California Department of Corrections
And Rehabilitation

2011 Adult Institutions Outcome Evaluation Report

Office of Research
November 23, 2011

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA —DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION

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November 23, 2011

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 are holding 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 second in a series of annual reports on the outcomes of adult inmates released from CDCR correctional institutions. This report features measures of recidivism by which we can gauge improvement, and enable us to compare our performance with that of other similarly situated states.

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

Sincerely,

Matthew L. Cate

MATTHEW L. CATE
Secretary

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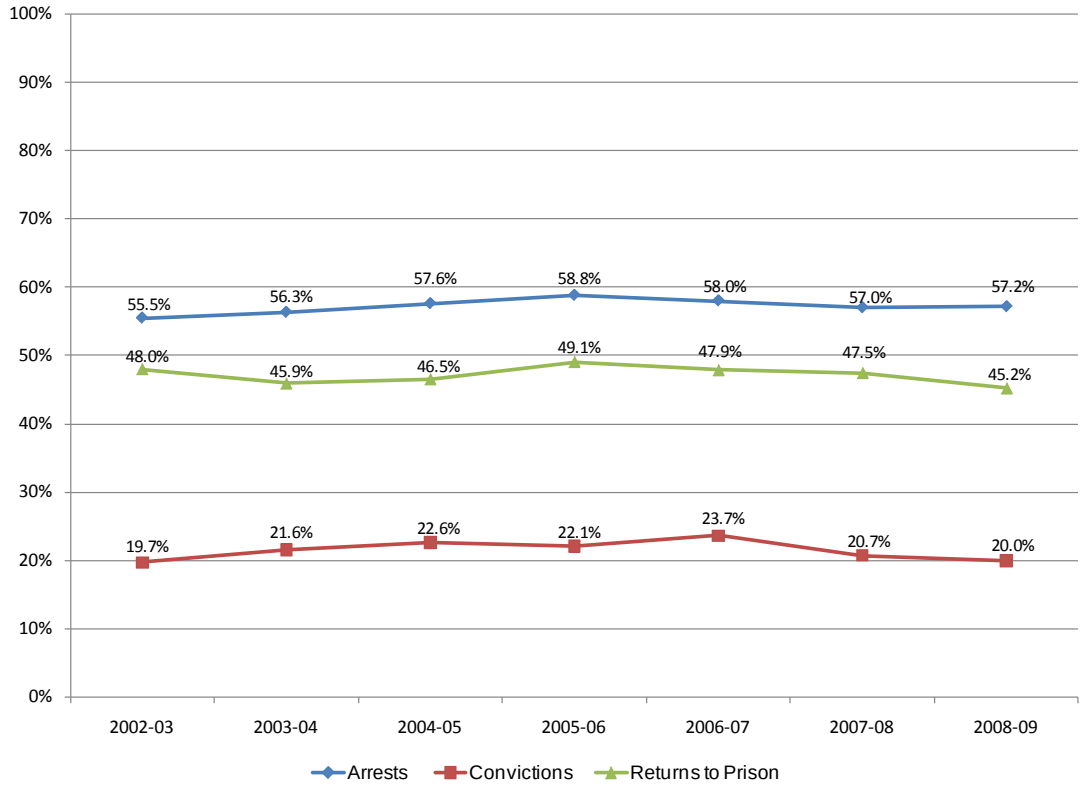
Executive Summary

Introduction

To comport with national best practices, the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) measures recidivism by tracking arrests, convictions and returns to prison. Although all three measures are displayed in charts and tables in Appendix A, CDCR uses the latter measure, returns to prison, as the primary measure of recidivism for the purpose of this report. We chose this measure because it is the most reliable measure available and is well understood and commonly used by most correctional stakeholders.

CDCR has reported recidivism rates for felons released from custody since 1977. During this time, the methodology for reporting recidivism has changed.

Figure 1. One-Year Recidivism Rates for Arrests, Convictions and Returns to Prison for Felons Released Between Fiscal Years 2002-03 and 2008-09[1]



[1] Rates for "Arrests" and "Convictions" only include those felons where an automated criminal history record was available from the Department of Justice. These records are necessary to measure recidivism by arrest and conviction. The data contained in this chart were extracted in June 2011 to minimize the effects of the time lag in data entry into state systems.

Commencing with our 2010 report, all felons are now tracked for the full follow-up period, regardless of their status as on parole or discharged. In addition, recidivism rates are presented based on numerous characteristics (e.g., commitment offense, length-of-stay).

This report is intended to provide more detailed information about recidivism to CDCR executives and managers, lawmakers and other correctional stakeholders who have an interest in the dynamics of reoffending behavior and recidivism reduction.

Recidivism Definition

CDCR measures recidivism by arrests, convictions and returns to prison. CDCR uses the latter measure, returns to prison, as its primary measure of recidivism. Throughout this document, unless otherwise stated, the terms recidivate and recidivism refer to this primary measure. CDCR defines "returns to prison" as follows:

> An individual convicted of a felony[2] and incarcerated in a CDCR adult institution who was released to parole, discharged after being paroled, or directly discharged from CDCR during a defined time period and subsequently returned to prison during a specified follow-up period.

Key Findings

Overall CDCR Recidivism Rates

- The one-year rates have declined slightly under all measures of recidivism since FY 2006-07 with the exception of a small increase in arrests in FY 2008-09 (Figure 1).
- The total three-year recidivism rate (return to prison) for all felons released during FY 2006-07 is 65.1 percent (Figure 2).
- Most felons who recidivate return to prison within a year of release (73.5 percent).
- Re-released felons recidivate at a rate 19.5 percentage points higher than those released for the first time.

Figure 2.
Three-year recidivism rates for felons released from all CDCR institutions during fiscal year 2006-07

CDCR Inmate Personal Characteristics

- Females have a 55.1 percent recidivism rate, which is approximately 11 points lower than that of males.
- Younger felons recidivate at the highest rate. Inmates released at age 24 or younger return to prison at a rate of 71.9 percent.
- Race/ethnicity appears to influence recidivism rates for first-releases, but this effect is not evident for re-released inmates.
- Slightly more than a quarter of all inmates are paroled to Los Angeles County after release. Of these parolees, however, only 57.0 percent recidivated within three years, which is lower than the statewide average.

[2] Due to reporting limitations, civil addicts are currently excluded. It is expected that this limitation will be addressed following implementation of the Strategic Offender Management System (SOMS).

CDCR Offender Characteristics

- Inmates committed to prison for a property crime consistently recidivate at a higher rate than those committed for other types of crimes including crimes against persons, drug crimes, and "other" crimes.
- Inmates committed for more serious crimes do not have higher recidivism rates. For example, inmates released for rape have a lower recidivism rate (51.1 percent) than those who were committed for vehicle theft (74.3 percent).
- Although few in number, inmates released after having served an indeterminate sentence recidivate at a much lower rate (12.8 percent) than those who served a determinate sentence (65.1 percent).
- Felons required to register as sex offenders (i.e., sex registrants) recidivate at a higher rate (66.9 percent) as compared to other felons (65.0 percent). Eighty-four percent of sex registrants who recidivate do so because of a parole violation.
- Inmates designated as serious or violent offenders recidivate at a lower rate than those who are not.
- Inmates participating in mental health programs recidivate at rates 6 to 11 percentage points higher than other felons.
- The California Static Risk Assessment performs well at predicting inmate risk for recidivism.

CDCR Offender Length-of-Stay

- Recidivism rates increase with lengths-of-stay up to two to three years and decrease thereafter. Inmates with a length-of-stay between two to three years recidivate at the highest rate (69.8 percent). Those who served over 15 years in prison recidivated at the lowest rate (40.1 percent).
- There is little variation in the recidivism rate despite the number of prior returns to CDCR custody within the current term.
- Although fewer inmates return to prison as the total number of stays increase, recidivism rates for those with more total stays increase with each additional stay at CDCR institutions.

CDCR Institutional Missions

- Inmates housed in reception centers for at least 30 days prior to release have a recidivism rate that is higher than any other institutional mission.
- Inmates who had spent time in the Security Housing Unit (SHU) prior to release recidivate at a higher rate than those who had not.

CDCR Programs

- Released felons who had a designated developmental disability recidivate at a rate that is 12.8 percentage points higher than those who did not have a developmental disability designation.
- Participation in in-prison substance abuse programs, combined with post-release community-based aftercare results in recidivism rates (29.3 percent) that are much lower than those that did not participate in any substance abuse treatment program (65.3 percent).

Conclusion

This report demonstrates how recidivism varies among offenders by their personal characteristics such as gender, race, age, and mental health status, as well as by their arrest histories and behavior while under CDCR custody and supervision. These findings are consistent with other jurisdictions across the United States and have important implications for correctional policy and practice.

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 recidivating 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 to parole 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 1976, 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. Released felons are automatically placed on parole unless they served all of their prison and parole time while they were incarcerated; in this case they are then discharged.

Developmental Disability Program (DDP)

CDCR program that ensures inmates with developmental disabilities are accurately identified; provided with appropriate classification, housing, and protection; and not subjected to discrimination.

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 1976.

Institutional Mission

Institutions are designated with a mission that meets the security level or special purpose required for the inmates being housed. Reception centers process incoming inmates. Levels I, II, III, and IV house male general population inmates according to their security classification (low, medium, high-medium, and maximum). Female institutions provide female offenders with gender-responsive supervision, treatment, and services. Camps and "other" facilities house low-level inmates while providing rehabilitative treatment through work, vocation, academic and substance abuse programs. Institutions may have one or more missions according to the security needs and/or special purposes.

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 are not available for a certain percentage of inmates because CSRA scores for the FY 2006-07 cohort were computed retroactively as of their date of release during that time period.

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.

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.

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.

Substance Abuse Program (SAP)

CDCR in-prison and post-release, community-based substance abuse treatment programs designed to reduce/eliminate offender drug and alcohol abuse and dependence.

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).

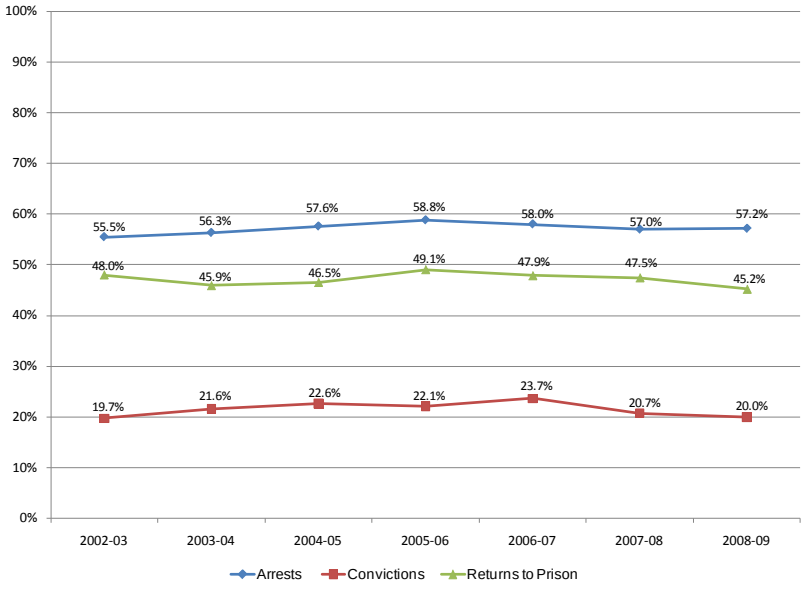
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

2011 Adult Institutions Outcome Evaluation Report

1 Introduction

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) is pleased to present the 2011 Outcome Evaluation, our second in an annual series of reports analyzing recidivism for felons released from California prisons. This report provides information about recidivism to CDCR executives, lawmakers and other correctional stakeholders who have an interest in the dynamics of reoffending behavior and reducing recidivism.

Figure A. One-Year Recidivism Rates for Arrests, Convictions and Returns to Prison for Felons Released Between Fiscal Years 2002-03 and 2008-09[1]



As with our prior 2010 recidivism report, this report measures recidivism by tracking arrests, convictions and returns to prison at one-, two-, and three-year intervals.

[1] Rates for "Arrests" and "Convictions" only include those felons where an automated criminal history record was available from the Department of Justice. These records are necessary to measure recidivism by arrest and conviction.

We continue to focus on the three-year return-to-prison rate as our primary measure of recidivism. Our return-to-prison measure, as described in our 2010 report, includes offenders released from prison after having served their sentence for a crime as well as offenders released from prison after having served their term for a parole violation. It also includes all offenders released from prison, whether on parole or discharged from parole during the three-year follow-up period. We employ an approach that is consistent with that set forth in last year's report so that policymakers and researchers can have year-over-year comparisons. Accordingly, this year's cohort will supplement last year's data, providing a progressively fuller picture of trends in recidivism with each successive report. This year's three-year return cohort focuses on those who were released from prison during FY 2006-07.

Additionally, we are excited to present for the first time analyses in this report that examine trends in recidivism among new populations of offenders. This year we've added analyses focusing on recidivism rates for the developmentally disabled, murderers, offenders who have received substance abuse treatment, and those who have paroled from Security Housing Units (SHU). We hope that you find these analyses to be topical and relevant. Each year we look forward to adding still more.

The focus of this year's report – the cohort of offenders released from prison in FY 2006-07 – provides an opportunity to gauge the success of correctional practices that governed that cohort, both in prison prior to their release in FY 2006-07, and on parole up to three years afterward. At its outermost reaches, this report begins to capture parole practices reaching into the first half of 2010, a period marked by the implementation of reforms set forth in Senate Bill (SB) 18 (3rd Ex. Sess) (Ducheny). These reforms include the creation of non-revocable parole, incentive funding for probation departments that adopt best practices, and parole reentry courts, among others. We look forward to seeing how these types of changes in correctional practices affect our recidivism rates in the coming years.

Enthusiasm for this year's recidivism discussion was also stoked by a significant report issued by the Pew Center on the States entitled "State of Recidivism: The Revolving Door of America's Prisons," which examined recidivism rates among many states across the country. California is pleased to be among the 33 states that provided data to Pew for this valuable comparative purpose.

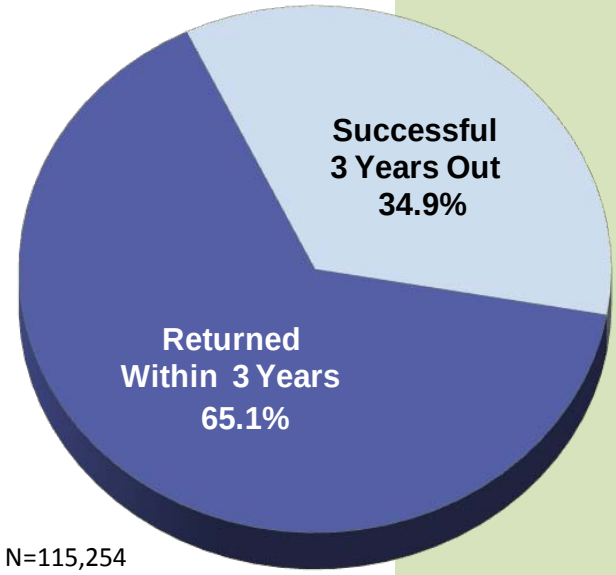
The Pew report confirmed that when measured by "returns to prison," California's recidivism rates are near the highest nationwide. However, the report also made clear that when recidivism is measured by re-imprisonment for new crimes only, California's recidivism rates are lower than the nationwide

average. The Pew report observed that it was two particularities of California's parole structure – the placement of virtually every offender on a period of mandatory parole, and the routine use of prison stays for punishment of parole violators – that contributed to California's high "return to prison" recidivism rates since this measure includes offenders returned for not only new crimes, but also parole violations. Absent those practices, California's recidivism rate may be similar to those of other states.

In future reports we will monitor how changes to California's parole structure impacts its recidivism rates not only with respect to non-revocable parole, which prohibited certain low-level offenders from being returned to custody, but also Governor Brown's historic realignment legislation, which requires that all parole violators who are returned to custody serve their time at local jails instead of prison. California is now in line with many other states that similarly use jail, not prison, as custody for parole violators. As a result, we expect to see changes to our recidivism rates in the coming years as California moves away from some of the practices that contributed to our high rates.

Ultimately, our goal is that this report and future reports will continue to spur discussion of the best possible ways for California to reduce recidivism and better protect public safety.

Figure B. Three-year recidivism rates for felons released from all CDCR institutions during FY 2006-07



In this report, a recidivist is defined as a convicted felon who was released from CDCR in FY 2006-07 and subsequently returned to CDCR within a three-year follow-up period.

2 Evaluation Design

2.1 Objectives and Purpose of the Evaluation

This report presents the recidivism rates for CDCR inmates and examines how these rates vary across time and place, by person (personal and offender characteristics), by incarceration experience (e.g., length-of-stay), and by CDCR missions and institutions.

2.2 Primary Definition of Recidivism

Although there are numerous ways to define recidivism (e.g., arrests, convictions, returns to prison), CDCR employs returns to prison as its primary indicator of a recidivist defined as follows:

> An individual convicted of a felony[2] and incarcerated in a CDCR adult institution who was released to parole, discharged after being paroled, or directly discharged from CDCR during a defined time period (recidivism cohort) and subsequently returned to prison during a specified follow-up period (recidivism period).

The recidivism rate is calculated using the ratio of the number of felons in the recidivism cohort who were returned to prison during the recidivism period to the total number of felons in the recidivism cohort, multiplied by 100.

$$\text{Recidivism Rate} = \frac{\text{Number Returned to Prison}}{\text{Recidivism Cohort}} \times 100$$

See Appendix A where this definition is expanded by depicting recidivism rates using re-arrest and reconviction in addition to returns to prison. Results for each of these measures are available for FYs 2002-03 through 2008-09.

3 Methods

This report presents recidivism rates from a three-year follow-up period for all felons who were released from the CDCR Division of Adult Institutions (DAI) between July 1, 2006 and June 30, 2007 (FY 2006-07). The cohort includes inmates who were released to parole for the first time on their current term and inmates who

[2] Due to reporting limitations, civil addicts are currently excluded. It is expected that this limitation will be addressed following implementation of the Strategic Offender Management System (SOMS).

were directly discharged, as well as inmates who were released to parole on their current term prior to FY 2006-07, returned to prison on this term, and were then re-released during FY 2006-07. Figures, charts and graphs illustrate the relationship between descriptive variables (e.g., gender, race/ethnicity, age at parole) and recidivism rates. Expanded analyses of these variables are available in Appendix B.

3.1 Data Sources

CDCR Offender-Based Information System (OBIS)

Data were extracted from the CDCR Offender-Based Information System (OBIS) to identify the inmates who were released during FY 2006-07, as well as to determine which of these individuals were returned to prison during the three-year follow-up period.

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

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

CDCR Office of Substance Abuse Treatment Services (OSATS) Interim Computerized Attendance Tracking System (ICATS)

The dataset containing the release cohort was matched to data reported to the CDCR Office of Substance Abuse Treatment Services (OSATS) Interim Computerized Attendance Tracking System (ICATS). ICATS is a repository for attendance and completions for inmates/parolees who participate in the CDCR In-Prison Substance Abuse Programs (SAPs) and Community-Based Substance Abuse Programs.

CDCR Clark Developmental Disability Automated Tracking System (CDDATS)

The Clark Developmental Disability Automated Tracking System (CDDATS) was used to record inmates who have been screened for a developmental disability upon entry into CDCR and identifies their developmental disability level designation and housing location as part of the CDCR Developmental Disability Program (DDP). CDDATS data are entered by staff at each institution. Although DECS (Disability and Effective Communications System) is currently the system of record, CDDATS was the system of record at the time the cohort was released from CDCR.

Revocation Scheduling and Tracking System (RSTS)

For those parolees whose parole was revoked, the CDCR Revocation Scheduling and Tracking System (RSTS) was used to identify the type of parole revocations (technical or nontechnical).

3.2 Data Limitations

Data quality is of paramount importance with any and all data analyses performed by the CDCR Office of Research. The intent of this report is to provide "summary statistical" (aggregate) rather than "individual-level" information.

Overall, the aggregate data are robust in that a large number of records are available for analyses. At an individual level, the data become less robust as the smaller number of records is easily influenced by nuances associated with each case. Consequently, caution must be exercised when interpreting results that involve a small number of cases. Within this analytical framework, recidivism rates are only presented for inmate releases (i.e., denominators) that are greater than or equal to 30.

In addition, recidivism rates are "frozen" at three years, meaning that after three years the follow-up period is considered to be completed and no further analyses are performed. As such, reported rates may fluctuate slightly for the one- and two-year rates as data used in subsequent reporting years will likely be updated, particularly for the 'Arrests' and 'Convictions' presented in the Appendix since these data are routinely updated in accordance with criminal justice system processing.

Re-released felons made up 41.8 percent of the recidivism cohort.

4 Release Cohort Description

Nearly 60 percent of the release cohort was made up of first releases while 41.8 percent were re-releases. Almost all of the distributions for the personal and offender characteristics of first releases were similar to those of the total recidivism cohort.

Personal Characteristics

A total of 115,254 adult men and women were released from CDCR adult institutions in FY 2006-07 (Table 1). Males outnumbered females approximately nine to one. There was a nearly even distribution of inmates between the age of 20 and 44 at release; few inmates were between the age of 18 and 19 (0.6 percent). After 45 to 49 years of age, the number of inmates declined; individuals over age 60 represented roughly 1 percent of the cohort. The majority of inmates were Hispanic/Latino (37.5 percent), followed by White (32.1 percent) and Black/African American (26.0 percent). Less than 5 percent were Native American/Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander or Other.

Offender Characteristics

The top 20 counties receiving the largest number of parolees are presented in Table 1, with the remaining counties grouped into the "All Others" category. The majority of the inmates paroled to Los Angeles County (26.4 percent). Of the remaining large counties in California, the top three that received paroled inmates were San Bernardino (8.5 percent), Orange (7.6 percent), San Diego (6.5 percent), and the bottom three were Santa Clara (3.2 percent), San Joaquin (2.3 percent), and Stanislaus (1.5 percent). In the previous 2010 Adult Institutions Outcome Evaluation Report, San Francisco was depicted since it had a release population within the top 20 of all county releases. This year, San Francisco was replaced by Stanislaus.

About two-thirds of the FY 2006-07 recidivism cohort include inmates who had served their current term for a property crime or a drug crime. Slightly more than 20 percent were committed to CDCR for a crime against persons and approximately 12 percent were committed for "other" crimes. Almost all inmates had a determinate sentence.

Approximately seven percent of the release cohort were required to register as a sex offender. In addition, roughly 20 percent of the release cohort were committed for a crime that was considered to be serious and/or violent. These percentages remain consistent for both first released and re-released sex offenders and serious/violent offenders.

Nearly 86 percent of the release cohort had not been enrolled in any type of mental health treatment program[3] while incarcerated at CDCR. Those designated as Enhanced Outpatient Program (EOP) (severely mentally ill) made up 4.7 percent of the release cohort and those assigned to the Correctional Clinical Case Management System (CCCMS) made up the remaining 9.7 percent.

When assessed for recidivism risk using the CSRA, approximately 53 percent of the inmates were identified as being at a high risk for being convicted of a new crime, 28.4 percent were medium risk and 16.3 percent were low risk.

CDCR Incarceration Experience

More than half (58.5 percent) of the FY 2006-07 cohort inmates served 18 months or less in CDCR institutions. Approximately 71 percent who were released for the first time served 18 months

Almost 30 percent of the recidivism cohort had never been previously incarcerated at CDCR.

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

or less in CDCR institutions compared to 41.8 percent of re-releases who served 18 months or less.

The majority of the cohort (58.2 percent) is comprised of first releases with no returns on their current term. Of those with returns on their current term, many (45.9 percent) had returned once. Thereafter, the number of returning inmates gradually decreases.

Almost half (49.2 percent) of the first releases had only one stay in a CDCR adult institution, and approximately one-fifth (20.8 percent) of re-releases stayed two times. Regardless of type of release, 13.6 percent of the FY 2006-07 cohort had 10 or more stays in CDCR when released.

Institutional Mission[4]

Twenty-two percent of the FY 2006-07 cohort released from a Level II institution. Another 26.6 percent were released from a reception center. Combined, this accounts for almost half of all releases during FY 2006-07. Among first releases only, slightly more than 20 percent released from a Level III or Level IV institution. Over half of re-releases were released from a reception center.

The vast majority (94.8 percent) of the release cohort had never been assigned to a SHU at any point during their term, while 5.2 percent has been assigned to a SHU.

Programs

Only 1.5 percent of the release cohort were in the DDP.

Over 12.5 percent of the release cohort had participated in the SAP while incarcerated. Eight percent completed the program while 4.6 did not complete the program prior to release from prison.

[4] Since inmates are often transferred just prior to release to institutions close to their release county, the last institution where an inmate spent at least 30 days prior to being released in FY 2006-07 is the inmate's institution of release. The "Under 30 Days" category reflects those inmates who were not incarcerated in any one institution for at least 30 days prior to release.

