



**California Department of
Corrections and Rehabilitation**

2017 Outcome Evaluation Report

**An Examination of Offenders Released in
Fiscal Year 2012-13**

**Office of Research
October 2017**

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Produced by:

Kevin Grassel, Systems Software Specialist III
Kendra Jensen, Research Program Specialist II
Andreana Yrube, Research Analyst II
Christopher Nguyen, Assistant Information Systems Analyst

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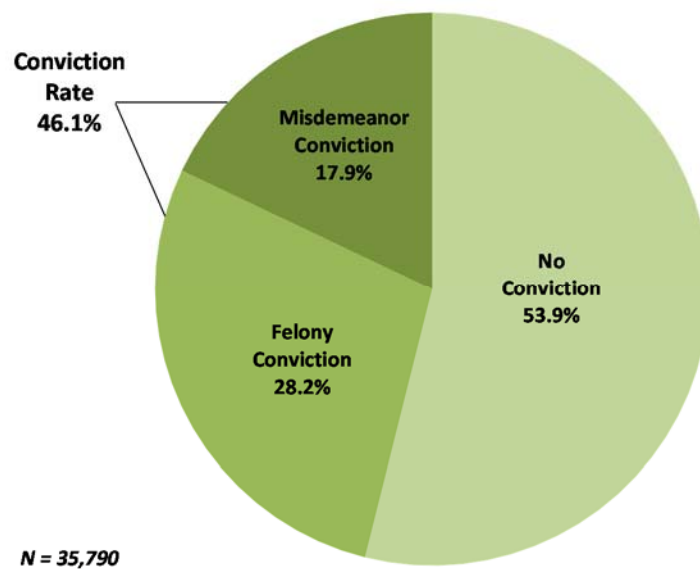
Executive Summary

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.

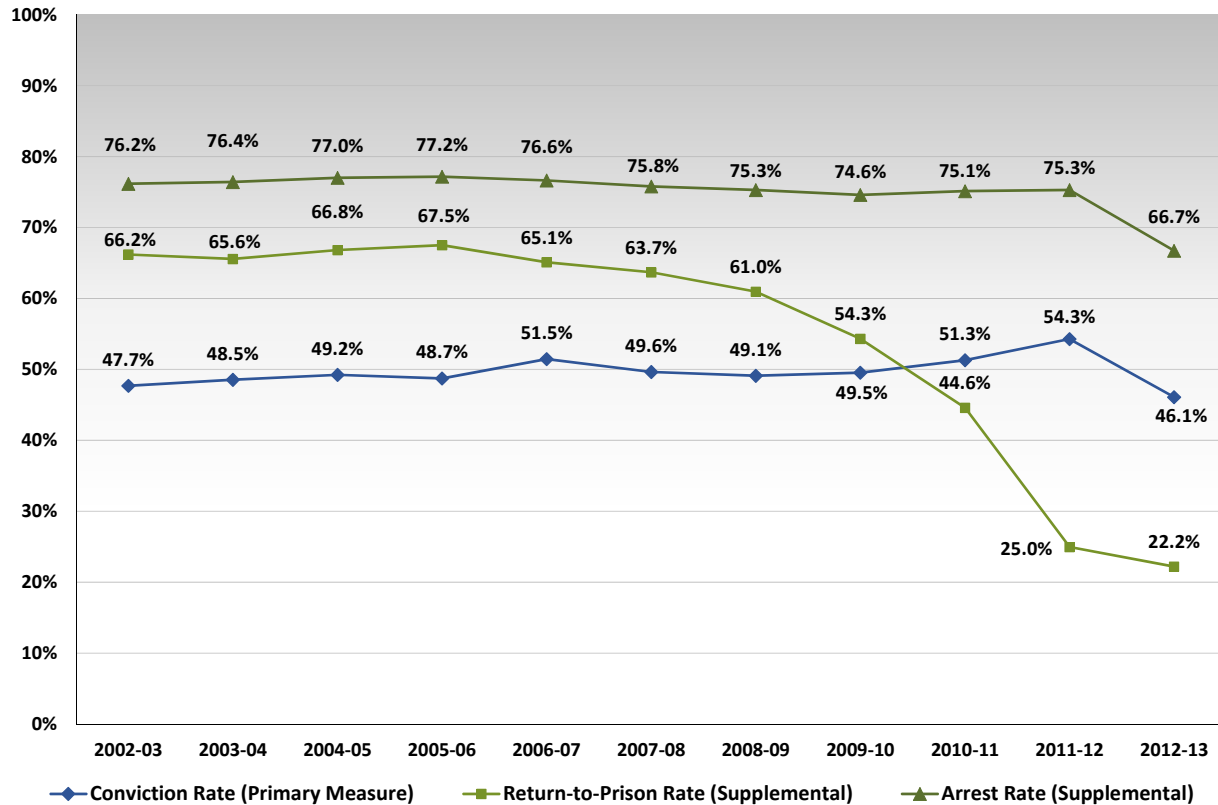
³ For more information regarding conviction rates by commitment offense category, serious and violent offenses, and risk scores, please see the following sections: 6.2.1 Commitment Offense Category, 6.2.6 Serious and Violent Offenses, and 6.2.8 Risk of Conviction.

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

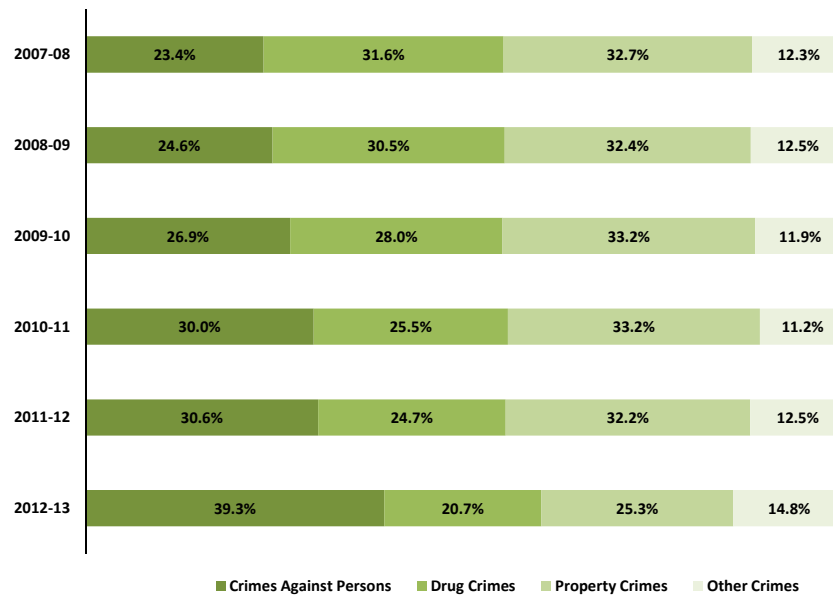
The composition of each release cohort also plays an important role in recidivism rates. As shown in Figure C, the number of offenders committed for crimes against persons, which tend to be more serious and violent and are associated with lower recidivism rates, slowly increased with each cohort of releases

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](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

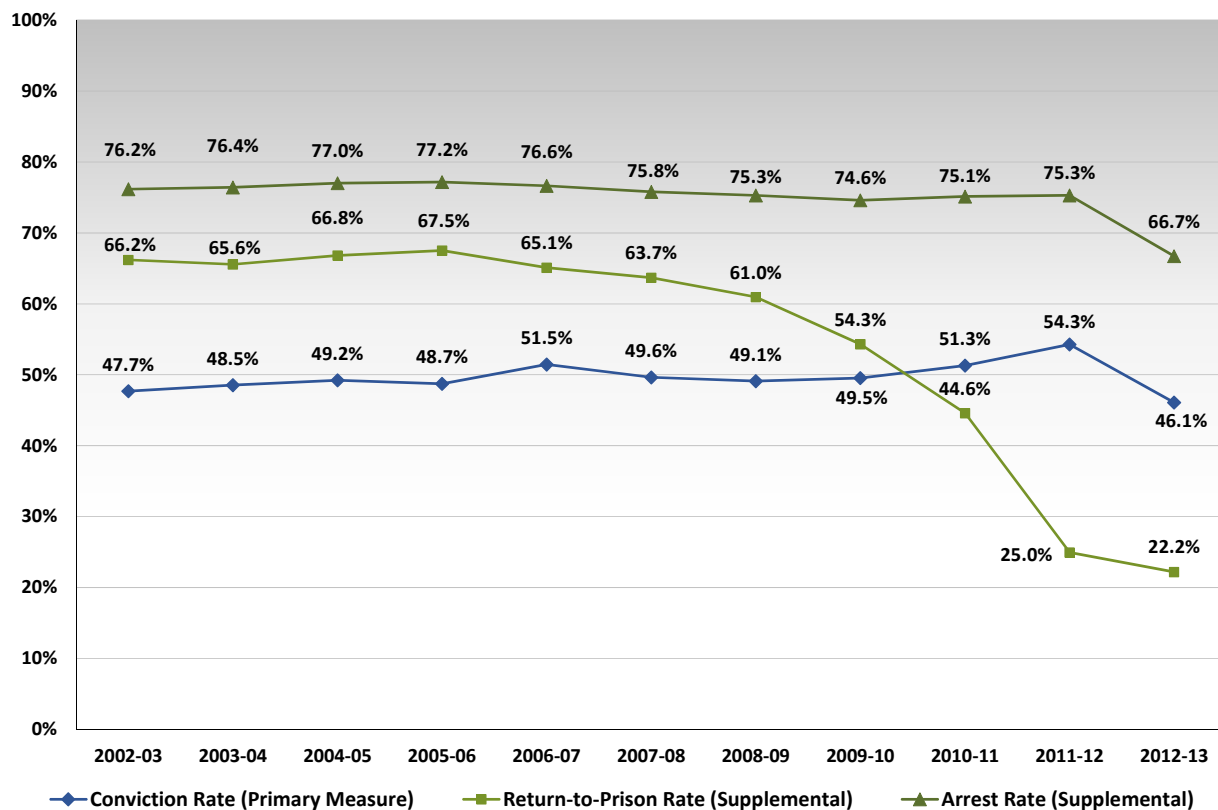
The three-year return-to-prison rate (now a supplemental measure of recidivism) for the Fiscal Year 2012-13 release cohort was 22.2 percent, a 2.8 percentage point decrease from the Fiscal Year 2011-12

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.

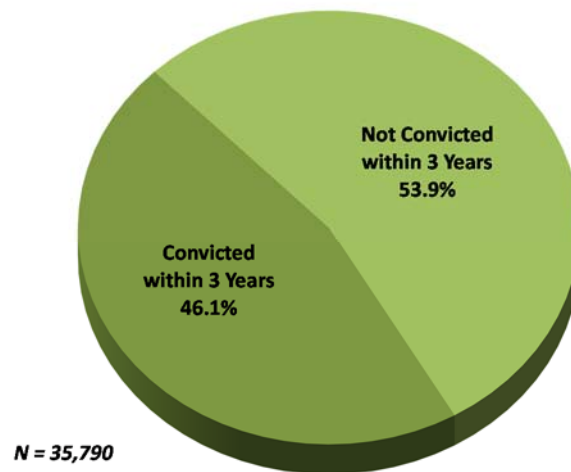
Figure 1. Three-Year Conviction, Return-to-Prison, and Arrest Rates for Offenders Released in Fiscal Year 2002-03 through Fiscal Year 2012-13



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](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 felony¹⁸ 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](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.

