



**California Department of
Corrections and Rehabilitation**

2014 Outcome Evaluation Report

**Office of Research
July 2015**

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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

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Dear Colleagues:

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

As a part of this commitment, I am pleased to present the fifth in a series of annual reports on the outcomes of offenders released from CDCR correctional institutions. This report features measures of recidivism, which we can use to track improvement and compare our performance with that of other states that are similarly situated.

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

Sincerely,


JEFFREY BEARD, Ph.D.
Secretary

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Executive Summary

Introduction

Assembly Bill (AB) 1050 modified Penal Code Section 6027 to require the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) to develop definitions of key terms, including the term “recidivism”. The BSCC defines recidivism as “conviction of a new felony or misdemeanor committed within three years of release from custody or committed within three years of placement on supervision for a previous criminal conviction”. The BSCC’s definition also includes supplemental measures of recidivism, including arrests, returns to custody, criminal filings, and supervision violations.

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) studies recidivism by tracking arrests, convictions, and returns to State prison. The CDCR uses one of the supplemental measures, the three-year return-to-prison rate, as its primary measure of recidivism for the purpose of this report. A return-to-prison is defined as follows:

An individual convicted of a felony and incarcerated in a CDCR adult institution who was released to parole, discharged after being paroled, or directly discharged during Fiscal Year 2009-10 and subsequently returned-to-prison within three years of their release date.

Arrest and conviction information are also included in Appendix A (page 49) of this report. The CDCR has reported the rates at which adult offenders return-to-prison, following release from State prison, since 1977. Over time, the methodology for reporting returns-to-prison has evolved. Commencing with our 2010 report, all offenders are tracked for a full three-year follow-up period, regardless of their status on parole or if they have discharged. In addition, return-to-prison rates are presented based on numerous characteristics (e.g., commitment offense, length-of-stay).

Three-Year Return-to-Prison Rate for Fiscal Year 2009-10 Cohort

The rate for the 104,981 offenders who were released during Fiscal Year 2009-10 and returned-to-prison is 54.3 percent, which is a 6.7 percentage point decrease from the Fiscal Year 2008-09 return-to-prison rate of 61 percent. This notable decrease is primarily due to Assembly Bill (AB) 109, California’s Public Safety Realignment Act (Realignment), which requires certain offenders be sentenced and returned to county jails, rather than State prison. Returns-to-prison for parole violations, property crimes, drug crimes, and other crimes, which were expected to decrease with Realignment, all decreased with the Fiscal Year 2009-10 cohort (Appendix D). Notably, parole violations decreased by 4.4 percentage points between the Fiscal Year 2008-09 and Fiscal Year 2009-10 cohorts (42.3 percent and 37.9 percent, respectively) accounting for the largest portion of the decrease in the three-year return-to-prison rate. Realignment and the limitations of analyzing Realignment’s impact on returns-to-prison are discussed in greater detail in the following sections of this report.

Figure 1 shows the three-year return-to-prison rate has trended downward since Fiscal Year 2005-06, with a substantial decline observed between the Fiscal Year 2008-09 and Fiscal Year 2009-10 cohorts. As shown in Figure 2, nearly 46 percent of the Fiscal Year 2009-10 cohort were successful in the three-year follow-up period and did not return to CDCR custody.

Figure 1. Three-Year Return-to-Prison Rates for Adult Offenders Released Between Fiscal Year 2002-03 and Fiscal Year 2009-10

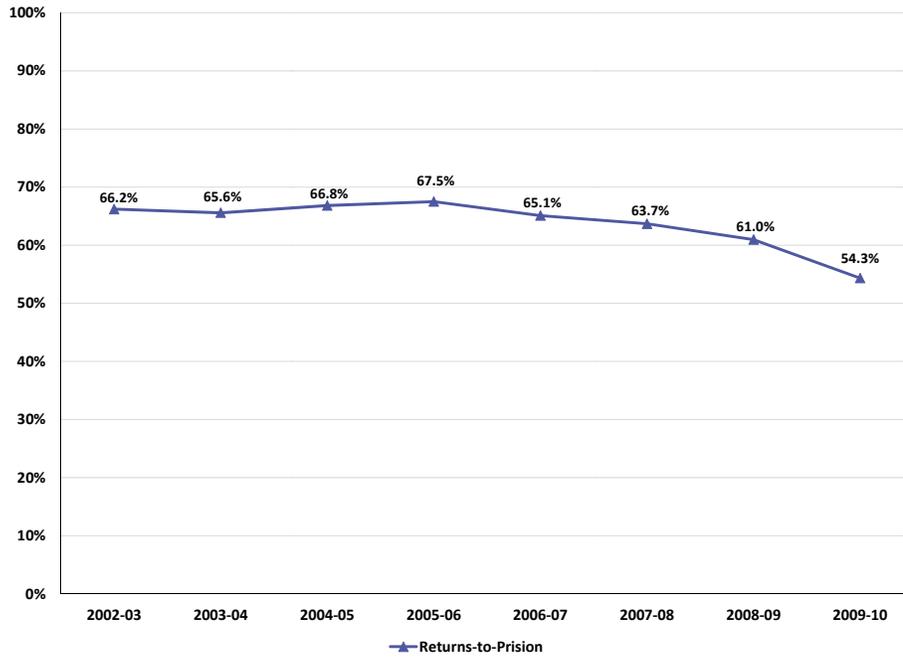
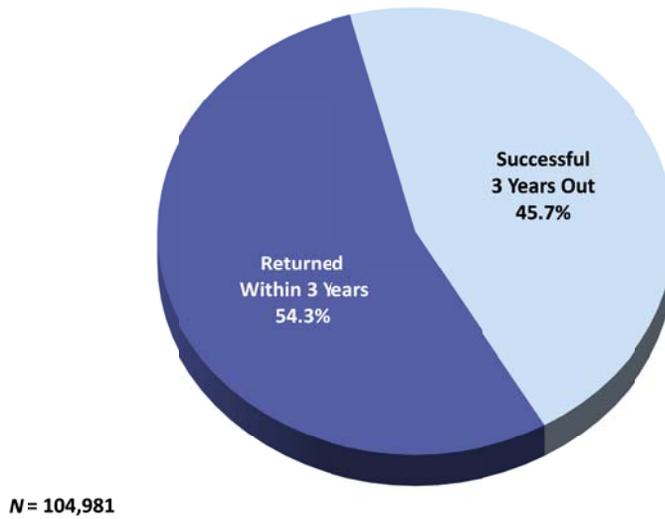


Figure 2. Three-Year Return-to-Prison Rate for Offenders Released from All CDCR Institutions During Fiscal Year 2009-10



Key Findings

- The total three-year return-to prison rate for all offenders released from State prison during Fiscal Year 2009-10 was 54.3 percent, a 6.7 percentage point decrease from the Fiscal Year 2008-09 rate (61 percent).
- The notable decrease in the three-year return-to-prison rate between Fiscal Year 2008-09 and Fiscal Year 2009-10 can largely be attributed to the implementation of Realignment. As intended under Realignment, returns for parole violations, property crimes, drug crimes, and other crimes all decreased in Fiscal Year 2009-10, with parole violations accounting for the largest portion of the decrease (4.4 percentage points).
- Fiscal Year 2009-10 marks the fourth year in a row the three-year return-to-prison rate has decreased.

CDCR Inmate Personal Characteristics

- The return-to-prison rate for females is nearly 20 percentage points less than males (37.4 percent and 56.3 percent, respectively).
- Young offenders return-to-prison at a higher rate than older offenders. The rate for offenders 50 and older decreased by 4.5 percentage points when compared to offenders aged 45 and older (46.5 and 51 percent, respectively). The rate for offenders aged 55 and older (41.9 percent) drops another 4.6 percentage points.
- The return-to-prison rate decreased across all racial/ethnic categories for the Fiscal Year 2009-10 cohort (ranging from 4 to 7.6 percentage points), which is consistent with the decline observed for the Fiscal Year 2008-09 cohort.

CDCR Offender Characteristics

- While over a quarter of offenders (25.1 percent) are released to Los Angeles County, the return-to-prison rate for Los Angeles County (42.8 percent) is 11.5 percentage points lower than the statewide rate (54.3 percent).
- Overall, offenders committed for property crimes have the highest return-to-prison rate (58.1 percent) of all commitment offense categories, and those committed for drug crimes have the lowest rate (49.5 percent) of all commitment offense categories.
- Although the majority of the cohort was determinately sentenced, offenders who were indeterminately sentenced returned-to-prison at a significantly lower rate (54.4 percent and 9.5 percent, respectively). Both age and the suitability for parole requirement are factors contributing to the lower rate for indeterminately sentenced offenders.

- For the second year in a row, offenders with a commitment offense of murder in the first, murder in the second, and vehicular manslaughter return-to-prison at the lowest rates (5.9, 9.6 and 19.1 percent, respectively) when compared to other commitment offenses. While offenders with a commitment of “other sex offenses”¹ and vehicle theft return-to-prison at the highest rates (69.6 and 68.3 percent, respectively) when compared to all other commitment offenses.
- Sex offenders return-to-prison at a higher rate (65.2 percent) than non-sex offenders (53.4 percent), with over 90 percent of returns due to parole violations. With the implementation of Realignment, the number of offenders that return for a parole violation will decrease with future cohorts.
- Offenders with an offense that is serious/violent return-to-prison at a slightly lower rate (53.7 percent) than those without a serious/violent offense (54.5 percent).
- Consistent with California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) scoring, offenders identified as low-risk, return-to-prison at the lowest rate (30.4 percent) and offenders identified as high-risk, return-to-prison at the highest rate (67.4 percent).

CDCR Offender Length of Stay

- Offenders serving less time return-to-prison at a higher rate than those who stay for longer periods of time. The return-to-prison rate is high for those serving less than six months (62.8 percent) and trends downward from that point, ending with offenders who served 15 or more years having a lower return-to-prison rate (17.3 percent) for all length of stay categories.
- The number of prior returns to CDCR custody has little influence on the return-to-prison rate. The return-to-prison rate for those with one return on the current term return-to-prison at a rate of 66.4 percent and those with 10 or more returns return-to-prison at a rate of 64.6 percent.

CDCR Substance Abuse Programs

- The return-to-prison rate for offenders participating in a Substance Abuse Treatment (SAT) program and completing aftercare is 20.9 percent. The return-to-prison rate for offenders only completing aftercare is 42.3 percent. The return-to-prison rate for offenders who did not participate in SAT or complete aftercare was 55.6 percent. Although the number of offenders who participate in SAT or aftercare are relatively low, the result is nevertheless a positive early indicator of the importance of SAT both in and out of prison.
- The return-to-prison rate for offenders with an identified substance abuse treatment need who participate in a SAT and complete aftercare is 20.3 percent.

¹ “Other Sex Offenses” include failing to register as a sex offender, unlawful sex with a minor, and indecent exposure.

Definition of Terms

California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA)

The CSRA is an actuarial tool that utilizes demographic and criminal history data to predict an offender's risk of returning-to-prison at the time they are released from CDCR. Offenders are categorized as low-, moderate- or high-risk of incurring a new criminal conviction.

Cohort

A group of individuals who share a common characteristic, such as all inmates who were released during a given year.

Controlling Crime or Commitment Offense

The most serious offense on the conviction for which the inmate was sentenced to prison on that term.

Correctional Clinical Case Management System (CCCMS)

The CCCMS facilitates mental health care by linking inmate/patients to needed services and providing sustained support while accessing such services. CCCMS services are provided as outpatient services within the general population setting at all institutions.

Determinate Sentencing Law (DSL)

Established by Penal Code Section 1170 in 1977, Determinate Sentencing Law identifies a specified sentence length for convicted felons who are remanded to State prison. Essentially, three specific terms of imprisonment (low, middle, and high) are assigned for crimes, as well as enhancements (specific case factors that allow judges to add time to a sentence). Opportunities to earn "credits" can reduce the length of incarceration.

Enhanced Outpatient Program (EOP)

A mental health services designation applied to a severely mentally ill inmate receiving treatment at a level similar to day treatment services.

First Release

The first release on the current term for felons with new admissions and parole violators returning with a new term (PV-WNT).

Indeterminate Sentencing Law (ISL)

Established by Penal Code Section 1168 in 1917, the Indeterminate Sentencing Law allowed judges to determine a range of time (minimum and maximum) a convicted felon would serve. Different felons convicted for the same crimes could spend varying lengths of time in prison; release depended on many factors, including each prisoner's individual conduct in prison. After the minimum sentence

passed, felons were brought to a parole board that would identify the actual date of release. Indeterminate Sentencing was replaced by Determinate Sentencing (Penal Code Section 1170) in 1977. After the implementation of Determinate Sentencing, only individuals with life sentences and third strikers are considered "indeterminately" sentenced, since the parole board determines their release.

Manual California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA)

Inmates who do not have automated criminal history data available from the Department of Justice (DOJ) must have their CSRA score calculated manually. This is done with a review of a paper copy of the inmate's rap sheet. Manual scores calculated in Fiscal Year 2008-09 are not readily available for some inmates included in this report.

Parole

A period of conditional supervised release following a prison term.

Parole Violation (Law)

A law violation occurs when a parolee commits a crime while on parole and returns to CDCR custody (RTC) by action of the Board of Parole Hearings rather than by prosecution in the courts.

Parole Violation (Technical)

A technical violation occurs when a parolee violates a condition of his/her parole that is not considered a new crime and returns to CDCR custody (RTC).

Parole Violator Returning With a New Term (PV-WNT)

A parolee who receives a court sentence for a new crime committed while under parole supervision and returned-to-prison.

Recidivism

Conviction of a new felony or misdemeanor committed within three years of release from custody or committed within three years of placement on supervision for a previous criminal conviction.

Registered Sex Offender

An inmate is designated as a registered sex offender if CDCR records show that the inmate has at some point been convicted of an offense that requires registration as a sex offender under Penal Code Section 290. This designation is permanent in CDCR records.

Re-Release

After a return-to-prison for a parole violation, any subsequent release on the same (current) term is a re-release.

Return-to-Prison

An individual convicted of a felony and incarcerated in a CDCR adult institution who was released to parole, discharged after being paroled, or directly discharged during Fiscal Year 2009-10 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 Offenses

Violent felony offenses are specified in Penal Code Section 667.5(c).

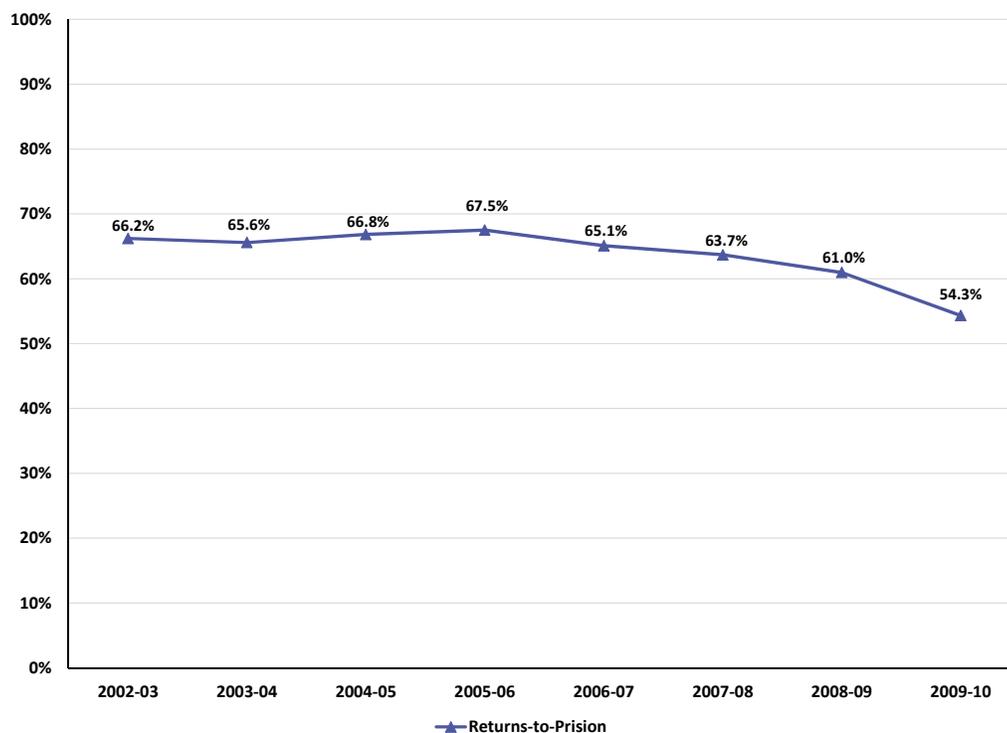
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation 2014 Outcome Evaluation Report

1 Introduction

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) is pleased to present the 2014 Outcome Evaluation Report, our fifth in an annual series of reports analyzing returns-to-prison for offenders released from California prisons. This report provides information about returns-to-prison to CDCR executives, lawmakers, and other correctional stakeholders who have an interest in the dynamics of reoffending behavior and reducing recidivism.

Figure A below shows the three-year return-to-prison rate has been trending downward since the Fiscal Year 2005-06 cohort, with a more substantial decline observed between the Fiscal Year 2008-09 and Fiscal Year 2009-10 cohorts. The return-to-prison rate for the 104,981 offenders released during Fiscal Year 2009-10 is 54.3 percent, which is down 6.7 percentage points from the Fiscal Year 2008-09 rate (61 percent). The decline between the Fiscal Year 2008-09 and Fiscal Year 2009-10 cohorts can largely be attributed to Assembly Bill (AB) 109, California's Public Safety Realignment Act, which requires certain offenders be sentenced and returned to county jails, rather than State prison. As intended under Realignment, returns-to-prison for parole violations decreased 4.4 percentage points between Fiscal Year 2008-09 and Fiscal Year 2009-10 (42.3 percent and 37.9 percent, respectively). As shown in Figure B, nearly 46 percent of the Fiscal Year 2009-10 cohort were successful during the three-year follow-up period and did not return to CDCR custody. We are pleased to report this represents the fourth year in a row the three-year return-to-prison rate has decreased.

Figure A. Three-Year Return-to-Prison Rates for Offenders Released Between Fiscal Year 2002-03 and Fiscal Year 2009-10



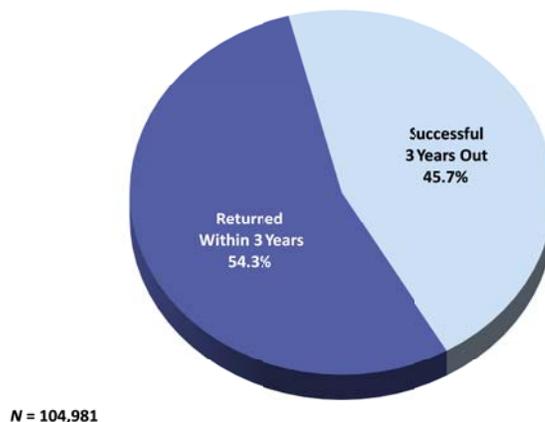
The CDCR studies recidivism by tracking arrests, convictions, and returns-to-prison at one-, two-, and three-year intervals, as shown in Appendix A (page 49). The three-year return-to-prison rate is a supplemental measure of recidivism, as defined by the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC). This measure includes offenders released from prison after serving their sentence for a crime or parole violation. It also includes all offenders released from prison, whether on parole or discharged from parole during the three-year follow-up period. An offender is counted as a recidivist if he or she is returned-to-prison, whether for a new crime or for a parole violation within the three-year period.

We employ an approach that is consistent with that set forth in previous reports so policymakers and researchers have year-to-year comparisons. Accordingly, the data associated with this year's cohort will supplement data in previous reports, providing a progressively fuller picture of trends in the three-year return-to-prison rate. Along with previous years, this report evaluates the success of the California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) in predicting returns-to-prison. In future reports, we will continue to monitor how changes to California's parole processes impact return-to-prison rates.

Assembly Bill (AB) 109, California's Public Safety Realignment Act became law in October 2011. As mentioned above, "Realignment" legislation requires most offenders be sentenced and returned to county jails, rather than State prison. Depending on their date of release, Realignment was in effect for twenty-one months of the Fiscal Year 2009-10 cohort's three-year follow-up period. Although a full three-year follow-up period is needed in order to assess the true magnitude of Realignment's impact on returns-to-prison, preliminary trends associated with Realignment are discussed in Section 4.8 and Appendix D of this report. As noted, returns-to-prison for parole violations, property crimes, drug crimes, and other crimes all decreased in FY 2009-10, with parole violations accounting for the largest portion of the decrease. Although the majority of the Fiscal Year 2011-12 cohort will be released post-Realignment, the Fiscal Year 2012-13 cohort will be the first cohort where all of the offenders will be released post-Realignment and a full three-year follow-up will occur.

Our goal in this and future reports will be to continue to spur discussion of the best possible ways for California to reduce returns-to-prison and better protect public safety.

Figure B. Three-Year Return-to-Prison Rate for Offenders Released from All CDCR Institutions During Fiscal Year 2009-10



2 Evaluation Design

2.1 Objectives and Purpose of the Evaluation

This report presents the three-year return-to-prison rate for CDCR offenders released from prison in Fiscal Year 2009-10. The report also examines how returns-to-prison vary across time and place, by person (personal and offender characteristics), and by incarceration experience (e.g., length-of-stay).

2.2 Primary Definition of Return-to-Prison

The Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) defines recidivism as “conviction of a new felony or misdemeanor committed within three years of release from custody or committed within three years of placement on supervision for a previous criminal conviction”. The BSCC definition includes other measures of recidivism. Supplemental measures may include new arrests, returns to custody, criminal filings, violations of supervision, and level of offense (felony or misdemeanor). While arrest and conviction information are provided in the Appendices of this report, the CDCR continues to use returns-to-prison as the primary measure, to ensure consistency with past reports and to distinguish between offenders returned to State prison, rather than county jails.

A return-to-prison is defined as follows:

An individual convicted of a felony¹ and incarcerated in a CDCR adult institution who was released to parole, discharged after being paroled, or directly discharged during Fiscal Year 2009-10 and subsequently returned-to-prison² within three years of their release date.