Table 1. Cohort Description

	First Releases		Re-Releases		Total	
Characteristics	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**
Total	67,029	100.0	48,225	100.0	115,254	100.0
Sex						
Male	59,154	88.3	44,062	91.4	103,216	89.6
Female	7,875	11.7	4,163	8.6	12,038	10.4
Age at Release						
18-19	689	1.0	47	0.1	736	0.6
20-24	11,039	16.5	5,019	10.4	16,058	13.9
25-29	13,433	20.0	9,399	19.5	22,832	19.8
30-34	10,434	15.6	7,436	15.4	17,870	15.5
35-39	10,070	15.0	8,057	16.7	18,127	15.7
40-44	9,123	13.6	7,716	16.0	16,839	14.6
45-49	6,714	10.0	5,868	12.2	12,582	10.9
50-54	3,370	5.0	2,977	6.2	6,347	5.5
55-59	1,381	2.1	1,155	2.4	2,536	2.2
60 and over	776	1.2	551	1.1	1,327	1.2
Race/Ethnicity						
White	20,168	30.1	16,821	34.9	36,989	32.1
Hispanic/Latino	27,816	41.5	15,410	32.0	43,226	37.5
Black/African American	15,980	23.8	14,015	29.1	29,995	26.0
Native American/Alaska Native	518	0.8	576	1.2	1,094	0.9
Asian	416	0.6	308	0.6	724	0.6
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	96	0.1	49	0.1	145	0.1
Other	2,035	3.0	1,046	2.2	3,081	2.7
County of Parole						
Alameda	2,727	4.1	2,564	5.3	5,291	4.6
Fresno	2,052	3.1	2,479	5.1	4,531	3.9
Kern	2,270	3.4	1,777	3.7	4,047	3.5
Los Angeles	21,782	32.5	8,672	18.0	30,454	26.4
Orange	5,954	8.9	2,774	5.8	8,728	7.6
Riverside	4,198	6.3	2,932	6.1	7,130	6.2
Sacramento	3,329	5.0	2,355	4.9	5,684	4.9
San Bernardino	5,585	8.3	4,161	8.6	9,746	8.5
San Diego	4,063	6.1	3,385	7.0	7,448	6.5
San Joaquin	1,238	1.8	1,444	3.0	2,682	2.3
Santa Clara	1,816	2.7	1,830	3.8	3,646	3.2
Stanislaus	872	1.3	830	1.7	1,702	1.5
All Others	11,118	16.6	11,588	24.0	22,706	19.7
Commitment Offense						
Crime Against Persons	14,179	21.2	12,141	25.2	26,320	22.8
Property Crimes	22,802	34.0	16,025	33.2	38,827	33.7
Drug Crimes	22,124	33.0	14,599	30.3	36,723	31.9
Other Crimes	7,924	11.8	5,460	11.3	13,384	11.6

Table 1. Cohort Description (continued)

	First Releases		Re-Releases		Total	
Characteristics	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**
Sentence Type						
Determinate Sentence Law	72	0.1	14	0.0	86	0.1
Indeterminate Sentence Law	67,029	100.0	48,225	100.0	115,254	100.0
Sex Offenders						
Yes	3,606	5.4	4,223	8.8	7,829	6.8
No	63,423	94.6	44,002	91.2	107,425	93.2
Serious/Violent Offenders						
Yes	13,312	19.9	10,171	21.1	23,483	20.4
No	53,717	80.1	38,054	78.9	91,771	79.6
Mental Health						
Enhanced Outpatient Program	2,337	3.5	3,096	6.4	5,433	4.7
Correctional Clinical Case Management System	5,660	8.4	5,471	11.3	11,131	9.7
Crisis Bed	8	0.0	8	0.0	16	0.0
No Mental Health Code	59,024	88.1	39,649	82.2	98,673	85.6
Department Mental Health	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
CSRA Risk Score						
Low	13,223	19.7	5,621	11.7	18,844	16.3
Medium	21,024	31.4	11,760	24.4	32,784	28.4
High	31,378	46.8	29,608	61.4	60,986	52.9
N/A	1,404	2.1	1,236	2.6	2,640	2.3
Length of Stay						
0 - 6 months	10,126	15.1	2,301	4.8	12,427	10.8
7 - 12 months	26,128	39.0	8,147	16.9	34,275	29.7
13 - 18 months	11,082	16.5	9,708	20.1	20,790	18.0
19 - 24 months	6,250	9.3	7,983	16.6	14,233	12.3
2 - 3 years	5,706	8.5	9,777	20.3	15,483	13.4
3 - 4 years	2,546	3.8	4,440	9.2	6,986	6.1
4 - 5 years	1,670	2.5	2,014	4.2	3,684	3.2
5 - 10 years	2,828	4.2	3,313	6.9	6,141	5.3
10 - 15 years	575	0.9	468	1.0	1,043	0.9
15 + years	118	0.2	74	0.2	192	0.2
Prior Returns to Custody						
None	67,029	100.0	0	0.0	67,029	58.2
1	0	0.0	22,128	45.9	22,128	19.2
2	0	0.0	11,313	23.5	11,313	9.8
3	0	0.0	6,505	13.5	6,505	5.6
4	0	0.0	3,705	7.7	3,705	3.2
5	0	0.0	2,077	4.3	2,077	1.8
6	0	0.0	1,205	2.5	1,205	1.0
7	0	0.0	640	1.3	640	0.6
8	0	0.0	357	0.7	357	0.3
9	0	0.0	170	0.4	170	0.1
10+	0	0.0	125	0.3	125	0.1

Table 1. Cohort Description (continued)

	First Releases		Re-Releases		Total	
Characteristics	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**
Number of CDCR Stays Ever						
1	32,983	49.2	0	0.0	32,983	28.6
2	7,926	11.8	10,012	20.8	17,938	15.6
3	5,137	7.7	7,485	15.5	12,622	11.0
4	3,964	5.9	5,544	11.5	9,508	8.2
5	3,285	4.9	4,245	8.8	7,530	6.5
6	2,719	4.1	3,467	7.2	6,186	5.4
7	2,190	3.3	2,892	6.0	5,082	4.4
8	1,846	2.8	2,519	5.2	4,365	3.8
9	1,440	2.1	2,089	4.3	3,529	3.1
10	1,163	1.7	1,782	3.7	2,945	2.6
11	944	1.4	1,478	3.1	2,422	2.1
12	777	1.2	1,315	2.7	2,092	1.8
13	595	0.9	1,086	2.3	1,681	1.5
14	479	0.7	878	1.8	1,357	1.2
15 +	1,581	2.4	3,433	7.1	5,014	4.4
Institutional Mission						
Level I	12,663	18.9	5,534	11.5	18,197	15.8
Level II	16,951	25.3	8,416	17.5	25,367	22.0
Level III	7,654	11.4	2,790	5.8	10,444	9.1
Level IV	6,229	9.3	1,684	3.5	7,913	6.9
Female Institutions	5,337	8.0	3,053	6.3	8,390	7.3
Camps	2,837	4.2	1	0.0	2,838	2.5
Reception Centers	5,745	8.6	24,903	51.6	30,648	26.6
Other Facilities	8,876	13.2	1,839	3.8	10,715	9.3
Under 30 days	737	1.1	5	0.0	742	0.6
Security Housing Unit (SHU) Status						
SHU	2,863	4.3	3,139	6.5	6,002	5.2
No SHU	64,166	95.7	45,086	93.5	109,252	94.8
Developmental Disability Program (DDP) Status						
DDP	813	1.2	919	1.9	1,732	1.5
No DDP	66,216	98.8	47,306	98.1	113,522	98.5
In-Prison Substance Abuse Program						
Completed Program	7,103	10.6	2,091	4.3	9,194	8.0
Did Not Complete Program	4,038	6.0	1,317	2.7	5,355	4.6
Did Not Participate in Program	55,888	83.4	44,817	92.9	100,705	87.4

Inmates released from CDCR in FY 2006-07 have a 65.1 percent three-year recidivism rate.

Re-releases recidivate at a higher rate than first-releases.

5 Overall California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation Adult Recidivism Rate

Figure 1. Overall Recidivism Rates: First Releases, Re-Releases and Total

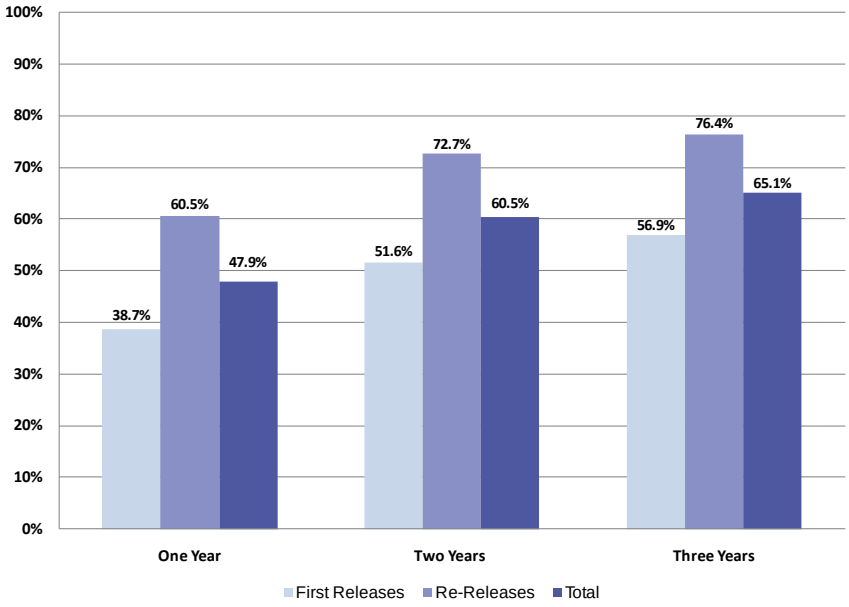


Figure 1 and Table 2 shows the total three-year recidivism rate for the FY 2006-07 cohort is 65.1 percent. The recidivism rate for re-releases is 19.5 percentage points higher than for first releases. When examining the recidivism rates as time progresses, most inmates who return to prison do so in the first year after release.

The overall recidivism rate for the FY 2006-07 cohort is 2.4 percentage points lower than the FY 2005-06 cohort. This reduction is primarily due to the reduction in the recidivism rates for the first releases, which decreased by 3.8 percentage points, although there was also a small (1.1 percentage point) reduction for those who were re-releases.

Table 2. Overall Recidivism Rates: First releases, Re-Releases and Total

	Total Released	One Year		Two Years, Cumulative		Three Years, Cumulative	
		Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
First Releases	67,029	25,968	38.7%	34,617	51.6%	38,158	56.9%
Re-Releases	48,225	29,199	60.5%	35,075	72.7%	36,861	76.4%
Total	**115,254**	**55,167**	**47.9%**	**69,692**	**60.5%**	**75,019**	**65.1%**

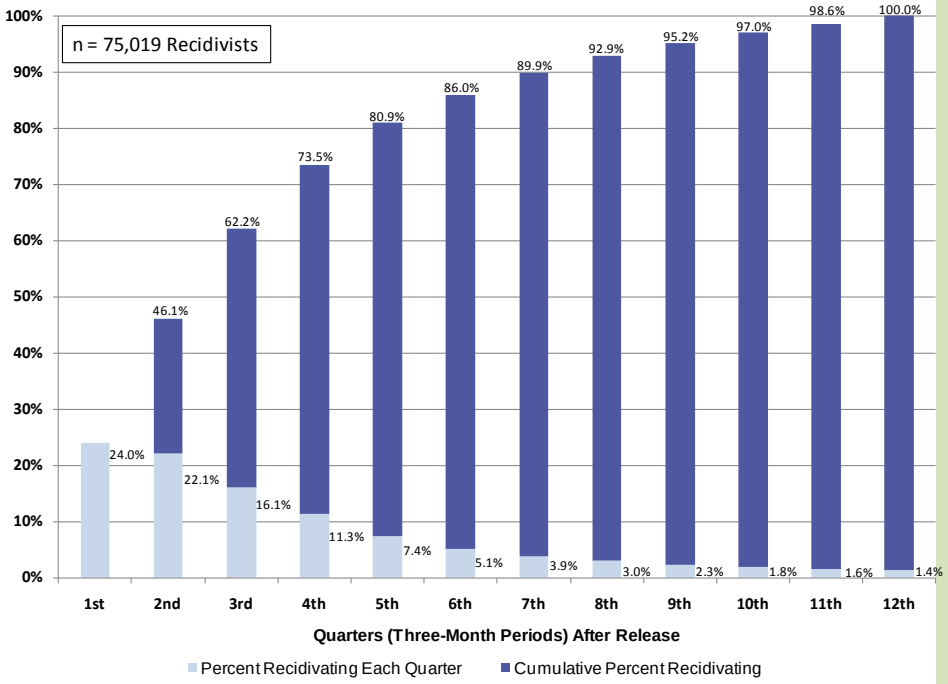
6 Time to Return

This "Time to Return" section only examines the 75,019 inmates who returned to prison within three years of release (identified previously in Figure 1 and Table 2) to assess how long inmates are in the community before recidivating and returning to prison.

Almost 50 percent of inmates who recidivate within three years do so within the first six months.

6.1 Time to Return for the 75,019 Recidivists

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



At one year, this rate increases to almost 75 percent.

Figure 2 and Table 3 illustrate the percentage of inmates who recidivate during each quarterly (three-month) period, as well as the total percent of inmates who had recidivated through the end of the quarter.

Of the 75,019 inmates who return to prison, nearly equal percentages return during the first quarter and the second quarter (24.0 and 22.1 percent, respectively). Altogether, nearly half (approximately 46 percent) of the inmates released returned to prison after having been in the community for only six months. Almost 75 percent of the recidivists returned to prison within 12 months of release.

The number of inmates recidivating over time decreases as most have already returned to prison by the end of the first year. Since this analysis only focuses on those inmates identified as recidivists, and because 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 75,019 recidivists. Collectively, these results mirror those reported for the FY 2005-06 cohort.

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

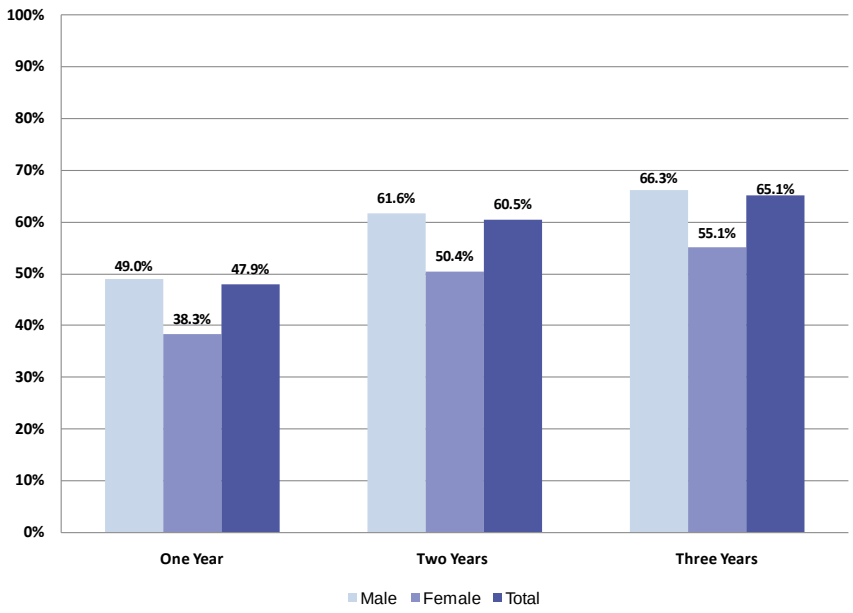
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Percentage of Recidivists	24.0%	22.1%	16.1%	11.3%	7.4%	5.1%	3.9%	3.0%	2.3%	1.8%	1.6%	1.4%
Cumulative Percent	24.0%	46.1%	62.2%	73.5%	80.9%	86.0%	89.9%	92.9%	95.2%	97.0%	98.6%	100.0%

7 Recidivism Rate by Demographics

Demographics include the following personal characteristics of felons: gender, age at time of release, race/ethnicity, and county of parole. Research has shown that recidivism varies by some of these demographic factors, and these findings are corroborated by the data provided below.

7.1 Gender

Figure 3. Recidivism Rates by Gender



Females recidivate at a lower rate than males.

Because males outnumber females almost nine to one in the FY 2006-07 cohort, gender differences in rates of recidivism are masked. It is important, therefore, to examine male and female recidivism rates individually to see if differences exist. As shown in Figure 3 and Table 4, recidivism rates are considerably lower for females compared to males. By the end of three years, the recidivism rate for females is approximately 11 percentage points lower than that of males.

Males and females who were released for the first time recidivate at lower rates than those who were re-released, with female first releases and re-releases recidivating at lower rates than males. There is an 18.7 percentage point difference in the recidivism rate between first-released and re-released males. Females have a 24.1 percentage point difference in the recidivism rate between first and re-releases. Females who were re-released recidivate at a rate only six percentage points lower than their male counterparts. Both males and females experienced an almost equal decline in recidivism rates from those reported for the FY 2005-06 cohort.

Despite the fact that female offenders represent a small proportion of the CDCR inmate population and they have a lower recidivism rate than males, CDCR continues to emphasize the importance of increasing rehabilitative opportunities for female inmates through a commitment to the provision of gender-responsive programs.

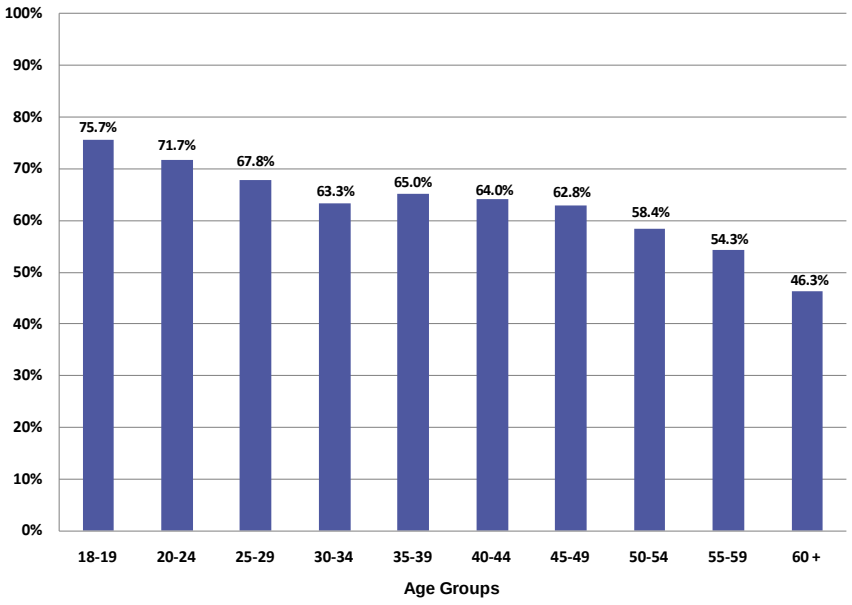
Table 4. Recidivism Rates by Gender

	First Releases			Re-Releases			Total		
Gender	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
Male	59,154	34,475	58.3%	44,062	33,908	77.0%	103,216	68,383	66.3%
Female	7,875	3,683	46.8%	4,163	2,953	70.9%	12,038	6,636	55.1%
Total	**67,029**	**38,158**	**56.9%**	**48,225**	**36,861**	**76.4%**	**115,254**	**75,019**	**65.1%**

7.2 Age at Release

In general, recidivism rates decrease with age.

Figure 4. Three-Year Recidivism Rates by Age at Release



Conforming to the general theory that people age out of criminal activity[5], the overall recidivism rate for inmates released in FY 2006-07 declines with age. Felons in the 18 to 19 year-old group have a 75.7 percent recidivism rate and those ages 60 and older have a 46.3 percent recidivism rate (Figure 4 and Table 5). The exception is a 1.7 percentage point increase from the 30 to 34 year-old age group to the 35 to 39 year-old age group. Thereafter, the declining trend in the recidivism rate resumes.

The pattern in the recidivism rate for each age group within first and re-releases mirrors that of the total recidivism rate (i.e., the gradual decline over time with the exception of the increased recidivism rate for the 35 to 39 age group).

[5] Andrews, D.A. and J. Bonta (2006). The Psychology of Criminal Conduct, 4th ed. Neward, NJ: LexisNexis.

When compared to FY 2005-06 cohort first releases, FY 2006-07 cohort first releases reflect a reduction in recidivism rates that range from two to six percentage points across all but one age group. This exception is the 18 to 19 age group, which has a one percentage point recidivism rate increase. Although the reductions are smaller, the FY 2006-07 re-release cohort reflects a similar pattern of reduction in recidivism rates, with the exception that the 18 to 19 age group had a larger increase in their recidivism rate (eight percentage points).

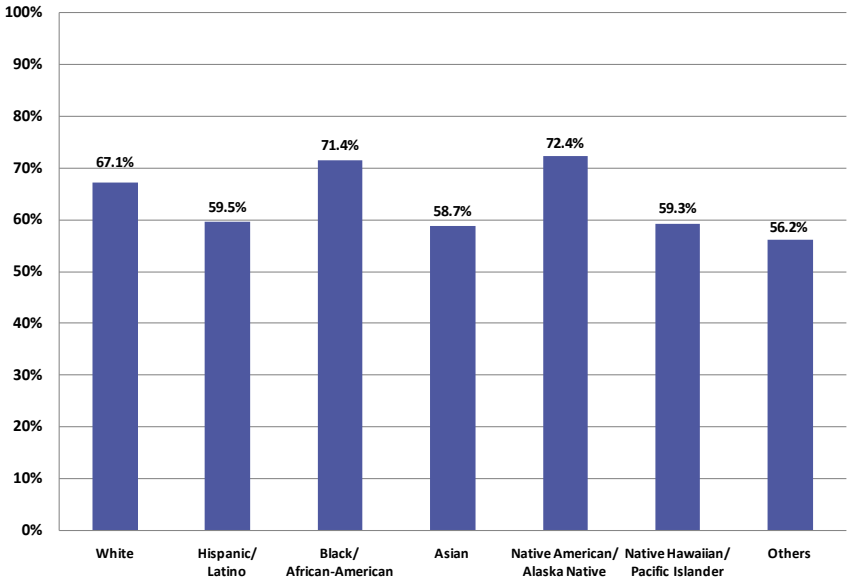
Table 5. Recidivism Rates by Age Group

	First Releases			Re-Releases			Total		
Age Groups	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
18-19	689	516	74.9%	47	41	87.2%	736	557	75.7%
20-24	11,039	7,322	66.3%	5,019	4,188	83.4%	16,058	11,510	71.7%
25-29	13,433	8,087	60.2%	9,399	7,382	78.5%	22,832	15,469	67.8%
30-34	10,434	5,700	54.6%	7,436	5,603	75.3%	17,870	11,303	63.3%
35-39	10,070	5,531	54.9%	8,057	6,260	77.7%	18,127	11,791	65.0%
40-44	9,123	4,975	54.5%	7,716	5,810	75.3%	16,839	10,785	64.0%
45-49	6,714	3,537	52.7%	5,868	4,369	74.5%	12,582	7,906	62.8%
50-54	3,370	1,597	47.4%	2,977	2,110	70.9%	6,347	3,707	58.4%
55-59	1,381	602	43.6%	1,155	774	67.0%	2,536	1,376	54.3%
60 +	776	291	37.5%	551	324	58.8%	1,327	615	46.3%
Total	**67,029**	**38,158**	**56.9%**	**48,225**	**36,861**	**76.4%**	**115,254**	**75,019**	**65.1%**

7.3 Race/Ethnicity

Total three-year recidivism rates are highest among White, Black/African-American, and Native American/ Alaska Native race/ethnicity groups.

Figure 5. Three-Year Recidivism Rates by Race/Ethnicity



Recidivism rates for race/ethnicity vary by first releases and re-releases.

Figure 5 and Table 6 show the three-year recidivism rates for all releases are highest among White, Black/African-American, and Native American/Alaska Native race/ethnicity groups, ranging from 67.1 percent to 72.4 percent. The overall recidivism rate for all other race/ethnicity groups is roughly 60 percent.

Although small in number, the Native American/Alaska Native, Asian and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander first and re-release groups recidivate at rates similar to the other race/ethnicity groups. Moreover, the recidivism rate for first releases who are Hispanic/Latino (the largest group represented in the cohort) is over 10 percentage points lower than that of all other race/ethncity groups combined (51.2 percent versus 61.0 percent).

The *2010 Adult Institutions Outcome Evaluation Report* showed that recidivism rates by race/ethnicity for the FY 2005-06 cohort varied between first releases and re-releases. This finding is not evident for the FY 2006-07 cohort as the dispersion between the recidivsm rates decreased within first releases and increased within re-releases, leaving little difference between the two groups.

Comparison of the FY 2005-06 and FY 2006-07 cohort first releases shows that not only did the Native American/Alaska Native group no longer have the highest recidivism rate, this group also had the greatest decline in recidivism rate for first releases

(-5.8 percentage points). In turn, the Black/African American first releases had a 4.5 percentage point decrease in their recidivism rate. The recidivism rates for both Native American/African American groups are still quite similar.

For FY 2006-07 re-releases, the Native American/Alaska Native group still had the highest recidivism rate (79.5 percent), but the lowest switched from Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander to Asian. In fact, the Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander re-release group had the greatest increase in their recidivism rate as compared to the FY 2005-06 cohort (+1.8 percentage points). Furthermore, the Asian re-releases had a recidivism rate that was six percentage points lower that that which was reported for FY 2005-06.

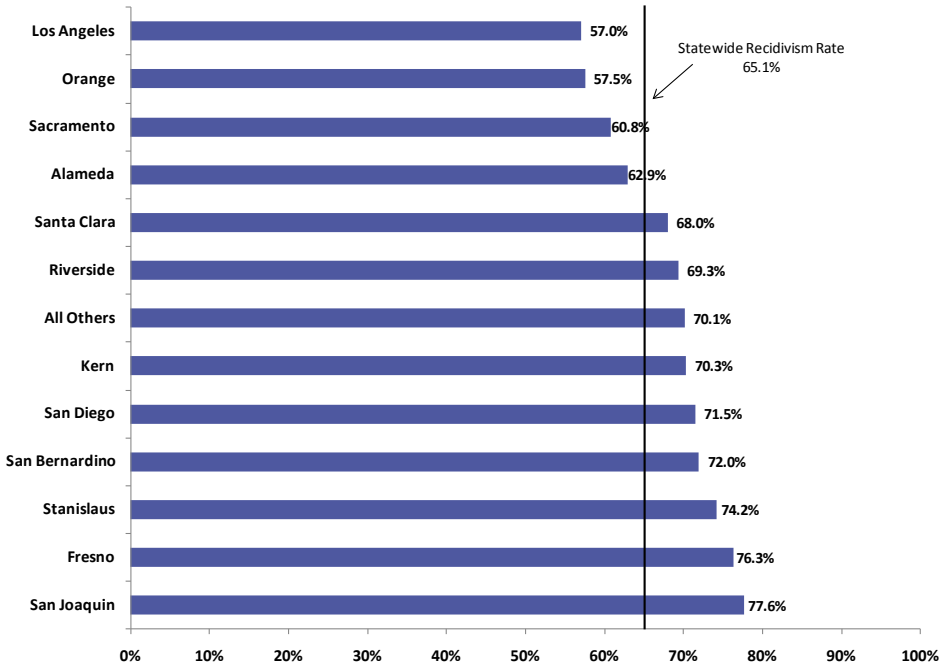
Table 6. Recidivism Rates By Race/Ethnicity

	First Releases			Re-Releases			Total		
Race/Ethnicity	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
White	20,168	11,935	59.2%	16,821	12,885	76.6%	36,989	24,820	67.1%
Hispanic/Latino	27,816	14,228	51.2%	15,410	11,509	74.7%	43,226	25,737	59.5%
Black/African-American	15,980	10,419	65.2%	14,015	11,010	78.6%	29,995	21,429	71.4%
Asian	416	212	51.0%	308	213	69.2%	724	425	58.7%
Native American/Alaska Native	518	334	64.5%	576	458	79.5%	1,094	792	72.4%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	96	50	52.1%	49	36	73.5%	145	86	59.3%
Others	2,035	980	48.2%	1,046	750	71.7%	3,081	1,730	56.2%
Total	**67,029**	**38,158**	**56.9%**	**48,225**	**36,861**	**76.4%**	**115,254**	**75,019**	**65.1%**

Recidivism rates may vary by county due to a number of factors: local jail overcrowding, cost avoidance, prosecutorial discretion, community characteristics and variability in law enforcement and Board of Parole Hearings practices.

7.4 County of Parole[6]

Figure 6. Three-Year Recidivism Rates by County



Despite the fact that over a quarter of all inmates who were paroled in FY 2006-07 were released into Los Angeles County, the Los Angeles County recidivism rate (57.0 percent) is the lowest of the twelve largest counties (see Figure 6 and Table 7). Stanislaus, Fresno, and San Joaquin counties have the highest overall three-year recidivism rates, ranging from 74.2 percent to 77.6 percent, respectively.

As shown throughout the report, re-released inmates generally have higher recidivism rates than those released for the first time. This may also explain Los Angeles County's low recidivism rate as it received roughly two-and-a-half times as many first-release as re-release inmates. This large proportion of first-release inmates (and their low rate of recidivism) reduced the overall recidivism rate for inmates released to Los Angeles County.

The difference in the recidivism rate between first-release inmates and re-release inmates varies greatly by county. Alameda County has the widest range (31.7 percentage points), with first-release inmates recidivating at a rate of 47.6 percent and re-releases recidivating at a rate of 79.3 percent. Fresno County has the

[6] Direct discharges are not included since these individuals do not have a parole county.

narrowest range (10.4 percentage points), with first-release inmates recidivating at a rate of 70.6 percent and re-releases recidivating at a rate of 81.0 percent.

Minor changes in recidivism rates have occurred since data were reported for the FY 2005-06 cohort. Despite the fact that the Kern County recidivism rate decreased by 1.4 percentage points in FY 2006-07, it moved up two positions on the recidivism ranking because Riverside County and all others had larger decreases in their recidivism rates (-3.8 and -3.0 percentage points, respectively). San Diego and San Bernardino switched positions, with San Diego having a slightly lower recidivism rate. The increase in the number of Stanislaus County releases bumped San Francisco off this chart; this year San Francisco releases are reflected in the all others category.

In sum, first-releases experienced recidivism rate decreases across all counties, with Alameda having the greatest decrease (-6.2 percentage points). The exception was Kern County, which had no recidivism rate change. Recidivism rate decreases also occurred for re-releases, although there were slight increases for Alameda, Sacramento, and San Joaquin counties (2.1 percentage points and less).

Note that these results represent the county to which the inmates were paroled; however, inmates may not have remained in the county to which they were paroled. In addition, inmates may recidivate in a county other than that of his/her parole. In such cases, the recidivism is counted in the parole county.

Table 7. Recidivism Rates by County[7]

	First Releases			Re-Releases			Total		
County of Commitment	Number Paroled	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Paroled	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Paroled	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
Alameda	2,727	1,298	47.6%	2,564	2,032	79.3%	5,291	3,330	62.9%
Fresno	2,052	1,449	70.6%	2,479	2,007	81.0%	4,531	3,456	76.3%
Kern	2,270	1,457	64.2%	1,777	1,388	78.1%	4,047	2,845	70.3%
Los Angeles	21,782	11,119	51.0%	8,672	6,250	72.1%	30,454	17,369	57.0%
Orange	5,954	2,866	48.1%	2,774	2,154	77.6%	8,728	5,020	57.5%
Riverside	4,198	2,649	63.1%	2,932	2,295	78.3%	7,130	4,944	69.3%
Sacramento	3,329	1,591	47.8%	2,355	1,867	79.3%	5,684	3,458	60.8%
San Bernardino	5,585	3,634	65.1%	4,161	3,380	81.2%	9,746	7,014	72.0%
San Diego	4,063	2,658	65.4%	3,385	2,668	78.8%	7,448	5,326	71.5%
San Joaquin	1,238	882	71.2%	1,444	1,200	83.1%	2,682	2,082	77.6%
Santa Clara	1,816	1,138	62.7%	1,830	1,341	73.3%	3,646	2,479	68.0%
Stanislaus	872	578	66.3%	830	685	82.5%	1,702	1,263	74.2%
All Others	11,118	6,831	61.4%	11,588	9,089	78.4%	22,706	15,920	70.1%
Total	**67,004**	**38,150**	**56.9%**	**46,791**	**36,356**	**77.7%**	**113,795**	**74,506**	**65.5%**

[7] Direct discharges are not included since these individuals do not have a parole county.

