California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

2017 Outcome Evaluation Report

An Examination of Offenders Released in Fiscal Year 2012-13

Office of Research
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This report was updated in April 2018 to address an error in our calculations found in Table 13, Conviction Rates by Sentence Type (page 38).

STATE OF CALIFORNIA —DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION EDMUND G. BROWN JR., GOVERNOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

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October 10, 2017

Dear Colleagues:

The mission of the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) is to protect the public by safely and securely supervising adult and juvenile offenders, providing effective rehabilitation and treatment, and integrating offenders successfully into the community. Consistent with this purpose, we hold ourselves accountable for data-driven policies informed by the latest research on what works in corrections and rehabilitation.

As a part of this commitment, I am pleased to present the eighth in a series of annual reports on the outcomes of offenders released from CDCR correctional institutions. This report is the second in which our primary measure of recidivism is the three-year conviction rate. CDCR will continue to provide multiple measures of recidivism to ensure we can track our performance as correctional policies evolve.

This report is a tangible result of our commitment to transparency and accountability. My hope is that this information will provide new insights to policy-makers and correctional stakeholders that will be useful in moving the State forward with regard to efforts that increase public safety through the reduction of recidivism.

Sincerely,

SCOTT KERNAN
Secretary

Table of Contents

1 Introduction 1

2 Evaluation Design 5

2.1 Definitions 5

2.2 Methods 5

2.3 Data Sources 6

2.4 Data Limitations 6

2.5 Impacts of Proposition 47 and Reporting Limitations 6

3 Description of the Fiscal Year 2012-13 Release Cohort 8

3.1 Offender Demographics 9

3.2 Offender Characteristics 11

4 Three-Year Conviction Rate 15

4.1 Three-Year Conviction Rate for CDCR Offenders Released in Fiscal Year 2012-13 and the Impact of Realignment 15

4.2 Time to Conviction 18

5 Offender Outcomes and Type of Conviction 20

5.1 Three-Year Outcomes for the Fiscal Year 2012-13 Release Cohort 20

5.2 Type of Conviction for the Fiscal Year 2012-13 Offenders Convicted Following Release from Prison 22

6 Conviction Rates by Offender Demographics and Characteristics 24

6.1 Conviction Rates by Offender Demographics 24

6.1.1 Gender 24

6.1.2 Age at Release 26

6.1.3 Race/Ethnicity 28

6.1.4 County of Release 30

6.2 Conviction Rates by Offender Characteristics 32

6.2.1 Commitment Offense Category 32

6.2.2 Commitment Offense 34

6.2.3 Sentence Type 37

6.2.4 Sex Registrants 39

6.2.5 Type of Conviction for Sex Registrants 41

6.2.6 Serious and Violent Offenses 42
6.2.7 Mental Health Designation 44
6.2.8 Risk of Conviction 46
6.2.9 Length of Stay 48
6.2.10 Total Number of CDCR Stays 50
6.2.11 In-Prison and Community-Based Substance Use Disorder Treatment 52
6.2.12 Conviction Rates by Substance Use Disorder Treatment Participation for Offenders with an Identified Treatment Need 54
Appendix A 56
Conviction Rates by Fiscal Year and Offender Demographics and Characteristics 56
Appendix B 59
Conviction Rates by County of Release 59
Appendix C 62
Primary and Supplemental Recidivism Rates: Arrests, Convictions, and Returns to Prison 62
Appendix D 68
Type of Arrest 68
Appendix E 70
Type of Return to Prison 70
Appendix F 73
Definitions of Key Terms 73

List of Tables and Figures

Tables

Table 1. Demographics of Offenders Released in Fiscal Year 2012-13 10
Table 2. Characteristics of Offenders Released in Fiscal Year 2012-13 13
Table 3. Conviction Rates for the Fiscal Year 2012-13 Release Cohort by Type of Release 17
Table 4. Three-Year Quarterly and Cumulative Rate of Conviction for the 16,496 Offenders Convicted During the Three-Year Follow-Up Period 19
Table 5. Three-Year Outcomes for the Fiscal Year 2011-12 and Fiscal Year 2012-13 Release Cohorts 21
Table 6. Type of Conviction for the Fiscal Year 2011-12 and Fiscal Year 2012-13 Offenders Convicted Following Release from Prison 23
Table 7. Conviction Rates by Gender 25
Table 8. Conviction Rates by Age at Release 27
Table 9. Conviction Rates by Race/Ethnicity 29
Table 10. Conviction Rates by County of Release 31
Table 11. Conviction Rates by Commitment Offense Category 33
Table 12. Conviction Rates by Commitment Offense 36
Table 13. Conviction Rates by Sentence Type 38
Table 14. Number and Type of Conviction for Offenders Released by the Board of Parole Hearings and Other Releases 38
Table 15. Conviction Rates by Sex Registration Status 40
Table 16. Type of Conviction for Sex Registrants 41
Table 17. Conviction Rates for Offenders with a Serious or Violent Offense 43
Table 18. Conviction Rates by Mental Health Designation 45
Table 19. Conviction Rates by Risk of Conviction 47
Table 20. Conviction Rates by Length of Stay 49
Table 21. Conviction Rates by Total Number of CDCR Stays 51
Table 22. Conviction Rates by Substance Use Disorder Treatment Participation 53
Table 23. Conviction Rates by Substance Use Disorder Treatment Participation and Substance Abuse Treatment Need 55

Figures

Figure 1. Three-Year Conviction, Return-to-Prison, and Arrest Rates for Offenders Released in Fiscal Year 2002-03 through Fiscal Year 2012-13 2
Figure 2. Three-Year Outcomes for Offenders Released from State Prison in Fiscal Year 2012-13 3
Figure 3. Number of Offenders in the Fiscal Year 2002-03 through Fiscal Year 2012-13 Release Cohorts 8
Figure 4. Conviction Rates for the Fiscal Year 2012-13 Release Cohort by Type of Release 15
Figure 5. Three-Year Quarterly and Cumulative Rate of Conviction for the 16,496 Offenders Convicted During the Three-Year Follow-Up Period 18
Figure 6. Three-Year Outcomes for the Fiscal Year 2012-13 Release Cohort 20
Figure 7. Type of Conviction for the Fiscal Year 2012-13 Offenders Convicted Following Release from Prison 22
Figure 8. Conviction Rates by Gender 24
Figure 9. Three-Year Conviction Rate by Age at Release 26
Figure 10. Three-Year Conviction Rate by Race/Ethnicity 28
Figure 11. Three-Year Conviction Rate by County of Release 30
Figure 12. Conviction Rates by Commitment Offense Category 32
Figure 13. Three-Year Conviction Rate by Commitment Offense 34
Figure 14. Conviction Rates by Sentence Type 37
Figure 15. Conviction Rates by Sex Registration Status 39
Figure 16. Type of Conviction for Sex Registrants 41
Figure 17. Conviction Rates for Offenders with a Serious or Violent Offense 42
Figure 18. Conviction Rates by Mental Health Designation 44
Figure 19. Conviction Rates by Risk of Conviction 46
Figure 20. Three-Year Conviction Rate by Length of Stay 48
Figure 21. Three-Year Conviction Rate by Total Number of CDCR Stays 50
Figure 22. Three-Year Conviction Rate by Substance Use Disorder Treatment Participation 52
Figure 23. Three-Year Conviction Rate by Substance Use Disorder Treatment Participation and Substance Abuse Treatment Need 54

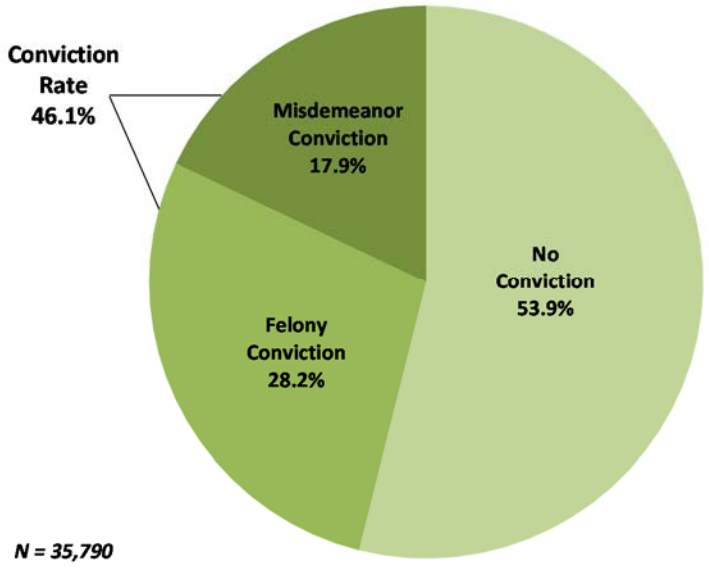
Executive Summary

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) presents the 2017 Outcome Evaluation Report, part of an annual series, which examines recidivism outcomes (arrests, convictions, and returns to prison) for offenders released from CDCR adult institutions during a given fiscal year. The most recent cohort of offenders was released during Fiscal Year 2012-13 and tracked for three years. Historical information is also provided for the Fiscal Year 2002-03 through Fiscal Year 2011-12 release cohorts.

Outcomes for Offenders Released During Fiscal Year 2012-13

Between July 1, 2012 and June 30, 2013 (Fiscal Year 2012-13), 35,790 offenders were released from a CDCR adult institution and tracked for three years following the date of their release.[1] The three-year conviction rate for the 35,790 offenders who comprised the Fiscal Year 2012-13 release cohort was 46.1 percent. Of the offenders released in Fiscal Year 2012-13, 53.9 percent (19,294 offenders) had no convictions within three years of their release from prison, 28.2 percent (10,079 offenders) were convicted of a felony offense, and 17.9 percent (6,417 offenders) were convicted of a misdemeanor offense.

Figure A. Three-Year Outcomes for Offenders Released from State Prison in Fiscal Year 2012-13



[1] During Fiscal Year 2012-13, a total of 36,527 offenders were released from a CDCR adult institution. Of these offenders, 35,790 offenders had a Department of Justice automated rap sheet. Arrest and conviction data only include the 35,790 offenders with an automated rap sheet, while return-to-prison data includes all 36,527 offenders released from prison.

California's Public Safety Realignment Act (Realignment), which was implemented in October 2011, fundamentally changed the state's post-release supervision structure. Realignment established Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) and placed most non-serious, non-violent, and non-sex registrant offenders under county supervision; whereas serious or violent offenders, high-risk sex offenders, and offenders released after serving a life term were released to CDCR parole supervision.[2] Of the 35,790 offenders released in Fiscal Year 2012-13, 56.5 percent (20,208 offenders) were released to Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS), 41.8 percent (14,951 offenders) were released to parole, and 1.8 percent (631 offenders) were directly discharged.

Offenders committed to CDCR for property crimes and drug crimes, which tend to be less serious and less violent and allow for release to PRCS, are characterized by a higher risk to reoffend and higher recidivism rates than offenders committed for more serious and violent crimes, who continue to be released to parole.[3] Further, younger offenders who are more likely to commit non-serious and non-violent property and drug crimes are characterized by some of the highest recidivism rates among all offenders, which was an additional factor potentially influencing the conviction rate of PRCS offenders upward.[4] Offenders characterized by lower recidivism rates and a lower risk to reoffend (offenders committing serious and violent crimes and serving longer terms) continued to be released to parole thereby influencing the three-year conviction rate of parolees downward. Post-Realignment, the three-year conviction rate of parolees (38.8 percent) is less than the overall conviction rate (46.1 percent) because many of the offenders at the highest risk to reoffend are released to PRCS, while offenders with less risk to reoffend are released to parole.

Direct comparisons between offenders released to PRCS and parole should not be made, as the two groups represent substantially different groups of offenders. Rather, the rate for PRCS offenders (52.2 percent) should be used as a baseline and compared to rates for PRCS offenders provided in future Outcome Evaluation Reports and the three-year conviction rate for parolees (38.8 percent) should be compared to future rates for parolees. The overall conviction rate (46.1 percent) provides the most comprehensive picture of reoffending among all offenders released from CDCR institutions into the community.

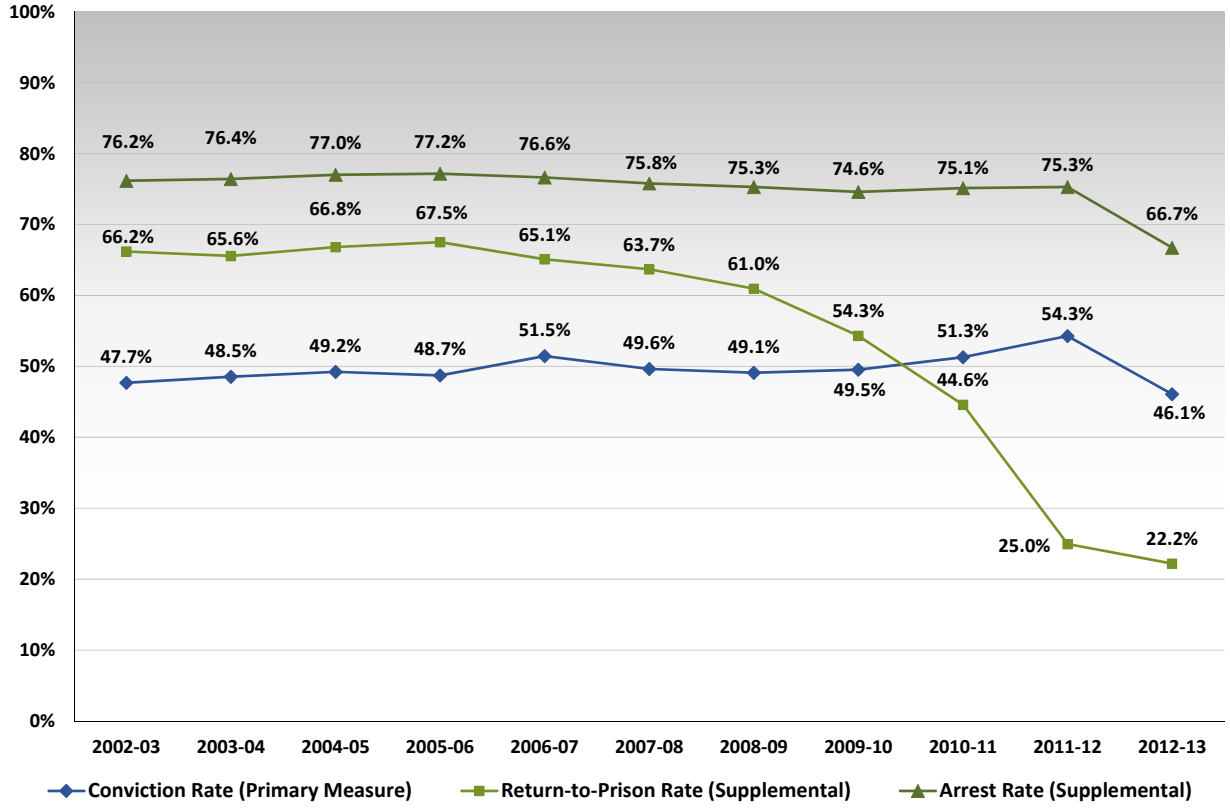
Recidivism Trends

Commencing with the 2016 Outcome Evaluation Report and the Fiscal Year 2011-12 release cohort, CDCR transitioned its primary measure of recidivism from the three-year return-to-prison rate to the three-year conviction rate to better coincide with the state-wide definition of recidivism and to provide a more meaningful measure of reoffending behavior for CDCR offenders following the implementation of Realignment.[5] Figure B shows the primary measure of recidivism, the three-year conviction rate, and

[2] Prior to Realignment, all post-prison release supervision was carried out by CDCR parole.
[3] For more information regarding conviction rates by commitment offense category, serious and violent offenses, and risk scores, please see the following sections: 6.2.1 Commitment Offense Category, 6.2.6 Serious and Violent Offenses, and 6.2.8 Risk of Conviction.
[4] For more information regarding conviction rates by age at release, please see 6.1.2 Age at Release.
[5] Section 3027 of California Penal Code required the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) to develop a state-wide definition of recidivism. For more information regarding BSCC's definition, please see Section 2.1 Definitions of this report.

the three-year arrest and return-to-prison rates (supplemental measures of recidivism) for the Fiscal Year 2002-03 through Fiscal Year 2012-13 release cohorts.

Figure B. Three-Year Conviction, Return-to-Prison, and Arrest Rates for Offenders Released in Fiscal Year 2002-03 through Fiscal Year 2012-13



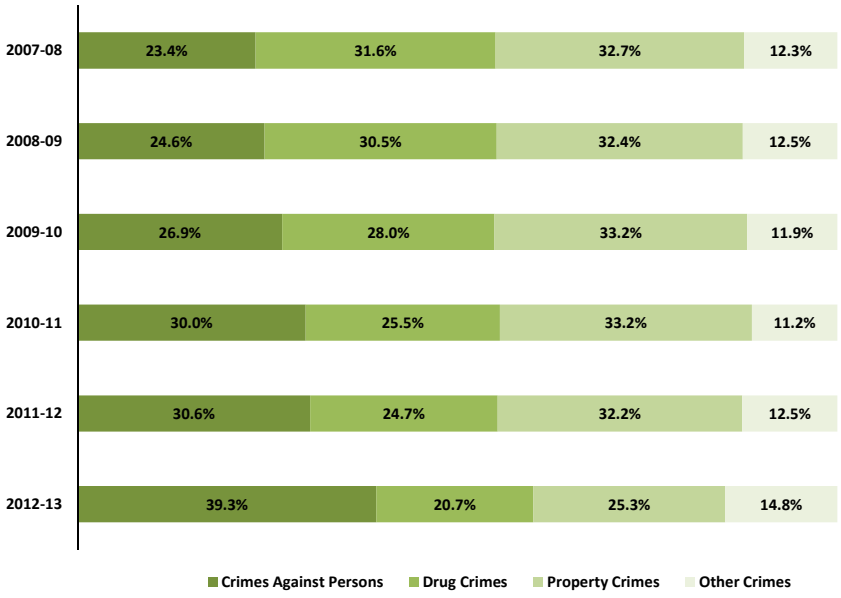
Overall, across the past 11 release cohorts examined by CDCR, the three-year conviction rate has been generally stable with some variation; which is typical, since a number of factors contribute to changes in recidivism rates.[6] The variations observed in the three-year conviction rate were largely related to increases and decreases in California's arrest and crime rates, as well as changes in the composition of CDCR's release cohort with the implementation of Realignment. The increases in the three-year conviction rates that occurred with the Fiscal Year 2006-07 and 2011-12 release cohorts (2.8 percentage points and 3.0 percentage points, respectively) parallel increases observed in arrest and violent and property crime rates. Specifically, in 2006, the arrest and violent crime rates increased after a series of decreases; and, in 2012, both the violent and property crime rates increased.[7]

The composition of each release cohort also plays an important role in recidivism rates. As shown in Figure C, the number of offenders committed for crimes against persons, which tend to be more serious and violent and are associated with lower recidivism rates, slowly increased with each cohort of releases

[6] Lurigio, A., (2014) *Violent Victimization in the United States*. Washington, DC: Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, National Institute of Justice https://www.nij.gov/topics/victims-victimization/Documents/violent-victimization-twg-2015-lurigio-white-paper.pdf
[7] For more information regarding California's crimes rates, please see: https://openjustice.doj.ca.gov/resources/publications

between Fiscal Years 2007-08 through 2011-12. Between the Fiscal Year 2011-12 and 2012-13 release cohorts, the percentage of offenders committed for crimes against persons increased by 8.7 percentage points (from 30.6 percent of the release cohort to 39.3 percent). Combined with a decrease in violent and property crime rates during the same time period, the composition of the Fiscal Year 2012-13 release cohort contributed to the 8.2 percentage point decrease in the three-year conviction rate (from 54.3 percent to 46.1 percent) between the Fiscal Year 2011-12 and 2012-13 release cohorts.

Figure C. Composition of Fiscal Year 2007-08 through Fiscal Year 2012-13 Release Cohorts by Commitment Offense Category



The three-year return-to-prison rate for the Fiscal Year 2012-13 release cohort was 22.2 percent, a 2.8 percentage point decrease from the Fiscal Year 2011-12 release cohort's three-year return-to-prison rate of 25.0 percent. As shown in Figure B, the 2.8 percentage point decrease in the three-year return-to-prison rate was subtle when compared to the decreases that occurred between the four previous cohorts of CDCR releases. The most substantial decrease in the three-year return-to-prison rate occurred between the Fiscal Year 2010-11 and 2011-12 release cohorts when the rate decreased 19.6 percentage points, from 44.6 percent to 25.0 percent. The slight decrease (2.8 percentage points) in the three-year return-to-prison rate between the Fiscal Year 2011-12 and 2012-13 release cohorts, indicates the three-year return-to-prison rate is stabilizing post-Realignment and may see fluctuations (increases and decreases) in future cohorts examined by CDCR.

Realignment also had an impact on the three-year arrest rate, which decreased 8.6 percentage points (from 75.3 percent to 66.7 percent) between the Fiscal Year 2011-12 and 2012-13 release cohorts. While California's arrest rates experienced an overall decline following the passage of Realignment, some of the decrease in arrests observed among CDCR's offender population is also attributed to changes in the composition of each release cohort since the implementation of Realignment.[8] Non-serious, non-violent

[8] See Table 16. California Department of Justice "Crime in California 2016". p.16, https://openjustice.doj.ca.gov/downloads/pdfs/cd16.pdf

property and drug offenders, who are more likely to recidivate than serious and violent offenders, now comprise smaller portions of each release cohort, thereby influencing arrest, conviction, and return-to-prison rates downward.

Pre- and Post-Realignment Comparisons

The Fiscal Year 2007-08 release cohort represented the last group of offenders released by CDCR in which their release (July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008) and three-year follow-up (ending June 30, 2011) periods occurred prior to the implementation of Realignment. In contrast, Realignment was operational for varying amounts of time during the Fiscal Year 2008-09 through 2011-12 release cohorts' release and three-year follow-up periods. The current Fiscal Year 2012-13 release cohort marks the first group of offenders released by CDCR in which their release (July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013) and three-year follow-up (ending June 30, 2016) periods occurred after the implementation of Realignment, allowing CDCR to more thoroughly examine Realignment's impact on the three-year return-to-prison rate.

The pre-Realignment Fiscal Year 2007-08 release cohort's three-year return-to-prison rate was 63.7 percent, 41.5 percentage points higher than the post-Realignment Fiscal Year 2012-13 release cohort's rate of 22.2 percent. Much of the decrease observed in the three-year return-to-prison rate has been attributed to a decrease in parole violations. Under Realignment, most parole revocations are served in county jail rather than state prison.[9] Among the offenders released in Fiscal Year 2007-08, nearly half (44.0 percent or 51,503 offenders) were returned for parole violations, while eight offenders, all of whom were released after serving a life term, were returned to prison for parole violations in the post-Realignment Fiscal Year 2012-13 release cohort. Appendix E provides the type of return to prison (e.g. for parole violations, property crimes, crimes against persons), allowing for an analysis of Realignment's impact on parole violations and the types of crimes committed by CDCR offenders post-release that resulted in a return to CDCR.

While decreases in returns to prison for parole violations heavily influenced the three-year return-to-prison rate, the three-year conviction rate has never included parole violations and was not impacted by Realignment's changes to the parole revocation process. Further, Realignment did not impact which crimes were eligible for felony sentences, only where sentences were served. As fewer offenders were eligible to serve sentences for new crimes or parole violations in prison, the three-year return-to-prison rate trended downward, while the three-year conviction rate remained stable with small fluctuations.

Although Realignment has not extensively influenced the three-year conviction rate, it had a considerable effect on the size of each release cohort. Consistent with decreases to CDCR's offender population, largely due to Realignment, the size of each release cohort has decreased considerably with the implementation of Realignment.[10] As shown in Section 3 of this report, 116,015 offenders belonged

[9] With the exception of offenders previously sentenced to a life term (lifers) and some sex offenders. Penal Code section 3000.8 remands persons on parole pursuant to section 3000.0, subdivision (b), paragraph (4) to the custody of CDCR. For more information regarding specific sex offenses, please see: Penal Code section 3000.0(b)(4).

[10] See CDCR's Population Projections publications for extensive analysis regarding Realignment and other court-ordered population reduction measures on CDCR's offender population:
http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Reports_Research/Offender_Information_Services_Branch/Population_Reports.html

to the pre-Realignment Fiscal Year 2007-08 release cohort, while 35,790 offenders belonged to the post-Realignment Fiscal Year 2012-13 release cohort, a difference of 80,225 offenders. More offenders in the pre-Realignment release cohort were returned to prison for parole violations following their release (51,503 offenders) than comprised the entire post-Realignment release cohort (35,790 offenders).

CDCR will continue to monitor changes to the size of each cohort and expects the number of releases to fluctuate (increase and decrease) with future cohorts as policies impacting the offender population are modified and implemented, including Proposition 47, which was passed in November 2014 and reduced penalties for certain non-serious and non-violent property and drug crimes by mandating a misdemeanor sentence instead of a felony.[11] While Proposition 47 was only in effect for part of the Fiscal Year 2012-13 release cohort's three-year follow-up period, the policy is expected to have an impact on future release cohorts and in particular, the number of felony and misdemeanor convictions for property crimes and drug/alcohol crimes.

In addition to analyzing Realignment's impact on the three-year conviction and return-to-prison rate, this report examines the conviction rate by demographics (e.g. age, gender) and characteristics (e.g. commitment offense category, sentence type) for the 35,790 offenders released in Fiscal Year 2012-13, allowing CDCR to observe changes in the composition of each release cohort since the implementation of Realignment. Among the offenders released in CDCR's last pre-Realignment cohort (Fiscal Year 2007-08), 32.7 percent were committed for property crimes, 31.6 for drug crimes, 23.4 percent for crimes against persons, and 12.3 percent for other crimes. As shown in Figure C above, these numbers have changed considerably since the implementation of Realignment with 39.3 percent of the Fiscal Year 2012-13 release cohort committed for crimes against persons, 25.3 percent for property crimes, 20.7 for drug crimes, and 14.8 percent for other crimes. While the number of offenders committed for crimes against persons, which tend to be more serious and violent, has grown since the implementation of Realignment, these offenders also had lower three-year conviction rates (38.7 percent) than offenders committing property and drug crimes with three-year conviction rates of 54.7 percent and 46.8 percent, respectively, influencing the overall conviction rate of 46.1 percent downward.[12]

Three-year conviction rates by offender demographics and characteristics for the Fiscal Year 2011-12 and 2012-13 release cohorts are presented in Appendix A to allow for comparisons and three-year conviction rates by county of release are presented in Appendix B. Consistent with previous reports, one-, two-, and three-year arrest, conviction and return-to-prison rates are provided in Appendix C of this report and type of arrest and return data are provided in Appendix D and E. CDCR will continue to update arrest, conviction, and return-to-prison data as they become available with the goal of spurring discussion around the best possible ways to reduce recidivism among offenders released from CDCR adult institutions.

[11] The Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Act full text version: https://oag.ca.gov/system/files/initiatives/pdfs/130060%20(130060%20(Neighborhood%20and%20School%20Funding)).pdf

[12] For more information regarding commitment offense categories, please see Section 6.2.1 Commitment Offense Category.

Key Findings

Three-Year Conviction Rate

- Between July 1, 2012 and June 30, 2013 (Fiscal Year 2012-13), 35,790 offenders were released from California's state prisons. Of those offenders, 16,496 were convicted of a felony or misdemeanor within three years of their release for a three-year conviction rate of 46.1 percent.

- Of the 35,790 offenders released in Fiscal Year 2012-13, 53.9 percent (19,294 offenders) had no convictions within three years of their release, 28.2 percent (10,079 offenders) were convicted of a felony offense, and 17.9 percent (6,417 offenders) were convicted of a misdemeanor offense.

- The Fiscal Year 2012-13 release cohort's three-year conviction rate of 46.1 percent was 8.2 percentage points lower than the Fiscal Year 2011-12 release cohort's rate of 54.3 percent.

- The Fiscal Year 2012-13 release cohort represented the first cohort of offenders whose release from prison (July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013) and full three-year follow-up (ending June 30, 2016) periods occurred after the implementation of Realignment.

- Of the 35,790 offenders released in Fiscal Year 2012-13, 56.5 percent (20,208 offenders) were released to Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS), 41.8 percent (14,951 offenders) were released to parole, and 1.8 percent (631 offenders) were directly discharged.

Type of Conviction

- Of the 16,496 offenders who were convicted during the three-year follow-up period, 61.1 percent (10,079 offenders) were convicted of felony offenses and 38.9 percent (6,417 offenders) were convicted of misdemeanor offenses.

- Offenders convicted of felony drug/alcohol offenses represented 21.4 percent (3,536 offenders) of those convicted, followed by felony property crimes (15.6 percent or 2,577 offenders), and felony crimes against persons (13.5 percent or 2,235 offenders). Other felony crimes represented 10.5 percent (1,731 offenders) of the total convictions.

- Offenders convicted of misdemeanor drug/alcohol crimes represented 13.7 percent (2,264 offenders) of those convicted, followed by misdemeanor crimes against persons (10.2 percent or 1,686 offenders), and misdemeanor property crimes (7.8 percent or 1,289 offenders). Other misdemeanor crimes represented 7.1 percent (1,178 offenders) of the total convictions.