The return-to-prison rate is calculated using the ratio of the number of offenders in the cohort who returned-to-prison during the follow-up period to the total number of offenders in the cohort, multiplied by 100.

$$\text{Return-to-Prison Rate} = \frac{\text{Number Returned}}{\text{Total Cohort}} \times 100$$

Appendix A presents supplemental recidivism rates using arrest and conviction data, in addition to returns-to-prison. Three-year rates for each of these supplemental measures are available for Fiscal Years 2002-03 through 2009-10. One and two-year rates are available for Fiscal Year 2010-11 and a one-year rate is available for Fiscal Year 2011-12.

¹ Due to reporting limitations, civil addicts are excluded.

² This may include individuals who are return-to-prison pending revocation, but whose cases are “continued on parole” or dismissed.

3 Methods

This report presents returns-to-prison rates from a three-year follow-up period for all 104,981 offenders who were released from the Division of Adult Institutions (DAI) between July 1, 2009 and June 30, 2010 (Fiscal Year 2009-10). The cohort includes: 1) Offenders who were directly discharged, 2) Offenders who were released to parole for the first time on their current term; and 3) Offenders who were released to parole on their current term prior to Fiscal Year 2009-10, returned-to-prison on this term, and were then re-released during Fiscal Year 2009-10. Figures, charts, and graphs illustrate the relationship between descriptive variables (e.g., gender, race/ethnicity, age at parole) and return-to-prison rates.

3.1 Data Sources

CDCR Strategic Offender Management System (SOMS)

Data were extracted from the CDCR Strategic Offender Management System (SOMS), CDCR's new system of record, to identify offenders who were released during Fiscal Year 2009-10, and to determine which released offenders were returned-to-prison during the three-year follow-up period.

The data source for the "2013 Outcome Evaluation Report" was the Offender-Based Information System (OBIS). In August 2013, CDCR transitioned to SOMS.

Department of Justice (DOJ) Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) and California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS)

Arrest and conviction data were derived from the Department of Justice (DOJ) Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) and the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS) to compute CSRA recidivism risk scores at the time of release, and to compute the re-arrest and reconviction figures and tables included in Appendix A.

Distributed Data Processing System (DDPS)

Mental health designation data were derived from the Distributed Data Processing System (DDPS).

3.2 Data Limitations

Data quality is important with all data analyses performed by the CDCR's Office of Research. The intent of this report is to provide summary statistical (aggregate) information, rather than individual information. The aggregate data are strong because a large number of records (104,981) are available for analyses. Within subgroups, the data become less robust as the smaller number of records are influenced by nuances associated with each case. Caution must be exercised when interpreting results associated with fewer records. Return-to-prison rates are only presented for offender releases (i.e., denominators) that are greater than or equal to 30.

Return-to-prison rates are frozen at three years, meaning the follow-up period is considered to be complete and no further analyses are performed. Reported rates may fluctuate slightly for

the one and two-year rates as data used in subsequent reporting years is updated, particularly for the arrests and convictions presented in Appendix A. These data are routinely updated in accordance with criminal justice system processing. As more information is known and updated, the analyses are updated accordingly within the parameters specified in this report.

The SOMS recently replaced the CDCR's legacy data system of record (OBIS) and integrated paper files into one automated system. As a result, CDCR data are more reliable and reports are becoming more comprehensive. As with any data system, data entry issues may cause data quality issues. CDCR has implemented training procedures and remedy processes to enhance the data contained within our system. As CDCR staff becomes more familiar with SOMS data, CDCR's reports and evaluations will become both more comprehensive and inclusive.

4 Adult Institutions

4.1 Release Cohort Description

Approximately 59 percent of the release cohort was made up of first releases and 41 percent were re-releases.

Personal Characteristics

A total of 104,981 adult men and women were released from CDCR Adult Institutions in Fiscal Year 2009-10 (Table 1). Males outnumbered females approximately nine to one (89.5 percent and 10.5 percent, respectively) and offenders between ages 20 to 49 account for nearly 88 percent of the total cohort. Offenders between ages 25 to 29, represent the highest percent (19.7 percent). Few offenders were between the age of 18 and 19 (0.6 percent). After 45 to 49 years of age, the number of offenders in the release cohort decreases; individuals over age 60 represent only 1.7 percent of the cohort. The majority of offenders were Hispanic/Latino (38.5 percent), followed by White (30.3 percent), and Black/African American (26.3 percent). Five percent were American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian/Pacific Islander or Other.

Offender Characteristics

The top 12 counties receiving the largest number of parolees are presented in Table 1, with the remaining 46 counties grouped into the “All Others” category. The majority of offenders are paroled to Los Angeles County (25.1 percent). Of the remaining large counties in California, the top three that received paroled offenders were San Bernardino (8.1 percent), Orange (7.8 percent), and San Diego (6.5 percent). The bottom three counties were Santa Clara (3 percent), San Joaquin (2.5 percent), and Stanislaus (1.8 percent).

About 60 percent of the Fiscal Year 2009-10 cohort includes offenders who served their current term for property crimes or drug crimes. Approximately 27 percent were committed to CDCR for a crime against persons, and nearly 12 percent were committed for “other” crimes. Almost all offenders had a determinate sentence.

Approximately eight percent of the release cohort was required to register as a sex offender. About 23 percent of the release cohort was committed for a crime that was considered to be serious and/or violent.

Nearly 81 percent of the release cohort was not enrolled in any mental health treatment program³ while incarcerated at CDCR. Those designated as Enhanced Outpatient Program (EOP) made up 5.6 percent of the release cohort, and those assigned to the Correctional Clinical Case Management System (CCCMS) made up 13.7 percent of the cohort.

When assessed for risk of reoffending using the CSRA, 53.8 percent of offenders released were identified as high-risk for being convicted of a new crime, 27.3 percent were medium-risk, and 17.8 percent were low-risk. CSRA risk scores were not available for 1.1 percent of the cohort.

³ The designations of EOP and CCCMS are CDCR designations and do not necessarily reflect a clinical (e.g., Diagnostic and Statistical Manual) mental health diagnosis.

CDCR Incarceration Experience

The majority of the Fiscal Year 2009-10 cohort (81.2 percent) served 18 months or less in CDCR institutions. More than half of the cohort (58.9 percent) had no previous returns-to-prison on their current term. Those who returned once on their current term made up 16.3 percent of the cohort and the number of returns-to-custody decreases among the cohort after one return-to-custody.

About one quarter (27.8 percent) of the Fiscal Year 2009-10 cohort had only one stay in a CDCR institution, 13.6 percent had two stays, and 10.3 percent had three stays. Sixteen percent had ten or more stays in a CDCR institution.

Table 1. Cohort Description

Characteristics	N	%
Total	104,981	100.0
Release Type		
First Release	61,810	58.9
Re-Release	43,171	41.1
Sex		
Male	93,937	89.5
Female	11,044	10.5
Age at Release		
18-19	643	0.6
20-24	14,061	13.4
25-29	20,661	19.7
30-34	17,436	16.6
35-39	14,184	13.5
40-44	13,940	13.3
45-49	12,010	11.4
50-54	7,177	6.8
55-59	3,132	3.0
60 and older	1,737	1.7
Race/Ethnicity		
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1,105	1.1
Black/African American	27,607	26.3
White	31,786	30.3
Hispanic/Latino	40,407	38.5
Other	3,217	3.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	859	0.8
County of Parole		
San Joaquin	2,655	2.5
Fresno	4,382	4.2
Stanislaus	1,840	1.8
Kern	3,953	3.8
San Diego	6,801	6.5
Riverside	6,718	6.4
San Bernardino	8,505	8.1
Santa Clara	3,161	3.0
Sacramento	6,248	6.0
Alameda	4,788	4.6
Orange	8,169	7.8
Los Angeles	26,358	25.1
All Others	20,112	19.2
None (Direct Discharge)	1,291	1.2

Table 1. Cohort Description (continued)

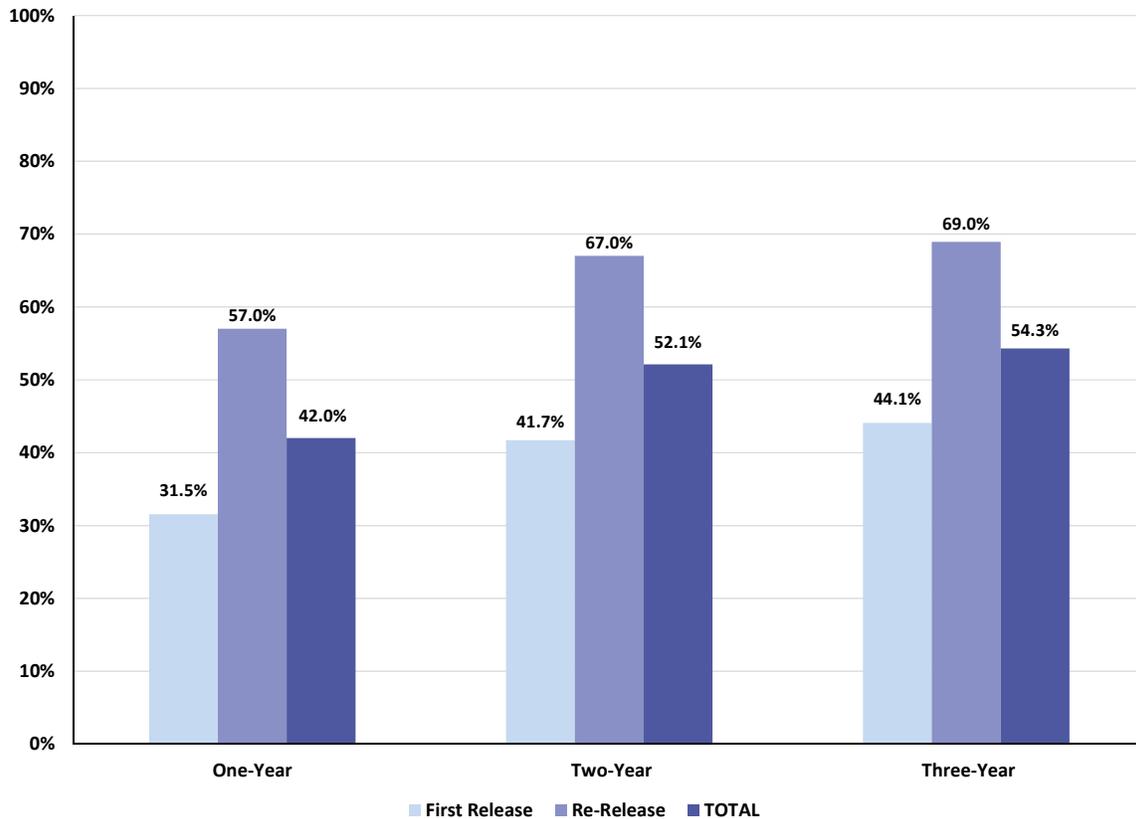
Characteristics	N	%
Commitment Offense		
Property Crimes	34,899	33.2
Crimes Against Persons	28,260	26.9
Other Crimes	12,461	11.9
Drug Crimes	29,361	28.0
Sentence Type		
Determinate Sentence Law	104,703	99.7
Indeterminate Sentence Law	278	0.3
Sex Offenders		
Yes	8,471	8.1
No	96,510	91.9
Serious/Violent Offenders		
Yes	23,782	22.7
No	81,199	77.3
Mental Health		
Department of Mental Health	3	0.0
Crisis Bed	37	0.0
Enhanced Outpatient Program	5,908	5.6
Correctional Clinical Case Management System	14,332	13.7
None/No Mental Health Code	84,701	80.7
CSRA Risk Score		
Low	18,700	17.8
Medium	28,688	27.3
High	56,442	53.8
N/A	1,151	1.1
Length of Stay		
Less than 6 Months	46,041	43.9
7 - 12 months	29,384	28.0
13 - 18 months	9,792	9.3
19 - 24 months	5,972	5.7
2 - 3 years	5,567	5.3
3 - 4 years	2,519	2.4
4 - 5 years	1,709	1.6
5 - 10 years	2,677	2.5
10 - 15 years	941	0.9
15 + years	379	0.4

Table 1. Cohort Description (continued)

Characteristics	N	%
Prior Returns to Custody		
0	61,806	58.9
1	17,072	16.3
2	9,612	9.2
3	6,358	6.1
4	4,055	3.9
5	2,484	2.4
6	1,541	1.5
7	909	0.9
8	525	0.5
9	300	0.3
10+	319	0.3
Number of CDCR Stays Ever		
1	29,136	27.8
2	14,282	13.6
3	10,775	10.3
4	8,583	8.2
5	7,048	6.7
6	5,992	5.7
7	4,897	4.7
8	3,999	3.8
9	3,530	3.4
10	2,906	2.8
11	2,433	2.3
12	2,056	2.0
13	1,697	1.6
14	1,344	1.3
15 +	6,303	6.0

4.2 Overall CDCR Adult Return-to-Prison Rate

Figure 1. Overall Return-to-Prison Rates: First-Releases, Re-Releases, and Total



As shown in Figure 1 and Table 2, the total three-year return-to-prison rate for the Fiscal Year 2009-10 cohort is 54.3 percent. The return-to-prison rate for the 29,768 re-releases that returned to CDCR custody is almost 25 percentage points higher than the rate for the 27,254 first releases that returned to CDCR custody (69 percent and 44.1 percent respectively). Most offenders who return-to-prison, do so in the first year after release. The overall return-to-prison rate for the Fiscal Year 2009-10 cohort (54.3 percent) is 6.7 percentage points lower than the Fiscal Year 2008-09 cohort (61 percent), and marks the largest decline in returns-to-prison between the Fiscal Year 2002-03 and Fiscal Year 2009-10 cohorts. As mentioned earlier in this report, much of the decrease in the return-to-prison rate can be attributed to a large decrease in parole violations, as intended by Realignment, and discussed in detail in Section 4.8 and Appendix D of this report.

Table 2. Overall Return-to-Prison Rates: First releases, Re-Releases, and Total

Release Type	Number Released	One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
		Number Returned	Return Rate	Number Returned	Return Rate	Number Returned	Return Rate
First Release	61,810	19,501	31.5%	25,782	41.7%	27,254	44.1%
Re-Release	43,171	24,603	57.0%	28,931	67.0%	29,768	69.0%
TOTAL	104,981	44,104	42.0%	54,713	52.1%	57,022	54.3%

4.3 Time to Return

The “Time to Return” section examines the 57,022 offenders, out of the 104,981 offenders in the release cohort, who return-to-prison within three years of release (identified previously in Figure 1 and Table 2) to assess how long offenders are in the community before they recidivate.

4.3.1 Time to Return for the 57,022 Recidivists

Figure 2. Three-Year Quarterly and Cumulative Rate of Return Post Release

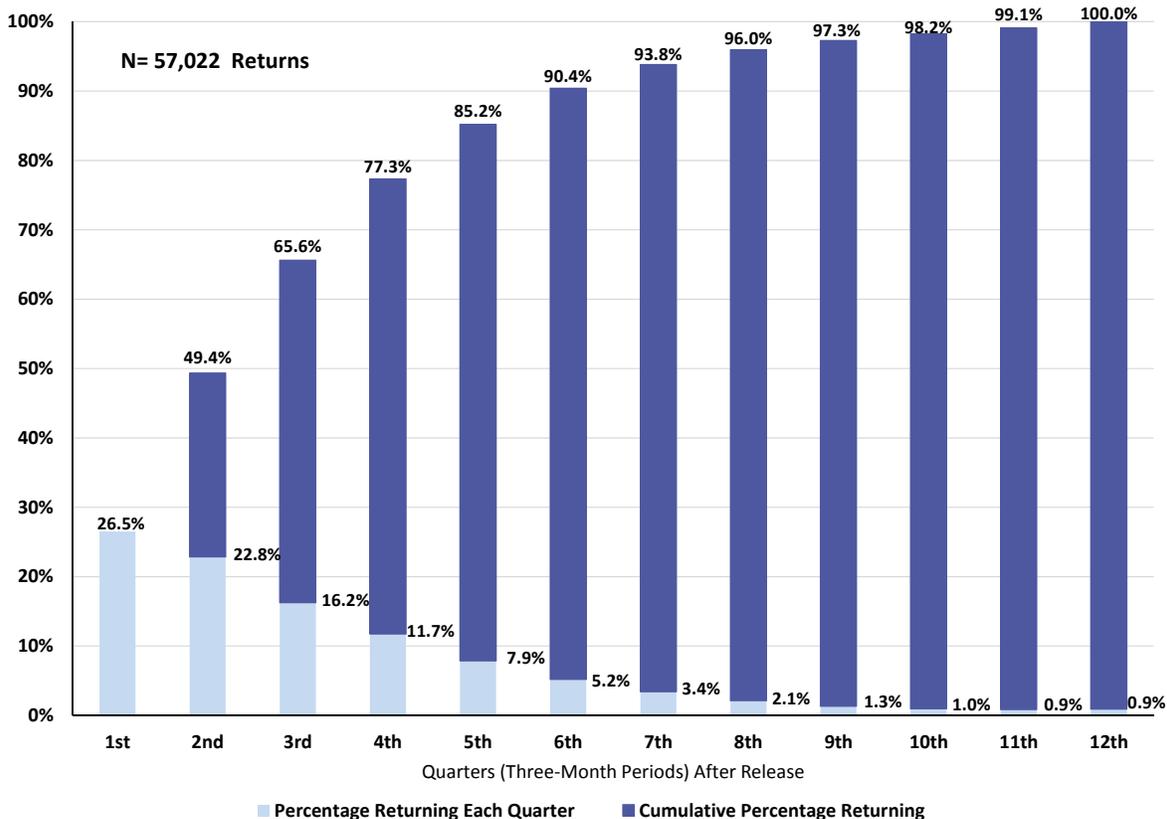


Figure 2 and Table 3 illustrate the percent of offenders who returned-to-prison during each quarter (three month period), as well as the total percent of offenders who returned-to-prison through the end of the quarter.

Of the 57,022 offenders who returned-to-prison, slightly more return during the first quarter than the second quarter (26.5 percent and 22.8 percent, respectively). Nearly half of the offenders (49.3 percent) returned-to-prison after being released into the community for six months. Altogether, 77.3 percent of the offenders returned within 12 months of release.

The number of offenders returning-to-prison over time decreases because most offenders return-to-prison within the first year. Because this analysis only focuses on offenders who returned-to-prison, and since few individuals returned-to-prison within the final months of the

follow-up period, the 12th quarter represents the final, cumulative results (i.e., 100 percent) of the 57,022 offenders that returned-to-prison. These results are consistent with those reported for the Fiscal Year 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 cohorts.

Table 3. Three-Year Quarterly and Cumulative Rate of Return Post Release

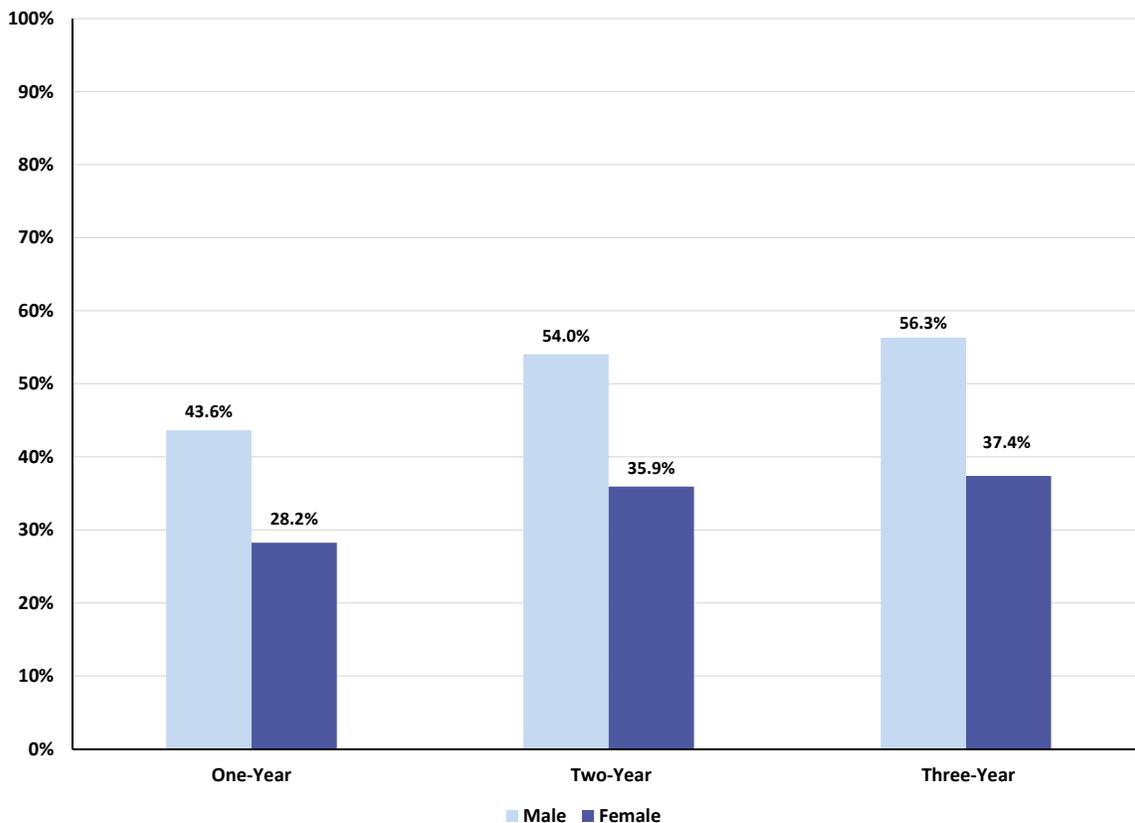
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Percentage Returning	26.5%	22.8%	16.2%	11.7%	7.9%	5.2%	3.4%	2.1%	1.3%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%
Cumulative Percent	26.5%	49.4%	65.6%	77.3%	85.2%	90.4%	93.8%	96.0%	97.3%	98.2%	99.1%	100.0%

4.4 Return-to-Prison Rate by Demographics

Demographics include the following personal characteristics of offenders: gender, age at time of release, race/ethnicity, and county of parole. Research has shown that returns-to-prison vary by some of these demographic factors, which is supported by the data provided below.