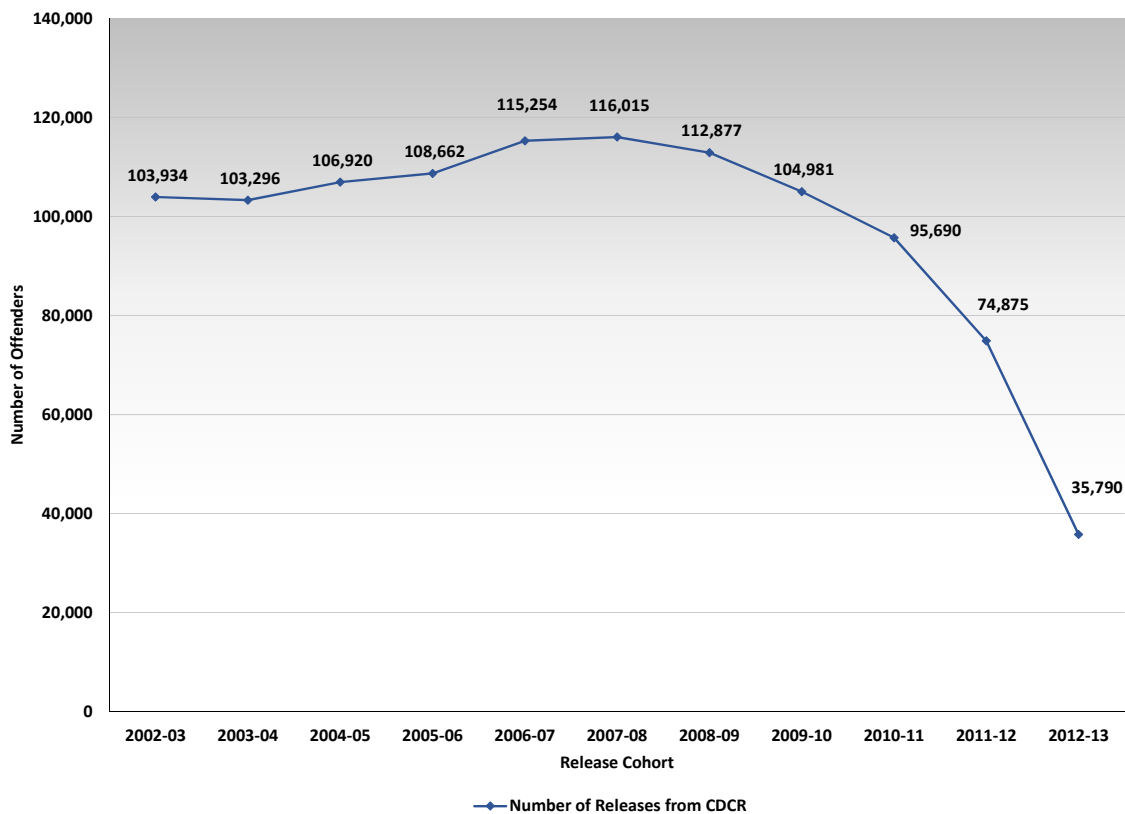
Similarly, information related to the type of release (i.e. to parole, PRCS or directly discharged) presented in Section 4.1, represent the type of supervision to which the offender was originally released and does not include any discharges from parole or PRCS that took place following the implementation 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

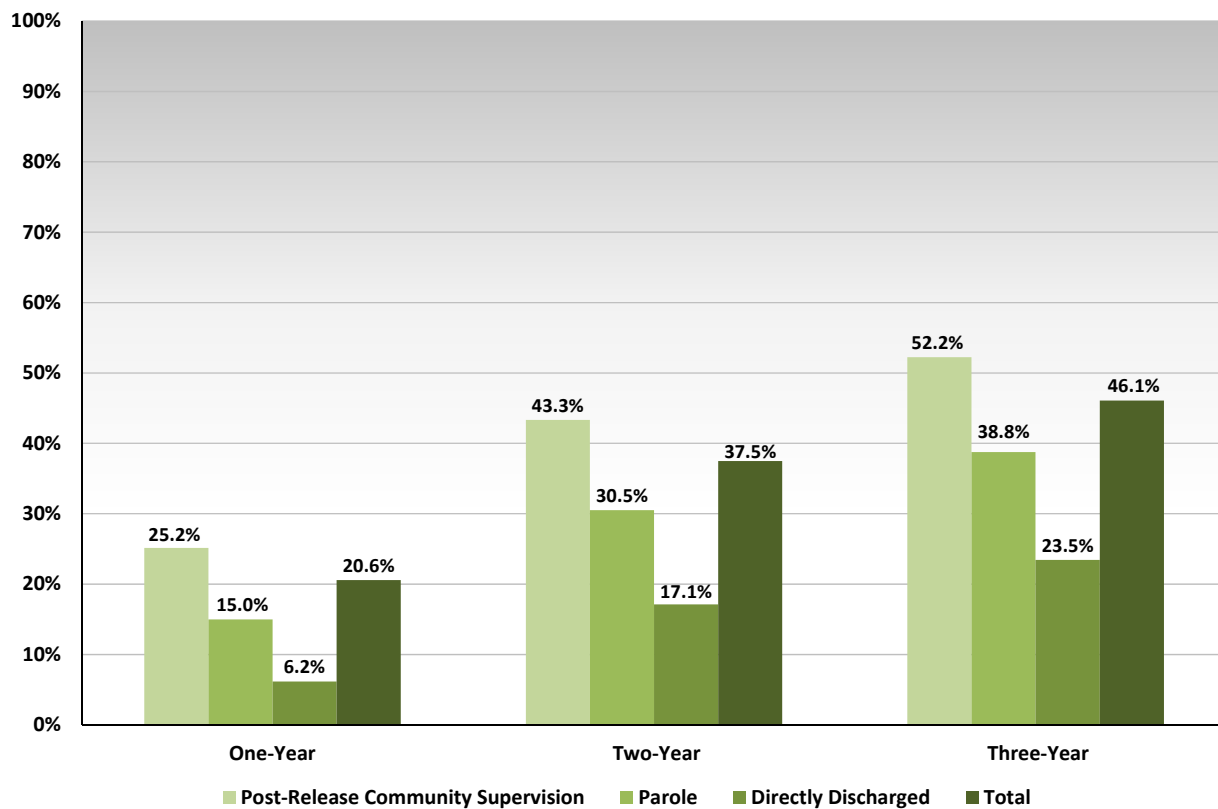


Figure 4 shows the three-year conviction rate for the 35,790 offenders released during FY 2012-13, as well as the three-year conviction rate by type of release (to PRCS, parole, or directly discharged). The three-year conviction rate for the FY 2012-13 release cohort was 46.1 percent. The FY 2012-13 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

| Type of Release | Number Released | One-Year | | Two-Year | | Three-Year | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | | 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

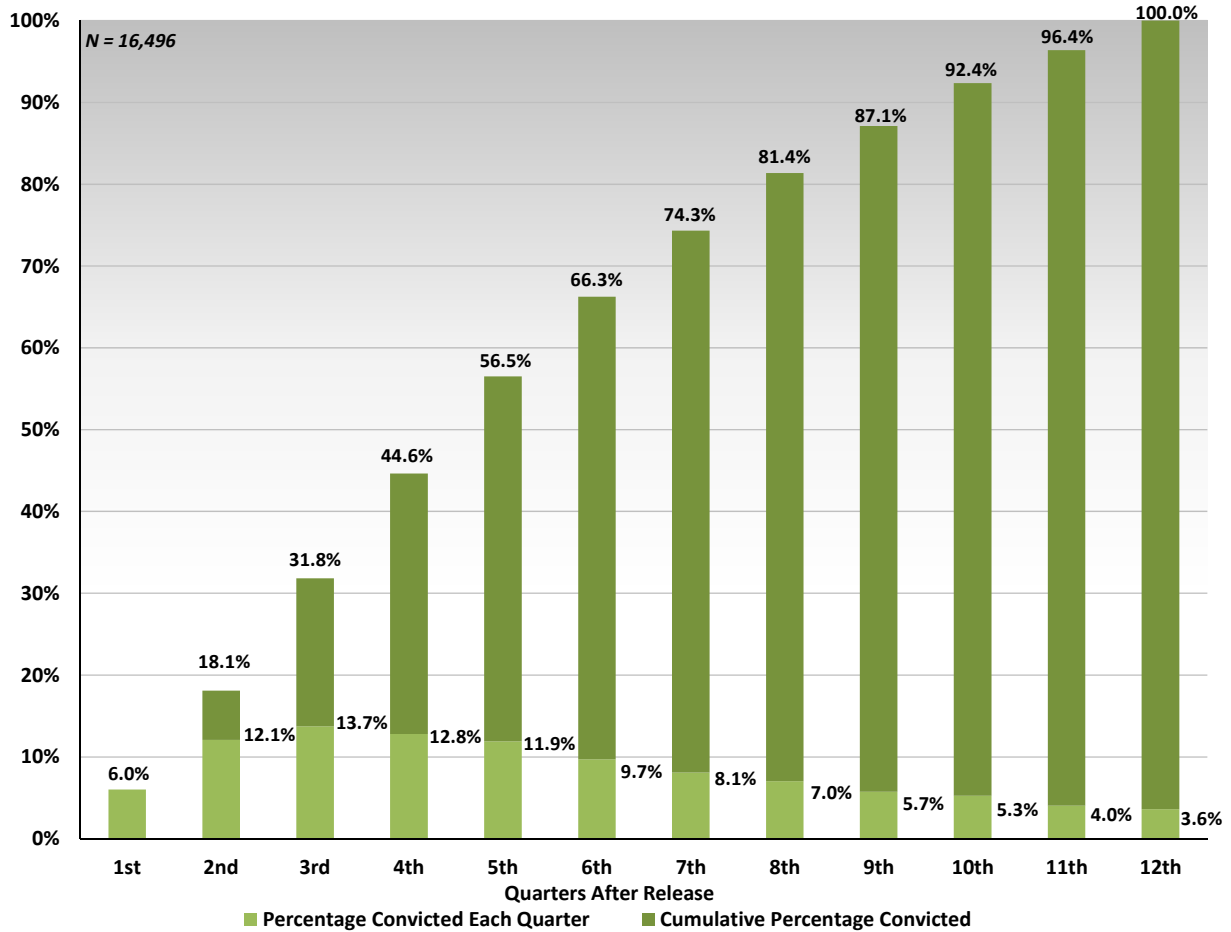


Figure 5 and Table 4 show the percentage and number of offenders who were convicted during each quarter (three month period), as well as the cumulative percentage and number of offenders convicted over the three-year follow-up period. In order to examine how long offenders were in the community before 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

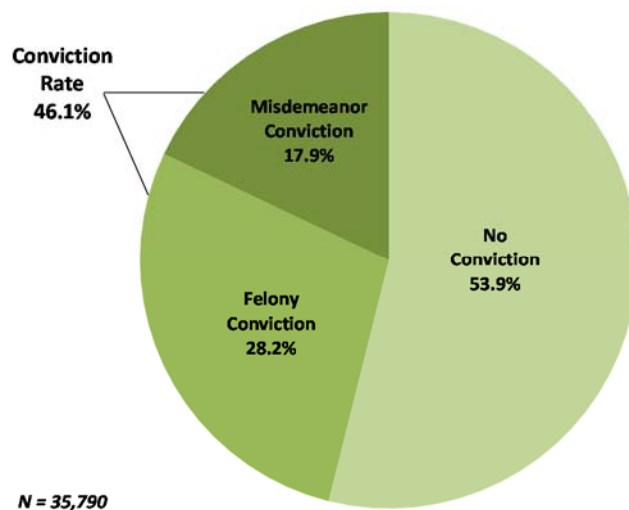


Figure 6 presents three-year outcomes for the 35,790 offenders released from prison during FY 2012-13. Of the 35,790 offenders, 53.9 percent (19,294 offenders) had no convictions during the three-year follow-up period. Over a quarter of the release cohort (28.2 percent or 10,079 offenders) were convicted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

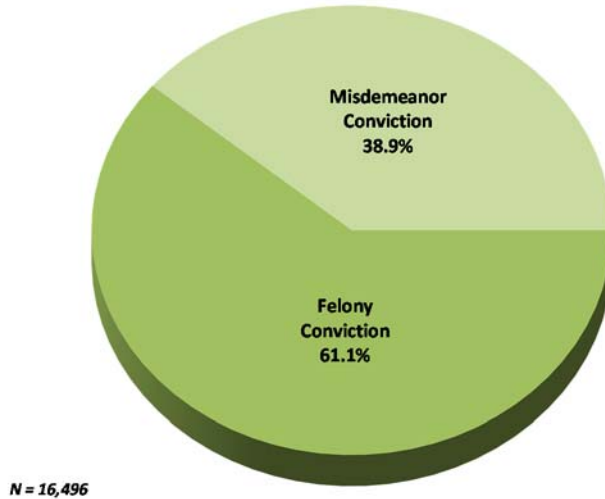
Of the 35,790 offenders released in FY 2012-13, 6.3 percent (2,264 offenders) were convicted of misdemeanor drug/alcohol crimes, followed by 4.7 percent (1,686 offenders) for misdemeanor crimes against persons, and 3.6 percent (1,289 offenders) for misdemeanor property crimes. Over three percent (3.3 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

| Type of Conviction | FY 2011-12 | | FY 2012-13 | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| <i>No Conviction</i> | 34,231 | 45.7% | 19,294 | 53.9% |
| <i>All Felonies</i> | 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% |
| <i>All Misdemeanors</i> | 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

| Type of Conviction | FY 2011-12 | | FY 2012-13 | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 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% |