Outcomes by Offender Demographics

- Male offenders comprised over 90 percent of the release cohort (92.6 percent or 33,137 offenders) and their three-year conviction rate (46.8 percent) was 9.2 percentage points higher than the rate of female offenders (37.6 percent), who comprised 7.4 percent (2,653 offenders) of the release cohort.

- Younger offenders had higher three-year conviction rates than older offenders. Offenders ages 18 – 19 had the highest three-year conviction rate (62.4 percent or 242 offenders) of any age group and were followed by offenders ages 20 – 24 with a three-year conviction rate of 57.6 percent (2,967 offenders). Offenders ages 60 and over had the lowest three-year conviction rate (20.0 percent or 189 offenders) among all age groups.

Outcomes by Offender Characteristics

- Offenders committed for property crimes (25.3 percent of the release cohort or 9,037 offenders) had the highest three-year conviction rate (54.7 percent or 4,947 offenders) of any commitment offense category, while offenders committed for crimes against persons (39.3 percent of the release cohort or 14,071 offenders) had the lowest conviction rate (38.7 percent or 5,444 offenders) of any commitment offense category. Offenders committed for drug crimes (20.7 percent of the release cohort or 7,395 offenders) had a three-year conviction rate of 46.8 percent.

- The majority of offenders in the release cohort (98.6 percent or 35,298 offenders) were sentenced to a determinate term. Offenders sentenced to an indeterminate term comprised just over one percent of the release cohort (1.4 percent or 492 offenders) and had a substantially lower three-year conviction rate (4.1 percent or 20 offenders) than offenders serving a determinate sentence (46.7 percent or 16,476 offenders).

- Of the 478 offenders released by the Board of Parole Hearings, 4.2 percent (20 offenders) were convicted of a new crime during the three-year follow-up period. Of the 14 offenders released by other means (e.g. court order), none were convicted of a new crime during the three-year follow-up period.

- Offenders who were committed for non-serious and non-violent offenses (61.0 percent of the release cohort or 21,821 offenders) had a three-year conviction rate of 51.1 percent. Offenders committed for a serious offense (20.5 percent of the release cohort or 7,343 offenders) had a three-year conviction rate of 46.6 percent, and offenders committed for a violent offense (18.5 percent of the release cohort or 6,626 offenders) had a three-year conviction rate of 29.1 percent.

- Offenders with a California Static Risk Assessment score of high (44.5 percent of the release cohort or 15,931 offenders) had a higher three-year conviction rate (62.4 percent) than offenders with a score of moderate (29.5 percent of the release cohort or 10,561 offenders) with a rate of 43.8 percent, and offenders with a score of low (26.0 percent of the release cohort or 9,296 offenders) with a rate of 20.7 percent.

- Most offenders in the release cohort (81.3 percent or 29,093 offenders) did not have a mental health designation at release and had a three-year conviction rate of 45.0 percent. Offenders assigned to the Enhanced Outpatient Program (2.6 percent of the release cohort or 914 offenders) had a three-year conviction rate of 51.8 percent, and offenders assigned to the Correctional Clinical Case Management System (16.0 percent of the release cohort or 5,728 offenders) had a three-year conviction rate of 50.9 percent.

- Offenders who received in-prison Substance Use Disorder Treatment (SUDT) and completed aftercare (339 offenders) had a lower three-year conviction rate (29.2 percent) than offenders associated with any other combination of in-prison SUDT or aftercare (e.g. offenders who received in-prison SUDT and received some or no aftercare).

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation 2017 Outcome Evaluation Report

1 Introduction

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) presents the 2017 Outcome Evaluation Report, part of an annual series, which examines arrest, conviction, and return-to-prison rates for offenders released from CDCR adult institutions during a given fiscal year. This year's report presents arrest, conviction, and return-to-prison rates for the 35,790 offenders released from CDCR's adult institutions between July 1, 2012 and June 30, 2013 (Fiscal Year 2012-13) and tracked for three years following the date of their release.

Commencing with the 2016 Outcome Evaluation Report, CDCR transitioned the primary measure of recidivism from the three-year return-to-prison rate to the three-year conviction rate, to better coincide with the state-wide definition of recidivism and to provide a more meaningful measure of reoffending behavior for CDCR offenders following the implementation of California's Public Safety Realignment Act (Realignment).

Consistent with earlier reports published by CDCR, all offenders released from an adult institution over the course of a fiscal year were followed for three years after the date of their release. In addition to the three-year conviction rate, which is provided by offender demographics (e.g. race, age) and offender characteristics (e.g. commitment offense, length of stay), this report includes three-year conviction rates for the Fiscal Year 2011-12 and 2012-13 release cohorts, by offender demographics and characteristics to allow for comparisons (Appendix A). This report also includes the three-year conviction rate by county of release (Appendix B). Finally, supplemental measures of recidivism (arrests and returns to prison) are provided in Appendix C, D, and E to provide the most comprehensive picture of reoffending behaviors among CDCR offenders as possible.

In Fiscal Year 2012-13, 35,790 offenders were released from a CDCR adult institution and were tracked for three years following the date of their release. The three-year conviction rate for the 35,790 offenders who comprise the Fiscal Year 2012-13 release cohort was 46.1 percent.[13] As shown in Figure 1, the three-year conviction rate of 46.1 percent for the Fiscal Year 2012-13 release cohort was 8.2 percentage points lower than the Fiscal Year 2011-12 release cohort's three-year conviction rate of 54.3 percent. Overall, across the past 11 release cohorts examined by CDCR, the three-year conviction rate has been generally stable with some variation; which typical, since a number of factors contribute to changes in rates.[14]

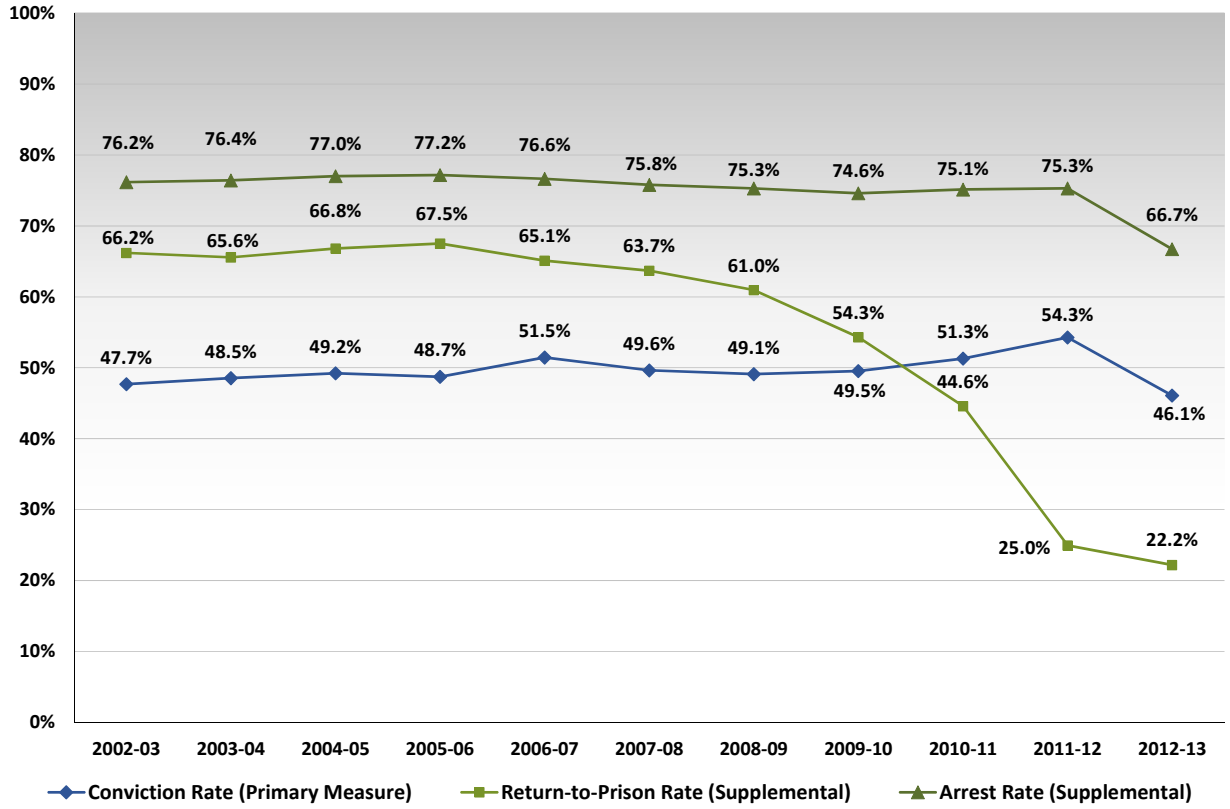
The three-year return-to-prison rate (now a supplemental measure of recidivism) for the Fiscal Year 2012-13 release cohort was 22.2 percent, a 2.8 percentage point decrease from the Fiscal Year 2011-12

[13] During Fiscal Year 2012-13, a total of 36,527 offenders were released from a CDCR adult institution. Of these offenders, 35,790 offenders had a Department of Justice automated rap sheet. Arrest and conviction data only include the 35,790 offenders with an automated rap sheet, while return-to-prison data includes all 36,527 offenders released from prison.

[14] Lurigio, A., (2014) *Violent Victimization in the United States*. Washington, DC: Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, National Institute of Justice https://www.nij.gov/topics/victims-victimization/Documents/violent-victimization-twg-2015-lurigio-white-paper.pdf

release cohort's three-year return-to-prison rate of 25.0 percent. As shown in Figure 1, the 2.8 percentage point decrease in the three-year return-to-prison rate was subtle when compared to the decreases that occurred between the last four cohorts of CDCR releases. The most substantial decrease in the three-year return-to-prison rate occurred between the Fiscal Year 2010-11 and 2011-12 release cohorts when the rate decreased 19.6 percentage points, from 44.6 percent to 25.0 percent. The slight decrease (2.8 percentage points) in the three-year return-to-prison rate between the Fiscal Year 2011-12 and 2012-13 release cohorts, indicates the three-year return-to-prison rate is stabilizing post-Realignment and may see fluctuations (increases and decreases), similar to the three-year conviction rate, in future cohorts examined by CDCR. The three-year arrest rate also decreased between the Fiscal Year 2011-12 and 2012-13 release cohorts: from 75.3 percent to 66.7 percent, a difference of 8.6 percentage points.

Figure 1. Three-Year Conviction, Return-to-Prison, and Arrest Rates for Offenders Released in Fiscal Year 2002-03 through Fiscal Year 2012-13



As shown in Figure 2, 53.9 percent (19,294 offenders) of the offenders in the Fiscal Year 2012-13 release cohort had no convictions and 46.1 percent (16,496 offenders) of the release cohort were convicted of new offenses within three years of their release. Nearly thirty percent of the release cohort, 28.2 percent (10,079 offenders) were convicted of a felony offense, and 17.9 percent (6,417 offenders) were convicted of a misdemeanor offense. The Offender Outcomes and Type of Conviction section of this report details the type of felonies and misdemeanors (e.g. property crimes, crimes against persons) for which offenders were convicted during the three-year follow-up period. Consistent with previous

release cohorts, the largest number of offenders were convicted of felony drug/alcohol crimes (9.9 percent of the release cohort or 3,536 offenders), followed by felony property crimes (7.2 percent of the release cohort or 2,577 offenders), and misdemeanor drug/alcohol crimes (6.3 percent of the release cohort or 2,264 offenders).

Figure 2. Three-Year Outcomes for Offenders Released from State Prison in Fiscal Year 2012-13

The current Fiscal Year 2012-13 release cohort is the first group of offenders released by CDCR in which their release (July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013) and three-year follow-up (ending June 30, 2016) periods occurred after the implementation of Realignment, allowing CDCR to more thoroughly examine Realignment's impact on the three-year return-to-prison rate. Much of the decrease observed in the three-year return-to-prison rate has been attributed to a decrease in parole violations. Under Realignment, most parole revocations are served in county jail rather than state prison.[15] While decreases in returns for parole violations heavily influenced the three-year return-to-prison rate, the three-year conviction rate has never included parole violations and was not impacted by Realignment's changes to the parole revocation process. Further, Realignment did not impact which crimes were eligible for felony sentences, only where sentences were served. As fewer offenders were eligible to serve sentences for new crimes or parole violations in prison, the three-year return-to-prison rate trended downward. Post-Realignment, the three-year conviction rate provides a more stable and meaningful measure of the reoffending behaviors of CDCR offenders.

In November 2014, California voters passed Proposition 47, which reduced penalties for certain non-serious and non-violent property and drug crimes by mandating a misdemeanor sentence instead of a felony.[16] While Proposition 47 was only in effect for part of the Fiscal Year 2012-13 release cohort's three-year follow-up period, the policy is expected to have an impact on future release cohorts and in

[15] With the exception of offenders previously sentenced to a life term (lifers) and some sex offenders. Penal Code section 3000.8 remands persons on parole pursuant to section 3000.0, subdivision (b), paragraph (4) to the custody of CDCR. For more information regarding specific sex offenses, please see: Penal Code section 3000.0(b)(4).
[16] The Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Act full text version: https://oag.ca.gov/system/files/initiatives/pdfs/130060%20(130060%20(Neighborhood%20and%20School%20Funding)).pdf

particular, the number of felony and misdemeanor convictions for property crimes and drug/alcohol crimes. Although more time is needed to fully understand the impacts of Proposition 47 on the three-year conviction rate, CDCR will continue to monitor Proposition 47's effect on the type of conviction (e.g. felony and misdemeanor property crimes and drug crimes) for CDCR offenders.

Realignment's impact on the three-year return-to-prison rate is evident: the three-year return-to-prison rate for the last group of CDCR offenders released pre-Realignment (Fiscal Year 2007-08) was 63.7 percent, 41.5 percentage points higher than the Fiscal Year 2012-13 release cohort's rate of 22.2 percent. With the three-year return-to-prison rate experiencing drastic declines due to Realignment, the three-year conviction rate is a more meaningful measure of post-release recidivism. CDCR will continue to monitor the impacts of policies, such as Proposition 47, on arrest, conviction, and return-to-prison rates to provide the most comprehensive picture of reoffending as possible and in order to spur discussion around the best possible ways to reduce reoffending among offenders released from CDCR.

2 Evaluation Design

2.1 Definitions

The State of California defines recidivism as "conviction of a new felony or misdemeanor committed within three years of release from custody or committed within three years of placement on supervision for a previous criminal conviction."[17] The definition also allows for supplemental measures of recidivism including: new arrests, returns to custody, criminal filings, or supervision violations. In prior reports, CDCR used a supplemental measure, the three-year return-to-prison rate, as the primary measure of recidivism. Commencing with the 2016 Outcome Evaluation Report, CDCR implemented the State of California's definition of recidivism and used the three-year conviction rate as the primary measure of recidivism.

The three-year conviction rate is defined as follows:

"An individual convicted of a felony[18] and incarcerated in a CDCR adult institution who was released to parole, discharged after being paroled, or directly discharged during Fiscal Year 2012-13 and subsequently convicted of a felony or misdemeanor offense within three years of their release date."

The conviction rate is calculated using the ratio of the number of offenders in the release cohort who were convicted during the follow-up period, to the total number of offenders in the release cohort, multiplied by 100.

$$\text{Conviction Rate} = \frac{\text{Number Convicted}}{\text{Release Cohort}} \times 100$$

Appendix C of this report provides supplemental recidivism rates using arrest and return-to-prison data for year-to-year comparisons. Three-year rates for each of the supplemental measures are available from Fiscal Year (FY) 2002-03 through 2012-13. One-year and two-year rates are available for the FY 2013-14 release cohort and one-year rates are available for the FY 2014-15 release cohort.

2.2 Methods

This report provides conviction rates at one-, two-, and three-year intervals for offenders released from CDCR's Division of Adult Institutions (DAI) between July 1, 2012 and June 30, 2013 (FY 2012-13). The release cohort includes: 1) offenders who were directly discharged from CDCR; 2) offenders who were released to parole or PRCS for the first time on their current term; and 3) offenders who were released to parole on their current term prior to FY 2012-13, returned to prison on this term, and were then re-released during FY 2012-13. Convictions are further examined according to offender demographics (e.g. gender and age) and offender characteristics (e.g. commitment offense and sentence type).

[17] Section 3027 of California Penal Code required the Board of State and Community Corrections to develop a state-wide definition of recidivism.
[18] Due to reporting limitations, civil addicts are excluded.

2.3 Data Sources

Data were extracted from CDCR's Strategic Offender Management System (SOMS), CDCR's system of record, to identify offenders released between July 1, 2012 and June 30, 2013 and to determine which released offenders returned to state prison during the three-year follow-up period. Arrest and conviction data were obtained from the Department of Justice's (DOJ) Criminal Justice Information System and the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System.

2.4 Data Limitations

Data quality is important with all analyses performed by CDCR's Office of Research. The intent of this report is to provide summary (aggregate) information, rather than individual information. The aggregate data are strong when a large number of records (releases) are available for analysis, but are less robust as subgroups are influenced by nuances associated with each case. Therefore, caution should be exercised when interpreting results associated with fewer records. As such, conviction rates are only presented for offender releases (i.e. denominators) that are equal to or greater than 30.

Conviction rates are fixed at three years, meaning the follow-up period is considered complete and no further analyses are performed. Arrest, conviction, and return-to-prison data presented in the appendices of this report may see slight fluctuations, particularly as the one-year and two-year rates are updated in subsequent reporting years. These data are routinely updated in accordance with criminal justice system processing. As data become available, subsequent reports will be updated.

2.5 Impacts of Proposition 47 and Reporting Limitations

Proposition 47 passed in November 2014 and reduced penalties for certain non-serious and non-violent property and drug crimes by mandating a misdemeanor sentence instead of a felony.[19] Under Proposition 47, offenders serving sentences in prison for felony offenses can petition the courts for resentencing under new misdemeanor provisions and offenders who have completed their sentences may apply to have felony convictions reclassified as misdemeanors, unless the offender has been previously convicted of a disqualifying offense.[20]

Proposition 47 was in effect for varying amounts of time during the FY 2012-13 release cohort's three-year follow-up period. Since the proposition's resentencing provisions were retroactive, some offenders in the release cohort were eligible to have their commitment offense reclassified as a misdemeanor. Additionally, some offenders who were convicted after release may have been eligible to have their post-release felony conviction reclassified as a misdemeanor. Data are not available on offenders who

[19] The Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Act full text version: https://oag.ca.gov/system/files/initiatives/pdfs/130060%20(130060%20(Neighborhood%20and%20School%20Funding)).pdf

[20] Disqualification from provisions of the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Act only applies to offenders with an offense requiring registration pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 290 or offenders with a prior conviction for an offense specified in Section 667(e)(2)(C)(iv).

were actually resentenced after release from CDCR. However, approximately 22.8 percent of the release cohort (8,148 offenders) were committed to prison for offenses that were potentially eligible for resentencing under Proposition 47.[21] Commitment offense data (presented in Section 6.2.2), represent the offense for which offenders were originally committed to prison and do not represent any resentencing that took place after Proposition 47's passage.

Furthermore, over ten percent of the release cohort (10.3 percent or 3,695 offenders) had a post-release felony conviction that occurred prior to the implementation of Proposition 47 and was potentially eligible for resentencing to a misdemeanor. Type of conviction data (Sections 5.1 and 5.2) present the felony offense for which the offender was originally convicted during the three-year follow-up period and do not reflect any reclassification of the felony offense to misdemeanor that may have occurred following the implementation of Proposition 47.

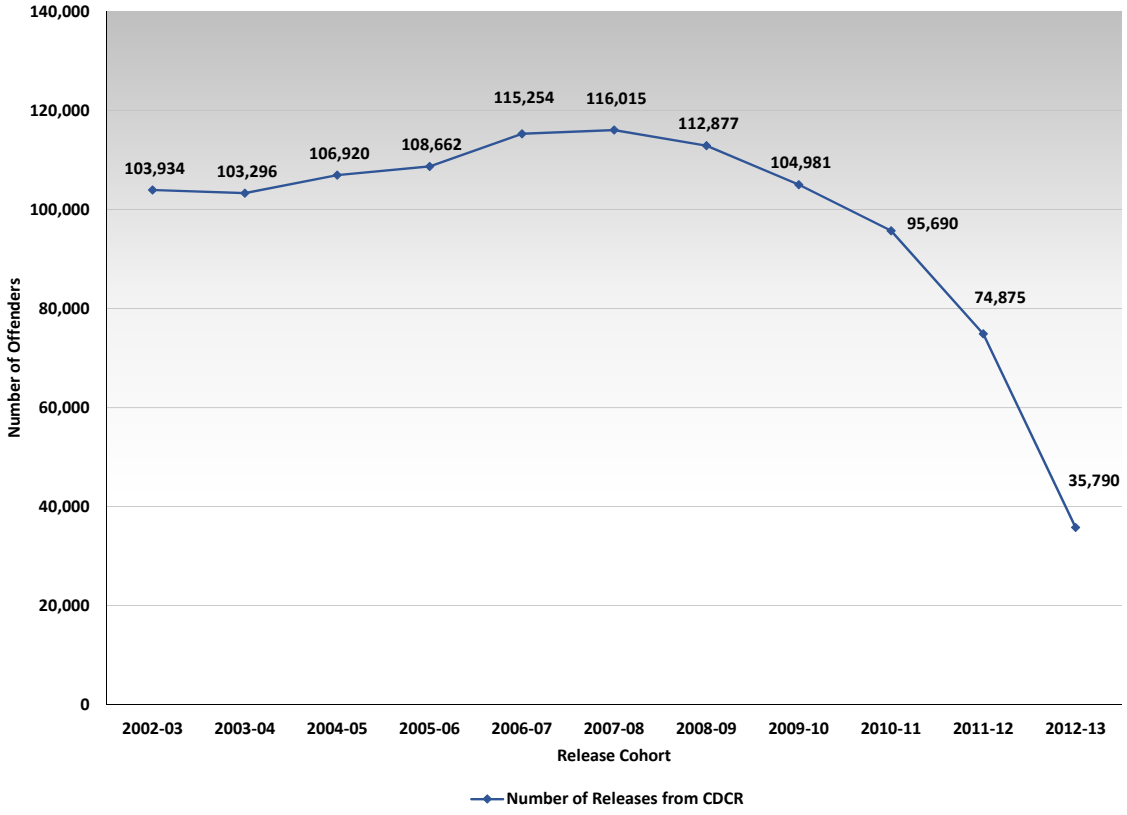
Similarly, information related to the type of release (i.e. to parole, PRCS or directly discharged) presented in Section 4.1, represent the type of supervision to which the offender was originally released and does not include any discharges from parole or PRCS that took place following the implementation of Proposition 47. In other words, if an offender was released to PRCS and subsequently discharged from supervision as a result of Proposition 47, the offender is categorized as being released to PRCS regardless of discharge from supervision during the three-year follow-up period.

[21] The estimate of offenders eligible for resentencing is based upon the offenses for which an offender was convicted and does not consider details of the offense (e.g. the dollar amount associated with petty theft or prior disqualifying offenses) courts may consider in reducing a felony to a misdemeanor. This estimate is based upon the limited data available to CDCR.

3 Description of the Fiscal Year 2012-13 Release Cohort

Between July 1, 2012 and June 30, 2013, 35,790 offenders were released from a CDCR adult institution and tracked for three years following the date of their release.[22] As shown in Figure 3, the size of CDCR's release cohorts were relatively stable between FY 2002-03 and FY 2010-11, ranging from a high of 116,015 releases with the FY 2007-08 release cohort and a low of 95,690 offenders with the FY 2010-11 release cohort. Since the implementation of Realignment in October 2011, the size of CDCR's release cohorts have decreased. In FY 2010-11, 95,690 offenders were released from state prison and in FY 2011-12, 74,875 offenders were released from state prison, a difference of 20,815 offenders. The FY 2012-13 release cohort of 35,790 offenders had 39,085 fewer offenders than the FY 2011-12 release cohort (74,875 offenders) and was the smallest cohort since CDCR began reporting with the FY 2002-03 release cohort. The number of releases is contingent on the population of CDCR's adult institutions, as well as a number of significant changes to correctional polices. CDCR expects the number of releases to fluctuate (increase and decrease) with future cohorts as policies impacting the offender population are modified and implemented.

Figure 3. Number of Offenders in the Fiscal Year 2002-03 through Fiscal Year 2012-13 Release Cohorts



[22] The FY 2011-12 and 2012-13 release cohorts only include offenders with a DOJ automated rap sheet. Prior to the transition from the three-year return-to-prison rate to the three-year conviction rate with the FY 2011-12 release cohort, the cohort included all offenders released from prison. Numbers may differ from previously published numbers, as only the first release is included and no non-felon releases are included. To see the total number of releases for each cohort and those with a DOJ rap sheet, please see Appendix C.

3.1 Offender Demographics

Gender

Of the 35,790 offenders released from prison in FY 2012-13, the majority were male (92.6 percent or 33,137 offenders) and less than eight percent (7.4 percent or 2,653 offenders) were female.

Age at Release

Offenders ages 30 – 34 represented the largest number of releases (17.4 percent or 6,211 offenders) in the release cohort, followed by offenders ages 25 – 29 (17.3 percent or 6,208 offenders). Over 80 percent (83.9 percent or 30,040 offenders) of the release cohort was comprised of offenders between the ages of 20 – 49. Offenders ages 18 – 19 comprised a very small portion of the release cohort (1.1 percent or 388 offenders), as did offenders 60 and over (2.6 percent or 947 offenders).

Race/Ethnicity

Over 40 percent (42 percent or 15,018 offenders) of the FY 2012-13 release cohort were Hispanic/Latino, followed by White (26.1 percent or 9,352 offenders) and Black/African American (26.1 percent or 9,335 offenders). Over three percent (3.6 percent or 1,304 offenders) belonged to the other race/ethnicity category, 1.2 percent (422 offenders) were Asian/Pacific Islander, and 1.0 percent (359 offenders) were American Indian/Alaskan Native.

County of Release

Nearly one-third of the FY 2012-13 release cohort (32.1 percent or 11,478 offenders) were released to Los Angeles County, followed by San Bernardino County with 8.5 percent of the release cohort (3,053 offenders), and San Diego County with 7.0 percent of the release cohort (2,502 offenders). Over 80 percent (80.4 percent or 28,766 offenders) of the offenders were released to 12 California counties, as shown in Table 1. Nearly 20 percent (17.9 percent or 6,394 offenders) were released to all other California counties and 1.8 percent (630 offenders) were directly discharged from prison.

Table 1. Demographics of Offenders Released in Fiscal Year 2012-13

Demographics		Number	Percent
Total		35,790	100.0%
Gender			
	Male	33,137	92.6%
	Female	2,653	7.4%
Age at Release			
	18 - 19	388	1.1%
	20 - 24	5,148	14.4%
	25 - 29	6,208	17.3%
	30 - 34	6,211	17.4%
	35 - 39	4,566	12.8%
	40 - 44	4,087	11.4%
	45 - 49	3,820	10.7%
	50 - 54	2,893	8.1%
	55 - 59	1,522	4.3%
	60 and over	947	2.6%
Race/Ethnicity			
	Hispanic/Latino	15,018	42.0%
	White	9,352	26.1%
	Black/African American	9,335	26.1%
	Asian/Pacific Islander	422	1.2%
	American Indian/Alaskan Native	359	1.0%
	Other	1,304	3.6%
County of Release			
	Los Angeles County	11,478	32.1%
	San Bernardino County	3,053	8.5%
	San Diego County	2,502	7.0%
	Riverside County	2,292	6.4%
	Orange County	2,067	5.8%
	Sacramento County	1,647	4.6%
	Kern County	1,275	3.6%
	Fresno County	1,215	3.4%
	Santa Clara County	932	2.6%
	Alameda County	882	2.5%
	San Joaquin County	767	2.1%
	Stanislaus County	656	1.8%
	All Other Counties	6,394	17.9%
	Directly Discharged	630	1.8%

3.2 Offender Characteristics

Commitment Offense

Nearly 40 percent of the FY 2012-13 release cohort (39.3 percent or 14,071 offenders) were committed to prison for crimes against persons, followed by property crimes (25.3 percent or 9,037 offenders), and drug crimes (20.7 percent or 7,395 offenders). Over twenty percent (14.8 percent or 5,287 offenders) were committed for other crimes.

Sentence Type

Most of the offenders in the FY 2012-13 release cohort served a determinate sentence (77 percent or 27,544 offenders). Over twenty percent (21.7 percent or 7,754 offenders) of the release cohort were second strikers sentenced to a determinate term and 1.4 percent (492 offenders) were sentenced to an indeterminate term.

Sex Registration Requirement

Less than 10 percent of the release cohort (9.3 percent or 3,313 offenders) were required to register as sex offenders. The majority of the release cohort (90.7 percent or 32,477 offenders) did not have a sex registration requirement.

