



Training and Technical Assistance Webinar Series

USE OF ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS BY STATE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTERS

April 11, 2013

Justice Research and Statistics Association
720 7th Street, NW, Third Floor
Washington, DC 20001
www.jrsa.org



Vermont

Center for Justice Research

NSAI

NORWICH STUDIES AND ANALYSIS INSTITUTE

COURT DOCKET DATA: A RESEARCH TREASURE TROVE

April 11, 2013

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- PREVIEW
 - What is court docket data?
 - How can you use court docket data?
 - Strategies for obtaining court docket data
 - Important data fields to request
 - A system for data transfer and transformation

What Is Court Docket Data?

- Records that the courts use to document
 - Defendants
 - Charges
 - Dispositions
 - Sentences
- All activity related to a case

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Vermont Superior Court                                Chittenden Criminal Division
-----
| Docket No. 13-1-10 Cncr      State vs. Doe, Terry D.      13-1-10 Cncr      |
-----
Prosecutor:   Mary Morrissey                Defendant:   Terry D. Doe
DOB:          06/17/1957
Motions pdg:                                POB:        Richford Town VT
Bail set:                                          Atty:       Pietro J. Lynn
Incarcerated: released
Conditions:                                       Aliases:
Case Status:                                     Address:    2416 King Road
Disposition:                                     Richford VT 05476
Next Hearing:
=====
Dept  Docket No.      Ct. Statute                F/M/O
=====
1      13-1-10 Cncr    1  13 1023(a) (1)          mis  08/31/10 Verdict by court o
      ASSAULT-SIMPLE
=====
01/07/10
7524595 - cfile - status set to ipar
Information and Affidavit filed on 1 dispute.
7524602 - charge
Dispute 1 for Docket No. 13-1-10 Cncr Count #1,
ASSAULT-SIMPLE, Misdemeanor, 13 V.S.A. 1023(a)(1). Alleged offense
date: 11/21/09. Arrest/citation date: 11/21/09 Essex PD.
7524604 - hrgset
Arraignment set for 01/12/10 at 08:30 AM. Karen Frucci,
Victim's Advocate, entered as party/participant 3.
01/12/10
7527042 - couappr
Appearance entered by John B. St. Francis.
7527043 - hrgheld
Arraignment held by Linda Levitt. (TAPE).
7527046 - pcfound
Probable Cause found by Judge Linda Levitt on dispute 1.
7527047 - rule5
Copy of Affidavit and Information given to defendant. 24
hour rule waived.
7527048 - plea - status set to aptx
Reading of Information waived. Defendant pleads not guilty
on dispute 1. Pre-trial discovery order issued.
7527049 - bailord
Conditions set by Linda Levitt on dispute 1. Bail Amount:
0.00 set. Condition[s] 1-3,14,31 imposed; No.14: not to have contact
with Jamie Good; Other conditions: Report to Essex PD within 3
business days for prints & photos.
7527051 - hrgset
Calendar Call set for 02/10/10 at 08:30 AM
    
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How Can You Use Court Docket Data

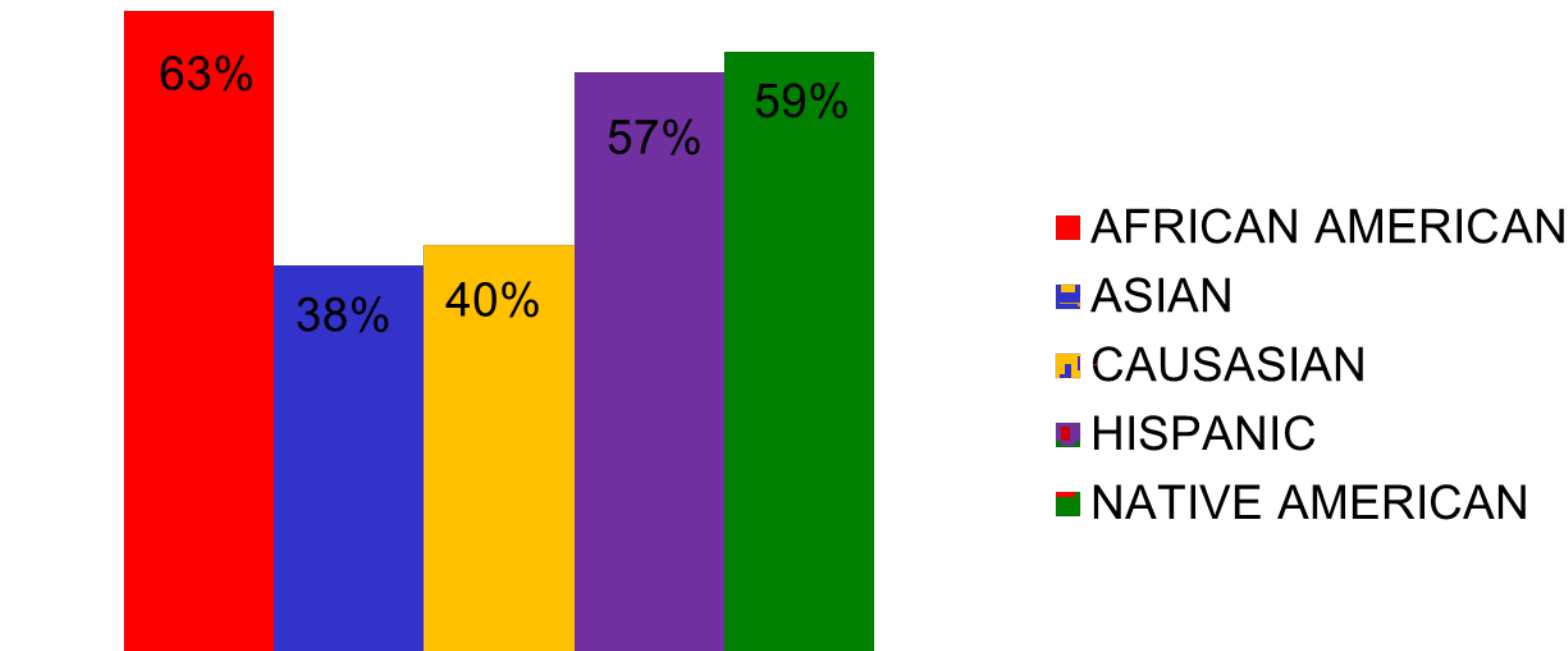
- “What’ s the going rate for XXXX?”
- Sentencing Practices
- Policy & Planning
- Throughput Analysis
- Time Series Analysis
- Program Evaluation
- Disproportional Minority Contact

What's The Going Rate?

Vermont State-Wide Sentencing Statistics 2008-2012										
13 VSA 1201 (a) Burglary										
	Minimum Years			Maximum Years			Days to Serve			
	Mean	Median	Mode	Mean	Median	Mode	Mean	Median	Mode	
Straight (N=633)	2.28	2	2	7.64	7	5				
Split (N=157)	2.9	2	2	6.8	6	5	176.91	91.5	60	
Probation (N=86)	1.76	2	2	5.15	4.25	5				
Deferred (N=263)	3.4	3	3							