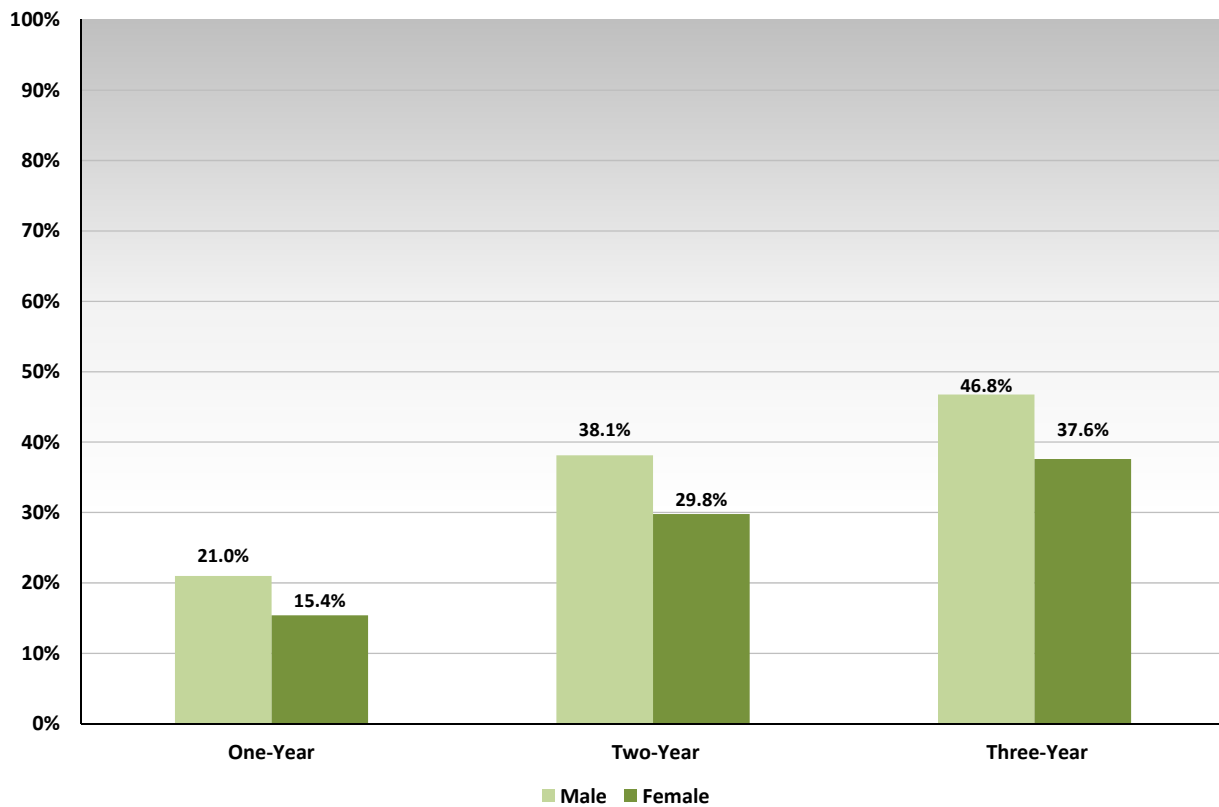
6 Conviction Rates by Offender Demographics and Characteristics

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).

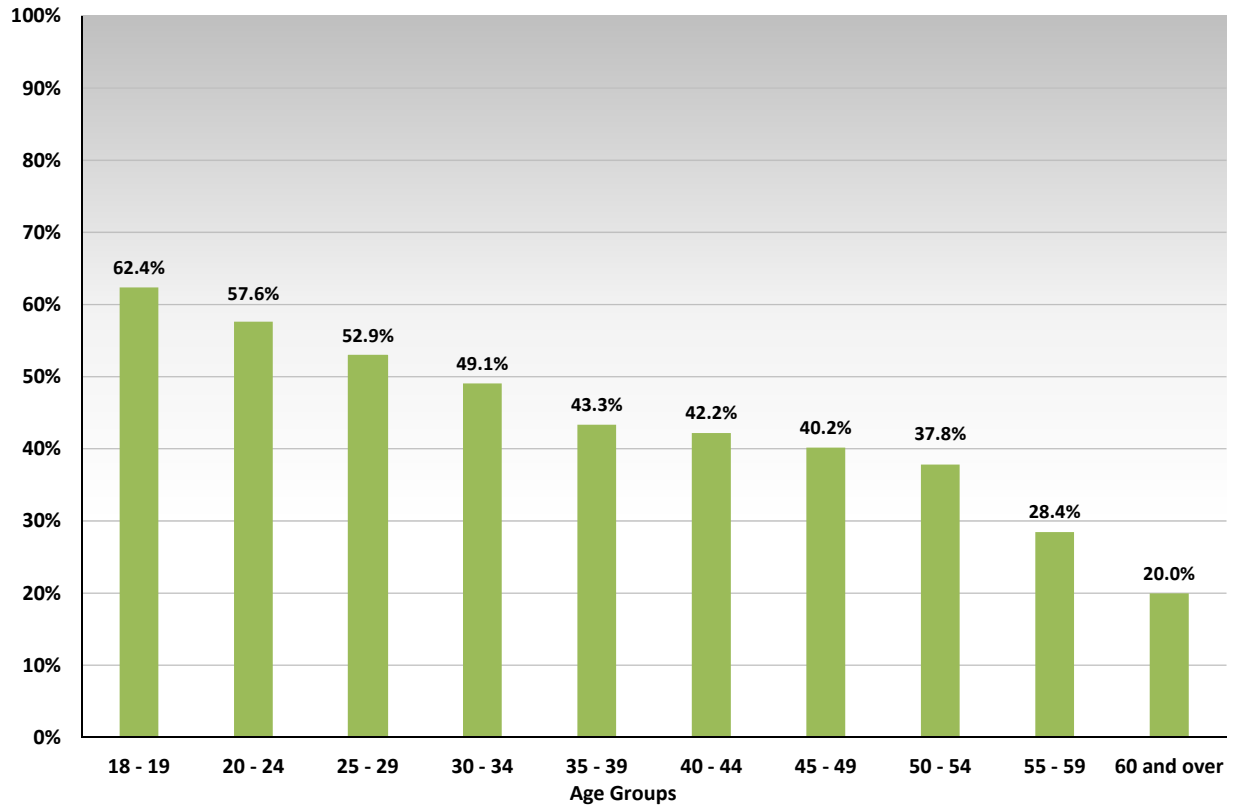
When comparing the FY 2011-12 and FY 2012-13 release cohorts, both males and females in the FY 2012-13 release cohorts had lower conviction rates than male and female offenders in the FY 2011-12 release cohort. The three-year conviction rate of 46.8 percent for male offenders in the FY 2012-13 release 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

| Gender | Number Released | One-Year | | Two-Year | | Three-Year | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | | 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.

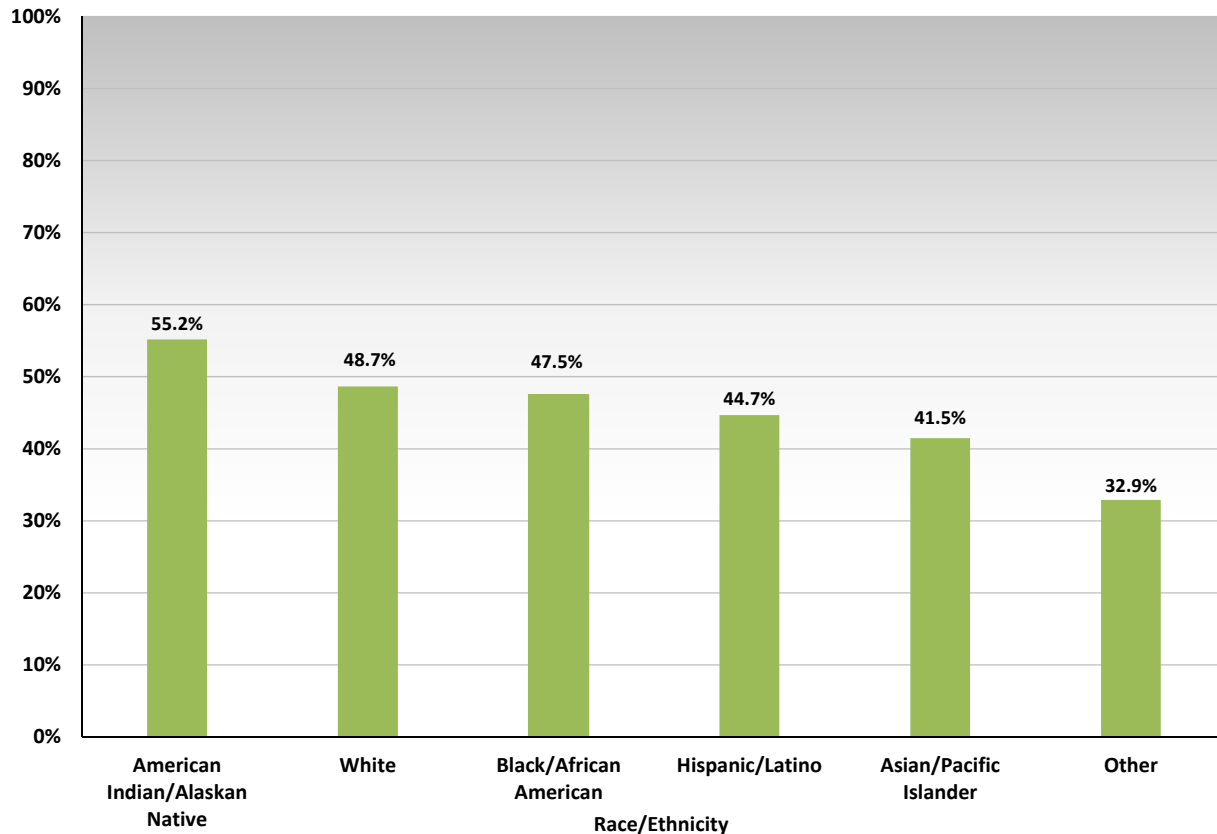
The three-year conviction rate decreased among each age group when comparing the FY 2011-12 and FY 2012-13 release cohorts. Offenders ages 35 – 39 saw the largest decrease (from 53.7 percent to 43.3 percent) with a 10.4 percentage point decrease between the two fiscal years. Offenders ages 18 – 19 saw 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

| Age Groups | Number Released | One-Year | | Two-Year | | Three-Year | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | | 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).

