

**STATE RECIDIVISM STUDIES**

This database provides references for 99 recidivism studies conducted between 1995-2009 in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. The studies have been produced by a variety of agencies, including departments of corrections, sentencing commissions, statistical analysis centers, and universities. The analyses address a broad variety of issues, including juvenile/adult status, gender, race, type of offense, type of program intervention, and many others. Because of this diversity, measurements of recidivism rates are not necessarily comparable across jurisdictions, but overall the studies provide insight into the variety of factors that affect recidivism for people sentenced to incarceration or community supervision. 6/10

State	Reported by	Year of Study	Population targeted by study	Population specific	Program type (if any)	Recidivism definition	Recidivism/Reentry Rate	Other Findings
Alabama	Alabama Department of Corrections	2005	Juveniles	Juveniles	None	Re-arrested within 2 years of release	66% of juveniles recidivated	
Alabama	Alabama Department of Corrections	2007	Adult	10,968 persons released in 2003	None	Re-arrested within 3 years of release	27.9%	Rates by ethnic background: 30.3% Black, 18% White, 13% Hispanic, 12% Other. Race & Ethnicity: 22.6% Black, 21% White, 24% Hispanic, 15% Other. Gender: 28.3% Male, 21% Female
Alaska	Alaska Judicial Council	2007	Felons	1,798 offenders with at least one felony conviction	None	Re-arrested within 3 years of release	46% recidivated at least once for a new offense or probation/parole violation, 50% arrested at least once for a new offense	Younger offenders had higher recidivism rates, property offenders had higher re-arrest rates, indigent offenders had 22% higher re-arrest rates than those with private attorneys. Those with alcohol problems had slightly higher recidivism rates. 40% of those with drug problems recidivated compared to 37% of those without drug problems. An offender's ethnicity had no effect on recidivism rates. Drug and mental health problems were other factors that increased the chance of re-arrest. A great majority of arrests had occurred by the end of two years after initial arrest.
Alaska	Alaska Judicial Council	2007	Felons	117 offenders participating in therapeutic courts (alcohol and drug programs) charged mostly with felonies in 1999	Drug Court/Therapeutic court	New arrest or new conviction 1 year after release from program or prison	13% of graduates were re-arrested within one year after completing a program, compared to a 20% re-arrest rate for comparison offenders	The larger individuals were in programs the less likely they were to recidivate, even if they did not graduate the program. Younger participants were less likely to recidivate. Those in drug court were less likely to be arrested than those in drug court. Blacks did not respond as well to therapeutic courts as whites. Those who were discharged, or voluntarily left, had similar recidivism rates to those not in the programs.
Alaska	Alaska Department of Corrections, Offender Programs, and the Alaska Justice Statistical Analysis Unit, Justice Center, University of Alaska Anchorage	1996	Sex Offenders	187 sex offenders in treatment center on release from prison	Sex Offender Treatment	None	Unemployed: those in program longer to be re-arrested than those in program for shorter periods	The study found that any treatment lowered recidivism rates relative to no treatment for sex offenders. For offenders who completed the advanced group, there were no differences for sexual offenses; those with no history of abuse offenders fared better in the program, and those with a history tended to have a higher degree of the program.
Arizona	Arizona Department of Corrections	2005	Felons	14,693 prisoners released from 1990-1999	None	Re-arrested after 3 years of release from prison	30.6% recidivated within 3 years of release	Those who participated in work and education programs, vocational education, and substance abuse treatment had recidivism reduced by an average of 2%. Prison work programs reduced recidivism by approximately 34%.
Arizona	Arizona Criminal Justice Commission (Statistical Analysis Center Publication)	2009	Sex Offenders	338 sex offenders released in 2001; however, ~200 because the status of 222 of those individuals released after offenders could not be confirmed and were subsequently removed from the work effort	None	Percent re-arrested for any type of crime	28.6%	80% of non-sex offenders were re-arrested for a new crime within 3 years of release. 50% of all offenders who had no prior offenses were re-arrested within 2 years. This is higher than the 41% of non-sex offenders who were re-arrested for a new crime. Latino men (43.3%) were re-arrested more often than other ethnic groups (22.3% for Whites, 21.3% for Blacks, 21.1% for Hispanics, 21.1% for Asians, 21.1% for Other). The highest re-arrest rates for any ethnic group were for Caucasians (41.1%) and the lowest re-arrest rates for any ethnic group were for Hispanics (21.1%). The highest re-arrest rates for any ethnic group were for Caucasians (41.1%) and the lowest re-arrest rates for any ethnic group were for Hispanics (21.1%).