Sentencing Practices: Race & Sentencing

Defendants Sentenced to Incarceration by Race



Race is correlated with incarceration

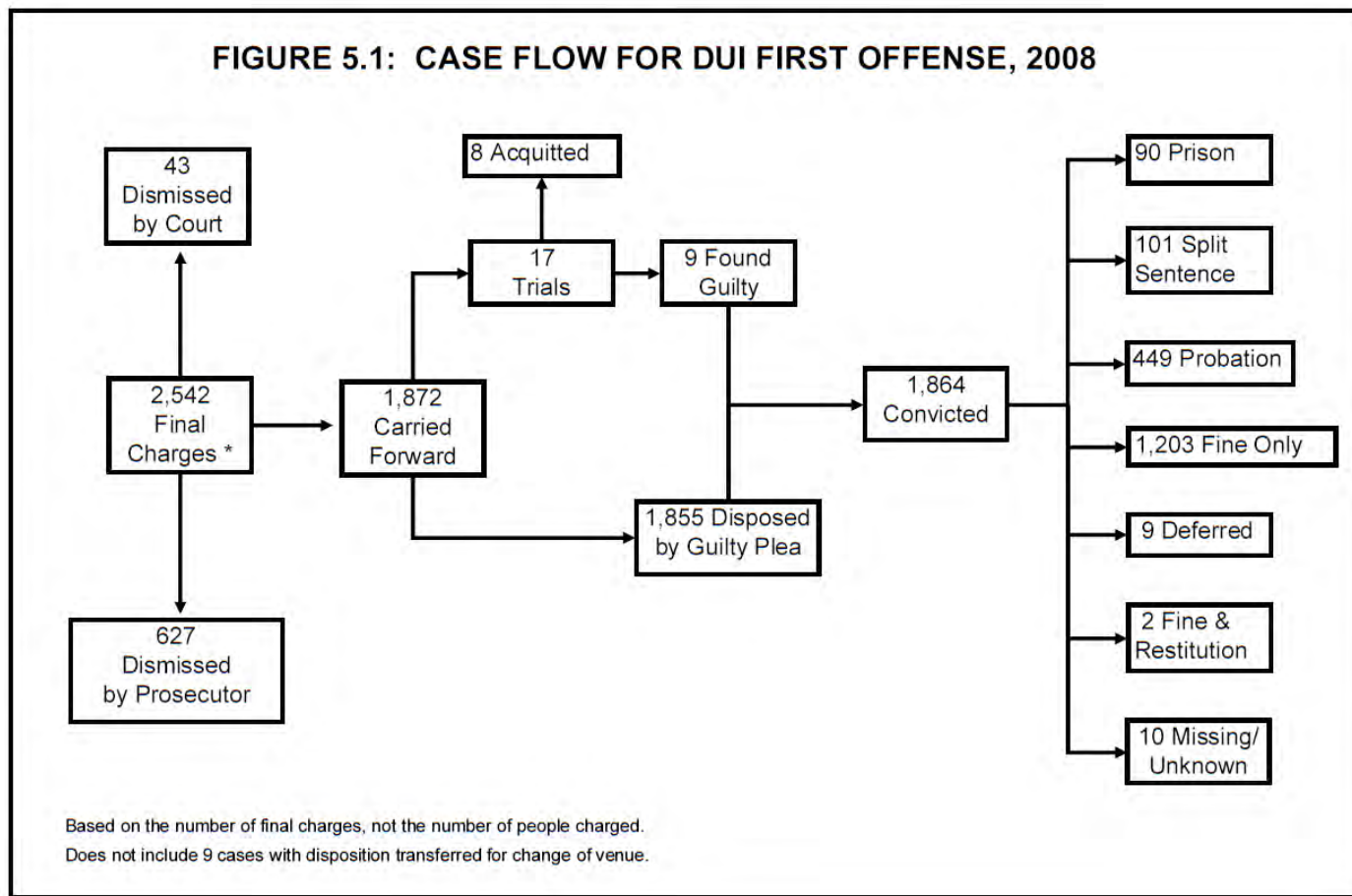
Sentencing Practices: Legislative Hearings

Sentences 18 VSA 4230(a)(1) 2008-2012								
		SENTENCE						Total
		INCARCERATION	SPLIT	PROBATION	FINE	DEFERRED	MISSING	
County	Addison	15	6	32	117	8	4	182
	Bennington	42	7	60	91	12	2	214
	Caledonia	31	6	36	56	11	9	149
	Chittenden	61	15	76	118	97	0	367
	Essex	1	2	2	8	1	1	15
	Franklin	32	7	28	113	6	3	189
	Grand Isle	2	0	5	12	4	0	23
	Lamoille	28	3	19	56	14	3	123
	Orange	8	0	1	29	4	1	43
	Orleans	29	3	15	85	11	4	147
	Rutland	71	2	36	114	23	0	246
	Washington	69	5	27	91	5	2	199
	Windham	39	3	15	182	3	1	243
Windsor	44	2	21	176	19	2	264	
Total		472	61	373	1248	218	32	2404

Policy Analysis: Juvenile Justice

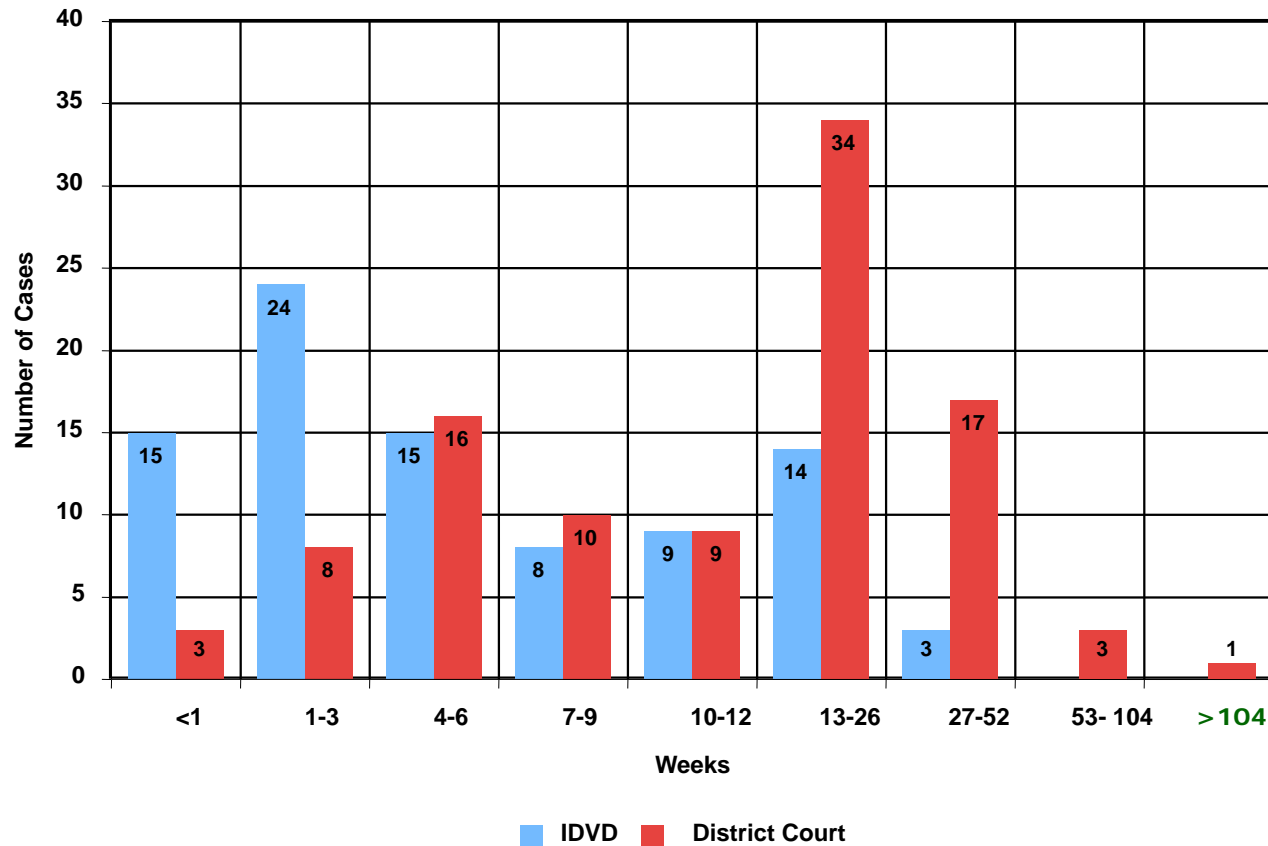
Interactive Graphic Juvenile Crime Charge Dispositions

