



California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT PROGRAM OUTCOME EVALUATION REPORT

AN EVALUATION OF SEX OFFENDER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS FOR
FISCAL YEAR 2017-18

Division of Correctional Policy Research and Internal Oversight

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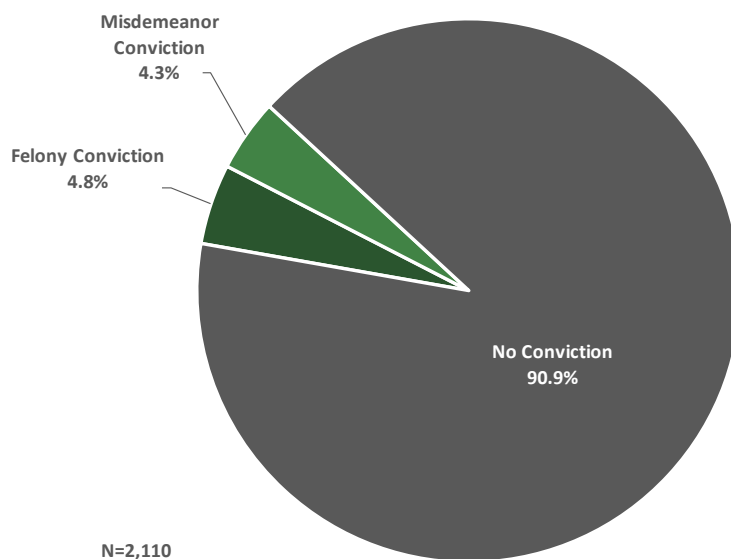
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Executive Summary

California Penal Code section 3007 mandates the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) include a research component for any sex offender treatment contracts funded by the Department. The enabling legislation requires submission of an annual report to the Legislature by January 10th of each year. This year's report examines recidivism outcomes (arrests, convictions, and returns to prison) for offenders who received contracted services through the Division of Adult Parole Operation's (DAPO) Sex Offender Management Program (SOMP) between July 1, 2017 and June 30, 2018 (Fiscal Year 2017-18) and were tracked for one year.

As shown in Figure A, the one-year conviction rate for the 2,110 offenders who comprised the Fiscal Year 2017-18 SOMP services cohort was 9.1 percent.¹ Most offenders who received services through the SOMP in Fiscal Year 2017-18 (90.9 percent or 1,918 offenders) had no convictions during the one-year follow-up period, 4.8 percent (101 offenders) were convicted of a felony offense, and 4.3 percent (91 offenders) were convicted of a misdemeanor offense.

Figure A. One-Year Conviction Rate for Offenders Receiving Services through the Sex Offender Management Program in Fiscal Year 2017-18

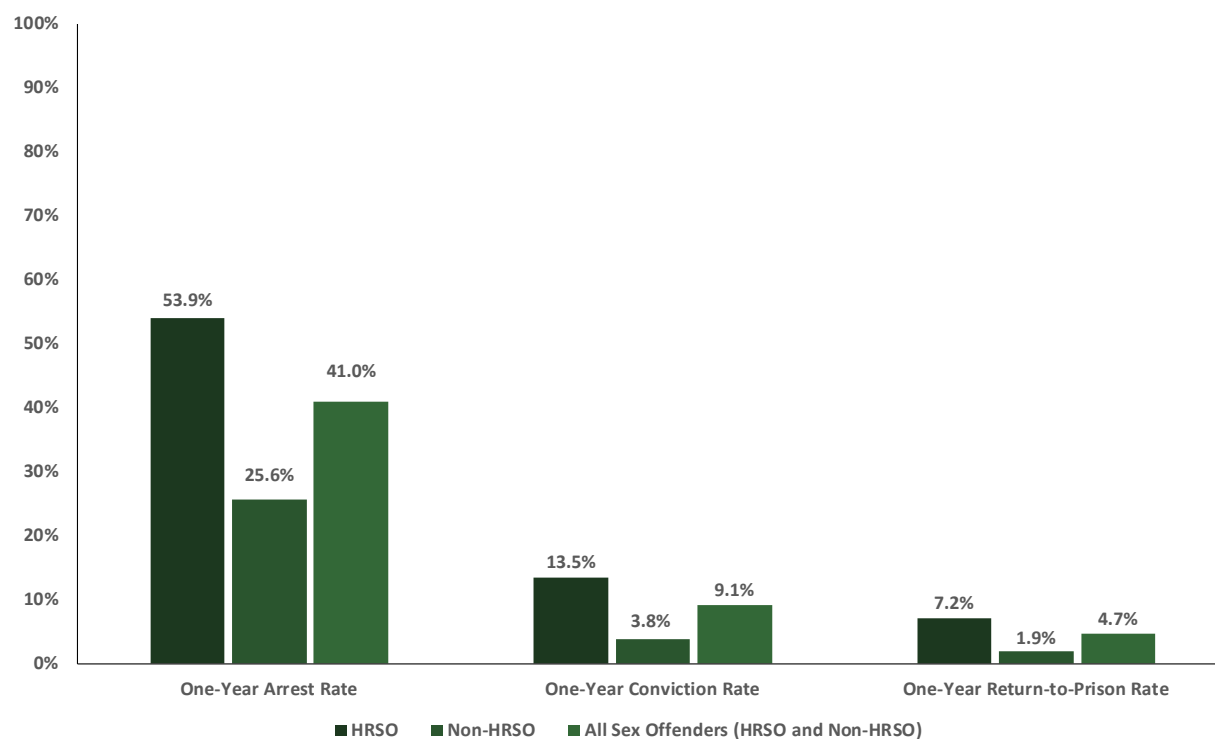


¹ A total of 8,371 offenders received services through the SOMP in Fiscal Year 2017-18. Offenders included in previous services cohorts and reports were not included in this analysis. Please see Appendix D for recidivism rates of offenders included in prior services cohorts. A total of 2,251 offenders received services through the SOMP in Fiscal Year 2017-18 and were not included in a prior services cohort. Of these offenders, 2,110 offenders had a Department of Justice (DOJ) automated rap sheet. Arrest and conviction data only include the 2,110 offenders with an automated rap sheet, while return-to-prison data includes all 2,251 offenders who received services during Fiscal Year 2017-18.

Of the 192 offenders convicted during the one-year follow-up period, most were convicted of non-sex crimes (79.7 percent or 180 offenders), with 38.0 percent (73 offenders) convicted of felony non-sex crimes and 41.7 percent (80 offenders) convicted of misdemeanor non-sex crimes. Under 15 percent of the services cohort (14.1 percent or 27 offenders) were convicted for failure to register as sex offenders, 5.2 percent were convicted of felony sex crimes (10 offenders), and 1.0 percent (two offenders) were convicted of misdemeanor sex crimes.

The SOMP provides services to both high-risk sex offenders (HRSO) and non-high risk sex offenders (non-HRSO). Over half of the Fiscal Year 2017-18 services cohort (54.3 percent or 1,146 offenders) were HRSOs and 45.7 percent (964 offenders) were non-HRSOs. As shown in Figure B, the one-year conviction rate for HRSOs (13.5 percent or 155 offenders) was 9.7 percentage points higher than the rate for non-HRSOs (3.8 percent or 37 offenders). One-year arrest, conviction, and return-to-prison rates are provided for HRSOs and non-HRSOs by SOMP service providers in Appendix B of this report.

Figure B. One-Year Arrest, Conviction, and Return-to-Prison Rates for Offenders Receiving Services through the Sex Offender Management Program in Fiscal Year 2017-18 by Risk Status



In addition to the one-year conviction rate, this report also provides one-year arrest and return-to-prison rates as supplemental measures of recidivism. As shown in Figure B, the one-year arrest rate for the SOMP services cohort was 41.0 percent (865 offenders), with 59.0 percent (1,245 offenders) having no arrests during the one-year follow-up period. Over a quarter of the SOMP services cohort (25.3 percent or 534 offenders) were arrested for supervision violations, 7.9 percent (167 offenders) were arrested for felony crimes, and 7.1 percent (149 offenders) were arrested for misdemeanor crimes.

The one-year return-to-prison rate for the 2,251 offenders in the Fiscal Year 2017-18 SOMP services cohort was 4.7 percent, with 95.3 percent (2,145 offenders) not returning to prison during the one-year follow-up period. Over three percent of the services cohort (3.2 percent or 71 offenders) were returned to prison for crimes against persons and under one percent of the SOMP services cohort were returned for each of the other return types: 19 offenders were returned to prison for drug crimes, nine offenders for property crimes, and seven offenders for other crimes.

One-year conviction rates by SOMP service provider in are provided in Appendix A. Appendices B and C provide the type of arrest and return-to-prison for offenders who received services through the SOMP in Fiscal Year 2017-18 and Appendix D provides two-year and three-year recidivism rates for offenders who received services through the SOMP in prior fiscal years. CDCR will continue to update and monitor recidivism rates for sex offenders to provide the most comprehensive picture of reoffending available.

Key Findings

One-Year Conviction Rate

- During Fiscal Year 2017-18, 2,110 offenders received contracted sex offender-specific treatment services through the SOMP and comprised the Fiscal Year 2017-18 SOMP services cohort, and their one-year conviction rate was 9.1 percent (192 offenders).
- Of the 2,110 offenders who received services through the SOMP in Fiscal Year 2017-18, 90.9 percent of the services cohort had no convictions during the one-year follow-up period, 4.8 percent (101 offenders) were convicted of a felony offense, and 4.3 percent (91 offenders) were convicted of a misdemeanor offense.
- Of the 192 offenders convicted during the one-year follow-up period, most were convicted of non-sex crimes (79.7 percent or 180 offenders). Thirty-eight percent (73 offenders) were convicted of a felony non-sex crime and 41.7 percent (80 offenders) were convicted of a misdemeanor non-sex crime. Under 15 percent of the services cohort (14.1 percent or 27 offenders) were convicted for failure to register as sex offenders.
- Ten offenders or 5.2 percent of the services cohort were convicted of felony sex crimes and 1.0 percent (two offenders) were convicted of misdemeanor sex crimes.

One-Year Conviction Rate by Offender Demographics and Characteristics

- Most of the offenders (98.5 percent or 2,078 offenders) of the Fiscal Year 2017-18 SOMP services cohort were male and 1.5 percent (32 offenders) were female. The one-year conviction rate for male offenders was 9.2 percent (191 offenders). One of the female offenders was convicted during the one-year follow-up period for a one-year conviction rate of 3.1 percent.
- Offenders ages 40 to 44 had the highest one-year conviction rate (14.2 percent or 33 offenders) among all age groups, followed by offenders ages 30 to 34 (12.6 percent or 32 offenders). Offenders ages 60 and over had the lowest one-year conviction rate at 2.3 percent (six offenders).
- The one-year conviction rate for the 1,146 HRSOs (13.5 percent or 155 offenders) was 9.7 percentage points higher than the rate for non-HRSOs (3.8 percent or 37 offenders).
- Offenders committed to CDCR for drug crimes had the highest conviction rate (20.5 percent or 25 offenders) of all commitment offense categories, followed by offenders committed for property crimes (15.6 percent or 24 offenders), other crimes (11.5 percent or 16 offenders), and offenders committed to CDCR for crimes against persons (7.5 percent or 127 offenders).