Arkansas	Arkansas Department of Corrections	2007	Felons	12,379 persons released in 2003 or 2004	None	Re-arrested within 3 years of release from prison	47.4% of all those released in 2003 were re-arrested by 2007, 44.4% of all those released in 2004 were re-arrested by 2007	Those on parole experienced higher rates of recidivism than those who were simply discharged. Males age 25-34 were shown to be most at risk of recidivating, as were those 18-24 years old.
Arkansas	Arkansas Department of Corrections	2006	Felons	6,015 persons released in 2002	None	Re-arrested within 3 years of release from prison starting from 2002	49.4% of persons released in 2002 were re-arrested by 2005	Of the 5,841 persons released, 2,038 or 35.0% recidivated. Of the 174 offenders discharged, 31, or 17.8% recidivated. At the end of the 3-year period, 49.4% of all persons released, who accounted for 2,818 releases, recidivated at a slightly higher rate (51%) than Caucasians (49%), who accounted for 3,202 of releases. The return rate for Hispanics was significantly less at 17.2%, according to 2005 release in 2002.
Arkansas	Arkansas Department of Corrections	2005	Felons	5,962 persons released in 2001	None	Re-arrested within 3 years of release from prison starting from 2001	51.4% of persons released in 2001 were re-arrested by 2004	Parolees demonstrated a 62.6% recidivism rate while discharged persons experienced a 12.5% recidivism rate. African Americans recidivated at a slightly higher recidivism rate (64%) than Caucasians (62%), while 38% of Hispanics recidivated.
California	California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation	2006	Felons	82,004 Felons released on parole in 2004	None	Re-arrested within 1 year of release and re-arrested within 3 years of release	32.7% recidivism rate after 1 year of release, 52.7% recidivism rate after 3 years of release	
California	California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation	2009	Felons	66,601 Felons released on parole in 2005	None	Re-arrested within 1, 2, and 3 years of release; also the number of recidivists (number returned) to the number of felons at risk (number placed) during the specified period	38.9% recidivism rate after 1 year, 54.2% recidivism rate after 2 years, and 69% recidivism rate after 3 years	
California	California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation	2009	Felons	69,246 Felons released on parole in 2006	None	Re-arrested within 1 year of release and re-arrested within 2 years of release	40.2% recidivism rate after 1 year, 52.3% recidivism rate after 2 years	
California	Office of Research and Statistics, Division of Criminal Justice, California Department of Public Safety	2006	Felons who participated in community programs	20,385 offenders who either successfully completed or were placed on probation with halfway houses between 2000-2004. Successful completion included program completion and transfer to non-residential community corrections status, or probation/parole completion or successful completion of sentence. Unsuccessful completion involved new crime and sentence or absconding or escaping.	Halfway House	New offense or felony within 1 year and 2 years of release	26.8% recidivated after 2 years	Employed individuals were less likely to recidivate as were people with more education, whites were less likely to recidivate than blacks and Asian offenders, married individuals were less likely to recidivate than single offenders.
Colorado	Colorado Department of Corrections	2005	Felons	Felons	None	Return to prison within 3 years of release from prison	49.8% recidivated after 3 years	
Colorado	RNC Group	2008	Felons	Felons	None	Return to prison within 3 years of release from prison	45% recidivated after 3 years	Comprehensive study, reports on other studies: GED attainment helps the highest post-release, which means recidivism rates. Drug treatment programs (therapeutic communities) reduce recidivism and are just as effective as those who are placed into treatment for those who were untreated. One study done by the Center for Court Innovation (CCI) in New York. Found recidivism rates for drug court participants 47% recidivated rates were not given supervised post-release. Supervision in halfway houses significantly reduced recidivism, to 24% (or half of the recidivated rates of those not given supervised post-release).