Throughput Analysis: DUI

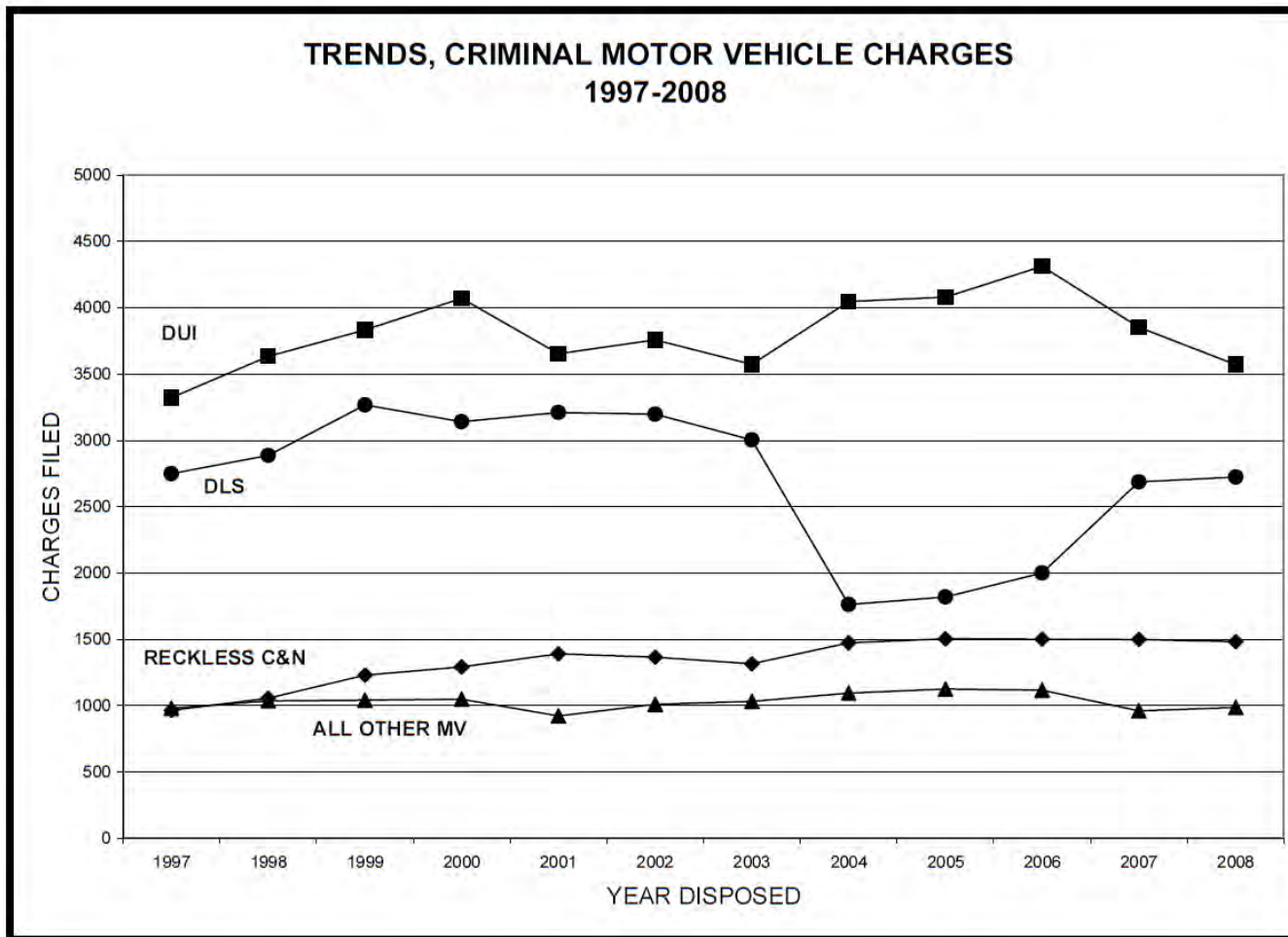


Time Series Analysis

Time to Disposition

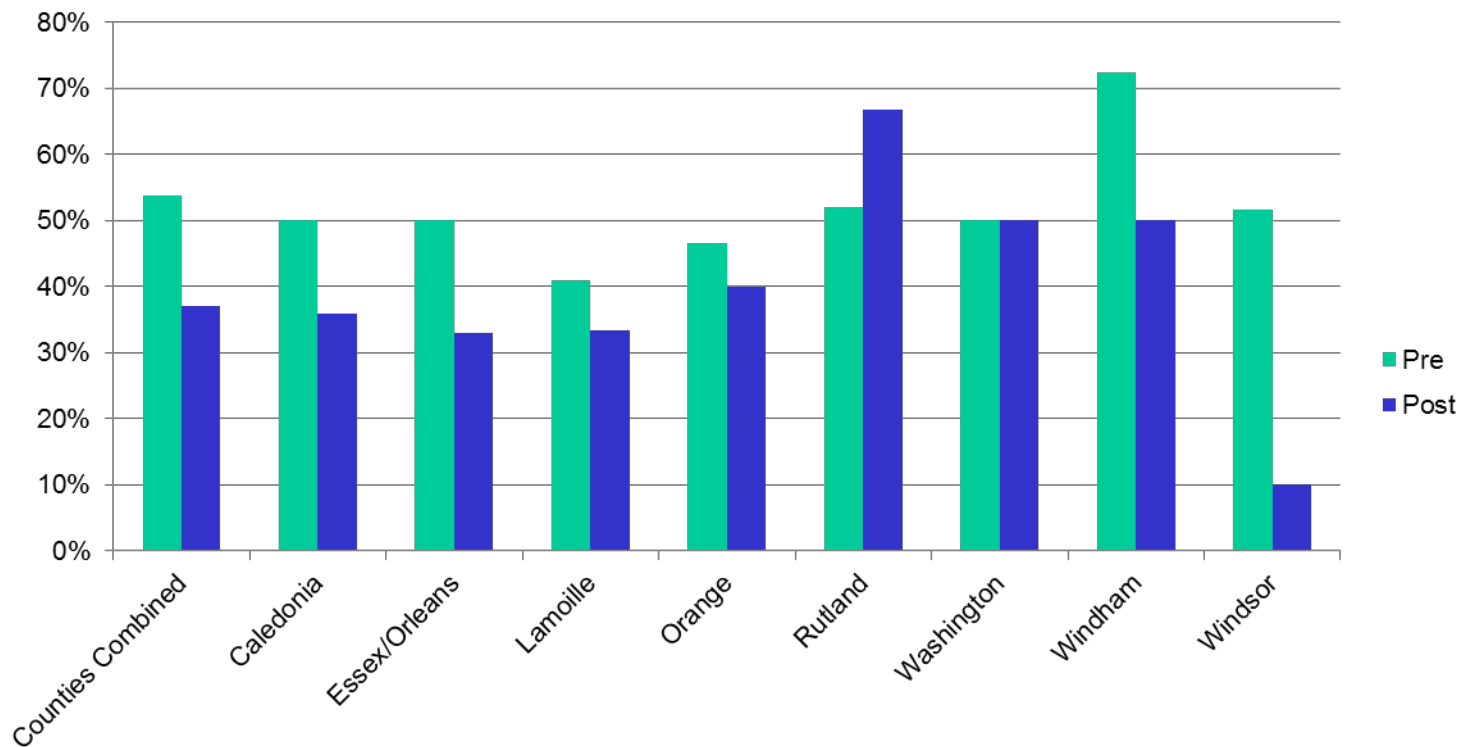


Time Series Analysis



Program Evaluation: SIU

Chart 3: Percent of Child Sex Crime Cases Resulting in a Conviction of a Child Sex Crime



Disproportionate Minority Contact

Data Items	Rate of Occurrence - White Youth	Rate of Occurrence - Minority Youth
1. Refer to Juvenile Court	108.33	69.44
2. Cases Diverted	38.91	12.00
3. Cases Involving Secure Detention	64.50	152.00
4. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	86.39	84.00
5. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	39.55	61.90
6. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	107.36	61.54
7. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	2.16	7.69
8. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	50.68	76.19