Serious/Violent Offenders

Most of the offenders released (61 percent or 21,821 offenders) were serving a term for a non-serious or non-violent offense. Approximately 20 percent (20.5 percent or 7,343 offenders) were serving a term for a serious offense and 18.5 percent (6,626 offenders) were serving a term for a violent offense.

Mental Health Designation

At the time of their release, 81.3 percent (29,093 offenders) of the release cohort did not have a mental health assignment through CDCR's mental health delivery system. Sixteen percent (5,728 offenders) were assigned to the Correctional Clinical Case Management System, and 2.6 percent (914 offenders) assigned to the Enhanced Outpatient Program. Less than one percent of the release cohort (19 offenders) were assigned to the Inpatient category.

Risk Score

Less than half of the release cohort (44.5 percent or 15,931 offenders) had a California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) score of high, followed by offenders with a score of moderate (29.5 percent or 10,561 offenders), and offenders with a score of low (26 percent or 9,296 offenders). Two offenders did not have a CSRA score.

Length of Stay

Over sixty percent of the release cohort (61.6 percent or 22,030 offenders) had a length of stay of two years or less. Less than ten percent (9.9 percent or 3,554 offenders) had a length of stay of six months or less and 22.1 percent (7,905 offenders) had a length of stay between seven months to a year. Offenders with longer stays comprised smaller portions of the release cohort: offenders with a length of stay of 10 – 15 years comprised 3.1 percent (1,126 offenders) of the release cohort and offenders with a length of stay of 15 years or more comprised 3.0 percent of the cohort (1,071 offenders).

Number of CDCR Stays Ever

Of the 35,790 offenders released, 41.8 percent (14,945 offenders) had one stay at a CDCR institution, followed by 12.1 percent (4,340 offenders) with two stays at a CDCR institution, and 7.7 percent (2,765 offenders) with three stays. The number of offenders in each category decreased as the number of stays increased, with the exception of 15 or more stays (4.0 percent or 1,442 offenders).

Table 2. Characteristics of Offenders Released in Fiscal Year 2012-13

Characteristics		Number	Percent
Commitment Offense Category			
	Crimes Against Persons	14,071	39.3%
	Property Crimes	9,037	25.3%
	Drug Crimes	7,395	20.7%
	Other Crimes	5,287	14.8%
Sentence Type			
	Determinate Sentencing Law	27,544	77.0%
	Second Strikers (Determinate Sentencing Law)	7,754	21.7%
	Lifers (Indeterminate Sentencing Law)	492	1.4%
Sex Registration Requirement			
	No	32,477	90.7%
	Yes	3,313	9.3%
Serious and/or Violent Offenders			
	Serious	7,343	20.5%
	Violent	6,626	18.5%
	Non-Serious/Non-Violent	21,821	61.0%
Mental Health Designation			
	Correctional Clinical Case Management System	5,728	16.0%
	Enhanced Outpatient Program	914	2.6%
	Mental Health Crisis Bed	36	0.1%
	Inpatient	19	0.1%
	No Mental Health Designation	29,093	81.3%
CSRA Risk Score			
	High	15,931	44.5%
	Moderate	10,561	29.5%
	Low	9,296	26.0%
	N/A	2	0.0%
Length of Stay			
	Less than 6 Months	3,554	9.9%
	7 - 12 months	7,905	22.1%
	13 - 18 months	5,865	16.4%
	19 - 24 months	4,706	13.1%
	2 - 3 years	4,804	13.4%
	3 - 4 years	2,398	6.7%
	4 - 5 years	1,604	4.5%
	5 - 10 years	2,757	7.7%
	10 - 15 years	1,126	3.1%
	15 + years	1,071	3.0%

Table 2. Characteristics of Offenders Released in Fiscal Year 2012-13 (continued)

Characteristics		Number	Percent
Number of CDCR Stays Ever			
	1	14,945	41.8%
	2	4,340	12.1%
	3	2,765	7.7%
	4	2,207	6.2%
	5	1,999	5.6%
	6	1,613	4.5%
	7	1,446	4.0%
	8	1,232	3.4%
	9	941	2.6%
	10	800	2.2%
	11	697	1.9%
	12	583	1.6%
	13	429	1.2%
	14	351	1.0%
	15 +	1,442	4.0%

4 Three-Year Conviction Rate

4.1 Three-Year Conviction Rate for CDCR Offenders Released in Fiscal Year 2012-13 and the Impact of Realignment

Figure 4. Conviction Rates for the Fiscal Year 2012-13 Release Cohort by Type of Release

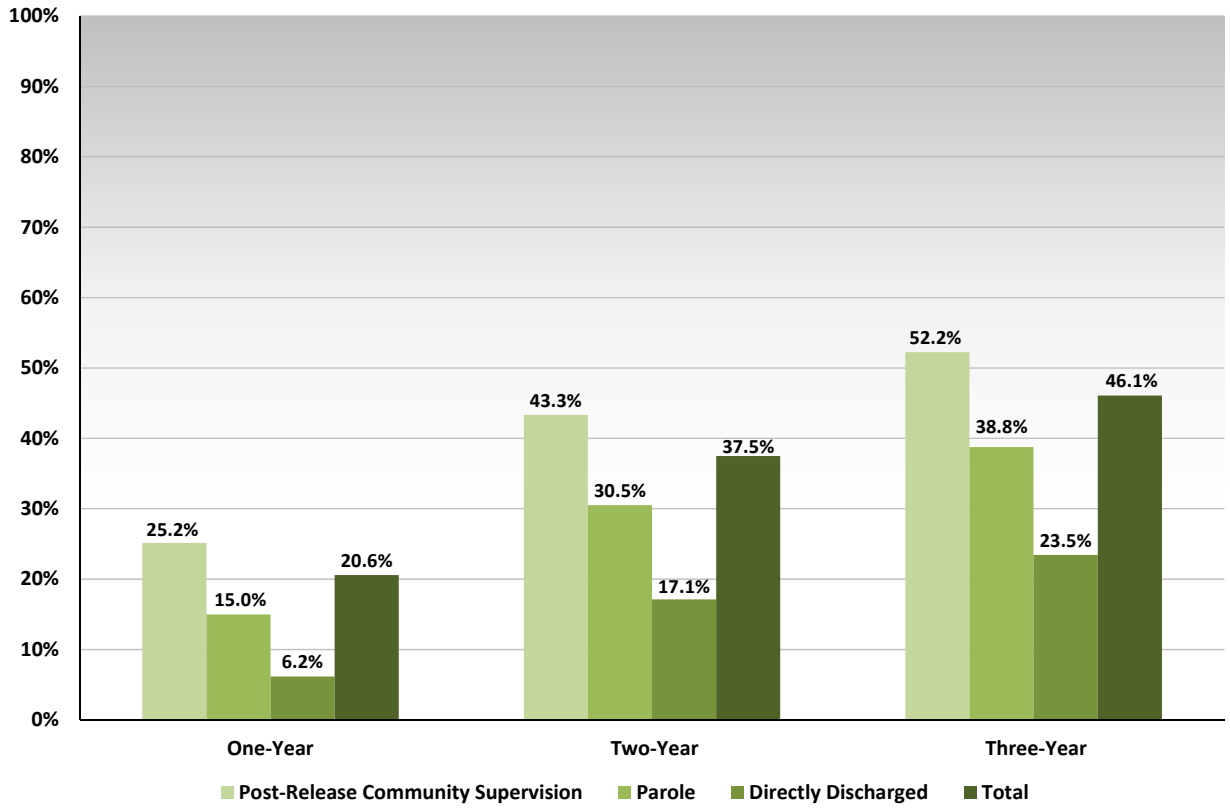


Figure 4 shows the three-year conviction rate for the 35,790 offenders released during FY 2012-13, as well as the three-year conviction rate by type of release (to PRCS, parole, or directly discharged). The three-year conviction rate for the FY 2012-13 release cohort was 46.1 percent. The FY 2012-13 release cohort marked the first group of CDCR releases where each offender was released post-Realignment. Of the 35,790 offenders, 56.5 percent (20,208 offenders) were released to PRCS, 41.8 percent (14,951 offenders) were released to parole, and 1.8 percent (631 offenders) were directly discharged. Offenders released to PRCS had a higher three-year conviction rate (52.2 percent) than offenders released to parole (38.8 percent) and offenders who were directly discharged (23.5 percent). Under Realignment, most non-serious, non-violent, and non-sex registrant offenders are released to PRCS; whereas most high-risk sex offenders, lifers, and offenders committing a serious or violent crime are released to parole. Offenders committed to CDCR for property crimes and drug crimes, which tend to be less serious and less violent and allow for release to PRCS, are characterized by a higher risk to reoffend and higher recidivism rates than offenders committed for more serious and violent crimes, who continue to be

released to parole.[23] Further, younger offenders who are more likely to commit non-serious and non-violent property and drug crimes are characterized by some of the highest recidivism rates among all offenders, which was an additional factor that influenced the conviction rate of PRCS offenders upward.[24] Offenders characterized by lower recidivism rates and a lower risk to reoffend (offenders committing serious and violent crimes) continue to be released to parole thereby influencing the three-year conviction rate of parolees downward.

Direct comparisons between offenders released to PRCS and parole should not be made, as the two groups represent substantially different groups of offenders. Rather, the rate for PRCS offenders (52.2 percent) should be used as a baseline and compared to rates for PRCS offenders provided in future Outcome Evaluation Reports and the three-year conviction rate for parolees (38.8 percent) should be compared to future rates for parolees. The overall conviction rate (46.1 percent) provides the most comprehensive picture of reoffending among all offenders released from CDCR institutions into the community.

In earlier reports, the three-year return-to-prison rate and the three-year conviction rate were organized by first releases (an offender's first release on the current term for a new admission) and re-releases (an offender's subsequent release on the current term for a parole violation). For example, the vast majority of the FY 2011-12 release cohort was admitted to prison prior to the implementation of Realignment with nearly a third (33.2 percent or 24,858 offenders) admitted for parole violations (re-releases) and 66.8 percent or 50,017 of the 74,875 offenders considered first releases.[25] Prior to Realignment, offenders served parole revocations in State prison and a large number of each release cohort was comprised of re-releases. Post-Realignment all parole revocations are served in county jail, with the exception of offenders previously sentenced to a life term and some sex offenders, which substantially reduced the number of re-releases.[26]

Realignment was operational for all of the period during which the FY 2012-13 release cohort was released, with very few offenders eligible to return to prison for parole violations. Specifically, of the current FY 2012-13 release cohort, less than one percent (331 offenders) were re-releases and these offenders were released and returned to prison for a parole violation, prior to the implementation of Realignment. With Realignment causing substantial declines to the number of re-releases, providing the three-year conviction rate by type of release (to parole, PRCS or directly discharged), provides a more meaningful presentation of the three-year conviction rate as displayed in Table 3.

[23] For more information regarding conviction rates by commitment offense category, serious and violent offenses, and risk scores, please see the following sections: 2.2.1 Commitment Offense Category, 5.2.6 Serious and Violent Offenses, and 5.2.8 Risk of Conviction.
[24] For more information regarding conviction rates by age at release, please see 5.1.2 Age at Release.
[25] See pages 14 – 15 of the 2016 Outcome Evaluation Report for more information regarding first and re-releases.
[26] Section 3000.8 remands persons on parole pursuant to Section 3000.0, subdivision (b), paragraph (4) to the custody of CDCR. For more information regarding specific sex offenses, please see: Penal Code 3000.0(b)(4).

Table 3. Conviction Rates for the Fiscal Year 2012-13 Release Cohort by Type of Release

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
Type of Release	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
Post-Release Community Supervision	20,208	5,085	25.2%	8,755	43.3%	10,553	52.2%
Parole	14,951	2,239	15.0%	4,560	30.5%	5,795	38.8%
Directly Discharged	631	39	6.2%	108	17.1%	148	23.5%
Total	**35,790**	**7,363**	**20.6%**	**13,423**	**37.5%**	**16,496**	**46.1%**

4.2 Time to Conviction

Figure 5. Three-Year Quarterly and Cumulative Rate of Conviction for the 16,496 Offenders Convicted During the Three-Year Follow-Up Period

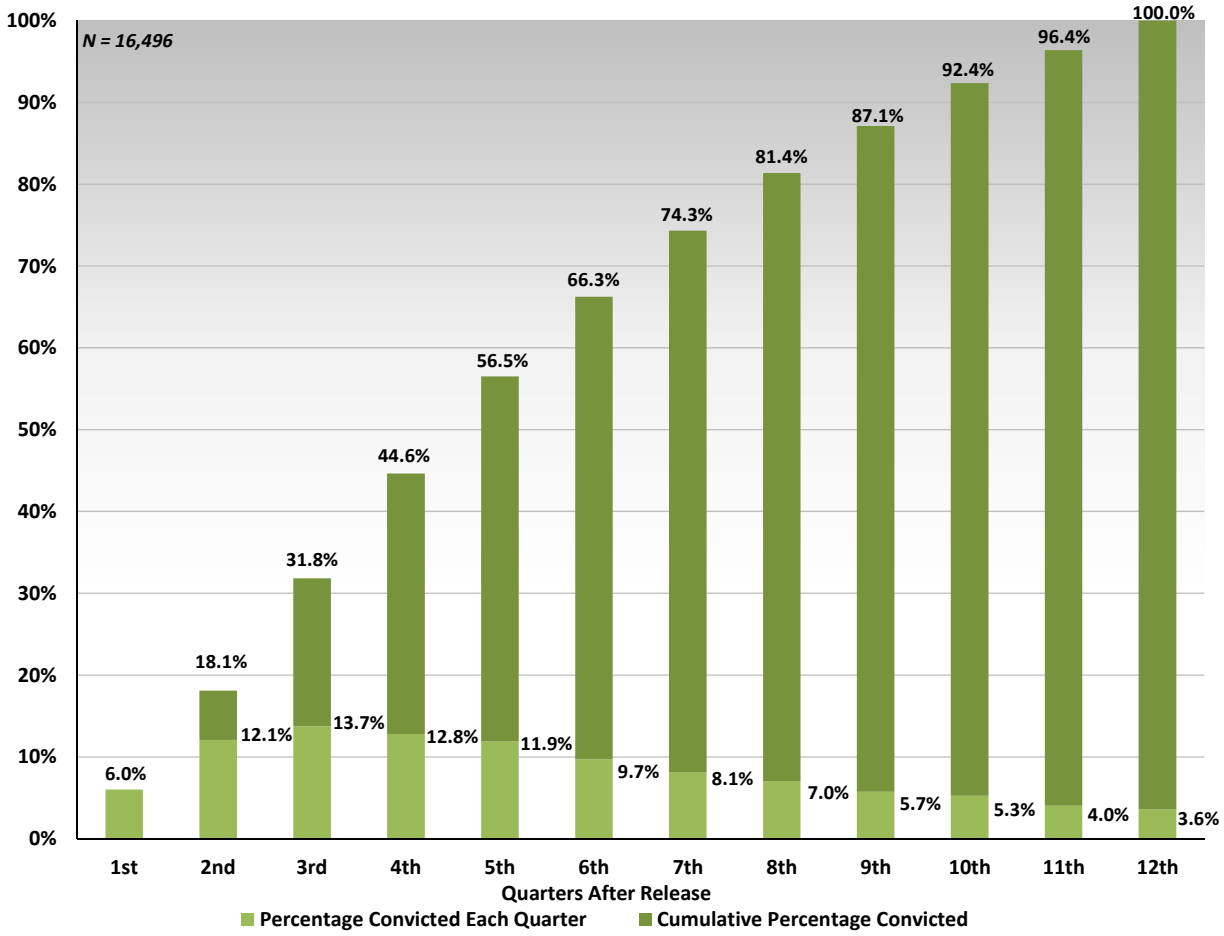


Figure 5 and Table 4 show the percentage and number of offenders who were convicted during each quarter (three month period), as well as the cumulative percentage and number of offenders convicted over the three-year follow-up period. In order to examine how long offenders were in the community before recidivating, only the 16,496 offenders convicted during the three-year follow-up period are represented in this section. The 12th quarter represents the final, cumulative results (i.e. 100 percent) of the 16,496 offenders that were convicted.

Of the 16,496 offenders convicted within three years of their release, nearly half (44.6 percent or 7,363 offenders) were convicted in the first year. By year two, 81.4 percent (13,423 offenders) were convicted and by year three, 100 percent (16,496 offenders) were convicted. The largest number of offenders (13.7 percent or 2,267 offenders) were convicted during the third quarter following release and the fewest number of offenders (3.6 percent or 595 offenders) were convicted during the 12th and final quarter of the three-year follow-up period.

Table 4. Three-Year Quarterly and Cumulative Rate of Conviction for the 16,496 Offenders Convicted During the Three-Year Follow-Up Period

Quarters After Release	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Percentage Convicted	6.0%	12.1%	13.7%	12.8%	11.9%	9.7%	8.1%	7.0%	5.7%	5.3%	4.0%	3.6%
Cumulative Percentage	6.0%	18.1%	31.8%	44.6%	56.5%	66.3%	74.3%	81.4%	87.1%	92.4%	96.4%	100.0%
Number Convicted	993	1,992	2,267	2,111	1,962	1,604	1,335	1,159	946	867	665	595
Cumulative Number	993	2,985	5,252	7,363	9,325	10,929	12,264	13,423	14,369	15,236	15,901	16,496

5 Offender Outcomes and Type of Conviction

5.1 Three-Year Outcomes for the Fiscal Year 2012-13 Release Cohort

This section presents outcomes for the 35,790 offenders released during FY 2012-13. Arrest and return-to-prison rates are provided in Appendix C of this report and type of arrest and type of return data are provided in Appendix D and Appendix E.

Type of conviction data (i.e. misdemeanor or felony convictions) only include the most serious conviction in the first conviction episode, meaning if an offender was convicted of a misdemeanor and subsequently convicted of a felony, only the misdemeanor conviction was included.

Figure 6. Three-Year Outcomes for the Fiscal Year 2012-13 Release Cohort

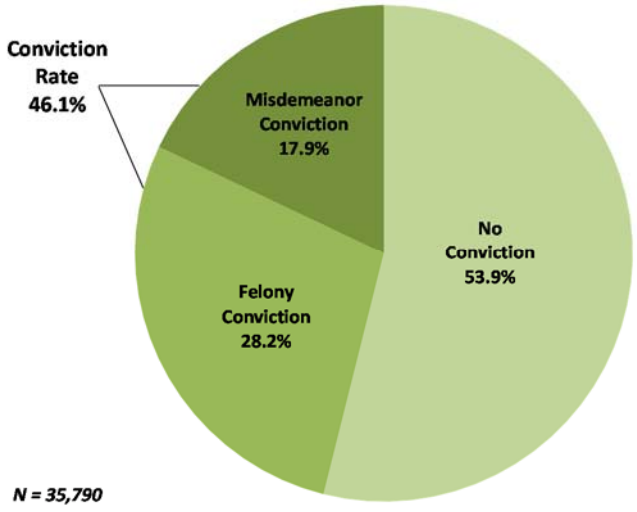


Figure 6 presents three-year outcomes for the 35,790 offenders released from prison during FY 2012-13. Of the 35,790 offenders, 53.9 percent (19,294 offenders) had no convictions during the three-year follow-up period. Over a quarter of the release cohort (28.2 percent or 10,079 offenders) were convicted of a felony and 17.9 percent (6,417 offenders) were convicted of a misdemeanor.

Table 5 presents the type of conviction for the 74,875 offenders released during FY 2011-12 and the 35,790 offenders released during FY 2012-13 for comparative purposes. Between the two release cohorts, the number of offenders without a conviction during the three-year follow-up period increased 8.2 percentage points, from 45.7 percent (34,321 offenders) to 53.9 percent (19,294 offenders). The number of felony and misdemeanor convictions decreased between the FY 2011-12 and FY 2012-13 release cohorts: felonies decreased 5.0 percentage points, from 33.2 percent (24,841 offenders) to 28.2 percent (10,079 offenders), while misdemeanors decreased 3.2 percentage points from 21.1 percent (15,803 offenders) to 17.9 percent (6,417 offenders).

Of the 35,790 offenders released in FY 2012-13, 9.9 percent (3,536 offenders) were convicted of felony drug/alcohol crimes, followed by 7.2 percent (2,577 offenders) for felony property crimes, and 6.2 percent (2,235 offenders) for felony crimes against persons. Over four percent (4.8 percent or 1,731 offenders) were convicted of other felony crimes. The percentage of offenders convicted of each type of felony decreased between the FY 2011-12 and FY 2012-13 release cohorts. Felony property crimes saw the largest decrease at 2.7 percentage points (from 9.9 percent to 7.2 percent).

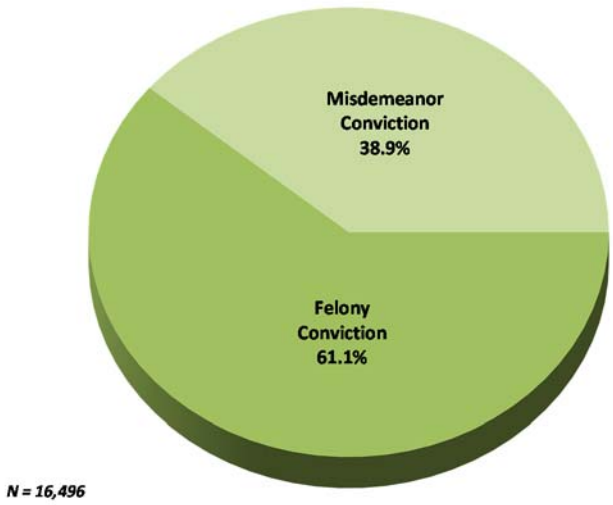
Of the 35,790 offenders released in FY 2012-13, 6.3 percent (2,264 offenders) were convicted of misdemeanor drug/alcohol crimes, followed by 4.7 percent (1,686 offenders) for misdemeanor crimes against persons, and 3.6 percent (1,289 offenders) for misdemeanor property crimes. Over three percent (3.3 percent or 1,178 offenders) were convicted for other misdemeanor crimes. The percentage of offenders convicted for each type of misdemeanor decreased between the FY 2011-12 and FY 2012-13 release cohorts. Misdemeanor crimes against persons saw the largest decrease at 1.0 percentage point (from 5.7 percent to 4.7 percent).

Table 5. Three-Year Outcomes for the Fiscal Year 2011-12 and Fiscal Year 2012-13 Release Cohorts

	FY 2011-12		FY 2012-13	
Type of Conviction	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
No Conviction	**34,231**	**45.7%**	**19,294**	**53.9%**
All Felonies	**24,841**	**33.2%**	**10,079**	**28.2%**
Felony Drug/Alcohol Crimes	8,699	**11.6%**	3,536	**9.9%**
Felony Property Crimes	7,416	**9.9%**	2,577	**7.2%**
Felony Crimes Against Persons	5,007	**6.7%**	2,235	**6.2%**
Felony Other Crimes	3,719	**5.0%**	1,731	**4.8%**
All Misdemeanors	**15,803**	**21.1%**	**6,417**	**17.9%**
Misdemeanor Drug/Alcohol Crimes	5,287	**7.1%**	2,264	**6.3%**
Misdemeanor Crimes Against Persons	4,267	**5.7%**	1,686	**4.7%**
Misdemeanor Property Crimes	3,184	**4.3%**	1,289	**3.6%**
Misdemeanor Other Crimes	3,065	**4.1%**	1,178	**3.3%**
Total	**74,875**	**100.0%**	**35,790**	**100.0%**

5.2 Type of Conviction for the Fiscal Year 2012-13 Offenders Convicted Following Release from Prison

Figure 7. Type of Conviction for the Fiscal Year 2012-13 Offenders Convicted Following Release from Prison



Of the 35,790 offenders released during FY 2012-13, 46.1 percent (16,496 offenders) were convicted within three years of their release. This section excludes the 19,294 offenders who were not convicted during the three-year follow-up period and focuses on the 16,496 offenders that were convicted, in order to better understand the type of conviction and how convictions change over time.

Of the 16,496 offenders convicted during the follow-up period, 61.1 percent (10,079 offenders) were convicted of a felony offense and 38.9 percent (6,417 offenders) were convicted of a misdemeanor offense. Overall, felony and misdemeanor convictions stayed the same (61.1 percent and 38.9 percent of all convictions, respectively) between the FY 2011-12 and FY 2012-13 release cohorts. With regards to felony convictions, felony property crimes saw a decrease of 2.6 percentage points between the two release cohorts (18.2 percent and 15.6 percent of all convictions, respectively), while felony drug and alcohol crimes remained the same at 21.4 percent of all convictions. Other felony crimes saw an increase of 1.3 percentage points (from 9.2 percent to 10.5 percent) and felony crimes against persons saw an increase of 1.2 percentage points (from 12.3 percent to 13.5 percent).

With regards to misdemeanor convictions, other misdemeanor crimes decreased 0.4 of a percentage point (from 7.5 percent to 7.1 percent) between the FY 2011-12 and FY 2012-13 release cohorts, while misdemeanor crimes against persons decreased 0.3 of a percentage point (from 10.5 percent to 10.2 percent). Misdemeanor drug/alcohol crimes saw an increase of 0.7 of a percentage point (from 13.0 percent to 13.7 percent), while misdemeanor property crimes stayed the same at 7.8 percent of all convictions.

The largest number of convictions for the FY 2012-13 release cohort were associated with felony drug/alcohol crimes (21.4 percent or 3,536 offenders), followed by felony property crimes (15.6 percent or 2,577 offenders), and misdemeanor drug/alcohol crimes (13.7 percent or 2,264 offenders). Together, felony and misdemeanor drug/alcohol crimes accounted for over a third of all convictions (35.2 percent or 5,800 offenders) among offenders released in FY 2012-13.

Table 6. Type of Conviction for the Fiscal Year 2011-12 and Fiscal Year 2012-13 Offenders Convicted Following Release from Prison

	FY 2011-12		FY 2012-13	
Type of Conviction	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Felonies	**24,841**	**61.1%**	**10,079**	**61.1%**
Felony Drug/Alcohol Crimes	8,699	21.4%	3,536	21.4%
Felony Property Crimes	7,416	18.2%	2,577	15.6%
Felony Crimes Against Persons	5,007	12.3%	2,235	13.5%
Felony Other Crimes	3,719	9.2%	1,731	10.5%
All Misdemeanors	**15,803**	**38.9%**	**6,417**	**38.9%**
Misdemeanor Drug/Alcohol Crimes	5,287	13.0%	2,264	13.7%
Misdemeanor Crimes Against Persons	4,267	10.5%	1,686	10.2%
Misdemeanor Property Crimes	3,184	7.8%	1,289	7.8%
Misdemeanor Other Crimes	3,065	7.5%	1,178	7.1%
Total	**40,644**	**100.0%**	**16,496**	**100.0%**

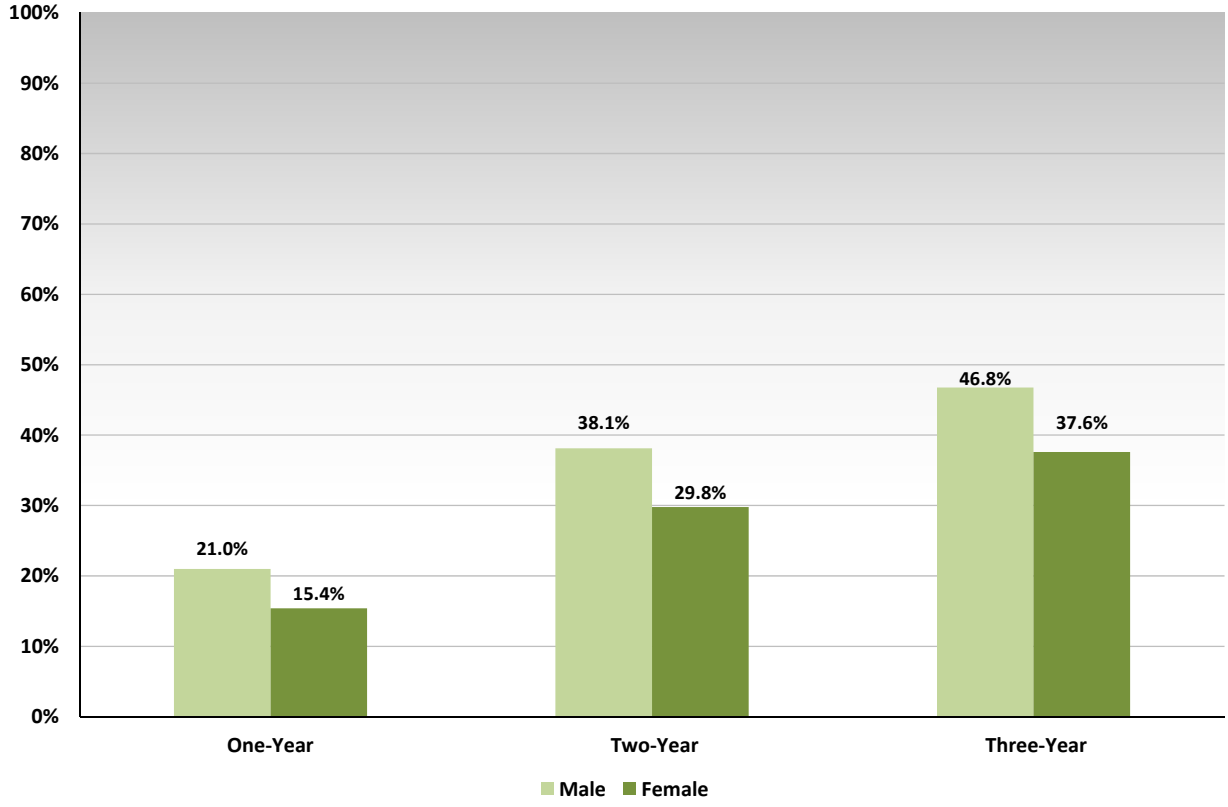
6 Conviction Rates by Offender Demographics and Characteristics

The following sections present one-, two-, and three-year conviction rates for the 35,790 offenders released during FY 2012-13 by offender demographics (e.g. gender, age, race/ethnicity) and offender characteristics (e.g. release type, commitment offense category). Appendix A provides a comparison of the three-year conviction rates by offender demographics and characteristics for the FY 2011-12 and FY 2012-13 release cohorts.

