

2016 WEST VIRGINIA RSAT RECIDIVISM REPORT

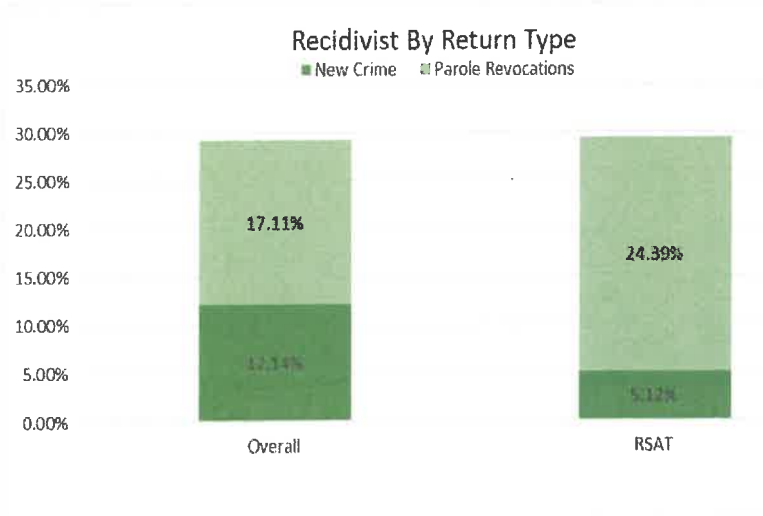
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This is the report of the three-year recidivism rate for all adult inmates who participated in a residential substance abuse treatment (RSAT) program and who were released from a West Virginia prison or jail¹ in calendar year 2016. For the purpose of this study, a recidivist is defined as an offender released during the calendar year 2016, and who was recommitted to the custody of the WV Division of Corrections & Rehabilitation (DCR) within three years of their release.

HIGHLIGHTS

The 3-year recidivism rate for RSAT² participants who were released from DCR custody in 2016 is 29.51%, about quarter of a point higher than the overall recidivism rate for the same year. Furthermore, this year's RSAT recidivism rate is about 3 points lower than the previously recorded 3-year recidivism rate for RSAT participants released in 2015. The reason for RSAT's higher rate is not completely known, it may be because in order to participate in the program an inmate needs to be assessed as "high risk" to recidivate. Parole violators are a significant portion of RSAT recidivists, accounting for almost 83% of all recidivists for RSAT participants released in 2016.



RELEASE TYPE

The majority of RSAT participants released in 2016 were released to parole (615; 75%). This is similar to the findings from the report on recidivism rates all inmates released in 2016⁶. Court ordered releases had the lowest number of recidivists (3; 0.01%) and a recidivism rate of 8.11%.

Release Type	Releases	Recidivists	RSAT rate ³	Overall rate ⁴
Court Order	37	3	8.11%	33.18%
Discharged	156	24	15.38%	19.44%
Released to Parole	615	215	34.96%	32.70%
Other ⁵	12	0	0.00%	16.67%
Grand Total	820	242	29.51%	29.25%

GENDER

Similar to the results from the overall recidivism report⁶, male RSAT participants were more likely to recidivate than the female participants (31.60% vs. 21.21%). The RSAT recidivism rate for both genders are very similar to their corresponding overall rate.

Gender	Releases	Recidivists	RSAT rate ³	Overall rate ⁴
Female	165	35	21.21%	21.97%
Male	655	207	31.60%	30.88%
Grand Total	820	242	29.51%	29.25%

1. In this report, inmates released from jails are convicted felony offenders who were sentenced to prison but housed within a jail facility.
 2. Participation in the RSAT program was determined by data in OIS. If an offender had a status of "Complete Satisfactory" or had a minimum of 180 days between the program start and end dates in the system, they were included in this analysis.
 3. As denoted in this report, RSAT rate is the recidivism rate of inmates who participated in RSAT program and were released in 2016.
 4. As denoted in this report, overall rate is the recidivism rate of all inmates released in 2016.
 5. Other includes Regional Jail Authority (RJA) release reasons such as Charges Dismissed, Extradited, Released to Bond and Released to Detainer.
 6. See 2016 West Virginia Recidivism report

AGE AT RELEASE				
Age Category	Releases	Recidivists	RSAT rate ³	Overall rate ⁴
20—29	214	76	35.51%	39.39%
30—39	366	115	31.42%	29.77%
40—49	176	39	22.16%	21.74%
50—59	57	11	19.30%	17.28%
60—69	7	1	14.29%	12.82%
70+	0	0	0%	0%
Grand Total	820	242	29.51%	29.25%

AGE

RSAT participants aged 20-29 had the second highest number of releases and the highest rate of recidivism. In fact, inmates aged 20 - 49 account for almost 79% of all recidivists. Recidivism rates for RSAT participants over 30yrs were higher than those for the overall population.

RECIDIVISM BY RACE				
Race	Releases	Recidivists	RSAT rate ³	Overall rate ⁴
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0%	25%
Asian	0	0	0%	0%
Black	71	17	23.94%	23.98%
Hispanic or Latino	2	0	0%	33.33%
Multi Racial or Other	5	0	0%	27.27%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0	0	0%	100%
White	740	225	30.41%	29.95%
Unknown ⁷	2	0	0%	0%
Grand Total	820	242	29.51%	29.25%

RACE

The majority of RSAT participants released in 2016 were either white(740; 90.2%) or black(71; 8.7%). White RSAT participants were more likely to return than their black counterparts (30.41% vs. 23.94%). In particular, the recidivism rates for white RSAT participants was higher than the overall white recidivism rate.

Original Crime Category ⁸	Releases	Recidivists	RSAT rate ³	Overall rate ⁴
Arson	7	3	42.86%	26.92%
Assault	50	15	30.00%	28.32%
Bribery	1	1	100.00%	50.00%
Burglary /B&E	155	59	38.06%	42.29%
Child Abuse/Neglect	23	4	17.39%	23.17%
Counterfeiting/Forgery	45	14	31.11%	28.87%
Destruction of Property	3	2	66.67%	44.44%
Drug/Narcotic Offense	184	42	22.83%	24.16%
DUI	18	0	0%	17.48%
Embezzlement	1	0	0%	10.00%
Fraud	12	6	50.00%	23.96%
Homicide	12	3	25.00%	8.96%
Kidnapping/Abduction	3	0	0%	12.50%
Larceny/Theft Offenses	87	30	34.48%	33.44%
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0%	100.00%
Other	129	42	32.56%	28.57%
Pornography/Obscene Material	1	0	0%	16.67%
Robbery	46	15	32.16%	30.90%
Sex Offense, Forcible	11	0	0%	19.00%
Sex Offense, Non Forcible	3	2	66.67%	43.24%
Stolen Property	17	3	17.65%	27.78%
Weapon Law Violation	8	0	0%	13.16%
Unknown ⁷	4	1	25.00%	31.71%
Grand Total	820	242	29.51%	29.25%

CRIME CATEGORY

Inmates convicted of drug/narcotic offenses had the highest number of releases (184; 22.4%), followed closely inmates released for Burglary/B&E offenses(155; 18.9%). The RSAT recidivism rates for both offenses are similar to their corresponding overall rates.

TIME SINCE RELEASE

125 of the 242 RSAT recidivists (or 51.7%) were back as a new commit or parole revocation in one year or less, which is similar to 1-year recidivism rate at 48.8% for the overall population

7. Records with missing data in OIS have been categorized as "unknown" for these analyses.

8. Only offender's most serious crime was counted.