Strategies For Obtaining Court Docket Data

- Do some homework:
 - The details of Court organization / authority
 - Court MIS
 - Is court docket data subject to the Public Record Law
 - It may be available, but is it free?
 - How much work is involved for the court?
- The “Trusted Partner” Concept
- Bang for the buck: One abstract, many users

Strategies For Obtaining Court Docket Data

- Know:
 - What data you want
 - In what format you want it
 - How often you want it
 - How will you protect it
- Be flexible
- Be willing to start small
- Be prepared to sign an MOU
- Build a strong relationship with the Court's IT staff

Important Data Fields to Request

- Docket #s
- Agency case numbers
- Defendant Data
 - Personal identifiers: Name, DOB, Court ID#, SID#
 - Descriptive Demographics: Race, Gender, Zip Code
- Dates
- Charges

Important Data Fields to Request

- Disposition Data:
 - Diversion, conviction, not guilty, dismissed by prosecuting attorney, dismissed by court
- Sentencing Data
 - Incarceration, splits, probation, fines,
 - Minimum & Maximum Sentences

A System for Data Transfer & Transformation

- Court extracts data
- Court loads the data on their FTP Site
- SAC downloads the data to **staging** database
- SAC imports data into SPSS
- SAC conducts data quality checks
- SAC adds value to the data by creating new variables and recoding data
- SAC merges new file to production database

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Merging Criminal History and Corrections Records for Prospective and Retrospective Analyses

**Webinar on Use of Administrative Records by
State Statistical Analysis Centers
April 11, 2013**

**Mark Myrent, Illinois SAC Director
Mark Powers, Project Manager**

Rationale for merging CHRI and DOC records

- Policy issues regarding prison overcrowding and prisoner reentry
- Lack of OBTS
- DOC admissions and exits data in CHRI insufficient
- Richness of IDOC data

Overview: Assembling criminal history and recidivism data for corrections populations

- Define the corrections population and data fields of interest
 - Start with something very detailed and work up to more general. Person-event-date is key anchor
- For each person-event-date, find all criminal justice events for that person
 - Example: Person defined by specific DOC key, the event is a new court admission on a particular date.
 - Find all criminal justice events for that person prior to that date
 - Events include arrests, convictions, sentences to probation, and IDOC admissions prior prison admit date
- You can later refine those prior events by category....for example, categorize prior arrest charges by offense type (person, property, drug, etc.)

Define the population

- We started with county and year as primary data fields, so users can examine their own counties' admissions and exits
- Additional fields chosen to further categorize population members
 - Race
 - Sex
 - Age
 - Offense Type
 - Violent Indicator
 - Offense Class
 - Admission Type (new, TV)
 - Match to CHRI Record? (y/n)

Building the Data Model

- A data model must be designed that shows the relationships between the various entities.
- What keys will be used to link individuals in both databases?
 - A key should uniquely identify an entity record in each DB
 - Administrative data often have natural keys in place already, such as DOC numbers, arrest ID numbers, court case numbers, etc.
 - We typically use these natural keys unless they are problematic

Checking keys

- For arrested, convicted, and probation sentenced people, the State ID (SID) from the state police database is a key...sort of
 - Can one person have more than one SID? Yes
- For incarcerated (prison) people, the IDOC number (IDOCNBR) is a key...sort of
 - Can one person have more than one IDOCNBR? Yes
- Our situation involved matching IDOCNBRs and SIDs, of which an individual could have more than one of each
 - Our solution is to choose one IDOCNBBR and create a master number that is the parent of all child numbers

Begin match process

- Matching can be done in different ways depending on common fields available
- Probabilistic vs. Deterministic
 - Due to the high number of exact matches available, we used deterministic matches
 - Probabilistic matching will agree on the exact matches but may not agree with our partial matches
- Our common fields are last name, first name, and birth date

Partial Matching

<u>STATE POLICE</u>				<u>IDOC</u>		
<u>Last Name</u>	<u>First name</u>	<u>DOB</u>		<u>Last Name</u>	<u>First name</u>	<u>DOB</u>
Pzilkovich	Robert	19901225	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Pzilkovik	Robert	19901225
Michaels	Frank	19850331	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Michaels	Francesca	19850331
Jackson	Lakisha	19790512		Jackson	Lakesha	19790512

- Generally, partial matches were evaluated on if we reasonably thought they were the same person. Errors could be typos, pronunciation issues, or shortened names.

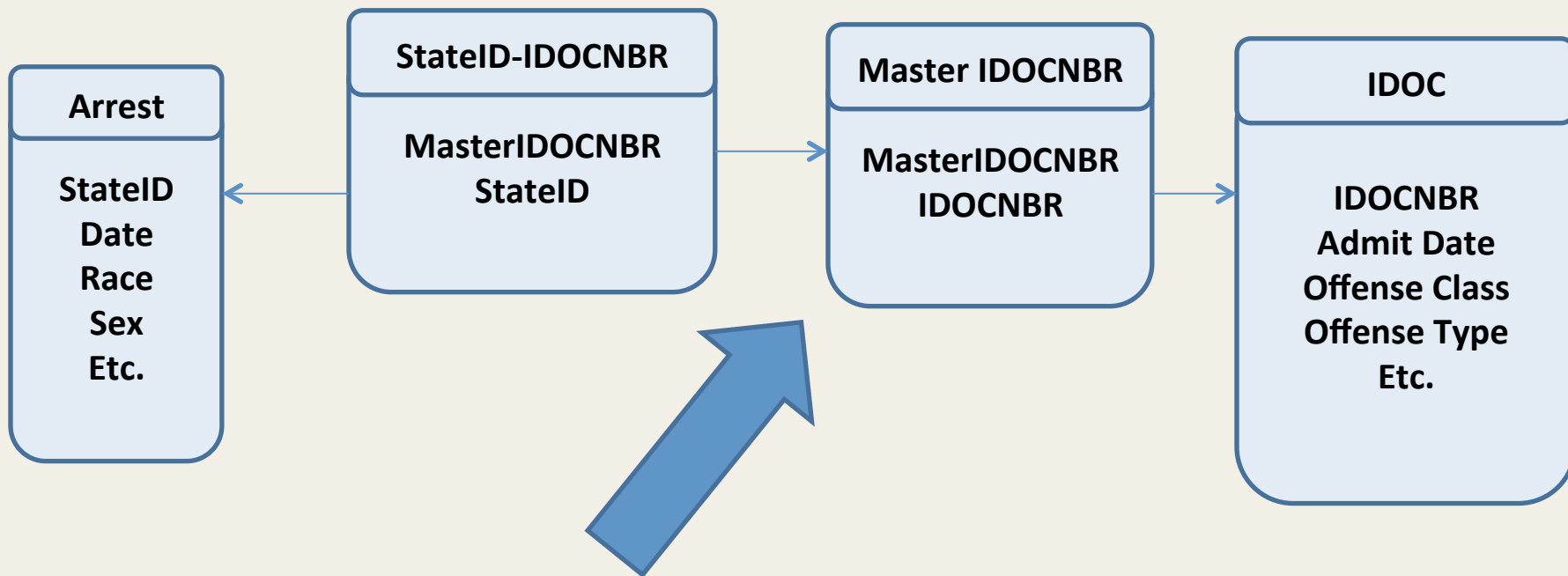
Matching IDOCNBR to IDOCNBR

- First, all IDOC records that have identical first names, last names, and birth dates but different IDOCNBRs are found. Non-letter characters are removed from the names.
- Partial matches were also evaluated

<u>DOCNBR1</u>	<u>DOCNBR2</u>	<u>LastName</u>	<u>FirstName</u>	<u>DOB</u>
A77948	A77748	DALE	SAMUEL	7/17/1956
N84828	N84628	JOHNSON	SEDRIC	12/28/1967
R02494	B29777	AMACHREE	SELEPRI	11/14/1966
R28098	M01378	ANDERSON	SHANNON	4/4/1983
C15501	A15501	STEPHENS	SHANNON	2/27/1950