4.4.1 Gender

Figure 3. Return-to-Prison Rates by Gender



Males outnumber females almost nine to one in the Fiscal Year 2009-10 cohort (89.5 percent and 10.5 percent, respectively). Because males represent a larger portion of the total cohort (93,937 of the 104,981 offenders) it is important to examine male and female return-to-prison rates separately. As shown in Figure 3 and Table 4, return-to-prison rates are 18.9 percentage points lower for females compared to males (37.4 and 56.3 percent, respectively).

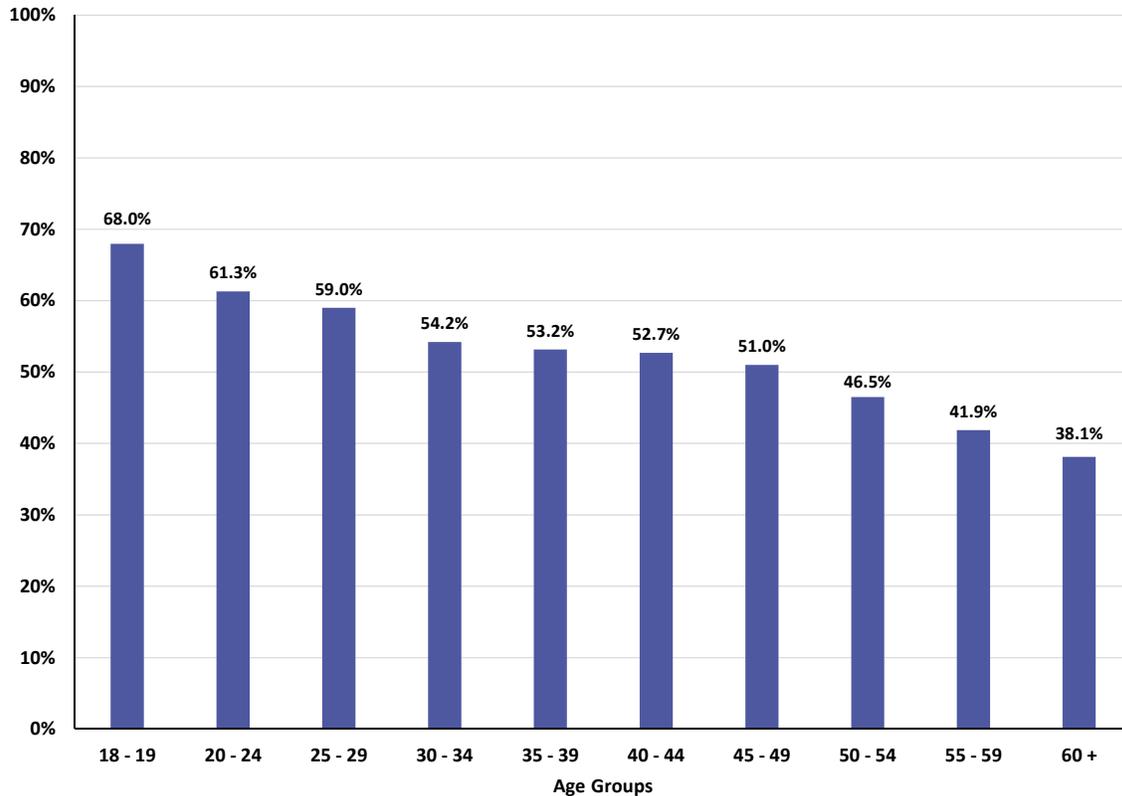
Both males and females in the Fiscal Year 2009-10 cohort experienced a decline in the return-to-prison rate from those reported for the Fiscal Year 2008-09 cohort. For males, the return-to-prison rate decreased by 6.1 percentage points between Fiscal Year 2008-09 and Fiscal Year 2009-10 (62.4 percent and 56.3 percent, respectively). For females, the return-to-prison rate decreased by 11.5 percentage points between Fiscal Year 2008-09 and Fiscal Year 2009-10 (48.9 percent and 37.4 percent, respectively).

Table 4. Return-to-Prison Rates by Gender

Gender	Number Released	One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
		Number Returned	Return Rate	Number Returned	Return Rate	Number Returned	Return Rate
Males	93,937	40,985	43.6%	50,745	54.0%	52,891	56.3%
Females	11,044	3,119	28.2%	3,968	35.9%	4,131	37.4%
TOTAL	104,981	44,104	42.0%	54,713	52.1%	57,022	54.3%

4.4.2 Age at Release

Figure 4. Three-Year Return-to-Prison Rates by Age at Release



The three-year return-to-prison rate for offenders released in Fiscal Year 2009-10 decreased with age. Offenders aged 18 to 19 years old have a 68 percent return-to-prison rate and those ages 60 and older have a 38.1 percent return-to-prison rate (Figure 4 and Table 5, respectively). As shown in Table 1 and Table 5, offenders aged 18 to 19 years have the highest return-to-prison rate but comprise a small portion of the cohort (0.6 percent), while those aged 20 to 24 represent 13.4 percent of the total cohort.

When compared to the Fiscal Year 2008-09 cohort, the Fiscal Year 2009-10 cohort reflects a reduction in returns-to-prison across all age groups (Appendix B). The reductions range from 5.3 to 10 percentage points. The 55 to 59 age group had the greatest overall decrease (10 percentage points) in the three-year return-to-prison rate between Fiscal Year 2008-09 (51.9 percent) and Fiscal Year 2009-10 (41.9 percent).

Table 5. Return-to-Prison Rates by Age at Release

Age Groups	Number Released	One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
		Number Returned	Return Rate	Number Returned	Return Rate	Number Returned	Return Rate
18 - 19	643	348	54.1%	412	64.1%	437	68.0%
20 - 24	14,061	6,620	47.1%	8,250	58.7%	8,621	61.3%
25 - 29	20,661	9,319	45.1%	11,676	56.5%	12,190	59.0%
30 - 34	17,436	7,258	41.6%	9,040	51.8%	9,452	54.2%
35 - 39	14,184	5,843	41.2%	7,256	51.2%	7,542	53.2%
40 - 44	13,940	5,675	40.7%	7,040	50.5%	7,343	52.7%
45 - 49	12,010	4,801	40.0%	5,903	49.2%	6,127	51.0%
50 - 54	7,177	2,640	36.8%	3,222	44.9%	3,337	46.5%
55 - 59	3,132	1,063	33.9%	1,267	40.5%	1,311	41.9%
60 +	1,737	537	30.9%	647	37.2%	662	38.1%
TOTAL	104,981	44,104	42.0%	54,713	52.1%	57,022	54.3%

4.4.3 Race/Ethnicity

Figure 5. Three-Year Return-to-Prison Rates by Race/Ethnicity

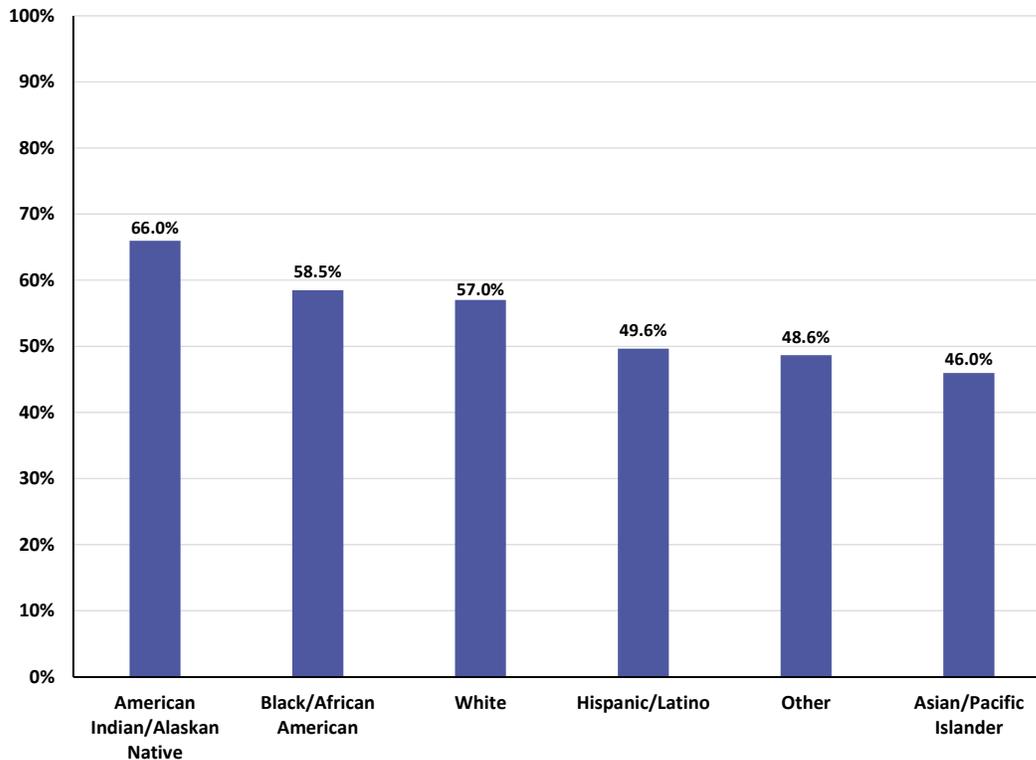


Figure 5 and Table 6 show the three-year return-to-prison rates are highest among American Indian/Alaskan Native offenders (66 percent), followed by Black/African-American (58.5 percent), and White offenders (57 percent). Although, Hispanic/Latinos are the largest group represented in the cohort, the three-year return-to-prison rate is 49.6 percent. The return-to-prison rate for the “other” race/ethnicity category is 48.6 percent.

In comparison to the Fiscal Year 2008-09 cohort, there is a decrease in the three-year return-to-prison rates for all racial/ethnic groups in the Fiscal Year 2009-10 cohort ranging from 4 to 7.6 percentage points (Appendix B). Black/African Americans saw the largest decrease with 7.6 percentage points, followed by Whites with 7 percentage points, and Other Races/Ethnicities with a 6.9 percentage point decrease.

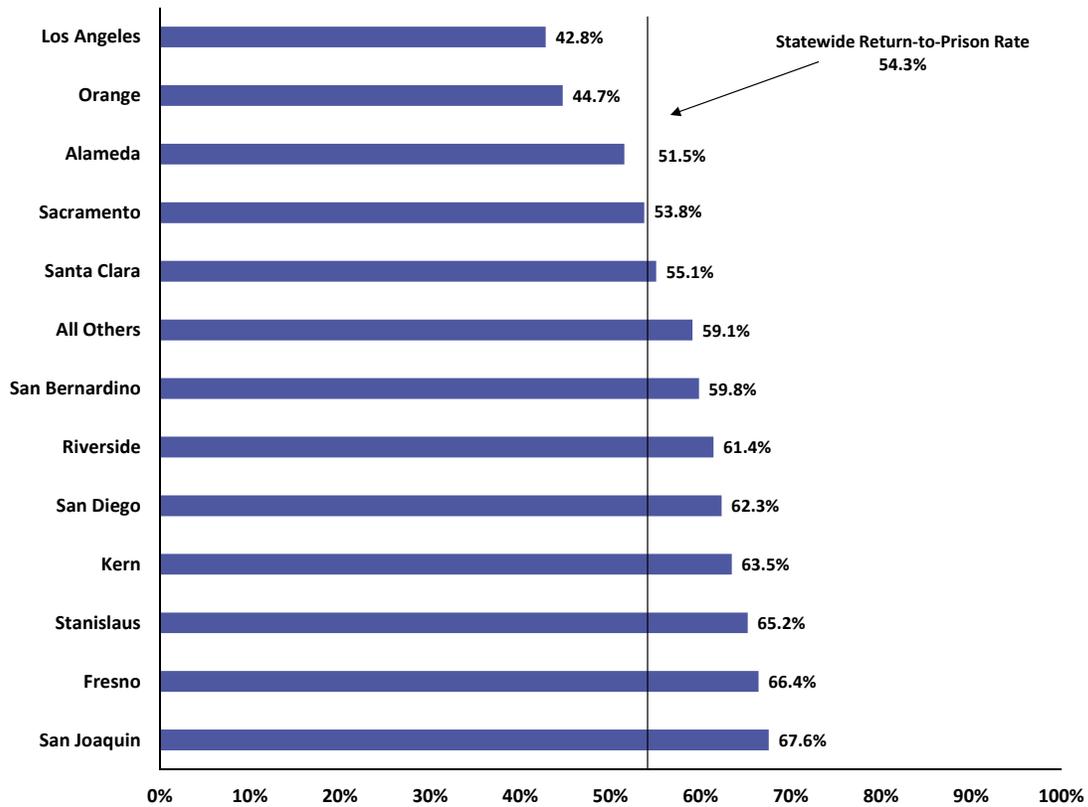
Asians/Pacific Islanders were treated as separate race categories until Fiscal Year 2009-10 when the two categories were combined. The return-to-prison rates for for both categories decreased by 5.1 percentage points between Fiscal Year 2008-09 and Fiscal Year 2009-10.

Table 6. Return-to-Prison Rates By Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	Number Released	One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
		Number Returned	Return Rate	Number Returned	Return Rate	Number Returned	Return Rate
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1,105	579	52.4%	691	62.5%	729	66.0%
Black/African American	27,607	12,332	44.7%	15,441	55.9%	16,145	58.5%
White	31,786	14,484	45.6%	17,532	55.2%	18,128	57.0%
Hispanic/Latino	40,407	15,227	37.7%	19,175	47.5%	20,060	49.6%
Other	3,217	1,211	37.6%	1,509	46.9%	1,565	48.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	859	271	31.5%	365	42.5%	395	46.0%
TOTAL	104,981	44,104	42.0%	54,713	52.1%	57,022	54.3%

4.4.4 County of Parole⁴

Figure 6. Three-Year Return-to-Prison Rates by County



Although a quarter of all offenders (26,358 offenders out of the 104,981 total offenders released) were paroled into Los Angeles County in Fiscal Year 2009-10, the return-to-prison rate is the lowest (42.8 percent) of the 12 counties with the largest number of releases (Figure 6 and Table 7). San Joaquin, Fresno, and Stanislaus counties have the highest overall three-year return-to-prison rates at 67.6 percent, 66.4 percent, and 65.2 percent, respectively.

The difference in the one-year and three-year return-to-prison rates varies by county. Los Angeles County has the widest range (15.7 percentage points), with offenders returning at 27.1 percent in the first year and 42.8 percent by the third year. Alameda County has the narrowest range (7 percentage points), with offenders returning at 44.5 percent in the first year and 51.5 percent by the third year. Overall, the three-year return-to-prison rate decreased across all 12 counties between the Fiscal Year 2008-09 and Fiscal Year 2009-10 cohorts.

These results represent the county to which offenders were paroled; however, offenders may leave the county. In addition, offenders may return-to-prison in a county other than his/her county of parole. In these cases, the offender is still counted in the parole county. The three-

⁴ Direct discharges are included in the 'All Others' category but do not have a parole county.

year return-to-prison rate for each county is presented in a table and map in Appendix C of this report.

Table 7. Return-to-Prison Rates by County⁵

County of Parole	Number Released	One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
		Number Returned	Return Rate	Number Returned	Return Rate	Number Returned	Return Rate
San Joaquin	2,655	1,505	56.7%	1,759	66.3%	1,794	67.6%
Fresno	4,382	2,454	56.0%	2,833	64.7%	2,911	66.4%
Stanislaus	1,840	968	52.6%	1,161	63.1%	1,200	65.2%
Kern	3,953	1,949	49.3%	2,444	61.8%	2,509	63.5%
San Diego	6,801	3,437	50.5%	4,107	60.4%	4,239	62.3%
Riverside	6,718	3,363	50.1%	3,992	59.4%	4,127	61.4%
San Bernardino	8,505	4,060	47.7%	4,908	57.7%	5,087	59.8%
Santa Clara	3,161	1,321	41.8%	1,683	53.2%	1,741	55.1%
Sacramento	6,248	2,740	43.9%	3,274	52.4%	3,359	53.8%
Alameda	4,788	2,132	44.5%	2,423	50.6%	2,468	51.5%
Orange	8,169	2,803	34.3%	3,530	43.2%	3,652	44.7%
Los Angeles	26,358	7,152	27.1%	10,388	39.4%	11,288	42.8%
All Others	21,403	10,220	47.8%	12,211	57.1%	12,647	59.1%
TOTAL	104,981	44,104	42.0%	54,713	52.1%	57,022	54.3%

⁵ Direct discharges are included in the 'All Others' category but do not have a parole county.

4.5 Offender Characteristics

Offender characteristics include: commitment offense; sentence type; and special classifications of offenders, including registered sex offenders, serious or violent offenders, mental health status, and risk to reoffend, as measured by the CSRA at the time of release.

4.5.1 Commitment Offense Category

Figure 7. Return-to-Prison Rates by Commitment Offense Category

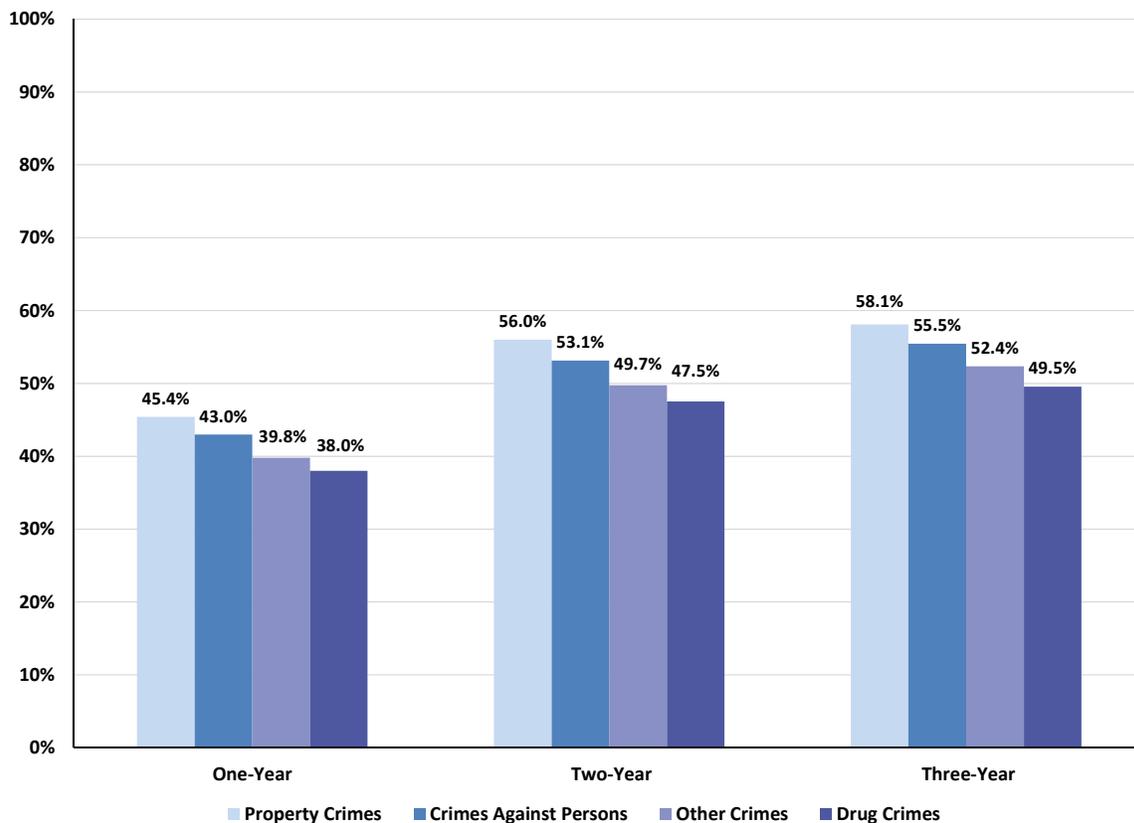


Figure 7 and Table 8 show offenders committed for property crimes have the highest three-year return-to-prison rate at 58.1 percent, followed by crimes against persons (55.5 percent), other crimes (52.4 percent), and drug crimes (49.5 percent). Nearly half of offenders (45.4 percent) released with a property crime commitment return-to-prison within the first year of release.

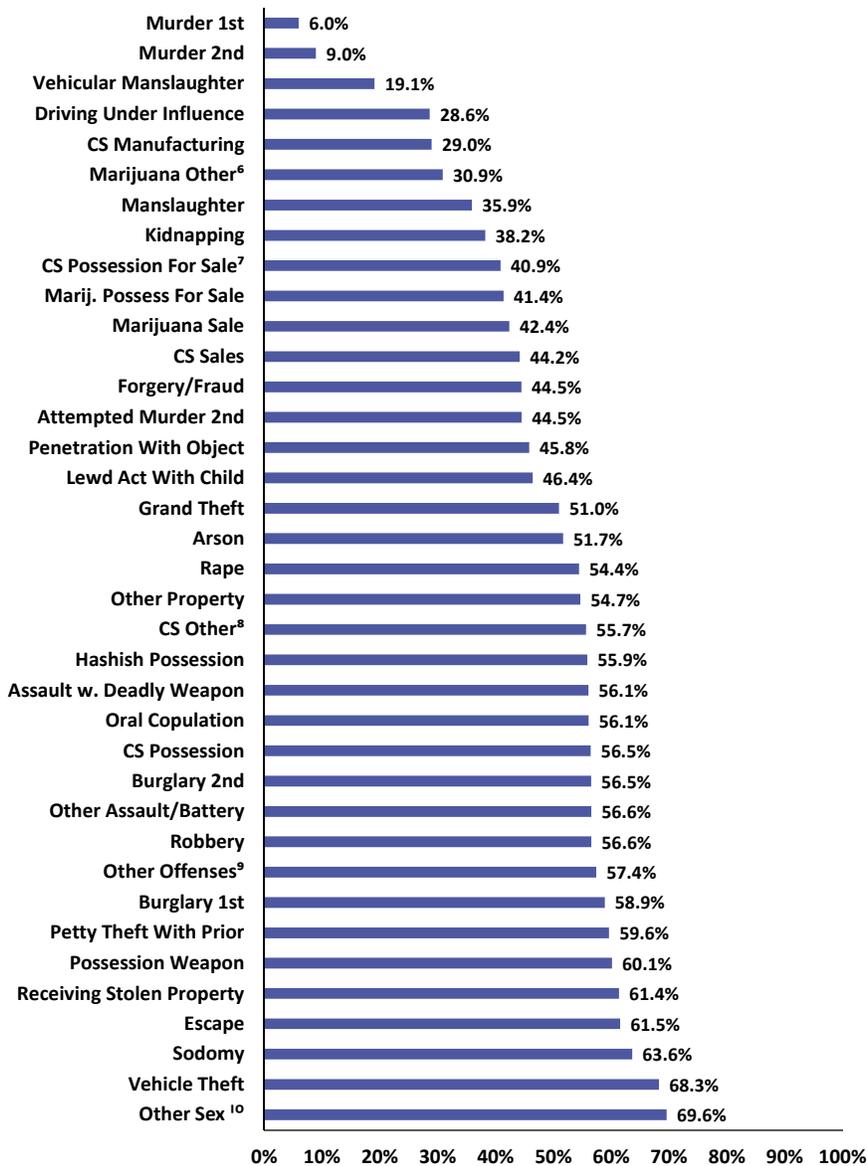
The rate for each commitment offense category decreased when compared to the Fiscal Year 2008-09 cohort (Appendix B). Drug crimes saw the largest decrease with 8.6 percentage points between Fiscal Year 2008-09 and Fiscal Year 2009-10 (58.1 percent and 49.5 percent, respectively), followed by property crimes with 6.9 percentage points (65 percent and 58.1 percent, respectively), other crimes with 6.3 percentage points (58.7 percent and 52.4 percent, respectively), and crimes against persons with a 4.8 percentage point decrease (60.3 percent and 55.5 percent, respectively).

