



**California Department of
Corrections and Rehabilitation**

Fiscal Year 2014-15

Sex Offender Treatment Program

Annual Evaluation of Contracted Sex Offender Treatment Programs

**Office of Research
January 2016**

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Executive Summary

California Penal Code Section 3007 mandates the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) include a research component for any sex offender treatment contract funded by the Department. The CDCR's Office of Research or an independent contractor is permitted to evaluate the effectiveness of each treatment provider in reducing recidivism among program participants. The enabling legislation requires an annual report be submitted to the Legislature by January 10th of each year. In January 2015, the CDCR submitted the Fiscal Year (FY) 2013-14 "Annual Evaluation of Contracted Sex Offender Treatment Programs" to the Legislature.¹ The report provided offender demographics and characteristics of the 4,860 offenders who were referred to the Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP) or who received treatment from the SOTP in FY 2013-14. Due to data quality limitations over the last three reporting periods, the CDCR was previously unable to evaluate the effectiveness of contracts in reducing recidivism.

This current report provides offender demographics and characteristics of the 8,087 offenders referred to the SOTP or who received services through the SOTP in FY 2014-15. For the first time, CDCR will also provide one-year of arrest, conviction, and return to State prison data for the 4,860 offenders whose demographics and characteristics were presented in the FY 2013-14 report, published in January, 2015. The 4,860 offenders from the FY 2013-14 report were grouped into two categories: 1) a services cohort, which includes 3,707 offenders who received services in FY 2013-14, and; 2) a comparison group, which includes 607 offenders who were referred to the SOTP but had not yet received services at the close of FY 2013-14.²

This report examines one-year arrest, conviction, and return to State prison rates based on the date the offender began receiving services through the SOTP (services cohort) or the date on which the offender was referred to the SOTP for treatment (comparison group). The CDCR typically uses a three-year return to State prison rate as its primary measure of recidivism, which is reported in the annual Outcome Evaluation Report.³ Because this report is limited to a one-year follow-up period, caution should be exercised when interpreting arrest, conviction, and return to State prison data. As new data become available, some of the preliminary trends noted in this report may change over time.

Data show the one-year arrest rate, conviction rate, and return to State prison rate for offenders who received services through the SOTP (services cohort) is lower than offenders who did not receive services through the SOTP (comparison group). After a one-year follow-up period, 40.7 percent of the offenders in the services group were arrested and 54 percent of the offenders in the comparison group were arrested. The one-year arrest rate for offenders in the comparison group is 13.3 percentage points higher than the services cohort. Less than ten percent (9.1 percent) of the offenders in the services group were convicted, while 21.2 percent of the offenders in the comparison group were convicted. The one-year conviction rate is 12.1 percentage points higher for the comparison group than the services cohort. Offenders in the services group were also returned to State prison after a one-year follow-up period at a lower rate (3.1 percent) than offenders in comparison group (9.4 percent). The one-year

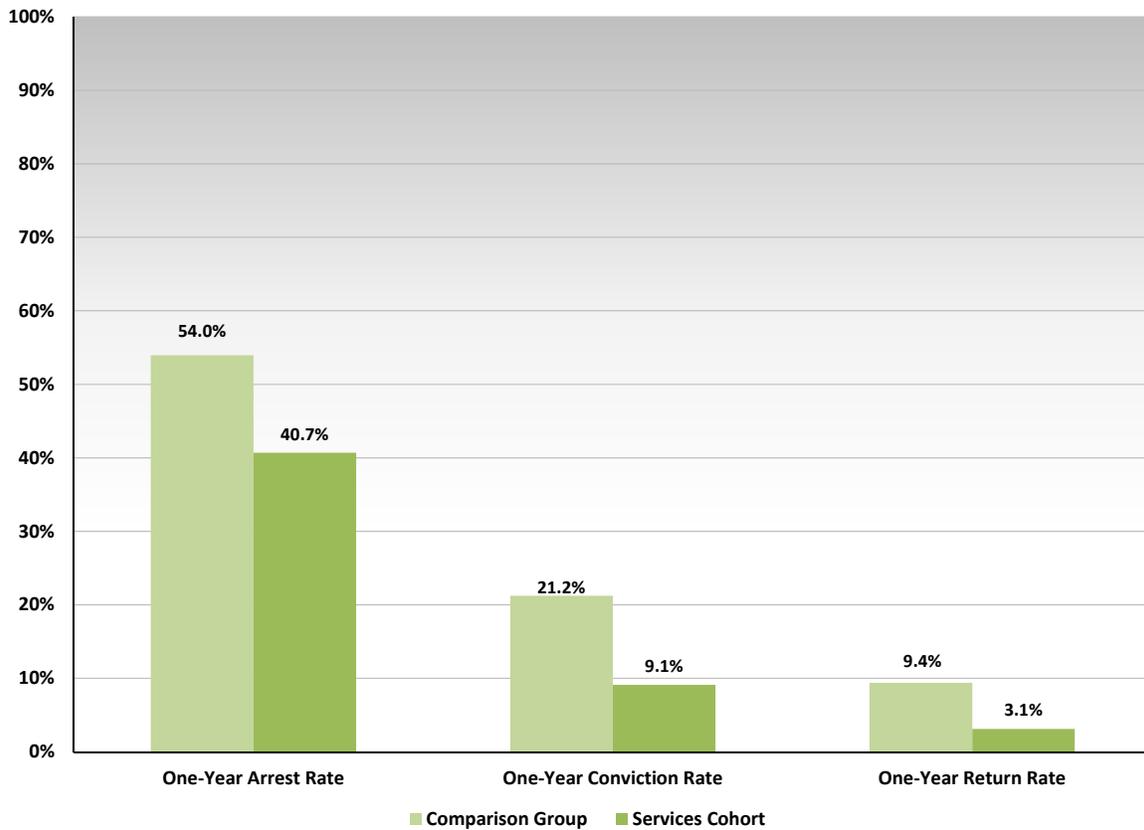
¹http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Adult_Research_Branch/Research_Documents/FY2013-14-Annual-Evaluation-of-Contracted-Sex-Offender-Treatment-Programs.pdf

² A total of 546 offenders were dropped from the examination of reoffending.

³ http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Adult_Research_Branch/Research_Documents/2014_Outcome_Evaluation_Report_7-6-2015.pdf

return to State prison rate is 3.6 percentage points higher for the comparison group than the services cohort.

Figure A. One-Year Arrest, Conviction and Return to State Prison Rates for Offenders in the Comparison Group and Services Cohort



High Risk Sex Offenders (HRSOs) who did not receive services through the SOTP were arrested at a substantially higher rate (40 percent) than HRSOs who received services through the SOTP (27.3 percent), as well as non-HRSOs who did not receive services (14 percent) and non-HRSOs who received services (13.4 percent), indicating HRSOs have the highest need for treatment services. The one-year arrest rate for HRSOs who did not receive services through the SOTP is 12.7 percentage points higher than the arrest rate for HRSOs who received services, 26 percentage points higher than non-HRSOs who did not receive services, and 26.6 percentage points higher than non-HRSOs who received services.

When examining the most serious type of arrest, offenders in the comparison group were more likely to be arrested and convicted for felonies (55.3 percent and 59.5 percent, respectively) than offenders in the services cohort (36.3 percent and 52.4 percent, respectively). However, offenders in the services cohort were more likely to be arrested for a supervision violation (47 percent) than offenders in the comparison group (28.4 percent). The one-year arrest rate for supervision violations is 18.6 percentage points higher for offenders in the services group than the comparison group. Some of the variation in the arrests for supervision violations may be attributed to more intense supervision and the conditions of offenders who are receiving services through the SOTP.

A 2015 Research Brief released by the United States Department of Justice's Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking details the difficulty in measuring general recidivism and sexual recidivism rates among sex offenders due to the nature of sex crimes, reporting of sex crimes, and differences in the ways recidivism rates are calculated. Research findings also showed the rates of reoffending among sex offenders increase during longer periods of follow-up.⁴ In the January 2017 report, the CDCR will provide two years of arrest, conviction, and return to State prison data for the 4,314 offenders examined in this report and one-year arrest, conviction, and return to State prison rates for the FY 2014-15 offenders whose demographics and offender characteristics are presented in this current report.

⁴ U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering and Tracking. <http://www.smart.gov/pdfs/RecidivismofAdultSexualOffenders.pdf>

Key Findings

Reoffending Among Fiscal Year 2013-14 Sex Offender Treatment Program Offenders

- In FY 2013-14, a total of 4,860 offenders received services through the SOTP or were referred to the SOTP and had not yet received services. Of the 4,860 offenders, 607 offenders did not receive services during FY 2013-14 (comparison group) and 3,707 offenders did receive services (services cohort).
- Offenders in the comparison group were followed for a one-year follow-up period from the date of their referral to the SOTP and offenders in the services cohort were followed for a one-year follow-up period from the date they began receiving services through the SOTP.

Arrests

- Offenders who received services through the SOTP (services cohort) were arrested at a lower rate (13.3 percentage points) than offenders who were referred to the SOTP but did not receive services (comparison cohort) after a one-year follow-up period (40.7 percent and 54 percent, respectively).
- Offenders in the comparison group were arrested for felony crimes against persons (21.6 percent) at a higher rate than the services group (12.9 percent). However, offenders in the services group were arrested for supervision violations at a higher rate (47 percent) than offenders in the comparison group (28.4 percent).
- Offenders in the comparison group were arrested for sex offenses at a higher rate (3 percent) than offenders in the services group (1.9 percent). Offenders in the comparison group were also arrested for failure to register as a sex offender at a higher rate (10.8 percent) than offenders in the services group (4.4 percent).

Convictions

- Offenders in the comparison group were convicted at a higher rate (21.2 percent) than offenders in the services cohort (9.1 percent) after a one-year follow-up period. The one-year conviction rate for offenders in the comparison group is 12.1 percentage points higher than the services cohort.
- Of the 126 convictions for the comparison group, 59.5 percent were felony convictions and 40.5 percent were misdemeanor convictions.

- Of the 330 convictions for the services cohort, 52.4 percent were felony convictions and 47.6 percent were misdemeanor convictions.

Returns to State Prison

- Offenders in the comparison group returned to State prison after a one-year follow-up period at a higher rate (9.4 percent) than offenders in the services cohort (3.1 percent). The return to State prison rate is 6.3 percentage points higher for the comparison group than the services cohort.
- Of the offenders in the comparison group who returned to State prison, five offenders (8.8 percent) returned with a new admission and 52 offenders (91.2 percent) were returned for a parole violation with a new term.
- Of the offenders in the services cohort who returned to State prison, fourteen offenders (12.1 percent) were returned with a new admission and 102 offenders (87.9 percent) were returned for a parole violation with a new term.

Fiscal Year 2014-15 Contracts for Sex Offender Treatment Program Services

- During FY 2014-15, the Division of Adult Parole Operations (DAPO) managed contracts with nine different treatment providers. Contracts for Parole Region I were active during all of FY 2014-15. Contracts for Parole Regions II, III, and IV ended in December 2014 and new contracts were executed in January 2015.
- For the first six months of FY 2014-15, DAPO contracted for a total of 6,429 treatment slots. Of the treatment slots available, 2,162 treatment slots (33.6 percent) were available to HRSOs and 4,267 treatment slots (66.4 percent) were available to non-HRSOs.
- For the last six months of FY 2014-15, DAPO contracted for a total of 6,135 treatment slots. Of the treatment slots available, 2,795 treatment slots (45.6 percent) were available to HRSOs and 3,340 treatment slots (54.4 percent) were available to non-HRSOs. In FY 2014-15, 6,714 treatment slots were utilized.

Fiscal Year 2014-15 Referrals and Treatment Services

- During FY 2014-15, 8,087 offenders were referred to or received services through the SOTP, which increased from FY 2013-14 when 4,860 offenders were referred to or received services through the SOTP. Of the 8,087 offenders, 4,182 offenders were HRSOs, 3,873 were non-HRSOs, and the status of 32 offenders changed during the fiscal year.

- In FY 2014-15, 3,659 offenders were referred to the SOTP for services. Of the 3,659 offenders, 3,113 of the offenders received services and 546 of the offenders were awaiting services at the time of this report.
- 3,601 offenders who were referred prior to FY 2014-15 began treatment services in FY 2014-15 or continued services that began in a previous fiscal year.

Fiscal Year 2014-15 Offender Demographics and Characteristics

- 98.7 percent of the 8,087 offenders that were referred to or received services through the SOTP were male and 1.3 percent were female.
- The majority of offenders were first releases (84.4 percent) and 14.2 percent were re-releases.
- 80.4 percent of the offenders were committed for crimes against persons, followed by property crimes (7.4 percent), drug crimes (6.9 percent), and other crimes (3.9 percent).
- Nearly half of the offenders (49.3 percent) committed an offense that was violent and 9.7 percent committed a crime that was serious. Forty-one percent did not commit an offense that was serious or violent.

1 Introduction

A 2015 Research Brief released by the United States Department of Justice’s Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking details the difficulty in measuring general recidivism and sexual recidivism rates among sex offenders due to the nature of sex crimes, reporting of sex crimes, and differences in the ways recidivism rates are calculated among researchers.⁵ In general, the sexual and general recidivism rates of sex offenders are high, with higher rates of reoffending found among sex offenders committing certain crimes (rape and child molestation) and higher recidivism rates observed during longer periods of follow-up. A review of scientific literature conducted by the U.S. Department of Justice also showed that the effectiveness of treatment for sex offenders has been subject to recent debate and the results of studies measuring various types of treatment for sex offenders have been mixed.⁶ With a record number of convicted sex offenders living in communities, understanding the reoffending patterns of sex offenders and the effectiveness of various treatment programs has become increasingly important.⁷

California Penal Code Section 3007 requires the CDCR to include a research component for any sex offender treatment contract funded by the Department. The CDCR’s Office of Research or an independent contractor is permitted to evaluate the effectiveness of each contract in reducing recidivism among program participants. The enabling legislation requires an annual report be submitted to the Legislature by January 10th of each year. In January 2015, the CDCR submitted the Fiscal Year (FY) 2013-14 “Annual Evaluation of Contracted Sex Offender Treatment Programs” to the Legislature.⁸ The report provided offender demographics and characteristics of the 4,860 offenders who were referred to the Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP) or who received treatment from the SOTP in FY 2013-14. Due to data quality limitations over the last three reporting periods, the CDCR was previously unable to evaluate the effectiveness of contracts in reducing recidivism.