8 Offender Characteristics

Offender characteristics include the categories for the controlling crime of the current term; sentence type; special classifications of inmates including registered sex offenders, serious or violent offenders, mental health status; developmental disability, substance abuse program participation, and risk to reoffend, as measured by the California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) at the time of release.

8.1 Commitment Offense Category

At 69.1 percent, inmates committed to CDCR for property crimes have the highest three-year recidivism rate.

Figure 7. Recidivism Rates by Commitment Offense Category

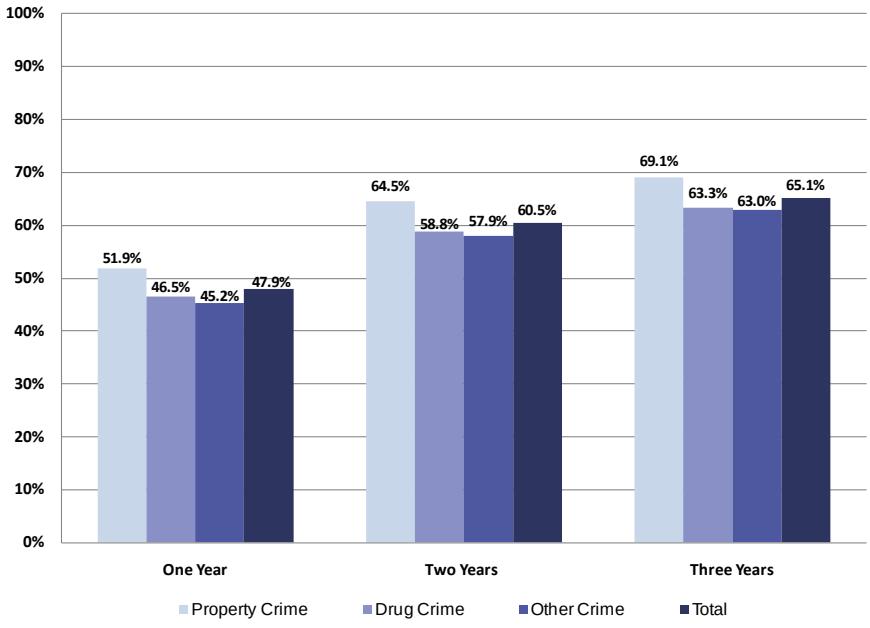


Figure 7 and Table 8 reveal that inmates committed for property crimes have the highest overall, three-year recidivism rate. Over half of the inmates released with a property crime commitment recidivated within the first year of release and 69.1 percent recidivated within three years of their release. Inmates committed for crimes against persons, drug crimes or other offenses recidivate at an almost identical lower rate, whether it was at one, two, or three years of follow-up.

Re-release inmates with drug crime commitments have a three-year recidivism rate that is 21.9 percentage points higher than first-release inmates with a drug crime commitment (76.5 percent versus 54.6 percent, respectively). Similarly, re-releases with a crime against a person commitment have a three-year recidivism

rate that is approximately 19 percentage points higher than first releases with a crime against a person commitment (73.1 percent versus 53.8 percent, respectively).

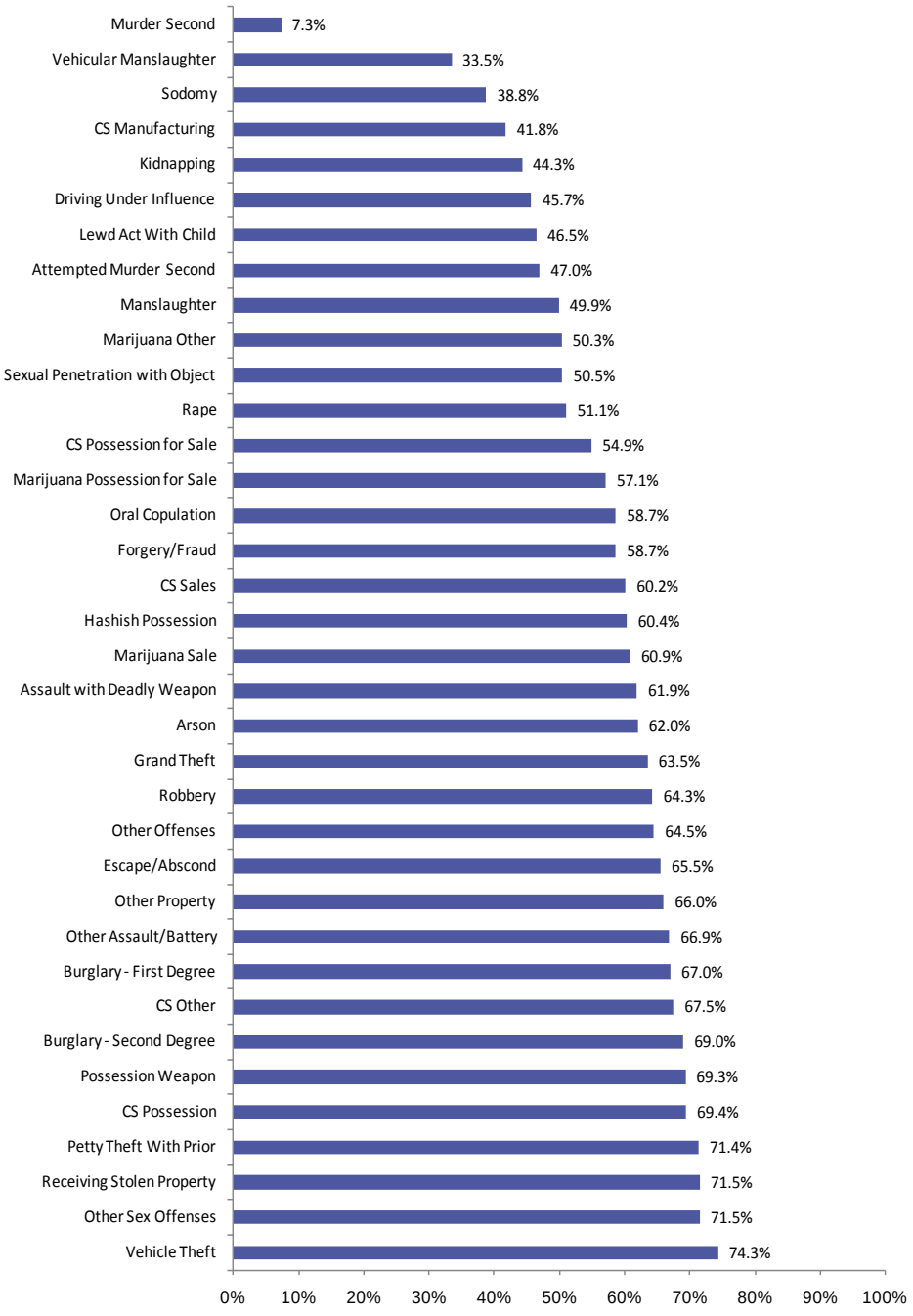
There were slight declines (up to five percent) in the recidivism rates by Commitment Offense Category for first releases, re-releases and overall groupings from the FY 2005-06 cohort to the FY 2006-07 cohort.

Table 8. Recidivism Rates by Commitment Offense Category

	First Releases			Re-Releases			Total		
Offense Categories	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
Crime Against Persons	14,179	7,633	53.8%	12,141	8,874	73.1%	26,320	16,507	62.7%
Property Crimes	22,802	14,081	61.8%	16,025	12,749	79.6%	38,827	26,830	69.1%
Drug Crimes	22,124	12,086	54.6%	14,599	11,167	76.5%	36,723	23,253	63.3%
Other Crimes	7,924	4,358	55.0%	5,460	4,071	74.6%	13,384	8,429	63.0%
Total	**67,029**	**38,158**	**56.9%**	**48,225**	**36,861**	**76.4%**	**115,254**	**75,019**	**65.1%**

8.2 Commitment Offense[8,9,10]

Figure 8. Three-Year Recidivism Rates by Commitment Offense



[8] Other sex offenses include failure to register as a sex offender, unlawful sex with a minor, and indecent exposure.

[9] Other offenses include false imprisonment, accessory, and malicious harassment.

[10] CS is an abbreviation for "Controlled Substance."

Figure 8 and Table 9 show the top three highest three-year recidivism rates for all releases occurs for inmates who were committed to a CDCR adult institution for vehicle theft, other sex offenses and receiving stolen property (ranging from 71.5 to 74.3 percent). The lowest three recidivism rates for all releases occur for inmates committed to CDCR for murder second, vehicular manslaughter, and sodomy (ranging from 7.3 to 38.8 percent). Inmates committed for more serious crimes do not have higher recidivism rates. For example, approximately 74 percent of inmates convicted of vehicle theft recidivate within three years, whereas approximately 51.1 percent of inmates convicted of rape (more than 20 percentage points less) recidivate within three years.

The seriousness of an inmate's commitment crime may be inversely related to his/her recidivism risk.

There are also differences when examining commitment offense grouping by type of release. Despite their commitment crime, all re-releases have at least a 59 percent recidivism rate ranging from as low as 59.2 percent (vehicular manslaughter) to 82.6 percent (vehicle theft). However, such a broad statement cannot be made for first releases due to the wide range in their recidivism rates, which vary by as much as 66.1 percentage points. Murder second is the lowest at 2.8 percent and vehicle theft is the highest at 69.0 percent.

Comparison to the FY 2005-06 cohort shows overall declines in the FY 2006-07 cohort recidivism rates across most of the offenses. The largest overall decline was for sodomy (-22.2 percentage points) and the largest overall increase was for marijuana sale (+4.8 percentage points). With respect to first releases, the largest decline was for escape/abscond (-24.4 percentage points); however, the recidivism rates increased for three offenses [attempted murder second (+0.8 percentage points), marijuana sale (+5.6 percentage points) and oral copulation (+11.8 percentage points)]. For re-releases, the largest decline was for sexual penetration with object (-15.6 percentage points); however, the recidivism rates increased for several offenses [ranging from CS posession for sale (+0.2 percentage points) to marijuana sale (+2.7 percentage points)].

Please also see Appendix C for an in-depth analysis of the recidivism behavior of murderers who returned to CDCR either as a new admission or with a new term over a 15-year time period. Although this 15-year murderer recidivism report is not directly related, or necessarily comparable, to the data presented in this 2011 Adult Institutions Outcome Evaluation Report, it is included for informational purposes.

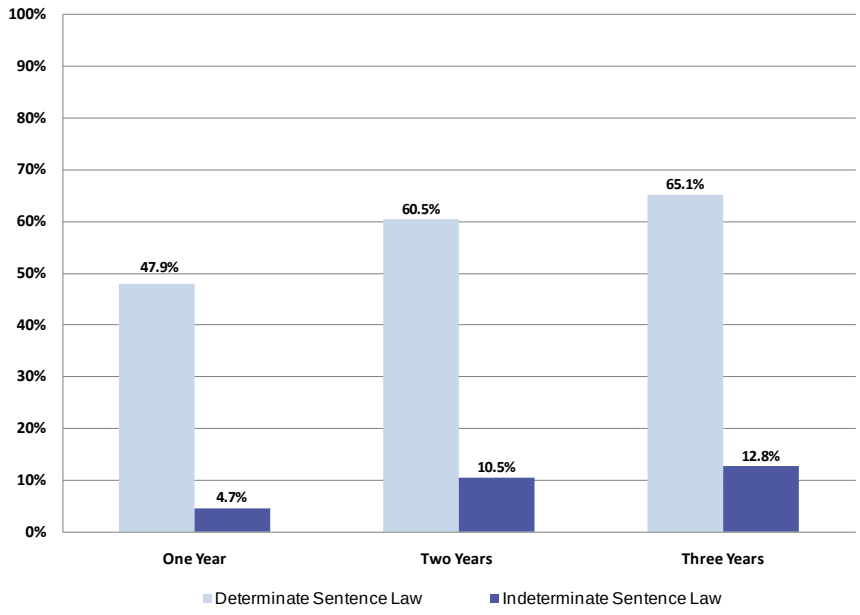
Table 9. Recidivism Rates by Commitment Offense[11]

	First Releases			Re-Releases			Total		
Offense	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
Murder First	6	1	N/A	0	0	N/A	6	1	N/A
Murder Second	36	1	2.8%	5	2	N/A	41	3	7.3%
Attempted Murder First	11	0	N/A	5	3	N/A	16	3	N/A
Vehicular Manslaughter	190	51	26.8%	49	29	59.2%	239	80	33.5%
Sodomy	27	10	N/A	22	9	N/A	49	19	38.8%
CS Manufacturing	545	141	25.9%	369	241	65.3%	914	382	41.8%
Kidnapping	143	48	33.6%	92	56	60.9%	235	104	44.3%
Driving Under Influence	1,901	705	37.1%	767	515	67.1%	2,668	1,220	45.7%
Lewd Act With Child	1,018	368	36.1%	804	479	59.6%	1,822	847	46.5%
Attempted Murder Second	213	81	38.0%	119	75	63.0%	332	156	47.0%
Manslaughter	303	120	39.6%	184	123	66.8%	487	243	49.9%
Marijuana Other	86	26	30.2%	63	49	77.8%	149	75	50.3%
Sexual Penetration with Object	56	22	39.3%	45	29	64.4%	101	51	50.5%
Rape	191	73	38.2%	169	111	65.7%	360	184	51.1%
CS Possession for Sale	6,762	3,094	45.8%	3,380	2,478	73.3%	10,142	5,572	54.9%
Marijuana Possession for Sale	716	356	49.7%	397	280	70.5%	1,113	636	57.1%
Oral Copulation	90	48	53.3%	106	67	63.2%	196	115	58.7%
Forgery/Fraud	2,203	1,055	47.9%	1,438	1,082	75.2%	3,641	2,137	58.7%
CS Sales	2,049	1,013	49.4%	1,190	936	78.7%	3,239	1,949	60.2%
Hashish Possession	29	18	N/A	24	14	N/A	53	32	60.4%
Marijuana Sale	284	152	53.5%	181	131	72.4%	465	283	60.9%
Assault with Deadly Weapon	3,229	1,758	54.4%	2,507	1,795	71.6%	5,736	3,553	61.9%
Arson	149	75	50.3%	154	113	73.4%	303	188	62.0%
Grand Theft	2,106	1,152	54.7%	1,419	1,088	76.7%	3,525	2,240	63.5%
Robbery	2,817	1,590	56.4%	2,238	1,659	74.1%	5,055	3,249	64.3%
Other Offenses	2,088	1,145	54.8%	1,931	1,449	75.0%	4,019	2,594	64.5%
Escape/Abscond	78	39	50.0%	99	77	77.8%	177	116	65.5%
Other Property	676	395	58.4%	449	348	77.5%	1,125	743	66.0%
Other Assault/Battery	4,873	2,824	58.0%	4,478	3,434	76.7%	9,351	6,258	66.9%
Burglary - First Degree	1,883	1,080	57.4%	1,583	1,243	78.5%	3,466	2,323	67.0%
CS Other	373	223	59.8%	354	268	75.7%	727	491	67.5%
Burglary - Second Degree	4,417	2,733	61.9%	3,052	2,421	79.3%	7,469	5,154	69.0%
Possession Weapon	3,708	2,394	64.6%	2,509	1,917	76.4%	6,217	4,311	69.3%
CS Possession	11,280	7,063	62.6%	8,641	6,770	78.3%	19,921	13,833	69.4%
Petty Theft With Prior	3,585	2,298	64.1%	2,872	2,310	80.4%	6,457	4,608	71.4%
Other Sex Offenses	976	638	65.4%	1,318	1,003	76.1%	2,294	1,641	71.5%
Receiving Stolen Property	3,103	2,036	65.6%	2,103	1,688	80.3%	5,206	3,724	71.5%
Vehicle Theft	4,829	3,332	69.0%	3,109	2,569	82.6%	7,938	5,901	74.3%
Total	**67,029**	**38,158**	**56.9%**	**48,225**	**36,861**	**76.4%**	**115,254**	**75,019**	**65.1%**

[11] Recidivism rates were not calculated when fewer than 30 inmates were released.

8.3 Sentence Type

Figure 9. Recidivism Rates by Sentence Type



California's Determinate Sentencing Law[12] had been in effect for about 35 years by the time the inmates in this FY 2006-07 cohort were released. As a result, the vast majority of individuals who were released served a determinate sentence. Figure 9 and Table 10 show that despite this fact, the 72 inmates who were released after having served an indeterminate sentence recidivated at a rate that was much lower than those who served a determinate sentence (12.8 percent versus 65.1 percent, respectively). Those who served an indeterminate sentence are more likely to be older than those who served a determinate sentence.

Although few in number, inmates released after having served an indeterminate sentence recidivate at a much lower rate (12.8 percent) than those who served a determinate sentence (65.1 percent).

Table 10. Recidivism Rates by Sentence Type[13]

	First Releases			Re-Releases			Total		
Sentence Type	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
Determinate Sentence Law	66,957	38,153	57.0%	48,211	36,855	76.4%	115,168	75,008	65.1%
Indeterminate Sentence Law	72	5	6.9%	14	6	NA	86	11	12.8%
Total	**67,029**	**38,158**	**56.9%**	**48,225**	**36,861**	**76.4%**	**115,254**	**75,019**	**65.1%**

[12] The Uniform Determinative Sentencing Act was enacted by the California Legislature in 1976.

[13] Recidivism rates were not calculated when fewer than 30 inmates were released.

Offenders who are required to register as a sex offender have a slightly higher recidivism rate than those who do not.

8.4 Sex Registrants

Figure 10. Recidivism Rates by Sex Registration Flag

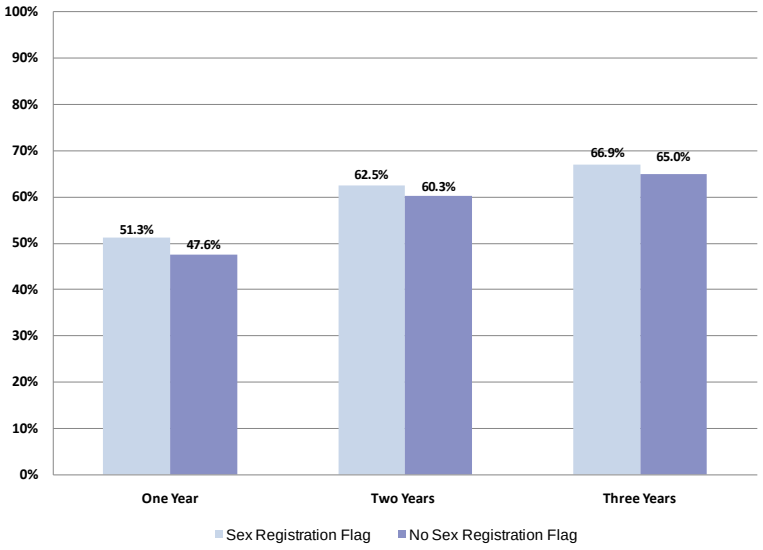


Figure 10 and Table 11 show that for total releases, the three-year recidivism rate for offenders required to register as a sex offender (sex registrants) is 1.9 percentage points higher than those who do not. First-release sex registrants have a slightly higher recidivism rate than nonsex registrants (0.9 percentage points) while re-release flagged sex offenders have a lower recidivism rate than nonsex registrants (1.9 percentage points).

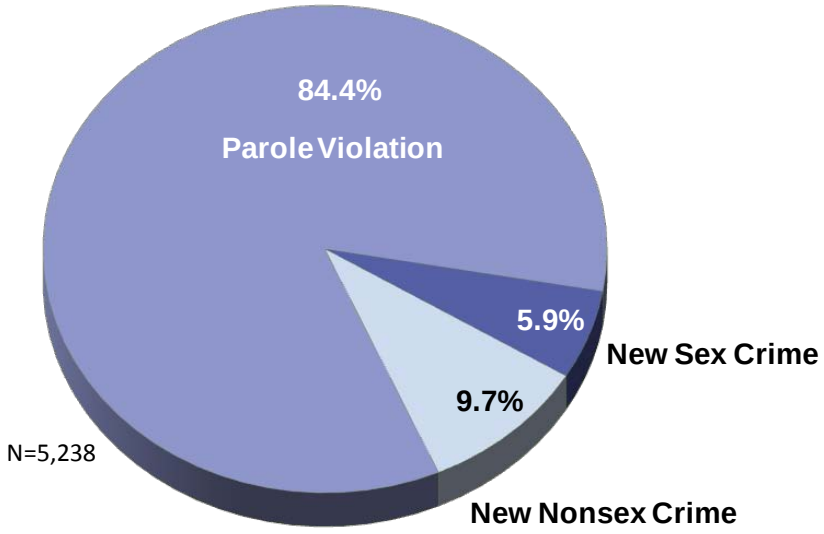
There was a reversal of the total recidivism rates from FY 2005-06 to FY 2006-07, with the 2006-07 cohort showing an increase in recidivism in each of the three follow-up years. Examination into this finding reveals that across the three years, the greatest increase occurred in the one-year recidivism rates for sex registrants (+4.8 percentage points). This may be an artifact of the initial implementation of policies related to Jessica's Law, passed in November 2006, which led to increased supervision of sex registrants.

Table 11. Recidivism Rates by Sex Registration Flag

	First Releases			Re-Releases			Total		
Sex Registration Flag	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
Yes	3,606	2,083	57.8%	4,223	3,155	74.7%	7,829	5,238	66.9%
No	63,423	36,075	56.9%	44,002	33,706	76.6%	107,425	69,781	65.0%
Total	**67,029**	**38,158**	**56.9%**	**48,225**	**36,861**	**76.4%**	**115,254**	**75,019**	**65.1%**

8.4.1 Recommitment Offense for Sex Registrants

Figure 11. Sex Registrant Recommitment Offense



Offenders who are required to register as a sex offender are more likely to be recommitted to CDCR for a new nonsex crime than for a new sex crime.

Recidivating sex registrants are most often returned to prison for a new nonsex crime than for a new sex crime. As seen in Figure 11 and Table 12, a larger proportion of sex registrants return to prison for a new nonsex crime offense (9.7 percent), exceeding those who return to prison for a new sex crime (5.9 percent).

A slightly higher proportion of sex registrants return to prison for a new sex crime or for a new nonsex crime after having served more than one prison sentence (an increase of 2.2 and 0.7 percentage points, respectively). Regardless of the release type, 84.4 percent of sex registrants return to prison for parole violations.

From FY 2005-06 to FY 2006-07, there was a slight decrease in the proportion of parole violators (-1.6 percent) and an increase in those who returned for a new sex crime (+0.9 percent) and a new nonsex crime (+0.8 percent).

Table 12. Sex Registrant Recommitment Offense

	First Releases Returned		Re-Releases Returned		Total Returned	
Reason for Recidivism	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New Sex Crime	95	4.6	216	6.8	311	5.9
New Nonsex Crime	193	9.3	315	10.0	508	9.7
Parole Violation	1,795	86.2	2,624	83.2	4,419	84.4
Total	**2,083**	**100.0**	**3,155**	**100.0**	**5,238**	**100.0**

8.5 Comparison of Violent, Drug and Registered Sex Offender Recidivism Rates By Age

Figure 12. Violent, Drug and Registered Sex Offender Recidivism Rates By Age

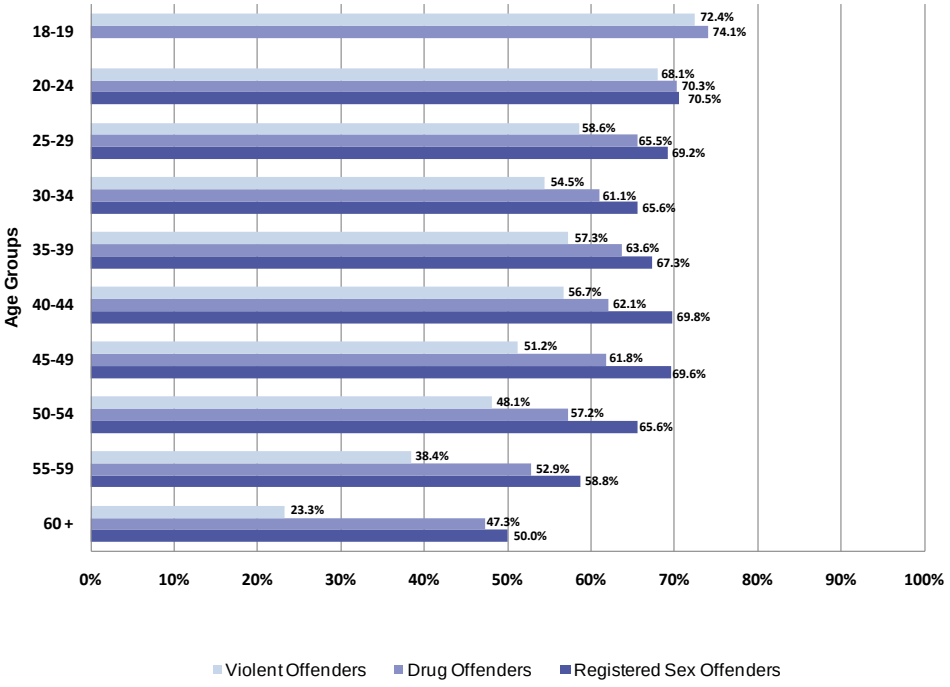


Figure 12 and Table 13 depict recidivism rates for violent, drug and registered sex offenders stratified by age. Individuals who were identified as a violent offender had the lowest total recidivism rates (58.1 percent) followed by drug offenders (62.8 percent) and registered sex offenders (66.9 percent). This same pattern was found within each age grouping.

Recidivism rates by age followed the same pattern found in the age at release analysis, except for the youngest age group, which had the highest rates for these types of offenses. There were less than 30 registered sex offenders released in this age group, so a rate was not calculated. Consistent with these earlier findings,

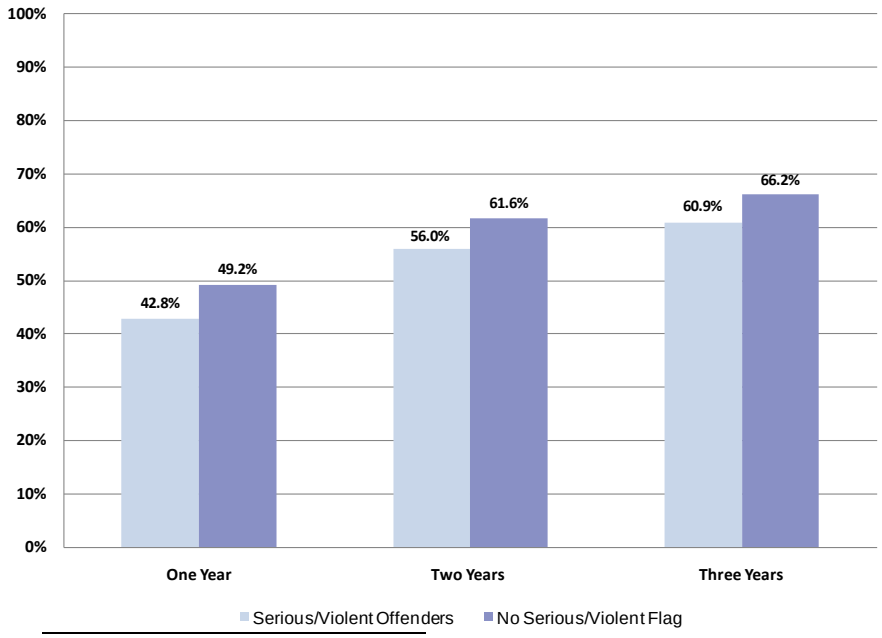
recidivism rates peaked at age 35-39 and declined thereafter for each group, with the exception that registered sex offender recidivism rate declines did not begin until after age 45. Again, the higher recidivism rates for registered sex offenders may be an artifact of increased supervision requirements.