<u>DOCNBR</u>	<u>FULLNAME</u>	<u>DOB</u>	<u>DOCNBR</u>	<u>FULLNAME</u>	<u>DOB</u>
A93339	CLAY, SHON	3/28/1956	C93339	CLAY, SHAWN	3/28/1956

Building Case-level Tables: Establish Master IDOC

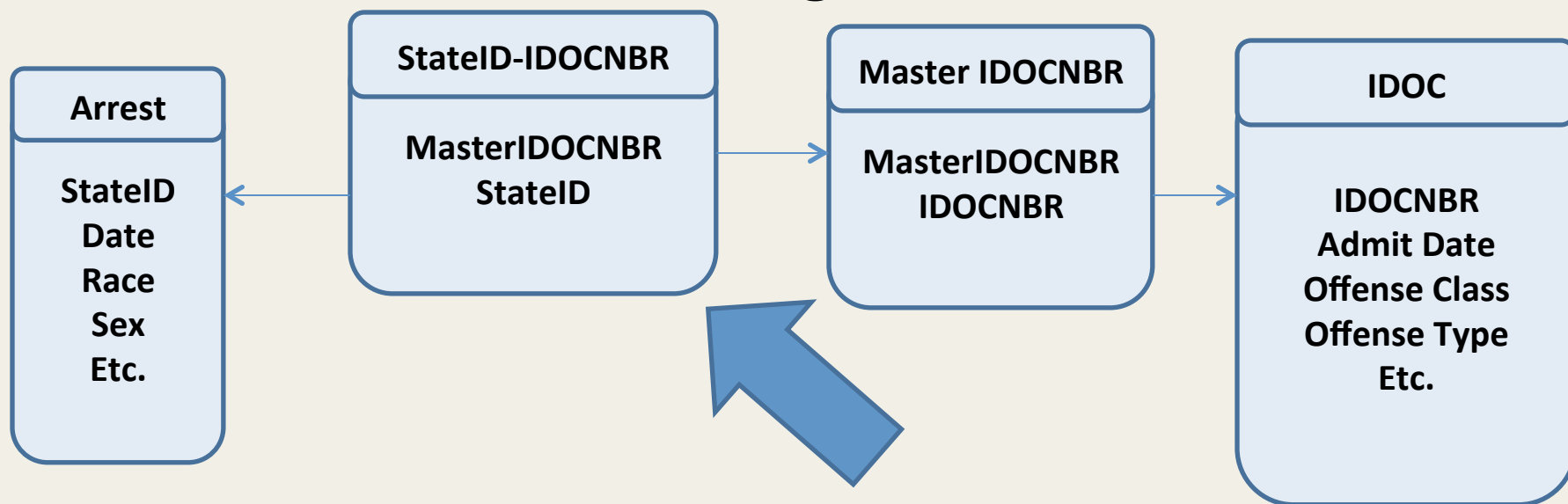


Each person in IDOC can have 1+ IDOC ID numbers (IDOCNBR). Most have only one. So a table is constructed that has a master IDOCNBR and related IDOCNBRs. The Master IDOCNBR was arbitrarily chosen to be each person's minimum IDOCNBR.

IDOCNBR	MasterIDOCNBR
A00070	A00070
A00080	A00080
A00090	A00090
C00090	A00090

This person served an indeterminate sentence prior to 1980 and a determine sentence after that.

Building Case-level Tables: Create SID-IDOCNBR Bridge

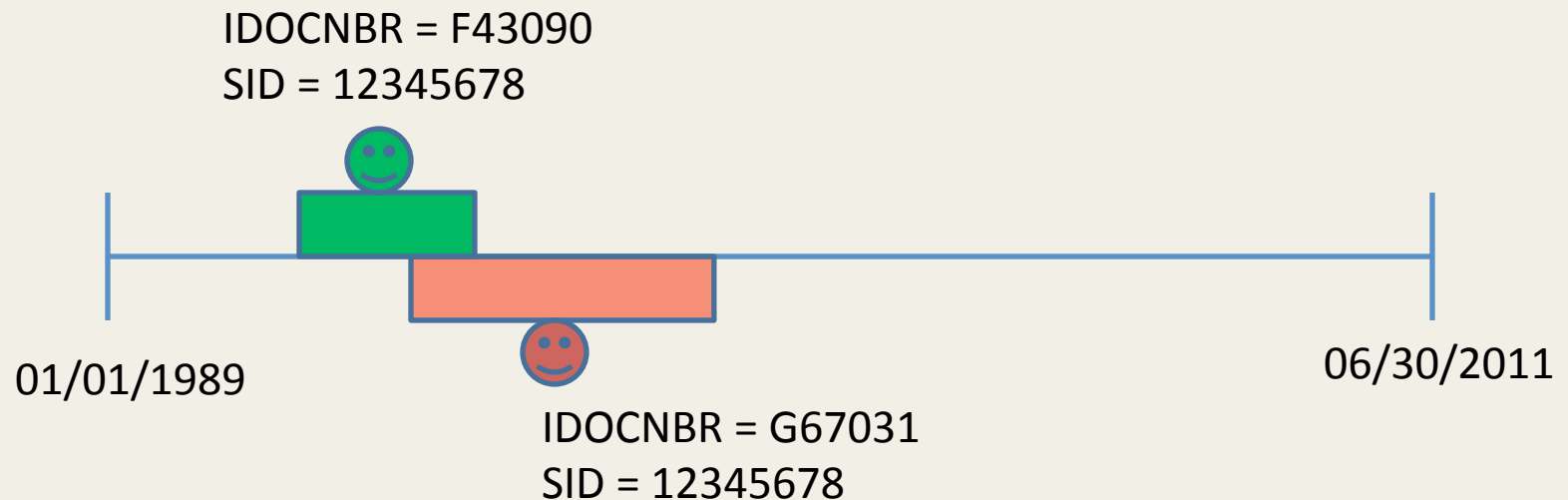


Each StateID has one master IDOCNBR. Objective is that StateID is never shared by >1 master IDOCNBR. For some IDOCNBRs, we will not find a matching StateID. Others may have multiple StateIDs, but most have just one.

MasterIDOCNBR	StateID
A00059	10514290
A00070	11218960
A00070	14901761
A00090	6731180
A00101	10110600
A00132	13412660

Mismatches occurred

- Mismatches occurred where a SID was applied to more than one IDOCNBR. (We don't want that.) We could tell they are not the same person if they had overlapping prison stays.



Problems with Exact Matches

- Names are entered at the time of the arrest incident with a fingerprint. Aliases can also be entered.
- The average number of arrests for admissions was about 12-15, depending on the year.
- A single SID can have many distinct name and DOB variations, such as the example on the right
- With this many variations, what are the chances that we will find an exact match for two different unrelated IDOCNBRs? High.

<u>LN</u>	<u>FN</u>	<u>DOB</u>
SANDERS	ALBERT	19430321
SANDERS	ALBERT	19441222
SANDERS	ALBERT	19460227
SANDERS	ALVEN	19430321
SANDERS	ELROY	19430321
SANDERS	JERRY	19430321
SANDERS	JERRY	19460323
SANDERS	L	19460227
SANDERS	LEON	19430323
SANDERS	LEON	19460227
SANDERS	LEON	19490316
SANDERS	LEON	19610102
SANDERS	LEROY	19430321
SANDERS	LEROY	19440323
SANDERS	LEROY	19460227
SANDERS	MATHEW	19531212
SIMON	LEROY	19430321
SMITH	JOHNNY	19450523
WASLEY	JAMES	19430321

Problems with Exact Matches (cont.)

One might initially consider these two people (Albert and Leon/Leroy) to be the same but SID attaches to 2 different MIDOCNBRs.

<u>DOCNBR</u>	<u>FULLNAME</u>	<u>DOB</u>
A62884	SANDERS, ALBERT	12/22/1944
N03280	SANDERS, LEON	2/27/1946
N03280	SANDERS, LEROY	2/27/1946

We investigate, and find...they were in prison at the same time!
Ergo, they are different people.