Connecticut	Department of Corrections and Central Connecticut State University's Institute for the Study of Crime	2006	Felons	8,821 felons released from 2001-2006	None	Recidivism within the 5 year period between 2001-2006	39% recidivism rate	
Connecticut	Office of Policy & Management, Center for Justice Policy and Planning, Research, Analysis and Evaluation Unit	2009	Felons	16,466 felons released in 2004	None	3 year follow-up: 1 new arrest 2 new convictions 3) the incidence of incarceration 4) returns to prison with a new sentence	When 3 years of release: 67% arrested for new offense, 56.6% convicted of new offense, 56% incarcerated (any incarceration), 36.7% reincarcerated for new offenses	Those released to half-way houses were less likely to be re-arrested (62.7%), re-arrested (65.7%), and reincarcerated (65.7%) across the release cohort. For all males, prisoners and those under transitional supervision were re-arrested, re-arrested, and reincarcerated at rates of 70.8%, 59%, and 41.7%. Those in transitional supervision were re-arrested at 62.7%, reincarcerated at 39%, and reincarcerated at 31.3% of the time. Median decline in incarceration rate for new offense from 2006 study.
Connecticut	Alternatives to Violence Program	2005	Felons who participated in conflict resolution program	300 male felons who voluntarily participated in Alternatives to Violence Program	Alternatives to Violence Conflict Resolution Program	Recidivism within 1, 2, and 3 years of release	11.5% recidivated within 3 years of release	Compared to recidivism rates of non-participants, those who participated in the conflict resolution program were less often. But these individuals may differ from other individuals who participated in the program.
Delaware	Delaware Department of Corrections	2000	Felons	Felons	None	Recidivism within 30-36 months after release	47.6%	
Delaware	Center for Drug & Alcohol Studies	2005	Felons who participated in drug courts	452 probation-violators with substance abuse problems sentenced to drug courts between October of 1993 and March of 1997	Drug Court/Therapeutic courts	Recidivism within 3 years of graduation from drug court	33% of drug court graduates were re-arrested, 80% of those who were discharged or voluntarily being graduated were re-arrested	Those coded as violent offenders had a higher rate of drug court prior to drug court were significantly more likely to re-offend post-release from drug court, and more likely to recidivate with a violent charge (prior to 20% compared to those coded as non-violent 10% for those coded as re-offend post-release from drug court).
Delaware	Delaware Juvenile Drug Court Diversion Program	2000	Juveniles	154 non-violent juvenile offenders admitted to juvenile diversion program in Delaware counties	Drug Court/Therapeutic courts	Recidivism within 1 year of release or reinstatement of program	35% of graduates recidivated compared to 60% who did not complete and re-arrest	A matched comparison group showed a 60% recidivism rate.
Delaware	Office of Management and Budget Statistical Analysis Center	2007	Juvenile sex offenders	22 male offenders released in 2001	None	Re-arrested within 5 years of release	77% re-arrested within 5 years of release, 47% re-arrested for a new sex crime and 64% re-arrested for a felony within 5 years of release	Black juvenile sex offenders (41%) were more likely to be re-arrested than white juvenile sex offenders (36%).
Delaware	Office of Management and Budget Statistical Analysis Center	2007	Adult sex offenders	78 sex offenders released in 2001	None	Re-arrested within 3 years of release	71.8% re-arrested for any new crime or violation of probation/parole	Overall recidivism was higher for blacks than whites.
Delaware	Office of Management and Budget Statistical Analysis Center	2009	Sexual Offenders (20 successfully completed program)	303 offenders (20 successfully completed program)	Serious and Violent Offender Therapy Initiative (SVOTI)	Re-arrested within 5 years of release from the SVOTI program or year of leaving the SVOTI program	76.2%	83.5% for those who completed SVOTI program, compared to 82.1% for offenders who did not complete the program. For Hispanic males (77%) the SVOTI participants were arrested within one year (100%), while non-participants (33%) were not re-arrested. For African American males (69.2%), while non-participants had the best outcomes among those who participated and completed the SVOTI program, while females also had the best outcomes among those who participated and completed the SVOTI program. For Caucasians (62.7%), while non-participants had the best outcomes among those who participated and completed the SVOTI program, while females also had the best outcomes among those who participated and completed the SVOTI program. For Caucasians (62.7%), while non-participants had the best outcomes among those who participated and completed the SVOTI program, while females also had the best outcomes among those who participated and completed the SVOTI program.
