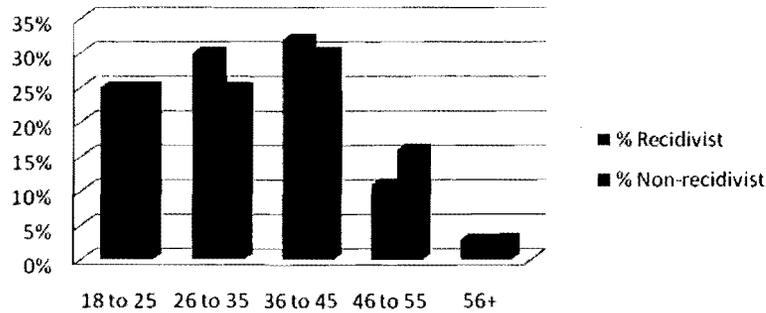
Figure 3. Most Serious Prior Conviction (n=576, in %)



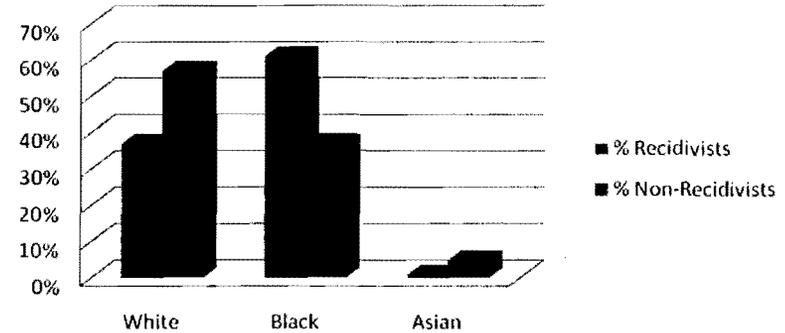
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Who Recidivates?

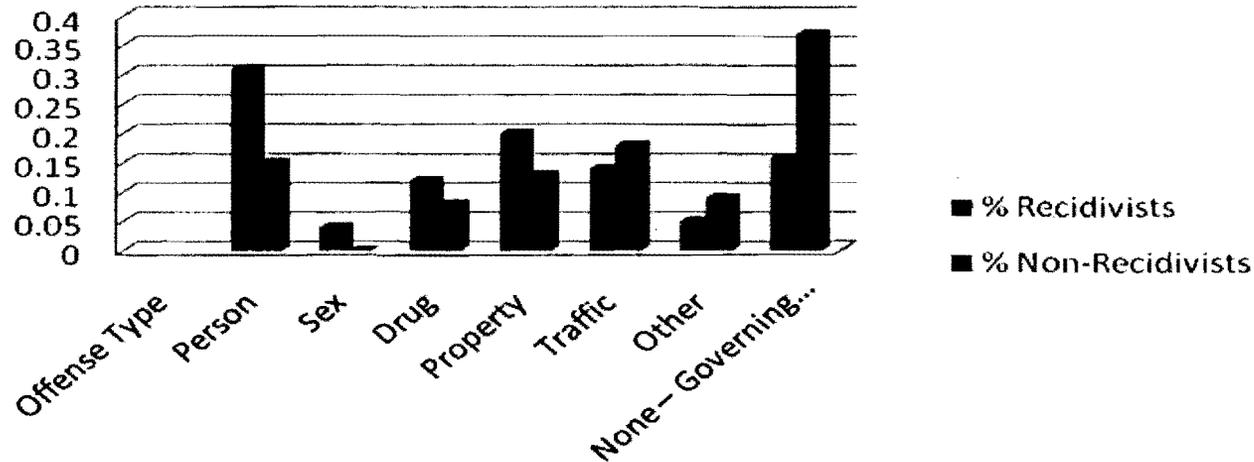
Age of Recidivists and Non-Recidivists (in percent)



Race/Ethnicity of Recidivists and Non-Recidivists (in percent)



Most Serious Prior Conviction by Offense Type, Recidivists and Non-Recidivists (%)



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Findings: Re-arrests, re-convictions

