California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

2016 Outcome Evaluation Report

An Examination of Offenders Released in Fiscal Year 2011-12

Office of Research
October 2017

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

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

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August 11, 2017

Dear Colleagues:

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

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

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

Sincerely,

SCOTT KERNAN
Secretary

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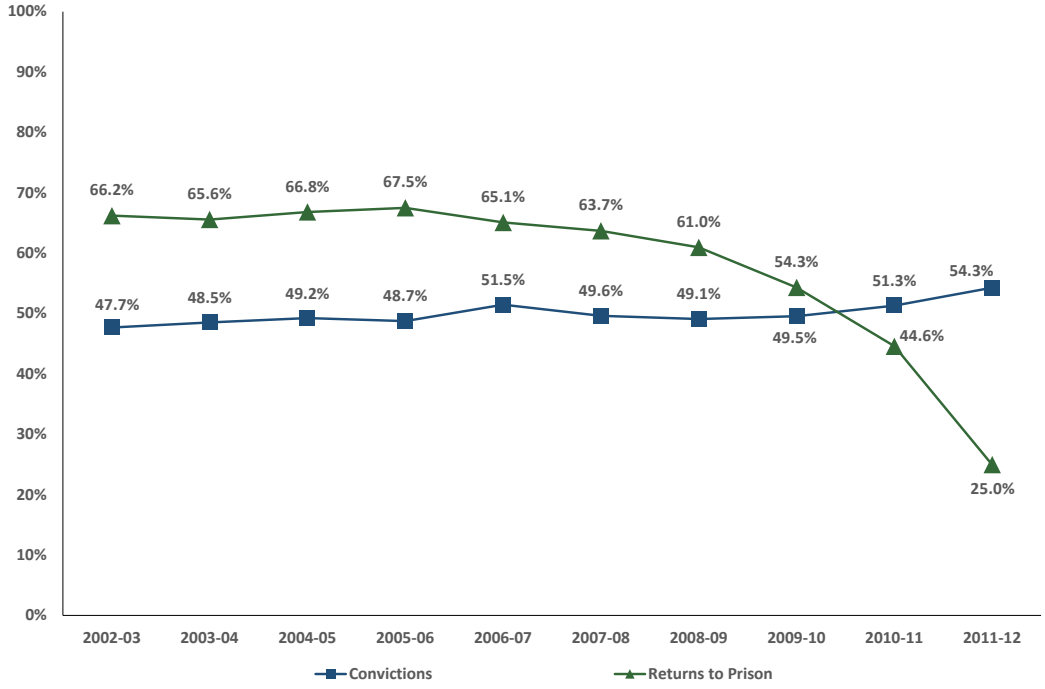
Executive Summary

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."[1] The definition of recidivism allows for supplemental measures, including arrests, returns to custody, and supervision violations. In prior reports, the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) used a supplemental measure, the three-year return-to-prison rate, as our primary measure of recidivism. Commencing with the 2016 Outcome Evaluation Report, we are transitioning our 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 passage of Assembly Bill 109 California's Public Safety Realignment Act (Realignment).

Between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012 (Fiscal Year 2011-12), 75,733 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 74,875 offenders who comprise the Fiscal Year 2011-12 release cohort is 54.3 percent.[2] The three-year return-to-prison rate (now a supplemental measure of recidivism found in Appendix C) is 25.0 percent. As shown in Figure A, the three-year return-to-prison rate experienced drastic declines as a result of Realignment, while the three-year conviction rate increased slightly.

Figure A. Three-Year Conviction and Return-to-Prison Rates for Offenders Released in Fiscal Year 2002-03 through Fiscal Year 2011-12



[1] Section 3027 of California Penal Code required the Board of State and Community Corrections to develop a state-wide definition of recidivism.
[2] During Fiscal Year 2011-12, a total of 75,733 offenders were released from a CDCR adult institution. Of these offenders, 74,875 offenders had a Department of Justice automated rap sheet. Arrest and conviction data only include the 74,875 offenders with an automated rap sheet, while return-to-prison data include all 75,733 offenders released from prison.

The three-year conviction rate of 54.3 percent for the Fiscal Year 2011-12 release cohort is three percentage points higher than the Fiscal Year 2010-11 release cohort's three-year conviction rate of 51.3 percent. The one-year and two-year conviction rates for the Fiscal Year 2012-13 release cohort (20.5 percent and 37.4 percent, respectively), indicate the slight uptick (3 percentage points) in the three-year conviction rate observed between the Fiscal Year 2010-11 and Fiscal Year 2011-12 release cohorts will be followed by a more substantial decline (Table A). Overall, conviction rates for the Fiscal Year 2002-03 through Fiscal Year 2013-14 release cohorts have remained relatively stable over time with only slight variance (upticks and downward trends). Consistent with previous reports, the one-, two-, and three-year arrest, conviction, and return-to-prison rates are provided in the appendices of this report to provide the most comprehensive picture of reoffending possible.

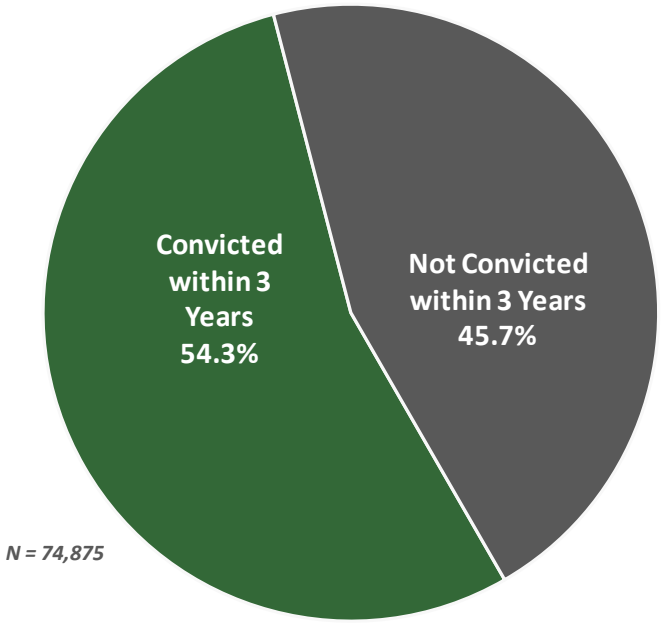
Table A. Conviction Rates for the Fiscal Year 2002-03 through the Fiscal Year 2013-14 Release Cohorts

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
Fiscal Year	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
2002-03	99,482	19,643	19.7%	36,087	36.3%	47,443	47.7%
2003-04	99,635	21,509	21.6%	37,881	38.0%	48,350	48.5%
2004-05	103,647	23,464	22.6%	40,022	38.6%	51,026	49.2%
2005-06	105,974	23,428	22.1%	40,635	38.3%	51,650	48.7%
2006-07	112,665	26,657	23.7%	46,106	40.9%	57,980	51.5%
2007-08	113,888	25,233	22.2%	44,164	38.8%	56,525	49.6%
2008-09	110,356	23,831	21.6%	42,181	38.2%	54,175	49.1%
2009-10	103,867	22,410	21.6%	39,908	38.4%	51,456	49.5%
2010-11	94,888	20,403	21.5%	37,710	39.7%	48,689	51.3%
2011-12	74,875	18,894	25.2%	32,746	43.7%	40,644	54.3%
2012-13	35,745	7,331	20.5%	13,369	37.4%	N/A	N/A
2013-14	34,299	6,907	20.1%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Of the 74,875 offenders released from a CDCR adult institution in Fiscal Year 2011-12, 45.7 percent (34,231 offenders) completed the three-year follow-up period without a conviction, 33.2 percent (24,841 offenders) were convicted of a felony offense, and 21.1 percent (15,803 offenders) were convicted of a misdemeanor offense for a three-year conviction rate of 54.3 percent.[3] Data regarding the type of arrest and return to prison for the Fiscal Year 2011-12 release cohort are provided in Appendix B and C of this report.

[3] These data (i.e. misdemeanor or felony conviction) only include the first conviction episode during the three-year follow-up period, meaning, if an offender was convicted of a misdemeanor and subsequently convicted of a felony, only the misdemeanor conviction is included.

Figure B. Three-Year Outcomes for Offenders Released from State Prison in Fiscal Year 2011-12



The three-year return-to-prison rate of 25.0 percent for the Fiscal Year 2011-12 release cohort is a 19.6 percentage point decrease from the Fiscal Year 2010-11 release cohort's rate of 44.6 percent. Much of the decline in the three-year return-to-prison rate was driven by a decrease in parole violations: 30.3 percent (29,028 offenders) of the Fiscal Year 2010-11 release cohort returned for parole violations whereas only 4.1 percent (3,126 offenders) of the Fiscal Year 2011-12 release cohort returned for parole violations, a difference of 26.2 percentage points. Under Realignment, most parole revocations are served in county jail rather than state prison.[4] 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 structure.

Nearly two-thirds (64.4 percent or 48,241 offenders) of the Fiscal Year 2011-12 release cohort were released post-Realignment. Since Realignment requires most non-serious, non-violent, and non-sex registrant offenders to serve sentences in county jail rather than state prison, many offenders are now eligible to serve their felony sentences in county jail. As a result, the prison-eligible population decreased, further influencing the three-year return-to-prison rate downward. However, Realignment did not have any impact on which offenders are convicted of new crimes, only where they serve their sentences; thus having little impact on the three-year conviction rate.

In addition to arrest, conviction, and return-to-prison data, this report provides the three-year conviction rate by offender characteristics (e.g. commitment offense category, sentence type) and demographics (e.g. age, gender). Offenders committed for property crimes have a higher three-year conviction rate (62.9 percent or 15,166 offenders) than offenders committed for drug crimes (54.8 percent or 10,132 offenders) and crimes against persons (45.3 percent or 10,373 offenders). Under

[4] 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).

Realignment, many offenders convicted of crimes against persons, which tend to be more serious and violent, will serve their sentences in state prison, while offenders convicted of non-serious and non-violent property crimes and drug crimes will serve their sentences in county jail. Following the implementation of Realignment, decreases in returns to prison for property and drug crimes and increases in returns to prison for crimes against persons were observed, while the three-year conviction rates for these three offense categories remained stable.[5] Proposition 47 was passed during the last year of the Fiscal Year 2011-12 release cohort's three-year follow-up period and was expected to have very little impact on the three-year conviction rate. More time will be needed to fully understand the impacts of Proposition 47 on the three-year conviction rate and the three-year return-to-prison rate.

Many of the trends presented in previous reports are consistent with the findings of this evaluation: younger offenders (ages 18 to 19) have a higher three-year conviction rate (67.3 percent or 401 offenders) than offenders ages 60 and over (26.5 percent or 357 offenders) and offenders who receive in-prison Substance Use Disorder Treatment (SUDT) and complete aftercare have a much lower three-year conviction rate (36.7 percent or 169 offenders) than offenders who did not receive in-prison SUDT or aftercare (54 percent or 34,514 offenders). Appendix D provides the three-year conviction rates by offender demographics and characteristics for the current cohort, as well as the Fiscal Year 2010-11 cohort, for comparative purposes.

Similar to prior cohorts examined by CDCR, Los Angeles County had the largest number of releases (26.1 percent or 19,517 offenders) of the Fiscal Year 2011-12 cohort and a three-year conviction rate of 52.8 percent. Nearly 80 percent (79.2 percent or 59,297 offenders) of the Fiscal Year 2011-12 cohort were released to 12 California counties. All other California counties comprised 20.8 percent (15,578 offenders) of the release cohort. The three-year conviction rate for each California county is provided in Appendix E.

We will continue to update arrest, conviction, and return-to-prison data as it becomes available and monitor policy impacts on measures of recidivism with the goal of spurring discussion around the best possible ways to reduce reoffending among offenders released from CDCR and better protect public safety.

[5] For more information, see: https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/research/offender-outcomes-characteristics/offender-recidivism/

Key Findings

Three-Year Conviction Rate

- The 2016 Outcome Evaluation Report marks a shift from the three-year return-to-prison rate to the three-year conviction rate used as the primary measure of recidivism.

- Between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012 (Fiscal Year 2011-12), 74,875 offenders were released from California's state prisons. Of these offenders, 40,644 offenders were convicted of a felony or misdemeanor within three years of their release for a three-year conviction rate of 54.3 percent.

- The Fiscal Year 2011-12 release cohort's three-year conviction rate of 54.3 percent is three percentage points higher than the Fiscal Year 2010-11 release cohort's rate of 51.3 percent. The Fiscal Year 2012-13 release cohort's one-year and two-year conviction rates (20.5 percent and 37.4 percent, respectively) indicate the slight increase in the three-year conviction may be followed by a decrease.

Offender Outcomes by Offender Demographics

- Male offenders comprised over 90.0 percent of the release cohort (90.8 percent or 67,953 offenders) and their three-year conviction rate (55 percent) is 8.2 percentage points higher than the rate of female offenders (46.8 percent), who comprised 9.2 percent (6,922 female offenders) of the release cohort.

- Younger offenders have a higher three-year conviction rate than older offenders. Offenders ages 18 to 19 (0.8 percent of the cohort or 596 offenders) have the highest three-year conviction rate (67.3 percent) of any age group, while offenders 60 and over (1.8 percent of the release cohort or 1,345 offenders) have the lowest three-year conviction rate (26.5 percent) among all age groups.

- Nearly 80 percent of the release cohort (79.2 percent or 59,297 offenders) were released to 12 California counties. Offenders released to Los Angeles County comprise over a quarter of all releases (26.1 percent or 19,517 offenders) and have a three-year conviction rate of 52.8 percent.

Offender Outcomes by Offender Characteristics

- Offenders committed for property crimes (32.2 percent of the release cohort or 24,107 offenders) have the highest three-year conviction rate (62.9 percent) of any commitment offense category, while offenders committed for crimes against persons (30.6 percent of the release cohort or 22,894 offenders) have the lowest rate (45.3 percent) of any commitment offense category.

- The majority of offenders (99.5 percent of the release cohort or 74,516 offenders) were sentenced to a determinate term. Offenders sentenced to an indeterminate term (lifers), who comprised less than one percent of the release cohort (359 offenders), have a substantially lower three-year conviction rate (3.1 percent) than offenders serving a determinate sentence (54.3 percent).

- Of the 349 lifers released by the Board of Parole Hearings (BPH), 3.2 percent (11 offenders) were convicted of a new crime during the three-year follow-up period. None of the ten lifers who were released by court order were convicted of a new crime during the three-year follow-up period.

- Offenders without a serious or violent offense (72.7 percent of the release cohort or 54,443 offenders) have a three-year conviction rate of 57.9 percent. Offenders committed for a serious offense (14.8 percent of the release cohort or 11,108 offenders) have a three-year conviction rate of 51.4 percent, and offenders committed for a violent offense (12.5 percent of the release cohort or 9,324 offenders) have a three-year conviction rate of 36.3 percent.

- Offenders with a California Static Risk Assessment score of high (55.3 percent of the release cohort or 41,374 offenders) have a higher three-year conviction rate (67.4 percent) than offenders with a score of moderate (26.2 percent of the release cohort or 19,606 offenders) with a rate of 47.5 percent, and offenders with a score of low (18.5 percent of the release cohort or 13,873 offenders) with a rate of 24.8 percent.

- Most offenders in the release cohort (81.3 percent or 60,880 offenders) did not have a mental health designation at release and have a three-year conviction rate of 53.4 percent. Offenders assigned to the Enhanced Outpatient Program (2.8 percent of the release cohort or 2,126 offenders) have a three-year conviction rate of 59.1 percent, and offenders assigned to the Correctional Clinical Case Management System (15.7 percent of the release cohort or 11,729 offenders) have a three-year conviction rate of 58.0 percent.

- Offenders who received in-prison SUDT and complete aftercare (460 offenders) have a lower three-year conviction rate (36.7 percent or 169 offenders) than offenders associated with any other combination of in-prison SUDT and aftercare (e.g. offenders who received in-prison SUDT and received some or no aftercare).

- The three-year conviction rate of offenders who received in-prison SUDT and completed aftercare (36.7 percent) is 17.3 percentage points lower than offenders who did not receive in-prison SUDT or aftercare (54 percent) and 17.6 percentage points lower than the state-wide three-year conviction rate of 54.3 percent.

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
2016 Outcome Evaluation Report

1 Introduction

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) presents our 2016 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 75,733 offenders released from our adult institutions between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012 (Fiscal Year 2011-12) and tracked for three years following the date of their release.

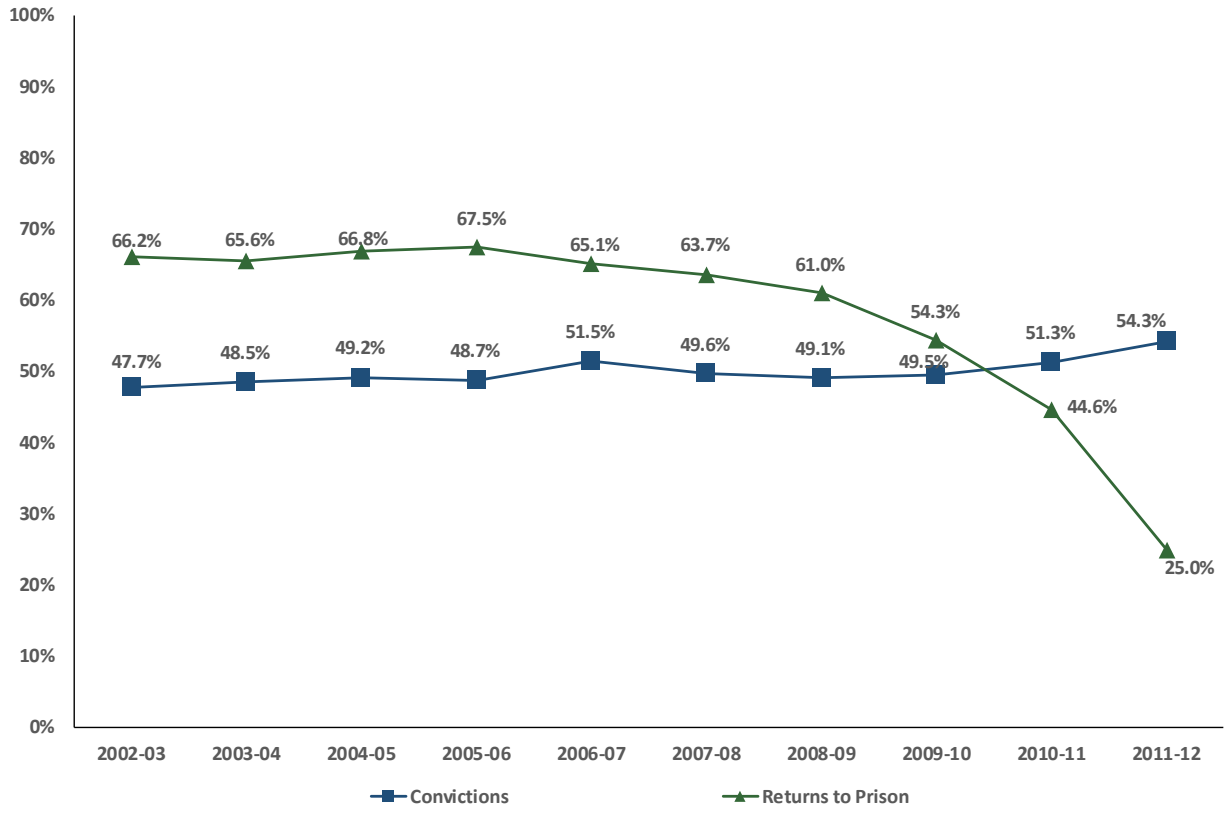
The State of California defines recidivism as "conviction of a new felony or misdemeanor committed within three years of release from custody or committed within three years of placement on supervision for a previous criminal conviction."[6] The definition of recidivism allows for supplemental measures, including arrests, returns to custody, and supervision violations. In prior reports, CDCR used a supplemental measure, the three-year return-to-prison rate, as our primary measure of recidivism. Commencing with the 2016 Outcome Evaluation Report, we are transitioning our 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 passage of Assembly Bill 109 California's Public Safety Realignment Act (Realignment).

Consistent with prior reports published by CDCR, all offenders released from our adult institutions over the course of a fiscal year were followed for three years following 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), supplemental measures of recidivism (arrests and returns to prison) are provided in Appendix A, B, and C of this report to allow for comparisons among multiple release cohorts and prior reports completed by CDCR. This report also includes the three-year conviction rate for the Fiscal Year 2010-11 and Fiscal Year 2011-12 release cohorts, by offender demographics and characteristics (Appendix D). Finally, this report includes the three-year conviction rate by county of release (Appendix E) to provide the most comprehensive picture of reoffending behavior as possible.

Between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012 (Fiscal Year 2011-12), 75,733 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 74,875 offenders who comprise the Fiscal Year 2011-12 release cohort is 54.3 percent.[7] The three-year return-to-prison rate (now a supplemental measure of recidivism found in Appendix C) is 25.0 percent. As shown in Figure A, the three-year return-to-prison rate experienced drastic declines as a result of Realignment, while the three-year conviction rate increased slightly.

[6] Section 3027 of California Penal Code required the Board of State and Community Corrections to develop a state-wide definition of recidivism.
[7] During Fiscal Year 2011-12, a total of 75,733 offenders were released from a CDCR adult institution. Of these offenders, 74,875 offenders had a Department of Justice automated rap sheet. Arrest and conviction data only include the 74,875 offenders with an automated rap sheet, while return-to-prison data include all 75,733 offenders released from prison.

Figure A. Three-Year Conviction and Return-to-Prison Rates for Offenders Released in Fiscal Year 2002-03 through Fiscal Year 2011-12

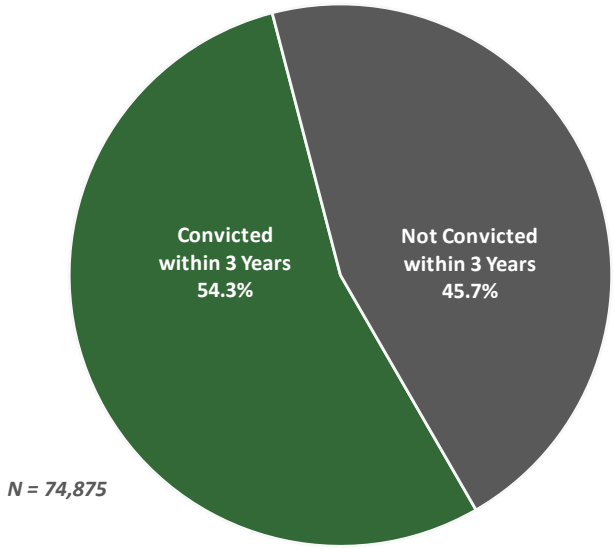


The three-year conviction rate of 54.3 percent for the Fiscal Year 2011-12 release cohort is three percentage points higher than the Fiscal Year 2010-11 release cohort's three-year conviction rate of 51.3 percent. Consistent with previous reports, the one-, two-, and three-year arrest, conviction, and return-to-prison rates are provided in the appendices of this report to provide the most comprehensive picture of reoffending possible. The one-year and two-year conviction rates for the Fiscal Year 2012-13 release cohort (20.5 percent and 37.4 percent, respectively), indicate the slight uptick (3 percentage points) in the three-year conviction rate observed between the Fiscal Year 2010-11 and Fiscal Year 2011-12 release cohorts will be offset by a more substantial decline (Appendix A).

Of the 74,875 offenders released from a CDCR adult institution in Fiscal Year 2011-12, 45.7 percent (34,231 offenders) completed the three-year follow-up period without a conviction, 33.2 percent (24,841 offenders) were convicted of a felony offense, and 21.1 percent (15,803 offenders) were convicted of a misdemeanor offense for a three-year conviction rate of 54.3 percent.[8] Data regarding the type of arrest and return to prison for the Fiscal Year 2011-12 release cohort are provided in Appendix B and C of this report.

[8] These data (i.e. misdemeanor or felony conviction) only include the first conviction episode during the three-year follow-up period, meaning, if an offender was convicted of a misdemeanor and subsequently convicted of a felony, only the misdemeanor conviction is included.

Figure B. Three-Year Outcomes for Offenders Released from State Prison in Fiscal Year 2011-12



The three-year return-to-prison rate of 25.0 percent for the Fiscal Year 2011-12 release cohort is a 19.6 percentage point decrease from the Fiscal Year 2010-11 release cohort's rate of 44.6 percent. Much of the decline in the three-year return-to-prison rate was driven by a decrease in parole violations: 30.3 percent (29,028 offenders) of the Fiscal Year 2010-11 release cohort returned for parole violations whereas only 4.1 percent (3,126 offenders) of the Fiscal Year 2011-12 release cohort returned for parole violations, a difference of 26.2 percentage points. Under Realignment, most parole revocations are served in county jail rather than state prison.[9] 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 structure.

Nearly two-thirds (64.4 percent or 48,241 offenders) of the Fiscal Year 2011-12 release cohort were released post-Realignment. Since Realignment requires most non-serious, non-violent, and non-sex registrant offenders to serve sentences in county jail rather than state prison, many offenders are now eligible to serve their felony sentences in county jail. As a result, the prison-eligible population decreased, further influencing the three-year return-to-prison rate downward. However, Realignment did not have any impact on which offenders are convicted of new crimes, only where they serve their sentences; thereby having little impact on the three-year conviction rate.

More time is needed following the implementation of recent criminal justice reforms, such as Realignment and Proposition 47, to fully understand long-term impacts of reoffending and overall crime trends. Realignment was enacted with the intent of reducing California's prison population by lowering the number of prison-eligible offenders, whether serving a new term or a parole violation. While California's drastic decreases in the three-year return-to-prison rate can be directly tied to impacts of Realignment (i.e. decreases in the prison-eligible population and parole), attributing fluctuations in

[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).

crime rates and criminal victimization to any specific factors is difficult.[10] As shown in Figure A, the three-year conviction rate experienced relative stability while the three-year return-to-prison rate saw drastic declines, therefore, the recent uptick in convictions observed between the Fiscal Year 2009-10 and Fiscal Year 2010-11 release cohorts will likely stabilize or decrease with future cohorts examined by CDCR.

Fluctuations (increases and decreases) in crime rates are fairly common on a national and state-wide level. The Federal Bureau of Investigation's 2015 Uniform Crime Reporting Program shows fluctuations in both the violent crime and property crime rates between calendar years 2011 through 2015, the same time period in which the Fiscal Year 2011-12 cohort was released and followed for three years.[11] Following years of decline, California's violent crime rate increased 2.8 percent between 2011 and 2012, while the United States (US) violent crime rate increased 0.2 percent.[12] Each of the increases were followed by a more substantial decline: California's violent crime rate decreased by 6.5 percent and the US violent crime rate decreased 4.8 percent between 2012 and 2013. Similarly, California's property crime rate increased 6.9 percent between 2011 and 2012 and was followed by two years of decline: between 2012 and 2013, California's property crime rate decreased 3.9 percent and between 2013 and 2014, the rate decreased 7.7 percent. The US property crime rate declined during the same time period, although the decreases were less pronounced than California's decreases. The US property crime rate decreased 1.4 percent between 2010 and 2011, 1.3 percent between 2011 and 2012, and 4.7 percent between 2012 and 2013. Given recent fluctuations in crime rates, and the cyclical nature of these data, the rates presented in this report should be interpreted with caution.