6.1 Conviction Rates by Offender Demographics

6.1.1 Gender

Figure 8. Conviction Rates by Gender



Of the 35,790 offenders released in FY 2012-13, the vast majority (92.6 percent or 33,137 offenders) were male and 7.4 percent (2,653 offenders) were female. Male offenders were convicted at a higher rate (46.8 percent or 15,498 offenders) than female offenders (37.6 percent or 998 offenders) after the three-year follow-up period. The three-year conviction rate for male offenders (46.8 percent) was 9.2 percentage points higher than the rate for females (37.6 percent).

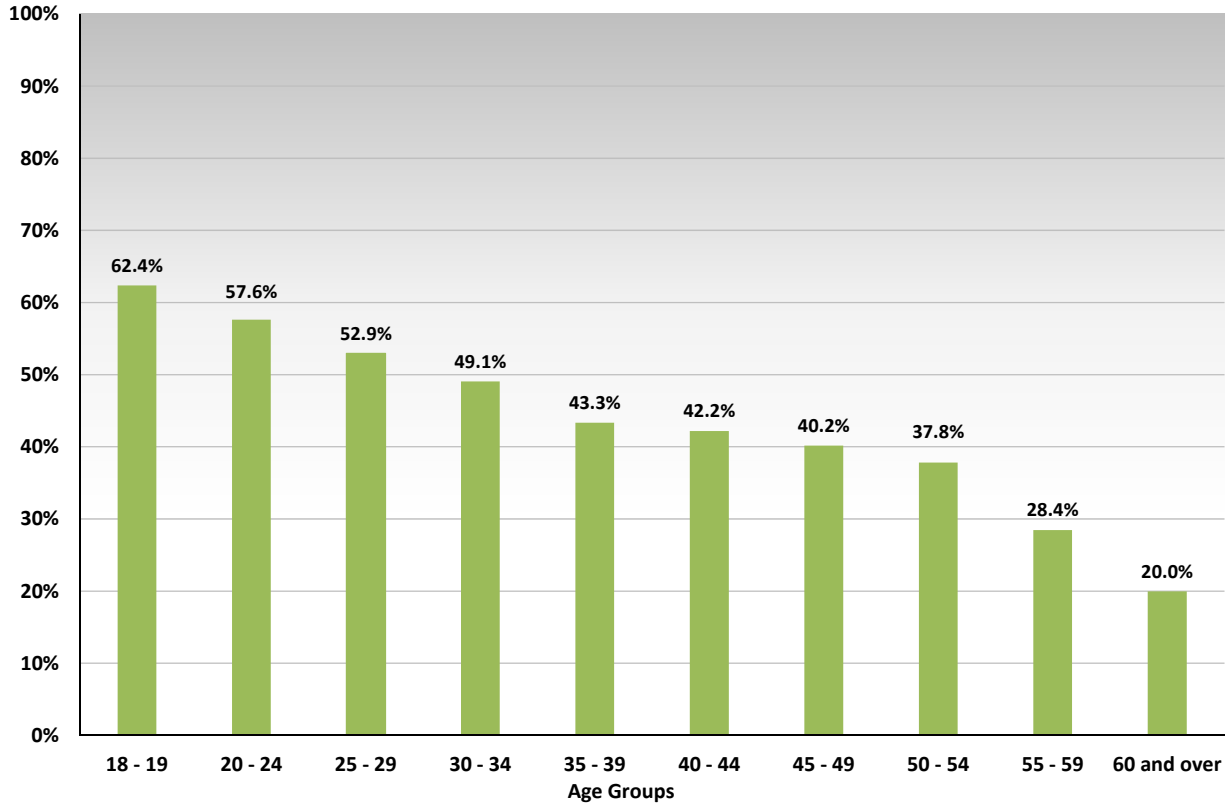
When comparing the FY 2011-12 and FY 2012-13 release cohorts, both males and females in the FY 2012-13 release cohorts had lower conviction rates than male and female offenders in the FY 2011-12 release cohort. The three-year conviction rate of 46.8 percent for male offenders in the FY 2012-13 release cohort was 8.2 percentage points lower than the three-year conviction rate for male offenders in the FY 2011-12 release cohort (55.0 percent). Similarly, the three-year conviction rate for female offenders in the FY 2012-13 release cohort was 37.6 percent, which was 9.2 percentage points lower than the rate (46.8 percent) for female offenders in the FY 2011-12 release cohort.

Table 7. Conviction Rates by Gender

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
Gender	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
Male	33,137	6,955	21.0%	12,633	38.1%	15,498	46.8%
Female	2,653	408	15.4%	790	29.8%	998	37.6%
Total	**35,790**	**7,363**	**20.6%**	**13,423**	**37.5%**	**16,496**	**46.1%**

6.1.2 Age at Release

Figure 9. Three-Year Conviction Rate by Age at Release



As shown in the above figure and below table, younger offenders had higher three-year conviction rates than offenders in other age groups. Offenders ages 18 – 19 comprised a very small portion of the release cohort (1.1 percent or 388 offenders) and had the highest three-year conviction rate (62.4 percent or 242 offenders) among all age groups. Offenders ages 20 – 24 and ages 25 – 29 followed with three-year conviction rates of 57.6 percent and 52.9 percent, respectively. From that point, the three-year conviction rate continued to trend downward as the age of the offender increased. Offenders ages 60 and over had the lowest three-year conviction rate (20.0 percent or 189 offenders) of all age groups. The rate of offenders ages 18 – 19 (62.4 percent) was 42.4 percentage points higher than the rate of offenders 60 and over (20.0 percent), validating the notion that age is one of the most important indicators of recidivism.

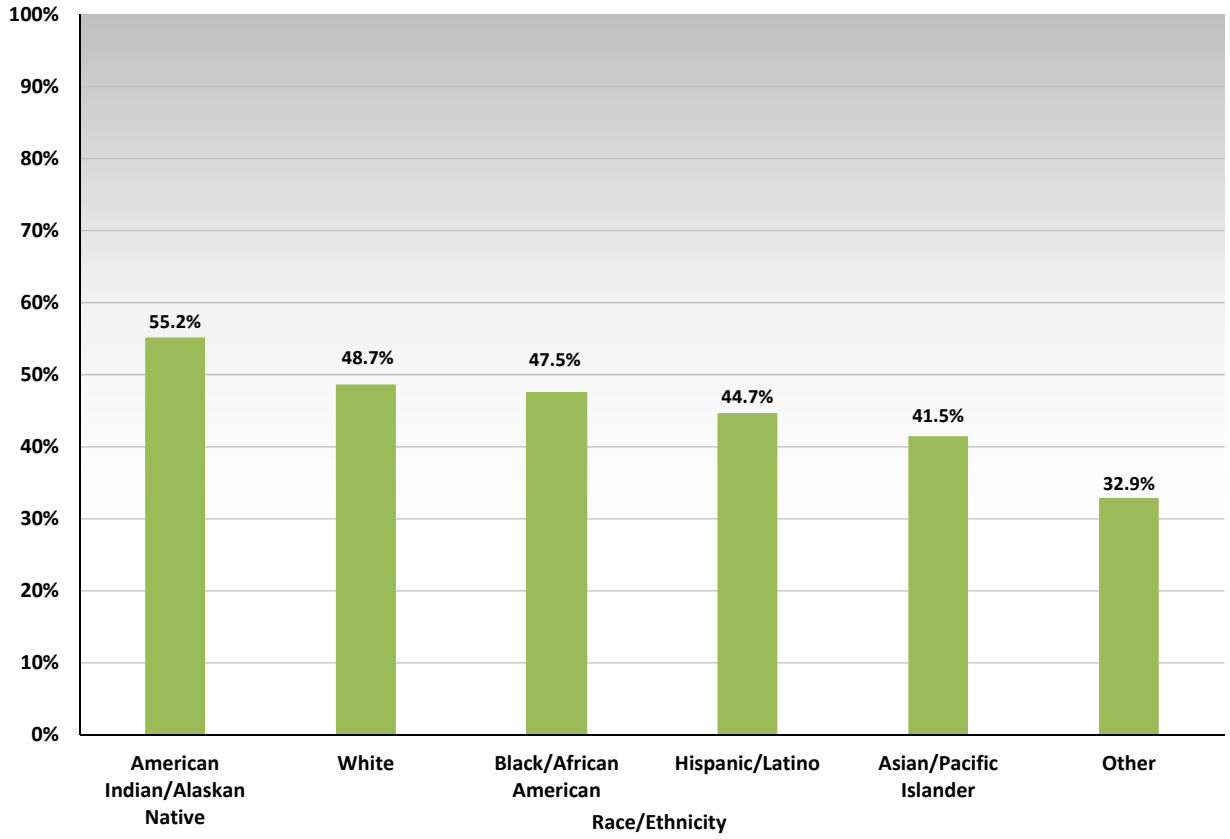
The three-year conviction rate decreased among each age group when comparing the FY 2011-12 and FY 2012-13 release cohorts. Offenders ages 35 – 39 saw the largest decrease (from 53.7 percent to 43.3 percent) with a 10.4 percentage point decrease between the two fiscal years. Offenders ages 18 – 19 saw the smallest decrease (from 67.3 percent to 62.4 percent) with a decrease of 4.9 percentage points. Three-year conviction rates for all age groups in the FY 2011-12 and FY 2012-13 release cohorts may be found in Appendix A.

Table 8. Conviction Rates by Age at Release

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
Age Groups	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
18 - 19	388	111	28.6%	194	50.0%	242	62.4%
20 - 24	5,148	1,410	27.4%	2,444	47.5%	2,967	57.6%
25 - 29	6,208	1,519	24.5%	2,734	44.0%	3,287	52.9%
30 - 34	6,211	1,359	21.9%	2,494	40.2%	3,047	49.1%
35 - 39	4,566	840	18.4%	1,576	34.5%	1,979	43.3%
40 - 44	4,087	722	17.7%	1,392	34.1%	1,724	42.2%
45 - 49	3,820	654	17.1%	1,220	31.9%	1,534	40.2%
50 - 54	2,893	480	16.6%	879	30.4%	1,094	37.8%
55 - 59	1,522	182	12.0%	339	22.3%	433	28.4%
60 and over	947	86	9.1%	151	15.9%	189	20.0%
Total	**35,790**	**7,363**	**20.6%**	**13,423**	**37.5%**	**16,496**	**46.1%**

6.1.3 Race/Ethnicity

Figure 10. Three-Year Conviction Rate by Race/Ethnicity



Although American Indian/Alaskan Native offenders comprised a small portion of the release cohort (1.0 percent or 359 offenders), they had the highest three-year conviction rate (55.2 percent or 198 offenders) among all race/ethnicity categories. The three-year conviction rate for American Indian/Alaskan Native offenders was followed by White offenders (48.7 percent or 4,551 offenders), Black/African American offenders (47.5 percent or 4,435 offenders), and Hispanic/Latino offenders (44.7 percent or 6,708 offenders). Asian Pacific/Islander offenders had a three-year conviction rate of 41.5 percent (175 offenders) and offenders categorized as "Other" had a three-year conviction rate of 32.9 percent (429 offenders).

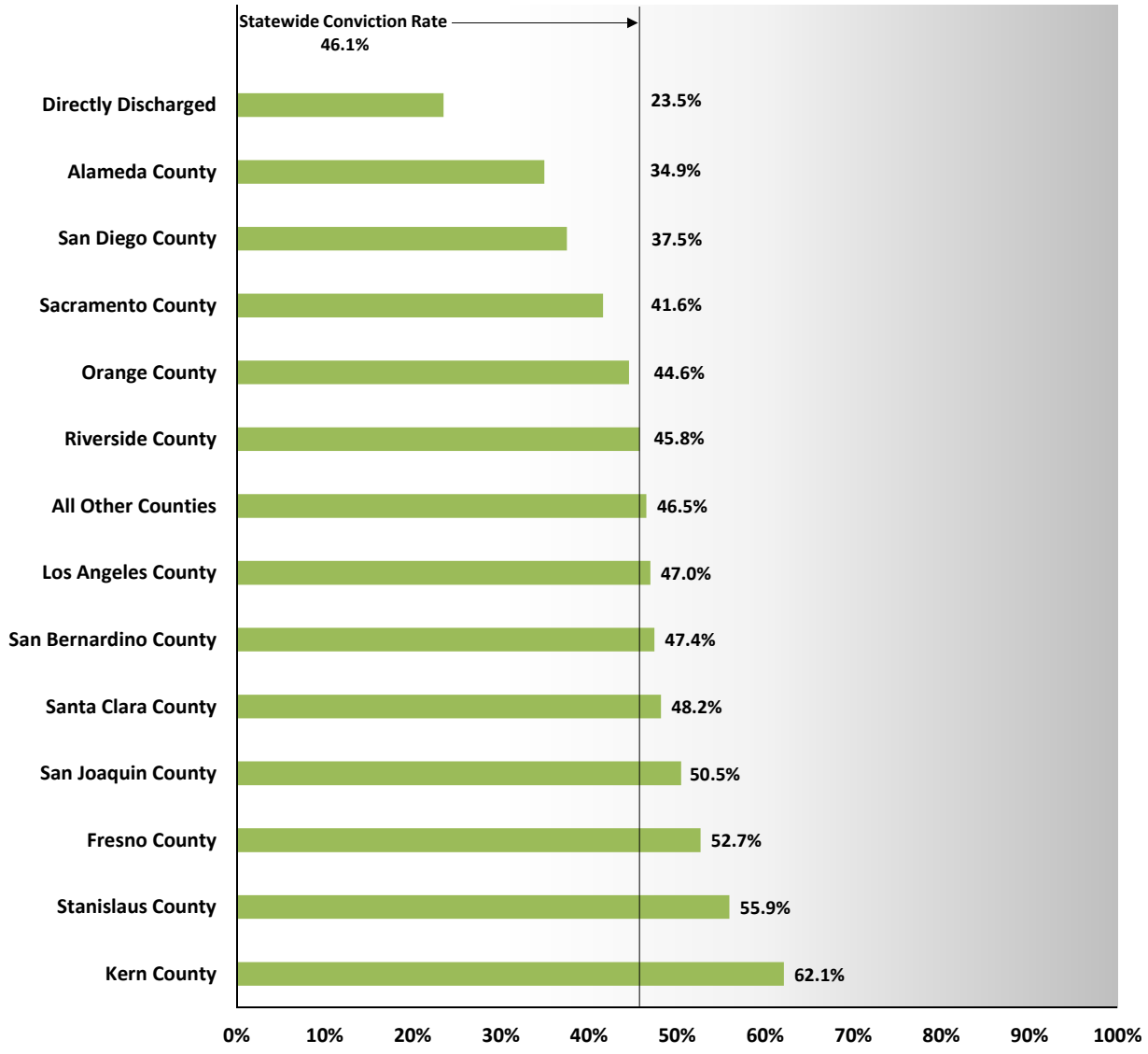
The three-year conviction rate decreased among each race/ethnicity category when comparing the FY 2011-12 and FY 2012-13 release cohorts (Appendix A). The largest decrease in the three-year conviction rate was observed among Asian/Pacific Islander offenders (13.5 percentage points) between the FY 2011-12 release cohort (55 percent) and the FY 2012-13 release cohort (41.5 percent). American Indian/Alaskan Native offenders saw the smallest decrease at 2.2 percentage points between the FY 2011-12 and FY 2012-13 release cohorts (57.4 percent and 55.2 percent, respectively). Rates for each race/ethnicity category for the FY 2011-12 and FY 2012-13 release cohorts are presented in Appendix A.

Table 9. Conviction Rates by Race/Ethnicity

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
Race/Ethnicity	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
American Indian/Alaskan Native	359	93	25.9%	157	43.7%	198	55.2%
White	9,352	2,144	22.9%	3,773	40.3%	4,551	48.7%
Black/African American	9,335	1,874	20.1%	3,559	38.1%	4,435	47.5%
Hispanic/Latino	15,018	3,004	20.0%	5,459	36.3%	6,708	44.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	422	72	17.1%	142	33.6%	175	41.5%
Other	1,304	176	13.5%	333	25.5%	429	32.9%
Total	**35,790**	**7,363**	**20.6%**	**13,423**	**37.5%**	**16,496**	**46.1%**

6.1.4 County of Release

Figure 11. Three-Year Conviction Rate by County of Release



The above figure and below table show conviction rates for the 12 counties with the largest number of releases. Together, those 12 counties accounted for 80.4 percent of the FY 2012-13 release cohort. Los Angeles County accounted for nearly a third of all releases (32.1 percent or 11,478 offenders). Approximately 20 percent of the release cohort (17.9 percent or 6,394 offenders) were released to the remaining 46 California counties, which were represented in the "All Other Counties" category, while 1.8 percent of the release cohort (630 offenders) were directly discharged. Three year-conviction rates for each county in California are presented in Appendix E of this report.

Data regarding county of release should be interpreted with caution for a number of reasons. Offenders may leave the county to which they are released or they could be convicted in a county other than their

county of release. When an offender is convicted in a county other than their county of release, the conviction is still associated with the county to which they were originally released (e.g. if an offender is released to Sacramento County and is subsequently convicted in Riverside County, for the purposes of this report, the new conviction is associated with Sacramento County, not Riverside County).

Of the 12 California counties with the largest number of releases, Kern County had the highest three-year conviction rate (62.1 percent or 792 offenders), while Alameda County had the lowest three-year conviction rate (34.9 percent or 308 offenders) among each of the twelve counties. Los Angeles County's three-year conviction rate of 47.0 percent (or 5,389 offenders) fell in the middle of each of the twelve counties. The three-year conviction rate for all other California counties was 46.5 percent (2,975 offenders) and the three-year conviction rate for offenders directly discharged from prison was 23.5 percent (148 offenders).

The three-year conviction rate decreased among each of the 12 counties with the largest number of releases between the FY 2011-12 and FY 2012-13 release cohorts, as did the rate for the "All Other Counties" category. Alameda County saw the largest decrease (from 48.1 percent to 34.9 percent) at 13.2 percentage points, followed by Orange County (from 56.0 percent to 44.6 percent) at 11.4 percentage points. Although Fresno County saw the smallest decrease between the two release cohorts, the three-year conviction rate still decreased 4.1 percentage points (from 56.8 percent to 52.7 percent) between the two fiscal years. Fiscal year comparisons for the 12 counties with the largest number of releases, the "All Other Counties" category, and direct discharges may be found in Appendix A. One-year, two-year and three-year conviction rates for all California counties, as well as direct discharges may be found in Appendix B.

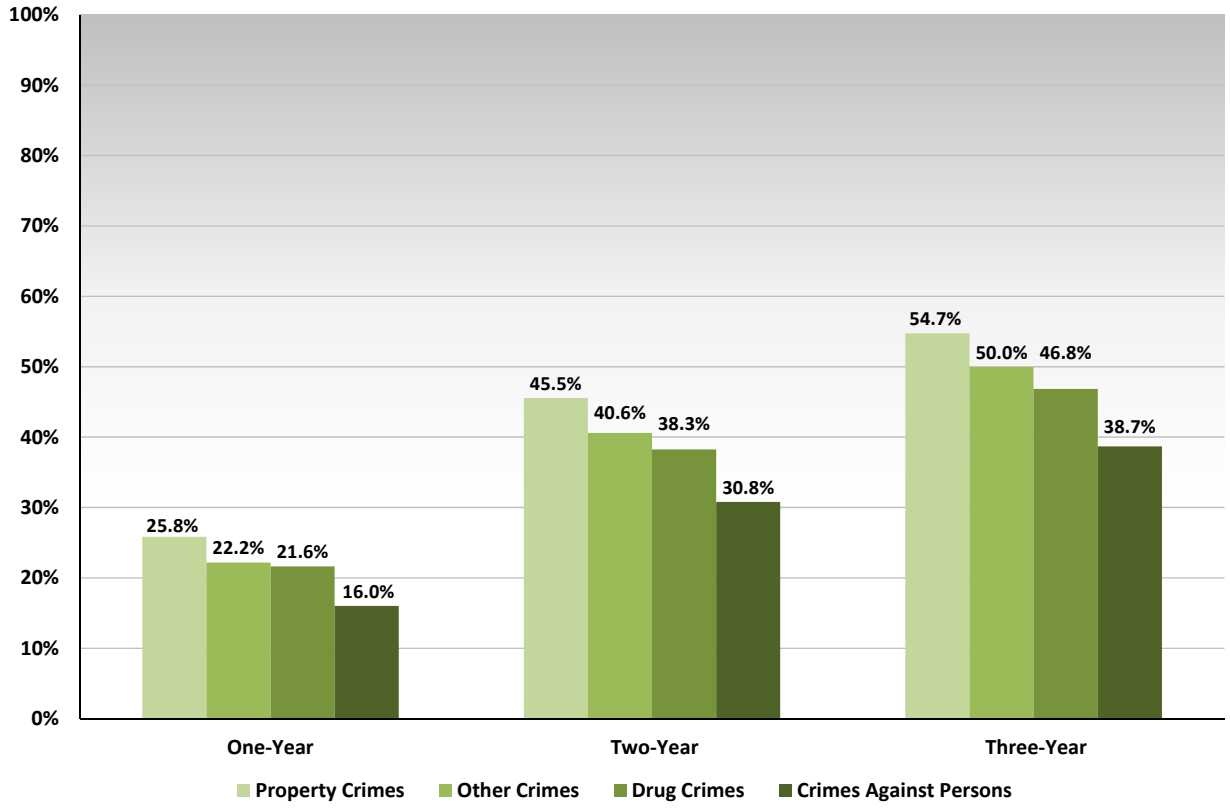
Table 10. Conviction Rates by County of Release

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
County of Release	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
Kern County	1,275	424	33.3%	687	53.9%	792	62.1%
Stanislaus County	656	162	24.7%	290	44.2%	367	55.9%
Fresno County	1,215	250	20.6%	510	42.0%	640	52.7%
San Joaquin County	767	175	22.8%	324	42.2%	387	50.5%
Santa Clara County	932	183	19.6%	356	38.2%	449	48.2%
San Bernardino County	3,053	601	19.7%	1,183	38.7%	1,448	47.4%
Los Angeles County	11,478	2,537	22.1%	4,438	38.7%	5,389	47.0%
Riverside County	2,292	470	20.5%	848	37.0%	1,049	45.8%
Orange County	2,067	451	21.8%	762	36.9%	921	44.6%
Sacramento County	1,647	288	17.5%	567	34.4%	685	41.6%
San Diego County	2,502	361	14.4%	719	28.7%	938	37.5%
Alameda County	882	118	13.4%	239	27.1%	308	34.9%
All Other Counties	6,394	1,304	20.4%	2,392	37.4%	2,975	46.5%
Directly Discharged	630	39	6.2%	108	17.1%	148	23.5%
Total	**35,790**	**7,363**	**20.6%**	**13,423**	**37.5%**	**16,496**	**46.1%**

6.2 Conviction Rates by Offender Characteristics

6.2.1 Commitment Offense Category

Figure 12. Conviction Rates by Commitment Offense Category



The above figure and below table present conviction rates by commitment offense category. Each category (property crimes, other crimes, drug crimes, and crimes against persons) represent the category of offense an offender was committed to prison for, prior to their release in FY 2012-13. Offenders committed for property crimes had the highest three-year conviction rate (54.7 percent or 4,947 offenders) among each commitment offense category, followed by other crimes (50.0 percent or 2,641 offenders), drug crimes (46.8 percent or 3,464 offenders), and crimes against persons (38.7 percent or 5,444 offenders).

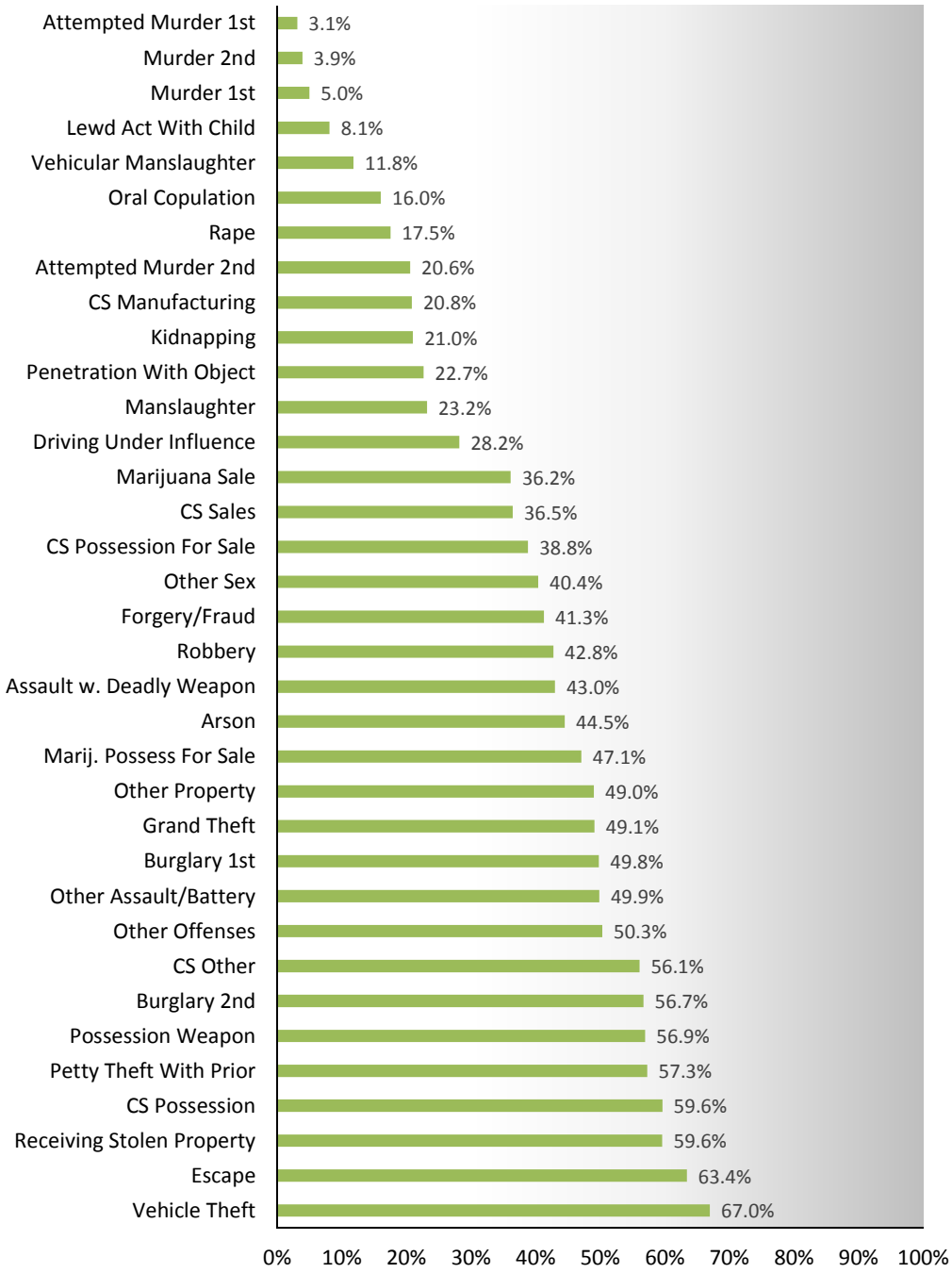
The three-year conviction rate for each commitment offense category decreased between the FY 2011-12 and FY 2012-13 release cohorts. Offenders committed for property crimes saw the largest decrease (from 62.9 percent to 54.7 percent) at 8.2 percentage points, followed by drug crimes, which decreased 8.0 percentage points (from 54.8 percent to 46.8 percent) and crimes against persons, which decreased 6.6 percent (from 45.3 percent to 38.7 percent). Other crimes saw a decrease of 3.0 percentage points between the FY 2011-12 and FY 2012-13 release cohorts, from 53.0 percent to 50.0 percent. Comparisons between the FY 2011-12 and FY 2012-13 release cohorts by commitment offense category are presented in Appendix A.