Delaware	Office of Management and Budget Statistical Analysis Center	2009	Juveniles	1,048 released from Level IV residential placement, 2,364 released from Level IV placement, 3,364 released from Level IV placement	Level IV locked security facility (Level IV) staff center (Level IV) or non-secure program (Level IV) with electronic monitoring of programming and residential treatment with intensive case management with intensive case management with intensive case management	Re-arrest for a felony within 1, 2, 12, 24, and 36 months	Level IV locked security facility: 41% re-arrested, Level IV staff center program: 40% re-arrested, Level IV non-secure program: 30% re-arrested	
District of Columbia	District of Columbia Department of Corrections	2008	Felons	Felons	None	Re-arrestation within 1 year	23% for all inmates	
Florida	Florida Department of Corrections	2003	Felons	96,415 males and female inmates	None	Re-arrestation and re-arrestation within 60 months of release from prison	56.8%, 38.7%, and 41.6% of black, other race, and Hispanic males re-arrested, 44.2%, 40.3%, and 35.8% of black, other race, and Hispanic females re-arrested. Similarly, 45.1%, 28.1%, and 21.7% of black, other race and Hispanic males were re-arrested, while 26.2%, 23.2%, and 19.8% of black, other race, and Hispanic females were re-arrested	Females re-arrested at a lower rate than males, the re-arrest rates of inmates over age 44 at release (the largest category) are about 22 percentage points lower than inmates aged 18 to 24 (the smallest category). 15% more blacks recidivated than whites, those with lower educational attainment recidivated more than those with slightly higher educational attainment.
Georgia	Georgia Department of Corrections	2007	Felons	Felons	None	Re-arrestation within 3 years of release from prison	28%	28% down from 37% in 2006 after instituting "Risk Reduction Services"
Hawaii	Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility	2001	Juveniles	370 juveniles released between FY 1996 and 1998	None	Re-arrest, re-arrestion, or re-arrestation within 2 years of release from juvenile facility	82% re-arrested, 67.2% re-arrested, 32.2% re-arrested	
Hawaii	Hawaii Department of Attorney General	2005	Felons	1,200 Offenders who were risk rated as low, medium, or high based on risk level	Levels of Service Inventory (LSI-R) risk assessment tool, LSI-R assessment tool, LSI-R assessment tool, LSI-R assessment tool	Re-arrest for a felony within 1, 2, 12, 24, and 36 months	In order of level categorized: Administrative 22%, Low 32%, Medium 42%, High 41.6%, Surveillance 42.2%	Basically the LSI-R is a good predictor of recidivism rates in Hawaii. Takes into account offender's current age, age at first conviction, prior arrests, etc.
Hawaii	Hawaii Department of Corrections	2007	Felons	Felons	None	Re-arrestation within 3 years of release from prison	38%	Nearly 50% of those charged with weapons charges recidivated; the younger the offenders were the more they were likely to recidivate; sex treatment programs had about a 23% recidivism rate.
Hawaii	Hawaii Department of Corrections	2007	Juveniles	1,543 Juveniles released in 2004	None	Re-arrestation within 3 years of release from prison	A third (34%) of juveniles recidivated	Nearly 38% of African American juvenile offenders returned to the DOC, a higher rate than both Caucasian and Hispanic offenders; 74% of juveniles returned to a new crime, as opposed to a technical violation.
Hawaii	Human Rights Division of Central and Juvenile Justice Planning, Hawaii Department of Corrections	2001	Felons	Felons	None	Re-arrestation within 5 years of release from prison in FY 96	31.7% of parolees, and 35.2% of releasees whose sentences expired	Violent offenders returned at higher rates than non-violent offenders, and sex offenders had the lowest rates of recidivism. Violent young offenders (under 21) had the highest rates of any other offender group.
