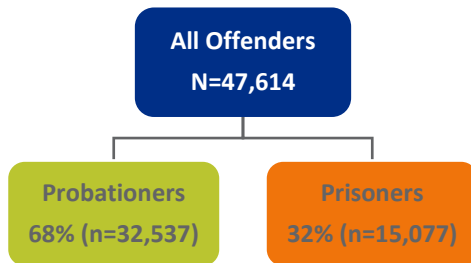


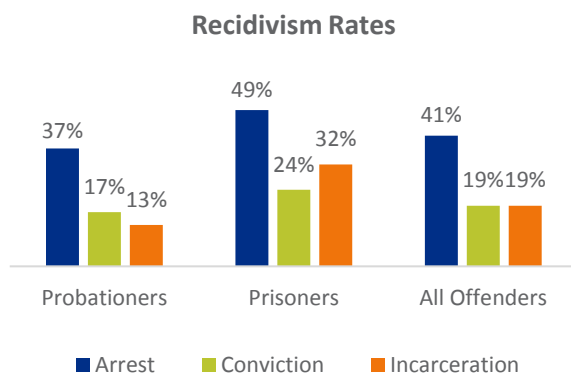
FISCAL YEAR 2015 SAMPLE

- ⇒ The sample is comprised of offenders sentenced under Structured Sentencing who were either placed on supervised probation or were released from a NC prison during FY 2015 with a two-year follow-up period.
- ⇒ Criminal justice outcomes examined for all offenders included recidivist arrests, convictions, and incarcerations occurring in state prisons.
- ⇒ All probationers and 61% of prisoners were subject to the provisions of the Justice Reinvestment Act (JRA).



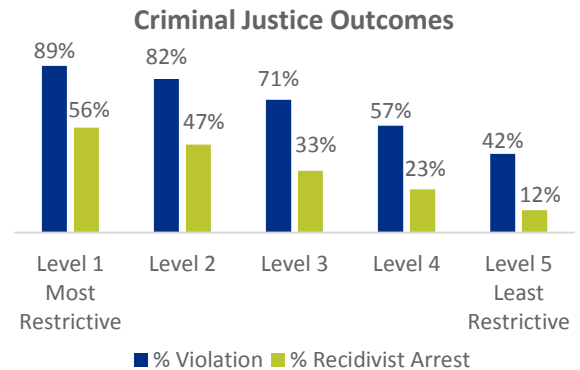
Offender Profile

- Offenders averaged 33 years of age. The majority were male (78%), 48% were black, 88% were not married, 59% were high school dropouts, 50% were employed, and 70% had a possible substance use/abuse problem.
- All prisoners had a felony conviction, while the majority of probationers had a misdemeanor conviction (60%).
- Compared to probationers, prisoners tended to have more extensive prior criminal histories and higher recidivism rates for all measures.
- Nearly three-fourths of those with a recidivist arrest were arrested within the first 13 months of follow-up.



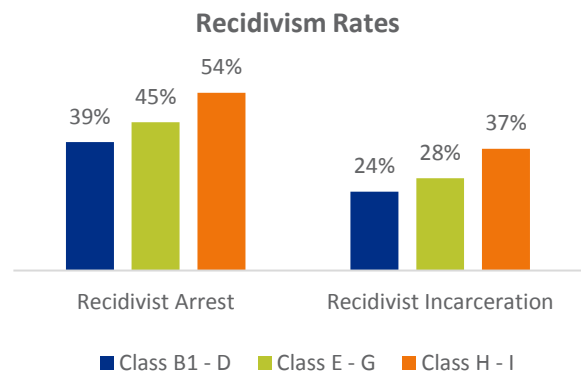
Probationers

- Felons tended to have more extensive prior criminal histories and slightly higher recidivism arrest rates compared to misdemeanants (37% and 35% respectively).
- Criminal justice outcomes varied by supervision level, with probationers in Level 1 having the highest rates and those in Level 5 having the lowest rates. This pattern was also found for other interim outcomes (e.g., quick dips).



Prisoners

- Class H – I prisoners had the highest recidivism rates.
- Prisoners who entered prison due to a Post Release Supervision (PRS) revocation, who had infractions, or who were classified as close custody at release had the highest recidivism rates.
- Recidivist arrest rates were similar for prisoners with and without PRS; however, the recidivist incarceration rate for prisoners with PRS (37%) was double that of those without PRS (18%).