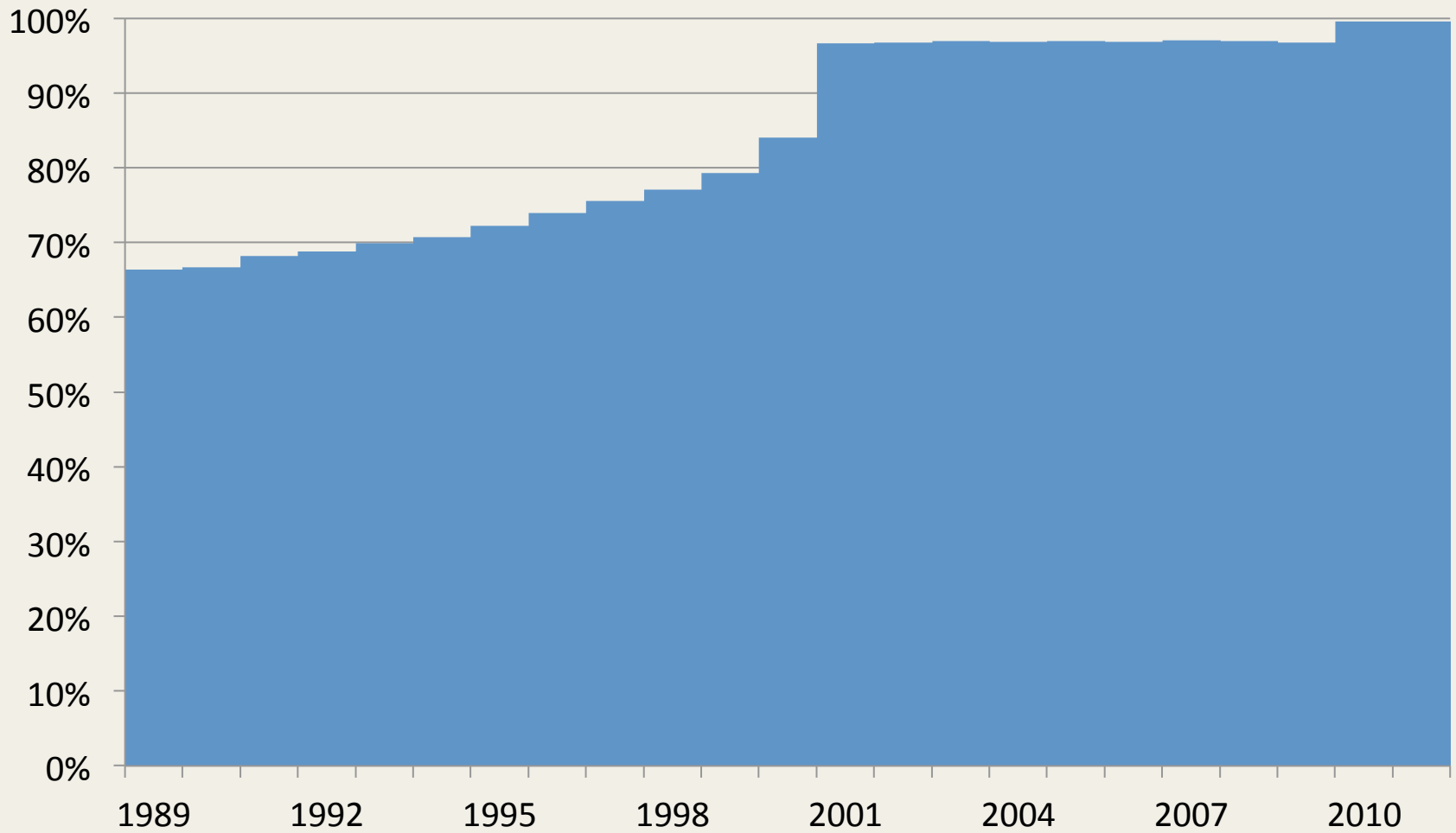
<u>IDOCNBR</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>BirthDay</u>	<u>AdmitDate</u>	<u>ExitDate</u>
A62884	SANDERS, ALBERT	12/22/1944	8/20/2004	10/29/2004
N03280	SANDERS, LEON	2/27/1946	9/21/2004	12/15/2004

<u>LN</u>	<u>FN</u>	<u>DOB</u>
SANDERS	ALBERT	19430321
SANDERS	ALBERT	19441222
SANDERS	ALBERT	19460227
SANDERS	ALVEN	19430321
SANDERS	ELROY	19430321
SANDERS	JERRY	19430321
SANDERS	JERRY	19460323
SANDERS	L	19460227
SANDERS	LEON	19430323
SANDERS	LEON	19460227
SANDERS	LEON	19490316
SANDERS	LEON	19610102
SANDERS	LEROY	19430321
SANDERS	LEROY	19440323
SANDERS	LEROY	19460227
SANDERS	MATHEW	19531212
SIMON	LEROY	19430321
SMITH	JOHNNY	19450523
WASLEY	JAMES	19430321

Deciding the “Shared SID”

- In some cases, we concluded the SID was shared because they were the same person.
- In others, an algorithm was developed to assign the SID based on the most frequent occurrence of a name and date of birth that matched the names in the IDOC file
- In the event of ties, the match was discarded for both names.
- Albert Sanders one arrest with the birth date being the same as in the IDOC file. Leon/Leroy had 7 arrests. The SID was assigned to Leon/Leroy.
- The person not assigned that SID typically had a different SID that also matched him. Albert was matched to two different SIDs that were not shared with anyone else.

Match Results



Future Enhancements to Match Process

- Use additional fields in IDOC data for matching
- Incorporate more matching algorithms
 - Soundex for names
 - Edit distances for dates
- Using probabilistic instead of determinate matching
 - Accounts for probability of names and dates
 - Free software allows for combining the results of multiple algorithms (Soundex, Jaro-Winkler, n-grams, etc) into a composite score
 - Still won't help with the "shared SID" problem as there is no reason to not initially accept exact matches

Data Example: Population Member and Event Date

<u>AllYrKey</u>	<u>FiscalYr</u>	<u>DOCNBR</u>	<u>MasterIDOCNbr</u>	<u>Race</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>AdmitDate</u>
2	2009	R71979	R71979	BLK	M	26.3	7/1/2008

<u>EventDate</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Violent</u>	<u>OffTypeDesc</u>	<u>HCLASS</u>	<u>AdmType</u>	<u>AdmExtGroup</u>	<u>Match_ISP</u>
7/1/2008	31	Y	Person	1	New	A	Y

This is a new court admission, black male age 26, admitting on July 1, 2008 from Cook County for a class 1 violent person offense. We were able to match him to the state police records.

We can always aggregate up in queries if we don't need some of these fields, but it's difficult to go backwards.

For brevity, slides will refer to this set of columns for this person with '2' for AllYrKey.

Data Example: Aggregated Events for the Population Member

AllYrKey	RecCat	EventCat	EventCatIndic	IDOC	Arrest	Convict	Probation
2	101	1	Total	0	12	4	2
2	101	2	Drug	0	3	1	1
2	101	2	Other	0	4	3	1
2	101	2	Person	0	4	0	0
2	101	2	Property	0	1	0	0
2	101	2	Sex (violent)	0	0	0	0
2	101	2	TV	0	0	0	0
2	201	1	Total	0	3	1	0
2	201	2	Drug	0	0	0	0
2	201	2	Other	0	3	1	0
2	201	2	Person	0	0	0	0
2	201	2	Property	0	0	0	0
2	201	2	Sex (violent)	0	0	0	0
2	201	2	TV	0	0	0	0

RecCat 101 is criminal history, 201 is recidivism.