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. Under Proposition 47, offenders serving sentences in prison for felony offenses could petition the courts for resentencing under new misdemeanor provisions and offenders who completed their sentences could apply to have felony convictions reclassified as misdemeanors, unless the offender had been previously convicted of a disqualifying offense.[13] Proposition 47 was passed during the last year of the Fiscal Year 2011-12 release cohort's three-year follow-up period and was expected to have very little impact on the three-year conviction rate. More time will be needed to fully understand the impacts of Proposition 47 on the three-year conviction rate and the three-year return-to-prison rate.

In order to better coincide with the State of California's definition of recidivism and to provide a more meaningful measure of recidivism since the passage of Realignment, this report marks a transition from the three-year return-to-prison rate to the three-year conviction rate as CDCR's primary measure of recidivism. CDCR will continue to update arrest, conviction, and return-to-prison data as it becomes available and monitor policy impacts on its measures of recidivism with the goal of spurring discussion around the best possible ways to reduce reoffending among offenders released from CDCR and better protect public safety.

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[10] 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
[11] See Table 1 for violent and property crime rates: https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2015/crime-in-the-u.s.-2015
[12] For California violent and property crime rates: https://oag.ca.gov/sites/all/files/agweb/pdfs/cjsc/publications/candd/cd15/cd15.pdf or https://openjustice.doj.ca.gov/exploration/crime-statistics/crimes-clearances
[13] The Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Act full text version: https://www.courts.ca.gov/prop47.htm

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."[14] The definition also allows for supplemental measures of recidivism including: new arrests, returns to custody, criminal filings, or supervision violations. In prior reports, we used a supplemental measure, the three-year return-to-prison rate, as the primary measure of recidivism. Commencing with the 2016 Outcome Evaluation Report, CDCR implemented the State of California's definition of recidivism and used the three-year conviction rate as the primary measure of recidivism.

The three-year conviction rate is defined as follows:

"An individual convicted of a felony[15] 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 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 A 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 2011-12. One-year and two-year rates are available for the FY 2012-13 release cohort and one-year rates are available for the FY 2013-14 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, 2011 and June 30, 2012 (FY 2011-12). 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 2011-12, returned to prison on this term, and were then re-released during FY 2011-12. Convictions are further examined according to offender demographics (e.g. gender, age, race/ethnicity) and offender characteristics (e.g. commitment offense, sentence type).

[14] Section 3027 of California Penal Code required the Board of State and Community Corrections to develop a state-wide definition of recidivism.
[15] 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, 2011 and June 30, 2012 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.

3 Description of the Fiscal Year 2011-12 Release Cohort

Between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012, 74,875 offenders were released from a CDCR adult institution. Of these offenders, 66.8 percent were first releases (50,017 offenders) and 33.2 percent were re-releases (24,858 offenders). A first release refers to the first release on the current term for offenders with a new admission or offenders who returned for a parole violation with a new term. Any subsequent release on the same (current) term is a re-release. The following sections provide demographics and characteristics of the 74,875 offenders that comprise the FY 2011-12 release cohort.

3.1 Offender Demographics

Gender

Of the 74,875 offenders released from prison in FY 2011-12, the vast majority were male (90.8 percent or 67,953 offenders) and 9.2 percent (6,922 offenders) were female.

Age at Release

Offenders ages 25 to 29 comprised the largest number of releases (18.9 percent or 14,148 offenders) in the release cohort, followed by offenders ages 30 to 34 (17.8 percent or 13,340 offenders), and offenders ages 20 to 24 (13.6 percent or 10,208 offenders). Nearly 90.0 percent (86.7 percent or 64,924 offenders) of the release cohort is comprised of offenders between the ages 20 to 49. Offenders ages 18 to 19 comprised a very small portion of the release cohort (0.8 percent or 596 offenders), as do offenders 60 and over (1.8 percent or 1,345 offenders).

Race/Ethnicity

Nearly 40.0 percent (39.6 percent or 29,630 offenders) of the FY 2011-12 release cohort were Hispanic/Latino, followed by White (29.5 percent or 22,081 offenders), and Black/African American (25.4 percent or 19,037 offenders). Over three percent (3.6 percent or 2,665 offenders) belonged to the other race/ethnicity category, 1.1 percent (828 offenders) were American Indian/Alaskan Native, and 0.8 percent (634 offenders) were Asian/Pacific Islander.

County of Release

Over a quarter of the FY 2011-12 release cohort (26.1 percent or 19,517 offenders) were paroled to Los Angeles County, followed by San Bernardino County with 8.8 percent of the release cohort (6,625 offenders), and San Diego County with 7.0 percent of the release cohort (5,219 offenders). Nearly 80 percent (79.2 percent or 59,297 offenders) of the release cohort were paroled to 12 counties, as shown

in Table 1. Approximately 20.0 percent (19.7 percent or 14,782 offenders) were released to all other California counties and 1.1 percent (796 offenders) were directly discharged from prison.

Table 1. Demographics of Offenders Released in Fiscal Year 2011-12

Demographics		Number	Percent
Total		74,875	100.0%
Release Type			
	First Release	50,017	66.8%
	Re-Release	24,858	33.2%
Gender			
	Male	67,953	90.8%
	Female	6,922	9.2%
Age at Release			
	18 - 19	596	0.8%
	20 - 24	10,208	13.6%
	25 - 29	14,148	18.9%
	30 - 34	13,340	17.8%
	35 - 39	9,772	13.1%
	40 - 44	9,312	12.4%
	45 - 49	8,144	10.9%
	50 - 54	5,623	7.5%
	55 - 59	2,387	3.2%
	60 and over	1,345	1.8%
Race/Ethnicity			
	Hispanic/Latino	29,630	39.6%
	White	22,081	29.5%
	Black/African American	19,037	25.4%
	American Indian/Alaskan Native	828	1.1%
	Asian/Pacific Islander	634	0.8%
	Other	2,665	3.6%
County of Release			
	Los Angeles County	19,517	26.1%
	San Bernardino County	6,625	8.8%
	San Diego County	5,219	7.0%
	Orange County	4,910	6.6%
	Riverside County	4,811	6.4%
	Sacramento County	4,078	5.4%
	Kern County	3,100	4.1%
	Fresno County	2,991	4.0%
	Alameda County	2,569	3.4%
	Santa Clara County	2,238	3.0%
	San Joaquin County	1,815	2.4%
	Stanislaus County	1,424	1.9%
	All Other Counties	14,782	19.7%
	None (Direct Discharge)	796	1.1%

3.2 Offender Characteristics

Commitment Offense

Almost one-third of the FY 2011-12 cohort were committed for property crimes (32.2 percent or 24,107 offenders), followed by crimes against persons (30.6 percent or 22,894 offenders), and drug crimes (24.7 percent or 18,495 offenders). Over 12.0 percent (12.5 percent or 9,379 offenders) were committed for other crimes.

Sentence Type

The vast majority of offenders released (85.3 percent or 63,867 offenders) served a determinate sentence. Under 15.0 percent of the release cohort (14.2 percent or 10,649 offenders) were second strikers sentenced to a determinate term and less than one percent (0.5 percent or 359 offenders) were sentenced to an indeterminate term (lifers).

Sex Registration Requirement

Less than ten percent of the release cohort (9.6 percent or 7,217 offenders) were required to register as sex offenders. The majority of the cohort (90.4 percent or 67,658 offenders) did not have a sex registration requirement.

Serious/Violent Offenders

Most of the offenders released (72.7 percent or 54,443 offenders) did not have a serious or violent offense. Nearly 15.0 percent of the release cohort (14.8 percent or 11,108 offenders) had a serious offense and 12.5 percent (9,324 offenders) had a violent offense.

Mental Health Status

Over 80 percent of the release cohort (81.3 percent or 60,880 offenders) did not have a mental health designation. Of the offenders released, 15.7 percent (11,729 offenders) were assigned to the Correctional Clinical Case Management System, 2.8 percent (2,126 offenders) were assigned to the Enhanced Outpatient Program, and less than one percent (0.2 percent or 134 offenders) were assigned a Mental Health Crisis Bed. Six offenders were assigned to the Department of State Hospitals.

Risk Score

Over half of the release cohort had a California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) score of high (55.3 percent or 41,374 offenders), followed by 26.2 percent (19,606 offenders) with a score of moderate, and 18.5 percent (13,873 offenders) with a score of low. Twenty-two offenders did not have a CSRA score.

Length of Stay

Over one-third of the release cohort (35.4 percent or 26,479 offenders) had a length of stay of six months or less, followed by 7 to 12 months (29.4 percent or 21,983 offenders), and 13 to 18 months (10.9 percent or 8,127 offenders). The number of offenders in each length of stay category generally trends downward as the length of stay increases. Less than one percent of the release cohort (0.7 percent or 499 offenders) had a length of stay of 15 years or longer.

Prior Returns to Custody

Of the 74,875 offenders, 66.8 percent (49,990 offenders) did not return to custody on their current term, prior to their release. Over 10 percent (11.9 percent or 8,921 offenders) had one prior return to custody on their current term, followed by 7.4 percent (5,508 offenders) with two prior returns. The number of offenders trends downward as the number of prior returns to custody increases, with the exception of 10 returns or more. The number of offenders with 10 returns or more (0.5 percent or 351 offenders) is slightly larger than offenders with nine returns (0.3 percent or 252 offenders).

Number of CDCR Stays Ever

Nearly one-third of the release cohort (28.9 percent or 21,626 offenders) had one stay at a CDCR institution, 12.7 percent (9,477 offenders) had two stays, and 9.2 percent (6,910 offenders) had three stays. The number of offenders in each category trends downward as the number of stays increases, with the exception of 15 or more stays (7.2 percent or 5,359 offenders).

Table 2. Characteristics of Offenders Released in Fiscal Year 2011-12

Characteristics		Number	Percent
Total		74,875	100.0%
Commitment Offense Category			
	Property Crimes	24,107	32.2%
	Crimes Against Persons	22,894	30.6%
	Drug Crimes	18,495	24.7%
	Other Crimes	9,379	12.5%
Sentence Type			
	Determinate Sentencing Law	63,867	85.3%
	Second Strikers (Determinate Sentencing Law)	10,649	14.2%
	Lifers (Indeterminate Sentencing Law)	359	0.5%
Sex Registration Requirement			
	No	67,658	90.4%
	Yes	7,217	9.6%
Serious and/or Violent Offenders			
	Serious	11,108	14.8%
	Violent	9,324	12.5%
	Non-Serious/Non-Violent	54,443	72.7%
Mental Health Status			
	Correctional Clinical Case Management System	11,729	15.7%
	Enhanced Outpatient Program	2,126	2.8%
	Department of State Hospitals	6	0.0%
	Mental Health Crisis Bed	134	0.2%
	None/No Mental Health Code	60,880	81.3%
CSRA Risk Score			
	Low	13,873	18.5%
	Moderate	19,606	26.2%
	High	41,374	55.3%
	N/A	22	0.0%
Length of Stay			
	Less than 6 Months	26,479	35.4%
	7 - 12 months	21,983	29.4%
	13 - 18 months	8,127	10.9%
	19 - 24 months	5,124	6.8%
	2 - 3 years	5,068	6.8%
	3 - 4 years	2,455	3.3%
	4 - 5 years	1,568	2.1%
	5 - 10 years	2,702	3.6%
	10 - 15 years	870	1.2%
	15 + years	499	0.7%

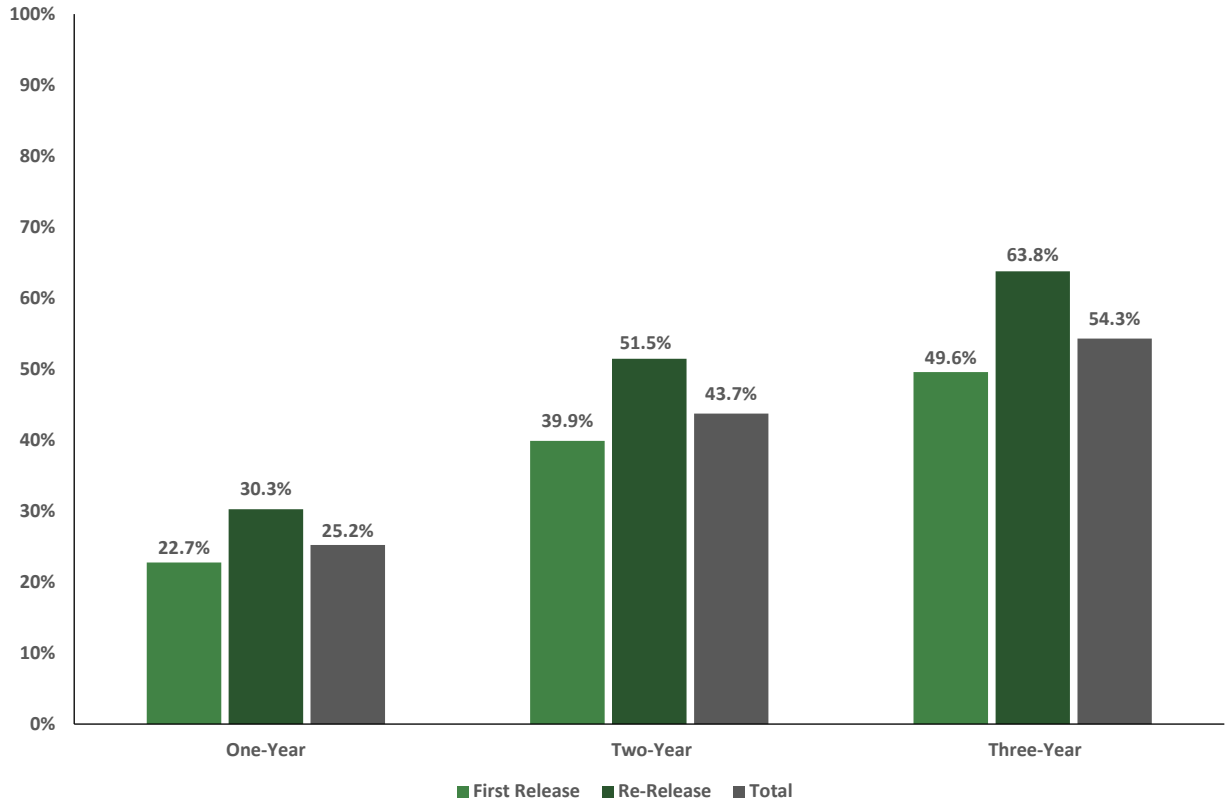
Table 2. Characteristics of Offenders Released in Fiscal Year 2011-12 (continued)

Characteristics		Number	Percent
Total		74,875	100.0%
Prior Returns to Custody			
	0	49,990	66.8%
	1	8,921	11.9%
	2	5,508	7.4%
	3	3,549	4.7%
	4	2,375	3.2%
	5	1,647	2.2%
	6	1,104	1.5%
	7	755	1.0%
	8	423	0.6%
	9	252	0.3%
	10+	351	0.5%
Number of CDCR Stays Ever			
	1	21,626	28.9%
	2	9,477	12.7%
	3	6,910	9.2%
	4	5,617	7.5%
	5	4,733	6.3%
	6	4,178	5.6%
	7	3,485	4.7%
	8	3,058	4.1%
	9	2,520	3.4%
	10	2,139	2.9%
	11	1,840	2.5%
	12	1,548	2.1%
	13	1,319	1.8%
	14	1,066	1.4%
	15 +	5,359	7.2%

4 Three-Year Conviction Rate

4.1 Three-Year Conviction Rate for CDCR Offenders Released in Fiscal Year 2011-12

Figure 1. Conviction Rates for First Releases, Re-Releases, and the Total Fiscal Year 2011-12 Release Cohort



The three-year conviction rate for the 74,875 offenders released in FY 2011-12 is 54.3 percent. Most of the offenders who were convicted during the three-year follow-up period were convicted in the first year of the three-year follow-up period (25.2 percent of the release cohort or 18,894 offenders). In the second year of follow-up, an additional 13,852 offenders were convicted, and finally, in the third year of follow-up 7,898 offenders were convicted for a total of 40,644 offenders and a three-year conviction rate of 54.3 percent.

As shown in Figure 1 and Table 3, re-releases are convicted at a higher rate after three years of follow-up than first releases. Of the 24,858 re-releases, 63.8 percent (15,848 offenders) were convicted within three years of their release from prison. Of the 50,017 first releases, 49.6 percent (24,796 offenders) were convicted within three years of their release from prison. The three-year conviction rate for re-releases (63.8 percent) is 14.2 percentage points higher than the rate for first releases (49.6 percent).

The three-year conviction rate increased three percentage points between the FY 2010-11 release cohort (51.3 percent) and the FY 2011-12 release cohort (54.3 percent), as shown in Appendix D. The

three-year conviction rate for first releases increased from 47.5 percent to 49.6 percent, a difference of 2.1 percentage points and the three-year conviction rate for re-releases increased 6.5 percentage points (from 57.3 percent to 63.8 percent).

Table 3. Conviction Rates for First Releases, Re-Releases, and the Total Fiscal Year 2011-12 Release Cohort

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
Release Type	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
First Release	50,017	11,373	22.7%	19,956	39.9%	24,796	49.6%
Re-Release	24,858	7,521	30.3%	12,790	51.5%	15,848	63.8%
Total	**74,875**	**18,894**	**25.2%**	**32,746**	**43.7%**	**40,644**	**54.3%**

4.2 Time to Conviction

Figure 2. Three-Year Quarterly and Cumulative Rate of Conviction for the 40,644 Offenders Convicted During the Three-Year Follow-Up Period

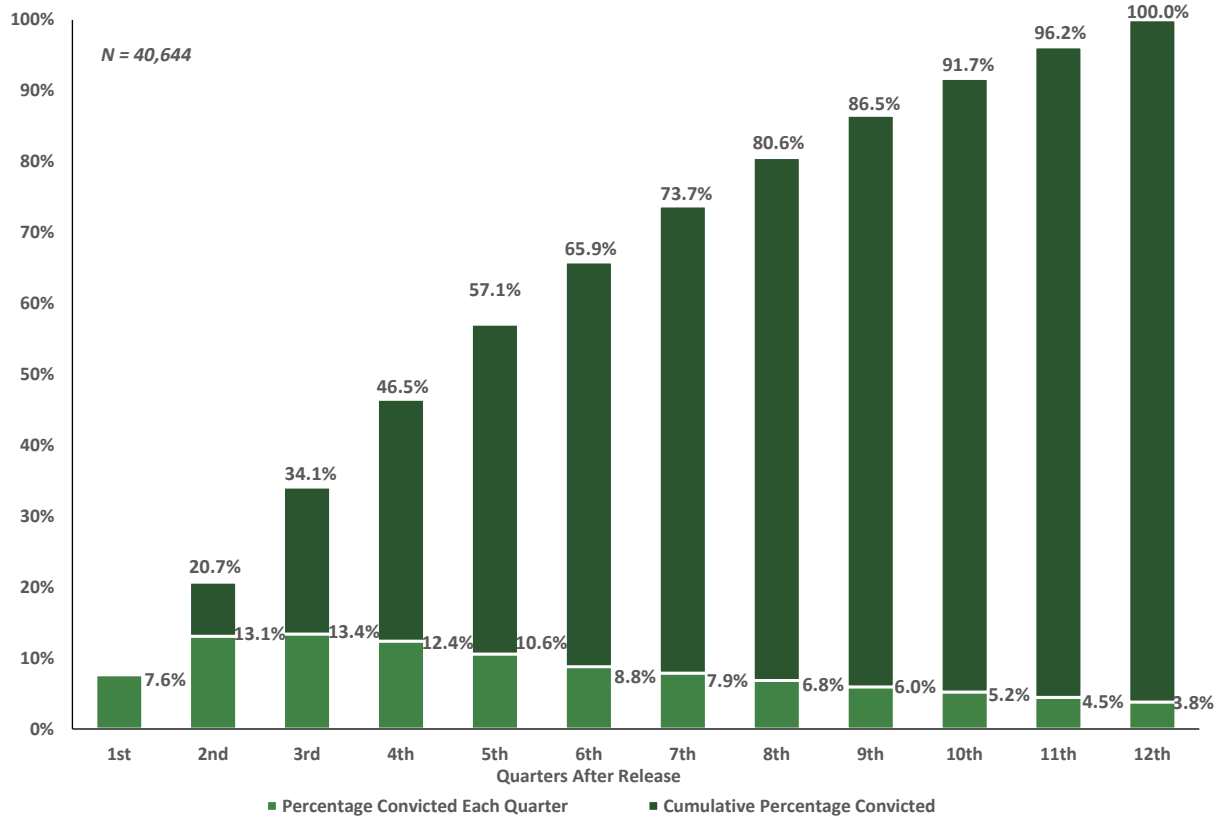


Figure 2 and Table 4 show the percentage and number of offenders who were convicted during each quarter (three month period), as well as the cumulative percentage and number of offenders convicted over the three-year follow-up period. In order to examine how long offenders are in the community before recidivating, only the 40,644 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 40,644 offenders that were convicted.

Of the 40,644 offenders convicted within three years of their release, nearly half of the offenders (46.5 percent or 18,894 offenders) were convicted in the first year. By year two, 80.6 percent (32,746 offenders) of the 40,644 offenders were convicted and by year three, 100 percent (40,644 offenders) were convicted. The largest number of offenders (13.4 percent of those convicted or 5,445 offenders) were convicted during the third quarter of the first year of follow-up. The fewest number of offenders (3.8 percent of those convicted or 1,547 offenders) were convicted during the fourth quarter, and final quarter, of the third year of follow-up.

Table 4. Three-Year Quarterly and Cumulative Rate of Conviction for the 40,644 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	7.6%	13.1%	13.4%	12.4%	10.6%	8.8%	7.9%	6.8%	6.0%	5.2%	4.5%	3.8%
Cumulative Percentage	7.6%	20.7%	34.1%	46.5%	57.1%	65.9%	73.7%	80.6%	86.5%	91.7%	96.2%	100.0%
Number Convicted	3,100	5,312	5,445	5,037	4,299	3,574	3,201	2,778	2,420	2,116	1,815	1,547
Cumulative Number	3,100	8,412	13,857	18,894	23,193	26,767	29,968	32,746	35,166	37,282	39,097	40,644

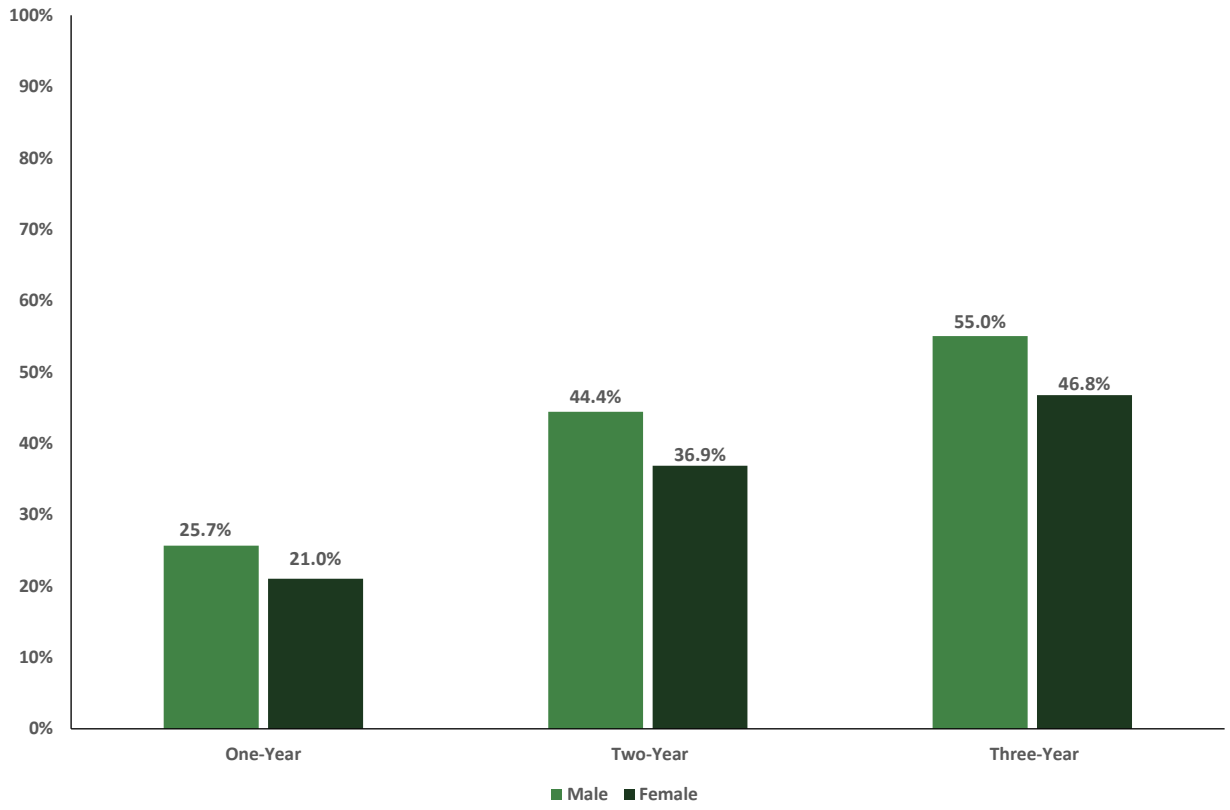
5 Conviction Rates by Offender Demographics and Characteristics

The following sections present one-year, two-year, and three-year conviction rates for the 74,875 offenders released during FY 2011-12 by offender demographics (e.g. gender, age, race/ethnicity) and offender characteristics (e.g. release type, commitment offense category, mental health designation). Appendix D provides a comparison of the three-year conviction rates by offender demographics and characteristics for FY 2010-11 and FY 2011-12 releases.

5.1 Conviction Rates by Offender Demographics

5.1.1 Gender

Figure 3. Conviction Rates by Gender



Of the 74,875 offenders released in FY 2011-12, the vast majority (90.8 percent or 67,953 offenders) were male and 9.2 percent (6,922 offenders) were female. Male offenders were convicted at a higher rate (55 percent or 37,406 offenders) than female offenders (46.8 percent or 3,238 offenders) after the three-year follow-up period. As shown in the above figure and below table, the three-year conviction rate for male offenders is 8.2 percentage points higher than the rate of female offenders.

For male offenders released in FY 2010-11, the three-year conviction rate was 51.9 percent, which is 3.1 percentage points lower than the three-year conviction rate of 55.0 percent for male offenders released in FY 2011-12. For female offenders released in FY 2010-11, the three-year conviction rate was 45.5 percent, which is 1.3 percentage points lower than the three-year conviction rate of 46.8 percent for female offenders released in FY 2011-12.

The three-year conviction rate, by gender, marks a departure from trends observed when CDCR used the three-year return-to-prison rate as the primary measure of recidivism. Male offenders in the FY 2010-11 release cohort (examined in the 2015 Outcome Evaluation Report) returned to prison at substantially higher rates than female offenders: male offenders had a three-year return-to-prison rate of 46.4 percent, while female offenders had a three-year return-to-prison rate of 27.1 percent, a difference of 19.3 percentage points.[16] The difference in the three-year conviction rate of male offenders (55 percent) and female offenders (46.8 percent) examined in this report is far less drastic (8.2 percentage points), as shown in the below table, and some of the difference is attributed to the implementation of Realignment.