Table 13. Violent, Drug and Registered Sex Offender Recidivism Rates By Age[14]

	Violent Offenders			Drug Offenders			Registered Sex Offenders		
Age Groups	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
18-19	58	42	72.4%	81	60	74.1%	11	11	N/A
20-24	1,641	1,117	68.1%	3,351	2,357	70.3%	404	285	70.5%
25-29	2,252	1,319	58.6%	6,029	3,952	65.5%	918	635	69.2%
30-34	1,368	745	54.5%	5,461	3,334	61.1%	986	647	65.6%
35-39	944	541	57.3%	6,170	3,927	63.6%	1,243	837	67.3%
40-44	735	417	56.7%	6,009	3,731	62.1%	1,412	985	69.8%
45-49	529	271	51.2%	4,725	2,922	61.8%	1,279	890	69.6%
50-54	270	130	48.1%	2,399	1,372	57.2%	800	525	65.6%
55-59	112	43	38.4%	906	479	52.9%	400	235	58.8%
60 +	86	20	23.3%	370	175	47.3%	376	188	50.0%
Total	**7,995**	**4,645**	**58.1%**	**35,501**	**22,309**	**62.8%**	**7,829**	**5,238**	**66.9%**

8.6 Serious or Violent Offenders

Figure 13. Recidivism Rates by Serious/Violent Offender Flag



Inmates identified as being serious/violent recidivate at a rate lower than those without a serious/violent offense.

[14] Recidivism rates were not calculated when fewer than 30 inmates were released.

Figure 13 and Table 14 show that across all three years serious/violent offenders return to prison at a lower rate than inmates not flagged for serious/violent offenses. Within the first year of release, roughly 50 percent of the nonserious/nonviolent inmates return to prison and 42.8 percent of serious/violent offenders return to prison. By the third year, nonserious/nonviolent inmates recidivate at a rate of 66.2 percent and serious/violent offenders recidivate at a rate of 60.9 percent.

First-release serious/violent and nonserious/nonviolent inmates recidivate at lower rates (52.1 percent and 58.1 percent, respectively) than re-release serious/violent and nonserious/nonviolent inmates (72.5 percent and 77.5 percent, respectively). When compared to the FY 2005-06 cohort, overall the FY 2006-07 cohort showed the greatest decline in recidivism rates for the nonserious/nonviolent offenders, particularly those who were first releases.

Table 14. Recidivism Rates by Serious/Violent Offender Flag

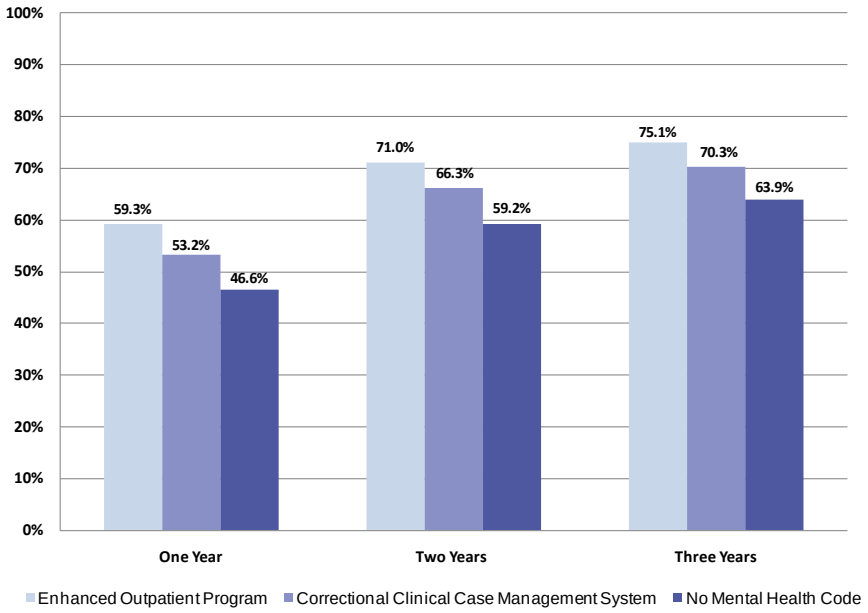
	First Releases			Re-Releases			Total		
Serious/Violent Offense	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
Yes	13,312	6,932	52.1%	10,171	7,378	72.5%	23,483	14,310	60.9%
No	53,717	31,226	58.1%	38,054	29,483	77.5%	91,771	60,709	66.2%
Total	**67,029**	**38,158**	**56.9%**	**48,225**	**36,861**	**76.4%**	**115,254**	**75,019**	**65.1%**

8.7 Mental Health Status[15]

Approximately 14 percent of the felons released from CDCR in FY 2006-07 were designated as either EOP or CCCMS. EOP is designed for mentally ill inmates who experience adjustment difficulties in a general population setting, but are not so impaired that they require 24-hour inpatient care. Similar to secure day-treatment services in the community, the program includes 10 hours of structured clinical activity per week, individual clinical contacts at least every 2 weeks, and enhanced nursing services. Inmates 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. This is similar to an outpatient program in the community.

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

Figure 14. Recidivism Rates by Mental Health Status



Overall, inmates with identified mental health issues recidivate at a higher rate than those without mental health issues.

Figure 14 and Table 15 show that inmates with identified mental health issues recidivate at higher rates than those who are not. The recidivism rate is higher for inmates who received mental health treatment services in the CDCR EOP than those who received services in the CCCMS. Specifically, the recidivism rates for the EOP and CCCMS inmates are higher (75.1 and 70.3 percent, respectively) than that for inmates who did not have a mental health code designation (63.9 percent).

At the end of three years, first-release inmates with an EOP designation recidivate at higher rate (69.9 percent) than those designated as CCCMS (62.7 percent). In addition, first releases who were served by the EOP have a recidivism rate that is 14 percentage points higher than those who did not have a mental health code designation, and first-release inmates served by the CCCMS recidivated at a rate that was 6.8 percentage points higher. In contrast, the recidivism rates for re-released mental health inmates did not differ much from nonmental health inmates. Re-released inmates who were EOP or CCCMS have a higher recidivism rate (79.0 percent and 78.2 percent, respectively) than nonmental health inmates (76.0 percent).

When compared to the FY 2005-06 cohort, CCCMS inmates had the greatest recidivism rate decline (-4 percentage points).

Table 15. Recidivism Rates by Mental Health Status[16]

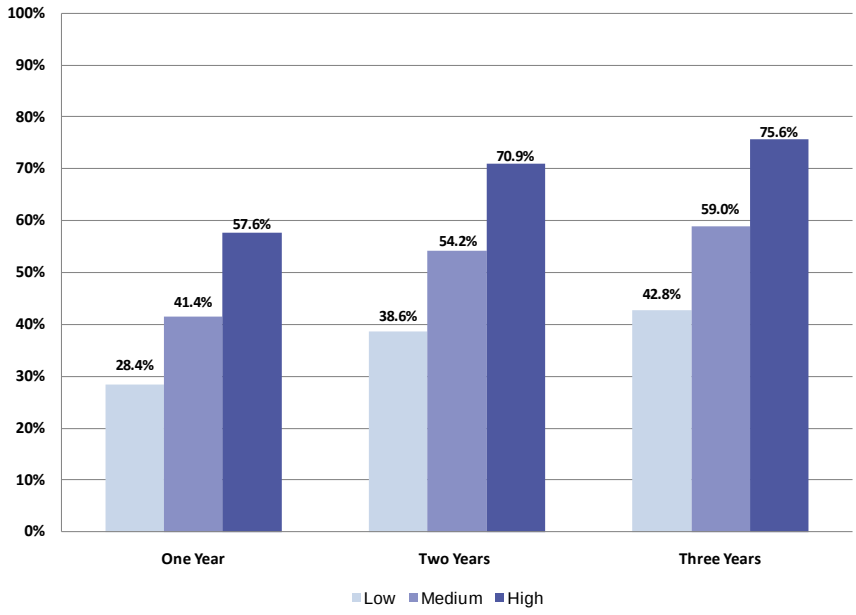
	First Releases			Re-Releases			Total		
Mental Health Code	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
Enhanced Outpatient Program	2,337	1,633	69.9%	3,096	2,447	79.0%	5,433	4,080	75.1%
Correctional Clinical Case Management System	5,660	3,551	62.7%	5,471	4,278	78.2%	11,131	7,829	70.3%
Crisis Bed	8	4	N/A	8	7	N/A	16	11	N/A
No Mental Health Code	59,024	32,970	55.9%	39,649	30,128	76.0%	98,673	63,098	63.9%
Department Mental Health	0	0	N/A	1	1	N/A	1	1	N/A
Total	**67,029**	**38,158**	**56.9%**	**48,225**	**36,861**	**76.4%**	**115,254**	**75,019**	**65.1%**

Observed recidivism rates increase in line with predicted recidivism rates, as measured by the CSRA.

8.8 Risk of Recidivism

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 with three sub-categories (high drug, high property and high violence). Over half of all inmates released from CDCR in FY 2006-07 were designated as being at high-risk of recidivism.

Figure 15. Recidivism Rates by CSRA Risk Category



[16] Recidivism rates were not calculated when fewer than 30 inmates were released.

As expected, the three-year recidivism rate for all releases is lowest for those with a low-risk score (42.8 percent) followed by those with a medium-risk score (59.0 percent), and the high-risk inmates have the highest recidivism rate (75.6 percent) (see Figure 15 and Table 16).

Similarly, recidivism rates for first releases and re-releases increase as inmate risk level increases. However, the lower the risk score, the larger the difference in recidivism rate between first releases and re-releases. Low-risk re-releases recidivate at a rate about 27 percentage points higher than low-risk first releases. Medium-risk re-releases recidivate at a rate 20 percentage points higher than medium-risk first releases. High-risk re-releases recidivate at a rate 11 percentage points higher than high-risk first releases. The greatest decline in recidivism rates by risk score from the FY 2005-06 cohort occurred for first releases, which range from a decrease of 3.4 to 4.2 percentage points.

Table 16. Recidivism Rates by CSRA Risk Category[17]

	First Releases			Re-Releases			Total		
Risk Score	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
Low	13,223	4,579	34.6%	5,621	3,481	61.9%	18,844	8,060	42.8%
Medium	21,024	10,882	51.8%	11,760	8,446	71.8%	32,784	19,328	59.0%
High	31,378	22,048	70.3%	29,608	24,079	81.3%	60,986	46,127	75.6%
N/A	1,404	649	46.2%	1,236	855	69.2%	2,640	1,504	57.0%
Total	**67,029**	**38,158**	**56.9%**	**48,225**	**36,861**	**76.4%**	**115,254**	**75,019**	**65.1%**

9 CDCR Incarceration Experience

For the purpose of this report, length-of-stay refers to the total amount of time an inmate served in CDCR adult institutions on the term from which she/he was released in FY 2006-07, regardless of the number of times an inmate cycled in and out of incarceration prior to the FY 2006-07 release.

Example: Prior to being released in FY 2006-07, an inmate who was initially committed to CDCR on August 1, 2002, initially paroled on August 1, 2004 (24 months served at CDCR), returned to prison on the same term on December 1, 2004, was released again on April 1, 2005 (4 more months served at CDCR), then

[17] N/A reflects scores computed manually for inmates whose CII numbers did not match to the Department of Justice rap sheet data files. Consequently, the CSRA scores for these inmates are currently unavailable.

returned to prison on the same term on April 1, 2006, and was released during the FY 2006-07 cohort period on August 1, 2006 (4 months served at CDCR). Added together, this inmate would have a total of 32 months in CDCR for the current term.

9.1 Length-of-Stay (Current Term)

Recidivism rates peak for inmates who serve 2 to 3 years (69.8 percent) and decline thereafter, which may be attributed to the effects of age.

Figure 16. Recidivism Rates by Length-of-Stay

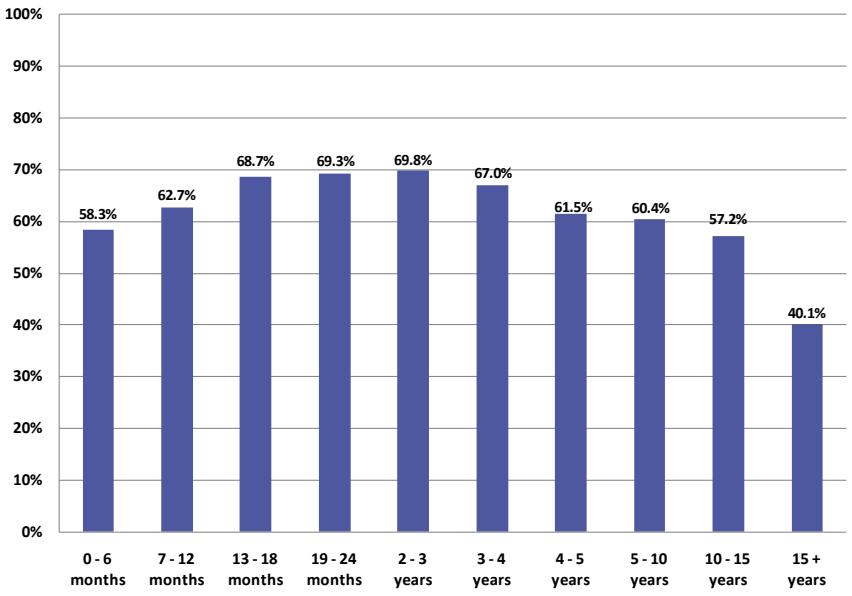


Figure 16 and Table 17 show that the FY 2006-07 cohort recidivism rate is 58.3 percent for inmates who served 0 to 6 months on their current term. From that point, the recidivism rate increases incrementally until it peaks at 69.8 percent for those who served 2 to 3 years on their current term. Thereafter, the recidivism rate drops steadily as the length-of-stay increases, ending with inmates who served 15 or more years having a recidivism rate of 40.1 percent.

First releases show a different pattern than that of the overall cohort. First releases peak at 13 to 18 months (60.3 percent) ending with inmates who served 15 or more years having a 28.0 percent recidivism rate. Re-releases show a similar pattern to that of the overall cohort, peaking at 13 to 18 months and 19 to 24 months (78.3 percent) and then decreasing thereafter. Diverging from the first releases and the overall cohort, re-releases end with inmates who served 15 or more years having a much higher recidivism rate (59.5 percent). The effects of length-of-stay may also be confounded by the effects of age.

There were declines in all length-of-stay categories from FYs 2005-06 to 2006-07, with the slightest decrease occurring for those who stayed 2 to 3 years (-0.2 percentage points) to those who stayed 0 to 6 months (-4.8 percentage points). The exception was for those who stayed 15-plus years, as their recidivism rates increased by 2.3 percentage points.

Table 17. Recidivism Rates by Length-of-Stay

	First Releases			Re-Releases			Total		
Length-of-Stay	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
0 - 6 months	10,126	5,606	55.4%	2,301	1,645	71.5%	12,427	7,251	58.3%
7 - 12 months	26,128	15,340	58.7%	8,147	6,159	75.6%	34,275	21,499	62.7%
13 - 18 months	11,082	6,680	60.3%	9,708	7,599	78.3%	20,790	14,279	68.7%
19 - 24 months	6,250	3,607	57.7%	7,983	6,252	78.3%	14,233	9,859	69.3%
2 - 3 years	5,706	3,245	56.9%	9,777	7,556	77.3%	15,483	10,801	69.8%
3 - 4 years	2,546	1,310	51.5%	4,440	3,369	75.9%	6,986	4,679	67.0%
4 - 5 years	1,670	775	46.4%	2,014	1,490	74.0%	3,684	2,265	61.5%
5 - 10 years	2,828	1,292	45.7%	3,313	2,420	73.0%	6,141	3,712	60.4%
10 - 15 years	575	270	47.0%	468	327	69.9%	1,043	597	57.2%
15 + years	118	33	28.0%	74	44	59.5%	192	77	40.1%
Total	**67,029**	**38,158**	**56.9%**	**48,225**	**36,861**	**76.4%**	**115,254**	**75,019**	**65.1%**

Re-released Inmates who return to CDCR incarceration at least one time during their current term have a recidivism rate similar to inmates who have multiple returns to custody.

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

Figure 17. Three-Year Recidivism Rates by Number of Returns to CDCR Custody (RTC) on the Current Term Prior to Release

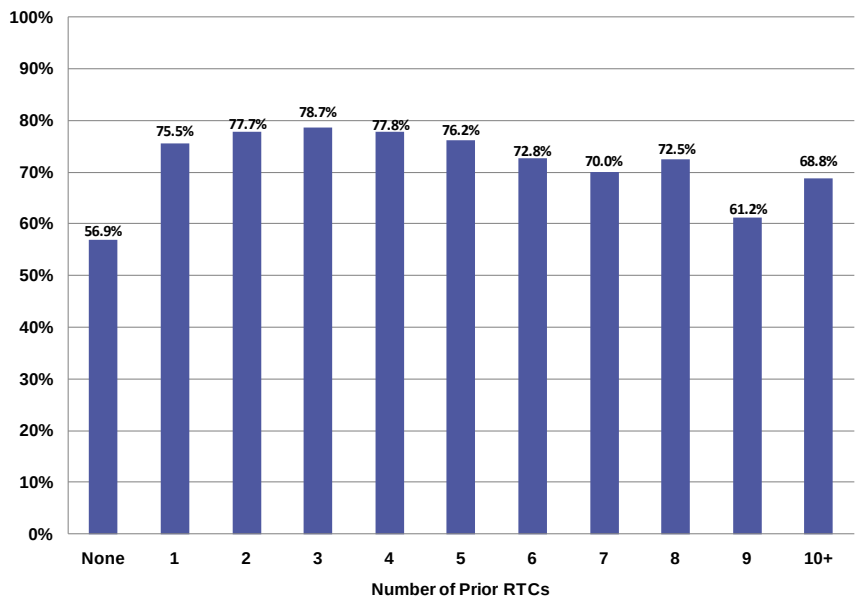


Figure 17 and Table 18 show the number of returns to CDCR custody on the current term for inmates released from CDCR during FY 2006-07. The “None” category represents inmates released for the first time (i.e., these individuals have no prior returns for their current term).

There is little variation in the recidivism rate despite the number of prior returns to CDCR custody within the current term. A re-released inmate who returns once on the current term has a recidivism rate similar to that of a re-released inmate who returns twice, three times, four times, etc. This relationship changes when all stays on all terms are taken into account (see Section 9.3, below).

From FY 2005-06 to FY 2006-07, there were minor shifts in the recidivism rates for each number of RTCs (with some increasing

and some decreasing). The greatest change was for those who had 10-plus returns, which increased 10.5 percentage points.[18]

Table 18. Number of Returns to CDCR Custody on Current Term Prior to Release

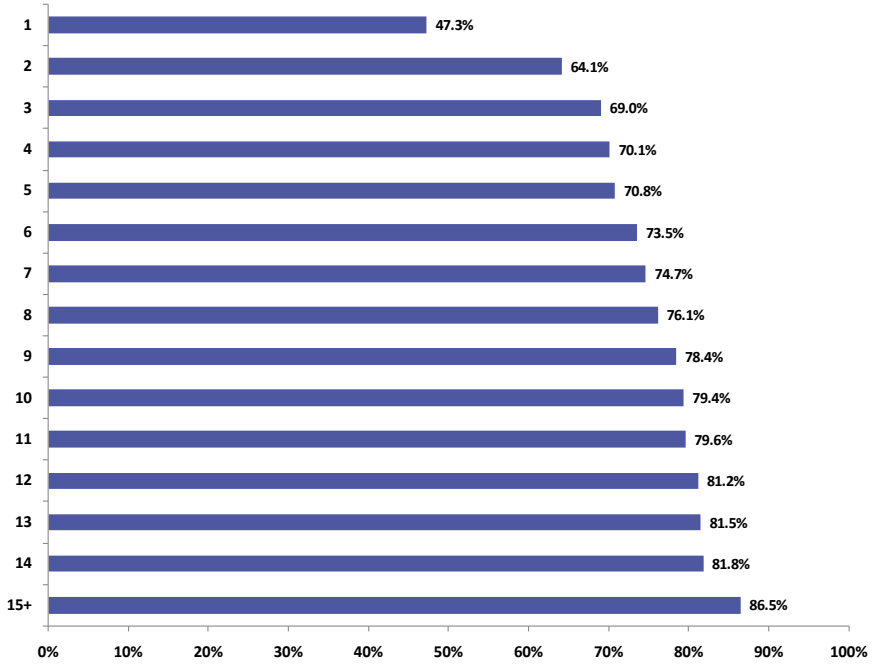
	Total		
RTCs on Current Term	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
None	67,029	38,158	56.9%
1	22,128	16,711	75.5%
2	11,313	8,794	77.7%
3	6,505	5,119	78.7%
4	3,705	2,881	77.8%
5	2,077	1,582	76.2%
6	1,205	877	72.8%
7	640	448	70.0%
8	357	259	72.5%
9	170	104	61.2%
10+	125	86	68.8%
Total	**115,254**	**75,019**	**65.1%**

[18] This increase is likely due to a manual correction that was applied to a small number of records in the FY 2006-07 cohort dataset. This relatively minor update presents with a notable change in the recidivism rate since there are so few individuals who return to CDCR 10-plus times on their current term.

Over an inmate's entire criminal career, recidivism rates increase with each additional stay at a CDCR institution.

9.3 Number of CDCR Stays Ever (All Terms Combined)

Figure 18. Three-Year Recidivism Rates by Total Number of Stays Ever



A stay is defined as 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 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 return to prison (see Figure 18 and Table 19). Examination of prior CDCR stays for inmates released in FY 2006-07 supports this assertion. While there are progressively fewer inmates who return to prison over time, the recidivism rates for those who do return increases incrementally with each additional stay, from 47.3 percent for inmates who had one (first ever) stay to 86.5 percent for inmates who had 15-plus stays. Almost half (47.7 percent) of the inmates returned to prison have between one and three CDCR stays, and the greatest increase in the recidivism rates occurs between one and two stays (16.8 percentage point increase).

From FY 2005-06 to 2006-07, there were overall declines in the recidivism rates for most categories of stays, ranging from six stays (-0.5 percentage points) to fourteen stays (-4.6 percentage points). The only increases were for offenders who had two stays (+2.2 percentage points) and fifteen or more stays (+0.2 percentage points).

Table 19. Recidivism Rates by Total Number of Stays Ever

	First Releases			Re-Releases			Total		
Stays	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
1	32,983	15,589	47.3%	0	0	N/A	32,983	15,589	47.3%
2	7,926	4,442	56.0%	10,012	7,062	70.5%	17,938	11,504	64.1%
3	5,137	3,177	61.8%	7,485	5,536	74.0%	12,622	8,713	69.0%
4	3,964	2,492	62.9%	5,544	4,176	75.3%	9,508	6,668	70.1%
5	3,285	2,143	65.2%	4,245	3,189	75.1%	7,530	5,332	70.8%
6	2,719	1,877	69.0%	3,467	2,672	77.1%	6,186	4,549	73.5%
7	2,190	1,589	72.6%	2,892	2,205	76.2%	5,082	3,794	74.7%
8	1,846	1,340	72.6%	2,519	1,983	78.7%	4,365	3,323	76.1%
9	1,440	1,091	75.8%	2,089	1,677	80.3%	3,529	2,768	78.4%
10	1,163	887	76.3%	1,782	1,450	81.4%	2,945	2,337	79.4%
11	944	730	77.3%	1,478	1,198	81.1%	2,422	1,928	79.6%
12	777	606	78.0%	1,315	1,092	83.0%	2,092	1,698	81.2%
13	595	463	77.8%	1,086	907	83.5%	1,681	1,370	81.5%
14	479	381	79.5%	878	729	83.0%	1,357	1,110	81.8%
15+	1,581	1,351	85.5%	3,433	2,985	87.0%	5,014	4,336	86.5%
Total	**67,029**	**38,158**	**56.9%**	**48,225**	**36,861**	**76.4%**	**115,254**	**75,019**	**65.1%**

10 Recidivism by Institutional Missions

Inmates housed in reception centers at least 30 days prior to release are more likely to recidivate than inmates housed at any other CDCR mission.

10.1 Institution Missions

Figure 19. Three-Year Recidivism Rates by Institutional Missions[19]

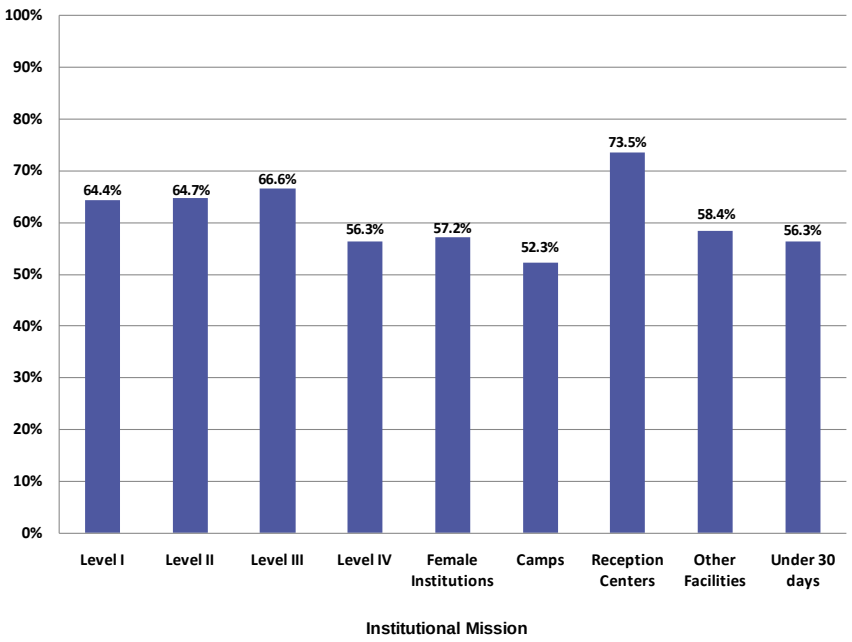


Figure 19 and Table 20 show the three-year recidivism rates for the FY 2006-07 inmates categorized by the last mission[20] in which they were housed for at least 30 days prior to being released. The three-year recidivism rate is highest for inmates who were released to parole from reception centers (73.5 percent), likely influenced by re-releases as they are oftentimes housed in reception centers when their parole has been revoked. Recidivism rates were fairly comparable for inmates who were

[19] Since inmates are often transferred to institutions closer to their county just prior to release, it was decided that the last institution where an inmate spent at least 30 days prior to being released to parole in FY 2006-07 would be the inmate's institution of release. The "Under 30 Days" category reflects those inmates who were not incarcerated in any one institution for at least 30 days prior to being paroled.

[20] Since females are not housed according to levels, all female institutions are collapsed and displayed as "Female Institutions." Levels I through IV are male only. Camps, reception centers, other facilities and under 30 days categories are comprised of both males and females.

assigned to the first three housing levels (approximately 64 to 67 percent) with inmates who were assigned to camps having the lowest overall recidivism rate of all CDCR missions (52.3 percent).

While women housed in CDCR female institutions recidivated at a slightly higher rate than males in Level IV housing (approximately 1.0 percentage point) and CDCR camps (4.9 percentage points), females still had a lower rate than males housed in Level I through III institutions, as well as inmates housed in reception centers and "other facilities."

First releases recidivate at a lower rate (ranging from 48.8 to 62.1 percent) than re-releases (ranging from 72.0 to 80.0 percent). After ranking the recidivism rates from highest to lowest for each mission for both first and re-releases (Table 21), comparisons of the results show that inmates who are housed in reception centers have the highest recidivism rate when they are first releases and the third lowest recidivism rate when they are re-releases. In addition, inmates housed in both Level III and Level IV institutions have a higher likelihood to recidivate when they are re-releases. Women housed in female institutions have the lowest recidivism rates irrespective of release type.

From FY 2005-06 to 2006-07, the total recidivism rates decreased, ranging from a 1.2 percentage point decrease for inmates released from Level III housing to a 6.5 percentage point decrease for those released from a camp. The exception was a slight increase for those released from Level IV housing (+0.8 percentage points). A similar pattern was found for first releases and re-releases.