Table 11. Conviction Rates by Commitment Offense Category

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
Commitment Offense Category	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
Property Crimes	9,037	2,336	25.8%	4,115	45.5%	4,947	54.7%
Other Crimes	5,287	1,172	22.2%	2,145	40.6%	2,641	50.0%
Drug Crimes	7,395	1,601	21.6%	2,829	38.3%	3,464	46.8%
Crimes Against Persons	14,071	2,254	16.0%	4,334	30.8%	5,444	38.7%
Total	**35,790**	**7,363**	**20.6%**	**13,423**	**37.5%**	**16,496**	**46.1%**

6.2.2 Commitment Offense

Figure 13. Three-Year Conviction Rate by Commitment Offense[27]



[27] CS stands for "Controlled Substance". "Marijuana Other" offenses include planting, cultivating, harvesting, or possessing marijuana; hiring, employing, using a minor in the unlawful transportation, sale, or peddling of marijuana to another minor, furnishing, giving, and/or offering marijuana to a minor. "CS Other" offenses include possession of a controlled substance in prison; soliciting, encouraging, inducing a minor to furnish, sell, offer a controlled substance; agreeing, consenting, offering to sell, furnish, and/or transport a CS. "Other Offenses" include false imprisonment, accessory, and/or malicious harassment. "Other Sex Offenses" including failing to register as a sex offender, unlawful sex with a minor, and/or indecent exposure.

As shown in Figure 13 and Table 12, the three-year conviction rate varied extensively when examined by commitment offense. Offenders with a commitment offense of vehicle theft, escape, receiving stolen property, and controlled substance possession were associated with higher conviction rates (67.0 percent, 63.4 percent, and 59.6 percent each, respectively) than offenders whose offenses tended to be more serious and violent. Offenders with a commitment offense of first degree attempted murder, second degree murder, and first degree murder were convicted at the lowest rates among all commitment offense categories (3.1 percent, 3.9 percent, and 5.0 percent, respectively). Similar to offenders committed for escape (41 offenders), offenders committed for first degree attempted murder comprised a very small portion of the release cohort (32 offenders).

With the exception of five commitment offenses, the three-year conviction rate decreased for each commitment offense between the FY 2011-12 and FY 2012-13 release cohorts. Of the five commitment offenses that saw an increase, escape saw the largest increase at 5.5 percentage points (from 57.9 percent to 63.4 percent). Second degree attempted murder saw the largest decrease at 13.9 percentage points (from 34.5 percent to 20.6 percent). The three-year conviction rate for offenders released in FY 2011-12 and FY 2012-13 by commitment offense are provided in Appendix A.

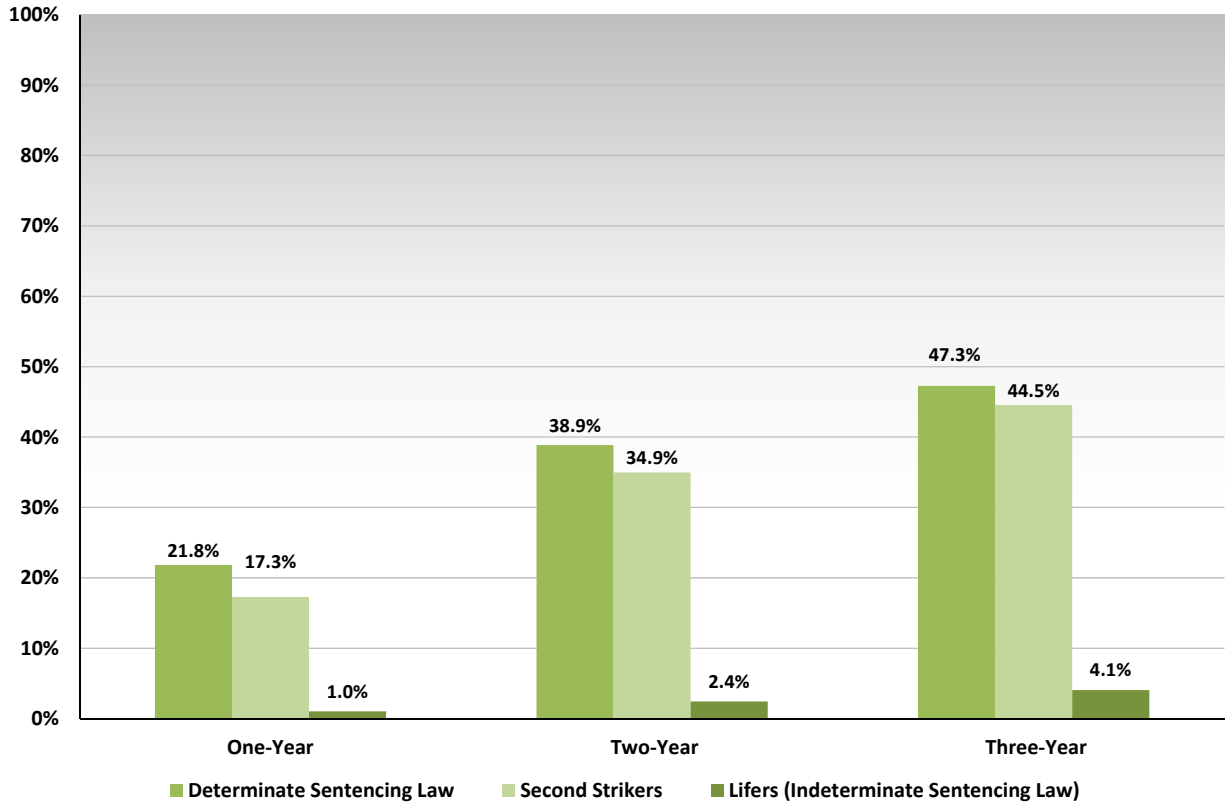
Table 12. Conviction Rates by Commitment Offense[28]

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
Offense	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
Vehicle Theft	1,293	462	35.7%	755	58.4%	866	67.0%
Escape	41	13	31.7%	21	51.2%	26	63.4%
CS Possession	2,810	837	29.8%	1,398	49.8%	1,676	59.6%
Receiving Stolen Property	822	245	29.8%	422	51.3%	490	59.6%
Petty Theft With Prior	953	292	30.6%	465	48.8%	546	57.3%
Possession Weapon	2,715	769	28.3%	1,303	48.0%	1,546	56.9%
Burglary 2nd	1,922	512	26.6%	921	47.9%	1,090	56.7%
CS Other	189	41	21.7%	87	46.0%	106	56.1%
Other Offenses	1,498	300	20.0%	596	39.8%	754	50.3%
Other Assault/Battery	3,925	884	22.5%	1,603	40.8%	1,958	49.9%
Burglary 1st	2,363	461	19.5%	934	39.5%	1,177	49.8%
Grand Theft	751	176	23.4%	302	40.2%	369	49.1%
Other Property	308	71	23.1%	114	37.0%	151	49.0%
Marij. Possess For Sale	206	39	18.9%	80	38.8%	97	47.1%
Arson	146	27	18.5%	54	37.0%	65	44.5%
Assault w. Deadly Weapon	3,192	541	16.9%	1,095	34.3%	1,373	43.0%
Robbery	3,257	553	17.0%	1,093	33.6%	1,393	42.8%
Forgery/Fraud	625	117	18.7%	202	32.3%	258	41.3%
Other Sex	923	178	19.3%	304	32.9%	373	40.4%
CS Possession For Sale	2,889	483	16.7%	880	30.5%	1,122	38.8%
CS Sales	1,064	173	16.3%	324	30.5%	388	36.5%
Marijuana Sale	130	20	15.4%	37	28.5%	47	36.2%
Driving Under Influence	887	63	7.1%	171	19.3%	250	28.2%
Manslaughter	289	15	5.2%	41	14.2%	67	23.2%
Penetration With Object	75	5	6.7%	12	16.0%	17	22.7%
Kidnapping	176	15	8.5%	25	14.2%	37	21.0%
CS Manufacturing	72	4	5.6%	13	18.1%	15	20.8%
Attempted Murder 2nd	204	11	5.4%	33	16.2%	42	20.6%
Rape	251	14	5.6%	35	13.9%	44	17.5%
Oral Copulation	81	2	2.5%	9	11.1%	13	16.0%
Vehicular Manslaughter	144	7	4.9%	13	9.0%	17	11.8%
Lewd Act With Child	1,073	22	2.1%	56	5.2%	87	8.1%
Murder 1st	120	3	2.5%	5	4.2%	6	5.0%
Murder 2nd	308	1	0.3%	5	1.6%	12	3.9%
Attempted Murder 1st	32	1	3.1%	1	3.1%	1	3.1%
Hashish Possession	11	3	N/A	4	N/A	7	N/A
Marijuana Other	24	1	N/A	6	N/A	6	N/A
Sodomy	21	2	N/A	4	N/A	4	N/A
Total	**35,790**	**7,363**	**20.6%**	**13,423**	**37.5%**	**16,496**	**46.1%**

[28] "Marijuana Other" offenses include planting, cultivating, harvesting, or possessing marijuana; hiring, employing, using a minor in the unlawful transportation, sale, or peddling of marijuana to another minor, furnishing, giving, and/or offering marijuana to a minor. "CS Other" offenses include possession of a controlled substance in prison; soliciting, encouraging, inducing a minor to furnish, sell, offer a controlled substance; agreeing, consenting, offering to sell, furnish, and/or transport a CS. "Other Offenses" include false imprisonment, accessory, and/or malicious harassment. "Other Sex Offenses" including failing to register as a sex offender, unlawful sex with a minor, and/or indecent exposure.

6.2.3 Sentence Type

Figure 14. Conviction Rates by Sentence Type



The above figure and below table present conviction rates by sentence type, including offenders sentenced under Determinate Sentencing Law (DSL), offenders sentenced under DSL as second strikers, and offenders sentenced under Indeterminate Sentencing Law. Most offenders sentenced in California serve a determinate term (a specified sentence length) and are released once their sentence is complete. Generally, offenders sentenced to an indeterminate term (lifers) are released once the Board of Parole Hearings (BPH) has found them suitable for parole or the court orders their release.

Offenders who served a determinate term were convicted at a higher rate (47.3 percent or 13,024 offenders) after three years of follow-up than any other sentence type. This group of offenders also comprised the largest percentage (77.0 percent or 27,544 offenders) of the release cohort. Second strikers who served a determinate term comprised 21.7 percent (7,754 offenders) of the release cohort and had a three-year conviction rate of 44.5 percent (3,452 offenders). Lifers who served an indeterminate sentence comprised just over one percent of the cohort (1.4 percent or 492 offenders) and had the lowest three-year conviction rate at 4.1 percent (20 offenders) of all three sentence types.

Between the FY 2011-12 and FY 2012-13 release cohorts, the three-year conviction rate decreased from 52.3 percent to 44.5 percent (7.8 percentage points) for second strikers who served a determinate term and from 54.9 percent to 47.3 percent (7.6 percentage points) for offenders who served a determinate

term. The three-year conviction rate for offenders who served an indeterminate term increased between the two cohorts: from 3.1 percent to 4.1 percent, an increase of one percentage point.

Table 13. Conviction Rates by Sentence Type

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
Sentence Type	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
Determinate Sentencing Law	27,544	6,017	21.8%	10,701	38.9%	13,024	47.3%
Second Strikers (Determinate Sentencing Law)	7,754	1,341	17.3%	2,710	34.9%	3,452	44.5%
Lifers (Indeterminate Sentencing Law)	492	5	1.0%	12	2.4%	20	4.1%
Total	**35,790**	**7,363**	**20.6%**	**13,423**	**37.5%**	**16,496**	**46.1%**

Most offenders who serve an indeterminate term are released from prison when BPH finds them suitable for parole or after the court orders their release. The below table shows the number of lifers released by BPH, as well as "Other Releases", which are comprised of both offenders who were granted parole when BPH was restricted from considering all parole suitability factors by the court, or the court ordered their release. Of the 478 offenders released by BPH, 4.2 percent (20 offenders) were convicted during the three-year follow-up period. Eleven of the convictions were felony convictions and nine were misdemeanor convictions. None of the 14 offenders categorized as "Other Releases" were convicted during the three-year follow-up period.

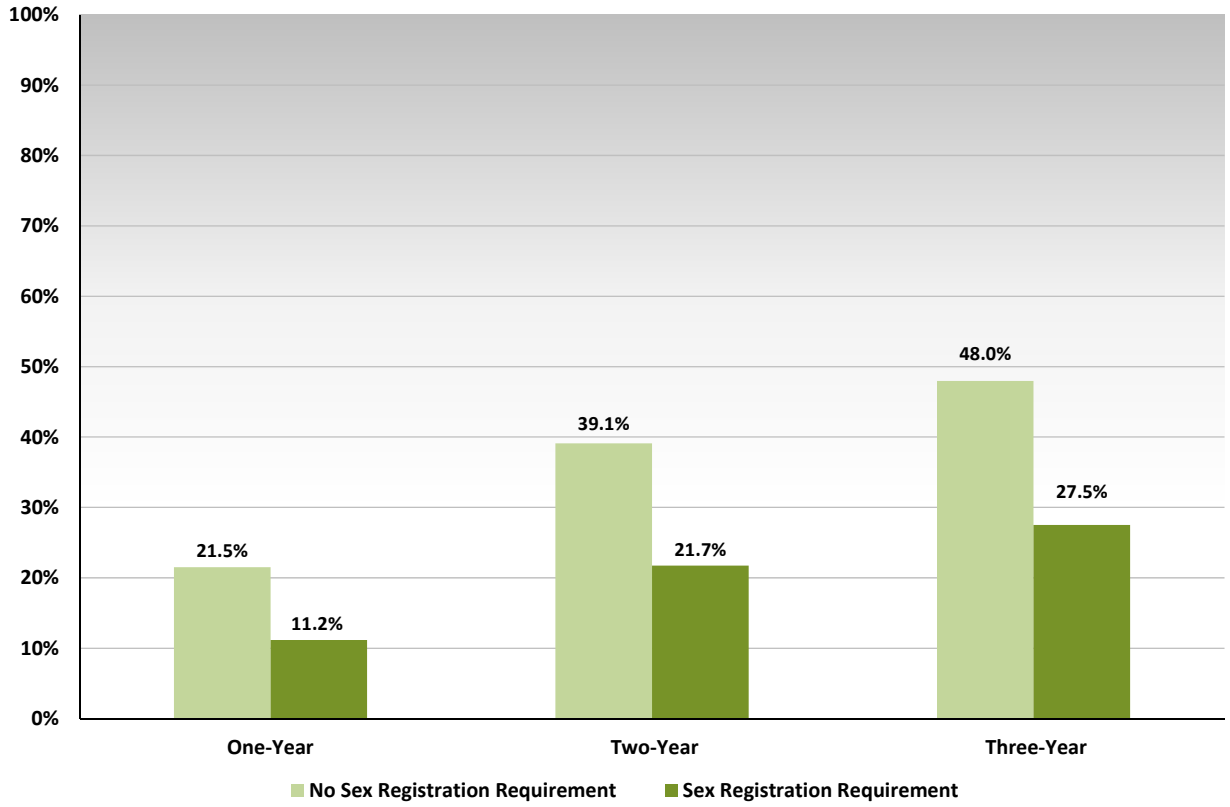
Table 14. Number and Type of Conviction for Offenders Released by the Board of Parole Hearings and Other Releases

	Board of Parole Hearings (BPH)		Other Releases*		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Released	478	100.0%	14	100.0%	492	100.0%
Type of Conviction						
Felony Drug/Alcohol Crimes	4	0.8%	0	0.0%	4	0.8%
Felony Other Crimes	3	0.6%	0	0.0%	3	0.6%
Felony Crime Against Persons	2	0.4%	0	0.0%	2	0.4%
Felony Property Crimes	2	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Misdemeanor Drug/Alcohol Crimes	6	1.3%	0	0.0%	6	1.2%
Misdemeanor Other Crimes	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%
Misdemeanor Crimes Against Persons	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%
Misdemeanor Property Crimes	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%
Total Convicted	**20**	**4.2%**	**0**	**0.0%**	**20**	**4.1%**

**Other releases are made up of court-ordered releases as well as releases resulting from a grant of parole at a court-ordered hearing when the Board of Parole Hearings was restricted by the court from considering all parole suitability factors.*

6.2.4 Sex Registrants

Figure 15. Conviction Rates by Sex Registration Status



Of the 35,790 offenders released in FY 2012-13, 9.3 percent of the release cohort (3,313 offenders) were required to register as sex offenders (sex registrants) and 90.7 percent (32,477 offenders) did not have a sex registration requirement (non-sex registrants). The three-year conviction rate for sex registrants was 27.5 percent and the three-year conviction rate for non-sex registrants was 48.0 percent. The three-year conviction rate for sex registrants was 20.5 percentage points lower than non-sex registrants.

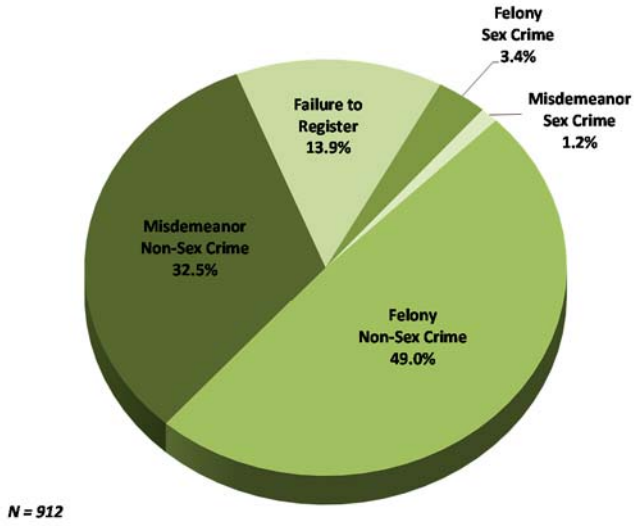
Between the FY 2011-12 and FY 2012-13 release cohorts, the three-year conviction rate for both sex registrants and non-sex registrants decreased. The three-year conviction rate for sex registrants was 11.6 percentage points lower for the FY 2012-13 release cohort (27.5 percent) than the FY 2011-12 release cohort (39.1 percent). The three-year conviction rate for non-sex registrants was 7.9 percentage points lower for the FY 2012-13 release cohort (48.0 percent) than the FY 2011-12 release cohort (55.9 percent).

Table 15. Conviction Rates by Sex Registration Status

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
Sex Registration Requirement	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
No	32,477	6,993	21.5%	12,703	39.1%	15,584	48.0%
Yes	3,313	370	11.2%	720	21.7%	912	27.5%
Total	**35,790**	**7,363**	**20.6%**	**13,423**	**37.5%**	**16,496**	**46.1%**

6.2.5 Type of Conviction for Sex Registrants

Figure 16. Type of Conviction for Sex Registrants



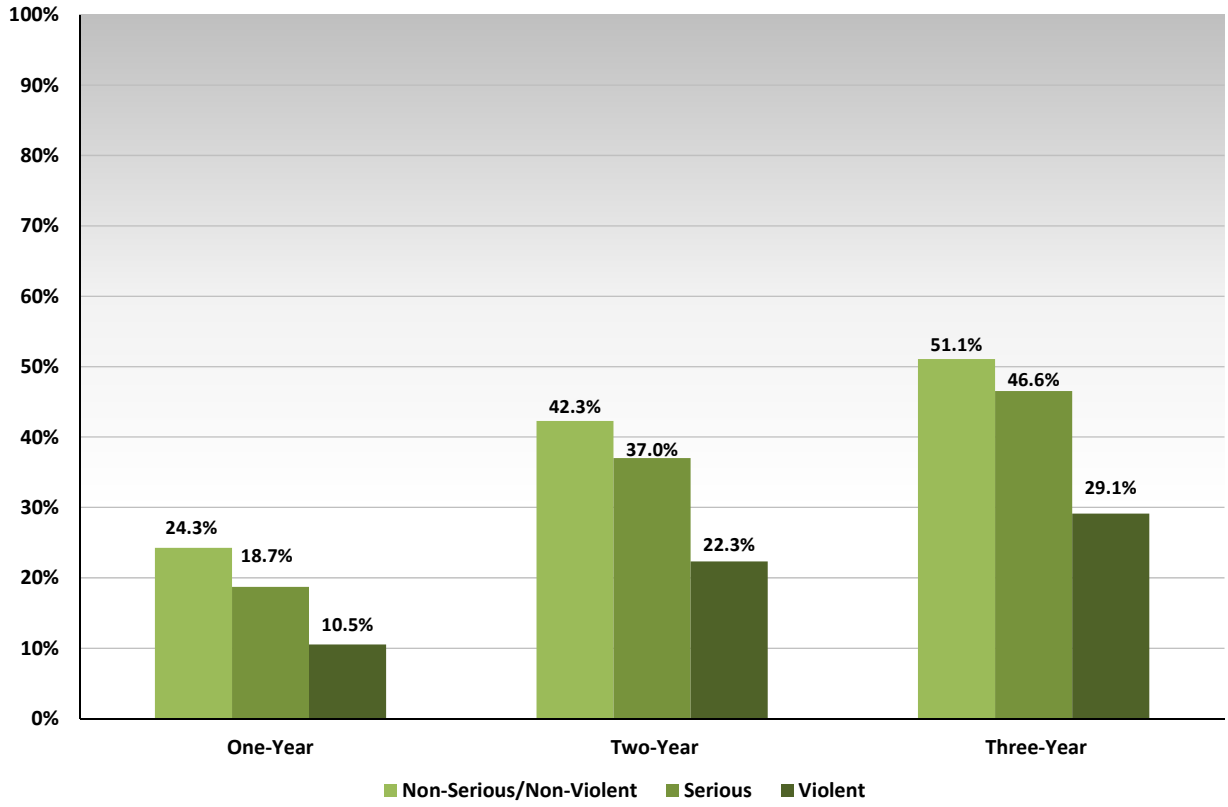
The above figure and below table show the type of offense for which sex registrants were convicted during the three-year follow-up period. Only data for the 912 sex registrants that were convicted during the follow-up period are represented. Of the 3,313 sex-registrants in the FY 2012-13 release cohort, 912 offenders were convicted for a three-year conviction rate of 27.5 percent. Of the 912 offenders who were convicted, 49 percent (447 offenders) were convicted of a felony non-sex crime and 32.5 percent (296 offenders) were convicted of a misdemeanor non-sex crime. Over three percent (3.4 percent or 31 offenders) were convicted of a felony sex crime and 1.2 percent (11 offenders) were convicted of a misdemeanor sex crime. Over 100 offenders (127 offenders or 13.9 percent) were convicted for failure to register as sex offenders.

Table 16. Type of Conviction for Sex Registrants

	Convicted	
Reason for Conviction	Number	Percent
Felony Non-Sex Crime	447	49.0%
Misdemeanor Non-Sex Crime	296	32.5%
Failure to Register	127	13.9%
Felony Sex Crime	31	3.4%
Misdemeanor Sex Crime	11	1.2%
Total	**912**	**100.0%**

6.2.6 Serious and Violent Offenses

Figure 17. Conviction Rates for Offenders with a Serious or Violent Offense



The above figure and below table show conviction rates for offenders committed for a serious offense, offenders committed for a violent offense, and offenders committed for a non-serious or non-violent offense. Most offenders in the FY 2012-13 release cohort (61.0 percent or 21,821 offenders) did not have a serious or violent offense. Of the 35,790 offenders released in FY 2012-13, 20.5 percent (7,343 offenders) had a serious offense and 18.5 percent (6,626 offenders) had a violent offense.

Offenders without a serious or violent offense were convicted at a higher rate (51.1 percent or 11,148 offenders) than offenders with a serious offense (46.6 percent or 3,419 offenders) and offenders with a violent offense (29.1 percent or 1,929 offenders).

Between the FY 2011-12 and FY 2012-13 release cohorts, the three-year conviction rate decreased for each category of offenders (Appendix A). The three-year conviction rate decreased 7.2 percentage points (from 36.3 percent to 29.1 percent) among violent offenders and 4.8 percentage points (from 51.4 to 46.6 percent) among serious offenders. The rate for non-serious and non-violent offenders decreased 6.8 percentage points between the FY 2011-12 and FY 2012-13 release cohorts (57.9 percent and 51.1 percent, respectively).

Table 17. Conviction Rates for Offenders with a Serious or Violent Offense

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
Serious/Violent Offense	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
Serious	7,343	1,373	18.7%	2,718	37.0%	3,419	46.6%
Violent	6,626	698	10.5%	1,480	22.3%	1,929	29.1%
Non-Serious/Non-Violent	21,821	5,292	24.3%	9,225	42.3%	11,148	51.1%
Total	**35,790**	**7,363**	**20.6%**	**13,423**	**37.5%**	**16,496**	**46.1%**

6.2.7 Mental Health Designation

Figure 18. Conviction Rates by Mental Health Designation

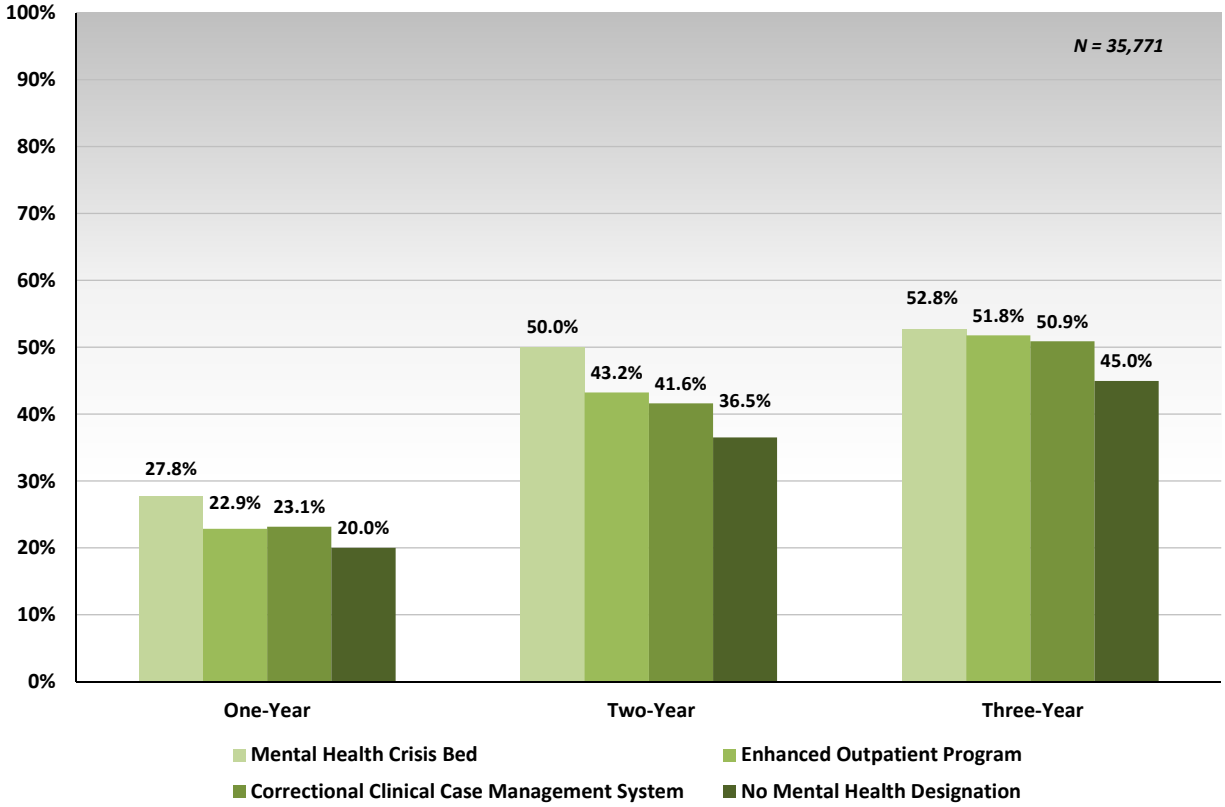


Figure 18 presents conviction rates by mental health designation for the three mental health categories with the largest number of releases (Mental Health Crisis Bed, Enhanced Outpatient Program and Correctional Clinical Case Management System) and offenders without an assignment to CDCR's mental health delivery system at the time of their release. Most offenders in the FY 2012-13 release cohort were not assigned to the mental health delivery system at the time of their release (81.3 percent or 29,093 offenders) and approximately 20 percent (18.7 percent or 6,697 offenders) were receiving services through the mental health delivery system. Sixteen percent (5,728 offenders) were assigned to the Correctional Clinical Case Management System (CCCMS) and 2.6 percent (914 offenders) were assigned to the Enhanced Outpatient Program (EOP). Thirty-six offenders were assigned to a Mental Health Crisis Bed and 19 offenders were assigned to the "Inpatient" category.

Within three years of release, offenders assigned to a Mental Health Crisis Bed were convicted at the highest rate (52.8 percent or 19 offenders) among all mental health designations. EOP offenders were convicted at a rate of 51.8 percent (473 offenders) after three years of follow-up, while CCCMS offenders were convicted at a rate of 50.9 percent (2,915 offenders). Of the 19 offenders assigned as "Inpatient", seven offenders were convicted during the three year follow-up period.