- Offenders without a prior serious or violent offense were convicted at a higher rate (15.1 percent or 125 offenders) than offenders with a serious offense (10.6 percent or 24 offenders), and offenders with a violent offense (4.1 percent or 43 offenders).
- One-year conviction rates were consistent with CSRA risk levels, and offenders with a high risk score had a one-year conviction rate higher than offenders with a moderate or low risk score. The one-year conviction rate for offenders with a score of high was 22.0 percent (77 offenders), the rate for offenders with a score of moderate was 11.5 percent (60 offenders), and the rate for offenders with a score of low was 4.5 percent (55 offenders).

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION

SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT PROGRAM OUTCOME EVALUATION REPORT

1 Introduction

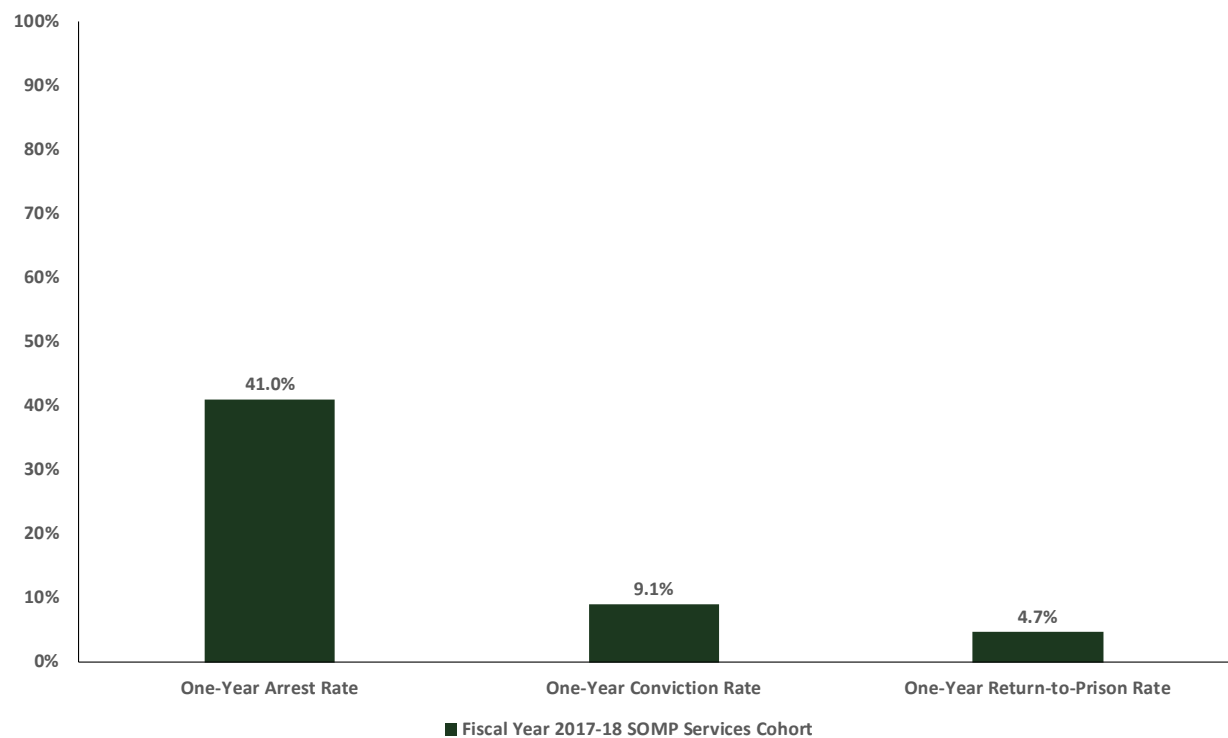
California Penal Code section 3007 mandates the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) include a research component for any sex offender treatment contracts funded by the Department. CDCR's Office of Research or an independent contractor is permitted to evaluate the effectiveness of each treatment provider in reducing recidivism among program participants. The enabling legislation requires submission of an annual report to the Legislature by January 10th of each year. This year's report examines recidivism outcomes (arrests, convictions, and returns to prison) for offenders who received services through the Division of Adult Parole Operation's (DAPO) Sex Offender Management Program (SOMP) between July 1, 2017 and June 30, 2018 (Fiscal Year 2017-18) and were tracked for one year.

When examining the recidivism of offenders participating in the SOMP, one-year conviction rate serves as the primary measure of recidivism, while arrests and returns to prison are included as supplemental measures. The one-year conviction rate is presented by offender demographics (e.g. gender, age at release) and characteristics (e.g. commitment offense category, length of stay) and the type of conviction (i.e. felony or misdemeanor) for those convicted during the one-year follow-up period is also provided. Recidivism rates by the location of SOMP providers are presented in Appendix A and type of arrest and return-to-prison data are provided in Appendices B and C. Finally, Appendix D provides two-year recidivism rates for the Fiscal Year (FY) 2016-17 services cohort and three-year rates for the FY 2015-16 services cohort. Because CDCR typically uses a three-year follow-up period to assess offender recidivism, all of the rates provided in this report should be interpreted with caution.

During FY 2017-18, 2,110 offenders received services through the SOMP and were included in the SOMP services cohort. The one-year conviction rate for the 2,110 offenders who comprised the FY 2017-18 SOMP services cohort was 9.1 percent. Most offenders who received services through the SOMP in FY 2017-18 (90.9 percent or 1,918 offenders) had no convictions during the one-year follow-up period, 4.8 percent (101 offenders) were convicted of a felony offense, and 4.3 percent (91 offenders) were convicted of a misdemeanor offense. The one-year arrest rate for the FY 2017-18 services cohort was 41.0 percent (865 offenders) and the one-year return-to-prison rate was 4.7 percent (106 offenders), as shown in Figure 1.

Of the 192 offenders convicted during the one-year follow-up period, most were convicted of non-sex crimes (79.7 percent or 180 offenders), with 38.0 percent (73 offenders) convicted of felony non-sex crimes and 41.7 percent (80 offenders) convicted of misdemeanor non-sex crimes. Under 15 percent of the services cohort (14.1 percent or 27 offenders) were convicted for failure to register as sex offenders, 5.2 percent were convicted of felony sex crimes (10 offenders), and 1.0 percent (two offenders) were convicted of misdemeanor sex crimes.

Figure 1. One-Year Arrest, Conviction, and Return-to-Prison Rate for Offenders Receiving Services through the Sex Offender Management Program in Fiscal Year 2017-18



The FY 2017-18 SOMP services cohort represents the fifth cohort of sex offenders whose recidivism rates were provided in an annual report. The FY 2017-18 services cohorts marks the first cohort to utilize data from DAPO’s Automated Reentry Management System (ARMS), while prior cohorts utilized a participant roster. More information regarding the transition to ARMS and updates to the methodology of this report may be found in Section 5, Evaluation Design.

2 Offender Demographics and Characteristics

Demographics of the 2,110 offenders who received services through the SOMP in FY 2017-18 are shown in Table 1 and offender characteristics are presented in Table 2.

2.1 Offender Demographics

Gender

Of the 2,110 offenders who belonged to the FY 2017-18 services cohort, 98.5 percent (2,078 offenders) were male and 1.5 percent (32 offenders) were female, as shown in Table 1.

Age at Release

In general, older offenders comprised larger percentage of the services cohort than younger offenders. Four offenders were ages 18 or 19 when released from CDCR, 5.9 percent of the services cohort (124 offenders) were ages 20 to 24 and 10.8 percent (228 offenders) were ages 25 to 29. The largest percentage of offenders were ages 50 to 54 at the time of their release and comprised 12.9 percent of the release cohort (273 offenders), as shown in Table 1.

Race/Ethnicity

Over one-third of the SOMP services cohort were White (34.9 percent or 737 offenders), followed by Hispanic/Latino offenders (29.6 percent or 625 offenders), and Black/African American offenders (29.5 percent or 622 offenders). Forty offenders or 1.9 percent of the services cohort were Asian/Pacific Islander and 1.2 percent (26 offenders) were American Indian/Alaskan Native. Offenders not categorized in the aforementioned race/ethnicity categories were included as “Other” (2.8 percent or 60 offenders).

County of Release

Table 1 shows the top 12 counties with the largest number of releases. The counties represent the county to which an offender was released after a stay at CDCR, and do not necessarily represent the county where an offender received services. The largest percentage of offenders (26.8 percent or 565 offenders) were released to Los Angeles County, followed by Riverside County (6.4 percent or 134 offenders), and San Bernardino County (5.9 percent or 125 offenders). Slightly over a quarter of the services cohort (25.5 percent or 539 offenders) were released to all other California counties, excluding the 12 counties detailed in Table 1.

Table 1. Demographics of Offenders in the Fiscal Year 2017-18 Services Cohort

Demographics		Number	Percent
Total		2,110	100.0%
Gender	Male	2,078	98.5%
	Female	32	1.5%
Age at Release	18 - 19	4	0.2%
	20 - 24	124	5.9%
	25 - 29	228	10.8%
	30 - 34	254	12.0%
	35 - 39	253	12.0%
	40 - 44	232	11.0%
	45 - 49	261	12.4%
	50 - 54	273	12.9%
	55 - 59	217	10.3%
	60 and over	261	12.4%
	Interstate Parolees	3	0.1%
Race/Ethnicity	White	737	34.9%
	Hispanic/Latino	625	29.6%
	Black/African American	622	29.5%
	Other	60	2.8%
	Asian/Pacific Islander	40	1.9%
	American Indian/Alaskan Native	26	1.2%
County of Release	Los Angeles County	565	26.8%
	Riverside County	134	6.4%
	San Bernardino County	125	5.9%
	Sacramento County	116	5.5%
	Santa Clara County	110	5.2%
	San Diego County	99	4.7%
	Orange County	85	4.0%
	Alameda County	83	3.9%
	Fresno County	82	3.9%
	San Joaquin County	68	3.2%
	Kern County	67	3.2%
	San Luis Obispo County	37	1.8%
	All Other Counties	539	25.5%

2.2 Offender Characteristics

Commitment Offense Category

Most offenders in the FY 2017-18 SOMP services cohort were committed to CDCR for crimes against persons (80.2 percent or 1,692 offenders), followed by property crimes (7.3 percent or 154 offenders), drug crimes (5.8 percent or 122 offenders), and other crimes (6.6 percent or 139 offenders).² The commitment offense categories for three interstate parolees were not available.