Hawaii	Dept. of Human Rights, Division of Central and Juvenile Justice Planning and Statistical Analysis Center	2001	Sex Offenders	434 2 groups of sex offenders (201 pre-registry and 233 registry)	Development of Sex Offender Registry	Re-arrestation for any sex crime, non-sex crime, and re-arrestation of parole or probation within 4 years	24.5% of registry sex offenders were convicted of a new crime, 3.0% of which were sex crimes; 33.3% of registry sex offenders were convicted of a new crime, 3.5% of which were sex crimes.	Almost a 90% (18%) of non-convicted were out-of-state convictions
Hawaii	Division of Central and Juvenile Justice Planning	2004	Violent Offenders	1,765 violent offenders	None	New arrests, felony, violent, incarceration, and new arrest as a sex crime within 3 years	52.2% of violent offender releases were re-arrested within 3 years; 28.6% of violent offender releases were re-arrested within 3 years; and 23.5% of violent offender releases were convicted of a new offense and incarcerated within 3 years	Native Americans showed the highest rates of recidivism after 3 years. African Americans generally showed lower rates than Caucasians. Those released without parole had recidivism after 3 years 43% higher than those released on parole.
Hawaii	Dept. of Human Rights, Division of Central and Juvenile Justice Planning	2005	Juveniles	13,032 Juveniles released	None	Delinquency complaints within 3 years of initial conviction	34% recidivated and 66% did not recidivate in 8 out of 10 districts within 3 years	
Hawaii	Chris C. Smith, Ph.D. and Jennifer Bechtel, M.S.	2005	Felons	Prison Industries Enhancement Certification Program (PIECP)	None	New arrest, conviction, and incarceration in less than 2 years and up to 4.5 years	52.2% were not re-arrested, 66.6% were not convicted, and 95.2% were not incarcerated compared to 77% of those without any treatment, 54% of those with conditional supervision, and other than work (no industry work)-80% rates of success are comparable	
Hawaii	Kansas Department of Corrections	2007	Felons who participated in various programs	Felons	None	Re-arrestation within 1, 2, and 3 years of release from prison	27.5%	Violent offenders had higher recidivism rates than other groups. Those with supervised release returned in greater numbers than those who were discharged; a higher percentage of blacks returned than whites
Hawaii	Kentucky Department of Corrections	2003	Felons	7,576 Felons	None	Re-arrestation within 2 years of release from prison	27.5%	Violent offenders had higher recidivism rates than other groups. Those with supervised release returned in greater numbers than those who were discharged; a higher percentage of blacks returned than whites
Hawaii	Louisiana Department of Public Safety	2009	Adults	Total population (male and female)	None	Re-arrestion or technical revocation within 5 years	Recidivism (total from 2003 to 2008: 2003 18.6%, 2004 46.8%, 2005 41.6%, 2006 19.4%, 2007 28.7%, 2008 11.1%)	
Hawaii	Maine Department of Corrections	2007	Juveniles	Juveniles, 2004 cohort	None	Juveniles who are adjudicated for a second offense during supervision within one year of release from MDOC supervision	18%	Drug and alcohol offenses accounted for 18% of all new adjudications.
Hawaii	Maine Statistical Analysis Center	2009	Juveniles, 2005 cohort	Juveniles, 2005 cohort	None	Any individual who records a first adjudication in Maine's juvenile court system for an offense (as recorded before the age of 18 and records a second adjudication for a new offense in Maine's juvenile court system or Maine's adult court system)	27% (a significant increase compared to the 2004 cohort rate of 18%)	Juveniles tracked into the adult system also maintained higher recidivism rates (24%) than the previous year. Drug and alcohol offenses accounted for 22% of adult convictions in first time juvenile offenders
Hawaii	Maine Statistical Analysis Center	2009	Adults	Adults	None	An arrest for (felony and summary) for any municipal, state, or federal misdemeanor or felony crime measured within 6 months, 1 year, 2 years, and 3 years	25.4% after 1 year of release	
Hawaii	Correctional Education Association	1998	Felons; comparing those in education programs to those not in education programs	Felons participating in education programs	Education	Re-arrest, re-arrestion, and re-arrestation	Participants had a 30.9% recidivation rate; non-participants had a 37.7% recidivation rate	
Hawaii	Urban Institute	2008	Felons	1,788 male felons	None	Re-arrestation within 3 years of release	39% (or 30% without technical violations)	Recidivism rates were higher for younger, unmarried, and to have earned other sentences, and blacks recidivated at higher rates than whites. Non-violent offenders recidivated at higher rates than violent offenders. Drug offenders among a broader prison sentence exposed, and having more prior incarcerations. Age also decreased an offender's chance of re-arrest, with offenders being less likely to be re-arrested as they grew older. Those with post-release supervision had lower rates than those without 95%. Age 27 and younger had the highest recidivism rates.