Table 8. Return-to-Prison Rates by Commitment Offense Category

Offense Categories	Number Released	One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
		Number Returned	Return Rate	Number Returned	Return Rate	Number Returned	Return Rate
Property Crimes	34,899	15,842	45.4%	19,543	56.0%	20,278	58.1%
Crimes Against Persons	28,260	12,146	43.0%	15,014	53.1%	15,672	55.5%
Other Crimes	12,461	4,958	39.8%	6,199	49.7%	6,525	52.4%
Drug Crimes	29,361	11,158	38.0%	13,957	47.5%	14,547	49.5%
TOTAL	104,981	44,104	42.0%	54,713	52.1%	57,022	54.3%

4.5.2 Commitment Offense

Figure 8. Three-Year Return-to-Prison Rates by Commitment Offense



⁶ “Marijuana Other” offenses include planting, cultivating, harvesting, or processing marijuana; hiring, employing, using a minor in the unlawful transportation, sale, or peddling of marijuana to another minor; furnishing, giving, offering marijuana to a minor.

⁷ CS is an abbreviation for “Controlled Substance.”

⁸ “CS Other” offenses include possession of CS in State prison; soliciting, encouraging, inducing a minor to furnish, sell, offer a CS; agreeing, consenting, offering to sell, furnish, and/or transport a CS.

⁹ “Other Offenses” include false imprisonment, accessory, and malicious harassment.

¹⁰ “Other Sex Offenses” include failing to register as a sex offender, unlawful sex with a minor, and indecent exposure.

There are significant differences in return-to-prison rates when examining commitment offense. Figure 8 and Table 9 show the highest three-year return-to-prison rates by commitment offense occur for offenders committed to a CDCR institution for “other sex offenses” (69.6 percent), vehicle theft (68.3 percent), and sodomy (63.6 percent). The lowest three rates by commitment offense occur for offenders committed to CDCR for first degree murder (6 percent), second degree murder (9 percent), and vehicular manslaughter (19.1 percent).

Note that return-to-prison rates were not calculated for categories with fewer than 30 offender releases. In general, offenders committed for more serious crimes do not have higher return-to-prison rates. For example, 68.3 percent of offenders committed for vehicle theft returned within three years, while offenders committed for murder in the first or second degree returned at a rate of less than ten percent within three years.

In comparison to the Fiscal Year 2008-09 cohort there is a decrease in the Fiscal Year 2009-10 cohort’s return-to-prison rates across all but three commitment offense categories (Appendix B). The largest decrease in the return-to-prison rate was for vehicular manslaughter, which decreased 12.8 percentage points between Fiscal Year 2008-09 and Fiscal Year 2009-10 (31.9 percent and 19.1 percent, respectively). The largest increase in the rate was for sodomy, which increased 6.5 percentage points between Fiscal Year 2008-09 and Fiscal Year 2009-10 (57.1 percent and 63.6 percent, respectively).

Table 9. Return-to-Prison Rates by Commitment Offense¹¹

Offense	Number Released	One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
		Number Returned	Return Rate	Number Returned	Return Rate	Number Returned	Return Rate
Other Sex ¹²	2,683	1,661	61.9%	1,846	68.8%	1,867	69.6%
Vehicle Theft	5,511	3,053	55.4%	3,650	66.2%	3,762	68.3%
Sodomy	33	19	57.6%	21	63.6%	21	63.6%
Escape	78	38	48.7%	48	61.5%	48	61.5%
Receiving Stolen Property	4,837	2,350	48.6%	2,879	59.5%	2,968	61.4%
Possession Weapon	5,892	2,683	45.5%	3,374	57.3%	3,544	60.1%
Petty Theft With Prior	5,135	2,429	47.3%	2,969	57.8%	3,063	59.6%
Burglary 1st	3,468	1,445	41.7%	1,912	55.1%	2,042	58.9%
Other Offenses ¹³	3,517	1,578	44.9%	1,931	54.9%	2,020	57.4%
Robbery	5,504	2,188	39.8%	2,923	53.1%	3,115	56.6%
Other Assault/Battery	9,234	4,090	44.3%	5,002	54.2%	5,224	56.6%
Burglary 2nd	8,033	3,499	43.6%	4,363	54.3%	4,542	56.5%
CS Possession ¹⁴	15,319	6,845	44.7%	8,340	54.4%	8,651	56.5%
Oral Copulation	205	97	47.3%	112	54.6%	115	56.1%
Assault w. Deadly Weapon	6,344	2,685	42.3%	3,401	53.6%	3,556	56.1%
Hashish Possession	68	30	44.1%	35	51.5%	38	55.9%
CS Other ¹⁵	634	276	43.5%	337	53.2%	353	55.7%
Other Property	1,368	612	44.7%	728	53.2%	748	54.7%
Rape	450	201	44.7%	234	52.0%	245	54.4%
Arson	267	115	43.1%	135	50.6%	138	51.7%
Grand Theft	3,699	1,470	39.7%	1,826	49.4%	1,886	51.0%
Lewd Act With Child	2,104	816	38.8%	950	45.2%	977	46.4%
Penetration With Object	120	45	37.5%	54	45.0%	55	45.8%
Attempted Murder 2nd	337	103	30.6%	141	41.8%	150	44.5%
Forgery/Fraud	2,848	984	34.6%	1,216	42.7%	1,267	44.5%
CS Sales	2,786	903	32.4%	1,178	42.3%	1,231	44.2%
Marijuana Sale	446	146	32.7%	180	40.4%	189	42.4%
Marij. Possess For Sale	1,172	332	28.3%	456	38.9%	485	41.4%
CS Possession For Sale	8,466	2,526	29.8%	3,299	39.0%	3,461	40.9%
Kidnapping	225	58	25.8%	82	36.4%	86	38.2%
Manslaughter	543	142	26.2%	187	34.4%	195	35.9%
Marijuana Other ¹⁶	149	35	23.5%	43	28.9%	46	30.9%
CS Manufacturing	321	65	20.2%	89	27.7%	93	29.0%
Driving Under Influence	2,707	544	20.1%	711	26.3%	775	28.6%
Vehicular Manslaughter	241	30	12.4%	42	17.4%	46	19.1%
Attempted Murder 1st	25	3	N/A	3	N/A	3	N/A
Murder 2nd	145	7	4.8%	13	9.0%	13	9.0%
Murder 1st	67	1	1.5%	3	4.5%	4	6.0%
TOTAL	104,981	44,104	42.0%	54,713	52.1%	57,022	54.3%

¹¹ Return-to-Prison rates were not calculated when fewer than 30 offenders were released.

¹² "Other Sex Offenses" include failing to register as a sex offender, unlawful sex with a minor, and indecent exposure.

¹³ "Other Offenses" include false imprisonment, accessory, and malicious harassment.

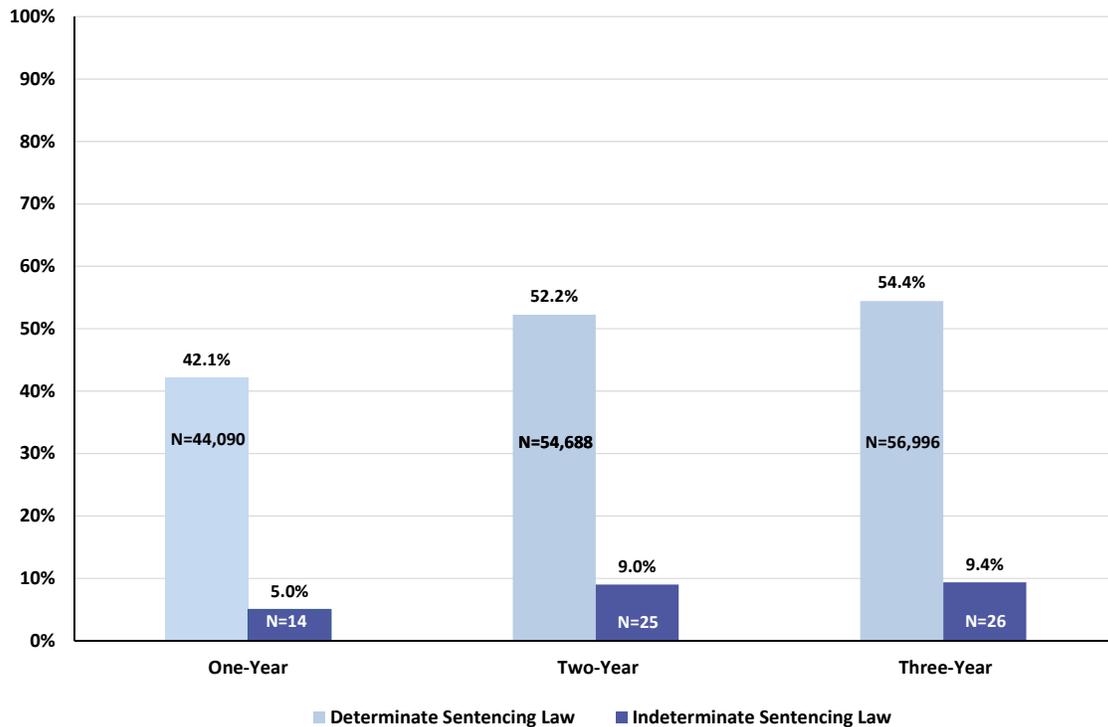
¹⁴ CS is an abbreviation for "Controlled Substance."

¹⁵ "CS Other" offenses include possession of CS in State prison; soliciting, encouraging, inducing a minor to furnish, sell, offer a CS; agreeing, consenting, offering to sell, furnish, and/or transport a CS.

¹⁶ "Marijuana Other" offenses include planting, cultivating, harvesting, or processing marijuana; hiring, employing, using a minor in the unlawful transportation, sale, or peddling of marijuana to another minor; furnishing, giving, offering marijuana to a minor.

4.5.3 Sentence Type

Figure 9. Return-to-Prison Rates by Sentence Type



California’s Determinate Sentencing Law¹⁷ was in effect for over 30 years upon release of the Fiscal Year 2009-10 cohort. The majority of individuals who were released served a determinate sentence. Only 278 of the 104,981 offenders released during Fiscal Year 2009-10 served an indeterminate sentence, and only 26 of those with an indeterminate sentence returned-to-prison.

Generally, offenders serving an indeterminate term are released only after the Board of Parole Hearings (BPH) has found them to be suitable for parole or the court orders their release. This differs from offenders sentenced to a determinate term, who are released once they have served their sentence. Table 10 shows offenders who were released in Fiscal Year 2009-10 after serving an indeterminate sentence return-to-prison at a lower rate (9.4 percent) than those serving a determinate sentence (54.4 percent). The Fiscal Year 2008-09 cohort exhibited a similar pattern. Offenders with an indeterminate sentence had a return-to-prison rate of 11.5 percent and offenders with a determinate sentence had a return-to-prison rate of 61 percent in Fiscal Year 2008-09, as shown in Appendix B.

¹⁷ The Uniform Determinative Sentencing Act was enacted by the California Legislature in 1977.

Table 10. Return-to-Prison Rates by Sentence Type

Sentence Type	Number Released	One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
		Number Returned	Return Rate	Number Returned	Return Rate	Number Returned	Return Rate
Determinate Sentencing Law	104,703	44,090	42.1%	54,688	52.2%	56,996	54.4%
Indeterminate Sentencing Law	278	14	5.0%	25	9.0%	26	9.4%
TOTAL	104,981	44,104	42.0%	54,713	52.1%	57,022	54.3%

Table 11 shows the 278 offenders who served an indeterminate sentence by the reason for release (BPH or court ordered release) and their type of return to CDCR after three-years of follow-up. Of the 278 indeterminately sentenced offenders, 270 offenders (97.1 percent) were released after being granted parole by BPH and 8 offenders (2.9 percent) were released by court order. Only one offender (0.4 percent) that served an indeterminate sentence (released by BPH) was returned to CDCR within three-years of release with a new term.

A total of 25 indeterminately sentenced offenders were returned to CDCR for parole violations. Of the 25 offenders returned for parole violations, 21 offenders were BPH releases (7.8 percent of the 270 BPH releases) and four were court ordered releases (50 percent of the 8 court ordered releases). One of the four court ordered releases who returned following a parole violation was returned pending revocation and was subsequently released and “continued on parole.”

Table 11. Reason for Release and Type of Return for Offenders Serving an Indeterminate Sentence

Reason for Release	Number Released	Returned with a New Term		Parole Violation Return		Total Number of Returns	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Board of Parole Hearings (BPH)	270	1	0.4%	21	7.8%	22	8.1%
Court Ordered	8	0	0.0%	4	50.0%	4	50.0%
TOTAL	278	1	0.4%	25	9.0%	26	9.4%

4.5.4 Sex Registrants

Figure 10. Return-to-Prison Rates by Sex Registration Flag

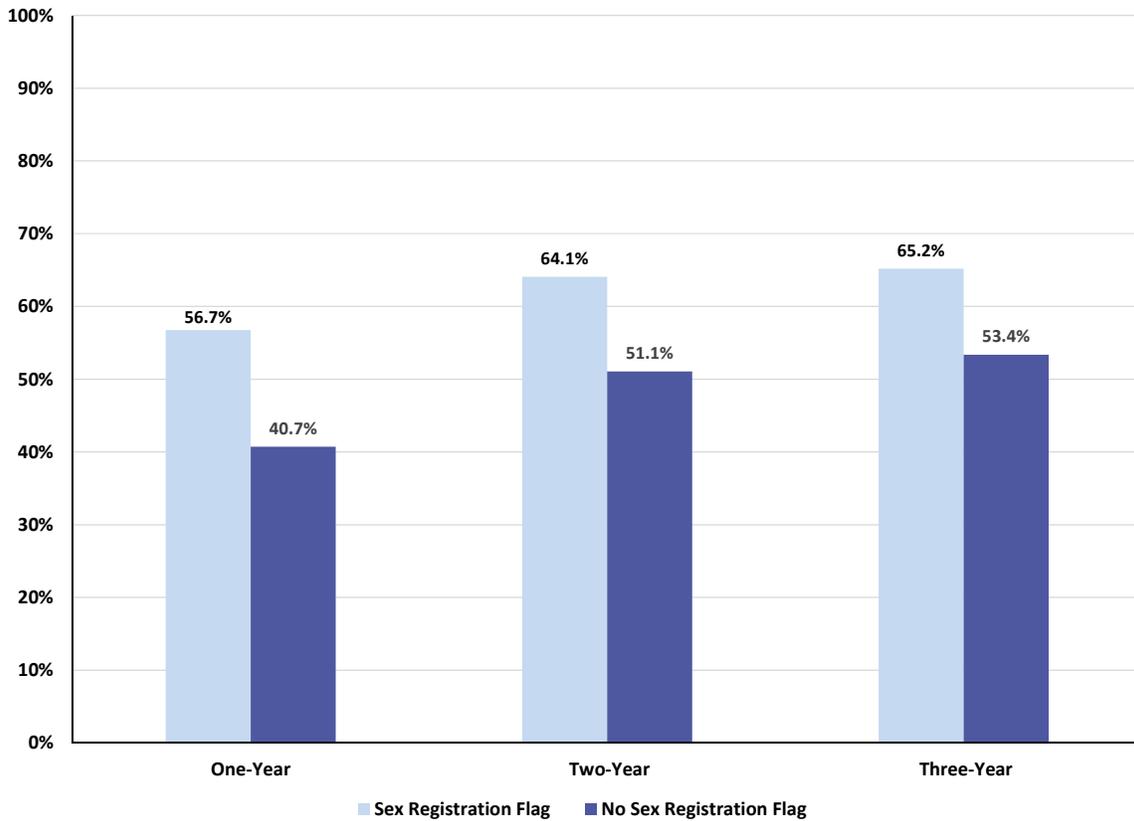


Figure 10 and Table 12 show the three-year return-to-prison rate for offenders required to register as a sex offender (sex registrants) is 11.8 percentage points higher than non-sex registrants. Sex registrants have a 65.2 percent return-to-prison rate and non-sex registrants have a return-to-prison rate of 53.4 percent.

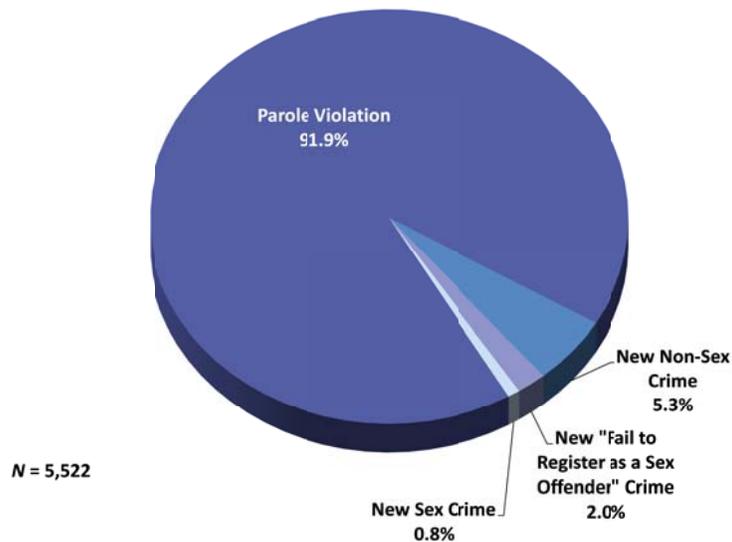
Between Fiscal Year 2008-09 and Fiscal Year 2009-10 the three-year return-to-prison rate decreased by 4.3 percent points for sex registrants (69.5 percent and 65.2 percent, respectively) and 6.8 percentage points for non-registrants (60.2 percent and 53.4 percent, respectively).

Table 12. Return-to-Prison Rates by Sex Registration Flag

Sex Registration Flag	Number Released	One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
		Number Returned	Return Rate	Number Returned	Return Rate	Number Returned	Return Rate
Yes	8,471	4,807	56.7%	5,428	64.1%	5,522	65.2%
No	96,510	39,297	40.7%	49,285	51.1%	51,500	53.4%
TOTAL	104,981	44,104	42.0%	54,713	52.1%	57,022	54.3%

4.5.5 Recommitment Offense for Sex Registrants

Figure 11. Sex Registrant Recommitment Offense



Of the 5,522 sex registrants returned-to-prison, 91.9 percent were returned-to-prison for parole violations. In terms of new crimes, the largest proportion returned to CDCR for a new non-sex crime (5.3 percent), followed by failing to register as a sex offender (2 percent), and finally, new sex crimes (0.8 percent).

Table 13. Sex Registrant Recommitment Offense

Reason for Return-to-Prison	Returned	
	Number	Percent
Parole Violation	5,074	91.9%
New Non-Sex Crime	294	5.3%
New "Fail to Register as a Sex Offender" Crime	109	2.0%
New Sex Crime	45	0.8%
TOTAL	5,522	100.0%

4.5.6 Serious or Violent Offenders

Figure 12. Return-to-Prison Rates by Serious/Violent Offender Flag

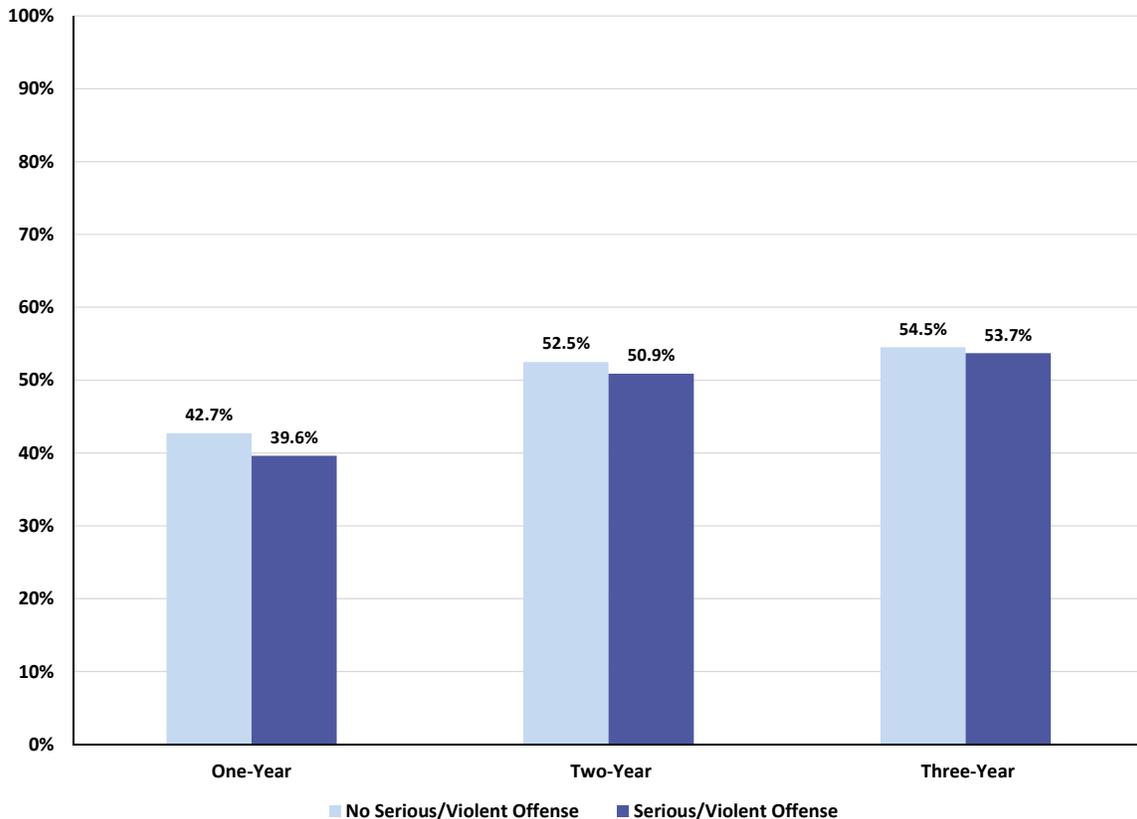


Figure 12 and Table 14 show that across all three years, serious/violent offenders return-to-prison at lower rates than offenders with a non-serious/non-violent offense. Within the first year of release, 42.7 percent of the non-serious/non-violent offenders returned-to-prison and 39.6 percent of serious/violent offenders returned-to-prison. By the third year, non-serious/non-violent offenders returned-to-prison at a rate of 54.5 percent and serious/violent offenders returned at a rate of 53.7 percent.

