California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

2018 Recidivism Report

An Evaluation of Offenders Released in Fiscal Year 2013-14

Division of Correctional Policy Research and Internal Oversight

Office of Research | January 2019

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA — DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION

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January 14, 2019

Dear Colleagues:

I present the 2018 Recidivism Report, the ninth in an annual series. The current report provides arrest, conviction, and return-to-prison rates for offenders released from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) during Fiscal Year 2013-14. Historical rates are provided for offenders released between Fiscal Year 2002-03 through Fiscal Year 2013-14.

Over the past several years, California has implemented a series of major correctional policy reforms, including Public Safety Realignment in 2011, Proposition 47 in 2014, and most recently, Proposition 57 in 2016. In spite of these substantial changes, CDCR's primary measure of recidivism, the three-year conviction rate, has been stable with slight variations. These variations are relatively consistent with those seen in California's crime rates, as well as national crime rates.

CDCR will continue to share arrest, conviction, and return-to-prison information to help advance the understanding of the reoffending behavior of CDCR's offenders after release and changes to recidivism rates over time.

Sincerely,

Ralph Diaz
Secretary (A)

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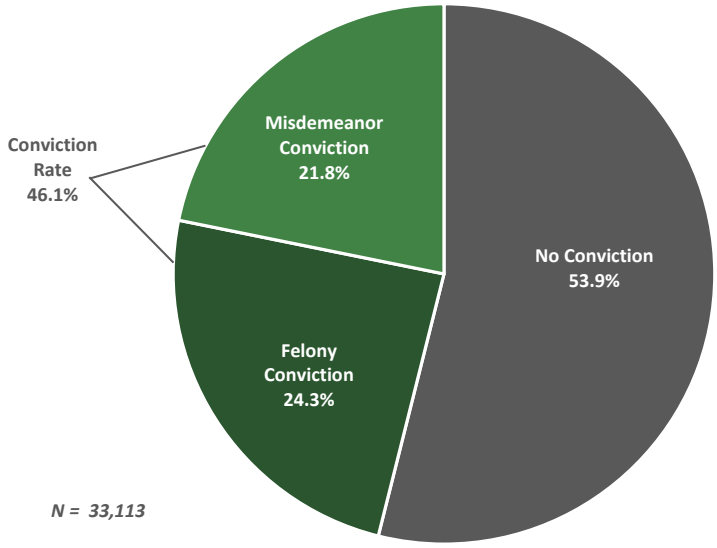
Executive Summary

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) presents the 2018 Recidivism Report, part of an annual series, which examines recidivism outcomes (arrests, convictions, and returns to prison) for offenders released from CDCR adult institutions during a given fiscal year.[1] The most recent cohort of offenders was released from CDCR during Fiscal Year 2013-14 and tracked for three years. Conviction rates are provided by offender demographics (e.g. age, gender) and characteristics (e.g. length of stay, commitment offense category). Historical recidivism rates are also provided for the Fiscal Year 2002-03 through Fiscal Year 2012-13 release cohorts.

Recidivism Rates for Offenders Released During Fiscal Year 2013-14

Between July 1, 2013 and June 30, 2014 (Fiscal Year 2013-14), 33,113 offenders were released from a CDCR adult institution and tracked for three years following the date of their release.[2] The three-year conviction rate for the 33,113 offenders who comprised the Fiscal Year 2013-14 release cohort was 46.1 percent. Of the offenders released in Fiscal Year 2013-14, 53.9 percent of the release cohort (17,849 offenders) had no convictions within three years of their release from prison, 24.3 percent (8,041 offenders) were convicted of a felony offense, and 21.8 percent (7,223 offenders) were convicted of a misdemeanor offense.

Figure A. Three-Year Conviction Rate for Offenders Released from State Prison in Fiscal Year 2013-14

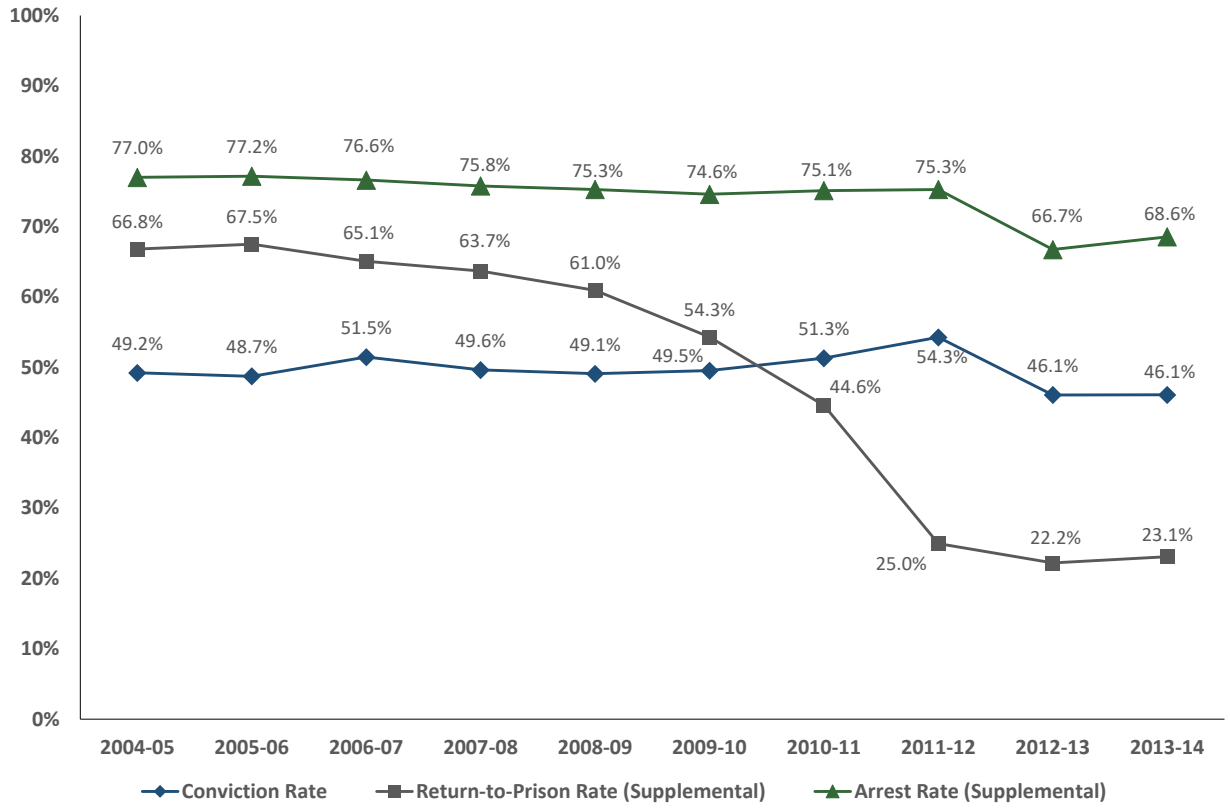


[1] This series was previously referred to as the Outcome Evaluation series. The 2018 Recidivism Report follows the 2017 Outcome Evaluation Report, available through the following link: https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/research/offender-outcomes-characteristics/offender-recidivism/

[2] During Fiscal Year 2013-14, a total of 33,449 offenders were released from a CDCR adult institution. Of these offenders, 33,113 offenders had a Department of Justice (DOJ) automated rap sheet. Arrest and conviction data only include the 33,113 offenders with an automated rap sheet, while return-to-prison data includes all 33,449 offenders released from prison.

As shown in Figure B, there was no change in the three-year conviction rate (46.1 percent) between the Fiscal Year 2012-13 and 2013-14 release cohorts. While the conviction rate remained stable between the Fiscal Year 2012-13 and 2013-14 release cohorts at 46.1 percent, both the arrest and return-to-prison rates, which are supplemental measures of recidivism, saw slight increases: arrests increased by 1.9 percentage points (from 66.7 percent to 68.6 percent) and returns to prison increased by less than a percentage point (from 22.2 percent to 23.1 percent). The unchanged three-year conviction rate and increases in the arrest and return-to-prison rates followed more substantial decreases in each measure between the Fiscal Year 2011-12 and 2012-13 release cohorts, as shown in Figure B.

Figure B. Three-Year Conviction, Return-to-Prison, and Arrest Rates for Offenders Released in Fiscal Year 2002-03 through Fiscal Year 2013-14

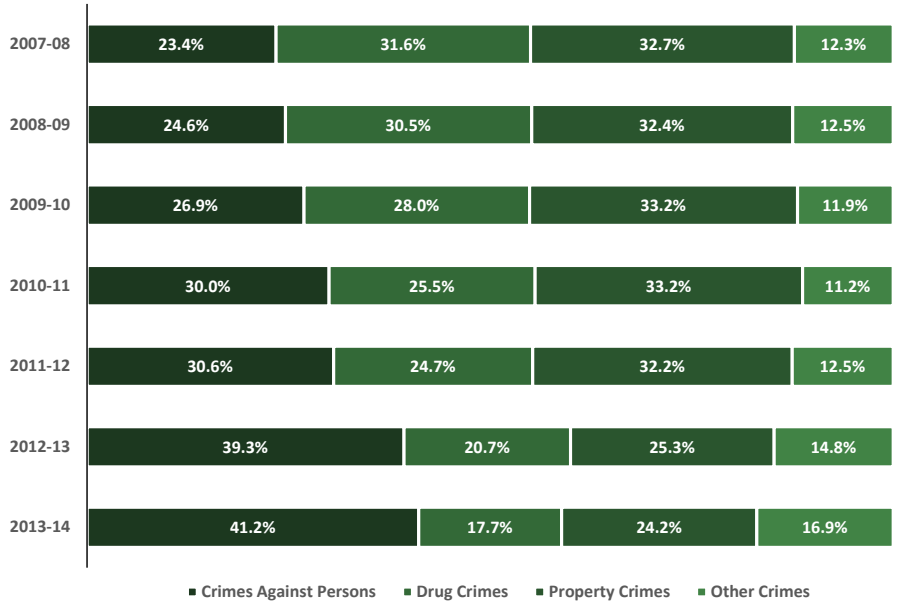


Changes to Correctional Policies and Recidivism Rates

The Fiscal Year 2013-14 release cohorts represents the second group of offenders released by CDCR in which their release (July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014) and three-year follow-up period (ending no later than June 30, 2017) occurred after the implementation of Public Safety Realignment (Realignment). The three-year arrest and conviction rate remained relatively stable during the implementation and early years of Realignment, while the three-year return-to-prison rate saw a series of substantial decreases. After a slight increase in the three-year conviction rate (from 51.3 percent with the Fiscal Year 2010-11 release cohort to 54.3 percent with the FY 2011-12), the rate decreased 8.2 percentage points to 46.1 percent with the Fiscal Year 2012-13 release cohort. Among the many complex factors contributing to the decrease in the recidivism rate were changes to CDCR's release cohort in terms of their

demographics and characteristics. Specifically, there was a decrease in the number of offenders committed to prison for property and drug crimes, which are associated with higher recidivism rates, as well as an increase in the number of offenders committed to prison for crimes against persons, which are associated with lower recidivism rates, thereby influencing the three-year conviction rate downward.[3] As shown in Figure C, the percentage of offenders committed for each of these offenses was stable between the Fiscal Year 2012-13 and 2013-14 release cohorts, contributing to some of the stability observed in the conviction rate with the most recent cohorts of offenders.

Figure C. Composition of Fiscal Year 2007-08 through Fiscal Year 2013-14 Release Cohorts by Commitment Offense Category



While arrest and conviction rates have remained relatively stable with slight fluctuations (increases and decreases), the return-to-prison rate experienced substantial decreases as a result of Realignment. The slight increase in the three-year return-to-prison rate observed between the Fiscal Year 2012-13 and 2013-14 release cohorts was the first increase after a series of notable decreases occurring between the 2008-09 through 2012-13 release cohorts, which were largely influenced by a reduction in parole violations.[4] Returns to prison for parole violations, which comprised nearly half (44.0 percent or 51,503 offenders) of all returns to prison with the Fiscal Year 2007-08 release cohort only accounted for 16 of the 7,726 offenders returned to prison among the Fiscal Year 2013-14 releases. The three-year return-to-prison rates of 25.0 percent, 22.2 percent and 23.1 percent for the Fiscal Year 2011-12, 2012-13, and 2013-14 release cohorts indicate the three-year return-to-prison rate has entered a period of stability in the post-Realignment era.

[3] The 2017 Outcome Evaluation Report discusses changes to the composition of CDCR release cohorts as a result of Realignment in greater detail, available here: https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/research/offender-outcomes-characteristics/offender-recidivism/

[4] With the exception of offenders previously sentenced to a life term (lifers) and some sex offenders. Penal Code section 3000.08 remands persons on parole pursuant to section 3000.0, subdivision (b), paragraph (4) to the custody of CDCR. For more information regarding specific sex offenses, please see Penal Code 3000.0(b)(4). For more information regarding decreases to returns to prison for parole violations, please see Appendix E Type of Return to Prison.

Proposition 47 was implemented in November 2014 and reduced penalties for certain non-serious, non-violent property and drug crimes by mandating a misdemeanor sentence instead of a felony.[5] When Proposition 47 was enacted in November 2014, the period of release for the FY 2013-14 had ended (July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014), however, Proposition 47 was in effect for varying amounts of time during each of the 33,113 offenders three-year follow-up period.

In order to fully understand the impacts of Proposition 47 on CDCR offenders, a cohort for which the release and three-year follow-up period fall after the passage of Proposition 47 is needed, yet early impacts on felony and misdemeanor drug/alcohol and property crimes are beginning to emerge. When comparing the percentage of offenders convicted for felony and misdemeanor crimes during the three-year follow-up period, the largest decreases between the Fiscal Year 2012-13 and Fiscal Year 2013-14 release cohorts were observed in felony drug/alcohol crimes, which decreased 7.6 percentage points (from 21.4 percent to 13.8 percent), followed by felony property crimes, which decreased 2.6 percentage points (from 15.6 percent to 13.0 percent of all convictions). Conversely, misdemeanor drug/alcohol crimes increased 5.2 percentage points (from 13.7 percent to 18.9 percent of all convictions), while misdemeanor property crimes increased by 1.9 percentage points (from 7.8 percent to 9.7 percent of all convictions).

Unlike Realignment, which had a pointed effect on parole violations and the return-to-prison rate, Proposition 47 is more likely to effect the types of crimes for which offenders are convicted after their release, and more specifically, reduce the number of felony convictions for drug/alcohol and property offenses and increase the number of misdemeanor convictions for the same offenses. Currently, convictions for misdemeanor drug/alcohol crimes led all of the conviction types for the Fiscal Year 2013-14 release cohort, comprising nearly 20 percent (18.9 percent or 2,889 offenders) of the 15,264 offenders convicted during the three-year follow-up period. Among offenders released in Fiscal Year 2012-13, felony drug/alcohol crimes led all conviction types, comprising 21.4 percent (3,536 offenders) of the 16,496 offenders convicted during the three-year follow-up period. Proposition 47's influence on misdemeanor and felony convictions is more fully discussed in Section 5.2 Type of Conviction of this report.

Recidivism Rates by Characteristics of the Fiscal Year 2013-14 Release Cohort

Following a similar pattern of recent CDCR release cohorts, the Fiscal Year 2013-14 cohort was considerably smaller than past cohorts due to an overall decline in CDCR's prison population. In Fiscal Year 2007-08 (the last cohort in which the release and follow-up period occurred prior to Realignment) the number of CDCR releases peaked at 116,015 releases, compared to the 33,113 offenders included in the Fiscal Year 2013-14 release cohort. In addition, the composition of CDCR release cohorts has also changed, with larger numbers of offenders convicted of more serious and violent offenses comprising the prison population as a result of Realignment.

Realignment also changed the state's post-release supervision structure and established Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS), which placed most non-serious, non-violent, and non-sex registrant

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

offenders under county supervision and most serious and violent offenders, high-risk sex offenders, and offenders released after serving a life term to CDCR parole supervision. Of the 33,113 offenders released in Fiscal Year 2013-14, 55.1 percent (18,258 offenders) were released to PRCS, 42.9 percent (14,206 offenders) were released to parole, and 2.0 percent (649 offenders) were directly discharged from prison. Offenders released to PRCS had a slightly higher three-year conviction rate (50.4 percent or 9,206 offenders) than offenders released to parole (41.4 percent or 5,879 offenders). The difference between the two rates can largely be ascribed to the characteristics of offenders released to PRCS or parole: PRCS offenders are more likely to have committed non-serious and non-violent property and drug crimes, which are associated with higher recidivism rates, while parolees are more likely to have committed serious and violent crimes against persons, which are associated with lower recidivism rates.[6]

Similar to past release cohorts examined, offenders committed to CDCR for crimes against persons had the lowest three-year conviction rate (39.9 percent or 5,443 offenders) among each commitment offense category. Offenders committed to prison for drug crimes and other crimes each had a three-year conviction rate of 47.9 percent (2,810 offenders and 2,681 offenders, respectively) and offenders committed for property crimes had the highest recidivism rate (54.0 percent or 4,330 offenders) among each commitment offense category. When compared to offenders with non-serious and non-violent offenses, offenders with a violent or serious offense had lower recidivism rates: the three-year conviction rate for offenders with non-serious and non-violent offenses was 49.7 percent (9,761 offenders), followed by offenders with a serious offense (49.2 percent or 3,547 offenders), and offenders with a violent offense (31.2 percent or 1,956 offenders).

In addition to providing the three-year conviction rate by a number of demographics and characteristics, Section 7 of this report examines one of the strongest predictors of recidivism: age at release from prison. Three-year conviction rates by commitment offense category, serious and/or violent offenses, and mental health designation at time of release are provided for each age group. Further, this section provides the type of conviction (e.g. felony crimes against persons, misdemeanor property crimes) by age at release to better understand the reoffending behavior of offenders after their release and how age may effect reoffending patterns.

Three-year conviction rates by offender demographics and characteristics for the Fiscal Year 2012-13 and 2013-14 release cohorts are presented in Appendix A to allow for comparisons and three-year conviction rates by county of release are presented in Appendix B. Consistent with previous reports, one-, two-, and three-year arrest, conviction and return-to-prison rates are provided in Appendix C of this report and type of arrest and return data are provided in Appendices D and E. CDCR will continue to update arrest, conviction, and return-to-prison data as they become available with the goal of spurring discussion around the best possible ways to reduce recidivism among offenders released from CDCR adult institutions.

[6] For more information regarding offender released to parole and PRCS, please see Section 4.1 Three-Year Conviction Rate and for more information regarding commitment offense categories and serious and/or violent offenses, please see sections 6.2.1 and 6.2.6 of this report.

Key Findings

Three-Year Conviction Rate

- Between July 1, 2013 and June 30, 2014 (Fiscal Year 2013-14), 33,113 offenders were released from California's state prisons. Of those offenders, 15,264 were convicted of a felony or misdemeanor offense within three years of their release for a three-year conviction rate of 46.1 percent.

- There was no change in the three-year conviction rate (46.1 percent) between the Fiscal Year 2012-13 and 2013-14 release cohorts.

- Over half of the release cohort (55.1 percent or 18,258 offenders) were released to PRCS, 42.9 percent (14,206 offenders) were released to parole, and 2.0 percent (649 offenders) were directly discharged.

- Of the 33,113 offenders released in Fiscal Year 2013-14, 53.9 percent (17,849 offenders) had no convictions within three years of their release, 24.3 percent (8,041 offenders) were convicted of a felony offense, and 21.8 percent (7,223 offenders) were convicted of a misdemeanor offense.

- Proposition 47 was implemented during the three-year follow-up period of the Fiscal Year 2013-14 release cohort, contributing to a decrease in post-release felony convictions (52.7 percent of all convictions) and an increase in post-release misdemeanor convictions (47.3 percent of all convictions).

Type of Conviction

- Of the 15,264 offenders convicted during the three-year follow-up period, 52.7 percent (8,041 offenders) were convicted of felonies and 47.3 percent (7,223 offenders) were convicted of misdemeanors.

- Felony crimes against persons represented 13.9 percent (2,121 offenders) of those convicted, followed by felony drug/alcohol crimes (13.8 percent or 2,110 offenders), and felony property crimes (13.0 percent or 1,983 offenders). Other felony crimes represented 12.0 percent (1,827 offenders) of the total convictions.

- Offenders convicted of misdemeanor drug/alcohol crimes represented 18.9 percent (2,889 offenders) of those convicted, followed by misdemeanor crimes against persons (11.0 percent or 1,685 offenders), and misdemeanor property crimes (9.7 percent or 1,483 offenders). Other misdemeanor crimes represented 7.6 percent (1,166 offenders) of the total convictions.

- When comparing the Fiscal Year 2012-13 and Fiscal Year 2013-14 release cohorts, the percentage of offenders convicted for felony drug/alcohol crimes and property crimes saw the largest decreases

(7.6 percentage points and 2.6 percentage points, respectively), while misdemeanor drug/alcohol crimes and property crimes saw the largest increases (5.2 percentage points and 1.9 percentage points, respectively) among all categories of convictions.

Outcomes by Offender Demographics

- Male offenders comprised over 90.0 percent of the release cohort (93.2 percent or 30,864 offenders) and their three-year conviction rate was 46.8 percent (14,435 offenders), which was 9.9 percentage points higher than the rate for female offenders (36.9 percent or 829 offenders), who comprised 6.8 percent of the release cohort.

- Younger offenders had higher three-year conviction rates than older offenders. Offenders ages 18 to 19 had the highest three-year conviction rate (67.1 percent or 220 offenders) of any age group and were followed by offenders ages 20 to 24 with a rate of 58.9 percent (2,902 offenders). Offenders ages 60 and over had the lowest three-year conviction rate (21.5 percent or 214 offenders) among all age groups.

Outcomes by Offender Characteristics

- Offenders committed for property crimes had the highest three-year conviction rate (54 percent or 4,330 offenders) of all commitment offense categories, while offenders committed for crimes against persons had the lowest three-year conviction rate (39.9 percent or 5,443 offenders). Offenders committing drug crimes and other crimes each had a three-year conviction rate of 47.9 percent with 2,810 and 2,681 offenders convicted, respectively.

- The majority of offenders in the release cohort (98.4 percent or 32,599 offenders) were sentenced to a determinate term and had a three-year conviction rate of 46.8 percent. Offenders sentenced to an indeterminate term (lifers) comprised a small portion of the release cohort (1.6 percent or 514 offenders) and had a substantially lower three-year conviction rate (3.1 percent or 16 offenders).

- Of the 510 offenders released by the Board of Parole Hearings, 3.1 percent (16 offenders) were convicted of a new crime during the three-year follow-up period. None of the four offenders released by other means (e.g. court order) were convicted of a new crime during the three-year follow-up period.

- Offenders committed for non-serious and non-violent offenses had a three-year conviction rate (49.7 percent or 9,761 offenders) that was similar to offenders with a serious offense (49.2 percent or 3,547 offenders). Offenders with a violent offense had a lower three-year conviction rate at 31.2 percent or 1,956 offenders.

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation 2018 Recidivism Report

1 Introduction

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) presents the 2018 Recidivism Report, part of an annual series, which examines arrest, conviction, and return-to-prison rates for offenders released from CDCR adult institutions over the course of a given fiscal year.[7] This year's report presents recidivism rates for the 33,113 offenders released from CDCR's adult institutions between July 1, 2013 and June 30, 2014 (Fiscal Year 2013-14) and tracked for three years following the date of their release.

Consistent with earlier reports published by CDCR, all offenders were followed for three years after the date of their release from prison. The three-year conviction rate is provided by offender demographics (e.g. race, age) and offender characteristics (e.g. commitment offense, length of stay). This report also presents the type of conviction (i.e. felony or misdemeanor) for the Fiscal Year (FY) 2013-14 release cohort and a brief discussion of the early impacts of Proposition 47 on felony and misdemeanor crimes (Section 5). A more thorough examination of age's influence on recidivism is provided in Section 7. Appendix A provides three-year conviction rates for the FY 2012-13 and 2013-14 release cohorts for comparative purposes and Appendix B provides the three-year conviction rate by county of release. This report also provides supplemental measures of recidivism (arrests and returns to prison) in Appendices C, D, and E to provide the most comprehensive picture of reoffending behavior among CDCR offenders as possible.

The three-year conviction rate for the 33,113 offenders who comprise the FY 2013-14 release cohort was 46.1 percent.[8] There was no change in the three-year conviction rate (46.1 percent) between the FY 2012-13 and 2013-14 release cohorts. Overall, the three-year conviction rate has been generally stable with some variation, across the FY 2002-03 through 2013-14 release cohorts (Figure 1). The three-year conviction rate of 46.1 percent for the last two cohorts of CDCR releases (FY 2012-13 and 2013-14) followed an 8.2 percentage point decline between the FY 2011-12 and 2012-13 release cohort with rates of 54.3 percent and 46.1 percent, respectively. The FY 2011-12 release cohort's three-year conviction rate of 54.3 percent was the highest conviction rate among CDCR release cohorts to date, as shown in Figure 1.

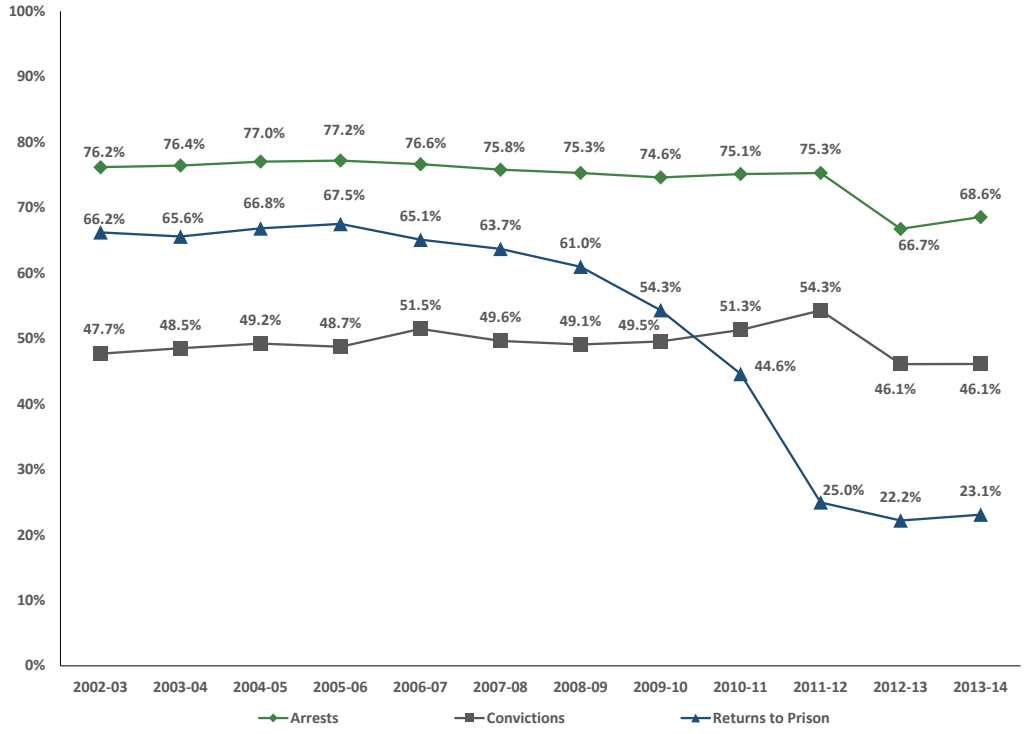
Arrests and returns to prison, which are supplemental measures of recidivism, increased slightly between the FY 2012-13 and 2013-14 release cohorts. Arrests increased by 1.9 percentage points (from 66.7 percent to 68.6 percent), while returns to prison increased by less than a percentage point (from 22.2 percent to 23.1 percent). The slight increase in the arrest rate (0.9 of a percentage point) between the FY 2012-13 and 2013-14 release cohorts followed an 8.6 percentage point decrease between the FY

[7] CDCR's Recidivism Report series was previously titled the "Outcome Evaluation Report" series. The 2018 Recidivism Report follows the 2017 Outcome Evaluation Report, both of which provide arrest, conviction, and return-to-prison (recidivism) rates for offenders released during a given fiscal year.

[8] During FY 2013-14, a total of 33,449 offenders were released from a CDCR adult institution. Of these offenders, 33,113 offenders had a Department of Justice automated rap sheet. Arrest and conviction data only include the 33,113 offenders with an automated rap sheet, return-to-prison data include all 33,449 offenders released from prison.

2011-12 and 2012-13 release cohorts (75.3 percent and 66.7 percent, respectively). The FY 2013-14 release cohort's three-year return-to-prison rate of 23.1 percent was a slight increase from the lowest rate (22.2 percent with the FY 2012-13 release cohort) reported among all release cohorts to date. The return-to-prison rate began a series of substantial decreases, beginning with the FY 2009-10 release cohort (54.3 percent) until the rate reached 25.0 percent with the FY 2011-12 release cohort. The largest decrease was observed between the FY 2010-11 and 2011-12 release cohorts when the rate decreased by 19.6 percentage points (from 44.6 percent to 25.0 percent). The notable decreases in the three-year return-to-prison rate are largely attributed to decreases in returns to prison for parole violations as a result of Realignment.[9] The rates of 25.0 percent, 22.2 percent, and 23.1 percent for the FY 2011-12, 2012-13, and 2013-14 release cohorts indicate the three-year return-to-prison rate has entered a period of stability.

Figure 1. Three-Year Conviction, Return-to-Prison, and Arrest Rates for Offenders Released in Fiscal Year 2002-03 through Fiscal Year 2013-14



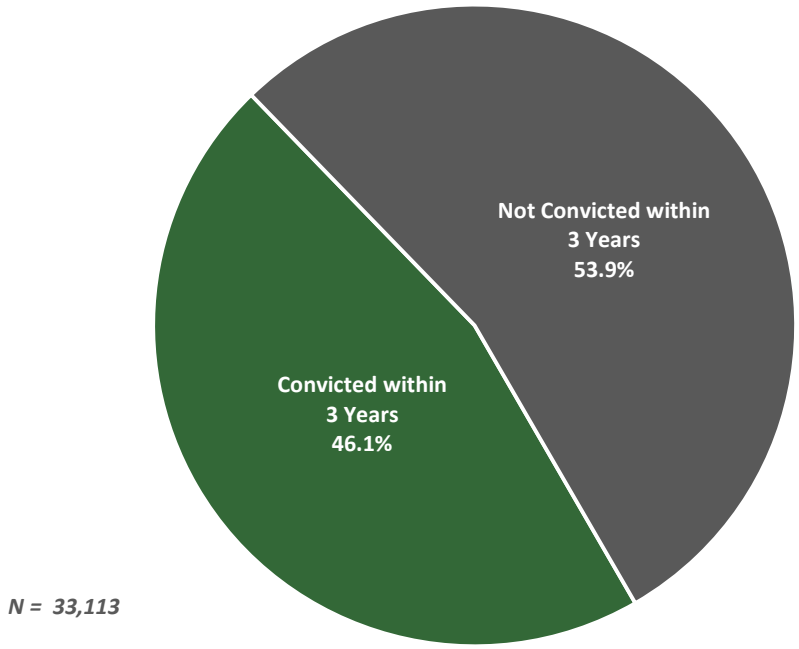
The FY 2013-14 release cohort is the second cohort of CDCR offenders released and followed for three-years after the implementation of Realignment, with the first post-Realignment cohort released in FY 2012-13 and examined in the 2017 Outcome Evaluation Report. As a result of Realignment, the three-year return-to-prison rate decreased dramatically (from a high of 67.5 percent with the FY 2005-06 release cohort), while arrest and conviction rates both saw increases and decreases during the period in which Realignment was implemented.

[9] For a detailed discussion regarding recent declines in returns to prison for parole violations and the three-year return-to-prison rate, please see the 2017 Outcome Evaluation Report: https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/research/offender-outcomes-characteristics/offender-recidivism/

Proposition 47 was implemented in November 2014 and reduced penalties for certain non-serious and non-violent property and drug crimes by mandating a misdemeanor sentence instead of a felony. Although each of the offenders released in FY 2013-14 were released prior to its implementation, Proposition 47 was in effect during the cohort's three-year follow-up period and preliminary effects on the number of offenders convicted of felony and misdemeanor offenses post-release are emerging. Among offenders released in FY 2013-14, 24.3 percent (8,041 offenders) were convicted of felonies and 21.8 percent (7,223 offenders) were convicted of misdemeanors. Decreases in felony drug/alcohol and property crimes as a result of Proposition 47 largely drove the overall decline in felony convictions, while increases in the same two categories (drug/alcohol and property crimes) drove the increase in misdemeanor convictions. Section 5 Offender Outcomes and Type of Conviction discuss emerging trends related to Proposition 47 in greater detail.

