



California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

RECIDIVISM REPORT FOR PARTICIPANTS OF SPECIALIZED TREATMENT FOR OPTIMIZED PROGRAMMING RELEASED FROM THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION IN FISCAL YEAR 2020-21

Division of Correctional Policy, Research, and Internal Oversight

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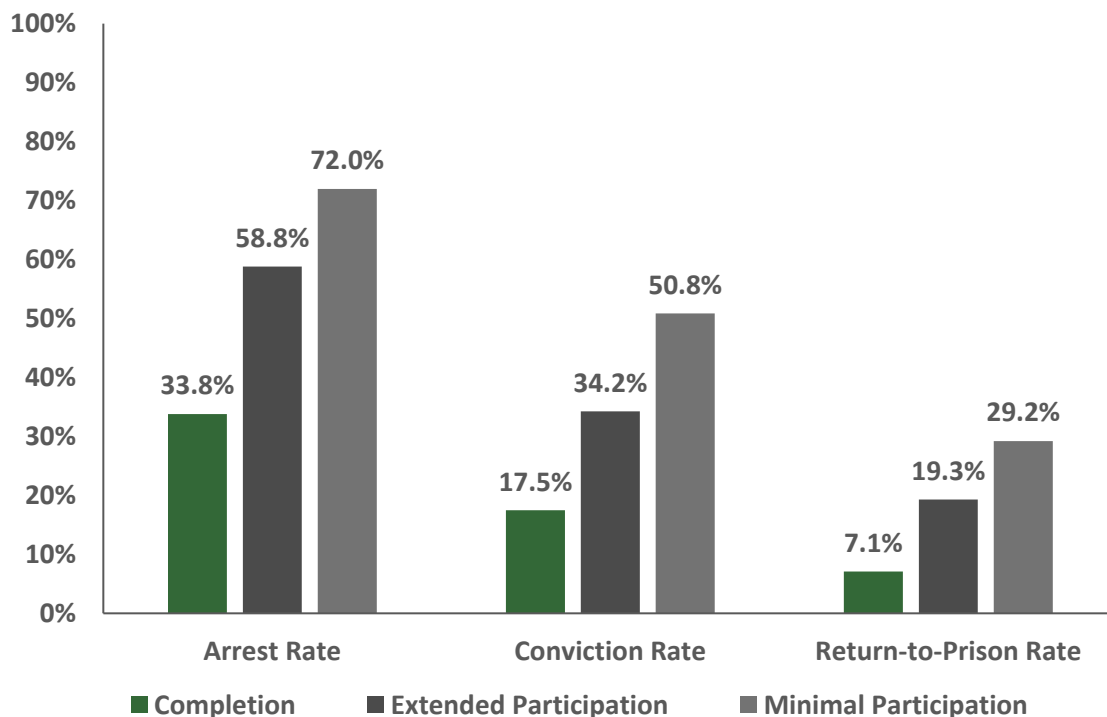
Executive Summary

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) contracts with various providers for Specialized Treatment for Optimized Programming (STOP) for individuals released to parole from CDCR adult institutions.ⁱ This report examines recidivism outcomes (arrest, conviction, and return-to-prison rates) for formerly incarcerated individuals who participated in STOP and were released from CDCR between July 1, 2020, and June 30, 2021 (Fiscal Year 2020-21). The three-year conviction rate serves as CDCR's primary measure of recidivism, while arrests and returns to prison are provided as supplemental measures of recidivism.

This report focuses on individuals who participated in five modalities: Female Offender Treatment and Employment Program (FOTEP), Licensed Residential Treatment (LRT), Outpatient Non-Substance Use Disorder Treatment Based (OPNS), Outpatient Substance Use Disorder Treatment (OPS), and Recovery and Reentry Housing (RRH).ⁱⁱ For the purposes of the recidivism analysis, 3,066 individuals who participated in STOP were placed in one of three categories: 1) completion – individuals who completed a STOP module 2) extended participation – individuals who participated in a STOP modality for 30 days or more, and 3) minimal participation – individuals who participated in a STOP modality for less than 30 days.ⁱⁱⁱ Individuals who complete a STOP modality are the focus of this report, as they have the most consistent programming in STOP and comprise the largest group of participants examined.^{iv}