When compared to the Fiscal Year 2008-09 cohort, the Fiscal Year 2009-10 cohort showed a 7.3 percentage point decrease for non-serious/non-violent offenders (61.8 percent and 54.5 percent, respectively) and a 4.1 percentage point decrease for serious/violent offenders between Fiscal Year 2008-09 and Fiscal Year 2009-10 (57.8 percent and 53.7 percent, respectively). Fiscal Year comparisons can be found in Appendix B of this report.

Table 14. Return-to-Prison Rates by Serious/Violent Offender Flag

Serious/Violent Offense	Number Released	One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
		Number Returned	Return Rate	Number Returned	Return Rate	Number Returned	Return Rate
No	81,199	34,679	42.7%	42,614	52.5%	44,251	54.5%
Yes	23,782	9,425	39.6%	12,099	50.9%	12,771	53.7%
TOTAL	104,981	44,104	42.0%	54,713	52.1%	57,022	54.3%

4.5.7 Mental Health Status

Approximately 19 percent (20,240 of the 104,981 offenders in the Fiscal Year 2009-10 cohort) were designated as either Enhanced Outpatient Program (EOP) or Correctional Clinical Case Management System (CCCMS).¹⁸ The EOP is designed for mentally ill offenders who experience adjustment difficulties in a general population setting, but are not so impaired they require 24-hour inpatient care. The EOP program includes 10 hours of structured clinical activity per week, individual clinical contacts at least every two weeks and enhanced nursing services. Offenders receiving CCCMS services are housed within the general population and participate on an outpatient basis. Services include individual counseling, crisis intervention, medication review, group therapy, social skills training, clinical discharge and pre-release planning.

Figure 13. Return-to-Prison Rates by Mental Health Status

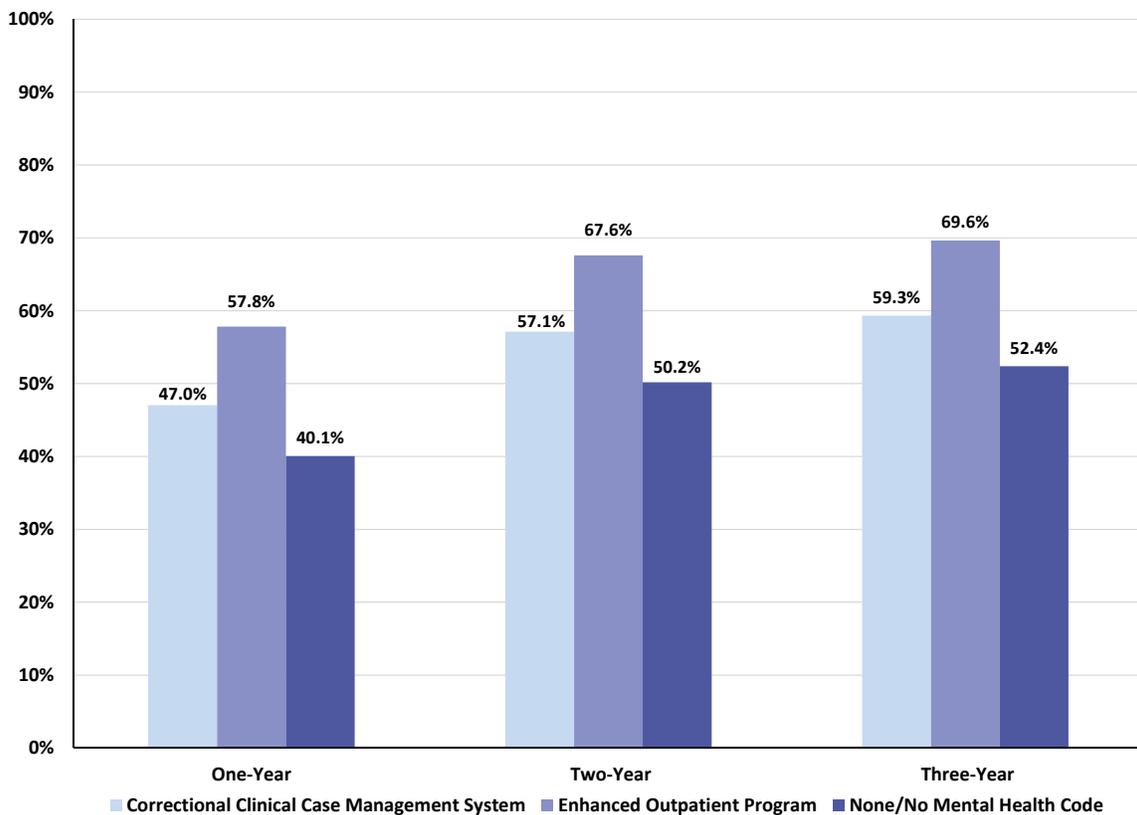


Figure 13 and Table 15 show that offenders with identified mental health issues return-to-prison at higher rates than those without identified mental health issues. The return-to-prison rate is higher for offenders who received mental health treatment services in EOP (69.6 percent) than those who received services in the CCCMS (59.3 percent).

¹⁸ The EOP and CCCMS are CDCR designations and do not necessarily reflect a clinical (e.g., Diagnostic and Statistical Manual) mental health diagnosis.

One-year return-to-prison rates for those served by the EOP (57.8 percent) is 17.7 percentage points higher than for those who did not have a mental health code designation (40.1 percent), and one-year return rates for those served by the CCCMS (47 percent) is 6.9 percentage points higher. At the end of the three-year follow-up, offenders with an EOP designation return-to-prison at a higher rate (69.6 percent) than those designated as CCCMS (59.3 percent).

Three-year return-to-prison rates for offenders with EOP decreased 3.4 percentage points between Fiscal Year 2008-09 and Fiscal Year 2009-10 (73 percent and 69.6, respectively) and the rate for offenders with CCCMS decreased 7.9 percentage points (67.2 and 59.3 percent, respectively), as shown in Appendix B.

Table 15. Return-to-Prison Rates by Mental Health Status¹⁹

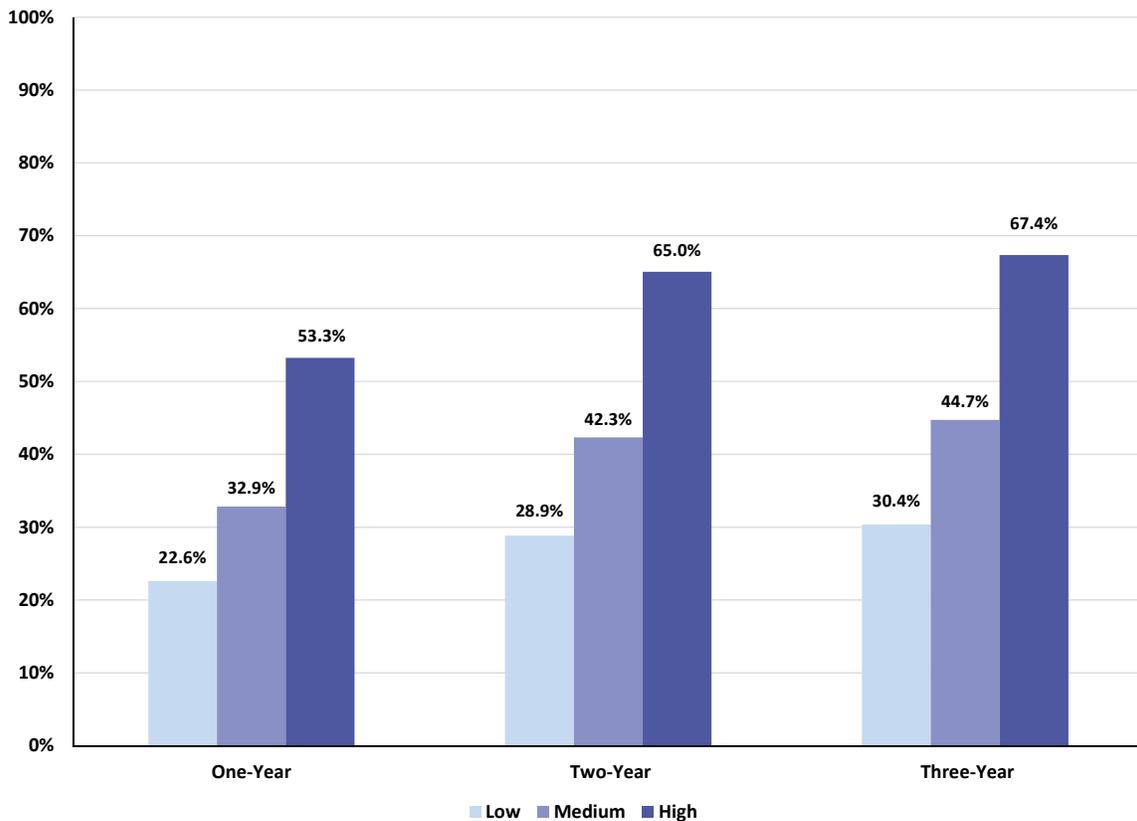
Mental Health Code	Number Released	One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
		Number Returned	Return Rate	Number Returned	Return Rate	Number Returned	Return Rate
Department of Mental Health	3	1	N/A	2	N/A	3	N/A
Crisis Bed	37	23	62.2%	26	70.3%	27	73.0%
Enhanced Outpatient Program	5,908	3,416	57.8%	3,995	67.6%	4,114	69.6%
Correctional Clinical Case Management System	14,332	6,740	47.0%	8,188	57.1%	8,505	59.3%
None/No Mental Health Code	84,701	33,924	40.1%	42,502	50.2%	44,373	52.4%
TOTAL	104,981	44,104	42.0%	54,713	52.1%	57,022	54.3%

¹⁹ Return-to-prison rates were not calculated when fewer than 30 offenders were released.

4.5.8 Risk of Return-to-Prison

The CSRA is a tool used to calculate an offender’s risk of being convicted of a new offense after release from prison. Based on their criminal history, offenders are designated as having either a low-, medium-, or high-risk of being convicted of a new offense after release, with the high-risk being further delineated into three sub-categories (high-drug, high-property, and high-violence). Over half (54 percent) of all offenders released from CDCR in Fiscal Year 2009-10 were designated as being at high-risk to return-to-prison.

Figure 14. Return-to-Prison Rates by CSRA Risk Category



As expected, Figure 14 and Table 16 show the three-year return-to-prison rate is highest for those with a high-risk score (67.4 percent), followed by those with a medium-risk score (44.7 percent), and the low-risk offenders have the lowest return-to-prison rate (30.4 percent).

The three-year return-to-prison rate decreased for each risk score between the Fiscal Year 2008-09 and the Fiscal Year 2009-10 cohorts. Offenders with a medium-risk score saw the largest decrease with nine percentage points, followed by a low-risk score (7.8 percentage points), and a high-risk score (4.9 percentage points), as shown in Appendix B.

Table 16. Return-to-Prison Rates by CSRA Risk Category²⁰

Risk Score Level	Number Released	One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
		Number Returned	Return Rate	Number Returned	Return Rate	Number Returned	Return Rate
Low	18,700	4,228	22.6%	5,395	28.9%	5,679	30.4%
Medium	28,688	9,425	32.9%	12,142	42.3%	12,833	44.7%
High	56,442	30,061	53.3%	36,708	65.0%	38,014	67.4%
N/A	1,151	390	33.9%	468	40.7%	496	43.1%
TOTAL	104,981	44,104	42.0%	54,713	52.1%	57,022	54.3%

²⁰ N/A reflects scores computed manually for offenders whose CII numbers did not match to the DOJ rap sheet data files. Consequently, the CSRA scores for these offenders are currently unavailable.

4.5.9 Length-of-Stay (Current Term)

Figure 15. Return-to-Prison Rates by Length-of-Stay

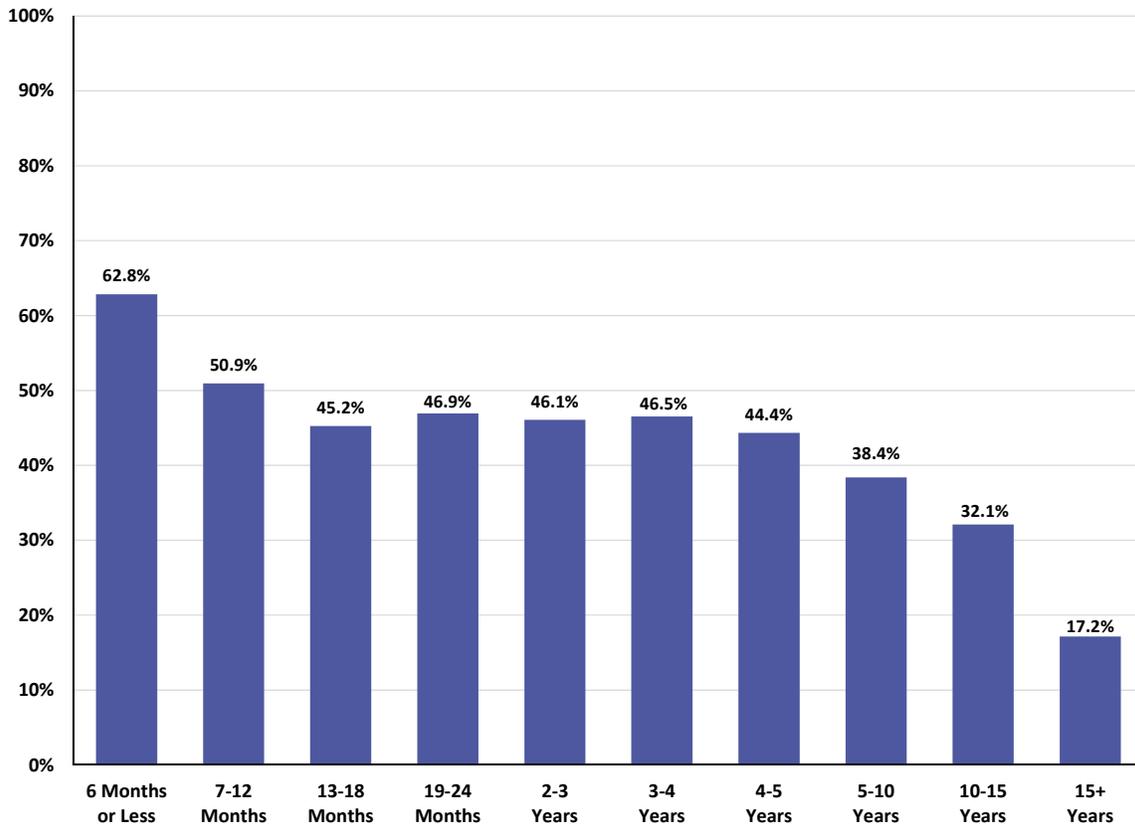


Figure 15 and Table 17 show the Fiscal Year 2009-10 cohort return-to-prison rate is 62.8 percent for offenders who served six months or less on their current term. After six months, the return-to-prison rate generally trends downward, ending with offenders who served 15 or more years having a rate of 17.2 percent.

There was a decrease in the return-to-prison rates for all length-of-stay categories from Fiscal Year 2008-09 to Fiscal Year 2009-10, with the exception of a large increase occurring for those who stayed six months or less (10.3 percentage points). Of those who serve six months or less, 82.5 percent are parole violators. As shown in Figure 1 and Table 2, parole violators return-to-prison at a higher rate, so it is expected those who serve six months or less would have a higher return-to-prison rate (62.8 percent).

The largest decrease in return-to-prison rates between Fiscal Year 2008-09 (67.6 percent) and Fiscal Year 2009-10 (46.1 percent) was for those who stayed two to three years with a 21.5 percentage point decrease (Appendix B).

Table 17. Three-Year Return-to-Prison Rates by Length-of-Stay

Length of Stay	Number Released	One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
		Number Returned	Return Rate	Number Returned	Return Rate	Number Returned	Return Rate
6 Months or Less	46,041	23,731	51.5%	28,121	61.1%	28,932	62.8%
7-12 Months	29,384	11,358	38.7%	14,306	48.7%	14,968	50.9%
13-18 Months	9,792	3,184	32.5%	4,207	43.0%	4,429	45.2%
19-24 Months	5,972	1,915	32.1%	2,618	43.8%	2,803	46.9%
2-3 Years	5,567	1,779	32.0%	2,390	42.9%	2,565	46.1%
3-4 Years	2,519	776	30.8%	1,076	42.7%	1,172	46.5%
4-5 Years	1,709	498	29.1%	706	41.3%	758	44.4%
5-10 Years	2,677	638	23.8%	946	35.3%	1,028	38.4%
10-15 Years	941	189	20.1%	282	30.0%	302	32.1%
15+ Years	379	36	9.5%	61	16.1%	65	17.2%
TOTAL	104,981	44,104	42.0%	54,713	52.1%	57,022	54.3%

4.5.10 Number of Returns to CDCR Custody Prior to Release (Current Term Only)

Figure 16. Three-Year Return-to-Prison Rates by Number of Returns to CDCR Custody (RTC) on the Current Term Prior to Release

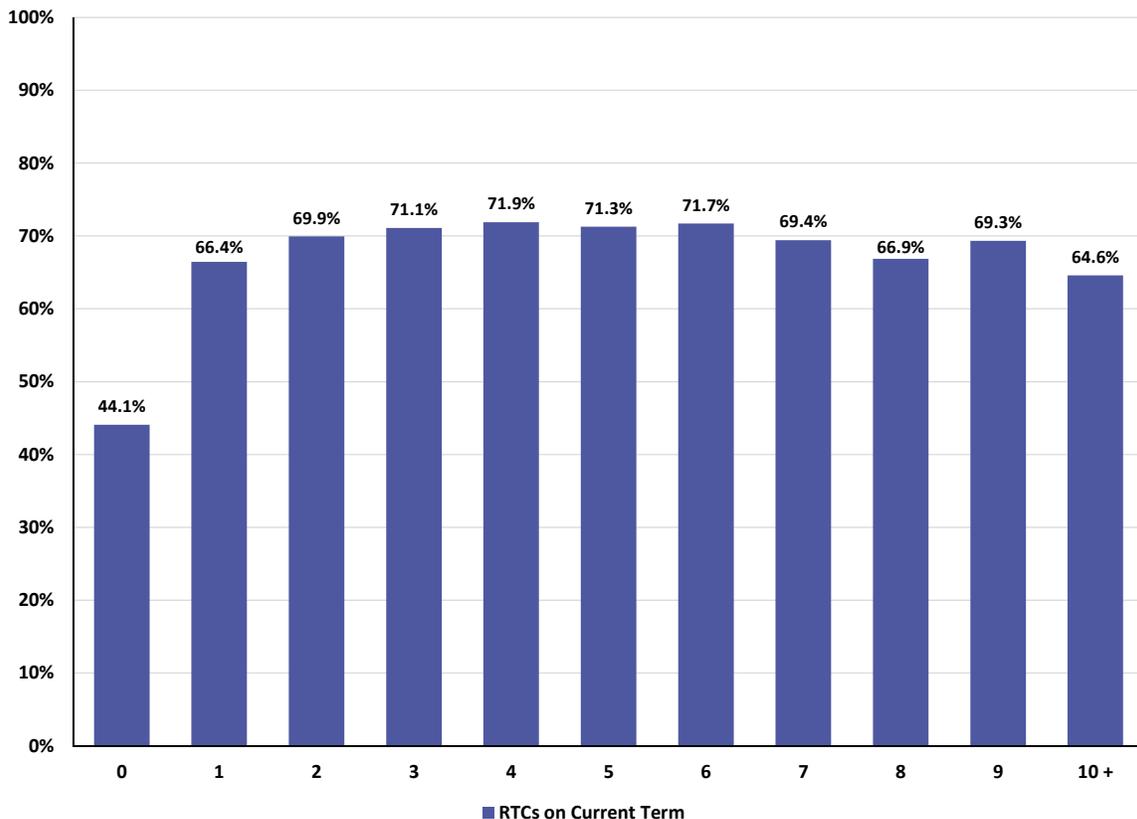


Figure 16 and Table 17 show the number of returns to CDCR Adult Institutions on the current term (RTCs) for offenders released from CDCR during Fiscal Year 2009-10. Offenders with zero RTCs represents offenders released for the first time (i.e., these individuals have no prior returns for their current term). An offender with one RTC was previously released from a CDCR Adult Institution on the current term and returned once on the current term. Offenders with zero RTCs have the lowest return-to-prison rate at 44.1 percent. There is a large increase (22.3 percentage points) from no prior return-to-prison (44.1 percent) to one prior return (66.4 percent).