CDCR will continue to monitor the emerging impacts of policies such as Proposition 47 and the sustained impacts of Realignment on recidivism rates to provide the most comprehensive picture of reoffending as possible and in order to spur discussion around the best possible ways to reduce reoffending among offenders released from CDCR.

Figure 2. Three-Year Outcomes for Offenders Released from State Prison in Fiscal Year 2013-14



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."[10] The definition also allows for supplemental measures of recidivism including: new arrests, returns to custody, criminal filings, or supervision violations. In prior reports, CDCR used a supplemental measure, the three-year return-to-prison rate, as the primary measure of recidivism. Commencing with the 2016 Outcome Evaluation Report, CDCR implemented the State of California's definition of recidivism and used the three-year conviction rate as the primary measure of recidivism.[11]

The three-year conviction rate is defined as follows:

"An individual convicted of a felony[12] and incarcerated in a CDCR adult institution who was released to parole, discharged after being paroled, or directly discharged during Fiscal Year 2013-14 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.

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

Appendix C of this report provides supplemental recidivism rates using arrest and return-to-prison data for year-to-year comparisons. Three-year rates for each of the supplemental measures are available from Fiscal Year (FY) 2002-03 through 2013-14. One-year and two-year rates are available for the FY 2014-15 release cohort and one-year rates are available for the FY 2015-16 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, 2013 and June 30, 2014 (FY 2013-14). 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 2013-14, returned to prison on this term, and were then re-

[10] Section 3027 of California Penal Code required the Board of State and Community Corrections to develop a state-wide definition of recidivism.
[11] CDCR's Recidivism Report series was previously titled the "Outcome Evaluation Report" series. The 2018 Recidivism Report follows the 2017 Outcome Evaluation Report, both of which provide arrest, conviction, and return-to-prison (recidivism) rates for offenders released during a given fiscal year.
[12] Due to reporting limitations, civil addicts are excluded.

released during FY 2013-14. Convictions are further examined according to offender demographics (e.g. gender and age) and offender characteristics (e.g. commitment offense and sentence type).

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, 2013 and June 30, 2014 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

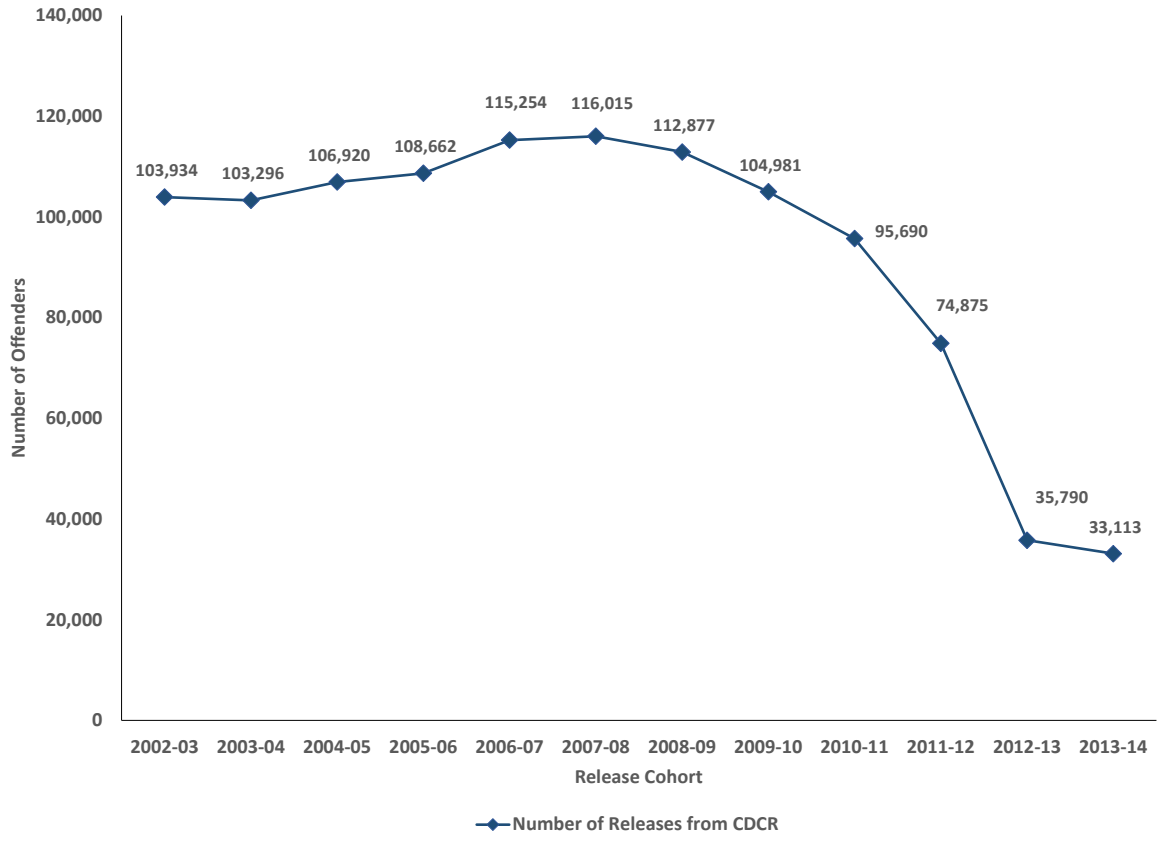
Data quality is important with all analyses performed by CDCR's Office of Research. The intent of this report is to provide summary (aggregate) information, rather than individual information. The aggregate data are strong when a large number of records (releases) are available for analysis, but are 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 2013-14 Release Cohort

Between July 1, 2013 and June 30, 2014, 33,113 offenders were released from a CDCR adult institution and tracked for three years following the date of their release.[13] As shown in Figure 3, the size of CDCR's release cohorts peaked with the FY 2007-08 release cohort (116,015 releases) and began to decline with the FY 2008-09 release cohort (112,877 releases). With the implementation of Realignment in October 2011, the size of each release cohort began to decline more substantially. The FY 2012-13 release cohort (35,790 offenders) was the first group of entirely post-Realignment releases and the FY 2013-14 release cohort with 33,113 offenders is the smallest to date. The number of releases is contingent on the population of CDCR's adult institutions, as well as a number of changes to correctional policies. CDCR expects the number of releases to fluctuate (increase and decrease) with future release cohorts as policies impacting the offender population are modified and implemented. In addition to the size of each cohort, the composition of each cohort has also changed in terms of their demographics and characteristics. The following sections discuss the composition of the current release cohort, which has changed considerably with the implementation of Realignment.

Figure 3. Number of Offenders in the Fiscal Year 2002-03 through Fiscal Year 2013-14 Release Cohorts



[13] The FY 2011-12, 2012-13, and 2013-14 release cohorts only include offenders with a DOJ automated rap sheet. Prior to transitioning the primary measure of recidivism from the three-year return-to-prison rate to the three-year conviction rate, the release cohort included all offenders released from prison, regardless of a DOJ automated rap sheet. The numbers presented in this report may differ from previously published numbers, as only the first release is included and no non-felon releases are included. To see the total number of releases for each release cohort, as well as those with a DOJ rap sheet, please see Appendix C.

3.1 Offender Demographics

Gender

Of the 33,113 offenders released from prison in FY 2013-14, 93.2 percent (30,864 offenders) were male and less than seven percent (6.8 percent or 2,249 offenders) were female.

Age at Release

Offenders ages 25 to 29 represented the largest number of releases (17.2 percent or 5,693 offenders) in the release cohort, followed by offenders ages 30 to 34. Over 80 percent of the release cohort (82.7 percent or 27,398 offenders) were between the ages of 20 and 49. Offenders ages 18 to 19 comprised a very small portion of the release cohort (1.0 percent or 328 offenders), as did offenders 60 and over (995 offenders or 3.0 percent).

Race/Ethnicity

Nearly 40 percent of the release cohort (39.9 percent or 13,213 offenders) were Hispanic/Latino, followed by Black/African American (26.7 percent or 8,848 offenders), and White (26.6 percent or 8,818 offenders). The percentages of other race/ethnicity categories were much smaller: 1.2 percent (402 offenders) were Asian/Pacific Islander, 1.1 percent (350 offenders) were American Indian/Alaskan Native, and 4.5 percent (1,482 offenders) were categorized as “Other”.

County of Release

Over 80 percent of the release cohort (80.2 percent or 26,566 offenders) were released to 12 California counties, as shown in Table 1. Slightly above 30 percent of the release cohort (30.6 percent or 10,129 offenders) were released from Los Angeles County, followed by San Bernardino County with 9.2 percent of the release cohort (3,031 offenders), and Riverside County with 7.1 percent of the release cohort (2,349 offenders). Under 20 percent of the release cohort (17.8 percent or 5,898 offenders) were released to all other California counties and two percent (649 offenders) were directly discharged from prison.

Table 1. Demographics of Offenders Released in Fiscal Year 2013-14

Demographics		Number	Percent
Total		33,113	100.0%
Gender			
	Male	30,864	93.2%
	Female	2,249	6.8%
Age at Release			
	18 - 19	328	1.0%
	20 - 24	4,923	14.9%
	25 - 29	5,693	17.2%
	30 - 34	5,672	17.1%
	35 - 39	4,191	12.7%
	40 - 44	3,584	10.8%
	45 - 49	3,335	10.1%
	50 - 54	2,878	8.7%
	55 - 59	1,514	4.6%
	60 and over	995	3.0%
Race/Ethnicity			
	Hispanic/Latino	13,213	39.9%
	Black/African American	8,848	26.7%
	White	8,818	26.6%
	Asian/Pacific Islander	402	1.2%
	American Indian/Alaskan Native	350	1.1%
	Other	1,482	4.5%
County of Release			
	Los Angeles County	10,129	30.6%
	San Bernardino County	3,031	9.2%
	Riverside County	2,349	7.1%
	San Diego County	2,207	6.7%
	Sacramento County	1,654	5.0%
	Orange County	1,597	4.8%
	Kern County	1,277	3.9%
	Fresno County	1,228	3.7%
	Santa Clara County	868	2.6%
	San Joaquin County	854	2.6%
	Alameda County	740	2.2%
	Stanislaus County	632	1.9%
	All Other Counties	5,898	17.8%
	Directly Discharged	649	0.0%

3.2 Offender Characteristics

Commitment Offense Category

Over 40 percent of the FY 2013-14 release cohort (41.2 percent or 13,626 offenders) were committed to prison for crimes against persons, followed by property crimes (24.2 percent or 8,021 offenders), and drug crimes (17.7 percent or 5,869 offenders). Almost 17 percent of the release cohort (16.9 percent or 5,597 offenders) were committed for other crimes.

Sentence Type

Most of the offenders in the release cohort served a determinate sentence (72.5 percent or 24,019 offenders). Over one-quarter (25.9 percent or 8,580 offenders) were second strikers sentenced to a determinate term and 1.6 percent (514 offenders) were sentenced to an indeterminate term (lifers).

Sex Registration Requirement

Less than 10 percent of the release cohort (9.3 percent or 3,068 offenders) were required to register as sex offenders. Most offenders in the release cohort (90.7 percent or 30,045 offenders) did not have a sex registration requirement.

Serious/Violent Offenders

Most of the offenders released in FY 2013-14 (59.3 percent or 19,628 offenders) served a term for a non-serious and non-violent offense. Less than one-quarter of the cohort (21.8 percent or 7,209 offenders) served a term for a serious offense and 19.0 percent (6,276 offenders) served a term for a violent offense.

Mental Health Designation

At the time of their release, most offenders (78.8 percent or 26,087 offenders) did not have a mental health assignment through CDCR's mental health delivery system. The largest number of offenders with a mental health designation (17.9 percent or 5,928 offenders) were those assigned to the Correctional Clinical Case Management System. Slightly over three percent (3.1 percent or 1,029 offenders) were assigned to the Enhanced Outpatient Program. Forty-five offenders were assigned to Mental Health Crisis Beds, 17 offenders to Intermediate Care Facilities, and seven offenders to Acute Psychiatric Programs.

Risk Score

Forty-four percent of the release cohort (14,555 offenders) had a California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) score of high, followed by offenders with a score of moderate (29.9 percent or 9,898 offenders), and offenders with a score of low (26.1 percent or 8,644 offenders). Sixteen offenders did not have a CSRA score upon their release from prison.

Length of Stay

Over half of the release cohort (60.4 percent or 20,009 offenders) had a length of stay of two years or less at a CDCR prison. In general, offenders with shorter stays comprise larger portions of the release cohort, while offenders with longer stays comprise smaller portions of the cohort. Offenders with a stay of 10 to 15 years comprised only 3.3 percent of the release cohort (1,089 offenders) and offenders with a stay of 15 years or more comprised 3.9 percent of the release cohort (1,293 offenders). The largest percentage of the release cohort (23.5 percent or 7,777 offenders) stayed between 7 to 12 months at a CDCR prison.

Number of CDCR Stays

Most offenders in the FY 2013-14 cohort were released after their first stay at a CDCR prison (41.8 percent or 13,846 offenders), followed by offenders with two stays (12.3 percent or 4,061 offenders), and three stays (7.7 percent or 2,535 offenders). The number of offenders in each category decreased as the number of stays increased, with the exception of 15 or more stays (4.1 percent or 1,361 offenders).

Table 2. Characteristics of Offenders Released in Fiscal Year 2013-14

Characteristics		Number	Percent
Total		5,869	100.0%
Commitment Offense Category			
	Crimes Against Persons	13,626	41.2%
	Property Crimes	8,021	24.2%
	Drug Crimes	5,869	17.7%
	Other Crimes	5,597	16.9%
Sentence Type			
	Determinate Sentencing Law	24,019	72.5%
	Second Strikers (Determinate Sentencing Law)	8,580	25.9%
	Lifers (Indeterminate Sentencing Law)	514	1.6%
Sex Registration Requirement			
	No	30,045	90.7%
	Yes	3,068	9.3%
Serious and/or Violent Offenders			
	Serious	7,209	21.8%
	Violent	6,276	19.0%
	Non-Serious/Non-Violent	19,628	59.3%
Mental Health Designation			
	Correctional Clinical Case Management System	5,928	17.9%
	Enhanced Outpatient Program	1,029	3.1%
	Mental Health Crisis Bed	45	0.1%
	Intermediate Care Facilities	17	0.1%
	Acute Psychiatric Programs	7	0.0%
	No Mental Health Designation	26,087	78.8%
CSRA Risk Score			
	High	14,555	44.0%
	Moderate	9,898	29.9%
	Low	8,644	26.1%
	N/A	16	0.0%
Length of Stay			
	0 - 6 Months	4,039	12.2%
	7 - 12 months	7,777	23.5%
	13 - 18 months	4,563	13.8%
	19 - 24 months	3,630	11.0%
	2 - 3 years	4,230	12.8%
	3 - 4 years	2,393	7.2%
	4 - 5 years	1,531	4.6%
	5 - 10 years	2,568	7.8%
	10 - 15 years	1,089	3.3%
	15 + years	1,293	3.9%

Table 2. Characteristics of Offenders Released in Fiscal Year 2013-14 (continued)

Characteristics		Number	Percent
Number of CDCR Stays			
	1	13,846	41.8%
	2	4,061	12.3%
	3	2,535	7.7%
	4	2,053	6.2%
	5	1,726	5.2%
	6	1,537	4.6%
	7	1,323	4.0%
	8	1,133	3.4%
	9	905	2.7%
	10	716	2.2%
	11	633	1.9%
	12	521	1.6%
	13	413	1.2%
	14	350	1.1%
	15 +	1,361	4.1%

4 Three-Year Conviction Rate

4.1 Three-Year Conviction Rate for Offenders Released in Fiscal Year 2013-14

Figure 4. Conviction Rate for the Fiscal Year 2013-14 Release Cohort by Type of Release

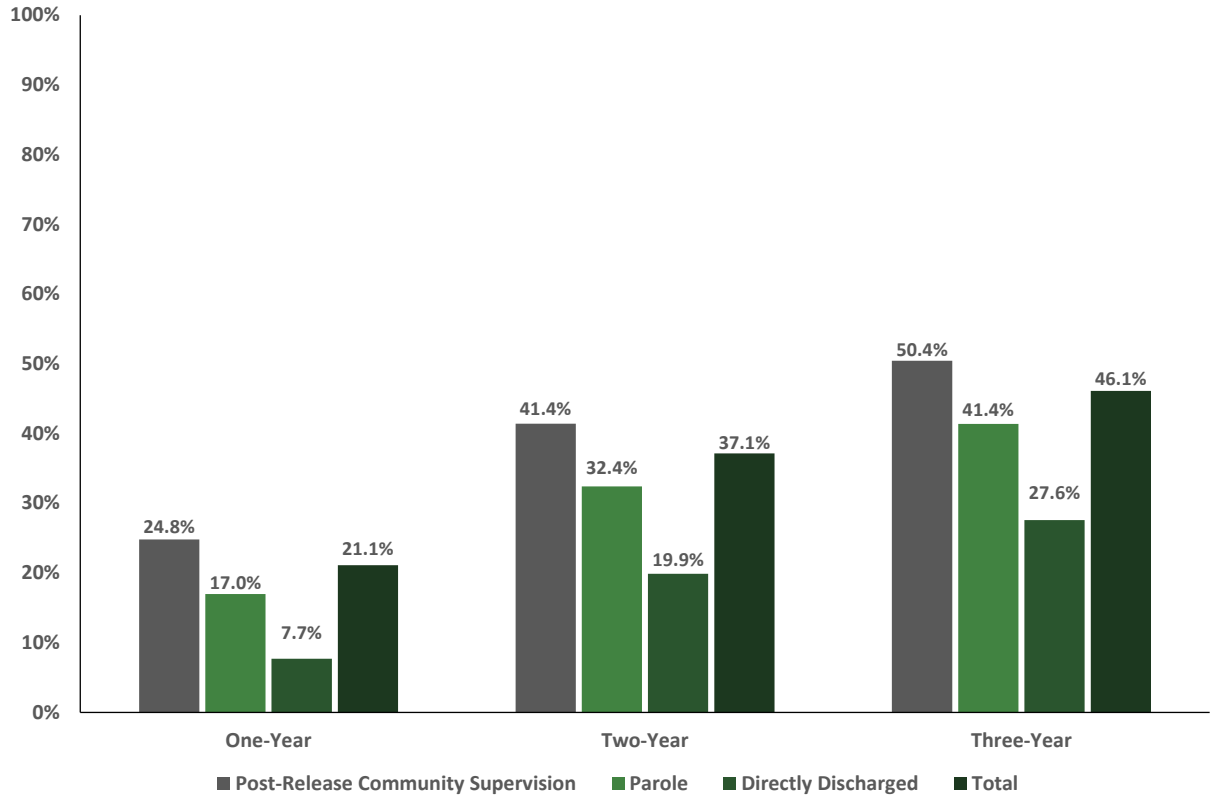


Figure 4 shows the three-year conviction rate for the 33,113 offenders released in FY 2013-14, as well as the three-year conviction rate by offenders released to PRCS, parole and directly discharged. Of the 33,113 offenders released in FY 2013-14, 55.1 percent (18,258 offenders) were released to PRCS, 42.9 percent (14,206 offenders) were released to parole, and 2.0 percent (649 offenders) were directly discharged from prison. The three-year conviction rate for all offenders released in FY 2013-14 was 46.1 percent (15,264 offenders). When examined by type of release, offenders released to PRCS had the highest three-year conviction rate at 50.4 percent (9,206 offenders), followed by offenders released to parole at 41.4 percent (5,879 offenders), and directly discharged offenders at 27.6 percent (179 offenders).

The FY 2013-14 release cohort represents the second group of CDCR releases where each offender was released and followed for three years post-Realignment. Under Realignment, most non-serious, non-violent, and non-sex registrant offenders are released to PRCS; whereas most high-risk sex offenders, lifers, and offenders committing more serious or violent crime are released to parole. Offenders committed to CDCR for property and drug crimes, which tend to be less serious and violent and allow for release to PRCS, are characterized by a higher risk to reoffend, than offenders committed for more

serious and violent crimes, who are released to parole. Direct comparisons between offenders released to PRCS and parole should not be made, as the two groups represent substantially different groups of offenders and differences in the demographics and characteristics of each group may influence the rate either up or downward.

The FY 2012-13 release cohort was the first cohort of post-Realignment offenders and was studied in detail in the 2017 Outcome Evaluation Report. This group established a baseline for comparing similar post-Realignment offenders (PRCS to PRCS and parole to parole).[14] The three-year conviction rate for PRCS offenders decreased slightly between the two fiscal years (FY 2012-13 and 2013-14), while the rate for offenders released to parole increased slightly. The three-year conviction rate for offenders released to PRCS decreased by 1.8 percentage points (from 52.2 percent to 50.4 percent) between the FY 2012-13 and 2013-14 release cohorts, while the rate for offenders released to parole increased by 2.6 percentage points (from 38.8 percent to 41.4 percent). The rate for direct discharges also increased: direct discharges released in FY 2012-13 had a three-year conviction rate of 23.5 percent and in FY 2013-14, a rate of 27.6 percent (a 4.1 percentage point increase).

Table 3. Conviction Rates for the Fiscal Year 2013-14 Release Cohort by Type of Release

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
Type of Release	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
Post-Release Community Supervision	18,258	4,528	24.8%	7,561	41.4%	9,206	50.4%
Parole	14,206	2,412	17.0%	4,605	32.4%	5,879	41.4%
Directly Discharged	649	50	7.7%	129	19.9%	179	27.6%
Total	**33,113**	**6,990**	**21.1%**	**12,295**	**37.1%**	**15,264**	**46.1%**

[14] For more information regarding the three-year conviction rate by type of release, please see the 2017 Outcome Evaluation Report: https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/research/offender-outcomes-characteristics/offender-recidivism/

4.2 Time to Conviction

Figure 5. Three-Year Quarterly and Cumulative Rate of Conviction for the 15,264 Offenders Convicted During the Three-Year Follow-Up Period

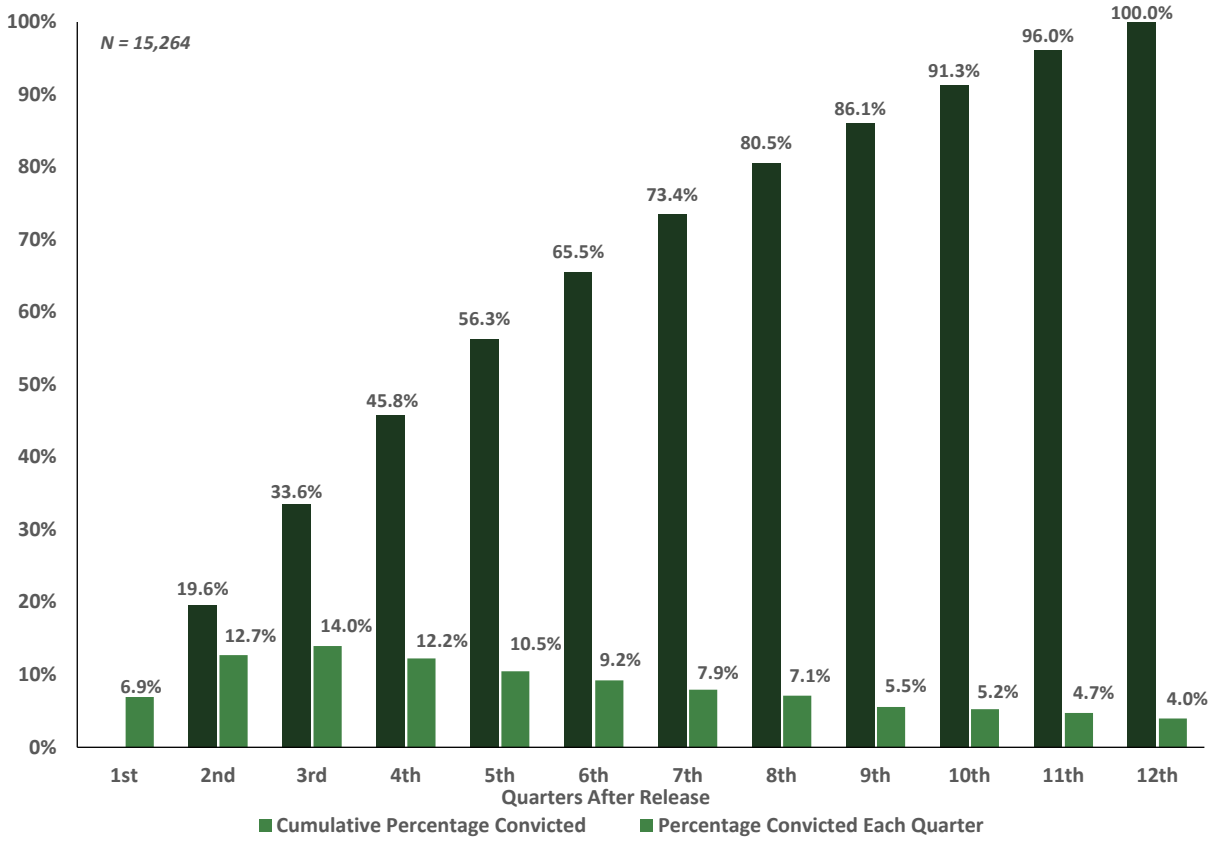


Figure 5 and Table 4 show the percentage and number of offenders who were convicted during each quarter (three-month period) of the three-year follow-up period, as well as the cumulative percentage and number of offenders convicted. Only the 15,264 offenders convicted during the three-year follow-up period are represented in this section to better understand how long offenders were in the community before recidivating. The twelfth quarter represents the final, cumulative results (i.e. 100 percent) of the 15,264 offenders that were convicted.

Of the 15,264 offenders convicted within three years of their release, almost half (45.8 percent or 6,990 offenders) were convicted in the first year. By year two, 80.5 percent (12,295 offenders) were convicted and by year three, 100 percent (15,264 offenders) were convicted. The largest number of offenders (14.0 percent or 2,130 offenders) were convicted during the third quarter following their release and the fewest number of offenders (4.0 percent or 603 offenders) were convicted during the twelfth and final quarter of the three-year follow-up period.

Table 4. Three-Year Quarterly and Cumulative Rate of Conviction for the 15,264 Offenders Convicted During the Three-Year Follow-Up Period

Quarters After Release	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Percentage Convicted	6.9%	12.7%	14.0%	12.2%	10.5%	9.2%	7.9%	7.1%	5.5%	5.2%	4.7%	4.0%
Cumulative Percentage	6.9%	19.6%	33.6%	45.8%	56.3%	65.5%	73.4%	80.5%	86.1%	91.3%	96.0%	100.0%
Number Convicted	1,056	1,937	2,130	1,867	1,600	1,407	1,212	1,086	845	801	720	603
Cumulative Number	1,056	2,993	5,123	6,990	8,590	9,997	11,209	12,295	13,140	13,941	14,661	15,264

5 Offender Outcomes and Type of Conviction

5.1 Three Year Outcomes for the Fiscal Year 2013-14 Release Cohort

This section presents outcomes for the 33,113 offenders released during FY 2013-14. Arrest and return-to-prison rates for the FY 2013-14 cohort are provided in Appendix C of this report and type of arrest and return data are provided in Appendices D and E.

Type of conviction data (i.e. misdemeanor or felony convictions) only include the most serious conviction in the first conviction episode. For instance, if an offender was convicted of a misdemeanor in one conviction episode and subsequently convicted of a felony in another conviction episode, only the misdemeanor conviction is included in this analysis.

Figure 6. Three-Year Outcomes for the Fiscal Year 2013-14 Release Cohort

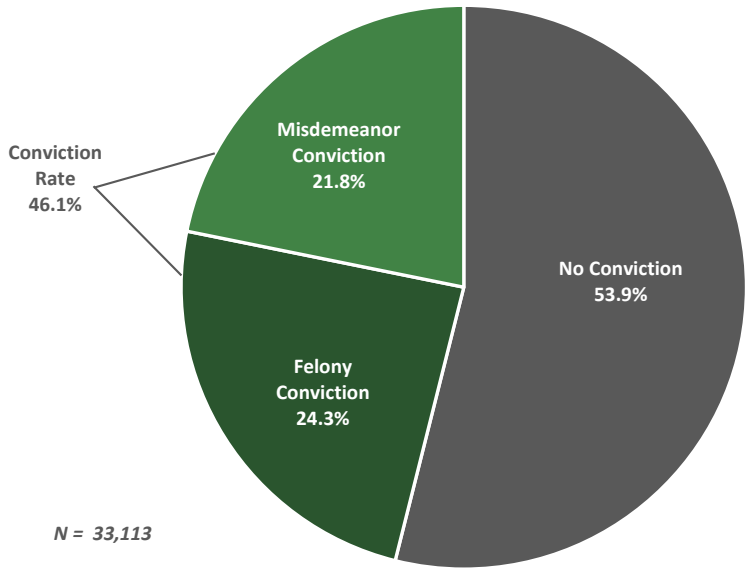


Figure 6 presents three-year outcomes for the 33,113 offenders released from prison during FY 2013-14. Of the 33,113 offenders released, 53.9 percent (17,789 offenders) had no convictions during the three-year follow-up period and 46.1 percent (15,264 offenders) were convicted of a misdemeanor or felony. Nearly a quarter of the release cohort (24.3 percent or 8,041 offenders) were convicted of a felony and 21.8 percent (7,223 offenders) were convicted of a misdemeanor.

For comparative purposes, Table 5 presents the type of conviction for the 35,790 offenders released during FY 2012-13 and the 33,113 offenders released during FY 2013-14. The three-year conviction rate for each release cohort was the same (46.1 percent), with 53.9 percent of each cohort completing the three-year follow-up period without a conviction. A larger percentage of offenders in the FY 2012-13 release cohort (28.2 percent or 10,079 offenders) were convicted of felonies than the FY 2013-14 release cohort (24.3 percent or 8,041 offenders). Conversely, a smaller percentage of the FY 2012-13

release cohort (17.9 percent or 6,417 offenders) were convicted of a misdemeanor when compared to the FY 2013-14 release cohort (21.8 percent or 7,223 offenders). Across the two release cohorts, felony convictions decreased by 3.9 percentage points and misdemeanor convictions increased by 3.9 percentage points.

Table 5 also provides the type of felony or misdemeanor (e.g. felony crimes against persons, misdemeanor drug/alcohol crimes) with small changes (increases and decreases) observed between the two release cohorts. Felony crimes against persons increased by 0.2 of a percentage point (from 6.2 percent to 6.4 percent) between the FY 2012-13 and 2013-14 release cohorts and other crimes increased by 0.7 of a percentage point (from 4.8 percent to 5.5 percent). Felony drug/alcohol crimes and felony property crimes saw more substantial declines across the two release cohorts with felony drug/alcohol crimes decreasing 3.5 percentage points (from 9.9 percent to 6.4 percent) and felony property crimes decreasing 1.2 percentage points (from 7.2 percent to 6.0 percent).

Misdemeanor convictions saw small increases across each category when comparing the FY 2012-13 and 2013-14 release cohorts, with the exception of other misdemeanor crimes: misdemeanor drug/alcohol crimes increased 2.4 percentage points (from 6.3 percent to 8.7 percent), misdemeanor crimes against persons increased by 0.4 of a percentage point (from 4.7 percent to 5.1 percent), and misdemeanor property crimes increased by 0.9 of a percentage point (from 3.6 percent to 4.5 percent). Other misdemeanor crimes also saw an increase across the two cohorts (from 3.3 percent to 3.5 percent) with an increase of 0.2 of a percentage point.

Much of the decrease in felony drug/alcohol crimes and felony property crimes (3.5 percentage points and 1.2 percentage points, respectively) and an increase in misdemeanor drug/alcohol and misdemeanor property crimes (2.4 percentage points and 0.9 percentage points, respectively) may be attributed to the implementation of Proposition 47 in November 2014, which reduced penalties for certain non-serious, non-violent property and drug crimes by mandating a misdemeanor sentence instead of a felony.[15] The following section isolates only the offenders convicted during the three-year follow-up period and discusses changes to misdemeanor and felony convictions, as a result of Proposition 47 in greater detail.