This current report provides offender demographics and characteristics of the 8,087 offenders referred to the SOTP or who received services through the SOTP in FY 2014-15 and also provides one-year of arrest, conviction, and return to State prison data for the FY 2013-14 offenders presented in the January 2015 report. The 4,860 offenders from the FY 2013-14 report were grouped into two categories: 1) a services cohort, which includes 3,707 offenders who received services in FY 2013-14 and; 2) a comparison group, which includes 607 offenders who were referred to the SOTP but had not yet received services at the close of FY 2013-14.⁹

While the CDCR generally uses a three-year return to State prison rate as its primary measure of recidivism, this report examines one-year arrest, conviction, and return to State prison rates based on the date the offender began receiving services through the SOTP (services cohort) or the date on which the offender was referred to the SOTP for treatment (comparison group). Because this report is limited

⁵ U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering and Tracking. <http://www.smart.gov/pdfs/RecidivismofAdultSexualOffenders.pdf>

⁶ U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering and Tracking. <http://www.smart.gov/pdfs/TheEffectivenessofTreatmentforAdultSexualOffenders.pdf>

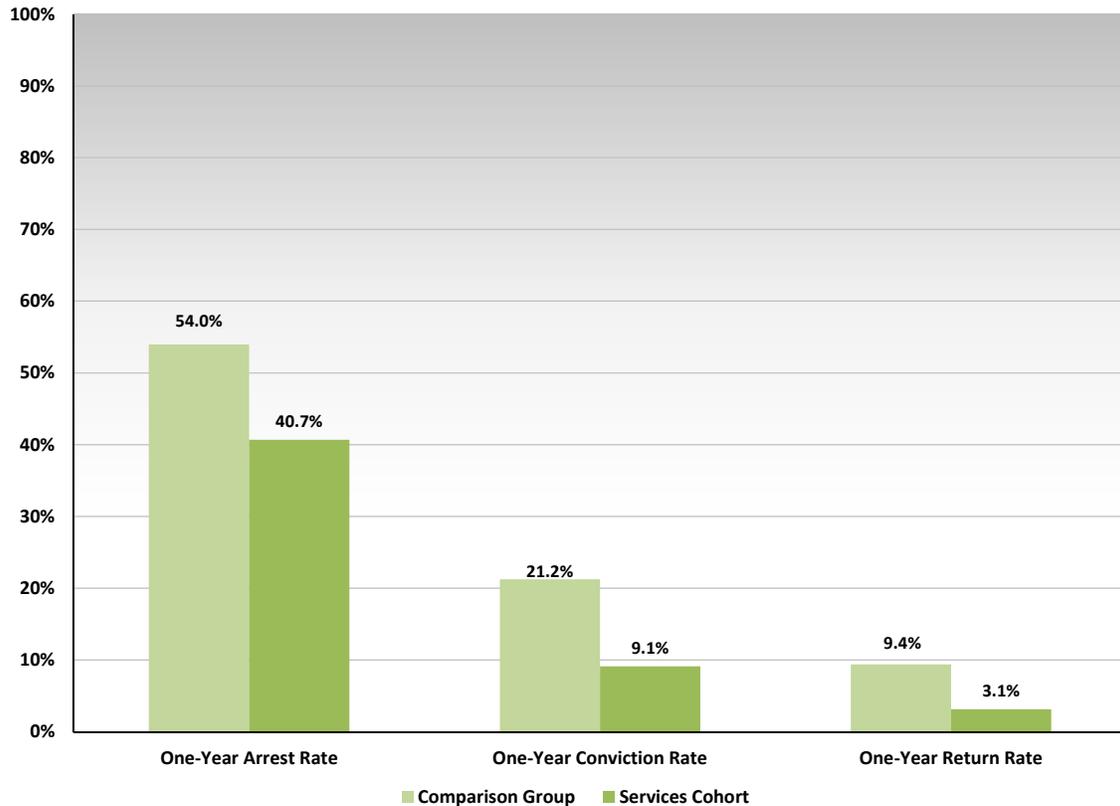
⁷ U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering and Tracking. <http://www.smart.gov/pdfs/RecidivismofAdultSexualOffenders.pdf>

⁸http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Adult_Research_Branch/Research_Documents/FY2013-14-Annual-Evaluation-of-Contracted-Sex-Offender-Treatment-Programs.pdf

⁹ A total of 546 offenders were dropped from the examination of reoffending.

to a one-year follow-up period, caution should be exercised when interpreting arrest, conviction, and return to State prison data. As new data become available, some of the preliminary trends noted in this report may change over time.

Figure A. One-Year Arrest, Conviction and Return to State Prison Rates for Offenders in the Comparison Group and Services Cohort



Data show the one-year arrest rate, conviction rate, and return to State prison rate for offenders who received services through the SOTP (services cohort) is lower than offenders who did not receive services through the SOTP (comparison group). After a one-year follow-up period, 40.7 percent of the offenders in the services group were arrested and 54 percent of the offenders in the comparison group were arrested. The one-year arrest rate for offenders in the comparison group is 13.3 percentage points higher than the services cohort. Less than ten percent (9.1 percent) of the offenders in the services group were convicted, while 21.2 percent of the offenders in the comparison group were convicted. The one-year conviction rate is 12.1 percentage points higher for the comparison group than the services cohort. Offenders in the services group were also returned to State prison after a one-year follow-up period at a lower rate (3.1 percent) than offenders in comparison group (9.4 percent). The one-year return to State prison rate is 3.6 percentage points higher for the comparison group than the services cohort.

When examining the most serious type of arrest, offenders in the comparison group were more likely to be arrested and convicted for felonies (55.3 percent and 59.5 percent, respectively) than offenders in the services cohort (36.3 percent and 52.4 percent, respectively). However, offenders in the services

cohort were more likely to be arrested for a supervision violation (47 percent) than offenders in the comparison group (28.4 percent). Some of the variation in the arrests for supervision violations may be attributed to more intense supervision and the conditions of offenders who are receiving services through the SOTP.

The CDCR will continue to examine the reoffending behavior of offenders who receive services through the SOTP in future reports. In the January 2017 report, the CDCR will provide two-year arrest, conviction, and return to State prison rates for the 4,314 offenders examined in this report and one-year arrest, conviction, and return to State prison rates for the offenders who were referred to or received through the SOTP in FY 2014-15 and whose demographics and offender characteristics are presented in this current report.

2 Examination of Reoffending Among Fiscal Year 2013-14 Offenders

In January 2015 the CDCR submitted “An Annual Evaluation of Contracted Sex Offender Treatment Programs” to the Legislature.¹⁰ The report presented offender demographics and characteristics of the 4,860 offenders who were referred to the SOTP or received services through the SOTP during FY 2013-14. The CDCR was unable to provide an examination of reoffending patterns of the FY 2013-14 offenders due to data limitations. The following sections provide one-year arrest, conviction, and return to State prison data for the FY 2013-14 offenders presented in the January 2015 “Annual Evaluation of Contracted Sex Offender Treatment Programs”.

In order to evaluate the reoffending patterns of offenders who received treatment through the SOTP or were referred to the SOTP, the 4,860 offenders were placed into two categories: 1) a comparison group, which is comprised of 607 offenders who were referred to the SOTP but did not receive services during FY 2013-14, and; 2) a services cohort, which is comprised of 3,707 offenders who received services through the SOTP during FY 2013-14. A total of 546 offenders were dropped from the examination of arrests, convictions, and returns to State prison. More information regarding the comparison group, services cohort, and the offenders dropped from the examination of arrest, convictions, and returns to State prison, may be found in the methods section of this report (page 40).

Table 1. Description of Comparison Group, Services Cohort, and Offenders Dropped from the Examination of Reoffending

Type	Offenders	
	N	%
Comparison Group	607	12.5%
Services Cohort	3,707	76.3%
Dropped	546	11.2%
Total	4,860	100.0%

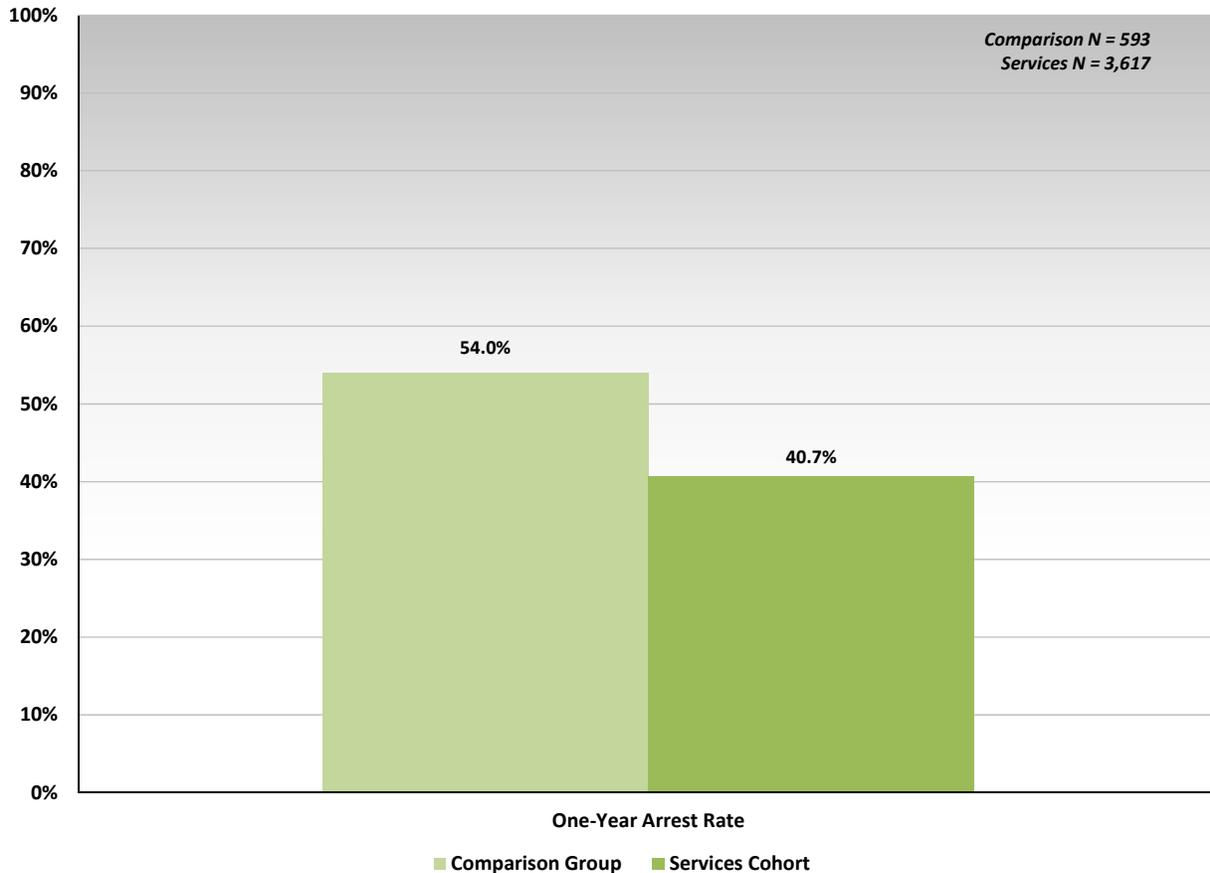
¹⁰http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Adult_Research_Branch/Research_Documents/FY2013-14-Annual-Evaluation-of-Contracted-Sex-Offender-Treatment-Programs.pdf

2.1 Arrests

Arrests include any formal contact with the criminal justice system that resulted in an arrest, including arrests and supervision violations that did not result in the filing of formal charges or a conviction. The one-year arrest rate only includes the first arrest episode. Data for the type of arrest is categorized by the most serious offense in the arrest cycle and only the most serious arrest is presented. Arrest data are only presented for the 4,210 offenders with an automated Department of Justice (DOJ) rap sheet.¹¹

2.1.1 One-Year Arrest Rate

Figure 1. One-Year Arrest Rate for Offenders in Fiscal Year 2013-14 Comparison Group and Services Cohort



Of the 4,210 offenders with an automated DOJ rap sheet, 1,792 offenders (42.6 percent) were arrested after one-year of follow-up. Offenders in the comparison group, who did not receive services, were arrested at a higher rate (54 percent) than offenders in the services cohort who did receive services through the SOTP (40.7 percent). Of the 593 offenders in the comparison group, 320 offenders (54 percent) were arrested after one-year of follow-up. Of the 3,617 offenders in the services cohort, 1,472

¹¹ Offenders without an automated rap sheet include offenders with a manual rap sheet and interstate parolees who committed an offense in another state.

offenders were arrested (40.7 percent) after a one-year follow-up period. The one-year arrest rate is 13.3 percentage points lower for offenders who received services than offenders who did not receive services through the SOTP.