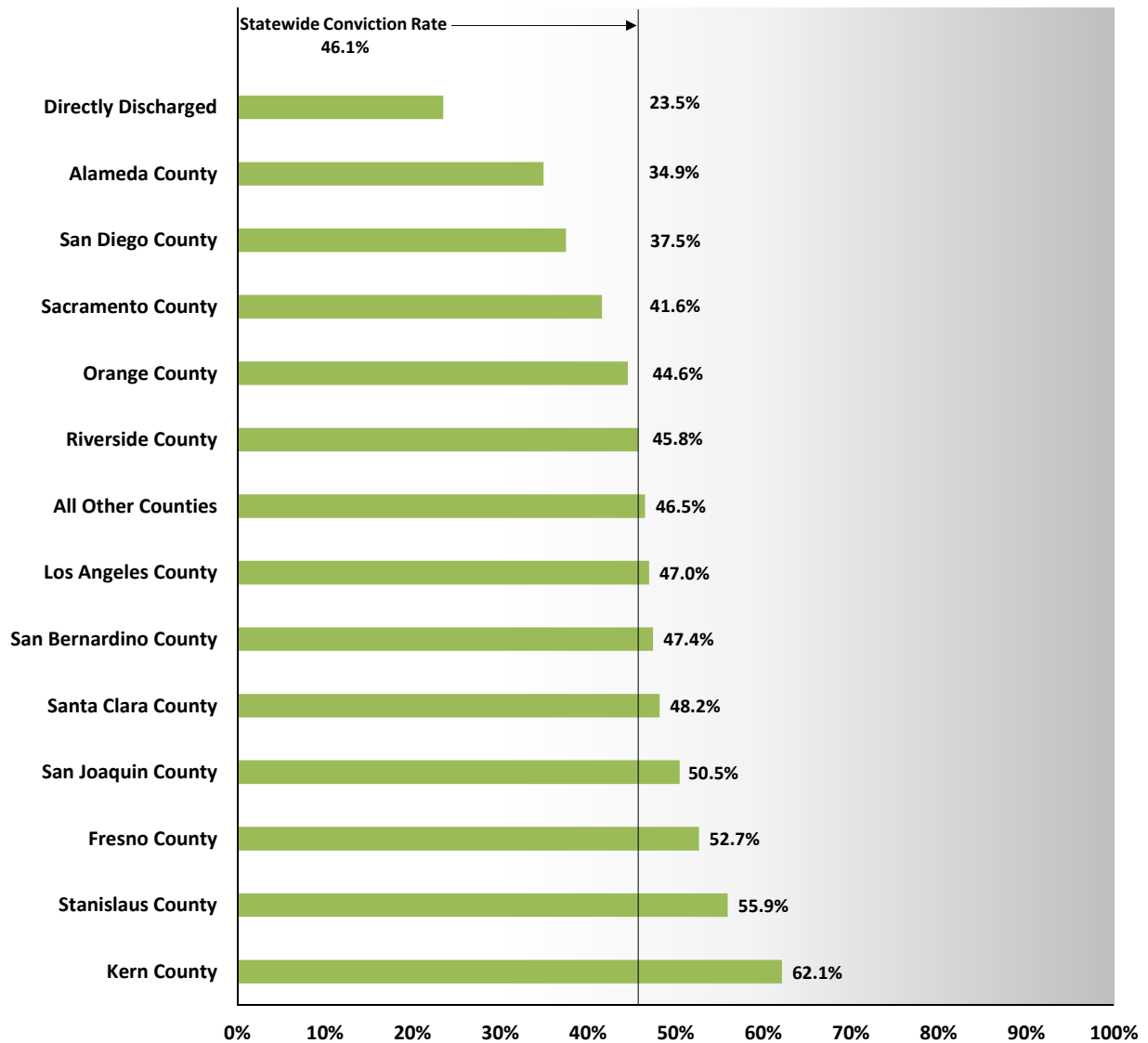
The three-year conviction rate decreased among each race/ethnicity category when comparing the FY 2011-12 and FY 2012-13 release cohorts (Appendix A). The largest decrease in the three-year conviction rate was observed among Asian/Pacific Islander offenders (13.5 percentage points) between the FY 2011-12 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

| Race/Ethnicity | Number Released | One-Year | | Two-Year | | Three-Year | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | | 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.

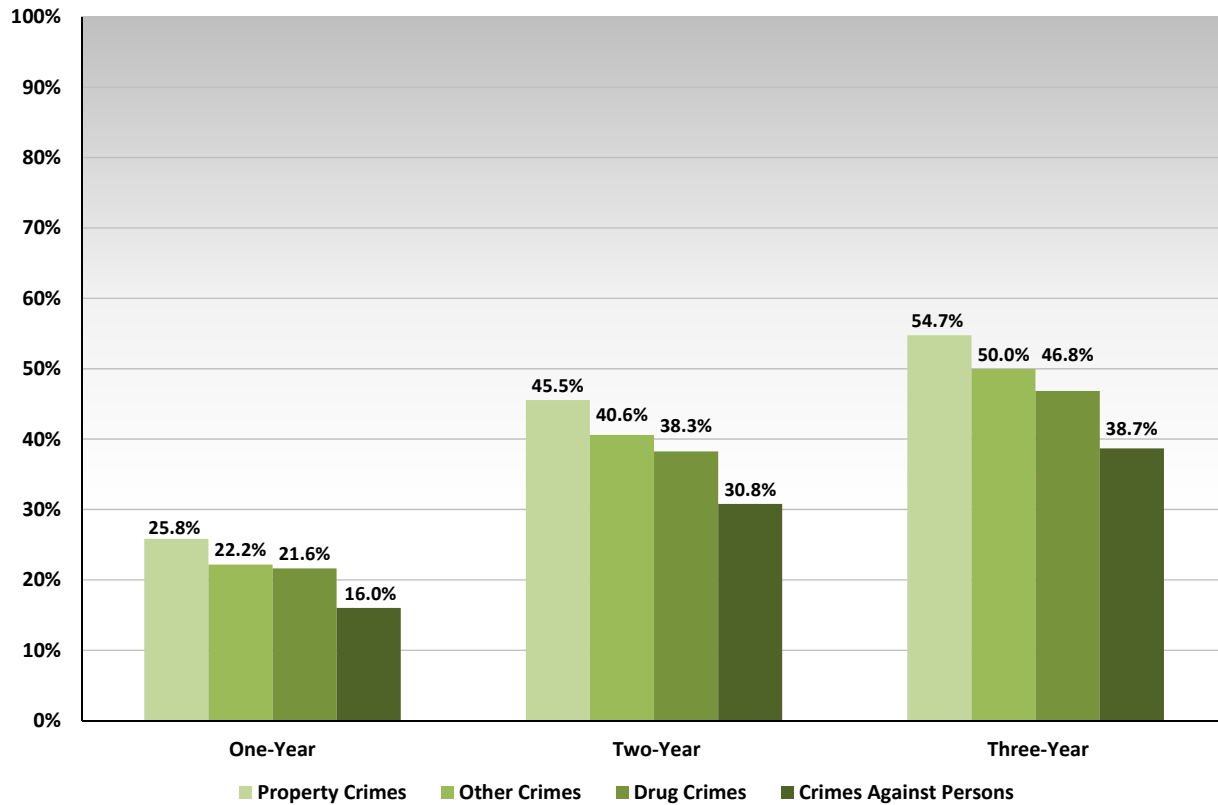
Table 10. Conviction Rates by County of Release

| County of Release | Number Released | One-Year | | Two-Year | | Three-Year | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | | 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.

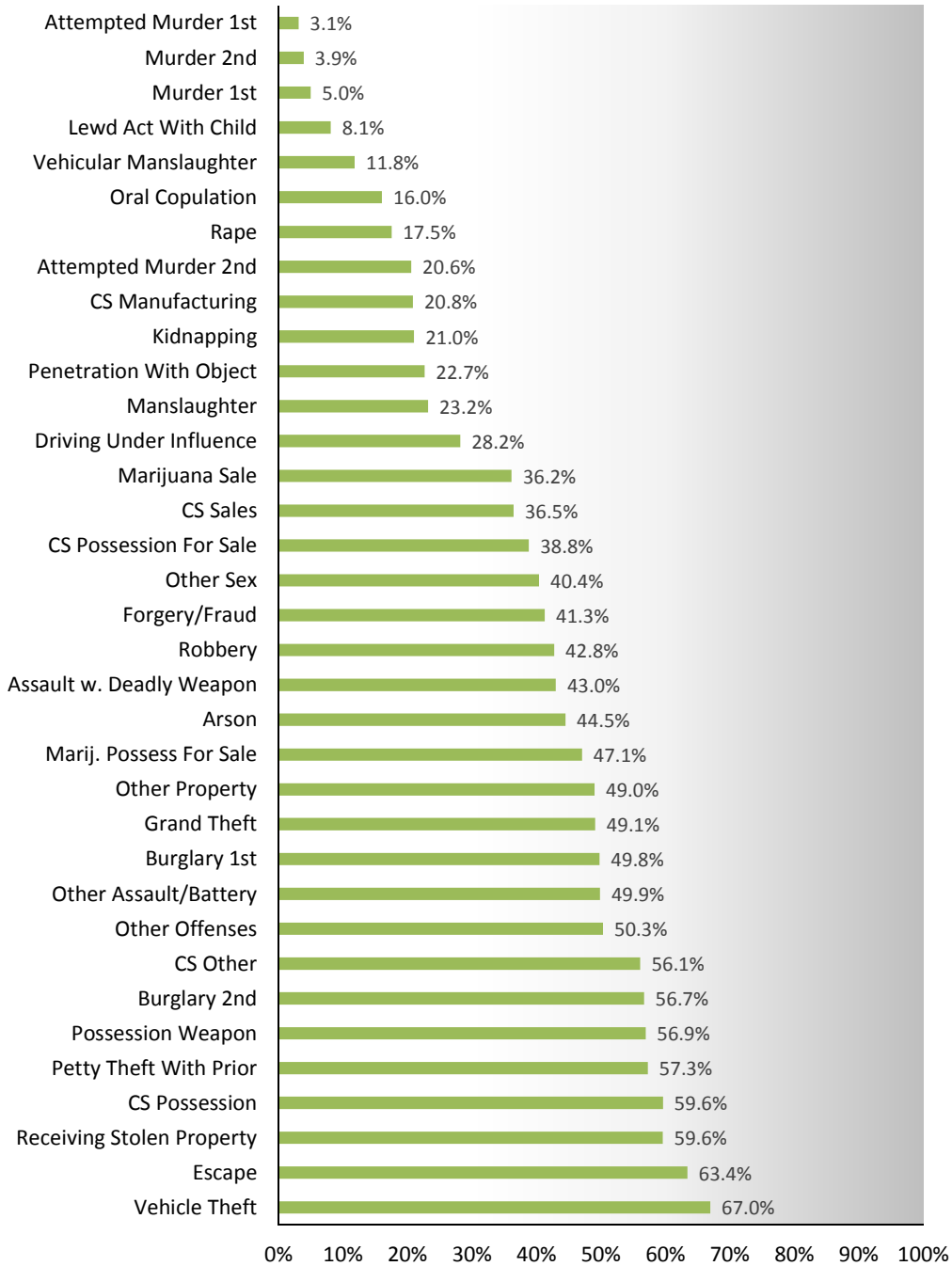
Comparisons between the FY 2011-12 and FY 2012-13 release cohorts by commitment offense category are presented in Appendix A.

Table 11. Conviction Rates by Commitment Offense Category

| Commitment Offense Category | Number Released | One-Year | | Two-Year | | Three-Year | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | | 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 Offense²⁷



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.

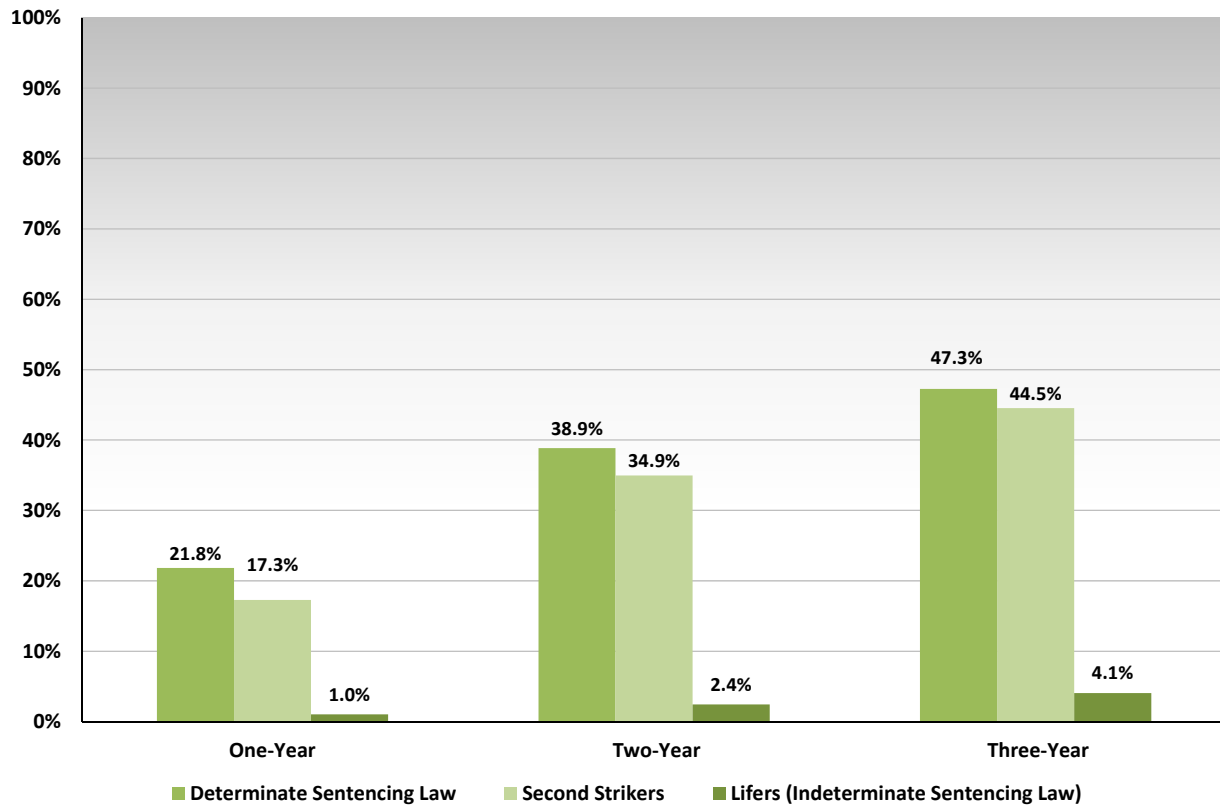
Table 12. Conviction Rates by Commitment Offense²⁸

| Offense | Number Released | One-Year | | Two-Year | | Three-Year | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | | 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

| Sentence Type | Number Released | One-Year | | Two-Year | | Three-Year | |
|--|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | | 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 | 1,346 | 3.8% | 2,722 | 7.6% | 3,472 | 9.7% |

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.