Sentence Type

Nearly three-quarters of the services cohort served a determinate term (74.8 percent or 1,578 offenders), followed by second strikers who served a determinate term (23.4 percent or 494 offenders), and lifers (1.6 percent or 34 offenders). One offender was a third striker and three offenders were interstate parolees.

Serious and/or Violent Offenders

Fifty percent of the FY 2017-18 SOMP services cohort had a violent offense (1,054 offenders) and 10.7 percent had a serious offense (226 offenders). Nearly 40 percent (39.2 percent or 827 offenders) in the services cohort did not have an offense that was serious or violent. Data for three interstate parolees were not available.

Mental Health Designation

Most offenders in the FY 2017-18 SOMP services cohort were not assigned to CDCR's mental health delivery system at the time of their release (63.4 percent or 1,337 offenders). Over one-quarter of the services cohort was assigned to the Correctional Clinical Case Management System (27.1 percent or 571 offenders), and 8.2 percent (173 offenders) were assigned to the Enhanced Outpatient Program. Slightly over one percent of the services cohort (1.1 percent or 23 offenders) were assigned to Inpatient Care and six offenders were assigned to a Mental Health Crisis Bed (six offenders).

Risk Score

The California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) is a tool used to calculate an offender's risk of conviction for a new offense after release from prison. Based on their criminal history and demographics, including age, offenders are designated as having a low, moderate, or high risk of being convicted of a new offense. Nearly 60 percent of the services cohort (58.5 percent or 1,235 offenders) had a CSRA score of low, followed by offenders with a score of moderate (24.8 percent or 524 offenders), and offenders with

² Other crimes include criminal threat to cause great bodily injury/death, possession of a firearm by a felon, false imprisonment with violence, and carrying a concealed dirk or dagger.

a score of high (16.6 percent or 350 offenders). A CSRA score for one offender in the services cohort was not available.

Static-99R/Female Sex Offender Risk Assessment Score

The Static-99R is an assessment tool used to predict sexual and violent recidivism in adult male offenders and the Female Sex Offender Risk Assessment (FSORA) is an assessment tool for adult female offenders.³ Offenders in the services cohort had the following Static 99R or FSORA scores: 16.3 percent (343 offenders) had a score of low, 15.0 percent (316 offenders) had a score of low-moderate, less than one percent (0.6 percent or 13 offenders) had a score of moderate, 24.0 percent (507 offenders) had a score of moderate-high, and 15.5 percent (328 offenders) had a score of high. Over a quarter of the services cohort (28.6 percent or 603 offenders) did not have a Static-99R or FSORA score at the time of their release.

Length of Stay

The largest percentage of offenders in the services cohort (18.6 percent or 393 offenders) had a CDCR stay of five to ten years. Fourteen percent (295 offenders) stayed six months or less and 11.1 percent (235 offenders) stayed two to three years. The length of stay was not available for three interstate parolees.

Number of CDCR Stays

Over half of the SOMP services cohort (50.2 percent or 1,060 offenders) had one stay at CDCR. In general, the percentage of offenders in each stay category declines, with the exception of offenders with 15 or more stays, which comprised 5.9 percent of the services cohort (125 offenders). Offenders with no CDCR stays (2.2 percent or 47 offenders) include interstate parolees (three offenders) and offenders that would have been sentenced to a stay at CDCR, but completed their sentence in another facility (generally a county jail) prior to transferring to CDCR.

³ The Static-99R and FSORA are risk assessment tools designed to predict sexual recidivism in adult sex offenders and can be translated to the following relative risk categories: low, moderate-low, moderate, moderate-high, and high.

Table 2. Characteristics of Offenders in the Fiscal Year 2017-18 Services Cohort

Characteristics	Number	Percent
Total	2,110	100.0%
Commitment Offense Category		
Crimes Against Persons	1,692	80.2%
Property Crimes	154	7.3%
Drug Crimes	122	5.8%
Other Crimes	139	6.6%
Interstate Parolees	3	0.1%
Sentence Type		
Determinate Sentencing Law	1,578	74.8%
Second Strikers (Determinate Sentencing Law)	494	23.4%
Lifers (Indeterminate Sentencing Law)	34	1.6%
Third Strikers (Indeterminate Sentencing Law)	1	0.0%
Interstate Parolees	3	0.1%
Serious and Violent Offenders		
Violent	1,054	50.0%
Non-Serious/Non-Violent	827	39.2%
Serious	226	10.7%
Interstate Parolees	3	0.1%
Mental Health Designation		
No Mental Health Designation	1,337	63.4%
Correctional Clinical Case Management System	571	27.1%
Enhanced Outpatient Program	173	8.2%
Inpatient	23	1.1%
Mental Health Crisis Bed	6	0.3%
Risk Score		
Low	1,235	58.5%
Moderate	524	24.8%
High	350	16.6%
N/A	1	0.0%
Static-99R Score		
Low	343	16.3%
Low-Moderate	316	15.0%
Moderate	13	0.6%
Moderate-High	507	24.0%
High	328	15.5%
No Assessment	603	28.6%

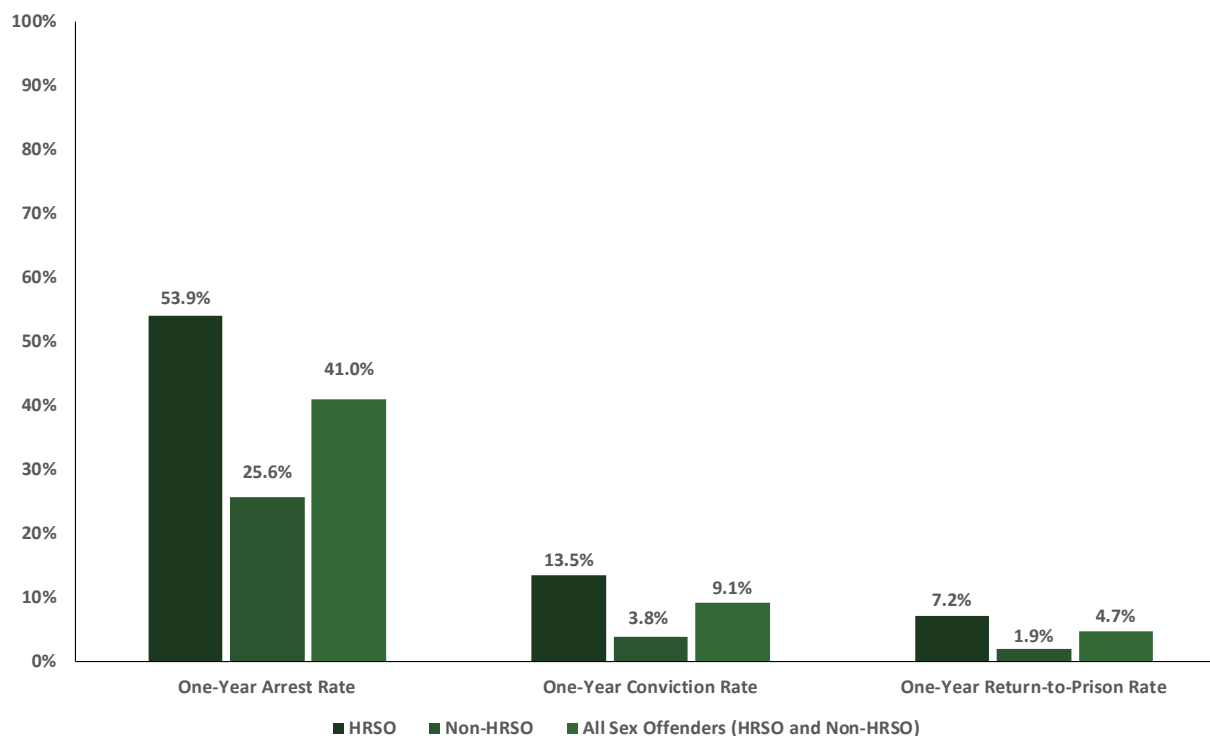
Table 2. Characteristics of Offenders in the Fiscal Year 2017-18 Services Cohort (continued)

Characteristics		Number	Percent
Length of Stay	6 months or less	295	14.0%
	7 - 12 months	214	10.1%
	13 - 18 months	168	8.0%
	19 - 24 months	192	9.1%
	2 - 3 years	235	11.1%
	3 - 4 years	140	6.6%
	4 - 5 years	187	8.9%
	5 - 10 years	393	18.6%
	10 - 15 years	146	6.9%
	15 + years	137	6.5%
	Interstate Parolees	3	0.1%
Number of CDCR Stays	0	47	2.2%
	1	1,060	50.2%
	2	188	8.9%
	3	93	4.4%
	4	97	4.6%
	5	78	3.7%
	6	75	3.6%
	7	66	3.1%
	8	47	2.2%
	9	54	2.6%
	10	47	2.2%
	11	37	1.8%
	12	39	1.8%
	13	27	1.3%
	14	30	1.4%
	15 +	125	5.9%

3 Offender Outcomes

3.1 One-Year Arrest, Conviction, and Return-to-Prison Rates by Sex Offender Risk Type

Figure 2. One-Year Arrest, Conviction, and Return-to-Prison Rates for Offenders Receiving Services through the Sex Offender Management Program in Fiscal Year 2017-18 by Risk Status



Sex offenders are categorized into two groups based upon their risk type: 1) high-risk sex offenders, referred to as High-Risk Sex Offenders (HRSOs) and 2) non-high risk sex offenders, referred to as non-HRSOs. The determination of HRSO or non-HRSO is based upon an offender's Static 99R Score, which is an assessment tool designed to predict sexual and violent recidivism among offenders.⁴

Figure 2 and Table 3 show one-year outcomes for the 2,110 offenders who received services through the SOMP during FY 2017-18, as well as one-year outcomes by sex offender risk level (HRSO and non-HRSO). After one year of follow-up, 41.0 percent of the 2,110 offenders in the SOMP services cohort were arrested (865 offenders), 9.1 percent were convicted (192 offenders) and 4.7 percent were returned to prison (106 offenders).⁵ Caution should be exercised when interpreting the one-year arrest,

⁴ The Static-99R is a risk assessment tool designed to predict sexual and violent recidivism in male adult sexual offenders. Total scores on Static-99R can be translated to the following relative risk categories: low, moderate-low, moderate, moderate-high, and high. More information about the Static-99R can be found at: <http://www.static99.org/> and <https://nicic.gov/static-99static-99r>

⁵ During FY 2017-18, a total of 2,251 offenders received services through the Sex Offender Management Program. Of these offenders, 2,110 offenders had a Department of Justice automated rap sheet. Arrest and conviction data only include the 2,110 offenders with an automated rap sheet and return-to-prison data include all 2,251 offenders who received services through the SOMP.

conviction, and return-to-prison rates, as CDCR typically uses a three-year follow-up period when examining the reoffending patterns of offenders released from CDCR.