This report includes a subset of individuals from the *Statewide Recidivism Report for Individuals Released from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation in Fiscal Year 2020-21*. The statewide recidivism report provides detailed information regarding evaluation design, methodology, and data limitations.^v Recidivism rates for the Fiscal Year (FY) 2020-21 release cohort should be interpreted with caution, as they were heavily influenced by the COVID-19 pandemic.^{vi}

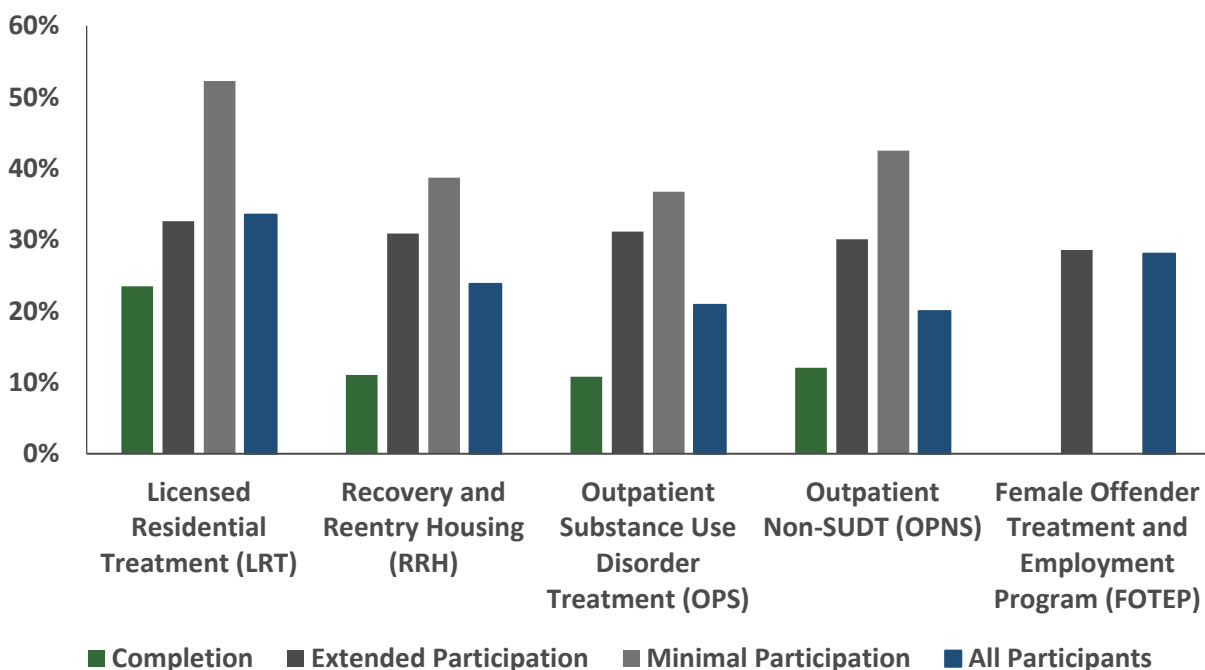
Figure A. Recidivism Rates for STOP Participants Released in Fiscal Year 2020-21



Key Findings

- Individuals who complete a STOP modality have considerably lower recidivism rates than individuals with extended or minimal participation in STOP and longer, continuous participation in a STOP modality may be associated with lower rates of post-release recidivism (Figure A).
- The three-year conviction rate for individuals who complete a STOP modality is 17.5 percent. Individuals with extended participation were almost twice as likely to recidivate (34.2 percent), while those with minimal participation were nearly three times as likely to recidivate (50.8 percent).
- Of the 889 individuals who were convicted during the three-year follow-up period, 56.8 percent were convicted of felonies and 43.2 percent were convicted of misdemeanors.
- The three-year conviction rate for individuals who completed LRT is 23.5 percent and the overall three-year conviction rate for the 1,533 individuals with any LRT participation is 33.5 percent.
- Individuals who complete RRH have a three-year conviction rate of 11.0 percent and the rate for the 1,730 individuals with any participation is 23.8 percent.
- Individuals who completed OPS have a three-year conviction rate of 10.8 percent and the rate for the 982 individuals with any participation is 20.9 percent. Individuals who completed OPNS have a three-year conviction rate of 12.1 percent and the rate for the 410 individuals with any OPNS participation is 20.0 percent.
- Only four of the 27 individuals who completed FOTEP were convicted during the three-year follow-up period and the rate for all 82 individuals who participated in FOTEP is 28.0 percent.