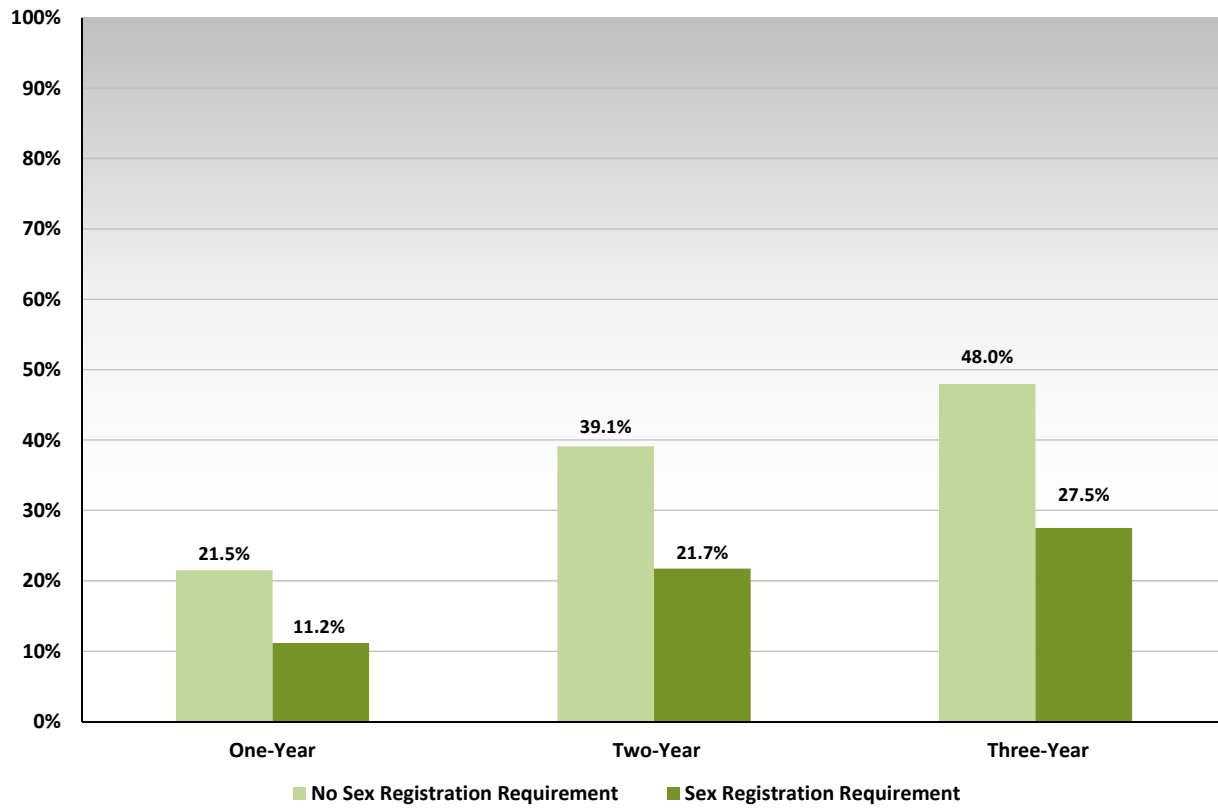
Table 14. Number and Type of Conviction for Offenders Released by the Board of Parole Hearings and Other Releases

| | 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.

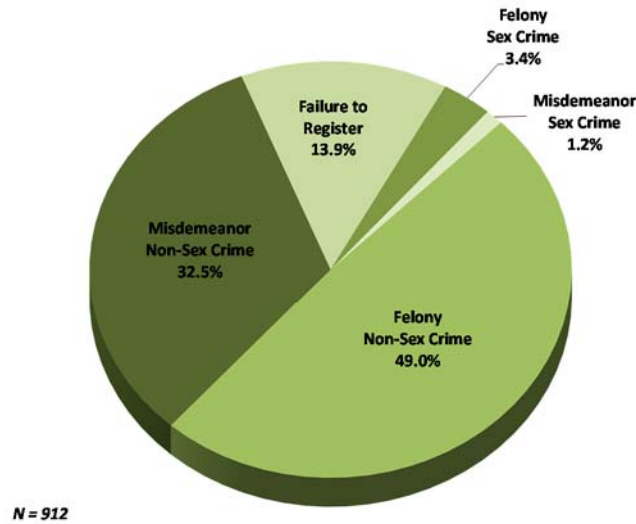
Between the FY 2011-12 and FY 2012-13 release cohorts, the three-year conviction rate for both sex registrants and non-sex registrants decreased. The three-year conviction rate for sex registrants was 11.6 percentage points lower for the FY 2012-13 release cohort (27.5 percent) than the FY 2011-12 release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

| Sex Registration Requirement | Number Released | One-Year | | Two-Year | | Three-Year | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | | 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



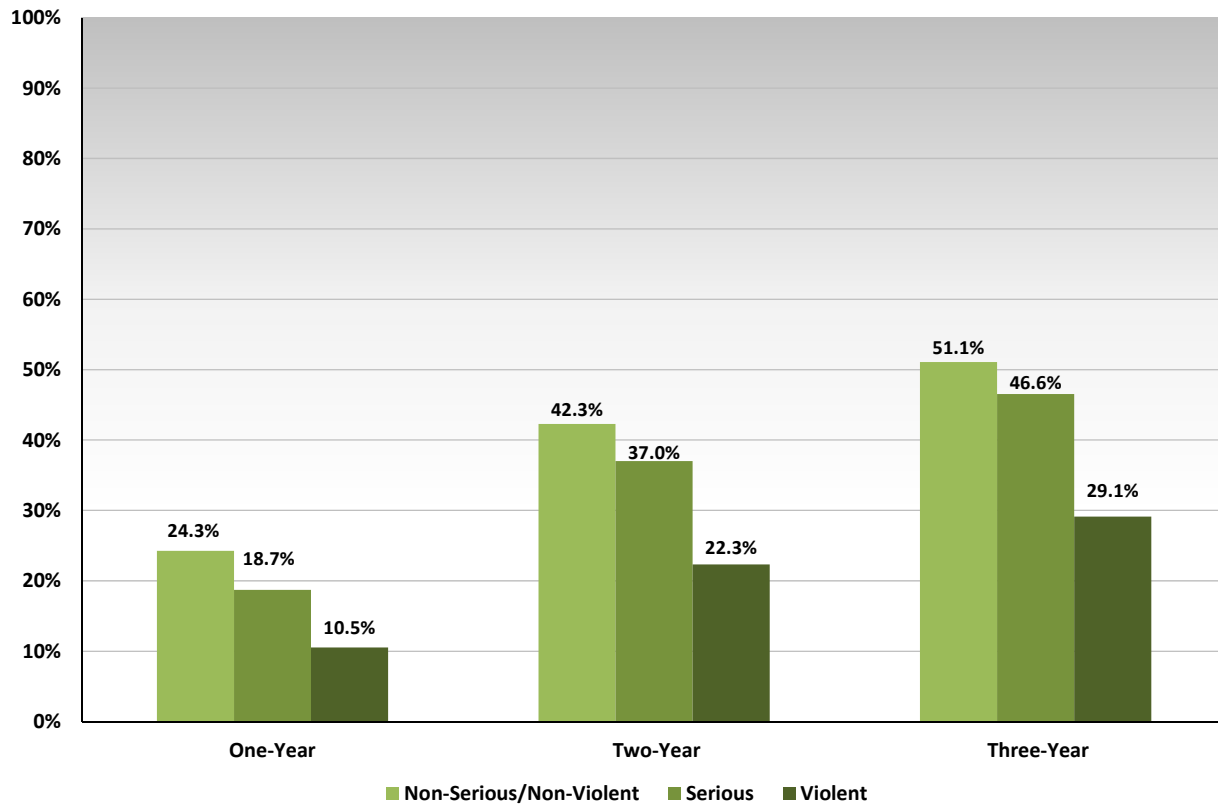
The above figure and below table show the type of offense for which sex registrants were convicted during the three-year follow-up period. Only data for the 912 sex registrants that were convicted during the follow-up period are represented. Of the 3,313 sex-registrants in the FY 2012-13 release cohort, 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

| Reason for Conviction | Convicted | |
|---------------------------|------------|---------------|
| | 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

| Serious/Violent Offense | Number Released | One-Year | | Two-Year | | Three-Year | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | | 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

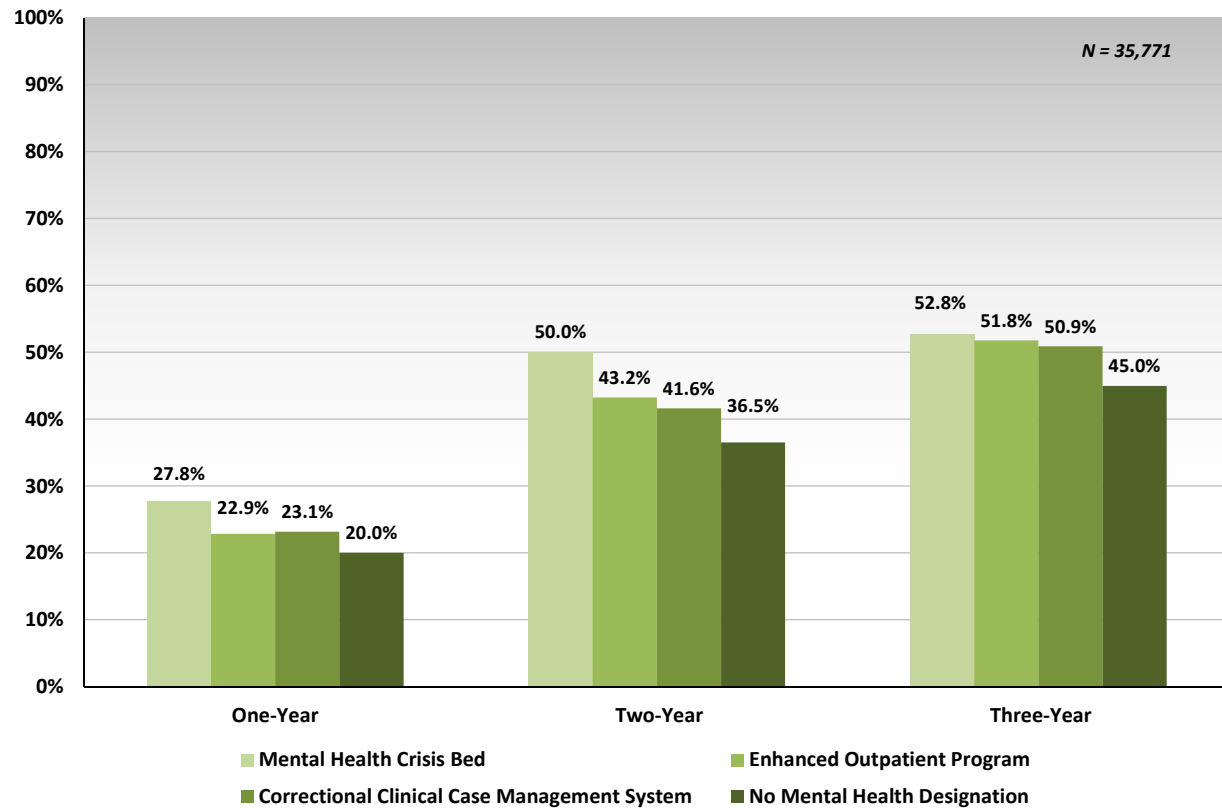


Figure 18 presents conviction rates by mental health designation for the three mental health categories with the largest number of releases (Mental Health Crisis Bed, Enhanced Outpatient Program and Correctional Clinical Case Management System) and offenders without an assignment to CDCR’s mental health 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.

