

Recidivism in the 2021 Release Cohort

Nevada Department of Corrections

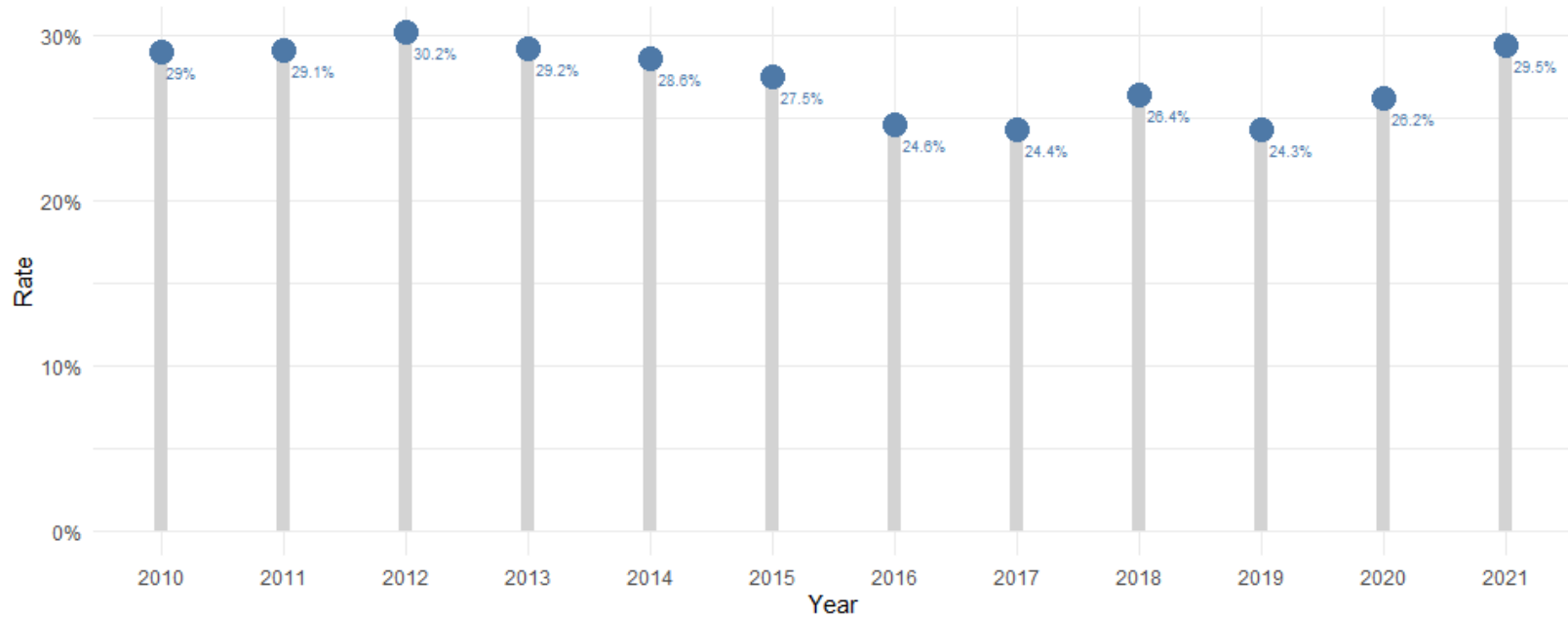
Recidivism

- The Nevada Department of Corrections defines recidivism as a return to incarceration with NDOC within 3 years of an offender's date of release.
- The release cohort includes only offenders who were released from NDOC jurisdiction, left from an NDOC location, and who were released for parole, mandatory parole, and discharge.
- Only the first release for an offender in 2021 is considered. Further releases are excluded from the analysis.