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

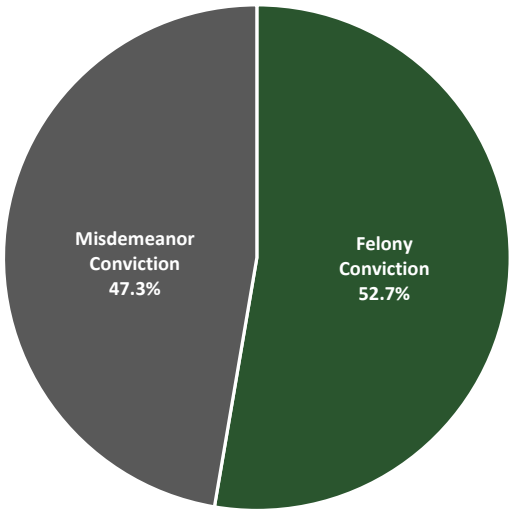
Table 5. Three-Year Outcomes for the Fiscal Year 2012-13 and Fiscal Year 2013-14 Release Cohorts

	FY 2012-13		FY 2013-14	
Type of Conviction	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
No Conviction	**19,294**	**53.9%**	**17,849**	**53.9%**
All Felonies	**10,079**	**28.2%**	**8,041**	**24.3%**
Felony Crimes Against Persons	2,235	**6.2%**	2,121	**6.4%**
Felony Drug/Alcohol Crimes	3,536	**9.9%**	2,110	**6.4%**
Felony Property Crimes	2,577	**7.2%**	1,983	**6.0%**
Felony Other Crimes	1,731	**4.8%**	1,827	**5.5%**
All Misdemeanors	**6,417**	**17.9%**	**7,223**	**21.8%**
Misdemeanor Drug/Alcohol Crimes	2,264	**6.3%**	2,889	**8.7%**
Misdemeanor Crimes Against Persons	1,686	**4.7%**	1,685	**5.1%**
Misdemeanor Property Crimes	1,289	**3.6%**	1,483	**4.5%**
Misdemeanor Other Crimes	1,178	**3.3%**	1,166	**3.5%**
Total	**35,790**	**100.0%**	**33,113**	**100.0%**

5.2 Type of Conviction for the Fiscal Year 2013-14 Offenders Convicted Following Release from Prison

This section only includes the 15,264 offenders in the FY 2013-14 release cohort who were convicted during the three-year follow-up period and excludes the 17,849 offenders who completed the three-year follow-up period without a conviction, in order to better understand the type of crimes offenders are convicted of after their release from prison and how those convictions change over time.

Figure 7. Type of Conviction for the Fiscal Year 2013-14 Offenders Convicted Following Release from Prison



N = 15,264

Of the 15,264 offenders (46.1 percent of the FY 2013-14 release cohort) convicted during the three-year follow-up period, 52.7 percent (8,041 offenders) were convicted of a felony offense and 47.3 percent (7,223 offenders) were convicted of a misdemeanor offense. Between the two FY 2012-13 and FY 2013-14 release cohorts, felony convictions decreased by 8.4 percentage points (from 61.1 percent of all convictions to 52.7 percent of all convictions) and misdemeanor convictions increased by 8.4 percentage points (from 38.9 percent of all convictions to 47.3 percent of all convictions). Decreases in felony convictions for drug/alcohol crimes and property crimes and subsequent increases in misdemeanor convictions for the same crimes are largely attributed to Proposition 47.

Proposition 47 was implemented in November 2014 and reduced penalties for certain non-serious, non-violent property and drug crimes by mandating a misdemeanor sentence instead of a felony.[16] Proposition 47 also allowed offenders serving sentences in prison for certain felony offenses to petition the courts for resentencing under new misdemeanor provisions and allowed offenders who had

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

completed their sentences to apply to have felony convictions reclassified as misdemeanors, unless the offender was previously convicted of a disqualifying offense. When Proposition 47 was enacted in November 2014, the period of release for the FY 2013-14 had ended (July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014), however, Proposition 47 was in effect for varying amounts of time during each of the 33,113 offenders three-year follow-up period.

Of the 15,264 convictions, 1,146 offenders were convicted of a misdemeanor drug or property offense after the passage of Proposition 47 in November 2014. Had the convictions occurred prior to the implementation of Proposition 47, each of the 1,146 offenses would have required a felony sentence, rather than a misdemeanor sentence. The 1,146 convictions represent 7.5 percent of the total convictions among the FY 2013-14 and largely account for the 8.4 percentage point decrease in felony convictions and subsequent increase in misdemeanor convictions that occurred between the FY 2012-13 and 2013-14 release cohorts.

In addition, 1,337 offenders were convicted of a felony offense prior to the implementation of Proposition 47. After the passage of Proposition 47 in November 2014, each of these non-serious, non-violent property and drug crimes would have mandated misdemeanor sentences. Although some of the offenders would be eligible for resentencing under the new misdemeanor provisions of Proposition 47, each of the offenses is recorded as a felony for the purposes of this report.

Overall, as shown in Table 6, felony drug/alcohol crimes and property crimes saw the largest decreases among type of conviction categories between the FY 2012-13 and 2013-14 release cohorts. Felony drug/alcohol crimes decreased 7.6 percentage points (from 21.4 percent to 13.8 percent) and felony property crimes decreased 2.6 percentage points (from 15.6 percent to 13.0 percent). Conversely, misdemeanor drug/alcohol crimes and property crimes saw the largest increases across the two release cohorts: misdemeanor drug/alcohol crimes increased 5.2 percentage points (from 13.7 percent to 18.9 percent of all convictions), while misdemeanor property crimes increased by 1.9 percentage points (from 7.8 percent to 9.7 percent of all convictions).

Offenders convicted of felony crimes against persons and other crimes saw increases between the two release cohorts: felony crimes against persons increased by 0.4 of a percentage point (from 13.5 percent to 13.9 percent) and felony other crimes increased by 0.7 of a percentage point (from 10.5 percent to 12.0 percent). Similar to misdemeanor drug/alcohol crimes and property crimes, misdemeanor crimes against persons and other crimes also increased, however, the increases were far less pronounced than those observed among the crimes affected by Proposition 47 (drug/alcohol and property crimes). Misdemeanor crimes against persons increased by 0.8 of a percentage point (from 10.2 percent to 11.0 percent) and other crimes increased by 0.5 of a percentage point (from 7.1 percent to 7.6 percent), as shown in Table 6.

Table 6. Type of Conviction for the Fiscal Year 2012-13 and Fiscal Year 2013-14 Offenders Convicted Following Release from Prison

	FY 2012-13		FY 2013-14	
Type of Conviction	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Felonies	**10,079**	**61.1%**	**8,041**	**52.7%**
Felony Crimes Against Persons	2,235	13.5%	2,121	13.9%
Felony Drug/Alcohol Crimes	3,536	21.4%	2,110	13.8%
Felony Property Crimes	2,577	15.6%	1,983	13.0%
Felony Other Crimes	1,731	10.5%	1,827	12.0%
All Misdemeanors	**6,417**	**38.9%**	**7,223**	**47.3%**
Misdemeanor Drug/Alcohol Crimes	2,264	13.7%	2,889	18.9%
Misdemeanor Crimes Against Persons	1,686	10.2%	1,685	11.0%
Misdemeanor Property Crimes	1,289	7.8%	1,483	9.7%
Misdemeanor Other Crimes	1,178	7.1%	1,166	7.6%
Total	**16,496**	**100.0%**	**15,264**	**100.0%**

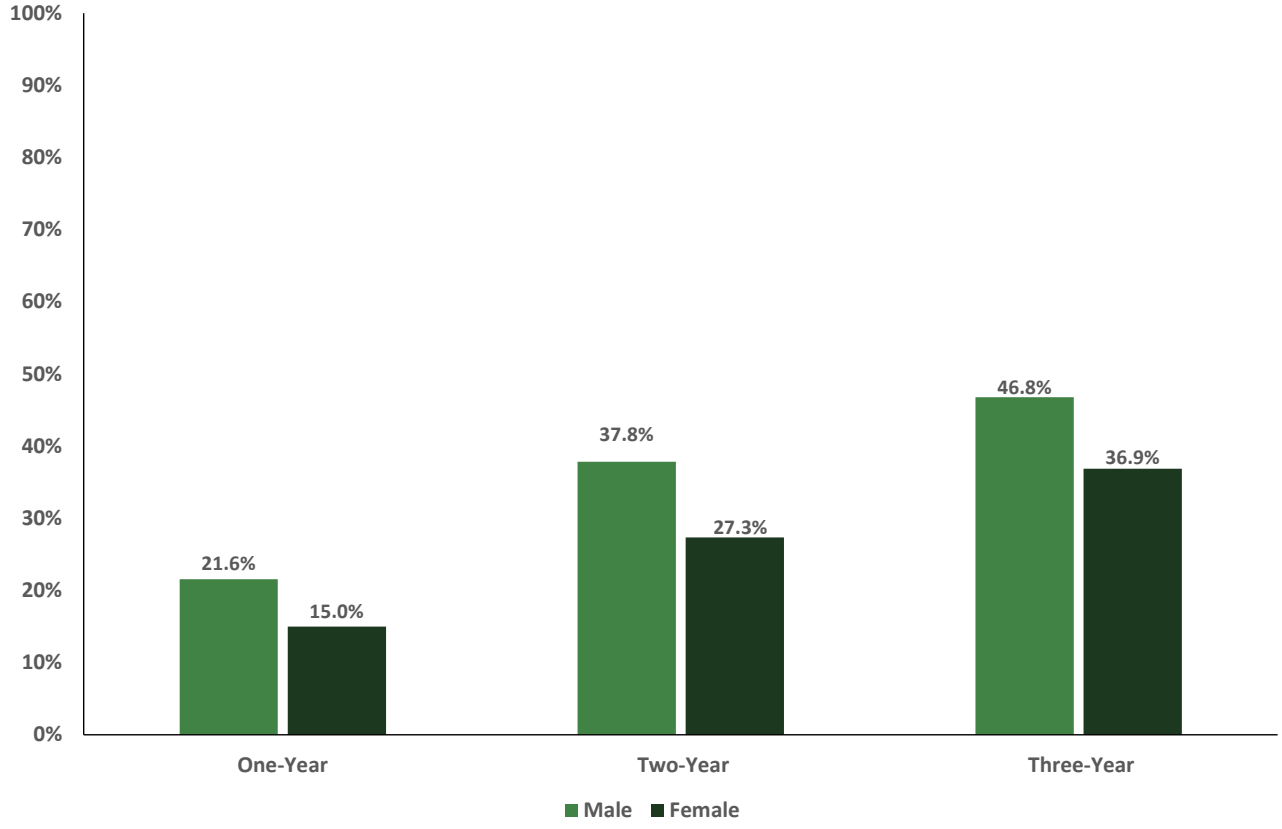
6 Conviction Rates by Offender Demographics and Characteristics

The following sections present one-, two-, and three-year conviction rates for the 33,113 offenders released from CDCR during FY 2013-14 by offender demographics (e.g. genders, age, race/ethnicity) and offender characteristics (e.g. release type, commitment offense category). Appendix A provides the three-year conviction rate by offender demographics and characteristics for the FY 2012-13 and 2013-14 release cohorts for comparative purposes.

6.1 Conviction Rates by Offender Demographics

6.1.1 Gender

Figure 8. Conviction Rates by Gender



The three-year conviction rate for the 30,864 male offenders released in FY 2013-14 was 46.8 percent (14,435 offenders), which is 9.9 percentage points higher than the three-year conviction rate for the 2,249 female offenders released in FY 2013-14. The three-year conviction rate for female offenders was 36.9 percent (829 offenders). Male offenders comprised a much larger portion of the release cohort (93.2 percent or 30,864 offenders) when compared to female offenders with 6.8 percent of the release cohort (2,249 offenders).

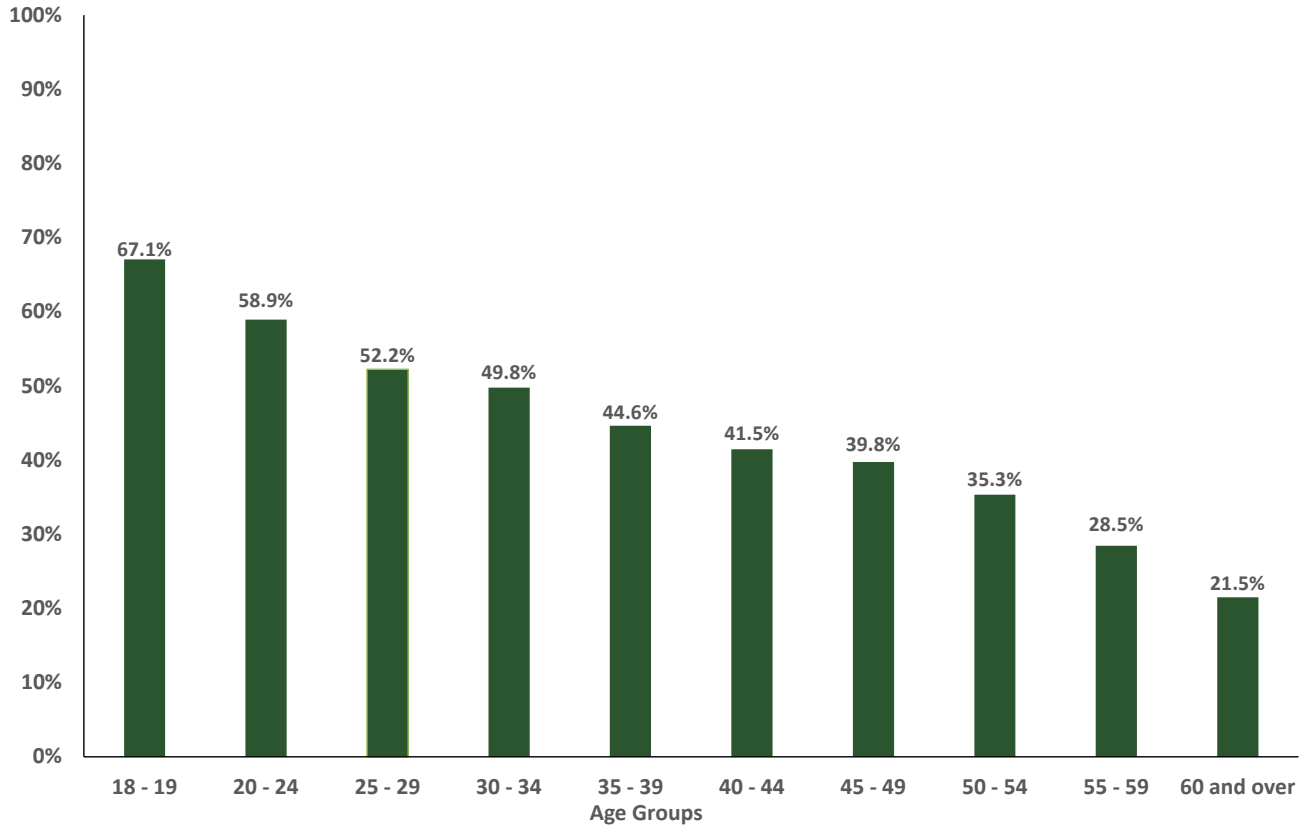
Appendix A provides the three-year conviction rate by gender for the FY 2012-13 and 2013-14 release cohorts. Between the two cohorts of releases, there was no change in the three-year conviction rate for males (46.8 percent) and the three-year conviction rate decreased by 0.7 of a percentage point for females between the FY 2012-13 and 2013-14 (from 37.6 percent to 36.9 percent).

Table 7. Conviction Rates by Gender

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
Gender	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
Male	30,864	6,653	21.6%	11,680	37.8%	14,435	46.8%
Female	2,249	337	15.0%	615	27.3%	829	36.9%
Total	**33,113**	**6,990**	**21.1%**	**12,295**	**37.1%**	**15,264**	**46.1%**

6.1.2 Age at Release

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



Among all of the offenders released in FY 2013-14, younger offenders had higher three-year conviction rates than other age groups. Although offenders ages 18 to 19 comprised a very small portion of the release cohort (1.0 percent), their three-year conviction rate of 67.1 percent (220 offenders) is the highest of all age groups. Offenders ages 20 to 24 and 25 to 29 followed with three-year conviction rates of 58.9 percent (2,902 offenders) and 52.2 percent (2,974 offenders), respectively. As the age of offenders increases, the three-year conviction rate decreases. Offenders ages 60 and over have the lowest three-year conviction rate (21.5 percent or 214 offenders) of all age groups. The difference in recidivism rates for offenders ages 18 to 19 (67.1 percent) and offenders 60 and over (21.5 percent) is 45.6 percentage points, demonstrating that age is one of the most important predictors of recidivism.

When comparing the three-year conviction rates among the FY 2012-13 and 2013-14 release cohorts, the rates remained relatively stable across age groups. (Appendix A). For six of the age groups, the three-year conviction rate increased (ages 18 to 19, 20 to 24, 30 to 34, 35 to 39, 55 to 59, and 60 and over) and for four of the age groups, the rate decreased (25 to 29, 40 to 44, 45 to 49, and 50 to 54). Offenders 18 to 19 saw the largest increase (from 62.4 percent to 67.1 percent) with a 4.7 percentage point decrease. Offenders 50 to 54 saw the largest decrease (from 37.8 percent to 35.3 percent) with a 2.5 percentage point decrease. Although the increase among offenders ages 18 to 19 is somewhat large,

the number of offenders in this age group is so small that the increase in their rate has very little impact on the overall three-year conviction rate of 46.1 percent.

Table 8. Conviction Rates by Age at Release

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
Age Groups	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
18 - 19	328	134	40.9%	191	58.2%	220	67.1%
20 - 24	4,923	1,419	28.8%	2,394	48.6%	2,902	58.9%
25 - 29	5,693	1,374	24.1%	2,415	42.4%	2,974	52.2%
30 - 34	5,672	1,266	22.3%	2,259	39.8%	2,823	49.8%
35 - 39	4,191	862	20.6%	1,507	36.0%	1,871	44.6%
40 - 44	3,584	647	18.1%	1,182	33.0%	1,486	41.5%
45 - 49	3,335	598	17.9%	1,057	31.7%	1,326	39.8%
50 - 54	2,878	426	14.8%	789	27.4%	1,017	35.3%
55 - 59	1,514	175	11.6%	338	22.3%	431	28.5%
60 and over	995	89	8.9%	163	16.4%	214	21.5%
Total	**33,113**	**6,990**	**21.1%**	**12,295**	**37.1%**	**15,264**	**46.1%**

6.1.3 Race/Ethnicity

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

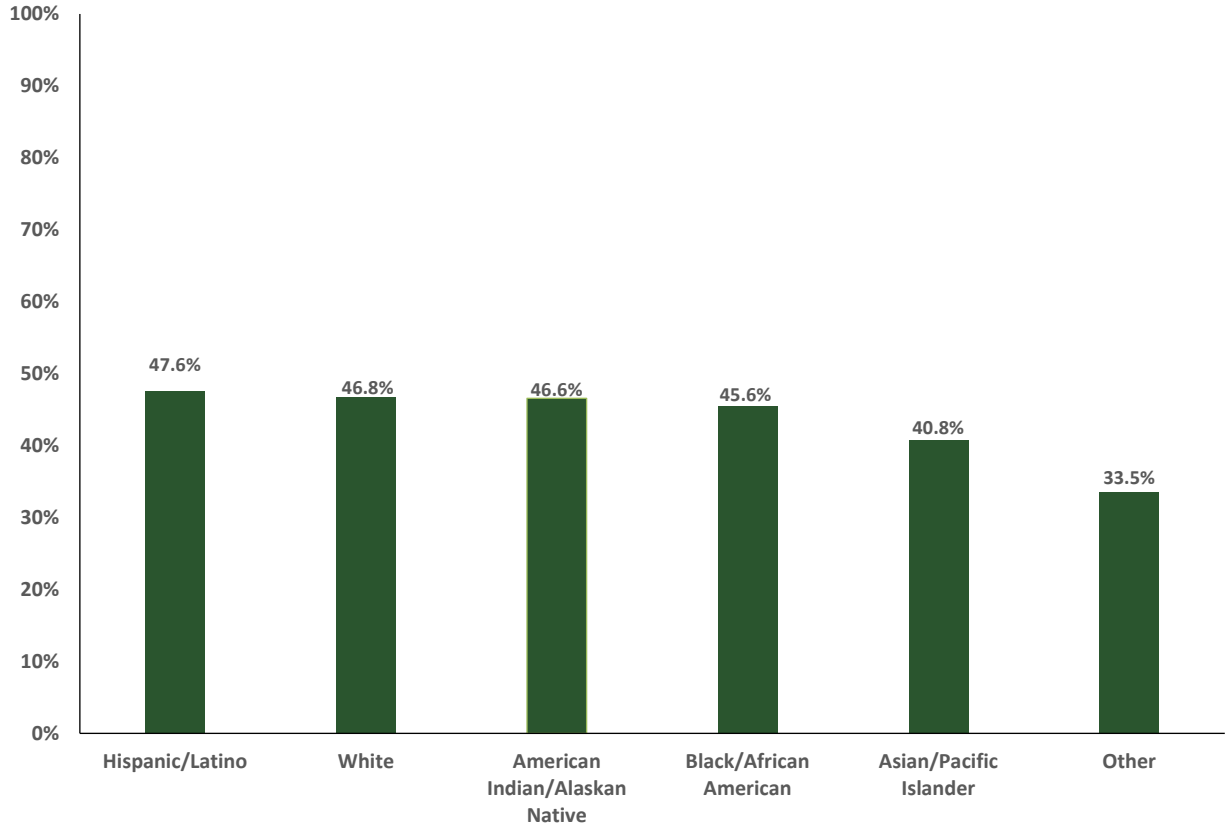


Figure 10 and Table 9 show the three-year conviction rate by race/ethnicity. Hispanic/Latino offenders had the highest three-year conviction rate (47.6 percent or 6,287 offenders), followed by White offenders (46.8 percent or 4,123 offenders), American Indian/Alaskan Native (46.6 percent or 163 offenders) and Black/African American offenders (45.6 percent or 4,031 offenders). The rates for Asian/Pacific Islander offenders (40.8 percent or 164 offenders) and offenders categorized as “Other” (33.5 percent or 496 offenders) were the lowest among all race/ethnicity categories.

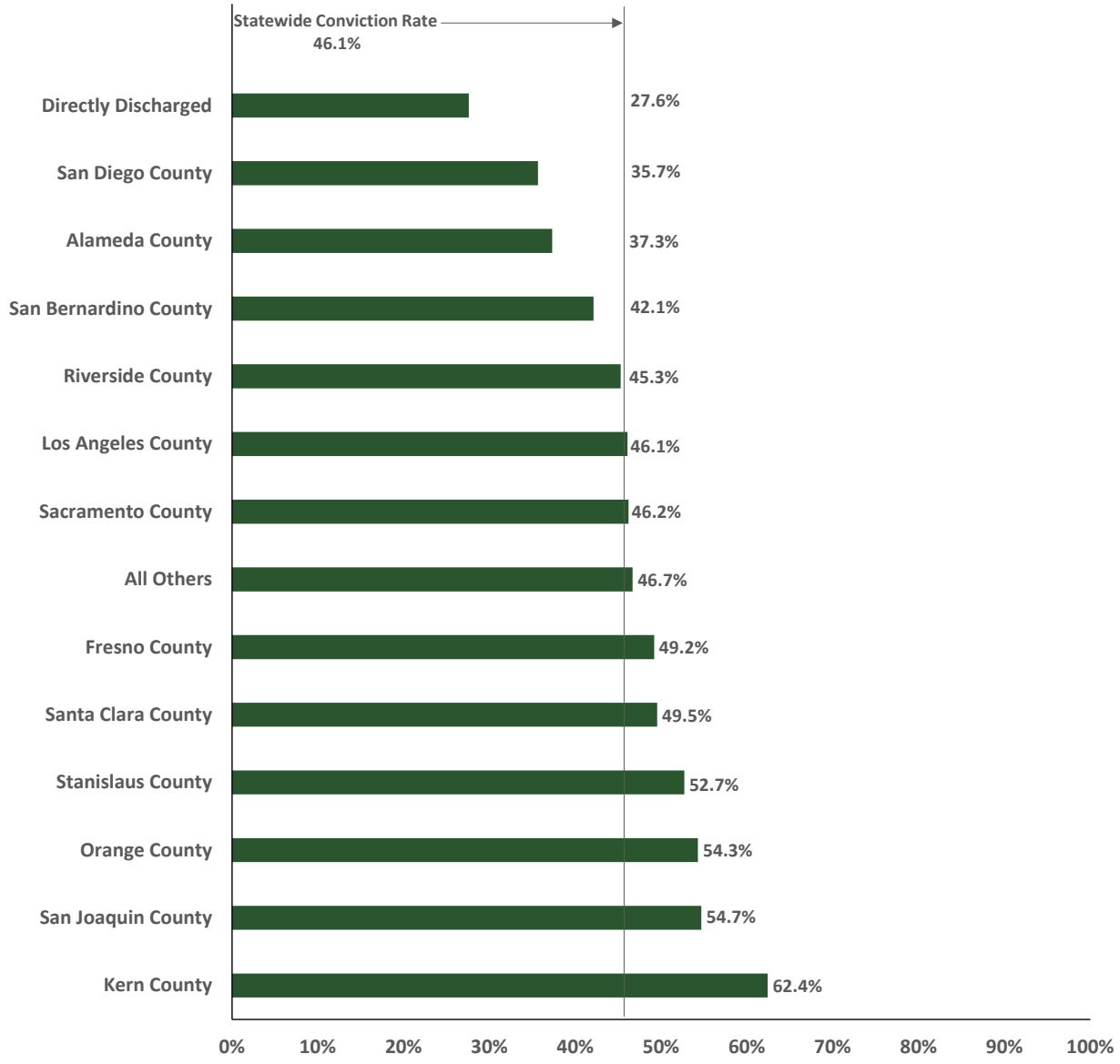
As shown in Appendix A, the three-year conviction rate decreased among all race/ethnicity categories with the exception of two: between the FY 2012-13 and 2013-14 release cohorts, the three-year conviction rate increased 2.9 percentage points (from 44.7 percent to 47.6 percent) among Hispanic/Latino offenders and by 0.6 of a percentage point (from 32.9 percent to 33.5 percent) among offenders categorized as “Other”. The sharpest decline in the three-year conviction rate (8.6 percentage points) was observed among American Indian/Alaskan Native offenders, which decreased from 55.2 percent with the FY 2012-13 release cohort to 46.6 percent with the FY 2013-14 release cohort.

Table 9. Conviction Rates by Race/Ethnicity

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
Race/Ethnicity	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
Hispanic/Latino	13,213	3,036	23.0%	5,171	39.1%	6,287	47.6%
White	8,818	1,949	22.1%	3,336	37.8%	4,123	46.8%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	350	73	20.9%	127	36.3%	163	46.6%
Black/African American	8,848	1,674	18.9%	3,151	35.6%	4,031	45.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	402	66	16.4%	123	30.6%	164	40.8%
Other	1,482	192	13.0%	387	26.1%	496	33.5%
Total	**33,113**	**6,990**	**21.1%**	**12,295**	**37.1%**	**15,264**	**46.1%**

6.1.4 County of Release

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



The above figure shows the three-year conviction rate for the 12 counties with the largest number of releases. Together, those 12 counties accounted for 80.2 percent or 26,566 of the 33,133 offenders released in FY 2013-14 and Los Angeles County accounted for almost one-third of all releases (30.6 percent or 10,129 offenders). Also shown in Figure 11 is the three-year conviction rate for offenders directly discharged from CDCR (direct discharges) and the remaining 46 California counties (all other counties). Two percent of the FY 2013-14 release cohort (649 offenders) were directly discharged from prison and nearly 20.0 percent (17.8 percent or 5,898 offenders) were released to the remaining 46 California counties. The number of releases and the three-year conviction rate for each county in California are presented in Appendix B of this report.

Data regarding county of release should be interpreted with caution for a number of reasons. Offenders may leave the county to which they are released or they could be convicted in a county other than their county of release. When an offender is convicted in a county other than their county of release, the conviction is still associated with the county to which they were originally released (e.g. if an offenders is released to Sacramento County and is subsequently convicted in Riverside County, for the purposes of this report, the new conviction is associated with Sacramento County, not Riverside County).

Among the 12 counties with the largest number of releases, Kern County had the highest three-year conviction rate (62.4 percent or 797 offenders), followed by San Joaquin County (54.7 percent or 467 offenders), and Orange County (54.3 percent or 867 offenders). San Diego County had the lowest three-year conviction rate among the top 12 counties at 35.7 percent (787 offenders) and Los Angeles fell in the middle of the 12 counties with a rate of 46.1 percent (4,666 offenders). The three-year conviction rate for all other California counties was 46.7 percent (2,753 offenders) and the rate for offenders directly discharged from prison was 27.6 percent (179 offenders).

When comparing the three-year conviction rates for the FY 2012-13 and 2013-14 release cohorts, the three-year conviction rate increased for six of the top 12 counties and decreased for six of the counties (Appendix A). The largest increase in the three-year conviction rate was observed in Orange County, which increased from 44.6 percent to 54.3 percent between the two fiscal years, which is an increase of 9.7 percentage points. San Bernardino County saw the largest decrease (5.3 percentage points) across the two release cohorts (from 47.4 percent to 42.1 percent). The three-year conviction rate for the other 46 California counties increased 0.2 of a percentage point (from 46.5 percent to 46.7 percent), while the rate for direct discharges increased 4.1 percentage points (from 23.5 percent to 27.6 percent) across the two release cohorts.

Table 10. Conviction Rates by County of Release

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
County of Release	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
Kern County	1,277	470	36.8%	686	53.7%	797	62.4%
San Joaquin County	854	205	24.0%	375	43.9%	467	54.7%
Orange County	1,597	461	28.9%	729	45.6%	867	54.3%
Stanislaus County	632	153	24.2%	261	41.3%	333	52.7%
Santa Clara County	868	203	23.4%	347	40.0%	430	49.5%
Fresno County	1,228	263	21.4%	493	40.1%	604	49.2%
All Other Counties	5,898	1,219	20.7%	2,164	36.7%	2,753	46.7%
Sacramento County	1,654	336	20.3%	603	36.5%	764	46.2%
Los Angeles County	10,129	2,163	21.4%	3,743	37.0%	4,666	46.1%
Riverside County	2,349	458	19.5%	854	36.4%	1,064	45.3%
San Bernardino County	3,031	605	20.0%	1,074	35.4%	1,277	42.1%
Alameda County	740	108	14.6%	222	30.0%	276	37.3%
San Diego County	2,207	296	13.4%	615	27.9%	787	35.7%
Directly Discharged	649	50	7.7%	129	19.9%	179	27.6%
Total	**33,113**	**6,990**	**21.1%**	**12,295**	**37.1%**	**15,264**	**46.1%**

6.2 Conviction Rates by Offender Characteristics

6.2.1 Commitment Offense Category

Figure 12. Conviction Rates by Commitment Offense Category

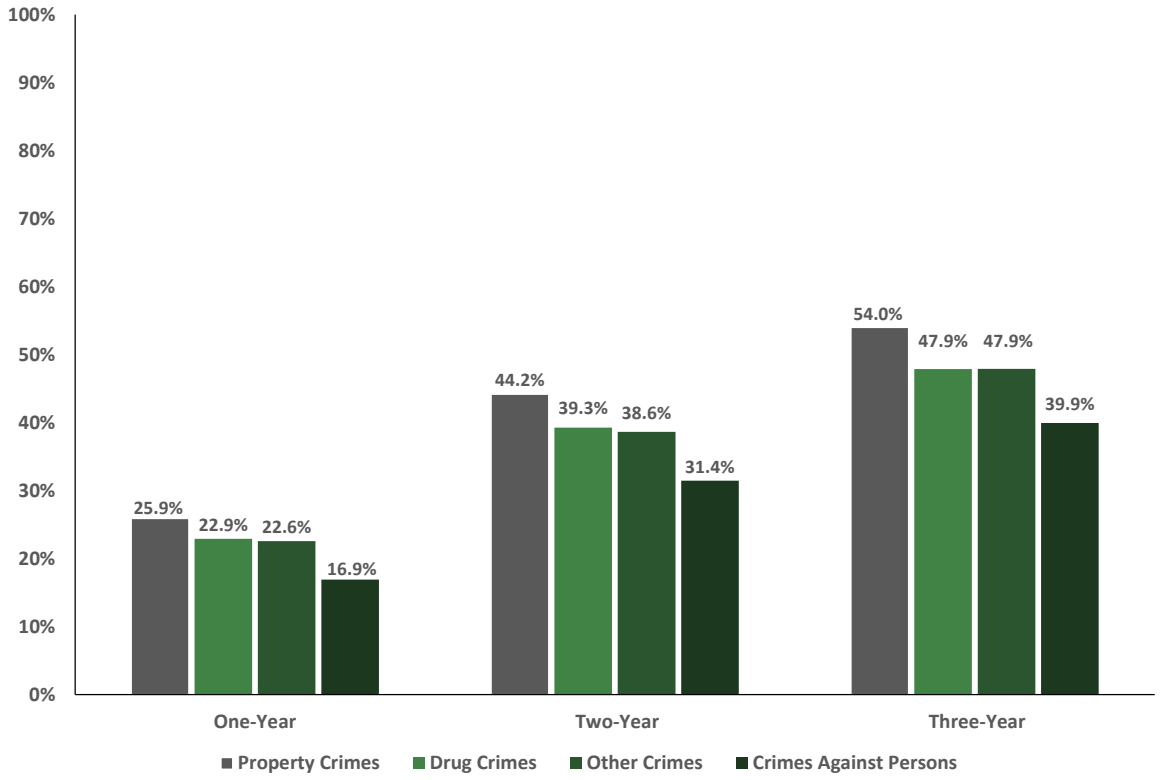


Figure 12 and Table 11 present conviction rates by commitment offense category. Each category (property crimes, other crimes, drug crimes, and crimes against persons) represents the category of offense an offender was committed to prison for, prior to their release in FY 2013-14. Offenders committed for property crimes had the highest three-year conviction rate (54.0 percent or 4,330 offenders) among each commitment offense category. The rates for other crimes and drug crimes were equal at 47.9 percent, with 2,681 offenders convicted during the three-year follow-up period that were originally committed for other crimes and 2,810 offenders convicted that were originally committed for drug crimes. Offenders committed for crimes against persons had the lowest three-year conviction rate at 39.9 percent (5,443 offenders) among all commitment offense categories.