Table 20 presents the percentage of inmates who were released with a high CSRA score (i.e., were identified as having a high risk to recidivate) by mission. Although it may seem logical that inmate risk to recidivate would increase as housing level increased, there is actually almost an inverse relationship between these two factors, with risk to recidivate decreasing as security housing increases. The exception to this finding is for Level III inmates who have both a high CDCR security housing level and also represent the greatest proportion of inmates (within the four housing levels) that have high CSRA risk scores.

Appendix D shows these mission recidivism rates further broken out by gender and institutions.

Although inmates housed in reception centers have the highest recidivism rate for all missions overall and for first releases, inmates re-released from reception centers have the third lowest rate for all missions.

Table 20. Recidivism Rates by Institutional Missions[21]

Institutional Mission	Percent of Total Released with a High Risk CSRA Score	First Releases			Re-Releases			Total		
		Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
Level I	53.8%	12,663	7,415	58.6%	5,534	4,295	77.6%	18,197	11,710	64.4%
Level II	51.1%	16,951	9,980	58.9%	8,416	6,439	76.5%	25,367	16,419	64.7%
Level III	58.1%	7,654	4,720	61.7%	2,790	2,231	80.0%	10,444	6,951	66.6%
Level IV	50.9%	6,229	3,111	49.9%	1,684	1,345	79.9%	7,913	4,456	56.3%
Female Institutions	32.8%	5,337	2,604	48.8%	3,053	2,199	72.0%	8,390	4,803	57.2%
Camps	49.5%	2,837	1,484	52.3%	1	0	N/A	2,838	1,484	52.3%
Reception Centers	58.6%	5,745	3,568	62.1%	24,903	18,950	76.1%	30,648	22,518	73.5%
Other Facilities	54.0%	8,876	4,862	54.8%	1,839	1,398	76.0%	10,715	6,260	58.4%
Under 30 days	36.9%	737	414	56.2%	5	4	N/A	742	418	56.3%
Total	**52.9%**	**67,029**	**38,158**	**56.9%**	**48,225**	**36,861**	**76.4%**	**115,254**	**75,019**	**65.1%**

Table 21. Recidivism Rates by Institutional Missions Sorted from Highest to Lowest

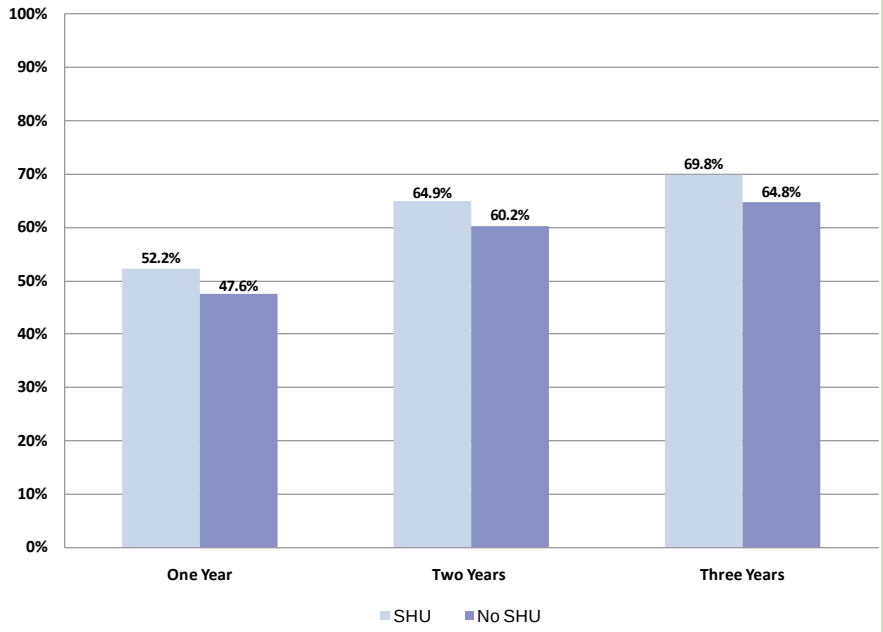
First Releases		Re-Releases	
Institutional Mission	Recidivism Rate	Institutional Mission	Recidivism Rate
Reception Centers	62.1%	Level III	80.0%
Level III	61.7%	Level IV	79.9%
Level II	58.9%	Level I	77.6%
Level I	58.6%	Level II	76.5%
Under 30 days	56.2%	Reception Centers	76.1%
Other Facilities	54.8%	Other Facilities	76.0%
Camps	52.3%	Female Institutions	72.0%
Level IV	49.9%	Camps	N/A
Female Institutions	48.8%	Under 30 days	N/A

10.2 Security Housing Unit (SHU)

Approximately 5 percent of the felons released from CDCR in FY 2006-07 were housed in a SHU at some point on the term for which they were released. Inmates whose conduct endangers the safety of others or the security of the institution are housed in a SHU. In most cases, these inmates have committed serious rules violations (e.g., assault on an inmate or staff) while housed in a general population setting or have been validated as a member or associate of a prison gang.

[21] Recidivism rates were not calculated where less than 30 inmates were released.

Figure 20. Recidivism Rates by Security Housing Unit Status



Overall, inmates who were assigned to a Security Housing Unit recidivated at a higher rate than those who were not.

Figure 20 and Table 22 show that across all three years inmates who were assigned to a SHU recidivated at higher rate than those who have were not assigned to a SHU.

First-release inmates who were assigned to a SHU recidivated at a rate which was five percentage points higher than first-release inmates who were not assigned to a SHU (61.7 percent and 56.7 percent, respectively).

Re-release inmates who were assigned to a SHU recidivated at a rate that was nearly one percentage point higher than re-release inmates who were not assigned to a SHU (77.2 percent and 76.4 percent, respectively).

See Appendix E for detailed rates of recidivism for inmates housed in a SHU by CDCR institution.

Table 22. Recidivism Rates by Security Housing Unit Status

	First Releases			Re-Releases			Total		
SHU Status	Number Paroled	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Paroled	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Paroled	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
SHU	2,863	1,766	61.7%	3,139	2,423	77.2%	6,002	4,189	69.8%
No SHU	64,166	36,392	56.7%	45,086	34,438	76.4%	109,252	70,830	64.8%
Total	**67,029**	**38,158**	**56.9%**	**48,225**	**36,861**	**76.4%**	**115,254**	**75,019**	**65.1%**

11 Recidivism by CDCR Program

There are a number of programs at CDCR. Below are recidivism rates by program participation where the data are available for analysis. Future reports will provide results for other programs as well.

11.1 Developmental Disability Program (DDP)

Criteria for inclusion in the DDP are low cognitive functioning (usually IQ of 75 or below) and concurrent deficits or impairments in adaptive functioning. Both criteria must be met. All inmates included in the DDP are assigned to housing that addresses their safety and security needs and are provided with appropriate, specific adaptive support services. Adaptive support services include self-care, daily living skills, social skills and self-advocacy.

Overall, inmates with a designated developmental disability recidivate at a higher rate than those without a developmental disability designation.

Figure 21. Recidivism Rates by DDP Participation

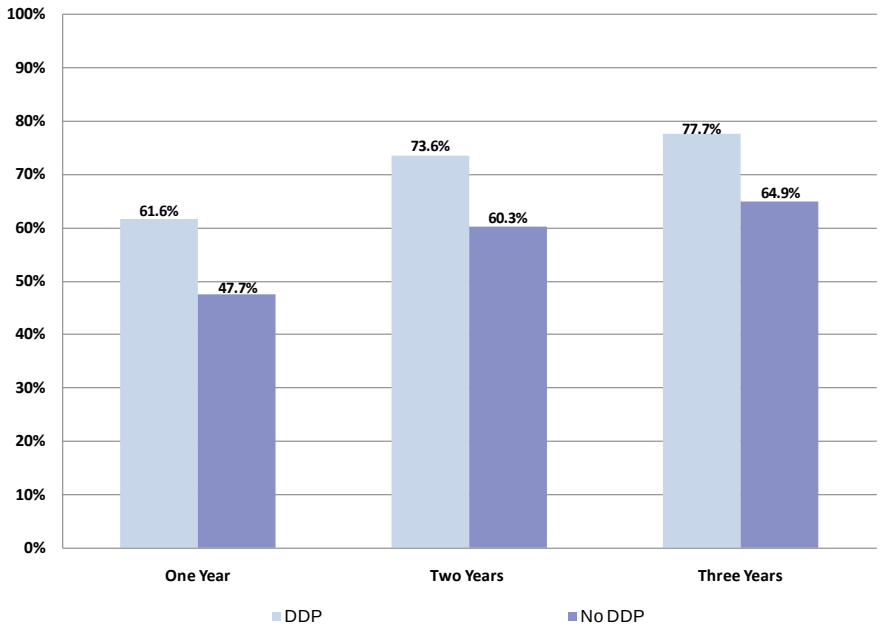


Figure 21 and Table 23 show that across all three years individuals who participated in the DDP return to prison at a higher rate than those who did not participate. Within the first year of release, roughly 60 percent of the inmates from the DDP returned to prison, whereas those not from the DDP returned at a rate that was slightly less than 50 percent. By the third year, these recidivism rates climbed to 77.7 and 64.9 percent, respectively.

First-releases in both groups recidivate at lower rates (70.7 percent and 56.8 percent, respectively) than re-releases (83.9 percent and 76.3 percent, respectively).

Table 23. Recidivism Rates by DDP Participation

	First Releases			Re-Releases			Total		
Developmental Disability Program (DDP) Status	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
DDP	813	575	70.7%	919	771	83.9%	1,732	1,346	77.7%
No DDP	66,216	37,583	56.8%	47,306	36,090	76.3%	113,522	73,673	64.9%
Total	**67,029**	**38,158**	**56.9%**	**48,225**	**36,861**	**76.4%**	**115,254**	**75,019**	**65.1%**

11.2 In-Prison and Community-Based Substance Abuse (SAP) Treatment Programs[22]

In-Prison Substance Abuse Programs and Community-Based (SAPs) are designed to create an extended exposure to a continuum of services during incarceration and facilitate a successful re-entry into community living. 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 SASCAs, one in each parole region, that are responsible for referring, placing, and tracking parolees in appropriate substance abuse programs.

[22] This analysis only includes data for SAP programs operated by the CDCR Office of Substance Abuse Treatment Services. Data for substance abuse treatment programs administered by the Department of Adult Parole Operations (DAPO) (e.g. STAR, RSMC, PSC) are not included.

The combination of in-prison SAP and aftercare results in the best outcome: a recidivism rate that is much lower than those who did not participate in in-prison SAP (with or without aftercare).

Figure 22. Three-Year Recidivism Rates by Substance Abuse Treatment Program Involvement

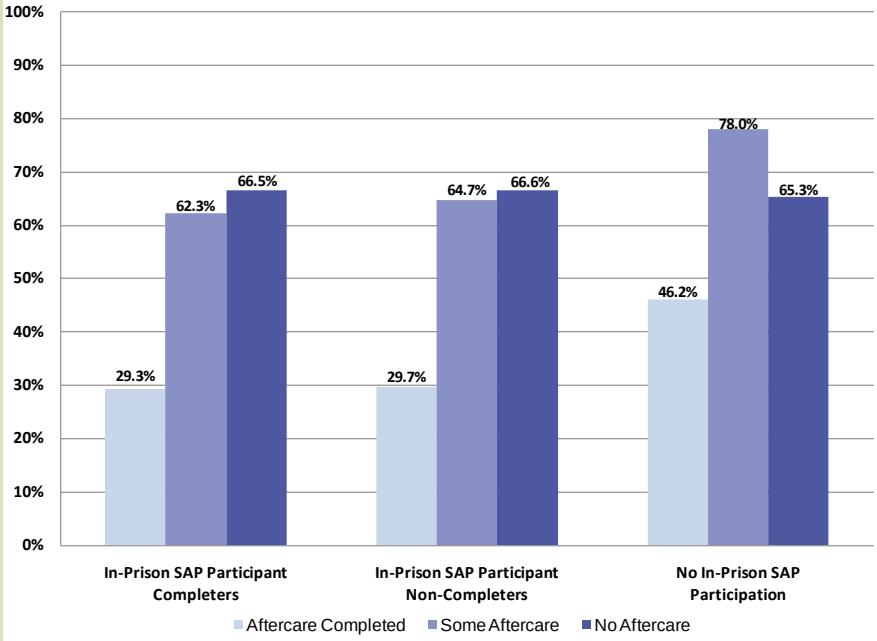


Figure 22 and Table 24 depict recidivism rates by Substance Abuse Program (SAP) involvement during and after incarceration. Individuals who completed[23] an in-prison SAP recidivated at rates that were almost identical to those who did not complete an in-prison SAP, with those completing community-based aftercare recidivating at the lowest rate (approximately 30 percent).

Given this finding, at first blush it would appear there is little value offered by the in-prison SAP; however, further examination revealed higher recidivism rates for those who had no in-prison SAP and either completed or received some aftercare. Specifically, the no in-prison SAP group who completed aftercare still had a recidivism rate that was approximately 16 percentage points higher than those who were involved in in-prison SAP. Furthermore, those who did not receive in-prison SAP and only received aftercare had the highest recidivism rate (79 percent).

The implication of this finding suggests that the combination of in-prison SAP and aftercare results in the best outcome: a recidivism rate that is much lower than those who did not participate in in-prison SAP (with or without aftercare). These

[23] "Completers" are identified based on clinical judgment that the participant has successfully met the SAP treatment goals.

results should be interpreted with caution since the number of aftercare completers is small.

For further information on SAP participants, see Appendix F.

Table 24. Recidivism Rates by Substance Abuse Treatment Program Involvement[24]

	First Releases			Re-Releases			Total		
Substance Abuse Treatment Program Involvement	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
In-Prison SAP Participant Completers									
No Aftercare	5,540	3,389	61.2%	1,982	1,611	81.3%	7,522	5,000	66.5%
Some Aftercare	927	567	61.2%	80	60	75.0%	1,007	627	62.3%
Completed Aftercare	636	182	28.6%	29	13	NA	665	195	29.3%
In-Prison SAP Participant Non-Completers									
No Aftercare	3,286	1,978	60.2%	1,261	1,028	81.5%	4,547	3,006	66.1%
Some Aftercare	455	293	64.4%	43	29	67.4%	498	322	64.7%
Completed Aftercare	297	88	29.6%	13	4	NA	310	92	29.7%
No In-Prison SAP Participation									
Some Aftercare	126	80	63.5%	189	169	89.4%	315	249	79.0%
Completed Aftercare	73	24	32.9%	90	53	58.9%	163	77	47.2%
Did Not Participate in SAP or Aftercare	55,689	31,557	56.7%	44,538	33,894	76.1%	100,227	65,451	65.3%
Total	**67,029**	**38,158**	**56.9%**	**48,225**	**36,861**	**76.4%**	**115,254**	**75,019**	**65.1%**

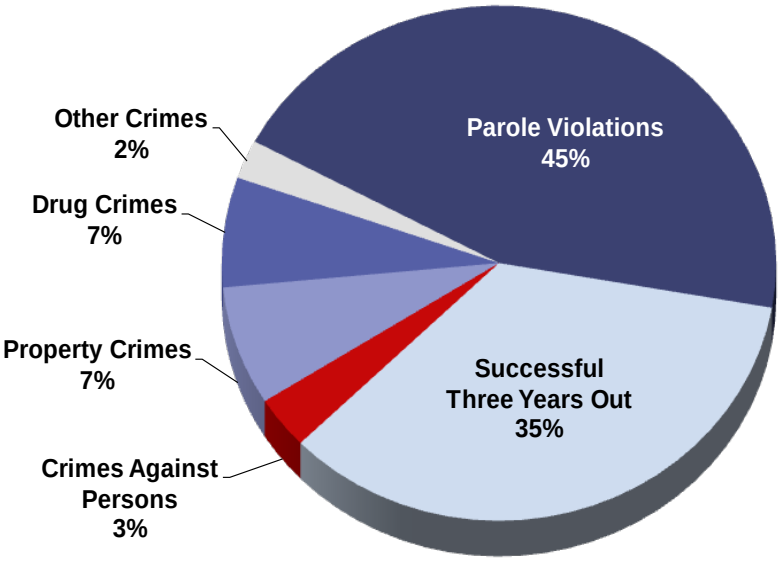
12 Type of Return to CDCR

As illustrated in Figure 23, almost half of the inmates released in FY 2006-07 returned to prison for a parole violation within the three-year follow-up period. Nineteen percent of the release cohort returned to CDCR after being convicted of a new criminal offense.

Almost 50 percent of the inmates released during FY 2006-07 returned for parole violations within the three-year follow-up period.

[24] These results should not be compared to the FY 2005-06 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.

Figure 23. Three-year outcomes for inmates released from all CDCR adult institutions in FY 2006-07.



Approximately one-third of inmates released in FY 2006-07 were not returned to the CDCR.

Furthermore Table 25, which depicts a breakdown of the reasons parole violators returned to prison, shows that returns due to technical violations were slightly higher than for nontechnical violations (54 versus 46 percent, respectively). Almost all returns for technical violations were due to violations of parole process. Finally, almost 20 percent of FY 2006-07 releases returned to prison after being convicted of a new crime.

Table 25. Parole Violators Returned to Custody

	Males		Females		Total RTCs	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
FELON PAROLE VIOLATORS RETURNED TO CUSTORY (PV-RTC)*						
PV-RTC with Principal Charge Information	40,739	86.1%	3,818	85.2%	44,557	86.0%
Charges Dismissed	1,016	2.1%	40	0.9%	1,056	2.0%
PV-RTC with Charge Information Unavailable	5,571	11.8%	622	13.9%	6,193	12.0%
Total	**47,326**	**100.0%**	**4,480**	**100.0%**	**51,806**	**100.0%**
PRINCIPAL CHARGE CATEGORY (Includes Technical and Non-Technical)						
Crimes Against Persons	5,002	12.3%	279	7.3%	5,281	11.9%
Weapons Offenses	2,738	6.7%	180	4.7%	2,918	6.5%
Property Offenses	2,274	5.6%	315	8.3%	2,589	5.8%
Drug Offenses	3,420	8.4%	259	6.8%	3,679	8.3%
Other Offenses	6,922	17.0%	585	15.3%	7,507	16.8%
Violations of Parole Process	20,383	50.0%	2,200	57.6%	22,583	50.7%
Total	**40,739**	**100.0%**	**3,818**	**100.0%**	**44,557**	**100.0%**
TYPE OF RETURN TO CUSTODY						
Nontechnical Violations	18,988	46.6%	1,504	39.4%	20,492	46.0%
Technical Violations	21,751	53.4%	2,314	60.6%	24,065	54.0%
Total	**40,739**	**100.0%**	**3,818**	**100.0%**	**44,557**	**100.0%**

Table 25. Parole Violators Returned to Custody (continued)

	Males		Females		Total RTCs	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
NON-TECHNICAL VIOLATIONS (Returns for Criminal Violations)						
TYPE I						
Drug Possession	759	1.9%	66	1.7%	825	1.9%
Drug Use	1,784	4.4%	122	3.2%	1,906	4.3%
Drug Use/Simple Possession	13	0.0%	0	0.0%	13	0.0%
Miscellaneous Violations of Law	1,547	3.8%	248	6.5%	1,795	4.0%
Sub-Total	**4,103**	**10.1%**	**436**	**11.4%**	**4,539**	**10.2%**
TYPE II						
Assault and Battery	650	1.6%	66	1.7%	716	1.6%
Burglary	438	1.1%	39	1.0%	477	1.1%
Driving Violations	1,264	3.1%	84	2.2%	1,348	3.0%
Drug Possession	3	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.0%
Drug Sales/Trafficking	397	1.0%	30	0.8%	427	1.0%
Firearms and Weapons	285	0.7%	18	0.5%	303	0.7%
Miscellaneous Non-Violent Crimes	2,747	6.7%	179	4.7%	2,926	6.6%
Miscellaneous Violations of Law	140	0.3%	4	0.1%	144	0.3%
Sex Offenses	1,098	2.7%	18	0.5%	1,116	2.5%
Theft and Forgery	1,611	4.0%	257	6.7%	1,868	4.2%
Sub-Total	**8,633**	**21.2%**	**695**	**18.2%**	**9,328**	**20.9%**
TYPE III						
Assault and Battery (Major)	2,693	6.6%	163	4.3%	2,856	6.4%
Burglary - Major	225	0.6%	19	0.5%	244	0.5%
Driving Violations (Major)	453	1.1%	19	0.5%	472	1.1%
Drug Violations (Major)	464	1.1%	41	1.1%	505	1.1%
Homicide	83	0.2%	2	0.1%	85	0.2%
Miscellaneous Crimes (Major)	764	1.9%	50	1.3%	814	1.8%
Rape and Sexual Assaults	210	0.5%	1	0.0%	211	0.5%
Robbery	268	0.7%	29	0.8%	297	0.7%
Weapon Offenses	1,092	2.7%	49	1.3%	1,141	2.6%
Sub-Total	**6,252**	**15.3%**	**373**	**9.8%**	**6,625**	**14.9%**
TOTAL	**18,988**	**46.6%**	**1,504**	**39.4%**	**20,492**	**46.0%**
TECHNICAL VIOLATIONS (Returns for Violations that are not Criminal)						
TYPE I/II - Violations of Parole Process	20,383	50.0%	2,200	57.6%	22,583	50.7%
TYPE II - Weapons Access	1,361	3.3%	113	3.0%	1,474	3.3%
TYPE III - Psychiatric Endangerment	7	0.0%	1	0.0%	8	0.0%
TOTAL	**21,751**	**53.4%**	**2,314**	**60.6%**	**24,065**	**54.0%**

13 Conclusion

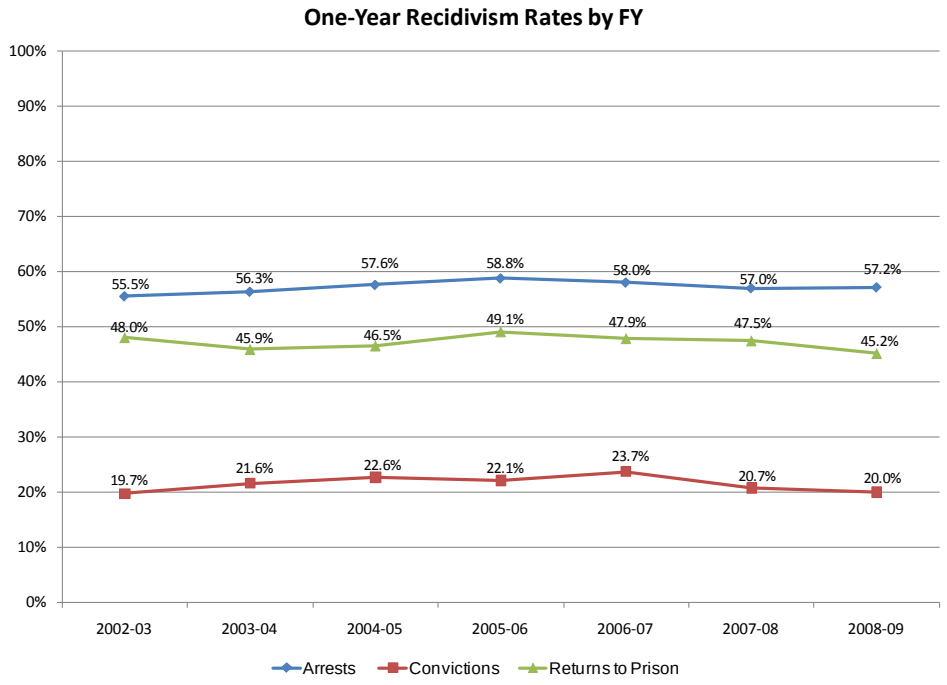
Recidivism rates are key indicators of correctional performance that are impacted by all aspects of the correctional system. This report provides a glimpse into many of these factors. It is intended to provide a baseline from which to measure future performance and evaluate the impact of CDCR rehabilitative programs, policies and practices.

Although most inmates released from CDCR in FY 2006-07 recidivate and return to prison, it is important to recognize that slightly more than one-third of these releases remain in the community. This finding provides hope that successful reintegration of offenders into the community, which is part of CDCR's mission, is possible.

Appendix A

One-, Two- and Three-Year Recidivism Rates for Arrests, Convictions, and Returns to Prison for Felons[1] Released Between FYs 2002-03 and 2008-09[2,3]

Presented in the three figures and tables below are recidivism rates for up to seven years for felons released from CDCR by arrests, convictions and returns to prison. Shown first are the one-year recidivism rates for all felon releases from FY 2002-03 through FY 2008-09. This figure provides the longest period of time where data are available. 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 felons who recidivate do so within the first year of release. To provide as complete a picture as possible, these one-year rates are followed by two- and three-year recidivism rates.[4]



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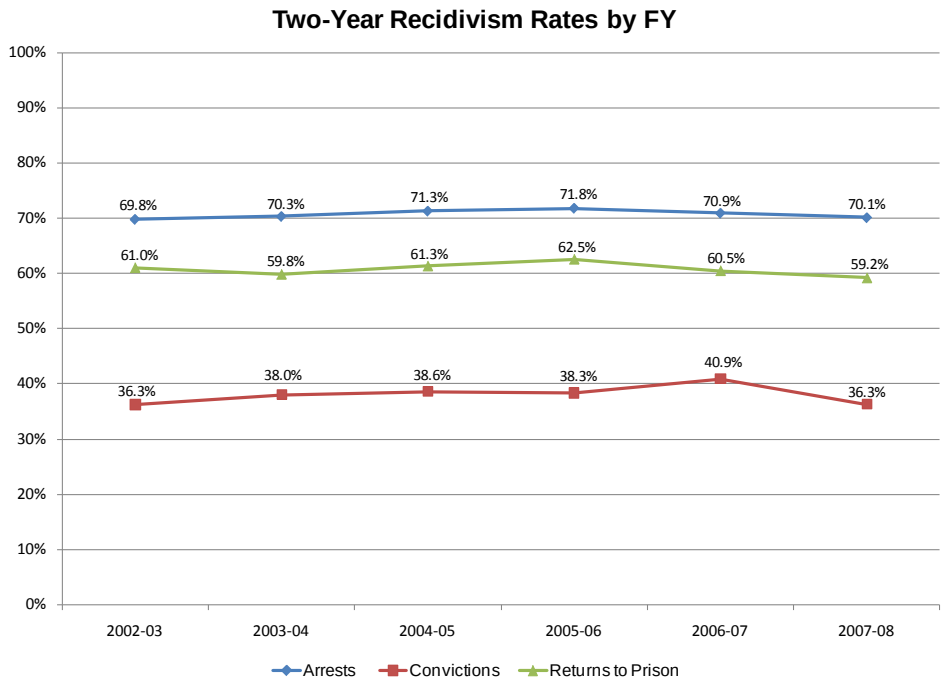
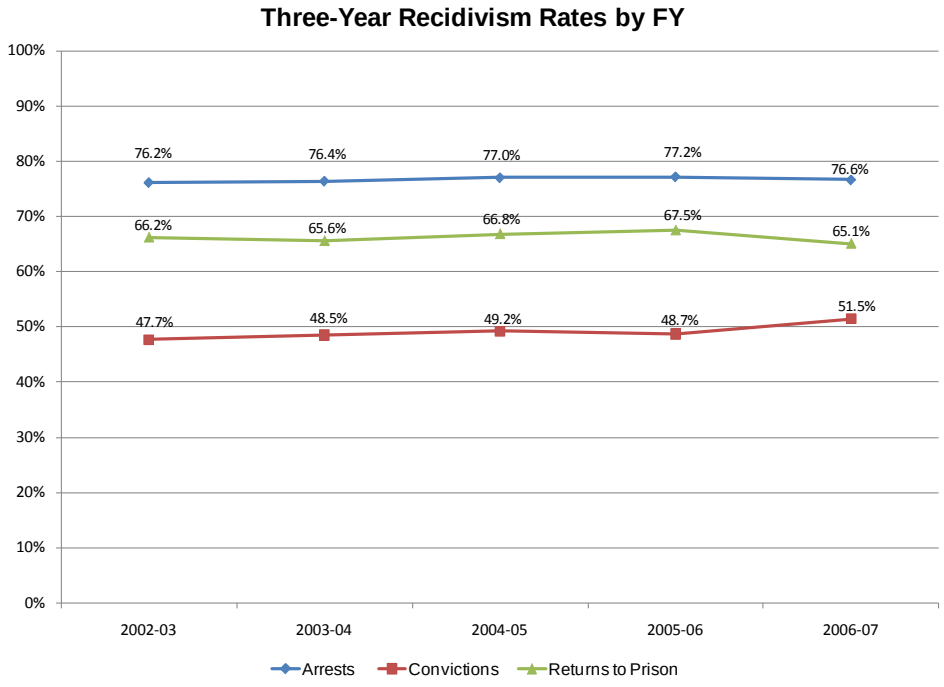
[1] Rates for "Arrests" and "Convictions" only include those felons where an automated criminal history record was available from the Department of Justice. These records are necessary to measure recidivism by arrest and conviction. Total numbers released for these measures are therefore smaller than those used to compute "Returns to Prison."