Table 2. One-Year Arrest Rate for Fiscal Year 2013-14 Offenders in the Comparison Group and Services Cohort

Type	Total	One-Year	
	N	N	%
Comparison Group	593	320	54.0%
Services Cohort	3,617	1,472	40.7%
Total	4,210	1,792	42.6%

2.1.2 Arrest Rate by Sex Offender Risk Type

Table 3 shows the one-year arrest rate, by sex offender risk type, for the 4,210 offenders with an automated DOJ rap sheet. Sex offenders are categorized into two groups based on their risk type; high risk sex offenders (HRSOs) and non-high risk sex offenders (non-HRSOs). The determination of HRSO and non-HRSO are based upon an offender's Static-99 Score, which is a risk assessment tool designed to predict sexual and violent recidivism in offenders.¹²

Overall, HRSOs were arrested at a higher rate (29.1 percent) than non-HRSOs (13.5 percent) after one-year of follow-up. HRSOs in the comparison group, who did not receive services in FY 2013-14, were arrested at a substantially higher rate (40 percent) than offenders in the services cohort (27.3 percent) and non-HRSOs in the comparison group (14 percent) and non-HRSOs in the services cohort (13.4 percent). While non-HRSOs in the comparison group and services cohort were arrested at nearly the same rate (14 percent and 13.4 percent, respectively), the one-year arrest rate for HRSOs in the comparison group (40 percent) and HRSOs in the services group (27.3 percent) varies by 12.7 percentage points. These findings indicate that HRSOs who do not receive treatment through the SOTP are at higher risk of reoffending than HRSOs who receive treatment.

Table 3. One-Year Arrest Rate for Fiscal Year 2013-14 Offenders in the Comparison Group and Services Cohort by Sex Offender Risk Type

Type	Total	HRSO		Non-HRSO	
	N	N	%	N	%
Comparison Group	593	237	40.0%	83	14.0%
Services Cohort	3,617	987	27.3%	485	13.4%
Total	4,210	1,224	29.1%	568	13.5%

¹² The designation may be adjusted according to mitigating or extenuating circumstances by a DAPO Unit Supervisor. The Static-99 is a risk assessment tool designed to predict sexual and violent recidivism in male adult sexual offenders. More information about the Static-99 can be found at: <http://www.static99.org/>.

2.1.3 Type of Arrest

Figure 2. Most Serious Arrest for Fiscal Year 2013-14 Offenders in the Comparison Group and Services Cohort

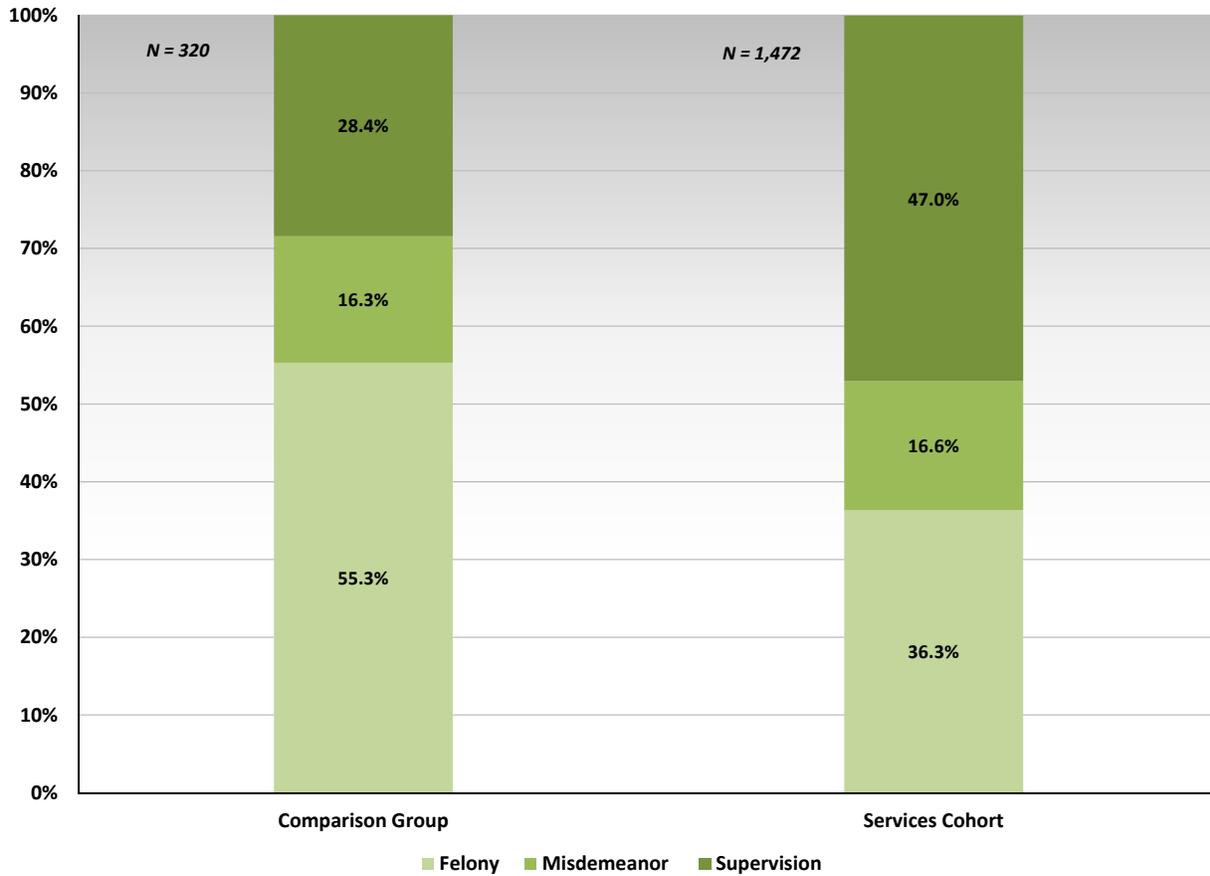


Figure 2 and Table 4 show the most serious arrest for offenders who received services through the SOTP (services group) and offenders who were referred to the SOTP but did not receive services in FY 2013-14 (comparison group). Arrests are categorized by the most serious offense in the arrest cycle and only the most serious offense during the one-year follow-up period is counted. Of the 1,792 arrests, 43.7 percent were for supervision violations, 39.7 percent were for felonies, and 16.5 percent were for misdemeanors. The reason for one arrest was unknown at the time of this report.

Offenders in the comparison cohort were arrested for felonies at a substantially higher rate (55.3 percent) than offenders in the services cohort (36.3 percent). The one-year arrest rate for misdemeanors was more equitable across the two groups; 16.3 percent of arrests for the comparison group were for misdemeanors and 16.6 percent of the arrests for the services group were misdemeanors. As expected, arrests for supervision violations for offenders in the comparison group (28.4 percent) is substantially lower than offenders in the services group (47 percent). An unexcused absence from a required treatment is a violation of an offender’s conditions of parole and could result in a supervision violation, which accounts for some of the difference in the rates between the two groups.

With the exception of unknown felonies, offenders in the comparison group were arrested for each type of felony at a higher rate after one-year of follow-up than offenders in the services group. Offenders in the comparison group were arrested for felony crimes against persons (21.6 percent) more than any other type of arrest. Offenders in the services group were also arrested for felony crimes against persons (12.9 percent) more than any other type of arrest type, but the rate of arrest for felony crimes against persons was 8.7 percentage points lower than the comparison group.

Table 4. Most Serious Arrest for Fiscal Year 2013-14 Offenders in the Comparison Group and Services Cohort

Type of Arrest	Total		Comparison Group		Services Cohort	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
All Felonies	712	39.7%	177	55.3%	535	36.3%
Felony Crimes Against Persons	259	14.5%	69	21.6%	190	12.9%
Felony Drug/Alcohol Crimes	174	9.7%	40	12.5%	134	9.1%
Felony Other Crimes	162	9.0%	35	10.9%	127	8.6%
Felony Property Crimes	104	5.8%	31	9.7%	73	5.0%
Felony Unknown	13	0.7%	2	0.6%	11	0.7%
All Misdemeanors	296	16.5%	52	16.3%	244	16.6%
Misdemeanor Crimes Against Persons	77	4.3%	13	4.1%	64	4.3%
Misdemeanor Drug/Alcohol Crimes	110	6.1%	17	5.3%	93	6.3%
Misdemeanor Other Crimes	35	2.0%	8	2.5%	27	1.8%
Misdemeanor Property Crimes	39	2.2%	9	2.8%	30	2.0%
Misdemeanor Unknown	35	2.0%	5	1.6%	30	2.0%
Supervision Violations	783	43.7%	91	28.4%	692	47.0%
Unknown	1	0.1%	-	0.0%	1	0.1%
Total	1,792	100.0%	320	100.0%	1,472	100.0%

2.1.4 Arrests for Sex Offenses

Of the 4,210 offenders with an automated DOJ rap sheet, 87 offenders (2.1 percent) were arrested for an offense that was sexual in nature. Of the 593 offenders in the comparison group, 18 offenders (3 percent) were arrested for a sex offense. Of the 3,617 offenders in the services cohort, 69 offenders (1.9 percent) were arrested for a sex offense. Offenders in the comparison group were arrested for sex offenses at a slightly higher rate (3 percent) than offenders in the services cohort (1.9 percent) after a one-year follow-up period.

Table 5. Arrests for Sex Offenses for Fiscal Year 2013-14 Offenders in the Comparison Group and Services Cohort

Type	Total	Arrests	
	N	N	%
Comparison Group	593	18	3.0%
Services Cohort	3,617	69	1.9%
Total	4,210	87	2.1%

2.1.5 Arrests for Failure to Register as a Sex Offender

Of the 4,210 offenders with an automated DOJ rap sheet, 223 offenders (5.3 percent) were arrested for failing to register as a sex offender. Of the 593 offenders in the comparison group, 64 offenders (10.8 percent) were arrested for failing to register as a sex offender and of the 3,617 offenders in the services cohort, 159 offenders (4.4 percent) were arrested for failing to register as a sex offender. The one-year arrest rate for failure to register as a sex offender was 6.4 percentage points higher for the comparison group than the services cohort.

Table 6. Arrests for Failure to Register as a Sex Offender for Fiscal Year 2013-14 Offenders in the Comparison Group and Services Cohort

Type	Total	Arrests	
	N	N	%
Comparison Group	593	64	10.8%
Services Cohort	3,617	159	4.4%
Total	4,210	223	5.3%

2.1.6 Number of Arrests

Figure 3. Number of Arrests for Fiscal Year 2013-14 Offenders in the Comparison Group and Services Cohort

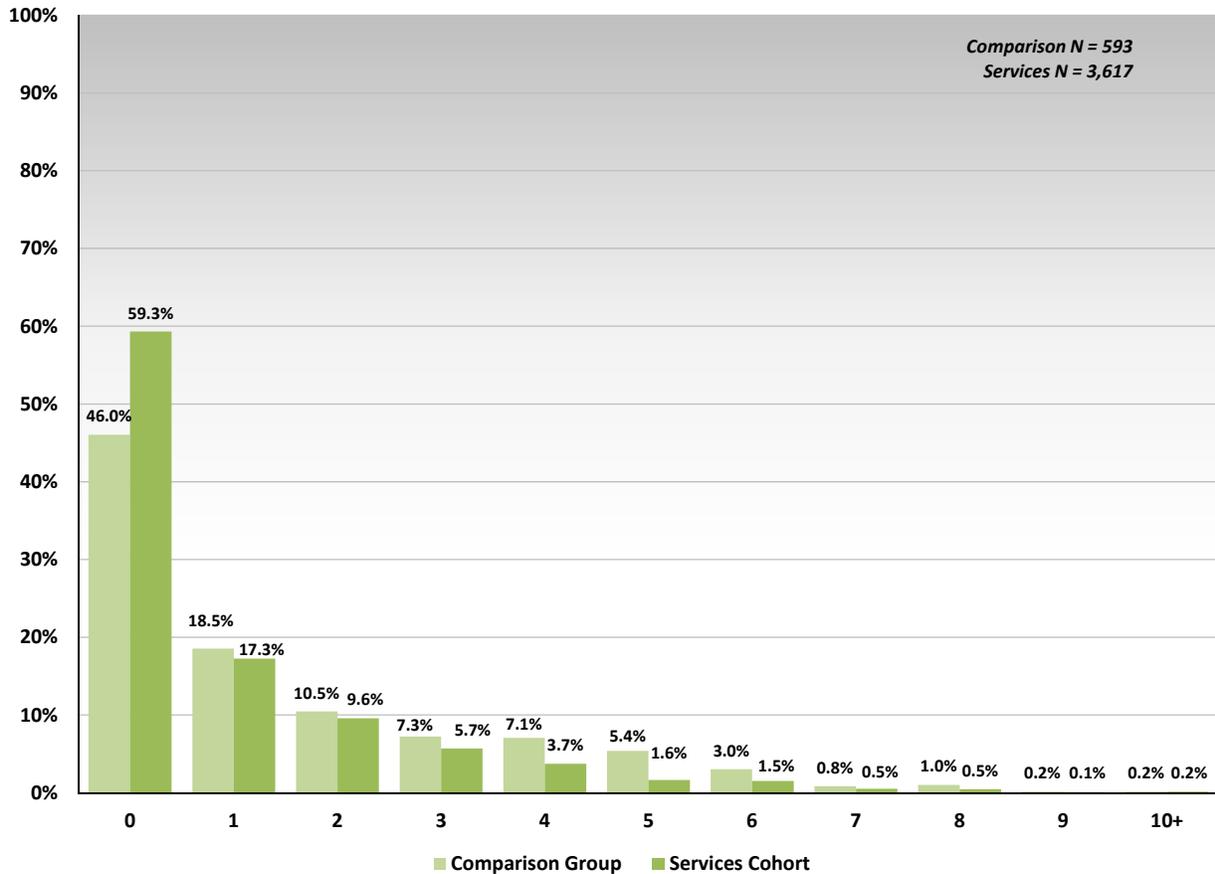


Figure 3 and Table 7 show the number of arrests for the comparison group and the services cohort. Of the 4,210 offenders with an automated DOJ rap sheet, the majority (57.4 percent) had no arrests during the one-year follow-up period. The number of offenders trends downward as the number of arrests increases (e.g. 17.4 percent of the offenders had one arrest, 9.7 percent had two arrests, and 5.9 percent had three arrests), with the exception of 10 or more arrests. The percent of offenders with 10 or more arrests (0.2 percent) is slightly higher than the percent of offenders with nine arrests (0.1 percent).