Figure B. Three-Year Conviction Rates for STOP Participants by Modality



1 Recidivism Rates and Type of Post-Release Recidivism for STOP Participants Released in FY 2020-21

Recidivism rates for STOP participants are substantially lower than statewide recidivism rates, with individuals who complete a STOP modality having the lowest rates

Table 1 shows arrest, conviction, and return-to-prison rates for all 3,066 individuals who were released from CDCR in FY 2020-21.^{vii} The three-year arrest rate for all 3,066 STOP participants is 48.5 percent, the three-year conviction rate is 29.0 percent, and the three-year return-to-prison rate is 15.0 percent. A total of 1,340 individuals participated in more than one STOP modality.

Each of the three-year recidivism rates (arrest, conviction, and return-to-prison) for individuals with a STOP completion is lower than the three-year recidivism rates for all 30,116 individuals released in FY 2020-21: the three-year arrest rate for the FY 2020-21 release cohort is 62.4 percent, the conviction rate is 39.5 percent, and the return-to-prison rate is 20.4 percent. Some variation in the rates for STOP participants may be attributed to the markedly low rates observed among the completion group, as presented in Table 2. When a large subgroup of individuals has a low recidivism rate, it can influence the overall rate downward.

Table 1. Arrest, Conviction, and Return-to-Prison Rates for All STOP Participants

All STOP Participants		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
Recidivism Type	Number Released	Number Recidivated	Recidivism Rate	Number Recidivated	Recidivism Rate	Number Recidivated	Recidivism Rate
Arrest	3,066	899	29.3%	1,309	42.7%	1,487	48.5%
Conviction	3,066	272	8.9%	663	21.6%	889	29.0%
Return	3,126	72	2.3%	292	9.3%	470	15.0%

As shown in Table 2, there is considerable variation between the rates for the three groups of STOP participants, with the completion group having notably lower rates than the extended participation and minimal participation groups. First, the completion group has the most consistent and extensive participation in STOP, which likely contributed to their success during the three-year follow-up period. Second, the demographics and characteristics associated with each level of participation are different from one another, with the completion group having much larger proportions of individuals with characteristics associated with lower recidivism rates. Last, this examination of STOP does not account for the reason STOP services ended for some individuals. The reason for their exit from the program prior to completion may contribute to higher rates of recidivism (e.g., reincarceration, failure to appear).

Table 2. Recidivism Rates for STOP Participants Released in FY 2020-21 (All Modalities)

Arrest Rates

Recidivism by Participation	Number Released	One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
		Number Arrested	Arrest Rate	Number Arrested	Arrest Rate	Number Arrested	Arrest Rate
Completion	1,607	210	13.1%	431	26.8%	543	33.8%
Extended Participation	806	321	39.8%	432	53.6%	474	58.8%
Minimal Participation	653	368	56.4%	446	68.3%	470	72.0%

Conviction Rates

Recidivism by Participation	Number Released	One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
		Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
Completion	1,607	43	2.7%	186	11.6%	281	17.5%
Extended Participation	806	94	11.7%	204	25.3%	276	34.2%
Minimal Participation	653	135	20.7%	273	41.8%	332	50.8%

Return-to-Prison Rates

Recidivism by Participation	Number Released	One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
		Number Returned	Return Rate	Number Returned	Return Rate	Number Returned	Return Rate
Completion	1,633	7	0.4%	63	3.9%	116	7.1%
Extended Participation	829	27	3.3%	93	11.2%	160	19.3%
Minimal Participation	664	38	5.7%	136	20.5%	194	29.2%

Completion Group

The STOP completion group consists of 1,607 individuals and is the largest subgroup among the three participation types.^{viii} Their recidivism rates are considerably lower than the extended participation and minimal participation groups, as well as the rates for all 30,116 individuals released in FY 2020-21. The completion group's three-year arrest rate is 33.8 percent, the conviction rate is 17.5 percent, and the return-to-prison rate is 7.1 percent. On average, individuals who completed a STOP modality were enrolled in STOP for approximately 180 days.