Aside from offenders who have no prior returns, there is little variation in the return-to-prison rate. An offender who returns once on the current term has a rate similar to that of an offender who returns twice, three times, four times, etc. This relationship changes when all stays on all terms are taken into account (see Section 4.5.11, below).

From Fiscal Year 2008-09 to Fiscal Year 2009-10, the return-to-prison rate for all returns-to-prison decreased with the exception of the rate for nine returns, which increased by 2.1 percentage points between Fiscal Year 2008-09 (67.2 percent) and Fiscal Year 2009-10

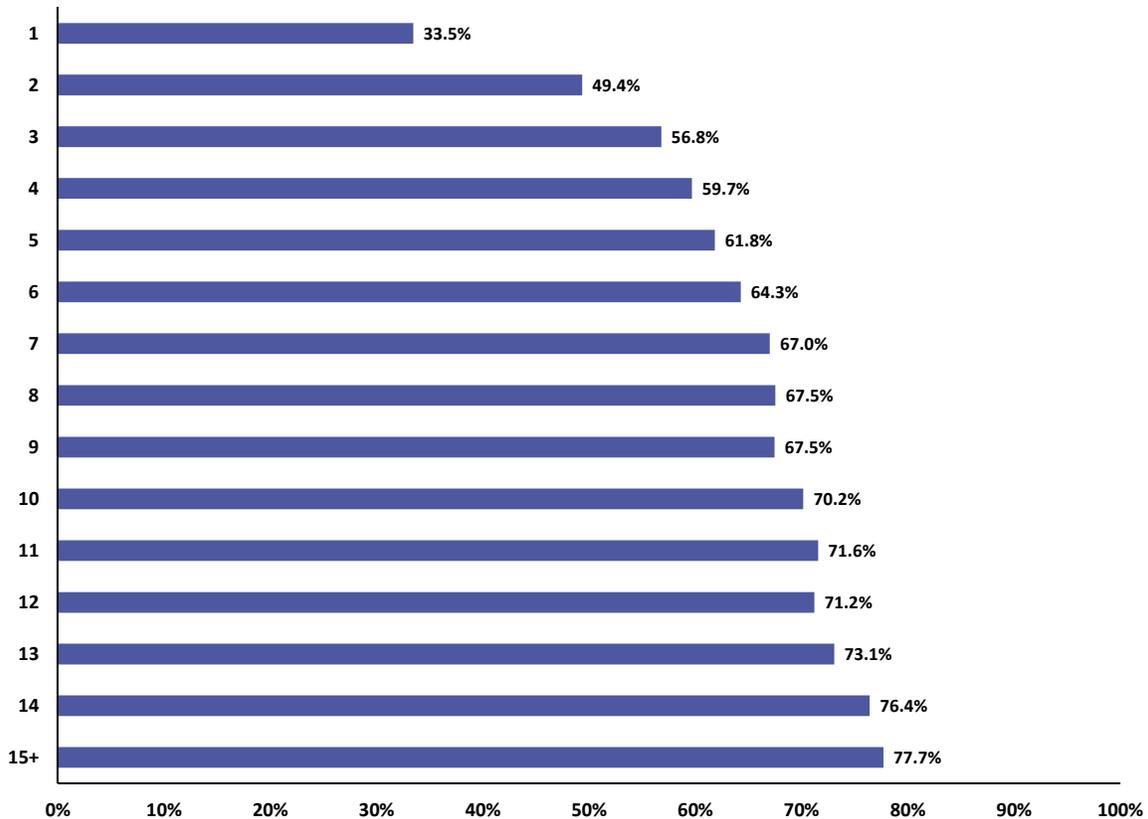
(69.3 percent). The greatest decrease in the three-year return-to-prison rate between Fiscal Year 2008-09 (78.5 percent) and Fiscal Year 2009-10 (69.4 percent) was for those who had seven returns, which decreased by 9.1 percentage points (Appendix B).

**Table 18. Number of Returns to CDCR Custody Prior to Release
(Current Term Only)**

Return to Custody on Current Term	Number Released	One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
		Number Returned	Return Rate	Number Returned	Return Rate	Number Returned	Return Rate
0	61,806	19,499	31.5%	25,779	41.7%	27,251	44.1%
1	17,072	9,039	52.9%	11,012	64.5%	11,341	66.4%
2	9,612	5,521	57.4%	6,532	68.0%	6,723	69.9%
3	6,358	3,800	59.8%	4,398	69.2%	4,521	71.1%
4	4,055	2,518	62.1%	2,856	70.4%	2,915	71.9%
5	2,484	1,504	60.5%	1,704	68.6%	1,770	71.3%
6	1,541	970	62.9%	1,069	69.4%	1,105	71.7%
7	909	567	62.4%	616	67.8%	631	69.4%
8	525	319	60.8%	344	65.5%	351	66.9%
9	300	182	60.7%	204	68.0%	208	69.3%
10 +	319	185	58.0%	199	62.4%	206	64.6%
TOTAL	104,981	44,104	42.0%	54,713	52.1%	57,022	54.3%

4.5.11 Number of CDCR Stays Ever (All Terms Combined)

Figure 17. Three-Year Return-to-Prison Rates by Total Number of Stays Ever



A stay is defined as any period of time an offender is housed in a CDCR Adult Institution. Each time an offender returns-to-prison, it is considered a new stay, regardless of whether the return represents a new admission, a parole violation with a new term, or a return-to-prison following a parole violation. The number of stays is cumulative over any number of convictions or terms in an offender's criminal career.

As the number of prior incarcerations in CDCR Adult Institutions increases, so does the likelihood of an offender returning-to-prison (see Figure 17 and Table 19). Examination of prior CDCR stays for offenders released in Fiscal Year 2009-10 supports this assertion. While following Realignment there are progressively fewer offenders who are eligible to return-to-prison, the return-to-prison rates for those who do return increases with additional stays. Offenders with one stay had a return-to-prison rate of 33.5 percent, while those with 15 or more stays had a rate of 77.7 percent. About half of the offenders returned-to-prison have between one and three CDCR stays. The greatest increase in the return-to-prison rate (15.9 percentage points) occurs between one stay at 33.5 percent and two stays at 49.4 percent.

Table 19. Return-to-Prison Rates by Total Number of Stays Ever

Stays	Number Released	One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
		Number Returned	Return Rate	Number Returned	Return Rate	Number Returned	Return Rate
1	29,136	6,852	23.5%	9,169	31.5%	9,746	33.5%
2	14,282	5,233	36.6%	6,728	47.1%	7,049	49.4%
3	10,775	4,620	42.9%	5,867	54.5%	6,121	56.8%
4	8,583	3,929	45.8%	4,890	57.0%	5,123	59.7%
5	7,048	3,398	48.2%	4,189	59.4%	4,359	61.8%
6	5,992	3,040	50.7%	3,702	61.8%	3,851	64.3%
7	4,897	2,624	53.6%	3,155	64.4%	3,282	67.0%
8	3,999	2,160	54.0%	2,605	65.1%	2,701	67.5%
9	3,530	1,912	54.2%	2,306	65.3%	2,381	67.5%
10	2,906	1,639	56.4%	1,982	68.2%	2,039	70.2%
11	2,433	1,419	58.3%	1,687	69.3%	1,741	71.6%
12	2,056	1,199	58.3%	1,416	68.9%	1,464	71.2%
13	1,697	1,024	60.3%	1,201	70.8%	1,240	73.1%
14	1,344	852	63.4%	1,003	74.6%	1,027	76.4%
15 +	6,303	4,203	66.7%	4,813	76.4%	4,898	77.7%
TOTAL	104,981	44,104	42.0%	54,713	52.1%	57,022	54.3%

4.6 Returns-to-Prison by CDCR Substance Abuse Treatment (SAT) Program Participation

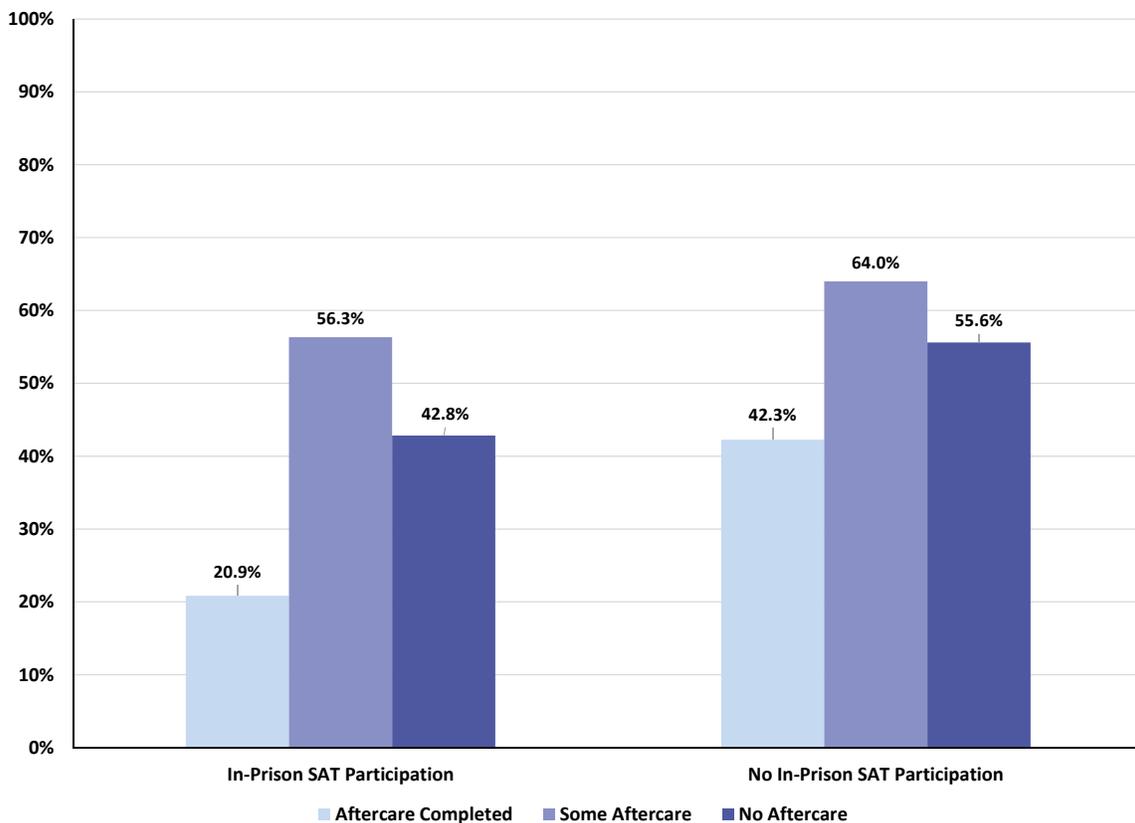
There are a number of rehabilitative programs offered by CDCR, designed to reduce returns-to-prison. The following sections present return-to-prison rates by substance abuse program participation.

4.6.1 In-Prison and Community-Based Substance Abuse Treatment (SAT) Programs

In-Prison Substance Abuse Treatment (SAT) programs and Community-Based SAT programs are designed to create extended exposure to a continuum of services during incarceration and facilitate successful re-entry into community living.²¹ These services, provided in both female and male institutions, include substance abuse treatment and recovery services; social, cognitive and behavioral counseling; life skills training; health-related education; and relapse prevention.

Community-based substance abuse treatment programs (also referred to as “continuing care” or “aftercare”) provide post-release substance abuse treatment services through the Substance Abuse Services Coordination Agencies (SASCA). There are four SASCA, one in each parole region, that are responsible for referring, placing, and tracking parolees in appropriate substance abuse programs.

Figure 18. Three-Year Return-to-Prison Rates by Substance Abuse Treatment Program Involvement



²¹ This analysis only includes data for SAT programs operated by the CDCR Division of Rehabilitative Programs (formerly known as the Division of Addiction Recovery). Data for other substance abuse programs administered by the Division of Rehabilitative Programs (e.g. STAR, RSMC, PSC) are not included.

Figure 18 and Table 20 present return-to-prison rates by SAT involvement during and after incarceration. Previous reports showed in-prison SAT figures by whether the participant completed the program or not. Because there was little difference in the three-year return-to-prison rate between the two groups (regardless of aftercare participation) the two groups were collapsed into one group of participants.

Table 20 shows offenders who completed aftercare, regardless of in-prison SAT participation, have lower three-year return-to-prison rates than offenders who did not receive aftercare. Those who received in-prison SAT and completed aftercare return-to-prison at the lowest rate (20.9 percent), followed by those who did not receive in-prison SAT but did complete aftercare (42.3 percent). Offenders who did not receive in-prison SAT and only received some aftercare have the highest return-to-prison rate (64 percent). The implication of this finding suggests that the combination of in-prison SAT and aftercare results in the best outcome: a return-to-prison rate that is much lower than those who did not participate in in-prison SAT (with or without aftercare). These results should be interpreted with caution since the number of aftercare completers is small.

Table 20. Return-to-Prison Rates by Substance Abuse Treatment Program Involvement²²

Substance Abuse Treatment Program Involvement	Number Released	One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
		Number Returned	Return Rate	Number Returned	Return Rate	Number Returned	Return Rate
In-Prison SAT Participation							
Completed Aftercare	1,453	150	10.3%	273	18.8%	303	20.9%
Some Aftercare	1,230	509	41.4%	672	54.6%	693	56.3%
No Aftercare	4,940	1,636	33.1%	2,046	41.4%	2,115	42.8%
Subtotal	7,623	2,295	30.1%	2,991	39.2%	3,111	40.8%
No In-Prison SAT Participation							
Completed Aftercare	4,014	1,052	26.2%	1,617	40.3%	1,696	42.3%
Some Aftercare	3,786	1,853	48.9%	2,366	62.5%	2,422	64.0%
Subtotal	7,800	2,905	37.2%	3,983	51.1%	4,118	52.8%
Did Not Participate in SAT or Aftercare							
Did Not Participate in SAT or Aftercare	89,558	38,904	43.4%	47,739	53.3%	49,793	55.6%
TOTAL	104,981	44,104	42.0%	54,713	52.1%	57,022	54.3%

²² These results should not be compared to the Fiscal Year 2007-08 Division of Addiction and Recovery Services (DARS) "In-Prison Substance Abuse Program (SAP) Return to Prison Analysis and Data Tables" report due to major differences in cohort selection and methodology.

Correctional Offender Management and Profiling Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS)

The COMPAS is an automated tool designed to assess offenders' criminogenic needs and is used by criminal justice agencies across the nation to inform decisions regarding the placement, supervision and case management of offenders.²³ The needs assessment categorizes offenders as having no need, probable need, or highly probable need for services/treatment in areas such as substance abuse, criminal thinking, and education. The COMPAS has been validated on CDCR's population.²⁴

The COMPAS alone cannot reduce returns-to-prison. It is a tool that provides CDCR with information on an offender's individual needs. This information can then be used to place the offender into a program that can meet the offender's specific criminogenic need. Therefore, use of the COMPAS, along with the appropriate (and well-implemented) evidence-based program, should reduce returns-to-prison.

In March 2006, CDCR began administering the COMPAS to offenders as they exited CDCR as part of their pre-parole case planning. In 2007, CDCR began to administer COMPAS in reception centers as offenders were admitted to CDCR.

Although the previous section (Section 4.6.1) provided analysis of returns-to-prison for all offenders who were released in Fiscal Year 2009-10, this COMPAS analysis focuses solely on those individuals who, based upon empirical support, have an identified need for substance abuse services. A limitation to this COMPAS analysis is that only a modest number of assessment records were available because the COMPAS was in the early stages of implementation at the time the current cohort under examination was incarcerated.

Of the 104,981 offenders released during Fiscal Year 2009-10, 68,844 offenders (65.6 percent) had their substance abuse needs assessed using the COMPAS either prior to enrollment in SAT (those who participated in SAT) or prior to release from prison (those who did not participate in SAT). As a result, this analysis should be considered preliminary until a larger number of the CDCR inmate population is assessed. Given CDCR's commitment to using the COMPAS to align with national best practices for offender treatment, it is expected that the number of COMPAS administrations will continue to rise over time.

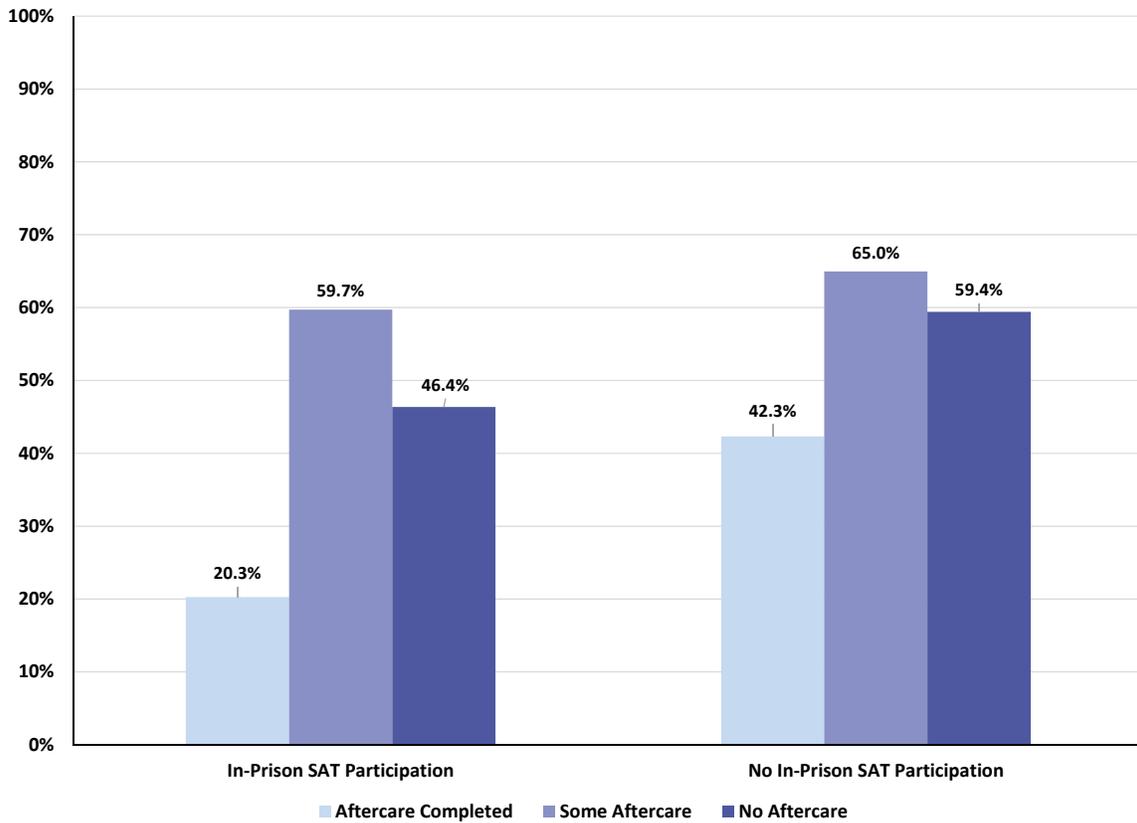
²³ Retrieved August 2014 from

<http://www.northpointeinc.com/products/northpointe-software-suite>

²⁴ Farabee, D., et al. (2010). *COMPAS Validation Study: Final Report*. Retrieved March 18, 2014 from

http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Adult_Research_Branch/Research_Documents/COMPAS_Final_Report_08-11-10.pdf

Figure 19. Three-Year Return-to-Prison Rate by Substance Abuse Treatment Program Involvement for Offenders with a Substance Abuse Treatment Need



Of the 68,844 offenders in the Fiscal Year 2009-10 cohort who were assessed using the COMPAS, 43,853 offenders (approximately 64 percent) were identified as having a substance abuse need. Figure 19 and Table 21 present the return-to-prison rates for offenders who were administered a COMPAS and identified as having a substance abuse need (either a probable or highly probable need). Consequently, these are the offenders who were in need of substance abuse treatment programming. Caution must be taken when looking at this subset of “substance abuse need” offenders as the need profile of the remaining, un-assessed offenders is unknown. Completion of aftercare continued to result in the lowest return-to-prison rates for those who received in-prison SAT (20.3 percent) and those that did not receive in-prison SAT (42.3 percent).

Table 21. Three-Year Recidivism Rate by Substance Abuse Treatment Program Involvement for Offenders with a Substance Abuse Treatment Need

Substance Abuse Treatment Program Involvement	Number Released	One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
		Number Returned	Return Rate	Number Returned	Return Rate	Number Returned	Return Rate
In-Prison SAT Participants/Had Substance Abuse Need							
Completed Aftercare	868	88	10.1%	161	18.5%	176	20.3%
Some Aftercare	745	343	46.0%	432	58.0%	445	59.7%
No Aftercare	2,489	925	37.2%	1,126	45.2%	1,154	46.4%
Subtotal	4,102	1,356	33.1%	1,719	41.9%	1,775	43.3%
No In-Prison SAT Participation/Had Substance Abuse Need							
Completed Aftercare	1,864	483	25.9%	750	40.2%	789	42.3%
Some Aftercare	1,735	852	49.1%	1,102	63.5%	1,127	65.0%
Subtotal	3,599	1,335	37.1%	1,852	51.5%	1,916	53.2%
Did Not Participate in SAT or Aftercare/Had Substance Abuse Need							
	36,152	16,891	46.7%	20,645	57.1%	21,481	59.4%
No Assessment/No Substance Abuse Need Identified							
	61,128	24,522	40.1%	30,497	49.9%	31,850	52.1%
TOTAL	104,981	44,104	42.0%	54,713	52.1%	57,022	54.3%

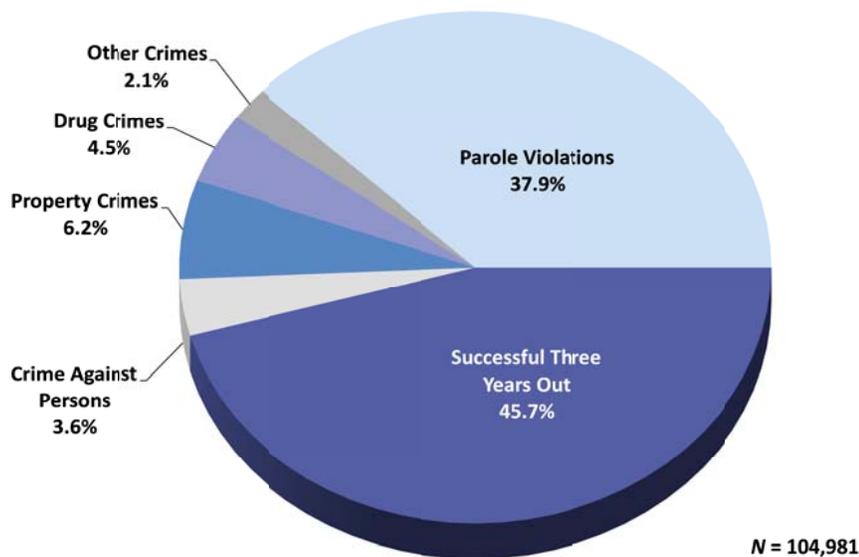
4.7 Type of Return to CDCR

As illustrated in Figure 20, 37.9 percent of the offenders released in Fiscal Year 2009-10 returned-to-prison for a parole violation within the three-year follow-up period. Parole violators comprise the largest number of offenders who return-to-prison in both the Fiscal Year 2009-10 cohort (39,747 offenders or 37.9 percent of the total cohort) and the Fiscal Year 2008-09 cohort (47,793 offenders or 42.3 percent of the total cohort). Due in large part to Realignment, the number of offenders who returned for parole violations decreased 4.4 percentage points between the two fiscal years, which is discussed in greater detail in Section 4.8 and Appendix D.