Of the offenders in the comparison group, 46 percent had no arrests, 18.5 percent had one arrest, and 10.5 percent had two arrests. The number of offenders continues to trend downward as the number of arrests increases, with the exception of eight arrests. One percent of offenders had eight arrests, which is a slight increase from offenders with seven arrests (0.8 percent).

The majority of offenders in the services cohort (59.3 percent) had no arrests, followed by one arrest (17.3 percent), and two arrests (9.6 percent). The number of offenders continues to trend downward as the number of arrests increases, with the exception of 10 or more arrests. Offenders with 10 or more arrests (0.2 percent) was slightly higher than offenders with nine arrests (0.1 percent).

Table 7. Number of Arrests for Fiscal Year 2013-14 Offenders in the Comparison Group and Services Cohort

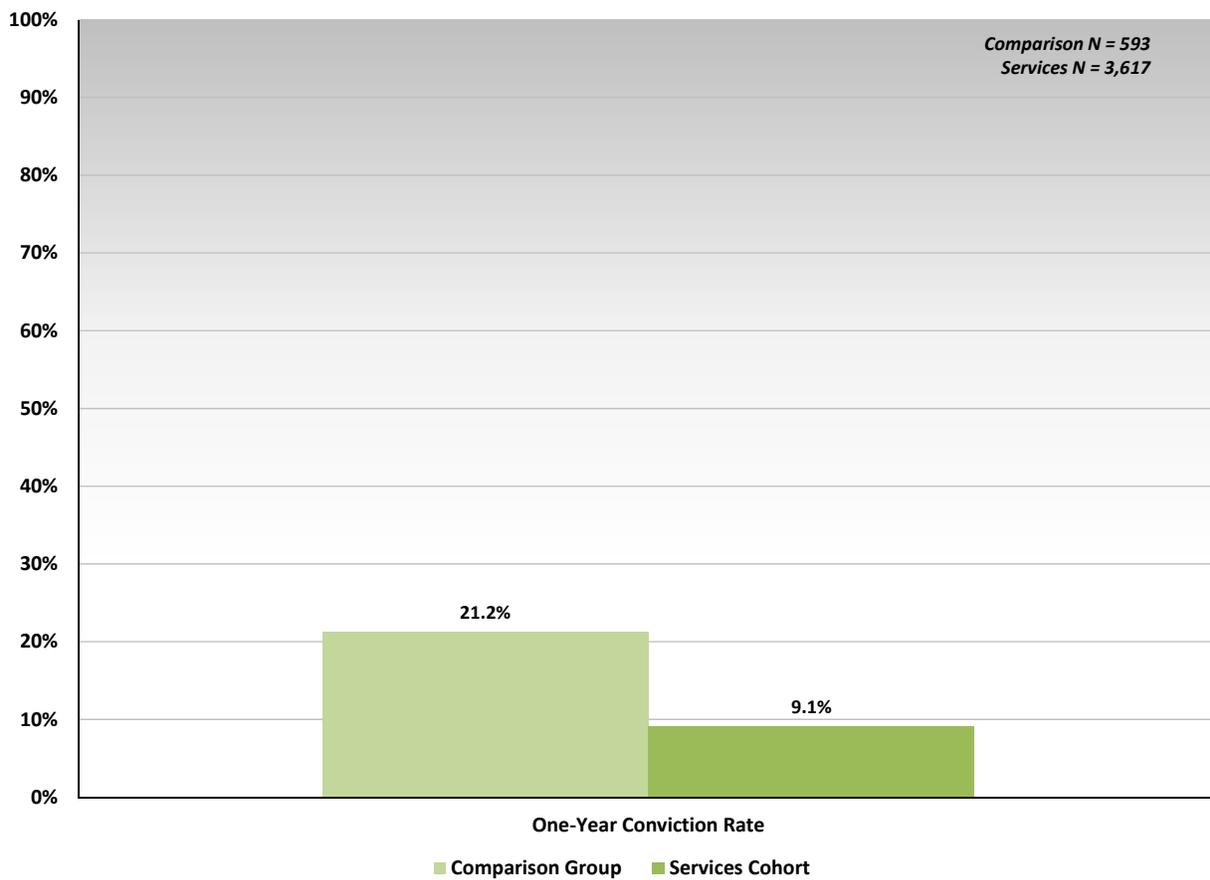
Number of Arrests	Total		Comparison Group		Services Cohort	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	2,418	57.4%	273	46.0%	2,145	59.3%
1	734	17.4%	110	18.5%	624	17.3%
2	409	9.7%	62	10.5%	347	9.6%
3	249	5.9%	43	7.3%	206	5.7%
4	177	4.2%	42	7.1%	135	3.7%
5	91	2.2%	32	5.4%	59	1.6%
6	73	1.7%	18	3.0%	55	1.5%
7	24	0.6%	5	0.8%	19	0.5%
8	23	0.5%	6	1.0%	17	0.5%
9	5	0.1%	1	0.2%	4	0.1%
10+	7	0.2%	1	0.2%	6	0.2%
Total	4,210	100.0%	593	100.0%	3,617	100.0%

2.2 Convictions

The one-year conviction rate only includes the first conviction episode (i.e. if an offender was arrested multiple times, incurring multiple charges at a time, only the first conviction episode is counted). Data for the type of conviction is categorized by the most serious offense in the conviction cycle and only the most serious conviction is presented.

2.2.1 One-Year Conviction Rate

Figure 4. One-Year Conviction Rate for Fiscal Year 2013-14 Offenders in the Comparison Group and Services Cohort



Of the 4,210 offenders with an automated DOJ rap sheet, 456 offenders (10.8 percent) were convicted after one-year of follow-up. Of the 593 offenders in the comparison group, 126 offenders (21.2 percent) were convicted after one-year of follow-up. Of the 3,617 offenders in the services cohort, 330 offenders (9.1 percent) were convicted after one-year of follow-up. The one-year conviction rate for offenders who received services (services cohort) is 12.1 percentage points lower than the one-year conviction rate for offenders who did not receive services through the SOTP (comparison group).

Table 8. One-Year Conviction Rate for Fiscal Year 2013-14 Offenders in the Comparison Group and Services Cohort

Type	Total	One-Year	
	N	N	%
Comparison Group	593	126	21.2%
Services Cohort	3,617	330	9.1%
Total	4,210	456	10.8%

2.2.2 Conviction Rate by Sex Offender Risk Type

Table 9 shows the one-year conviction rate, by sex offender risk type, for the 4,210 offenders with an automated DOJ rap sheet. Overall, HRSOs were convicted at a higher rate (8.3 percent) than non-HRSOs (2.6 percent) after one-year of follow-up. HRSOs in the comparison group, who did not receive services in FY 2013-14, were convicted at a substantially higher rate (17.4 percent) than offenders in the services cohort (6.8 percent) and non-HRSOs in the comparison group (3.9 percent) and non-HRSOs in the services cohort (2.4 percent). While the one-year conviction rate of non-HRSOs in the comparison group and services cohort were somewhat equitable (3.9 percent and 2.4 percent, respectively), the one-year conviction rate for HRSOs in the comparison group (17.4 percent) and HRSOs in the services group (6.8 percent) varies by 10.6 percentage points. These findings indicate that HRSOs who do not receive treatment through the SOTP are at higher risk of reoffending than HRSOs who receive treatment.

Table 9. One-Year Conviction Rate for Fiscal Year 2013-14 Offenders in the Comparison Group and Services Cohort by Sex Offender Risk Type

Type	Total	HRSO		Non-HRSO	
	N	N	%	N	%
Comparison Group	593	103	17.4%	23	3.9%
Services Cohort	3,617	245	6.8%	85	2.4%
Total	4,210	348	8.3%	108	2.6%

2.2.3 Type of Conviction

Figure 5. Most Serious Conviction for Fiscal Year 2013-14 Offenders in the Comparison Group and Services Cohort

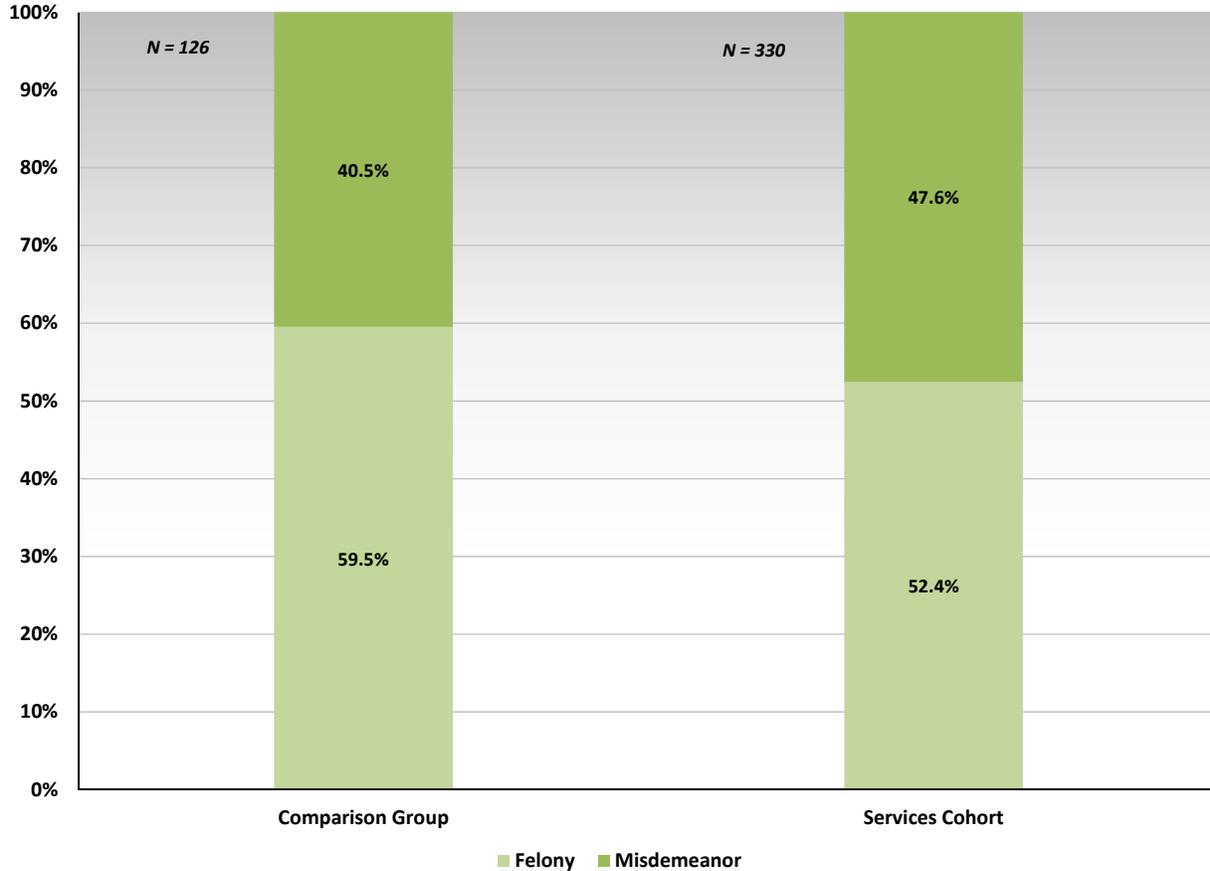


Figure 5 and Table 10 show the most serious conviction for offenders in the comparison group and services cohort. Convictions are categorized by the most serious offense in the conviction cycle and only the most serious conviction during the one-year follow-up period is counted. Of the 456 convictions, 54.4 percent were felony convictions and 45.6 percent were misdemeanor convictions. Of the felony convictions, 16.2 percent were for crimes against persons, followed by 16 percent for drug/alcohol crimes, 10.1 percent for other crimes, and 9.9 percent for property crimes. The reason for 10 felony convictions was unknown at the time of this report. Of the misdemeanor convictions, 15.4 percent were for drug/alcohol crimes, followed by 10.3 percent for crimes against persons, 8.8 percent for other crimes, and 8.3 percent for property crimes. The reason for 13 misdemeanor convictions was unknown at the time of this report.

When examining the felony convictions for offenders in the comparison group, crimes against persons (20.6 percent) comprised the largest percent of convictions, followed by drug/alcohol crimes (15.9 percent), and property crimes (11.9 percent). Misdemeanor drug/alcohol crimes and misdemeanor other crimes each comprised 11.1 percent of the total convictions for offenders in the comparison

group. Felony convictions accounted for 59.5 percent of the total convictions among the comparison group and misdemeanor convictions accounted for 40.5 percent of the total convictions.

For offenders in the services cohort, misdemeanor drug/alcohol crimes comprised the largest percent of convictions (17 percent), followed by felony drug/alcohol crimes (16.1 percent), and felony crimes against persons (14.5 percent). Of the total convictions for the services cohort, 52.4 percent were felony convictions and 47.6 were misdemeanor convictions. Offenders in the comparison group had more felony convictions (59.5 percent) than offenders in the services group (52.4 percent).

Table 10. Most Serious Conviction for Fiscal Year 2013-14 Offenders in the Comparison Group and Services Cohort

Type of Conviction	Total		Comparison Group		Services Cohort	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
All Felonies	248	54.4%	75	59.5%	173	52.4%
Felony Crimes Against Persons	74	16.2%	26	20.6%	48	14.5%
Felony Drug/Alcohol	73	16.0%	20	15.9%	53	16.1%
Felony Other Crimes	46	10.1%	12	9.5%	34	10.3%
Felony Property Crimes	45	9.9%	15	11.9%	30	9.1%
Felony Unknown	10	2.2%	2	1.6%	8	2.4%
All Misdemeanors	208	45.6%	51	40.5%	157	47.6%
Misdemeanor Crimes Against Persons	47	10.3%	7	5.6%	40	12.1%
Misdemeanor Drug/Alcohol Crimes	70	15.4%	14	11.1%	56	17.0%
Misdemeanor Other Crimes	40	8.8%	14	11.1%	26	7.9%
Misdemeanor Property Crimes	38	8.3%	13	10.3%	25	7.6%
Misdemeanor Unknown	13	2.9%	3	2.4%	10	3.0%
Total	456	100.0%	126	100.0%	330	100.0%

2.2.4 Convictions for Sex Offenses

Of the 4,210 offenders with an automated DOJ rap sheet, 24 offenders (0.6 percent) were convicted of an offense that was sexual in nature. Of the 593 offenders in the comparison group, five offenders (0.8 percent) were convicted of a sex offense and of the 3,617 offenders in the services cohort, 22 offenders (0.6 percent) were convicted of a sex offense. The rate at which offenders in the comparison group and services cohort were convicted of a sex offense was nearly equal (0.8 percent and 0.6 percent, respectively) after a one-year follow-up period.