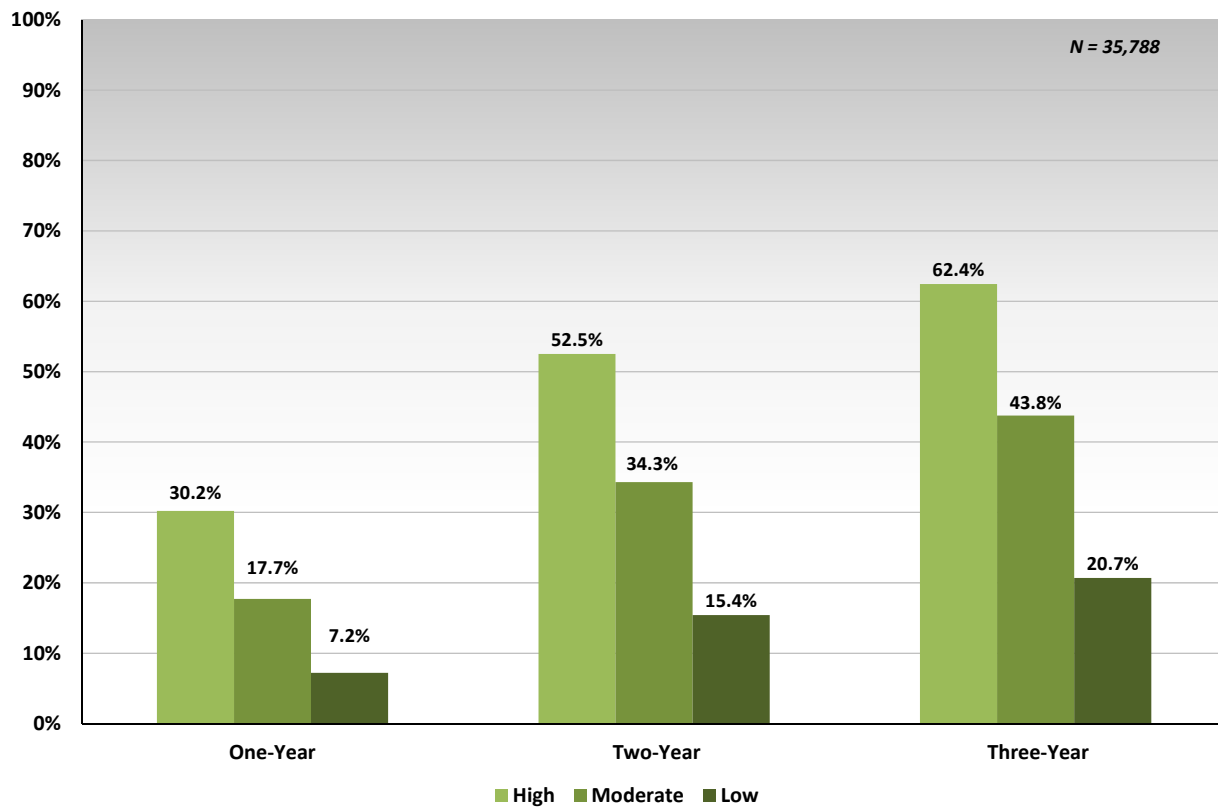
The three-year conviction rate for each mental health designation decreased between the FY 2011-12 and FY 2012-13 release cohorts. EOP offenders saw the largest decrease at 7.3 percentage points (from 59.1 percent to 51.8 percent) between the two fiscal years, followed by CCCMS offenders at 7.1 percentage 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

| Mental Health Designation | Number Released | One-Year | | Two-Year | | Three-Year | |
|--|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | | 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.

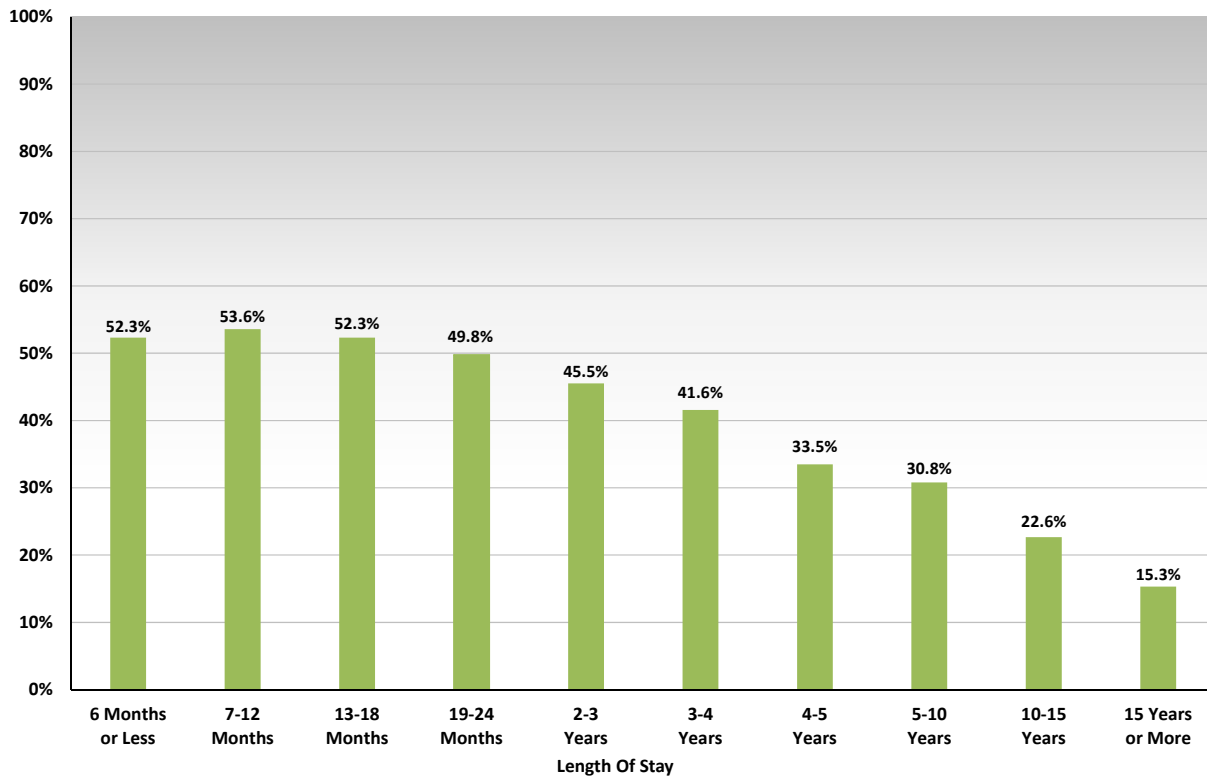
The three-year conviction rate decreased among all CSRA scores between the FY 2011-12 and FY 2012-13 release cohorts (Appendix A). High risk offenders saw the largest decrease in the three-year conviction rate between the two fiscal years at 5.0 percentage points (from 67.4 percent to 62.4 percent), 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

| CSRA Score | Number Released | One-Year | | Two-Year | | Three-Year | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | | 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

| Length of Stay | Number Released | One-Year | | Two-Year | | Three-Year | |
|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | | 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

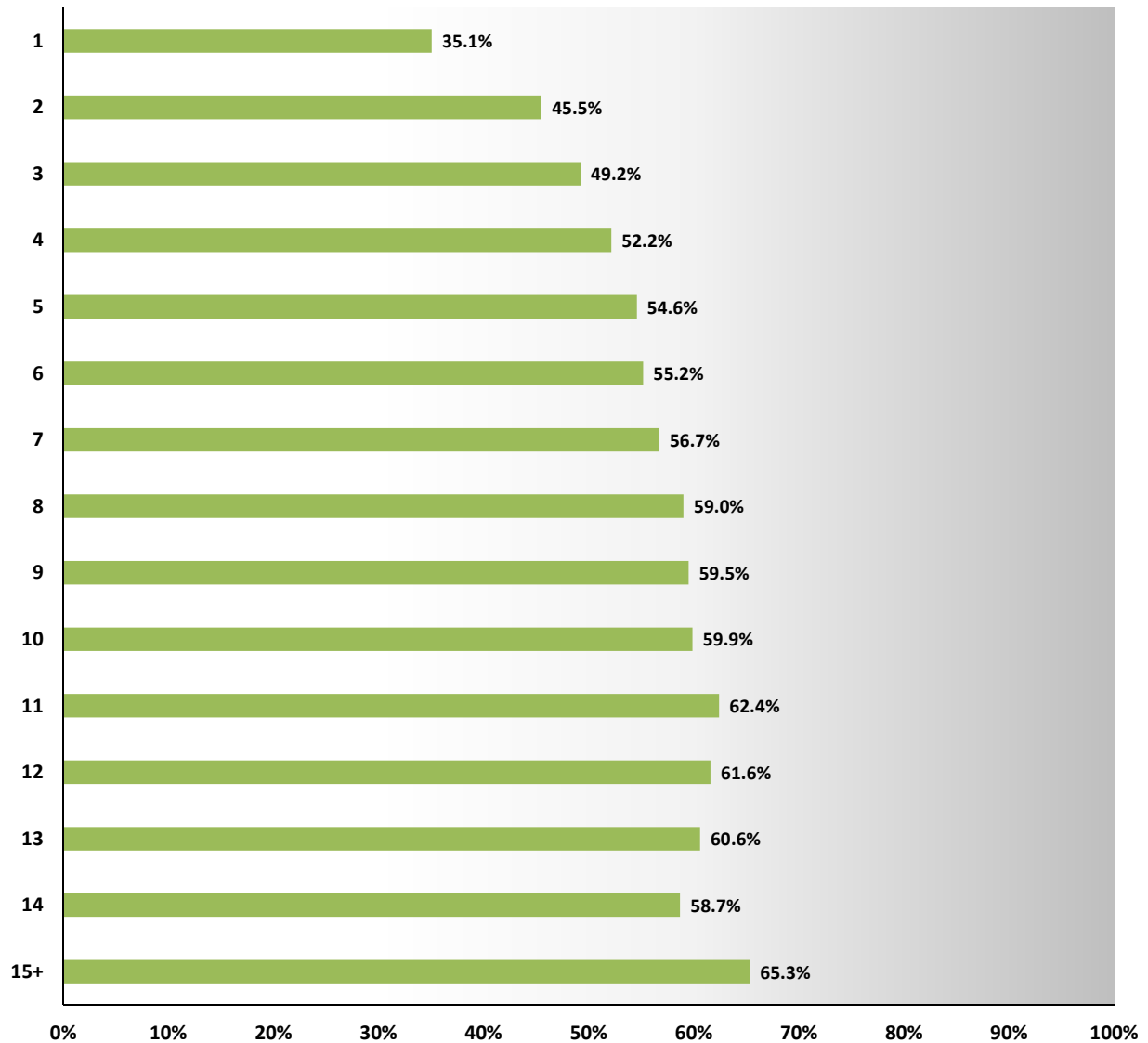


Figure 21 presents the three-year conviction rate by the total number of stays ever at a CDCR adult institution. A stay is defined as any period of time an offender is housed in a CDCR adult institution. Each time an offender returns to prison, it is considered a new stay, regardless of whether the return 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

| Stays | Number Released | One-Year | | Two-Year | | Three-Year | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | | 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