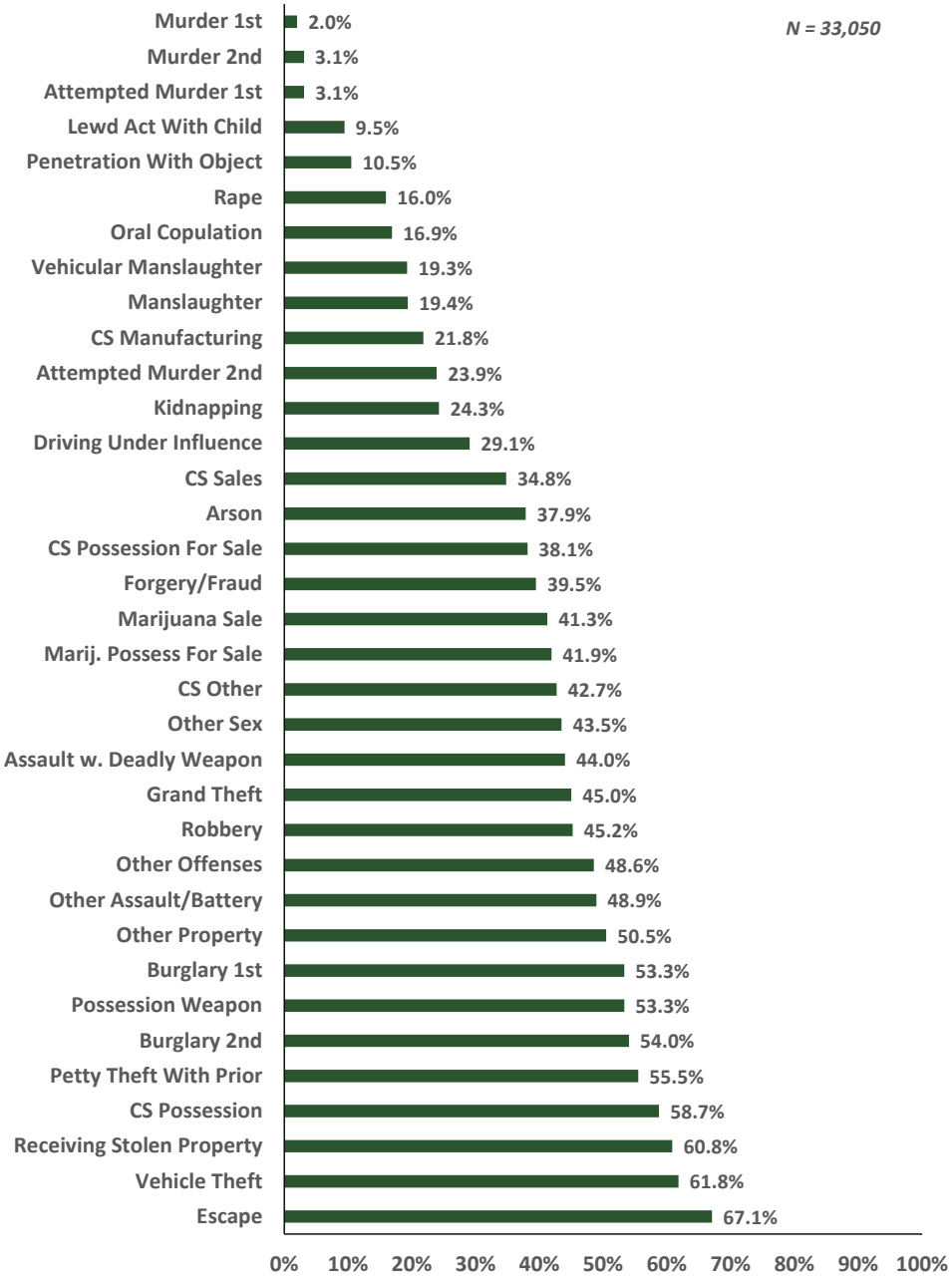
When comparing three-year conviction rates by commitment offense category for offenders released in FY 2012-13 and 2013-14, the rates for two categories increased, while two decreased (Appendix A). Crimes against persons increased by 1.2 percentage points between the two release cohorts (from 38.7 percent to 39.9 percent), while drug crimes increased 1.1 percentage points (from 46.8 percent to 47.9 percent). Other crimes decreased by 2.1 percentage points (from 50.0 percent to 47.9 percent) and property crimes saw a percentage point decrease of 0.7 (from 54.7 percent to 54.0 percent).

Table 11. Conviction Rates by Commitment Offense Category

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
Commitment Offense Category	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
Property Crimes	8,021	2,078	25.9%	3,542	44.2%	4,330	54.0%
Drug Crimes	5,869	1,345	22.9%	2,305	39.3%	2,810	47.9%
Other Crimes	5,597	1,263	22.6%	2,163	38.6%	2,681	47.9%
Crimes Against Persons	13,626	2,304	16.9%	4,285	31.4%	5,443	39.9%
Total	**33,113**	**6,990**	**21.1%**	**12,295**	**37.1%**	**15,264**	**46.1%**

6.2.2 Commitment Offense

Figure 13. Three-Year Conviction Rate by Commitment Offense[17]



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

As shown in Figure 13 and Table 12, the three-year conviction rates varied greatly among the 35 commitment offense groups for which rates were calculated. Offenders with a commitment offense of escape, vehicle theft, or receiving stolen property had the highest three-year conviction rates among all offenses (67.1 percent, 61.8 percent, and 60.8 percent, respectively). Conversely, three-year conviction rates for offenses that tend to be more serious and violent, are much lower. Offenders committed for first degree murder had a three-year conviction rate of two percent, while both second degree murder and attempted murder in the first are associated with a three-year conviction rate of 3.1 percent. Data associated with commitment offenses should be interpreted with caution, as many of the categories are associated with very few releases (i.e. 16 releases were committed to CDCR for hashish possession).

Of the 35 commitment offenses with a three-year conviction rate, 19 offenses saw decreases, 15 saw increases, and one (attempted murder) stayed the same between the FY 2012-13 and 2013-14 release cohorts (Appendix A). The amount of the increase or decrease varies widely among the various offenses and cautioned should be exercised, particularly when an offense is associated with a small number of releases. Vehicle theft, which was associated with a high three-year conviction rate for the FY 2012-13 and 2013-14 release cohorts saw a decrease of 5.2 percentage points (from 67.0 percent to 61.8 percent). First degree murder, which was associated with a low three-year conviction rate across both release cohorts decreased by three percentage points, from 5.0 percent with the FY 2012-13 release cohort to 2.0 percent with the FY 2013-14 release cohort. Second degree murder saw a small decrease (0.8 of a percentage point), while attempted murder in the first saw no change between the FY 2012-13 and 2013-14 release cohorts. Three-year conviction rates by commitment offense for both release cohorts may be found in Appendix A of this report.

Table 12. Conviction Rates by Commitment Offense[18]

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
Offense	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
Escape	85	31	36.5%	48	56.5%	57	67.1%
Vehicle Theft	1,034	366	35.4%	561	54.3%	639	61.8%
Receiving Stolen Property	771	240	31.1%	398	51.6%	469	60.8%
CS Possession	2,836	833	29.4%	1,390	49.0%	1,666	58.7%
Petty Theft With Prior	838	230	27.4%	364	43.4%	465	55.5%
Burglary 2nd	1,651	419	25.4%	723	43.8%	892	54.0%
Possession Weapon	2,972	799	26.9%	1,305	43.9%	1,584	53.3%
Burglary 1st	2,383	551	23.1%	1,018	42.7%	1,270	53.3%
Other Property	309	74	23.9%	124	40.1%	156	50.5%
Other Assault/Battery	4,072	938	23.0%	1,632	40.1%	1,992	48.9%
Other Offenses	1,485	331	22.3%	581	39.1%	721	48.6%
Robbery	2,951	489	16.6%	1,018	34.5%	1,334	45.2%
Grand Theft	551	120	21.8%	207	37.6%	248	45.0%
Assault w. Deadly Weapon	3,176	566	17.8%	1,078	33.9%	1,398	44.0%
Other Sex	897	198	22.1%	323	36.0%	390	43.5%
CS Other	206	45	21.8%	73	35.4%	88	42.7%
Marij. Possess For Sale	148	23	15.5%	49	33.1%	62	41.9%
Marijuana Sale	80	13	16.3%	23	28.8%	33	41.3%
Forgery/Fraud	484	78	16.1%	147	30.4%	191	39.5%
CS Possession For Sale	1,835	312	17.0%	559	30.5%	700	38.1%
Arson	140	21	15.0%	43	30.7%	53	37.9%
CS Sales	664	106	16.0%	191	28.8%	231	34.8%
Driving Under Influence	915	81	8.9%	186	20.3%	266	29.1%
Kidnapping	169	14	8.3%	30	17.8%	41	24.3%
Attempted Murder 2nd	226	15	6.6%	42	18.6%	54	23.9%
CS Manufacturing	55	2	3.6%	8	14.5%	12	21.8%
Manslaughter	289	20	6.9%	41	14.2%	56	19.4%
Vehicular Manslaughter	135	4	3.0%	14	10.4%	26	19.3%
Oral Copulation	77	5	6.5%	10	13.0%	13	16.9%
Rape	188	11	5.9%	23	12.2%	30	16.0%
Penetration With Object	57	4	7.0%	5	8.8%	6	10.5%
Lewd Act With Child	899	35	3.9%	59	6.6%	85	9.5%
Attempted Murder 1st	32	0	0.0%	1	3.1%	1	3.1%
Murder 2nd	291	2	0.7%	4	1.4%	9	3.1%
Murder 1st	149	0	0.0%	1	0.7%	3	2.0%
Hashish Possession	16	6	N/A	6	N/A	10	N/A
Marijuana Other	29	5	N/A	6	N/A	8	N/A
Sodomy	18	3	N/A	4	N/A	5	N/A
Total	**33,113**	**6,990**	**21.1%**	**12,295**	**37.1%**	**15,264**	**46.1%**

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

6.2.3 Sentence Type

Figure 14. Conviction Rates by Sentence Type

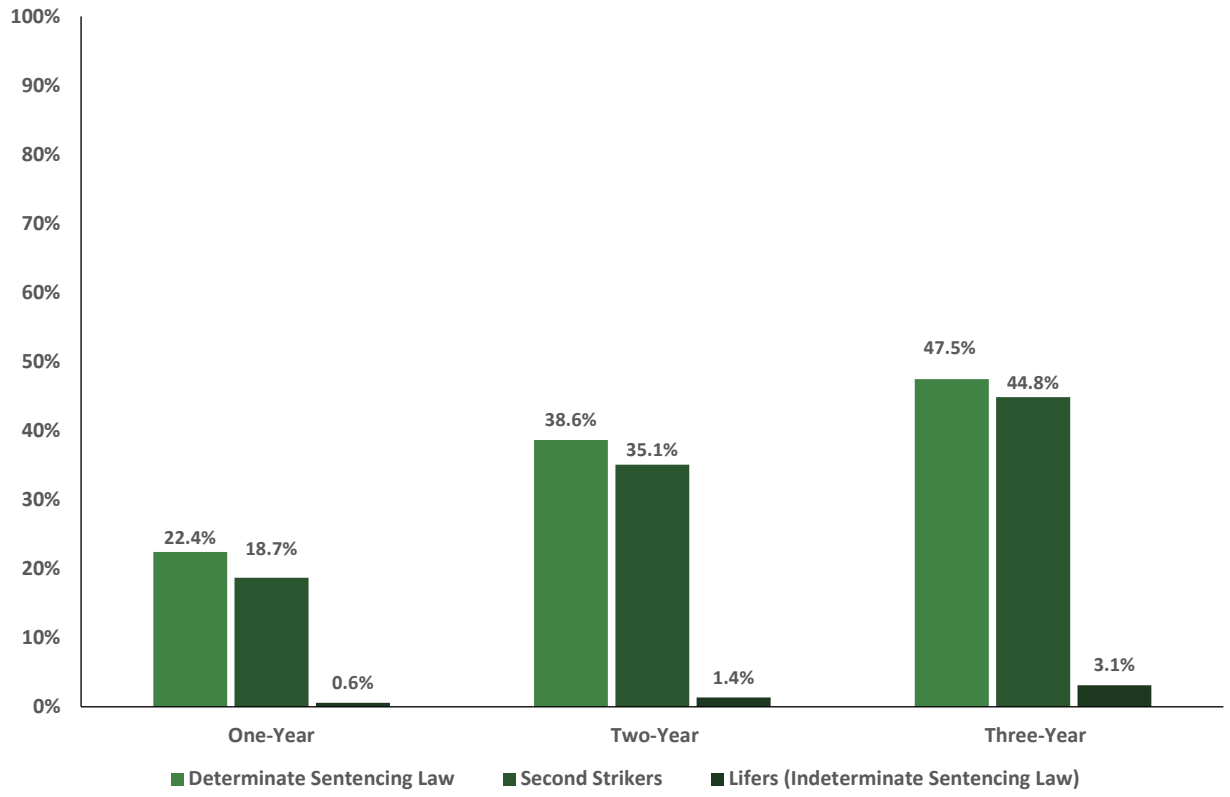


Figure 14 and Table 13 present conviction rates by sentence type, including offenders sentenced under Determinate Sentencing Law (DSL), offenders sentenced under DSL as second strikers, and offenders sentenced under Indeterminate Sentencing Law. Most offenders sentenced in California serve a determinate term (a specified length) and are released once their sentence is complete. Generally, offenders sentenced to an indeterminate term (lifers) are released once the Board of Parole Hearing (BPH) has found them suitable for parole or the court orders their release.

Offenders who served a determinate term were convicted at a higher rate (47.5 percent or 11,401 offenders) than any other sentence type. Offenders serving a determinate term also comprised the largest percentage (72.5 percent or 24,019 offenders) of the release cohort. Second strikers who served a determinate term had a three-year conviction rate of 44.8 percent (3,847 offenders) and comprised 25.9 percent (8,580 offenders) of the release cohort. Lifers who served an indeterminate term only comprised 1.6 percent (514 offenders) of the release cohort and had the lowest three-year conviction rate at 3.1 percent (16 offenders).

As shown in Appendix A, there was very little change in the three-year conviction rate when comparing the FY 2012-13 and 2013-14 release cohorts by sentence type. The rate for offenders who served a determinate term increased by 0.2 of a percentage point (from 47.3 percent to 47.5 percent) across the

two release cohorts and the rate for second strike offenders who served a determinate term increased by 0.3 of a percentage point (from 44.5 percent to 44.8 percent). The three-year conviction rate for offenders who served an indeterminate term decreased by 1.0 percentage point between the FY 2012-13 and 2013-14 release cohorts (from 4.1 percent to 3.1 percent).

Table 13. Conviction Rates by Sentence Type

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
Sentence Type	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
Determinate Sentencing Law	24,019	5,383	22.4%	9,278	38.6%	11,401	47.5%
Second Strikers (Determinate Sentencing Law)	8,580	1,604	18.7%	3,010	35.1%	3,847	44.8%
Lifers (Indeterminate Sentencing Law)	514	3	0.6%	7	1.4%	16	3.1%
Total	**33,113**	**6,990**	**21.1%**	**12,295**	**37.1%**	**15,264**	**46.1%**

Most offenders who serve an indeterminate term are released from prison when BPH finds them suitable for parole or after the court orders their release. The below table shows the number of lifers released by BPH, as well as "Other Releases" which are comprised of both offenders who were granted parole when BPH was restricted from considering all parole suitability factors by the court, or the court ordered their release. Of the 510 offenders released by BPH, 3.1 percent (16 offenders) were convicted during the three-year follow-up period. As shown in Table 14, seven of the convictions for offenders released by BPH were felony convictions and nine convictions were misdemeanor convictions. None of the four offenders categorized as "Other Releases" were convicted during the three-year follow-up period.

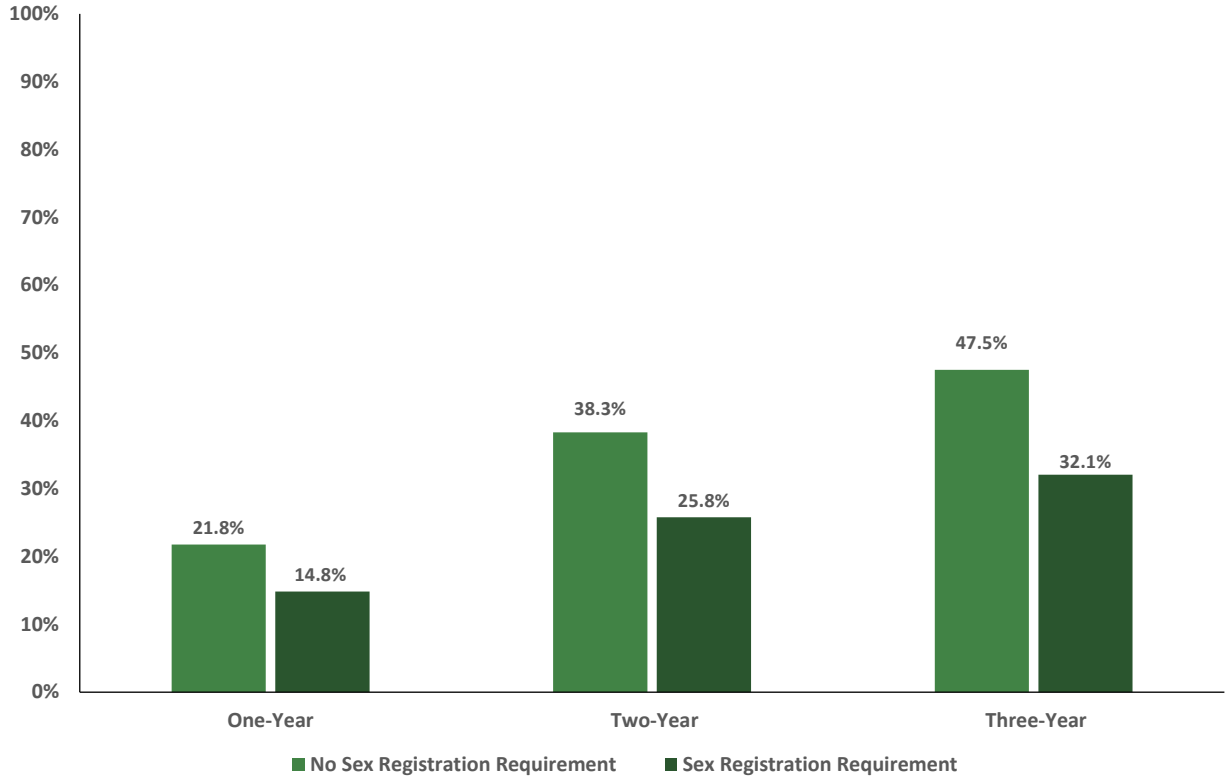
Table 14. Number and Type of Conviction for Offenders Released by the Board of Parole Hearings and Other Releases

	Board of Parole Hearings (BPH)		Other Releases*		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Released	510	100.0%	4	100.0%	514	100.0%
Type of Conviction						
Felony Crimes Against Persons	3	0.6%	0	0.0%	3	0.6%
Felony Drug/Alcohol Crimes	3	0.6%	0	0.0%	3	0.6%
Felony Property Crimes	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%
Misdemeanor Drug/Alcohol Crimes	4	0.8%	0	0.0%	4	0.8%
Misdemeanor Crimes Against Persons	2	0.4%	0	0.0%	2	0.4%
Misdemeanor Property Crimes	2	0.4%	0	0.0%	2	0.4%
Misdemeanor Other Crimes	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%
Total Convicted	**16**	**3.1%**	**0**	**0.0%**	**16**	**3.1%**

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

6.2.4 Sex Registrants

Figure 15. Conviction Rates by Sex Registration Status



Of the 33,113 offenders released in FY 2013-14, 9.3 percent (3,068 offenders) were required to register as sex offenders (sex registrants) and 90.7 percent (30,045 offenders) did not have a sex registration requirement (non-sex registrants). The three-year conviction rate for sex registrants was 32.1 percent (984 offenders) and the rate for non-sex registrants was 47.5 percent (14,280 offenders). The three-year conviction rate for sex registrants was 15.4 percentage points lower than the rate for non-sex registrants.

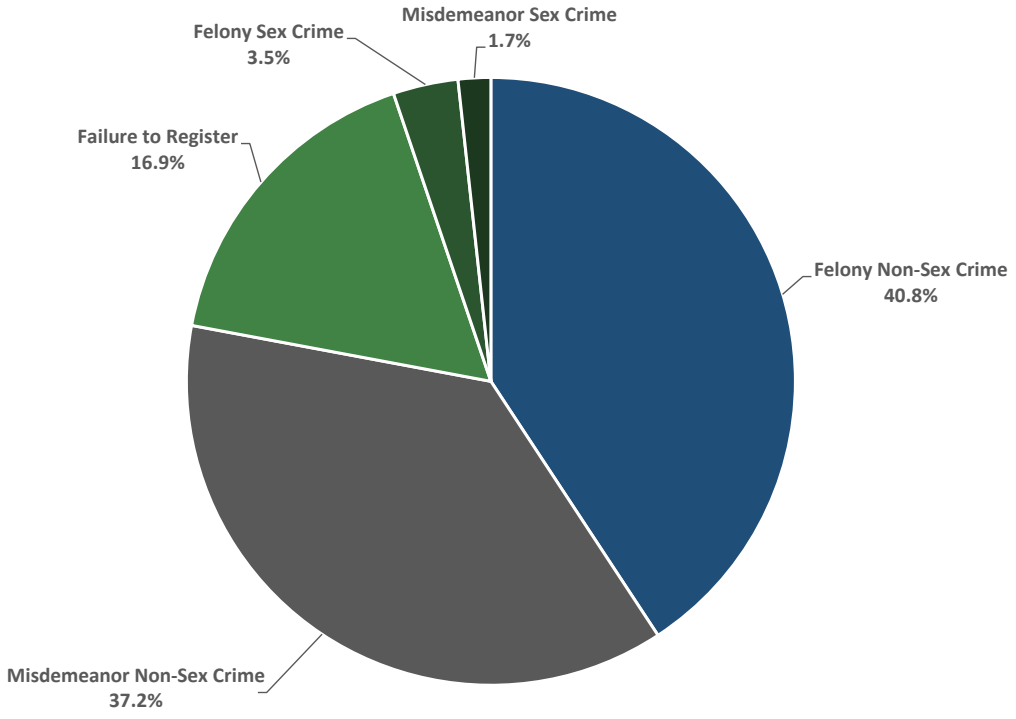
As shown in Appendix A, the three-year conviction rate for sex registrants increased by 4.6 percentage points (from 27.5 percent to 32.1 percent) between the FY 2012-13 and 2013-14 release cohorts and the three-year conviction rate for non-sex registrants decreased by 0.5 of a percentage point (from 48.0 percent to 47.5 percent). The following section describes the type of conviction for the 984 sex registrants belonging to the FY 2013-14 release cohort that were convicted during the three-year follow-up period.

Table 15. Conviction Rates by Sex Registration Status

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
Sex Registration Requirement	**Number Released**	**Number Convicted**	**Conviction Rate**	**Number Convicted**	**Conviction Rate**	**Number Convicted**	**Conviction Rate**
No	30,045	6,535	21.8%	11,504	38.3%	14,280	47.5%
Yes	3,068	455	14.8%	791	25.8%	984	32.1%
Total	**33,113**	**6,990**	**21.1%**	**12,295**	**37.1%**	**15,264**	**46.1%**

6.2.5 Type of Conviction for Sex Registrants

Figure 16. Type of Conviction for the 984 Sex Registrants Convicted During the Three-Year Follow-up Period



N = 984

The above figure and following table present the type of conviction for the 984 offenders that were convicted during the three-year follow-up period. Data does not include the other 2,084 sex registrants released in FY 2013-14 that were not convicted. Of the 984 sex registrants convicted during the three-year follow-up period, 40.8 percent (401 offenders) were convicted of a felony non-sex crime and 37.2 percent (366 offenders) were convicted of a misdemeanor non-sex crime. Very few sex registrants were convicted of sex crimes: 3.5 percent (34 offenders) were convicted of felony sex crimes and 1.7 percent (17 offenders) were convicted of misdemeanor sex crimes. Over 15 percent of sex registrants (16.9 percent or 166 offenders) were convicted for failure to register.

A larger percentage of sex registrants were convicted in the FY 2013-14 release cohort when compared to the FY 2012-13 release cohort (32.1 percent versus 27.5 percent).[19] In general, more sex offenders in the FY 2013-14 cohort were convicted than the FY 2012-13 cohort and some of the difference may be attributed to an increase in convictions for misdemeanor non-sex crimes and failure to register. Under one-third (32.5 percent) of the FY 2012-13 sex registrants were convicted of misdemeanor non-sex

[19] To see more information regarding the type of conviction for sex registrants for the FY 2012-13 release cohort, please see the 2017 Outcome Evaluation Report available at: https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/research/offender-outcomes-characteristics/offender-recidivism/

crimes, while 37.2 percent of FY 2013-14 sex registrants were convicted of misdemeanor non-sex crimes, a difference of 4.7 percentage points. Similarly, 13.9 percent of the FY 2012-13 sex registrants were convicted for failure to register, while 16.9 percent of the FY 2013-14 sex registrants were convicted of failure to register.[20] All other categories remained similar across the two release cohorts, with the exception of felony non-sex crimes: 49.0 percent of FY 2012-13 sex registrants were convicted of felony non-sex crimes and 40.8 percent of the FY 2013-14 sex registrants were convicted of felony non-sex crimes, a difference of 8.2 percentage points.

Table 16. Type of Conviction for the 984 Sex Registrants Convicted During the Three-Year Follow-Up Period

	Convicted	
Reason for Conviction	**Number**	**Percent**
Felony Non-Sex Crime	401	40.8%
Misdemeanor Non-Sex Crime	366	37.2%
Failure to Register	166	16.9%
Felony Sex Crime	34	3.5%
Misdemeanor Sex Crime	17	1.7%
Total	**984**	**100.0%**

[20] For more information regarding the type of conviction for sex registrants released in FY 2012-13, please see the 2017 Outcome Evaluation Report available at: https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/research/offender-outcomes-characteristics/offender-recidivism/

6.2.6 Serious and Violent Offenses

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

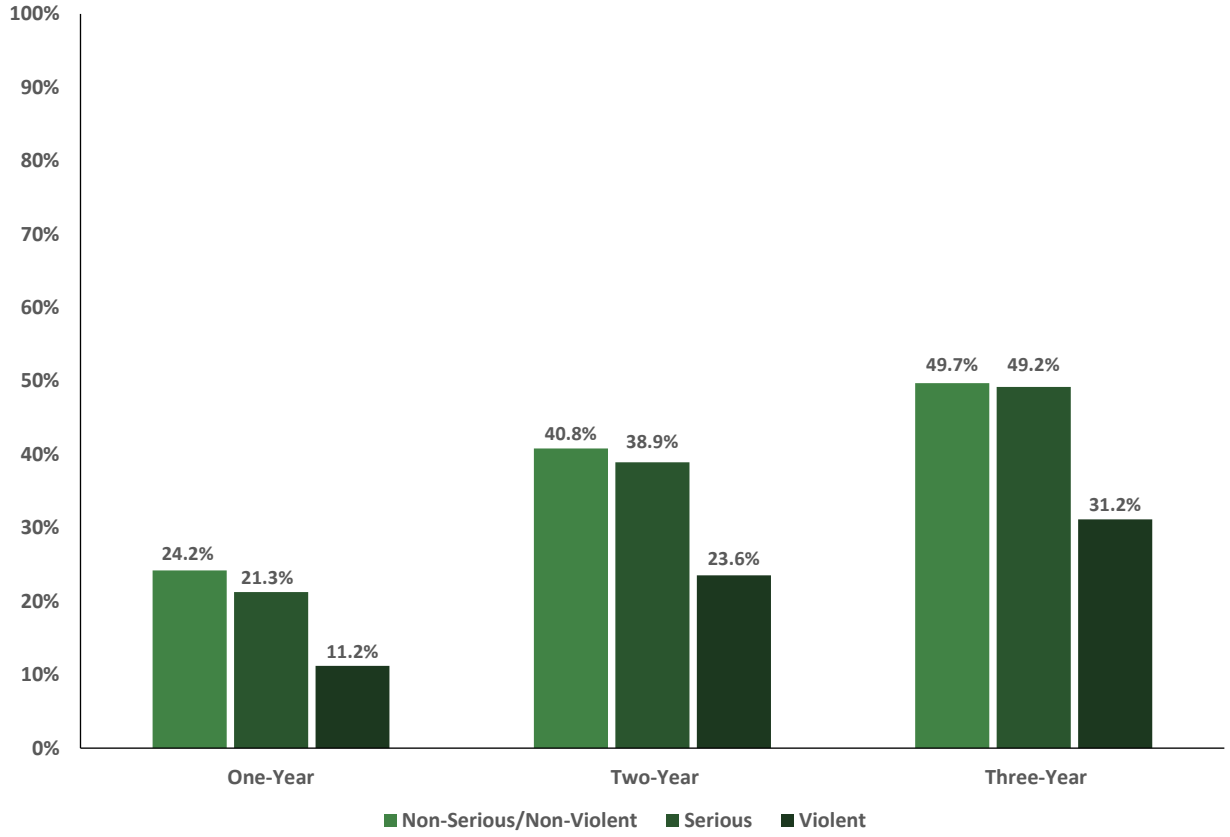


Figure 17 and Table 17 present conviction rates for offenders committed to prison for a serious offenses, a violent offenses, and non-serious or non-violent offenses. Most offenders in the FY 2013-14 release cohort (59.3 percent) did not have a serious or violent offense. Nineteen percent (6,276 offenders) of the release cohort had a violent offense and 21.8 percent (7,209 offenders) had a serious offense.

Offenders without a serious or violent offense were convicted at a higher rate (49.7 percent or 9,761 offenders) than offenders with a serious offense (49.2 percent or 3,547 offenders) and offenders with a violent offense (31.2 percent or 1,956 offenders).

The three-year conviction rate for offenders with a serious or violent offense increased, while the rate for offenders with a non-serious and non-violent offense decreased between the FY 2012-13 and 2013-14 release cohorts. The three-year conviction rate for offenders with a serious offense increased 2.6 percentage points (from 46.6 percent to 49.2 percent) between the two release cohorts and the rate for offenders with a violent offense increased 2.1 percentage points (from 29.1 percent to 31.2 percent). The three-year conviction rate for offenders with a non-serious and non-violent offense decreased by 1.4 percentage points (from 51.1 percent to 49.7 percent) between offenders released in FY 2012-13 and 2013-14.