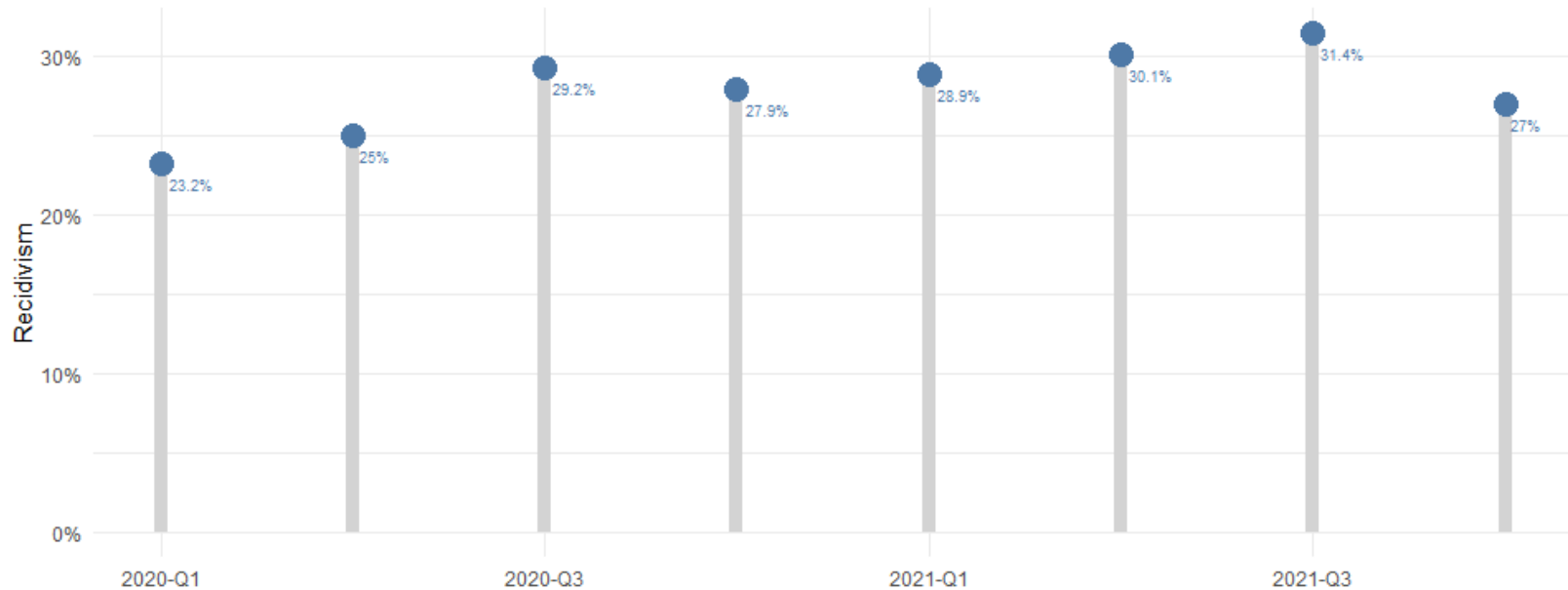
Program Types

- Correctional
 - Moral Reconation Therapy
 - Good Intentions, Bad Choices
- Substance Use Disorder
 - New Light
 - Therapeutic Community
- Educational
 - High School Diploma
 - Associate's Degree
- Vocational
 - Air Conditioning and Heating
 - Introduction to Web Design
- Work Training
 - Construction Safety and Health Outreach
 - Firefighting Basic Training (NDF)