The completion group is comprised of a large group (24.0 percent) of individuals sentenced to an indeterminate term (life with the possibility of parole or third strike). Conversely, the extended participation and minimal participation group had much lower proportions of indeterminately and third strike sentenced individuals (10.7 percent and 7.8 percent, respectively). Historically, indeterminately sentenced individuals have very low recidivism rates compared to other sentence types.^{ix} Because this group is relatively large for the completion group, they likely influenced the rate for the completion group downward (Appendix).

The completion group has a relatively high proportion of individuals with a violent offense (63.5 percent), crimes against persons (76.1 percent), individuals belonging to older age groups, and individuals with relatively long lengths of stay at CDCR (Appendix). The completion group also has a high proportion of individuals with a low CSRA score and a higher proportion of individuals without a mental health designation at the time of their release. All of these attributes are associated with lower rates of recidivism. While the low recidivism rates in the completion group indicate a STOP modality completion is associated with reductions in recidivism, the composition of this group in terms of their demographics and characteristics should also be noted as a factor contributing to lower rates.

Extended Participation Group

The extended participation group consists of 806 individuals who were enrolled for 30 continuous days or more in any STOP modality. Examples of reasons an individual may exit STOP before module completion include being moved/transferred, voluntarily ending treatment, reincarceration, or other reasons. As shown in Table 2, the 806 individuals in the extended participation group have a three-year arrest rate of 58.8 percent, a three-year conviction rate of 34.2 percent, and a three-year return-to-prison rate of 19.3 percent. Individuals in the extended participation group participated in a STOP modality for an average of 103 days.

The extended participation group consists of larger concentrations of individuals with demographics and characteristics typically associated with higher rates of recidivism: individuals belonging to younger age groups, individuals with a non-serious/non-violent property or drug crime, and individuals with shorter lengths of stay at CDCR (Appendix). The extended participation group also has a higher proportion of individuals with a moderate or high CSRA score and a mental health designation when compared to the completion group. Additionally, the reason for ending participation in STOP before completing a module may contribute to higher rates observed among this group (i.e., supervision violation resulting in incarceration in a county jail or state prison, failure to appear) but is not accounted for in this report.

Minimal Participation Group

The minimal participation group consists of 653 individuals with less than 30 days of participation in a STOP modality. As shown in Table 2, the three-year arrest rate for the minimal participation group is 72.0 percent, the conviction rate is 50.8 percent, and the return-to-prison rate is 29.2 percent. These rates are notably higher than the rates for the completion group and the rates for all 30,116 individuals released in FY 2020-21. On average, individuals in the minimal participation group participated in a STOP modality for 12 days.

Similar to the extended participation group, the minimal participation group has a higher proportion of individuals belonging to younger age groups, with a non-serious/non-violent property or drug crime, and shorter lengths of stay. The minimal participation group also has a higher proportion of individuals with a mental health designation (42.4 percent) compared to the other two groups of participants and the largest percentage of individuals with a CSRA score of high (38.3 percent), both of which are associated with higher rates of recidivism. Last, the reason for ending participation in STOP may have contributed to post-release recidivism but is not examined in this report.