Table 11. Convictions for Sex Offenses for Fiscal Year 2013-14 Offenders in the Comparison Group and Services Cohort

Type	Total	Convictions	
	N	N	%
Comparison Group	593	5	0.8%
Services Cohort	3,617	22	0.6%
Total	4,210	27	0.6%

2.2.5 Convictions for Failure to Register as a Sex Offender

Of the 4,210 offenders with an automated DOJ rap sheet, 39 offenders (0.9 percent) were convicted for failing to register as a sex offender. Of the 593 offenders in the comparison group, 10 offenders (1.7 percent) were convicted for failing to register as a sex offender and of the 3,617 offenders in the services cohort, 29 offenders (0.8 percent) were arrested for failing to register as a sex offender. Offenders in the comparison group were convicted of failing to register as a sex offender at over double the rate (1.7 percent) than offenders in the services cohort (0.8 percent) after a one-year follow-up period.

Table 12. Convictions for Failure to Register as a Sex Offender for Fiscal Year 2013-14 Offenders in the Comparison Group and Services Cohort

Type	Total	Convictions	
	N	N	%
Comparison Group	593	10	1.7%
Services Cohort	3,617	29	0.8%
Total	4,210	39	0.9%

2.2.6 Number of Convictions

Figure 6. Number of Convictions for Fiscal Year 2013-14 Offenders in the Comparison Group and Services Cohort

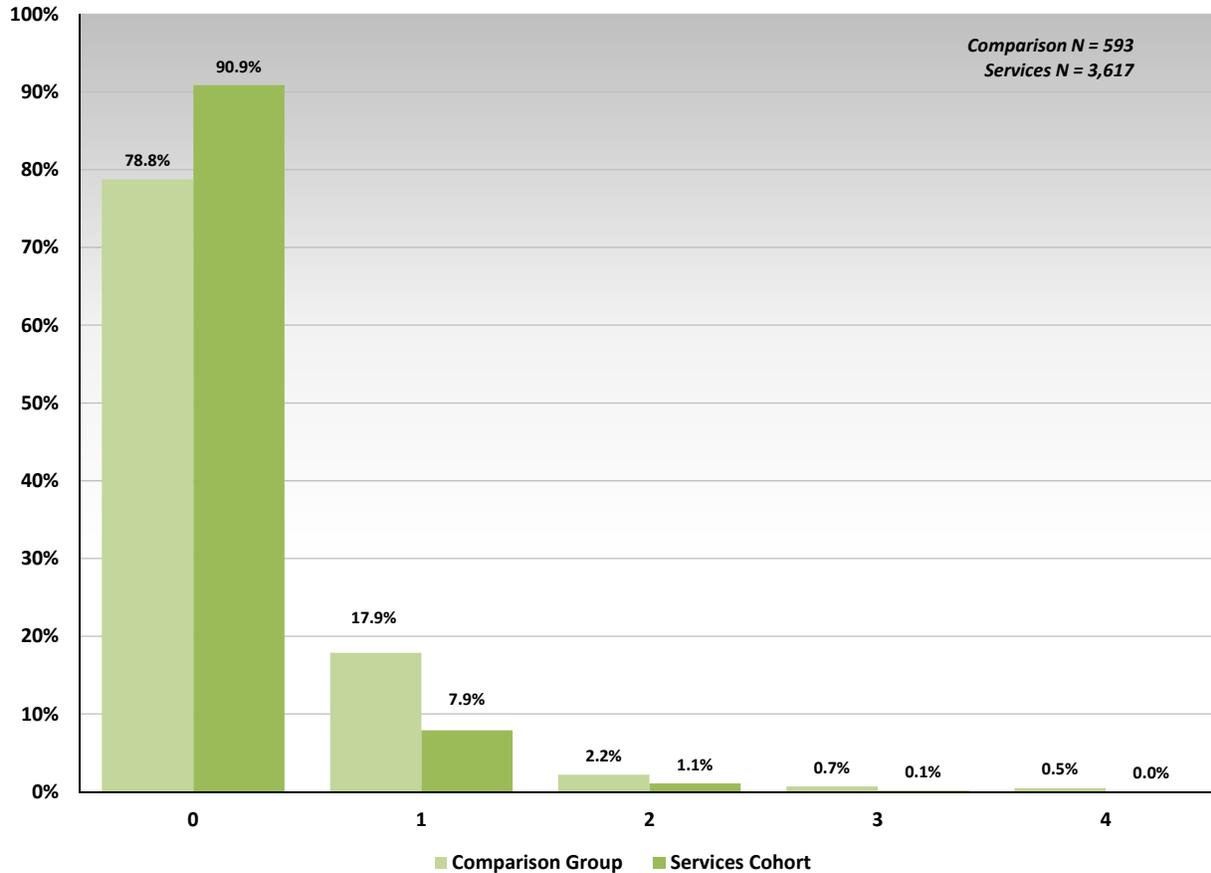


Figure 6 and Table 13 show the number of convictions for each offender in the comparison group and services cohort. The majority of offenders (89.2 percent) had no convictions during the one-year follow-up period. Nearly 10 percent (9.3 percent) had one conviction, 1.2 percent had two convictions, and 0.2 percent had three convictions. Only 0.1 percent (three offenders) were convicted four times during the one-year follow-up period.

Of the 593 offenders in the comparison group, the majority (78.8 percent) had no convictions during the one-year follow-up period, 17.8 percent had one conviction, and 2.2 percent had two convictions. Four offenders (0.7 percent) had three convictions and three offenders (0.5 percent) had four convictions. Similarly, 90.9 percent of the offenders in the services cohort had no convictions, 7.9 percent had one conviction, 1.1 percent had two convictions, and 0.1 percent (five offenders) had three convictions. None of the offenders in the services cohorts had four convictions during the one-year follow-up period.

Table 13. Number of Convictions for Fiscal Year 2013-14 Offenders in the Services Cohort and Comparison Group

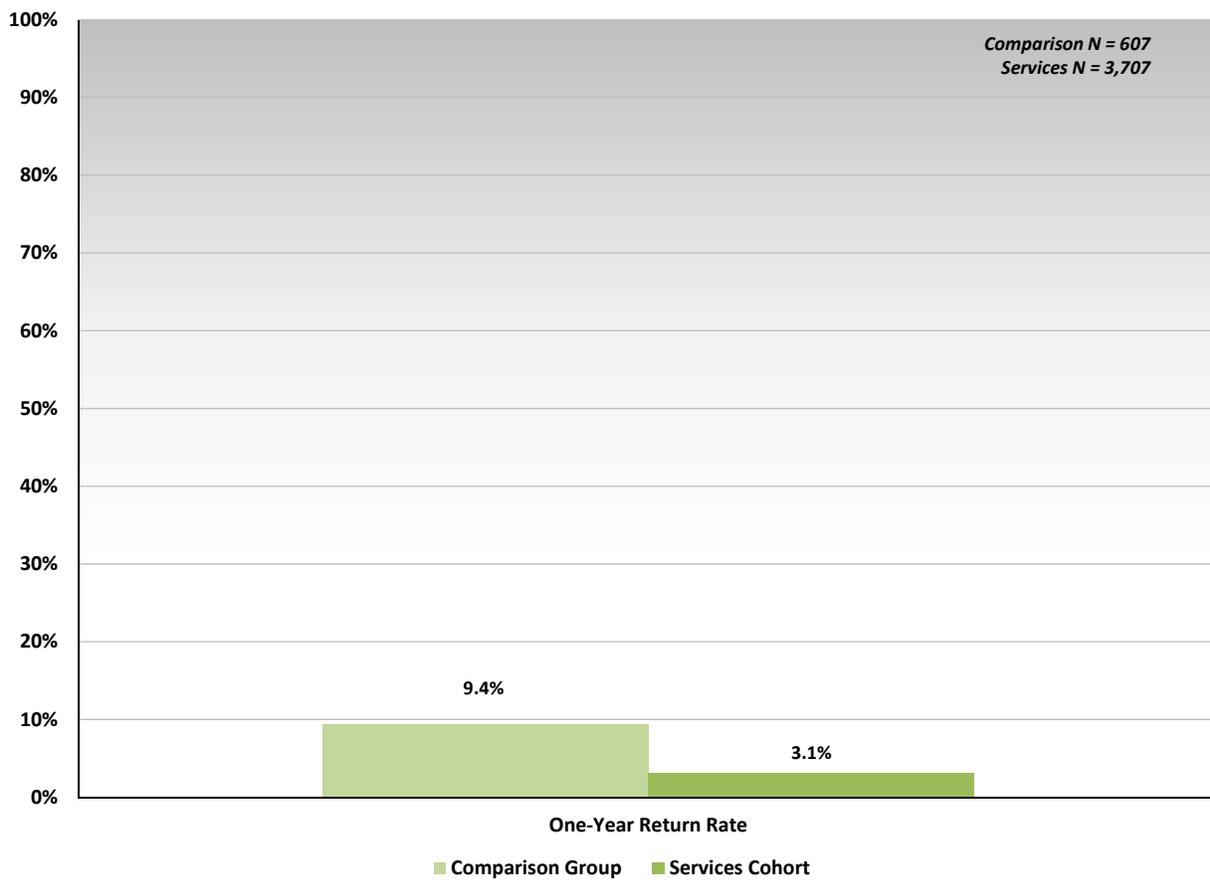
Number of Convictions	Total		Comparison Group		Services Cohort	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	3,754	89.2%	467	78.8%	3,287	90.9%
1	392	9.3%	106	17.9%	286	7.9%
2	52	1.2%	13	2.2%	39	1.1%
3	9	0.2%	4	0.7%	5	0.1%
4	3	0.1%	3	0.5%	-	0.0%
Total	4,210	100.0%	593	100.0%	3,617	100.0%

2.3 Returns to State Prison

Only the first return to State prison during the offenders’ one-year follow-up period is included in the one-year return to State prison rate. The CDCR’s primary measure of recidivism is the three-year return to State prison rate.¹³ Because this report only allows for a one-year follow-up period, the below rates should be interpreted with caution.

2.3.1 One-Year Return to State Prison Rates

Figure 7. One-Year Return to State Prison Rate for Fiscal Year 2013-14 Offenders in the Comparison Group and Services Cohort



Of the 4,314 in the comparison group and services cohort, a total of 173 offenders (4 percent) returned to State prison after one-year of follow-up. Offenders in the comparison group returned to State prison at a higher rate than offenders in the services group (9.4 percent and 3.1 percent, respectively). Of the 607 offenders in the comparison group, 57 offenders (9.4 percent) returned to State prison during the one-year follow-up period. Of the 3,707 offenders in the services cohort, 116 offenders (3.1 percent) returned to State prison during the one-year follow-up period. The one-year return to State prison rate

¹³ http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Adult_Research_Branch/Research_Documents/2014_Outcome_Evaluation_Report_7-6-2015.pdf

is 6.3 percentage points higher for the comparison group (9.4 percent) than the services cohort (3.1 percent).

Table 14. One-Year Return to State Prison Rate for Fiscal Year 2013-14 Offenders in the Comparison Group and Services Cohort

Type	Total	One-Year	
	N	N	%
Comparison Group	607	57	9.4%
Services Cohort	3,707	116	3.1%
Total	4,314	173	4.0%