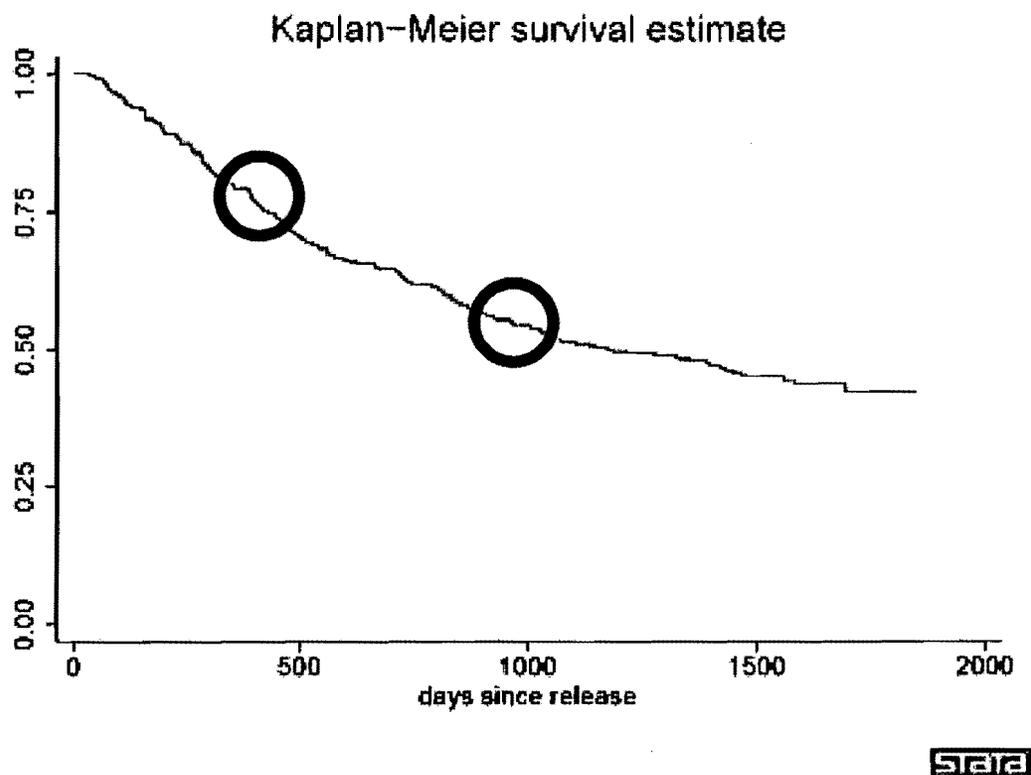
- After 1 year, 41% males and 32% females re-arrested/indicted
- Re-arrests were minor; only 6% males and 6% females arrested for serious crimes.
- After 3 years – 66% males and 54% females re-arrested/indicted; 17% males and 12% females arrested for serious crimes
- After 1 year, 21% of males and 14% females re-convicted;
 - if we only used Maryland RAP, 16% males and 9% females re-convicted
- After 3 years, 48% of males and 35% females re-convicted
 - if we only used Maryland RAP, 36% of males and 22% females re-convicted

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Findings: Survival Models

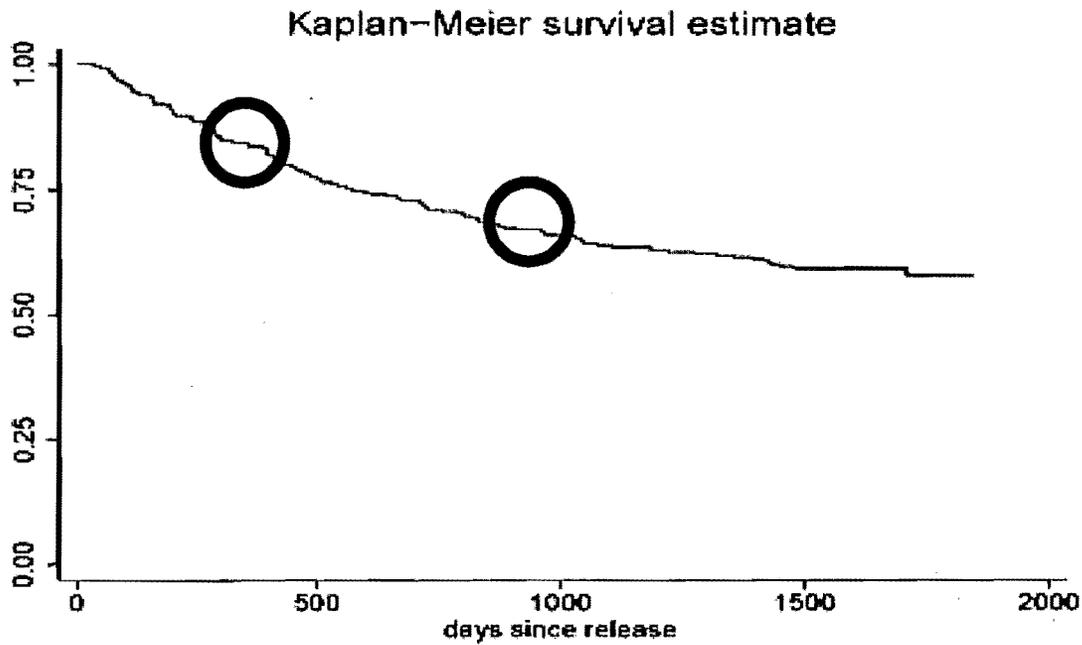
Survival curves for all males, any conviction