Research conducted by the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics shows female offenders are more likely to commit property and drug crimes than sex offenses and violent offenses when compared to male offenders.[17] The impact of Realignment on California's female offender population has been considerable, as the sentences for many of the offenses female offenders are likely to commit (property and drug crimes), are now eligible to be served in county jails rather than state prison, thereby driving the three-year return-to-prison rate for female offenders downward. Because male offenders are more likely to commit prison-eligible offenses such as sex offenses and violent offenses, their rate is expected to trend downward at a slower rate than female offenders. With the implementation of Realignment, the three-year conviction rate provides a better depiction of reoffending among female and male offenders than the three-year return-to-prison rate.

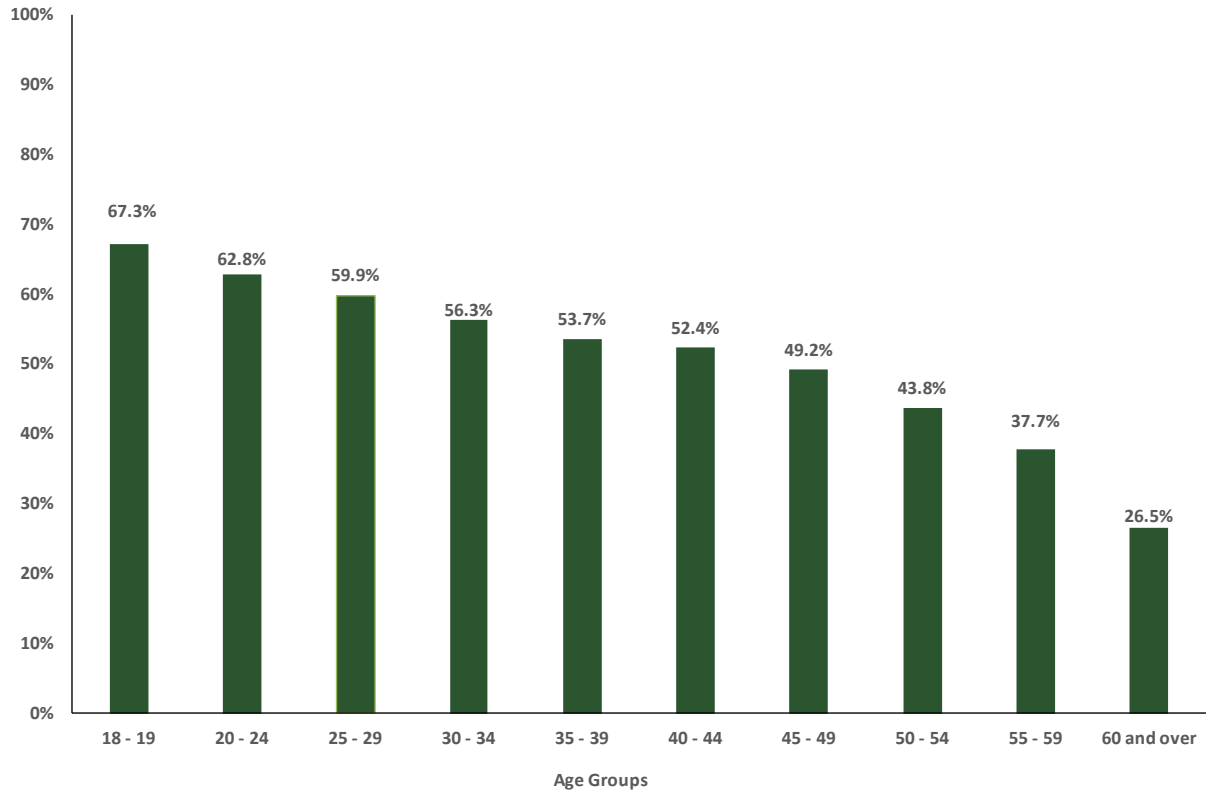
Table 5. Conviction Rates by Gender

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
Gender	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
Male	67,953	17,439	25.7%	30,193	44.4%	37,406	55.0%
Female	6,922	1,455	21.0%	2,553	36.9%	3,238	46.8%
Total	**74,875**	**18,894**	**25.2%**	**32,746**	**43.7%**	**40,644**	**54.3%**

[16] For more information see: https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/research/offender-outcomes-characteristics/offender-recidivism/
[17] U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics "Prisoners in 2014" p.3, http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/p14.pdf

5.1.2 Age at Release

Figure 4. Three-Year Conviction Rate by Age at Release



As shown in the above figure and below table, younger offenders (ages 18 to 24) have higher three-year conviction rates than other age groups. While offenders ages 18 to 19 comprise a small portion of the release cohort (0.8 percent or 596 offenders), their three-year conviction rate (67.3 percent or 401 offenders) is the highest among all age groups. Offenders ages 20 to 24 followed with a three-year conviction rate of 62.8 percent (6,410 offenders). From this point, the three-year conviction rate trends downward as the age of the offender increases. Offenders 60 and over have the lowest three-year conviction rate (26.5 percent or 357 offenders). The difference in the three-year conviction rate among offenders ages 18 to 19 (67.3 percent) and offenders ages 60 and over (26.5 percent) is 40.8 percentage points, demonstrating that age is an important indicator in determining whether an offender will be convicted within three years of their release from prison.

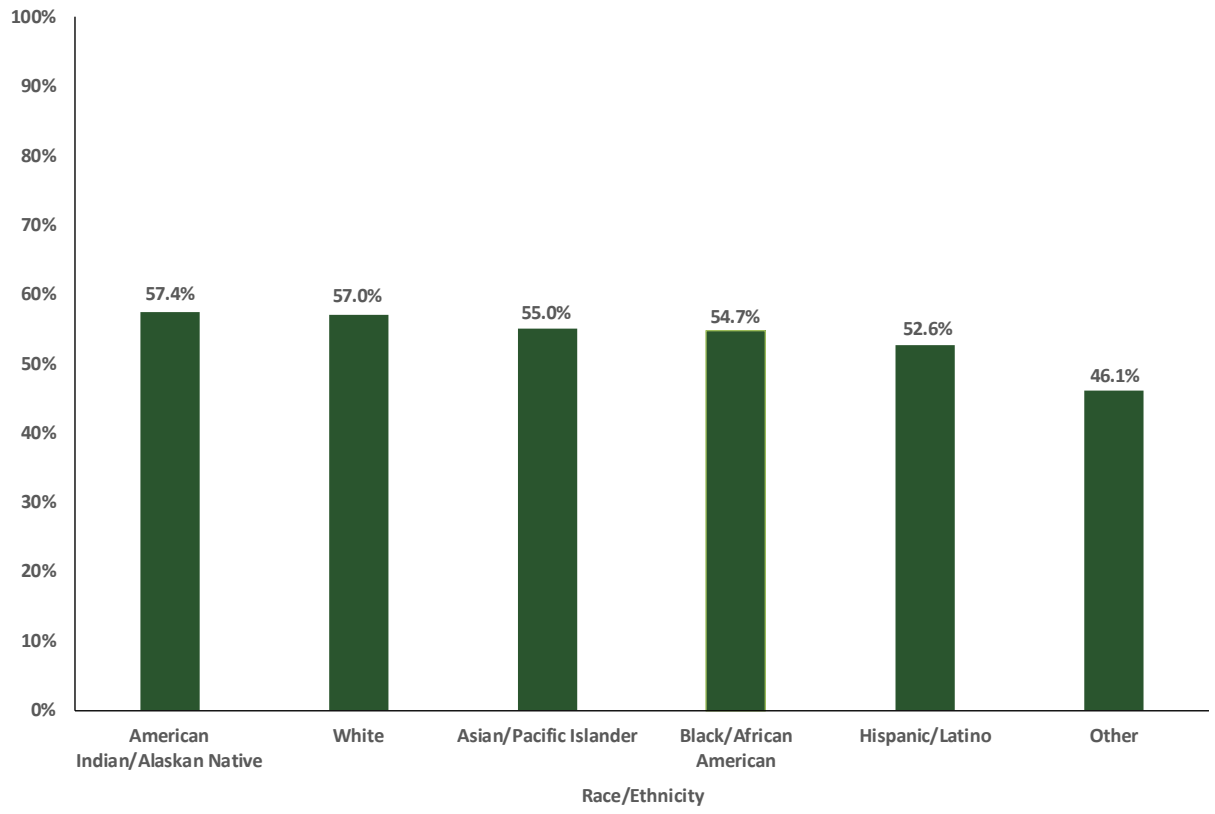
The three-year conviction rate increased for each age group when comparing the FY 2010-11 and FY 2011-12 release cohorts (Appendix D). Offenders ages 35 to 39 saw the largest increase (from 49.1 percent to 53.7 percent), a difference of 4.6 percentage points. Offenders 60 and over saw the smallest increase (from 25.1 percent to 26.5 percent) a difference of 1.4 percentage points. Rates for the FY 2010-11 and FY 2011-12 release cohorts for each age group are presented in Appendix D.

Table 6. Conviction Rates by Age at Release

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
Age Groups	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
18 - 19	596	229	38.4%	338	56.7%	401	67.3%
20 - 24	10,208	3,169	31.0%	5,260	51.5%	6,410	62.8%
25 - 29	14,148	4,139	29.3%	6,970	49.3%	8,471	59.9%
30 - 34	13,340	3,489	26.2%	6,079	45.6%	7,509	56.3%
35 - 39	9,772	2,333	23.9%	4,135	42.3%	5,247	53.7%
40 - 44	9,312	2,130	22.9%	3,838	41.2%	4,876	52.4%
45 - 49	8,144	1,803	22.1%	3,235	39.7%	4,010	49.2%
50 - 54	5,623	1,056	18.8%	1,904	33.9%	2,462	43.8%
55 - 59	2,387	400	16.8%	712	29.8%	901	37.7%
60 and over	1,345	146	10.9%	275	20.4%	357	26.5%
Total	**74,875**	**18,894**	**25.2%**	**32,746**	**43.7%**	**40,644**	**54.3%**

5.1.3 Race/Ethnicity

Figure 5. Three-Year Conviction Rate by Race/Ethnicity



As shown in the above figure and below table, American Indian/Alaskan Native offenders have the highest three-year conviction rate (57.4 percent or 475 offenders) among each race/ethnicity category; however, American Indian/Alaska Native offenders also comprise a very small portion (1.1 percent or 828 offenders) of the release cohort. The three-year conviction rate for American Indian/Alaskan Native offenders is followed by White offenders (57 percent or 12,578 offenders), Asian/Pacific Islander offenders (55 percent or 349 offenders), and Black/African American offenders (54.7 percent or 10,419 offenders). Hispanic/Latino offenders have a three-year conviction rate of 52.6 percent (15,594 offenders) and offenders categorized as “Other” have a three-year conviction rate of 46.1 percent (1,229 offenders).

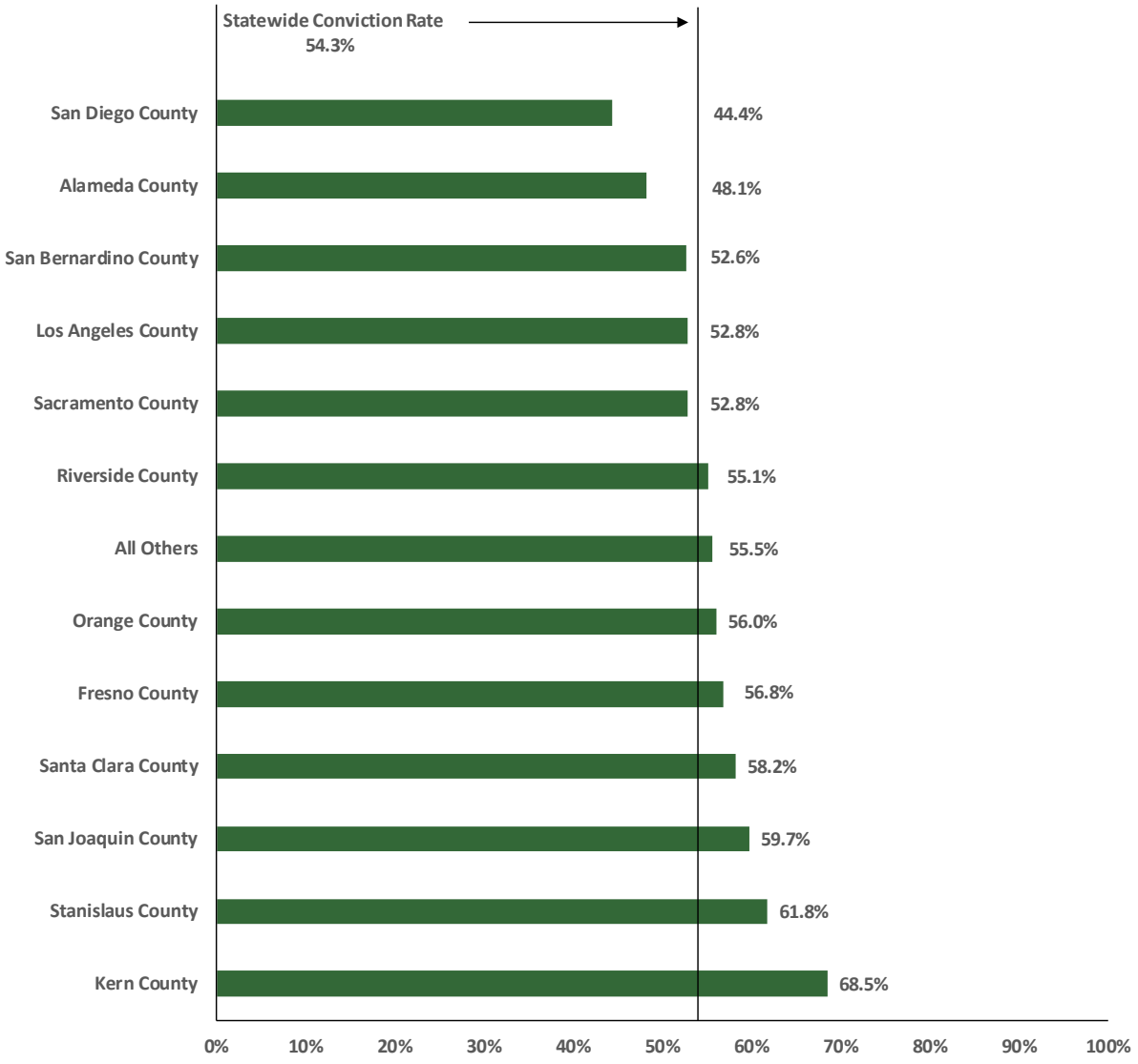
The three-year conviction rate increased between the FY 2010-11 and FY 2011-12 release cohorts for each race/ethnicity category (Appendix D). The largest increase in the three-year conviction rate was observed among Black/African American offenders, which increased from 51.5 percent in FY 2010-11 to 55.0 percent in FY 2011-12, a difference of 3.5 percentage points. Offenders categorized as “Other” saw the smallest increase at 1.6 percentage points between FY 2010-11 and FY 2011-12 (44.5 percent and 46.1 percent, respectively). Rates for each race/ethnicity category for the FY 2010-11 and FY 2011-12 release cohorts are presented in Appendix D.

Table 7. Conviction Rates by Race/Ethnicity

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
Race/Ethnicity	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
American Indian/Alaskan Native	828	213	25.7%	391	47.2%	475	57.4%
White	22,081	6,213	28.1%	10,310	46.7%	12,578	57.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	634	164	25.9%	270	42.6%	349	55.0%
Black/African American	19,037	4,431	23.3%	8,172	42.9%	10,419	54.7%
Hispanic/Latino	29,630	7,370	24.9%	12,623	42.6%	15,594	52.6%
Other	2,665	503	18.9%	980	36.8%	1,229	46.1%
Total	**74,875**	**18,894**	**25.2%**	**32,746**	**43.7%**	**40,644**	**54.3%**

5.1.4 County of Release

Figure 6. 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, these 12 counties account for more than 70.0 percent (72.9 percent or 59,297 offenders) of the 74,875 offenders released in FY 2011-12. Slightly over 20.0 percent (20.8 percent or 15,578 offenders) were released to the remaining 46 California counties (All Others) or were directly discharged. Three-year conviction rates for each county in California are presented in Appendix E of this report.

Los Angeles County had the largest number of releases (26.1 percent or 19,517 offenders) in the FY 2011-12 release cohort and one of the lower three-year conviction rates (52.8 percent or 10,305 offenders) among the 12 counties with the largest number of releases. The lowest three-year conviction

rate (44.4 percent or 2,316 offenders) was observed in San Diego County, followed by Alameda County (48.1 percent or 1,236 offenders), and San Bernardino County (52.6 percent or 3,488 offenders). Kern County has the highest three-year conviction rate among the 12 counties with the largest number of releases (68.5 percent or 2,123 offenders), followed by Stanislaus County (61.8 percent or 880 offenders), and San Joaquin County (59.7 percent or 1,084 offenders).

The three-year conviction rate increased between the FY 2010-11 and FY 2011-12 release cohorts for each of the 12 counties with the largest number of releases (Appendix D). The largest increase in the three-year conviction rate was observed in Fresno County, which increased from 47.1 percent in FY 2010-11 to 56.8 percent in FY 2011-12, a difference of 9.7 percentage points. The smallest increase in the three-year conviction rate was observed in Santa Clara County, which increased from 58.0 percent in FY 2010-11 to 58.2 percent in FY 2011-12, a difference of 0.2 of a percentage point.

The below data should be interpreted with caution because some offenders leave the county to which they were released, or offenders may 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. Additionally, 796 offenders were directly discharged from prison and are not associated with any California county. One-year, two-year, and three-year conviction rates for all California counties, as well as direct discharges, can be found in Appendix E.

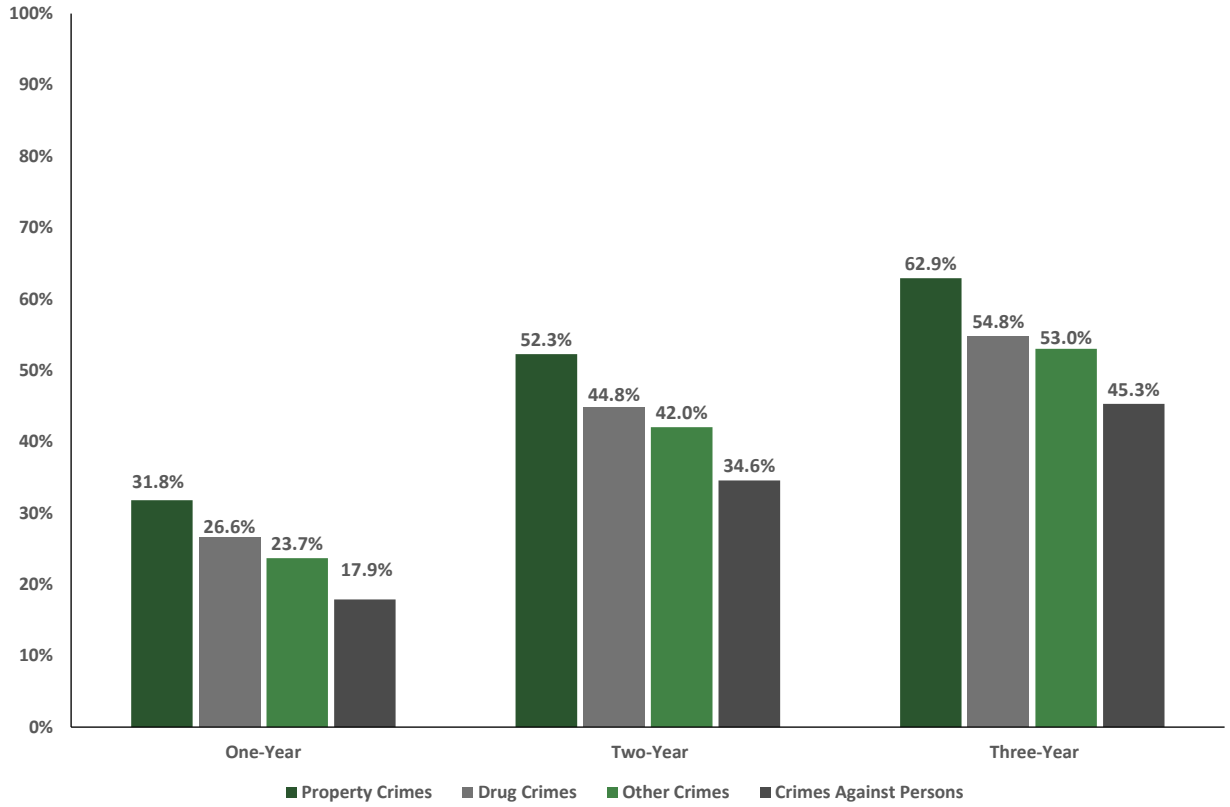
Table 8. Conviction Rates by County of Release

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
County of Release	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
Kern County	3,100	1,208	39.0%	1,839	59.3%	2,123	68.5%
Stanislaus County	1,424	436	30.6%	742	52.1%	880	61.8%
San Joaquin County	1,815	543	29.9%	906	49.9%	1,084	59.7%
Santa Clara County	2,238	546	24.4%	1,050	46.9%	1,303	58.2%
Fresno County	2,991	606	20.3%	1,207	40.4%	1,700	56.8%
Orange County	4,910	1,498	30.5%	2,338	47.6%	2,752	56.0%
Riverside County	4,811	1,059	22.0%	2,070	43.0%	2,651	55.1%
Sacramento County	4,078	945	23.2%	1,693	41.5%	2,154	52.8%
Los Angeles County	19,517	5,086	26.1%	8,501	43.6%	10,305	52.8%
San Bernardino County	6,625	1,548	23.4%	2,754	41.6%	3,488	52.6%
Alameda County	2,569	528	20.6%	980	38.1%	1,236	48.1%
San Diego County	5,219	934	17.9%	1,758	33.7%	2,316	44.4%
All Others	15,578	3,957	25.4%	6,908	44.3%	8,652	55.5%
Total	**74,875**	**18,894**	**25.2%**	**32,746**	**43.7%**	**40,644**	**54.3%**

5.2 Conviction Rates by Offender Characteristics

5.2.1 Commitment Offense Category

Figure 7. Three-Year Conviction Rate by Commitment Offense Category



The above figure and below table show the three-year conviction rate by commitment offense category. Each category (crimes against persons, property crimes, other crimes, and drug crimes) represent the category of offense an offender was committed to prison for, prior to their release in FY 2011-12. Offenders committed for property crimes have the highest three-year conviction rate at 62.9 percent (15,166 offenders) of any commitment offense category, followed by drug crimes (54.8 percent or 10,132 offenders), other crimes (53 percent or 4,973 offenders), and crimes against persons (45.3 percent or 10,373 offenders).

The three-year conviction rate increased for each commitment offense category between the FY 2010-11 release cohort and the FY 2011-12 release cohort (Appendix D). Offenders committed for property crimes and other crimes saw the largest increases at 4.2 percentage points each. The three-year conviction rate for offenders committed for property crimes increased from 58.7 percent to 62.9 percent, while the three-year conviction rate for offenders committed for other crimes increased from 48.8 percent to 53.0 percent. Offenders committed for crimes against persons and drug crimes increased by 2.3 percentage points each. The three-year conviction rate for offenders committed for drug crimes increased from 52.5 percent to 54.8 percent and the three-year conviction rate for

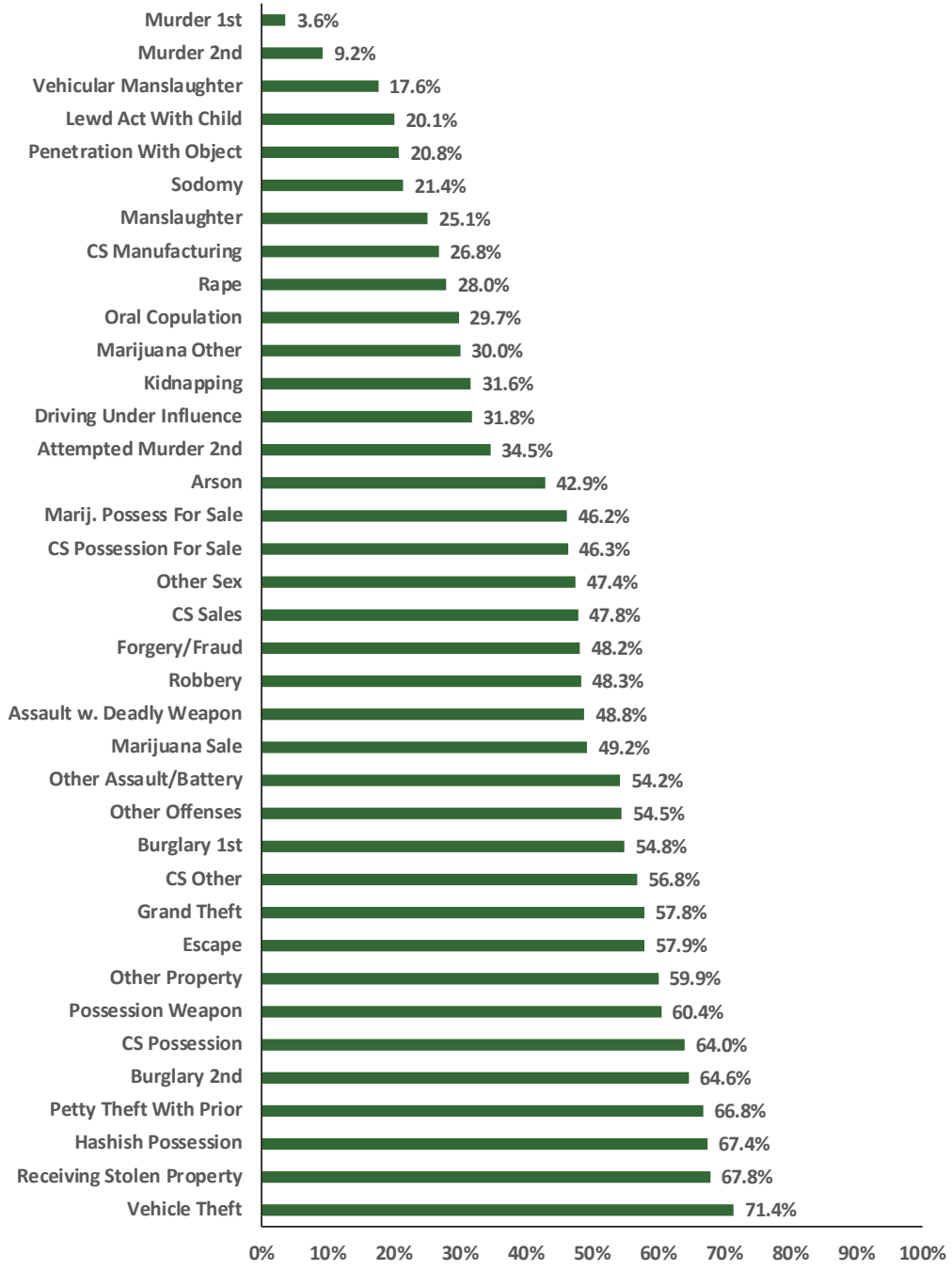
offenders committed for crimes against persons increased from 43.0 percent to 45.3 percent between the FY 2010-11 and FY 2011-12 release cohorts (Appendix D).