Approximately 16 percent of the Fiscal Year 2009-10 cohort returned to CDCR after being convicted of a new criminal offense, of which the majority were property crimes (6.2 percent), followed by drug crimes (4.5 percent), crimes against persons (3.6 percent), and other crimes (2.1 percent).

With the exception of crimes against persons, which increased slightly by 0.1 of a percentage point between Fiscal Year 2008-09 (3.5 percent of the cohort) and Fiscal Year 2009-10 (3.6 percent of the cohort) all other categories decreased between the two fiscal years. Between Fiscal Year 2008-09 and 2009-10 drug crimes decreased by 1.1 percentage points (5.6 percent and 4.5 percent, respectively), property crimes decreased slightly by 0.9 of a percentage point (7.1 percent and 6.2 percent, respectively), and other crimes decreased slightly by 0.3 of a percentage point (2.4 percent and 2.1 percent, respectively). Type of return information can be found for the Fiscal Year 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 cohorts in Appendix D.

Figure 20. Three-Year Outcome for Inmates Released From All CDCR Adult Institutions in Fiscal Year 2009-10



4.8 Impact of Realignment

Public Safety Realignment was established by Assembly Bill 109 and implementation began on October 1, 2011. Realignment altered sentencing by transferring jurisdiction and funding from the State to counties to manage lower-level criminal offenders; however, local jurisdictions maintained flexibility in how they serve their offender population. The entire Fiscal Year 2009-10 cohort had completed more than one year of their three-year follow-up period before the implementation of Realignment. The changes in jurisdiction, from State to county, under Realignment began to impact the data contained in this report since the latter portion of the follow-up period coincided with the implementation of Realignment. A comparison of the one-year return-to-prison rate for the Fiscal Year 2008-09 cohort (45.2 percent) and the Fiscal Year 2009-10 cohort (42 percent) shows the one-year rate had decreased by 3.2 percentage points prior to the implementation of Realignment (Appendix A).

A portion of the cohort (50,848 offenders) who had not yet returned to CDCR, were followed for between two days and 21 months post-Realignment until they either returned to CDCR custody or successfully completed their three-year follow-up period. Of the 50,848 offenders, 34,953 (68.7 percent) discharged from parole, but had not reached the end of the three-year follow-up period, prior to the implementation Realignment. Another 8,061 offenders (15.9 percent) remained on parole post-Realignment until they either returned to CDCR or successfully completed their follow-up period. Finally, 7,834 offenders (15.4 percent) started the Realignment period on parole and at some point were discharged from parole prior to either returning to CDCR custody or successfully completing their follow-up period.

As shown in Figure 2, most offenders return-to-prison within the first year of release, while few offenders return-to-prison within the second year, and even fewer within the third year. Therefore, it is expected that Realignment would have only some impact on returns-to-prison for this cohort. The return-to-prison rate will be further impacted by Realignment for future cohorts because Realignment will be in effect for the majority or all of the three-year follow-up period. Because return-to-prison rates typically decrease throughout the three-year follow-up period, a full three-year post-Realignment follow-up period must occur in order to analyze Realignment's impact on returns-to-prison. However, preliminary data showing how these offenders fared post-Realignment is provided below.

Of the 34,953 offenders who discharged from parole prior to Realignment:

- 33,699 (96.4 percent) completed their follow-up period successfully.
- 1,294 (3.7 percent) returned to CDCR with a new term.

Of the 8,061 offenders who remained on parole post-Realignment:

- 6,678 (82.8 percent) completed their follow-up period successfully.
- 1,242 (15.4 percent) returned to CDCR with a new term.
- 141 (1.7 percent) returned to CDCR with a parole violation.

Of the 7,834 offenders who began the Realignment period on parole and later discharged:

- 7,622 (97.3 percent) completed their follow-up period successfully.
- 212 (2.7 percent) returned to CDCR with a new term.

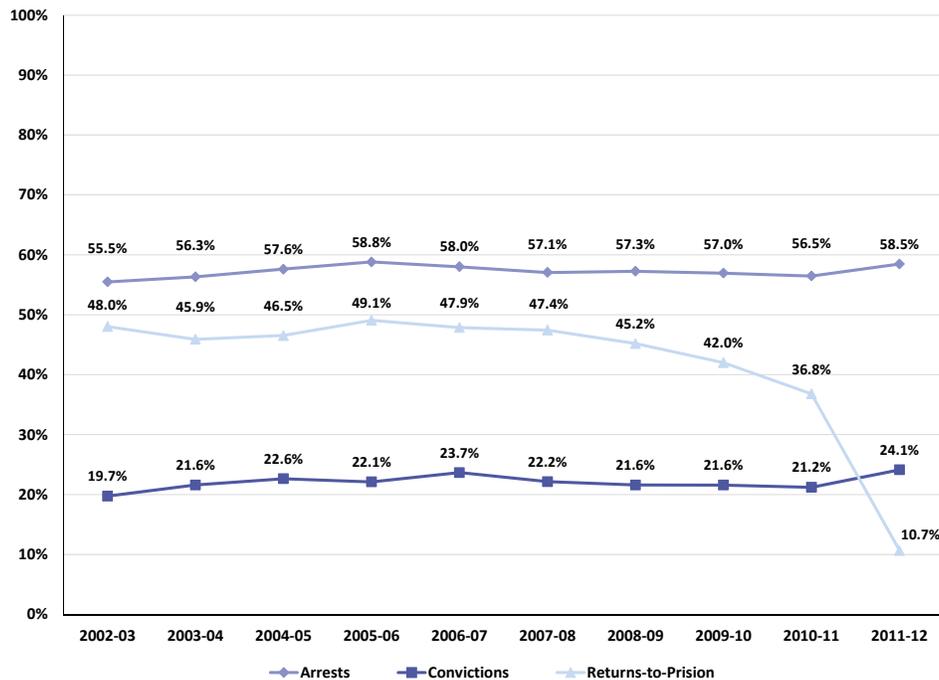
Appendix A

Rates for Arrests, Convictions, and Returns-to-Prison for Adult Offenders Released Between Fiscal Year 2002-03 and Fiscal Year 2011-12

Presented in the three figures and tables below are supplemental recidivism rates for up to ten years for adult offenders released from CDCR by arrests, convictions, and returns-to-prison. Shown first are the one-year supplemental recidivism rates for all adult offender releases from Fiscal Year 2002-03 through Fiscal Year 2011-12.¹ This figure provides the most years of comparative data. While one-year of follow-up is the shortest time frame presented, it is a good indicator of recidivism (as indicated previously in this report) since almost 75 percent of offenders who return-to-prison do so within the first year of release. To provide as complete a picture as possible, the one-year rates are followed by two- and three-year supplemental recidivism rates.²

The one-year supplemental recidivism rates show an increase in arrests (2 percentage points) and convictions (2.9 percentage points) between Fiscal Years 2010-11 and 2011-12, while returns-to-prison decreased substantially (26.1 percentage points). The two- and three-year supplemental recidivism rates also show a decrease in returns-to-state prison, but arrests and convictions are relatively steady.

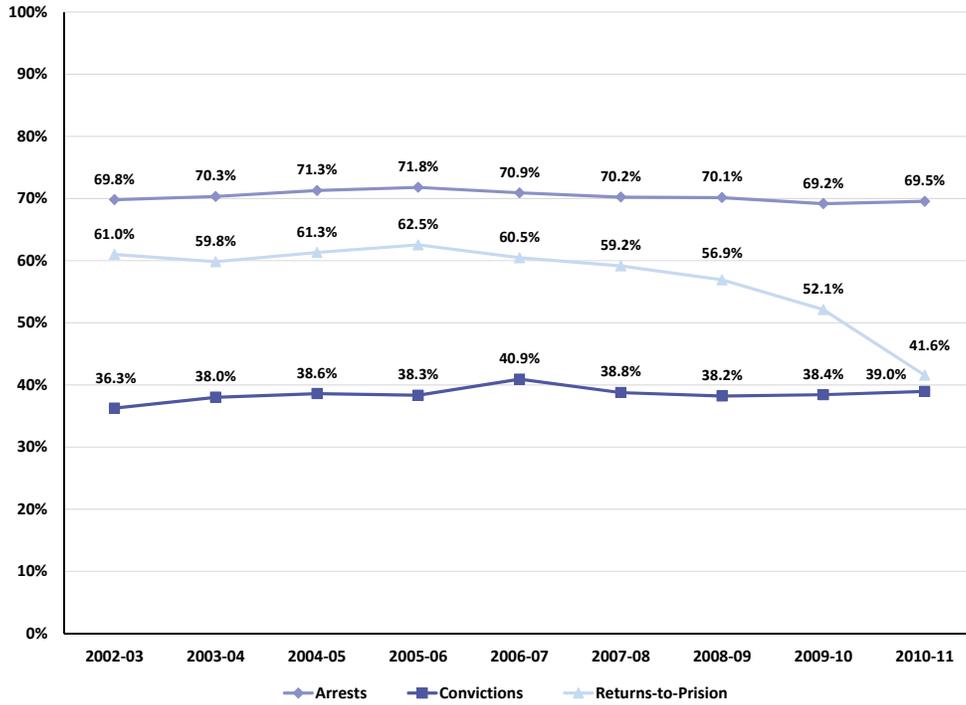
One-Year Supplemental Recidivism Rates by Fiscal Year



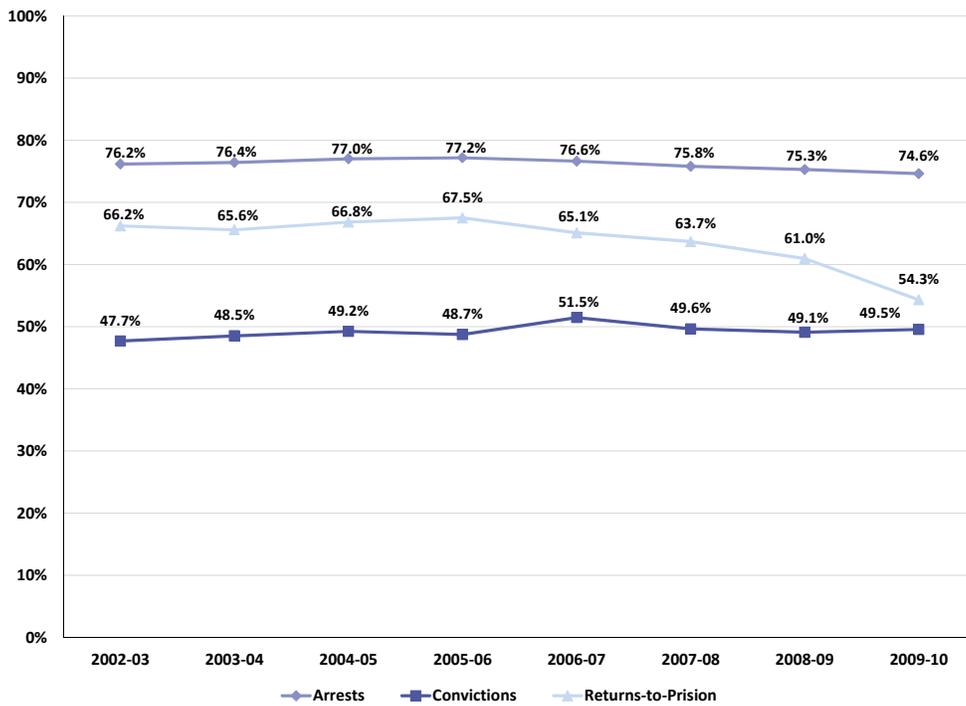
¹ The data contained in these charts and tables were extracted in February 2015 to minimize the effects of the time lag in data entry into state systems.

² Supplemental recidivism rates are “frozen” at three years, meaning that after three years the follow-up period is considered to be complete and no further analyses are performed. Reported rates may fluctuate slightly for the one and two-year rates as data used in subsequent reporting years will likely increase, particularly for “arrests” and “convictions” since these data are routinely updated in accordance with criminal justice system processing.

Two-Year Supplemental Recidivism Rates by Fiscal Year



Three-Year Supplemental Recidivism Rates by Fiscal Year



Arrests³

Fiscal Year*	Number Released	One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
		Number Arrested	Return Rate	Number Returned	Return Rate	Number Returned	Return Rate
2002-03	99,482	55,204	55.5%	69,449	69.8%	75,765	76.2%
2003-04	99,635	56,127	56.3%	70,070	70.3%	76,135	76.4%
2004-05	103,647	59,703	57.6%	73,881	71.3%	79,819	77.0%
2005-06	105,974	62,331	58.8%	76,079	71.8%	81,786	77.2%
2006-07	112,665	65,369	58.0%	79,893	70.9%	86,330	76.6%
2007-08	113,888	64,981	57.1%	79,978	70.2%	86,309	75.8%
2008-09	110,356	63,193	57.3%	77,412	70.1%	83,080	75.3%
2009-10	103,867	59,159	57.0%	71,837	69.2%	77,495	74.6%
2010-11	97,292	54,937	56.5%	67,663	69.5%	N/A	N/A
2011-12	76,616	44,799	58.5%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Convictions

Fiscal Year	Number Released	One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
		Number Convicted	Return Rate	Number Returned	Return Rate	Number Returned	Return Rate
2002-03	99,482	19,643	19.7%	36,087	36.3%	47,443	47.7%
2003-04	99,635	21,509	21.6%	37,881	38.0%	48,350	48.5%
2004-05	103,647	23,464	22.6%	40,022	38.6%	51,026	49.2%
2005-06	105,974	23,428	22.1%	40,635	38.3%	51,650	48.7%
2006-07	112,665	26,657	23.7%	46,106	40.9%	57,980	51.5%
2007-08	113,888	25,233	22.2%	44,164	38.8%	56,525	49.6%
2008-09	110,356	23,831	21.6%	42,181	38.2%	54,175	49.1%
2009-10	103,867	22,410	21.6%	39,908	38.4%	51,456	49.5%
2010-11	97,292	20,635	21.2%	37,897	39.0%	N/A	N/A
2011-12	76,616	18,489	24.1%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Returns-to-Prison

Fiscal Year	Number Released	One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
		Number Returned	Return Rate	Number Returned	Return Rate	Number Returned	Return Rate
2002-03	103,934	49,924	48.0%	63,415	61.0%	68,810	66.2%
2003-04	103,296	47,423	45.9%	61,788	59.8%	67,734	65.6%
2004-05	106,920	49,761	46.5%	65,559	61.3%	71,444	66.8%
2005-06	108,662	53,330	49.1%	67,958	62.5%	73,350	67.5%
2006-07	115,254	55,167	47.9%	69,691	60.5%	75,018	65.1%
2007-08	116,015	55,049	47.4%	68,643	59.2%	73,885	63.7%
2008-09	112,877	51,010	45.2%	64,244	56.9%	68,803	61.0%
2009-10	104,981	44,104	42.0%	54,713	52.1%	57,022	54.3%
2010-11	98,266	36,165	36.8%	40,855	41.6%	N/A	N/A
2011-12	77,433	8,254	10.7%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

³ Rates for “arrests” and “convictions” only include those offenders where an automated criminal history record was available from the Department of Justice. These records are necessary to measure recidivism by arrest and conviction. Total numbers released for these measures are therefore smaller than those used to compute “returns-to-prison.”

* Fiscal Year’s that do not yet have enough follow-up time to capture recidivism behavior reported as “N/A.”

Appendix B

Demographic and Offender Characteristics by Fiscal Year⁴

	FY 2008-09	FY 2009-10		FY 2008-09	FY 2009-10		FY 2008-09	FY 2009-10	
	Released Number	Released Number	Released Number Difference	Three-Year Return Number	Three-Year Return Number	Return Number Difference	Three-Year Return Rate	Three-Year Return Rate	Three-Year Rate Difference
Release Type									
First Release	64,434	61,810	(2,624)	33,291	27,254	(6,037)	51.7%	44.1%	(7.6)
Re-Release	48,443	43,171	(5,272)	35,512	29,768	(5,744)	73.3%	69.0%	(4.3)
Gender									
Males	100,962	93,937	(7,025)	62,975	52,891	(10,084)	62.4%	56.3%	(6.1)
Females	11,915	11,044	(871)	5,828	4,131	(1,697)	48.9%	37.4%	(11.5)
Age Groups									
18 - 19	696	643	(53)	513	437	(76)	73.7%	68.0%	(5.7)
20 - 24	14,866	14,061	(805)	9,940	8,621	(1,319)	66.9%	61.3%	(5.6)
25 - 29	22,558	20,661	(1,897)	14,509	12,190	(2,319)	64.3%	59.0%	(5.3)
30 - 34	18,080	17,436	(644)	10,964	9,452	(1,512)	60.6%	54.2%	(6.4)
35 - 39	16,251	14,184	(2,067)	9,781	7,542	(2,239)	60.2%	53.2%	(7.0)
40 - 44	15,429	13,940	(1,489)	9,313	7,343	(1,970)	60.4%	52.7%	(7.7)
45 - 49	13,012	12,010	(1,002)	7,511	6,127	(1,384)	57.7%	51.0%	(6.7)
50 - 54	7,289	7,177	(112)	3,947	3,337	(610)	54.2%	46.5%	(7.7)
55 - 59	3,031	3,132	101	1,575	1,311	(264)	51.9%	41.9%	(10.0)
60 +	1,665	1,737	72	752	662	(90)	45.2%	38.1%	(7.1)
Race/Ethnicity									
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1,061	1,105	44	742	729	(13)	69.9%	66.0%	(3.9)
Black/African American	29,750	27,607	(2,143)	19,670	16,145	(3,525)	66.1%	58.5%	(7.6)
White	34,803	31,786	(3,017)	22,275	18,128	(4,147)	64.0%	57.0%	(7.0)
Hispanic/Latino	43,286	40,407	(2,879)	23,946	20,060	(3,886)	55.3%	49.6%	(5.7)
Other	3,135	3,217	82	1,740	1,565	(175)	55.5%	48.6%	(6.9)
Asian/Pacific Islander	842	859	17	430	395	(35)	51.1%	46.0%	(5.1)
County of Parole									
San Joaquin	2,679	2,655	(24)	2,031	1,794	(237)	75.8%	67.6%	(8.2)
Fresno	4,836	4,382	(454)	3,449	2,911	(538)	71.3%	66.4%	(4.9)
Stanislaus	1,818	1,840	22	1,312	1,200	(112)	72.2%	65.2%	(7.0)
Kern	4,134	3,953	(181)	2,873	2,509	(364)	69.5%	63.5%	(6.0)
San Diego	7,148	6,801	(347)	4,763	4,239	(524)	66.6%	62.3%	(4.3)
Riverside	7,266	6,718	(548)	4,866	4,127	(739)	67.0%	61.4%	(5.6)
San Bernardino	9,558	8,505	(1,053)	6,485	5,087	(1,398)	67.8%	59.8%	(8.0)
Santa Clara	3,425	3,161	(264)	2,228	1,741	(487)	65.1%	55.1%	(10.0)
Sacramento	6,265	6,248	(17)	3,722	3,359	(363)	59.4%	53.8%	(5.6)
Alameda	5,158	4,788	(370)	3,050	2,468	(582)	59.1%	51.5%	(7.6)
Orange	8,519	8,169	(350)	4,385	3,652	(733)	51.5%	44.7%	(6.8)
Los Angeles	29,148	26,358	(2,790)	14,685	11,288	(3,397)	50.4%	42.8%	(7.6)
All Others	22,923	21,403	(1,520)	14,954	12,647	(2,307)	65.2%	59.1%	(6.1)
Offense Categories									
Property Crimes	36,560	34,899	(1,661)	23,768	20,278	(3,490)	65.0%	58.1%	(6.9)
Crimes Against Persons	27,775	28,260	485	16,752	15,672	(1,080)	60.3%	55.5%	(4.8)
Other Crimes	14,060	12,461	(1,599)	8,249	6,525	(1,724)	58.7%	52.4%	(6.3)
Drug Crimes	34,482	29,361	(5,121)	20,034	14,547	(5,487)	58.1%	49.5%	(8.6)

⁴ Return-to-Prison rates were not calculated when fewer than 30 offenders were released.