[2] FYs that do not yet have enough follow-up time to capture recidivism behavior are denoted as "N/A."

[3] The data contained in these charts and tables were extracted in June 2011 to minimize the effects of the time lag in data entry into state systems.

[4] Recidivism rates are "frozen" at three years, meaning that after three years the follow-up period is considered to be completed and no further analyses are performed. As such, 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.





Rates for “Arrests” and “Convictions” only include those felons 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.”

Arrests^

		One Year		Two Years		Three Years	
Fiscal Year	Number Released	Number Arrested	Recidivism Rate	Number Arrested	Recidivism Rate	Number Arrested	Recidivism 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	113,765	64,838	57.0%	79,756	70.1%	N/A	N/A
2008-09	110,033	62,886	57.2%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Convictions^

		One Year		Two Years		Three Years	
Fiscal Year	Number Released	Number Convicted	Recidivism Rate	Number Convicted	Recidivism Rate	Number Convicted	Recidivism 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	113,765	23,593	20.7%	41,312	36.3%	N/A	N/A
2008-09	110,033	21,987	20.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Returns to Prison

		One Year		Two Years		Three Years	
Fiscal Year	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism 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	116,063	55,075	47.5%	68,672	59.2%	N/A	N/A
2008-09	112,934	51,030	45.2%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

^ Rates for "Arrests" and "Convictions" only include those felons 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".

* The "number released" depicted for Fiscal Year 2006-07 differs slightly from that which was reported in the *2010 Adult Institutions Outcome Evaluation Report* due to a minor error that was identified related to the extraction of the data used to develop the cohort. Although this correction resulted in a reduction of 828 records, there was a minimal difference in the one-year return to prison rate (+0.1 percent) and no difference in the two-year rate. Because the "Arrest" and "Conviction" data are regularly updated, it is difficult to decipher the impact of this correction to these two measures, if any.

Appendix B

Three-Year Recidivism Rates by Offender Characteristics
Felons Released During FY 2006-07

Offender Characteristics	TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED	TOTAL RECIDIVATED WITHIN One Year N	One Year Rate	Two Years N	Two Years Rate	Three Years N	Three Years Rate
Sex							
Male	103,216	50,551	49.0%	63,625	61.6%	68,383	66.3%
Female	12,038	4,616	38.3%	6,067	50.4%	6,636	55.1%
Total	115,254	55,167	47.9%	69,692	60.5%	75,019	65.1%
Age at Release							
18-19	736	400	54.3%	515	70.0%	557	75.7%
20-24	16,058	8,644	53.8%	10,754	67.0%	11,510	71.7%
25-29	22,832	11,403	49.9%	14,355	62.9%	15,469	67.8%
30-34	17,870	8,193	45.8%	10,466	58.6%	11,303	63.3%
35-39	18,127	8,619	47.5%	10,951	60.4%	11,791	65.0%
40-44	16,839	7,917	47.0%	10,028	59.6%	10,785	64.0%
45-49	12,582	5,809	46.2%	7,332	58.3%	7,906	62.8%
50-54	6,347	2,701	42.6%	3,441	54.2%	3,707	58.4%
55-59	2,536	1,024	40.4%	1,275	50.3%	1,376	54.3%
60 and over	1,327	457	34.4%	575	43.3%	615	46.3%
Total	115,254	55,167	47.9%	69,692	60.5%	75,019	65.1%
Race/Ethnicity							
White	36,989	18,696	50.5%	23,228	62.8%	24,820	67.1%
Hispanic/Latino	43,226	18,640	43.1%	23,787	55.0%	25,737	59.5%
Black/African-American	29,995	15,617	52.1%	19,884	66.3%	21,429	71.4%
Asian	724	318	43.9%	396	54.7%	425	58.7%
Native American/Alaska Native	1,094	618	56.5%	741	67.7%	792	72.4%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	145	64	44.1%	85	58.6%	86	59.3%
Others	3,081	1,214	39.4%	1,571	51.0%	1,730	56.2%
Total	115,254	55,167	47.9%	69,692	60.5%	75,019	65.1%
Commitment Offense							
Crime Against Persons	26,320	11,898	45.2%	15,295	58.1%	16,507	62.7%
Property Crime	38,827	20,132	51.9%	25,050	64.5%	26,830	69.1%
Drug Crime	36,723	17,088	46.5%	21,598	58.8%	23,253	63.3%
Other Crime	13,384	6,049	45.2%	7,749	57.9%	8,429	63.0%
Total	115,254	55,167	47.9%	69,692	60.5%	75,019	65.1%
Sentence Type							
Determinate Sentence Law	115,168	55,163	47.9%	69,683	60.5%	75,008	65.1%
Indeterminate Sentence Law	86	4	4.7%	9	10.5%	11	12.8%
Total	115,254	55,167	47.9%	69,692	60.5%	75,019	65.1%
Sex Offender							
Yes	7,829	4,018	51.3%	4,891	62.5%	5,238	66.9%
No	107,425	51,149	47.6%	64,801	60.3%	69,781	65.0%
Total	115,254	55,167	47.9%	69,692	60.5%	75,019	65.1%
Serious/Violent Offender							
Yes	23,483	10,052	42.8%	13,144	56.0%	14,310	60.9%
No	91,771	45,115	49.2%	56,548	61.6%	60,709	66.2%
Total	115,254	55,167	47.9%	69,692	60.5%	75,019	65.1%
Mental Health							
Enhanced Outpatient Program	5,433	3,223	59.3%	3,860	71.0%	4,080	75.1%
Correctional Clinical Case Management System	11,131	5,927	53.2%	7,378	66.3%	7,829	70.3%
Crisis Bed	16	8	N/A	11	N/A	11	N/A
No Mental Health Code	98,673	46,008	46.6%	58,442	59.2%	63,098	63.9%
Department Mental Health	1	1	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A
Total	115,254	55,167	47.9%	69,692	60.5%	75,019	65.1%

Three-Year Recidivism Rates by Offender Characteristics
Felons Released During FY 2006-07 (continued)

Offender Characteristics	TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED	TOTAL RECIDIVATED WITHIN					
		One Year		Two Years		Three Years	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
Risk Score Level							
N/A	2,640	1,104	41.8%	1,386	52.5%	1,504	57.0%
Low	18,844	5,343	28.4%	7,282	38.6%	8,060	42.8%
Medium	32,784	13,571	41.4%	17,773	54.2%	19,328	59.0%
High	60,986	35,149	57.6%	43,251	70.9%	46,127	75.6%
Total	**115,254**	**55,167**	**47.9%**	**69,692**	**60.5%**	**75,019**	**65.1%**
Length of Stay							
0 - 6 months	12,427	5,004	40.3%	6,678	53.7%	7,251	58.3%
7 - 12 months	34,275	15,436	45.0%	19,848	57.9%	21,499	62.7%
13 - 18 months	20,790	10,736	51.6%	13,344	64.2%	14,279	68.7%
19 - 24 months	14,233	7,498	52.7%	9,230	64.8%	9,859	69.3%
2 - 3 years	15,483	8,252	53.3%	10,133	65.4%	10,801	69.8%
3 - 4 years	6,986	3,539	50.7%	4,372	62.6%	4,679	67.0%
4 - 5 years	3,684	1,623	44.1%	2,091	56.8%	2,265	61.5%
5 - 10 years	6,141	2,624	42.7%	3,395	55.3%	3,712	60.4%
10 - 15 years	1,043	406	38.9%	534	51.2%	597	57.2%
15 + years	192	49	25.5%	67	34.9%	77	40.1%
Total	**115,254**	**55,167**	**47.9%**	**69,692**	**60.5%**	**75,019**	**65.1%**
Prior Returns to Custody							
None	67,029	25,968	38.7%	34,617	51.6%	38,158	56.9%
1	22,128	12,741	57.6%	15,833	71.6%	16,711	75.5%
2	11,313	7,070	62.5%	8,414	74.4%	8,794	77.7%
3	6,505	4,249	65.3%	4,927	75.7%	5,119	78.7%
4	3,705	2,382	64.3%	2,738	73.9%	2,881	77.8%
5	2,077	1,303	62.7%	1,500	72.2%	1,582	76.2%
6	1,205	716	59.4%	824	68.4%	877	72.8%
7	640	370	57.8%	420	65.6%	448	70.0%
8	357	212	59.4%	242	67.8%	259	72.5%
9	170	86	50.6%	97	57.1%	104	61.2%
10+	125	70	56.0%	80	64.0%	86	68.8%
Total	**115,254**	**55,167**	**47.9%**	**69,692**	**60.5%**	**75,019**	**65.1%**
Number of CDCR Stays Ever							
One stay	32,983	10,370	31.4%	14,004	42.5%	15,589	47.3%
Two stays	17,938	8,136	45.4%	10,682	59.5%	11,504	64.1%
Three stays	12,622	6,404	50.7%	8,074	64.0%	8,713	69.0%
Four stays	9,508	5,057	53.2%	6,250	65.7%	6,668	70.1%
Five stays	7,530	3,977	52.8%	4,992	66.3%	5,332	70.8%
Six stays	6,186	3,349	54.1%	4,248	68.7%	4,549	73.5%
Seven stays	5,082	2,856	56.2%	3,530	69.5%	3,794	74.7%
Eight stays	4,365	2,548	58.4%	3,146	72.1%	3,323	76.1%
Nine stays	3,529	2,112	59.8%	2,603	73.8%	2,768	78.4%
10 stays	2,945	1,791	60.8%	2,195	74.5%	2,337	79.4%
11 stays	2,422	1,524	62.9%	1,826	75.4%	1,928	79.6%
12 stays	2,092	1,359	65.0%	1,594	76.2%	1,698	81.2%
13 stays	1,681	1,117	66.4%	1,312	78.0%	1,370	81.5%
14 stays	1,357	891	65.7%	1,050	77.4%	1,110	81.8%
15 + stays	5,014	3,676	73.3%	4,186	83.5%	4,336	86.5%
Total	**115,254**	**55,167**	**47.9%**	**69,692**	**60.5%**	**75,019**	**65.1%**
SHU Status							
SHU	6,404	3,397	53.0%	4,211	65.8%	4,525	70.7%
No SHU	108,850	51,770	47.6%	65,481	60.2%	70,494	64.8%
Total	**115,254**	**55,167**	**47.9%**	**69,692**	**60.5%**	**75,019**	**65.1%**
DDP Status							
DDP	1,732	1,067	61.6%	1,274	73.6%	1,346	77.7%
No DDP	113,522	54,100	47.7%	68,418	60.3%	73,673	64.9%
Total	**115,254**	**55,167**	**47.9%**	**69,692**	**60.5%**	**75,019**	**65.1%**
In-Prison Subastance Abuse Program							
Completed Program	9,194	4,013	43.6%	5,316	57.8%	5,822	63.3%
Did Not Complete Program	5,355	2,363	44.1%	3,115	58.2%	3,420	63.9%
Did Not Participate in Program	100,705	48,791	48.4%	61,261	60.8%	65,777	65.3%
Total	**115,254**	**55,167**	**47.9%**	**69,692**	**60.5%**	**75,019**	**65.1%**

Three-Year Recidivism Rates by Offender Characteristics
Felons Released During FY 2006-07
by Type of Release

Offender Characteristics	TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED	TOTAL RECIDIVATED IN THREE YEARS		First Releases						Re-Releases					
				One Year		Two Years		Three Years		One Year		Two Years		Three Years	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
Sex															
Male	103,216	68,383	66.3%	23,639	40.0%	31,330	53.0%	34,475	58.3%	26,912	61.1%	32,295	73.3%	33,908	77.0%
Female	12,038	6,636	55.1%	2,329	29.6%	3,287	41.7%	3,683	46.8%	2,287	54.9%	2,780	66.8%	2,953	70.9%
Total	**115,254**	**75,019**	**65.1%**	**25,968**	**38.7%**	**34,617**	**51.6%**	**38,158**	**56.9%**	**29,199**	**60.5%**	**35,075**	**72.7%**	**36,861**	**76.4%**
Age at Release															
18-19	736	557	75.7%	364	52.8%	475	68.9%	516	74.9%	36	76.6%	40	85.1%	41	87.2%
20-24	16,058	11,510	71.7%	5,271	47.7%	6,734	61.0%	7,322	66.3%	3,373	67.2%	4,020	80.1%	4,188	83.4%
25-29	22,832	15,469	67.8%	5,583	41.6%	7,339	54.6%	8,087	60.2%	5,820	61.9%	7,016	74.6%	7,382	78.5%
30-34	17,870	11,303	63.3%	3,839	36.8%	5,155	49.4%	5,700	54.6%	4,354	58.6%	5,311	71.4%	5,603	75.3%
35-39	18,127	11,791	65.0%	3,628	36.0%	4,981	49.5%	5,531	54.9%	4,991	61.9%	5,970	74.1%	6,260	77.7%
40-44	16,839	10,785	64.0%	3,311	36.3%	4,513	49.5%	4,975	54.5%	4,606	59.7%	5,515	71.5%	5,810	75.3%
45-49	12,582	7,906	62.8%	2,355	35.1%	3,195	47.6%	3,537	52.7%	3,454	58.9%	4,137	70.5%	4,369	74.5%
50-54	6,347	3,707	58.4%	1,031	30.6%	1,429	42.4%	1,597	47.4%	1,670	56.1%	2,012	67.6%	2,110	70.9%
55-59	2,536	1,376	54.3%	394	28.5%	533	38.6%	602	43.6%	630	54.5%	742	64.2%	774	67.0%
60 and over	1,327	615	46.3%	192	24.7%	263	33.9%	291	37.5%	265	48.1%	312	56.6%	324	58.8%
Total	**115,254**	**75,019**	**65.1%**	**25,968**	**38.7%**	**34,617**	**51.6%**	**38,158**	**56.9%**	**29,199**	**60.5%**	**35,075**	**72.7%**	**36,861**	**76.4%**
Race/Ethnicity															
White	36,989	24,820	67.1%	8,338	41.3%	10,894	54.0%	11,935	59.2%	10,358	61.6%	12,334	73.3%	12,885	76.6%
Hispanic/Latino	43,226	25,737	59.5%	9,577	34.4%	12,870	46.3%	14,228	51.2%	9,063	58.8%	10,917	70.8%	11,509	74.7%
Black/African-American	29,995	21,429	71.4%	6,984	43.7%	9,444	59.1%	10,419	65.2%	8,633	61.6%	10,440	74.5%	11,010	78.6%
Asian	724	425	58.7%	146	35.1%	193	46.4%	212	51.0%	172	55.8%	203	65.9%	213	69.2%
Native American/Alaska Native	1,094	792	72.4%	249	48.1%	307	59.3%	334	64.5%	369	64.1%	434	75.3%	458	79.5%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	145	86	59.3%	36	37.5%	50	52.1%	50	52.1%	28	57.1%	35	71.4%	36	73.5%
Others	3,081	1,730	56.2%	638	31.4%	859	42.2%	980	48.2%	576	55.1%	712	68.1%	750	71.7%
Total	**115,254**	**75,019**	**65.1%**	**25,968**	**38.7%**	**34,617**	**51.6%**	**38,158**	**56.9%**	**29,199**	**60.5%**	**35,075**	**72.7%**	**36,861**	**76.4%**
Commitment Offense															
Crime Against Persons	26,320	16,507	62.7%	4,959	35.0%	6,874	48.5%	7,633	53.8%	6,939	57.2%	8,421	69.4%	8,874	73.1%
Property Crime	38,827	26,830	69.1%	9,845	43.2%	12,857	56.4%	14,081	61.8%	10,287	64.2%	12,193	76.1%	12,749	79.6%
Drug Crime	36,723	23,253	63.3%	8,246	37.3%	10,981	49.6%	12,086	54.6%	8,842	60.6%	10,617	72.7%	11,167	76.5%
Other Crime	13,384	8,429	63.0%	2,918	36.8%	3,905	49.3%	4,358	55.0%	3,131	57.3%	3,844	70.4%	4,071	74.6%
Total	**115,254**	**75,019**	**65.1%**	**25,968**	**38.7%**	**34,617**	**51.6%**	**38,158**	**56.9%**	**29,199**	**60.5%**	**35,075**	**72.7%**	**36,861**	**76.4%**
Sentence Type															
Determinate Sentence Law	115168	75008	65.1%	25,967	38.8%	34,614	51.7%	38,153	57.0%	29,196	60.6%	35,069	72.7%	36,855	76.4%
Indeterminate Sentence Law	86	11	12.8%	1	1.4%	3	4.2%	5	6.9%	3	21.4%	6	42.9%	6	42.9%
Total	**115254**	**75019**	**65.1%**	**25,968**	**38.7%**	**34,617**	**51.6%**	**38,158**	**56.9%**	**29,199**	**60.5%**	**35,075**	**72.7%**	**36,861**	**76.4%**
Sex Offender															
Yes	7,829	5,238	66.9%	1,424	39.5%	1,888	52.4%	2,083	57.8%	2,594	61.4%	3,003	71.1%	3,155	74.7%
No	107,425	69,781	65.0%	24,544	38.7%	32,729	51.6%	36,075	56.9%	26,605	60.5%	32,072	72.9%	33,706	76.6%
Total	**115,254**	**75,019**	**65.1%**	**25,968**	**38.7%**	**34,617**	**51.6%**	**38,158**	**56.9%**	**29,199**	**60.5%**	**35,075**	**72.7%**	**36,861**	**76.4%**
Serious/Violent Offender															
Yes	23,483	14,310	60.9%	4,372	32.8%	6,188	46.5%	6,932	52.1%	5,680	55.8%	6,956	68.4%	7,378	72.5%
No	91,771	60,709	66.2%	21,596	40.2%	28,429	52.9%	31,226	58.1%	23,519	61.8%	28,119	73.9%	29,483	77.5%
Total	**115,254**	**75,019**	**65.1%**	**25,968**	**38.7%**	**34,617**	**51.6%**	**38,158**	**56.9%**	**29,199**	**60.5%**	**35,075**	**72.7%**	**36,861**	**76.4%**
Mental Health															
Enhanced Outpatient Program	5,433	4,080	75.1%	1,183	50.6%	1,520	65.0%	1,633	69.9%	2,040	65.9%	2,340	75.6%	2,447	79.0%
Correctional Clinical Case Management System	11,131	7,829	70.3%	2,468	43.6%	3,277	57.9%	3,551	62.7%	3,459	63.2%	4,101	75.0%	4,278	78.2%
Crisis Bed	16	11	68.8%	3	N/A	4	N/A	4	N/A	5	62.5%	7	87.5%	7	87.5%
No Mental Health Code	98,673	63,098	63.9%	22,314	37.8%	29,816	50.5%	32,970	55.9%	23,694	59.8%	28,626	72.2%	30,128	76.0%
Department Mental Health	1	1	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A
Total	**115,254**	**75,019**	**65.1%**	**25,968**	**38.7%**	**34,617**	**51.6%**	**38,158**	**56.9%**	**29,199**	**60.5%**	**35,075**	**72.7%**	**36,861**	**76.4%**

Three-Year Recidivism Rates by Offender Characteristics
Felons Released During FY 2006-07
by Type of Release (continued)

Offender Characteristics	TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED	TOTAL RECIDIVATED IN THREE YEARS		First Releases						Re-Releases					
				One Year		Two Years		Three Years		One Year		Two Years		Three Years	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
Risk Score Level															
N/A	2,640	1,504	57.0%	424	30.2%	581	41.4%	649	46.2%	680	55.0%	805	65.1%	855	69.2%
Low	18,844	8,060	42.8%	2,747	20.8%	4,022	30.4%	4,579	34.6%	2,596	46.2%	3,260	58.0%	3,481	61.9%
Medium	32,784	19,328	59.0%	7,109	33.8%	9,772	46.5%	10,882	51.8%	6,462	54.9%	8,001	68.0%	8,446	71.8%
High	60,986	46,127	75.6%	15,688	50.0%	20,242	64.5%	22,048	70.3%	19,461	65.7%	23,009	77.7%	24,079	81.3%
Total	**115,254**	**75,019**	**65.1%**	**25,968**	**38.7%**	**34,617**	**51.6%**	**38,158**	**56.9%**	**29,199**	**60.5%**	**35,075**	**72.7%**	**36,861**	**76.4%**
Length of Stay															
0 - 6 months	12,427	7,251	58.3%	3,768	37.2%	5,111	50.5%	5,606	55.4%	1,236	53.7%	1,567	68.1%	1,645	71.5%
7 - 12 months	34,275	21,499	62.7%	10,727	41.1%	14,006	53.6%	15,340	58.7%	4,709	57.8%	5,842	71.7%	6,159	75.6%
13 - 18 months	20,790	14,279	68.7%	4,694	42.4%	6,096	55.0%	6,680	60.3%	6,042	62.2%	7,248	74.7%	7,599	78.3%
19 - 24 months	14,233	9,859	69.3%	2,446	39.1%	3,248	52.0%	3,607	57.7%	5,052	63.3%	5,982	74.9%	6,252	78.3%
2 - 3 years	15,483	10,801	69.8%	2,133	37.4%	2,917	51.1%	3,245	56.9%	6,119	62.6%	7,216	73.8%	7,556	77.3%
3 - 4 years	6,986	4,679	67.0%	831	32.6%	1,177	46.2%	1,310	51.5%	2,708	61.0%	3,195	72.0%	3,369	75.9%
4 - 5 years	3,684	2,265	61.5%	464	27.8%	686	41.1%	775	46.4%	1,159	57.5%	1,405	69.8%	1,490	74.0%
5 - 10 years	6,141	3,712	60.4%	741	26.2%	1,125	39.8%	1,292	45.7%	1,883	56.8%	2,270	68.5%	2,420	73.0%
10 - 15 years	1,043	597	57.2%	148	25.7%	227	39.5%	270	47.0%	258	55.1%	307	65.6%	327	69.9%
15 + years	192	77	40.1%	16	13.6%	24	20.3%	33	28.0%	33	44.6%	43	58.1%	44	59.5%
Total	**115,254**	**75,019**	**65.1%**	**25,968**	**38.7%**	**34,617**	**51.6%**	**38,158**	**56.9%**	**29,199**	**60.5%**	**35,075**	**72.7%**	**36,861**	**76.4%**
Prior Returns to Custody															
None	67,029	38,158	56.9%	25,968	38.7%	34,617	51.6%	38,158	56.9%	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
1	22,128	16,711	75.5%	0		0		0		12,741	57.6%	15,833	71.6%	16,711	75.5%
2	11,313	8,794	77.7%	0		0		0		7,070	62.5%	8,414	74.4%	8,794	77.7%
3	6,505	5,119	78.7%	0		0		0		4,249	65.3%	4,927	75.7%	5,119	78.7%
4	3,705	2,881	77.8%	0		0		0		2,382	64.3%	2,738	73.9%	2,881	77.8%
5	2,077	1,582	76.2%	0		0		0		1,303	62.7%	1,500	72.2%	1,582	76.2%
6	1,205	877	72.8%	0		0		0		716	59.4%	824	68.4%	877	72.8%
7	640	448	70.0%	0		0		0		370	57.8%	420	65.6%	448	70.0%
8	357	259	72.5%	0		0		0		212	59.4%	242	67.8%	259	72.5%
9	170	104	61.2%	0		0		0		86	50.6%	97	57.1%	104	61.2%
10+	125	86	68.8%	0		0		0		70	56.0%	80	64.0%	86	68.8%
Total	**115,254**	**75,019**	**65.1%**	**25,968**	**38.7%**	**34,617**	**51.6%**	**38,158**	**56.9%**	**29,199**	**60.5%**	**35,075**	**72.7%**	**36,861**	**76.4%**
Number of CDCR Stays Ever															
One stay	32,983	15,589	47.3%	10,370	31.4%	14,004	42.5%	15,589	47.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Two stays	17,938	11,504	64.1%	2,885	36.4%	4,000	50.5%	4,442	56.0%	5,251	52.4%	6,682	66.7%	7,062	70.5%
Three stays	12,622	8,713	69.0%	2,117	41.2%	2,852	55.5%	3,177	61.8%	4,287	57.3%	5,222	69.8%	5,536	74.0%
Four stays	9,508	6,668	70.1%	1,682	42.4%	2,252	56.8%	2,492	62.9%	3,375	60.9%	3,998	72.1%	4,176	75.3%
Five stays	7,530	5,332	70.8%	1,465	44.6%	1,967	59.9%	2,143	65.2%	2,512	59.2%	3,025	71.3%	3,189	75.1%
Six stays	6,186	4,549	73.5%	1,273	46.8%	1,711	62.9%	1,877	69.0%	2,076	59.9%	2,537	73.2%	2,672	77.1%
Seven stays	5,082	3,794	74.7%	1,104	50.4%	1,459	66.6%	1,589	72.6%	1,752	60.6%	2,071	71.6%	2,205	76.2%
Eight stays	4,365	3,323	76.1%	958	51.9%	1,254	67.9%	1,340	72.6%	1,590	63.1%	1,892	75.1%	1,983	78.7%
Nine stays	3,529	2,768	78.4%	755	52.4%	1,000	69.4%	1,091	75.8%	1,357	65.0%	1,603	76.7%	1,677	80.3%
10 stays	2,945	2,337	79.4%	632	54.3%	811	69.7%	887	76.3%	1,159	65.0%	1,384	77.7%	1,450	81.4%
11 stays	2,422	1,928	79.6%	536	56.8%	681	72.1%	730	77.3%	988	66.8%	1,145	77.5%	1,198	81.1%
12 stays	2,092	1,698	81.2%	451	58.0%	553	71.2%	606	78.0%	908	69.0%	1,041	79.2%	1,092	83.0%
13 stays	1,681	1,370	81.5%	355	59.7%	438	73.6%	463	77.8%	762	70.2%	874	80.5%	907	83.5%
14 stays	1,357	1,110	81.8%	287	59.9%	349	72.9%	381	79.5%	604	68.8%	701	79.8%	729	83.0%
15 + stays	5,014	4,336	86.5%	1,098	69.4%	1,286	81.3%	1,351	85.5%	2,578	75.1%	2,900	84.5%	2,985	87.0%
Total	**115,254**	**75,019**	**65.1%**	**25,968**	**38.7%**	**34,617**	**51.6%**	**38,158**	**56.9%**	**29,199**	**60.5%**	**35,075**	**72.7%**	**36,861**	**76.4%**
SHU Status															
SHU	6404	4525	70.7%	1,310	43.3%	1,729	57.2%	1,899	62.8%	2,087	61.7%	2,482	73.4%	2,626	77.7%
No SHU	108850	70494	64.8%	24,658	38.5%	32,888	51.4%	36,259	56.7%	27,112	60.5%	32,593	72.7%	34,235	76.3%
Total	**115254**	**75019**	**65.1%**	**25,968**	**38.7%**	**34,617**	**51.6%**	**38,158**	**56.9%**	**29,199**	**60.5%**	**35,075**	**72.7%**	**36,861**	**76.4%**
DDP Status															
DDP	1,732	1,346	77.7%	426	52.4%	533	65.6%	575	70.7%	641	69.7%	741	80.6%	771	83.9%
NO DDP	113,522	73,673	64.9%	25,542	38.6%	34,084	51.5%	37,583	56.8%	28,558	60.4%	34,334	72.6%	36,090	76.3%
Total	**115,254**	**75,019**	**65.1%**	**25,968**	**38.7%**	**34,617**	**51.6%**	**38,158**	**56.9%**	**29,199**	**60.5%**	**35,075**	**72.7%**	**36,861**	**76.4%**
In-Prison Substance Abuse Program															
Completed Program	9,194	5,822	63.3%	2,678	37.7%	3,695	52.0%	4,138	58.3%	1,335	63.8%	1,621	77.5%	1,684	80.5%
Did Not Complete Program	5,355	3,420	63.9%	1,513	37.5%	2,089	51.7%	2,359	58.4%	850	64.5%	1,026	77.9%	1,061	80.6%
Did Not Participate in Program	100,705	65,777	65.3%	21,777	39.0%	28,833	51.6%	31,661	56.7%	27,014	60.3%	32,428	72.4%	34,116	76.1%
Total	**115,254**	**75,019**	**65.1%**	**25,968**	**38.7%**	**34,617**	**51.6%**	**38,158**	**56.9%**	**29,199**	**60.5%**	**35,075**	**72.7%**	**36,861**	**76.4%**