Table 9. Conviction Rates by Commitment Offense Category

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
Commitment Offense Category	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
Property Crimes	24,107	7,662	31.8%	12,598	52.3%	15,166	62.9%
Drug Crimes	18,495	4,918	26.6%	8,293	44.8%	10,132	54.8%
Other Crimes	9,379	2,221	23.7%	3,943	42.0%	4,973	53.0%
Crimes Against Persons	22,894	4,093	17.9%	7,912	34.6%	10,373	45.3%
Total	**74,875**	**18,894**	**25.2%**	**32,746**	**43.7%**	**40,644**	**54.3%**

5.2.2 Commitment Offense

Figure 8. Three-Year Conviction Rate by Commitment Offense[18]



[18] "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 8 and Table 10, the three-year conviction rate varies substantially when examined by commitment offense. Offenders with a commitment offense of vehicle theft, receiving stolen property, and hashish possession are associated with higher conviction rates (71.4 percent, 67.8 percent, and 67.4 percent, respectively) than offenders whose offenses tend to be more serious and violent. Offenders with a commitment offense of first degree murder, second degree murder, and vehicular manslaughter were convicted after three years of follow-up at the lowest rates among all commitment offenses (3.6 percent, 9.2 percent, and 17.6 percent, respectively).

Of the 38 commitment offenses presented in this report, the three-year conviction rate increased for 29 commitment offenses and decreased for eight commitment offenses between FY 2010-11 and FY 2011-12 (Appendix D). A rate was not calculated for one of the offenses (attempted first degree murder) due to a low number of releases (26 releases) in FY 2011-12. Convictions for hashish possession saw the largest increase, from 55.7 percent in FY 2010-11 to 67.4 percent in FY 2011-12, a difference of 11.7 percentage points. Controlled substance manufacturing saw the largest decrease: from 34.4 percent in FY 2010-11 to 26.8 percent in FY 2011-12, a decrease of 7.6 percentage points. The rates for each commitment offense and their change (increase or decrease) between the two release cohorts are provided in Appendix D.

The above trends mark a departure from the trends observed when CDCR used the three-year return-to-prison rate as the primary measure of recidivism and some of the changes can be attributed to Realignment. Typically, offenders committed for sex offenses tended to have higher return-to-prison rates than offenders committing non-sex offenses.[19] Under Realignment, some offenders (non-serious, non-violent, and non-sex registrants) are eligible to serve felony sentences in county jail, while offenders required to register as sex offenders largely continue to serve their sentences in state prison. Following the passage of Realignment, the return-to-prison rate associated with many commitment offenses experienced sharp declines because offenders were eligible to serve a new sentence in county jails, while the return-to-prison rate for sex offenses remained relatively static, as sex registrants were still required to serve sentences in state prison. Post-Realignment, the three-year conviction rate offers a more accurate depiction of reoffending: while sex offenders return to prison at higher rates than offenders committing non-sex offenses, they are not necessarily convicted at higher rates or reoffending at higher rates than non-sex offenders.

[19] For more information see: https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/research/offender-outcomes-characteristics/offender-recidivism/

Table 10. Conviction Rates by Commitment Offense[20]

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
Offense	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
Vehicle Theft	3,837	1,475	38.4%	2,349	61.2%	2,741	71.4%
Receiving Stolen Property	2,901	1,046	36.1%	1,658	57.2%	1,967	67.8%
Hashish Possession	46	14	30.4%	26	56.5%	31	67.4%
Petty Theft With Prior	3,064	1,097	35.8%	1,714	55.9%	2,046	66.8%
Burglary 2nd	5,894	1,971	33.4%	3,170	53.8%	3,805	64.6%
CS Possession	8,615	2,811	32.6%	4,572	53.1%	5,510	64.0%
Possession Weapon	4,680	1,358	29.0%	2,292	49.0%	2,826	60.4%
Other Property	996	284	28.5%	503	50.5%	597	59.9%
Escape	38	17	44.7%	19	50.0%	22	57.9%
Grand Theft	2,389	665	27.8%	1,132	47.4%	1,382	57.8%
CS Other	456	131	28.7%	216	47.4%	259	56.8%
Burglary 1st	3,107	716	23.0%	1,330	42.8%	1,704	54.8%
Other Offenses	2,744	626	22.8%	1,180	43.0%	1,495	54.5%
Other Assault/Battery	6,357	1,503	23.6%	2,740	43.1%	3,448	54.2%
Marijuana Sale	327	60	18.3%	121	37.0%	161	49.2%
Assault w. Deadly Weapon	5,439	1,076	19.8%	2,035	37.4%	2,655	48.8%
Robbery	4,880	874	17.9%	1,765	36.2%	2,356	48.3%
Forgery/Fraud	1,919	408	21.3%	742	38.7%	924	48.2%
CS Sales	1,971	437	22.2%	766	38.9%	942	47.8%
Other Sex	2,188	390	17.8%	780	35.6%	1,038	47.4%
CS Possession For Sale	6,111	1,278	20.9%	2,270	37.1%	2,827	46.3%
Marij. Possess For Sale	717	156	21.8%	270	37.7%	331	46.2%
Arson	182	33	18.1%	61	33.5%	78	42.9%
Attempted Murder 2nd	220	16	7.3%	54	24.5%	76	34.5%
Driving Under Influence	1,735	187	10.8%	391	22.5%	552	31.8%
Kidnapping	196	21	10.7%	42	21.4%	62	31.6%
Marijuana Other	110	16	14.5%	27	24.5%	33	30.0%
Oral Copulation	148	12	8.1%	27	18.2%	44	29.7%
Rape	415	37	8.9%	83	20.0%	116	28.0%
CS Manufacturing	142	15	10.6%	25	17.6%	38	26.8%
Manslaughter	390	31	7.9%	69	17.7%	98	25.1%
Sodomy	42	3	7.1%	6	14.3%	9	21.4%
Penetration With Object	125	7	5.6%	18	14.4%	26	20.8%
Lewd Act With Child	1,877	101	5.4%	243	12.9%	377	20.1%
Vehicular Manslaughter	182	12	6.6%	25	13.7%	32	17.6%
Attempted Murder 1st	26	0	N/A	2	N/A	3	N/A
Murder 2nd	326	9	2.8%	21	6.4%	30	9.2%
Murder 1st	83	1	1.2%	2	2.4%	3	3.6%
Total	**74,875**	**18,894**	**25.2%**	**32,746**	**43.7%**	**40,644**	**54.3%**

[20] "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.

5.2.3 Sentence Type

Figure 9. Three-Year Conviction Rate by Sentence Type

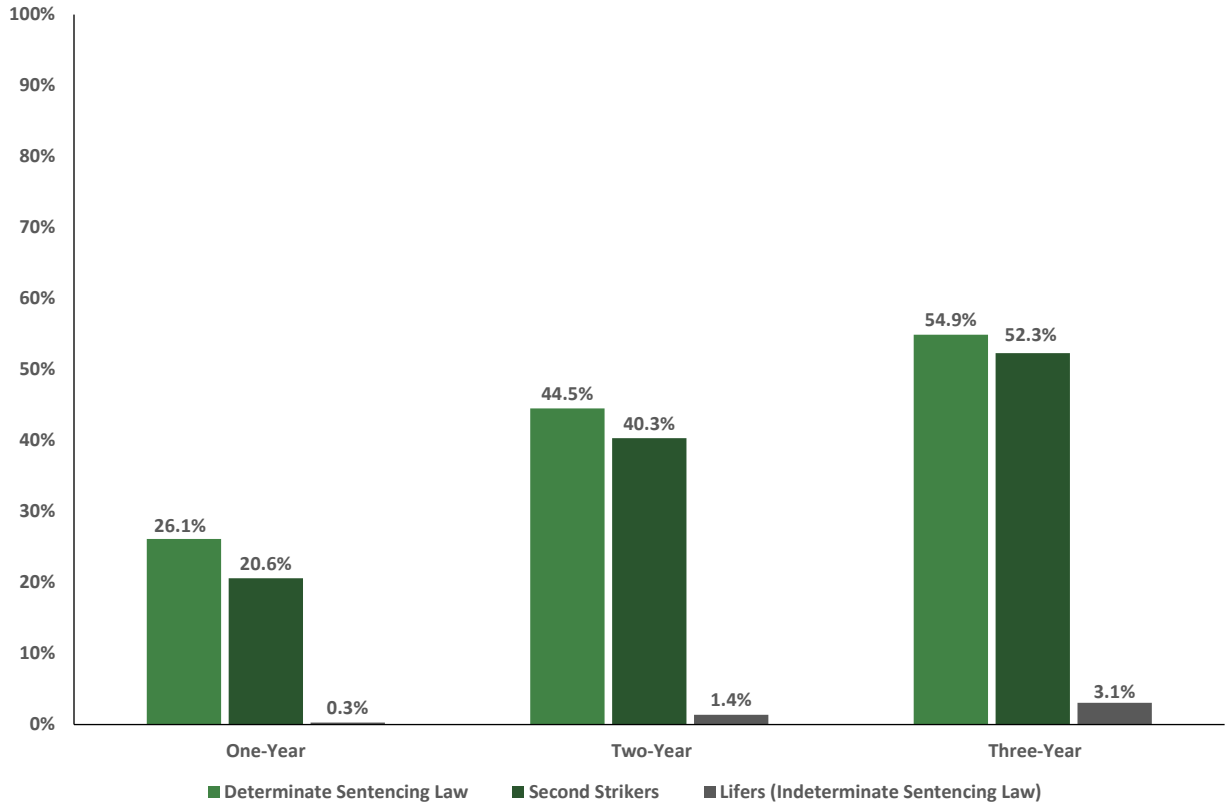


Figure 9 and Table 11 show conviction rates by sentence type, which includes offenders sentenced under Determinate Sentencing Law (DSL), offenders sentenced under DSL as second strikers, and offenders sentenced under Indeterminate Sentencing Law (ISL). The majority of offenders sentenced in California serve a determinate term (a specified sentence length) and are released once they have completed their sentence. Generally, offenders sentenced to an indeterminate term (lifers) are released only after the Board of Parole Hearings (BPH) has found them suitable for parole or the court orders their release.

Offenders serving a determinate sentence were convicted at a higher rate (54.9 percent or 35,063 offenders) than any other sentence type. This group also comprised the largest percentage (85.3 percent) of the release cohort. Second strikers serving a determinate sentence comprised under 15.0 percent (14.2 percent) of the release cohort and their three-year conviction rate was 52.3 percent (5,570 offenders). Lifers serving an indeterminate sentenced comprised less than one percent of the release cohort (0.5 percent or 359 offenders) and have the lowest conviction rate at 3.1 percent (11 offenders) of all three sentence types.

Between FY 2010-11 and FY 2011-12, the three-year conviction rates increased for offenders serving a determinate sentence and second strike offenders. The three-year conviction rate for offenders serving

a determinate sentence increased by 3.1 percentage between the two fiscal years (51.8 percent and 54.9 percent, respectively) and the three-year conviction rate for second strikers increased by 2.9 percentage points (49.4 percent and 52.3 percent, respectively). The three-year conviction rate for lifers decreased from 3.3 percent in FY 2010-11 to 3.1 percent in FY 2011-12, a difference of less than one percentage point (0.2 percent).

Table 11. Conviction Rates by Sentence Type

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
Sentence Type	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
Determinate Sentencing Law	63,867	16,698	26.1%	28,445	44.5%	35,063	54.9%
Second Strikers (Determinate Sentencing Law)	10,649	2,195	20.6%	4,296	40.3%	5,570	52.3%
Lifers (Indeterminate Sentencing Law)	359	1	0.3%	5	1.4%	11	3.1%
Total	**74,875**	**18,894**	**25.2%**	**32,746**	**43.7%**	**40,644**	**54.3%**

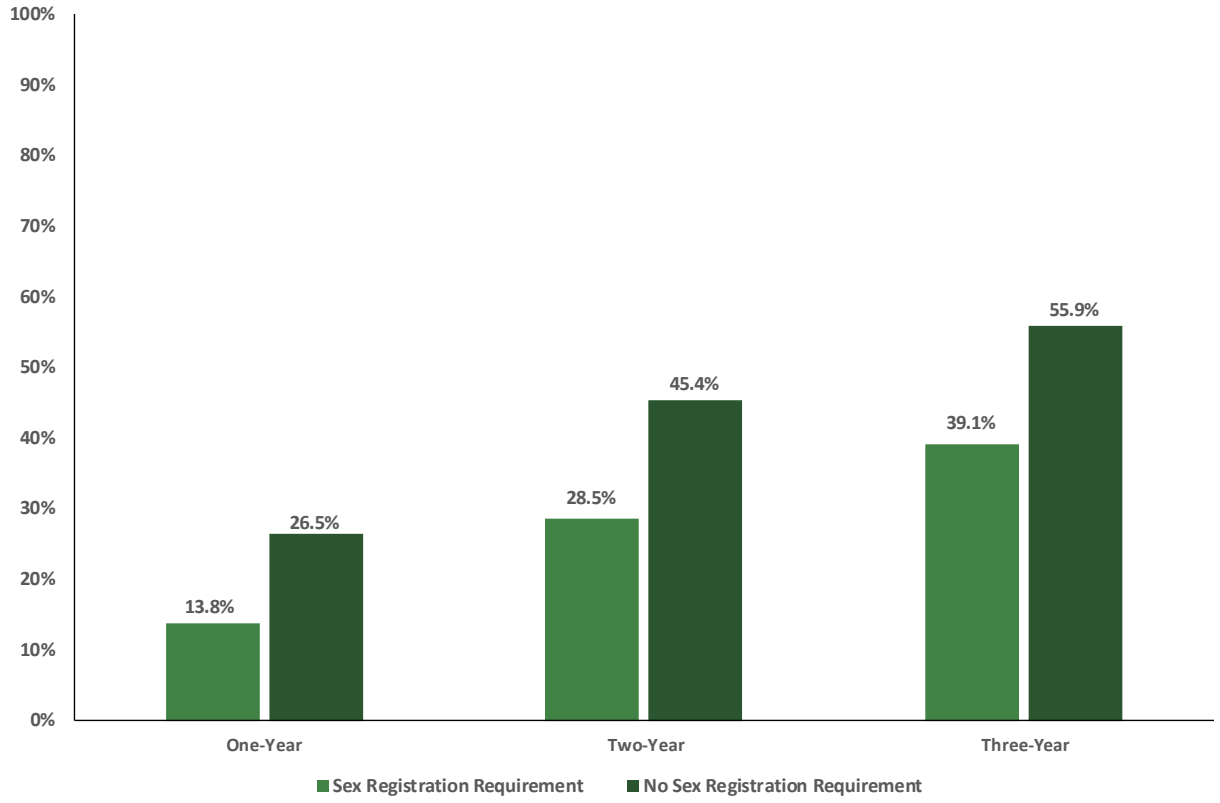
Offenders serving an indeterminate term may be released from prison when the BPH has found them suitable for parole or after the court orders their release. Table 12 shows the number of lifers released by the BPH and by court order. Of the 359 lifers sentenced to an indeterminate term, 10 offenders were released due to a court order and 349 offenders were released by the BPH. Of the 10 court ordered releases, no offenders were convicted during the three-year follow-up period. Of the 349 offenders released by BPH, 3.2 percent (11 offenders) were convicted during the three-year follow-up period. Table 12 also shows the type of conviction for each of the 11 offenders who were convicted during the three-year follow-up period. Seven of the convictions were misdemeanor convictions and four were felony convictions.

Table 12. Number and Type of Conviction for Offenders Released by Court Order or by the Board of Parole Hearings

	Court Ordered		Board of Parole Hearings (BPH)		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Released	10	100.0%	349	100.0%	359	100.0%
Type of Conviction						
Felony Drug/Alcohol Crimes	0	0.0%	2	0.6%	2	0.6%
Felony Crimes Against Persons	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Felony Other Crimes	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Misdemeanor Drug/Alcohol Crimes	0	0.0%	4	1.1%	4	1.1%
Misdemeanor Property Crimes	0	0.0%	2	0.6%	2	0.6%
Misdemeanor Crimes Against Persons	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Total Convicted	**0**	**0.0%**	**11**	**3.2%**	**11**	**3.1%**

5.2.4 Sex Registrants

Figure 10. Three-Year Conviction Rate by Sex Registration Status



Of the 74,875 offenders released from prison in FY 2011-12, 9.6 percent (7,217 offenders) were required to register as sex offenders (sex registrants) and 90.4 percent (67,658 offenders) did not have a sex registration requirement (non-sex registrants). The three-year conviction rate for sex registrants is 39.1 percent (2,825 offenders) and the three-year conviction rate for non-sex registrants is 55.9 percent (37,819 offenders). The three-year conviction rate for sex registrants is 16.8 percentage points lower than the three-year conviction rate for non-sex registrants.

Between the FY 2010-11 and FY 2011-12 release cohorts, the three-year conviction rate for both sex registrants and non-sex registrants increased. The three-year conviction rate increased 6.2 percentage points (from 32.9 percent to 39.1 percent) for sex registrants and 2.7 percentage points (from 53.2 percent to 55.9 percent) for non-sex registrants.

When examining the three-year return-to-prison rate in prior reports, sex registrants were generally returned to state prison at higher rates than non-sex registrants. Under Realignment, most sex registrants are returned to prison, even for parole violations, which generally comprised a large number of the returns (90.8 percent of all returns in FY 2010-11), while many non-sex registrants serve

sentences for new offenses in county jail, allowing for lower return-to-prison rates.[21] The three-year conviction rate is a more accurate representation of reoffending among sex-registrants and non-sex registrants, as many non-sex registrants now serve sentences in county jail rather than state prison.

Table 13. Conviction Rates by Sex Registration Status

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
Sex Registration Requirement	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
Yes	7,217	998	13.8%	2,056	28.5%	2,825	39.1%
No	67,658	17,896	26.5%	30,690	45.4%	37,819	55.9%
Total	**74,875**	**18,894**	**25.2%**	**32,746**	**43.7%**	**40,644**	**54.3%**

[21] For more information see: https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/research/offender-outcomes-characteristics/offender-recidivism/

5.2.5 Type of Conviction for Sex Registrants

Figure 11. Type of Conviction for Sex Registrants

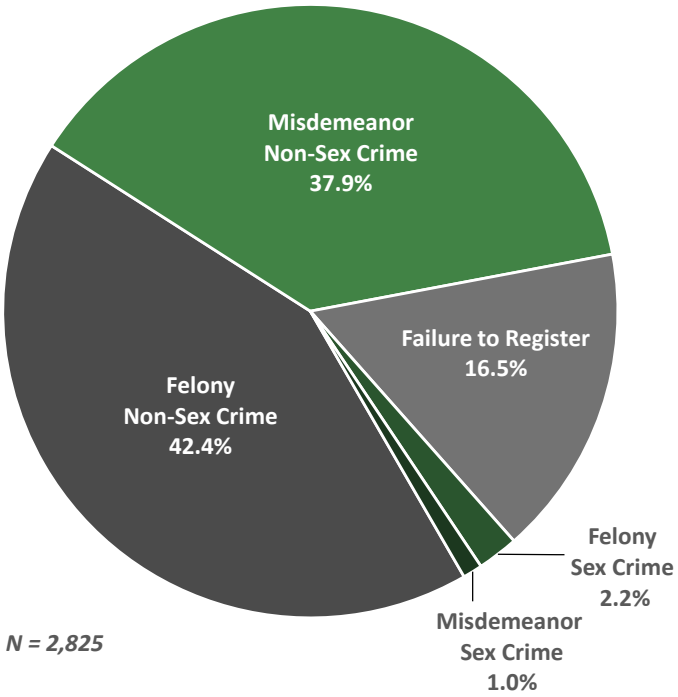


Figure 11 and Table 14 show the type of offense for which sex registrants were convicted during the three-year follow-up period. Of the 7,217 offenders required to register as sex offenders and released during FY 2011-12, 2,825 offenders (39.1 percent) were convicted during the three-year follow-up period. Of the 2,825 offenders who were convicted, 1,198 offenders (42.4 percent) were convicted of a felony non-sex crime and 1,072 offenders (37.9 percent) were convicted of a misdemeanor non-sex crime. Sixty-one offenders (2.2 percent) were convicted of a felony sex crime and 29 offenders (1 percent) were convicted of a misdemeanor sex crime. Over 400 offenders (465 offenders or 16.5 percent) of the offenders were convicted for failure to register as a sex offender.

Table 14. Type of Conviction for Sex Registrants

	Convicted	
Reason for Conviction	**Number**	**Percent**
Felony Non-Sex Crime	1,198	42.4%
Misdemeanor Non-Sex Crime	1,072	37.9%
Failure to Register as a Sex Offender	465	16.5%
Felony Sex Crime	61	2.2%
Misdemeanor Sex Crime	29	1.0%
Total	**2,825**	**100.0%**

5.2.6 Serious and Violent Offenses

Figure 12. Conviction Rates for Offenders with a Serious or Violent Offense

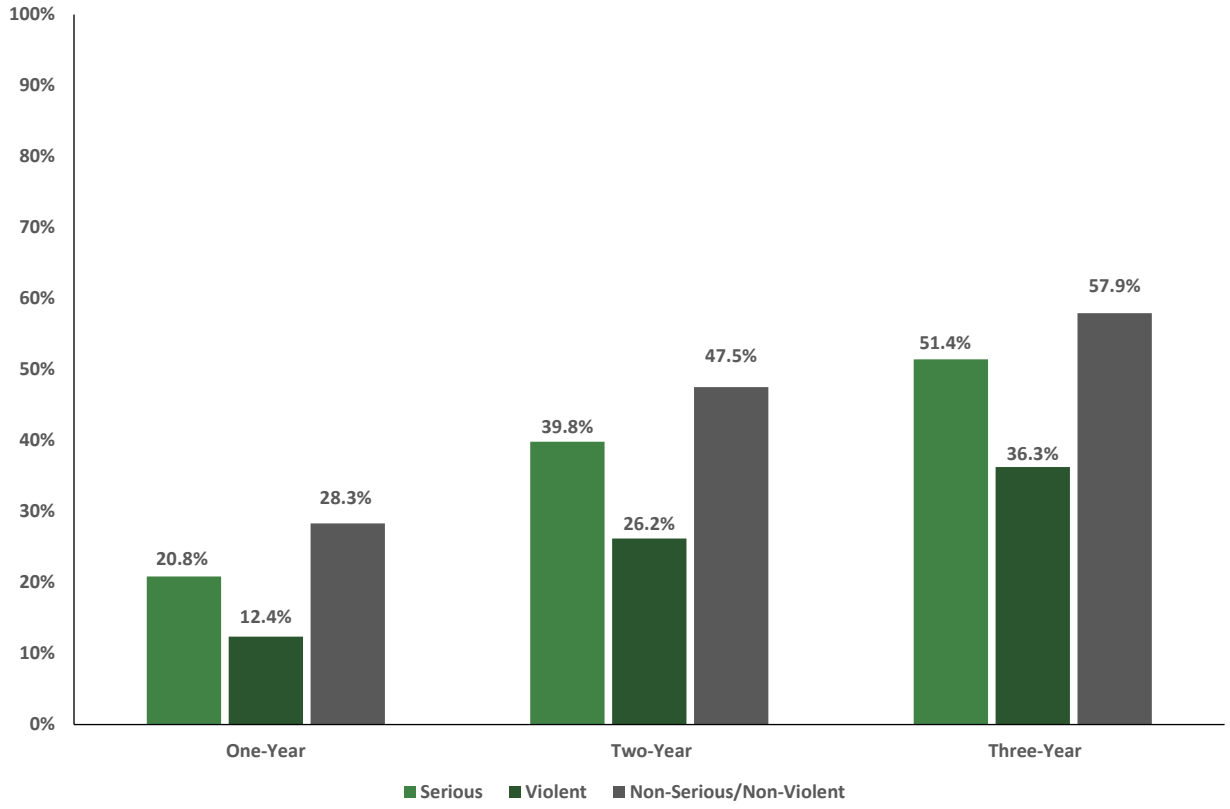


Figure 12 and Table 15 show conviction rates for offenders with a serious offense, offenders with a violent offense, and offenders without a serious or violent offense. The majority of offenders (72.7 percent or 54,443 offenders) did not have a serious or violent offense. Of the 74,875 offenders released in FY 2011-12, 14.8 percent (11,108 offenders) had a serious offense and 12.5 percent (9,324 offenders) had a violent offense.

After the three-year follow-up period, offenders with a non-serious and non-violent offense were convicted at a higher rate (57.9 percent or 31,549 offenders) than offenders with a serious offense (51.4 percent or 5,712 offenders) and offenders with a violent offense (36.3 percent or 3,383 offenders).

The three-year conviction rate increased among all three categories between the FY 2010-11 release cohort and the FY 2011-12 release cohort. The three-year conviction rate for offenders with a serious offense increased 3.5 percentage points (from 47.9 percent to 51.4 percent) between the two fiscal years, while the three-year conviction rate for offenders with a violent offense increased 2.4 percentage points (from 33.9 percent to 36.3 percent). The three-year conviction rate for offenders with a non-serious and non-violent offense increased 3.4 percentage points between the FY 2010-11 and FY 2011-12 release cohorts (from 54.5 percent to 57.9 percent).