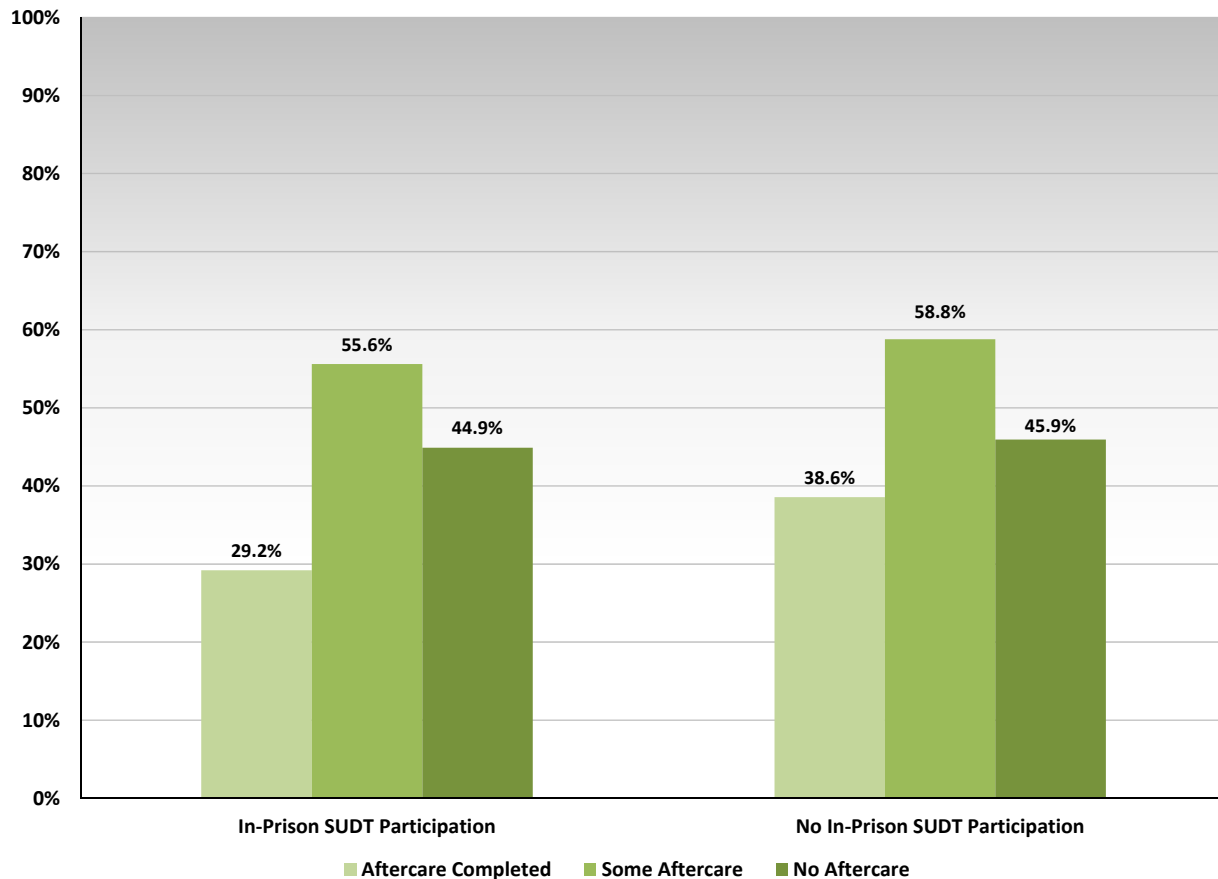


Figure 22 and Table 22 present three-year conviction rates by in-prison Substance Use Disorder Treatment (SUDT) and aftercare programs. Aftercare programs provide post-release SUDT services in the community. Offenders who received in-prison SUDT and completed aftercare (339 offenders) had a lower three-year 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).

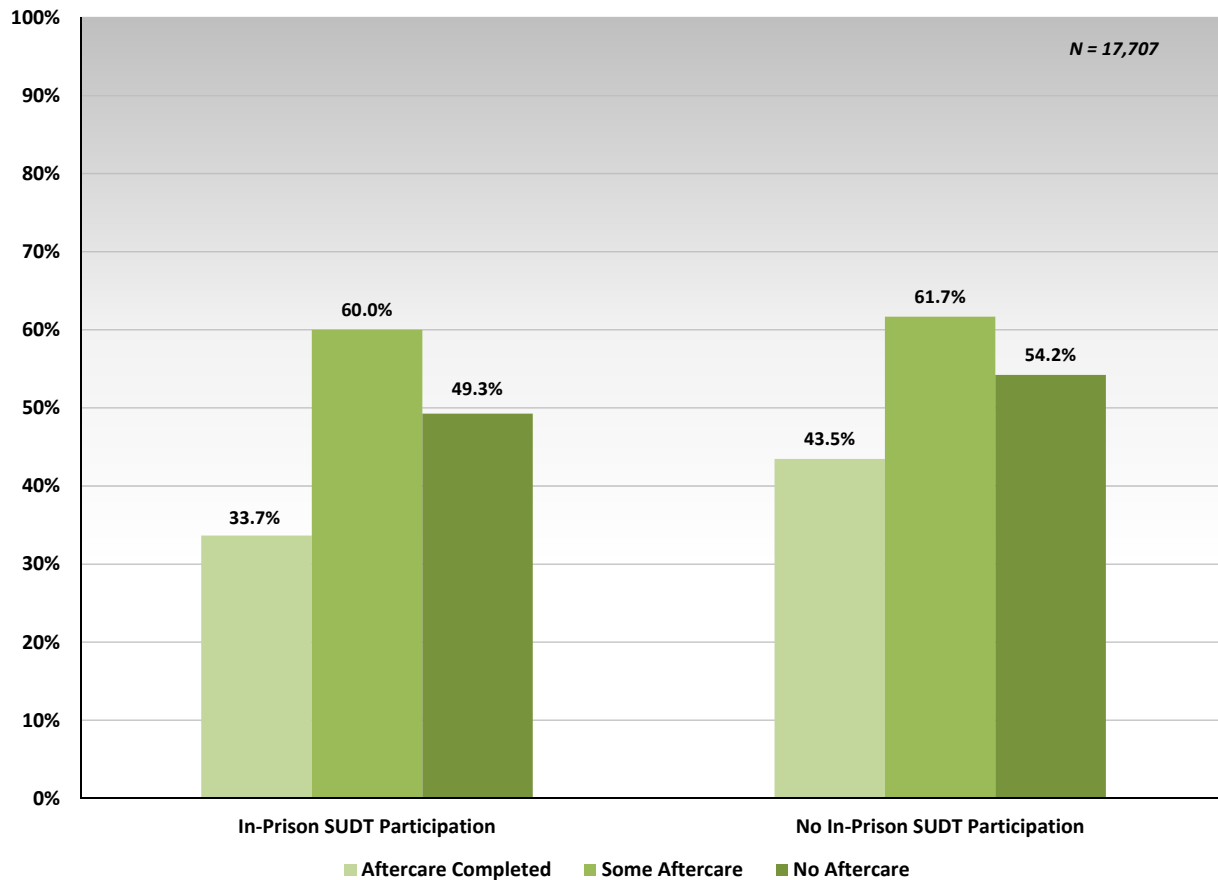
As shown in Appendix A, the three-year conviction rate decreased between the FY 2011-12 and FY 2012-13 release cohorts for every combination of in-prison SUDT and aftercare. The largest decrease was observed among offenders who had no in-prison SUDT and completed aftercare (11.0 percentage points). Offenders 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

| Substance Use Disorder Treatment Participation | Number Released | One-Year | | Two-Year | | Three-Year | |
|--|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | | 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

| Substance Use Disorder Treatment Participation and Need | Number Released | One-Year | | Two-Year | | Three-Year | |
|---|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | | 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

| County of Release | Number Released | One-Year | | Two-Year | | Three-Year | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | 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% |

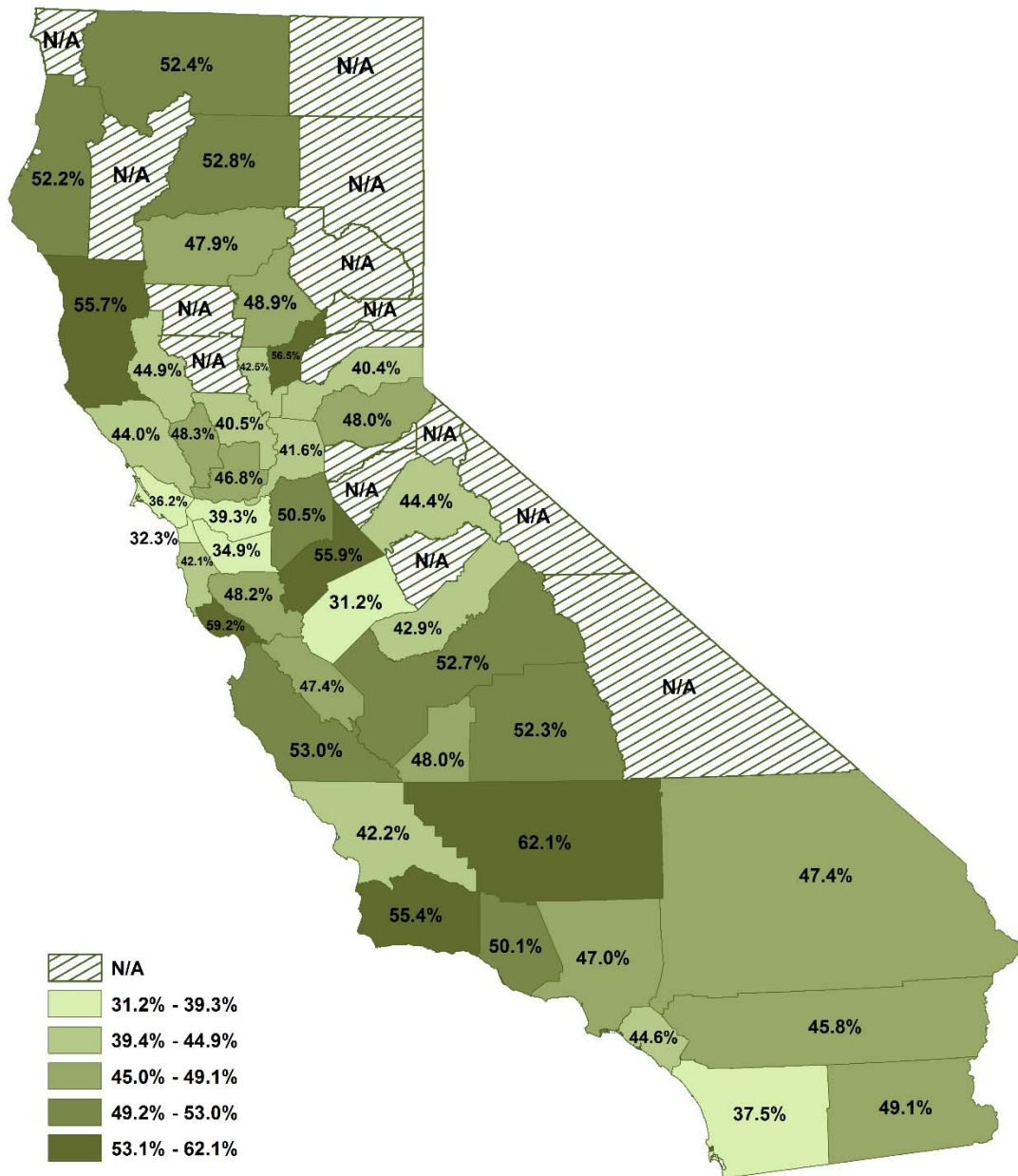
Appendix B

Conviction Rates by County of Release (continued)

| County of Release | Number Released | One-Year | | Two-Year | | Three-Year | |
|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | 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.