Hawaii	Michigan Department of Human Services	2006	Juveniles released from residential treatment	2,377 juveniles released from residential treatment	Juvenile Residential Treatment	Felony arrest within 2 years of release from juvenile facility	37% for felony arrest and 10% for incarceration	Recidivism rates were higher for minorities
Hawaii	Minnesota Department of Corrections	2002	Felons	Felons	None	Re-arrestation within 3 years of release from prison	24%	19% of Minnesota's offenders are returned to prison with a new crime within three years
Hawaii	Minnesota Department of Corrections	2007	Sex Offenders	1,168 sex offenders released from a state correctional facility between 1990 and 2002	Sex offender treatment and post-release supervision	Re-arrest, re-arrestion, and re-arrestation for a new crime, length of time in prison, and re-arrestion of a new offense within 3 years and maximum of 10 years	After 3 years, 7% re-arrested for a sex offense, 6% re-arrested, and 2% re-arrested after 2 years, 24% of offenders had been re-arrested for a non-sex offense, 19% re-arrested, and 9% reincarcerated.	Intensive supervised release (ISR), supervised release, supervised release revocations (amount of time spent in prison for supervised release violations) and probation (amount of time spent in prison for supervised release violations) were all significantly reduced by the use of ISR. Long post-release supervision period and offenders with a history of victimizing male inmates significantly reduced the risk of a re-arrest offense.
Hawaii	Minnesota Department of Corrections	2006	Felons participating in re-entry program: Serious Offender Accountability Restoration (SOAR)	240 Offenders (208 adults and 32 juveniles) enrolled into an experimental group (N=208) and a control group (N=112)	Felony re-arrest and re-arrestation for a new crime within 2 years of release from prison	Felony re-arrest and re-arrestation for a new crime within 2 years of release from prison	26% were re-arrested compared to 20% of control group	SOAR participants had significantly greater criminal histories than controls in the control group, despite random assignment
Hawaii	Supreme Court of Missouri	2009	Juveniles	15,190 juveniles	None	Re-arrestion or re-arrestation for a felony or misdemeanor within 1 year of release from supervision	26%	20% male offenders returned within 12 months, compared to 19% of females. 31% of black youth return to the care of juvenile authorities upon recidivating, followed by American Indian offenders (20%) and white offenders (24%).
Hawaii	Missouri Sentencing Commission	2007	Sex Offenders	608 sex offenders who completed a sex offender program	STATIC 99 Sex Offender Program (Risk Assessment tool)	Re-arrestation within 3 years	29.7% within three years	83% convicted of a sex offense; 60% of high risk sex offenders returned within 3 years, 26.3% for moderate-high risk offenders, 32.3% for low-to-moderate risk offenders, and 19.2% for low risk sex offenders
Hawaii	Missouri Sentencing Commission	2007	Felons	Felons	Recommended sentences	Re-arrestion and re-arrestation within 6 months, 1, 2, 3, and 5 years	Recidivism rates are lower under a probation sentence, and increases with program (Structure Sentences (SS) sentences, and is highest for prison and life sentences in the State Central drug court.	When the recommended sentence is probation or active sentence, recidivism rates are 77% higher, whereas re-arrestion of new conviction or incarceration. The same high risk offenders had lower rates if the sentence is reversed.
Hawaii	University of Montana-Montana Department of Corrections	2005	Felons who participated in sex offender or drug abuse treatment	Sex Offender Treatment & Drug Abuse treatment	None	Adult offender who returns to prison within 3 years of release	Drug/alcohol dependence treatment rate: 55.3% compliance (pre-arrested) compared to 77% of those without any treatment, 56.2% treatment compliant sex offenders recidivated.	For those in the drug abuse treatment program, the longer the sentence, the higher the recidivism rate. Drug treatment had best impact on white inmates who were under 40 at time of release.