Table 15. Conviction Rates for Offenders with a Serious or Violent Offense

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
Serious/Violent Offense	**Number Released**	**Number Convicted**	**Conviction Rate**	**Number Convicted**	**Conviction Rate**	**Number Convicted**	**Conviction Rate**
Serious	11,108	2,316	20.8%	4,426	39.8%	5,712	51.4%
Violent	9,324	1,155	12.4%	2,442	26.2%	3,383	36.3%
Non-Serious/Non-Violent	54,443	15,423	28.3%	25,878	47.5%	31,549	57.9%
Total	**74,875**	**18,894**	**25.2%**	**32,746**	**43.7%**	**40,644**	**54.3%**

5.2.7 Mental Health Status

Figure 13. Three-Year Conviction Rate by Mental Health Status

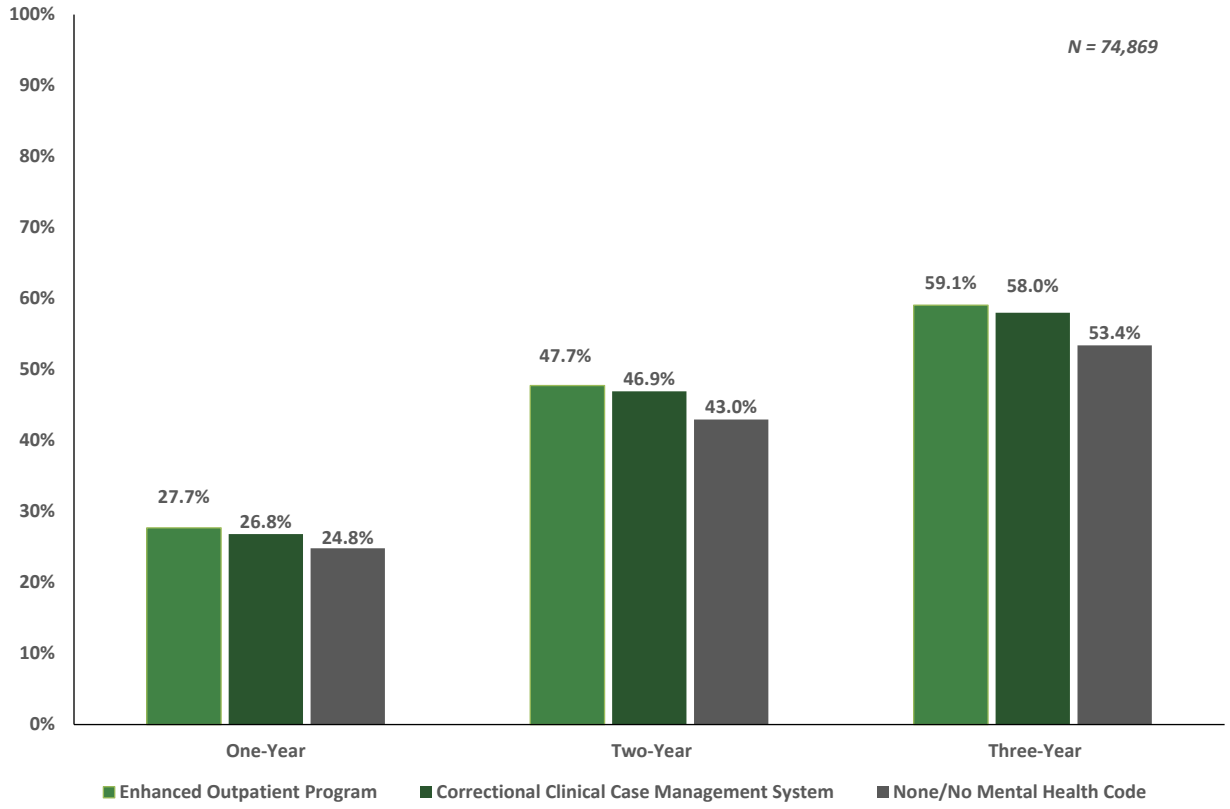


Figure 13 presents the conviction rate by mental health designation for the three mental health categories with the largest number of releases. The majority of offenders (81.3 percent or 60,880 offenders) did not have a mental health designation and under 20.0 percent (18.7 percent or 13,995 percent) had a mental health designation at the time of their release. Over 15.0 percent (15.7 percent or 11,729 offenders) were assigned to the Correctional Clinical Case Management System (CCCMS), 2.8 percent (2,126 offenders) were assigned to the Enhanced Outpatient Program (EOP), and less than one percent (0.2 percent or 134 offenders) were assigned to a Mental Health Crisis Bed. Six offenders were assigned to the Department of State Hospitals.

Within three years of release, offenders assigned to a Mental Health Crisis Bed were convicted at the highest rate (59.7 percent or 80 offenders) among all mental health designations. Nearly 60.0 percent (59.1 percent or 1,256 offenders) of EOP offenders were convicted and 58.0 percent (6,802 offenders) of CCCMS offenders were convicted. The three-year conviction rate is 53.4 percent for offenders without a mental health designation.

As shown in Appendix D, the three-year conviction rate for each mental health designation increased between the FY 2010-11 and FY 2011-12 release cohorts. Offenders assigned to a Mental Health Crisis Bed saw the largest increase (11 percentage points) between FY 2010-11 and FY 2011-12 (48.7 percent

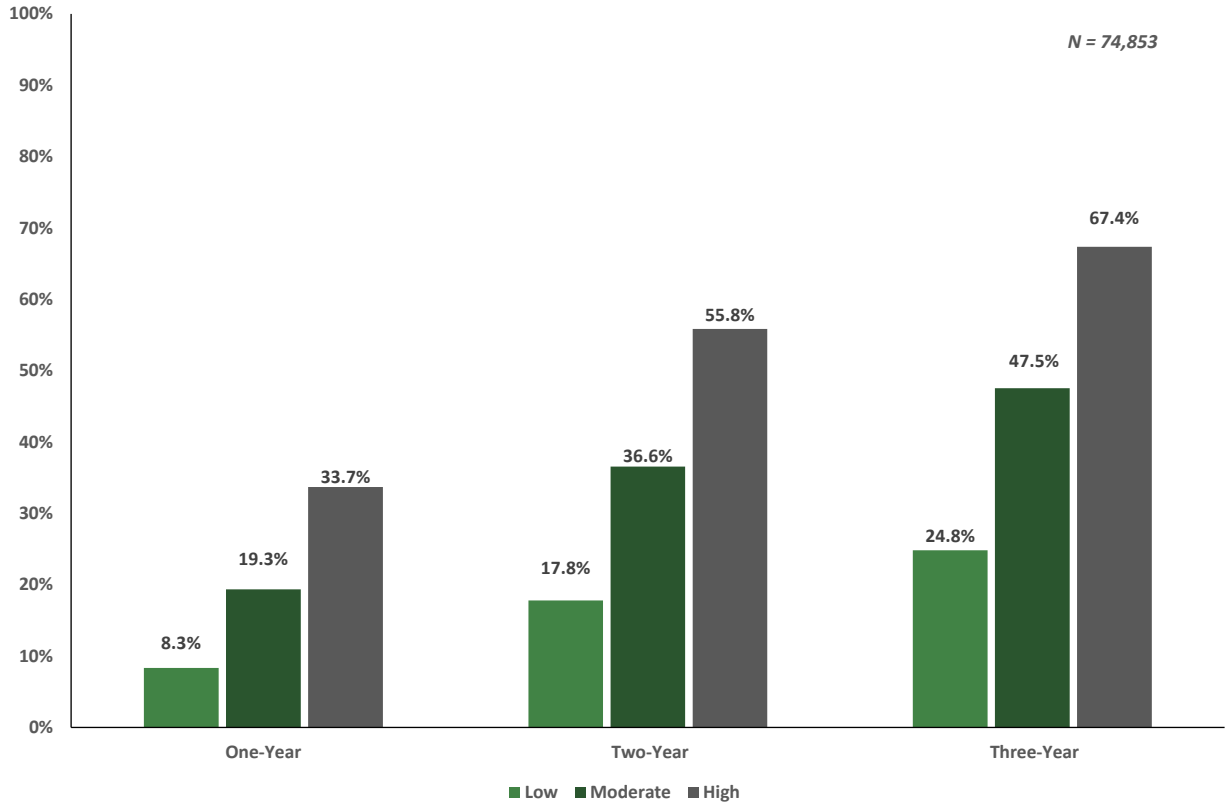
and 59.7 percent, respectively), followed by EOP offenders, which increased 4.2 percentage points (from 54.9 percent to 59.1 percent). The three-year conviction rate for CCCMS increased 2.9 percentage points (from 55.1 percent to 58.0 percent), as did the rate for offenders without a mental health code (from 50.5 percent to 53.4 percent).

Table 16. Conviction Rates by Mental Health Status

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
Mental Health Code	**Number Released**	**Number Convicted**	**Conviction Rate**	**Number Convicted**	**Conviction Rate**	**Number Convicted**	**Conviction Rate**
Mental Health Crisis Bed	134	41	30.6%	66	49.3%	80	59.7%
Enhanced Outpatient Program	2,126	589	27.7%	1,015	47.7%	1,256	59.1%
Correctional Clinical Case Management System	11,729	3,146	26.8%	5,503	46.9%	6,802	58.0%
None/No Mental Health Code	60,880	15,118	24.8%	26,162	43.0%	32,505	53.4%
Department of State Hospitals	6	0	N/A	0	N/A	1	N/A
Total	**74,875**	**18,894**	**25.2%**	**32,746**	**43.7%**	**40,644**	**54.3%**

5.2.8 Risk of Conviction

Figure 14. 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 after release from prison.

Over half of the offenders released in FY 2011-12 (55.3 percent or 41,374 offenders) had a CSRA score of high risk, followed by moderate risk (26.2 percent or 19,606 offenders), and low risk (18.5 percent or 13,873 offenders). Twenty-two offenders did not have a CSRA score. The three-year conviction rates by risk score show the CSRA is predictive in determining an offender's likelihood of conviction upon release: offenders with a score of high were convicted at the highest rate (67.4 percent or 27,877 offenders), followed by offenders with a score of moderate (47.5 percent or 9,320 offenders), and offenders with a score of low (24.8 percent or 3,443 offenders).

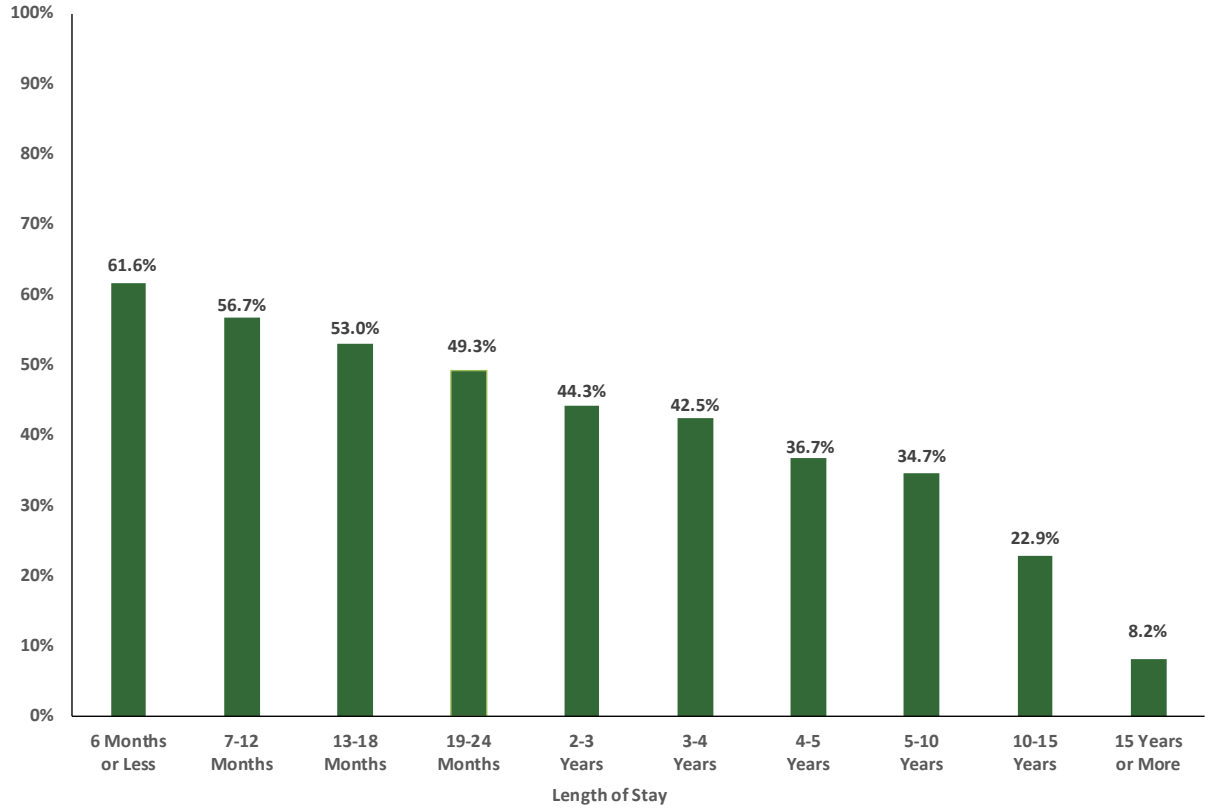
Between the FY 2010-11 and FY 2011-12 release cohorts, the three-year conviction rate increased by 4.1 percentage points for offenders with a score of high (63.3 percent and 67.4 percent, respectively) and increased by 2.9 percentage points for offenders with a score of moderate (44.6 percent and 47.5 percent, respectively). The three-year conviction rate for offenders with a score of low (24.8 percent) remained the same between the two fiscal years (Appendix D).

Table 17. Conviction Rates by Risk of Conviction

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
CSRA Score	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
Low	13,873	1,157	8.3%	2,467	17.8%	3,443	24.8%
Moderate	19,606	3,793	19.3%	7,170	36.6%	9,320	47.5%
High	41,374	13,943	33.7%	23,106	55.8%	27,877	67.4%
N/A	22	1	N/A	3	N/A	4	N/A
Total	**74,875**	**18,894**	**25.2%**	**32,746**	**43.7%**	**40,644**	**54.3%**

5.2.9 Length of Stay

Figure 15. 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. The three-year conviction rate is highest (61.6 percent or 16,319 offenders) among offenders whose stay was six months or less. The rate continues to gradually decrease as the length of stay increases. One of the most substantial decreases in the three-year conviction rate (11.8 percentage points) occurs between offenders who stay 5 to 10 years (34.7 percent or 937 offenders) and offenders who stay 10 to 15 years (22.9 percent or 199 offenders). The three-year conviction rate further decreases (14.7 percentage points) between offenders who stay 10 to 15 years (22.9 percent or 199 offenders) and offenders who stay 15 years or more (8.2 percent or 41 offenders).

As shown in Appendix D, the three-year conviction rate increased with every length of stay category between FY 2010-11 and FY 2011-12, with the exception of offenders who stayed 10 to 15 years. The three-year conviction rate for offenders who stayed 10 to 15 years decreased by 1.9 percentage points (from 24.8 percent to 22.9 percent). The largest increase (5.7 percentage points) in the three-year conviction rate was observed in offenders who stayed 0 to 6 months (from 55.9 percent to 61.6 percent).

Table 18. Conviction Rates by Length of Stay

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
Length of Stay	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
6 months or less	26,479	7,823	29.5%	13,191	49.8%	16,319	61.6%
7 - 12 months	21,983	6,068	27.6%	10,248	46.6%	12,456	56.7%
13 - 18 months	8,127	2,032	25.0%	3,521	43.3%	4,305	53.0%
19 - 24 months	5,124	1,101	21.5%	1,996	39.0%	2,525	49.3%
2 - 3 years	5,068	897	17.7%	1,741	34.4%	2,244	44.3%
3 - 4 years	2,455	407	16.6%	782	31.9%	1,043	42.5%
4 - 5 years	1,568	204	13.0%	437	27.9%	575	36.7%
5 - 10 years	2,702	293	10.8%	659	24.4%	937	34.7%
10 - 15 years	870	58	6.7%	144	16.6%	199	22.9%
15 years or more	499	11	2.2%	27	5.4%	41	8.2%
Total	**74,875**	**18,894**	**25.2%**	**32,746**	**43.7%**	**40,644**	**54.3%**

5.2.10 Number of Returns to Custody Prior to Release

Figure 16. Three-Year Conviction Rate by Number of Returns to Custody on the Current Term, Prior to Release

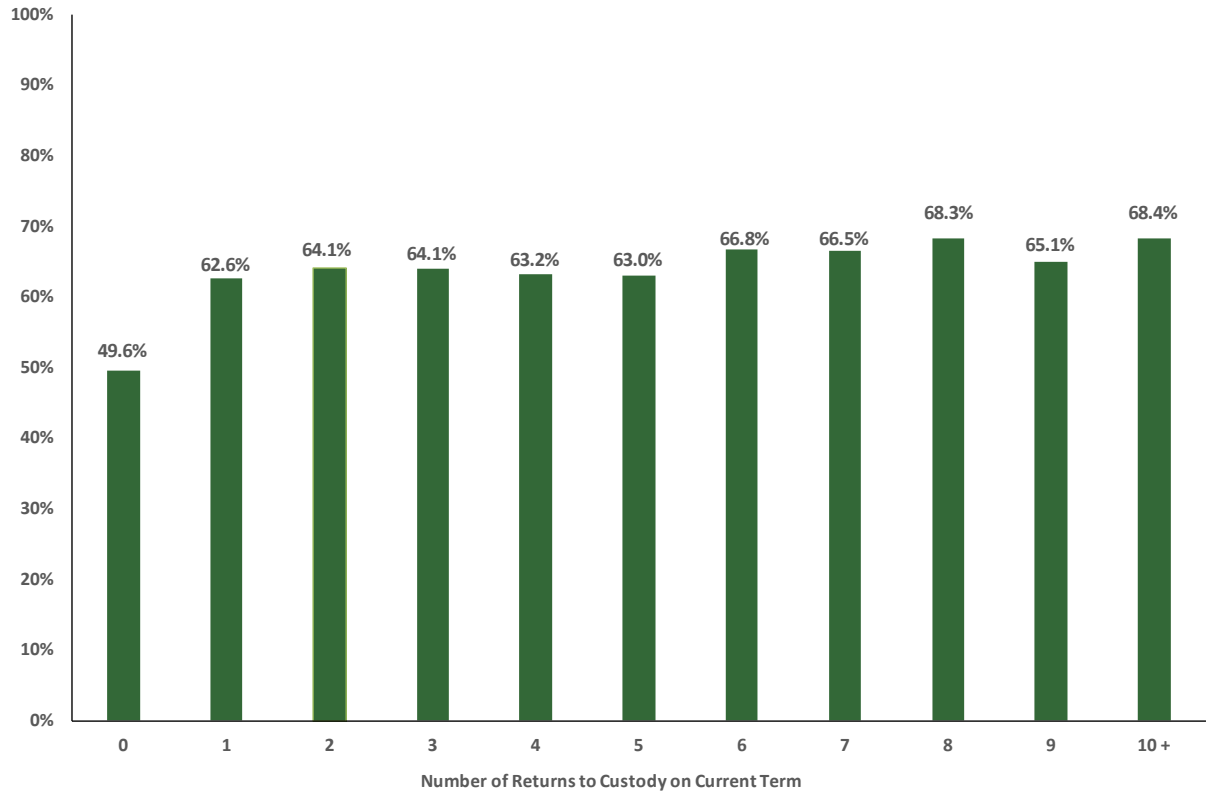


Figure 16 and Table 19 show conviction rates by the number of times an offender returned to a CDCR adult institution on their current term, prior to release. Offenders with no returns represent offenders released for the first time (i.e. these individuals have no prior returns for their current term). An offender with one return to custody (RTC) was previously released from CDCR on the current term and returned once on their current term.

Offenders with no returns on their current term have a substantially lower three-year conviction rate (49.6 percent or 24,781 offenders) than offenders with one or more RTCs. Offenders with one RTC have a three-year conviction rate of 62.6 percent (5,585 offenders), which is 13.0 percentage points higher than the rate of offenders with no returns (49.6 percent). Of the 74,875 offenders released in FY 2011-12, offenders with 10 or more returns on their current term have the highest three-year conviction rate (68.4 percent or 240 offenders) of each RTC category.

Between the FY 2010-11 and FY 2011-12 release cohorts, the three-year conviction rate increased for each RTC category (Appendix D). Offenders with no returns saw the smallest increase at 2.1 percentage points (from 47.5 percent to 49.6 percent), while offenders with two RTCs saw the largest increase at 7.3 percentage points (from 56.8 percent to 64.1 percent) between the two fiscal years.

Table 19. Conviction Rates by Number of Returns to Custody on the Current Term, Prior to Release

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
Returns to Custody on Current Term	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
0	49,990	11,366	22.7%	19,946	39.9%	24,781	49.6%
1	8,921	2,673	30.0%	4,490	50.3%	5,585	62.6%
2	5,508	1,669	30.3%	2,868	52.1%	3,533	64.1%
3	3,549	1,089	30.7%	1,821	51.3%	2,274	64.1%
4	2,375	695	29.3%	1,203	50.7%	1,502	63.2%
5	1,647	492	29.9%	855	51.9%	1,037	63.0%
6	1,104	327	29.6%	587	53.2%	737	66.8%
7	755	248	32.8%	417	55.2%	502	66.5%
8	423	136	32.2%	235	55.6%	289	68.3%
9	252	84	33.3%	129	51.2%	164	65.1%
10 +	351	115	32.8%	195	55.6%	240	68.4%
Total	**74,875**	**18,894**	**25.2%**	**32,746**	**43.7%**	**40,644**	**54.3%**

5.2.11 Number of CDCR Stays Ever

Figure 17. Three-Year Conviction Rate by Total Number of Stays

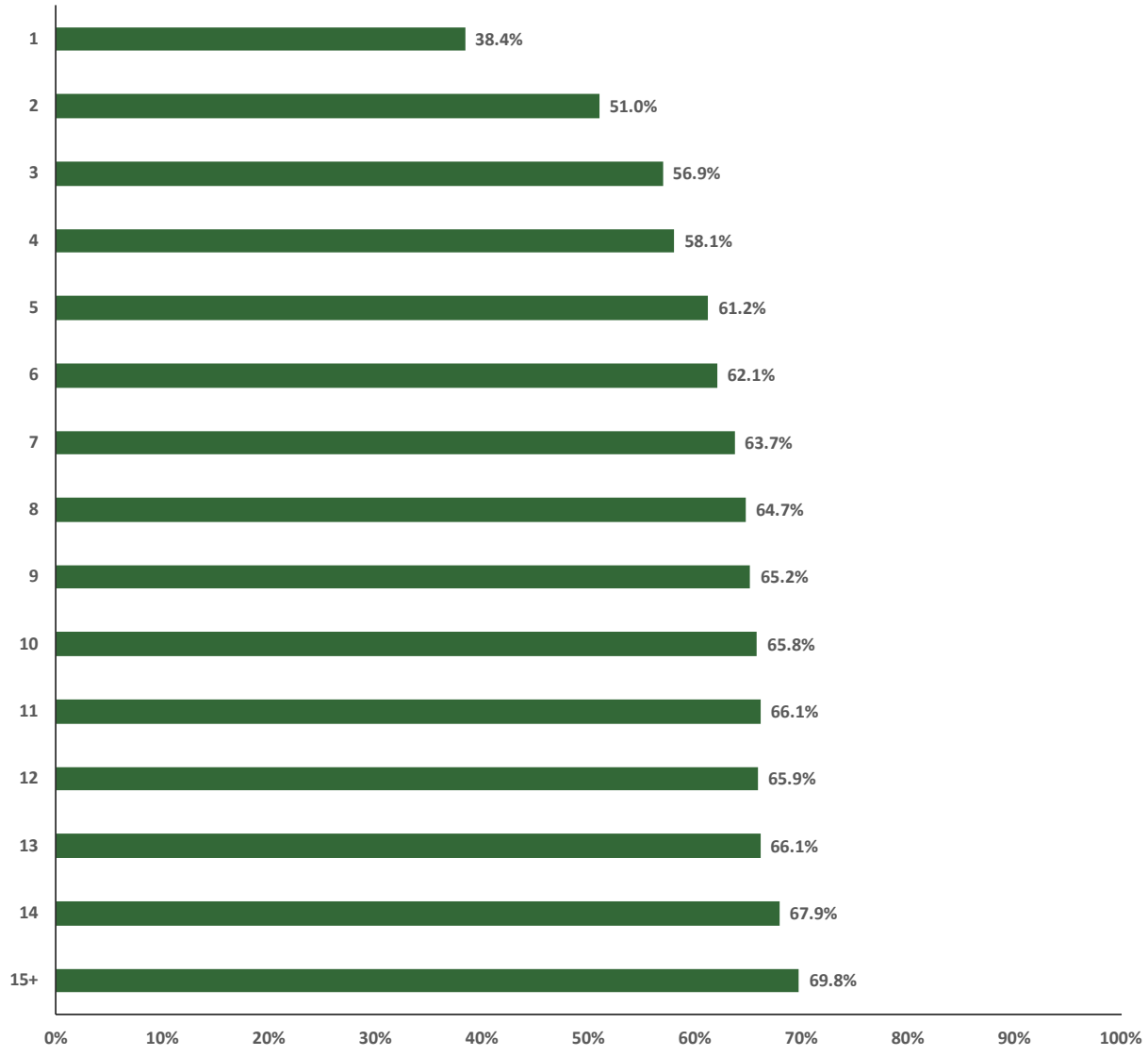


Figure 17 and Table 20 show conviction rates by the total number of stays ever at a CDCR adult institution. A stay is defined as any period of time an offender is housed in a CDCR adult institution. Each time an offender returns to prison, it is considered a new stay, regardless of whether the return 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 have a three-year conviction rate of 38.4 percent (8,302 offenders). The three-year conviction rate increases 12.6 percentage points between offenders with one stay (38.4 percent) and offenders with two stays (51 percent or 4,833 offenders). The three-year conviction rate gradually

increases as the number of stays increases, with the exception of 12 stays when the rate (65.9 percent) decreases by 0.2 of a percentage point. Offenders with 15 or more stays at a CDCR adult institution have the highest three-year conviction rate (69.8 percent or 3,738 offenders) of all categories of stays.

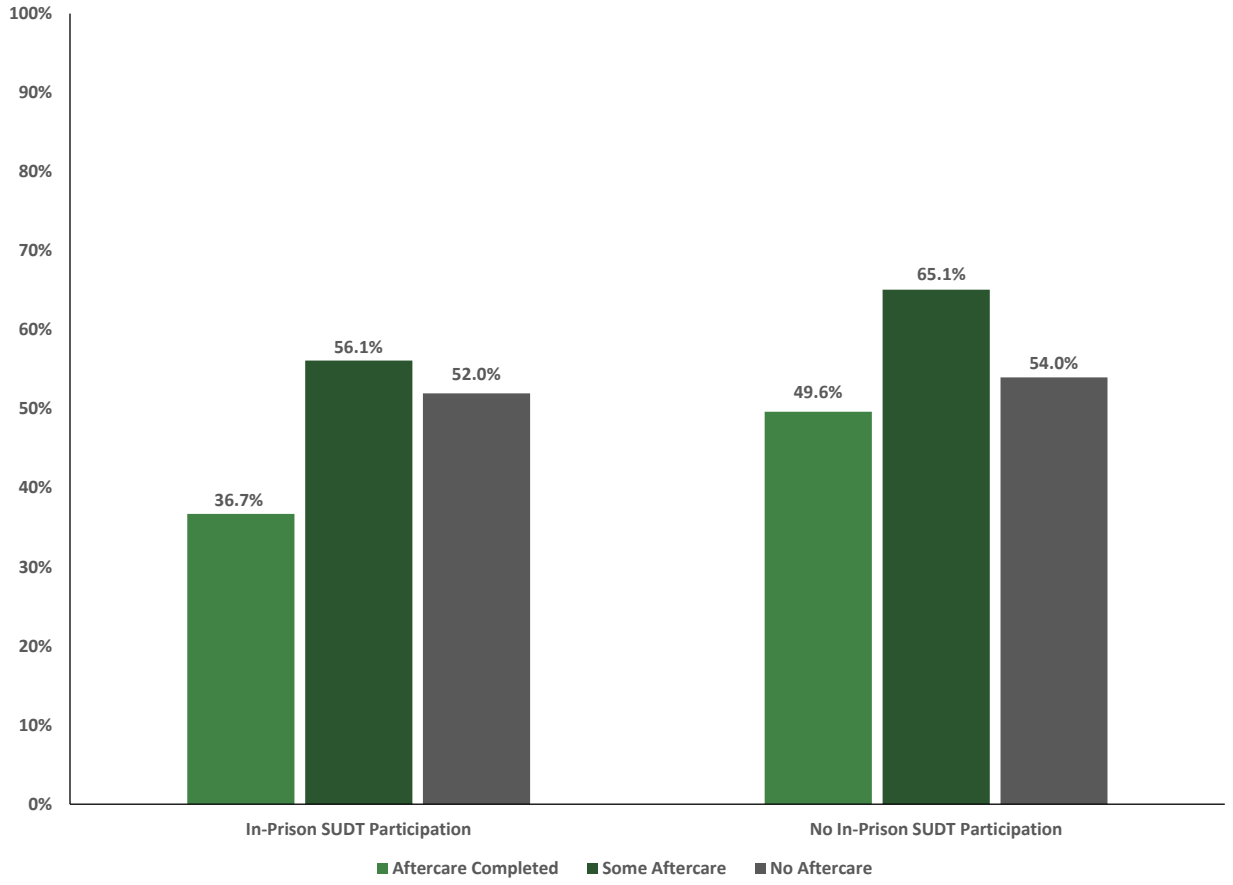
Between FY 2010-11 and FY 2011-12, the three-year conviction rate increased across every category of stays (Appendix D). Offenders with one stay saw the smallest increase at 0.8 percentage points between the two fiscal years (from 37.6 percent to 38.4 percent), while offenders with 15 or more stays saw the largest increase at 5.8 percentage points between FY 2010-11 and FY 2011-12 (64 percent and 69.8 percent, respectively).