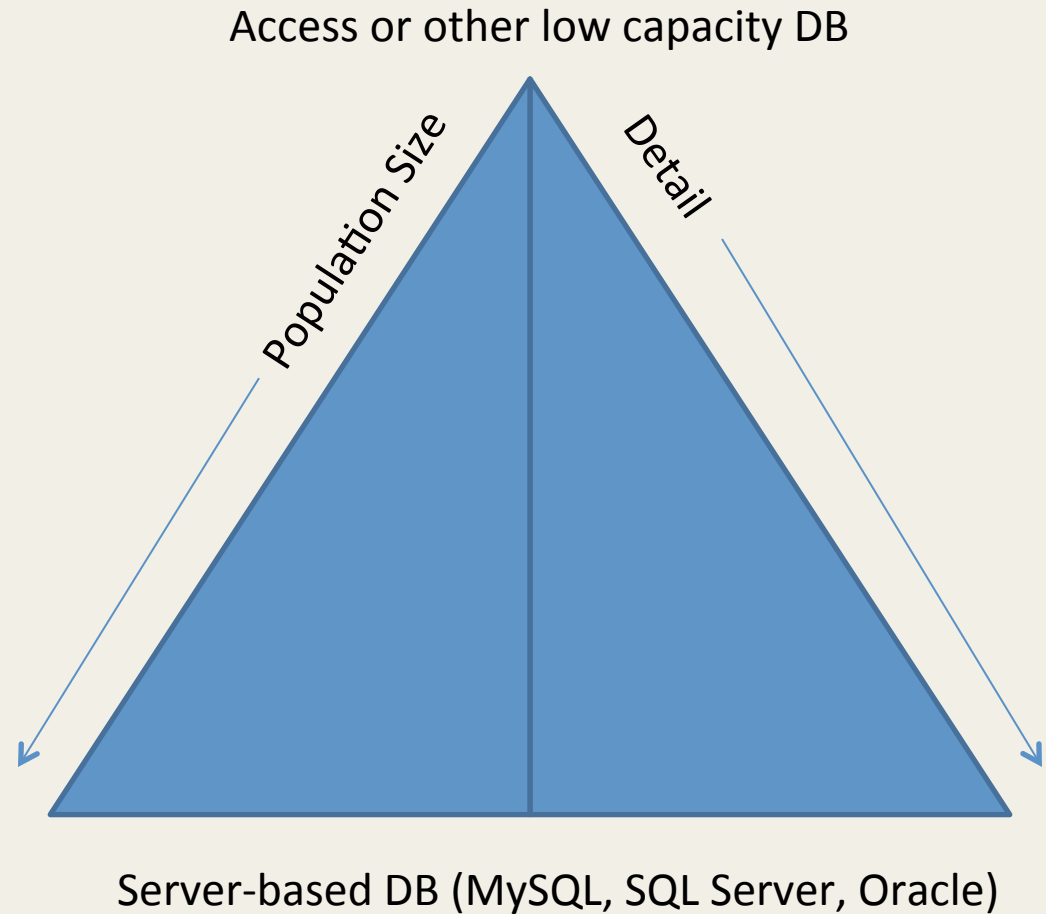
Further Aggregation

<u>RecCat</u>	<u>Cohort</u> <u>Year</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Admit</u> <u>Type</u>	<u>Admit or</u> <u>Exit</u>	<u>Event</u> <u>offense</u> <u>Type</u>	<u>Total Match</u> <u>SID</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Arrests</u>	<u>Total In</u> <u>Cohort</u>
101	2009	31	New	A	Total	36080	701407	36904
101	2009	31	New	A	Drug	36080	171570	36904
101	2009	31	New	A	Other	36080	159202	36904
101	2009	31	New	A	Person	36080	114540	36904
101	2009	31	New	A	Property	36080	252114	36904
101	2009	31	New	A	Sex	36080	3981	36904
201	2009	31	New	A	Total	36080	42186	36904
201	2009	31	New	A	Drug	36080	11098	36904
201	2009	31	New	A	Other	36080	13547	36904
201	2009	31	New	A	Person	36080	5986	36904
201	2009	31	New	A	Property	36080	11455	36904
201	2009	31	New	A	Sex	36080	100	36904

These indicate the offense type for the arrests (101=prior, 201=recidivism).

Determine software and hardware

- How much data do you have and how much detail do you want to show?
- The larger the population size and the more detail you wish to show, the more likely you will need a server-based database
- Also, what kind of database will the website use, if there is one
- We have a large population and wanted to show more detail, so we end up using MS SQL server to house case-level data. The website currently uses an Access database holding aggregate data



Example: Does Illinois admit many non-violent offenders into prison?

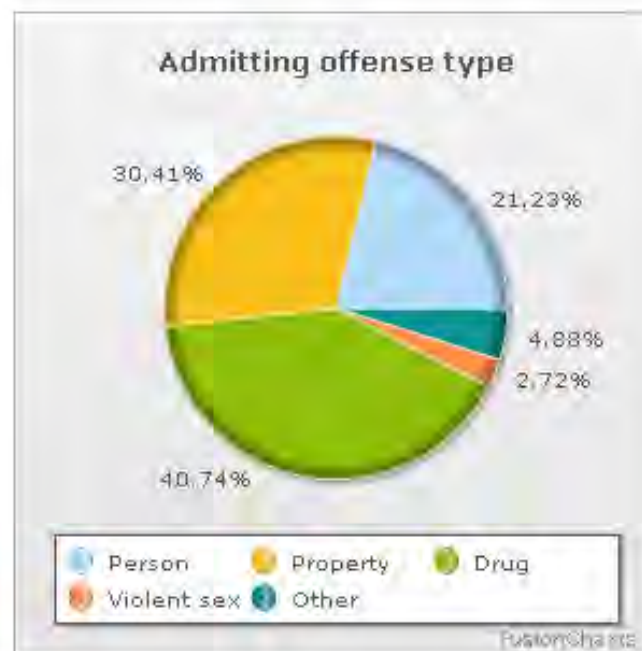
- The question may have multiple answers depending on how you define “non-violent”
 - Categorizing offenders by their admitting offense only vs. considering their criminal history
- Do Illinois drug offense admissions usually have criminal histories with violent and/or weapons offenses?

Admitting offense

Cohort Demographics

Criminal Justice Population Type: Prison (IDOC) Admissions
 Cohort Admission Type: New Court
 Cohort Years: 2006-2008 County/State: Illinois

Demographic grouping	Frequency	Percent
Total admissions	86284	100.00%
Total matched to ISP database	83152	96.37%
Sex		
Male	76661	88.85%
Female	9623	11.15%
Race/ethnicity		
White	26292	30.47%
Black	50050	58.01%
Hispanic	9560	11.08%
Other/unknown	382	0.44%
Admitting offense type		
Person	18322	21.23%
Property	26242	30.41%
Drug	35155	40.74%
Violent sex	2351	2.72%
Other	4214	4.88%
Admitting offense class		
Class M and X	6556	7.60%
Class 1 and 2	29364	34.03%
Class 3 and 4	50332	58.33%
Other/unknown	32	0.04%



Demographics Chart Control:

- Sex
- Race/Ethnicity
- Admitting offense type
- Admitting offense class
- Violent/non-violent offense