The one-year rates for HRSOs were higher than the rates for non-HRSO's: the one-year arrest rate for HRSOs was 53.9 percent (618 offenders), which was 28.3 percentage points higher than the arrest rate of non-HRSO's (25.6 percent or 247 offenders). The one-year conviction rate for HRSOs was 13.5 percent (155 offenders), which was 9.7 percentage points higher than the conviction rate of non-HRSOs (3.8 percent or 37 offenders), and the one-year return-to-prison rate for HRSOs was 7.2 percent (86 offenders), which was 5.3 percentage points higher than the rate for non-HRSO's (1.9 percent or 20 offenders).

The one-year arrest, conviction, and return-to-prison rates for the FY 2017-18 services cohort were consistent with the rates of the FY 2016-17 services cohort, as presented in Appendix D. Offenders in the FY 2016-17 services cohort had a one-year arrest rate of 40.1 percent, a one-year conviction rate of 10.0 percent, and a one-year return-to-prison rate of 3.4 percent.

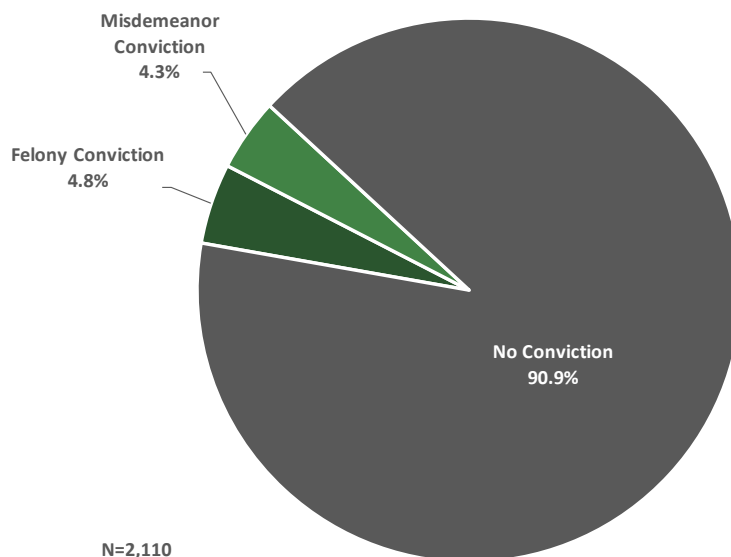
Table 3. One-Year Arrest, Conviction, and Return-to-Prison Rates for Offenders Receiving Services through the Sex Offender Management Program in Fiscal Year 2017-18

Type of Recidivism	HRSO			Non-HRSO			Total (All Offenders)		
	Total	Number	Rate	Total	Number	Rate	Total	Number	Rate
Arrest	1,146	618	53.9%	964	247	25.6%	2,110	865	41.0%
Conviction	1,146	155	13.5%	964	37	3.8%	2,110	192	9.1%
Return	1,197	86	7.2%	1,054	20	1.9%	2,251	106	4.7%

3.2 Type and Number of Convictions

3.2.1 Type of Conviction

Figure 3. One-Year Conviction Rate for Offenders Receiving Services through the Sex Offender Management Program in Fiscal Year 2017-18



Most offenders in the FY 2017-18 SOMP services cohort completed the one-year follow-up period without a conviction (90.9 percent or 1,918 offenders). Under five percent of the services cohort (4.8 percent or 101 offenders) were convicted of a felony offense and 4.3 percent (91 offenders) were convicted of a misdemeanor offense.

Table 4 shows the type of conviction for each of the 192 offenders convicted during the one-year follow-up period. When examining felony convictions, 1.4 percent of the services cohort (30 offenders) were convicted of other felony crimes, 1.3 percent (27 offenders) were convicted of felony crimes against persons, and 1.1 percent (24 offenders) were convicted of felony drug/alcohol crimes. Less than one percent were convicted of felony property crimes (0.7 percent or 14 offenders) and the type of felony for six offenders was unknown at the time of this report.

An examination of misdemeanor offenders shows 1.2 percent of the services cohort (25 offenders) were arrested for misdemeanor drug/alcohol crimes and 1.1 percent (24 offenders) convicted of misdemeanor crimes against persons. Less than one percent of the services cohort were convicted of other misdemeanor crimes (0.9 percent 19 offenders) and misdemeanor property crimes (0.6 percent or 13 offenders). The type of misdemeanor was unknown for 10 offenders at the time of this report.

Table 4. Type of Conviction for Offenders in the Fiscal Year 2017-18 Services Cohort

Type of Conviction	Number	Percent
No Conviction	1,918	90.9%
All Felonies	101	4.8%
Felony Other Crimes	30	1.4%
Felony Crimes Against Persons	27	1.3%
Felony Drug/Alcohol Crimes	24	1.1%
Felony Property Crimes	14	0.7%
Felony Unknown	6	0.3%
All Misdemeanors	91	4.3%
Misdemeanor Drug/Alcohol Crimes	25	1.2%
Misdemeanor Crimes Against Persons	24	1.1%
Misdemeanor Other Crimes	19	0.9%
Misdemeanor Property Crimes	13	0.6%
Misdemeanor Unknown	10	0.5%
Total	2,110	100.0%

3.2.2 Number of Convictions

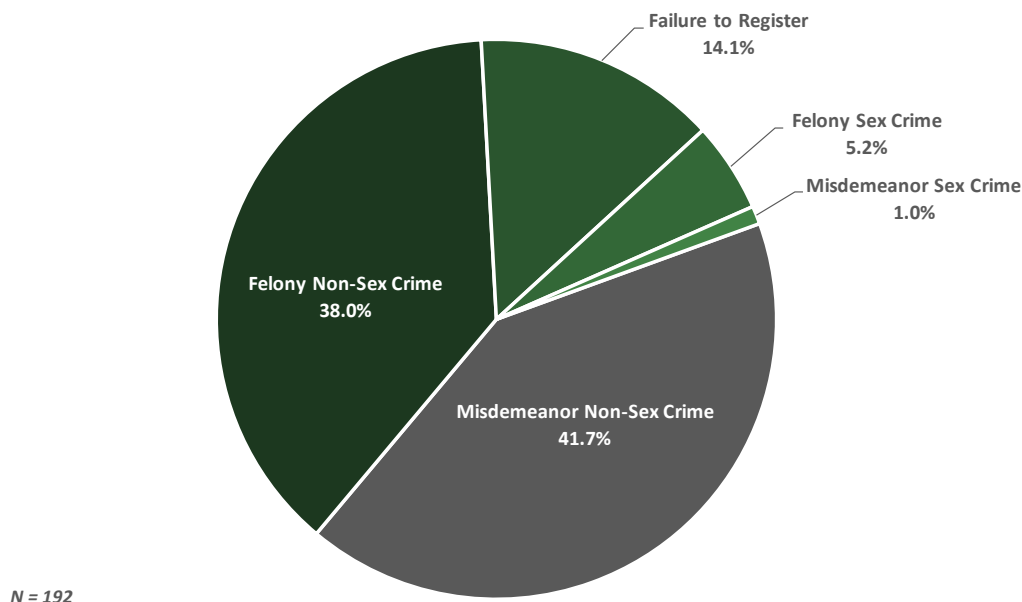
Over 90 percent (90.9 percent or 1,918 offenders) in the FY 2017-18 SOMP services cohort had no convictions during the one-year follow-up period. Less than eight percent (7.6 percent or 161 offenders) had one conviction, 1.3 percent (28 offenders) had two convictions, and two offenders had three convictions. One offender in the services cohort had four convictions during the one-year follow-up period.

Table 5. Number of Convictions for Offenders in the Fiscal Year 2017-18 Services Cohort

Number of Convictions	Number	Percent
0	1,918	90.9%
1	161	7.6%
2	28	1.3%
3	2	0.1%
4	1	0.0%
Total	2,110	100.0%

3.3 Convictions for Sex and Non-Sex Crimes

Figure 4. Convictions for Sex and Non-Sex Crimes for the 192 Offenders Convicted During the One-Year Follow-up Period



Of the 2,110 offenders in the FY 2017-18 SOMP services cohort, 192 offenders were convicted during the one-year follow-up period, resulting in a one-year conviction rate of 9.1 percent. This section only includes the 192 offenders that were convicted during the one-year follow-up period and does not include the 1,918 offenders without a conviction.

As shown in Figure 4 and Table 6, most of the 192 offenders who were convicted during the one-year follow-up period, were not convicted of sex crimes. Over forty percent of those convicted (41.7 percent or 80 offenders) were convicted of a misdemeanor non-sex crime, 38.0 percent (73 offenders) were convicted of a felony non-sex crime and 14.1 percent (27 offenders) were convicted for failure to register as sex offenders. Ten offenders or 5.2 percent of the 192 offenders convicted were convicted of felony sex crimes and 1.0 percent (two offenders) were convicted of misdemeanor sex crimes.

Table 6. Convictions for Sex and Non-Sex Crimes for the 192 Offenders Convicted During the One-Year Follow-up Period

Type of Conviction	Number	Percent
Misdemeanor Non-Sex Crime	80	41.7%
Felony Non-Sex Crime	73	38.0%
Failure to Register	27	14.1%
Felony Sex Crime	10	5.2%
Misdemeanor Sex Crime	2	1.0%
Total	192	100.0%

4 Conviction Rate by Offender Demographics and Characteristics

4.1 One-Year Conviction Rate by Offender Demographics

4.1.1 Gender

Male offenders comprised a much larger percentage of the FY 2017-18 SOMP services cohort (98.5 percent or 2,078 offenders) compared to female offenders (1.5 percent or 32 offenders). The one-year conviction rate for male offenders was 9.2 percent (191 offenders). One of the 32 female offenders was convicted during the one-year follow-up period for a one-year conviction rate of 3.1 percent.

Table 7. One-Year Conviction Rate for Offenders in the Fiscal Year 2017-18 Services Cohort by Gender

Gender	Total	One-Year	
		Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
Female	32	1	3.1%
Male	2,078	191	9.2%
Total	2,110	192	9.1%

4.1.2 Age at Release

Table 8 shows the one-year conviction rate by age at release for the 2,110 offenders in the FY 2017-18 SOMP services cohort. Offenders ages 40 to 44 had the highest one-year conviction rate (14.2 percent or 33 offenders), followed by offenders ages 30 to 34 (12.6 percent or 32 offenders), and offenders ages 45 to 49 (10.0 percent or 26 offenders). In general, younger offenders recidivate at higher rates than older offenders released from CDCR.⁶ Offenders ages 18 or 19 and 20 to 24 typically have the highest conviction rates and the rate declines as the age of the offender increases. The pattern presented in Table 8 varies from the pattern observed when both sex registrants and non-sex registrants are examined, with older offenders in the FY 2017-18 services cohort convicted at higher rates than younger offenders in the services cohort.