2.3.2 Return to State Prison Rate by Sex Offender Risk Type

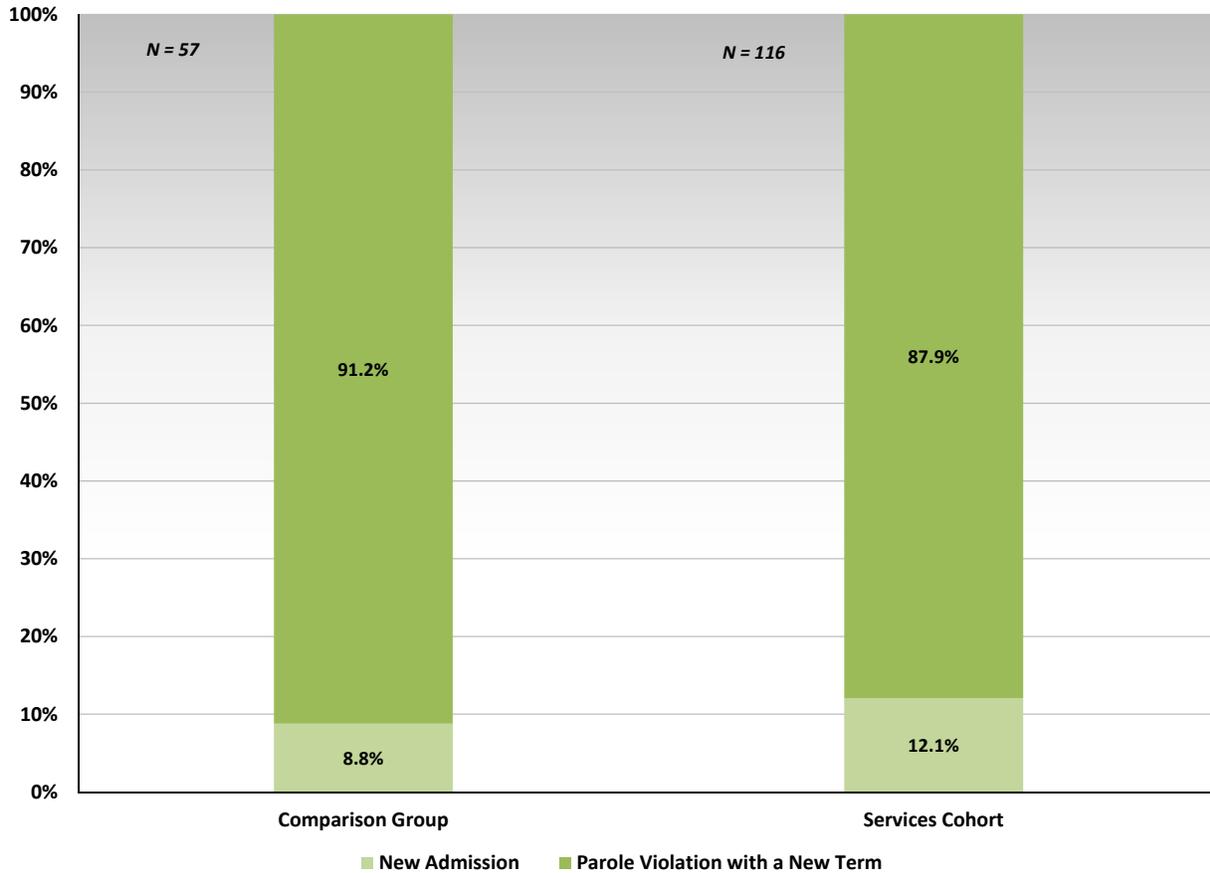
After one-year of follow-up, HRSOs returned to State prison at a higher rate (2.9 percent) than non-HRSOs (1.1 percent). HRSOs in the comparison group, who did not receive services in FY 2013-14, returned to State prison at a substantially higher rate (7.1 percent) than offenders in the services cohort (2.2 percent) and non-HRSOs in the comparison group (2.3 percent) and non-HRSOs in the services cohort (0.9 percent), indicating that HRSOs who do not receive services are at the highest risk to return to State prison after a one-year follow-up period. HRSOs who received services were returned to prison at a substantially lower rate (2.2 percent) than HRSOs who did not receive services (7.1 percent) and at a lower rate than non-HRSOs who did not receive services (2.3 percent). These findings indicate that HRSOs who receive services through the SOTP are at lower risk for returning to State prison after one-year of follow-up than offenders (both HRSO and non-HRSO) that do not receive services through the SOTP.

Table 15. One-Year Return to State Prison Rate for Fiscal Year 2013-14 Offenders in the Comparison Group and Services Cohort by Sex Offender Risk Type

Type	Total	HRSO		Non-HRSO	
	N	N	%	N	%
Comparison Group	607	43	7.1%	14	2.3%
Services Cohort	3,707	81	2.2%	35	0.9%
Total	4,314	124	2.9%	49	1.1%

2.3.3 Type of Return

Figure 8. Type of Return for Fiscal Year 2013-14 Offenders in the Comparison Group and Services Cohort



Of the 4,313 offenders in the comparison group and services cohort, 173 offenders (4 percent) returned to State prison during the one-year follow-up period. Of the 173 offenders, 19 offenders (11 percent) were returned for a new admission and 154 offenders (89 percent) were returned for a parole violation with a new term.

The patterns of return are similar when offenders in the comparison group and services cohort are examined separately. Of the 57 offenders in the comparison group who returned to State prison, five offenders (8.8 percent) were returned with a new admission and 52 offenders (91.2 percent) were returned with a parole violation with a new term. Similarly, of the 116 offenders in the services cohort, 14 offenders (12.1 percent) were returned with a new admission and 102 offenders (87.9 percent) were returned for a parole violation with a new term.

The type of returns to State prison are consistent with the intent of the Public Safety Realignment Act of 2011; parole violators and offenders that previously would have returned to State prison are now serving their sentences in county jails. Under Realignment, only offenders previously sentenced to a life term (lifers) can be revoked to prison and all other parole revocations are served in county jails.

Table 16. Type of Return to State Prison for Fiscal Year 2013-14 Offenders in the Comparison Group and Services Cohort

Type of Return to CDCR	Total		Comparison Group		Services Cohort	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
New Admission	19	11.0%	5	8.8%	14	12.1%
Parole Violation with a New Term	154	89.0%	52	91.2%	102	87.9%
Total	173	100.0%	57	100.0%	116	100.0%

3 Fiscal Year 2014-15 Contracts with Treatment Providers

3.1 Treatment Locations and Treatment Slots Available in FY 2014-15

In FY 2014-15, DAPO managed one set of contracts for Parole Region I and two sets of contracts for Parole Regions II, III and IV. The contracts for Parole Region I began prior to FY 2014-15 and will end on April 30, 2017. The first set of contracts for Parole Regions II, III, and IV began prior to FY 2014-15 and ended on December 31, 2014. The second set of contracts for Parole Regions, II, III, and IV were executed in FY 2014-15 and will end on April 30, 2017, the same date as the contract end dates for Parole Region I. The first set of contracts for Parole Regions II, III, and IV are represented in Table 17 and the second set of contracts are represented in Table 18. Contracts for Parole Region I are represented in both tables because they were active during all 12 months of FY 2014-15.

On July 1, 2014, Parole Regions I and II became the north region. On July 1, 2013 Parole Regions III and IV became the south region. Because Regions I and II were still active during FY 2014-15 and the contracts are structured according to the four regions, they are treated separately in this report and the tables below.

Tables 17 and 18 show the number of treatment slots available for HRSO and Non-HRSO participants, by region and provider. The number of treatment slots represents the maximum number of participants any location or region can serve at any point in time. Treatments slots do not refer to the number of participants served by a location. The actual number served is based on referrals from DAPO, not on the maximum number of participants a location can accommodate. When one participant leaves a treatment slot (e.g. discharges from parole, or violates parole and returns to custody), that slot may be filled by another participant, making it possible for multiple participants to fill a treatment slot during the same contract period.

Between July 1, 2014 and December 31, 2014, DAPO managed contracts for 44 locations in four parole regions and a total of 6,429 treatment slots. Of the 6,429 treatment slots, 2,162 treatment slots (33.6 percent) were for HRSOs and 4,267 treatment slots (66.4 percent) were for non-HRSOs. When examining treatment slots by region, nearly a third of the total treatment slots were available in Region IV (32.3 percent), followed by Region I (28.4 percent). Region I had the largest number of HRSO treatment slots (805 treatment slots or 37.2 percent) and Region IV had the largest number of non-HRSO treatment slots (1,491 treatment slots or 34.9 percent). Counseling and Psychotherapy contracts for the most treatment slots in Region I and Sharper Future contracted for the most treatment slots in Regions II, III, and IV.

Between January 1, 2015 and June 30, 2015, DAPO managed contracts for 29 locations in four parole regions for a total of 6,135 treatment slots. Of the 6,135 treatment slots, 2,795 treatment slots (45.6 percent) were for HRSOs and 3,340 of the treatment slots (54.4 percent) were for non-HRSOs. When examining treatment slots by region, the largest number (1,825 treatment slots or 29.7 percent) were available in Region I, followed by Region IV with 1,690 treatment slots (27.5 percent). Region I had the largest number of HRSO and Non-HRSO treatment slots available (28.8 percent and 30.5 percent, respectively). Counseling and Psychotherapy contracted for the most treatment slots in Region I and Sharper Future contracted for the most treatment slots in Regions II, III, and IV.

Table 17. Treatment Slots Available by Parole Region and Contract for July 1, 2014 through December 31, 2014

Parole Region	Number of Locations	Number of Treatment Slots Active 7/1/2014 - 12/31/2014				Treatment Provider
		HRSO	Non-HRSO	Total	%	
Region I	8	450	575	1,025	56.2%	Counseling and Psychotherapy Center (CPC)
	3	205	270	475	26.0%	Sharper Future (SF)
	2	60	70	130	7.1%	New Beginnings Educational Program (NBEP)
	1	80	90	170	9.3%	Hope Pyschotherapy (HP)
	1	10	15	25	1.4%	Cameron Park Counseling Center (CPCC)
Sub Total	15	805	1,020	1,825	100.0%	
Region II	8	341	707	1,048	76.8%	Sharper Future (SF)
	4	101	215	316	23.2%	Counseling and Psychotherapy Center (CPC)
Sub Total	12	442	922	1,364	100.0%	
Region III	6	237	596	833	71.5%	Sharper Future (SF)
	3	94	238	332	28.5%	Open Door Counseling
Sub Total	9	331	834	1,165	100.0%	
Region IV	3	207	748	955	46.0%	Sharper Future (SF)
	3	227	425	652	31.4%	Maram Psychological Group (MPG)
	2	150	318	468	22.6%	Helping Hand Counseling (HHC)
Sub Total	8	584	1,491	2,075	100.0%	
Total	44	2,162	4,267	6,429	100.0%	

Table 18. Treatment Slots Available by Parole Region and Contract for January 1, 2015 through June 30, 2015

Parole Region	Number of Locations	Number of Treatment Slots Active 1/1/2015 - 6/30/2015				Treatment Provider
		HRSO	Non-HRSO	Total	%	
Region I	8	450	575	1,025	56.2%	Counseling and Psychotherapy Center (CPC)
	3	205	270	475	26.0%	Sharper Future (SF)
	2	60	70	130	7.1%	New Beginnings Educational Program (NBEP)
	1	80	90	170	9.3%	Hope Pyschotherapy (HP)
	1	10	15	25	1.4%	Cameron Park Counseling Center (CPC)
Sub Total	15	805	1,020	1,825	100.0%	
Region II	2	410	410	820	61.7%	Sharper Future (SF)
	1	130	170	300	22.6%	Counseling and Psychotherapy Center (CPC)
	1	100	110	210	15.8%	The SAFER Program
Sub Total	4	640	690	1,330	100.0%	
Region III	3	470	510	980	76.0%	Sharper Future (SF)
	1	150	160	310	24.0%	Open Door Counseling
Sub Total	4	620	670	1,290	100.0%	
Region IV	3	270	410	680	40.2%	Sharper Future (SF)
	1	190	260	450	26.6%	Open Door Counseling
	1	180	170	350	20.7%	Maram Psychological Group (MPG)
	1	90	120	210	12.4%	Center for Change
Sub Total	6	730	960	1,690	100.0%	
Total	29	2,795	3,340	6,135	100.0%	

4 Fiscal Year 2014-15 Referrals and Program Participants

The following sections present data obtained through DAPO's participant roster (Appendix A). Each contracted treatment provider submits a monthly participant roster to DAPO that contains the offender's identification number, name, and HRSO/Non-HRSO status, and information regarding the offenders' program start date, monthly services received, etc. In FY 2014-15, 8,087 offenders were referred to or received services through the SOTP. The following sections provide data obtained from the participant roster regarding the 8,087 offenders.

4.1 Referrals

During FY 2014-15, 3,659 offenders were referred to the SOTP for services. The number of referrals to the SOTP increased slightly (by 142 referrals) between Fiscal Year 2013-14 and FY 2014-15. In FY 2013-14, there were 3,517 referrals to the SOTP.

4.2 Offenders Receiving Services

Of the 3,659 offenders who were referred to the SOTP in FY 2014-15, 85.1 percent (3,113 offenders) received services in FY 2014-15. An additional 3,601 offenders received services in FY 2014-15 but were referred prior to FY 2014-15. An offender may be referred to the program or receive services in one fiscal year and continue those services into the next fiscal year. In FY 2014-15 a total of 6,714 offenders received services through the SOTP. The referral date for 16 offenders that received services in FY 2014-15 was missing.

4.2.1 Treatment Services by Month

Of the 6,714 offenders that received services during FY 2014-15, 1,033 offenders (15.3 percent) received services during all twelve months of the fiscal year. It should be noted that an offender may begin or end treatment at any point during the fiscal year (i.e. if an offender received treatment throughout FY 2013-14 and ended treatment in August, 2015, only two months of services would be reflected on the participant roster). Following 12 months of services, the largest group of offenders (927 offenders or 13.8 percent) received six months of services during the fiscal year.

4.2.2 Treatment Plans

Of the 6,714 offenders that received services during FY 2014-15, nearly three quarters of the offenders (73.2 percent or 4,929 offenders) had a treatment plan date entered in the participant roster. A treatment plan date was missing for 26.8 percent (1,801 offenders) that received services during FY 2014-15. The number of offenders that received monthly services and had a treatment plan completed

improved between FY 2013-14 and FY 2014-15. In FY 2013-14 treatment plans were completed for 43 percent (2,102 offenders) of the offenders referred to or receiving services through the SOTP.

4.3 Offenders Awaiting Services

At the close of FY 2014-15, 1,349 offenders were included in the participant roster but had not yet received services through the SOTP. Over 800 offenders (803 offenders) were referred prior to FY 2014-15 and were awaiting services and 546 offenders were referred in FY 2014-15 and were awaiting services. Eight offenders appeared on the participant roster, had not received services, and did not have a referral date.

Offenders may be referred to the program and not receive services for a number of reasons; the contractor may not have treatment slots available or the offender may have returned to county jail or prison before starting treatment.

4.4 Sex Offender Risk Type

Of the 8,087 offenders that were referred to or received services through the SOTP in FY 2014-15, 51.7 percent (4,182 offenders) were designated High Risk Sex Offenders (HRSO) and 47.9 percent (3,873 offenders) were designated Non-High Risk Sex Offenders (Non-HRSO). The status of 0.4 percent of the offenders (32 offenders) changed (from HRSO to Non-HRSO and vice versa) during the fiscal year.

A determination of HRSO or Non-HRSO is informed by the Static-99 Score.¹⁴ The designation may be adjusted according to mitigating or extenuating circumstances by a DAPO Unit Supervisor.

¹⁴ The Static-99 is a risk assessment tool designed to predict sexual and violent recidivism in male adult sexual offenders. Total scores on Static-99 can be translated to the following relative risk categories: low, moderate-low, moderate-high and high. More information about the Static-99 can be found at: <http://www.static99.org/>.