1.1 Type of Post-Release Conviction

Figure 1. Type of Post-Release Conviction for the 889 Individuals Convicted During the Three-Year Follow-Up Period

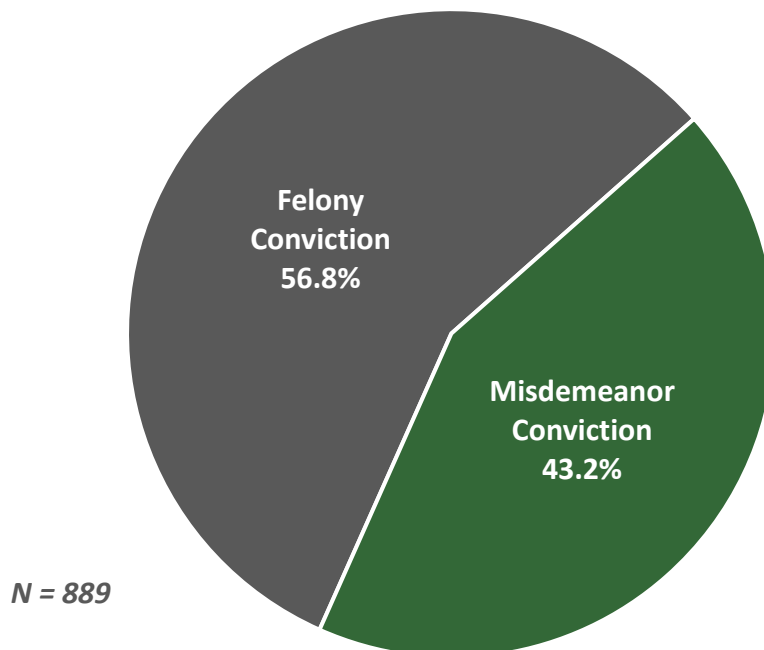


Figure 1 and Table 4 show the type of post-release conviction for the 889 individuals who participated in STOP and were subsequently convicted during the three-year follow-up period.^x Of the 889 individuals with a conviction (56.8 percent) were convicted of felony crimes while 43.2 percent were convicted of misdemeanor crimes.^{xi} The percentage of individuals with a felony conviction who participated in STOP is lower (56.8 percent) when compared to all 30,116 individuals released from CDCR in FY 2020-21 (60.8 percent of the individuals convicted were convicted of felony crimes and 39.2 percent were convicted of misdemeanor crimes).

The largest number of post-release convictions are for felony crimes against persons (24.3 percent), followed by misdemeanor crimes against persons (16.0 percent). The breakdown of felonies and misdemeanors is generally consistent among the three groups of STOP participation (completion, extended participation, minimal participation) with felony crimes against persons leading all conviction types.

Table 3. Type of Post-Release Conviction for the 889 Individuals Convicted During the Three-Year Follow-Up Period

Type of Conviction	Number	Percent
All Felonies	505	56.8%
Felony Crimes Against Persons	216	24.3%
Felony Property Crimes	123	13.8%
Felony Drug/Alcohol Crimes	43	4.8%
Felony Other Crimes	123	13.8%
All Misdemeanors	384	43.2%
Misdemeanor Crimes Against Persons	142	16.0%
Misdemeanor Property Crimes	84	9.4%
Misdemeanor Drug/Alcohol Crimes	100	11.2%
Misdemeanor Other Crimes	58	6.5%
Total	889	100.0%

2 Conviction Rates by Modality

OPNS participants have lower rates than other STOP modalities, and individuals who participated in multiple modalities have lower rates than those with one modality

2.1 Licensed Residential Treatment

A total of 1,533 individuals participated in LRT with 745 individuals in the LRT completion group, 371 individuals in the LRT extended participation group, and 417 individuals in the LRT minimal participation group. Consistent with all 1,607 individuals who complete a STOP modality, individuals who complete LRT have a considerably lower three-year conviction rate (23.5 percent) than individuals with extended participation (32.6 percent), or minimal participation (52.3 percent). The LRT rates indicate that individuals who complete the modality have better post-release outcomes than individuals who only participate in LRT but do not complete the modality. The overall three-year conviction rate for LRT is 33.5 percent.

Table 4. Conviction Rates for Licensed Residential Treatment Participants

Licensed Residential Treatment (LRT)		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
Participation Level	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
Completion	745	34	4.6%	120	16.1%	175	23.5%
Extended Participation	371	35	9.4%	92	24.8%	121	32.6%
Minimal Participation	417	83	19.9%	179	42.9%	218	52.3%
Total	1,533	152	9.9%	391	25.5%	514	33.5%

2.2 Recovery and Reentry Housing

As shown in Table 5, 1,730 individuals participated in RRH. There are 770 individuals in the RRH completion group, 570 individuals in the extended participation group, and 390 individuals in the minimal participation group. Individuals who complete the RRH module have a notably lower three-year conviction rate (11.0 percent) than individuals with extended participation (30.9 percent), or minimal participation (38.7 percent) in RRH. The three-year conviction rate for all the three RRH groups is 23.8 percent.