Table 8. One-Year Conviction Rate for Offenders in the Fiscal Year 2017-18 Services Cohort by Age at Release

Age Groups	Total	One-Year	
		Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
18 - 19	4	0	N/A
20 - 24	124	11	8.9%
25 - 29	228	21	9.2%
30 - 34	254	32	12.6%
35 - 39	253	23	9.1%
40 - 44	232	33	14.2%
45 - 49	261	26	10.0%
50 - 54	273	26	9.5%
55 - 59	217	14	6.5%
60 and over	261	6	2.3%
Interstate Parolees	3	0	N/A
Total	2,110	192	9.1%

⁶ To see more information about conviction rates by age at release for all offenders released from CDCR, please see the Age at Release section of the annual Recidivism Report available at: <https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/research/offender-outcomes-characteristics/offender-recidivism/>

4.1.3 Race/Ethnicity

Table 9 shows the one-year conviction rate for the FY 2017-18 SOMP services cohort by race/ethnicity. Black/African American offenders had the highest conviction rate at 11.1 percent (69 offenders), followed by White offenders (10.0 percent or 74 offenders), and Hispanic/Latino offenders (7.2 percent or 45 offenders). Asian/Pacific Islander offenders had a one-year conviction rate of 2.5 percent and a rate was not calculated for American Indian/Alaska Native offenders, as there were under 30 offenders belonging to this category. Offenders not categorized in the aforementioned race/ethnicity categories were included as “Other” and had a one-year conviction rate of 3.3 percent (two offenders).

Table 9. One-Year Conviction Rate for Offenders in the Fiscal Year 2017-18 Services Cohort by Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	Total	One-Year	
		Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
Black/African American	622	69	11.1%
White	737	74	10.0%
Hispanic/Latino	625	45	7.2%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	26	1	3.8%
Other	60	2	3.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	40	1	2.5%
Total	2,110	192	9.1%

4.1.4 County of Release

Table 10 shows the one-year conviction rate for the 17 counties for which a one-year conviction rate was calculated, as well as the number of offenders in the FY 2017-18 SOMP services cohort released to the remaining California counties. Rates were not calculated for counties with under 30 releases. Data regarding the county of release should be interpreted with caution for several reasons. For example, offenders may leave the county to which they are released or they could be convicted in a county other than their county of release. When an offender is convicted in a county other than their county of release, the conviction is still associated with the county to which they were originally released (e.g. if an offender is released to Sacramento County and is subsequently convicted in Kern County, for the purposes of this report, the new conviction is associated with Sacramento County, not Kern County). Additionally, the rates presented in Table 10 represent the county to which an offender was released from prison and may not represent the locations in which the offender received services. Conviction rates by SOMP provider are presented in Appendix A of this report.

The one-year conviction rate for the 116 offenders released to Sacramento County was 18.1 percent (21 offenders), followed by the 34 offenders released to Ventura County (17.6 percent or six offenders), and the 85 offenders released to Orange county (15.3 percent or 13 offenders). Of the 17 counties for which a rate was calculated, Los Angeles had the largest number of releases (565 offenders) and a one-year conviction rate of 9.2 percent (52 offenders), followed by Riverside County with 134 releases and a one-year conviction rate of 5.2 percent (seven offenders).

Table 10. One-Year Conviction Rate for Offenders in the Fiscal Year 2017-18 Services Cohort by County of Release

County of Release	Total	One-Year	
		Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
Sacramento County	116	21	18.1%
Ventura County	34	6	17.6%
Orange County	85	13	15.3%
Stanislaus County	34	5	14.7%
Santa Clara County	110	16	14.5%
San Luis Obispo County	37	5	13.5%
Fresno County	82	10	12.2%
Contra Costa County	35	4	11.4%
Los Angeles County	565	52	9.2%
San Joaquin County	68	6	8.8%
Kern County	67	5	7.5%
San Bernardino County	125	9	7.2%
Tulare County	34	2	5.9%
Riverside County	134	7	5.2%
San Diego County	99	4	4.0%
Solano County	30	1	3.3%
Alameda County	83	0	0.0%

Table 10. One-Year Conviction Rate for Offenders in the Fiscal Year 2017-18 Services Cohort by County of Release (continued)

County of Release	Total	One-Year	
		Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
San Mateo County	23	6	N/A
Shasta County	28	4	N/A
Santa Barbara County	16	3	N/A
Tehama County	9	3	N/A
Madera County	16	2	N/A
Yolo County	14	2	N/A
Kings County	20	1	N/A
Butte County	17	1	N/A
Sonoma County	15	1	N/A
Humboldt County	13	1	N/A
Lassen County	4	1	N/A
Marin County	3	1	N/A
Merced County	25	0	N/A
Mendocino County	17	0	N/A
San Francisco County	17	0	N/A
Monterey County	16	0	N/A
Placer County	16	0	N/A
El Dorado County	15	0	N/A
Yuba County	14	0	N/A
Lake County	11	0	N/A
Siskiyou County	7	0	N/A
Napa County	6	0	N/A
Sutter County	6	0	N/A
Imperial County	5	0	N/A
Interstate Parolees	5	0	N/A
Nevada County	5	0	N/A
Santa Cruz County	5	0	N/A
Plumas County	3	0	N/A
Trinity County	3	0	N/A
Direct Discharge	3	0	N/A
Amador County	2	0	N/A
Calaveras County	2	0	N/A
Del Norte County	2	0	N/A
Glenn County	2	0	N/A
Mariposa County	2	0	N/A
San Benito County	2	0	N/A
Modoc County	1	0	N/A
Sierra County	1	0	N/A
Colusa County	1	0	N/A
Total	2,110	192	9.1%

4.2 One-Year Conviction Rate by Offender Characteristics

4.2.1 Commitment Offense Category

Table 11 presents the one-year conviction rate for offenders in the FY 2017-18 SOMP services cohort by commitment offense category. Each category (drug crimes, other crimes, property crimes, and crimes against persons) represents the category of offense an offender was committed to prison for, prior to their participation in the SOMP. Offenders committed for drug crimes had the highest one-year conviction rate (20.5 percent or 25 offenders) among all commitment offense categories, followed by property crimes (15.6 percent or 24 offenders), and other crimes (11.5 percent or 16 offenders).⁷ Offenders committed to prison for crimes against persons had the lowest one-year conviction rate of all commitment offense categories at 7.5 percent (127 offenders). None of the three interstate parolees were convicted during the one-year follow-up period.

Table 11. One-Year Conviction Rate for Offenders in the Fiscal Year 2017-18 Services Cohort by Commitment Offense Category

Commitment Offense Category		One-Year	
		Number	Conviction
	Total	Convicted	Rate
Drug Crimes	122	25	20.5%
Property Crimes	154	24	15.6%
Other Crimes	139	16	11.5%
Crimes Against Persons	1,692	127	7.5%
Interstate Parolees	3	0	N/A
Total	2,110	192	9.1%

⁷ Other crimes include criminal threat to cause great bodily injury/death, possession of a firearm by a felon, false imprisonment with violent, and carrying a concealed dirk or dagger.

4.2.2 Commitment Offense Group

Table 12 presents the 34 commitment offense categories for offenders in the FY 2017-18 SOMP services cohort. One-year conviction rates were only calculated for the 13 commitment offense groups with 30 or more releases. Of the 13 commitment offense groups with 30 or more released, offenders committed for controlled substance possession (27.6 percent or 16 offenders) had the highest one-year conviction rate among all commitment offense groups, followed by first degree burglary (16.7 percent or seven offenders), and other sex offenses, which includes failure to register as a sex offender (15.4 percent or 61 offenders). When comparing each commitment category for which a rate was calculated, the lowest one-year conviction rate was observed among offenders committed for lewd act with a child (2.6 percent or 18 offenders), followed by rape (4.0 percent or seven offenders).

Table 12. One-Year Conviction Rate for Offenders in the Fiscal Year 2017-18 Services Cohort by Commitment Offense Group⁸

Offense	Total	One-Year	
		Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
Lewd Act With Child	702	18	2.6%
Rape	175	7	4.0%
Robbery	44	4	9.1%
Oral Copulation	55	5	9.1%
Penetration With Object	41	4	9.8%
Other Offenses	89	9	10.1%
Attempted Murder 2nd	145	17	11.7%
Possession Weapon	37	5	13.5%
Controlled Substance Possession For Sale	34	5	14.7%
Assault with a Deadly Weapon	74	11	14.9%
Other Sex Offenses	397	61	15.4%
Burglary 1st	42	7	16.7%
Controlled Substance Possession	58	16	27.6%
Arson	5	1	N/A
Burglary 2nd	26	3	N/A
Controlled Substance Other	14	2	N/A
Controlled Substance Sales	9	1	N/A
Driving Under Influence	8	1	N/A
Forgery/Fraud	12	1	N/A
Grand Theft	8	1	N/A
Kidnapping	26	0	N/A
Manslaughter	6	0	N/A
Marijuana Possess For Sale	2	1	N/A
Marijuana Other	1	0	N/A
Marijuana Sale	4	0	N/A
Interstate Parolees	3	0	N/A
Murder 1st	6	0	N/A
Murder 2nd	9	0	N/A
Other Property	23	3	N/A
Petty Theft With Prior	19	4	N/A
Receiving Stolen Property	7	1	N/A
Sodomy	11	0	N/A
Vehicle Theft	17	4	N/A
Vehicular Manslaughter	1	0	N/A
Total	2,110	192	9.1%

⁸ "Other Sex Offenses" include failure to register, indecent exposure, sexual battery, and failure to register with a prior offense. "Other Offenses" include criminal threat to cause great bodily injury, false imprisonment with violence, and stalking. "Other Property" includes vandalism, grand theft to property, and extortion by means of force/threat.

4.2.3 Sentence Type

As shown in Table 13, most offenders in the FY 2017-18 SOMP services cohort served a determinate term. The one-year conviction rate for offenders sentenced to a determinate term was slightly lower (8.6 percent or 135 offenders) than the one-year conviction rate for second strike offenders sentenced to a determinate term was 11.5 percent (57 offenders). None of the 34 lifers, the three interstate parolees, or the one third strike offender were convicted during the one-year follow-up period.