Annual Recidivism Rates

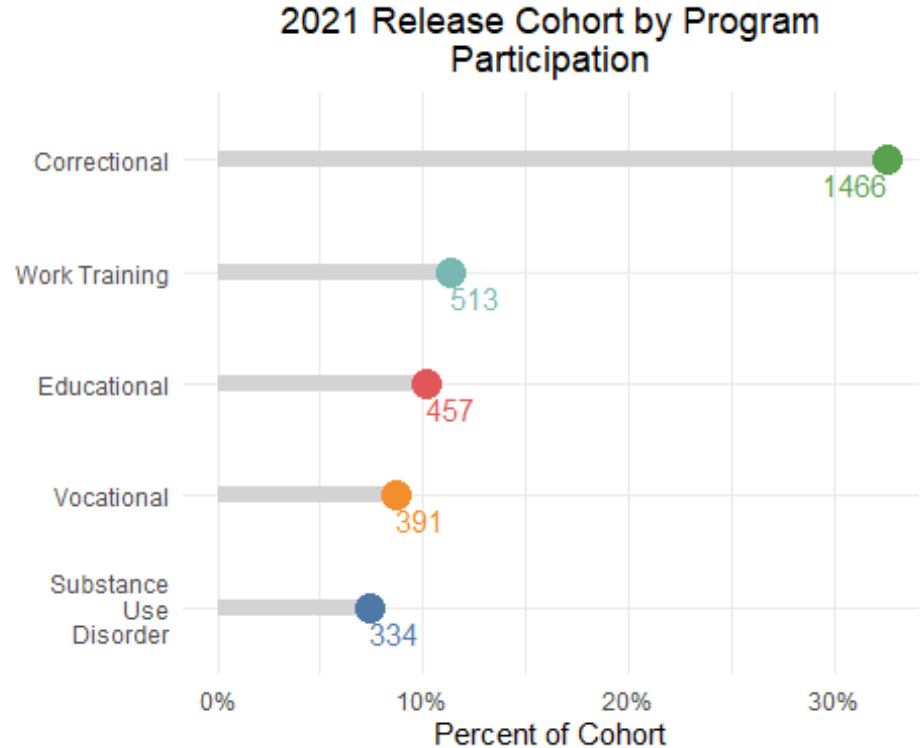


Quarterly Recidivism Rates



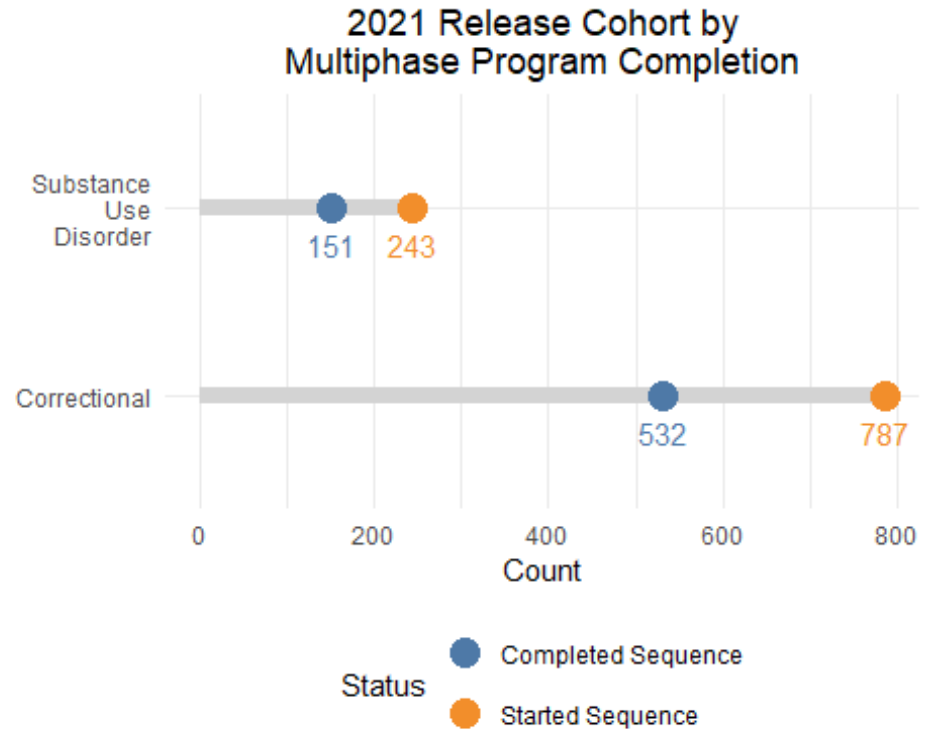
Release Cohort - Program Participation

- 32.5% of the release cohort participated in at least one correctional program.
- 7.4% of this cohort participated in at least one substance use disorder program.



Release Cohort - Multiphase Programs

- 62.1% of offenders who started a substance use disorder program sequence completed one.
- 67.6% of offenders who started a correctional program sequence completed one.