Hawaii	University of Montana-Montana Department of Corrections	2006	Felons	685 successfully completed pre-release staff	Pre-release program	Within calendar year 2002 and FY 2004-2005	50% who were discharged from pre-release centers did not recidivate, while 40% were re-arrested	Persons coming from prisons (pre-release center) were significantly less likely to recidivate than those coming from other release sources
Hawaii	University of Montana-Montana Department of Corrections	2004	Felons (female)	23 females	Medical Waiver (MWA) & Nurse Management treatment	Return to prison for any reason within 3 years of release from prison	Overall recidivism rate was 22.7% (N=23) for treatment population, 17.6% (N=23) for 40% for the non-treatment population (N=2)	Those for inmates who completed medical waiver had lower rates than those in the control group. The same holds true for inmates who completed the nurse management treatment. Native American inmates benefited more than the treatment group, but not nurse management treatment, where they were more likely to return to prison.
Hawaii	Nevada Department of Corrections	2007	Felons	Felons	None	Re-arrestation within 3 years of release from prison	25.5%	
Hawaii	Nevada Department of Corrections	2007	Felons	Felons	None	Re-arrestation within 3 years of release from prison	24%, 24%	
Hawaii	New Hampshire Department of Corrections	2009	Felons	1,002 Felons	None	Re-arrestation as a result of a new sentence or parole or probation revocation within 3 years of release	44.2%	Recidivism rates for males was 45.2%, females 34.6%, males younger than 25 had highest recidivism rate (52.8%) while females between 20-25 and 40 or higher recidivated 41.7% and 40% of the time, respectively. Offenders convicted of drug crimes had the highest recidivism rate (58.8%) compared to those convicted of violent crimes (43.7%), and property crimes (47.2%).
Hawaii	New Jersey Department of Corrections Research and Evaluation Unit	2007	Homicide Offenders	Random sample of 338 homicide offenders; Typology used: 11 homicide offenders (3.3%) were charged by indictment, 2 homicide during the 2000-2001 violence-related homicides, and 4 homicide resulting in a "suicide" (homicide, usually DV related)	None	Committing another homicide within 5 years	0% for the homicides	Slightly over 1/3 individuals were for new violent and drug offenses in the homicide group; 27% recidivism rates for homicide offenders whose offenses were pre-arrested by an attorney; less than 10% for domestic violence victims; 20% recidivated
Hawaii	New Jersey Department of Corrections Research and Evaluation Unit	2005	Sex Offenders	718 sex offenders released in 1998 and 1997 (95% in treatment group and 23% general population)	Adult Diagnostic Treatment Center (ADTC)	Re-arrest, re-arrestion, and re-arrestation within 4 years (1997 cohort) and 5 years (1998 cohort) for a new offense or sexual recidivism	13% recidivated by committing a new offense, including 14% committing a sexual offense, and 24% a nonsexual offense.	Significant differences exist between offenders who received treatment in the Adult Diagnostic Treatment Center (ADTC), a non-residential program, and the general population in regard to nonsexual reoffending only.
Hawaii	New Jersey Department of Corrections	N/A	Adult felons	Adult felons	None	Re-arrest, re-arrestion, and re-arrestation rate	55% re-arrested, 43% re-arrested, and 31% reincarcerated	Of those offenders re-arrested, about half were re-arrested within 9 months of release
Hawaii	University of Memphis	2006	Juveniles in drug court	62 juveniles who exited the juvenile court program between 2001-2007	Juvenile Drug Court	Any referral to the juvenile justice system or any new arrest as a juvenile (disposition time varies)	Juvenile drug court graduates recidivated at rate of 28%	Compared to similar subjects who did not receive drug court treatment, those who participated in the program had the lowest recidivism rates
Hawaii	New Mexico Independent	2008	Felons	Felons	None	Re-arrestation within 3 years of release from prison	46.7%	
Hawaii	New York State Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives	2007	Sex Offenders	19,837 sex offenders on sex offender registry	None	New arrest, charge, conviction or incarceration within 2 years of registration	24% arrested for a new crime	
Hawaii	New York State Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives	2009	Probationers	Probationers	None	Felony re-arrest within 1, 2, and 3 years of release	12.4% re-arrested within 1 year, 20.1% within 2 years and 25.7% within 3 years	Probationers were less likely to be re-arrested for a felony drug offense than a felony offense defined as "other" or for a violent felony offense
Hawaii	North Carolina Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission	2008	Felons	56, 993 offenders released in FY 2003/04	None	Re-arrest, re-arrestion, and re-arrestation within 3 years; 2 years returns outcomes also included technical revocation of probation or parole and probation infractions during supervision	38.7% re-arrested, 26.4% re-arrested,	