Table 5. Conviction Rates for Recovery and Reentry Housing Participants

Recovery and Reentry Housing (RRH)		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
Participation Level	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
Completion	770	7	0.9%	50	6.5%	85	11.0%
Extended Participation	570	62	10.9%	130	22.8%	176	30.9%
Minimal Participation	390	61	15.6%	122	31.3%	151	38.7%
Total	1,730	130	7.5%	302	17.5%	412	23.8%

2.3 Outpatient Substance Use Disorder Treatment

As shown in Table 6, 982 individuals participated in OPS. A total of 528 individuals are in the OPS completion group, 337 individuals are in the extended participation group, and 117 are in the minimal participation group. Individuals who completed OPS have a three-year conviction rate of 10.8 percent, those with extended participation have a rate of 31.2 percent, and those with minimal participation have a rate of 36.8 percent. The overall three-year conviction rate for all OPS participation types is 20.9 percent.

Table 6. Conviction Rates for Outpatient Substance Use Disorder Treatment Participants

Outpatient Substance Use Disorder Treatment (OPS)		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
Participation Level	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
Completion	528	3	0.6%	32	6.1%	57	10.8%
Extended Participation	337	37	11.0%	78	23.1%	105	31.2%
Minimal Participation	117	13	11.1%	34	29.1%	43	36.8%
Total	982	53	5.4%	144	14.7%	205	20.9%

2.4 Outpatient Non-Substance Use Disorder Treatment

A total of 410 individuals participated in Outpatient Non-Substance Use Disorder Treatment (OPNS), with 257 individuals completing OPNS, 113 individuals with extended participation, and 40 with minimal participation. The three-year conviction rate for individuals with an OPNS completion is 12.1 percent, the rate for those with extended participation is 30.1 percent, and the rate for those with minimal participation is 42.5 percent. Overall, the three-year conviction rate for the 410 individuals who participated in OPNS is 20.0 percent.

Table 7. Conviction Rates for Outpatient Non-Substance Use Disorder Treatment Participants

Outpatient Non-SUDT Based (OPNS)		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
Participation Level	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
Completion	257	4	1.6%	19	7.4%	31	12.1%
Extended Participation	113	9	8.0%	25	22.1%	34	30.1%
Minimal Participation	40	4	10.0%	14	35.0%	17	42.5%
Total	410	17	4.1%	58	14.1%	82	20.0%

2.5 Female Offender Treatment and Employment Program

As shown in Table 8, 82 individuals participated in the Female Offender Treatment and Employment Program (FOTEP). Twenty-seven individuals belong to the FOTEP completion group, 35 individuals are in the extended participation group, and 20 individuals are in the minimal participation group. The three-year conviction rate for individuals with extended participation in FOTEP is 28.6 percent. Since the

completion group and the minimal participation group have less than 30 releases, the recidivism rates are not calculated. Four individuals in the completion group were convicted and nine individuals in the minimal participation group were convicted during the three-year follow-up period. Overall, the three-year conviction rate for individuals with FOTEP participation is 28.0 percent.

Table 8. Conviction Rates for Female Offender Treatment and Employment Program Participants

Female Offender Treatment and Employment Program (FOTEP)		One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
Participation Level	Number Released	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
Completion	27	0	N/A	2	N/A	4	N/A
Extended Participation	35	0	0.0%	6	17.1%	10	28.6%
Minimal Participation	20	6	N/A	7	N/A	9	N/A
Total	82	6	7.3%	15	18.3%	23	28.0%

2.6 Conviction Rates for Individuals with Two or More STOP Modalities

Table 9 presents conviction rates for individuals who participated in one or more STOP modalities. Individuals who participated in one STOP modality have a three-year conviction rate of 35.6 percent, while those with two or more modalities have a rate of 20.4 percent, a difference of 15.2 percentage points. Note that Table 9 presents rates for individuals belonging to all participation levels (completion, extended participation, and minimal participation).