Table 13. One-Year Conviction Rate for Offenders in the Fiscal Year 2017-18 Services Cohort by Sentence Type

Sentence Type	Total	One-Year	
		Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
Second Strikers (Determinate Sentencing Law)	494	57	11.5%
Determinate Sentencing Law	1,578	135	8.6%
Lifers (Indeterminate Sentencing Law)	34	0	0.0%
Third Strikers (Indeterminate Sentencing Law)	1	0	N/A
Interstate Parolees	3	0	N/A
Total	2,110	192	9.1%

4.2.4 Serious or Violent Offenses

Table 14 presents one-year conviction rates for offenders committed to prison for a serious offense, a violent offense, or a non-serious or non-violent offense. Half of the offenders in the FY 2017-18 SOMP release cohort had a violent offense (50.0 percent or 1,054 offenders), followed by offenders without a serious or violent offense (39.2 percent or 827 offenders), and offenders with a serious offense (10.7 percent or 226 offenders). Offenders without a serious or violent offense had the highest one-year conviction rate among the three categories (15.1 percent or 125 offenders), followed by offenders with a serious offense (10.6 percent or 24 offenders), and offenders with a violent offense (4.1 percent or 43 offenders).

Table 14. One-Year Conviction Rate for Offenders in the Fiscal Year 2017-18 Services Cohort by Serious and Violent Offenses

Serious/Violent Offense	Total	One-Year	
		Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
Serious	226	24	10.6%
Violent	1,054	43	4.1%
Non-Serious/Non-Violent	827	125	15.1%
Interstate Parolees	3	0	N/A
Total	2,110	192	9.1%

4.2.5 Mental Health Designation

Table 15 presents the one-year conviction rate for offenders assigned to the Enhanced Outpatient Program (EOP) or the Correctional Clinical Case Management System (CCCMS) at the time of their release, as well as the rate for offenders without a mental health designation. Due to small number of releases, a one-year conviction rate is not provided for offenders assigned to Inpatient Care or a Mental Health Crisis Bed.

Offenders assigned to the EOP had a higher one-year conviction rate (13.3 percent or 23 offenders) than offenders assigned to the CCCMS (12.3 percent or 70 offenders). Offenders without a mental health designation at the time of their release had a one-year conviction rate of 7.0 percent (94 offenders).

Table 15. One-Year Conviction Rate for Offenders in the Fiscal Year 2017-18 Services Cohort by Mental Health Designation

Mental Health Designation	Total	One-Year	
		Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
Enhanced Outpatient Program	173	23	13.3%
Correctional Clinical Case Management System	571	70	12.3%
No Mental Health Designation	1,337	94	7.0%
Inpatient	23	5	N/A
Mental Health Crisis Bed	6	0	N/A
Total	2,110	192	9.1%

4.2.6 Risk of Conviction

The CSRA is a tool used to calculate an offender's risk of conviction for a new offense after their 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. One-year conviction rates for the FY 2017-18 SOMP services cohort are consistent with the risk levels associated with the CSRA: offenders with a CSRA score of high risk had a one-year conviction rate higher than the rate of offenders with a score of moderate or low risk. The one-year conviction rate for offenders with a score of high was 22.0 percent (77 offenders), the rate for offenders with a score of moderate was 11.5 percent (60 offenders), and the rate for offenders with a score of low was 4.5 percent (55 offenders). The offender without a CSRA score at the time of their release was not convicted during the one-year follow-up period.

Table 16. One-Year Conviction Rate for Offenders in the Fiscal Year 2017-18 Services Cohort by Risk of Conviction

Risk Score	Total	One-Year	
		Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
High	350	77	22.0%
Low	1,235	55	4.5%
Moderate	524	60	11.5%
N/A	1	0	N/A
Total	2,110	192	9.1%

4.2.7 Length of Stay

Table 17 shows the one-year conviction rates by length of stay at CDCR for offenders in the FY 2017-18 SOMP services cohort. In general, offenders with a stay of four years or less had higher conviction rates than those with over four years. The highest one-year conviction rate was observed among offenders with a stay of 7 to 12 months (20.6 percent or 44 offenders), followed by those with a stay of 6 months or less (12.5 percent or 37 offenders). The lowest rate was observed among offenders with a CDCR stay of 10 to 15 years (3.4 percent or five offenders), followed by offenders with a stay of 15 years or more (3.6 percent or five offenders).

Table 17. One-Year Conviction Rate for Offenders in the Fiscal Year 2017-18 Services Cohort by Length of Stay

Length of Stay	Number Released	One-Year	
		Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
6 months or less	295	37	12.5%
7-12 months	214	44	20.6%
13-18 months	168	20	11.9%
19-24 months	192	19	9.9%
2-3 years	235	25	10.6%
3-4 years	140	13	9.3%
4-5 years	187	7	3.7%
5-10 years	393	17	4.3%
10-15 years	146	5	3.4%
15+ years	137	5	3.6%
Interstate Parolees	3	0	N/A
Total	2,110	192	9.1%

4.2.8 Number of CDCR Stays

Table 18 shows the one-year conviction rate by the 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 represented 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 no CDCR stays include interstate parolees and offenders that would have been sentenced to a stay at CDCR, but completed their sentence in another facility (generally county jail) prior to a transfer to CDCR.

As shown in Table 18, there is a considerable amount of variation in the one-year conviction rate by number of CDCR stays. In most cases, very few offenders belong to each category, which can cause more substantial fluctuations (increases and decreases) in the rates. Offenders with 12 stays at CDCR had the highest one-year conviction rate at 25.6 percent (10 offenders), while offenders with one stay had the lowest one-year conviction rate (4.2 percent or 44 offenders).

Table 18. One-Year Conviction Rate for Offenders in the Fiscal Year 2017-18 Services Cohort by Number of CDCR Stays

Stays	Total	One-Year	
		Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
0	47	3	6.4%
1	1,060	44	4.2%
2	188	19	10.1%
3	93	8	8.6%
4	97	16	16.5%
5	78	6	7.7%
6	75	10	13.3%
7	66	11	16.7%
8	47	2	4.3%
9	54	10	18.5%
10	47	4	8.5%
11	37	9	24.3%
12	39	10	25.6%
13	27	8	N/A
14	30	6	20.0%
15 +	125	26	20.8%
Total	2,110	192	9.1%

5 Evaluation Design

5.1 Methods

CDCR's Office of Research collaborates with DAPO to analyze SOMP data. The data presented in this report were collected utilizing the Automated Reentry Management System (ARMS). ARMS records were matched with CDCR's Strategic Offender Management System (SOMS) to obtain offender demographics and characteristics, as well as return to CDCR data. Arrest and conviction data were obtained from the Department of Justice Automated Criminal History System.

During FY 2017-18, a total of 8,371 offenders received services through the SOMP. The FY 2017-18 services cohort only includes 2,251 offenders who received services during FY 2017-18 and were not included in any other services cohort, as presented in prior reports.⁹ Arrest and conviction data were only provided for the 2,110 offenders with an automated DOJ rap sheet. Offenders without an automated rap sheet include offenders with a manual rap sheet and interstate parolees who committed an offense in another state. One-year return-to-prison data include all 2,251 offenders who received services in FY 2017-18.

In previous reports, offenders were categorized into two groups: offenders who received SOMP services (services cohort) and offenders who were referred to treatment but had not received services within one year of their referral date (comparison group). Each year, the size of the comparison group decreased as the number of offenders referred to services increased. Due to a small sample size, this report does not include a comparison group.

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

$$\text{Arrest/Conviction/Return-to-Prison Rate} = \frac{\text{Number Arrested/Convicted/Returned}}{\text{Total Number of Offenders in the Services Cohort}} \times 100$$

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

⁹ Recidivism rates for prior SOMP participants may be found in Appendix D of this report.

5.2 Data Limitations

Data quality is important with all data analyses performed by the CDCR's Office of Research. The CDCR generally uses a three-year follow-up period to examine reoffending behavior among offenders released from prison. The follow-up period for the 2,110 offenders included in the FY 2017-18 SOMP services cohort for this report is only one year. As new arrest, conviction, and return to prison data becomes available, some of the preliminary trends noted in this report will likely change over time.

Generally, CDCR does not calculate rates for groups of offenders less than 30. The aggregate data are strong when a large number of records (releases) are available for analysis, but are less robust as subgroups or a smaller number of records are influenced by nuances associated with individual cases. Therefore, caution should be exercised when interpreting groups of offenders that are less than 30.

DAPO recently completed the implementation of ARMS, a system of record that allows for tracking of key data elements. The FY 2017-18 services cohort represents the first cohort in which participant data were derived from ARMS. Data for previous cohorts were derived from a data collection tool referred to as the 'participant roster'.

Appendix A

One-Year Recidivism Rates for Offenders in the Fiscal Year 2017-18 Services Cohort by Treatment Provider

The following tables show the one-year arrest, conviction, and return-to-prison rates for offenders in the Fiscal Year 2017-18 SOMP services cohort by treatment provider. These tables should be interpreted with caution for various reasons. Each offender is associated with the location/provider to which they were last referred for services. Many offenders move locations and providers during the duration of their services. The below data do not necessarily reflect the site or provider from which the offender received the majority of their monthly services. For example, an offender could have received six months of services at the first or second location to which they were referred, and no services at the third location, but the offender is associated only with the third (and last) location to which they were referred. Additionally, many providers are associated with very few offenders and nuances associated with individual cases may influence recidivism rates.

Sex Offender Treatment Program Outcome Evaluation Report

One-Year Arrest Rate for Offenders in the Fiscal Year 2017-18 Services Cohort by Service Provider

Contractor Name	HRSO			Non-HRSO			Total		
	Total	Arrested	Percent	Total	Arrested	Percent	Total	Arrested	Percent
ABOUT FACE: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INTERVENTION PROGRAM, INC.									
S-26	25	7	28.0%	22	2	9.1%	47	9	19.1%
Subtotal	25	7	28.0%	22	2	9.1%	47	9	19.1%
DR. MAJID YASAE THERAPY ASSOCIATE OF SOLANO COUNTY, INC.									
N-12	41	25	61.0%	38	13	34.2%	79	38	48.1%
Subtotal	41	25	61.0%	38	13	34.2%	79	38	48.1%
HOPE PROGRAM									
S-36	51	22	43.1%	53	7	13.2%	104	29	27.9%
Subtotal	51	22	43.1%	53	7	13.2%	104	29	27.9%
HOPE PSYCHOTHERAPY, INC.									
N-11	44	28	63.6%	23	9	39.1%	67	37	55.2%
N-14	42	14	33.3%	47	11	23.4%	89	25	28.1%
N-15	20	14	70.0%	14	3	21.4%	34	17	50.0%
N-18	30	17	56.7%	28	7	25.0%	58	24	41.4%
Subtotal	136	73	53.7%	112	30	26.8%	248	103	41.5%
MARAM PSYCHOLOGICAL GROUP, INC.									
S-30	71	37	52.1%	69	20	29.0%	140	57	40.7%
Subtotal	71	37	52.1%	69	20	29.0%	140	57	40.7%
NARUM CLINICAL SERVICES									
N-1	3	1	33.3%	7	0	0.0%	10	1	10.0%
Subtotal	3	1	33.3%	7	0	0.0%	10	1	10.0%
NEW BEGINNINGS EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM, INC.									
N-3	18	9	50.0%	17	6	35.3%	35	15	42.9%
N-4	12	5	41.7%	9	2	22.2%	21	7	33.3%
N-5	16	11	68.8%	7	1	14.3%	23	12	52.2%
N-6	20	7	35.0%	5	0	0.0%	25	7	28.0%
N-8	12	7	58.3%	9	4	44.4%	21	11	52.4%
Subtotal	78	39	50.0%	47	13	27.7%	125	52	41.6%
OPEN DOOR COUNSELING AGENCY, INC.									
S-27	90	51	56.7%	71	15	21.1%	161	66	41.0%
S-33	53	35	66.0%	43	7	16.3%	96	42	43.8%
S-34	37	24	64.9%	37	9	24.3%	74	33	44.6%
S-35	4	2	50.0%	7	0	0.0%	11	2	18.2%
Subtotal	184	112	60.9%	158	31	19.6%	342	143	41.8%
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES ASSOCIATES									
N-7	5	3	60.0%	9	4	44.4%	14	7	50.0%
Subtotal	5	3	60.0%	9	4	44.4%	14	7	50.0%
SHAPING SUCCESS									
N-13	37	23	62.2%	41	17	41.5%	78	40	51.3%
Subtotal	37	23	62.2%	41	17	41.5%	78	40	51.3%