Demographic and Offender Characteristics by Fiscal Year (continued)

	FY 2008-09	FY 2009-10		FY 2008-09	FY 2009-10		FY 2008-09	FY 2009-10	
	Released Number	Released Number	Released Number Difference	Three-Year Return Number	Three-Year Return Number	Return Number Difference	Three-Year Return Rate	Three-Year Return Rate	Three-Year Rate Difference
Offense									
Other Sex	2,566	2,683	117	1,884	1,867	(17)	73.4%	69.6%	(3.8)
Vehicle Theft	6,803	5,511	(1,292)	4,932	3,762	(1,170)	72.5%	68.3%	(4.2)
Sodomy	42	33	(9)	24	21	(3)	57.1%	63.6%	6.5
Escape	103	78	(25)	67	48	(19)	65.0%	61.5%	(3.5)
Receiving Stolen Property	4,845	4,837	(8)	3,316	2,968	(348)	68.4%	61.4%	(7.0)
Possession Weapon	6,735	5,892	(843)	4,364	3,544	(820)	64.8%	60.1%	(4.7)
Petty Theft With Prior	5,433	5,135	(298)	3,688	3,063	(625)	67.9%	59.6%	(8.3)
Burglary 1st	3,380	3,468	88	2,119	2,042	(77)	62.7%	58.9%	(3.8)
Other Offenses	4,069	3,517	(552)	2,518	2,020	(498)	61.9%	57.4%	(4.5)
Robbery	5,554	5,504	(50)	3,339	3,115	(224)	60.1%	56.6%	(3.5)
Other Assault/Battery	9,120	9,234	114	5,739	5,224	(515)	62.9%	56.6%	(6.3)
Burglary 2nd	7,646	8,033	387	4,902	4,542	(360)	64.1%	56.5%	(7.6)
CS Possession	18,562	15,319	(3,243)	12,010	8,651	(3,359)	64.7%	56.5%	(8.2)
Oral Copulation	171	205	34	112	115	3	65.5%	56.1%	(9.4)
Assault w. Deadly Weapon	6,202	6,344	142	3,731	3,556	(175)	60.2%	56.1%	(4.1)
Hashish Possession	78	68	(10)	49	38	(11)	62.8%	55.9%	(6.9)
CS Other	710	634	(76)	446	353	(93)	62.8%	55.7%	(7.1)
Other Property	1,451	1,368	(83)	870	748	(122)	60.0%	54.7%	(5.3)
Rape	413	450	37	218	245	27	52.8%	54.4%	1.6
Arson	283	267	(16)	164	138	(26)	58.0%	51.7%	(6.3)
Grand Theft	3,763	3,699	(64)	2,231	1,886	(345)	59.3%	51.0%	(8.3)
Lewd Act With Child	2,056	2,104	48	1,035	977	(58)	50.3%	46.4%	(3.9)
Penetration With Object	113	120	7	63	55	(8)	55.8%	45.8%	(10.0)
Attempted Murder 2nd	334	337	3	157	150	(7)	47.0%	44.5%	(2.5)
Forgery/Fraud	3,239	2,848	(391)	1,710	1,267	(443)	52.8%	44.5%	(8.3)
CS Sales	3,277	2,786	(491)	1,764	1,231	(533)	53.8%	44.2%	(9.6)
Marijuana Sale	474	446	(28)	234	189	(45)	49.4%	42.4%	(7.0)
Marij. Possess For Sale	1,232	1,172	(60)	593	485	(108)	48.1%	41.4%	(6.7)
CS Possession For Sale	9,590	8,466	(1,124)	4,716	3,461	(1,255)	49.2%	40.9%	(8.3)
Kidnapping	248	225	(23)	95	86	(9)	38.3%	38.2%	(0.1)
Manslaughter	520	543	23	245	195	(50)	47.1%	35.9%	(11.2)
Marijuana Other	129	149	20	44	46	2	34.1%	30.9%	(3.2)
CS Manufacturing	430	321	(109)	178	93	(85)	41.4%	29.0%	(12.4)
Driving Under Influence	2,870	2,707	(163)	1,136	775	(361)	39.6%	28.6%	(11.0)
Vehicular Manslaughter	279	241	(38)	89	46	(43)	31.9%	19.1%	(12.8)
Attempted Murder 1st	12	25	13	4	3	(1)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Murder 2nd	107	145	38	11	13	2	10.3%	9.0%	(1.3)
Murder 1st	38	67	29	6	4	(2)	15.8%	6.0%	(9.8)
Sentence Type									
Determinate Sentencing Law	112,695	104,703	(7,992)	68,782	56,996	(11,786)	61.0%	54.4%	(6.6)
Indeterminate Sentencing Law	182	278	96	21	26	5	11.5%	9.4%	(2.1)
Sex Registration Flag									
Yes	8,942	8,471	(471)	6,218	5,522	(696)	69.5%	65.2%	(4.3)
No	103,935	96,510	(7,425)	62,585	51,500	(11,085)	60.2%	53.4%	(6.8)
Serious/Violent Offense									
No	90,037	81,199	(8,838)	55,608	44,251	(11,357)	61.8%	54.5%	(7.3)
Yes	22,840	23,782	942	13,195	12,771	(424)	57.8%	53.7%	(4.1)

Demographic and Offender Characteristics by Fiscal Year (continued)

	FY 2008-09	FY 2009-10		FY 2008-09	FY 2009-10		FY 2008-09	FY 2009-10	
	Released Number	Released Number	Released Number Difference	Three-Year Return Number	Three-Year Return Number	Return Number Difference	Three-Year Return Rate	Three-Year Return Rate	Three Year Rate Difference
Mental Health Code									
Department of Mental Health	74	3	(71)	44	3	(41)	59.5%	N/A	N/A
Crisis Bed	20	37	17	16	27	11	N/A	73.0%	N/A
Enhanced Outpatient Program	6,631	5,908	(723)	4,843	4,114	(729)	73.0%	69.6%	(3.4)
Correctional Clinical Case Management System	11,936	14,332	2,396	8,020	8,505	485	67.2%	59.3%	(7.9)
None/No Mental Health Code	94,216	84,701	(9,515)	55,880	44,373	(11,507)	59.3%	52.4%	(6.9)
Risk Score Level									
Low	18,768	18,700	(68)	7,167	5,679	(1,488)	38.2%	30.4%	(7.8)
Medium	31,024	28,688	(2,336)	16,674	12,833	(3,841)	53.7%	44.7%	(9.0)
High	60,521	56,442	(4,079)	43,752	38,014	(5,738)	72.3%	67.4%	(4.9)
N/A	2,564	1,151	(1,413)	1,210	496	(714)	47.2%	43.1%	(4.1)
Length of Stay									
0-6 Months	12,392	46,041	33,649	6,501	28,932	22,431	52.5%	62.8%	10.3
7-12 Months	32,242	29,384	(2,858)	18,351	14,968	(3,383)	56.9%	50.9%	(6.0)
13-18 Months	20,237	9,792	(10,445)	12,896	4,429	(8,467)	63.7%	45.2%	(18.5)
19-24 Months	14,373	5,972	(8,401)	9,502	2,803	(6,699)	66.1%	46.9%	(19.2)
2-3 Years	15,682	5,567	(10,115)	10,604	2,565	(8,039)	67.6%	46.1%	(21.5)
3-4 Years	6,861	2,519	(4,342)	4,563	1,172	(3,391)	66.5%	46.5%	(20.0)
4-5 Years	3,540	1,709	(1,831)	2,159	758	(1,401)	61.0%	44.4%	(16.6)
5-10 Years	5,822	2,677	(3,145)	3,395	1,028	(2,367)	58.3%	38.4%	(19.9)
10-15 Years	1,373	941	(432)	711	302	(409)	51.8%	32.1%	(19.7)
15+ Years	355	379	24	121	65	(56)	34.1%	17.2%	(16.9)
Return to Custody on Current Term									
None	64,434	61,806	(2,628)	33,291	27,251	(6,040)	51.7%	44.1%	(7.6)
1	20,260	17,072	(3,188)	14,462	11,341	(3,121)	71.4%	66.4%	(5.0)
2	11,136	9,612	(1,524)	8,319	6,723	(1,596)	74.7%	69.9%	(4.8)
3	6,896	6,358	(538)	5,182	4,521	(661)	75.1%	71.1%	(4.0)
4	4,305	4,055	(250)	3,231	2,915	(316)	74.4%	71.9%	(2.5)
5	2,538	2,484	(54)	1,906	1,770	(136)	75.1%	71.3%	(3.8)
6	1,529	1,541	12	1,127	1,105	(22)	73.7%	71.7%	(2.0)
7	819	909	90	643	631	(12)	78.5%	69.4%	(9.1)
8	465	525	60	331	351	20	71.2%	66.9%	(4.3)
9	253	300	47	170	208	38	67.2%	69.3%	2.1
10 +	242	319	77	171	206	35	70.7%	64.6%	(6.1)
Stays									
1	29,719	29,136	(583)	12,143	9,746	(2,397)	40.9%	33.5%	(7.4)
2	16,319	14,282	(2,037)	9,344	7,049	(2,295)	57.3%	49.4%	(7.9)
3	12,090	10,775	(1,315)	7,613	6,121	(1,492)	63.0%	56.8%	(6.2)
4	9,596	8,583	(1,013)	6,324	5,123	(1,201)	65.9%	59.7%	(6.2)
5	7,930	7,048	(882)	5,447	4,359	(1,088)	68.7%	61.8%	(6.9)
6	6,359	5,992	(367)	4,433	3,851	(582)	69.7%	64.3%	(5.4)
7	5,367	4,897	(470)	3,808	3,282	(526)	71.0%	67.0%	(4.0)
8	4,420	3,999	(421)	3,218	2,701	(517)	72.8%	67.5%	(5.3)
9	3,726	3,530	(196)	2,778	2,381	(397)	74.6%	67.5%	(7.1)
10	3,054	2,906	(148)	2,315	2,039	(276)	75.8%	70.2%	(5.6)
11	2,673	2,433	(240)	2,039	1,741	(298)	76.3%	71.6%	(4.7)
12	2,105	2,056	(49)	1,629	1,464	(165)	77.4%	71.2%	(6.2)
13	1,724	1,697	(27)	1,362	1,240	(122)	79.0%	73.1%	(5.9)
14	1,460	1,344	(116)	1,129	1,027	(102)	77.3%	76.4%	(0.9)
15 +	6,335	6,303	(32)	5,221	4,898	(323)	82.4%	77.7%	(4.7)
Total	112,877	104,984	(7,893)	68,803	57,022	(11,781)	61.0%	54.3%	(6.7)

Appendix C

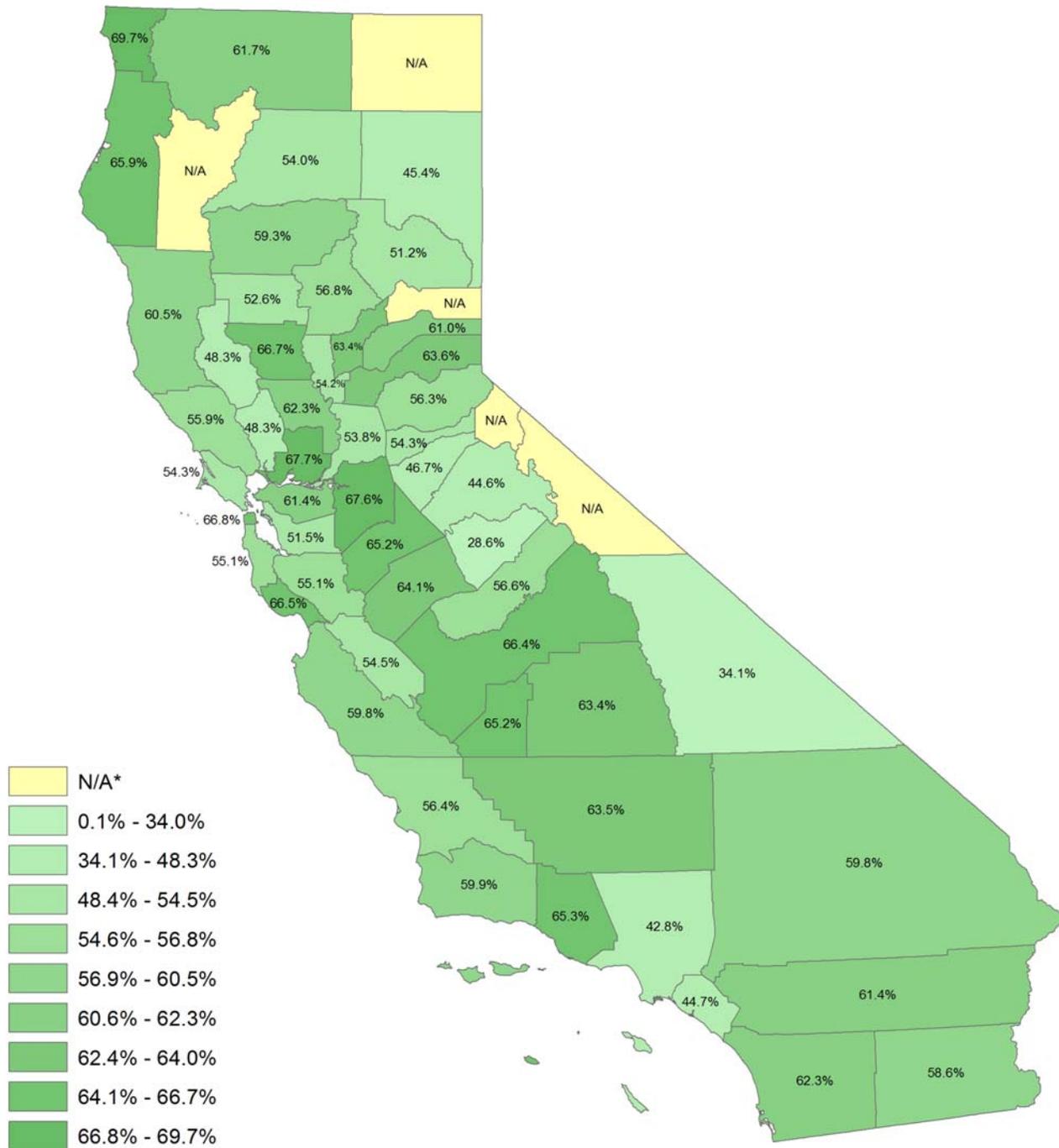
Three-Year Return-to-Prison Rates by County of Parole for Offenders Released During Fiscal Year 2009-10

County of Parole	Number Released	One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
		Number Returned	Return Rate	Number Returned	Return Rate	Number Returned	Return Rate
Alameda	4,788	2,132	44.5%	2,423	50.6%	2,468	51.5%
Alpine	15	10	N/A	10	N/A	11	N/A
Amador	70	34	48.6%	37	52.9%	38	54.3%
Butte	796	373	46.9%	434	54.5%	452	56.8%
Calaveras	30	11	36.7%	12	40.0%	14	46.7%
Colusa	30	16	53.3%	18	60.0%	20	66.7%
Contra Costa	1,235	643	52.1%	743	60.2%	758	61.4%
Del Norte	66	35	53.0%	43	65.2%	46	69.7%
El Dorado	323	142	44.0%	174	53.9%	182	56.3%
Fresno	4,382	2,454	56.0%	2,833	64.7%	2,911	66.4%
Glenn	78	33	42.3%	40	51.3%	41	52.6%
Humboldt	492	253	51.4%	310	63.0%	324	65.9%
Imperial	307	138	45.0%	172	56.0%	180	58.6%
Inyo	41	10	24.4%	14	34.1%	14	34.1%
Kern	3,953	1,949	49.3%	2,444	61.8%	2,509	63.5%
Kings	751	394	52.5%	478	63.6%	490	65.2%
Lake	234	101	43.2%	111	47.4%	113	48.3%
Lassen	97	37	38.1%	42	43.3%	44	45.4%
Los Angeles	26,358	7,152	27.1%	10,388	39.4%	11,288	42.8%
Madera	479	211	44.1%	257	53.7%	271	56.6%
Marin	92	41	44.6%	47	51.1%	50	54.3%
Mariposa	14	4	N/A	4	N/A	4	28.6%
Mendocino	243	122	50.2%	142	58.4%	147	60.5%
Merced	783	416	53.1%	487	62.2%	502	64.1%
Modoc	24	9	N/A	10	N/A	11	N/A
Mono	8	2	N/A	3	N/A	3	N/A
Monterey	1,061	482	45.4%	604	56.9%	635	59.8%
Napa	151	63	41.7%	70	46.4%	73	48.3%
Nevada	59	30	50.8%	34	57.6%	36	61.0%
Orange	8,169	2,803	34.3%	3,530	43.2%	3,652	44.7%
Placer	495	271	54.7%	308	62.2%	315	63.6%
Plumas	41	20	48.8%	21	51.2%	21	51.2%
Riverside	6,718	3,363	50.1%	3,992	59.4%	4,127	61.4%
Sacramento	6,248	2,740	43.9%	3,274	52.4%	3,359	53.8%
San Benito	55	22	40.0%	28	50.9%	30	54.5%
San Bernardino	8,505	4,060	47.7%	4,908	57.7%	5,087	59.8%
San Diego	6,801	3,437	50.5%	4,107	60.4%	4,239	62.3%
San Francisco	1,430	810	56.6%	945	66.1%	955	66.8%
San Joaquin	2,655	1,505	56.7%	1,759	66.3%	1,794	67.6%
San Luis Obispo	488	213	43.6%	265	54.3%	275	56.4%
San Mateo	973	440	45.2%	518	53.2%	536	55.1%
Santa Barbara	843	393	46.6%	483	57.3%	505	59.9%
Santa Clara	3,161	1,321	41.8%	1,683	53.2%	1,741	55.1%

Three-Year Return-to-Prison Rates by County of Parole for Offenders Released During Fiscal Year 2009-10 (continued)

County of Parole	Number Released	One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
		Number Returned	Return Rate	Number Returned	Return Rate	Number Returned	Return Rate
Santa Cruz	319	173	54.2%	211	66.1%	212	66.5%
Shasta	964	438	45.4%	506	52.5%	521	54.0%
Sierra	11	8	N/A	8	N/A	8	N/A
Siskiyou	115	58	50.4%	69	60.0%	71	61.7%
Solano	1,371	786	57.3%	912	66.5%	928	67.7%
Sonoma	666	299	44.9%	356	53.5%	372	55.9%
Stanislaus	1,840	968	52.6%	1,161	63.1%	1,200	65.2%
Sutter	308	120	39.0%	160	51.9%	167	54.2%
Tehama	263	136	51.7%	154	58.6%	156	59.3%
Trinity	27	16	N/A	16	N/A	16	N/A
Tulare	1,452	773	53.2%	905	62.3%	920	63.4%
Tuolumne	56	22	39.3%	24	42.9%	25	44.6%
Ventura	1,710	931	54.4%	1,081	63.2%	1,116	65.3%
Yolo	557	285	51.2%	337	60.5%	347	62.3%
Yuba	489	252	51.5%	295	60.3%	310	63.4%
Direct Discharged	1,291	144	11.2%	313	24.2%	382	29.6%
TOTAL	104,981	44,104	42.0%	54,713	52.1%	57,022	54.3%

Three-Year Return-to-Prison Rates by County of Parole for Offenders Released During Fiscal Year 2009-10 (continued)



* Return-to-prison rates were not calculated when fewer than 30 offenders were released.

Appendix D

Type of Return by Fiscal Year

Presented in the table below are the number and percent of offenders returned to CDCR custody for the Fiscal Year 2007-08, Fiscal Year 2008-09 and Fiscal Year 2009-10 cohorts by type of return. The numbers and percents below represent the portion of the total cohort returned to CDCR custody, by type of return (or completing a successful three year follow-up period) and do not represent a three-year return-to-prison rate, as presented throughout this report.

Type of Return	FY 2007-08		FY 2008-09		FY 2009-10	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Successful Three Years Out (No Return)	42,130	36.3%	44,074	39.0%	47,959	45.7%
Crimes Against Persons	3,895	3.4%	3,925	3.5%	3,771	3.6%
Property Crimes	8,670	7.5%	8,055	7.1%	6,541	6.2%
Drug Crimes	7,063	6.1%	6,299	5.6%	4,730	4.5%
Other Crimes	2,754	2.4%	2,731	2.4%	2,233	2.1%
Parole Violations	51,503	44.4%	47,793	42.3%	39,747	37.9%
TOTAL	116,015	100.0%	112,877	100.0%	104,981	100.0%

The below table shows the portion of each cohort that returned to CDCR custody has decreased across the following four return categories: property crimes, drug crimes, other crimes, and parole violations. Crimes against persons has seen a slight increase between the three cohorts. Since the implementation of Realignment, the rates of return for the four categories that saw decreases (property crimes, drug crimes, other crimes, and parole violations) between the Fiscal Year 2008-09 cohort and the Fiscal Year 2009-10 cohort has become more apparent. Between the Fiscal Year 2007-08 cohort and the Fiscal Year 2008-09 cohort, the percent change was 4.6 percent for parole violators, which comprise the largest number of offenders returned to CDCR custody. The percent change more than doubled between the Fiscal Year 2008-09 cohort and Fiscal Year 2009-10 cohort with a decrease of 10.6 percent.

While the percentage point difference between the Fiscal Year 2008-09 and Fiscal Year 2009-10 cohorts may appear minor, the percent change over time is more notable. Drug crimes decreased by 19.6 percent, property crimes by 12.7 percent, and other crimes by 12.5 percent between the Fiscal Year 2008-09 and Fiscal Year 2009-10 cohorts. Because these offenders comprise a smaller portion of the cohorts, caution should be used when interpreting the percent changes over time.

Type of Return	FY 2007-08	FY 2008-09	Percentage Point Difference	Percent Change	FY 2008-09	FY 2009-10	Percentage Point Difference	Percent Change
	Percent	Percent			Percent	Percent		
Successful Three Years Out (No Return)	36.3%	39.0%	2.7	7.4	39.0%	45.7%	6.7	17.2
Crimes Against Persons	3.4%	3.5%	0.1	2.9	3.5%	3.6%	0.1	2.9
Property Crimes	7.5%	7.1%	(0.4)	(5.3)	7.1%	6.2%	(0.9)	(12.7)
Drug Crimes	6.1%	5.6%	(0.5)	(8.2)	5.6%	4.5%	(1.1)	(19.6)
Other Crimes	2.4%	2.4%	0.0	0.0	2.4%	2.1%	(0.3)	(12.5)
Parole Violations	44.4%	42.3%	(2.1)	(4.7)	42.3%	37.9%	(4.4)	(10.4)

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Office of Research, Research and Evaluation Branch
On the World Wide Web at:
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