Table 19. Fiscal Year 2014-15 Participant Roster Data

Participant Roster Data	N	%
Total	8,087	100.0%
Referrals		
Referred/Received Services	6,714	83.0%
Referred/No Services	1,349	16.7%
Missing	24	0.3%
Received Services/Awaiting Services		
Received Services/Previously Referred	3,601	44.5%
Received Services/Referred in FY 2014-15	3,113	38.5%
Received Services/Referral Date Missing	16	0.2%
No Services/Previously Referred	803	9.9%
No Services/Referred in FY 2014-15	546	6.8%
No Services/Referral Date Missing	8	0.1%
Sex Offender Risk Type		
HRSO	4,182	51.7%
Non-HRSO	3,873	47.9%
HRSO/Non-HRSO	32	0.4%

5 Fiscal Year 2014-15 Offender Demographics and Characteristics

The following section presents demographics (gender, age at release, and race/ethnicity), as well as offender characteristics (sentence type, offense category, etc.) for the 8,087 offenders that were referred to or received services through the SOTP during FY 2014-15. The following sections include offenders that could have been referred in a previous fiscal year but received services during FY 2014-15 and offenders that were referred to treatment in Fiscal Year 2014-15 but had not yet received services through the SOTP. Offender demographics and characteristics by parole region and fiscal year are provided in Appendix B and Appendix C of this report. Because Parole Regions I and II were still active during FY 2014-15 and the contracts are structured according to four regions (instead of the north and south regions), they are treated separately in Appendix B of this report.

5.1 Offender Demographics

5.1.1 Gender

Of the 8,087 offenders who were referred to or received services from the SOTP in FY 2014-15, the majority of participants (98.7 percent or 7,982 offenders) were male and 1.3 percent (105 offenders) were female. These patterns are consistent with the FY 2013-14 cohort, where 99 percent of participants were male and one percent were female.

Of the male offenders who participated in the SOTP, 51.6 percent were designated HRSOs, 48.1 percent were non-HRSO, and the status of 0.4 percent of the male offenders changed during the fiscal year. Of the female offenders who participated in the SOTP, 61 percent were designated HRSOs, 35.2 percent were non-HRSO, and the status of 3.8 percent of the female offenders changed during the fiscal year.

5.1.2 Age at Release

The majority of offenders who were referred to or received services through the SOTP were ages 25 – 54 (75 percent). Less than one percent (0.1 percent) were ages 18 – 19, 6.1 percent were ages 20 – 24, nine percent were ages 55 – 59, and 9.8 percent were 60 and over. One of the offenders was under the age of 18 upon their release from State prison.

5.1.3 Race/Ethnicity

The majority of offenders who participated in the SOTP during FY 2014-15 were White (37.1 percent), followed by Hispanic/Latino (28.7 percent), Black/African American (27 percent), and Other (4.3 percent). Only 1.6 percent of the participants were American Indian/Alaska Native and 1.2 percent were Asian or Pacific Islander.

Table 20. Offender Demographics of Fiscal Year 2014-15 Participants

Offender Demographics	Total	
	N	%
Total	8,087	100.0%
Sex		
Male	7,982	98.7%
Female	105	1.3%
Age at Release		
Under 18	1	0.0%
18-19	12	0.1%
20-24	490	6.1%
25-29	910	11.3%
30-34	1,003	12.4%
35-39	894	11.1%
40-44	1,047	12.9%
45-49	1,162	14.4%
50-54	1,050	13.0%
55-59	726	9.0%
60 and over	792	9.8%
Race/Ethnicity		
White	2,998	37.1%
Hispanic/Latino	2,325	28.7%
Black/African American	2,184	27.0%
American Indian/Alaska Native	131	1.6%
Asian or Pacific Islander	98	1.2%
Other	351	4.3%

5.2 Offender Characteristics

5.2.1 Release Type

Of the 8,087 offenders who were referred to or received services through the SOTP in FY 2013-14, the majority (84.4 percent) were first releases and 14.2 percent were re-releases. This pattern is consistent with FY 2013-14 SOTP participants (Appendix C); 75.7 percent were first releases and 23.3 percent were re-releases. The release type for 1.4 percent of the offenders (114 offenders) was missing from SOMS because the offenders were paroled to California from another state.

5.2.2 Sentence Type

The majority of offenders served a determinate sentence (77.2 percent) for their most recent prison commitment. A determinate sentence specifies a sentence length. Twenty-one percent of the offenders were second strikers, which indicates the offender had one prior serious or violent felony conviction and was convicted of a new serious or violent felony. Less than one percent (27 offenders) served an indeterminate sentence and two offenders were third strikers. An indeterminate sentence refers to offenders who are released only after the Board of Parole Hearings has found them to be suitable for parole or court orders their release. A third striker has two or more prior serious or violent felony convictions and is convicted of a new serious or violent felony.

Over one percent (1.4 percent or 114 offenders) do not have a sentence type in SOMS because the offenders were paroled to California from another state.

5.2.3 Offense Category

The majority of offenders (80.4 percent) were committed for crimes against persons, followed by property crimes (7.4 percent), drug crimes (6.9 percent), and other crimes (3.9 percent). The offense category was unknown for 114 offenders who were paroled to California from another state. These findings are consistent with the offense categories of the FY 2013-14 SOTP participants, which may be found in Appendix C of this report.

5.2.4 Serious and Violent Offenses

Nearly half of the offenders (49.3 percent) committed a violent crime and 9.7 percent of the offenders committed a crime that was serious. Forty-one percent of the offenders did not commit a crime that was serious or violent.

5.2.5 Sex Registrants

As expected, the vast majority of offenders (98.7 percent) were required to register as a sex offender (sex registrants). At the time of this report, 104 offenders (1.3 percent) were not required to register as a sex offender (non-sex registrants). Non-sex registrants may be referred to the SOTP depending on case factors and may include offenders paroled to California from another state.

5.2.6 Risk of Return to State Prison

The California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) is a tool used to calculate an offender's risk of being convicted of 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 after release. The majority of offenders (61 percent) had a CSRA score of low risk, followed by medium risk (23.7 percent), and high risk (14.3 percent). CSRA risk scores were missing for 87 offenders.

5.2.7 Static-99 Score

The Static-99 is a risk assessment tool designed to predict sexual and violent recidivism in offenders.¹⁵ Numeric scores are translated into the following risk categories: low, moderate-low, moderate-high, and high. Of the 8,087 offenders, 7,896 offenders were assessed with the Static-99 tool. Of these offenders, 17.3 percent had a score of high risk and 32.2 percent had a score of moderate-high risk. Over 20 percent (21.4 percent) had a score of moderate-low risk and 26.8 percent had a score of low risk. The Static-99 Score was missing for 191 offenders (2.4 percent).

¹⁵ The Static-99 is a risk assessment tool designed to predict sexual and violent recidivism in male adult sexual offenders. More information about the Static-99 can be found at: <http://www.static99.org/>.

Table 21. Offender Characteristics of Fiscal Year 2014-15 Participants

Offender Characteristics	Total	
	N	%
Total	8,087	100.0%
Release Type		
First Release	6,827	84.4%
Re-Release	1,146	14.2%
Missing	114	1.4%
Sentence Type		
Determinate Sentence Law	6,243	77.2%
Second Striker	1,701	21.0%
Indeterminate Sentence Law	27	0.3%
Third Striker	2	0.0%
Missing	114	1.4%
Commitment Offense Category		
Crimes Against Persons	6,500	80.4%
Property Crimes	597	7.4%
Drug Crimes	557	6.9%
Other Crimes	319	3.9%
Missing	114	1.4%
Serious and/or Violent		
Violent	3,983	49.3%
Serious	788	9.7%
Non-Violent/Non-Serious	3,316	41.0%
Sex Registration Flag		
Yes	7,982	98.7%
No	104	1.3%
Missing	1	0.0%
CSRA Risk Score		
Low	4,930	61.0%
Moderate	1,915	23.7%
High	1,155	14.3%
Missing	87	1.1%
Static-99 Score		
Low	2,165	26.8%
Moderate-Low	1,727	21.4%
Moderate-High	2,601	32.2%
High	1,403	17.3%
Missing	191	2.4%

6 Recommendations

The Office of Research recommends the following steps be implemented related to data collection and data integrity:

1) DAPO is waiting on the implementation of the Automated Reentry Management System (ARMS), a system of record that may allow for tracking of key data elements. If a system of record is not implemented in a timely manner, DAPO should continue to modify the current data collection tool and verify the accuracy of the data being input by treatment providers.

During FY 2014-15 there were a number of issues with the current data collection tool (participant roster) that hindered the Office of Research's ability to capture information regarding SOTP participants and services. If ARMS or a system of record that allows for accurate tracking of key data elements is not implemented, DAPO should modify use of the current data collection tool (as discussed below) and continue to verify the data input by treatment providers is accurate and captures the information needed to produce an annual evaluation of the SOTP.

Offender Movements - The Office of Research was unable to accurately track offender movement (i.e. movement from one treatment location to another) with data provided in the participant roster. The participant roster shows an offender moved from one treatment location to another based on multiple entries, but does not accurately show which move occurred first, second, third, etc. DAPO should ensure treatment providers accurately reflect movements within the participant roster by providing an accurate "Parolee Program End Date" and "Reason for Parolee Discharge or Treatment Interruption". Alternatively, a movement could be reflected in the monthly services fields by indicating a move or transfer with an "m", "t", or another indicator, rather than an "x". Without a method to accurately track offender movement, the Office of Research is unable to assign the longest period of services to any one provider and it will be difficult to attribute impact on recidivism to any one provider in future reports.

HRSO/Non-HRSO Status - The Office of Research was able to determine if the status of an offender changed from HRSO to Non-HRSO, but was not able to determine the status of the offender at the start, midway through, or close of the fiscal year because offender movements or changes in their status were not accurately tracked in the participant roster. DAPO must ensure a new entry is provided for offenders when their status changes, or must properly document offender movement so the status of the offender at the start and close of the fiscal year can be determined.

Types of Services Received - The SOTP has grown over the last four years and the types of treatment received by offenders has evolved. Some offenders receive quarterly services, rather than monthly services, due to step-down services, geographical restrictions, etc. The current participant roster does not allow treatment providers to input these types of services and shows multiple monthly absences for offenders that receive treatment on a quarterly basis, when offenders are in fact meeting their treatment requirements. If a system of record cannot be implemented in a timely manner, the Office of Research recommends treatment providers indicate quarterly services with a special indicator (e.g. "qg" for quarterly services due to geographical limitations or "sq" for step-down quarterly services, etc.) rather than an "x" under the monthly services section of the participant roster. Without these

indicators, the Office of Research will be unable to distinguish specialized treatments and instead will report interruptions or absences from treatment.

Reason for Discharge or Treatment Interruption - The Office of Research was unable to report the “Reason for Discharge or Treatment Interruption” column in this year’s report. Treatment providers update the column on a monthly basis, while the Office of Research only examines the column at the end of the fiscal year. Therefore, if a treatment interruption occurred during the fiscal year (i.e. an arrest, movement, etc.) the Office of Research has no record of this action unless the interruption is reflected on the final participant roster. Only the status at the end of the fiscal year can be reported and the fiscal year-end status may not reflect an interruption in treatment that occurred during the fiscal year. DAPO should consider using the monthly services fields to reflect movement by indicating an arrest with a return to custody with an “rtc” or other indicator, rather than an “x”.

2) DAPO should aggregate data from treatment providers to identify data entry errors, prior to submitting participant rosters to the Office of Research.

The Office of Research, in collaboration with DAPO, spent extensive hours cleaning participant roster data for use in this report. Issues with data provided by treatment providers includes: missing fields (treatment plan, start dates, reason for treatment interruptions, etc.), inaccurate data (erroneous date fields, dates that have not occurred), and entries that are illogical or erroneous (end date occurs prior to start date, etc.). Data entry errors compromise the integrity of data, requires the Office of Research to make data assumptions, and requires the Office of Research and DAPO to spend significant amounts of time cleaning data.

The Office of Research aggregates each of the participant rosters submitted by treatment providers and allows the Office of Research to identify errors (duplicative entries, no record of a movement, etc.). If DAPO aggregates the data prior to submission to the Office of Research, data entry errors could be resolved by DAPO. DAPO should also ensure that any errors that are corrected on the aggregated participant roster are also corrected on the treatment provider’s participant roster.

Until DAPO and treatment providers have access to a system of record, DAPO must require treatment providers to provide accurate data, submit updated data when errors are identified, and check data for accuracy. Without accurate data, the Office of Research is limited in its ability to evaluate the effectiveness of each contract in reducing recidivism among offenders, by contract provider.

3) DAPO’s contracts with treatment providers should be executed and ended at the same time.

Penal Code 3007 requires the CDCR or an independent contractor to evaluate the effectiveness of each contract in reducing recidivism among program participants. During FY 2014-15 two sets of contracts, with different end dates, were in place with treatment providers. The first set of contracts ended December 31, 2014 and only covered the first six months of the fiscal year. The expiration of the contracts caused a large number of offenders to change treatment providers mid-fiscal year, which limits the Office of Research’s ability to evaluate each contract individually, as is intended by Penal Code 3007.

DAPO recently executed contracts so that all SOTP contracts will end at the same time. Because a number of the contracts serving FY 2014-15 participants were executed at different times, attributing treatment to any one provider in next year's report may be limited. DAPO should execute and continue to end all contracts with treatment providers at the same time so that the Office of Research can evaluate each contract in reducing recidivism among participants. If the start dates of contracts continue to vary, the Office of Research will be unable to evaluate reoffending behavior of offenders, by contract.

7 Evaluation Design

7.1 Methods

CDCR's Office of Research collaborates with DAPO to collect program participant data. Each treatment provider submits a monthly participant roster (Appendix A) to DAPO that contains the name, identification number, treatment information, etc. for each offender that is referred to the SOTP. During FY 2014-15, 8,087 offenders were referred to the SOTP or received services through the SOTP according to the participant roster. Data obtained from treatment providers through the participant roster were matched to CDCR's Strategic Offender Management System (SOMS) to obtain offender demographics and characteristics.