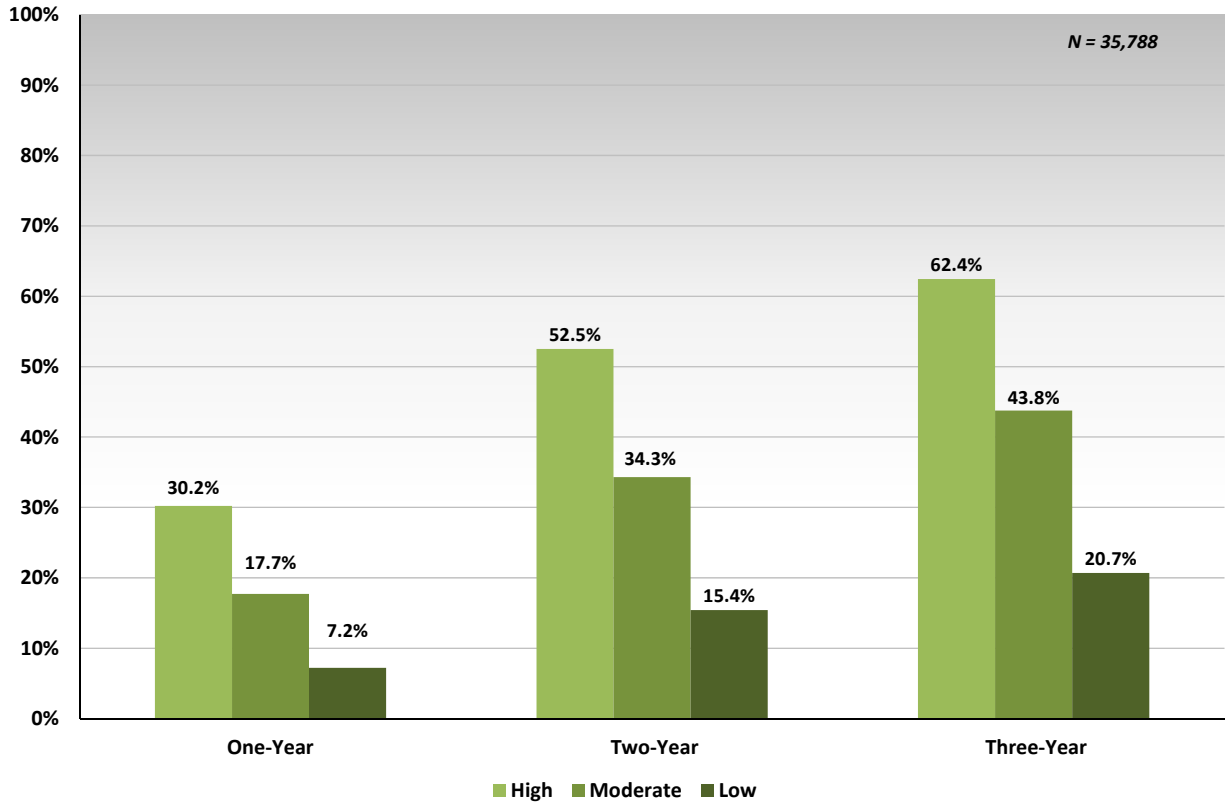
The three-year conviction rate for each mental health designation decreased between the FY 2011-12 and FY 2012-13 release cohorts. EOP offenders saw the largest decrease at 7.3 percentage points (from 59.1 percent to 51.8 percent) between the two fiscal years, followed by CCCMS offenders at 7.1 percentage points (from 58 percent to 50.9 percent). The three-year conviction rate for offenders assigned to a Mental Health Crisis Bed decreased 6.9 percent (from 59.7 percent to 52.8 percent). Three-year conviction rates for each mental health designation are provided in Appendix A.

Table 18. Conviction Rates by Mental Health Designation

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
Mental Health Designation	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
Mental Health Crisis Bed	36	10	27.8%	18	50.0%	19	52.8%
Enhanced Outpatient Program	914	209	22.9%	395	43.2%	473	51.8%
Correctional Clinical Case Management System	5,728	1,326	23.1%	2,382	41.6%	2,915	50.9%
Inpatient	19	2	N/A	4	N/A	7	N/A
No Mental Health Designation	29,093	5,816	20.0%	10,624	36.5%	13,082	45.0%
Total	**35,790**	**7,363**	**20.6%**	**13,423**	**37.5%**	**16,496**	**46.1%**

6.2.8 Risk of Conviction

Figure 19. Conviction Rates by Risk of Conviction



The California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) is a tool used to calculate an offender's risk of conviction for a new offense after release from prison. Based on their criminal history and demographics, offenders are designated as having a low, moderate, or high risk of being convicted of a new offense.

Almost half of the FY 2012-13 release cohort (44.5 percent or 15,931 offenders) had a CSRA score of high risk, followed by moderate risk (29.5 percent or 10,561 offenders), and low risk (26.0 percent or 9,296 offenders). The three-year conviction rates by risk score showed the CSRA is predictive in determining an offender's likelihood of conviction upon release: high risk offenders had a three-year conviction rate of 62.4 percent (9,948 offenders), moderate risk offenders had a rate of 43.8 percent (4,622 offenders), and low risk offenders had a rate of 20.7 percent (1,925 offenders). Two offenders did not have a CSRA score at the time of their release, though one was convicted.

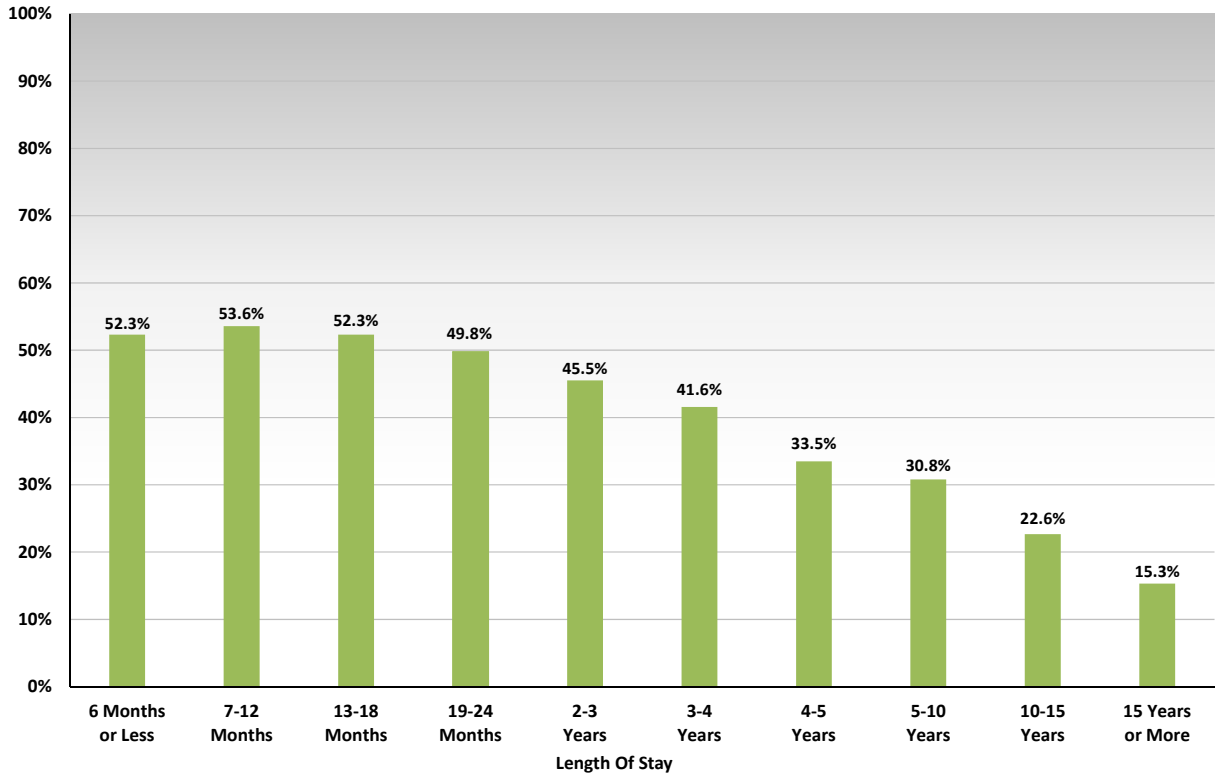
The three-year conviction rate decreased among all CSRA scores between the FY 2011-12 and FY 2012-13 release cohorts (Appendix A). High risk offenders saw the largest decrease in the three-year conviction rate between the two fiscal years at 5.0 percentage points (from 67.4 percent to 62.4 percent), followed by low risk offenders at 4.1 percentage points (from 24.8 percent to 20.7 percent). Between the two fiscal years, the three-year conviction rate for moderate risk offenders decreased 3.7 percentage points (from 47.5 percent to 43.8 percent).

Table 19. Conviction Rates by Risk of Conviction

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
CSRA Score	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
High	15,931	4,817	30.2%	8,364	52.5%	9,948	62.4%
Moderate	10,561	1,874	17.7%	3,624	34.3%	4,622	43.8%
Low	9,296	672	7.2%	1,434	15.4%	1,925	20.7%
N/A	2	0	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A
Total	**35,790**	**7,363**	**20.6%**	**13,423**	**37.5%**	**16,496**	**46.1%**

6.2.9 Length of Stay

Figure 20. Three-Year Conviction Rate by Length of Stay



The above figure and below table show conviction rates by an offender's length of stay in prison on their current term. Offenders with a stay of six months or less had a three-year conviction rate of 52.3 percent (1,859 offenders), which was slightly lower than the rate of offenders who stayed between seven months to one year (53.6 percent or 4,236 offenders) and had the highest rate among all length of stay categories. From this point, the three-year conviction rate gradually decreased as the length of stay increased. The three-year conviction rate for offenders who stayed 15 years or more was 15.3 percent (164 offenders), which is nearly 40 percentage points lower (38.3 percent) than offenders who stayed between seven months and one year (53.6 percent).

With the exception of three length of stay categories, the three-year conviction rate decreased among each category between the FY 2011-12 and FY 2012-13 release cohorts. The most substantial decrease was observed among offenders with a stay of 6 months or less at 9.3 percentage points (from 61.6 percent to 52.3 percent). The rate for offenders with a stay of 19 – 24 months increased by 0.5 of a percentage point (from 49.3 percent to 49.8 percent) and the rate for offenders with a stay of two to three years increased by 1.2 percentage points (from 44.3 percent to 45.5 percent). The most substantial increase was observed in offenders whose stay was 15 years or more: the rate increased 7.1 percentage points between the FY 2011-12 and FY 2012-13 release cohorts (8.2 percent and 15.3 percent, respectively). Three-year conviction rates for the FY 2011-12 and FY 2012-13 release cohorts by length of stay may be found in Appendix A.

Table 20. Conviction Rates by Length of Stay

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
Length of Stay	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
6 months or less	3,554	917	25.8%	1,545	43.5%	1,859	52.3%
7 - 12 months	7,905	2,099	26.6%	3,528	44.6%	4,236	53.6%
13 - 18 months	5,865	1,398	23.8%	2,518	42.9%	3,069	52.3%
19 - 24 months	4,706	1,000	21.2%	1,891	40.2%	2,343	49.8%
2 - 3 years	4,804	904	18.8%	1,753	36.5%	2,187	45.5%
3 - 4 years	2,398	401	16.7%	794	33.1%	997	41.6%
4 - 5 years	1,604	198	12.3%	419	26.1%	537	33.5%
5 - 10 years	2,757	320	11.6%	676	24.5%	849	30.8%
10 - 15 years	1,126	80	7.1%	183	16.3%	255	22.6%
15 years or more	1,071	46	4.3%	116	10.8%	164	15.3%
Total	**35,790**	**7,363**	**20.6%**	**13,423**	**37.5%**	**16,496**	**46.1%**

6.2.10 Total Number of CDCR Stays

Figure 21. Three-Year Conviction Rate by Total Number of CDCR Stays

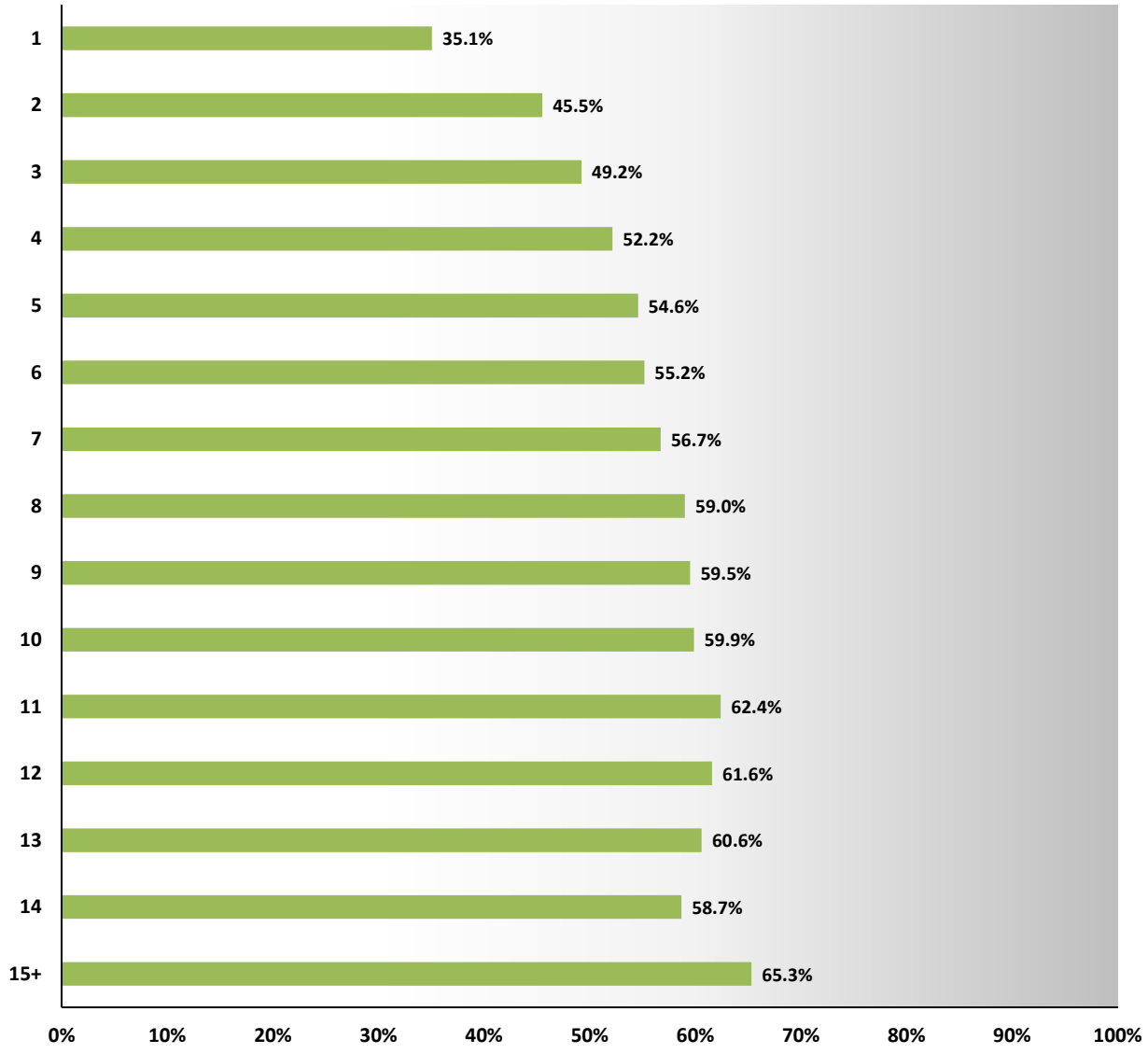


Figure 21 presents the three-year conviction rate by the total number of stays ever at a CDCR adult institution. A stay is defined as any period of time an offender is housed in a CDCR adult institution. Each time an offender returns to prison, it is considered a new stay, regardless of whether the return represents a new admission, a parole violation with a new term, or a return to prison for a parole violation. The number of stays is cumulative over any number of convictions or terms in an offender's criminal history.

Offenders with one stay had a three-year conviction rate of 35.1 percent (5,240 offenders). These offenders also comprised a large portion of the release cohort (41.8 percent or 14,945 offenders). The three-year conviction rate gradually increased as the number of stays increased until 11 or more stays.

The three-year conviction rate for 11 stays was 62.4 percent (435 offenders) and gradually decreased until 14 stays with a three-year conviction rate of 58.7 percent (206 offenders). The highest three-year conviction rate was observed among offenders with 15 or more stays at 65.3 percent (942 offenders). In general, the more stays at a CDCR institution, the higher the three-year conviction rate. The three-year conviction rate of 65.3 percent among offenders with 15 or more stays was 30.2 percentage points higher than the rate of offenders with one stay (35.1 percent).

The three-year conviction rate decreased across every category of stays between the FY 2011-12 and FY 2012-13 release cohorts. The largest decrease (9.2 percentage points) was observed at 14 stays (from 67.9 percent to 58.7 percent) and the smallest decrease was observed at one CDCR stay (3.3 percentage points). In FY 2011-12, the three-year conviction rate for offenders with one CDCR stay was 38.4 percent and in FY 2012-13, the three-year conviction rate for offenders with one CDCR stay was 35.1 percent. The three-year conviction rates for the FY 2011-12 and FY 2012-13 release cohorts by total number of stays may be found in Appendix A.

Table 21. Conviction Rates by Total Number of CDCR Stays

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
Stays	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
1	14,945	2,169	14.5%	4,161	27.8%	5,240	35.1%
2	4,340	859	19.8%	1,594	36.7%	1,975	45.5%
3	2,765	594	21.5%	1,091	39.5%	1,361	49.2%
4	2,207	501	22.7%	949	43.0%	1,151	52.2%
5	1,999	482	24.1%	870	43.5%	1,091	54.6%
6	1,613	389	24.1%	725	44.9%	890	55.2%
7	1,446	396	27.4%	693	47.9%	820	56.7%
8	1,232	363	29.5%	603	48.9%	727	59.0%
9	941	263	27.9%	472	50.2%	560	59.5%
10	800	226	28.3%	400	50.0%	479	59.9%
11	697	190	27.3%	356	51.1%	435	62.4%
12	583	179	30.7%	298	51.1%	359	61.6%
13	429	134	31.2%	214	49.9%	260	60.6%
14	351	121	34.5%	182	51.9%	206	58.7%
15 +	1,442	497	34.5%	815	56.5%	942	65.3%
Total	**35,790**	**7,363**	**20.6%**	**13,423**	**37.5%**	**16,496**	**46.1%**

6.2.11 In-Prison and Community-Based Substance Use Disorder Treatment

Figure 22. Three-Year Conviction Rate by Substance Use Disorder Treatment Participation

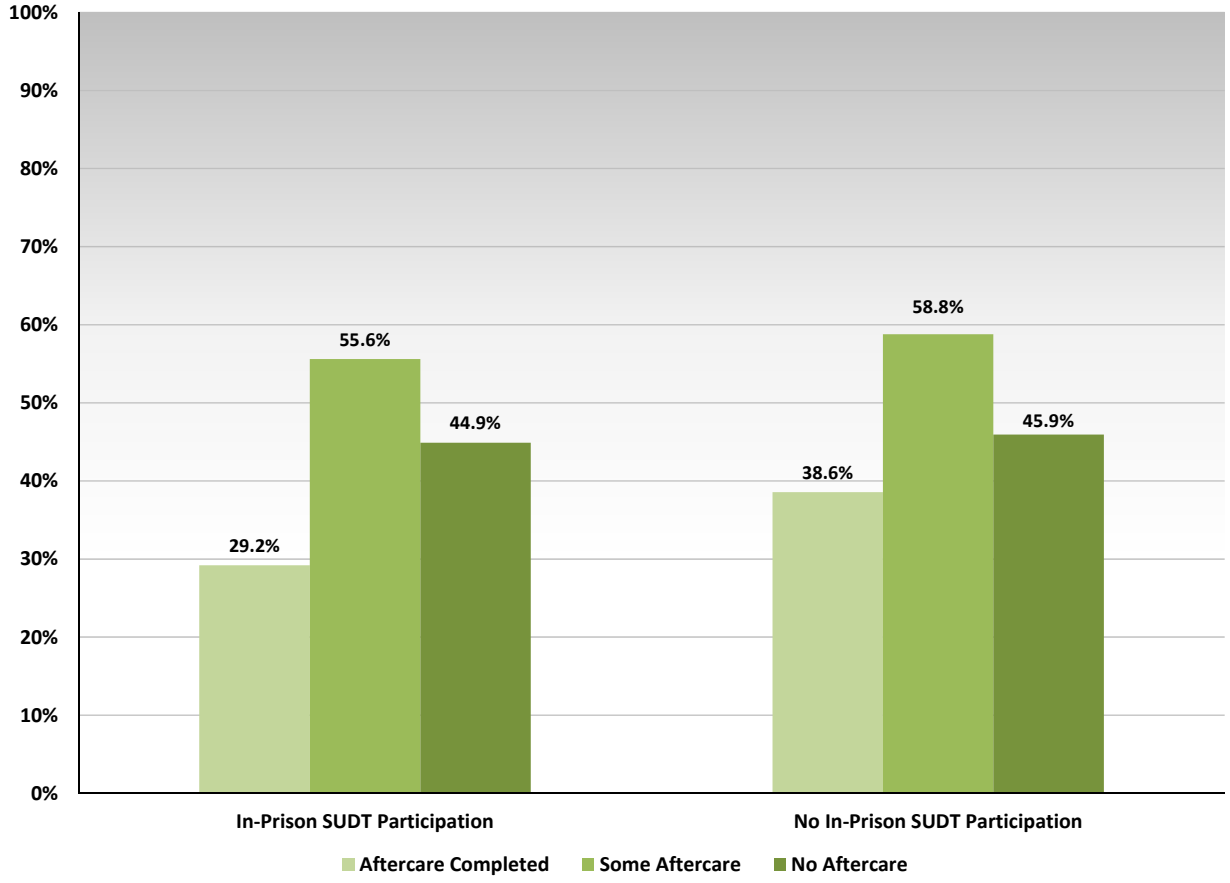


Figure 22 and Table 22 present three-year conviction rates by in-prison Substance Use Disorder Treatment (SUDT) and aftercare programs. Aftercare programs provide post-release SUDT services in the community. Offenders who received in-prison SUDT and completed aftercare (339 offenders) had a lower three-year conviction rate (29.2 percent or 99 offenders) than offenders associated with any other combination of in-prison SUDT and aftercare. Their rate was substantially lower than offenders who received in-prison SUDT, but only received some aftercare (55.6 percent or 144 offenders), or received no aftercare (44.9 percent or 1,200 offenders). The rate for offenders who received in-prison SUDT and completed aftercare (29.2 percent) was 15.7 percentage points lower than offenders who received in-prison SUDT and did not receive aftercare (44.9 percent).

When examining offenders who did not receive in-prison SUDT, those who completed aftercare had a lower three-year conviction rate (38.6 percent or 655 offenders) than offenders who completed some aftercare (58.8 percent or 1,094 offenders), and offenders who received no aftercare (45.9 percent or 13,304 offenders).

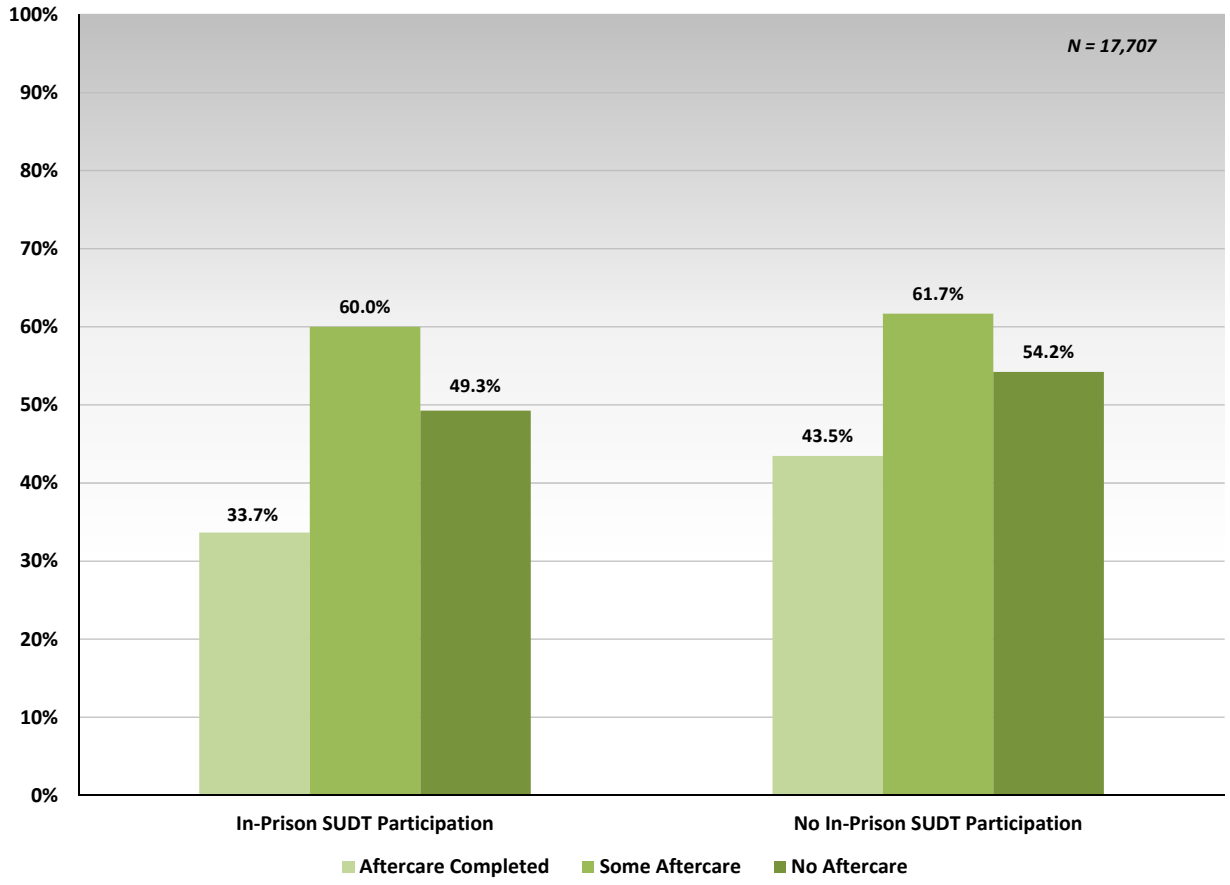
As shown in Appendix A, the three-year conviction rate decreased between the FY 2011-12 and FY 2012-13 release cohorts for every combination of in-prison SUDT and aftercare. The largest decrease was observed among offenders who had no in-prison SUDT and completed aftercare (11.0 percentage points). Offenders in the FY 2011-12 release cohort who had no in-prison SUDT and completed aftercare had a three-year conviction rate of 49.6 percent and offenders in the FY 2012-13 release cohort had a rate of 38.6 percent. The three-year conviction rate for offenders who received in-prison SUDT and completed aftercare also saw a large decrease: from 36.7 percent to 29.2 percent, a decrease of 7.5 percentage points. Data for offenders released in FY 2011-12 and FY 2012-13, based upon in-prison SUDT and aftercare are presented in Appendix A.

Table 22. Conviction Rates by Substance Use Disorder Treatment Participation

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
Substance Use Disorder Treatment Participation	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
In-Prison SUDT Participation							
Completed Aftercare	339	25	7.4%	66	19.5%	99	29.2%
Some Aftercare	259	53	20.5%	117	45.2%	144	55.6%
No Aftercare	2,673	530	19.8%	963	36.0%	1,200	44.9%
Subtotal	**3,271**	**608**	**18.6%**	**1,146**	**35.0%**	**1,443**	**44.1%**
No In-Prison SUDT Participation							
Completed Aftercare	1,698	196	11.5%	475	28.0%	655	38.6%
Some Aftercare	1,861	392	21.1%	873	46.9%	1,094	58.8%
No Aftercare	28,960	6,167	21.3%	10,929	37.7%	13,304	45.9%
Subtotal	**32,519**	**6,755**	**20.8%**	**12,277**	**37.8%**	**15,053**	**46.3%**
Total	**35,790**	**7,363**	**20.6%**	**13,423**	**37.5%**	**16,496**	**46.1%**

6.2.12 Conviction Rates by Substance Use Disorder Treatment Participation for Offenders with an Identified Treatment Need

Figure 23. Three-Year Conviction Rate by Substance Use Disorder Treatment Participation and Substance Abuse Treatment Need



The Correctional Offender Management for Profiling Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS) is an automated tool designed to assess offenders' criminogenic needs. The COMPAS is used by criminal justice agencies across the nation to inform decisions regarding placement, supervision, and case management. The needs assessment categorizes offenders as having no need, probable need, or a highly probable need for services and treatment in areas such as substance abuse, criminal thinking, and education. The COMPAS alone does not reduce reoffending. The COMPAS is a tool that provides CDCR with information regarding an offender's individual needs, including substance use treatment. Information from the assessment can be used to place offenders in programming that meets their specific criminogenic needs.