Three-Year Recidivism Rates by Offender Commitment Offense
Felons Released During FY 2006-07
by Type of Release

Commitment Offense	TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED	TOTAL RECIDIVATED IN THREE YEARS		First Releases						Re-Releases					
				One Year		Two Years		Three Years		One Year		Two Years		Three Years	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
Murder First	6	1	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	1	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
Murder Second	41	3	7.3%	0	0.0%	1	2.8%	1	2.8%	0	N/A	2	N/A	2	N/A
Manslaughter	487	243	49.9%	65	21.5%	104	34.3%	120	39.6%	83	45.1%	117	63.6%	123	66.8%
Vehicular Manslaughter	239	80	33.5%	22	N/A	44	23.2%	51	26.8%	23	46.9%	29	59.2%	29	59.2%
Robbery	5,055	3,249	64.3%	958	34.0%	1,420	50.4%	1,590	56.4%	1,252	55.9%	1,561	69.7%	1,659	74.1%
Assault/Deadly Weapon	5,736	3,553	61.9%	1,140	35.3%	1,585	49.1%	1,758	54.4%	1,370	54.6%	1,691	67.5%	1,795	71.6%
Attempted Murder First	16	3	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	2	N/A	3	N/A	3	N/A
Attempted Murder Second	332	156	47.0%	39	18.3%	67	31.5%	81	38.0%	59	49.6%	75	63.0%	75	63.0%
Other Assault/Battery	9,351	6,258	66.9%	1,935	39.7%	2,583	53.0%	2,824	58.0%	2,736	61.1%	3,280	73.2%	3,434	76.7%
Rape	360	184	51.1%	52	27.2%	64	33.5%	73	38.2%	91	53.8%	108	63.9%	111	65.7%
Lewd Act With Child	1,822	847	46.5%	221	21.7%	319	31.3%	368	36.1%	372	46.3%	438	54.5%	479	59.6%
Oral Copulation	196	115	58.7%	34	37.8%	42	46.7%	48	53.3%	47	44.3%	63	59.4%	67	63.2%
Sodomy	49	19	38.8%	7	N/A	9	N/A	10	N/A	6	N/A	9	N/A	9	N/A
Sexual Penetration with Object	101	51	50.5%	11	N/A	20	N/A	22	N/A	19	42.2%	26	57.8%	29	64.4%
Other Sex Offenses	2,294	1,641	71.5%	448	45.9%	576	59.0%	638	65.4%	839	63.7%	968	73.4%	1,003	76.1%
Kidnapping	235	104	44.3%	27	18.9%	40	28.0%	48	33.6%	40	43.5%	51	55.4%	56	60.9%
Burglary First	3,466	2,323	67.0%	709	37.7%	958	50.9%	1,080	57.4%	991	62.6%	1,182	74.7%	1,243	78.5%
Burglary Second	7,469	5,154	69.0%	1,858	42.1%	2,485	56.3%	2,733	61.9%	1,950	63.9%	2,322	76.1%	2,421	79.3%
Grand Theft	3,525	2,240	63.5%	808	38.4%	1,049	49.8%	1,152	54.7%	864	60.9%	1,039	73.2%	1,088	76.7%
Petty Theft With Prior	6,457	4,608	71.4%	1,547	43.2%	2,066	57.6%	2,298	64.1%	1,865	64.9%	2,204	76.7%	2,310	80.4%
Receiving Stolen Property	5,206	3,724	71.5%	1,483	47.8%	1,864	60.1%	2,036	65.6%	1,378	65.5%	1,618	76.9%	1,688	80.3%
Vehicle Theft	7,938	5,901	74.3%	2,465	51.0%	3,116	64.5%	3,332	69.0%	2,136	68.7%	2,476	79.6%	2,569	82.6%
Forgery/Fraud	3,641	2,137	58.7%	687	31.2%	951	43.2%	1,055	47.9%	819	57.0%	1,019	70.9%	1,082	75.2%
Other Property Offense	1,125	743	66.0%	288	42.6%	368	54.4%	395	58.4%	284	63.3%	333	74.2%	348	77.5%
CS Possession	19,921	13,833	69.4%	4,993	44.3%	6,505	57.7%	7,063	62.6%	5,427	62.8%	6,461	74.8%	6,770	78.3%
CS Possession for Sale	10,142	5,572	54.9%	2,002	29.6%	2,740	40.5%	3,094	45.8%	1,888	55.9%	2,326	68.8%	2,478	73.3%
CS Sales	3,239	1,949	60.2%	652	31.8%	918	44.8%	1,013	49.4%	754	63.4%	898	75.5%	936	78.7%
CS Manufacturing	914	382	41.8%	92	16.9%	122	22.4%	141	25.9%	183	49.6%	229	62.1%	241	65.3%
Other CS Offense	727	491	67.5%	156	41.8%	205	55.0%	223	59.8%	222	62.7%	256	72.3%	268	75.7%
Hashish Possession	53	32	60.4%	13	N/A	16	N/A	18	N/A	12	N/A	12	N/A	14	N/A
Marijuana Possession for Sale	1,113	636	57.1%	229	32.0%	310	43.3%	356	49.7%	216	54.4%	265	66.8%	280	70.5%
Marijuana Sale	465	283	60.9%	93	32.7%	141	49.6%	152	53.5%	102	56.4%	125	69.1%	131	72.4%
Marijuana Other	149	75	50.3%	16	18.6%	24	27.9%	26	30.2%	38	60.3%	45	71.4%	49	77.8%
Escape/Abscond	177	116	65.5%	24	30.8%	36	46.2%	39	50.0%	61	61.6%	70	70.7%	77	77.8%
Driving Under Influence	2,668	1,220	45.7%	431	22.7%	598	31.5%	705	37.1%	386	50.3%	484	63.1%	515	67.1%
Arson	303	188	62.0%	44	29.5%	60	40.3%	75	50.3%	96	62.3%	106	68.8%	113	73.4%
Possession Weapon	6,217	4,311	69.3%	1,650	44.5%	2,172	58.6%	2,394	64.6%	1,457	58.1%	1,807	72.0%	1,917	76.4%
Other Offenses	4,019	2,594	64.5%	769	36.8%	1,039	49.8%	1,145	54.8%	1,131	58.6%	1,377	71.3%	1,449	75.0%
Total	**115,254**	**75,019**	**65.1%**	**25,968**	**38.7%**	**34,617**	**51.6%**	**38,158**	**56.9%**	**29,199**	**60.5%**	**35,075**	**72.7%**	**36,861**	**76.4%**

Three-Year Recidivism Rates by Offender Parole County[6]
Felons Released During FY 2006-07
by Type of Release

County of Parole	TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED	TOTAL RECIDIVATED IN THREE YEARS		First Releases						Re-Releases					
				One Year		Two Years		Three Years		One Year		Two Years		Three Years	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
Alameda	5,291	3,330	62.9%	964	35.4%	1,208	44.3%	1,298	47.6%	1,647	64.2%	1,955	76.2%	2,032	79.3%
Amador	44	25	56.8%	11	35.5%	13	41.9%	14	45.2%	10	N/A	11	N/A	11	N/A
Alpine	9	5	N/A	1	N/A	2	N/A	2	N/A	2	N/A	2	N/A	3	N/A
Butte	939	612	65.2%	181	36.6%	238	48.2%	273	55.3%	268	60.2%	324	72.8%	339	76.2%
Calaveras	57	30	52.6%	15	40.5%	17	45.9%	20	54.1%	8	N/A	10	N/A	10	N/A
Colusa	45	33	73.3%	9	N/A	12	N/A	16	N/A	12	N/A	16	N/A	17	N/A
Contra Costa	1,525	1,116	73.2%	282	46.1%	354	57.8%	382	62.4%	607	66.5%	701	76.8%	734	80.4%
Del Norte	78	54	69.2%	24	54.5%	26	59.1%	26	59.1%	22	64.7%	26	76.5%	28	82.4%
El Dorado	250	168	67.2%	55	44.7%	70	56.9%	77	62.6%	82	64.6%	90	70.9%	91	71.7%
Fresno	4,531	3,456	76.3%	1,118	54.5%	1,357	66.1%	1,449	70.6%	1,701	68.6%	1,934	78.0%	2,007	81.0%
Glenn	112	77	68.8%	31	50.8%	33	54.1%	35	57.4%	37	72.5%	42	82.4%	42	82.4%
Humboldt	601	446	74.2%	131	48.9%	167	62.3%	174	64.9%	220	66.1%	257	77.2%	272	81.7%
Imperial	371	280	75.5%	84	54.5%	107	69.5%	113	73.4%	135	62.2%	159	73.3%	167	77.0%
Inyo	45	23	51.1%	12	30.8%	19	48.7%	19	48.7%	4	N/A	4	N/A	4	N/A
Kern	4,047	2,845	70.3%	952	41.9%	1,343	59.2%	1,457	64.2%	1,090	61.3%	1,327	74.7%	1,388	78.1%
King	808	581	71.9%	169	42.8%	221	55.9%	241	61.0%	292	70.7%	330	79.9%	340	82.3%
Lake	289	187	64.7%	68	42.5%	79	49.4%	90	56.3%	83	64.3%	93	72.1%	97	75.2%
Lassen	93	56	60.2%	25	46.3%	29	53.7%	30	55.6%	23	59.0%	25	64.1%	26	66.7%
Los Angeles	30,454	17,369	57.0%	6,403	29.4%	9,655	44.3%	11,119	51.0%	4,409	50.8%	5,793	66.8%	6,250	72.1%
Madera	624	460	73.7%	127	48.5%	152	58.0%	161	61.5%	249	68.8%	287	79.3%	299	82.6%
Marin	51	35	68.6%	10	N/A	12	N/A	13	N/A	19	N/A	21	N/A	22	N/A
Mariposa	38	26	68.4%	7	N/A	11	N/A	12	N/A	12	N/A	14	N/A	14	N/A
Mendocino	291	190	65.3%	52	40.6%	62	48.4%	71	55.5%	101	62.0%	116	71.2%	119	73.0%
Merced	885	636	71.9%	215	49.4%	265	60.9%	281	64.6%	306	68.0%	342	76.0%	355	78.9%
Modoc	31	22	71.0%	11	N/A	11	N/A	11	N/A	8	N/A	11	N/A	11	N/A
Mono	27	14	N/A	3	N/A	3	N/A	3	N/A	8	N/A	11	N/A	11	N/A
Monterey	1,094	767	70.1%	216	41.1%	300	57.1%	324	61.7%	349	61.3%	413	72.6%	443	77.9%
Napa	156	95	60.9%	33	36.3%	38	41.8%	42	46.2%	45	69.2%	52	80.0%	53	81.5%
Nevada	98	56	57.1%	12	31.6%	15	39.5%	16	42.1%	35	58.3%	38	63.3%	40	66.7%
Orange	8,728	5,020	57.5%	2,009	33.7%	2,640	44.3%	2,866	48.1%	1,713	61.8%	2,059	74.2%	2,154	77.6%
Placer	565	384	68.0%	119	41.8%	144	50.5%	157	55.1%	182	65.0%	219	78.2%	227	81.1%
Plumas	44	26	59.1%	9	30.0%	14	46.7%	15	50.0%	10	N/A	11	N/A	11	N/A
Riverside	7,130	4,944	69.3%	1,922	45.8%	2,429	57.9%	2,649	63.1%	1,833	62.5%	2,189	74.7%	2,295	78.3%
Sacramento	5,684	3,458	60.8%	1,147	34.5%	1,470	44.2%	1,591	47.8%	1,528	64.9%	1,784	75.8%	1,867	79.3%
San Benito	75	49	65.3%	22	40.7%	34	63.0%	36	66.7%	11	N/A	13	N/A	13	N/A
San Bernardino	9,746	7,014	72.0%	2,739	49.0%	3,373	60.4%	3,634	65.1%	2,779	66.8%	3,244	78.0%	3,380	81.2%
San Diego	7,448	5,326	71.5%	1,876	46.2%	2,433	59.9%	2,658	65.4%	2,178	64.3%	2,567	75.8%	2,668	78.8%
San Francisco	1,614	1,224	75.8%	291	52.5%	350	63.2%	374	67.5%	721	68.0%	825	77.8%	850	80.2%
San Joaquin	2,682	2,082	77.6%	691	55.8%	835	67.4%	882	71.2%	1,030	71.3%	1,161	80.4%	1,200	83.1%
San Luis Obispo	837	459	54.8%	132	28.6%	193	41.8%	221	47.8%	173	46.1%	220	58.7%	238	63.5%
San Mateo	1,105	747	67.6%	259	43.0%	330	54.8%	356	59.1%	314	62.4%	368	73.2%	391	77.7%
Santa Barbara	886	639	72.1%	255	50.1%	318	62.5%	340	66.8%	246	65.3%	292	77.5%	299	79.3%
Santa Clara	3,646	2,479	68.0%	705	38.8%	1,021	56.2%	1,138	62.7%	1,026	56.1%	1,266	69.2%	1,341	73.3%
Santa Cruz	381	268	70.3%	81	45.3%	103	57.5%	110	61.5%	124	61.4%	153	75.7%	158	78.2%

[6] Direct discharges are not included since these individuals do not have a parole county.

Three-Year Recidivism Rates by Offender Parole County[6]
Felons Released During FY 2006-07
by Type of Release (continued)

County of Parole	TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED	TOTAL RECIDIVATED IN THREE YEARS		First Releases						Re-Releases					
				One Year		Two Years		Three Years		One Year		Two Years		Three Years	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
Shasta	1,096	751	68.5%	232	42.1%	297	53.9%	318	57.7%	348	63.9%	421	77.2%	433	79.4%
Sierra	7	5	N/A	4	N/A	4	N/A	4	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A
Siskiyou	133	90	67.7%	24	39.3%	31	50.8%	33	54.1%	43	59.7%	56	77.8%	57	79.2%
Solano	1,540	1,129	73.3%	353	50.8%	430	61.9%	462	66.5%	565	66.9%	651	77.0%	667	78.9%
Sonoma	778	511	65.7%	158	40.0%	191	48.4%	215	54.4%	231	60.3%	281	73.4%	296	77.3%
Stanislaus	1,702	1,263	74.2%	435	49.9%	537	61.6%	578	66.3%	576	69.4%	661	79.6%	685	82.5%
Sutter	419	290	69.2%	111	48.9%	135	59.5%	148	65.2%	114	59.4%	137	71.4%	142	74.0%
Tehama	360	230	63.9%	83	39.9%	104	50.0%	112	53.8%	96	63.2%	117	77.0%	118	77.6%
Trinity	39	23	59.0%	10	N/A	11	N/A	12	N/A	10	N/A	11	N/A	11	N/A
Tulare	1,491	1,088	73.0%	367	46.7%	474	60.3%	523	66.5%	476	67.5%	547	77.6%	565	80.1%
Tuolumne	74	35	47.3%	18	32.1%	24	42.9%	25	44.6%	8	N/A	10	N/A	10	N/A
Ventura	1,608	1,172	72.9%	411	49.1%	528	63.1%	560	66.9%	508	65.9%	587	76.1%	612	79.4%
Yolo	677	501	74.0%	169	50.6%	209	62.6%	222	66.5%	239	69.7%	271	79.0%	279	81.3%
Yuba	416	305	73.3%	110	51.6%	130	61.0%	142	66.7%	142	70.0%	159	78.3%	163	80.3%
Total	**113,795**	**74,506**	**65.5%**	**25,963**	**38.7%**	**34,611**	**51.7%**	**38,150**	**56.9%**	**29,009**	**62.0%**	**34,685**	**74.1%**	**36,356**	**77.7%**

[6] Direct discharges are not included since these individuals do not have a parole county.

Current Term Commitment Offense by New Term Commitment Offense for Felon Sex Registrants and All Other Felon Offenders Released During FY 2006-07

Commitment Offense	Total Released	Total Recidivated	Returned with a New Conviction								Parole Violation Returned to Custody	
			Crime Against Persons		Property Crime		Drug Crime		Other Crime			
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Sex Registrants												
Crime Against Persons	5,151	3,088	251	8.1	61	2.0	68	2.2	53	1.7	2,655	86.0
Property Crimes	1,025	835	66	7.9	39	4.7	32	3.8	11	1.3	687	82.3
Drug Crimes	1,083	860	68	7.9	20	2.3	70	8.1	8	0.9	694	80.7
Other Crimes	570	455	34	7.5	6	1.3	19	4.2	13	2.9	383	84.2
Total	**7,829**	**5,238**	**419**	**8.0**	**126**	**2.4**	**189**	**3.6**	**85**	**1.6**	**4,419**	**84.4**

Commitment Offense	Total Released	Total Recidivated	Returned with a New Conviction								Parole Violation Returned to Custody	
			Crime Against Persons		Property Crime		Drug Crime		Other Crime			
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
All Other Offenders												
Crime Against Persons	21,169	13,419	946	7.0	891	6.6	960	7.2	607	4.5	10,015	74.6
Property Crimes	37,802	25,995	1,112	4.3	5,254	20.2	2,010	7.7	711	2.7	16,908	65.0
Drug Crimes	35,640	22,393	824	3.7	1,784	8.0	4,166	18.6	657	2.9	14,962	66.8
Other Crimes	12,814	7,974	508	6.4	576	7.2	627	7.9	761	9.5	5,502	69.0
Total	**107,425**	**69,781**	**3,390**	**4.9**	**8,505**	**12.2**	**7,763**	**11.1**	**2,736**	**3.9**	**47,387**	**67.9**

Current Term Commitment Offense by New Term Commitment Offense for Felon Serious/Violent Offenders and All Other Felon Offenders Released During FY 2006-07

Parole Offense	Total Paroled	Total Recidivated	Returned with a New Conviction								Parole Violation Returned to Custody	
			Crime Against Persons		Property Crime		Drug Crime		Other Crime			
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Serious/Violent Offenders												
Crime Against Persons	15,436	9,056	631	7.0	551	6.1	605	6.7	405	4.5	6,864	75.8
Property Crimes	4,289	2,892	149	5.2	411	14.2	224	7.7	88	3.0	2,020	69.8
Drug Crimes	1,013	582	29	5.0	55	9.5	95	16.3	31	5.3	372	63.9
Other Crimes	2,745	1,780	121	6.8	114	6.4	125	7.0	103	5.8	1,317	74.0
Total	**23,483**	**14,310**	**930**	**6.5**	**1,131**	**7.9**	**1,049**	**7.3**	**627**	**4.4**	**10,573**	**73.9**

Parole Offense	Total Paroled	Total Recidivated	Returned with a New Conviction								Parole Violation Returned to Custody	
			Crime Against Persons		Property Crime		Drug Crime		Other Crime			
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
All Other Offenders												
Crime Against Persons	10,884	7,451	566	7.6	401	5.4	423	5.7	255	3.4	5,806	77.9
Property Crimes	34,538	23,938	1,029	4.3	4,882	20.4	1,818	7.6	634	2.6	15,575	65.1
Drug Crimes	35,710	22,671	863	3.8	1,749	7.7	4,141	18.3	634	2.8	15,284	67.4
Other Crimes	10,639	6,649	421	6.3	468	7.0	521	7.8	671	10.1	4,568	68.7
Total	**91,771**	**60,709**	**2,879**	**4.7**	**7,500**	**12.4**	**6,903**	**11.4**	**2,194**	**3.6**	**41,233**	**67.9**

Flagged Sex Registrants Released During FY 2006-07 for Either a Sex Offense or a Nonsex Offense Who Returned to Prison by Type of Release

	First Release Returns		Re-Release Returns		Total Returns	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Released for a sex offense						
Returned with a new sex conviction	45	4.6%	98	7.0%	143	6.0%
Returned with a new nonsex conviction	48	4.9%	104	7.4%	152	6.4%
Returned for a parole violation	882	90.5%	1,194	85.5%	2,076	87.6%
Total	**975**	**100.0%**	**1,396**	**100.0%**	**2,371**	**100.0%**
Released for a nonsex offense						
Returned with a new sex conviction	50	4.5%	118	6.7%	168	5.9%
Returned with a new nonsex conviction	145	13.1%	211	12.0%	356	12.4%
Returned for a parole violation	913	82.4%	1,430	81.3%	2,343	81.7%
Total	**1,108**	**100.0%**	**1,759**	**100.0%**	**2,867**	**100.0%**

Appendix C

Post Release Criminal Activity of Convicted Murderers Who Have Paroled Since 1995 Data as of March 31, 2011

Recidivism behavior of murderers who returned to CDCR either as a new admission or with a new term over a 15-year time period. Although this 15-year murderer recidivism report is not directly related, or necessarily comparable, to the data presented in this 2011 Adult Institutions Outcome Evaluation Report, it is included for informational purposes.

New Crimes, If Any	Number of Paroled Inmates	Percent	Sentence For New Crime
Burglary, 2nd Degree	1		Served 6 Months* (9/10 - Present)
Petty Theft with a Prior	1		Served 11 Months (3/09 - 1/10)
Possession of a Weapon	1		Served 10 Months (7/05 - 5/06)
	1		Served 4 Months (5/09 - 9/09)
Robbery	1		Served 11 Months* (4/10 - Present)
Sub Total for New Crimes	**5**	**1%**	
No New Crimes	**855**	**99%**	
Total	**860**	**100%**	

*Offenders still serving time for offense.

Appendix D

Mission and Institution Recidivism Rates by Gender Released During FY 2006-07

		Demographics			Recidivism Rates								
					First Releases			Re-Releases			Total		
Mission	Institution	Median Age	High Risk CSRA	Median LOS (Months)	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
Male													
Camps	CCC	35	52.9%	18.1	1,226	686	56.0%	0	0	N/A	1,226	686	56.0%
	CMC	39	45.8%	22.1	48	27	56.3%	0	0	N/A	48	27	56.3%
	SCC	36	50.7%	16.4	1,305	685	52.5%	1	0	N/A	1,306	685	52.5%
Sub-Total		**35**	**51.6%**	**17.3**	**2,579**	**1,398**	**54.2%**	**1**	**0**	**N/A**	**2,580**	**1,398**	**54.2%**
LEVEL I	CAL	36	61.4%	3.7	311	193	62.1%	529	412	77.9%	840	605	72.0%
	CCC	34	54.6%	7.9	1,287	826	64.2%	458	352	76.9%	1,745	1,178	67.5%
	CEN	33	56.9%	5.5	319	190	59.6%	263	202	76.8%	582	392	67.4%
	CIM	39	52.3%	4.6	2,625	1,480	56.4%	1,301	985	75.7%	3,926	2,465	62.8%
	CMC	34	48.7%	12.9	187	101	54.0%	8	6	N/A	195	107	54.9%
	CMF	37	56.9%	5.7	137	86	62.8%	44	36	81.8%	181	122	67.4%
	COR	36	55.1%	6.1	689	420	61.0%	229	179	78.2%	918	599	65.3%
	SAC	35	54.5%	4.8	524	332	63.4%	186	142	76.3%	710	474	66.8%
	CTF	39	43.1%	4.7	957	457	47.8%	198	161	81.3%	1,155	618	53.5%
	CVSP	34	55.5%	5.8	319	163	51.1%	214	164	76.6%	533	327	61.4%
	DVI	45	25.0%	70.9	4	2	N/A	0	0	N/A	4	2	N/A
	FSP	36	52.6%	7.6	329	204	62.0%	70	57	81.4%	399	261	65.4%
	HDSP	36	51.2%	6.2	375	202	53.9%	186	146	78.5%	561	348	62.0%
	MCSP	39	56.5%	11.9	257	146	56.8%	3	2	N/A	260	148	56.9%
	ISP	35	57.9%	4.1	259	143	55.2%	394	317	80.5%	653	460	70.4%
	KVSP	35	57.6%	5.6	418	264	63.2%	167	115	68.9%	585	379	64.8%
	LAC	35	52.0%	5.1	366	206	56.3%	84	72	85.7%	450	278	61.8%
	NKSP	38	48.8%	8.2	344	196	57.0%	17	15	N/A	361	211	58.4%
	PBSP	36	55.1%	7.2	277	178	64.3%	66	50	75.8%	343	228	66.5%
	PVSP	37	57.1%	5.1	391	236	60.4%	190	150	78.9%	581	386	66.4%
	RJD	37	53.5%	6.3	318	198	62.3%	159	118	74.2%	477	316	66.2%
	SBURN	37	63.1%	5.6	0	0	N/A	65	50	77%	65	50	76.9%
	SCC	33	54.7%	7.6	1,327	815	61.4%	366	300	82.0%	1,693	1,115	65.9%
	SVSP	36	54.6%	5.1	334	205	61.4%	155	124	80.0%	489	329	67.3%
	WSP	36	53.6%	3.9	309	172	55.7%	182	140	76.9%	491	312	63.5%
Sub-Total		**36**	**53.8%**	**5.5**	**12,663**	**7,415**	**58.6%**	**5,534**	**4,295**	**77.6%**	**18,197**	**11,710**	**64.4%**
LEVEL II	ASP	35	47.9%	6.2	3,275	1,911	58.4%	1,443	1,094	75.8%	4,718	3,005	63.7%
	CCI	38	42.5%	5.3	2,092	1,171	56.0%	275	203	73.8%	2,367	1,374	58.0%
	CMC	36	47.8%	6.3	2,063	1,152	55.8%	639	471	73.7%	2,702	1,623	60.1%
	CMF	36	48.4%	6.8	169	85	50.3%	83	64	77.1%	252	149	59.1%
	CRC	35	49.3%	5.4	1,543	849	55.0%	1,081	802	74.2%	2,624	1,651	62.9%
	SAC	36	52.0%	6.5	1,438	890	61.9%	597	480	80.4%	2,035	1,370	67.3%
	CTF	37	48.7%	5.6	413	235	56.9%	129	98	76.0%	542	333	61.4%
	CVSP	34	52.0%	5.1	1,207	722	59.8%	805	601	74.7%	2,012	1,323	65.8%
	DVI	36	59.7%	4.7	566	332	58.7%	511	402	78.7%	1,077	734	68.2%
	FSP	34	61.1%	3.3	709	454	64.0%	631	510	80.8%	1,340	964	71.9%
	HDSP	31	57.1%	5.1	84	56	66.7%	42	33	78.6%	126	89	70.6%
	SATF	35	52.3%	7.6	2,507	1,571	62.7%	897	683	76.1%	3,404	2,254	66.2%
	SQ	37	60.3%	3.2	885	552	62.4%	1,283	998	77.8%	2,168	1,550	71.5%
Sub-Total		**36**	**51.1%**	**5.6**	**16,951**	**9,980**	**58.9%**	**8,416**	**6,439**	**76.5%**	**25,367**	**16,419**	**64.7%**
LEVEL III	CEN	28	52.7%	3.4	1,852	878	47.4%	448	345	77.0%	2,300	1,223	53.2%
	CMF	39	56.0%	5.9	624	393	63.0%	329	239	72.6%	953	632	66.3%
	COR	31	52.3%	7.3	213	123	57.7%	72	59	81.9%	285	182	63.9%
	CTF	27	63.9%	5.5	823	577	70.1%	281	229	81.5%	1,104	806	73.0%
	FSP	27	67.7%	6.9	455	342	75.2%	180	155	86.1%	635	497	78.3%
	MCSP	34	50.3%	7.7	398	279	70.1%	169	134	79.3%	567	413	72.8%
	ISP	27	65.5%	6.1	920	635	69.0%	452	364	80.5%	1,372	999	72.8%
	NKSP	31	55.1%	5.3	286	167	58.4%	35	30	85.7%	321	197	61.4%
	PVSP	29	59.8%	6.2	1,127	757	67.2%	404	335	82.9%	1,531	1,092	71.3%
	RJD	33	55.5%	3.8	698	417	59.7%	326	266	81.6%	1,024	683	66.7%
	WSP	29	55.7%	3.0	258	152	58.9%	94	75	79.8%	352	227	64.5%
Sub-Total		**29**	**58.1%**	**5.1**	**7,654**	**4,720**	**61.7%**	**2,790**	**2,231**	**80.0%**	**10,444**	**6,951**	**66.6%**