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

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
Serious/Violent Offense	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
Serious	7,209	1,534	21.3%	2,807	38.9%	3,547	49.2%
Violent	6,276	704	11.2%	1,478	23.6%	1,956	31.2%
Non-Serious/Non-Violent	19,628	4,752	24.2%	8,010	40.8%	9,761	49.7%
Total	**33,113**	**6,990**	**21.1%**	**12,295**	**37.1%**	**15,264**	**46.1%**

6.2.7 Mental Health Designation

Figure 18. Conviction Rates by Mental Health Designation

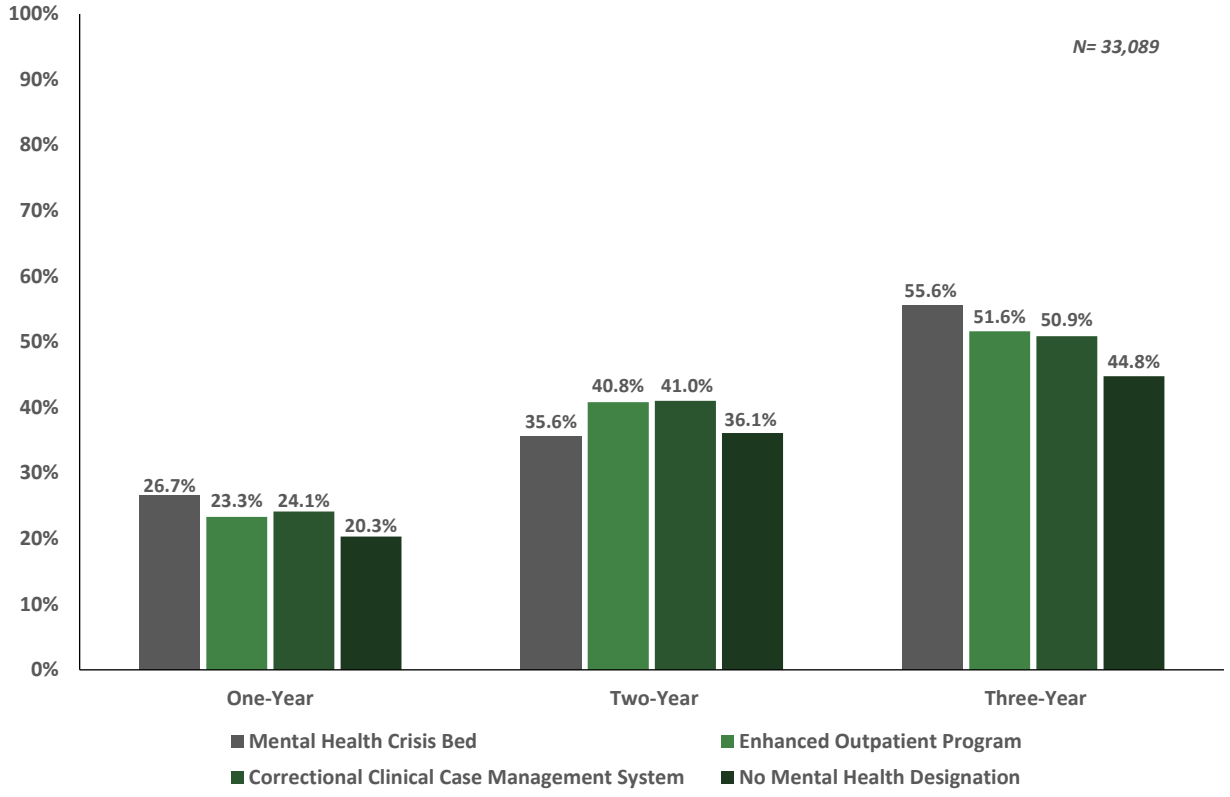


Figure 18 and Table 18 present conviction rates by mental health designation for the three mental health categories with the largest number of releases (Mental Health Crisis Bed, Enhanced Outpatient Program, and Correctional Clinical Case Management System) and offenders without an assignment to CDCR's mental health delivery system at the time of their release. Most offenders in the release cohort were not assigned to the mental health delivery system (78.8 percent or 26,087 offenders) and slightly over 20 percent of the release cohort (21.2 percent or 7,026 offenders) were receiving services through the mental health delivery system at the time of their release. Nearly 18 percent (17.9 percent or 5,928 offenders) were assigned to the Correctional Clinical Case Management System (CCCMS), 3.1 percent (1,029 offenders) were assigned to the Enhanced Outpatient Program (EOP), and less than one percent each were assigned to Mental Health Crisis Beds (45 offenders), Intermediate Care Facilities (17 offenders), and Acute Psychiatric Programs (seven offenders).

Three-year conviction rates were not calculated for offenders assigned to Acute Psychiatric Programs and Intermediate Care Facilities because less than 30 releases were assigned to each category (seven offenders and 17 offenders, respectively). Of the three categories for which three-year conviction rates were calculated, offenders assigned to a Mental Health Crisis Bed had the highest three-year conviction rate (55.6 percent or 25 offenders), followed by offenders assigned to the EOP (51.6 percent or 531 offenders), and offenders assigned to the CCCMS (50.9 percent or 3,015 offenders). Offenders with no

mental health designation had the lowest three-year conviction rate among all categories (44.8 percent or 11,681 offenders), as shown in Table 18.

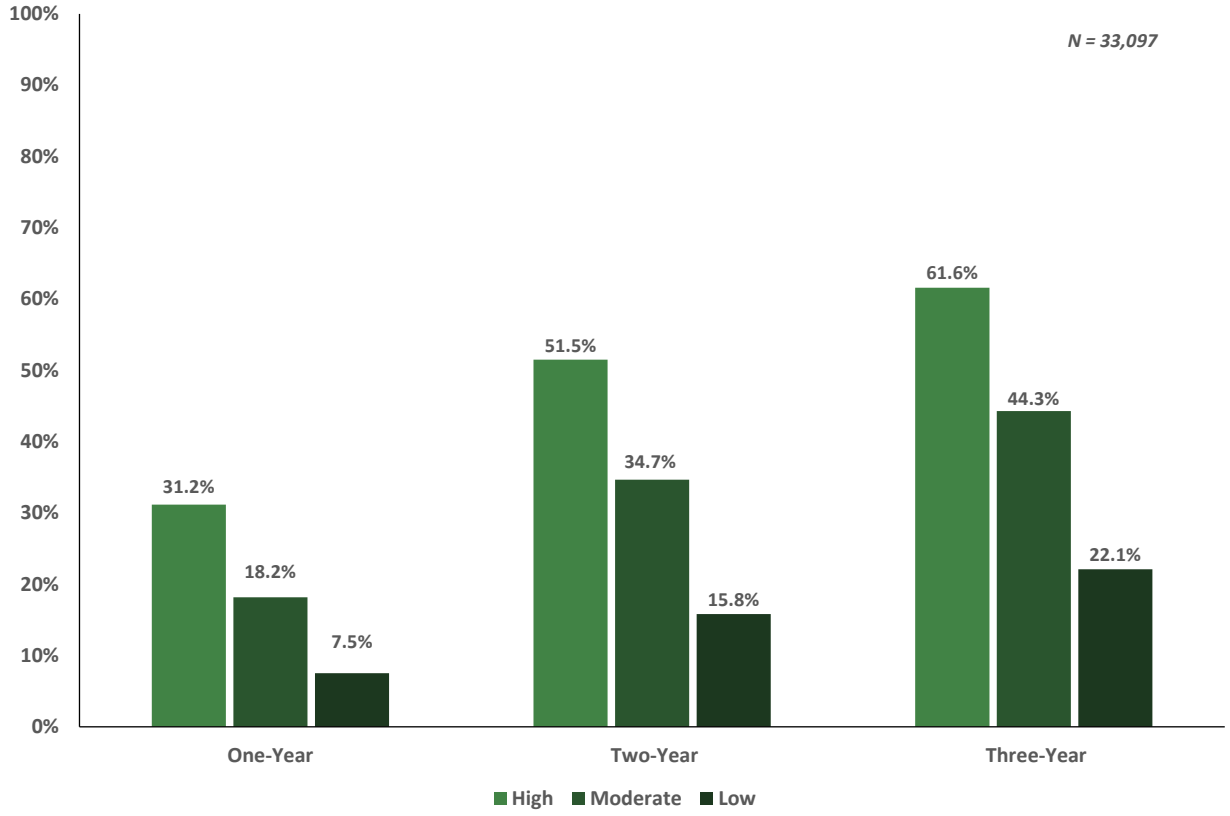
Between the FY 2012-13 and 2013-14 release cohorts, the three-year conviction rate for offenders assigned to a Mental Health Crisis Bed increased by 2.8 percentage points (from 52.8 percent to 55.6 percent), while the rate for offenders assigned to the EOP decreased by 0.2 of a percentage point (from 51.8 percent to 51.6 percent). The three-year conviction rate for CCCMS offenders remained the same across the FY 2012-13 and 2013-14 release cohorts at 50.9 percent and the rate for offenders without a mental health designation declined by 0.2 of a percentage point (from 45.0 percent to 44.8 percent), as shown in Appendix A.

Table 18. Conviction Rates by Mental Health Designation

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
Mental Health Designation	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
Mental Health Crisis Bed	45	12	26.7%	16	35.6%	25	55.6%
Enhanced Outpatient Program	1,029	240	23.3%	420	40.8%	531	51.6%
Correctional Clinical Case Management System	5,928	1,430	24.1%	2,432	41.0%	3,015	50.9%
Acute Psychiatric Programs	7	2	N/A	4	N/A	6	N/A
Intermediate Care Facilities	17	2	N/A	4	N/A	6	N/A
No Mental Health Designation	26,087	5,304	20.3%	9,419	36.1%	11,681	44.8%
Total	**33,113**	**6,990**	**21.1%**	**12,295**	**37.1%**	**15,264**	**46.1%**

6.2.8 Risk of Conviction

Figure 19. Conviction Rates by Risk of Conviction



The 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, including age, offenders are designated as having a low, moderate, or high risk of being convicted of a new offense. Under half of the FY 2013-14 release cohort (44.0 percent or 14,555 offenders) had a score of high risk, followed by moderate risk (29.9 percent or 9,898 offenders), and low risk (26.1 percent or 8,644 offenders). A CSRA score was not available for 16 offenders at the time of their release. The three-year conviction rates are consistent with CSRA scoring: offenders with a score of high risk had a three-year conviction rate of 61.6 percent (8,966 offenders), followed by moderate risk offenders (44.3 percent or 4,385 offenders), and low risk offenders (22.1 percent or 1,910 offenders). Of the 16 offenders without a CSRA score, three were convicted during the three-year follow-up period.

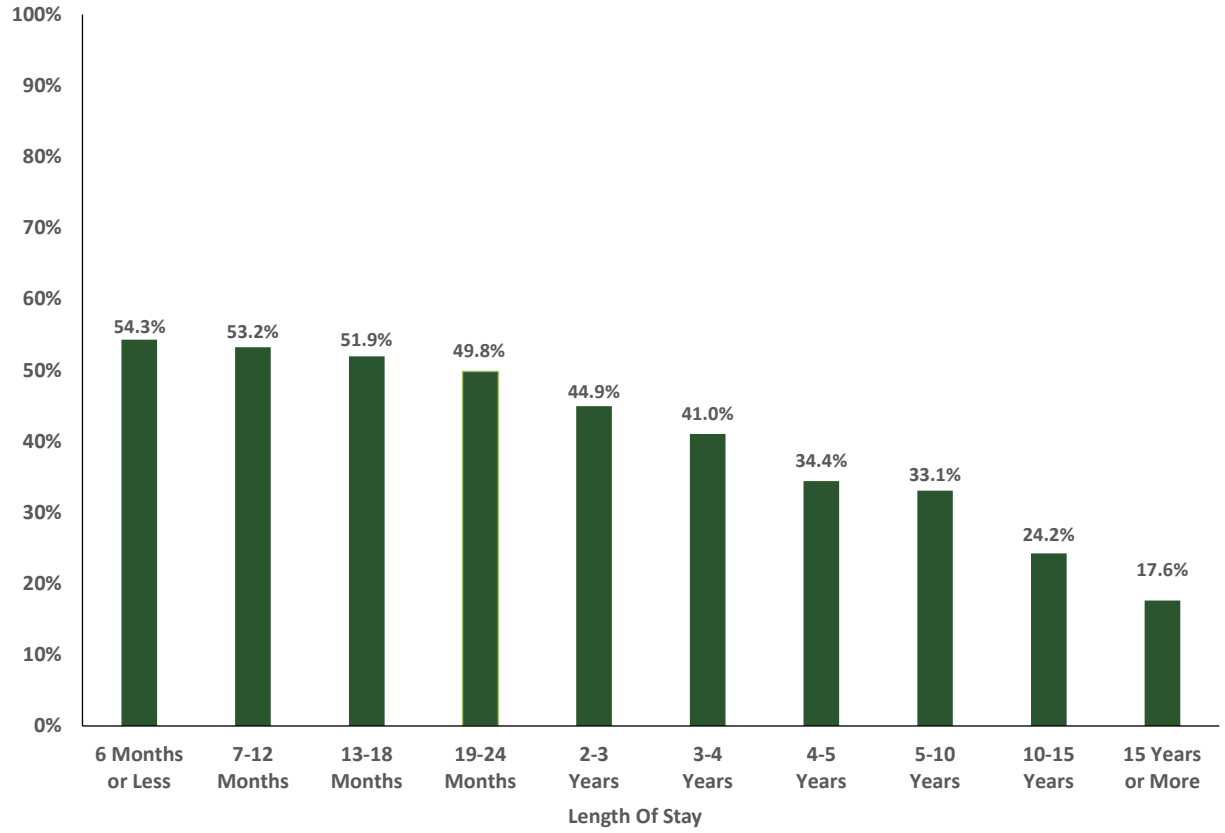
The three-year conviction rate increased for two CSRA categories and decreased for one category when comparing the FY 2012-13 and 2013-14 release cohorts. The three-year conviction rate for offenders with a CSRA score of low risk increased by 1.4 percentage points (from 20.7 percent to 22.1 percent) and the rate for moderate risk offenders increased by 0.5 of a percentage point (from 43.8 percent to 44.3 percent). As shown in Appendix A, the three-year conviction rate for offenders with a CSRA score of high risk decreased by 0.8 percentage points (from 62.4 percent to 61.6 percent) between FY 2012-13 and 2013-14 release cohorts.

Table 19. Conviction Rates by Risk of Conviction

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
CSRA Score	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
High	14,555	4,538	31.2%	7,495	51.5%	8,966	61.6%
Moderate	9,898	1,800	18.2%	3,431	34.7%	4,385	44.3%
Low	8,644	651	7.5%	1,368	15.8%	1,910	22.1%
N/A	16	1	N/A	1	N/A	3	N/A
Total	**33,113**	**6,990**	**21.1%**	**12,295**	**37.1%**	**15,264**	**46.1%**

6.2.9 Length of Stay

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



The above figure and below table show conviction rates by an offender's length of stay in prison on their current term. Offenders with a stay of six months or less had the highest three-year conviction rate at 54.3 percent (2,193 offenders), followed by offenders with a stay of seven to 12 months (53.2 percent or 4,141 offenders), and offenders with a stay of 13 to 18 months (51.9 percent or 2,370 offenders). As the length of stay increases, the three-year conviction rate decreases. The decline in the three-year conviction rate becomes more substantial between offenders who stay 19 to 24 months with a rate of 49.8 percent (1,809 offenders) and offenders who stay two to three years with a rate of 44.9 percent (1,901 offenders). Offenders with a stay of 15 years or more have a three-year conviction rate of 17.6 percent (228 offenders), which is 36.7 percentage points less than offenders who stay six months or less (54.3 percent or 2,193 offenders).

When comparing the FY 2012-13 and 2013-14 release cohorts, the three-year conviction rate by length of stay increased for five categories, decreased for four categories, and one category's rate remained the same (Appendix A). Offenders staying five to 10 years and 15 or more years saw the largest increase 2.3 percentage points for each group) across the two fiscal years. The largest decrease (0.6 percentage points) in the three-year conviction rate was seen for offenders staying two to three years (from 45.5. percent and 44.9 percent) and three to four years (41.6 percent to 41.0 percent) when comparing the FY 2012-13 and 2013-14 release cohorts.

Table 20. Conviction Rates by Length of Stay

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
Length of Stay	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
6 months or less	4,039	1,105	27.4%	1,830	45.3%	2,193	54.3%
7 - 12 months	7,777	2,045	26.3%	3,417	43.9%	4,141	53.2%
13 - 18 months	4,563	1,145	25.1%	1,929	42.3%	2,370	51.9%
19 - 24 months	3,630	806	22.2%	1,455	40.1%	1,809	49.8%
2 - 3 years	4,230	857	20.3%	1,532	36.2%	1,901	44.9%
3 - 4 years	2,393	391	16.3%	765	32.0%	982	41.0%
4 - 5 years	1,531	203	13.3%	389	25.4%	527	34.4%
5 - 10 years	2,568	291	11.3%	630	24.5%	849	33.1%
10 - 15 years	1,089	77	7.1%	184	16.9%	264	24.2%
15 years or more	1,293	70	5.4%	164	12.7%	228	17.6%
Total	**33,113**	**6,990**	**21.1%**	**12,295**	**37.1%**	**15,264**	**46.1%**

6.2.10 Total Number of CDCR Stays

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

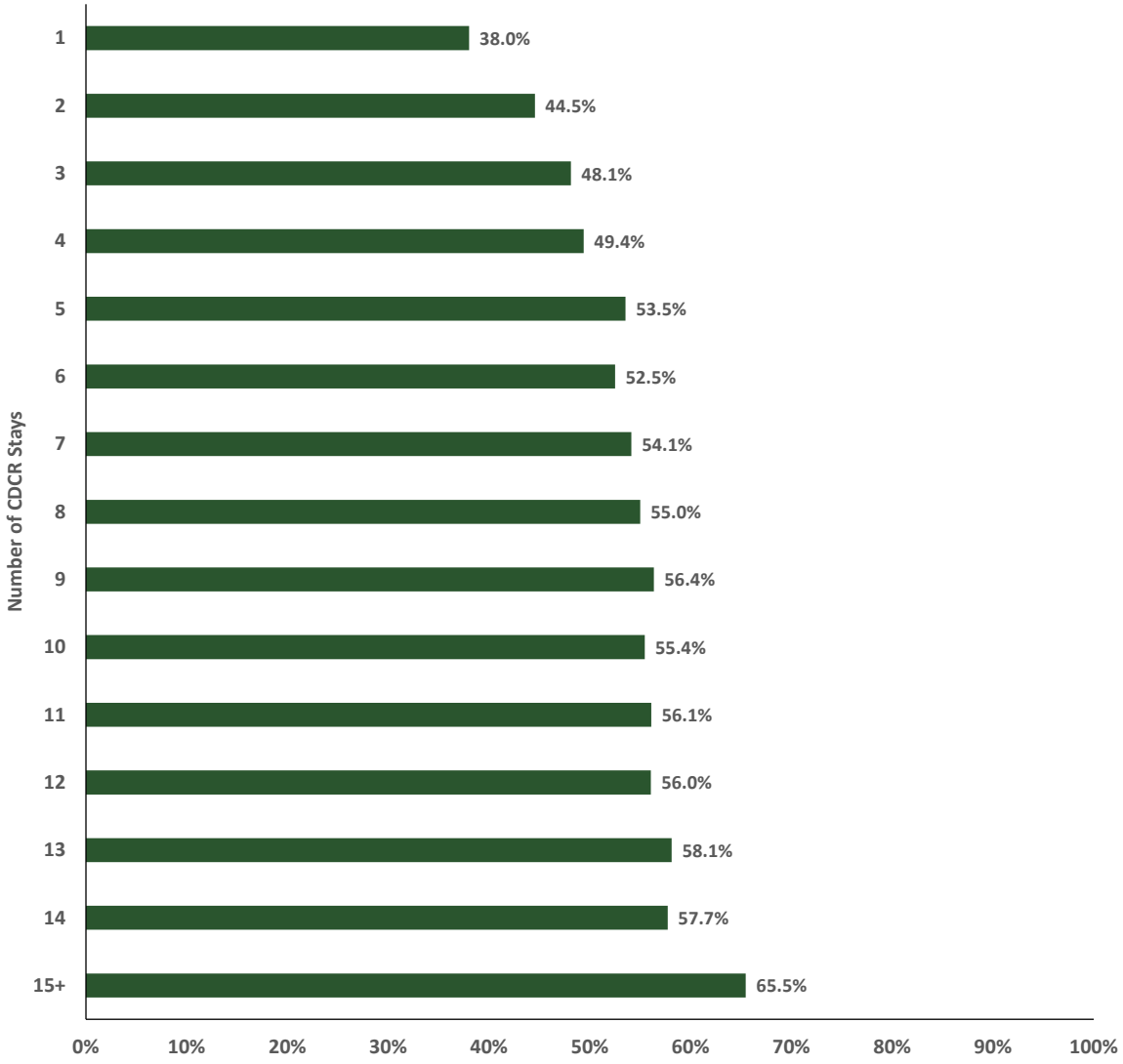


Figure 21 presents the three-year conviction rate by the total number of stays at a CDCR adult institution. A stay is defined as any period of time an offender is housed in an adult institution, regardless of whether the stay in CDCR represents a new admission, a parole violation, or a parole violation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

Offenders with one stay had a three-year conviction rate of 38.0 percent (5,264 offenders). The rate increased by 6.5 percentage points to 44.5 percent when an offender has two stays. In general, as the number of stays increases, the three-year conviction rate increases, although there are a few categories where the conviction rate decreases slightly and subsequently increases, as shown in Figure 21. The

highest three-year conviction rate for all of the stay categories is 65.5 percent (891 offenders), which is associated with 15 or more stays.

When comparing the FY 2012-13 and 2013-14 release cohorts, the three-year conviction rate by number of CDCR stays decreased for almost each category, with the exception of two: the rate for offenders with one stay increased by 2.9 percentage points (from 35.1 percent to 38.0 percent) and the rate for offenders with 15 or more stays increased by 0.2 of a percentage point (from 65.3 percent to 65.5 percent) across the two cohorts. The largest decline (6.3 percentage points) in the three-year conviction rate between the FY 2012-13 and 2013-14 release cohorts was observed in offenders with 11 stays, which declined from 62.4 percent to 56.1 percent (Appendix A).

Table 21. Conviction Rates by Total Number of CDCR Stays

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
Stays	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
1	13,846	2,244	16.2%	4,153	30.0%	5,264	38.0%
2	4,061	825	20.3%	1,430	35.2%	1,809	44.5%
3	2,535	554	21.9%	988	39.0%	1,220	48.1%
4	2,053	441	21.5%	791	38.5%	1,014	49.4%
5	1,726	421	24.4%	725	42.0%	924	53.5%
6	1,537	369	24.0%	655	42.6%	807	52.5%
7	1,323	342	25.9%	600	45.4%	716	54.1%
8	1,133	315	27.8%	517	45.6%	623	55.0%
9	905	269	29.7%	427	47.2%	510	56.4%
10	716	196	27.4%	329	45.9%	397	55.4%
11	633	169	26.7%	301	47.6%	355	56.1%
12	521	152	29.2%	236	45.3%	292	56.0%
13	413	115	27.8%	200	48.4%	240	58.1%
14	350	104	29.7%	179	51.1%	202	57.7%
15 +	1,361	474	34.8%	764	56.1%	891	65.5%
Total	**33,113**	**6,990**	**21.1%**	**12,295**	**37.1%**	**15,264**	**46.1%**

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

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

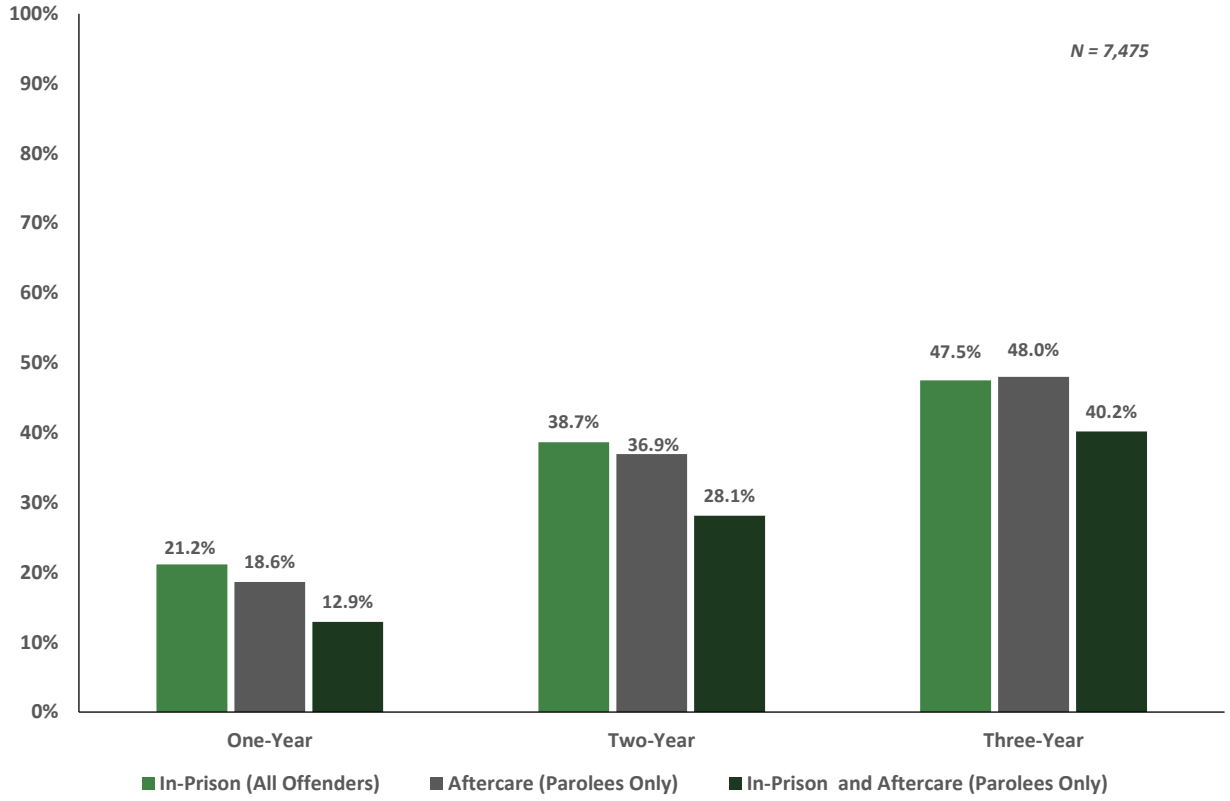


Figure 22 and Table 22 present conviction rates by in-prison Substance Use Disorder Treatment (SUDT) and aftercare programs, which provide post-release SUDT services in the community. Aftercare program data only include information for offenders released to parole. Although offenders released to PRCS may receive aftercare services during the three-year follow-up period, those services are not reflected in the aftercare data presented in this report.

Nearly 2,500 offenders (2,491 offenders) in the Fiscal Year 2013-14 release cohort received in-prison SUDT, 4,280 parolees received aftercare only (no in-prison SUDT), and 704 parolees received both in-prison SUDT and aftercare.[21] Overall, 7,475 offenders in the FY 2013-14 release cohort received some type of SUDT services. Of the 2,491 offenders who received in-prison SUDT, 1,183 offenders were convicted and had a three-year conviction rate of 47.5 percent. For the 4,280 offenders released to parole who received aftercare (and no in-prison SUDT), the three-year conviction rate was 48.0 percent (2,055 offenders). The 704 parolees who received both in-prison SUDT and aftercare had the lowest three-year conviction rate at 40.2 percent (283 offenders). Overall, the three-year conviction rate for the 7,475 offenders who received any type of SUDT was 47.1 percent (3,521 offenders).

[21] For the 2,491 offenders reported as receiving in-prison SUDT only, it is possible that some offenders were released to PRCS and aftercare services are not captured in these data.

Table 22. Conviction Rates by Substance Use Disorder Treatment Participation

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
Substance Use Disorder Treatment Participation	**Number Released**	**Number Convicted**	**Conviction Rate**	**Number Convicted**	**Conviction Rate**	**Number Convicted**	**Conviction Rate**
In-Prison (All Offenders)	2,491	527	21.2%	963	38.7%	1,183	47.5%
Aftercare (Parolees Only)	4,280	798	18.6%	1,581	36.9%	2,055	48.0%
In-Prison and Aftercare (Parolees Only)	704	91	12.9%	198	28.1%	283	40.2%
Any SUDT Total	**7,475**	**1,416**	**18.9%**	**2,742**	**36.7%**	**3,521**	**47.1%**

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

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

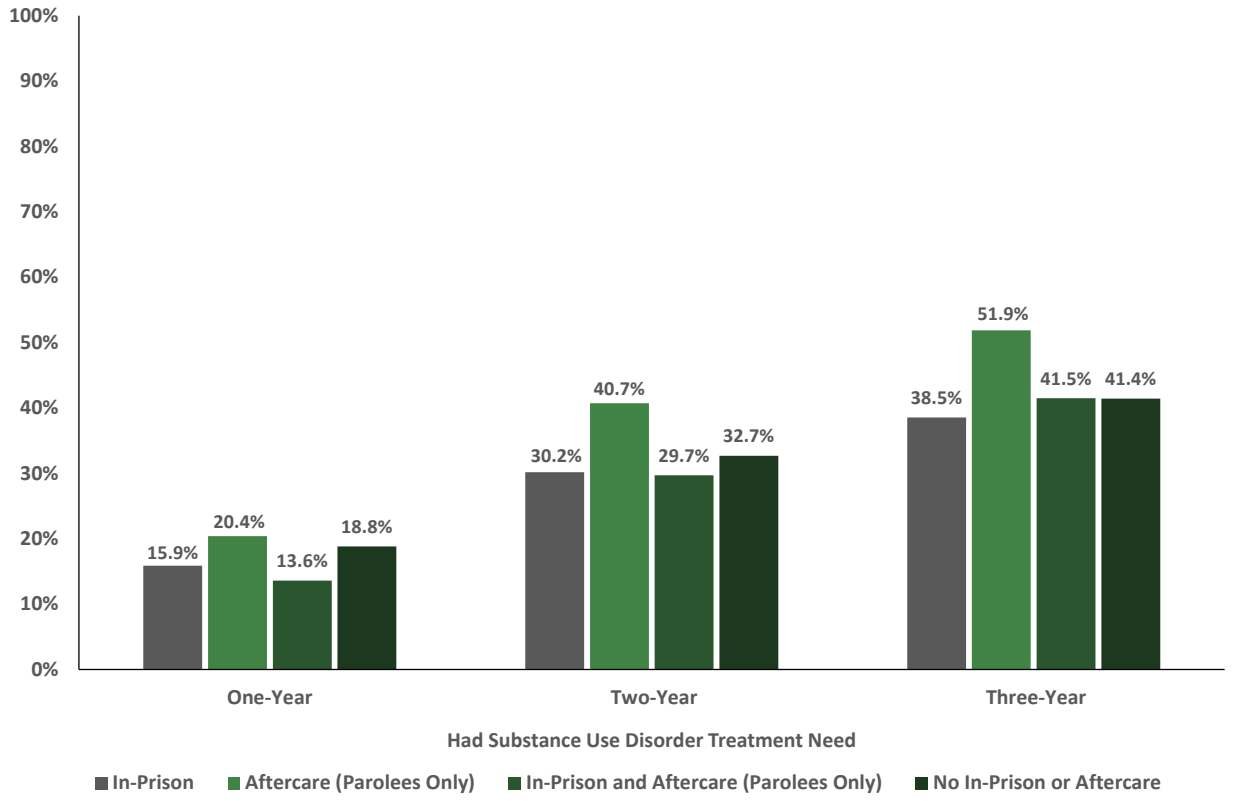


Figure 23 and Table 23 present three-year conviction rates for the 14,436 offenders in the FY 2013-14 release cohort that were assessed with the Correctional Offender Management for Profiling Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS) tool and were shown to have a treatment need for substance use. The COMPAS is an automated tool designed to assess offenders' criminogenic needs. The COMPAS is used 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 use, criminal thinking, and education.

Of the 14,436 offenders assessed with the COMPAS and shown to have a treatment need for substance use, 10.5 percent (1,518 offenders) received in-prison SUDT, 14.0 percent (2,014 offenders) received aftercare, 3.1 percent (441 offenders) received both in-prison SUDT and aftercare, and 72.5 percent (10,463 offenders) did not receive in-prison SUDT or aftercare. Offenders assessed with the COMPAS that received in-prison SUDT only or received no SUDT services includes both offenders released to PRCS

and parole, while offenders receiving aftercare or in-prison SUDT and aftercare only includes offenders released to parole.[22]

Offenders who were shown to have a treatment need for substance use and received in-prison SUDT (1,518 offenders) had the lowest three-year conviction rate among all categories at 38.5 percent (585 offenders). Parolees who received aftercare only (2,014 offenders) had the highest three-year conviction rate at 51.9 percent. The three-year conviction rate for parolees who received both in-prison SUDT and aftercare (41.5 percent or 183 offenders) was similar to offenders who had a substance abuse need and did not receive in-prison SUDT or aftercare (41.4 percent or 4,336 offenders).