Table 20. Conviction Rates by Total Number of Stays

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
Stays	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
1	21,626	3,576	16.5%	6,495	30.0%	8,302	38.4%
2	9,477	2,201	23.2%	3,853	40.7%	4,833	51.0%
3	6,910	1,805	26.1%	3,112	45.0%	3,935	56.9%
4	5,617	1,496	26.6%	2,614	46.5%	3,261	58.1%
5	4,733	1,400	29.6%	2,377	50.2%	2,898	61.2%
6	4,178	1,199	28.7%	2,120	50.7%	2,593	62.1%
7	3,485	1,048	30.1%	1,801	51.7%	2,220	63.7%
8	3,058	1,000	32.7%	1,643	53.7%	1,980	64.7%
9	2,520	779	30.9%	1,359	53.9%	1,643	65.2%
10	2,139	677	31.7%	1,158	54.1%	1,408	65.8%
11	1,840	585	31.8%	991	53.9%	1,217	66.1%
12	1,548	459	29.7%	826	53.4%	1,020	65.9%
13	1,319	440	33.4%	724	54.9%	872	66.1%
14	1,066	351	32.9%	604	56.7%	724	67.9%
15 +	5,359	1,878	35.0%	3,069	57.3%	3,738	69.8%
Total	**74,875**	**18,894**	**25.2%**	**32,746**	**43.7%**	**40,644**	**54.3%**

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

Figure 18. Three-Year Conviction Rate by Substance Use Disorder Treatment Participation



In-prison SUDT and community-based SUDT programs are designed to provide offenders with a continuum of services during incarceration and facilitate successful reentry into the community. Services include: substance use disorder treatment; recovery services; social, cognitive, and behavioral counseling; life skills training; health-related education; and relapse prevention services. Community-based substance use disorder treatment programs, also referred to as “continuing care” or “aftercare”, provide post-release SUDT services through Substance Abuse Services Coordination Agencies (SASCA). SASCAs are responsible for referring, placing, and tracking parolees in appropriate SUDT programs.

Conviction rates by participation in SUDT and aftercare programs are presented in Figure 18 and Table 21. Offenders who receive in-prison SUDT and complete aftercare (460 offenders) have a lower three-year conviction rate (36.7 percent or 169 offenders) than offenders associated with any other combination of in-prison SUDT and aftercare. Offenders who receive in-prison SUDT and complete aftercare have a substantially lower three-year conviction rate (36.7 percent) than offenders who received in-prison SUDT, but only received some aftercare (56.1 percent or 349 offenders), or received no aftercare (52 percent or 1,429 offenders). The rate for offenders who receive in-prison SUDT and

complete aftercare (36.7 percent) is 15.3 percentage points lower than the rate of offenders who receive in-prison SUDT, but do not receive aftercare (52 percent).

Offenders who received some form of in-prison SUDT, regardless of aftercare, have a lower three-year conviction rate (50.8 percent) than offenders who did not receive in-prison SUDT (54.5 percent), a difference of 3.7 percentage points. When examining offenders that did not receive in-prison SUDT, those who completed aftercare have a lower three-year conviction rate (49.6 percent or 1,436 offenders) than offenders who received no in-prison SUDT, but some aftercare (65.1 percent or 2,747 offenders), and offenders that received no in-prison SUDT and no aftercare (54 percent).

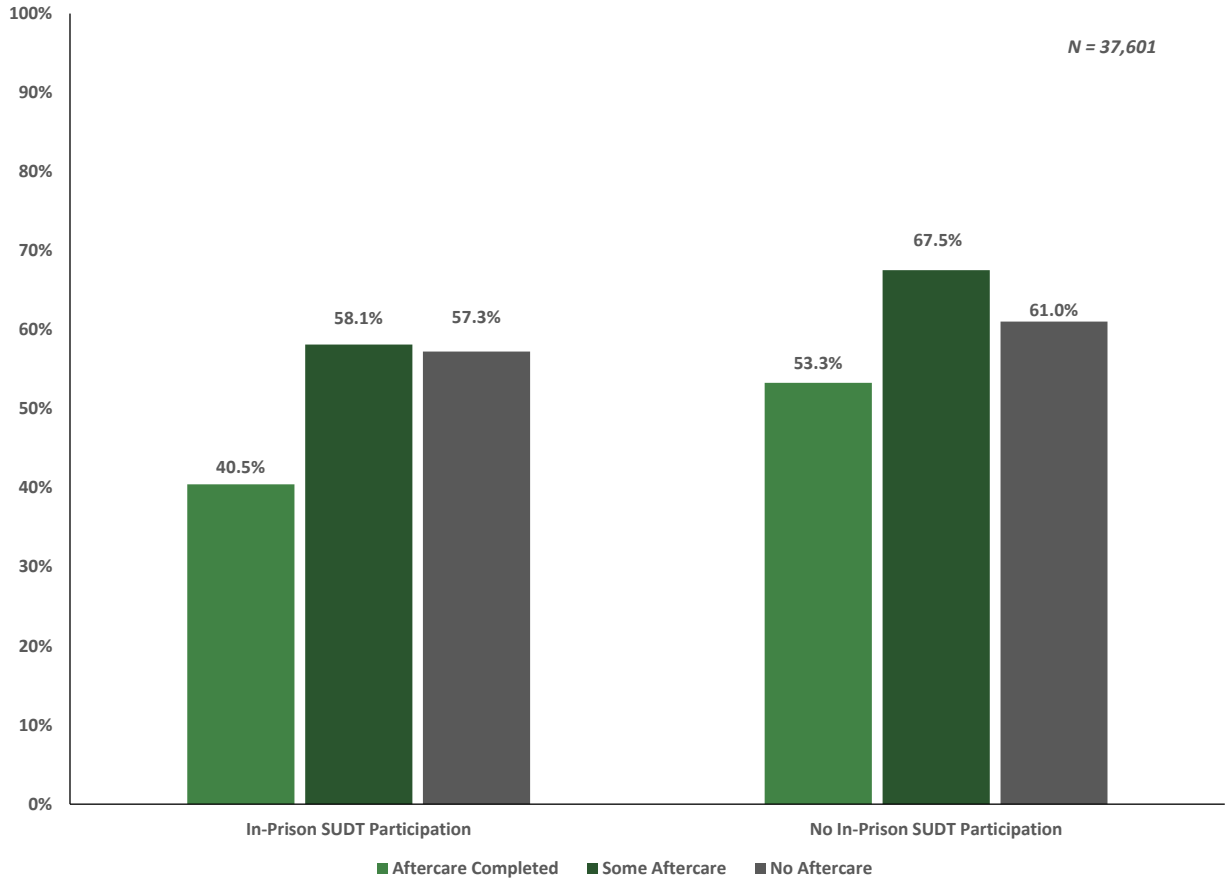
Between the FY 2010-11 and FY 2011-12 release cohorts, the three-year conviction rate for offenders who received in-prison SUDT and completed aftercare decreased by 4.2 percentage points (from 40.9 percent to 36.7 percent). The rate for offenders who did not receive in-prison SUDT, but completed aftercare decreased by 2.7 percentage points between FY 2010-11 and FY 2011-12 (from 52.3 percent to 49.6 percent). The three-year conviction rate for offenders who did not receive in-prison SUDT or aftercare increased by 3.2 percentage points (from 50.8 percent to 54.0 percent) between the two release cohorts. In order to provide the most comprehensive picture of reoffending behavior among our release cohort who receive SUDT, return-to-prison rates for the FY 2011-12 cohort are provided in Appendix F of this report.

Table 21. Conviction Rates by Substance Use Disorder Treatment Participation

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
Substance Use Disorder Treatment Participation	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
In-Prison SUDT Participation							
Completed Aftercare	460	44	9.6%	114	24.8%	169	36.7%
Some Aftercare	622	147	23.6%	268	43.1%	349	56.1%
No Aftercare	2,750	615	22.4%	1,133	41.2%	1,429	52.0%
Subtotal	**3,832**	**806**	**21.0%**	**1,515**	**39.5%**	**1,947**	**50.8%**
No In-Prison SUDT Participation							
Completed Aftercare	2,893	565	19.5%	1,061	36.7%	1,436	49.6%
Some Aftercare	4,221	1,168	27.7%	2,168	51.4%	2,747	65.1%
No Aftercare	63,929	16,355	25.6%	28,002	43.8%	34,514	54.0%
Subtotal	**71,043**	**18,088**	**25.5%**	**31,231**	**44.0%**	**38,697**	**54.5%**
Total	**74,875**	**18,894**	**25.2%**	**32,746**	**43.7%**	**40,644**	**54.3%**

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

Figure 19. 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 is used by CDCR and has been validated on its population, however, the COMPAS alone does not reduce reoffending. The COMPAS is a tool that provides CDCR with information regarding an offender's individual needs. Information from the assessment can be used to place offenders in programming that meets an offender's specific criminogenic needs. Use of the COMPAS, along with an appropriate evidence-based program should reduce reoffending.

Figure 19 and Table 22 show conviction rates by the COMPAS assessment and participation in SUDT. Of the 74,875 offenders released in FY 2011-12, over half (50.2 percent or 37,601 offenders) were assessed with the COMPAS and had a substance use disorder treatment need. This number is consistent with

national findings: the United States Department of Justices' Bureau of Justice Statistics reported approximately 58.0 percent of inmates held at state facilities met the criteria for drug dependence or use, but only 28.0 percent of those offenders were reported to participate in drug treatment programs with a trained professional.[22]

Offenders with a substance use disorder treatment need, who received in-prison SUDT and completed aftercare, have the lowest three-year conviction rate (40.5 percent or 121 offenders) among all offenders with an identified treatment need and any combination of in-prison SUDT and aftercare. Offenders who received in-prison SUDT and completed aftercare also have a lower three-year conviction rate (40.5 percent or 121 offenders), than offenders who did not receive an assessment or did not have a SUDT treatment need (47.7 percent or 17,798 offenders). Overall, the rates for offenders with a treatment need who receive in-prison SUDT are lower (55.2 percent or 1,247 offenders), regardless of aftercare, than offenders who do not receive in-prison SUDT and have a substance use need (61.1 percent or 21,599 offenders).

Table 22. Conviction Rates by Substance Use Disorder Treatment Participation and Substance Abuse Treatment Need

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
Substance Use Disorder Treatment Participation and Substance Use Disorder Treatment Need	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
In-Prison SUDT Participants/Had SUDT Need							
Completed Aftercare	299	35	11.7%	83	27.8%	121	40.5%
Some Aftercare	418	102	24.4%	191	45.7%	243	58.1%
No Aftercare	1,542	402	26.1%	704	45.7%	883	57.3%
Subtotal	**2,259**	**539**	**23.9%**	**978**	**43.3%**	**1,247**	**55.2%**
No In-Prison SUDT Participation/Had SUDT Need							
Completed Aftercare	1,531	331	21.6%	608	39.7%	816	53.3%
Some Aftercare	2,243	655	29.2%	1,208	53.9%	1,515	67.5%
No Aftercare	31,568	9,495	30.1%	15,821	50.1%	19,268	61.0%
Subtotal	**35,342**	**10,481**	**29.7%**	**17,637**	**49.9%**	**21,599**	**61.1%**
No Assessment/No SUDT Need Identified							
	37,274	7,874	21.1%	14,131	37.9%	17,798	47.7%
Total	**74,875**	**18,894**	**25.2%**	**32,746**	**43.7%**	**40,644**	**54.3%**

[22] U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics "Special Report: Drug Use, Dependence, and Abuse among State Prisoners and Jail Inmates, 2007 to 2009". p.1, https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/dudaspji0709.pdf

6 Offender Outcomes and Type of Conviction

6.1 Three-Year Outcomes for the Fiscal Year 2011-12 Release Cohort

This report represents the first year CDCR has used the three-year conviction rate, rather than the three-year return-to-prison rate, as its primary measure of recidivism. As such, the offender outcomes presented in the following sections vary considerably from the offender outcomes provided in previous reports and cannot be directly compared to outcomes provided in previous reports. Return-to-prison rates as well as the type of return, have been provided in Appendix A and C of this report in order to make comparisons between the FY 2011-12 cohort and previous release cohorts.

Type of conviction data (i.e. misdemeanor or felony conviction) only include the first conviction episode during the three-year follow-up period, meaning, if an offender was first convicted of a misdemeanor and subsequently convicted of a felony, only the misdemeanor conviction is included.

Figure 20. Three-Year Outcomes for the Fiscal Year 2011-12 Release Cohort

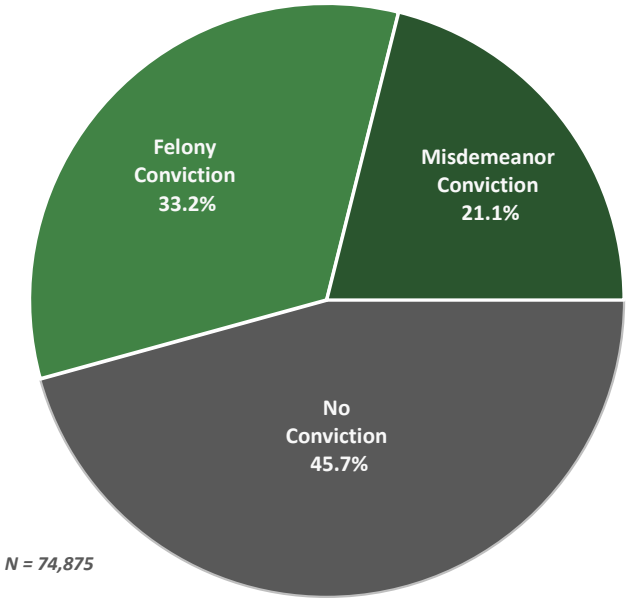


Figure 20 presents the three-year outcomes for the 74,875 offenders released from prison during FY 2011-12. Of the 74,875 offenders released, 45.7 percent (34,231 offenders) had no convictions during the three-year follow-up period. Nearly one-third of the offenders (33.2 percent or 24,841 offenders) were convicted of a felony and 21.1 percent (15,803 offenders) were convicted of a misdemeanor.

Table 23 presents the type of conviction for the 94,888 offenders released in FY 2010-11 and the 74,875 offenders released during FY 2011-12. The number of offenders without a conviction decreased three percentage points between the FY 2010-11 and FY 2011-12 release cohorts, from 48.7 percent (46,199

offenders) to 45.7 percent (34,231 offenders). Both felonies and misdemeanors increased between the FY 2010-11 and FY 2011-12 release cohorts: felonies increased 3.4 percentage points, from 29.8 percent (28,281 offenders) to 33.2 percent (24,841 offenders), while misdemeanors increased 3.1 percentage points from 18.0 percent (17,094 offenders) to 21.1 percent (15,803 offenders).

Of the 74,875 offenders released in FY 2011-12, 11.6 percent (8,699 offenders) were convicted of felony drug/alcohol crimes, followed by 9.9 percent (7,416 offenders) for felony property crimes, and 6.7 percent (5,007 offenders) for felony crimes against persons. Five percent of the release cohort (3,719 offenders) were convicted of other felony crimes. The percentage of offenders convicted for each type of felony increased between the FY 2010-11 and FY 2011-12 release cohorts. Other felony crimes saw the largest increase at 1.4 percentage points (from 3.6 percent to 5.0 percent).

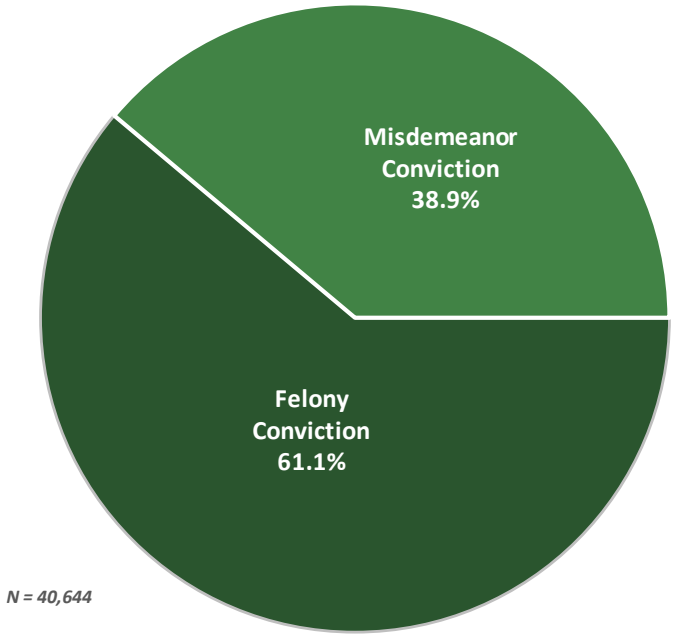
Of the 74,875 offenders released in FY 2011-12, 7.1 percent (5,287 offenders) were convicted of misdemeanor drug/alcohol crimes, followed by 5.7 percent (4,267 offenders) for misdemeanor crimes against persons, and 4.3 percent (3,184 offenders) for misdemeanor property crimes. Over four percent (4.1 percent or 3,065 offenders) were convicted of other misdemeanor crimes. The percentage of offenders convicted for each type of misdemeanor increased between the FY 2010-11 release cohort and the FY 2011-12 release cohort, with the exception of misdemeanor drug/alcohol crimes, which decreased by 0.5 of a percentage point (from 7.6 percent to 7.1 percent).

Table 23. Three-Year Outcomes for the Fiscal Year 2011-12 Release Cohort

	FY 2010-11		FY 2011-12	
Type of Conviction	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
No Conviction	**46,199**	**48.7%**	**34,231**	**45.7%**
All Felonies	**28,281**	**29.8%**	**24,841**	**33.2%**
Felony Drug/Alcohol Crimes	10,405	11.0%	8,699	11.6%
Felony Property Crimes	8,859	9.3%	7,416	9.9%
Felony Crimes Against Persons	5,624	5.9%	5,007	6.7%
Felony Other Crimes	3,393	3.6%	3,719	5.0%
All Misdemeanors	**17,094**	**18.0%**	**15,803**	**21.1%**
Misdemeanor Drug/Alcohol Crimes	7,168	7.6%	5,287	7.1%
Misdemeanor Crimes Against Persons	5,117	5.4%	4,267	5.7%
Misdemeanor Property Crimes	3,906	4.1%	3,184	4.3%
Misdemeanor Other Crimes	903	1.0%	3,065	4.1%
Unknown	**3,314**	**3.5%**	**0**	**N/A**
Total	**94,888**	**100.0%**	**74,875**	**100.0%**

6.2 Type of Conviction for the Fiscal Year 2011-12 Offenders Convicted Post-Release

Figure 21. Type of Conviction for the 40,644 Offenders Convicted Following Release from Prison in Fiscal Year 2011-12



Of the 74,875 offenders released from prison in FY 2011-12, 54.3 percent (40,644 offenders) were convicted within three years of their release. This section excludes the 34,231 offenders who were not convicted during the three-year follow-up period and focuses on the 40,644 offenders that were convicted, in order to better understand the type of conviction and how those convictions change over time.

Of the 40,644 offenders convicted during the three-year follow-up period, 61.1 percent (24,841 offenders) were convicted of a felony offense and 38.9 percent (15,803 offenders) were convicted of a misdemeanor offense. As shown in Table 24, the number of felony convictions decreased 1.2 percentage points between the FY 2010-11 and FY 2011-12 cohorts (62.3 percent and 61.1 percent, respectively). The number of misdemeanor convictions increased 1.2 percentage points between the FY 2010-11 and FY 2011-12 cohorts (37.7 percent and 38.9 percent, respectively).

Of the 40,644 offenders released from prison in FY 2011-12 and convicted during the three-year follow-up period, 21.4 percent (8,699 offenders) were convicted of felony drug/alcohol crimes, followed by 18.2 percent (7,416 offenders) for felony property crimes, 12.3 percent (5,007 offenders) for felony crimes against persons, and 9.2 percent (3,719 offenders) for other felony crimes. As shown in Table 24, the percentage of convictions for felony drug/alcohol crimes, felony property crimes, and felony crimes against persons decreased between the FY 2010-11 and FY 2011-12 cohorts, while other felony crimes saw a slight increase (1.7 percentage points).

Thirteen percent (5,287 offenders) of the 40,644 offenders released in FY 2011-12 and convicted during the three-year follow-up period were convicted for misdemeanor drug/alcohol crimes, followed by 10.5 percent (4,267 offenders) for misdemeanor crimes against persons, 7.8 percent (3,184 offenders) for misdemeanor property crimes, and 7.5 percent (3,065 offenders) for other misdemeanor crimes. As shown in Table 24, the percentage of convictions for misdemeanor drug/alcohol crimes, misdemeanor crimes against persons, and misdemeanor property crimes decreased between the FY 2010-11 and FY 2011-12 cohorts. Other misdemeanor crimes saw an increase of 5.5 percentage points, between the FY 2010-11 and FY 2011-12 release cohorts (from 2.0 percent to 7.5 percent of all convictions).

Table 24. Type of Conviction for Fiscal Year 2010-11 and Fiscal Year 2011-12 Offenders Convicted During the Three-Year Follow-Up Period

	FY 2010-11		FY 2011-12	
Type of Conviction	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
All Felonies	**28,281**	**62.3%**	**24,841**	**61.1%**
Felony Drug/Alcohol Crimes	10,405	22.9%	8,699	21.4%
Felony Property Crimes	8,859	19.5%	7,416	18.2%
Felony Crimes Against Persons	5,624	12.4%	5,007	12.3%
Felony Other Crimes	3,393	7.5%	3,719	9.2%
All Misdemeanors	**17,094**	**37.7%**	**15,803**	**38.9%**
Misdemeanor Drug/Alcohol Crimes	7,168	15.8%	5,287	13.0%
Misdemeanor Crimes Against Persons	5,117	11.3%	4,267	10.5%
Misdemeanor Property Crimes	3,906	8.6%	3,184	7.8%
Misdemeanor Other Crimes	903	2.0%	3,065	7.5%
Total	**45,375**	**100.0%**	**40,644**	**100.0%**

6.3 Impact of Major Correctional Policies

This section discusses the impact of two major correctional policies implemented in California during the release and follow-up period associated with the FY 2010-11 release cohort: Realignment, which was enacted in October 2011 and Proposition 47, which was passed in November 2014.

As with other release cohorts studied by CDCR, some offenders in the FY 2011-12 cohort were released pre-Realignment, while others were released post-Realignment. As a result, Realignment was in place for varying lengths of time during each offender's three-year follow-up period. Prior to the implementation of Realignment in October 2011, offenders released from CDCR were released to parole or directly discharged from prison. With the passage of Realignment, many offenders were released to Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS). This section describes the number of offenders released and followed either pre- or post-Realignment to gain a better understanding of Realignment's impact on California's three-year return-to-prison rate and the subsequent modification of CDCR's primary measure of recidivism to the three-year conviction rate.

Of the 74,875 offenders released in FY 2011-12, 60.2 percent (45,061 offenders) were released to parole, 38.8 percent (29,018 offenders) were released to PRCS, and 1.1 percent (796 offenders) were directly discharged from prison. Of the 45,061 offenders released to parole, 26,263 offenders were released pre-Realignment and 18,798 offenders were released post-Realignment. Of the 29,018 offenders released to PRCS, all were released post-Realignment because PRCS was established with the passage of Realignment. As shown in Table 25, 35.6 percent of the FY 2011-12 release cohort (26,634 offenders) were released pre-Realignment and 64.4 percent (48,241 offenders) were released post-Realignment.

Under Realignment, some offenders (non-serious, non-violent, and non-sex registrants) are eligible to serve felony sentences in county jail, and with the exception of lifers, all parole revocations are served in county jail rather than state prison. Historically, parole revocations comprised a large portion of all returns to prison. With the passage of Realignment and a growing portion of each cohort released post-Realignment, large decreases in the three-year return-to-prison rate were expected, with decreases in parole violations largely influencing the rate downward.

As shown in Appendix A, the three-year return-to-prison rate began to sharply trend downward with the passage of Realignment, with the most drastic decrease (19.6 percentage points) occurring between the FY 2010-11 release cohort (44.6 percent returned to prison) and the FY 2011-12 release cohort (25 percent returned to prison). Much of the decrease in the three-year return-to-prison rate was driven by a sharp decline in parole violations, which decreased 26.2 percentage points (from 30.3 percent to 4.1 percent) between the FY 2010-11 and FY 2011-12 release cohorts (Appendix C). With nearly two-thirds (64.4 percent) of the FY 2011-12 cohort released post-Realignment and most offenders serving parole revocations in county jails (with the exception of lifers), the three-year return-to-prison rate begins to most accurately reflect the reoffending behaviors of only those offenders still eligible to serve their sentences in state prison and does not reflect the reoffending behaviors of offenders eligible to serve their sentences in county jail.

During the same time period, convictions increased slightly. The three-year conviction rate increased 3.0 percentage points (from 51.3 percent to 54.3 percent) between the FY 2010-11 and FY 2011-12 release cohorts (Appendix A). While the three-year return-to-prison rate is heavily influenced by parole violations, the three-year conviction rate does not include parole violations and was uninfluenced by Realignment's changes to the parole revocation structure. Furthermore, while Realignment directly impacted which offenders were eligible to return to prison (serious, violent, and sex-registrants), it did not impact which offenders were convicted of new crimes; therefore, the three-year conviction rate offers a more accurate measure of reoffending among all offenders released from state prison in the post-Realignment era.

Table 25. Fiscal Year 2011-12 Offenders Released to Parole, PRCS, or Directly Discharged from Prison Pre- and Post-Realignment

	Pre-Realignment		Post-Realignment		Total
Type of Release	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**
Direct Discharge	371	46.6%	425	53.4%	796
Parole	26,263	58.3%	18,798	41.7%	45,061
Post Release Community Supervision	0	N/A	29,018	100.0%	29,018
Total	**26,634**	**35.6%**	**48,241**	**64.4%**	**74,875**

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. Under Proposition 47, offenders serving sentences in prison for felony offenses could petition the courts for resentencing under new misdemeanor provisions and offenders who completed their sentences could apply to have felony convictions reclassified as misdemeanors, unless the offender had been previously convicted of a disqualifying offense.[23]

Proposition 47 was passed during the last year of the FY 2011-12 release cohort's three-year follow-up period (FY 2014-15) and was expected to have very little impact on their three-year conviction rate. Of the FY 2011-12 release cohort's 40,644 convictions, only 1.7 percent (709 convictions) occurred on or after the implementation of Proposition 47. In order to better understand the impact of Proposition 47 on the three-year conviction rate, as well as its influence on misdemeanor versus felony convictions, a full three-year post-Proposition 47 follow-up period will be needed, however, CDCR will continue to examine data related to Proposition 47 as it becomes available.