Mission and Institution Recidivism Rates by Gender Released During FY 2006-07 (Continued)

		Demographics			Recidivism Rates								
					First Releases			Re-Releases			Total		
Mission	Institution	Median Age	High Risk CSRA	Median LOS (Months)	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
LEVEL IV	CAL	32	32.7%	1.8	2,673	582	21.8%	339	242	71.4%	3,012	824	27.4%
	CEN	26	100.0%	22.7	1	1	N/A	0	0	N/A	1	1	N/A
	COR	30	65.1%	6.8	716	500	69.8%	216	164	75.9%	932	664	71.2%
	SAC	34	60.1%	4.0	358	233	65.1%	193	153	79.3%	551	386	70.1%
	HDSP	30	64.0%	6.5	354	301	85.0%	176	155	88.1%	530	456	86.0%
	MCSP	36	63.3%	7.4	53	43	81.1%	26	22	N/A	79	65	82.3%
	KVSP	29	62.7%	6.6	468	338	72.2%	140	119	85.0%	608	457	75.2%
	LAC	34	54.9%	5.5	591	390	66.0%	196	159	81.1%	787	549	69.8%
	PBSP	34	61.3%	6.4	210	149	71.0%	116	95	81.9%	326	244	74.8%
	RJD	38	60.0%	3.7	8	8	N/A	2	1	N/A	10	9	N/A
	SATF	29	69.1%	7.3	148	114	77.0%	56	47	83.9%	204	161	78.9%
	SVSP	31	63.1%	7.5	649	452	69.6%	224	188	83.9%	873	640	73.3%
Sub-Total		**31**	**50.9%**	**3.5**	**6,229**	**3,111**	**49.9%**	**1,684**	**1,345**	**79.9%**	**7,913**	**4,456**	**56.3%**
Reception Center	CCI	30	56.1%	2.9	565	363	64.2%	200	161	80.5%	765	524	68.5%
	CIM	36	62.1%	2.9	452	285	63.1%	5,853	4,449	76.0%	6,305	4,734	75.1%
	DVI	36	66.5%	2.6	424	287	67.7%	3,075	2,470	80.3%	3,499	2,757	78.8%
	HDSP	35	52.4%	2.9	20	14	N/A	310	232	74.8%	330	246	74.5%
	LAC	34	55.6%	2.2	274	140	51.1%	822	569	69.2%	1,096	709	64.7%
	NKSP	35	53.2%	2.8	932	548	58.8%	778	604	77.6%	1,710	1,152	67.4%
	PITCH	37	51.7%	3.8	0	0	N/A	2,474	1,833	74.1%	2,474	1,833	74.1%
	RIOCC	37	56.5%	7.8	0	0	N/A	363	272	74.9%	363	272	74.9%
	RJD	37	56.5%	2.9	269	180	66.9%	1,920	1,442	75.1%	2,189	1,622	74.1%
	SQ	36	66.4%	2.5	562	412	73.3%	3,810	2,958	77.6%	4,372	3,370	77.1%
	SRITA	36	59.4%	5.1	0	0	N/A	1,124	834	74.2%	1,124	834	74.2%
	WSP	34	57.6%	3.0	1,556	953	61.2%	3,111	2,397	77.0%	4,667	3,350	71.8%
Sub-Total		**36**	**60.0%**	**2.9**	**5,054**	**3,182**	**63.0%**	**23,840**	**18,221**	**76.4%**	**28,894**	**21,403**	**74.1%**
Other Facilities	CCF	31	58.1%	4.9	6,422	3,789	59.0%	1,787	1,370	76.7%	8,209	5,159	62.8%
	LPU	39	0.0%	3.0	2	1	50.0%	0	0	N/A	2	1	N/A
	RENT1	33	51.9%	3.4	293	158	N/A	4	3	N/A	297	161	N/A
	RENT3	35	46.3%	3.6	414	198	47.8%	1	1	N/A	415	199	48.0%
	RENT4	33	56.3%	3.5	292	171	58.6%	1	0	N/A	293	171	58.4%
Sub-Total		**31**	**57.3%**	**4.4**	**7,423**	**4,317**	**58.2%**	**1,793**	**1,374**	**76.6%**	**9,216**	**5,691**	**61.8%**
Female													
Camp	CIW	37	28.7%	13.2	258	86	33.3%	0	**0**	N/A	258	86	33.3%
Sub-Total		**37**	**28.7%**	**13.2**	**258**	**86**	**33.3%**	**0**	**0**	**N/A**	**258**	**86**	**33.3%**
Institutions	CCWF	38	28.1%	5.3	2,126	993	46.7%	483	358	74.1%	2,609	1,351	51.8%
	CIW	37	34.0%	3.5	1,183	565	47.8%	1,460	1,058	72.5%	2,643	1,623	61.4%
	VSPW	36	35.7%	4.1	2,028	1,046	51.6%	1,110	783	70.5%	3,138	1,829	58.3%
Sub-Total		**37**	**32.8%**	**4.3**	**5,337**	**2,604**	**48.8%**	**3,053**	**2,199**	**72.0%**	**8,390**	**4,803**	**57.2%**
Reception Center	CCWF	36	23.0%	1.9	178	103	57.9%	139	87	62.6%	317	190	59.9%
	CIW	36	32.3%	3.5	16	9	N/A	377	266	70.6%	393	275	70.0%
	CRCW	33	26.9%	5.8	379	198	52.2%	52	40	76.9%	431	238	55.2%
	RIOCC	38	46.4%	6.8	0	0	N/A	28	18	N/A	28	18	N/A
	SRITA	34	33.3%	3.6	0	0	N/A	6	5	N/A	6	5	N/A
	VSPW	36	46.1%	2.4	118	76	64.4%	461	313	67.9%	579	389	67.2%
Sub-Total		**35**	**34.1%**	**3.1**	**691**	**386**	**55.9%**	**1,063**	**729**	**68.6%**	**1,754**	**1,115**	**63.6%**
Other Facilities	CCF	34	34.8%	4.8	320	141	44.1%	22	11	N/A	342	152	44.4%
	LPUFP	28	41.3%	12.2	63	14	22.2%	0	0	N/A	63	14	22.2%
	LPUPM	28	51.2%	6.7	83	30	36.1%	1	0	N/A	84	30	35.7%
	RENT1	37	31.0%	3.0	249	92	36.9%	12	5	N/A	261	97	37.2%
	RENT2	40	50.0%	1.8	9	2	N/A	1	1	N/A	10	3	N/A
	RENT3	36	28.5%	3.3	329	106	32.2%	4	2	N/A	333	108	32.4%
	RENT4	35	34.0%	2.9	400	160	40.0%	6	5	N/A	406	165	40.6%
Sub-Total		**35**	**33.8%**	**3.4**	**1,453**	**545**	**37.5%**	**46**	**24**	52.2%	**1,499**	**569**	**38.0%**

Mission and Institution Recidivism Rates by Gender Released During FY 2006-07 (Continued)

		Demographics			Recidivism Rates								
					First Releases			Re-Releases			Total		
Mission	Institution	Median Age	High Risk CSRA	Median LOS (Months)	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
Under 30													
Male													
LEVEL I	CTF	24	100.0%	0.1	1	1	N/A	0	0	N/A	1	1	N/A
	SBURN	54	0.0%	0.3	0	0	N/A	1	0	N/A	1	0	N/A
Sub-Total		**39**	**50.0%**	**0.2**	**1**	**1**	**N/A**	**1**	**0**	**N/A**	**2**	**1**	**N/A**
LEVEL II	CCI	27	100%	0.8	1	1	N/A	0	0	N/A	1	1	N/A
	CRC	43	33.3%	0.6	3	3	N/A	0	0	N/A	3	3	N/A
	DVI	33	33.3%	0.2	3	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	3	0	N/A
Sub-Total		**33**	**42.9%**	**0.2**	**7**	**4**	**N/A**	**0**	**0**	**N/A**	**7**	**4**	**N/A**
LEVEL III	WSP	30	0.0%	0.5	2	2	N/A	0	0	N/A	2	2	N/A
Sub-Total		**30**	**0.0%**	0.0	**2**	**2**	**N/A**	**0**	**0**	**N/A**	**2**	**2**	**N/A**
LEVEL IV	HDSP	31	0.0%	0.4	1	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	1	0	N/A
Sub-Total		**34**	**43.9%**	**0.6**	**1**	**0**	**N/A**	**0**	**0**	**N/A**	**1**	**0**	**N/A**
Reception Center	CCI	32	35.1%	0.5	77	35	45.5%	0	0	N/A	77	35	45.5%
	CIM	28	40.0%	0.1	4	3	N/A	1	1	N/A	5	4	N/A
	DVI	34	43.9%	0.6	57	43	75.4%	0	0	N/A	57	43	75.4%
	HDSP	27	25.0%	0.5	4	2	N/A	0	0	N/A	4	2	N/A
	LAC	35	28.1%	0.4	32	11	34.4%	0	0	N/A	32	11	34.4%
	NKSP	31	43.9%	0.6	139	77	55.4%	0	0	N/A	139	77	55.4%
	RJD	31	44.0%	0.6	25	18	72.0%	0	0	N/A	25	18	N/A
	SQ	32	51.8%	0.6	54	40	74.1%	2	2	N/A	56	42	75.0%
	WSP	30	0	0.6	198	116	58.6%	0	0	N/A	198	116	58.6%
Sub-Total		**32**	**41.8%**	**0.6**	**590**	**345**	**58.5%**	**3**	**3**	**N/A**	**593**	**348**	**58.7%**
Female													
Institutions	CCWF	27	0.0%	0.9	3	2	N/A	0	0	N/A	3	2	N/A
	CIW	36	0.0%	0.3	4	1	N/A	0	0	N/A	4	1	N/A
	VSPW	26	20.0%	0.9	5	1	N/A	0	0	N/A	5	1	N/A
Sub-Total		**29**	**8.3%**	**0.8**	**12**	**4**	**N/A**	**0**	**0**	**N/A**	**12**	**4**	**N/A**
Reception Center	CCWF	36	12.8%	0.5	78	35	44.9%	0	0	N/A	78	35	44.9%
	CIW	32	25.0%	0.3	3	1	N/A	1	1	N/A	4	2	N/A
	CRCW	31	0.0%	0.4	1	1	N/A	0	0	N/A	1	1	N/A
	VSPW	32	23.8%	0.5	42	21	50.0%	0	0	N/A	42	21	50.0%
Sub-Total		**33**	**16.8%**	**0.5**	**124**	**58**	**46.8%**	**1**	**1**	**N/A**	**125**	**59**	**47.2%**
Grand Total		***35***	***52.9%***	***4.3***	***67,029***	***38,158***	***56.9%***	***48,225***	***36,861***	***76.4%***	***115,254***	***75,019***	***65.1%***

Appendix E

Three-Year Recidivism Rates*
By Security Housing Unit (SHU) Institution and Time Between SHU and Parole
Felons Released in FY 2006-07

Institution[1]	TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED	TOTAL RECIDIVATED IN THREE YEARS		First Releases						Re-Releases					
				One Year		Two Years		Three Years		One Year		Two Years		Three Years	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
CCI - SHU															
Parole from SHU	88	62	70.5%	37	60.7%	40	65.6%	42	68.9%	13	48.1%	20	74.1%	20	74.1%
Within 14 DAYS	85	69	81.2%	26	47.3%	34	61.8%	43	78.2%	22	73.3%	25	83.3%	26	86.7%
15 - 30 DAYS	12	7	NA	3	NA	5	NA	5	NA	2	NA	2	NA	2	NA
OVER 30 DAYS	734	516	70.3%	176	46.9%	220	58.7%	236	62.9%	230	64.1%	267	74.4%	280	78.0%
CIW - SHU															
OVER 30 DAYS	5	1	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	1	NA
COR - SHU															
Parole from SHU	263	168	63.9%	79	42.0%	104	55.3%	114	60.6%	43	57.3%	48	64.0%	54	72.0%
Within 14 DAYS	156	124	79.5%	56	53.3%	74	70.5%	79	75.2%	39	76.5%	44	86.3%	45	88.2%
15 - 30 DAYS	27	14	NA	7	NA	9	NA	10	NA	4	NA	4	NA	4	NA
OVER 30 DAYS	4,099	2,848	69.5%	735	40.6%	987	54.5%	1,089	60.1%	1,385	60.6%	1,666	72.8%	1,759	76.9%
FSP - SHU															
OVER 30 DAYS	19	7	NA	1	NA	2	NA	3	NA	4	NA	4	NA	4	NA
PBSP - SHU															
Parole from SHU	4	4	NA	2	NA	4	NA	4	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Within 14 DAYS	65	46	70.8%	20	32.8%	31	50.8%	43	70.5%	2	NA	2	NA	3	NA
15 - 30 DAYS	6	4	NA	2	NA	3	NA	3	NA	0	NA	1	NA	1	NA
OVER 30 DAYS	201	158	78.6%	30	50.8%	41	69.5%	43	72.9%	91	64.1%	109	76.8%	115	81.0%
SQ - SHU															
OVER 30 DAYS	7	2	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	1	NA	2	NA	2	NA
VSPW - SHU															
Parole from SHU	10	7	NA	4	NA	4	NA	4	NA	2	NA	3	NA	3	NA
Within 14 DAYS	8	5	NA	2	NA	5	NA	5	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
15 - 30 DAYS	2	2	NA	1	NA	1	NA	1	NA	1	NA	1	NA	1	NA
OVER 30 DAYS	211	145	68.7%	31	40.3%	38	49.4%	42	54.5%	80	59.7%	94	70.1%	103	76.9%
NO SHU	109,252	70,830	64.8%	24,756	38.6%	33,015	51.5%	36,392	56.7%	27,280	60.5%	32,783	72.7%	34,438	76.4%
TOTAL	115,254	75,019	65.1%	25,968	38.7%	34,617	51.6%	38,158	56.9%	29,199	60.5%	35,075	72.7%	36,861	76.4%

* Recidivism rates were not calculated when fewer than 30 offenders were released.

[1] Note: Not necessarily institution from which offenders paroled.

Three-Year Recidivism Rates*
By Security Housing Unit (SHU) Institution
and Total Time Spent in a SHU[1]
Felons Released in FY 2006-07

Institution[2]	TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED	TOTAL RECIDIVATED IN THREE YEARS		First Releases						Re-Releases					
				One Year		Two Years		Three Years		One Year		Two Years		Three Years	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
CCI - SHU															
1 Year	783	549	70.1%	209	47.9%	257	58.9%	281	64.4%	222	64.0%	258	74.4%	268	77.2%
2 Years	76	56	73.7%	21	52.5%	25	62.5%	27	67.5%	19	52.8%	26	72.2%	29	80.6%
3 Years	27	24	88.9%	7	NA	9	NA	9	NA	12	NA	14	NA	15	NA
4 Years	9	7	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	6	NA	7	NA	7	NA
5 Years	7	5	NA	2	NA	2	NA	2	NA	2	NA	3	NA	3	NA
6+ Years	17	13	NA	3	NA	6	NA	7	NA	6	NA	6	NA	6	NA
CIW - SHU															
1 Year	5	1	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	1	NA
5 Years	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
COR - SHU															
1 Year	4,188	2,891	69.0%	804	41.1%	1,070	54.8%	1,172	60.0%	1,353	60.6%	1,627	72.8%	1,719	76.9%
2 Years	209	162	77.5%	49	48.0%	68	66.7%	77	75.5%	67	62.6%	80	74.8%	85	79.4%
3 Years	72	53	73.6%	10	27.0%	21	56.8%	25	67.6%	25	71.4%	26	74.3%	28	80.0%
4 Years	33	23	69.7%	6	NA	7	NA	7	NA	12	NA	15	NA	16	NA
5 Years	17	11	NA	1	NA	1	NA	4	NA	7	NA	7	NA	7	NA
6+ Years	26	14	53.8%	7	NA	7	NA	7	NA	7	NA	7	NA	7	NA
FSP - SHU															
1 Year	16	6	NA	1	NA	2	NA	3	NA	3	NA	3	NA	3	NA
2 Years	2	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
PBSP - SHU															
1 Year	108	81	75.0%	21	53.8%	26	66.7%	29	74.4%	40	58.0%	49	71.0%	52	75.4%
2 Years	64	54	84.4%	12	40.0%	18	60.0%	22	73.3%	25	73.5%	30	88.2%	32	94.1%
3 Years	36	29	80.6%	6	NA	11	NA	14	NA	11	NA	13	NA	15	NA
4 Years	23	18	78.3%	5	NA	7	NA	8	NA	8	NA	10	NA	10	NA
5 Years	15	13	NA	4	NA	9	NA	11	NA	2	NA	2	NA	2	NA
6+ Years	30	17	NA	6	NA	8	NA	9	NA	7	NA	8	NA	8	NA
SQ - SHU															
1 Year	4	1	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	1	NA	1	NA
2 Years	3	1	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	1	NA	1	NA	1	NA
VSPW - SHU															
1 Year	219	152	69.4%	35	40.7%	44	51.2%	48	55.8%	80	60.2%	95	71.4%	104	78.2%
2 Years	10	6	NA	3	NA	4	NA	4	NA	2	NA	2	NA	2	NA
3 Years	1	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
6+ Years	1	1	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	1	NA	1	NA	1	NA
Any SHU	6,002	4,189	69.8%	1212	42.3%	1602	56.0%	1766	61.7%	1919	61.1%	2292	73.0%	2423	77.2%
NO SHU	109,252	70,830	64.8%	24,756	38.6%	33,015	51.5%	36,392	56.7%	27,280	60.5%	32,783	72.7%	34,438	76.4%
TOTAL	115,254	75,019	65.1%	25,968	38.7%	34,617	51.6%	38,158	56.9%	29,199	60.5%	35,075	72.7%	36,861	76.4%

* Recidivism rates were not calculated when fewer than 30 offenders were released.

1. Total time in a SHU for parole term case.

2. Last SHU prior to parole.

Appendix F

Substance Abuse Treatment Programs
Male Felons Released in FY 2006-07
Three Year Recidivism Rates by Program Location

Institution Facility/Building		TOTAL NUMBER	TOTAL RECIDIVATED IN THREE YEARS		First Releases						Re-Releases					
					One Year		Two Years		Three Years		One Year		Two Years		Three Years	
			N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
ASP	Avenal State Prison-A	312	231	74.0%	81	42.0%	108	56.0%	126	65.3%	86	72.3%	102	85.7%	105	88.2%
CCI	CA Correctional Institute-A	167	117	70.1%	53	40.8%	78	60.0%	85	65.4%	31	83.8%	32	86.5%	32	86.5%
CIM	CA Institute for Men-A	278	184	66.2%	70	35.7%	100	51.0%	118	60.2%	52	63.4%	62	75.6%	66	80.5%
	CA Institute for Men-B	259	166	64.1%	70	36.5%	96	50.0%	109	56.8%	47	70.1%	57	85.1%	57	85.1%
CMC	CA Men's Colony-West-A	312	214	68.6%	76	38.2%	110	55.3%	121	60.8%	82	72.6%	90	79.6%	93	82.3%
CRC	CA Rehabilitation Center-A	120	80	66.7%	27	34.2%	42	53.2%	48	60.8%	28	68.3%	30	73.2%	32	78.0%
	CA Rehabilitation Center-C	134	87	64.9%	34	42.0%	43	53.1%	44	54.3%	35	66.0%	42	79.2%	43	81.1%
	CA Rehabilitation Center-E	105	73	69.5%	21	33.3%	35	55.6%	37	58.7%	28	66.7%	35	83.3%	36	85.7%
	CA Rehabilitation Center-G	179	134	74.9%	46	45.1%	63	61.8%	69	67.6%	51	66.2%	64	83.1%	65	84.4%
COR	CA State Prison, Corcoran-A	336	216	64.3%	92	39.3%	127	54.3%	138	59.0%	60	58.8%	72	70.6%	78	76.5%
CTF	Correctional Training Facility - South-A	340	231	67.9%	85	40.1%	111	52.4%	122	57.5%	81	63.3%	103	80.5%	109	85.2%
	Correctional Training Facility - South-B	249	206	82.7%	104	55.0%	133	70.4%	153	81.0%	44	73.3%	52	86.7%	53	88.3%
CVSP	Chuckawalla Valley State Prison-A	312	222	71.2%	95	45.0%	126	59.7%	139	65.9%	63	62.4%	80	79.2%	83	82.2%
RJD	R J Donovan Correctional Facility-A	122	92	75.4%	41	50.6%	50	61.7%	54	66.7%	29	70.7%	37	90.2%	38	92.7%
	R J Donovan Correctional Facility-B	95	72	75.8%	35	59.3%	39	66.1%	43	72.9%	21	58.3%	29	80.6%	29	80.6%
	R J Donovan Correctional Facility-C	81	63	77.8%	16	42.1%	26	68.4%	28	73.7%	31	72.1%	35	81.4%	35	81.4%
	R J Donovan Correctional Facility-D	6	3	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A	2	N/A	2	N/A
SAC	CA State Prison, Sacramento-A	696	487	70.0%	201	40.7%	279	56.5%	318	64.4%	133	65.8%	164	81.2%	169	83.7%
ISP	Ironwood State Prison-A	224	162	72.3%	68	43.9%	92	59.4%	105	67.7%	45	65.2%	54	78.3%	57	82.6%
KVSP	Kern Valley State Prison-A	14	12	N/A	10	N/A	11	N/A	12	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
LAC	CA State Prison, Los Angeles County-A	150	123	82.0%	49	57.6%	65	76.5%	70	82.4%	35	53.8%	49	75.4%	53	81.5%
NKSP	North Kern State Prison-A	1,261	781	61.9%	447	38.9%	622	54.2%	696	60.6%	66	58.4%	82	72.6%	85	75.2%
PVSP	Pleasant Valley State Prison-B	171	124	72.5%	65	49.2%	82	62.1%	91	68.9%	31	79.5%	33	84.6%	33	84.6%
SATF	Substance Abuse Treatment Facility-Corcoran-A	952	678	71.2%	251	42.3%	334	56.3%	379	63.9%	243	67.7%	286	79.7%	299	83.3%
	Substance Abuse Treatment Facility-Corcoran-B	462	287	62.1%	182	42.3%	246	57.2%	264	61.4%	18	56.3%	23	71.9%	23	71.9%
SCC	Sierra Conservation Center-A	225	174	77.3%	83	54.6%	104	68.4%	112	73.7%	48	65.8%	62	84.9%	62	84.9%
	Sierra Conservation Center-B	127	82	64.6%	24	32.0%	34	45.3%	37	49.3%	36	69.2%	44	84.6%	45	86.5%
SOL	CA State Prison, Solano-A	287	208	72.5%	88	47.6%	113	61.1%	122	65.9%	67	65.7%	85	83.3%	86	84.3%
	CA State Prison, Solano-B	120	87	72.5%	34	48.6%	43	61.4%	45	64.3%	36	72.0%	41	82.0%	42	84.0%
WSP	Wasco State Prison-A	1,555	1,062	68.3%	596	46.0%	775	59.8%	841	64.9%	174	66.9%	209	80.4%	221	85.0%
DTF	Drug Treatment Furlough-Region 4	1	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
MRA-SASCA	Mandatory Residential Aftercase-SB1453 (SASCA)-1	38	13	34.2%	8	21.1%	12	31.6%	13	34.2%	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
	Mandatory Residential Aftercase-SB1453 (SASCA)-2	13	6	N/A	4	N/A	5	N/A	6	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
	Mandatory Residential Aftercase-SB1453 (SASCA)-3	42	22	52.4%	12	29.3%	18	43.9%	22	53.7%	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
	Mandatory Residential Aftercase-SB1453 (SASCA)-4	35	16	45.7%	9	26.5%	13	38.2%	16	47.1%	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
SASCA	Substance Abuse Services Coordination Agency-1	304	171	56.3%	85	31.3%	127	46.7%	148	54.4%	18	56.3%	23	71.9%	23	71.9%
	Substance Abuse Services Coordination Agency-2	238	137	57.6%	84	37.5%	111	49.6%	126	56.3%	7	N/A	10	N/A	11	N/A
	Substance Abuse Services Coordination Agency-3	594	287	48.3%	124	21.4%	223	38.4%	279	48.1%	6	N/A	8	N/A	8	N/A
	Substance Abuse Services Coordination Agency-4	586	339	57.8%	194	35.6%	271	49.7%	312	57.2%	20	48.8%	27	65.9%	27	65.9%
Total		11,502	7,649	66.5%	3,565	40.3%	4,868	55.1%	5,449	61.7%	1,753	65.8%	2,124	79.7%	2,200	82.5%

Substance Abuse Treatment Programs
Female Felons Released in FY 2006-07
Three Year Recidivism Rates by Program Location

Institution Facility/Building		TOTAL NUMBER	TOTAL RECIDIVATED IN THREE YEARS		First Releases						Re-Releases					
					One Year		Two Years		Three Years		One Year		Two Years		Three Years	
			N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
CCWF	Central California Woman's Facility-A	346	199	57.5%	84	30.4%	127	46.0%	145	52.5%	47	67.1%	51	72.9%	54	77.1%
	Central California Woman's Facility-B	391	187	47.8%	76	25.2%	109	36.2%	124	41.2%	53	58.9%	62	68.9%	63	70.0%
CIW	CA Institute for Women-A	563	313	55.6%	114	30.1%	161	42.5%	182	48.0%	108	58.7%	126	68.5%	131	71.2%
	CA Institute for Women-C	153	87	56.9%	38	33.3%	50	43.9%	57	50.0%	26	66.7%	30	76.9%	30	76.9%
CRC	CA Rehabilitation Center-D	187	95	50.8%	38	26.6%	54	37.8%	62	43.4%	25	56.8%	33	75.0%	33	75.0%
FOTEP	Female Offender Treatment & Emplymnt Pgm-1	35	15	42.9%	4	N/A	9	N/A	11	N/A	3	N/A	4	N/A	4	N/A
	Female Offender Treatment & Emplymnt Pgm-2	31	11	35.5%	5	16.7%	9	30.0%	10	33.3%	1	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A
	Female Offender Treatment & Emplymnt Pgm-3	51	30	58.8%	15	32.6%	22	47.8%	27	58.7%	3	N/A	3	N/A	3	N/A
	Female Offender Treatment & Emplymnt Pgm-4	56	22	39.3%	8	16.0%	16	32.0%	17	34.0%	4	N/A	5	N/A	5	N/A
VSPW	Valley State Prison for Women-A	306	179	58.5%	67	28.0%	104	43.5%	121	50.6%	46	68.7%	53	79.1%	58	86.6%
	Valley State Prison for Women-B	457	280	61.3%	96	35.0%	129	47.1%	144	52.6%	97	53.0%	130	71.0%	136	74.3%
MCOP-S	Mandatory Conditions of Parole (SASCA)-1	3	1	N/A	0	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
MRA-SASCA	Mandatory Residential Aftercase-SB1453 (SASCA)-1	25	6	N/A	3	N/A	6	N/A	6	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
	Mandatory Residential Aftercase-SB1453 (SASCA)-2	12	6	N/A	2	N/A	4	N/A	6	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
	Mandatory Residential Aftercase-SB1453 (SASCA)-3	32	9	28.1%	3	10.0%	7	23.3%	8	26.7%	1	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A
	Mandatory Residential Aftercase-SB1453 (SASCA)-4	29	12	N/A	8	N/A	8	N/A	10	N/A	2	N/A	2	N/A	2	N/A
SASCA	Substance Abuse Services Coordination Agency-1	118	46	39.0%	21	20.2%	31	29.8%	37	35.6%	6	N/A	8	N/A	9	N/A
	Substance Abuse Services Coordination Agency-2	55	19	34.5%	9	19.6%	11	23.9%	14	30.4%	4	N/A	5	N/A	5	N/A
	Substance Abuse Services Coordination Agency-3	96	29	30.2%	11	12.6%	21	24.1%	27	31.0%	1	N/A	2	N/A	2	N/A
	Substance Abuse Services Coordination Agency-4	101	47	46.5%	24	26.7%	37	41.1%	39	43.3%	5	N/A	7	N/A	8	N/A
Total		***3,047***	***1,593***	***52.3%***	626	27.2%	916	39.7%	1,048	45.5%	432	58.2%	523	70.5%	545	73.5%

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