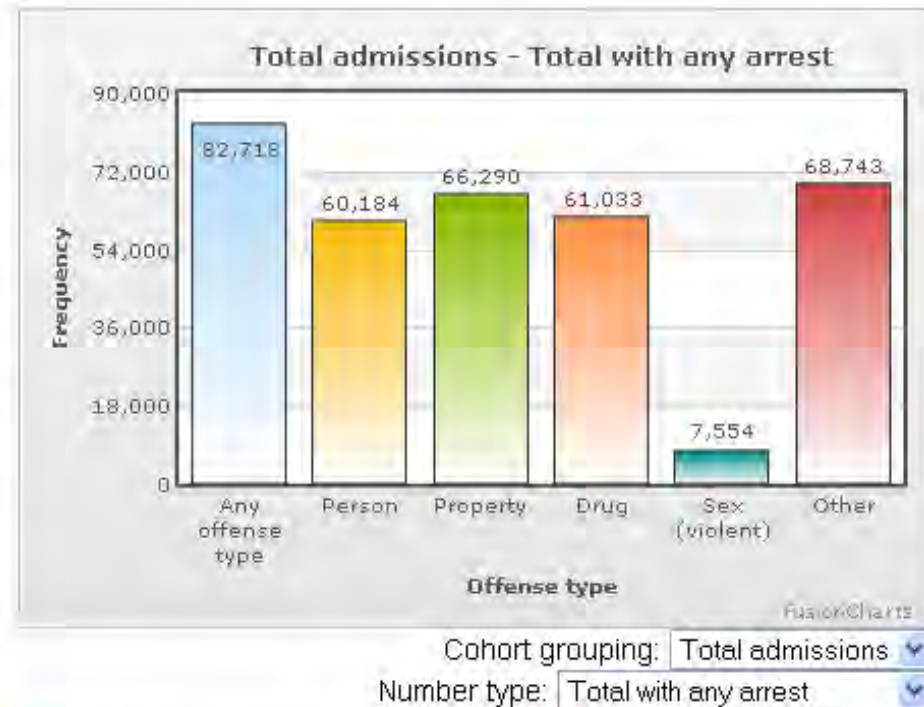
Criminal History – All Admissions

Arrest Statistics - Criminal History

Criminal Justice Population Type: Prison (IDOC) Admissions
 Cohort Admission Type: New Court
 Cohort Years: 2006-2008 County/State: Illinois

Selected cohort grouping	Arrest offense type	Total with any arrest	Percent with any arrest*	Average number of arrests*
Total admissions	Any offense type	82718	99.48%	15.16
	Person	60184	72.38%	2.66
	Property	66290	79.72%	5.40
	Drug	61033	73.40%	3.37
	Sex (violent)	7554	9.08%	0.12
	Other	68743	82.67%	3.63

*Percent and average are based on the number matched to the Illinois State Police database. If a subgroup has fewer than 10 members, arrests are masked for the chosen grouping option. The number of members in each subgroup can be found in the demographics tab.



Criminal History by Admitting Offense Type

Most drug offense admissions clearly do not have just drug arrests in their criminal history

Arrest Statistics - Criminal History

Criminal Justice Population Type: Prison (IDOC) Admissions
 Cohort Admission Type: New Court
 Cohort Years: 2006-2008 County/State: Illinois

Selected cohort grouping	Arrest offense type	Total with any arrest	Percent with any arrest*	Average number of arrests*
Person	Any offense type	17563	99.40%	12.60
	Person	15820	89.54%	3.63
	Property	13244	74.96%	3.42
	Drug	11010	62.31%	2.19
	Sex (violent)	1215	6.88%	0.08
	Other	14483	81.97%	3.28
Property	Any offense type	25171	99.51%	18.12
	Person	17773	70.26%	2.69
	Property	23949	94.68%	9.50
	Drug	16034	63.39%	2.30
	Sex (violent)	1351	5.34%	0.06
	Other	20655	81.65%	3.57
Drug	Any offense type	33726	99.57%	14.83
	Person	22896	67.60%	2.27
	Property	24952	73.67%	3.79
	Drug	30868	91.13%	5.11
	Sex (violent)	1692	5.00%	0.06
	Other	28565	84.33%	3.61

Are violent sex offenders highly likely to recommit violent sex offenses?

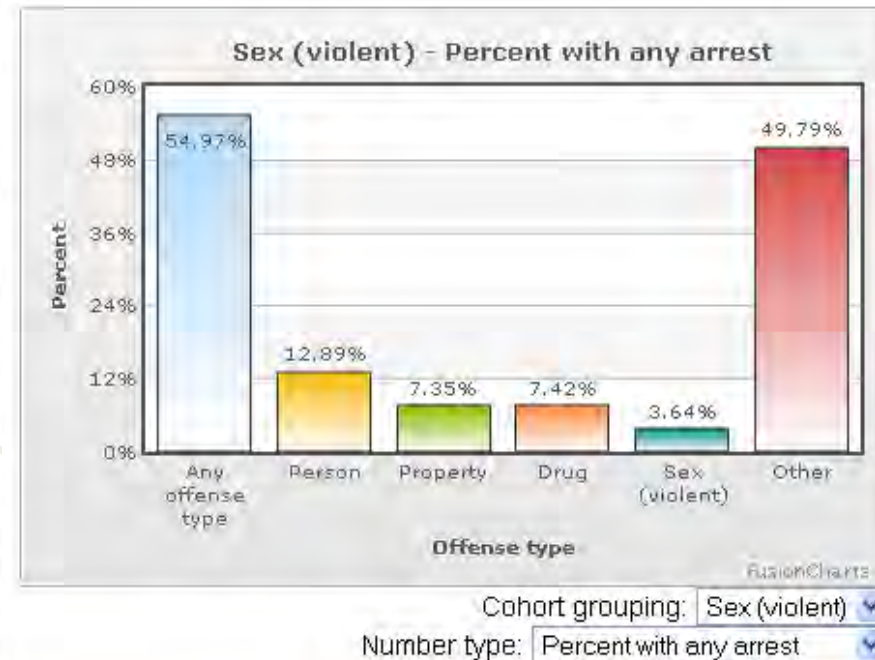
- You have probably heard or read something like “violent sex offenders are several times more likely to recommit a sex offense than other types of offenders”
- Is this true in Illinois? It depends on how you choose to answer the question

Arrest Statistics - Recidivism

Criminal Justice Population Type: Prison (IDOC) Exits
 Cohort Admission Type: New Court
 Cohort Years: 2006-2008 County/State: Illinois

Selected cohort grouping	Arrest offense type	Total with any arrest	Percent with any arrest*	Average number of arrests*
Person	Any offense type	12799	76.77%	3.44
	Person	7019	42.10%	0.84
	Property	5158	30.94%	0.66
	Drug	5687	34.11%	0.68
	Sex (violent)	219	1.31%	0.01
	Other	8623	51.72%	1.25
Property	Any offense type	19925	79.29%	3.71
	Person	7465	29.71%	0.53
	Property	13174	52.43%	1.57
	Drug	7704	30.66%	0.55
	Sex (violent)	266	1.06%	0.01
	Other	11752	46.77%	1.04
Drug	Any offense type	25104	76.23%	3.40
	Person	9179	27.87%	0.49
	Property	9779	29.69%	0.67
	Drug	16166	49.09%	1.13
	Sex (violent)	284	0.86%	0.01
	Other	15385	46.72%	1.09
Sex (violent)	Any offense type	785	54.97%	1.22
	Person	184	12.89%	0.21
	Property	105	7.35%	0.10
	Drug	106	7.42%	0.10
	Sex (violent)	52	3.64%	0.04
	Other	711	49.79%	0.83

Recidivism by Offense Type



Admitting offense type	Percent with rearrest for violent sex offense	Odds ratio compared to violent sex offenders
Person	1.31%	2.85
Property	1.06%	3.53
Drug	0.86%	4.35
Sex (violent)	3.64%	-

One answer...

- The statement is technically correct if you use odds ratios
- Violent sex offenders are over 4 times as likely to be rearrested for a violent sex offense compared to drug offenders

Another Answer...

- However, the percentages are so small that the odds ratio can be misleading
- Violent sex offenders may be over 4 times as likely to be rearrested for a violent sex offense compared to drug offenders, but there is less than a 3% difference between the proportion rearrested

Foundation for cost-benefit analysis and legislative impact studies

- The tool allows us to find the average number of arrests, convictions, probation sentences, and IDOC admissions over a fairly long duration for specific offender cohorts
- By monetizing these events, we can estimate the criminal justice system costs of recidivism for an offender
- By applying estimated recidivism reductions and costs for evidence based programs, we can determine if the recidivism costs avoided exceed the program costs.
- Future work on the tool can focus on specific offender types legislatively targeted for penalty enhancement.