[23] The Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Act full text version: https://www.courts.ca.gov/prop47.htm

Appendix A

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). One-year rates are provided for offenders released from CDCR in FY 2002-03 through FY 2013-14 and provide the most years of comparative data.[24] 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 in FY 2002-03 through FY 2012-13 and three-year rates are provided for offenders released in FY 2002-03 through FY 2011-12.[25] Although the three-year rates provides the most comprehensive picture of reoffending among offenders released from CDCR, the one-year and two-year rates present the most recent data available and also offer insight to future trends associated with the three-year rates.

Arrests

The below tables and figures show a slight increase in the three-year arrest rate (0.2 of a percentage point) between the FY 2010-11 and FY 2011-12 release cohorts (75.1 percent and 75.3 percent, respectively), which are the most recent cohorts for which three-year data is available. However, an examination of the two-year arrest rate shows a more substantial decrease (8.7 percentage points) between the FY 2011-12 and FY 2012-13 release cohorts (70.6 percent and 61.9 percent, respectively). The one-year rate continues to slightly decrease (by 0.6 of a percentage point) between the FY 2012-13 and FY 2013-14 release cohorts (50.7 percent and 50.1 percent, respectively). The one-year arrest rates for the FY 2012-13 (50.7 percent) and FY 2013-14 (50.1 percent) release cohorts are the lowest one-year arrests rates observed since reporting began with the FY 2002-03 release cohort (55.5 percent).

Convictions

The conviction rates follow a similar pattern to the arrest rates; between the FY 2010-11 and FY 2011-12 release cohorts, the three-year conviction rate saw a slight increase of three percentage points (51.3 percent and 54.3 percent, respectively). An examination of the two-year conviction rate shows a more substantial decrease (6.3 percentage points) between the FY 2011-12 and 2012-13 release cohorts. A subsequent decrease (0.4 of a percentage point) is observed in the one-year conviction rate between the FY 2012-13 and FY 2013-14 release cohorts (20.5 percent and 20.1 percent, respectively). The one-year conviction rate for the FY 2013-14 release cohort (20.1 percent) is at the lowest rate since the 2002-03 release cohort (19.7 percent).

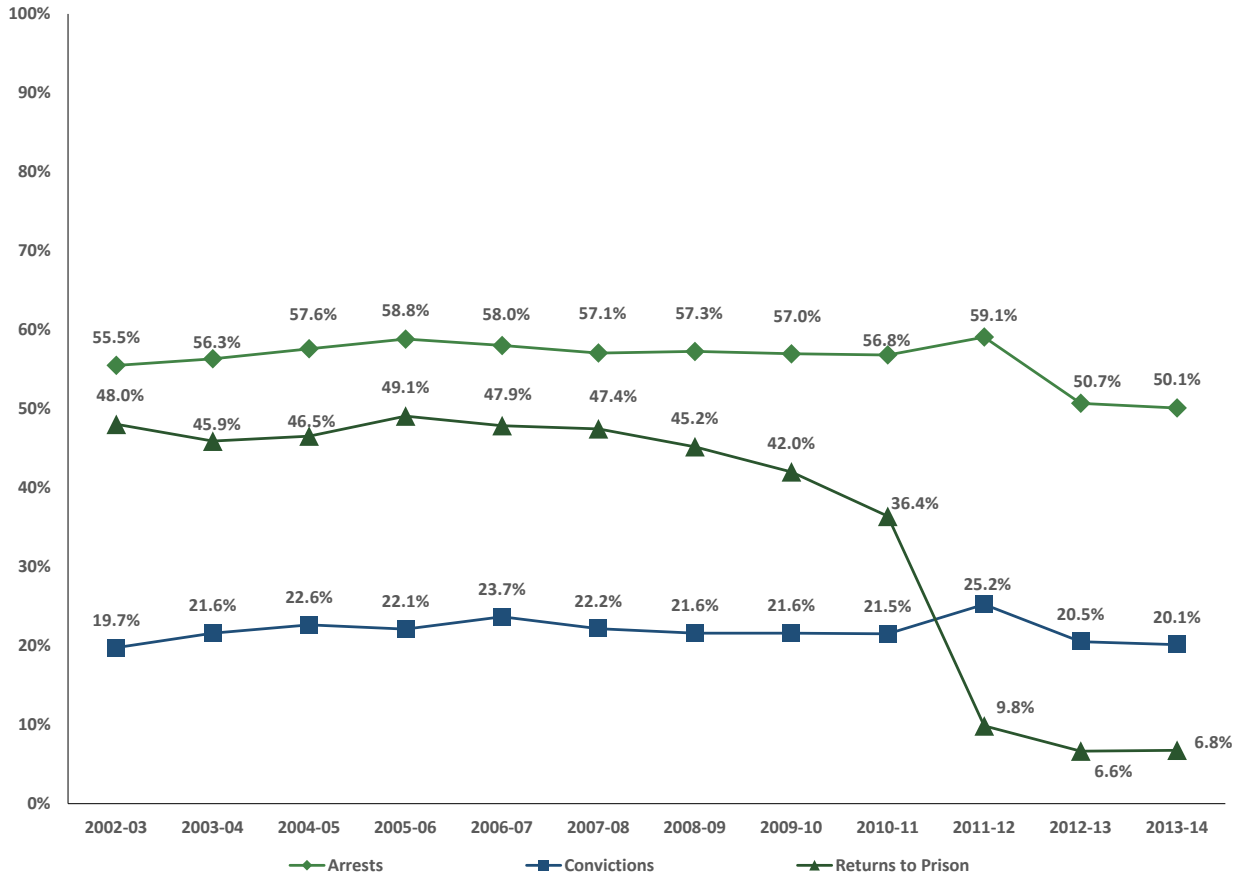
[24] The arrest, conviction, and return-to-prison data contained in these figures and charts were extracted in October 2016 to minimize the effects of the time lag of data entry into the state's system.

[25] 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

The impacts of Realignment are more apparent in the one-year, two-year, and three-year return-to-prison rates than the above arrest and conviction rates. The last cohort examined using the three-year return-to-prison rate as the primary measure of recidivism was the FY 2010-11 cohort (44.6 percent).[26] The most drastic decrease in the three-year return-to-prison rate (19.6 percentage points) occurred after the analysis of the FY 2010-11 cohort and between the FY 2010-11 and FY 2011-12 release cohorts (44.6 percent and 25.0 percent, respectively). An examination of the one-year and two-year rates show some stability among the return-to-prison rates: between the FY 2011-12 and FY 2012-13 release cohorts, the two-year return-to-prison rate decreased 2.1 percentage points (18.3 percent and 16.2 percent, respectively) and between the FY 2012-13 and FY 2013-14 release cohorts, the one-year return-to-prison rate increased by 0.2 of a percentage point (6.6 percent and 6.8 percent, respectively), indicating the drastic decreases in the return-to-prison rates are subsiding and entering a period of relative stability.

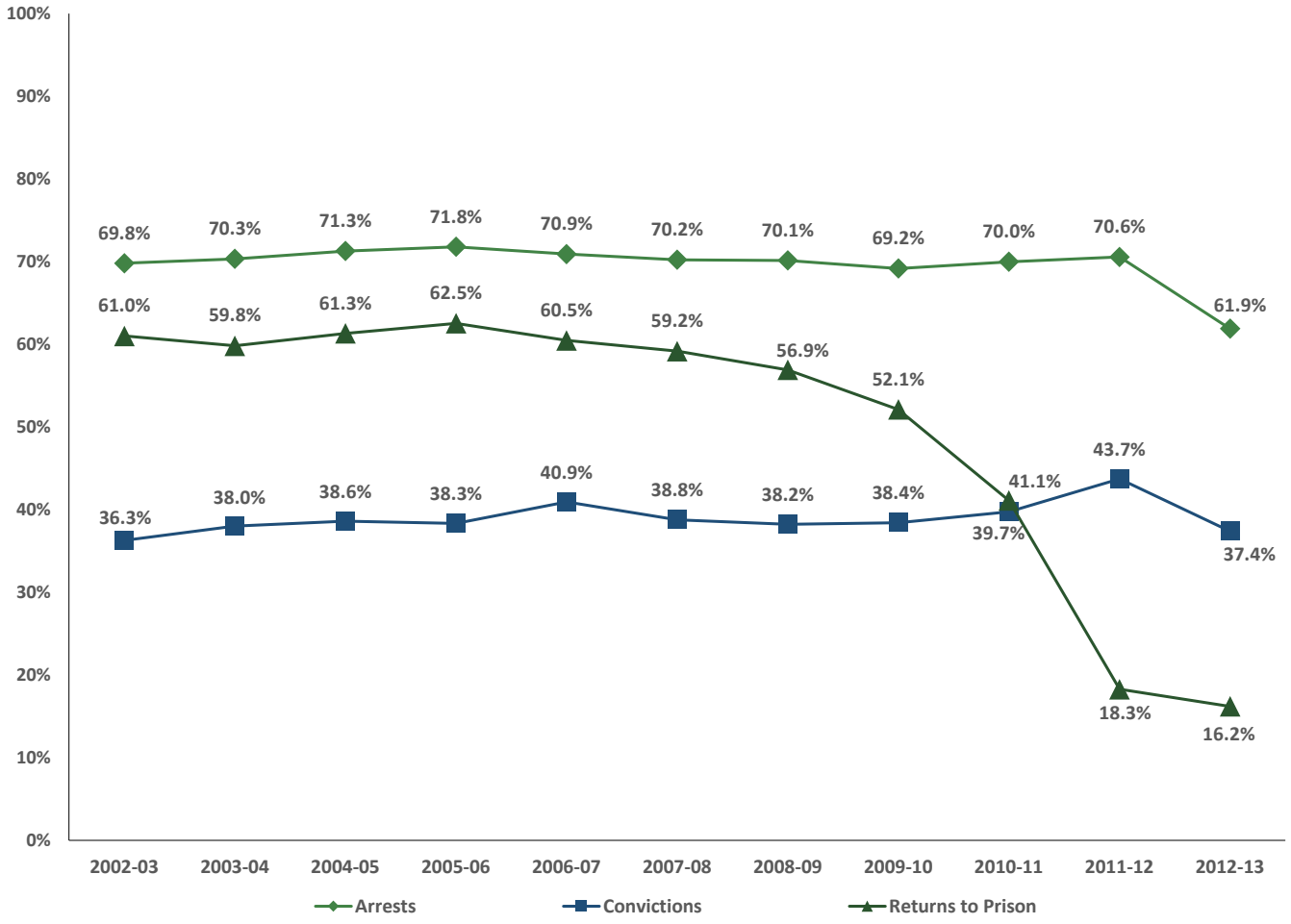
One-Year Arrest, Conviction, and Return-to-Prison Rates by Fiscal Year[27]



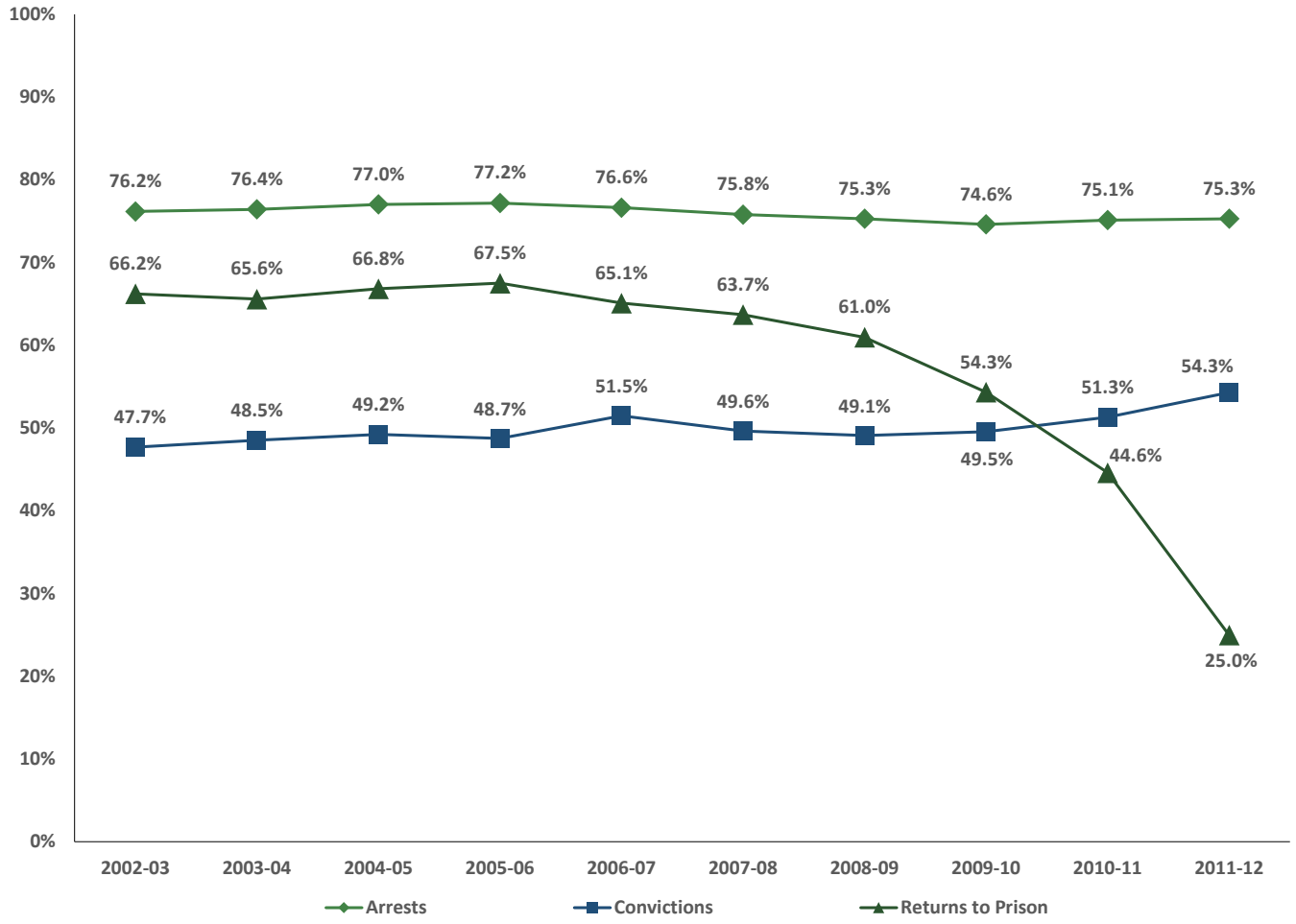
[26] For more information please see: https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/research/offender-outcomes-characteristics/offender-recidivism/

[27] 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 A

Supplemental Recidivism Rates: Arrests, Convictions, and Returns to Prison (continued)[28]

Arrest Rates for the Fiscal Year 2002-03 through Fiscal Year 2013-14 Release Cohorts

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
Fiscal Year*	Number Released	Number Arrested	Arrest Rate	Number Arrested	Arrest Rate	Number Arrested	Arrest Rate
2002-03	99,482	55,204	55.5%	69,449	69.8%	75,765	76.2%
2003-04	99,635	56,127	56.3%	70,070	70.3%	76,135	76.4%
2004-05	103,647	59,703	57.6%	73,881	71.3%	79,819	77.0%
2005-06	105,974	62,331	58.8%	76,079	71.8%	81,786	77.2%
2006-07	112,665	65,369	58.0%	79,893	70.9%	86,330	76.6%
2007-08	113,888	64,981	57.1%	79,978	70.2%	86,309	75.8%
2008-09	110,356	63,193	57.3%	77,412	70.1%	83,080	75.3%
2009-10	103,867	59,159	57.0%	71,837	69.2%	77,495	74.6%
2010-11	94,888	53,911	56.8%	66,399	70.0%	71,284	75.1%
2011-12	74,875	44,236	59.1%	52,829	70.6%	56,371	75.3%
2012-13	35,745	18,120	50.7%	22,123	61.9%	N/A	N/A
2013-14	34,299	17,185	50.1%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Conviction Rates for the Fiscal Year 2002-03 through Fiscal Year 2013-14 Release Cohorts

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
Fiscal Year	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
2002-03	99,482	19,643	19.7%	36,087	36.3%	47,443	47.7%
2003-04	99,635	21,509	21.6%	37,881	38.0%	48,350	48.5%
2004-05	103,647	23,464	22.6%	40,022	38.6%	51,026	49.2%
2005-06	105,974	23,428	22.1%	40,635	38.3%	51,650	48.7%
2006-07	112,665	26,657	23.7%	46,106	40.9%	57,980	51.5%
2007-08	113,888	25,233	22.2%	44,164	38.8%	56,525	49.6%
2008-09	110,356	23,831	21.6%	42,181	38.2%	54,175	49.1%
2009-10	103,867	22,410	21.6%	39,908	38.4%	51,456	49.5%
2010-11	94,888	20,403	21.5%	37,710	39.7%	48,689	51.3%
2011-12	74,875	18,894	25.2%	32,746	43.7%	40,644	54.3%
2012-13	35,745	7,331	20.5%	13,369	37.4%	N/A	N/A
2013-14	34,299	6,907	20.1%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

[28] 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 2013-14 Release Cohorts

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
Fiscal Year	Number Released	Number Returned	Return Rate	Number Returned	Return Rate	Number Returned	Return Rate
2002-03	103,934	49,924	48.0%	63,415	61.0%	68,810	66.2%
2003-04	103,296	47,423	45.9%	61,788	59.8%	67,734	65.6%
2004-05	106,920	49,761	46.5%	65,559	61.3%	71,444	66.8%
2005-06	108,662	53,330	49.1%	67,958	62.5%	73,350	67.5%
2006-07	115,254	55,167	47.9%	69,691	60.5%	75,018	65.1%
2007-08	116,015	55,049	47.4%	68,643	59.2%	73,885	63.7%
2008-09	112,877	51,010	45.2%	64,244	56.9%	68,803	61.0%
2009-10	104,981	44,104	42.0%	54,713	52.1%	57,022	54.3%
2010-11	95,690	34,810	36.4%	39,331	41.1%	42,661	44.6%
2011-12	75,733	7,456	9.8%	13,843	18.3%	18,908	25.0%
2012-13	36,637	2,434	6.6%	5,935	16.2%	N/A	N/A
2013-14	34,774	2,349	6.8%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Appendix B

Type of Arrest

The below table shows the type of arrest for the FY 2010-11 and FY 2011-12 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. Of the 94,888 offenders in the FY 2010-11 release cohort, 24.9 percent (23,604 offenders) had no arrests and of the 74,875 offenders in the FY 2011-12 release cohort, 24.7 percent (18,504 offenders) had no arrests during the three-year follow-up period, a difference of 0.2 of a percentage point.

Type of Arrest for Offenders Released in the Fiscal Year 2010-11 and Fiscal Year 2011-12 Release Cohorts

	FY 2010-11		FY 2011-12	
Type of Arrest	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
No Arrest	**23,604**	**24.9%**	**18,504**	**24.7%**
All Felonies	**28,030**	**29.5%**	**24,246**	**32.4%**
Felony Drug/Alcohol Crimes	9,923	10.5%	8,039	10.7%
Felony Property Crimes	7,995	8.4%	6,771	9.0%
Felony Crimes Against Persons	6,910	7.3%	5,786	7.7%
Felony Other Crimes	3,202	3.4%	3,650	4.9%
All Misdemeanors	**16,598**	**17.5%**	**14,692**	**19.6%**
Misdemeanor Drug/Alcohol Crimes	8,433	8.9%	6,057	8.1%
Misdemeanor Other Crimes	1,343	1.4%	3,287	4.4%
Misdemeanor Crimes Against Persons	4,125	4.3%	3,180	4.2%
Misdemeanor Property Crimes	2,697	2.8%	2,168	2.9%
Supervision Violations	**22,829**	**24.1%**	**16,957**	**22.6%**
Unknown	**3,827**	**4.0%**	**476**	**0.6%**
Total	**94,888**	**100.0%**	**74,875**	**100.0%**

Of the 94,888 offenders in the FY 2010-11 cohort, 29.5 percent (28,030 offenders) were arrested for felonies, 17.5 percent (16,598 offenders) were arrested for misdemeanors, and 24.1 percent (22,829 offenders) were arrested for supervision violations. The reason for four percent of the arrests (3,827 offenders) was unknown. Of the 74,875 offenders in the FY 2011-12 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. The reason for 0.6 percent of the arrests (476 arrests) was unknown.

The percentage of offenders arrested for felonies increased by 2.9 percentage points between the FY 2010-11 and FY 2011-12 release cohorts (29.5 percent and 32.4 percent, respectively), while the percentage of offenders arrested for misdemeanors increased by 2.1 percentage points, from 17.5 percent to 19.6 percent. The percentage of offenders arrested for supervision violations decreased 1.5 percentage points between the FY 2010-11 and FY 2011-12 release cohorts (24.1 percent and 22.6

percent, respectively), while the percentage of arrests that were unknown decreased 3.4 percentage points, from four percent to 0.6 percent.

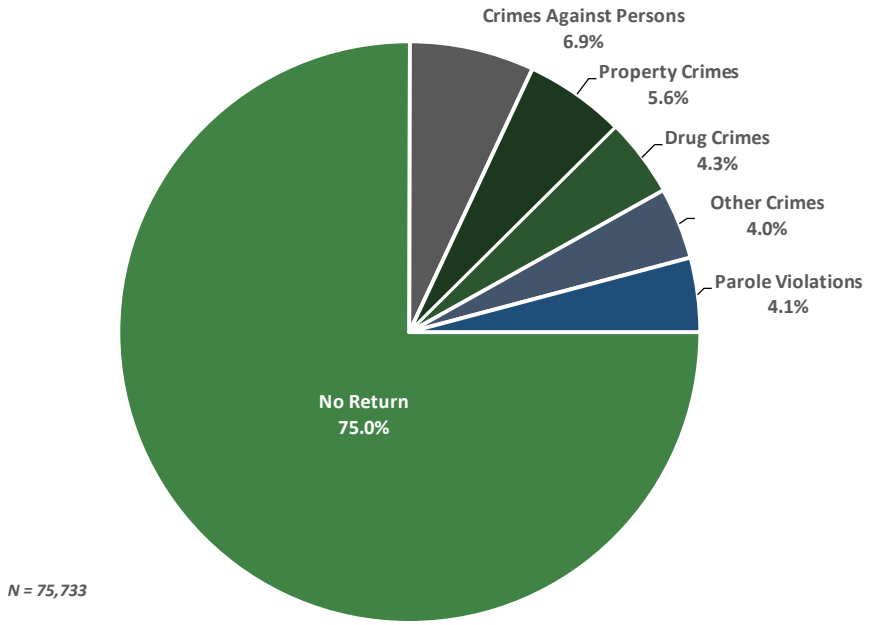
Between the FY 2010-11 and FY 2011-12 release cohorts, the percentage of offenders arrested for other misdemeanor crimes and other felony crimes saw the largest increases. The percentage of offenders arrested for other misdemeanor crimes increased three percentage points, from 1.4 percent to 4.4 percent. The percentage of offenders arrested for other felony crimes increased 1.5 percentage points, from 3.4 percent to 4.9 percent.

Appendix C

Type of Return to Prison

In prior reports published by CDCR, the three-year return-to-prison rate was used as the primary measure of recidivism. With the primary measure of recidivism recently revised to the three-year conviction rate, this section presents the type of return to a CDCR adult institution to enable comparisons with prior reports, and to better understand Realignment's impact on the type of offenses for which offenders are returned to prison. The type of conviction is discussed in detail in the Offender Outcomes and Type of Conviction section of this report.

Three-Year Outcomes for the Fiscal Year 2011-12 Release Cohort[29]



Of the 75,733 offenders released in FY 2011-12, 25.0 percent (18,908 offenders) were returned to prison within three years of their release. The majority of the release cohort (75 percent or 56,825 offenders) did not return to prison during the three-year follow-up period. The three-year return-to-prison rate of 25.0 percent is a 19.6 percentage point decrease from the FY 2010-11 three-year return-to-prison rate of 44.6 percent.

The below table shows the three-year return-to-prison rate for the FY 2008-09, FY 2009-10, FY 2010-11, and FY 2011-12 release cohorts. Realignment was in place for varying amounts of time during each cohort's three-year follow-up period. The FY 2012-13 cohort will be the first cohort where all of the offenders are released post-Realignment and their full three-year follow-up period occurs post-

[29] 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.

Realignment, allowing for the most comprehensive picture of Realignment's impact on the three-year return-to-prison rate.

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 cohorts, the three-year conviction rate decreased 9.7 percentage points (from 54.3 percent to 44.6 percent). The most substantial decrease in the three-year return-to-prison rate (19.6 percentage points) was observed between the FY 2010-11 and FY 2011-12 release cohorts (from 44.6 percent to 25.0 percent). As shown in Appendix A, the one-year and two-year return-to-prison rates indicate return-to-prison rates begin to stabilize with the FY 2012-13 release cohort to be studied in the 2017 Outcome Evaluation Report.

Three-Year Return-to-Prison Rate for the Fiscal Year 2008-09 through Fiscal Year 2011-12 Release Cohorts

FY 2008-09			FY 2009-10			FY 2010-11			FY 2011-12		
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%

The below table shows the reason for which offenders in the FY 2008-09, FY 2009-10, FY 2010-11, and FY 2011-12 release cohorts returned to prison. 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 decreases with each fiscal year, the number of offenders who completed their three-year follow-up period without returning increases.

The substantial decreases in the three-year return-to-prison rate are largely attributed to a decrease in returns for parole violations. In FY 2008-09, 42.3 percent of the release cohort (47,793 offenders) returned for parole violations and in FY 2009-10, 37.9 percent of the release cohort (39,747 offenders) returned for parole violations, a decrease of 4.4 percentage points. Between the FY 2009-10 and FY 2010-11 release cohorts, parole violations decreased by 7.6 percentage points (37.9 percent and 30.3 percent, respectively). The most drastic decrease in returns for parole violations (26.2 percentage points) occurred between the FY 2010-11 and FY 2011-12 release cohorts (30.3 percent and 4.1 percent, respectively). Under Realignment, only offenders previously sentenced to a life-term (lifers) can be revoked to prison and all other parole revocations are served in county jails. The FY 2012-13 release cohort will be the first cohort where all offenders are released post-Realignment and only lifers will be eligible for revocation to prison for parole violations.

Among the types of returns presented, crimes against persons was the only return type that has consistently increased across all four fiscal years of releases. Over three percent (3.5 percent or 3,925 offenders) of the FY 2008-09 release cohort returned for crimes against persons, while 6.9 percent (5,247 offenders) of the FY 2011-12 cohort returned for crimes against persons, a difference of 3.4 percentage points. Slight increases in returns for crimes against persons, which tend to be more serious and violent than other crimes, were largely expected as Realignment requires most serious, violent, and sex registrant offenders be sentenced to state prison rather than county jail.

Returns to prison for property crimes saw the largest decrease (1.5 percentage points) between the FY 2008-09 and FY 2011-12 release cohorts (7.1 percent and 5.6 percent, respectively) and drug crimes followed with a 1.3 percentage point decrease (5.6 percent and 4.3 percent, respectively). The number of offenders returning for property and drug crimes is expected to further decline with future cohorts, due to impacts of Proposition 47, which was passed in November 2014 and mandates a misdemeanor sentence instead of a felony for some property and drug offenses.