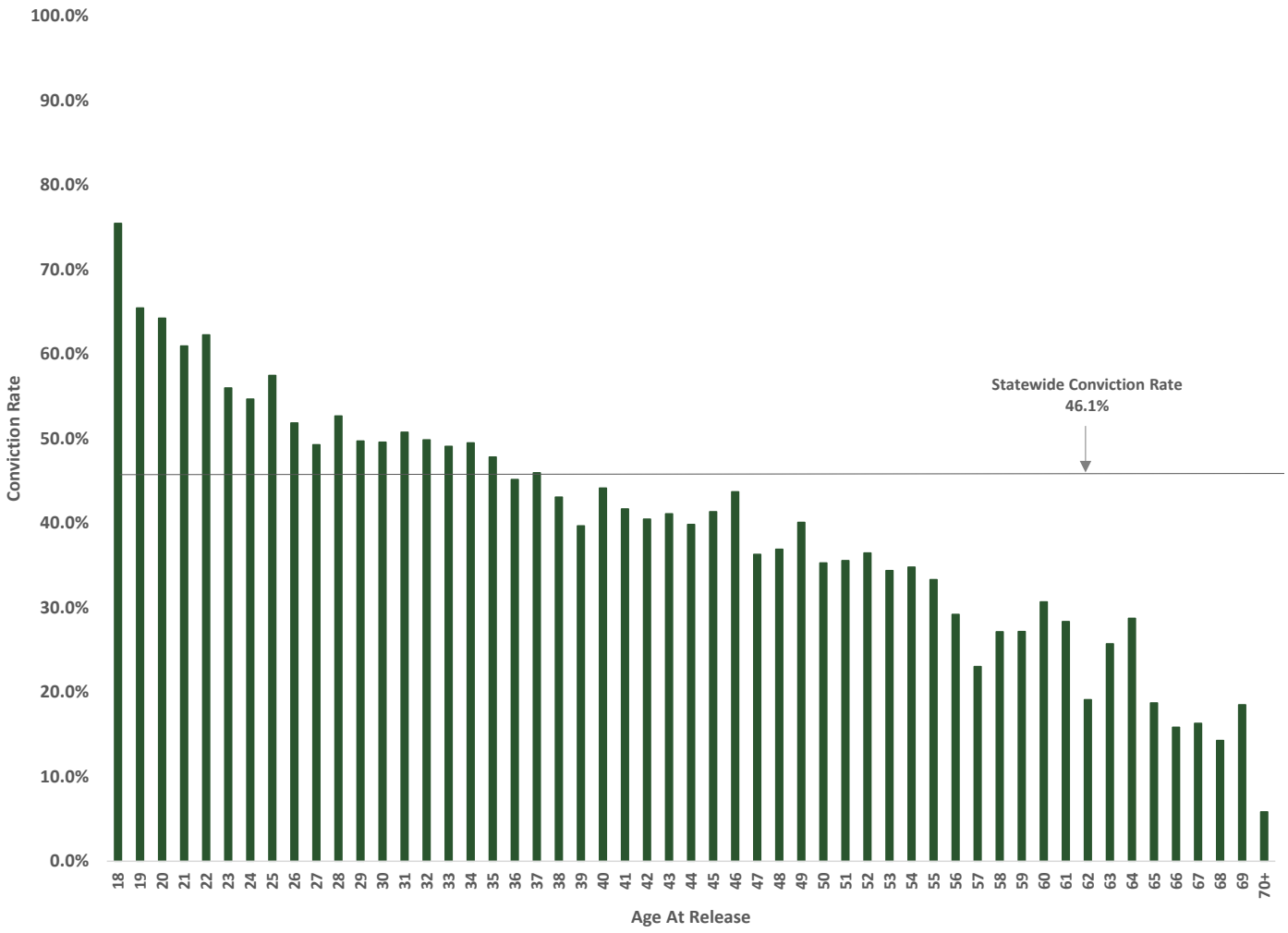
Table 23. Conviction Rates by Substance Use Disorder Treatment Participation and Substance Use Treatment Need

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
Substance Use Disorder Treatment Participation and Treatment Need	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
In-Prison	1,518	241	15.9%	458	30.2%	585	38.5%
Aftercare (Parolees Only)	2,014	411	20.4%	820	40.7%	1,045	51.9%
In-Prison and Aftercare (Parolees Only)	441	60	13.6%	131	29.7%	183	41.5%
No In-Prison or Aftercare	10,463	1,971	18.8%	3,421	32.7%	4,336	41.4%
Had SUDT Need Total	**14,436**	**2,683**	**18.6%**	**4,830**	**33.5%**	**6,149**	**42.6%**

[22] For the 1,518 offenders reported as receiving in-prison SUDT only and 10,463 offenders reported as receiving no in-prison SUDT or aftercare, it is possible that some offenders were released to PRCS and received aftercare services that are not captured in these data.

7 Age and Recidivism

Figure 24. Three-Year Conviction Rate by Age at Release for Offenders Released in Fiscal Year 2013-14



The 2017 Outcome Evaluation Report studied recidivism outcomes for the FY 2012-13 release cohort and attributed some of the recent fluctuations (increases and decreases) in recidivism rates to the changing composition of CDCR's release cohorts in terms of their demographics (e.g. gender, age) and characteristics (e.g. commitment offense category, serious and violent offenses). As a result of Realignment, CDCR's most recent release cohorts were comprised of larger numbers of offenders committed to prison for crimes against persons and more serious and violent crimes. These crimes often mandate longer sentences, leading to older ages at time of release from prison, all of which are associated with lower recidivism rates. The following section represents a more detailed examination of recidivism rates for the FY 2013-14 release cohort as they relate to one of the strongest predictors of recidivism: age at time of release.

While a number of complex factors contribute to changes in recidivism rates (crime rates, demographics of offenders, post-release supervision, etc.), the age of an offender at the time of their release is

consistently shown to be a strong predictor of recidivism outcomes.[23] Age is also heavily weighted when assessing the risk of offenders to reoffend after their release, with younger offenders considered more likely to reoffend than older offenders.[24] While Section 6.1.2 provides one-, two-, and three-year conviction rates by age at release and presents a clear pattern of recidivism (with younger offenders recidivating at higher rates than older offenders), this section more closely analyzes characteristics of each age group to better understand which offenders are at the highest risk to reoffend and which offenders completed the three-year follow-up period without a recidivating event.

As shown in Section 6.1.2 Age at Release, the difference between the three-year conviction rate of offenders ages 18 to 19 (67.1 percent) was 45.6 percentage points higher than offenders ages 60 and over (21.5 percent). The 45.6 percentage point difference was one of the largest when comparing subgroups of offenders across all of the offender demographics and characteristics examined in this report. It is important to note that each of these age groups (offenders 18 to 19 and 60 and over) comprise very small portions of the total release cohort (1.0 percent and 3.0 percent, respectively), meaning their influence on the state-wide recidivism rate of 46.1 percent is less pronounced than larger groups of offenders (i.e. offenders ages 25 to 29 who comprise 17.2 percent of the release cohort). This notion is extremely important when interpreting the below sections, as nuances associated with smaller groups of offenders may exist. Further, some of the trends associated with smaller groups of offenders and presented in the following tables and charts are more likely to shift from release cohort to release cohort. For these reasons, caution should be exercised when interpreting the numbers provided in the following charts and tables.

[23] CDCR began developing its recidivism series with the 2010 Outcome Evaluation Report. With each of the release cohorts examined, younger offenders are characterized by some of the highest recidivism rates and older offenders with some of the lowest. For more information on CDCR's Recidivism Report series, please see the following link: https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/research/offender-outcomes-characteristics/offender-recidivism/. The State of Florida has done extensive analyses on predictors of recidivism on its own prison population. A recent study conducted by the United States Sentencing Commission found the same patterns to be true among federal prisoners: after an eight-year follow-up period, 13.4 percent of offenders age 65 or older were rearrested, compared to 67.6 percent of offenders younger than age 21. For more information regarding recidivism and age among federal offenders, please see the following report: https://www.ussc.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/research-and-publications/research-publications/2017/20171207_Recidivism-Age.pdf

[24] The CSRA is a 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. To learn more about the CSRA and its development, please see: http://ucicorrections.seweb.uci.edu/2013/10/05/development-of-the-california-static-risk-assessment-csra-recidivism-risk-prediction-in-the-california-department-of-corrections-and-rehabilitation/

7.1 Three-Year Conviction Rate by Age at Release and Serious and/or Violent Offenses

Figure 25. Three-Year Conviction Rate by Age at Release and Serious and/or Violent Offenses

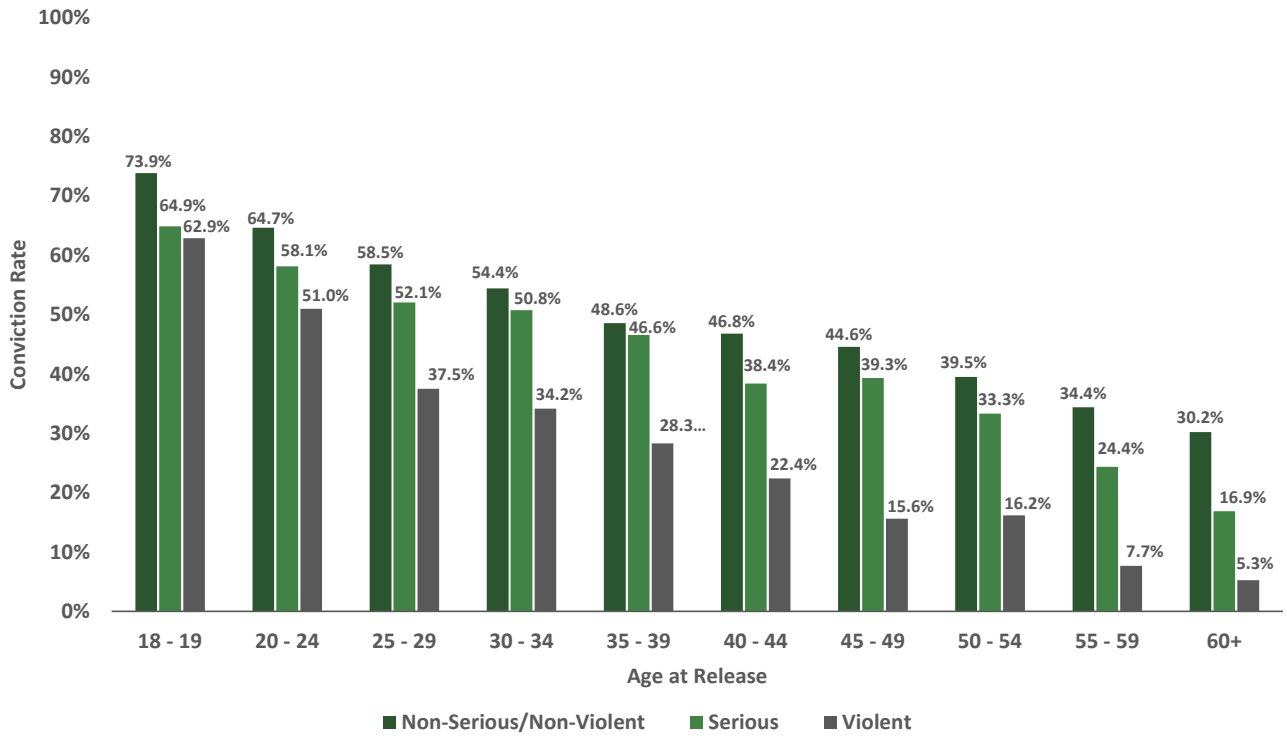


Figure 25 and Table 24 show the three-year conviction rate for the FY 2013-14 release cohort by age at release and whether an offender was committed to prison for a non-serious/non-violent offense, a serious offense, or a violent offense. Figure 26 shows the percentage of each age group that was committed to prison for a non-serious/non-violent offense, a serious offense, or a violent offense. Age groups with a small percentage of offenders belonging to a given category will have less influence on the state-wide conviction rate, while those with a larger percentage will have more influence. For example, offenders ages 18 to 19 with a non-serious/non-violent offense had the highest three-year conviction rate at 73.9 percent (Figure 25) of all age groups, however, only 65 offenders or 26.8 percent of all 18 to 19 year olds belong to this category. When interpreting the rates in Figure 25, the number of offenders released in each category should be considered (Table 24 and Figure 26).

Overall, non-serious/non-violent offenders had the highest three-year conviction rates across all age groups when compared to the rates of offenders with serious and violent offenses. Unlike offenders ages 18 to 19, who comprise a very small portion of the release cohort, offenders ages 20 to 24 and 25 to 29 comprise much larger portions of the release cohort (14.9 percent and 17.2 percent, respectively) *and* had high recidivism rates. The three-year conviction rate for non-serious/non-violent 20 to 24 year olds was 64.7 percent, 18.6 percentage points higher than the state-wide rate of 46.1 percent and non-serious/non-violent offenders ages 25 to 29 had a rate of 58.5 percent. The rates for older non-serious/non-violent offenders were lower (34.4 percent and 30.2 percent for offenders ages 55 to 59

and 60 and over, respectively), although still higher than the rates for serious and violent offenders, as shown in Figure 25.

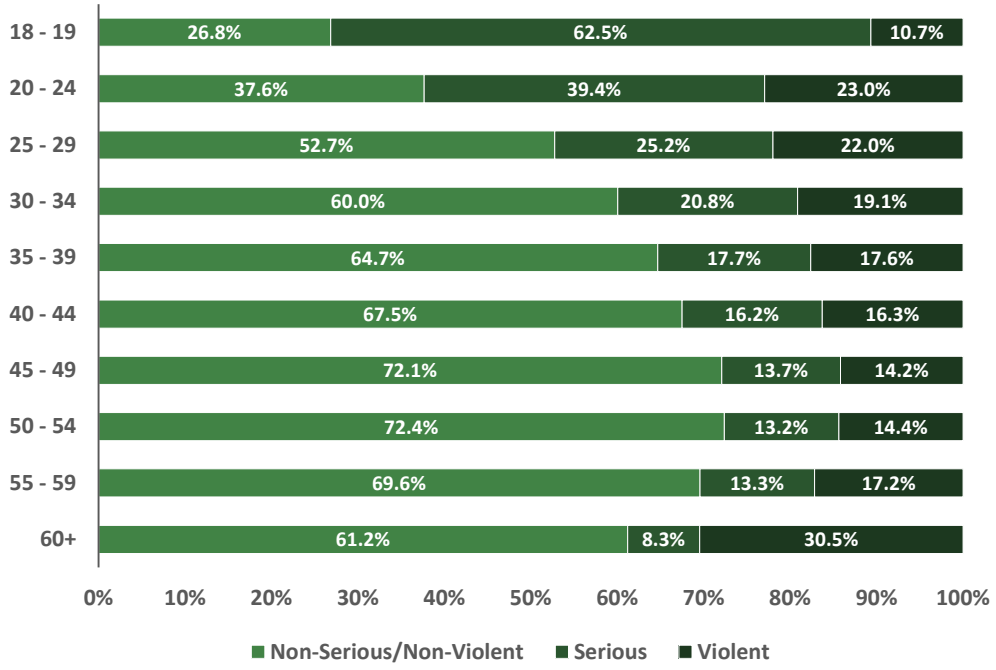
Conviction rates start dropping, even among the highest recidivating age groups, when an offender is committed to prison for an offense that is serious or violent (Figure 25). Offenders ages 18 to 19 with serious or violent offenses had the highest recidivism rates (64.9 percent and 62.9 percent, respectively) among serious and violent offenders across each age group, followed by offenders ages 20 to 24 with rates of 58.1 percent and 51.0 percent for serious and violent offenders. Offenders ages 55 to 59 with a serious offense had a three-year conviction rate of 24.4 percent and ages 60 and over had a rate of 16.9 percent, which were far lower than the rate for younger offenders. Of the 303 offenders ages 60 and over who were committed to prison for a violent offense, only 16 offenders were convicted within three years of their release for a three-year conviction rate of 5.3 percent.

When looking at the three-year conviction rate by serious and/or violent offenses, as presented in Section 6.2.6 Serious and Violent Offenses, it could be assumed the state-wide recidivism rate would decline, as CDCR mostly incarcerates the most serious and violent offenders as a result of Realignment and these offenders are characterized by lower recidivism rates. However, when age is also factored into the analyses, it can be ascertained that age is a more dominant factor in predicting recidivism and may have more influence on the state-wide recidivism rate. Regardless of conviction type, age remains a more dominant factor in predicting recidivism, as the three-year conviction rates for younger offenders are higher than older offenders, across the type of conviction. For example, the three-year conviction rate for young violent offenders are higher (62.9 percent, 51.0 percent and 37.5 percent for the three youngest groups of offenders) than older non-serious/non-violent offenders (39.5 percent, 34.4 percent, and 30.2 percent for the three oldest groups of offenders). The patterns presented in Figure 25 support the notion that offenders committing more serious and violent offenses, who complete longer sentences and are older at the time of their release, are much less likely to reoffend than younger offenders serving short sentences for less serious and violent offenses.

Table 24. Three-Year Conviction Rate by Age at Release and Serious and/or Violent Offenses

	Total			Non-Serious/Non-Violent			Serious			Violent		
Age Groups	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
18 - 19	328	220	67.1%	88	65	73.9%	205	133	64.9%	35	22	62.9%
20 - 24	4,923	2,902	58.9%	1,853	1,198	64.7%	1,940	1,128	58.1%	1,130	576	51.0%
25 - 29	5,693	2,974	52.2%	3,003	1,756	58.5%	1,437	748	52.1%	1,253	470	37.5%
30 - 34	5,672	2,823	49.8%	3,406	1,853	54.4%	1,180	599	50.8%	1,086	371	34.2%
35 - 39	4,191	1,871	44.6%	2,710	1,316	48.6%	743	346	46.6%	738	209	28.3%
40 - 44	3,584	1,486	41.5%	2,419	1,132	46.8%	581	223	38.4%	584	131	22.4%
45 - 49	3,335	1,326	39.8%	2,404	1,072	44.6%	458	180	39.3%	473	74	15.6%
50 - 54	2,878	1,017	35.3%	2,083	823	39.5%	381	127	33.3%	414	67	16.2%
55 - 59	1,514	431	28.5%	1,053	362	34.4%	201	49	24.4%	260	20	7.7%
60 and over	995	214	21.5%	609	184	30.2%	83	14	16.9%	303	16	5.3%
Total	**33,113**	**15,264**	**46.1%**	**19,628**	**9,761**	**49.7%**	**7,209**	**3,547**	**49.2%**	**6,276**	**1,956**	**31.2%**

Figure 26. Percentage of Offenders with Serious and Violent Offenses by Age at Release



7.2 Three-Year Conviction Rate by Age at Release and Commitment Offense Category

Figure 27. Conviction Rates by Age at Release and Commitment Offense Category

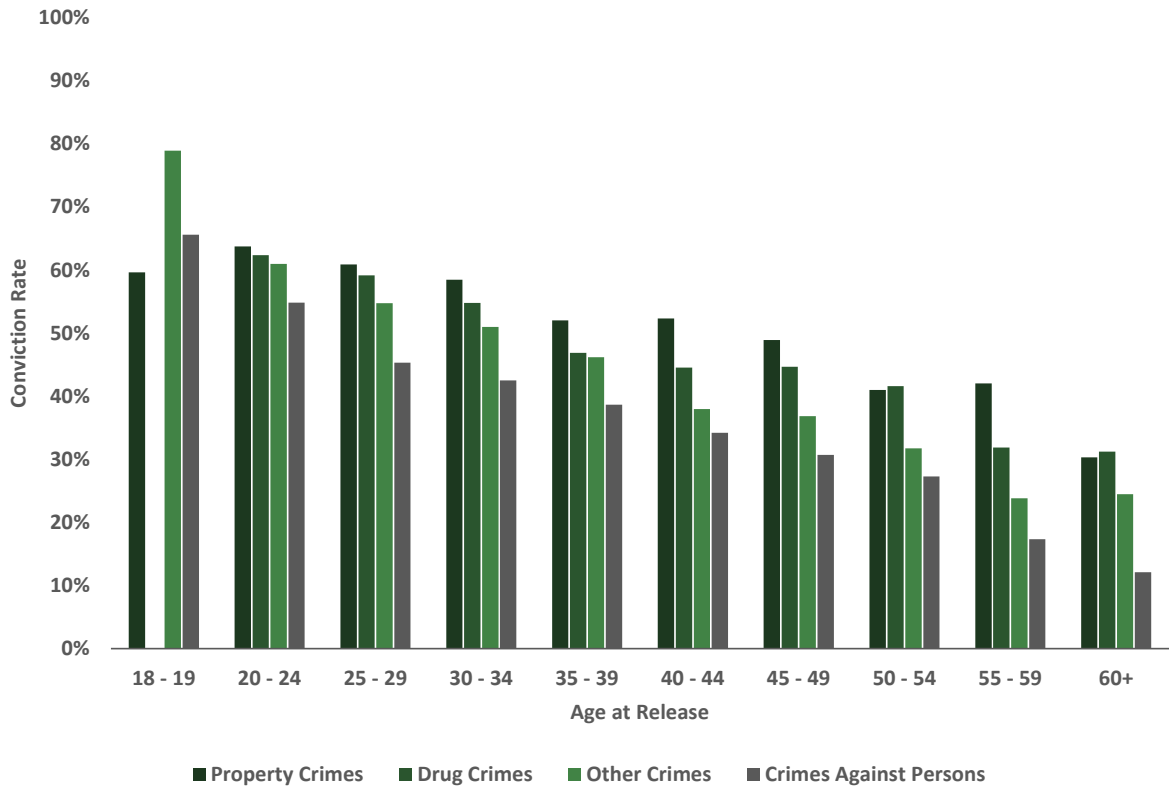


Figure 27 and Table 25 present the three-year conviction rate by age at release and the offense category for which an offender was committed to prison (property crimes, drug crimes, other crimes, or crimes against persons) and Figure 28 shows the percentage of offenders in each age group committed to prison for the various offense categories. Overall, offenders committed for property and drug crimes had the highest conviction rates, regardless of age, followed by other crimes and crimes against persons. An exception exists among offenders ages 18 to 19, who were committed to prison for other crimes: their three-year conviction rate of 78.9 percent was the highest among all commitment offense categories for which a three-year conviction rate was calculated (Table 25).

Largely due to Realignment, CDCR has observed an increase in the number of offenders committed to prison for crimes against persons, as these crimes tend to be more serious and violent than property and drug crimes. In FY 2013-14, 41.2 percent of the release cohort (or 13,626 offenders) were committed to prison for crimes against persons, which is the largest percentage of offenders when comparing the FY 2007-08 through 2013-14 release cohorts.[25] Offenders convicted of crimes against persons also had the lowest recidivism rates across all age groups, as shown in Figure 27 and Table 25. Similar to an increase in offenders with serious and violent offenses, one might assume the three-year

[25] Percentage of offenders released by commitment offense category for the FY 2007-08 through FY 2013-14 release cohorts may be found on page vii of this report.

conviction rate would continue to decrease, as a larger concentration of offenders with low recidivism rates would influence the overall rate downward. However, the recidivism rates for younger offenders committed for crimes against persons are still relatively high. The rates for the three youngest groups of offenders were 65.6 percent, 54.8 percent, and 45.3 percent, as shown in Table 25. Because younger offenders committing crimes against persons now comprise larger portions of the release cohort than prior release cohorts, their influence on the three-year conviction rate is more pronounced. The rates for offenders committing crimes against persons drop drastically among older offenders. The three-year conviction rates for the three oldest age groups of offenders committed for crimes against persons were 27.3 percent, 17.4 percent, and 12.1 percent. Again, rather than commitment offense, age is the overriding factor that influences conviction rates either upward or downward within different subgroups of offenders.

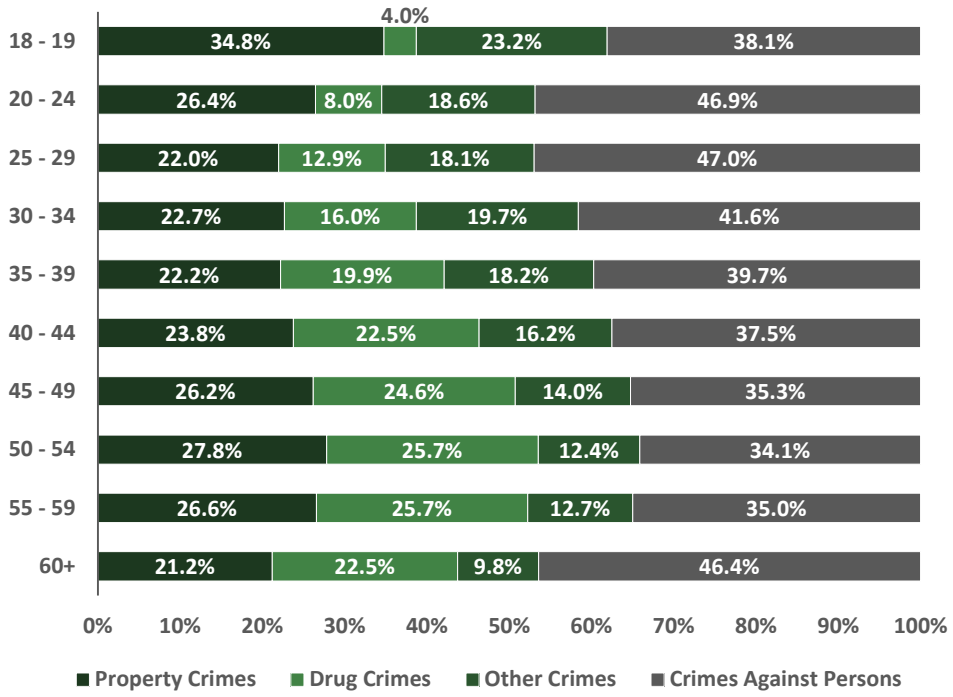
Consistent with Section 6.2.1 Commitment Offense Category, offenders committed to prison for property crimes and drug crimes had the highest three-year conviction rates across age groups. The three-year conviction rate for the three youngest age groups committed for property crimes were 59.6 percent, 63.7 percent and 60.9 percent and the three-year conviction rate for the three oldest age groups of offenders were 41.0 percent, 42.0 percent, and 30.3 percent. Although the rates for older offenders were below the state-wide recidivism rate of 46.1 percent, they were relatively high when compared to other categories, particularly crimes against persons. Similarly, offenders committed for drug crimes also have relatively high recidivism rates. The three-year conviction rate for the three youngest groups of offenders committed for drug crimes, for which a rate was calculated, were 62.4 percent, 59.2 percent and 54.8 percent, which were well above the state-wide recidivism rate.[26] The rates for older offenders committing drug crimes were also relatively high with rates of 41.6 percent, 31.9 percent, and 31.3 percent for the three oldest groups of offenders.

Table 25. Conviction Rates by Age at Release and Commitment Offense Category

	Total			Property Crimes			Drug Crimes			Other Crimes			Crimes Against Persons		
Age Groups	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
18 - 19	328	220	67.1%	114	68	59.6%	13	10	N/A	76	60	78.9%	125	82	65.6%
20 - 24	4,923	2,902	58.9%	1,302	830	63.7%	396	247	62.4%	918	560	61.0%	2,307	1,265	54.8%
25 - 29	5,693	2,974	52.2%	1,251	762	60.9%	737	436	59.2%	1,030	564	54.8%	2,675	1,212	45.3%
30 - 34	5,672	2,823	49.8%	1,286	752	58.5%	909	498	54.8%	1,118	570	51.0%	2,359	1,003	42.5%
35 - 39	4,191	1,871	44.6%	930	484	52.0%	834	391	46.9%	762	352	46.2%	1,665	644	38.7%
40 - 44	3,584	1,486	41.5%	852	446	52.3%	808	360	44.6%	579	220	38.0%	1,345	460	34.2%
45 - 49	3,335	1,326	39.8%	873	427	48.9%	819	366	44.7%	467	172	36.8%	1,176	361	30.7%
50 - 54	2,878	1,017	35.3%	800	328	41.0%	740	308	41.6%	356	113	31.7%	982	268	27.3%
55 - 59	1,514	431	28.5%	402	169	42.0%	389	124	31.9%	193	46	23.8%	530	92	17.4%
60 and over	995	214	21.5%	211	64	30.3%	224	70	31.3%	98	24	24.5%	462	56	12.1%
Total	**33,113**	**15,264**	**46.1%**	**8,021**	**4,330**	**54.0%**	**5,869**	**2,810**	**47.9%**	**5,597**	**2,681**	**47.9%**	**13,626**	**5,443**	**39.9%**

[26] As shown in Table 25, a three-year conviction rate was not calculated for offenders ages 18 to 19 who were convicted of drug crimes because there were under 30 releases in this category. For more information regarding CDCR's methodology, please see Section 2 Evaluation Design.

Figure 28. Percentage of Offenders Committed for Various Offense Categories by Age at Release



7.3 Three-Year Conviction Rate by Age at Release and Mental Health Designation

Figure 29. Conviction Rates by Age at Release and Mental Health Designation

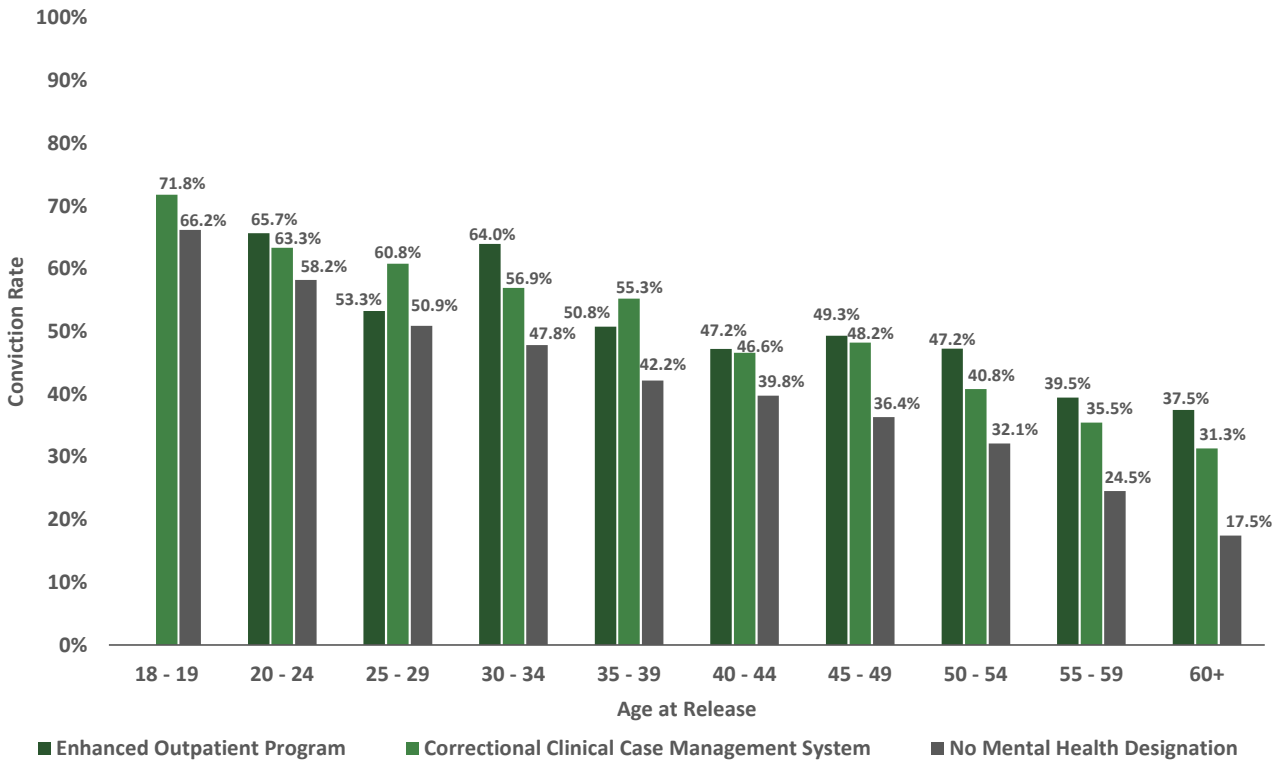


Figure 29 and Table 26 show the three-year conviction rate by age at release and mental health designation for the two mental health categories with the largest number of releases (EOP and CCCMS), as well as offenders without an assignment to CDCR's mental health delivery system at the time of their release.[27] Figure 30 shows the percentage of each age group assigned to the EOP, CCCMS, or without a mental health designation. Offenders released to a Mental Health Crisis Bed, an Acute Psychiatric Program, or Intermediate Care Facility are not included in this analysis due to few releases across age groups. As shown in Section 6.2.7 Mental Health Designation, offenders with a mental health assignment at the time of their release had much higher recidivism rates than offenders without a mental health assignment.