Figure 23 and Table 23 show conviction rates by COMPAS assessment and participation in SUDT. Of the 35,790 offenders released in FY 2012-13, nearly half (49.5 percent or 17,707 offenders) were assessed with the COMPAS and had a substance use treatment need. Offenders with a substance abuse treatment need, who received in-prison SUDT and completed aftercare, had the lowest three-year conviction rate (33.7 percent or 70 offenders) among all offenders with an identified treatment need.

Offenders who had an identified substance use treatment need, did not receive in-prison SUDT, and completed aftercare also had a lower conviction rate (43.5 percent or 359 offenders) than offenders who had an identified substance use treatment need and did not receive in-prison SUDT or aftercare (54.2 percent or 7,499 offenders).

Table 23. Conviction Rates by Substance Use Disorder Treatment Participation and Substance Abuse Treatment Need

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
Substance Use Disorder Treatment Participation and Need	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
In-Prison SUDT Participation/Had SUDT Need							
Completed Aftercare	208	17	8.2%	47	22.6%	70	33.7%
Some Aftercare	165	36	21.8%	77	46.7%	99	60.0%
No Aftercare	1,780	397	22.3%	709	39.8%	877	49.3%
Subtotal	**2,153**	**450**	**20.9%**	**833**	**38.7%**	**1,046**	**48.6%**
No In-Prison SUDT Participation/Had SUDT Need							
Completed Aftercare	826	107	13.0%	273	33.1%	359	43.5%
Some Aftercare	903	204	22.6%	448	49.6%	557	61.7%
No Aftercare	13,825	3,578	25.9%	6,234	45.1%	7,499	54.2%
Subtotal	**15,554**	**3,889**	**25.0%**	**6,955**	**44.7%**	**8,415**	**54.1%**
No Assessment/No SUDT Need Identified							
	18,083	3,024	16.7%	5,635	31.2%	7,035	38.9%
Total	**35,790**	**7,363**	**20.6%**	**13,423**	**37.5%**	**16,496**	**46.1%**

Appendix A

Conviction Rates by Fiscal Year and Offender Demographics and Characteristics

	FY 2011-12 Number Released	FY 2012-13 Number Released	Number Released Difference	FY 2011-12 Number Convicted	FY 2012-13 Number Convicted	Number Convicted Difference	FY 2011-12 Three-Year Conviction Rate	FY 2012-13 Three-Year Conviction Rate	Three-Year Rate Difference
Total	74,875	35,790	(39,085)	40,644	16,496	(24,148)	54.3%	46.1%	(8.2)
Gender									
Male	67,953	33,137	(34,816)	37,406	15,498	(21,908)	55.0%	46.8%	(8.2)
Female	6,922	2,653	(4,269)	3,238	998	(2,240)	46.8%	37.6%	(9.2)
Age at Release									
18 - 19	596	388	(208)	401	242	(159)	67.3%	62.4%	(4.9)
20 - 24	10,208	5,148	(5,060)	6,410	2,967	(3,443)	62.8%	57.6%	(5.2)
25 - 29	14,148	6,208	(7,940)	8,471	3,287	(5,184)	59.9%	52.9%	(7.0)
30 - 34	13,340	6,211	(7,129)	7,509	3,047	(4,462)	56.3%	49.1%	(7.2)
35 - 39	9,772	4,566	(5,206)	5,247	1,979	(3,268)	53.7%	43.3%	(10.4)
40 - 44	9,312	4,087	(5,225)	4,876	1,724	(3,152)	52.4%	42.2%	(10.2)
45 - 49	8,144	3,820	(4,324)	4,010	1,534	(2,476)	49.2%	40.2%	(9.0)
50 - 54	5,623	2,893	(2,730)	2,462	1,094	(1,368)	43.8%	37.8%	(6.0)
55 - 59	2,387	1,522	(865)	901	433	(468)	37.7%	28.4%	(9.3)
60 and over	1,345	947	(398)	357	189	(168)	26.5%	20.0%	(6.5)
Race/Ethnicity									
American Indian/Alaskan Native	828	359	(469)	475	198	(277)	57.4%	55.2%	(2.2)
White	22,081	9,352	(12,729)	12,578	4,551	(8,027)	57.0%	48.7%	(8.3)
Black/African American	19,037	9,335	(9,702)	10,419	4,435	(5,984)	54.7%	47.5%	(7.2)
Hispanic/Latino	29,630	15,018	(14,612)	15,594	6,708	(8,886)	52.6%	44.7%	(7.9)
Asian/Pacific Islander	634	422	(212)	349	175	(174)	55.0%	41.5%	(13.5)
Other	2,665	1,304	(1,361)	1,229	429	(800)	46.1%	32.9%	(13.2)
County of Release									
Kern County	3,100	1,275	(1,825)	2,123	792	(1,331)	68.5%	62.1%	(6.4)
Stanislaus County	1,424	656	(768)	880	367	(513)	61.8%	55.9%	(5.9)
Fresno County	2,991	1,215	(1,776)	1,700	640	(1,060)	56.8%	52.7%	(4.1)
San Joaquin County	1,815	767	(1,048)	1,084	387	(697)	59.7%	50.5%	(9.2)
Santa Clara County	2,238	932	(1,306)	1,303	449	(854)	58.2%	48.2%	(10.0)
San Bernardino County	6,625	3,053	(3,572)	3,488	1,448	(2,040)	52.6%	47.4%	(5.2)
Los Angeles County	19,517	11,478	(8,039)	10,305	5,389	(4,916)	52.8%	47.0%	(5.8)
Riverside County	4,811	2,292	(2,519)	2,651	1,049	(1,602)	55.1%	45.8%	(9.3)
Orange County	4,910	2,067	(2,843)	2,752	921	(1,831)	56.0%	44.6%	(11.4)
Sacramento County	4,078	1,647	(2,431)	2,154	685	(1,469)	52.8%	41.6%	(11.2)
San Diego County	5,219	2,502	(2,717)	2,316	938	(1,378)	44.4%	37.5%	(6.9)
Alameda County	2,569	882	(1,687)	1,236	308	(928)	48.1%	34.9%	(13.2)
Directly Discharged	796	630	(166)	470	148	(322)	59.0%	23.5%	(35.5)
All Other Counties	14,782	6,394	(8,388)	8,652	2,975	(5,677)	58.5%	46.5%	(12.0)
Commitment Offense Category									
Property Crimes	24,107	9,037	(15,070)	15,166	4,947	(10,219)	62.9%	54.7%	(8.2)
Other Crimes	9,379	5,287	(4,092)	4,973	2,641	(2,332)	53.0%	50.0%	(3.0)
Drug Crimes	18,495	7,395	(11,100)	10,132	3,464	(6,668)	54.8%	46.8%	(8.0)
Crimes Against Persons	22,894	14,071	(8,823)	10,373	5,444	(4,929)	45.3%	38.7%	(6.6)
Sentence Type									
Determinate Sentencing Law	63,867	27,544	(36,323)	35,063	13,024	(22,039)	54.9%	47.3%	(7.6)
Second Strikers (Determinate Sentencing Law)	10,649	7,754	(2,895)	5,570	3,452	(2,118)	52.3%	44.5%	(7.8)
Lifers (Indeterminate Sentencing Law)	359	492	133	11	20	9	3.1%	4.1%	1.0
Sex Registration Requirement									
No	67,658	32,477	(35,181)	37,819	15,584	(22,235)	55.9%	48.0%	(7.9)
Yes	7,217	3,313	(3,904)	2,825	912	(1,913)	39.1%	27.5%	(11.6)

Appendix A

Conviction Rates by Fiscal Year and Offender Demographics and Characteristics (continued)

	FY 2011-12 Number Released	FY 2012-13 Number Released	Number Released Difference	FY 2011-12 Number Convicted	FY 2012-13 Number Convicted	Number Convicted Difference	FY 2011-12 Three-Year Conviction Rate	FY 2012-13 Three-Year Conviction Rate	Three-Year Rate Difference
Commitment Offense									
Vehicle Theft	3,837	1,293	(2,544)	2,741	866	(1,875)	71.4%	67.0%	(4.4)
Escape	38	41	3	22	26	4	57.9%	63.4%	5.5
CS Possession	8,615	2,810	(5,805)	5,510	1,676	(3,834)	64.0%	59.6%	(4.4)
Receiving Stolen Property	2,901	822	(2,079)	1,967	490	(1,477)	67.8%	59.6%	(8.2)
Petty Theft With Prior	3,064	953	(2,111)	2,046	546	(1,500)	66.8%	57.3%	(9.5)
Possession Weapon	4,680	2,715	(1,965)	2,826	1,546	(1,280)	60.4%	56.9%	(3.5)
Burglary 2nd	5,894	1,922	(3,972)	3,805	1,090	(2,715)	64.6%	56.7%	(7.9)
CS Other	456	189	(267)	259	106	(153)	56.8%	56.1%	(0.7)
Other Offenses	2,744	1,498	(1,246)	1,495	754	(741)	54.5%	50.3%	(4.2)
Other Assault/Battery	6,357	3,925	(2,432)	3,448	1,958	(1,490)	54.2%	49.9%	(4.3)
Burglary 1st	3,107	2,363	(744)	1,704	1,177	(527)	54.8%	49.8%	(5.0)
Grand Theft	2,389	751	(1,638)	1,382	369	(1,013)	57.8%	49.1%	(8.7)
Other Property	996	308	(688)	597	151	(446)	59.9%	49.0%	(10.9)
Marij. Possess For Sale	717	206	(511)	331	97	(234)	46.2%	47.1%	0.9
Arson	182	146	(36)	78	65	(13)	42.9%	44.5%	1.6
Assault w. Deadly Weapon	5,439	3,192	(2,247)	2,655	1,373	(1,282)	48.8%	43.0%	(5.8)
Robbery	4,880	3,257	(1,623)	2,356	1,393	(963)	48.3%	42.8%	(5.5)
Forgery/Fraud	1,919	625	(1,294)	924	258	(666)	48.2%	41.3%	(6.9)
Other Sex	2,188	923	(1,265)	1,038	373	(665)	47.4%	40.4%	(7.0)
CS Possession For Sale	6,111	2,889	(3,222)	2,827	1,122	(1,705)	46.3%	38.8%	(7.5)
CS Sales	1,971	1,064	(907)	942	388	(554)	47.8%	36.5%	(11.3)
Marijuana Sale	327	130	(197)	161	47	(114)	49.2%	36.2%	(13.0)
Driving Under Influence	1,735	887	(848)	552	250	(302)	31.8%	28.2%	(3.6)
Manslaughter	390	289	(101)	98	67	(31)	25.1%	23.2%	(1.9)
Penetration With Object	125	75	(50)	26	17	(9)	20.8%	22.7%	1.9
Kidnapping	196	176	(20)	62	37	(25)	31.6%	21.0%	(10.6)
CS Manufacturing	142	72	(70)	38	15	(23)	26.8%	20.8%	(6.0)
Attempted Murder 2nd	220	204	(16)	76	42	(34)	34.5%	20.6%	(13.9)
Rape	415	251	(164)	116	44	(72)	28.0%	17.5%	(10.5)
Oral Copulation	148	81	(67)	44	13	(31)	29.7%	16.0%	(13.7)
Vehicular Manslaughter	182	144	(38)	32	17	(15)	17.6%	11.8%	(5.8)
Lewd Act With Child	1,877	1,073	(804)	377	87	(290)	20.1%	8.1%	(12.0)
Murder 1st	83	120	37	3	6	3	3.6%	5.0%	1.4
Murder 2nd	326	308	(18)	30	12	(18)	9.2%	3.9%	(5.3)
Attempted Murder 1st	26	32	6	3	1	(2)	N/A	3.1%	N/A
Hashish Possession	46	11	(35)	31	7	(24)	67.4%	N/A	N/A
Marijuana Other	110	24	(86)	33	6	(27)	30.0%	N/A	N/A
Sodomy	42	21	(21)	9	4	(5)	21.4%	N/A	N/A
Substance Use Disorder Treatment Participation									
In-Prison SUDT Participation									
Completed Aftercare	460	339	(121)	169	99	(70)	36.7%	29.2%	(7.5)
Some Aftercare	622	259	(363)	349	144	(205)	56.1%	55.6%	(0.5)
No Aftercare	2,750	2,673	(77)	1,429	1,200	(229)	52.0%	44.9%	(7.1)
No In-Prison SUDT Participation									
Completed Aftercare	2,893	1,698	(1,195)	1,436	655	(781)	49.6%	38.6%	(11.0)
Some Aftercare	4,221	1,861	(2,360)	2,747	1,094	(1,653)	65.1%	58.8%	(6.3)
No Aftercare	63,929	28,960	(34,969)	34,514	13,304	(21,210)	54.0%	45.9%	(8.1)

Appendix A

Conviction Rates by Fiscal Year and Offender Demographics and Characteristics (continued)

	FY 2011-12 Number Released	FY 2012-13 Number Released	Number Released Difference	FY 2011-12 Number Convicted	FY 2012-13 Number Convicted	Number Convicted Difference	FY 2011-12 Three-Year Conviction Rate	FY 2012-13 Three-Year Conviction Rate	Three-Year Rate Difference
Serious and/or Violent Offense									
Serious	11,108	7,343	(3,765)	5,712	3,419	(2,293)	51.4%	46.6%	(4.8)
Violent	9,324	6,626	(2,698)	3,383	1,929	(1,454)	36.3%	29.1%	(7.2)
Non-Serious/Non-Violent	54,443	21,821	(32,622)	31,549	11,148	(20,401)	57.9%	51.1%	(6.8)
Mental Health Designation									
Mental Health Crisis Bed	134	36	(98)	80	19	(61)	59.7%	52.8%	(6.9)
Enhanced Outpatient Program	2,126	914	(1,212)	1,256	473	(783)	59.1%	51.8%	(7.3)
Correctional Clinical Case Management System	11,729	5,728	(6,001)	6,802	2,915	(3,887)	58.0%	50.9%	(7.1)
Inpatient	N/A	19	N/A	N/A	7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
No Mental Health Designation	60,880	29,093	(31,787)	32,505	13,082	(19,423)	53.4%	45.0%	(8.4)
CSRA Risk Score									
High	41,374	15,931	(25,443)	27,877	9,948	(17,929)	67.4%	62.4%	(5.0)
Moderate	19,606	10,561	(9,045)	9,320	4,622	(4,698)	47.5%	43.8%	(3.7)
Low	13,873	9,296	(4,577)	3,443	1,925	(1,518)	24.8%	20.7%	(4.1)
N/A	22	2	(20)	4	1	(3)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Length of Stay									
0 - 6 Months	26,479	3,554	(22,925)	16,319	1,859	(14,460)	61.6%	52.3%	(9.3)
7 - 12 Months	21,983	7,905	(14,078)	12,456	4,236	(8,220)	56.7%	53.6%	(3.1)
13 - 18 Months	8,127	5,865	(2,262)	4,305	3,069	(1,236)	53.0%	52.3%	(0.7)
19 - 24 Months	5,124	4,706	(418)	2,525	2,343	(182)	49.3%	49.8%	0.5
2 - 3 Years	5,068	4,804	(264)	2,244	2,187	(57)	44.3%	45.5%	1.2
3 - 4 Years	2,455	2,398	(57)	1,043	997	(46)	42.5%	41.6%	(0.9)
4 - 5 Years	1,568	1,604	36	575	537	(38)	36.7%	33.5%	(3.2)
5 - 10 Years	2,702	2,757	55	937	849	(88)	34.7%	30.8%	(3.9)
10 -15 Years	870	1,126	256	199	255	56	22.9%	22.6%	(0.3)
15+ Years	499	1,071	572	41	164	123	8.2%	15.3%	7.1
Number of CDCR Stays Ever									
1	21,626	14,945	(6,681)	8,302	5,240	(3,062)	38.4%	35.1%	(3.3)
2	9,477	4,340	(5,137)	4,833	1,975	(2,858)	51.0%	45.5%	(5.5)
3	6,910	2,765	(4,145)	3,935	1,361	(2,574)	56.9%	49.2%	(7.7)
4	5,617	2,207	(3,410)	3,261	1,151	(2,110)	58.1%	52.2%	(5.9)
5	4,733	1,999	(2,734)	2,898	1,091	(1,807)	61.2%	54.6%	(6.6)
6	4,178	1,613	(2,565)	2,593	890	(1,703)	62.1%	55.2%	(6.9)
7	3,485	1,446	(2,039)	2,220	820	(1,400)	63.7%	56.7%	(7.0)
8	3,058	1,232	(1,826)	1,980	727	(1,253)	64.7%	59.0%	(5.7)
9	2,520	941	(1,579)	1,643	560	(1,083)	65.2%	59.5%	(5.7)
10	2,139	800	(1,339)	1,408	479	(929)	65.8%	59.9%	(5.9)
11	1,840	697	(1,143)	1,217	435	(782)	66.1%	62.4%	(3.7)
12	1,548	583	(965)	1,020	359	(661)	65.9%	61.6%	(4.3)
13	1,319	429	(890)	872	260	(612)	66.1%	60.6%	(5.5)
14	1,066	351	(715)	724	206	(518)	67.9%	58.7%	(9.2)
15 +	5,359	1,442	(3,917)	3,738	942	(2,796)	69.8%	65.3%	(4.5)

Appendix B

Conviction Rates by County of Release

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
County of Release	Number Released	Number Returned	Conviction Rate	Number Returned	Conviction Rate	Number Returned	Conviction Rate
Alameda County	882	118	13.4%	239	27.1%	308	34.9%
Alpine County	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
Amador County	23	2	N/A	7	N/A	9	N/A
Butte County	331	80	24.2%	135	40.8%	162	48.9%
Calaveras County	23	4	N/A	7	N/A	9	N/A
Colusa County	10	5	N/A	7	N/A	7	N/A
Contra Costa County	351	49	14.0%	102	29.1%	138	39.3%
Del Norte County	28	3	N/A	10	N/A	11	N/A
El Dorado County	96	21	21.9%	39	40.6%	46	47.9%
Fresno County	1,215	250	20.6%	510	42.0%	640	52.7%
Glenn County	22	3	N/A	5	N/A	7	N/A
Humboldt County	161	43	26.7%	73	45.3%	84	52.2%
Imperial County	110	27	24.5%	45	40.9%	54	49.1%
Inyo County	6	1	N/A	1	N/A	3	N/A
Kern County	1,275	424	33.3%	687	53.9%	792	62.1%
Kings County	271	52	19.2%	108	39.9%	130	48.0%
Lake County	78	15	19.2%	29	37.2%	35	44.9%
Lassen County	27	5	N/A	9	N/A	13	N/A
Los Angeles County	11,478	2,537	22.1%	4,438	38.7%	5,389	47.0%
Madera County	161	25	15.5%	54	33.5%	69	42.9%
Marin County	47	5	10.6%	8	17.0%	17	36.2%
Mariposa County	8	2	N/A	2	N/A	3	N/A
Mendocino County	79	20	25.3%	32	40.5%	44	55.7%
Merced County	231	23	10.0%	59	25.5%	72	31.2%
Modoc County	8	4	N/A	4	N/A	5	N/A
Mono County	2	1	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A
Monterey County	387	95	24.5%	174	45.0%	205	53.0%
Napa County	87	16	18.4%	32	36.8%	42	48.3%
Nevada County	28	5	N/A	9	N/A	11	N/A
Orange County	2,067	451	21.8%	762	36.9%	921	44.6%
Placer County	161	25	15.5%	54	33.5%	65	40.4%
Plumas County	9	1	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A
Riverside County	2,292	470	20.5%	848	37.0%	1,049	45.8%

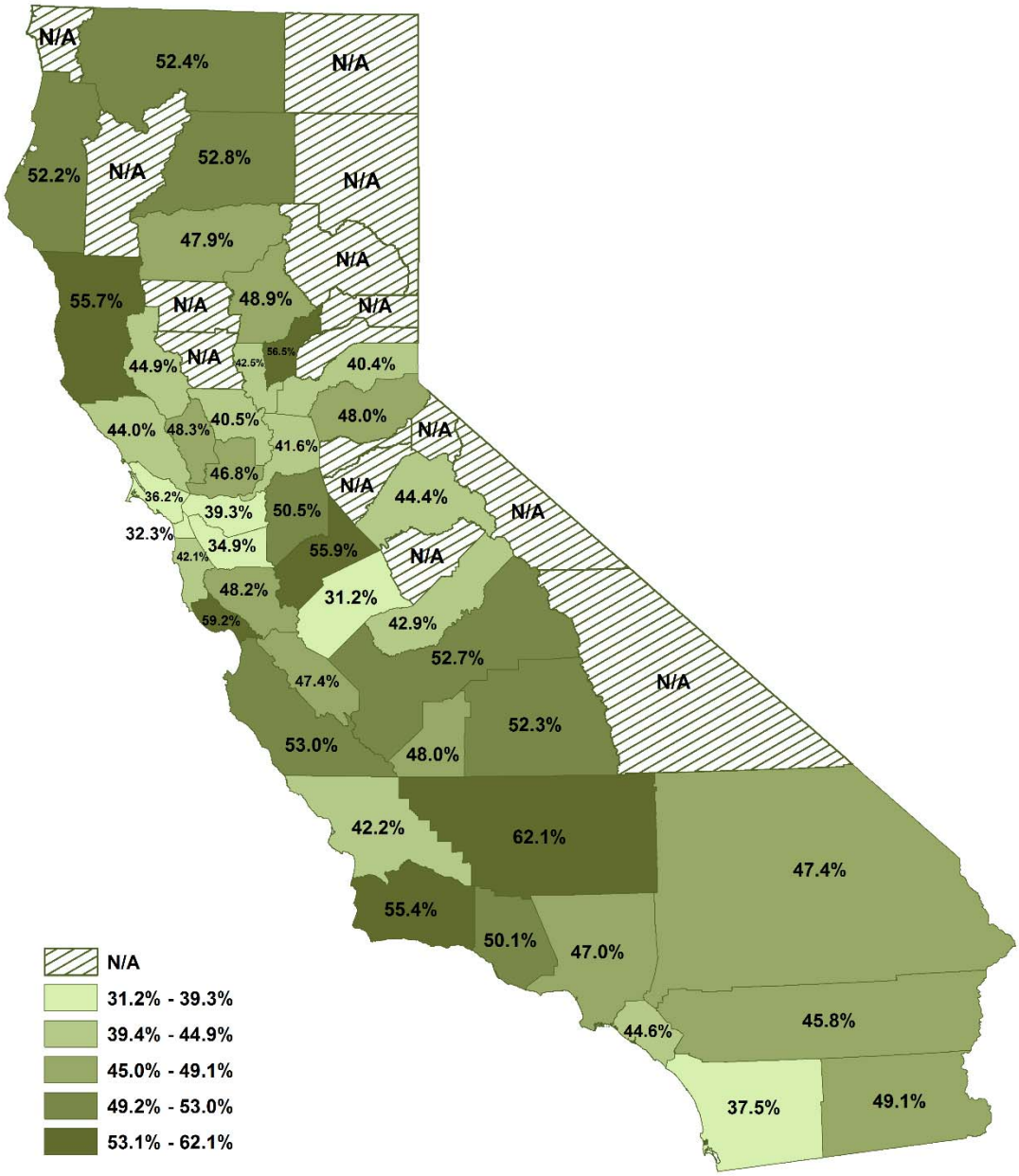
Appendix B

Conviction Rates by County of Release (continued)

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
County of Release	Number Released	Number Returned	Conviction Rate	Number Returned	Conviction Rate	Number Returned	Conviction Rate
Sacramento County	1,647	288	17.5%	567	34.4%	685	41.6%
San Benito County	38	8	21.1%	15	39.5%	18	47.4%
San Bernardino County	3,053	601	19.7%	1,183	38.7%	1,448	47.4%
San Diego County	2,502	361	14.4%	719	28.7%	938	37.5%
San Francisco County	300	43	14.3%	77	25.7%	97	32.3%
San Joaquin County	767	175	22.8%	324	42.2%	387	50.5%
San Luis Obispo County	187	40	21.4%	58	31.0%	79	42.2%
San Mateo County	280	48	17.1%	97	34.6%	118	42.1%
Santa Barbara County	289	77	26.6%	122	42.2%	160	55.4%
Santa Clara County	932	183	19.6%	356	38.2%	449	48.2%
Santa Cruz County	98	31	31.6%	51	52.0%	58	59.2%
Shasta County	303	48	15.8%	109	36.0%	160	52.8%
Sierra County	4	0	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A
Siskiyou County	42	5	11.9%	15	35.7%	22	52.4%
Solano County	331	72	21.8%	129	39.0%	155	46.8%
Sonoma County	266	63	23.7%	96	36.1%	117	44.0%
Stanislaus County	656	162	24.7%	290	44.2%	367	55.9%
Sutter County	73	11	15.1%	25	34.2%	31	42.5%
Tehama County	119	29	24.4%	50	42.0%	57	47.9%
Trinity County	9	0	N/A	2	N/A	2	N/A
Tulare County	510	126	24.7%	220	43.1%	267	52.4%
Tuolumne County	36	4	11.1%	13	36.1%	16	44.4%
Ventura County	441	109	24.7%	178	40.4%	221	50.1%
Yolo County	185	29	15.7%	62	33.5%	75	40.5%
Yuba County	138	29	21.0%	65	47.1%	78	56.5%
Directly Discharged	630	39	6.2%	108	17.1%	148	23.5%
Total	**35,790**	**7,363**	**20.6%**	**13,423**	**37.5%**	**16,496**	**46.1%**

Appendix B

Three-Year Conviction Rate by County of Release



Appendix C

Primary and Supplemental Recidivism Rates: Arrests, Convictions, and Returns to Prison

The below figures and tables present supplemental recidivism measures (arrests and returns to prison), as well as the primary measure of recidivism (convictions), in one-, two-, and three-year intervals (when available) for adult offenders released from CDCR adult institutions between FY 2002-03 and FY 2014-15. One-year rates are provided for offenders released from CDCR in FY 2002-03 through FY 2014-15 and provide the most years of comparative data.[29] The one-year rates are followed by two-year and three-year supplemental recidivism rates. Two-year rates are provided for offenders released from CDCR between FY 2002-03 and FY 2013-14 and three-year rates are provided for offenders released between FY 2002-03 and FY 2012-13.[30] Although the three-year rates provide the most comprehensive picture of reoffending among CDCR offenders, one- and two-year rates present the most recent data available and offer insight into trends associated with future three-year rates.

Arrests

Following multiple years of growth in the arrest rate, the three-year rate decreased 8.6 percentage points (from 75.3 percent to 66.7 percent) between the FY 2011-12 and FY 2012-13 release cohorts, which are the most recent cohorts for which three-year data is available. The two-year arrest rate for the FY 2013-14 release cohort (61.1 percent) and the one-year arrest rate for the FY 2014-15 release cohort (50.2 percent) indicated the three-year arrest rate will remain relatively stable over the next two fiscal years of releases. The three-year arrest rate for the FY 2012-13 release cohort was the lowest arrest rate observed since CDCR began reporting these data with the FY 2002-03 release cohort. The three-year arrest rate peaked with the FY 2005-06 release cohort at 77.2 percent.

Convictions

Recent conviction rates followed a similar pattern to the three-year arrest rate: following growth between the FY 2008-09 and FY 2011-12 release cohorts, the three-year conviction rate decreased 8.2 percentage points between the FY 2011-12 and FY 2012-13 release cohorts. Again, the two-year conviction rate for the FY 2013-14 release cohort (35.7 percent) and the one-year rate for the FY 2014-15 release cohort (19.7 percent) indicated the conviction rate will remain stable over the next two fiscal years of releases. The three-year conviction rate for the FY 2012-13 release cohort of 46.1 percent is 1.6 percentage points lower than the lowest conviction rate observed (47.7 percent) with the release of the FY 2002-03 release cohort when CDCR began reporting these data. The three-year conviction rate peaked with the FY 2011-12 release cohort at 54.3 percent.