*One-Year Arrest Rate for Offenders in the Fiscal Year 2017-18 Services Cohort by Service Provider
(continued)*

Contractor Name	HRSO			Non-HRSO			Total		
	Total	Arrested	Percent	Total	Arrested	Percent	Total	Arrested	Percent
N-10	70	38	54.3%	46	19	41.3%	116	57	49.1%
N-16	24	10	41.7%	12	0	0.0%	36	10	27.8%
N-17	17	8	47.1%	19	2	10.5%	36	10	27.8%
N-20	58	29	50.0%	47	7	14.9%	105	36	34.3%
N-9	8	6	75.0%	5	1	20.0%	13	7	53.8%
S-24	118	70	59.3%	68	27	39.7%	186	97	52.2%
S-25	10	6	60.0%	5	0	0.0%	15	6	40.0%
S-29	56	28	50.0%	62	11	17.7%	118	39	33.1%
S-31	28	14	50.0%	36	12	33.3%	64	26	40.6%
Subtotal	389	209	53.7%	300	79	26.3%	689	288	41.8%
THE COUNSELING AND PSYCHOTHERAPY CENTER OF GREATER BOSTON, INC.									
N-19	14	9	64.3%	12	3	25.0%	26	12	46.2%
N-21	27	13	48.1%	33	12	36.4%	60	25	41.7%
N-22	35	18	51.4%	27	9	33.3%	62	27	43.5%
N-23	15	11	73.3%	10	1	10.0%	25	12	48.0%
Subtotal	91	51	56.0%	82	25	30.5%	173	76	43.9%
THE SAFER PROGRAM									
N-2	35	16	45.7%	26	6	23.1%	61	22	36.1%
Subtotal	35	16	45.7%	26	6	23.1%	61	22	36.1%
Total	1,146	618	53.9%	964	247	25.6%	2,110	865	41.0%

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One-Year Conviction Rate for Offenders in the Fiscal Year 2017-18 Services Cohort by Service Provider

Contractor Name	HRSO			Non-HRSO			Total		
	Total	Convicted	Percent	Total	Convicted	Percent	Total	Convicted	Percent
ABOUT FACE: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INTERVENTION PROGRAM, INC.									
S-26	25	1	4.0%	22	0	0.0%	47	1	2.1%
Subtotal	25	1	4.0%	22	0	0.0%	47	1	2.1%
DR. MAJID YASAIE THERAPY ASSOCIATE OF SOLANO COUNTY, INC.									
N-12	41	5	12.2%	38	1	2.6%	79	6	7.6%
Subtotal	41	5	12.2%	38	1	2.6%	79	6	7.6%
HOPE PROGRAM									
S-36	51	3	5.9%	53	0	0.0%	104	3	2.9%
Subtotal	51	3	5.9%	53	0	0.0%	104	3	2.9%
HOPE PSYCHOTHERAPY, INC.									
N-11	44		0.0%	23	3	13.0%	67	16	23.9%
N-14	42	3	7.1%	47	3	6.4%	89	6	6.7%
N-15	20	3	15.0%	14	0	0.0%	34	3	8.8%
N-18	30	3	10.0%	28	0	0.0%	58	3	5.2%
Subtotal	136	9	6.6%	112	6	5.4%	248	28	11.3%
MARAM PSYCHOLOGICAL GROUP, INC.									
S-30	71	13	18.3%	69	3	4.3%	140	16	11.4%
Subtotal	71	13	18.3%	69	3	4.3%	140	16	11.4%
NARUM CLINICAL SERVICES									
N-1	3	0	0.0%	7	0	0.0%	10	0	0.0%
Subtotal	3	0	0.0%	7	0	0.0%	10	0	0.0%
NEW BEGINNINGS EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM, INC.									
N-3	18	2	11.1%	17	2	11.8%	35	4	11.4%
N-4	12	1	8.3%	9	0	0.0%	21	1	4.8%
N-5	16	4	25.0%	7	0	0.0%	23	4	17.4%
N-6	20	3	15.0%	5	0	0.0%	25	3	12.0%
N-8	12	1	8.3%	9	0	0.0%	21	1	4.8%
Subtotal	78	11	14.1%	47	2	4.3%	125	13	10.4%
OPEN DOOR COUNSELING AGENCY, INC.									
S-27	90	13	14.4%	71	4	5.6%	161	17	10.6%
S-33	53	8	15.1%	43	1	2.3%	96	9	9.4%
S-34	37	4	10.8%	37	0	0.0%	74	4	5.4%
S-35	4	0	0.0%	7	0	0.0%	11	0	0.0%
Subtotal	184	25	13.6%	158	5	3.2%	342	30	8.8%
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES ASSOCIATES									
N-7	5	0	0.0%	9	0	0.0%	14	0	0.0%
Subtotal	5	0	0.0%	9	0	0.0%	14	0	0.0%
SHAPING SUCCESS									
N-13	37	3	8.1%	41	0	0.0%	78	3	3.8%
Subtotal	37	3	8.1%	41	0	0.0%	78	3	3.8%

*One-Year Conviction Rate for Offenders in the Fiscal Year 2017-18 Services Cohort by Service Provider
(continued)*

Contractor Name	HRSO			Non-HRSO			Total		
	Total	Convicted	Percent	Total	Convicted	Percent	Total	Convicted	Percent
N-10	70	14	20.0%	46	5	10.9%	116	19	16.4%
N-16	24	1	4.2%	12	0	0.0%	36	1	2.8%
N-17	17	2	11.8%	19	1	5.3%	36	3	8.3%
N-20	58	10	17.2%	47	4	8.5%	105	14	13.3%
N-9	8	3	37.5%	5	0	0.0%	13	3	23.1%
S-24	118	16	13.6%	68	4	5.9%	186	20	10.8%
S-25	10	2	20.0%	5	0	0.0%	15	2	13.3%
S-29	56	7	12.5%	62	4	6.5%	118	11	9.3%
S-31	28	3	10.7%	36	0	0.0%	64	3	4.7%
Subtotal	389	58	14.9%	300	18	6.0%	689	76	11.0%
THE COUNSELING AND PSYCHOTHERAPY CENTER OF GREATER BOSTON, INC.									
N-19	14	2	14.3%	12	0	0.0%	26	2	7.7%
N-21	27	2	7.4%	33	1	3.0%	60	3	5.0%
N-22	35	4	11.4%	27	1	3.7%	62	5	8.1%
N-23	15	4	26.7%	10	0	0.0%	25	4	16.0%
Subtotal	91	12	13.2%	82	2	2.4%	173	14	8.1%
THE SAFER PROGRAM									
N-2	35	2	5.7%	26	0	0.0%	61	2	3.3%
Subtotal	35	2	5.7%	26	0	0.0%	61	2	3.3%
Total	1,146	142	12.4%	964	37	3.8%	2,110	192	9.1%

Sex Offender Treatment Program Outcome Evaluation Report

One-Year Return-to-Prison Rate for Offenders in the Fiscal Year 2017-18 Services Cohort by Service Provider

Contractor Name	HRSO			Non-HRSO			Total		
	Total	Returned	Percent	Total	Returned	Percent	Total	Returned	Percent
ABOUT FACE: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INTERVENTION PROGRAM, INC.									
S-26	26	1	3.8%	24	0	0.0%	50	1	2.0%
Subtotal	26	1	3.8%	24	0	0.0%	50	1	2.0%
DR. MAJID YASAE THERAPY ASSOCIATE OF SOLANO COUNTY, INC.									
N-12	46	0	0.0%	43	0	0.0%	89	0	0.0%
Subtotal	46	0	0.0%	43	0	0.0%	89	0	0.0%
HOPE PROGRAM									
S-36	53	3	5.7%	58	0	0.0%	111	3	2.7%
Subtotal	53	3	5.7%	58	0	0.0%	111	3	2.7%
HOPE PSYCHOTHERAPY, INC.									
N-11	45	9	20.0%	25	1	4.0%	70	10	14.3%
N-14	46	2	4.3%	56	1	1.8%	102	3	2.9%
N-15	20	2	10.0%	16	0	0.0%	36	2	5.6%
N-18	30	1	3.3%	30	0	0.0%	60	1	1.7%
Subtotal	141	14	9.9%	127	2	1.6%	268	16	6.0%
MARAM PSYCHOLOGICAL GROUP, INC.									
S-30	76	1	1.3%	82	0	0.0%	158	1	0.6%
Subtotal	76	1	1.3%	82	0	0.0%	158	1	0.6%
NARUM CLINICAL SERVICES									
N-1	3	0	0.0%	7	0	0.0%	10	0	0.0%
Subtotal	3	0	0.0%	7	0	0.0%	10	0	0.0%
NEW BEGINNINGS EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM, INC.									
N-3	19	0	0.0%	20	3	15.0%	39	3	7.7%
N-4	12	0	0.0%	9	0	0.0%	21	0	0.0%
N-5	16	5	31.3%	9	0	0.0%	25	5	20.0%
N-6	20	3	15.0%	7	0	0.0%	27	3	11.1%
N-8	14	0	0.0%	11	1	9.1%	25	1	4.0%
Subtotal	81	8	9.9%	56	4	7.1%	137	12	8.8%
OPEN DOOR COUNSELING AGENCY, INC.									
S-27	99	8	8.1%	79	1	1.3%	178	9	5.1%
S-33	56	5	8.9%	44	0	0.0%	100	5	5.0%
S-34	37	2	5.4%	40	0	0.0%	77	2	2.6%
S-35	4	0	0.0%	7	0	0.0%	11	0	0.0%
Subtotal	196	15	7.7%	170	1	0.6%	366	16	4.4%
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES ASSOCIATES									
N-7	5	0	0.0%	9	0	0.0%	14	0	0.0%
Subtotal	5	0	0.0%	9	0	0.0%	14	0	0.0%
SHAPING SUCCESS									
N-13	41	0	0.0%	46	0	0.0%	87	0	0.0%
Subtotal	41	0	0.0%	46	0	0.0%	87	0	0.0%