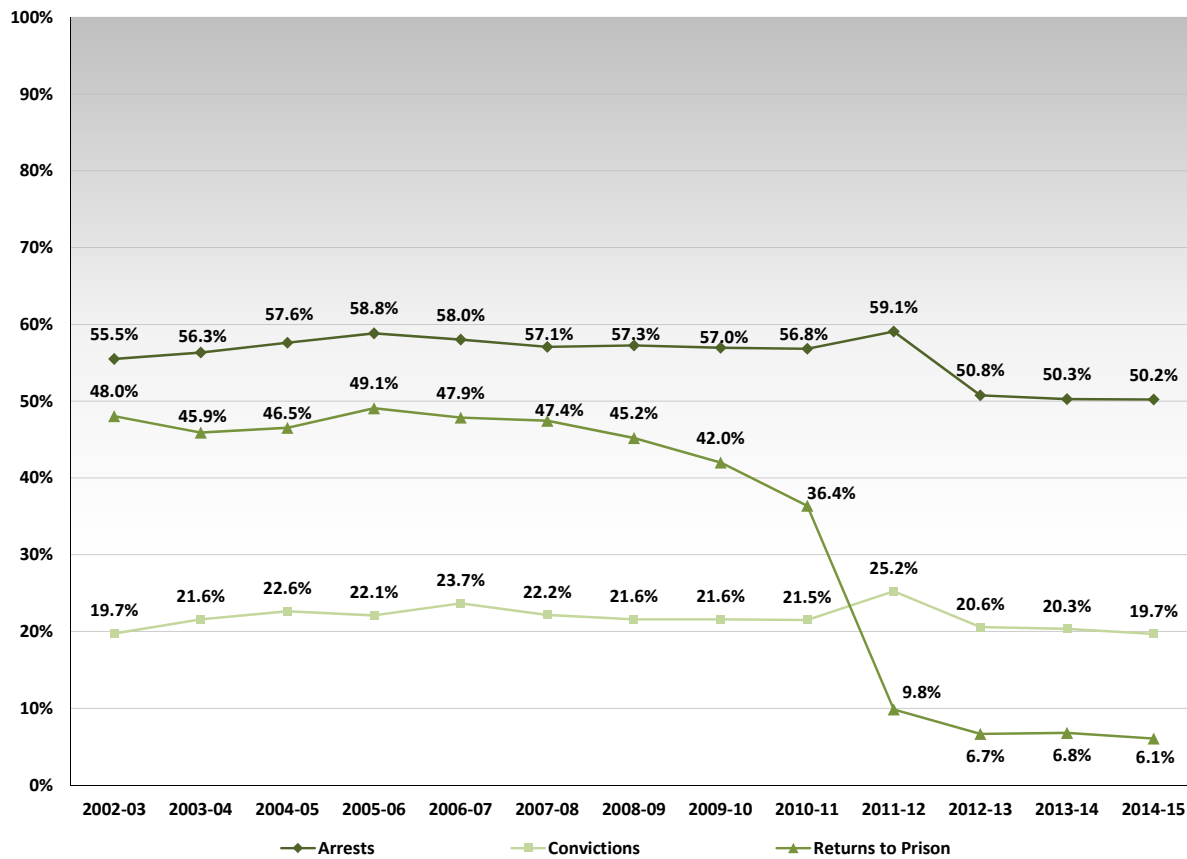
²⁹ The arrest, conviction, and return-to-prison data contained in these figures and charts were extracted in October 2016 to minimize the effects of the time lag of data entry into the State's system.

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

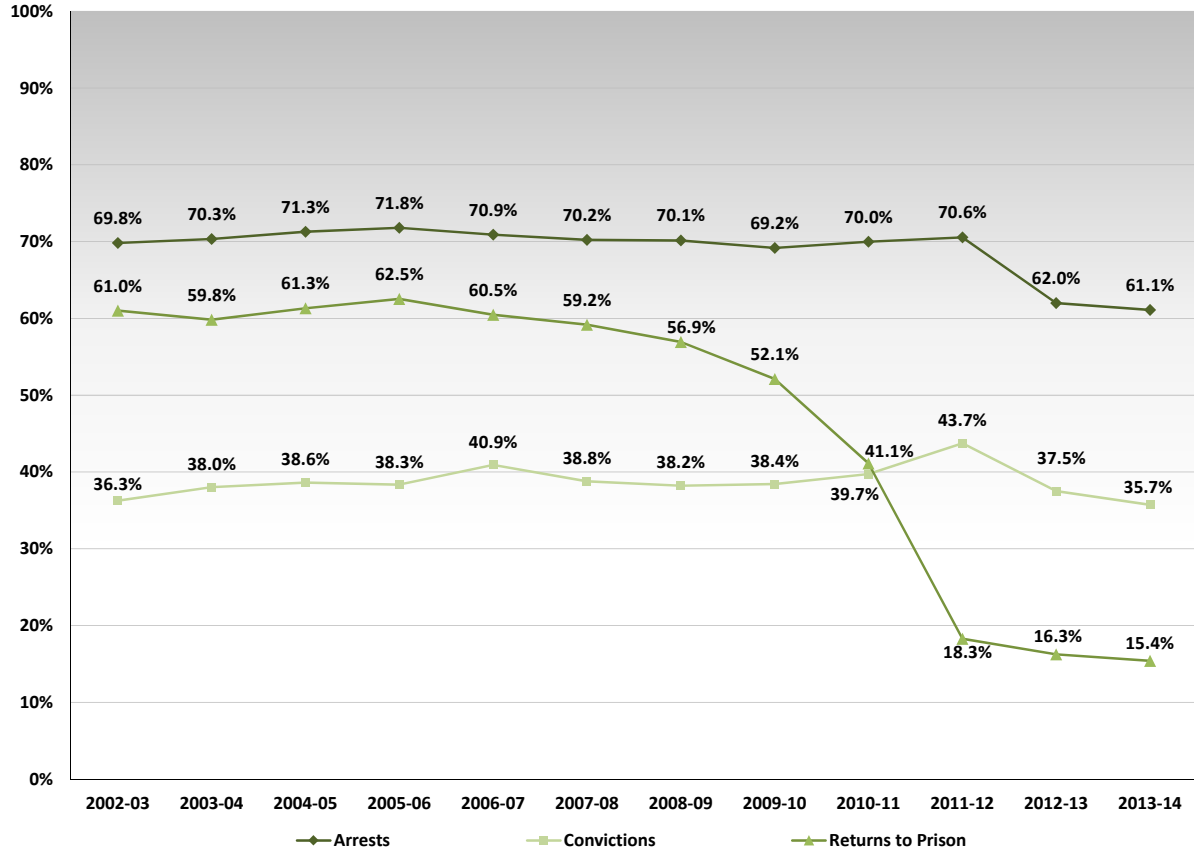
Between the FY 2002-03 and FY 2008-09 release cohorts, the three-year return-to-prison rate ranged between a high of 67.5 percent for the FY 2005-06 release cohort and a low of 61.0 percent for the FY 2008-09 release cohort. Following the implementation of Realignment in 2011, the three-year return-to-prison 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 Year³¹

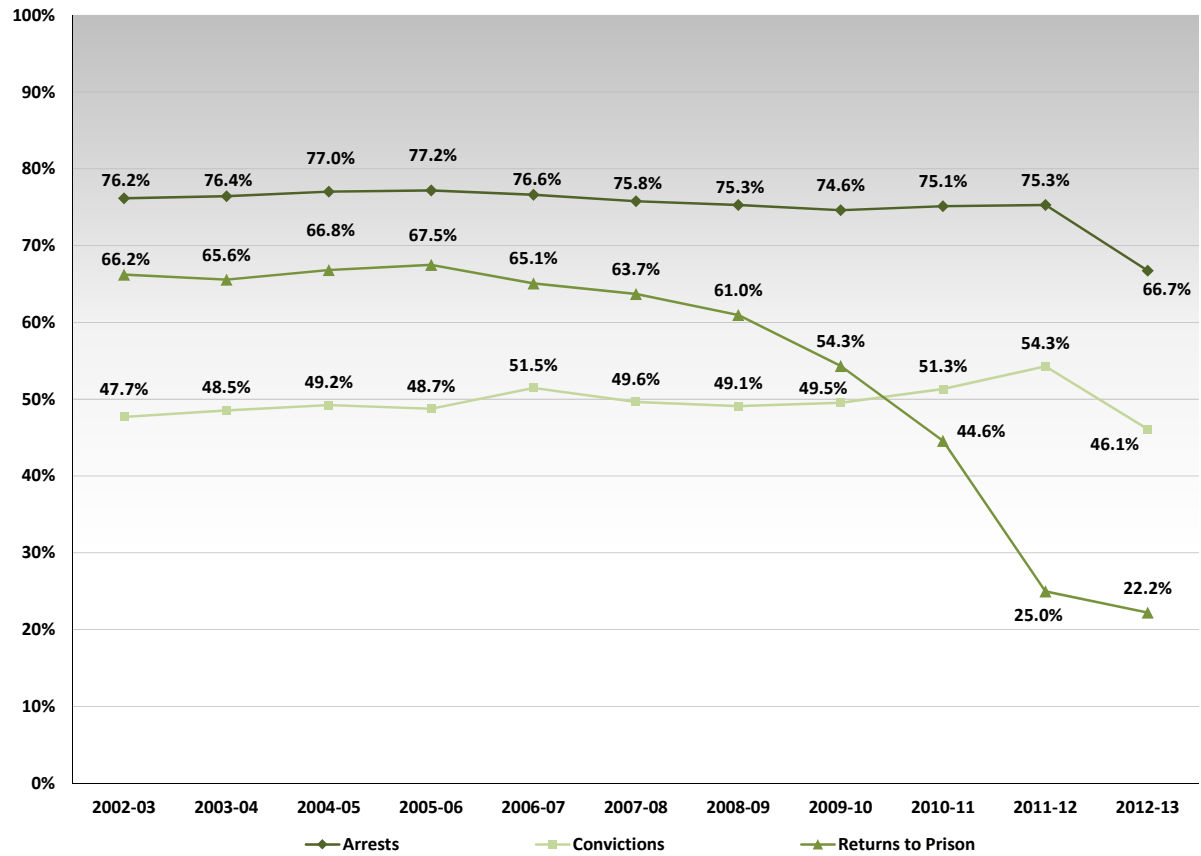


³¹ Arrest and conviction data only include offenders with an automated Department of Justice rap sheet. Return-to-prison data include all releases from CDCR adult institutions, regardless of having an automated Department of Justice rap sheet. Fiscal years without enough follow-up time to calculate a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

| Fiscal Year* | Number Released | One-Year | | Two-Year | | Three-Year | |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| | | 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

| Fiscal Year | Number Released | One-Year | | Two-Year | | Three-Year | |
|-------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | | 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

| Fiscal Year | Number Released | One-Year | | Two-Year | | Three-Year | |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| | | 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

| Type of Arrest | FY 2011-12 | | FY 2012-13 | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| <i>No Arrest</i> | 18,504 | 24.7% | 11,905 | 33.3% |
| <i>All Felonies</i> | 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% |
| <i>All Misdemeanors</i> | 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% |
| <i>Supervision Violations</i> | 16,957 | 22.6% | 7,702 | 21.5% |
| <i>Unknown</i> | 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).

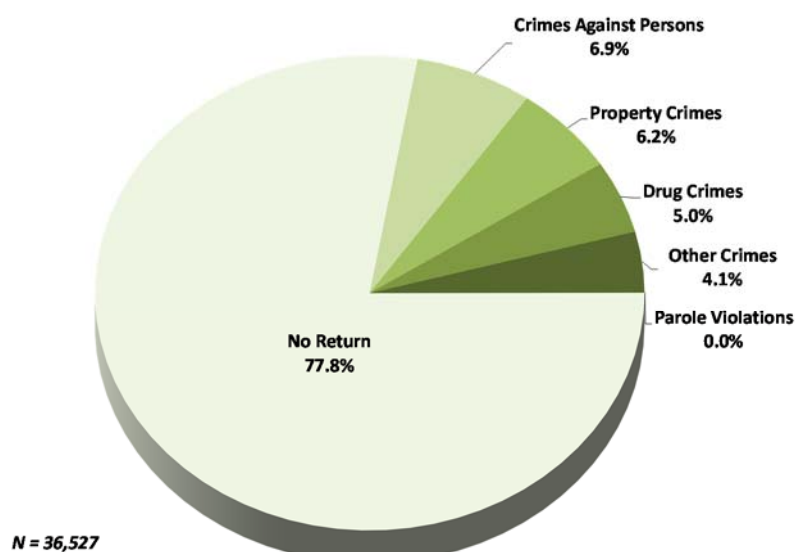
The percentage of offenders arrested for each type of felony and misdemeanor decreased between the FY 2011-12 and FY 2012-13 release cohorts. Other misdemeanor crimes saw the largest decrease at 3.3 percentage points (from 4.4 percent to 1.1 percent), followed by felony property crimes with a 2.0 percentage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

| Type of Return | FY 2008-09 | | FY 2009-10 | | FY 2010-11 | | FY 2011-12 | | FY 2012-13 | |
|------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 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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