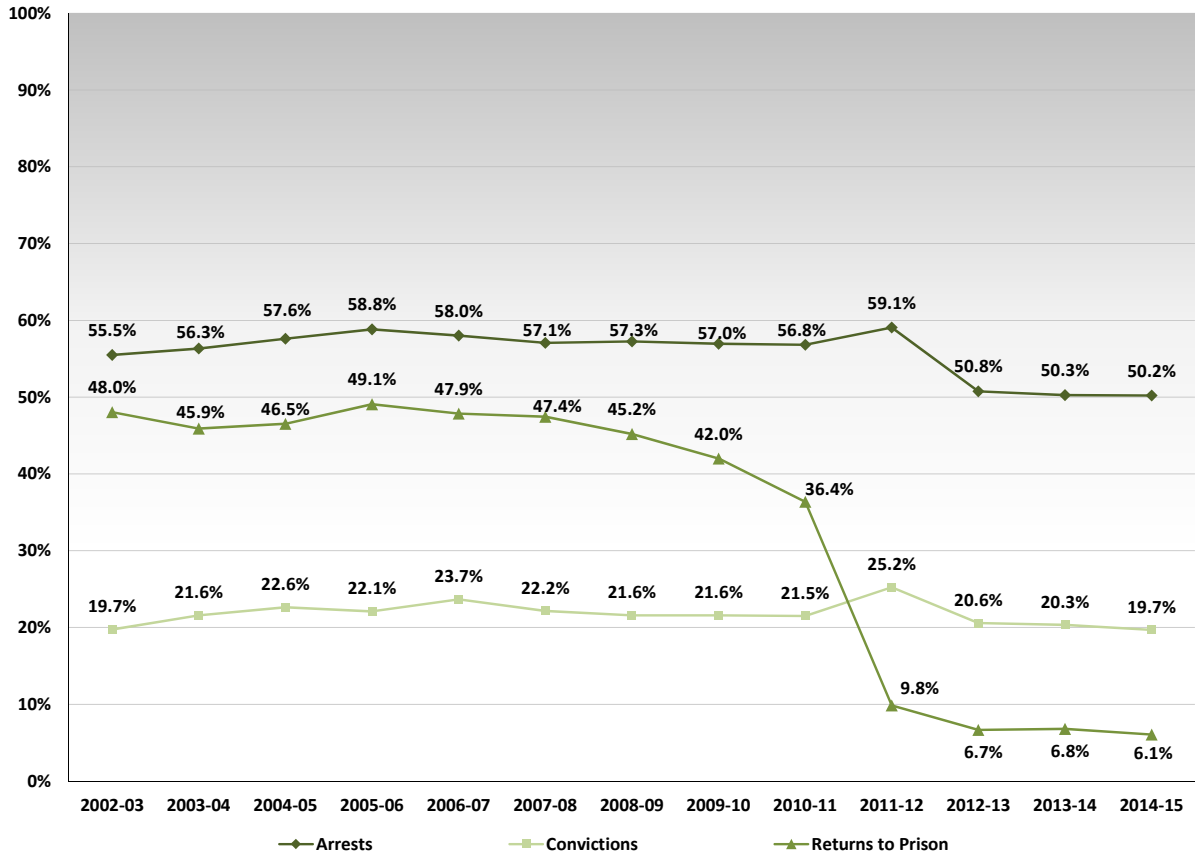
[29] The arrest, conviction, and return-to-prison data contained in these figures and charts were extracted in October 2016 to minimize the effects of the time lag of data entry into the State's system.

[30] Supplemental recidivism rates are "frozen" at three years, meaning the three-year follow-up period is complete and no further analyses are performed. Reported one-year and two-year rates may fluctuate slightly, as the data used in subsequent reporting years will likely increase, particularly for arrests and convictions, since these data are routinely updated in accordance with criminal justice processing.

Returns to Prison

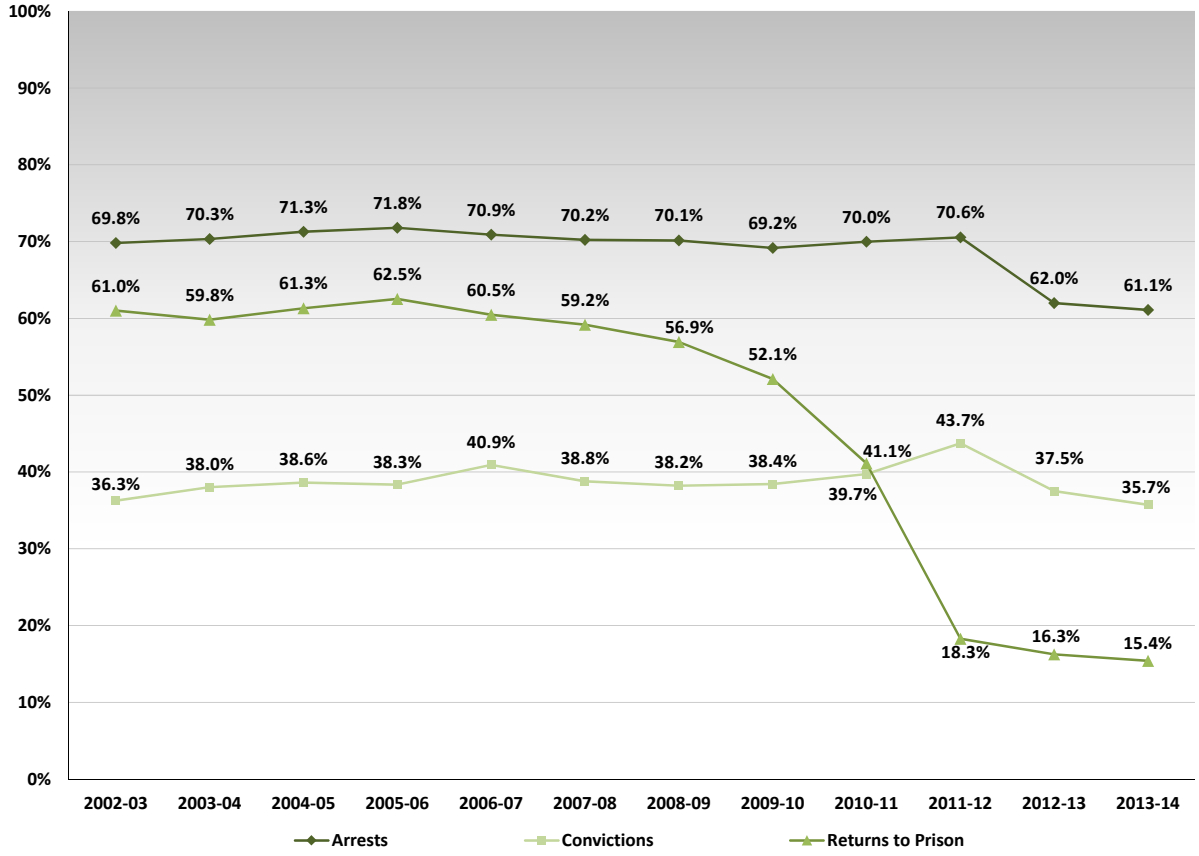
Between the FY 2002-03 and FY 2008-09 release cohorts, the three-year return-to-prison rate ranged between a high of 67.5 percent for the FY 2005-06 release cohort and a low of 61.0 percent for the FY 2008-09 release cohort. Following the implementation of Realignment in 2011, the three-year return-to-prison rate decreased as follows: 6.7 percentage points between the FY 2008-09 and FY 2009-10 release cohorts (61.0 percent and 54.3 percent, respectively), 9.7 percentage points between the FY 2009-10 and FY 2010-11 release cohorts (54.3 percent and 44.6 percent, respectively), and 19.6 percentage points between the FY 2010-11 and FY 2011-12 release cohorts (44.6 percent and 25.0 percent, respectively). The three-year return-to-prison rate experienced a far less substantial decline at 2.8 percentage points between the FY 2011-12 and FY 2012-13 release cohorts (25.0 percent and 22.2 percent, respectively). The most recent decrease of 2.8 percentage points indicated the three-year return-to-prison rate has stabilized following sharp declines in the period immediately following Realignment. The FY 2013-14 release cohort's two-year return-to-prison rate of 15.4 percent and the FY 2014-15 release cohort's one-year return-to-prison rate of 6.1 percent are also good indicators that the three-year return-to-prison rate will remain stable over the next two fiscal years of releases.

One-Year Arrest, Conviction, and Return-to-Prison Rates by Fiscal Year[31]

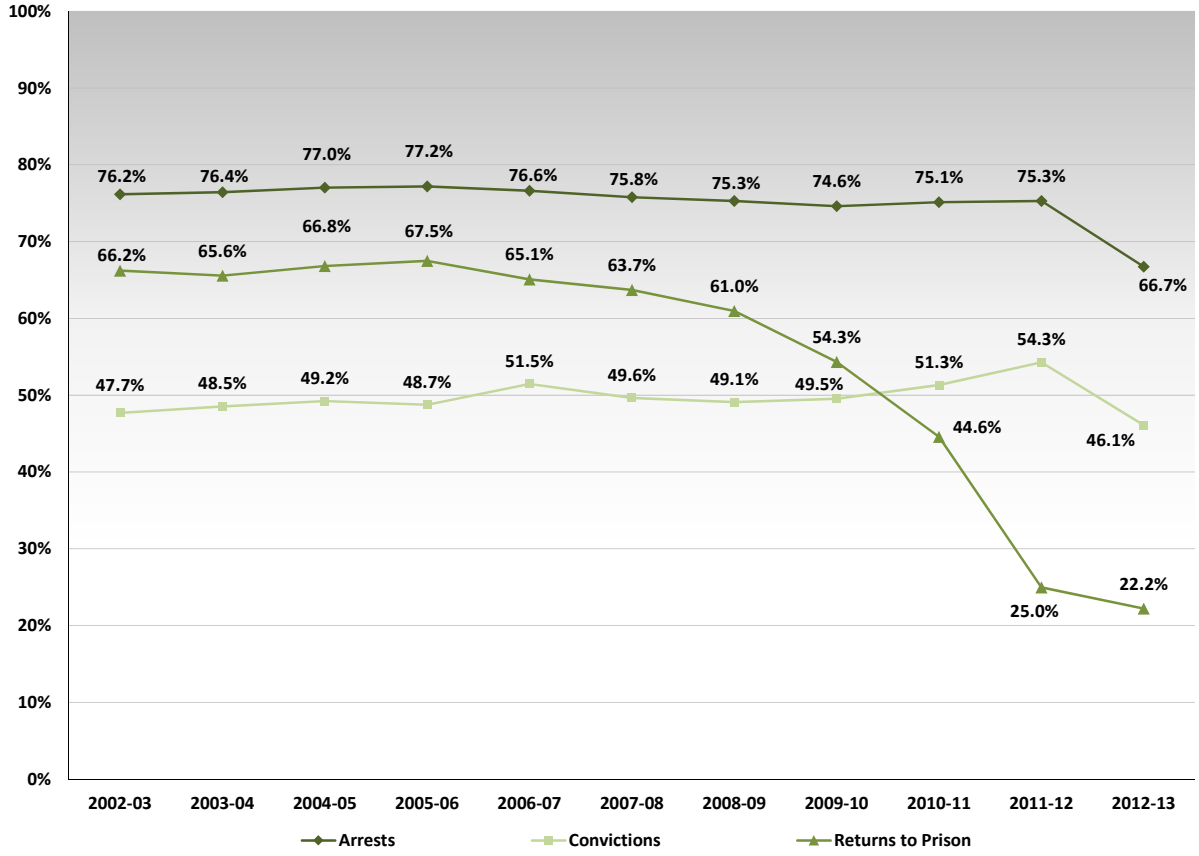


[31] Arrest and conviction data only include offenders with an automated Department of Justice rap sheet. Return-to-prison data include all releases from CDCR adult institutions, regardless of having an automated Department of Justice rap sheet. Fiscal years without enough follow-up time to calculate a rate, are reported as N/A.

Two-Year Arrest, Conviction, and Return-to-Prison Rates by Fiscal Year



Three-Year Arrest, Conviction, and Return-to-Prison Rates by Fiscal Year



Appendix C

Primary and Supplemental Recidivism Rates: Arrests, Convictions, and Returns to Prison (continued)[32]

Arrest Rates for the Fiscal Year 2002-03 through Fiscal Year 2014-15 Release Cohorts

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
Fiscal Year*	Number Released	Number Arrested	Arrest Rate	Number Arrested	Arrest Rate	Number Arrested	Arrest Rate
2002-03	99,482	55,204	55.5%	69,449	69.8%	75,765	76.2%
2003-04	99,635	56,127	56.3%	70,070	70.3%	76,135	76.4%
2004-05	103,647	59,703	57.6%	73,881	71.3%	79,819	77.0%
2005-06	105,974	62,331	58.8%	76,079	71.8%	81,786	77.2%
2006-07	112,665	65,369	58.0%	79,893	70.9%	86,330	76.6%
2007-08	113,888	64,981	57.1%	79,978	70.2%	86,309	75.8%
2008-09	110,356	63,193	57.3%	77,412	70.1%	83,080	75.3%
2009-10	103,867	59,159	57.0%	71,837	69.2%	77,495	74.6%
2010-11	94,888	53,911	56.8%	66,399	70.0%	71,284	75.1%
2011-12	74,875	44,236	59.1%	52,829	70.6%	56,371	75.3%
2012-13	35,790	18,165	50.8%	22,184	62.0%	23,885	66.7%
2013-14	34,202	17,190	50.3%	20,901	61.1%	N/A	N/A
2014-15	40,112	20,141	50.2%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Conviction Rates for the Fiscal Year 2002-03 through Fiscal Year 2014-15 Release Cohorts

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
Fiscal Year	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
2002-03	99,482	19,643	19.7%	36,087	36.3%	47,443	47.7%
2003-04	99,635	21,509	21.6%	37,881	38.0%	48,350	48.5%
2004-05	103,647	23,464	22.6%	40,022	38.6%	51,026	49.2%
2005-06	105,974	23,428	22.1%	40,635	38.3%	51,650	48.7%
2006-07	112,665	26,657	23.7%	46,106	40.9%	57,980	51.5%
2007-08	113,888	25,233	22.2%	44,164	38.8%	56,525	49.6%
2008-09	110,356	23,831	21.6%	42,181	38.2%	54,175	49.1%
2009-10	103,867	22,410	21.6%	39,908	38.4%	51,456	49.5%
2010-11	94,888	20,403	21.5%	37,710	39.7%	48,689	51.3%
2011-12	74,875	18,894	25.2%	32,746	43.7%	40,644	54.3%
2012-13	35,790	7,363	20.6%	13,423	37.5%	16,496	46.1%
2013-14	34,202	6,956	20.3%	12,216	35.7%	N/A	N/A
2014-15	40,112	7,893	19.7%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

[32] Arrest and conviction data only include offenders with an automated Department of Justice rap sheet. Return-to-prison data include all releases from CDCR adult institutions, regardless of having an automated Department of Justice rap sheet. Fiscal years without enough follow-up time to calculate a rate are reported as N/A.

Return-to-Prison Rates for the Fiscal Year 2002-03 through Fiscal Year 2014-15 Release Cohorts

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
Fiscal Year	Number Released	Number Returned	Return Rate	Number Returned	Return Rate	Number Returned	Return Rate
2002-03	103,934	49,924	48.0%	63,415	61.0%	68,810	66.2%
2003-04	103,296	47,423	45.9%	61,788	59.8%	67,734	65.6%
2004-05	106,920	49,761	46.5%	65,559	61.3%	71,444	66.8%
2005-06	108,662	53,330	49.1%	67,958	62.5%	73,350	67.5%
2006-07	115,254	55,167	47.9%	69,691	60.5%	75,018	65.1%
2007-08	116,015	55,049	47.4%	68,643	59.2%	73,885	63.7%
2008-09	112,877	51,010	45.2%	64,244	56.9%	68,803	61.0%
2009-10	104,981	44,104	42.0%	54,713	52.1%	57,022	54.3%
2010-11	95,690	34,810	36.4%	39,331	41.1%	42,661	44.6%
2011-12	75,733	7,456	9.8%	13,843	18.3%	18,908	25.0%
2012-13	36,527	2,435	6.7%	5,937	16.3%	8,110	22.2%
2013-14	34,641	2,354	6.8%	5,339	15.4%	N/A	N/A
2014-15	40,394	2,445	6.1%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Appendix D

Type of Arrest

The below table shows the type of arrest for the FY 2011-12 and FY 2012-13 release cohorts. Data represent the first arrest and only the most serious offense in the arrest cycle is presented. At the time of this report, the type of arrest for some offenders was unknown.

Type of Arrest for Offenders Released in Fiscal Year 2011-12 and Fiscal Year 2012-13

	FY 2011-12		FY 2012-13	
Type of Arrest	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
No Arrest	**18,504**	**24.7%**	**11,905**	**33.3%**
All Felonies	**24,246**	**32.4%**	**9,725**	**27.2%**
Felony Drug/Alcohol Crimes	8,039	10.7%	3,278	9.2%
Felony Property Crimes	6,771	9.0%	2,490	7.0%
Felony Crimes Against Persons	5,786	7.7%	2,656	7.4%
Felony Other Crimes	3,650	4.9%	1,301	3.6%
All Misdemeanors	**14,692**	**19.6%**	**5,030**	**14.1%**
Misdemeanor Drug/Alcohol Crimes	6,057	8.1%	2,483	6.9%
Misdemeanor Other Crimes	3,287	4.4%	386	1.1%
Misdemeanor Crimes Against Persons	3,180	4.2%	1,267	3.5%
Misdemeanor Property Crimes	2,168	2.9%	894	2.5%
Supervision Violations	**16,957**	**22.6%**	**7,702**	**21.5%**
Unknown	**476**	**0.6%**	**1,428**	**4.0%**
Total	**74,875**	**100.0%**	**35,790**	**100.0%**

Of the 74,875 offenders in the FY 2011-12 release cohort, 24.7 percent (18,504 offenders) had no arrests and of the 35,790 offenders in the FY 2012-13 release cohort, 33.3 percent (11,905 offenders) had no arrests during the three-year follow-up period, an increase of 8.6 percentage points. Of the 74,875 offenders in the FY 2011-12 release cohort, 32.4 percent (24,246 offenders) were arrested for felonies, 19.6 percent (14,692 offenders) were arrested for misdemeanors, and 22.6 percent (16,957 offenders) were arrested for supervision violations. A small number of offenders (476 offenders) had an unknown arrest reason. Of the 35,790 offenders in the FY 2012-13 release cohort, 27.2 percent (9,725 offenders) were arrested for felonies, 14.1 percent (5,030 offenders) were arrested for misdemeanors, and 21.5 percent (7,702 offenders) were arrested for supervision violations. A total of 1,428 offenders had an unknown arrest reason.

The percentage of offenders arrested for felonies decreased by 5.2 percentage points between the FY 2011-12 and FY 2012-13 release cohorts (32.4 percent and 27.2 percent, respectively), while the percentage of offenders arrested for misdemeanors decreased 5.5 percentage points (19.6 percent and 14.1 percent, respectively). Supervision violations decreased 1.1 percentage points between the two cohorts (22.6 percent and 21.5 percent, respectively).

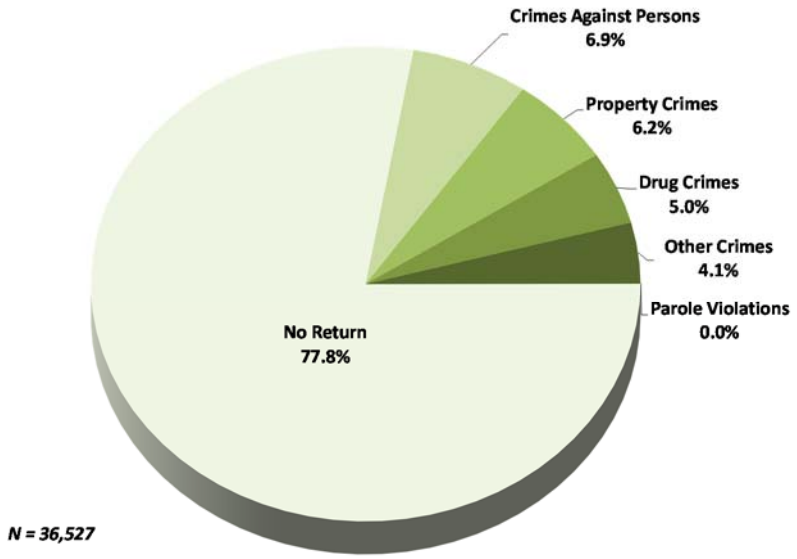
The percentage of offenders arrested for each type of felony and misdemeanor decreased between the FY 2011-12 and FY 2012-13 release cohorts. Other misdemeanor crimes saw the largest decrease at 3.3 percentage points (from 4.4 percent to 1.1 percent), followed by felony property crimes with a 2.0 percentage point decrease (from 9.0 percent to 7.0 percent).

Appendix E

Type of Return to Prison

Returns to prison is a supplemental measure of recidivism that allows for comparisons with prior reports and provides a mechanism to better understand Realignment's impact on the types of offenses for which offenders are returned to prison after their release. The type of conviction is discussed in detail in the Offender Outcomes and Type of Conviction section of this report. Return-to-prison rates dating back to the FY 2002-03 release cohort are provided in Appendix C.

Three-Year Outcomes for the Fiscal Year 2012-13 Release Cohort



Of the 36,527 offenders released in FY 2012-13, 22.2 percent (8,110 offenders) were returned to prison within three years of their release. The majority of the cohort (77.8 percent or 28,417 offenders) did not return to prison during the three-year follow-up period. The three-year return-to-prison rate of 22.2 percent was a 2.8 percentage point decrease from the FY 2011-12 release cohort's three-year return-to-prison rate of 25.0 percent.

The below table shows the three-year return-to-prison rate for the FY 2008-09 release cohort through the FY 2012-13 release cohort. Realignment was operational at some point during the release period (spanning a single fiscal year) or the three-year follow-up period for each of these cohorts. The FY 2012-13 release cohort is the only cohort to date where Realignment was operational during the release period (July 1, 2012 – June 30, 2013), as well as the full three-year follow-up period.

Between the FY 2008-09 and FY 2009-10 release cohorts, the three-year return-to-prison rate decreased 6.7 percentage points (from 61.0 percent to 54.3 percent). Between the FY 2009-10 and FY 2010-11 release cohort, the three-year return-to-prison rate decreased 9.7 percentage points, from 54.3 percent

to 44.6 percent. The most drastic decrease occurred between the FY 2010-11 and FY 2011-12 release cohorts at 19.6 percentage points (from 44.6 percent to 25 percent). Realignment became operational during the period in which FY 2011-12 offenders were being released from prison and for most offenders, Realignment was operational during their three-year follow-up period, meaning it had substantial impacts on parole violations and the return-to-prison rate. The three-year return-to-prison rate decreased 2.8 percentage points between the FY 2011-12 and FY 2012-13 release cohorts, indicating the three-year return-to-prison rate was entering a period of stability.

Three-Year Return-to-Prison Rates for the Fiscal Year 2008-09 through Fiscal Year 2012-13 Release Cohorts

FY 2008-09			FY 2009-10			FY 2010-11			FY 2011-12			FY 2012-13		
Released	Returned	Rate	Released	Returned	Rate	Released	Returned	Rate	Released	Returned	Rate	Released	Returned	Rate
112,877	68,803	61.0%	104,981	57,022	54.3%	95,690	42,661	44.6%	75,733	18,908	25.0%	36,527	8,110	22.2%

The below table shows the type of return for offenders in the FY 2008-09 through FY 2012-13 release cohorts. The table also shows the number of offenders who were released from prison and did not return during the three-year follow-up period. As the three-year return-to-prison rate decreased with each fiscal year, the rate of offenders who completed their three-year follow-up period without returning to prison increased.

Analysis of each of the five cohorts impacted by Realignment, showed relative stability between the percentages of each cohort returned for crimes against persons, property crimes, drug crimes, and other crimes. As intended under Realignment, parole violations saw the most substantial decreases across the five release cohorts. Over 40 percent (42.3 percent) of the offenders released in FY 2008-09 were returned to prison for parole violations. The percentage of offenders returned for parole violations decreased 12.0 percentage points from 42.3 percent to 30.3 percent with the FY 2010-11 release cohort and another 26.2 percentage points from 30.3 percent to 4.1 percent with the FY 2011-12 release cohort. Only eight offenders in the FY 2012-13 release cohort were returned for parole violations.

Among the other types of returns presented, crimes against persons was the only return type that consistently increased across all five release cohorts. Over three percent (3.5 percent) of the FY 2008-09 release cohort returned for crimes against persons, while 6.9 percent of the FY 2011-12 and FY 2012-13 release cohorts returned for crimes against persons. Slight increases in returns to prison for crimes against persons were expected, as these crimes tend to be more serious and violent than other crimes and post-Realignment, only serious, violent, and sex registrant offenders are sentenced to prison, while non-serious, non-violent, and non-sex registrant offenders are sentenced to county jail. Returns to prison for property crimes, drug crimes, and other crimes fluctuated (some decreases and increases) over the five release cohorts. Rates for property crimes and drug crimes are expected to decline with future release cohorts, due to the impacts of Proposition 47, which was passed in November 2014 and mandates a misdemeanor sentence instead of a felony sentence for some property and drug offenses.

Type of Return for the Fiscal Year 2008-09 through Fiscal Year 2012-13 Release Cohorts

	FY 2008-09		FY 2009-10		FY 2010-11		FY 2011-12		FY 2012-13	
Type of Return	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Parole Violations	47,793	42.3%	39,747	37.9%	29,028	30.3%	3,126	4.1%	8	0.0%
Crimes Against Persons	3,925	3.5%	3,771	3.6%	3,834	4.0%	5,247	6.9%	2,527	6.9%
Property Crimes	8,055	7.1%	6,541	6.2%	4,520	4.7%	4,238	5.6%	2,249	6.2%
Drug Crimes	6,299	5.6%	4,730	4.5%	3,279	3.4%	3,278	4.3%	1,815	5.0%
Other Crimes	2,731	2.4%	2,233	2.1%	2,000	2.1%	3,019	4.0%	1,511	4.1%
No Return to Prison	44,074	39.0%	47,959	45.7%	53,029	55.4%	56,825	75.0%	28,417	77.8%
Total	**112,877**	**100.0%**	**104,981**	**100.0%**	**95,690**	**100.0%**	**75,733**	**100.0%**	**36,527**	**100.0%**

Appendix F

Definitions of Key Terms

California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA)

The CSRA is an actuarial tool that utilizes demographic and criminal history data to predict an offender's risk of conviction at the time they are released from CDCR. Offenders are categorized as low, moderate or high risk of incurring a new criminal conviction.

Cohort

A group of individuals who share a common characteristic, such as all inmates who were released during a given year.

Controlling Crime or Commitment Offense

The most serious offense on the conviction for which the inmate was sentenced to prison on that term.

Correctional Clinical Case Management System (CCCMS)

The CCCMS facilitates mental health care by linking inmate/patients to needed services and providing sustained support while accessing such services. CCCMS services are provided as outpatient services within the general population setting at all institutions.

Determinate Sentencing Law (DSL)

Established by Penal Code section 1170 in 1977, Determinate Sentencing Law identifies a specified sentence length for convicted felons who are remanded to state prison. Essentially, three specific terms of imprisonment (low, middle, and high) are assigned for crimes, as well as enhancements (specific case factors that allow judges to add time to a sentence). Opportunities to earn "credits" can reduce the length of incarceration.

Enhanced Outpatient Program (EOP)

A mental health services designation applied to a severely mentally ill inmate receiving treatment at a level similar to day treatment services.

First Release

The first release on the current term for felons with new admissions and parole violators returning with a new term (PV-WNT).

Indeterminate Sentencing Law (ISL)

Established by Penal Code section 1168 in 1917, the Indeterminate Sentencing Law allowed judges to determine a range of time (minimum and maximum) a convicted felon would serve. Different felons convicted for the same crimes could spend varying lengths of time in prison; release depended on many factors, including each prisoner's individual conduct in prison. After the minimum sentence passed, felons were brought to a parole board that would identify the actual date of release. Indeterminate Sentencing was replaced by Determinate Sentencing (Penal Code section 1170) in 1977. After the implementation of Determinate Sentencing, only individuals with life sentences and third strikers are considered "indeterminately" sentenced, since the parole board determines their release.

Manual California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA)

Inmates who do not have automated criminal history data available from the Department of Justice (DOJ) must have their CSRA score calculated manually. This is done with a review of a paper copy of the inmate's rap sheet. Manual scores calculated in Fiscal Year 2008-09 are not readily available for some inmates included in this report.

Parole

A period of conditional supervised release following a prison term.

Parole Violation (Law)

A law violation occurs when a parolee commits a crime while on parole and returns to CDCR custody (RTC) by action of the Board of Parole Hearings rather than by prosecution in the courts.

Parole Violation (Technical)

A technical violation occurs when a parolee violates a condition of his/her parole that is not considered a new crime and returns to CDCR custody (RTC).

Parole Violator Returning With a New Term (PV-WNT)

A parolee who receives a court sentence for a new crime committed while under parole supervision and returned to prison.

Recidivism

Conviction of a new felony or misdemeanor committed within three years of release from custody or committed within three years of placement on supervision for a previous criminal conviction.

Registered Sex Offender

An inmate is designated as a registered sex offender if CDCR records show that the inmate has at some point been convicted of an offense that requires registration as a sex offender under Penal Code section 290. This designation is permanent in CDCR records.

Re-Release

After a return-to-prison for a parole violation, any subsequent release on the same (current) term is a re-release.

Return-to-Prison

An individual convicted of a felony and incarcerated in a CDCR adult institution who was released to parole, discharged after being paroled, or directly discharged during Fiscal Year 2011-12 and subsequently returned to prison within three years of their release date.

Serious Felony Offenses

Serious felony offenses are specified in Penal Code section 1192.7(c) and Penal Code section 1192.8

Stay

A stay is any period of time an inmate is housed in a CDCR institution. Each time an inmate returns to prison it is considered a new stay, regardless of the reason for returning.

Term

A term is a sentence an inmate receives from a court to be committed to CDCR for a length-of-time. If an inmate is released after serving a term and is later returned-to-prison for a parole violation, the inmate returns and continues serving the original (current) term. If that inmate returns for committing a new crime, the inmate begins serving a new term.

Violent Felony Offense

Violent felony offenses are specified in Penal Code section 667.5(c).

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