Type of Return for the FY 2008-09 through FY 2011-12 Release Cohorts

	FY 2008-09		FY 2009-10		FY 2010-11		FY 2011-12	
Type of Return	**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%
Crimes Against Persons	3,925	3.5%	3,771	3.6%	3,834	4.0%	5,247	6.9%
Property Crimes	8,055	7.1%	6,541	6.2%	4,520	4.7%	4,238	5.6%
Drug Crimes	6,299	5.6%	4,730	4.5%	3,279	3.4%	3,278	4.3%
Other Crimes	2,731	2.4%	2,233	2.1%	2,000	2.1%	3,019	4.0%
No Return to Prison	44,074	39.0%	47,959	45.7%	53,029	55.4%	56,825	75.0%
Total	**112,877**	**100.0%**	**104,981**	**100.0%**	**95,690**	**100.0%**	**75,733**	**100.0%**

Appendix D

Conviction Rates by Fiscal Year and Offender Demographics and Characteristics

	FY 2010-11 Number Released	FY 2011-12 Number Released	Number Released Difference	FY 2010-11 Number Convicted	FY 2011-12 Number Convicted	Number Convicted Difference	Three-Year Conviction Rate	Three-Year Conviction Rate	Three-Year Rate Difference
Total	94,888	74,875	(20,013)	48,689	40,644	(8,045)	51.3%	54.3%	3.0
Release Type									
First Release	57,605	50,017	(7,588)	27,344	24,796	(2,548)	47.5%	49.6%	2.1
Re-Release	37,283	24,858	(12,425)	21,345	15,848	(5,497)	57.3%	63.8%	6.5
Gender									
Male	85,818	67,953	(17,865)	44,563	37,406	(7,157)	51.9%	55.0%	3.1
Female	9,070	6,922	(2,148)	4,126	3,238	(888)	45.5%	46.8%	1.3
Age at Release									
18 - 19	741	596	(145)	486	401	(85)	65.6%	67.3%	1.7
20 - 24	12,630	10,208	(2,422)	7,476	6,410	(1,066)	59.2%	62.8%	3.6
25 - 29	18,501	14,148	(4,353)	10,519	8,471	(2,048)	56.9%	59.9%	3.0
30 - 34	16,355	13,340	(3,015)	8,785	7,509	(1,276)	53.7%	56.3%	2.6
35 - 39	12,499	9,772	(2,727)	6,141	5,247	(894)	49.1%	53.7%	4.6
40 - 44	12,350	9,312	(3,038)	6,152	4,876	(1,276)	49.8%	52.4%	2.6
45 - 49	10,668	8,144	(2,524)	4,983	4,010	(973)	46.7%	49.2%	2.5
50 - 54	6,721	5,623	(1,098)	2,755	2,462	(293)	41.0%	43.8%	2.8
55 - 59	2,755	2,387	(368)	973	901	(72)	35.3%	37.7%	2.4
60 and over	1,668	1,345	(323)	419	357	(62)	25.1%	26.5%	1.4
Race/Ethnicity									
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1,052	828	(224)	576	475	(101)	54.8%	57.4%	2.6
White	28,118	22,081	(6,037)	15,300	12,578	(2,722)	54.4%	57.0%	2.6
Black/African American	24,960	19,037	(5,923)	12,844	10,419	(2,425)	51.5%	54.7%	3.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	862	634	(228)	453	349	(104)	52.6%	55.0%	2.4
Hispanic/Latino	36,899	29,630	(7,269)	18,181	15,594	(2,587)	49.3%	52.6%	3.3
Other	2,997	2,665	(332)	1,335	1,229	(106)	44.5%	46.1%	1.6
County of Parole									
Kern County	3,652	3,100	(552)	2,416	2,123	(293)	66.2%	68.5%	2.3
Stanislaus County	1,599	1,424	(175)	924	880	(44)	57.8%	61.8%	4.0
San Joaquin County	2,345	1,815	(530)	1,311	1,084	(227)	55.9%	59.7%	3.8
Santa Clara County	2,747	2,238	(509)	1,592	1,303	(289)	58.0%	58.2%	0.2
Fresno County	3,673	2,991	(682)	1,729	1,700	(29)	47.1%	56.8%	9.7
Orange County	6,764	4,910	(1,854)	3,454	2,752	(702)	51.1%	56.0%	4.9
Riverside County	6,170	4,811	(1,359)	3,092	2,651	(441)	50.1%	55.1%	5.0
Sacramento County	5,650	4,078	(1,572)	2,667	2,154	(513)	47.2%	52.8%	5.6
Los Angeles County	24,658	19,517	(5,141)	12,578	10,305	(2,273)	51.0%	52.8%	1.8
San Bernardino County	7,974	6,625	(1,349)	4,079	3,488	(591)	51.2%	52.6%	1.4
Alameda County	3,970	2,569	(1,401)	1,759	1,236	(523)	44.3%	48.1%	3.8
San Diego County	6,383	5,219	(1,164)	2,771	2,316	(455)	43.4%	44.4%	1.0
All Others	19,303	15,578	(3,725)	10,317	8,652	(1,665)	53.4%	55.5%	2.1
Commitment Offense Categories									
Property Crimes	31,525	24,107	(7,418)	18,509	15,166	(3,343)	58.7%	62.9%	4.2
Drug Crimes	24,213	18,495	(5,718)	12,719	10,132	(2,587)	52.5%	54.8%	2.3
Other Crimes	10,683	9,379	(1,304)	5,212	4,973	(239)	48.8%	53.0%	4.2
Crimes Against Persons	28,467	22,894	(5,573)	12,249	10,373	(1,876)	43.0%	45.3%	2.3

Appendix D

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

	FY 2010-11 Number Released	FY 2011-12 Number Released	Number Released Difference	FY 2010-11 Number Convicted	FY 2011-12 Number Convicted	Number Convicted Difference	FY 2010-11 Three-Year Conviction Rate	FY 2011-12 Three-Year Conviction Rate	Three-Year Rate Difference
Offense									
Vehicle Theft	4,399	3,837	(562)	2,935	2,741	(194)	66.7%	71.4%	4.7
Receiving Stolen Property	4,325	2,901	(1,424)	2,700	1,967	(733)	62.4%	67.8%	5.4
Hashish Possession	70	46	(24)	39	31	(8)	55.7%	67.4%	11.7
Petty Theft With Prior	4,608	3,064	(1,544)	2,898	2,046	(852)	62.9%	66.8%	3.9
Burglary 2nd	7,873	5,894	(1,979)	4,693	3,805	(888)	59.6%	64.6%	5.0
CS Possession	12,306	8,615	(3,691)	7,355	5,510	(1,845)	59.8%	64.0%	4.2
Possession Weapon	5,168	4,680	(488)	2,904	2,826	(78)	56.2%	60.4%	4.2
Other Property	1,275	996	(279)	705	597	(108)	55.3%	59.9%	4.6
Escape	45	38	(7)	27	22	(5)	60.0%	57.9%	(2.1)
Grand Theft	3,374	2,389	(985)	1,761	1,382	(379)	52.2%	57.8%	5.6
CS Other	473	456	(17)	261	259	(2)	55.2%	56.8%	1.6
Burglary 1st	3,322	3,107	(215)	1,712	1,704	(8)	51.5%	54.8%	3.3
Other Offenses	3,049	2,744	(305)	1,491	1,495	4	48.9%	54.5%	5.6
Other Assault/Battery	9,011	6,357	(2,654)	4,689	3,448	(1,241)	52.0%	54.2%	2.2
Marijuana Sale	376	327	(49)	164	161	(3)	43.6%	49.2%	5.6
Assault w. Deadly Weapon	6,406	5,439	(967)	2,918	2,655	(263)	45.6%	48.8%	3.2
Robbery	5,794	4,880	(914)	2,626	2,356	(270)	45.3%	48.3%	3.0
Forgery/Fraud	2,349	1,919	(430)	1,105	924	(181)	47.0%	48.2%	1.2
CS Sales	2,308	1,971	(337)	1,106	942	(164)	47.9%	47.8%	(0.1)
Other Sex	2,712	2,188	(524)	1,111	1,038	(73)	41.0%	47.4%	6.4
CS Possession For Sale	7,367	6,111	(1,256)	3,255	2,827	(428)	44.2%	46.3%	2.1
Marij. Possess For Sale	1,054	717	(337)	448	331	(117)	42.5%	46.2%	3.7
Arson	207	182	(25)	93	78	(15)	44.9%	42.9%	(2.0)
Attempted Murder 2nd	332	220	(112)	93	76	(17)	28.0%	34.5%	6.5
Driving Under Influence	2,214	1,735	(479)	697	552	(145)	31.5%	31.8%	0.3
Kidnapping	171	196	25	56	62	6	32.7%	31.6%	(1.1)
Marijuana Other	128	110	(18)	46	33	(13)	35.9%	30.0%	(5.9)
Oral Copulation	213	148	(65)	55	44	(11)	25.8%	29.7%	3.9
Rape	428	415	(13)	119	116	(3)	27.8%	28.0%	0.2
CS Manufacturing	131	142	11	45	38	(7)	34.4%	26.8%	(7.6)
Manslaughter	469	390	(79)	130	98	(32)	27.7%	25.1%	(2.6)
Sodomy	34	42	8	7	9	2	20.6%	21.4%	0.8
Penetration With Object	98	125	27	23	26	3	23.5%	20.8%	(2.7)
Lewd Act With Child	2,252	1,877	(375)	366	377	11	16.3%	20.1%	3.8
Vehicular Manslaughter	218	182	(36)	46	32	(14)	21.1%	17.6%	(3.5)
Attempted Murder 1st	25	26	1	2	3	1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Murder 2nd	242	326	84	6	30	24	2.5%	9.2%	6.7
Murder 1st	62	83	21	2	3	1	3.2%	3.6%	0.4
Sentence Type									
Determinate Sentencing Law	81,793	63,867	(17,926)	42,381	35,063	(7,318)	51.8%	54.9%	3.1
Second Strikers (Determinate Sentencing Law)	12,734	10,649	(2,085)	6,296	5,570	(726)	49.4%	52.3%	2.9
Lifers (Indeterminate Sentencing Law)	361	359	(2)	12	11	(1)	3.3%	3.1%	(0.2)
Sex Registration Requirement									
Yes	8,908	7,217	(1,691)	2,932	2,825	(107)	32.9%	39.1%	6.2
No	85,980	67,658	(18,322)	45,757	37,819	(7,938)	53.2%	55.9%	2.7

Appendix D

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

	FY 2010-11 Number Released	FY 2011-12 Number Released	Number Released Difference	FY 2010-11 Number Convicted	FY 2011-12 Number Convicted	Number Convicted Difference	FY 2010-11 Three-Year Conviction Rate	FY 2011-12 Three-Year Conviction Rate	Three-Year Rate Difference
Serious and/or Violent Offense									
Serious	13,161	11,108	(2,053)	6,299	5,712	(587)	47.9%	51.4%	3.5
Violent	10,512	9,324	(1,188)	3,564	3,383	(181)	33.9%	36.3%	2.4
Non-Serious/Non-Violent	71,215	54,443	(16,772)	38,826	31,549	(7,277)	54.5%	57.9%	3.4
Mental Health Status									
Department of State Hospitals	58	6	(52)	30	1	(29)	51.7%	N/A	N/A
Enhanced Outpatient Program	2,404	2,126	(278)	1,319	1,256	(63)	54.9%	59.1%	4.2
Mental Health Crisis Bed	119	134	15	58	80	22	48.7%	59.7%	11.0
Correctional Clinical Case Management System	14,216	11,729	(2,487)	7,828	6,802	(1,026)	55.1%	58.0%	2.9
None/No Mental Health Code	78,091	60,880	(17,211)	39,454	32,505	(6,949)	50.5%	53.4%	2.9
CSRA Risk Score									
Low	17,421	13,873	(3,548)	4,324	3,443	(881)	24.8%	24.8%	0.0
Moderate	25,108	19,606	(5,502)	11,210	9,320	(1,890)	44.6%	47.5%	2.9
High	52,331	41,374	(10,957)	33,149	27,877	(5,272)	63.3%	67.4%	4.1
N/A	28	22	(6)	6	4	(2)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Length of Stay									
0 - 6 Months	41,677	26,479	(15,198)	23,317	16,319	(6,998)	55.9%	61.6%	5.7
7 - 12 Months	25,442	21,983	(3,459)	13,432	12,456	(976)	52.8%	56.7%	3.9
13 - 18 Months	8,994	8,127	(867)	4,448	4,305	(143)	49.5%	53.0%	3.5
19 - 24 Months	5,540	5,124	(416)	2,556	2,525	(31)	46.1%	49.3%	3.2
2 - 3 Years	5,306	5,068	(238)	2,286	2,244	(42)	43.1%	44.3%	1.2
3 - 4 Years	2,536	2,455	(81)	1,022	1,043	21	40.3%	42.5%	2.2
4 - 5 Years	1,566	1,568	2	544	575	31	34.7%	36.7%	2.0
5 - 10 Years	2,504	2,702	198	829	937	108	33.1%	34.7%	1.6
10 -15 Years	894	870	(24)	222	199	(23)	24.8%	22.9%	(1.9)
15+ Years	429	499	70	33	41	8	7.7%	8.2%	0.5
Prior Returns to Custody on Current Term									
None	57,543	49,990	(7,553)	27,346	24,781	(2,565)	47.5%	49.6%	2.1
1	15,331	8,921	(6,410)	8,496	5,585	(2,911)	55.4%	62.6%	7.2
2	7,930	5,508	(2,422)	4,506	3,533	(973)	56.8%	64.1%	7.3
3	5,077	3,549	(1,528)	2,896	2,274	(622)	57.0%	64.1%	7.1
4	3,394	2,375	(1,019)	2,010	1,502	(508)	59.2%	63.2%	4.0
5	2,213	1,647	(566)	1,333	1,037	(296)	60.2%	63.0%	2.8
6	1,366	1,104	(262)	846	737	(109)	61.9%	66.8%	4.9
7	876	755	(121)	534	502	(32)	61.0%	66.5%	5.5
8	530	423	(107)	325	289	(36)	61.3%	68.3%	7.0
9	262	252	(10)	161	164	3	61.5%	65.1%	3.6
10 +	366	351	(15)	236	240	4	64.5%	68.4%	3.9

Appendix D

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

	FY 2010-11 Number Released	FY 2011-12 Number Released	Number Released Difference	FY 2010-11 Number Convicted	FY 2011-12 Number Convicted	Number Convicted Difference	FY 2010-11 Three-Year Conviction Rate	FY 2011-12 Three-Year Conviction Rate	Three-Year Rate Difference
Number of CDCR Stays Ever									
1	26,201	21,626	(4,575)	9,848	8,302	(1,546)	37.6%	38.4%	0.8
2	12,788	9,477	(3,311)	6,061	4,833	(1,228)	47.4%	51.0%	3.6
3	9,145	6,910	(2,235)	4,816	3,935	(881)	52.7%	56.9%	4.2
4	7,623	5,617	(2,006)	4,167	3,261	(906)	54.7%	58.1%	3.4
5	6,342	4,733	(1,609)	3,678	2,898	(780)	58.0%	61.2%	3.2
6	5,275	4,178	(1,097)	3,083	2,593	(490)	58.4%	62.1%	3.7
7	4,402	3,485	(917)	2,682	2,220	(462)	60.9%	63.7%	2.8
8	3,703	3,058	(645)	2,262	1,980	(282)	61.1%	64.7%	3.6
9	3,148	2,520	(628)	1,896	1,643	(253)	60.2%	65.2%	5.0
10	2,795	2,139	(656)	1,698	1,408	(290)	60.8%	65.8%	5.0
11	2,272	1,840	(432)	1,414	1,217	(197)	62.2%	66.1%	3.9
12	2,048	1,548	(500)	1,246	1,020	(226)	60.8%	65.9%	5.1
13	1,586	1,319	(267)	992	872	(120)	62.5%	66.1%	3.6
14	1,382	1,066	(316)	894	724	(170)	64.7%	67.9%	3.2
15 +	6,178	5,359	(819)	3,952	3,738	(214)	64.0%	69.8%	5.8
Substance Use Disorder Treatment Participation									
In-Prison SUDT Participation									
Completed Aftercare	906	460	(446)	371	169	(202)	40.9%	36.7%	(4.2)
Some Aftercare	851	622	(229)	487	349	(138)	57.2%	56.1%	(1.1)
No Aftercare	4,045	2,750	(1,295)	2,039	1,429	(610)	50.4%	52.0%	1.6
No In-Prison SUDT Participation									
Completed Aftercare	4,327	2,893	(1,434)	2,265	1,436	(829)	52.3%	49.6%	(2.7)
Some Aftercare	3,740	4,221	481	2,354	2,747	393	62.9%	65.1%	2.2
No Aftercare	81,019	63,929	(17,090)	41,173	34,514	(6,659)	50.8%	54.0%	3.2

Appendix E

Conviction Rates by County of Release

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
County of Release	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
Alameda County	2,569	528	20.6%	980	38.1%	1,236	48.1%
Alpine County	9	2	N/A	3	N/A	5	N/A
Amador County	70	14	20.0%	23	32.9%	27	38.6%
Butte County	626	139	22.2%	260	41.5%	332	53.0%
Calaveras County	44	11	25.0%	22	50.0%	24	54.5%
Colusa County	23	6	N/A	9	N/A	10	N/A
Contra Costa County	874	156	17.8%	338	38.7%	451	51.6%
Del Norte County	67	15	22.4%	30	44.8%	38	56.7%
El Dorado County	210	48	22.9%	85	40.5%	114	54.3%
Fresno County	2,991	606	20.3%	1,207	40.4%	1,700	56.8%
Glenn County	50	6	12.0%	14	28.0%	19	38.0%
Humboldt County	357	118	33.1%	186	52.1%	216	60.5%
Imperial County	224	89	39.7%	129	57.6%	154	68.8%
Inyo County	15	3	N/A	6	N/A	6	N/A
Kern County	3,100	1,208	39.0%	1,839	59.3%	2,123	68.5%
Kings County	704	185	26.3%	325	46.2%	394	56.0%
Lake County	170	37	21.8%	69	40.6%	89	52.4%
Lassen County	48	10	20.8%	25	52.1%	29	60.4%
Los Angeles County	19,517	5,086	26.1%	8,501	43.6%	10,305	52.8%
Madera County	302	70	23.2%	126	41.7%	163	54.0%
Marin County	98	21	21.4%	39	39.8%	53	54.1%
Mariposa County	15	5	N/A	6	N/A	6	N/A
Mendocino County	193	58	30.1%	96	49.7%	117	60.6%
Merced County	534	45	8.4%	112	21.0%	166	31.1%
Modoc County	14	3	N/A	3	N/A	5	N/A
Mono County	7	2	N/A	4	N/A	5	N/A
Monterey County	777	237	30.5%	394	50.7%	467	60.1%
Napa County	124	31	25.0%	66	53.2%	78	62.9%
Nevada County	43	14	32.6%	20	46.5%	25	58.1%
Orange County	4,910	1,498	30.5%	2,338	47.6%	2,752	56.0%
Placer County	382	81	21.2%	137	35.9%	202	52.9%
Plumas County	37	7	18.9%	14	37.8%	19	51.4%
Riverside County	4,811	1,059	22.0%	2,070	43.0%	2,651	55.1%

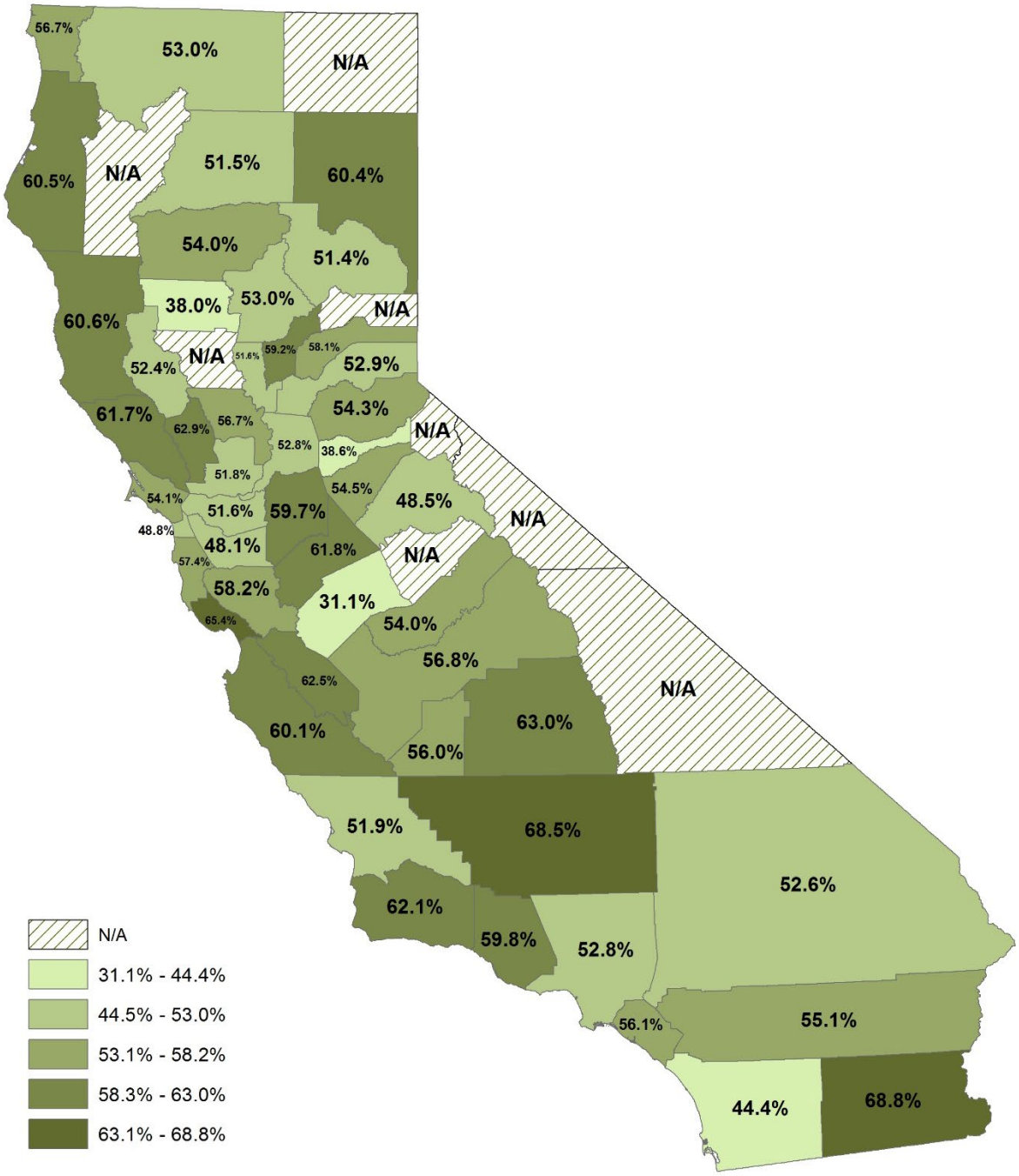
Appendix E

Conviction Rates by County of Release (continued)

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
County of Release	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
Sacramento County	4,078	945	23.2%	1,693	41.5%	2,154	52.8%
San Benito County	72	19	26.4%	37	51.4%	45	62.5%
San Bernardino County	6,625	1,548	23.4%	2,754	41.6%	3,488	52.6%
San Diego County	5,219	934	17.9%	1,758	33.7%	2,316	44.4%
San Francisco County	938	171	18.2%	328	35.0%	458	48.8%
San Joaquin County	1,815	543	29.9%	906	49.9%	1,084	59.7%
San Luis Obispo County	437	112	25.6%	187	42.8%	227	51.9%
San Mateo County	648	176	27.2%	315	48.6%	372	57.4%
Santa Barbara County	626	200	31.9%	327	52.2%	389	62.1%
Santa Clara County	2,238	546	24.4%	1,050	46.9%	1,303	58.2%
Santa Cruz County	214	86	40.2%	116	54.2%	140	65.4%
Shasta County	648	106	16.4%	247	38.1%	334	51.5%
Sierra County	6	2	N/A	4	N/A	4	N/A
Siskiyou County	66	17	25.8%	34	51.5%	35	53.0%
Solano County	933	224	24.0%	383	41.1%	483	51.8%
Sonoma County	506	162	32.0%	258	51.0%	312	61.7%
Stanislaus County	1,424	436	30.6%	742	52.1%	880	61.8%
Sutter County	250	60	24.0%	101	40.4%	129	51.6%
Tehama County	235	69	29.4%	107	45.5%	127	54.0%
Trinity County	24	3	N/A	6	N/A	9	N/A
Tulare County	1,158	317	27.4%	592	51.1%	729	63.0%
Tuolumne County	66	14	21.2%	28	42.4%	32	48.5%
Ventura County	1,125	382	34.0%	561	49.9%	673	59.8%
Yolo County	455	113	24.8%	190	41.8%	258	56.7%
Yuba County	358	94	26.3%	163	45.5%	212	59.2%
Discharged	796	217	27.3%	383	48.1%	470	59.0%
Total	**74,875**	**18,894**	**25.2%**	**32,746**	**43.7%**	**40,644**	**54.3%**

Appendix E

Three-Year Conviction Rates by County of Release



**County names and rates are provided on pages 74 and 75 of this report.*

Appendix F

Return-to-Prison Rates by SUDT Participation for the Fiscal Year 2011-12 Release Cohort

The below table presents return-to-prison rates by participation in SUDT and aftercare for the current FY 2011-12 release cohort for comparative purposes.[30] Conviction rates for these offenders may be found in Section 5.2.12 In-Prison and Community Based Substance Use Disorder Treatment of this report.

Return-to-Prison Rates by SUDT Participation for the Fiscal Year 2011-12 Release Cohort[31]

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
Substance Use Disorder Treatment Participation	**Number Released**	**Number Returned**	**Return Rate**	**Number Returned**	**Return Rate**	**Number Returned**	**Return Rate**
In-Prison SUDT Participation							
Completed Aftercare	467	6	1.3%	24	5.1%	43	9.2%
Some Aftercare	625	43	6.9%	107	17.1%	157	25.1%
No Aftercare	2,775	246	8.9%	538	19.4%	738	26.6%
Subtotal	**3,867**	**295**	**7.6%**	**669**	**17.3%**	**938**	**24.3%**
No In-Prison SUDT Participation							
Completed Aftercare	2,909	35	1.2%	170	5.8%	327	11.2%
Some Aftercare	4,243	289	6.8%	656	15.5%	958	22.6%
No Aftercare	64,714	6,837	10.6%	12,348	19.1%	16,685	25.8%
Subtotal	**71,866**	**7,161**	**10.0%**	**13,174**	**18.3%**	**17,970**	**25.0%**
Total	**75,733**	**7,456**	**9.8%**	**13,843**	**18.3%**	**18,908**	**25.0%**

[30] Return-to-prison rates for prior cohorts may be found in previously published Outcome Evaluation Reports. For more information see: https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/research/offender-outcomes-characteristics/offender-recidivism/

[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.

Appendix G

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).

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
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