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Findings: Survival Models

Survival curves for all males, any conviction (MD RAP only)

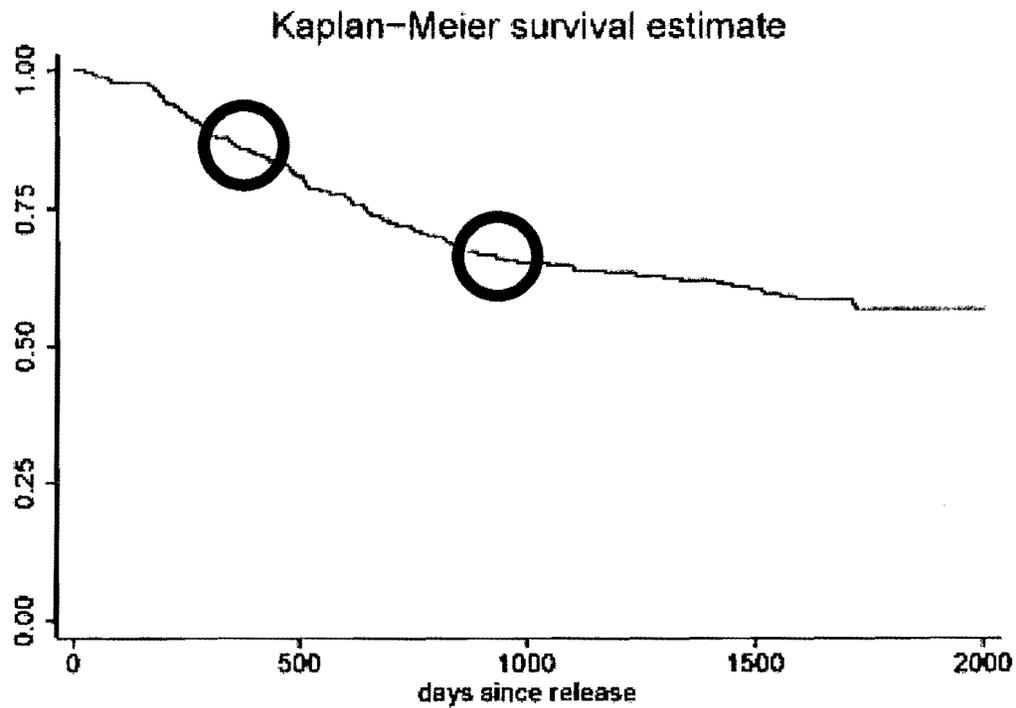


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SAIA

Findings: Survival Models

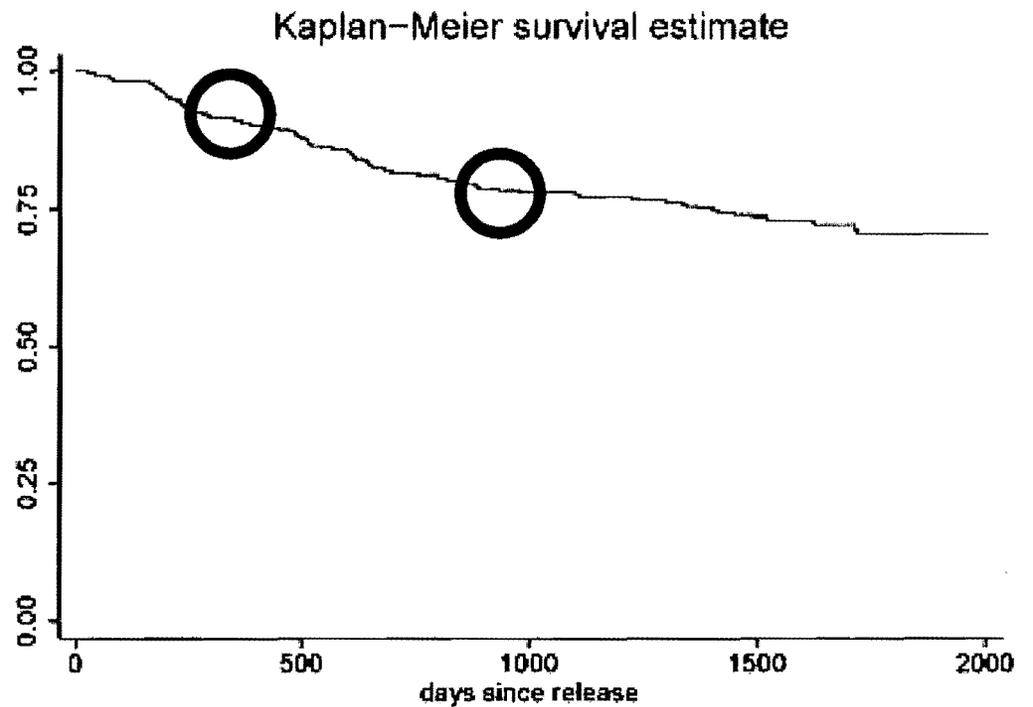
Survival curves for all females, any conviction