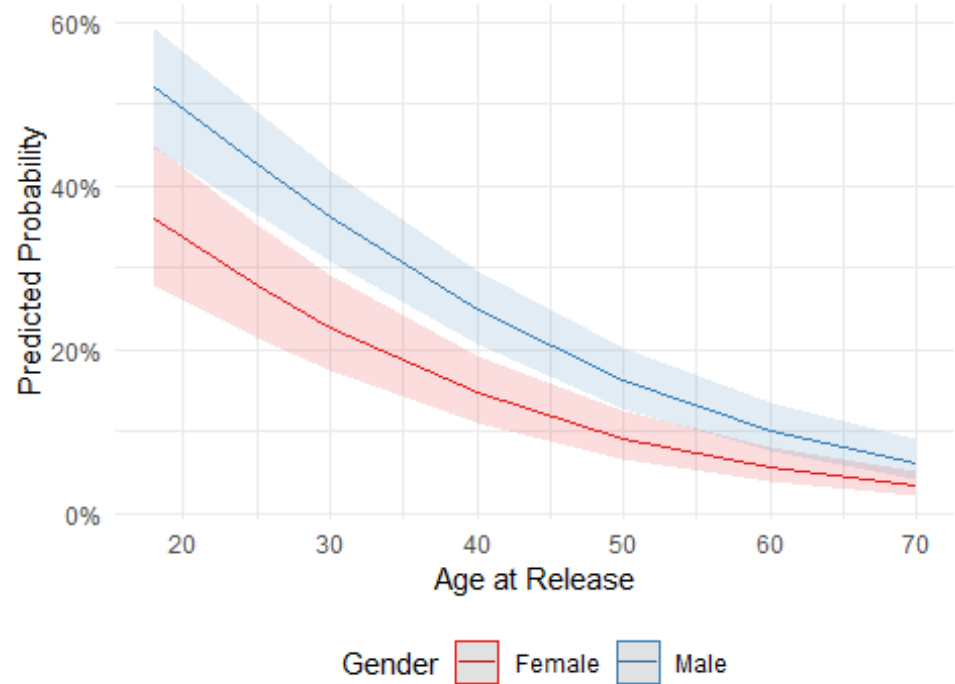
Predictive Models

- Predictive models were used to analyze the effects of various factors on recidivism risk.
- Potential issues:
 - Data on income/wealth was not available.
 - Data on death, relocation, and employment after releases was not available.
 - Selection bias for programs.
 - Small sample size.

Predictive Model

– Age and Gender

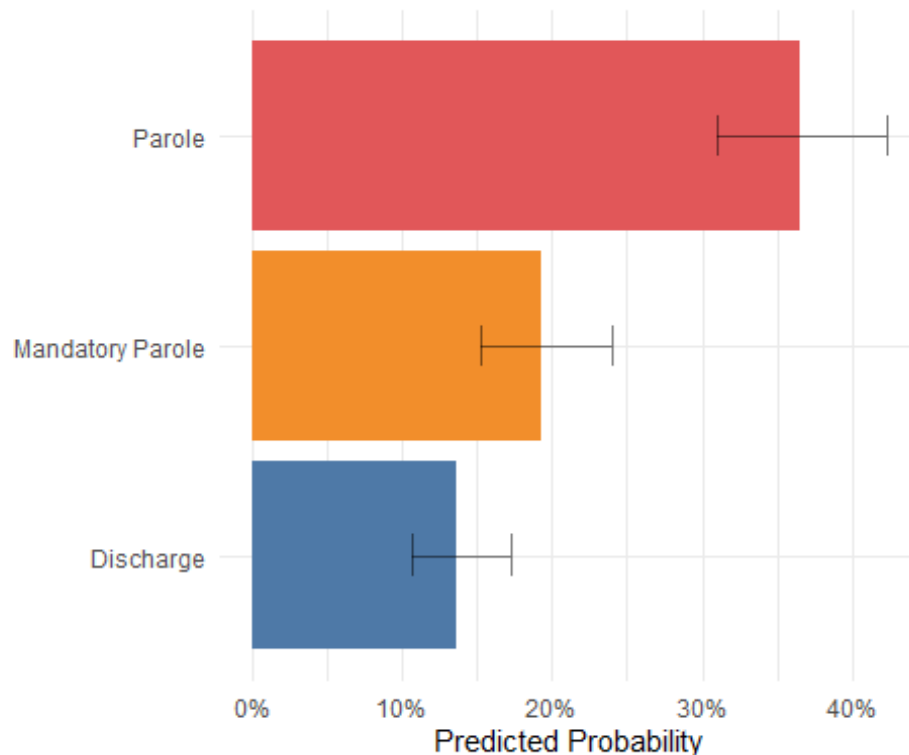
- Male offenders had significantly higher recidivism rates
- Younger offenders have a higher risk of recidivism.
- Estimated probabilities depend on other factors like education, criminal history, etc.