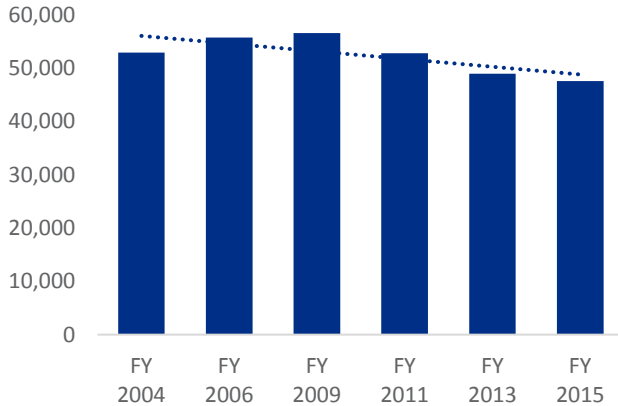


QUICK FACTS: ADULT RECIDIVISM

FISCAL YEAR 2004 – FISCAL YEAR 2015 SAMPLES

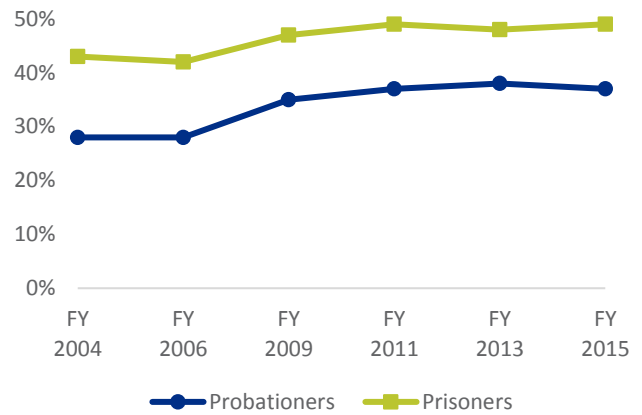
Over the past decade, the number of offenders in the recidivism sample has decreased by 10%, primarily due to decreases in the probation population.

Sample Size



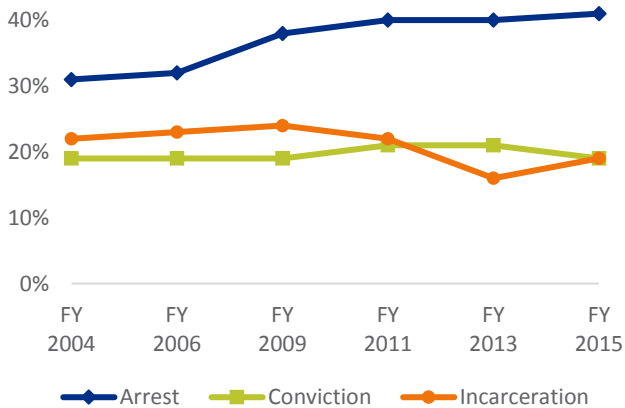
Consistent findings over time point to the relative success of probationers compared to prisoners. For probationers, recidivist arrest rates ranged from 28% to 37% compared to 43% to 49% for prisoners from FY 2004 to FY 2015.

Recidivist Arrest Rates



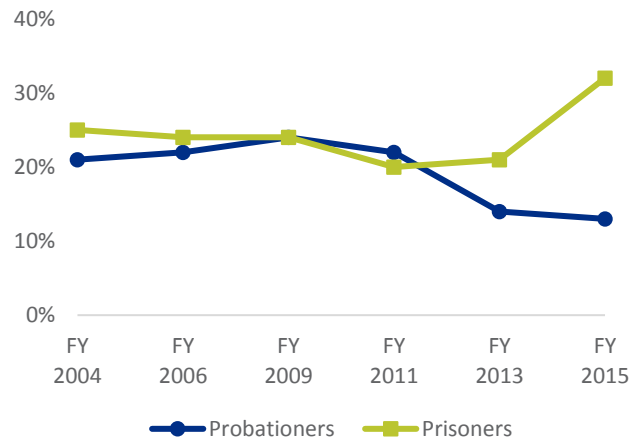
Over time, recidivist arrest rates have increased, primarily due to improved technology and the increase in the fingerprinting of offenders with only a misdemeanor arrest. Recidivist convictions have remained steady. The JRA initially contributed to a decline in the recidivist incarceration rate in North Carolina. The first uptick in recidivist incarceration rates following the JRA occurred in FY 2015.

Recidivism Rates



In FY 2015, the recidivist incarceration rate for prisoners increased 11 percentage points. This was primarily the result of the expansion of PRS to lower-level felons, and the corresponding increase in revocations of PRS in response to violations of supervision conditions. Recidivist incarcerations for probationers decreased 1 percentage point.

Recidivist Incarceration Rates



SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2004 – FY 2015 Correctional Program Evaluation Data

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The Honorable Charlie Brown, Chairman
Michelle Hall, Executive Director

For the NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission's *Correctional Program Evaluation: Offenders Placed on Probation or Released from Prison in Fiscal Year 2015* and all other publications, see the Commission's website: www.NCSPAC.org.