Table 9. Conviction Rates for Individuals with Two or More STOP Modalities

Recidivism Type	Number Released	One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
		Number Recidivated	Recidivism Rate	Number Recidivated	Recidivism Rate	Number Recidivated	Recidivism Rate
One STOP Modality	1,726	198	11.5%	469	27.2%	615	35.6%
Two or More Modalities	1,340	74	5.5%	194	14.5%	274	20.4%
Total	3,066	272	8.9%	663	21.6%	889	29.0%

Appendix

Table 9. Demographics and Characteristics of STOP Participants by Participation Type

Demographics and Characteristics	Completion		Extended Participation		Minimal Participation	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,607	100.0%	806	100.0%	653	100.0%
Gender						
Male	1,502	93.5%	743	92.2%	601	92.0%
Female	105	6.5%	63	7.8%	52	8.0%
Age at Release						
18 and 19	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.3%
20 to 24	44	2.7%	35	4.3%	54	8.3%
25 to 29	121	7.5%	107	13.3%	91	13.9%
30 to 34	199	12.4%	107	13.3%	128	19.6%
35 to 39	204	12.7%	101	12.5%	97	14.9%
40 to 44	226	14.1%	120	14.9%	65	10.0%
45 to 49	182	11.3%	81	10.0%	49	7.5%
50 to 54	168	10.5%	83	10.3%	54	8.3%
55 to 59	184	11.4%	61	7.6%	57	8.7%
60 and over	279	17.4%	111	13.8%	56	8.6%
Race/Ethnicity						
Hispanic/Latino	533	33.2%	246	30.5%	220	33.7%
Black/African American	440	27.4%	292	36.2%	204	31.2%
White	513	31.9%	223	27.7%	185	28.3%
Other	66	4.1%	25	3.1%	18	2.8%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	25	1.6%	8	1.0%	13	2.0%
Asian	27	1.7%	8	1.0%	11	1.7%
Pacific Islander	3	0.2%	4	0.5%	2	0.3%
Commitment Offense Category						
Crimes Against Persons	1,223	76.1%	556	69.0%	429	65.7%
Property Crimes	214	13.3%	143	17.7%	138	21.1%
Other Crimes	124	7.7%	85	10.5%	66	10.1%
Drug Crimes	46	2.9%	22	2.7%	20	3.1%

Table 9. Demographics and Characteristics of STOP Participants by Participation Type (continued)

Demographics and Characteristics	Completion		Extended Participation		Minimal Participation	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Serious/Violent Offense						
Violent	1,020	63.5%	383	47.5%	302	46.2%
Serious	428	26.6%	283	35.1%	223	34.2%
Non-Serious/Non-Violent	159	9.9%	140	17.4%	128	19.6%
Sentence Type						
Determinate Term	830	51.6%	419	52.0%	393	60.2%
Second Strike (Determinate Term)	389	24.2%	300	37.2%	209	32.0%
Indeterminate Term	285	17.7%	60	7.4%	43	6.6%
Third Strike (Indeterminate Term)	101	6.3%	26	3.2%	8	1.2%
Resentenced to Misdemeanor	2	0.1%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%
CSRA Risk Score						
High	289	18.0%	211	26.2%	250	38.3%
Moderate	297	18.5%	201	24.9%	180	27.6%
Low	1,021	63.5%	394	48.9%	223	34.2%
Mental Health Designation						
Correctional Clinical Case Management System	401	25.0%	233	28.9%	174	26.6%
Enhanced Outpatient Program	96	6.0%	78	9.7%	91	13.9%
Psychiatric Inpatient Program	13	0.8%	11	1.4%	11	1.7%
Mental Health Crisis Bed	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%
No Mental Health Designation	1,096	68.2%	484	60.0%	376	57.6%
Length of Stay						
Less than 1 year	168	10.5%	128	15.9%	154	23.6%
1 year (12 to 23 months)	269	16.7%	171	21.2%	158	24.2%
2 years (24 to 35 months)	141	8.8%	101	12.5%	86	13.2%
3 years (36 to 47 months)	114	7.1%	65	8.1%	40	6.1%
4 years (48 to 59 months)	85	5.3%	52	6.5%	28	4.3%
5 to 9 years	233	14.5%	114	14.1%	79	12.1%
10 to 14 years	152	9.5%	59	7.3%	37	5.7%
15 years or more	445	27.7%	116	14.4%	71	10.9%