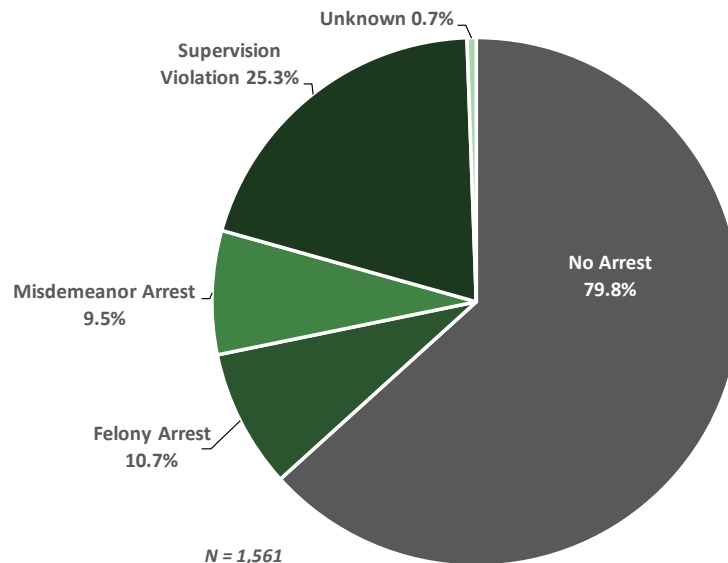
One-Year Return-to-Prison Rate for Offenders in the Fiscal Year 2017-18 Services Cohort by Service Provider (continued)

Contractor Name	HRSO			Non-HRSO			Total		
	Total	Returned	Percent	Total	Returned	Percent	Total	Returned	Percent
N-10	72	2	2.8%	50	3	6.0%	122	5	4.1%
N-16	25	4	16.0%	12	0	0.0%	37	4	10.8%
N-17	17	0	0.0%	20	0	0.0%	37	0	0.0%
N-20	58	7	12.1%	49	4	8.2%	107	11	10.3%
N-9	8	2	25.0%	6	0	0.0%	14	2	14.3%
S-24	118	18	15.3%	71	4	5.6%	189	22	11.6%
S-25	10	1	10.0%	5	0	0.0%	15	1	6.7%
S-29	61	4	6.6%	70	2	2.9%	131	6	4.6%
S-31	32	3	9.4%	37	0	0.0%	69	3	4.3%
Subtotal	401	41	10.2%	320	13	4.1%	721	54	7.5%
THE COUNSELING AND PSYCHOTHERAPY CENTER OF GREATER BOSTON, INC.									
N-19	14	0	0.0%	12	0	0.0%	26	0	0.0%
N-21	27	2	7.4%	34	0	0.0%	61	2	3.3%
N-22	36	1	2.8%	27	0	0.0%	63	1	1.6%
N-23	15	0	0.0%	10	0	0.0%	25	0	0.0%
Subtotal	92	3	3.3%	83	0	0.0%	175	3	1.7%
THE SAFER PROGRAM									
N-2	36	0	0.0%	29	0	0.0%	65	0	0.0%
Subtotal	36	0	0.0%	29	0	0.0%	65	0	0.0%
Total	1,197	86	7.2%	1,054	20	1.9%	2,251	106	4.7%

Appendix B

Type of Arrest and Count of Arrests for Offenders in the Fiscal Year 2017-18 Services Cohort

Type of Arrest for Offenders in the Fiscal Year 2017-18 Services Cohort



Most offenders (59.0 percent or 1,245 offenders) in the FY 2017-18 SOMP services cohort were not arrested during the one-year follow-up period. Less than eight percent (7.9 percent or 167 offenders) were arrested for felonies, 7.1 percent (149 offenders) were arrested for misdemeanors, and 25.3 percent (534 offenders) were arrested for supervision violations. The type of arrest for 15 offenders was unknown at the time of this report.

When examining felony convictions, the largest percentage of offenders were arrested for felony crimes against persons (2.9 percent or 61 offenders), followed by felony other crimes (2.8 percent or 60 offenders). One percent of the services cohort (22 offenders) were arrested for felony property crimes and one percent (21 offenders) for felony drug/alcohol crimes. The type of felony was unknown for three offenders.

When examining misdemeanor convictions, the largest percentage of offenders (2.3 percent or 48 offenders) were arrested for misdemeanor drug/alcohol crimes, followed by misdemeanor crimes against persons (1.8 percent or 37 offenders) and misdemeanor other crimes (1.5 percent or 32 offenders). Less than one percent of the services cohort (0.8 percent or 17 offenders) were arrested for misdemeanor property crimes and the type of misdemeanor for 15 offenders was unknown at the time of this report.

Type of Arrest for Offenders in the Fiscal Year 2017-18 Services Cohort

Type of Arrest	Number	Percent
No Arrest	1,245	59.0%
All Felonies	167	7.9%
Felony Crimes Against Persons	61	2.9%
Felony Other Crimes	60	2.8%
Felony Drug/Alcohol Crimes	21	1.0%
Felony Property Crimes	22	1.0%
Felony Unknown	3	0.1%
All Misdemeanors	149	7.1%
Misdemeanor Drug/Alcohol Crimes	48	2.3%
Misdemeanor Crimes Against Perso	37	1.8%
Misdemeanor Property Crimes	17	0.8%
Misdemeanor Other Crimes	32	1.5%
Misdemeanor Unknown	15	0.7%
Supervision Violation	534	25.3%
Unknown	15	0.7%
Total	2,110	100.0%

Most offenders in the Fiscal Year 2017-18 SOMP services cohort had no arrests during the one-year follow-up period (59.0 percent or 1,245 offenders). Less than 17 percent (16.5 percent or 349 offenders) had one arrest, and 9.5 percent (200 offenders) had two arrests. As the number of arrests increases, the number of offenders decreases, with five offenders having ten or more arrests, as shown in the below table.

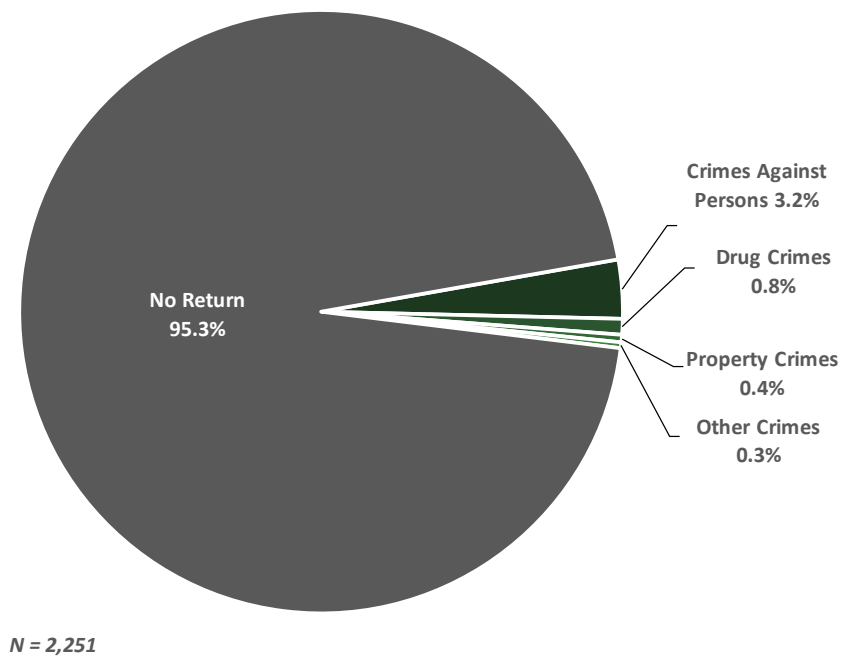
Count of Arrests for Offenders in the Fiscal Year 2017-18 Services Cohort

Arrests	Number	Percent
0	1,245	59.0%
1	349	16.5%
2	200	9.5%
3	132	6.3%
4	91	4.3%
5	38	1.8%
6	23	1.1%
7	17	0.8%
8	7	0.3%
9	3	0.1%
10 +	5	0.2%
Total	2,110	100.0%

Appendix C

Type of Return to Prison for Offenders in the Fiscal Year 2017-18 Services Cohort

Type of Return to CDCR for Offenders in the Fiscal Year 2017-18 Services Cohort



The majority of offenders (95.3 percent or 2,145 offenders) in the services cohort did not return to prison during the one-year follow-up period. Of the 106 offenders in the services cohort who returned to prison, 3.2 percent (71 offenders) were returned for crimes against persons, and less than one percent each were returned for drug crimes (19 offenders), property crimes (nine offenders), and other crimes (seven offenders).

Type of Return to CDCR for Offenders in the Fiscal Year 2017-18 Services Cohort

Type of Return	Number	Percent
No Return	2,145	95.3%
Return	106	4.7%
Crimes Against Persons	71	3.2%
Drug Crimes	19	0.8%
Property Crimes	9	0.4%
Other Crimes	7	0.3%
Total	2,251	100.0%

Appendix D

One-Year Arrest, Conviction, and Return-to-Prison Rates for Offenders in the Fiscal Year 2017-18 Services Cohort

Type	Total	One-Year	
	Number	Number	Percent
Arrest	2,110	865	41.0%
Conviction	2,110	192	9.1%
Return	2,251	106	4.7%

Two-Year Arrest, Conviction, and Return-to-Prison Rates for Offenders in the Fiscal Year 2016-17 Services Cohort

Type	Total	One-Year		Two-Year	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Arrest	2,205	885	40.1%	1,158	52.5%
Conviction	2,205	221	10.0%	455	20.6%
Return	2,356	79	3.4%	196	8.3%

Three-Year Arrest, Conviction, and Return-to-Prison Rates for Offenders in the Fiscal Year 2015-16 Services Cohort

Type	Total	One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Arrest	1,794	703	39.2%	926	51.6%	1,050	58.5%
Conviction	1,794	198	11.0%	380	21.2%	502	28.0%
Return	1,832	72	3.9%	182	9.9%	267	14.6%

Appendix E

Definition of Terms

Arrest

Taking a person into custody, in a case and in the manner authorized by the law, California Penal Code (PC) section 834.

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.

Conviction

A judgement, based either on the verdict of a jury or a judicial officer or on the guilty plea of the defendant, that the defendant is guilty.

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
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