SARA

Findings: Survival Models

Survival curves for all females, any conviction (MD RAP only)



STATA

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Recommendations

- **Carefully consider data sources and data elements**
- **Over-sample women for comparisons, policy considerations, after-care and re-entry**
- **More carefully define recidivism to make comparisons across jurisdictions valid.**
- **Collect data at all levels – Fed, State, local**
- **System improvements must take place to integrate databases. The current Maryland and Montgomery County criminal justice data systems do not allow researchers and policymakers to use data productively**



Findings:

- For all convictions, we found that:
 - Males more likely to recidivate than females over the 3-year period
 - Within the male sample, significance for non-whites with sentences longer than 9 months, and for property offenses (vs traffic, vs drug and vs persons)
 - Within the female sample, we found significance for nonwhites with sentences longer than 9 months and property offenses (vs traffic)



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Unable to collect info about socioeconomic status or other info about ethnicity (not consistently reported).

Recommendations

- Montgomery County CJ officials should focus on the men and women who are prone to commit serious crimes within three years of their release from jail. We found that serious charges for males triple from one year to three years (6 to 17 percent) and double for females at (6 to 12 percent).

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Recommendations: Sustainability

- **Establish a state-wide commission on recidivism that includes all relevant criminal justice agencies.**
 - **Examine data issues, establish uniform definitions of recidivism, and discuss methods for how recidivism could be measured**
 - **Include prison and jail administrators, probation and parole officials, law enforcement, state attorneys, judges, and researchers**

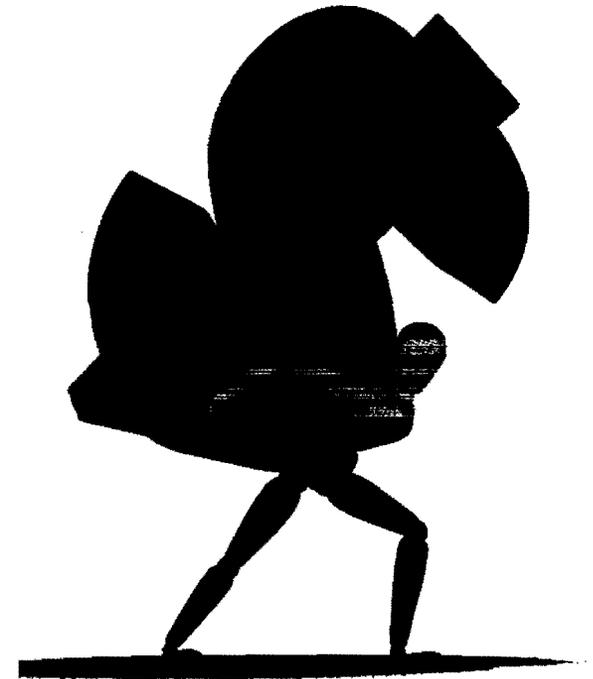


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Recommendations: Sustainability

- **Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention and the Montgomery County Council should work collaboratively to provide financial assistance for research within the Montgomery County Department of Correction and Rehabilitation to maintain and sustain research**

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Recommendation

A second phase of research should focus on three areas:

- 1. Continue to measure recidivism in Montgomery County,**
- 2. Determine the most important data fields and information systems that other jurisdictions could use to measure recidivism, and**
- 3. Explore the use of data from non-criminal justice sources**

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Thank you

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Proactive Partnerships and Social Services Agencies STRATEGIES