Notes

ⁱ To learn more about STOP, visit CDCR's Division of Rehabilitative Programs website at:
<https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/rehabilitation/stop/>

ⁱⁱ Individuals may volunteer for STOP services or may be referred to STOP services by the Board of Parole Hearings as a condition of their parole. Most participants volunteer for STOP services. The Detoxification (DTX) modality is not included in this report. DTX is used to stabilize individuals who have relapsed, allowing for participation in the other modalities. Individuals in STOP modalities also receive case management services.

ⁱⁱⁱ During FY 2020-21, a total of 4,455 individuals were released from CDCR and received services through one of the five STOP modalities. The recidivism cohort includes the 3,066 individuals who participated in one of five STOP modalities (LRT, OPS, OPNS, RRH, and FOTEP) within 90 days of their release from CDCR. A total of 1,329 individuals were dropped from the recidivism analysis due to data quality issues or because they did not meet the parameters of the recidivism cohort (e.g., began a modality after 90 days or recidivated prior to their participation in STOP). Arrest and conviction data are only provided for the 3,066 individuals with an automated California DOJ automated Record of Arrest and Prosecution (RAP) sheet, while return-to-prison data includes all 3,126 individuals in the STOP recidivism cohort. Individuals in the completion group were identified using the "program completion" or "program completion – administrative" indicator in the Automated Reentry Management System (ARMS). A total of 1,340 individuals participated in more than one STOP modality.

^{iv} The completion group has the most consistent and extensive participation in STOP, which likely contributed to their success during the three-year follow-up period. The demographics and characteristics associated with each level of participation are different from one another with the completion group having much larger proportions of individuals associated with lower recidivism rates. It is important to note this examination of STOP does not account for the reason STOP services ended for some individuals. The reason for their exit from the program, prior to completion, may contribute to higher rates of recidivism (e.g., reincarceration, failure to appear).

^v For more information, see the Statewide Recidivism Report for Individuals Released from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation in Fiscal Year 2020-21 available at:
<https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/research/offender-outcomes-characteristics/offender-recidivism/> CDCR's Office of Research collaborated with the Division of Rehabilitative Programs (DRP) to obtain STOP data. The data presented in this report were collected utilizing the Automated Reentry Management System (ARMS). ARMS records were matched with CDCR's Strategic Oversight Management System (SOMS) to obtain individuals' demographics and characteristics, as well as return to CDCR data. Arrest and conviction data were obtained from the California Department of Justice (DOJ) Automated Criminal History System (ACHS).

^{vi} For more information regarding COVID-19, releases, and departmental updates, see CDCR's COVID-19 webpage:
<https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/covid19/>

^{vii} During Fiscal Year 2020-21, a total of 3,126 individuals were released from a CDCR adult institution and had a valid enrollment in STOP. Of these individuals, 3,066 individuals had a California Department of Justice (DOJ) automated Record of Arrest and Prosecution (RAP) sheet. Arrest and conviction data only include the 3,066 individuals with an automated RAP sheet and return-to-prison data include all 3,126 individuals released from CDCR with STOP participation.

^{viii} Individuals in the completion group were identified using the "program completion" or "program completion – administrative" indicator in ARMS.

^{ix} The three-year conviction rate for all 836 indeterminately sentenced individuals released in FY 2020-21 is 3.6 percent. For more information, see the Statewide Recidivism Report Series, as well as the Supplemental Recidivism Reports for Individuals Released through Board of Parole Hearings Processes:

<https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/research/offender-outcomes-characteristics/offender-recidivism/>

^x 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 a later conviction episode, only the misdemeanor conviction is included in this analysis.

^{xi} The type of conviction refers to the most serious offense in the first conviction cycle after release.