Most offenders, across all age groups, did not belong to the mental health delivery system at the time of their release. These offenders also have the lowest three-year conviction rates across the three mental health designations, regardless of age group. Of the two mental health categories (CCCMS and EOP) a larger percentage of offenders belonged to the CCCMS across each age group and the percentage of CCCMS offenders increased with age: 12.0 percent of offenders ages 20 to 24 and 13.2 percent of offenders ages 25 to 29 belonged to the CCCMS, while nearly 30.0 percent of offenders ages 50 to 54 (26.7 percent) and 55 to 59 (28.9 percent) belonged to the CCCMS at the time of their release. While the

[27] The 69 offenders assigned to a Mental Health Crisis Bed, Intermediate Care Facilities and Acute Psychiatric Programs at the time of their release are not included in this analysis.

percentage of offenders with a mental health designation is high among older age groups, the actual number of offenders is relatively close to younger age groups who comprise smaller portions of the release cohort. For example, 592 offenders between the ages of 20 and 24 belonged to the CCCMS, while 437 offenders between the ages of 55 and 59 belonged to the CCCMS, meaning offenders with a mental health assignment comprise a larger percentage of all releases within a given age group, particularly among older offenders, but compared to other age groups, the actual number of offenders is relatively close. Older age groups also had larger percentages of releases assigned to the EOP at the time of their release. Nearly six percent (5.7 percent or 163 offenders) of offenders ages 50 to 54 were assigned to the EOP at the time of their release. Only 1.4 percent (67 offenders) of offenders ages 20 to 24 were assigned to the EOP.

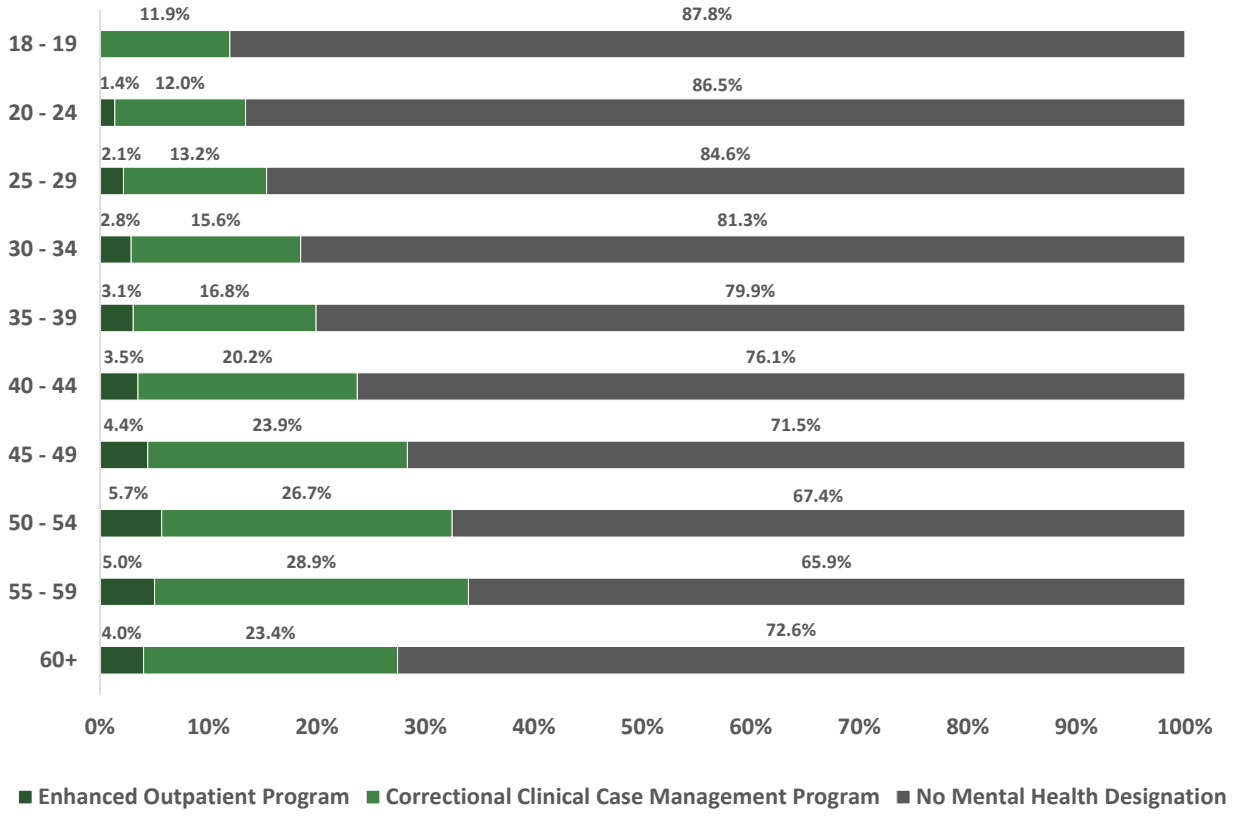
Across all age groups presented, offenders belonging to the EOP or CCCMS at the time of their release have higher three-year conviction rates than offenders in the same age group without a mental health designation. Offenders belonging to the CCCMS that were ages 18 to 19 at the time of their release had the highest three-year conviction rate at 71.8 percent, followed by those without a mental health designation (66.2 percent or 190 offenders) Even offenders in older age groups, who are typically characterized by lower recidivism rates, had relatively high recidivism rates when released from CDCR with a mental health designation. Offenders in assigned to the EOP and in the three oldest age groups had three-year conviction rates of 47.2 percent, 39.5 percent, and 37.5 percent, as shown in Figure 29.

As shown in the previous two sections, age is often predictive when examining recidivism rates: although the recidivism rates for offenders without a mental health designation are typically low, the three-year conviction rate for offenders ages 18 to 19 without a mental health designation (66.2 percent) is still higher than the rate of offenders ages 20 to 24 and belonging to the EOP (65.7 percent) and is 28.7 percentage points higher than the rate for offenders 60 and over belonging to the EOP (37.5 percent).

Table 26. Conviction Rates by Age at Release and Mental Health Designation

	Enhanced Outpatient Program			Correctional Clinical Case Management Program			No Mental Health Designation		
Age Groups	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
18 - 19	1	1	N/A	39	28	71.8%	287	190	66.2%
20 - 24	67	44	65.7%	592	375	63.3%	4,256	2,477	58.2%
25 - 29	122	65	53.3%	750	456	60.8%	4,814	2,450	50.9%
30 - 34	161	103	64.0%	885	504	56.9%	4,609	2,205	47.8%
35 - 39	128	65	50.8%	704	389	55.3%	3,349	1,412	42.2%
40 - 44	125	59	47.2%	723	337	46.6%	2,727	1,085	39.8%
45 - 49	146	72	49.3%	796	384	48.2%	2,384	867	36.4%
50 - 54	163	77	47.2%	769	314	40.8%	1,941	624	32.1%
55 - 59	76	30	39.5%	437	155	35.5%	998	245	24.5%
60 and over	40	15	37.5%	233	73	31.3%	722	126	17.5%
Total	**1,029**	**531**	**51.6%**	**5,928**	**3,015**	**50.9%**	**26,087**	**11,681**	**44.8%**

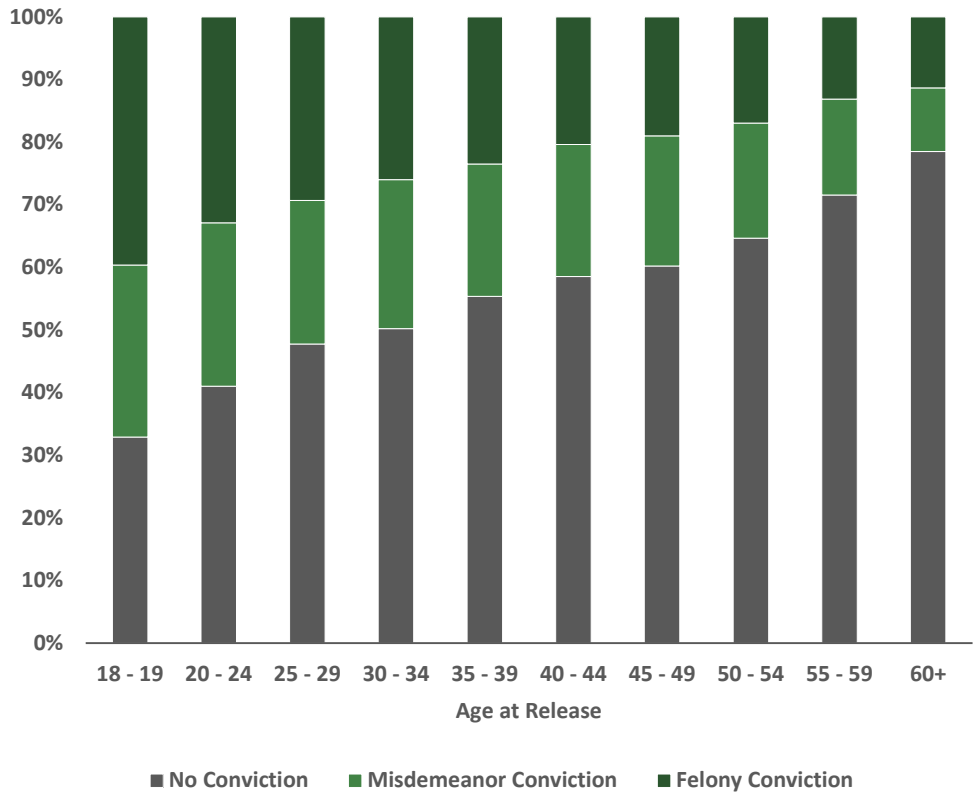
Figure 30. Percentage of Offenders with a Mental Health Designation by Age at Release



7.4 Type of Conviction by Age at Release

This section presents the type of offense for which an offender was convicted following their release from prison in FY 2013-14 by age at release. Similar to Section 5 Offender Outcomes, type of conviction data (i.e. misdemeanor or felony convictions) only include the most serious conviction in the first conviction episode, meaning if an offender was convicted of a misdemeanor and subsequently convicted of a felony, only the misdemeanor conviction is included.

Figure 31. Type of Conviction by Age at Release for Offenders Released in Fiscal Year 2013-14



As shown in Figure 31, younger offenders were more likely to be convicted of a felony or misdemeanor within three years of their release from CDCR than older offenders. Nearly 40 percent (39.6 percent or 130 offenders) of offenders ages 18 to 19 were convicted of a felony offense and 27.4 percent (90 offenders) were convicted of a misdemeanor offense. From these two points, the percentage of offenders convicted of either a misdemeanor or felony offense decreases as the age of the offender increases. Over 11.0 percent (11.4 percent or 113 offenders) ages 60 and over were convicted of a felony post-release and 10.2 percent (101 offenders) were convicted of a misdemeanor offense. Conversely, the percentage of offenders completing the three-year follow-up period without a conviction increases as the age of the offender increases. Under one-third of offenders ages 18 to 19 (32.9 percent or 108 offenders) completed the three-year follow-up period without a conviction and 78.5 percent (781 offenders) ages 60 and over had a successful three-year follow-up period.

Table 27 provides detailed information regarding the type of conviction (e.g. felony property crime, misdemeanor drug/alcohol crime) for each age group. Overall, younger offenders were more likely to commit felonies following their release from prison than older offenders. Nearly 40.0 percent of offenders ages 18 - 19 (39.6 percent or 130 offenders) were convicted of felonies and 32.9 percent (1,619 offenders) of offenders ages 20 to 24 were convicted of felonies. Further, younger offenders were also more likely to commit felony crimes against persons, which tend to be more serious and violent than property and drug offenses, following their release from prison. Over 12.0 percent (12.5 percent or 41 offenders) of offenders ages 18 to 19 and 11.0 percent (541 offenders) ages 20 to 24 were convicted of felony crimes against persons. These percentages are much higher than the 2.6 percent (39 offenders) ages 55 to 59 and the 1.4 percent (14 offenders) ages 60 and over who were convicted of felony crimes against persons. Other felony crimes followed crimes against persons as the leading percentage of post-release convictions for offenders ages 18 to 19 (14.0 percent or 46 offenders) and offenders 20 to 24 (9.0 percent or 443 offenders).

Older offenders, who are convicted at far lower rates than younger offenders, were most likely to be convicted of either felony or misdemeanor drug/alcohol crimes than any other offense category. Of all commitment offense categories, misdemeanor drug/alcohol crimes comprised the largest percentage (7.0 percent for offenders ages 55 to 59 and 4.5 percent for offenders ages 60 and over) of all categories, as shown in Table 27. Closely following were felony drug/alcohol crimes at 5.1 percent (77 offenders) for offenders ages 55 to 59 and 4.3 percent (43 offenders) for offenders ages 60 and over. As previously discussed, very few older offenders were convicted of more serious and violent crimes against persons following their release from prison.

Table 27. Type of Conviction for the 33,113 Offenders Released in Fiscal Year 2013-14 by Age at Release

	18 - 19		20 - 24		25 - 29		30 - 34		35 - 39		40 - 44		45 - 49		50 - 54		55 - 59		60 and Over	
Type of Conviction	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
No Conviction	**108**	**32.9%**	**2,021**	**41.1%**	**2,719**	**47.8%**	**2,849**	**50.2%**	**2,320**	**55.4%**	**2,098**	**58.5%**	**2,009**	**60.2%**	**1,861**	**64.7%**	**1,083**	**71.5%**	**781**	**78.5%**
All Felonies	**130**	**39.6%**	**1,619**	**32.9%**	**1,668**	**29.3%**	**1,475**	**26.0%**	**984**	**23.5%**	**731**	**20.4%**	**634**	**19.0%**	**488**	**17.0%**	**199**	**13.1%**	**113**	**11.4%**
Felony Crimes Against Persons	41	12.5%	541	11.0%	490	8.6%	353	6.2%	253	6.0%	148	4.1%	127	3.8%	115	4.0%	39	**2.6%**	14	1.4%
Felony Drug/Alcohol Crimes	19	5.8%	289	5.9%	386	6.8%	398	7.0%	282	6.7%	221	6.2%	232	7.0%	163	5.7%	77	**5.1%**	43	4.3%
Felony Property Crimes	24	7.3%	346	7.0%	408	7.2%	386	6.8%	242	5.8%	205	5.7%	167	5.0%	82	2.8%	32	**2.1%**	30	3.0%
Felony Other Crimes	46	14.0%	443	9.0%	384	6.7%	338	6.0%	207	4.9%	157	4.4%	108	3.2%	128	4.4%	51	**3.4%**	26	2.6%
All Misdemeanors	**90**	**27.4%**	**1,283**	**26.1%**	**1,306**	**22.9%**	**1,348**	**23.8%**	**887**	**21.2%**	**755**	**21.1%**	**692**	**20.7%**	**529**	**18.4%**	**232**	**15.3%**	**101**	**10.2%**
Misdemeanor Crimes Against Persons	24	7.3%	330	6.7%	336	5.9%	341	6.0%	201	4.8%	181	5.1%	124	3.7%	107	3.7%	26	**1.7%**	15	1.5%
Misdemeanor Drug/Alcohol Crimes	23	7.0%	413	8.4%	504	8.9%	534	9.4%	385	9.2%	333	9.3%	317	9.5%	229	8.0%	106	**7.0%**	45	4.5%
Misdemeanor Property Crimes	18	5.5%	265	5.4%	269	4.7%	259	4.6%	166	4.0%	136	3.8%	153	4.6%	74	2.6%	31	**2.0%**	12	1.2%
Misdemeanor Other Crimes	25	7.6%	275	5.6%	197	3.5%	214	3.8%	135	3.2%	105	2.9%	98	2.9%	119	4.1%	69	**4.6%**	29	2.9%
Total	**328**	**100.0%**	**4,923**	**100.0%**	**5,693**	**100.0%**	**5,672**	**100.0%**	**4,191**	**100.0%**	**3,584**	**100.0%**	**3,335**	**100.0%**	**2,878**	**100.0%**	**1,514**	**100.0%**	**995**	**100.0%**

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Conviction Rates by Fiscal Year and Offender Demographics and Characteristics

	FY 2012-13 Number Released	FY 2013-14 Number Released	Number Released Difference	FY 2012-13 Number Convicted	FY 2013-14 Number Convicted	Number Convicted Difference	FY 2012-13 Three-Year Conviction Rate	FY 2013-14 Three-Year Conviction Rate	Three-Year Rate Difference
Total	35,790	33,113	(2,677)	16,496	15,264	(1,232)	46.1%	46.1%	0.0
Gender									
Male	33,137	30,864	(2,273)	15,498	14,435	(1,063)	46.8%	46.8%	0.0
Female	2,653	2,249	(404)	998	829	(169)	37.6%	36.9%	(0.7)
Age at Release									
18 - 19	388	328	(60)	242	220	(22)	62.4%	67.1%	4.7
20 - 24	5,148	4,923	(225)	2,967	2,902	(65)	57.6%	58.9%	1.3
25 - 29	6,208	5,693	(515)	3,287	2,974	(313)	52.9%	52.2%	(0.7)
30 - 34	6,211	5,672	(539)	3,047	2,823	(224)	49.1%	49.8%	0.7
35 - 39	4,566	4,191	(375)	1,979	1,871	(108)	43.3%	44.6%	1.3
40 - 44	4,087	3,584	(503)	1,724	1,486	(238)	42.2%	41.5%	(0.7)
45 - 49	3,820	3,335	(485)	1,534	1,326	(208)	40.2%	39.8%	(0.4)
50 - 54	2,893	2,878	(15)	1,094	1,017	(77)	37.8%	35.3%	(2.5)
55 - 59	1,522	1,514	(8)	433	431	(2)	28.4%	28.5%	0.1
60 and over	947	995	48	189	214	25	20.0%	21.5%	1.5
Race/Ethnicity									
Hispanic/Latino	15,018	13,213	(1,805)	6,708	6,287	(421)	44.7%	47.6%	2.9
White	9,352	8,818	(534)	4,551	4,123	(428)	48.7%	46.8%	(1.9)
American Indian/Alaskan Native	359	350	(9)	198	163	(35)	55.2%	46.6%	(8.6)
Black/African American	9,335	8,848	(487)	4,435	4,031	(404)	47.5%	45.6%	(1.9)
Asian/Pacific Islander	422	402	(20)	175	164	(11)	41.5%	40.8%	(0.7)
Other	1,304	1,482	178	429	496	67	32.9%	33.5%	0.6
County of Release									
Los Angeles County	11,478	10,129	(1,349)	5,389	4,666	(723)	47.0%	46.1%	(0.9)
San Bernardino County	3,053	3,031	(22)	1,448	1,277	(171)	47.4%	42.1%	(5.3)
Riverside County	2,292	2,349	57	1,049	1,064	15	45.8%	45.3%	(0.5)
San Diego County	2,502	2,207	(295)	938	787	(151)	37.5%	35.7%	(1.8)
Sacramento County	1,647	1,654	7	685	764	79	41.6%	46.2%	4.6
Orange County	2,067	1,597	(470)	921	867	(54)	44.6%	54.3%	9.7
Kern County	1,275	1,277	2	792	797	5	62.1%	62.4%	0.3
Fresno County	1,215	1,228	13	640	604	(36)	52.7%	49.2%	(3.5)
Santa Clara County	932	868	(64)	449	430	(19)	48.2%	49.5%	1.3
San Joaquin County	767	854	87	387	467	80	50.5%	54.7%	4.2
Alameda County	882	740	(142)	308	276	(32)	34.9%	37.3%	2.4
Stanislaus County	656	632	(24)	367	333	(34)	55.9%	52.7%	(3.2)
Directly Discharged	630	649	19	148	179	31	23.5%	27.6%	4.1
All Other Counties	6,394	5,898	(496)	2,975	2,753	(222)	46.5%	46.7%	0.2
Commitment Offense Category									
Property Crimes	9,037	8,021	(1,016)	4,947	4,330	(617)	54.7%	54.0%	(0.7)
Other Crimes	5,287	5,597	310	2,641	2,681	40	50.0%	47.9%	(2.1)
Drug Crimes	7,395	5,869	(1,526)	3,464	2,810	(654)	46.8%	47.9%	1.1
Crimes Against Persons	14,071	13,626	(445)	5,444	5,443	(1)	38.7%	39.9%	1.2
Sentence Type									
Determinate Sentencing Law	27,544	24,019	(3,525)	13,024	11,401	(1,623)	47.3%	47.5%	0.2
Second Strikers (Determinate Sentencing Law)	7,754	8,580	826	3,452	3,847	395	44.5%	44.8%	0.3
Lifers (Indeterminate Sentencing Law)	492	514	22	20	16	(4)	4.1%	3.1%	(1.0)
Sex Registration Requirement									
No	32,477	30,045	(2,432)	15,584	14,280	(1,304)	48.0%	47.5%	(0.5)
Yes	3,313	3,068	(245)	912	984	72	27.5%	32.1%	4.6

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

	FY 2012-13 Number Released	FY 2013-14 Number Released	Number Released Difference	FY 2012-13 Number Convicted	FY 2013-14 Number Convicted	Number Convicted Difference	FY 2012-13 Three-Year Conviction Rate	FY 2013-14 Three-Year Conviction Rate	Three-Year Rate Difference
Commitment Offense									
Escape	41	85	44	26	57	31	63.4%	67.1%	3.7
Vehicle Theft	1,293	1,034	(259)	866	639	(227)	67.0%	61.8%	(5.2)
Receiving Stolen Property	822	771	(51)	490	469	(21)	59.6%	60.8%	1.2
CS Possession	2,810	2,836	26	1,676	1,666	(10)	59.6%	58.7%	(0.9)
Petty Theft With Prior	953	838	(115)	546	465	(81)	57.3%	55.5%	(1.8)
Burglary 2nd	1,922	1,651	(271)	1,090	892	(198)	56.7%	54.0%	(2.7)
Possession Weapon	2,715	2,972	257	1,546	1,584	38	56.9%	53.3%	(3.6)
Burglary 1st	2,363	2,383	20	1,177	1,270	93	49.8%	53.3%	3.5
Other Property	308	309	1	151	156	5	49.0%	50.5%	1.5
Other Assault/Battery	3,925	4,072	147	1,958	1,992	34	49.9%	48.9%	(1.0)
Other Offenses	1,498	1,485	(13)	754	721	(33)	50.3%	48.6%	(1.7)
Robbery	3,257	2,951	(306)	1,393	1,334	(59)	42.8%	45.2%	2.4
Grand Theft	751	551	(200)	369	248	(121)	49.1%	45.0%	(4.1)
Assault w. Deadly Weapon	3,192	3,176	(16)	1,373	1,398	25	43.0%	44.0%	1.0
Other Sex	923	897	(26)	373	390	17	40.4%	43.5%	3.1
CS Other	189	206	17	106	88	(18)	56.1%	42.7%	(13.4)
Marij. Possess For Sale	206	148	(58)	97	62	(35)	47.1%	41.9%	(5.2)
Marijuana Sale	130	80	(50)	47	33	(14)	36.2%	41.3%	5.1
Forgery/Fraud	625	484	(141)	258	191	(67)	41.3%	39.5%	(1.8)
CS Possession For Sale	2,889	1,835	(1,054)	1,122	700	(422)	38.8%	38.1%	(0.7)
Arson	146	140	(6)	65	53	(12)	44.5%	37.9%	(6.6)
CS Sales	1,064	664	(400)	388	231	(157)	36.5%	34.8%	(1.7)
Driving Under Influence	887	915	28	250	266	16	28.2%	29.1%	0.9
Kidnapping	176	169	(7)	37	41	4	21.0%	24.3%	3.3
Attempted Murder 2nd	204	226	22	42	54	12	20.6%	23.9%	3.3
CS Manufacturing	72	55	(17)	15	12	(3)	20.8%	21.8%	1.0
Manslaughter	289	289	0	67	56	(11)	23.2%	19.4%	(3.8)
Vehicular Manslaughter	144	135	(9)	17	26	9	11.8%	19.3%	7.5
Oral Copulation	81	77	(4)	13	13	0	16.0%	16.9%	0.9
Rape	251	188	(63)	44	30	(14)	17.5%	16.0%	(1.5)
Penetration With Object	75	57	(18)	17	6	(11)	22.7%	10.5%	(12.2)
Lewd Act With Child	1,073	899	(174)	87	85	(2)	8.1%	9.5%	1.4
Attempted Murder 1st	32	32	0	1	1	0	3.1%	3.1%	0.0
Murder 2nd	308	291	(17)	12	9	(3)	3.9%	3.1%	(0.8)
Murder 1st	120	149	29	6	3	(3)	5.0%	2.0%	(3.0)
Hashish Possession	11	16	5	7	10	3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Marijuana Other	24	29	5	6	8	2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sodomy	21	18	(3)	4	5	1	N/A	N/A	N/A
In-Prison SUDT Participation									
Completed Aftercare	339	409	70	99	125	26	29.2%	30.6%	1.4
Some Aftercare	259	295	36	144	158	14	55.6%	53.6%	(2.0)
No Aftercare	2,673	2,491	(182)	1,200	1,183	(17)	44.9%	47.5%	2.6
No In-Prison SUDT Participation									
Completed Aftercare	1,698	2,037	339	655	717	62	38.6%	35.2%	(3.4)
Some Aftercare	1,861	2,243	382	1,094	1,338	244	58.8%	59.7%	0.9
No Aftercare	28,960	25,638	(3,322)	13,304	11,743	(1,561)	45.9%	45.8%	(0.1)

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

	FY 2012-13 Number Released	FY 2013-14 Number Released	Number Released Difference	FY 2012-13 Number Convicted	FY 2013-14 Number Convicted	Number Convicted Difference	FY 2012-13 Three-Year Conviction Rate	FY 2013-14 Three-Year Conviction Rate	Three-Year Rate Difference
Serious and/or Violent Offense									
Serious	7,343	7,209	(134)	3,419	3,547	128	46.6%	49.2%	2.6
Violent	6,626	6,276	(350)	1,929	1,956	27	29.1%	31.2%	2.1
Non-Serious/Non-Violent	21,821	19,628	(2,193)	11,148	9,761	(1,387)	51.1%	49.7%	(1.4)
Mental Health Designation									
Correctional Clinical Case Management System	5,728	5,928	200	2,915	3,015	100	50.9%	50.9%	0.0
Enhanced Outpatient Program	914	1,029	115	473	531	58	51.8%	51.6%	(0.2)
Mental Health Crisis Bed	36	45	9	19	25	6	52.8%	55.6%	2.8
Intermediate Care Facilities	12	17	5	6	6	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Acute Psychiatric Programs	5	7	2	1	6	5	N/A	N/A	N/A
No Mental Health Designation	29,093	26,087	(3,006)	13,082	11,681	(1,401)	45.0%	44.8%	(0.2)
CSRA Risk Score									
High	15,931	14,555	(1,376)	9,948	8,966	(982)	62.4%	61.6%	(0.8)
Moderate	10,561	9,898	(663)	4,622	4,385	(237)	43.8%	44.3%	0.5
Low	9,296	8,644	(652)	1,925	1,910	(15)	20.7%	22.1%	1.4
N/A	2	16	14	1	3	2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Length of Stay									
0 - 6 Months	3,554	4,039	485	1,859	2,193	334	52.3%	54.3%	2.0
7 - 12 Months	7,905	7,777	(128)	4,236	4,141	(95)	53.6%	53.2%	(0.4)
13 - 18 Months	5,865	4,563	(1,302)	3,069	2,370	(699)	52.3%	51.9%	(0.4)
19 - 24 Months	4,706	3,630	(1,076)	2,343	1,809	(534)	49.8%	49.8%	0.0
2 - 3 Years	4,804	4,230	(574)	2,187	1,901	(286)	45.5%	44.9%	(0.6)
3 - 4 Years	2,398	2,393	(5)	997	982	(15)	41.6%	41.0%	(0.6)
4 - 5 Years	1,604	1,531	(73)	537	527	(10)	33.5%	34.4%	0.9
5 - 10 Years	2,757	2,568	(189)	849	849	0	30.8%	33.1%	2.3
10 -15 Years	1,126	1,089	(37)	255	264	9	22.6%	24.2%	1.6
15+ Years	1,071	1,293	222	164	228	64	15.3%	17.6%	2.3
Number of CDCR Stays									
1	14,945	13,846	(1,099)	5,240	5,264	24	35.1%	38.0%	2.9
2	4,340	4,061	(279)	1,975	1,809	(166)	45.5%	44.5%	(1.0)
3	2,765	2,535	(230)	1,361	1,220	(141)	49.2%	48.1%	(1.1)
4	2,207	2,053	(154)	1,151	1,014	(137)	52.2%	49.4%	(2.8)
5	1,999	1,726	(273)	1,091	924	(167)	54.6%	53.5%	(1.1)
6	1,613	1,537	(76)	890	807	(83)	55.2%	52.5%	(2.7)
7	1,446	1,323	(123)	820	716	(104)	56.7%	54.1%	(2.6)
8	1,232	1,133	(99)	727	623	(104)	59.0%	55.0%	(4.0)
9	941	905	(36)	560	510	(50)	59.5%	56.4%	(3.1)
10	800	716	(84)	479	397	(82)	59.9%	55.4%	(4.5)
11	697	633	(64)	435	355	(80)	62.4%	56.1%	(6.3)
12	583	521	(62)	359	292	(67)	61.6%	56.0%	(5.6)
13	429	413	(16)	260	240	(20)	60.6%	58.1%	(2.5)
14	351	350	(1)	206	202	(4)	58.7%	57.7%	(1.0)
15 +	1,442	1,361	(81)	942	891	(51)	65.3%	65.5%	0.2

Appendix B

Conviction Rates by County of Release

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
County of Release	Number Released	Number Returned	Conviction Rate	Number Returned	Conviction Rate	Number Returned	Conviction Rate
Alameda County	740	108	14.6%	222	30.0%	276	37.3%
Alpine County	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
Amador County	28	5	N/A	10	N/A	13	N/A
Butte County	289	50	17.3%	99	34.3%	139	48.1%
Calaveras County	26	7	N/A	13	N/A	13	N/A
Colusa County	14	2	N/A	3	N/A	6	N/A
Contra Costa County	362	47	13.0%	96	26.5%	134	37.0%
Del Norte County	36	7	19.4%	9	25.0%	15	41.7%
El Dorado County	87	17	19.5%	27	31.0%	33	37.9%
Fresno County	1,228	263	21.4%	493	40.1%	604	49.2%
Glenn County	24	5	N/A	13	N/A	14	N/A
Humboldt County	101	37	36.6%	55	54.5%	63	62.4%
Imperial County	98	35	35.7%	56	57.1%	70	71.4%
Inyo County	15	5	N/A	7	N/A	8	N/A
Kern County	1,277	470	36.8%	686	53.7%	797	62.4%
Kings County	386	58	15.0%	101	26.2%	141	36.5%
Lake County	85	14	16.5%	27	31.8%	32	37.6%
Lassen County	37	6	16.2%	14	37.8%	18	48.6%
Los Angeles County	10,129	2,163	21.4%	3,743	37.0%	4,666	46.1%
Madera County	149	34	22.8%	67	45.0%	78	52.3%
Marin County	36	5	13.9%	9	25.0%	14	38.9%
Mariposa County	6	0	N/A	3	N/A	3	N/A
Mendocino County	110	30	27.3%	41	37.3%	52	47.3%
Merced County	233	22	9.4%	50	21.5%	68	29.2%
Modoc County	4	0	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A
Mono County	1	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
Monterey County	350	91	26.0%	142	40.6%	183	52.3%
Napa County	55	13	23.6%	21	38.2%	28	50.9%
Nevada County	30	7	23.3%	11	36.7%	14	46.7%
Orange County	1,597	461	28.9%	729	45.6%	867	54.3%
Placer County	167	33	19.8%	60	35.9%	80	47.9%
Plumas County	8	3	N/A	3	N/A	4	N/A
Riverside County	2,349	458	19.5%	854	36.4%	1,064	45.3%
Sacramento County	1,654	336	20.3%	603	36.5%	764	46.2%