Predictive Model

- Release Status

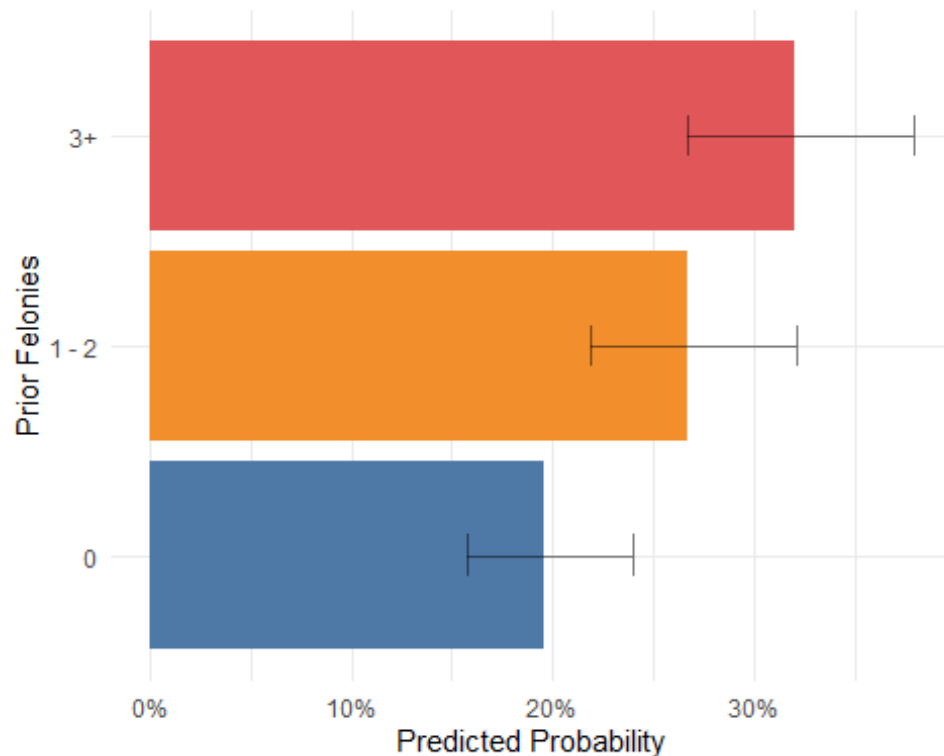
- Discretionary and mandatory parole releases were found to have a higher risk of recidivism than discharges.
- This is likely due to the conditional nature of parole releases and increased supervision.



Predictive Model

- Prior Felonies

- Recidivism risk increased as the number of prior felonies rose.
- Around 40% of the cohort had no prior felonies.
- A third had 3 or more prior felonies.

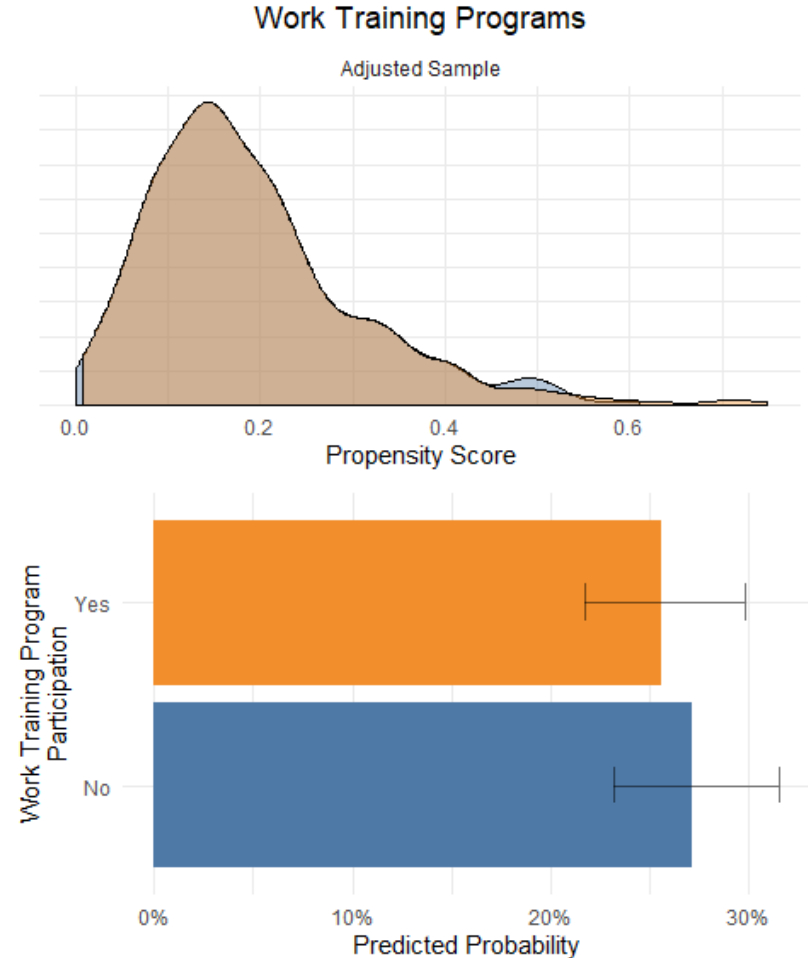


Program Analysis - Selection Bias

- Program analysis is complicated because programming depends on criteria.
- Traditional Methods require randomness.
- Two methods were used to account for this:
 - Propensity Score Matching
 - Heckman Treatment Effects Model

Program Analysis - Propensity Score Matching

- Used in past reports.
- Matches participants with non-participants who had a similar calculated chance of programming.
- Programs didn't have a statistically significant association with recidivism using this method.



Program Analysis - Heckman Model

- Controls for selection bias, including unobserved factors.
- Very limited data for non-correctional programs.
- Only correctional programs had a statistically significant association with recidivism.