During FY 2013-14, 4,860 offenders were referred to treatment or received services through the SOTP. The offender demographics and characteristics of the 4,860 offenders included on the participant roster were examined in the "FY 2013-14 Annual Evaluation of Contracted Sex Offender Treatment Programs", released in January, 2015.¹⁶ Arrests, convictions, and returns to State prison, after one-year of follow-up, for a portion of the 4,860 offenders are examined in this report. Arrest and conviction data were obtained from the Department of Justice (DOJ) Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) and the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications Systems (CLETS). Return to State prison data were obtained from SOMS.

In order to examine arrests, convictions, and returns to State prison, the FY 2013-14 offenders were categorized into two groups; offenders who received services (services cohort) and offenders who were referred to treatment but had not yet received services (comparison group).

The services cohort is comprised of 3,707 offenders who, according to the participant roster, received services through the SOTP in FY 2013-14. The offenders in the services cohort were tracked for one-year following their program start date. Of the offenders in the services cohort, 144 offenders without a program start date were assigned a program start date based on the first month in which they received services through the SOTP. For example, if the program start date field was blank in the participant roster, but indicated the offender began receiving services in September, 2013, the offender was assigned a start date of September 15, 2013. The offender was tracked for one-year following this date.

Arrest and conviction data are only provided for the 3,617 offenders in the services cohort with an automated DOJ rap sheet. Offenders without an automated rap sheet include offenders with a manual rap sheet and interstate parolees who committed an offense in another state. Return to State prison data are provided for all 3,707 offenders in the services cohort.

The comparison group is comprised of 607 offenders who were referred to the SOTP for services but did not receive services in FY 2013-14. The offenders in the comparison group were tracked for one-year following the date in which they referred to the SOTP. The comparison group includes 180 offenders

¹⁶ http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Adult_Research_Branch/Research_Documents/FY2013-14-Annual-Evaluation-of-Contracted-Sex-Offender-Treatment-Programs.pdf

that received services in FY 2014-15 but at least a one-year period occurred between their referral date and program start date, allowing the CDCR to track the offenders for one-year without SOTP services.

Arrest and conviction data are only provided for 593 offenders in the comparison group with an automated DOJ rap sheet. Return to prison data are provided for all 607 offenders in the comparison group.

Of the 4,860 offenders who were included in the FY 2013-14 participant roster, 366 offenders were dropped from the examination of arrests, convictions, and returns to State prison because they did not receive services in FY 2013-14 and less than a one-year period occurred between the date in which they were referred to services and their program start date, meaning the CDCR was unable to track them for a full year without SOTP services. An additional 178 offenders were dropped from the examination of arrests, convictions, and returns because their program start date or referral date occurred in 2010, 2011, or 2012. Two offenders were dropped because they were released in error.

The one-year arrest, conviction, and return to State prison rates were calculated using the ratio of the number of offenders in either the services cohort or the comparison group who were arrested, convicted, or returned to State prison during the one-year follow-up period, to the total number of offenders in the services cohort or the comparison group, multiplied by 100.

$$\frac{\text{Arrest/Conviction/Return to State Prison Rate}}{\text{Rate}} = \frac{\text{Number Arrested/Convicted/Returned}}{\text{Total Services Cohort or Comparison Group}} \times 100$$

When calculating the arrest, conviction, and return to State prison rates, only the first arrest or conviction episode is counted (i.e. if an offender was arrested multiple times, incurring multiple charges each time, only the first arrest episode is counted in these analyses). When discussing the type of arrest or type of conviction, only the most serious arrest/conviction is included in the analyses.

7.2 Limitations

Data quality is important with all data analyses performed by the CDCR’s Office of Research. The CDCR generally uses a three-year follow-up period to examine reoffending behavior among offenders released from State prison. The follow-up period for the 4,314 offenders in the services cohort and comparison group for this report is only one-year. As new arrest, conviction, and return to State prison data becomes available, some of the preliminary trends noted in this report will likely change over time.

Offender demographics and characteristics are provided by parole region in the appendices of this report. Due to a number of reasons (contract termination with certain providers, movement of offenders, etc.) offenders often move from one treatment location to another. While the participant roster is able to capture that a movement occurred, it is difficult to determine at which location the offender first received services or the location where services were ended. Therefore, only the first location where the offender was referred is provided in the appendices of this report. Without a data

collection tool that properly tracks movement, the CDCR will not be able to accurately report the impact of a specific contract on recidivism, as mandated by Penal Code 3007

Appendix B

Offender Demographics and Characteristics by Parole Region

Offender Demographics	Region I		Region II		Region III		Region IV		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	2,175	100.0%	1,780	100.0%	1,628	100.0%	2,504	100.0%	8,087	100.0%
Sex										
Male	2,134	98.1%	1,765	99.2%	1,613	99.1%	2,470	98.6%	7,982	98.7%
Female	41	1.9%	15	0.8%	15	0.9%	34	1.4%	105	1.3%
Age at Release										
Under 18	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
18-19	5	0.2%	3	0.2%	3	0.2%	1	0.0%	12	0.1%
20-24	142	6.5%	93	5.2%	94	5.8%	161	6.4%	490	6.1%
25-29	271	12.5%	205	11.5%	157	9.6%	277	11.1%	910	11.3%
30-34	255	11.7%	238	13.4%	192	11.8%	318	12.7%	1,003	12.4%
35-39	268	12.3%	183	10.3%	175	10.7%	268	10.7%	894	11.1%
40-44	264	12.1%	228	12.8%	205	12.6%	350	14.0%	1,047	12.9%
45-49	301	13.8%	272	15.3%	235	14.4%	354	14.1%	1,162	14.4%
50-54	275	12.6%	213	12.0%	233	14.3%	329	13.1%	1,050	13.0%
55-59	172	7.9%	161	9.0%	174	10.7%	219	8.7%	726	9.0%
60 and over	222	10.2%	184	10.3%	160	9.8%	226	9.0%	792	9.8%
Race/Ethnicity										
White	1,077	49.5%	623	35.0%	338	20.8%	960	38.3%	2,998	37.1%
Hispanic/Latino	532	24.5%	438	24.6%	591	36.3%	764	30.5%	2,325	28.7%
Black/African American	400	18.4%	527	29.6%	629	38.6%	628	25.1%	2,184	27.0%
Other	84	3.9%	106	6.0%	52	3.2%	109	4.4%	351	4.3%
American Indian/Alaska Native	60	2.8%	36	2.0%	6	0.4%	29	1.2%	131	1.6%
Asian or Pacific Islander	22	1.0%	50	2.8%	12	0.7%	14	0.6%	98	1.2%

Appendix B

Offender Demographics and Characteristics by Parole Region (continued)

Offender Demographics	Region I		Region II		Region III		Region IV		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	2,175	100.0%	1,780	100.0%	1,628	100.0%	2,504	100.0%	8,087	100.0%
Release Type										
First Release	1,846	84.9%	1,462	82.1%	1,461	89.7%	2,058	82.2%	6,827	84.4%
Re-Release	288	13.2%	296	16.6%	148	9.1%	414	16.5%	1,146	14.2%
Missing	41	1.9%	22	1.2%	19	1.2%	32	1.3%	114	1.4%
Sentence Type										
Determinate Sentence Law	1,694	77.9%	1,443	81.1%	1,203	73.9%	1,903	76.0%	6,243	77.2%
Second Striker	434	20.0%	313	17.6%	395	24.3%	559	22.3%	1,701	21.0%
Missing	41	1.9%	22	1.2%	19	1.2%	32	1.3%	114	1.4%
Indeterminate Sentence Law	5	0.2%	2	0.1%	11	0.7%	9	0.4%	27	0.3%
Third Striker	1	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	1	0.0%	2	0.0%
Commitment Offense Category										
Crimes Against Persons	1,770	81.4%	1,448	81.3%	1,243	76.4%	2,039	81.4%	6,500	80.4%
Drug Crimes	147	6.8%	146	8.2%	131	8.0%	173	6.9%	597	7.4%
Other Crimes	126	5.8%	94	5.3%	167	10.3%	170	6.8%	557	6.9%
Property Crimes	91	4.2%	70	3.9%	68	4.2%	90	3.6%	319	3.9%
Missing	41	1.9%	22	1.2%	19	1.2%	32	1.3%	114	1.4%
Serious and/or Violent										
Violent	1,118	51.4%	906	50.9%	760	46.7%	1,199	47.9%	3,983	49.3%
Non-Serious/Non-Violent	832	38.3%	686	38.5%	727	44.7%	1,071	42.8%	3,316	41.0%
Serious	225	10.3%	188	10.6%	141	8.7%	234	9.3%	788	9.7%

Appendix B

Offender Demographics and Characteristics by Parole Region (continued)

Offender Demographics	Region I		Region II		Region III		Region IV		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	2,175	100.0%	1,780	100.0%	1,628	100.0%	2,504	100.0%	8,087	100.0%
Sex Registration Flag										
Yes	2,144	98.6%	1,755	98.6%	1,607	98.7%	2,476	98.9%	7,982	98.7%
No	31	1.4%	25	1.4%	21	1.3%	27	1.1%	104	1.3%
Missing	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
CSRA Risk Score										
Low	1,326	61.0%	1,064	59.8%	1,038	63.8%	1,502	60.0%	4,930	61.0%
Moderate	480	22.1%	413	23.2%	411	25.2%	611	24.4%	1,915	23.7%
High	341	15.7%	284	16.0%	166	10.2%	364	14.5%	1,155	14.3%
Missing	28	1.3%	19	1.1%	13	0.8%	27	1.1%	87	1.1%
Static-99 Score										
Moderate-High	671	30.9%	591	33.2%	541	33.2%	798	31.9%	2,601	32.2%
Low	609	28.0%	452	25.4%	413	25.4%	691	27.6%	2,165	26.8%
Moderate-Low	487	22.4%	365	20.5%	330	20.3%	545	21.8%	1,727	21.4%
High	350	16.1%	334	18.8%	311	19.1%	408	16.3%	1,403	17.3%
Missing	58	2.7%	38	2.1%	33	2.0%	62	2.5%	191	2.4%

Appendix C

Offender Demographics and Characteristics by Fiscal Year

Offender Demographics	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	Number Difference	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	Rate Difference
	N	N				
Total	4,860	8,087	3,227	4,860	8,087	
Gender						
Male	4,813	7,982	3,169	99.0%	98.7%	(0.3)
Female	47	105	58	1.0%	1.3%	0.3
Age of Release						
Under 18	-	1	1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0
18-19	4	12	8	0.1%	0.1%	0.1
20-24	304	490	186	6.3%	6.1%	(0.2)
25-29	540	910	370	11.1%	11.3%	0.1
30-34	630	1,003	373	13.0%	12.4%	(0.6)
35-39	506	894	388	10.4%	11.1%	0.6
40-44	669	1,047	378	13.8%	12.9%	(0.8)
45-49	734	1,162	428	15.1%	14.4%	(0.7)
50-54	631	1,050	419	13.0%	13.0%	0.0
55-59	435	726	291	9.0%	9.0%	0.0
60 and over	406	792	386	8.4%	9.8%	1.4
Missing	1	-	(1)	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0)
Race/ Ethnicity						
White	1,689	2,998	1,309	34.8%	37.1%	2.3
Hispanic/Latino	1,433	2,325	892	29.5%	28.7%	(0.7)
Black/African American	1,394	2,184	790	28.7%	27.0%	(1.7)
Native American/Alaskan Native	76	131	55	1.6%	1.6%	0.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	60	98	38	1.2%	1.2%	(0.0)
Other	208	351	143	4.3%	4.3%	0.1

Appendix C

Offender Demographics and Characteristics by Fiscal Year (continued)

Offender Demographics	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	Number Difference	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	Rate Difference
	N	N				
Total	4,860	8,087	3,227	4,860	8,087	
Release Type						
First Release	3,680	6,827	3,147	75.7%	84.4%	8.7
Re-Release	1,130	1,146	16	23.3%	14.2%	(9.1)
Missing	50	114	64	1.0%	1.4%	0.4
Sentence Type						
Second Striker	1,044	1,701	657	21.5%	21.0%	(0.4)
Third Striker	1	2	1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0
Determinate Sentence	3,753	6,243	2,490	77.2%	77.2%	(0.0)
Life	12	27	15	0.2%	0.3%	0.1
Missing	50	114	64	1.0%	1.4%	0.4
Commitment Offense Category						
Crimes Against Persons	3,779	6,500	2,721	77.8%	80.4%	2.6
Property Crimes	396	597	201	8.1%	7.4%	(0.8)
Drug Crimes	395	557	162	8.1%	6.9%	(1.2)
Other Crimes	240	319	79	4.9%	3.9%	(1.0)
Missing	50	114	64	1.0%	1.4%	0.4
Serious and/or Violent						
Yes	2,713	4,771	2,058	55.8%	59.0%	3.2
No	2,147	3,316	1,169	44.2%	41.0%	(3.2)

Appendix C

Offender Demographics and Characteristics by Fiscal Year (continued)

Offender Demographics	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	Number Difference	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	Rate Difference
	N	N				
Total	4,860	8,087	3,227	4,860	8,087	
Sex Registration Flag						
Yes	4,821	7,982	3,161	99.2%	98.7%	(0.5)
No	37	104	67	0.8%	1.3%	0.5
Missing	2	1	(1)	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0)
CSRA Risk Score						
Low	2,904	4,930	2,026	59.8%	61.0%	1.2
Moderate	1,215	1,915	700	25.0%	23.7%	(1.3)
High	692	1,155	463	14.2%	14.3%	0.0
Missing	49	87	38	1.0%	1.1%	0.1

Appendix D

Definition 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 returning-to-prison 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.

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 2009-10 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 Offenses

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

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Office of Research, Research and Evaluation Branch
On the World Wide Web at:
http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/adult_research_branch