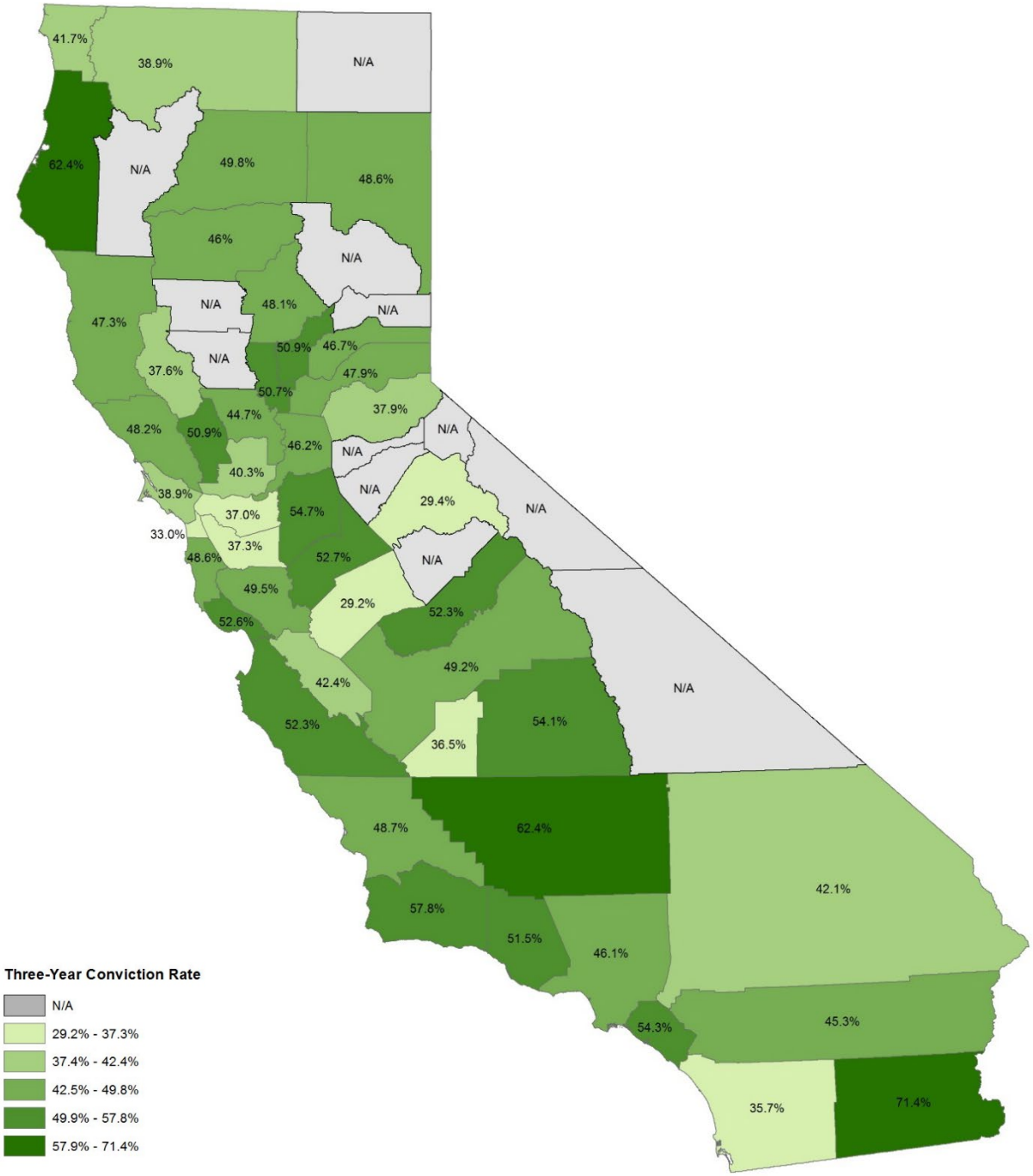
Appendix B

Conviction Rates by County of Release (continued)

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
County of Release	Released	Returned	Rate	Returned	Rate	Returned	Rate
San Benito County	33	8	24.2%	12	36.4%	14	42.4%
San Bernardino County	3,031	605	20.0%	1,074	35.4%	1,277	42.1%
San Diego County	2,207	296	13.4%	615	27.9%	787	35.7%
San Francisco County	206	19	9.2%	47	22.8%	68	33.0%
San Joaquin County	854	205	24.0%	375	43.9%	467	54.7%
San Luis Obispo County	197	49	24.9%	77	39.1%	96	48.7%
San Mateo County	253	51	20.2%	97	38.3%	123	48.6%
Santa Barbara County	237	66	27.8%	106	44.7%	137	57.8%
Santa Clara County	868	203	23.4%	347	40.0%	430	49.5%
Santa Cruz County	97	24	24.7%	39	40.2%	51	52.6%
Shasta County	229	42	18.3%	88	38.4%	114	49.8%
Sierra County	3	2	N/A	2	N/A	2	N/A
Siskiyou County	36	6	16.7%	13	36.1%	14	38.9%
Solano County	258	41	15.9%	79	30.6%	104	40.3%
Sonoma County	224	48	21.4%	87	38.8%	108	48.2%
Stanislaus County	632	153	24.2%	261	41.3%	333	52.7%
Sutter County	67	15	22.4%	30	44.8%	34	50.7%
Tehama County	124	27	21.8%	42	33.9%	57	46.0%
Trinity County	8	2	N/A	2	N/A	2	N/A
Tulare County	403	102	25.3%	180	44.7%	218	54.1%
Tuolumne County	34	4	11.8%	8	23.5%	10	29.4%
Ventura County	495	122	24.6%	219	44.2%	255	51.5%
Yolo County	141	29	20.6%	49	34.8%	63	44.7%
Yuba County	116	29	25.0%	49	42.2%	59	50.9%
Directly Discharged	649	50	7.7%	129	19.9%	179	27.6%
Total	**33,113**	**6,990**	**21.1%**	**12,295**	**37.1%**	**15,264**	**46.1%**

Appendix B

Three-Year Conviction Rate by County of Release



Appendix C

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

The following tables and figures present supplemental recidivism measures (arrests and returns to prison), as well as CDCR's primary measure of recidivism (convictions), in one-, two-, and three-year intervals, when available, for adult offenders released from CDCR adult institutions between FY 2002-03 and 2015-16. One-year rates are provided for offenders released from CDCR in FY 2002-03 through 2015-16 and provide the most years of comparative data.[28] Two-year rates are provided for offenders released from CDCR between FY 2002-03 through 2014-15 and three-year rates are provided for offenders released between FY 2002-03 and 2013-14.[29] Although three-year recidivism rates provide the most comprehensive picture of reoffending among CDCR offenders, one- and two-year rates present the most recent data available and offer insight into trends associated with the three-year recidivism rates of future cohorts.

Arrests

After 10 years of relative stability, the three-year arrest rate decreased 8.6 percentage points (from 75.3 percent to 66.7 percent) between the FY 2011-12 and 2012-13 release cohort. The large decrease in the three-year arrest rate was followed by a slight increase (1.9 percentage points) between the FY 2012-13 and current FY 2013-14 release cohort, when the rate increased from 66.7 percent to 68.6 percent. The two-year arrest rate for the FY 2014-15 release cohort (63.6 percent) and the one-year rate for the FY 2015-16 release cohort indicate relative stability with slight increases. Although the three-year arrest rate increased slightly between the FY 2012-13 and 2013-14 release cohorts, the rate (68.6 percent) remains much lower than rates observed for the FY 2002-03 through 2011-12 release cohorts, when the rates ranged from a low of 74.6 percent with the FY 2009-10 release cohort and peaked at 77.2 percent with the FY 2005-06 release cohort.

Convictions

Overall, the three-year conviction rate has remained relatively stable over the past 12 release cohorts (FY 2002-03 through 2013-14 release cohorts). The most substantial changes were observed between the FY 2011-12 and 2013-14 release cohorts, when the three-year conviction rate peaked at 54.3 percent with the FY 2011-12 release cohort and then experienced an 8.2 percentage point decline with the FY 2012-13 release cohort's rate of 46.1 percent. The three-year conviction rate remained completely steady between the FY 2012-13 and 2013-14 release cohorts at 46.1 percent. The two-year conviction rate for the FY 2014-15 release cohort (36.4 percent) and the one-year conviction rate for the FY 2015-16 release cohort (18.3 percent) indicate continued stability through the next two fiscal years.

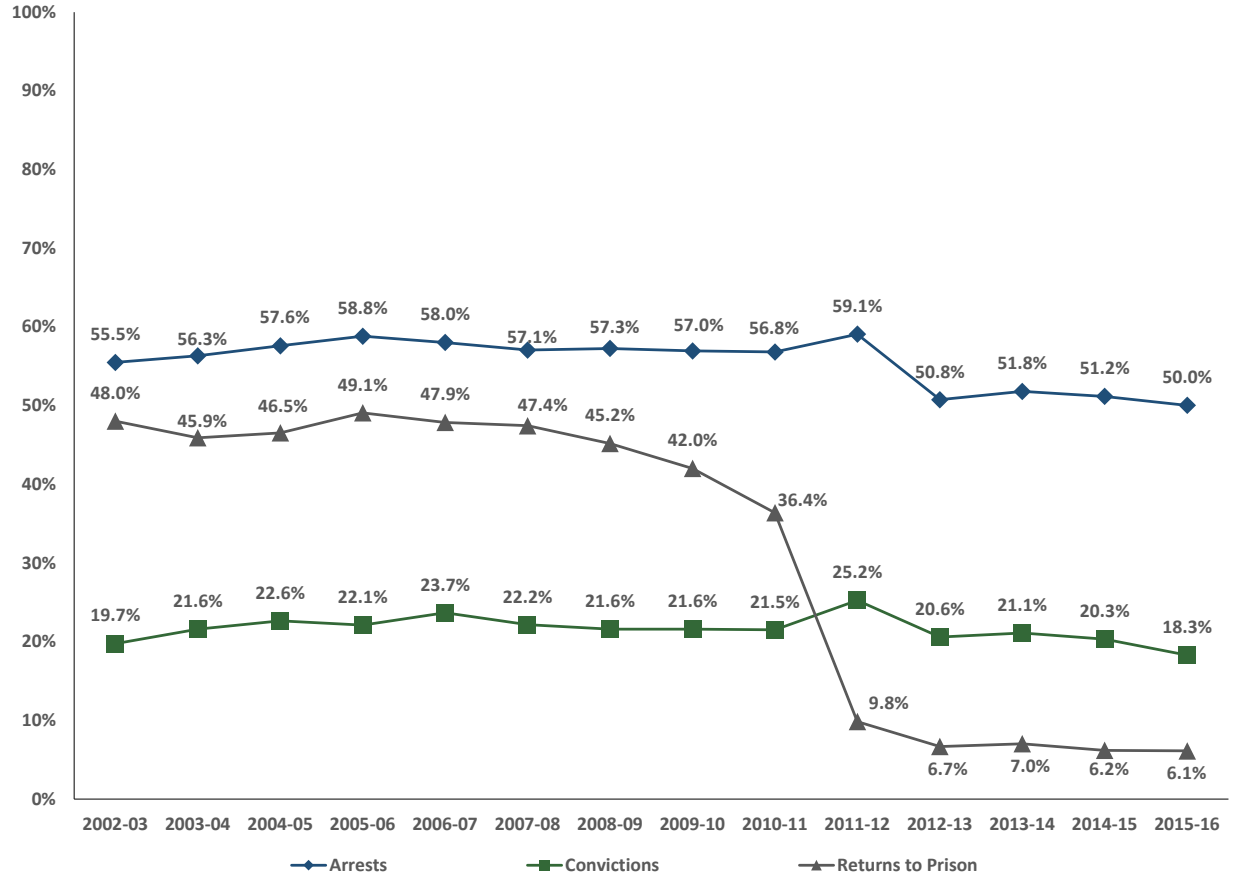
[28] Return-to-prison data were extracted in April 2018 and arrest and conviction data were extracted in July 2018 to minimize the effects of any lag time of data entry into the state's system.

[29] Supplemental recidivism rates are "frozen" at three years, meaning the three-year follow-up period is complete and no further analyses are performed. 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

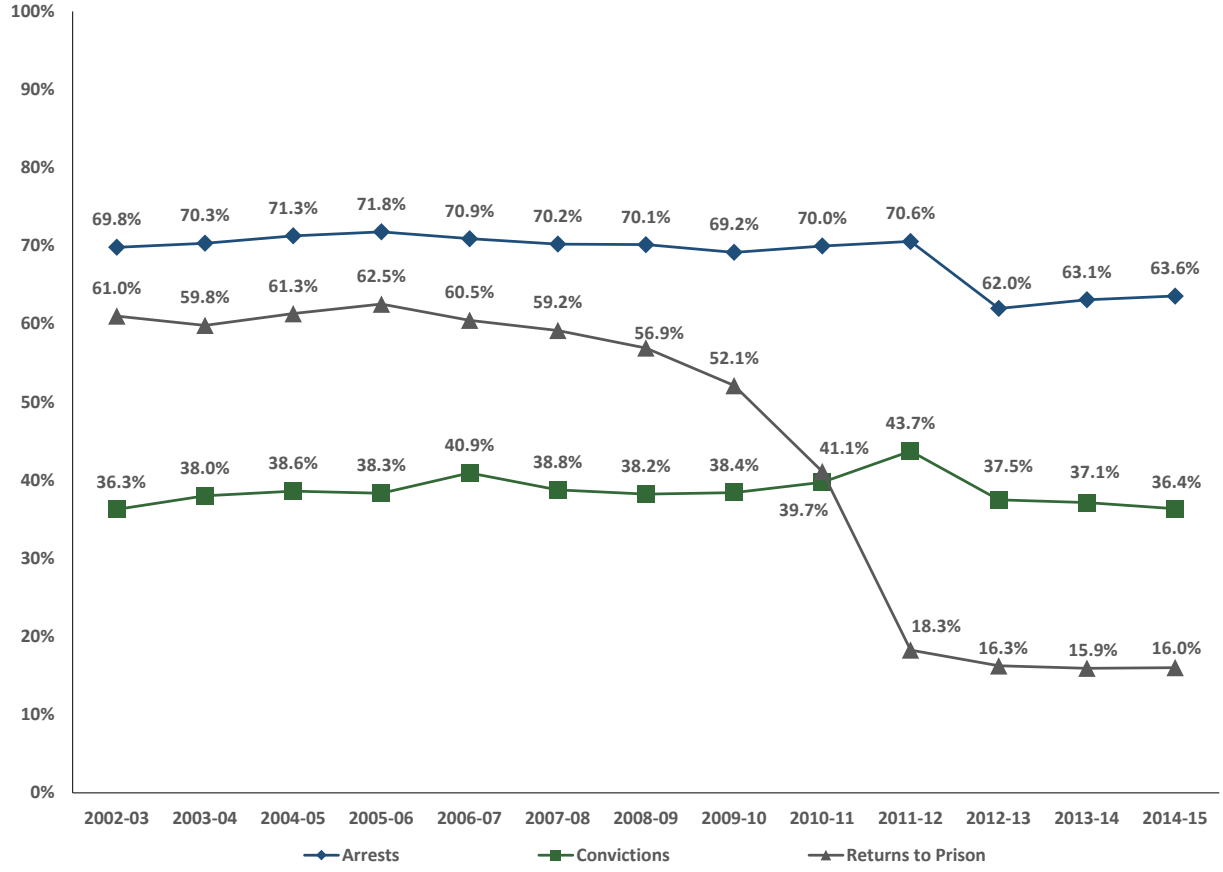
The impact of Realignment is most apparent in the three-year return-to-prison rate. Beginning with the FY 2009-10 release cohort, the three-year return-to-prison rate began a series of substantial decreases after seven years of relatively stability, largely due to decreases in returns to prison for parole violations as a result of Realignment. The three-year return-to-prison rate decreased 6.7 percentage points between the FY 2008-09 release cohort (61.0 percent) and the 2009-10 release cohort (54.3 percent) and an additional 9.7 percentage points between the FY 2009-10 and 2010-11 release cohorts (44.6 percent). The most substantial decrease to date (19.6 percentage points) occurred between the FY 2010-11 and 2011-12 release cohorts (44.6 percent and 25.0 percent, respectively). From that point, the three-year conviction rate stabilized with the FY 2012-13 release cohort having a three-year return-to-prison rate of 22.2 percent and the 2013-14 release cohort having a rate of 23.1 percent. The two-year return-to-prison rate for the FY 2014-15 release cohort (16.0 percent) and the one-year rate for the 2015-16 release cohort (6.1 percent), also indicate stability over the next two fiscal years of release.

One-Year Arrest, Conviction, and Return-to-Prison Rates by Fiscal Year[30]

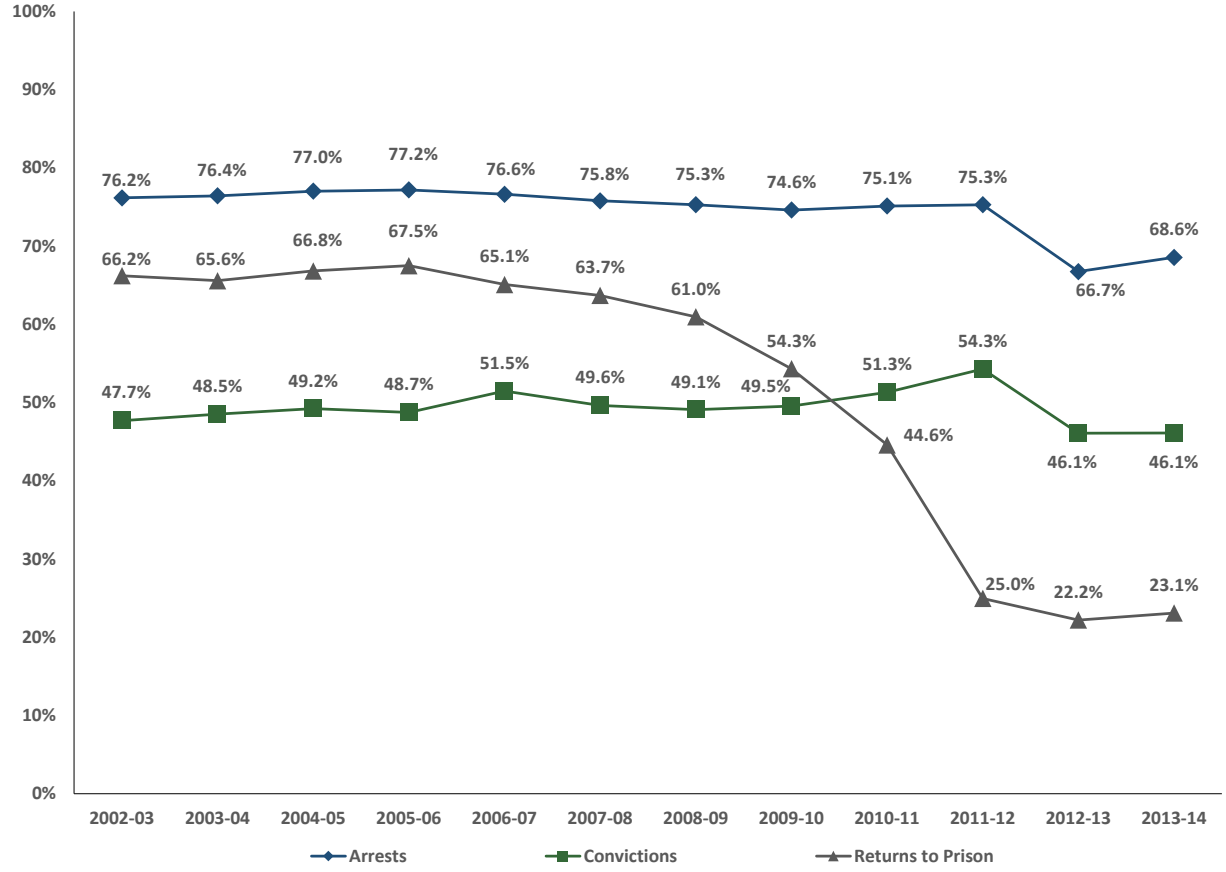


[30] Arrest and conviction data only include offenders with an automated Department of Justice rap sheet. Return-to-Prison data include all releases from CDCR adult institutions, regardless of an automated rap sheet. Fiscal years without enough follow-up time to calculate a rate are reported as N/A.

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



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



Appendix C

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

Arrest Rates for the Fiscal Year 2002-03 through Fiscal Year 2015-16 Release Cohorts

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
Fiscal Year*	Number Released	Number Arrested	Arrest Rate	Number Arrested	Arrest Rate	Number Arrested	Arrest Rate
2002-03	99,482	55,204	55.5%	69,449	69.8%	75,765	76.2%
2003-04	99,635	56,127	56.3%	70,070	70.3%	76,135	76.4%
2004-05	103,647	59,703	57.6%	73,881	71.3%	79,819	77.0%
2005-06	105,974	62,331	58.8%	76,079	71.8%	81,786	77.2%
2006-07	112,665	65,369	58.0%	79,893	70.9%	86,330	76.6%
2007-08	113,888	64,981	57.1%	79,978	70.2%	86,309	75.8%
2008-09	110,356	63,193	57.3%	77,412	70.1%	83,080	75.3%
2009-10	103,867	59,159	57.0%	71,837	69.2%	77,495	74.6%
2010-11	94,888	53,911	56.8%	66,399	70.0%	71,284	75.1%
2011-12	74,875	44,236	59.1%	52,829	70.6%	56,371	75.3%
2012-13	35,790	18,165	50.8%	22,184	62.0%	23,885	66.7%
2013-14	33,113	17,153	51.8%	20,893	63.1%	22,700	68.6%
2014-15	39,268	20,095	51.2%	24,962	63.6%	N/A	N/A
2015-16	33,972	16,998	50.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Conviction Rates for the Fiscal Year 2002-03 through Fiscal Year 2015-16 Release Cohorts

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
Fiscal Year	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
2002-03	99,482	19,643	19.7%	36,087	36.3%	47,443	47.7%
2003-04	99,635	21,509	21.6%	37,881	38.0%	48,350	48.5%
2004-05	103,647	23,464	22.6%	40,022	38.6%	51,026	49.2%
2005-06	105,974	23,428	22.1%	40,635	38.3%	51,650	48.7%
2006-07	112,665	26,657	23.7%	46,106	40.9%	57,980	51.5%
2007-08	113,888	25,233	22.2%	44,164	38.8%	56,525	49.6%
2008-09	110,356	23,831	21.6%	42,181	38.2%	54,175	49.1%
2009-10	103,867	22,410	21.6%	39,908	38.4%	51,456	49.5%
2010-11	94,888	20,403	21.5%	37,710	39.7%	48,689	51.3%
2011-12	74,875	18,894	25.2%	32,746	43.7%	40,644	54.3%
2012-13	35,790	7,363	20.6%	13,423	37.5%	16,496	46.1%
2013-14	33,113	6,990	21.1%	12,295	37.1%	15,264	46.1%
2014-15	39,268	7,976	20.3%	14,279	36.4%	N/A	N/A
2015-16	33,972	6,212	18.3%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Return-to-Prison Rates for the Fiscal Year 2002-03 through Fiscal Year 2015-16 Release Cohorts

		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
Fiscal Year	Number Released	Number Returned	Return Rate	Number Returned	Return Rate	Number Returned	Return Rate
2002-03	103,934	49,924	48.0%	63,415	61.0%	68,810	66.2%
2003-04	103,296	47,423	45.9%	61,788	59.8%	67,734	65.6%
2004-05	106,920	49,761	46.5%	65,559	61.3%	71,444	66.8%
2005-06	108,662	53,330	49.1%	67,958	62.5%	73,350	67.5%
2006-07	115,254	55,167	47.9%	69,691	60.5%	75,018	65.1%
2007-08	116,015	55,049	47.4%	68,643	59.2%	73,885	63.7%
2008-09	112,877	51,010	45.2%	64,244	56.9%	68,803	61.0%
2009-10	104,981	44,104	42.0%	54,713	52.1%	57,022	54.3%
2010-11	95,690	34,810	36.4%	39,331	41.1%	42,661	44.6%
2011-12	75,733	7,456	9.8%	13,843	18.3%	18,908	25.0%
2012-13	36,527	2,435	6.7%	5,937	16.3%	8,110	22.2%
2013-14	33,449	2,348	7.0%	5,334	15.9%	7,726	23.1%
2014-15	39,504	2,445	6.2%	6,331	16.0%	N/A	N/A
2015-16	34,117	2,085	6.1%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Appendix D

Type of Arrest

The below table shows the type of arrest for the FY 2012-13 and 2013-14 release cohorts. Data represent the most serious offense in the first arrest cycle. At the time of this report, the type of arrest for some offenders was unknown.

Type of Arrest for Offenders Released in Fiscal Year 2012-13 and Fiscal Year 2013-14

	FY 2012-13		FY 2013-14	
Type of Arrest	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
No Arrest	**11,905**	**33.3%**	**10,413**	**31.4%**
All Felonies	**9,725**	**27.2%**	**8,425**	**25.4%**
Felony Drug/Alcohol Crimes	3,278	9.2%	2,530	7.6%
Felony Crimes Against Persons	2,656	7.4%	2,464	7.4%
Felony Property Crimes	2,490	7.0%	2,017	6.1%
Felony Other Crimes	1,301	3.6%	1,414	4.3%
All Misdemeanors	**5,030**	**14.1%**	**5,201**	**15.7%**
Misdemeanor Drug/Alcohol Crimes	2,483	6.9%	2,655	8.0%
Misdemeanor Crimes Against Persons	1,267	3.5%	1,236	3.7%
Misdemeanor Property Crimes	894	2.5%	910	2.7%
Misdemeanor Other Crimes	386	1.1%	400	1.2%
Supervision Violations	**7,702**	**21.5%**	**7,235**	**21.8%**
Unknown	**1,428**	**4.0%**	**1,839**	**5.6%**
Total	**35,790**	**100.0%**	**33,113**	**100.0%**

Slightly under one-third (31.4 percent or 10,413 offenders) of the FY 2013-14 release cohort completed the three-year follow-up period without an arrest. The percentage of offenders with no arrests was down slightly (1.9 percentage points) from the percentage of offenders in the FY 2012-13 release cohort with no arrests (33.3 percent or 11,905 offenders). Over one-quarter (25.4 percent or 8,425 offenders) of the 33,113 offenders released in FY 2013-14 were arrested for felonies and 15.7 percent (5,201 offenders) were arrested for misdemeanors. Felonies decreased slightly (1.8 percentage points) between the FY 2012-13 and 2013-14 release cohorts (with arrest rates of 27.2 percent and 25.4 percent, respectively), while arrests for misdemeanors increased by 1.6 percentage points (14.1 percent and 15.7 percent, respectively). Arrests for supervision violations remained nearly the same between the two release cohorts, with 21.5 percent (7,702 offenders) arrests for supervision violations associated with the FY 2012-13 release cohort and 21.8 percent (7,235 offenders) with the FY 2013-14 cohort. Four percent (1,428 offenders) were arrested in the FY 2012-13 release cohort for unknown reasons and 5.6 percent (1,839 offenders) in the FY 2013-14 release cohort were arrested for unknown reasons.

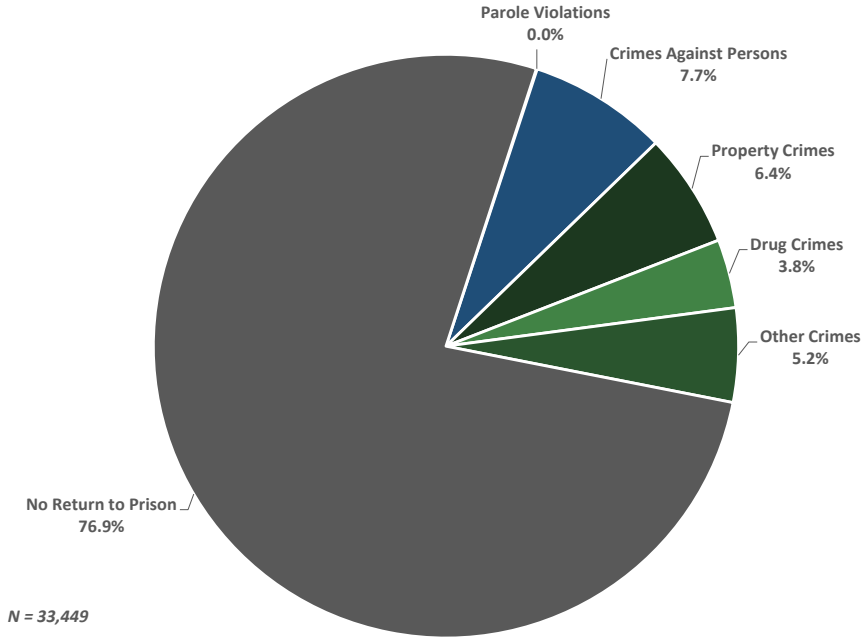
Conversely, the largest increase in misdemeanor arrests (1.1 percentage points) was observed in misdemeanor drug/alcohol crimes, which increased from 6.9 percent with the FY 2012-13 release cohort to 8.0 percent with the FY 2013-14 release cohort. Felony arrests for property crimes also decreased (0.9 of a percentage point) between the FY 2012-13 and 2013-14 release cohort (from 7.0 percent to 6.1 percent), while arrests for misdemeanor property crimes slightly increased (from 2.5 percent to 2.7 percent) between the two release cohorts.

Appendix E

Type of Return to Prison

Return to prison is a supplemental measure of recidivism that allows for comparisons with prior reports. Commencing with the 2016 Outcome Evaluation Report, which studied the FY 2011-12 release cohort, CDCR transitioned its primary measure of recidivism from the three-year return-to-prison rate to the three-year conviction rate. Type of conviction is discussed in detail in the Offender Outcomes and Type of Conviction section of this report. Return-to-Prison rates dating back to the FY 2002-03 release cohort are provided in Appendix C. This section includes all 33,449 offenders released from CDCR during FY 2013-14, while the arrest and convictions sections only include the 33,113 offenders with an automated DOJ rap sheet.

Three-Year Outcomes for the Fiscal Year 2013-14 Release Cohort



Offenders returned to prison for property crimes comprised 6.4 percent of the release cohort (2,125 offenders), followed by other crimes (5.2 percent or 1,744 offenders) and drug crimes (3.8 percent or 1,271 offenders). Only 16 offenders were returned to prison for parole violations, as only offenders previously sentenced to a life term and some sex offenders are returned to prison for parole violations, post-Realignment.[31] Under Realignment, most parole revocations are served in county jail, rather than state prison. The number of offenders returned to prison for parole violations saw a slight increase (8 offenders) when compared to the FY 2012-13 release cohort, yet is substantially lower than release cohorts that were less impacted by Realignment: among the FY 2008-09 release cohort, nearly half of the offenders released (42.3 percent or 47,793 offenders) were returned to prison for parole violations.

Type of Return for the Fiscal Year 2008-09 through Fiscal Year 2013-14 Release Cohorts

	FY 2008-09		FY 2009-10		FY 2010-11		FY 2011-12		FY 2012-13		FY 2013-14	
Type of Return	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Parole Violations	47,793	42.3%	39,747	37.9%	29,028	30.3%	3,126	4.1%	8	0.0%	16	0.0%
Crimes Against Persons	3,925	3.5%	3,771	3.6%	3,834	4.0%	5,247	6.9%	2,527	6.9%	2,570	7.7%
Property Crimes	8,055	7.1%	6,541	6.2%	4,520	4.7%	4,238	5.6%	2,249	6.2%	2,125	6.4%
Drug Crimes	6,299	5.6%	4,730	4.5%	3,279	3.4%	3,278	4.3%	1,815	5.0%	1,271	3.8%
Other Crimes	2,731	2.4%	2,233	2.1%	2,000	2.1%	3,019	4.0%	1,511	4.1%	1,744	5.2%
No Return to Prison	44,074	39.0%	47,959	45.7%	53,029	55.4%	56,825	75.0%	28,417	77.8%	25,723	76.9%
Total	**112,877**	**100.0%**	**104,981**	**100.0%**	**95,690**	**100.0%**	**75,733**	**100.0%**	**36,527**	**100.0%**	**33,449**	**100.0%**

[31] 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).

Appendix F

Definition of 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 fiscal 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 FY 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 FY 2013-14 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
Division of Correctional Policy Research and Internal Oversight
Office of Research
https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/research/

This report was updated in January 2019 to include a letter from the Secretary of the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation.