



**California Department of Corrections
And Rehabilitation**

2012 Outcome Evaluation Report

**Office of Research
October 2012**

You can obtain reports by contacting the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation at the following address:

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Office of Research, Research and Evaluation Branch
1515 S Street, Suite 221N
Sacramento, California 95811
916.323.2919

Or

On the World Wide Web at:

http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/adult_research_branch/

CDCR Office of Research

"Providing quality research, data analysis and evaluation to implement evidence-based programs and practices, strengthen policy, inform management decisions and ensure accountability."

Produced by

Matthew Cate, Secretary
Martin Hoshino, Undersecretary
Lee Seale, Director
Office of Research, Research and Evaluation Branch
Brenda Grealish, Deputy Director
Tina Fitzgerald, Chief (A)
Kevin Grassel, Research Program Specialist II
Dionne Maxwell, Research Program Specialist II
Betty Viscuso, Associate Information Systems Analyst
Teresa Isorena, Research Program Specialist I
Minerva Reyes, Research Program Specialist I

Permission is granted to reproduce reports.
For questions regarding the contents of this report, please contact
Tina Fitzgerald, Chief (A) Research and Evaluation Branch.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

1515 S Street, 95814
P.O. Box 942883
Sacramento, CA 94283-0001



October 22, 2012

Dear Colleagues:

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

As a part of this commitment, I am pleased to present the third in a series of annual reports on the outcomes of inmates released from CDCR correctional institutions. This report features measures of recidivism which we can use to track improvement and compare our performance with that of other states that are similarly situated. As seen in the report, California's recidivism rates have declined for the second straight year. New this year is a section on juvenile offenders released from CDCR's Division of Juvenile Justice; an examination of recidivism rates for offenders who were assessed by COMPAS; and a special feature section focusing on the Prison University Project, a college education program that has been in operation at San Quentin for over ten years.

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

Sincerely,

MATTHEW L. CATE
Secretary

cc: Martin Hoshino, Undersecretary
Terri McDonald, Undersecretary
Lee Seale, Director
Brenda Grealish, Deputy Director
Tina Fitzgerald, Chief (A)

Table of Contents

Definition of Terms	ix
1 Introduction	1
2 Evaluation Design	4
2.1 Objectives and Purpose of the Evaluation	4
2.2 Primary Definition of Recidivism	4
3 Methods	5
3.1 Data Sources	5
3.2 Data Limitations	6
4 Adult Institutions	7
4.1 Release Cohort Description	7
4.2 Overall CDCR Adult Recidivism Rate	13
4.3 Time to Return	14
4.3.1 Time to Return for the 73,885 Recidivists	14
4.4 Adult Recidivism Rate by Demographics	15
4.4.1 Gender	16
4.4.2 Age at Release	17
4.4.3 Race/Ethnicity	19
4.4.4 County of Parole	21
4.5 Adult Offender Characteristics	23
4.5.1 Commitment Offense Category	23
4.5.2 Commitment Offense	25
4.5.3 Sentence Type	28
4.5.4 Sex Registrants	29
4.5.5 Recommitment Offense for Sex Registrants	30
4.5.6 Comparison of Violent, Drug, and Registered Sex Offender Recidivism Rates by Age	31
4.5.7 Serious or Violent Offenders	33
4.5.8 Mental Health Status	34
4.5.9 Risk of Recidivism	35
4.5.10 Prior Admission to Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ)	37
4.6 CDCR Incarceration Experience	39
4.6.1 Length-of-Stay (Current Term)	39
4.6.2 Number of Returns to CDCR Custody Prior to Release (Current Term Only)	41
4.6.3 Number of CDCR Stays Ever (All Terms Combined)	43
4.7 Recidivism by Adult Institutional Missions	45
4.7.1 Institution Missions	45

4.7.2	Security Housing Unit (SHU)	47
4.8	Recidivism by CDCR Program	49
4.8.1	Developmental Disability Program (DDP)	49
4.8.2	In-Prison and Community-Based Substance Abuse (SAP) Treatment Programs	50
4.8.3	Correctional Offender Management and Profiling Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS) ..	52
4.9	Type of Return to CDCR	55
5	Juvenile Facilities	58
5.1	Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ)	58
5.2	Release Cohort Description.....	58
5.3	Juvenile Returns to DJJ.....	61
5.4	Juvenile Return/Commitment to DAI	62
5.5	Any State-Level Incarceration	63
6	Special Feature	64
7	Conclusion	66
Appendix A	One-, Two- and Three-Year Recidivism Rates for Arrests, Convictions, and Returns to Prison for Adult Felons Released Between FYs 2002-03 and 2009-10.....	67
Appendix B	One-, Two- and Three-Year Recidivism Rates for Arrests, Convictions, Returns to DJJ, Return/Commitment to DAI, and Any State-Level Incarceration for Juvenile Offenders Released Between FYs 2004-05 and 2009-10.....	70
Appendix C	Three-Year Recidivism Rates by Offender Characteristics Adult Felons Released During FY 2007-08	75
Appendix D	Mission and Institution Recidivism Rates by Gender, Adult Felons Released During FY 2007-08.....	86
Appendix E	Three-Year Recidivism Rates By Security Housing Unit (SHU) Institution and Time Between SHU and Parole, Adult Felons Released in FY 2007-08.....	89
Appendix F	Substance Abuse Treatment Programs	91

List of Tables and Figures

Tables

Table 1.	Cohort Description.....	10
Table 2.	Overall Recidivism Rates: First releases, Re-Releases and Total	14
Table 3.	Three-Year Quarterly and Cumulative Rate of Return Post Release	15
Table 4.	Recidivism Rates by Gender.....	17
Table 5.	Recidivism Rates by Age Group	18
Table 6.	Recidivism Rates By Race/Ethnicity	20
Table 7.	Recidivism Rates by County	22

Table 8. Recidivism Rates by Commitment Offense Category	24
Table 9. Recidivism Rates by Commitment Offense.....	27
Table 10. Recidivism Rates by Sentence Type	29
Table 11. Recidivism Rates by Sex Registration Flag	30
Table 12. Sex Registrant Recommitment Offense.....	31
Table 13. Violent, Drug, and Registered Sex Offender Recidivism Rates by Age	32
Table 14. Recidivism Rates by Serious/Violent Offender Flag	33
Table 15. Recidivism Rates by Mental Health Status	35
Table 16. Recidivism Rates by CSRA Risk Category	37
Table 17. Recidivism Rates by Prior DJJ Status.....	38
Table 18. Recidivism Rates by Length-of-Stay	40
Table 19. Number of Returns to CDCR Custody on Current Term Prior to Release.....	42
Table 20. Recidivism Rates by Total Number of Stays Ever	44
Table 21. Recidivism Rates by Institutional Missions	47
Table 22. Recidivism Rates by Institutional Missions Sorted from Highest to Lowest.....	47
Table 23. Recidivism Rates by Security Housing Unit Status.....	48
Table 24. Recidivism Rates by DDP Participation	50
Table 25. Recidivism Rates by Substance Abuse Treatment Program Involvement	52
Table 26. Recidivism Rates by Substance Abuse Treatment Program Involvement and Substance Abuse Treatment Need	54
Table 27. Parole Violators Returned to Custody.....	56
Table 28. Description of Youth Released from DJJ during FY 2007-08, by 707(b)/290 Status ..	59
Table 29. Three-Year Rates of Return to DJJ by Offender Type.....	61
Table 30. Three-Year Rates of Return/Commitment to DAI by Offender Type	63
Table 31. Three-Year Rates of Return to Any State-Level Incarceration by Offender Type	64
Table 32. Recidivism Rates by Prison University Project Involvement.....	65
Table 33. One Year Outcomes for PUP Graduates and Matched Comparison Group	66

Figures

Figure A. Three-Year Recidivism Rates for Arrests, Convictions, and Returns to Prison for Felons Released Between Fiscal Years 2002-03 and 2007-08	1
Figure B. Three-Year Recidivism Rates for Felons Released from All CDCR Institutions During FY 2007-08	3
Figure 1. Overall Recidivism Rates: First Releases, Re-Releases and Total	13
Figure 2. Three-Year Quarterly and Cumulative Rate of Return Post Release	14
Figure 3. Recidivism Rates by Gender	16
Figure 4. Three-Year Recidivism Rates by Age at Release	17
Figure 5. Three-Year Recidivism Rates by Race/Ethnicity.....	19
Figure 6. Three-Year Recidivism Rates by County	21
Figure 7. Recidivism Rates by Commitment Offense Category	23

Figure 8. Three-Year Recidivism Rates by Commitment Offense.....	25
Figure 9. Recidivism Rates by Sentence Type.....	28
Figure 10. Recidivism Rates by Sex Registration Flag.....	29
Figure 11. Sex Registrant Recommitment Offense	30
Figure 12. Violent, Drug, and Registered Sex Offender Recidivism Rates by Age	31
Figure 13. Recidivism Rates by Serious/Violent Offender Flag.....	33
Figure 14. Recidivism Rates by Mental Health Status.....	34
Figure 15. Recidivism Rates by CSRA Risk Category	36
Figure 16. Recidivism Rates by Prior DJJ Status	38
Figure 17. Recidivism Rates by Length-of-Stay	39
Figure 18. Three-Year Recidivism Rates by Number of Returns to CDCR Custody (RTC) on the Current Term Prior to Release	41
Figure 19. Three-Year Recidivism Rates by Total Number of Stays Ever	43
Figure 20. Three-Year Recidivism Rates by Institutional Missions	45
Figure 21. Recidivism Rates by Security Housing Unit Status	48
Figure 22. Recidivism Rates by DDP Participation.....	49
Figure 23. Three-Year Recidivism Rates by Substance Abuse Treatment Program Involvement	51
Figure 24. Three-Year Recidivism Rates by Substance Abuse Treatment Program Involvement for Inmates with a Completed COMPAS who had an Identified Substance Abuse Need	53
Figure 25. Three-Year Outcomes for Inmates Released From All CDCR Adult Institutions in FY 2007-08.....	55
Figure 26. Three-Year Rates of Return to DJJ by Offender Type	61
Figure 27. Three-Year Rates of Return/Commitment to DAI by Offender Type.....	62
Figure 28. Three-Year Rates of Return to Any State-Level Incarceration by Offender Type.....	63
Figure 29. One-Year Recidivism Rates by Prison University Project Involvement	65

Executive Summary

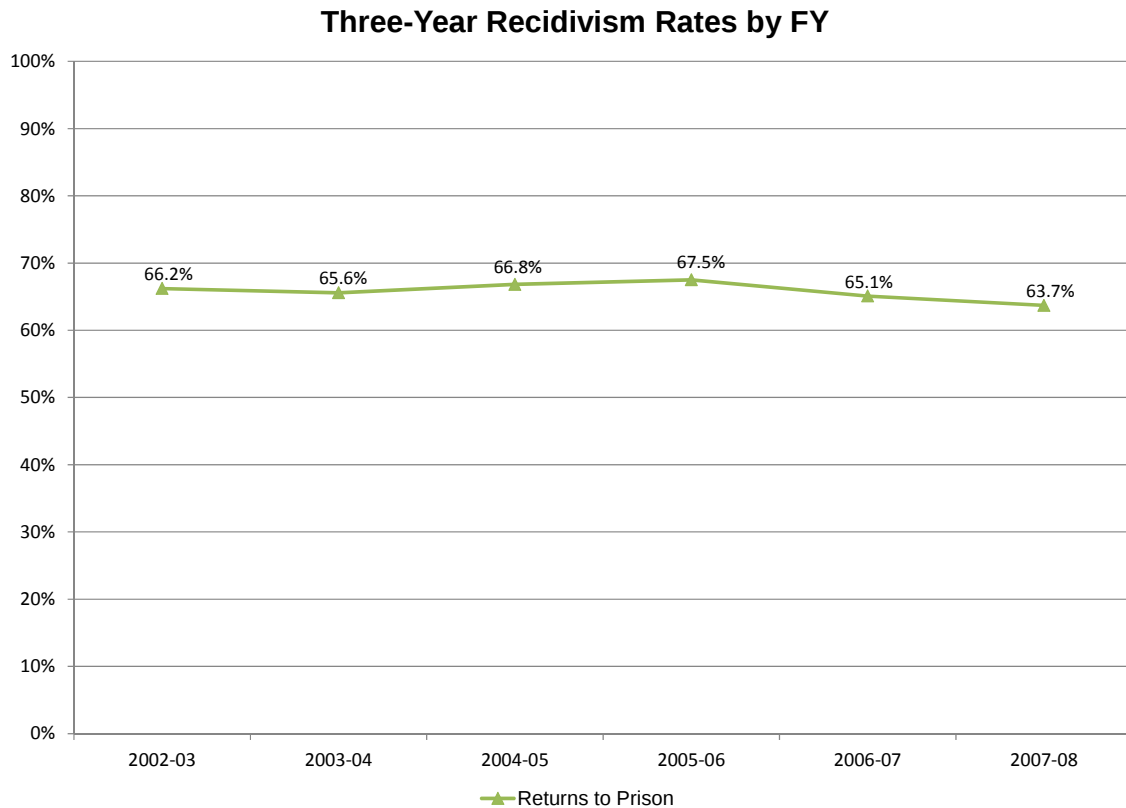
Introduction

To comport with national best practices, the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) measures recidivism by tracking arrests, convictions and returns to State custody. CDCR uses the latter measure, returns to State custody, 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 adult felons released from custody since 1977. Since this time, the methodology for reporting recidivism has changed.

Figure 1. Three-Year Recidivism Rates for Returns to Prison for Adult Felons Released Between Fiscal Years 2002-03 and 2007-08



Commencing with our 2010 report, all felons are 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 the first to include both adult and juvenile recidivism data. Unless otherwise indicated, discussion of recidivism data throughout this report refers to adult data.

Recidivism Definition

CDCR measures recidivism by arrests, convictions, and returns to State custody. CDCR uses the latter measure, returns to State custody, as its primary measure of recidivism. Throughout this document, unless otherwise stated, the terms recidivate and recidivism refer to this primary measure. For adults, State custody is measured as CDCR “return to prison,” defined as follows:

An individual convicted of a felony¹ and incarcerated in a CDCR adult prison who was released to parole, discharged after being paroled, or directly discharged from CDCR during a defined time period and subsequently returned to prison² during a specified follow-up period.

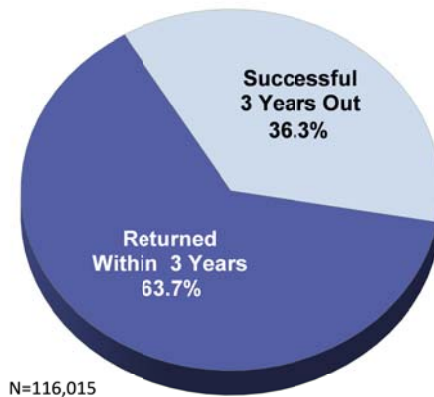
For juveniles, returns to State custody are measured as:

Returns to the Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ), returns/commitments to a CDCR adult prison, and returns to any State-level incarceration.

¹ Due to reporting limitations civil addicts are excluded.

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

Figure 2. Three-Year Recidivism Rates for Felons Released from All CDCR Institutions During Fiscal Year 2007-08



Key Findings

Overall Adult CDCR Recidivism Rates

- The total three-year recidivism rate (return to prison) for all felons released during fiscal year (FY) 2007-08 is 63.7 percent (Figure 2).
- The one-year rates have declined slightly under all measures of recidivism since FY 2007-08 with the exception of a small increase in arrests (+0.2 percent) in FY 2008-09.
- Most felons who recidivate return to prison within a year of release (74.5 percent).
- Re-released felons recidivate at a rate 20.3 percentage points higher than those released for the first time.

CDCR Inmate Personal Characteristics

- Females have a 52.9 percent recidivism rate, which is approximately 12.1 percentage 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 70.3 percent.

- Race/ethnicity appears to influence recidivism rates for first-releases, but this effect is not as evident for re-released inmates.
- Slightly more than a quarter of all inmates are paroled to Los Angeles County after release. Of these parolees, only 54.0 percent recidivated within three years, which is lower than the statewide average.

CDCR Adult 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 (52.0 percent) than those who were committed for vehicle theft (72.8 percent).
- Although few in number, inmates released after having served an indeterminate sentence recidivate at a much lower rate (14.3 percent) than those who served a determinate sentence (63.7 percent).
- Felons required to register as sex offenders (i.e., sex registrants) recidivate at a higher rate (69.1 percent) as compared to other felons (63.3 percent). Approximately 87 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 8.6 to 14.7 percentage points higher than other felons.
- The California Static Risk Assessment performs well at predicting inmate risk for recidivism.

- Adult inmates who were previously incarcerated at DJJ (formerly known as the California Youth Authority) recidivate at a rate that is approximately 15 percentage points higher than those who were never incarcerated at DJJ.

CDCR Adult Offender Length-of-Stay

- Recidivism rates increase with lengths-of-stay up to 19 to 24 months and decrease thereafter. Inmates with a length-of-stay between 19 and 24 months recidivate at the highest rate (69.8 percent). Those who served over 15 years in prison recidivate at the lowest rate (44.2 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 Adult 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 (68.2 percent) than those who had not (63.4 percent).

CDCR Adult Programs

- Released felons who had a designated developmental disability recidivate at a rate that is 13.8 percentage points higher than those who did not have a developmental disability designation.
- In-prison participation in a Substance Abuse Program (SAP), combined with completion of post-release community-based after-care results in a recidivism rate

(31.3 percent) that is much lower than those that did not participate in any SAP (63.9 percent).

- Offenders with a substance abuse need, as identified by the COMPAS assessment, who participated in an in-prison SAP and completed aftercare had a lower recidivism rate than offenders with a substance abuse need who only completed aftercare but did not participate in SAP (30.7 percent and 46.6 percent, respectively).
- Prison University Project (PUP) graduates recidivate at a rate that is lower than a matched comparison group of non-participants (5.4 percent and 21.2 percent, respectively).

Overall CDCR Juvenile Recidivism Rates

- Juveniles released from DJJ returned to DJJ at a rate of 25.4 percent.
- Juveniles released from DJJ returned to or were committed to DAI at a rate of 38.1 percent.
- The overall rate of juveniles released from DJJ who returned to any State-level incarceration was 53.8 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.

Developmental Disability Program (DDP)

A designation applied to inmates with developmental disabilities to ensure that they 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. After the implementation of Determinate

Sentencing, only individuals with life sentences and third strikers are considered “indeterminately” sentenced, since the parole board determines their release.

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 calculated in FY 2007-08 are not readily available for some inmates included in this report.

Offender Types-Juvenile

707(b)/290 Offenders

Youth committed to DJJ with an offense included in Welfare and Institutions Code 707(b), and/or youth required to register as sex offenders under Penal Code section 290. Youth committed to DJJ from adult court are considered a 707(b) case whether or not their commitment offense is included in Welfare and Institutions Code 707(b).

Non-707(b)/290 Offenders

All other DJJ youth who were committed to DJJ with commitment offenses not falling under Welfare and Institutions Code 707(b) or Penal Code section 290.

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

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).

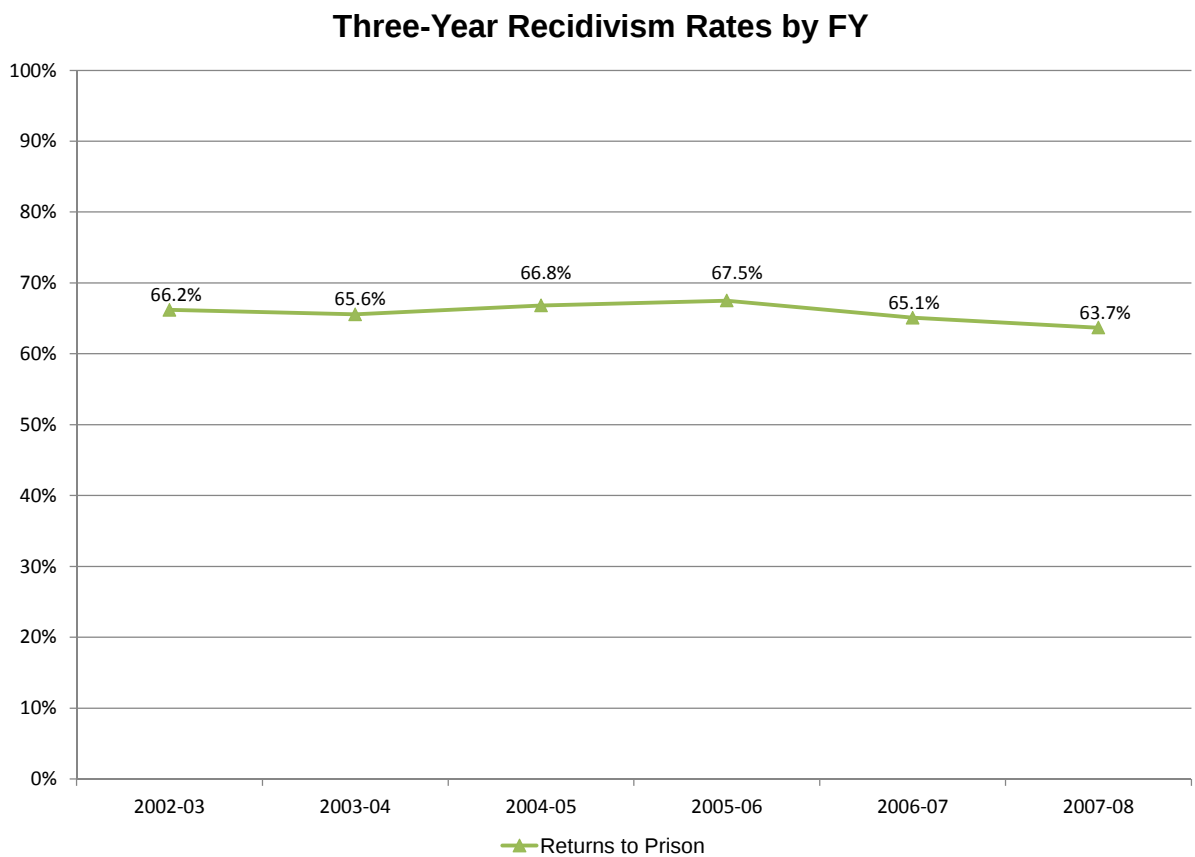
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

2012 Outcome Evaluation Report

1 Introduction

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) is pleased to present the 2012 Outcome Evaluation Report, our third 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. Three-Year Recidivism Rates for Returns to Prison for Felons Released Between Fiscal Years 2002-03 and 2007-08



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

We continue to focus on the three-year return-to-prison rate as our primary measure of recidivism. This measure, as described in our prior reports, 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. An offender is counted as a recidivist if he or she is returned to prison, whether for a new crime or for a parole violation, within that three-year 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, the data associated with this year's cohort will supplement those reported in previous years, providing a progressively fuller picture of trends in recidivism with each successive report.

The focus of this year's report is the cohort of inmates released from prison during fiscal year 2007-08, a period of fundamental change in CDCR's approach to offender supervision and rehabilitative programming. It was during this time that CDCR committed itself to using evidence-based tools to assess offender risks and needs. The Expert Panel on Adult Offender Reentry and Recidivism Reduction Programs, a group of correctional experts convened by CDCR to develop strategies for reducing recidivism, had recommended in June 2007 that CDCR assess offender risks and needs to better target its rehabilitative programs and supervision. Indeed, that year reception center counselors and field parole agents began using a tool known as the Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS) to identify program needs for inmates and parolees. The following year, in late 2008, CDCR began using the California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA), a validated tool using offender data obtained from CDCR and the California Department of Justice (DOJ) databases to predict the risk of re-offense for parolees. Together, the use of these two new tools represented a significant milestone for CDCR. Risk and needs assessment had become a growing part of offender management.

The 116,015 inmates released to parole during fiscal year 2007-08 were among the first State prisoners to be assessed with these new tools. This group's recidivism rate is 63.7 percent. We are pleased to report that this represents the second year in a row that recidivism rates have declined.

Along with prior years, this report evaluates the CSRA's success in predicting recidivism and finds that it performs well in its predictions. New this year is an examination of recidivism rates

for offenders who were identified by a COMPAS assessment as having a probable or highly probable need for substance abuse treatment.

Other new features in this year's report are recidivism analyses for offenders released in FY 2007-08 who were identified as having been incarcerated in the CDCR Division of Juvenile Justice (formerly known as the California Youth Authority), as well as a special feature section that focuses on the Prison University Project, a college education program that has been in operation at San Quentin State Prison for over ten years. The outcome reporting process has also been streamlined by combining the adult and juvenile outcomes into this one report.

In future reports, we anticipate that we will continue to 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 criminal justice 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 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 2007-08



In this report, an adult recidivist is defined as a convicted felon who was released from CDCR in FY 2007-08 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 DJJ youth. The report also examines how adult recidivism rates vary across time and place, by person (personal and offender characteristics), by incarceration experience (e.g., length-of-stay), and by CDCR adult 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 State-level custody as its primary indicator of a recidivist. An adult recidivist is defined as follows:

An individual convicted of a felony¹ and incarcerated in a CDCR adult institution who was released to parole, discharged after being paroled, or directly discharged from CDCR during a defined time period (recidivism cohort) and subsequently returned to prison² during a specified follow-up period (recidivism period).

Juvenile recidivism is defined as follows:

Youth released from DJJ who returned to DJJ or were committed to a CDCR adult institution during a specified follow-up period.

The recidivism rate is calculated using the ratio of the number of youth or felons in the recidivism cohort who were returned to State-level custody during the recidivism period to the total number of felons in the recidivism cohort, multiplied by 100.

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

Appendices A and B depict recidivism rates using re-arrest and reconviction, in addition to returns to State-level custody, for adults and juveniles, respectively. Results for each of these measures are available for FYs 2002-03 through 2009-10 for adults, and for FYs 2004-05 through 2009-10 for juveniles.

¹ Due to reporting limitations, civil addicts are excluded.

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

3 Methods

This report presents recidivism rates from a three-year follow-up period for all felons who were released from DAI and youth released from DJJ between July 1, 2007 and June 30, 2008 (FY 2007-08). The adult cohort includes inmates who were released to parole for the first time on their current term and inmates who were directly discharged, as well as inmates who were released to parole on their current term prior to FY 2007-08, returned to prison on this term, and were then re-released during FY 2007-08. The juvenile cohort includes youth who were released for the first time on their current term as well as those who were re-released after a return to custody. Figures, charts, and graphs illustrate the relationship between descriptive variables (e.g., gender, race/ethnicity, age at parole) and recidivism rates for adults. Expanded analyses of these variables are available in Appendix C.

3.1 Data Sources

CDCR Offender-Based Information System (OBIS)

Data were extracted from the CDCR Offender-Based Information System (OBIS) to identify the adult inmates who were released during FY 2007-08, as well as to determine which adult and juvenile releases 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)

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

CDCR Office of Offender Services (OOS)

Offender Substance Abuse Treatment Database (OSAT)

The dataset containing the adult release cohort was matched to data reported to the CDCR Office of Offender Services (OOS) Offender Substance Abuse Treatment database (OSAT). The OSAT is a repository for attendance and completions for inmates/parolees who participate in the CDCR In-Prison Substance Abuse Programs (SAPs) and Community-Based SAPs.

CDCR Clark Developmental Disability Automated Tracking System (CDDATS)

The Clark Developmental Disability Automated Tracking System (CDDATS) was used to record adult 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 adult 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).

Offender-Based Information Tracking System (OBITS)

Data were extracted from the Offender-Based Information Tracking System (OBITS) to identify which juveniles were released during FY 2007-08, to determine which youth returned to DJJ during the follow-up period, and to identify members of the adult release cohort who had previously been incarcerated at DJJ.

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. Within subgroups, however, 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.

As with all data, as more information becomes known or as the information becomes updated, the analyses are updated accordingly within the parameters specified in this report.

4 Adult Institutions

4.1 Release Cohort Description

Nearly 60 percent of the release cohort was made up of first releases while 42.3 percent were re-releases. Many 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 116,015 adult men and women were released from CDCR adult institutions in FY 2007-08 (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 (38.2 percent), followed by White (31.5 percent) and Black/African American (25.8 percent). Less than 5 percent were Native American/Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander or Other.

Offender Characteristics

The top 12 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 (25.9 percent). Of the remaining large counties in California, the top three that received paroled inmates were San Bernardino (8.6 percent), Orange (7.7 percent), and San Diego (6.4 percent). The bottom three were Santa Clara (3.0 percent), San Joaquin (2.4 percent), and Ventura (1.5 percent). In the previous "2011 Adult Institutions Outcome Evaluation Report," Stanislaus was depicted since it had a release population within the top 12 of all county releases. This year, Stanislaus was replaced by Ventura.

About two-thirds of the FY 2007-08 recidivism cohort include inmates who had served their current term for a property crime or a drug crime. Slightly more than 23 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, 21 percent of the release cohort were committed for a crime that was considered to

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

Almost half of the first releases had never been previously incarcerated at CDCR.

be serious and/or violent. These percentages remain consistent for both first-released and re-released sex offenders and serious/violent offenders.

Nearly 85 percent of the release cohort had not been enrolled in any type of mental health treatment program³ while incarcerated at CDCR. Those designated as Enhanced Outpatient Program (EOP) made up 5.3 percent of the release cohort and those assigned to the Correctional Clinical Case Management System (CCCMS) made up the remaining 10.5 percent.

When assessed for recidivism risk using the CSRA, approximately 54 percent of the inmates released were identified as being at a high risk for being convicted of a new crime, 27.8 percent were medium risk, and 16.5 percent were low risk.

Nearly three percent of the cohort were identified as being previously incarcerated by DJJ. Over 31 percent had never been incarcerated at DJJ. Nearly 66 percent of the cohort were unable to be identified either way due to their age and record retention issues.

CDCR Incarceration Experience

More than half (58.3 percent) of the FY 2007-08 cohort inmates served 18 months or less in CDCR institutions. Approximately 70 percent who were released for the first time served 18 months or less in CDCR institutions compared to 43.0 percent of re-releases who served 18 months or less.

The majority of the cohort (57.7 percent) is comprised of first releases with no returns on their current term. Of those with returns on their current term, many (43.8 percent) had returned once. Thereafter, the number of returning inmates gradually decreases.

Almost half (46.3 percent) of the first releases had only one stay in a CDCR adult institution, and approximately one-fifth (18.9 percent) of re-releases stayed two times. Regardless of type of release, 14.3 percent of the FY 2007-08 cohort had 10 or more stays in CDCR when released.

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

Institutional Mission⁴

Approximately 21 percent of the FY 2007-08 cohort were released from a Level II institution. Another 28.1 percent were released from a reception center. Combined, this accounts for almost half of all releases during FY 2007-08. Among first releases only, slightly more than 20 percent were released from a Level III or Level IV institution. Over half of re-releases were released from a reception center.

The vast majority (94.3 percent) of the release cohort had never been assigned to a Security Housing Unit (SHU) at any point during their term, while 5.7 percent has been assigned to a SHU.

Programs

Only 1.5 percent of the release cohort were in the Developmental Disability Program (DDP).

Over 13 percent of the release cohort had participated in the Substance Abuse Program (SAP) while incarcerated.

Nearly a quarter (23.0 percent) of the cohort were identified via a COMPAS assessment as having a substance abuse need while the remainder of the cohort either had no assessment prior to release or were assessed and found to have no substance abuse need.

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 2007-08 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

Characteristics	First Releases		Re-Releases		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	66,921	100.0	49,094	100.0	116,015	100.0
Sex						
Male	59,099	88.3	44,651	91.0	103,750	89.4
Female	7,822	11.7	4,443	9.0	12,265	10.6
Age at Release						
18-19	622	0.9	38	0.1	660	0.6
20-24	10,495	15.7	5,017	10.2	15,512	13.4
25-29	13,542	20.2	9,939	20.2	23,481	20.2
30-34	10,461	15.6	7,638	15.6	18,099	15.6
35-39	9,727	14.5	7,831	16.0	17,558	15.1
40-44	8,746	13.1	7,591	15.5	16,337	14.1
45-49	7,103	10.6	6,056	12.3	13,159	11.3
50-54	3,717	5.6	3,153	6.4	6,870	5.9
55-59	1,601	2.4	1,206	2.5	2,807	2.4
60 and over	907	1.4	625	1.3	1,532	1.3
Race/Ethnicity						
White	19,686	29.4	16,889	34.4	36,575	31.5
Hispanic/Latino	28,105	42.0	16,208	33.0	44,313	38.2
Black/African American	16,003	23.9	13,931	28.4	29,934	25.8
Native American/Alaska Native	456	0.7	283	0.6	739	0.6
Asian	496	0.7	614	1.3	1,110	1.0
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	87	0.1	62	0.1	149	0.1
Other	2,088	3.1	1,107	2.3	3,195	2.8
County of Parole						
Alameda	2,680	4.0	2,571	5.2	5,251	4.5
Fresno	2,188	3.3	2,756	5.6	4,944	4.3
Kern	2,275	3.4	1,998	4.1	4,273	3.7
Los Angeles	21,903	32.7	8,127	16.6	30,030	25.9
Orange	5,849	8.7	3,070	6.3	8,919	7.7
Riverside	3,981	5.9	3,211	6.5	7,192	6.2
Sacramento	3,575	5.3	2,448	5.0	6,023	5.2
San Bernardino	5,570	8.3	4,430	9.0	10,000	8.6
San Diego	3,907	5.8	3,489	7.1	7,396	6.4
San Joaquin	1,270	1.9	1,541	3.1	2,811	2.4
Santa Clara	1,714	2.6	1,741	3.5	3,455	3.0
Ventura	864	1.3	934	1.9	1,798	1.5
All Others	11,121	16.6	11,518	23.5	22,639	19.5
Commitment Offense						
Crime Against Persons	14,721	22.0	12,460	25.4	27,181	23.4
Property Crimes	21,735	32.5	16,235	33.1	37,970	32.7
Drug Crimes	22,017	32.9	14,633	29.8	36,650	31.6
Other Crimes	8,448	12.6	5,766	11.7	14,214	12.3

Table1. Cohort Description (continued)

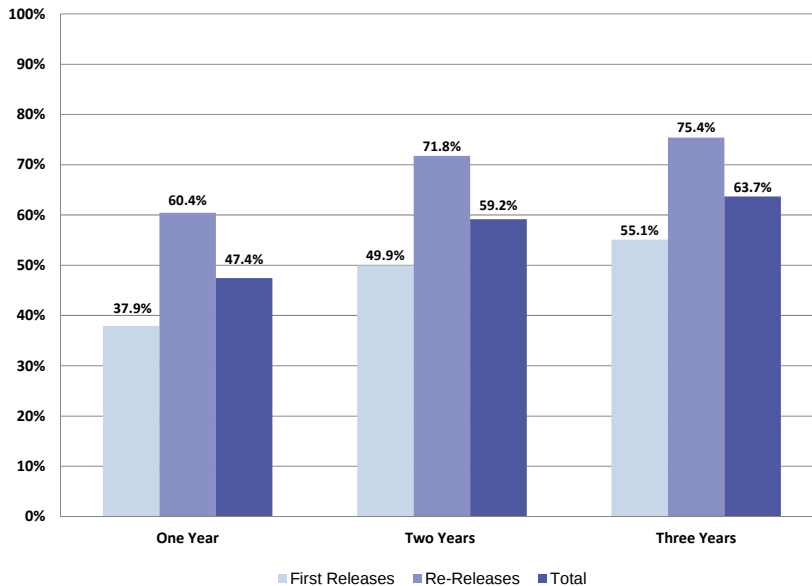
Characteristics	First Releases		Re-Releases		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Sentence Type						
Determinate Sentence Law	66,870	99.9	49,089	100.0	115,959	100.0
Indeterminate Sentence Law	51	0.1	5	0.0	56	0.0
Sex Offenders						
Yes	3,859	5.8	4,631	9.4	8,490	7.3
No	63,062	94.2	44,463	90.6	107,525	92.7
Serious/Violent Offenders						
Yes	14,017	20.9	10,359	21.1	24,376	21.0
No	52,904	79.1	38,735	78.9	91,639	79.0
Mental Health						
Enhanced Outpatient Program	2,611	3.9	3,534	7.2	6,145	5.3
Correctional Clinical Case Management System	5,692	8.5	6,483	13.2	12,175	10.5
Crisis Bed	9	0.0	12	0.0	21	0.0
No Mental Health Code	58,609	87.6	39,064	79.6	97,673	84.2
Department Mental Health	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
CSRA Risk Score						
Low	13,527	20.2	5,592	11.4	19,119	16.5
Medium	20,585	30.8	11,706	23.8	32,291	27.8
High	31,540	47.1	30,890	62.9	62,430	53.8
N/A	1,269	1.9	906	1.8	2,175	1.9
Previously in DJJ						
Former DJJ	1,677	2.5	1,482	3.0	3,159	2.7
Never in DJJ	22,982	34.3	13,512	27.5	36,494	31.5
Unknown	42,262	63.2	34,100	69.5	76,362	65.8
Length of Stay						
0 - 6 months	9,937	14.8	2,436	5.0	12,373	10.7
7 - 12 months	25,400	38.0	8,366	17.0	33,766	29.1
13 - 18 months	11,110	16.6	10,313	21.0	21,423	18.5
19 - 24 months	6,473	9.7	8,339	17.0	14,812	12.8
2 - 3 years	5,898	8.8	9,867	20.1	15,765	13.6
3 - 4 years	2,570	3.8	4,230	8.6	6,800	5.9
4 - 5 years	1,754	2.6	1,912	3.9	3,666	3.2
5 - 10 years	2,845	4.3	3,043	6.2	5,888	5.1
10 - 15 years	802	1.2	503	1.0	1,305	1.1
15 + years	132	0.2	85	0.2	217	0.2
Prior Returns to Custody						
None	66,921	100.0	0	0.0	66,921	57.7
1	0	0.0	21,511	43.8	21,511	18.5
2	0	0.0	11,484	23.4	11,484	9.9
3	0	0.0	6,917	14.1	6,917	6.0
4	0	0.0	4,139	8.4	4,139	3.6
5	0	0.0	2,308	4.7	2,308	2.0
6	0	0.0	1,302	2.7	1,302	1.1
7	0	0.0	690	1.4	690	0.6
8	0	0.0	386	0.8	386	0.3
9	0	0.0	187	0.4	187	0.2
10+	0	0.0	170	0.3	170	0.1

Table 1. Cohort Description (continued)

Characteristics	First Releases		Re-Releases		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Number of CDCR Stays Ever						
1	30,981	46.3	0	0.0	30,981	26.7
2	8,485	12.7	9,264	18.9	17,749	15.3
3	5,439	8.1	7,362	15.0	12,801	11.0
4	4,106	6.1	5,853	11.9	9,959	8.6
5	3,436	5.1	4,594	9.4	8,030	6.9
6	2,822	4.2	3,552	7.2	6,374	5.5
7	2,258	3.4	2,988	6.1	5,246	4.5
8	1,959	2.9	2,534	5.2	4,493	3.9
9	1,548	2.3	2,219	4.5	3,767	3.2
10	1,263	1.9	1,863	3.8	3,126	2.7
11	954	1.4	1,556	3.2	2,510	2.2
12	779	1.2	1,251	2.5	2,030	1.7
13	596	0.9	1,106	2.3	1,702	1.5
14	501	0.7	914	1.9	1,415	1.2
15 +	1,794	2.7	4,038	8.2	5,832	5.0
Institutional Mission						
Level I	12,310	18.4	5,409	11.0	17,719	15.3
Level II	16,885	25.2	7,648	15.6	24,533	21.1
Level III	7,500	11.2	2,364	4.8	9,864	8.5
Level IV	6,074	9.1	1,905	3.9	7,979	6.9
Female Institutions	5,545	8.3	2,975	6.1	8,520	7.3
Camps	2,877	4.3	1	0.0	2,878	2.5
Reception Centers	6,074	9.1	26,470	53.9	32,544	28.1
Other Facilities	9,076	13.6	2,317	4.7	11,393	9.8
Under 30 days	580	0.9	5	0.0	585	0.5
Security Housing Unit (SHU) Status						
SHU	3,272	4.9	3,331	6.8	6,603	5.7
No SHU	63,649	95.1	45,763	93.2	109,412	94.3
Developmental Disability Program (DDP) Status						
Developmentally Disabled	764	1.1	929	1.9	1,693	1.5
Not Developmentally Disabled	66,157	98.9	48,165	98.1	114,322	98.5
In-Prison Substance Abuse Program						
Participated in Program	11,551	17.3	4,147	8.4	15,698	13.5
Did Not Participate in Program	55,370	82.7	44,947	91.6	100,317	86.5
COMPAS Assessment and Substance Abuse Need						
Assessment Indicates a Substance Abuse Need	19,902	29.7	6,738	13.7	26,640	23.0
No Assessment/No Substance Abuse Need Indicated	47,019	70.3	42,356	86.3	89,375	77.0

4.2 Overall CDCR Adult Recidivism Rate

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



Inmates released from CDCR in FY 2007-08 have a 63.7 percent three-year recidivism rate.

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

Figure 1 and Table 2 show the total three-year recidivism rate for the FY 2007-08 cohort is 63.7 percent. The recidivism rate for re-releases is 20.3 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 2007-08 cohort is 1.4 percentage points lower than the FY 2006-07 cohort. This reduction is primarily due to the reduction in the recidivism rates for the first releases, which decreased by 1.8 percentage points, although there was also a small (1.0 percentage point) reduction for those who were re-releases.

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

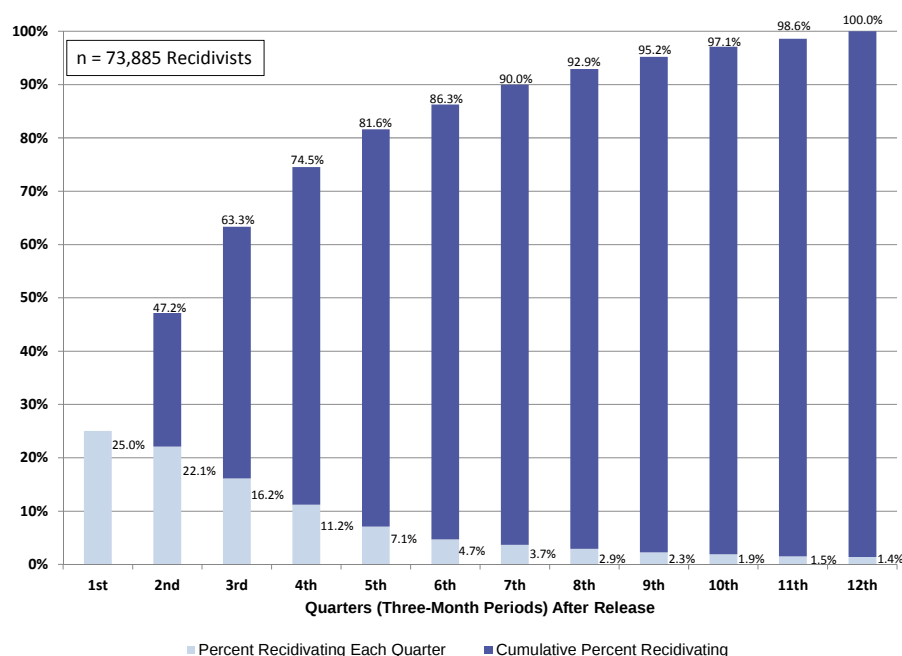
	Total Released	One Year		Two Years, Cumulative		Three Years, Cumulative	
		Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
First Releases	66,921	25,373	37.9%	33,418	49.9%	36,875	55.1%
Re-Releases	49,094	29,676	60.4%	35,225	71.8%	37,010	75.4%
Total	116,015	55,049	47.4%	68,643	59.2%	73,885	63.7%

4.3 Time to Return

This “Time to Return” section only examines the 73,885 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.

4.3.1 Time to Return for the 73,885 Recidivists

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



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

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 73,885 inmates who return to prison, nearly equal percentages return during the first quarter and the second quarter (25.0 and 22.1 percent, respectively). Altogether, nearly half (approximately 47 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 recidivists 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 73,885 recidivists. Collectively, these results mirror those previously reported for the FY 2005-06 and 2006-07 cohorts.

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

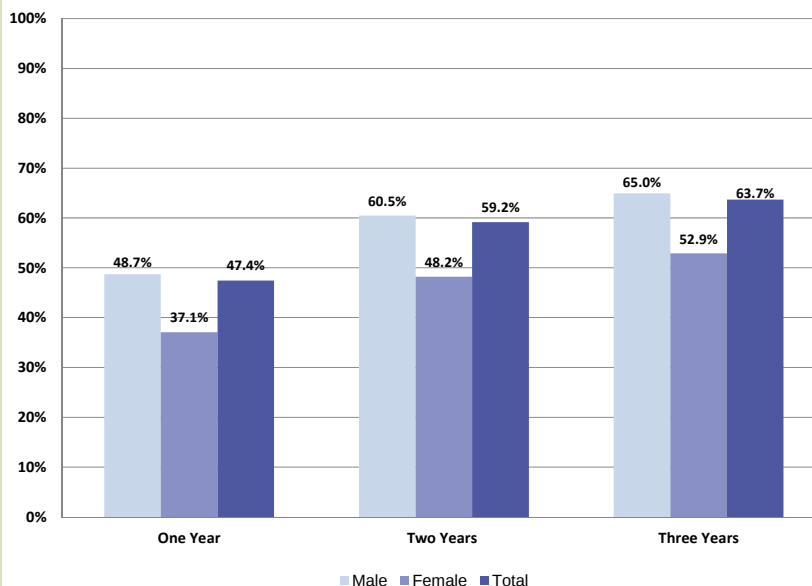
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Percentage of Recidivists	25.0%	22.1%	16.2%	11.2%	7.1%	4.7%	3.7%	2.9%	2.3%	1.9%	1.5%	1.4%
Cumulative Percent	25.0%	47.2%	63.3%	74.5%	81.6%	86.3%	90.0%	92.9%	95.2%	97.1%	98.6%	100.0%

4.4 Adult 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.

4.4.1 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 2007-08 cohort, gender differences in rates of recidivism are masked. It is important, therefore, to examine male and female recidivism rates separately. 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 12 percentage points lower than that of males.

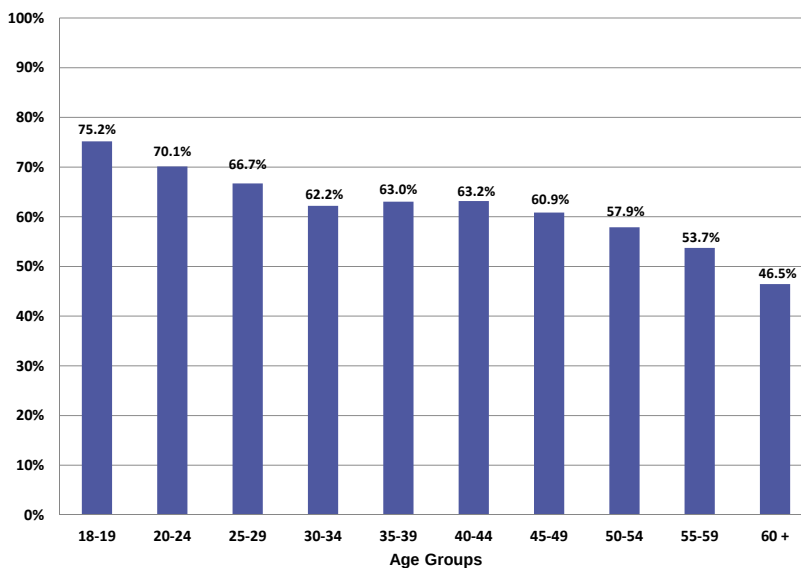
Males and females who were released for the first time recidivate at lower rates than those who were re-released, with female first releases and re-releases recidivating at lower rates than males. There is a 19.5 percentage point difference in the recidivism rate between first-released and re-released males. Females have a 24.4 percentage point difference in the recidivism rate between first and re-releases. Females who were re-released recidivate at a rate approximately eight percentage points lower than their male counterparts. Both males and females experienced a small decline in recidivism rates from those reported for the FY 2006-07 cohort.

Table 4. Recidivism Rates by Gender

Gender	First Releases			Re-Releases			Total		
	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
Male	59,099	33,428	56.6%	44,651	33,966	76.1%	103,750	67,394	65.0%
Female	7,822	3,447	44.1%	4,443	3,044	68.5%	12,265	6,491	52.9%
Total	66,921	36,875	55.1%	49,094	37,010	75.4%	116,015	73,885	63.7%

4.4.2 Age at Release

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



In general, recidivism rates decrease with age.

The overall recidivism rate for inmates released in FY 2007-08 declines with age. Felons in the 18 to 19 year-old group have a 75.2 percent recidivism rate and those ages 60 and older have a 46.5 percent recidivism rate (Figure 4 and Table 5). The exception is a 0.8 percentage point increase from the 30 to 34 year-old age group to the 35 to 39 year-old age group and an even smaller increase, 0.2 percentage points, from the 35 to 39 year-old age group to the 40 to 44 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 and the 40 to 44 age group).

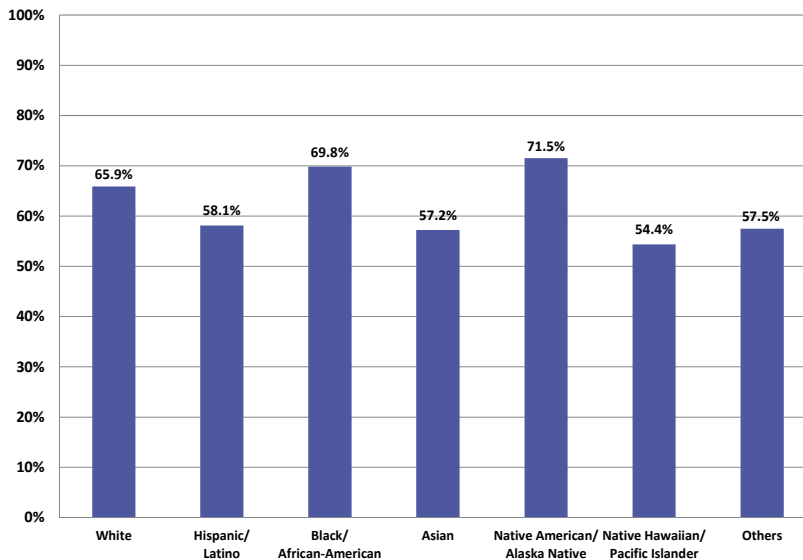
When compared to FY 2006-07 cohort first releases, FY 2007-08 cohort first releases reflect a reduction in recidivism rates that range from 0.9 to 2.4 percentage points across all but one age group. This exception is the 50 to 54 age group, which has a 0.6 percentage point recidivism rate increase. The FY 2007-08 re-release cohort reflects a similar pattern of reduction in recidivism rates across most age groups, with the exception of increases found in three age groups. The 18 to 19 year age group had the largest increase in their recidivism rate (nearly eight percentage points), followed by the 60+ age group with a 2.6 increase and the 55 to 59 age group with a 1.4 percentage points increase.

Table 5. Recidivism Rates by Age Group

Age Groups	First Releases			Re-Releases			Total		
	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
18-19	622	460	74.0%	38	36	94.7%	660	496	75.2%
20-24	10,495	6,772	64.5%	5,017	4,105	81.8%	15,512	10,877	70.1%
25-29	13,542	7,991	59.0%	9,939	7,673	77.2%	23,481	15,664	66.7%
30-34	10,461	5,514	52.7%	7,638	5,742	75.2%	18,099	11,256	62.2%
35-39	9,727	5,158	53.0%	7,831	5,910	75.5%	17,558	11,068	63.0%
40-44	8,746	4,613	52.7%	7,591	5,706	75.2%	16,337	10,319	63.2%
45-49	7,103	3,573	50.3%	6,056	4,435	73.2%	13,159	8,008	60.9%
50-54	3,717	1,783	48.0%	3,153	2,194	69.6%	6,870	3,977	57.9%
55-59	1,601	683	42.7%	1,206	825	68.4%	2,807	1,508	53.7%
60 +	907	328	36.2%	625	384	61.4%	1,532	712	46.5%
Total	66,921	36,875	55.1%	49,094	37,010	75.4%	116,015	73,885	63.7%

4.4.3 Race/Ethnicity

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



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

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 65.9 percent to 71.5 percent. The overall recidivism rate for all other race/ethnicity groups is roughly 57 percent.

Although small in number, the Native American/Alaska Native and Asian first and re-release groups recidivate at rates slightly higher than 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/ethnicity groups combined (49.3 percent versus 59.3 percent).

The “2011 Adult Institutions Outcome Evaluation Report” showed that recidivism rates by race/ethnicity for the FY 2006-07 cohort did not vary between first releases and re-releases. This finding is not evident for the FY 2007-08 cohort as the recidivism rates decreased overall within first releases and within re-releases. The decreases, however, were much larger within the first releases group.

Comparison of the FY 2006-07 and FY 2007-08 cohort first releases shows declines in recidivism rates for all ethnic groups with the exception of “Others” which had a 1.4 percentage point

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

increase. Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders had the largest decline in recidivism rates followed by Asian and then Black/African American (-8.4, -2.8, and -2.4 percentage points, respectively). The recidivism rates for both Native American/Alaska Native and Black/African-American groups remain quite similar.

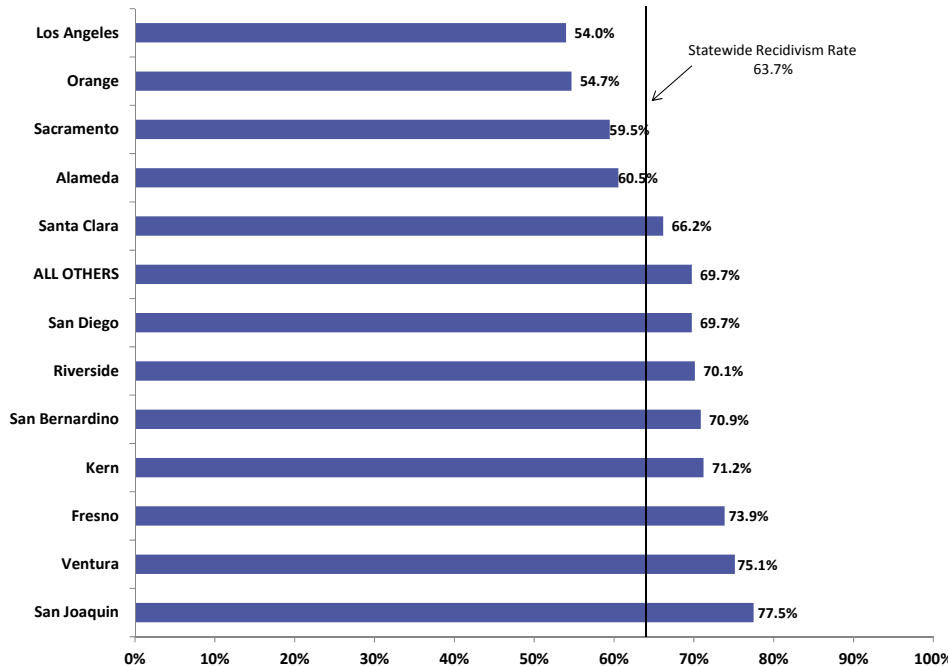
For FY 2007-08 re-releases, the Native American/Alaska Native group still had the highest recidivism rate (78.7 percent), but the lowest switched from Asian to Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander. In fact, the Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander re-release group had the greatest decrease in their recidivism rate as compared to the FY 2006-07 cohort (-4.1 percentage points). Asian re-releases had a recidivism rate that was 2.5 percentage points higher than that which was reported for FY 2006-07.

Table 6. Recidivism Rates By Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	First Releases			Re-Releases			Total		
	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
White	19,686	11,350	57.7%	16,889	12,754	75.5%	36,575	24,104	65.9%
Hispanic/Latino	28,105	13,866	49.3%	16,208	11,882	73.3%	44,313	25,748	58.1%
Black/African-American	16,003	10,055	62.8%	13,931	10,843	77.8%	29,934	20,898	69.8%
Asian	456	220	48.2%	283	203	71.7%	739	423	57.2%
Native American/Alaska Native	496	311	62.7%	614	483	78.7%	1,110	794	71.5%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	87	38	43.7%	62	43	69.4%	149	81	54.4%
Others	2,088	1,035	49.6%	1,107	802	72.4%	3,195	1,837	57.5%
Total	66,921	36,875	55.1%	49,094	37,010	75.4%	116,015	73,885	63.7%

4.4.4 County of Parole⁵

Figure 6. Three-Year Recidivism Rates by County



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

Despite the fact that over a quarter of all inmates who were paroled in FY 2007-08 were released into Los Angeles County, the Los Angeles County recidivism rate (54.0 percent) is the lowest of the twelve counties with the largest number of releases (see Figure 6 and Table 7). San Joaquin, Ventura, and Fresno counties have the highest overall three-year recidivism rates, ranging from 73.9 percent to 77.5 percent.

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 lower recidivism rate as it received roughly two 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 (32.1 percentage points), with first-release inmates recidivating at a rate of 44.8 percent and re-releases

⁵ Direct discharges are not included since these individuals do not have a parole county.

recidivating at a rate of 76.9 percent. Kern County has the narrowest range (10.5 percentage points), with first-release inmates recidivating at a rate of 66.3 percent and re-releases recidivating at a rate of 76.8 percent.

Minor changes in recidivism rates have occurred since data were reported for the FY 2006-07 cohort. The overall trend across counties was a reduction in recidivism rates from FY 2006-07 to FY 2007-08. While two counties showed minor increases (Kern +0.9 and Riverside +0.8 percentage points, respectively), the majority of counties showed a decrease ranging from -0.1 to -3.0 percentage points.

First releases experienced recidivism rate decreases across most counties, with Santa Clara having the greatest decrease (-4.5 percentage points). The exception was Riverside and Kern counties, which each had a slight increase in the recidivism rate (+0.2 and +2.1, respectively). Recidivism rate decreases also occurred for most re-releases, although there were slight increases for Riverside and Santa Clara counties (+0.4 and +0.7 percentage points, respectively).

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 still counted in the parole county.

Table 7. Recidivism Rates by County⁶

County of Commitment	First Releases			Re-Releases			Total		
	Number Paroled	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Paroled	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Paroled	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
Alameda	2,680	1,201	44.8%	2,571	1,978	76.9%	5,251	3,179	60.5%
Fresno	2,188	1,463	66.9%	2,756	2,189	79.4%	4,944	3,652	73.9%
Kern	2,275	1,509	66.3%	1,998	1,534	76.8%	4,273	3,043	71.2%
Los Angeles	21,903	10,605	48.4%	8,127	5,616	69.1%	30,030	16,221	54.0%
Orange	5,849	2,648	45.3%	3,070	2,229	72.6%	8,919	4,877	54.7%
Riverside	3,981	2,518	63.3%	3,211	2,526	78.7%	7,192	5,044	70.1%
Sacramento	3,575	1,666	46.6%	2,448	1,916	78.3%	6,023	3,582	59.5%
San Bernardino	5,570	3,541	63.6%	4,430	3,546	80.0%	10,000	7,087	70.9%
San Diego	3,907	2,437	62.4%	3,489	2,721	78.0%	7,396	5,158	69.7%
San Joaquin	1,270	902	71.0%	1,541	1,276	82.8%	2,811	2,178	77.5%
Santa Clara	1,714	998	58.2%	1,741	1,288	74.0%	3,455	2,286	66.2%
Ventura	864	580	67.1%	934	771	82.5%	1,798	1,351	75.1%
All Others	11,121	6,802	61.2%	11,518	8,988	78.0%	22,639	15,790	69.7%
Total	66,897	36,870	55.1%	47,834	36,578	76.5%	114,731	73,448	64.0%

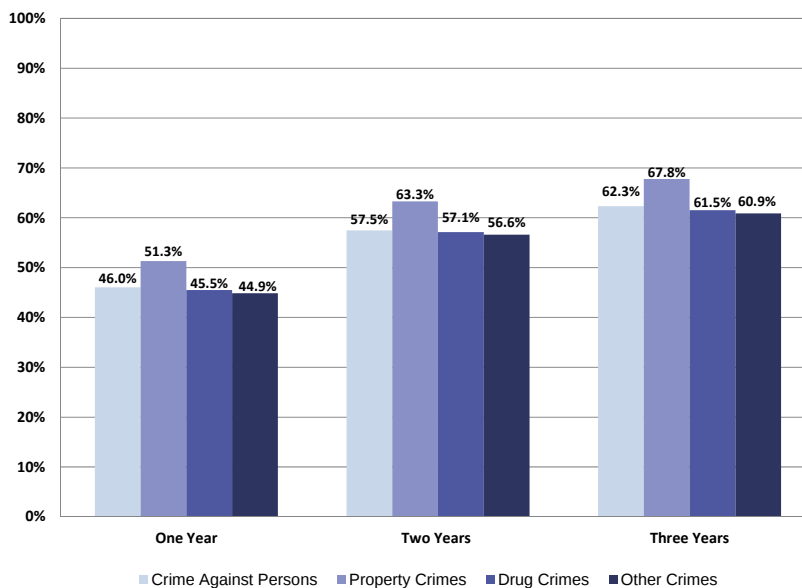
⁶ Direct discharges are not included since these individuals do not have a parole county.

4.5 Adult 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, substance abuse program participation; risk to reoffend, as measured by the California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) at the time of release; and prior involvement in the California Division of Juvenile Justice system.

4.5.1 Commitment Offense Category

Figure 7. Recidivism Rates by Commitment Offense Category



At 67.8 percent, inmates committed to CDCR for property crimes have the highest three-year recidivism rate.

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 67.8 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 recidivism rate that is 22.6 percentage points higher than first-release inmates with a drug crime commitment (75.1 percent versus 52.5 percent, respectively). Similarly, re-releases with a

crime against a person commitment have a three-year recidivism rate that is approximately 19.3 percentage points higher than first releases with a crime against a person commitment (72.8 versus 53.5 percent, respectively).

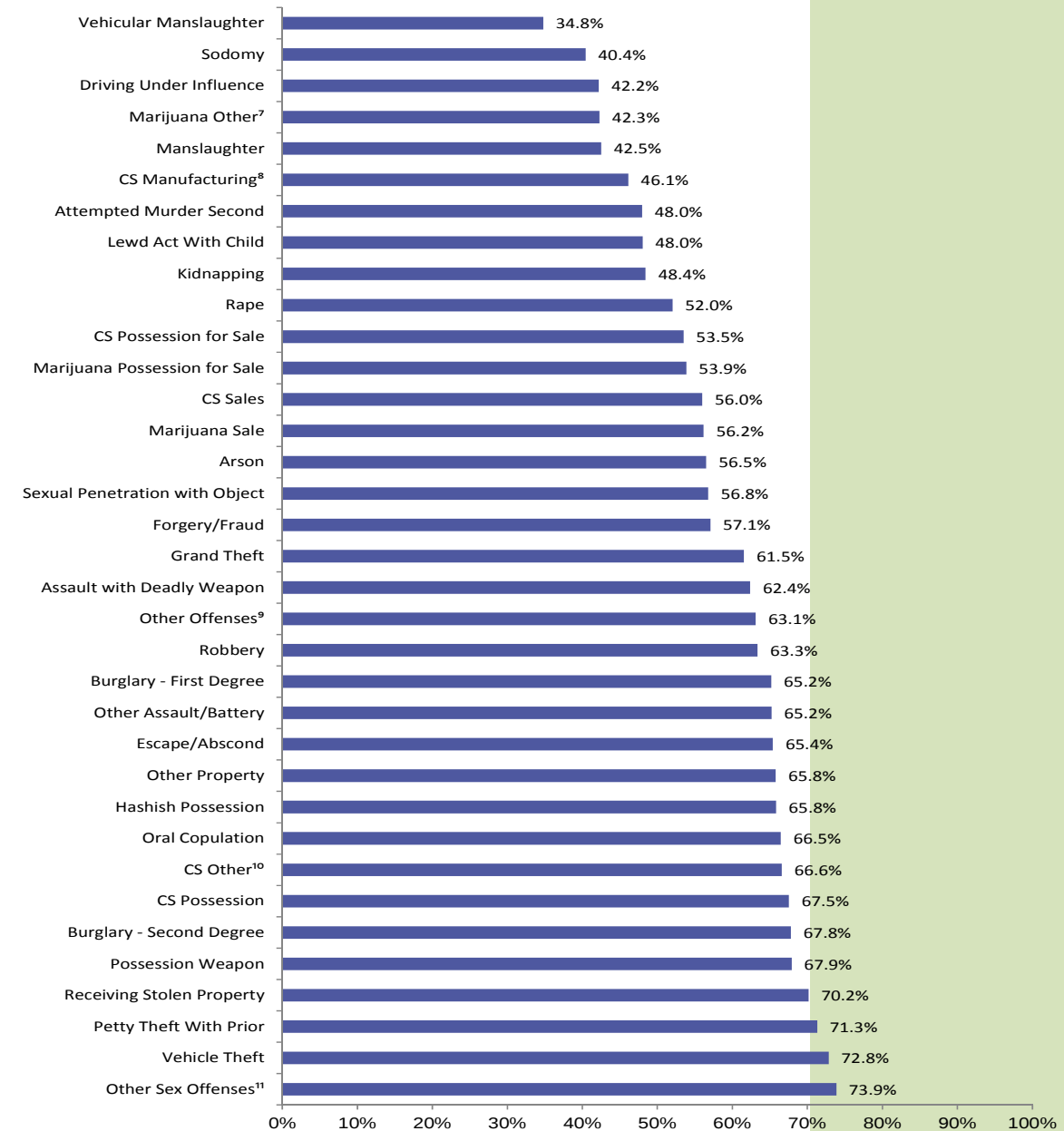
There were slight declines (up to 2.4 percent) in the recidivism rates by Commitment Offense Category for first releases, re-releases, and overall groupings from the FY 2006-07 cohort to the FY 2007-08 cohort.

Table 8. Recidivism Rates by Commitment Offense Category

Offense Categories	First Releases			Re-Releases			Total		
	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
Crime Against Persons	14,721	7,879	53.5%	12,460	9,065	72.8%	27,181	16,944	62.3%
Property Crimes	21,735	12,997	59.8%	16,235	12,740	78.5%	37,970	25,737	67.8%
Drug Crimes	22,017	11,553	52.5%	14,633	10,995	75.1%	36,650	22,548	61.5%
Other Crimes	8,448	4,446	52.6%	5,766	4,210	73.0%	14,214	8,656	60.9%
Total	66,921	36,875	55.1%	49,094	37,010	75.4%	116,015	73,885	63.7%

4.5.2 Commitment Offense

Figure 8. Three-Year Recidivism Rates by Commitment Offense



⁷ Other marijuana offenses include planting, cultivating, harvesting, or processing marijuana; hiring, employing, using a minor in the unlawful transportation, sale, or peddling of marijuana to another minor; furnishing, giving, offering marijuana to a minor.

⁸ CS is an abbreviation for "Controlled Substance."

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

¹⁰ "CS Other offenses" include possession of CS in State prison; soliciting, encouraging, inducing a minor to furnish, sell, offer a CS; agreeing, consenting, offering to sell, furnish, and/or transport a CS.

¹¹ "Other Sex Offenses" include failing to register as a sex offender, unlawful sex with a minor, and indecent exposure.

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

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 other sex offenses, vehicle theft, and petty theft with a prior (ranging from 71.3 to 73.9 percent). The lowest three recidivism rates for all releases occur for inmates committed to CDCR for vehicular manslaughter, sodomy, and driving under the influence (ranging from 34.8 to 42.2 percent). Inmates committed for more serious crimes do not have higher recidivism rates. For example, approximately 72.8 percent of inmates convicted of vehicle theft recidivate within three years, whereas approximately 52.0 percent of inmates convicted of rape recidivate within three years.

There are also differences when examining commitment offense grouping by type of release. Despite their commitment crime, all re-releases have at least a 56 percent recidivism rate ranging from as low as 56.6 percent (manslaughter) to 84.4 percent (hashish possession). 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 41.6 percentage points. Sodomy is the lowest at 25.0 percent and other sex offenses is the highest at 66.6 percent.

Comparison to the FY 2006-07 cohort shows overall declines in the FY 2007-08 cohort recidivism rates across most of the offenses. The largest overall decline was for oral copulation (-7.8 percentage points) and the largest overall increase was for marijuana other (+8.0 percentage points). With respect to first releases, the largest decline was for oral copulation (-5.2 percentage points); however, the recidivism rates increased slightly for many offense categories with the largest increase seen for marijuana sale (+11.6 percentage points). For re-releases, the largest decline was for sexual penetration with object (-13.2 percentage points); however, the recidivism rates increased for several offenses [ranging from other property (+0.3 percentage points) to manslaughter (+10.2 percentage points)].

Table 9. Recidivism Rates by Commitment Offense¹²

Offense	First Releases			Re-Releases			Total		
	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
Murder First	9	1	N/A	1	0	N/A	10	1	N/A
Murder Second	27	3	N/A	2	0	N/A	29	3	N/A
Attempted Murder First	7	1	N/A	2	1	N/A	9	2	N/A
Vehicular Manslaughter	187	47	25.1%	66	41	62.1%	253	88	34.8%
Sodomy	32	8	25.0%	15	11	N/A	47	19	40.4%
Driving Under Influence	2,115	690	32.6%	831	553	66.5%	2,946	1,243	42.2%
Marijuana Other ¹³	98	26	26.5%	51	37	72.5%	149	63	42.3%
Manslaughter	359	127	35.4%	182	103	56.6%	541	230	42.5%
CS Manufacturing ¹⁴	360	96	26.7%	284	201	70.8%	644	297	46.1%
Attempted Murder Second	237	84	35.4%	107	81	75.7%	344	165	48.0%
Lewd Act With Child	1,095	407	37.2%	866	535	61.8%	1,961	942	48.0%
Kidnapping	133	45	33.8%	90	63	70.0%	223	108	48.4%
Rape	215	83	38.6%	181	123	68.0%	396	206	52.0%
CS Possession for Sale	6,765	3,030	44.8%	3,321	2,366	71.2%	10,086	5,396	53.5%
Marijuana Possession for Sale	760	343	45.1%	393	278	70.7%	1,153	621	53.9%
CS Sales	2,231	1,039	46.6%	1,177	869	73.8%	3,408	1,908	56.0%
Marijuana Sale	272	114	41.9%	191	146	76.4%	463	260	56.2%
Arson	179	81	45.3%	136	97	71.3%	315	178	56.5%
Sexual Penetration with Object	69	29	42.0%	49	38	77.6%	118	67	56.8%
Forgery/Fraud	2,109	980	46.5%	1,397	1,021	73.1%	3,506	2,001	57.1%
Grand Theft	2,188	1,151	52.6%	1,427	1,074	75.3%	3,615	2,225	61.5%
Assault with Deadly Weapon	3,339	1,813	54.3%	2,683	1,943	72.4%	6,022	3,756	62.4%
Other Offenses ¹⁵	2,212	1,189	53.8%	1,930	1,425	73.8%	4,142	2,614	63.1%
Robbery	2,926	1,656	56.6%	2,198	1,590	72.3%	5,124	3,246	63.3%
Burglary - First Degree	1,964	1,112	56.6%	1,542	1,173	76.1%	3,506	2,285	65.2%
Other Assault/Battery	4,899	2,790	57.0%	4,550	3,372	74.1%	9,449	6,162	65.2%
Escape/Abscond	49	24	49.0%	81	61	75.3%	130	85	65.4%
Other Property	734	423	57.6%	522	403	77.2%	1,256	826	65.8%
Hashish Possession	47	25	53.2%	32	27	84.4%	79	52	65.8%
Oral Copulation	65	38	58.5%	96	69	71.9%	161	107	66.5%
CS Other ¹⁶	386	223	57.8%	335	257	76.7%	721	480	66.6%
CS Possession	11,098	6,657	60.0%	8,849	6,814	77.0%	19,947	13,471	67.5%
Burglary - Second Degree	4,309	2,572	59.7%	3,072	2,432	79.2%	7,381	5,004	67.8%
Possession Weapon	3,893	2,462	63.2%	2,788	2,074	74.4%	6,681	4,536	67.9%
Receiving Stolen Property	2,927	1,861	63.6%	2,234	1,760	78.8%	5,161	3,621	70.2%
Petty Theft With Prior	3,175	2,035	64.1%	2,770	2,204	79.6%	5,945	4,239	71.3%
Vehicle Theft	4,329	2,863	66.1%	3,271	2,673	81.7%	7,600	5,536	72.8%
Other Sex Offenses ¹⁷	1,122	747	66.6%	1,372	1,095	79.8%	2,494	1,842	73.9%
Total	66,921	36,875	55.1%	49,094	37,010	75.4%	116,015	73,885	63.7%

¹² Recidivism rates were not calculated when fewer than 30 inmates were released.

¹³ Other marijuana offenses include planting, cultivating, harvesting, or processing marijuana; hiring, employing, using a minor in the unlawful transportation, sale, or peddling of marijuana to another minor; furnishing, giving, offering marijuana to a minor.

¹⁴ CS is an abbreviation for "Controlled Substance."

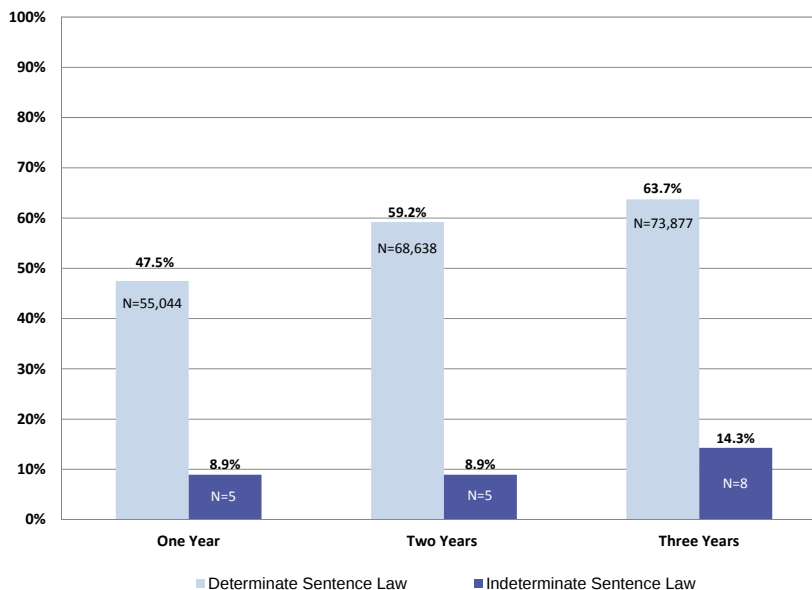
¹⁵ "Other Offenses" include false imprisonment, accessory, and malicious harassment.

¹⁶ "CS Other offenses" include possession of CS in State prison; soliciting, encouraging, inducing a minor to furnish, sell, offer a CS; agreeing, consenting, offering to sell, furnish, and/or transport a CS.

¹⁷ "Other Sex Offenses" include failing to register as a sex offender, unlawful sex with a minor, and indecent exposure.

4.5.3 Sentence Type

Figure 9. Recidivism Rates by Sentence Type



Although few in number, inmates released after having served an indeterminate sentence recidivate at a much lower rate (14.3 percent) than those who served a determinate sentence (63.7 percent).

California's Determinate Sentencing Law¹⁸ had been in effect for about 30 years by the time the inmates in this FY 2007-08 cohort were released. As a result, the vast majority of individuals who were released served a determinate sentence. Only 56 of the 116,015 inmates released during FY 2007-08 served an indeterminate sentence. Generally, inmates serving an indeterminate term are released only after the Board of Parole Hearings has found them to be suitable for parole. This differs from offenders sentenced to a determinate term, who are released once they have served their sentence regardless of their suitability for parole. Those who served an indeterminate sentence are, therefore, less likely to recidivate. In addition, these offenders are more likely to be older than those who served a determinate sentence and age is generally negatively correlated with recidivism (see Section 7.2).

Figure 9 and Table 10 show that 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 (14.3 percent versus 63.7 percent, respectively).

Because they represent a small number of releases, we are able to follow-up on those with indeterminate sentences in more detail.

¹⁸ The Uniform Determinative Sentencing Act was enacted by the California Legislature in 1976.

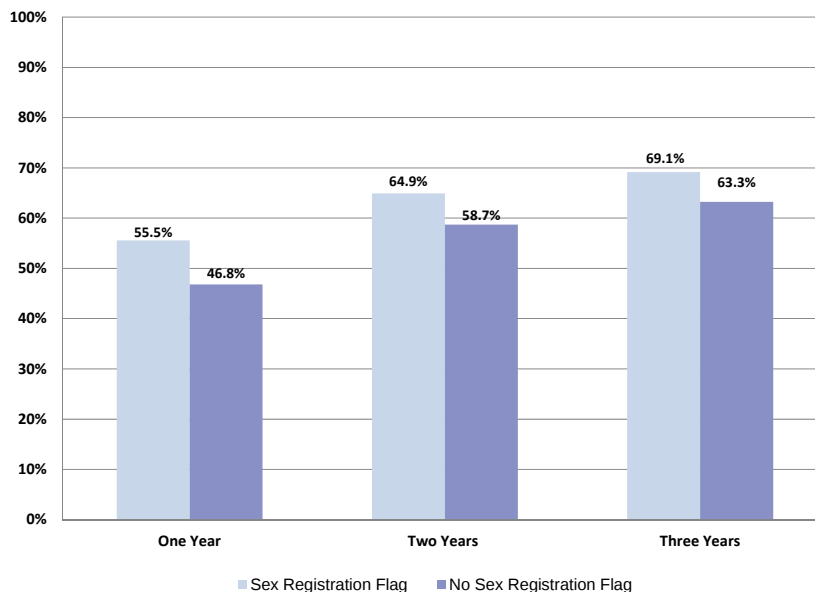
Of the eight offenders who returned to prison within three years, three were returned pending revocation and were subsequently released and “continued on parole.”

Table 10. Recidivism Rates by Sentence Type¹⁹

Sentence Type	First Releases			Re-Releases			Total		
	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
Determinate Sentence Law	66,870	36,869	55.1%	49,089	37,008	75.4%	115,959	73,877	63.7%
Indeterminate Sentence Law	51	6	11.8%	5	2	NA	56	8	14.3%
Total	66,921	36,875	55.1%	49,094	37,010	75.4%	116,015	73,885	63.7%

4.5.4 Sex Registrants

Figure 10. Recidivism Rates by Sex Registration Flag



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

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 5.8 percentage points higher than those who are not. Sex registrants have a slightly higher recidivism rate than non-registrants for first releases and re-releases (5.1 percentage points and 1.6 percentage points, respectively).

The three-year recidivism rate increased 2.2 percentage points for sex registrants from FY 2006-07 to FY2007-08. Conversely, the rate for non-registrants decreased 1.7 percentage points.

¹⁹ Recidivism rates were not calculated when fewer than 30 inmates were released.

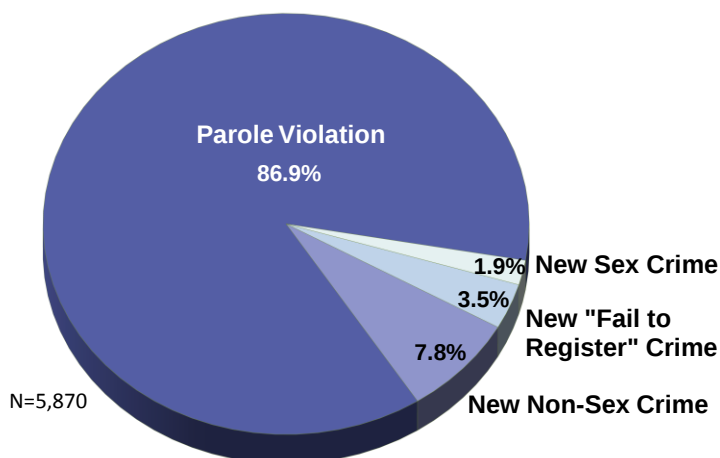
Examination into this finding reveals that across the three years, the greatest increase occurred in the one-year recidivism rates for sex registrants (+4.2 percentage points). As reported previously, this may be an artifact of CDCR policies related to Jessica's Law, passed in November 2006, which led to increased supervision of sex registrants.

Table 11. Recidivism Rates by Sex Registration Flag

Sex Registration Flag	First Releases			Re-Releases			Total		
	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
Yes	3,859	2,312	59.9%	4,631	3,558	76.8%	8,490	5,870	69.1%
No	63,062	34,563	54.8%	44,463	33,452	75.2%	107,525	68,015	63.3%
Total	66,921	36,875	55.1%	49,094	37,010	75.4%	116,015	73,885	63.7%

4.5.5 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 more often returned to prison for a new non-sex 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 non-sex crime offense (7.8 percent). In response to stakeholder input, the "new sex crime" category has been further delineated to separate new crimes that were due to a failure to register as a sex offender. The results show that most of the new crimes are due to those who fail to register as a sex offender (3.5 percent) and about 2.0 percent are due to new sex crimes being committed.

A higher proportion of sex registrants return to prison for a new non-sex crime than for failure to register as a sex offender or for a new sex crime after having served more than one prison sentence. Regardless of the release type, 86.9 percent of those sex registrants returned to prison for parole violations.

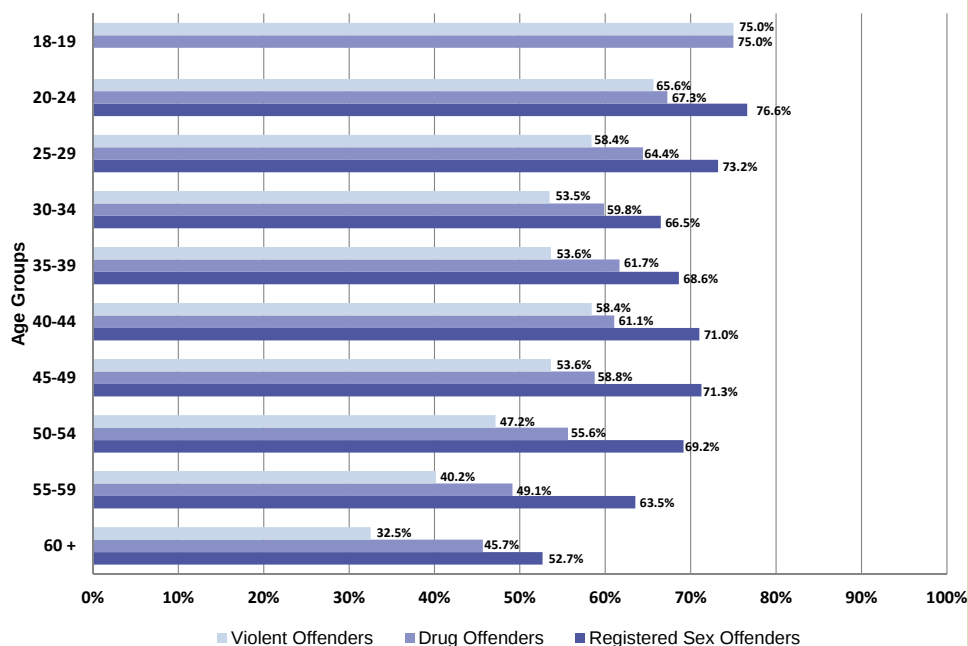
From FY 2006-07 to FY2007-08, there was a slight increase in the proportion of parole violators (+2.5 percentage points) and a decrease in those who returned for a new sex crime (-0.5 percentage points for "fail to register" and new sex crime combined) and a new non-sex crime (-1.9 percentage points).

Table 12. Sex Registrant Recidivism Offense

Reason for Recidivism	First Releases Returned		Re-Releases Returned		Total Returned	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New Sex Crime	56	2.4%	55	1.5%	111	1.9%
New "Fail to Register as a Sex Offender" Crime	47	2.0%	158	4.4%	205	3.5%
New Non-Sex Crime	156	6.7%	299	8.4%	455	7.8%
Parole Violation	2,053	88.8%	3,046	85.6%	5,099	86.9%
Total	2,312	100.0%	3,558	100.0%	5,870	100.0%

4.5.6 Comparison of Violent, Drug, and Registered Sex Offender Recidivism Rates by Age

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



Violent offenders had the lowest recidivism rates, followed by drug offenders, and registered sex offenders.

Recidivism rates declined for drug offenders in all age groups, with the exception of 18 to 19 year olds whose rate increased (+0.9 percent).

Figure 12 and Table 13 depict recidivism rates for violent, drug, and registered sex offenders stratified by age. Individuals who were identified as violent offenders had the lowest total recidivism rates (57.3 percent) followed by drug offenders (60.9 percent) and registered sex offenders (69.1 percent). This same pattern was found within each age grouping and is similar to that which was depicted in the age at release analysis. The exception was for the youngest age group, which had the highest rates for each type of offense. There were less than 30 registered sex offenders 18 to 19 years old who were released to parole, so a rate was not calculated for this group. Consistent with earlier findings, recidivism rates tend to decline with age with the rates peaking between 40 and 44 for violent offenders (58.4 percent), between 35 and 39 for drug offenders (61.7 percent), and between 45 and 49 for sex offenders (71.3 percent). Again, the higher recidivism rates for registered sex offenders may be an artifact of increased supervision requirements.

From FY 2006-07 to FY 2007-08 there were two discernible trends in the results. Recidivism rates declined for drug offenders in all age groups ranging from -1.0 to -3.8 percentage points, with the exception of 18 to 19 year olds whose rate increased (+0.9 percent). Recidivism rates increased for registered sex offenders in all age groups ranging from +0.9 to +6.1 percentage points. There were no clear trends in the rates for violent offenders.

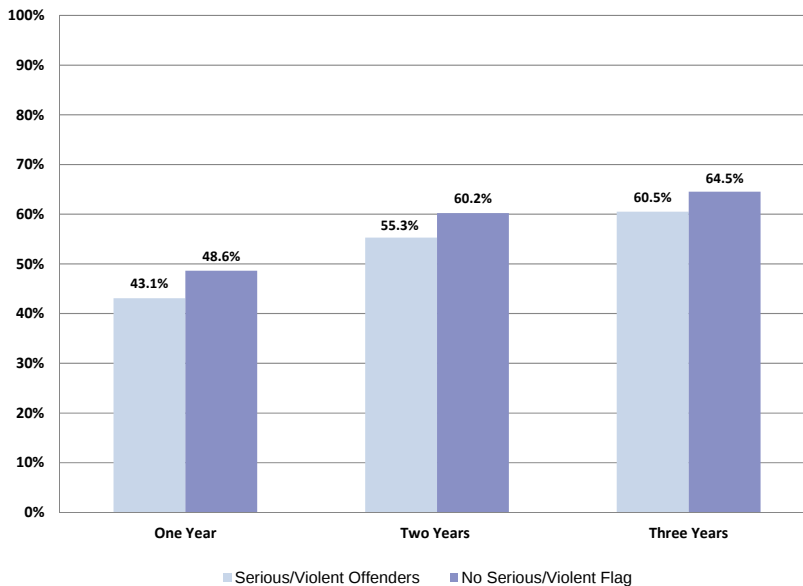
Table 13. Violent, Drug, and Registered Sex Offender Recidivism Rates by Age²⁰

Age Groups	Violent Offenders			Drug Offenders			Registered Sex Offenders		
	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
18-19	48	36	75.0%	76	57	75.0%	5	4	N/A
20-24	1,647	1,081	65.6%	3,196	2,150	67.3%	415	318	76.6%
25-29	2,304	1,345	58.4%	6,098	3,929	64.4%	1,019	746	73.2%
30-34	1,451	776	53.5%	5,432	3,251	59.8%	1,009	671	66.5%
35-39	994	533	53.6%	5,799	3,577	61.7%	1,262	866	68.6%
40-44	726	424	58.4%	5,747	3,509	61.1%	1,532	1,088	71.0%
45-49	524	281	53.6%	4,886	2,872	58.8%	1,410	1,005	71.3%
50-54	282	133	47.2%	2,581	1,436	55.6%	908	628	69.2%
55-59	122	49	40.2%	1,026	504	49.1%	499	317	63.5%
60 +	83	27	32.5%	462	211	45.7%	431	227	52.7%
Total	8,181	4,685	57.3%	35,303	21,496	60.9%	8,490	5,870	69.1%

²⁰ Recidivism rates were not calculated when fewer than 30 inmates were released.

4.5.7 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.

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 non-serious/non-violent inmates return to prison and 43.1 percent of serious/violent offenders return to prison. By the third year, non-serious/non-violent inmates recidivate at a rate of 64.5 percent and serious/violent offenders recidivate at a rate of 60.5 percent.

First-release serious/violent and non-serious/non-violent inmates recidivate at lower rates (51.9 percent and 56.0 percent, respectively) than re-release serious/violent and non-serious/non-violent inmates (72.1 percent and 76.3 percent, respectively). When compared to the FY 2006-07 cohort, overall the FY 2007-08 cohort showed the greatest decline in recidivism rates for the non-serious/non-violent offenders, particularly those who were first releases.

Table 14. Recidivism Rates by Serious/Violent Offender Flag

Serious/Violent Offense	First Releases			Re-Releases			Total		
	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
Yes	14,017	7,270	51.9%	10,359	7,474	72.1%	24,376	14,744	60.5%
No	52,904	29,605	56.0%	38,735	29,536	76.3%	91,639	59,141	64.5%
Total	66,921	36,875	55.1%	49,094	37,010	75.4%	116,015	73,885	63.7%

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

4.5.8 Mental Health Status

Approximately 16 percent of the felons released from CDCR in FY 2007-08 were designated as either EOP or CCCMS.²¹ The 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.

Figure 14. Recidivism Rates by Mental Health Status

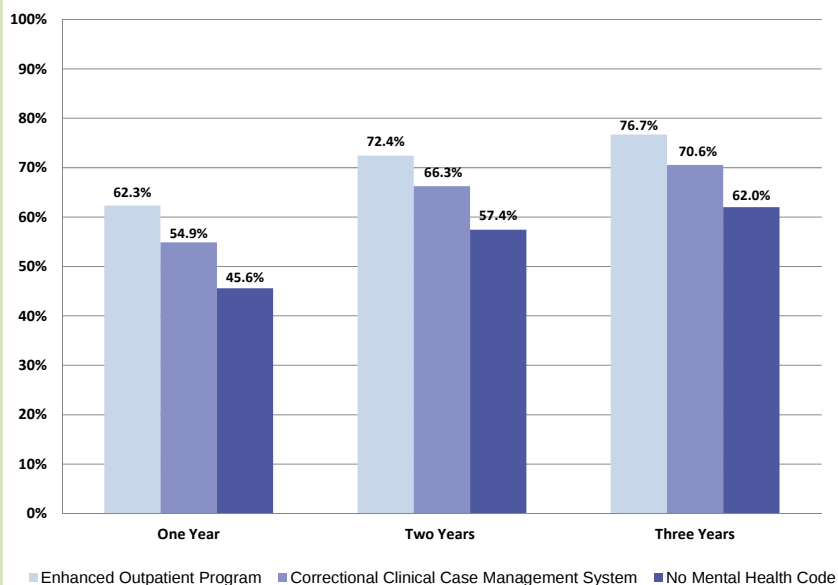


Figure 14 and Table 15 show that inmates with identified mental health issues recidivate at higher rates than those who are not. The recidivism rate is higher for inmates who received mental health treatment services in the CDCR EOP than those who received services in the CCCMS. Specifically, the three-year

²¹ The EOP and CCCMS are CDCR designations and do not necessarily reflect a clinical (e.g., Diagnostic and Statistical Manual) mental health diagnosis.

recidivism rates for the EOP and CCCMS inmates are higher (76.7 and 70.6 percent, respectively) than those for inmates who did not have a mental health code designation (62.0 percent).

At the end of three years, first-release inmates with an EOP designation recidivate at a higher rate (71.4 percent) than those designated as CCCMS (62.9 percent). In addition, first releases who were served by the EOP have a recidivism rate that is 17.8 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 9.3 percentage points higher. In contrast, the recidivism rates for re-released mental health inmates did not differ much from non-mental health inmates. Re-released inmates who were EOP or CCCMS have a higher recidivism rate (80.6 percent and 77.3 percent, respectively) than non-mental health inmates (74.6 percent).

When compared to the FY 2006-07 cohort, EOP inmates had the greatest recidivism rate increase (+1.6 percentage points) while those with no mental health code designation had the greatest recidivism rate decrease (-1.9 percentage points).

Table 15. Recidivism Rates by Mental Health Status²²

Mental Health Code	First Releases			Re-Releases			Total		
	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
Enhanced Outpatient Program	2,611	1,863	71.4%	3,534	2,850	80.6%	6,145	4,713	76.7%
Correctional Clinical Case Management System	5,692	3,580	62.9%	6,483	5,011	77.3%	12,175	8,591	70.6%
Crisis Bed	9	7	N/A	12	8	N/A	21	15	N/A
No Mental Health Code	58,609	31,425	53.6%	39,064	29,140	74.6%	97,673	60,565	62.0%
Department Mental Health	0	0	N/A	1	1	N/A	1	1	N/A
Total	66,921	36,875	55.1%	49,094	37,010	75.4%	116,015	73,885	63.7%

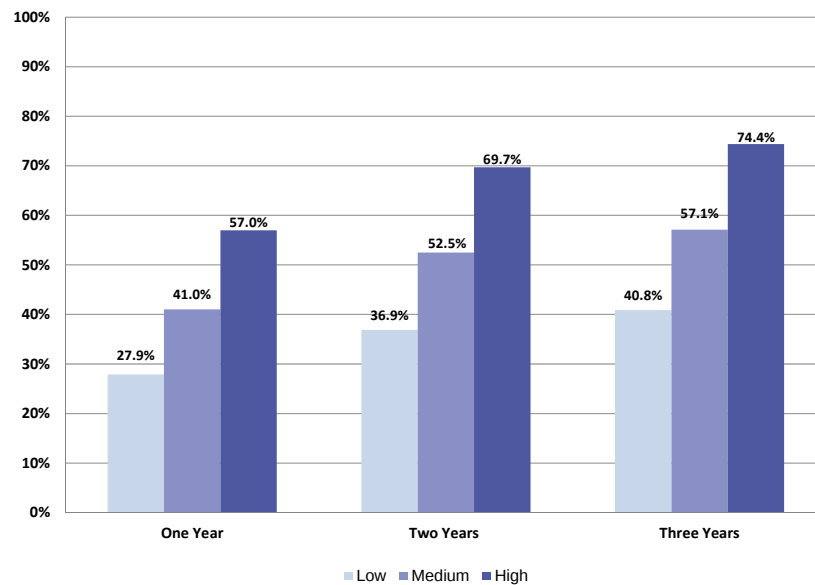
4.5.9 Risk of Recidivism

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 2007-08 were designated as being at high-risk of recidivism.

²² Recidivism rates were not calculated when fewer than 30 inmates were released.

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

Figure 15. Recidivism Rates by CSRA Risk Category



As expected, the three-year recidivism rate for all releases is lowest for those with a low-risk score (40.8 percent) followed by those with a medium-risk score (57.1 percent), and the high-risk inmates have the highest recidivism rate (74.4 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 27.2 percentage points higher than low-risk first releases. Medium-risk re-releases recidivate at a rate 21.2 percentage points higher than medium-risk first releases. High-risk re-releases recidivate at a rate 11.5 percentage points higher than high-risk first releases. The greatest decline in recidivism rates by risk score from the FY 2006-07 cohort occurred for first releases, which range from a decrease of 0.2 to 2.4 percentage points.

Table 16. Recidivism Rates by CSRA Risk Category²³

Risk Score	First Releases			Re-Releases			Total		
	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
Low	13,527	4,448	32.9%	5,592	3,362	60.1%	19,119	7,810	40.8%
Medium	20,585	10,178	49.4%	11,706	8,263	70.6%	32,291	18,441	57.1%
High	31,540	21,665	68.7%	30,890	24,760	80.2%	62,430	46,425	74.4%
N/A	1,269	584	46.0%	906	625	69.0%	2,175	1,209	55.6%
Total	66,921	36,875	55.1%	49,094	37,010	75.4%	116,015	73,885	63.7%

4.5.10 Prior Admission to Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ)

Prior involvement with the juvenile justice system has been identified as a risk factor for future involvement in the adult correctional system.²⁴ This section looks at the difference in recidivism rates for those offenders who identified as having been previously incarcerated in California's DJJ (formerly California Youth Authority) and those who had not.

Using historical California Youth Authority/DJJ data, this analysis only includes adult offenders who were at least ten years old as of 1988 (i.e., those who were born in 1978 or later). Using this methodology, a total of 39,653 offenders who were less than 30 years old at the time of release from CDCR were identified for matching against the DJJ OBITS database. Matching the adult records against any existing records recorded in the OBITS database helped ensure that felons with purged DJJ records are not included in the analysis.

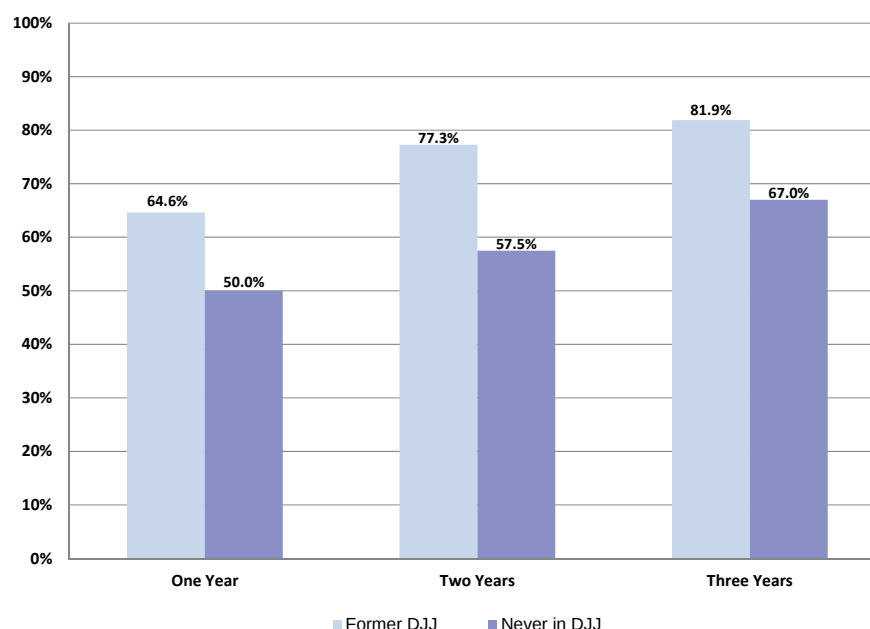
Those who met the matching criteria were either categorized as "Former DJJ" or "Never in DJJ," depending on whether or not a match was found in OBITS. Those with purged DJJ records are reflected in the "Unknown" group.

Felons previously incarcerated at DJJ recidivate at a much higher rate than those who were not.

²³ N/A reflects scores computed manually for inmates whose CII numbers did not match to the DOJ rap sheet data files. Consequently, the CSRA scores for these inmates are currently unavailable.

²⁴ Gatti, U., Tremblay, R.E., and Vitaro, F. (2009). Latrogenic Effect of Juvenile Justice. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry*, 50(8), 991-998.

Figure 16. Recidivism Rates by Prior DJJ Status



Felons who were identified as having been previously incarcerated at DJJ had a three-year recidivism rate of 81.9 percent. This rate is almost 15 percentage points higher than those felons who had not previously been incarcerated at DJJ. The difference between the two groups is small when looking at re-releases (only 6.1 percentage points). However, when looking at first releases, the two groups were nearly 20 percentage points apart, with those never incarcerated at DJJ recidivating at 60.4 percent and those who were formerly incarcerated at DJJ recidivating at 79.7 percent.

Table 17. Recidivism Rates by Prior DJJ Status

Previously in DJJ	First Releases			Re-Releases			Total		
	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
Former DJJ	1,677	1,336	79.7%	1,482	1,250	84.3%	3,159	2,586	81.9%
Never in DJJ	22,982	13,887	60.4%	13,512	10,564	78.2%	36,494	24,451	67.0%
Unknown	42,262	21,652	51.2%	34,100	25,196	73.9%	76,362	46,848	61.3%
Total	66,921	36,875	55.1%	49,094	37,010	75.4%	116,015	73,885	63.7%

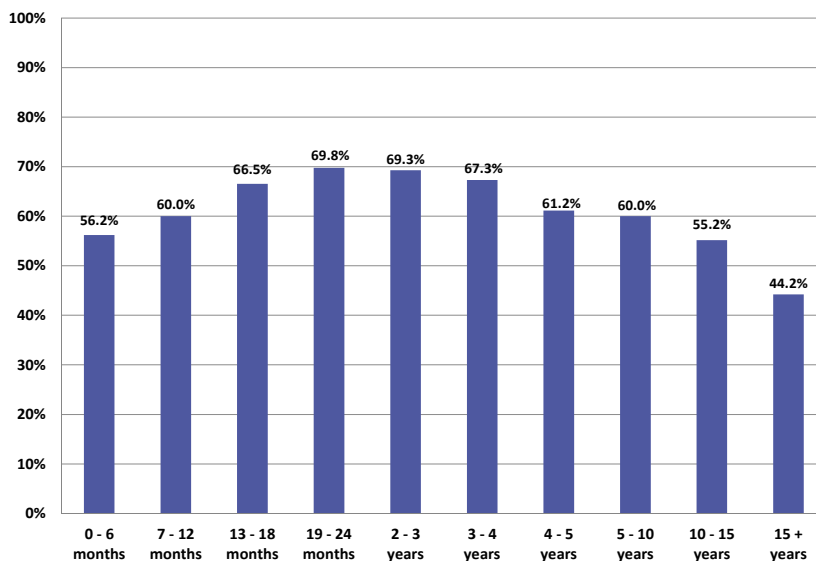
4.6 CDCR Incarceration Experience

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 2007-08, regardless of the number of times an inmate cycled in and out of incarceration prior to the FY 2007-08 release.

Example: Prior to being released in FY 2007-08, an inmate who was initially committed to CDCR on August 1, 2003, initially paroled on August 1, 2005 (24 months served at CDCR), returned to prison on the same term on December 1, 2005, was released again on April 1, 2006 (4 more months served at CDCR), then returned to prison on the same term on April 1, 2007, and was released during the FY 2007-08 cohort period on August 1, 2007 (4 months served at CDCR). Added together, this inmate would have a total of 32 months in CDCR for the current term.

4.6.1 Length-of-Stay (Current Term)

Figure 17. Recidivism Rates by Length-of-Stay



Recidivism rates peak for inmates who serve 19 to 24 months (69.8 percent) and decline thereafter, which may be attributed to the effects of age.

Figure 17 and Table 18 show that the FY 2007-08 cohort recidivism rate is 56.2 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 19 to 24 months 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 44.2 percent.

First releases and re-releases show a similar pattern to that of the overall cohort. First releases peak at 19 to 24 months (58.1 percent) and end with inmates who served 15 or more years having a 28.8 percent recidivism rate. Re-releases also peak at 19 to 24 months (78.8 percent) and then decrease 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 (68.2 percent). The effects of length-of-stay may also be confounded by the offender's age.

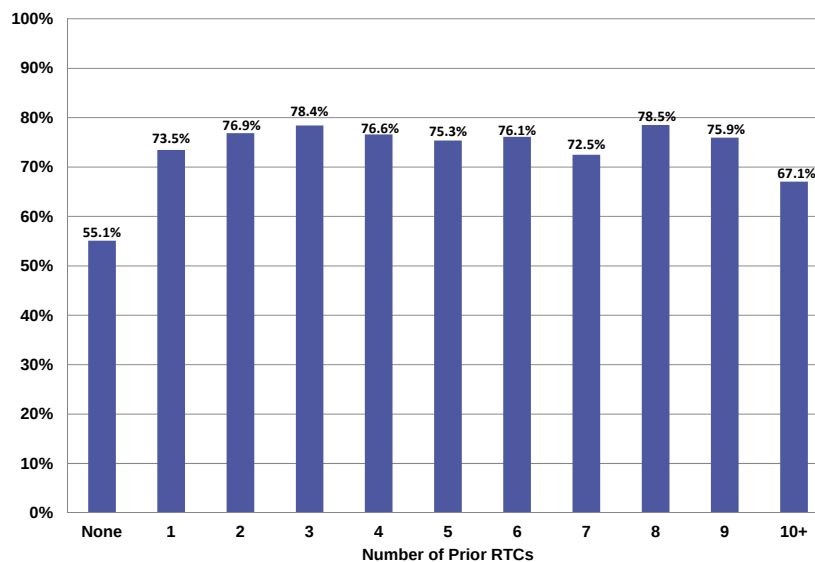
Overall, there was a shift from the highest recidivism rate occurring at 2 to 3 years for FY 2006-07 down to 19 to 24 months in FY 2007-08. There were declines in many length-of-stay categories from FY 2006-07 to 2007-08, with the slightest decrease occurring for those who stayed 4 to 5 years (-0.3 percentage points). The largest was for those who stayed 7 to 12 months (-2.7 percentage points). The smallest increase was for those who stayed 3 to 4 years (+0.3 percentage points). The largest was for those who stayed 15+ years (+4.1 percentage points).

Table 18. Recidivism Rates by Length-of-Stay

Length-of-Stay	First Releases			Re-Releases			Total		
	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
0 - 6 months	9,937	5,276	53.1%	2,436	1,678	68.9%	12,373	6,954	56.2%
7 - 12 months	25,400	14,240	56.1%	8,366	6,018	71.9%	33,766	20,258	60.0%
13 - 18 months	11,110	6,366	57.3%	10,313	7,887	76.5%	21,423	14,253	66.5%
19 - 24 months	6,473	3,764	58.1%	8,339	6,569	78.8%	14,812	10,333	69.8%
2 - 3 years	5,898	3,309	56.1%	9,867	7,610	77.1%	15,765	10,919	69.3%
3 - 4 years	2,570	1,357	52.8%	4,230	3,219	76.1%	6,800	4,576	67.3%
4 - 5 years	1,754	844	48.1%	1,912	1,398	73.1%	3,666	2,242	61.2%
5 - 10 years	2,845	1,320	46.4%	3,043	2,214	72.8%	5,888	3,534	60.0%
10 - 15 years	802	361	45.0%	503	359	71.4%	1,305	720	55.2%
15 + years	132	38	28.8%	85	58	68.2%	217	96	44.2%
Total	66,921	36,875	55.1%	49,094	37,010	75.4%	116,015	73,885	63.7%

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

Figure 18. Three-Year Recidivism Rates by Number of Returns to CDCR Custody (RTC) on the Current Term Prior to Release



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.

Figure 18 and Table 19 show the number of returns to CDCR custody on the current term for inmates released from CDCR during FY 2007-08. 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 (RTCs) 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).

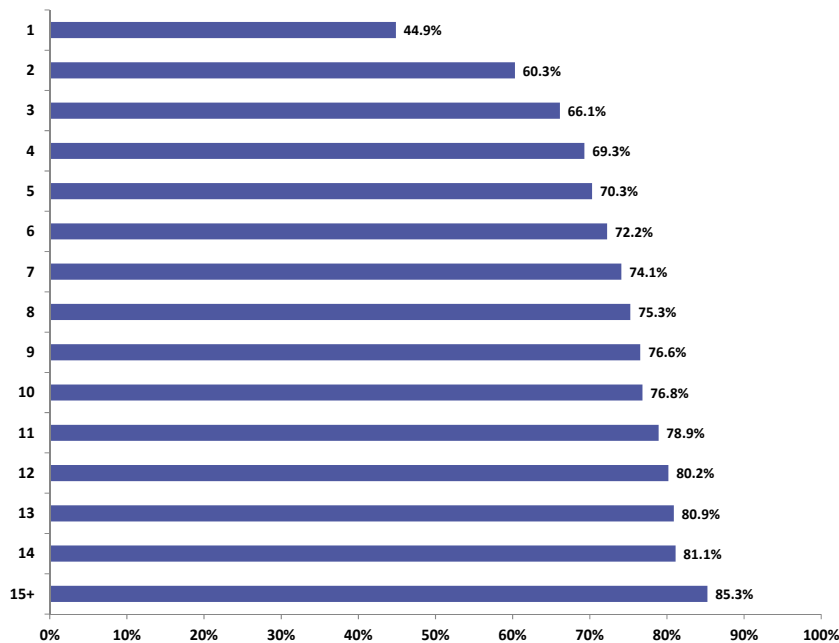
From FY 2006-07 to FY 2007-08, there were minor shifts in the recidivism rates for each number of RTCs (with some increasing and some decreasing). The greatest change was for those who had nine or more returns, which increased 14.7 percentage points.

Table 19. Number of Returns to CDCR Custody on Current Term Prior to Release

RTCs on Current Term	Total		
	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
None	66,921	36,875	55.1%
1	21,511	15,800	73.5%
2	11,484	8,828	76.9%
3	6,917	5,423	78.4%
4	4,139	3,170	76.6%
5	2,308	1,739	75.3%
6	1,302	991	76.1%
7	690	500	72.5%
8	386	303	78.5%
9	187	142	75.9%
10+	170	114	67.1%
Total	116,015	73,885	63.7%

4.6.3 Number of CDCR Stays Ever (All Terms Combined)

Figure 19. Three-Year Recidivism Rates by Total Number of Stays Ever



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

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 19 and Table 20). Examination of prior CDCR stays for inmates released in FY 2007-08 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 44.9 percent for inmates who had one (first ever) stay to 85.3 percent for inmates who had 15+ stays. Almost half (44.8 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 (15.4 percentage point increase).

From FY 2006-07 to 2007-08, there were overall decreases in the recidivism rates for all categories of stays, ranging from five stays (-0.5 percentage points) to two stays (-3.8 percentage points).

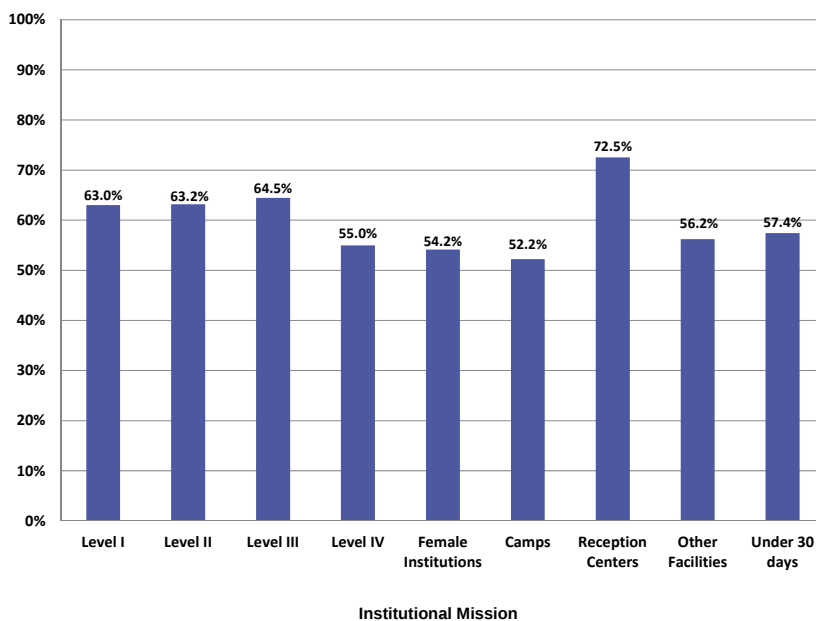
Table 20. Recidivism Rates by Total Number of Stays Ever

Stays	First Releases			Re-Releases			Total		
	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
1	30,981	13,902	44.9%	0	0	N/A	30,981	13,902	44.9%
2	8,485	4,436	52.3%	9,264	6,267	67.6%	17,749	10,703	60.3%
3	5,439	3,172	58.3%	7,362	5,294	71.9%	12,801	8,466	66.1%
4	4,106	2,542	61.9%	5,853	4,360	74.5%	9,959	6,902	69.3%
5	3,436	2,220	64.6%	4,594	3,425	74.6%	8,030	5,645	70.3%
6	2,822	1,937	68.6%	3,552	2,668	75.1%	6,374	4,605	72.2%
7	2,258	1,578	69.9%	2,988	2,310	77.3%	5,246	3,888	74.1%
8	1,959	1,418	72.4%	2,534	1,964	77.5%	4,493	3,382	75.3%
9	1,548	1,111	71.8%	2,219	1,773	79.9%	3,767	2,884	76.6%
10	1,263	931	73.7%	1,863	1,471	79.0%	3,126	2,402	76.8%
11	954	716	75.1%	1,556	1,265	81.3%	2,510	1,981	78.9%
12	779	599	76.9%	1,251	1,029	82.3%	2,030	1,628	80.2%
13	596	462	77.5%	1,106	915	82.7%	1,702	1,377	80.9%
14	501	376	75.0%	914	772	84.5%	1,415	1,148	81.1%
15+	1,794	1,475	82.2%	4,038	3,497	86.6%	5,832	4,972	85.3%
Total	66,921	36,875	55.1%	49,094	37,010	75.4%	116,015	73,885	63.7%

4.7 Recidivism by Adult Institutional Missions

4.7.1 Institution Missions

Figure 20. Three-Year Recidivism Rates by Institutional Missions²⁵



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.

Figure 20 and Table 21 show the three-year recidivism rates for the FY 2007-08 inmates categorized by the last mission²⁶ 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 (72.5 percent), likely influenced by re-releases as they are oftentimes housed in and released from reception centers when their parole is revoked.

Recidivism rates were fairly comparable for inmates who were assigned to the first three housing levels (approximately

²⁵ Since inmates are often transferred to institutions closer to their county just prior to release, the last institution where an inmate spent at least 30 days prior to being released to parole in FY 2007-08 is considered to 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.

²⁶ 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.

Inmates housed in reception centers have the highest recidivism rate for all missions overall.

63 to 65 percent) with inmates who were assigned to camps having the lowest overall recidivism rate of all CDCR missions (52.2 percent).

Females had a lower rate than males housed in Level I through IV institutions, as well as inmates housed in reception centers and "other facilities."

First releases recidivate at a lower rate (ranging from 46.0 to 60.5 percent) than re-releases (ranging from 69.4 to 78.5 percent). After ranking the recidivism rates from highest to lowest for each mission for both first and re-releases (Table 22), 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 sixth 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 2007-08, the total recidivism rates decreased, ranging from a 0.1 percentage point decrease for inmates released from Camps to a 3.0 percentage point decrease for those released from Female Institutions. A similar pattern was found for first releases and re-releases; the exception was a slight increase for those released from the Under 30 days category (+0.1 percentage points).

Table 21 presents the percentage of inmates who were released with a high CSRA score (i.e., 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 no relationship between these two factors. 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 institution.

Table 21. Recidivism Rates by Institutional Missions²⁷

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	54.6%	12,310	7,034	57.1%	5,409	4,134	76.4%	17,719	11,168	63.0%
Level II	50.6%	16,885	9,710	57.5%	7,648	5,794	75.8%	24,533	15,504	63.2%
Level III	58.6%	7,500	4,503	60.0%	2,364	1,856	78.5%	9,864	6,359	64.5%
Level IV	50.5%	6,074	2,914	48.0%	1,905	1,471	77.2%	7,979	4,385	55.0%
Female Institutions	34.2%	5,545	2,549	46.0%	2,975	2,065	69.4%	8,520	4,614	54.2%
Camps	49.1%	2,877	1,502	52.2%	1	1	N/A	2,878	1,503	52.2%
Reception Centers	60.7%	6,074	3,675	60.5%	26,470	19,935	75.3%	32,544	23,610	72.5%
Other Facilities	54.6%	9,076	4,656	51.3%	2,317	1,750	75.5%	11,393	6,406	56.2%
Under 30 days	41.5%	580	332	57.2%	5	4	N/A	585	336	57.4%
Total	52.9%	66,921	36,875	55.1%	49,094	37,010	75.4%	116,015	73,885	63.7%

Table 22. Recidivism Rates by Institutional Missions Sorted from Highest to Lowest

First Releases		Re-Releases	
Institutional Mission	Recidivism Rate	Institutional Mission	Recidivism Rate
Reception Centers	60.5%	Level III	78.5%
Level III	60.0%	Level IV	77.2%
Level II	57.5%	Level I	76.4%
Under 30 days	57.2%	Level II	75.8%
Level I	57.1%	Other Facilities	75.5%
Camps	52.2%	Reception Centers	75.3%
Other Facilities	51.3%	Female Institutions	69.4%
Level IV	48.0%	Camps	N/A
Female Institutions	46.0%	Under 30 days	N/A

4.7.2 Security Housing Unit (SHU)

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. Approximately six percent of the felons released from CDCR in FY 2007-08 were housed in a SHU at some point on the term for which they were released.

²⁷ Recidivism rates were not calculated where less than 30 inmates were released.

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

Figure 21. Recidivism Rates by Security Housing Unit Status

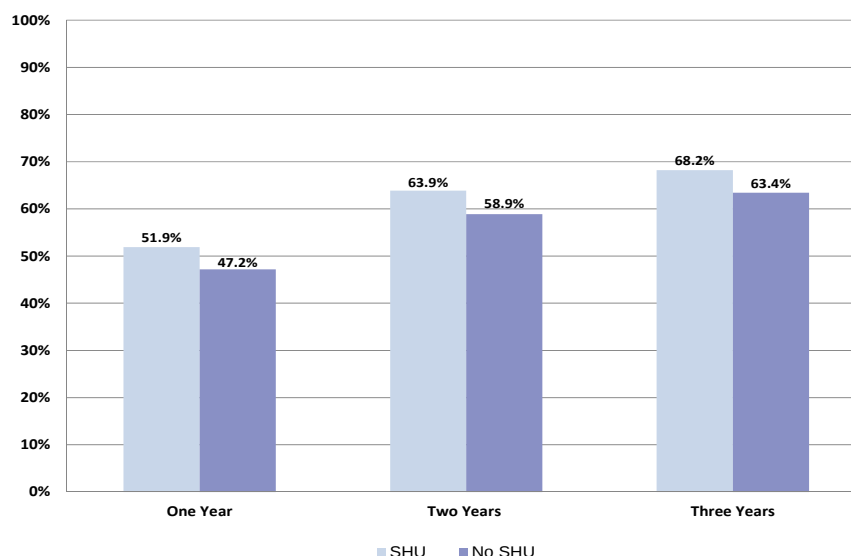


Figure 21 and Table 23 show that across all three years inmates who were assigned to a SHU recidivate at a higher rate than those who have were not assigned to a SHU.

First-release inmates who were assigned to a SHU recidivate at a rate 4.1 percentage points higher than first-release inmates who were not assigned to a SHU (59.0 percent and 54.9 percent, respectively).

Re-release inmates who were assigned to a SHU recidivate at a rate nearly two percentage points higher than re-release inmates who were not assigned to a SHU (77.2 percent and 75.3 percent, respectively).

Comparison of FY 2007-08 to FY 2006-07 shows that across all categories, with the exception of SHU re-releases whose rate remained exactly the same, the recidivism rates decreased between 1.1 and 2.7 percentage points.

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

Table 23. Recidivism Rates by Security Housing Unit Status

SHU Status	First Releases			Re-Releases			Total		
	Number Paroled	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Paroled	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Paroled	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
SHU	3,272	1,932	59.0%	3,331	2,570	77.2%	6,603	4,502	68.2%
No SHU	63,649	34,943	54.9%	45,763	34,440	75.3%	109,412	69,383	63.4%
Total	66,921	36,875	55.1%	49,094	37,010	75.4%	116,015	73,885	63.7%

4.8 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.

4.8.1 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.

Figure 22. Recidivism Rates by DDP Participation

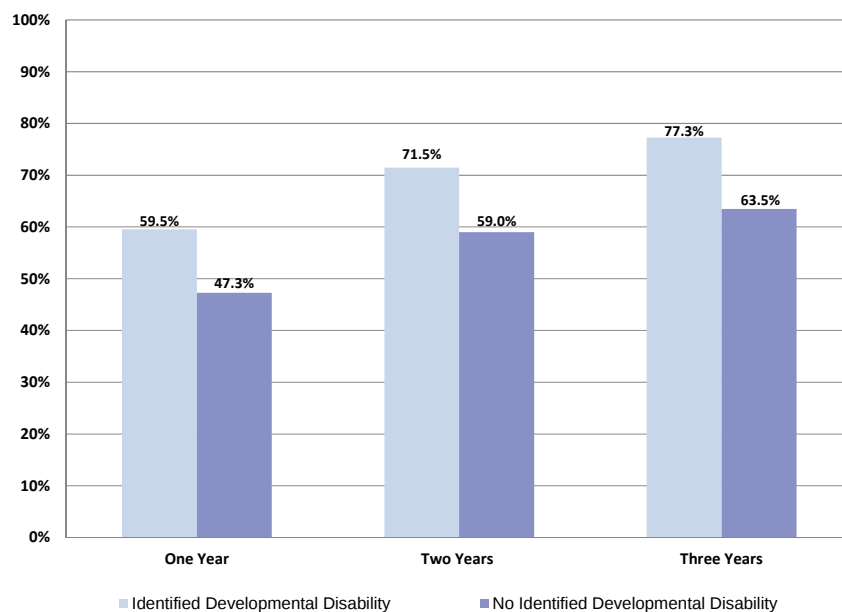


Figure 22 and Table 24 show that across all three years, individuals who participated in the DDP return to prison at a higher rate than those who did not participate. Within the first year of release, 59.5 percent of the inmates from the DDP returned to prison, whereas those who did not participate in the DDP returned

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

at a rate of 47.3 percent. By the third year, these recidivism rates climbed to 77.3 and 63.5 percent, respectively.

First-releases in both groups recidivate at lower rates (72.0 percent and 54.9 percent, respectively) than re-releases (81.6 percent and 75.3 percent, respectively).

Comparisons between FY 2007-08 and FY 2006-07 show that, with the exception of first releases who have an identified developmental disability, the recidivism rates decreased between 0.4 and 2.3 percentage points across all categories.

Table 24. Recidivism Rates by DDP Participation

	First Releases			Re-Releases			Total		
	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
Developmental Disability Program									
Identified Developmental Disability	764	550	72.0%	929	758	81.6%	1,693	1,308	77.3%
No Identified Developmental Disability	66,157	36,325	54.9%	48,165	36,252	75.3%	114,322	72,577	63.5%
Total	66,921	36,875	55.1%	49,094	37,010	75.4%	116,015	73,885	63.7%

4.8.2 In-Prison and Community-Based Substance Abuse (SAP) Treatment Programs

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.²⁸ These services, provided in both female and male institutions, include substance abuse treatment and recovery services; social, cognitive and behavioral counseling; life skills training; health-related education; and relapse prevention.

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

²⁸ This analysis only includes data for SAP programs operated by the CDCR Office of Offender Services (formerly known as the Office of Substance Abuse Treatment Services). Data for substance abuse treatment programs administered by the Department of Adult Parole Operations (e.g. STAR, RSMC, PSC) are not included.

Figure 23. Three-Year Recidivism Rates by Substance Abuse Treatment Program Involvement

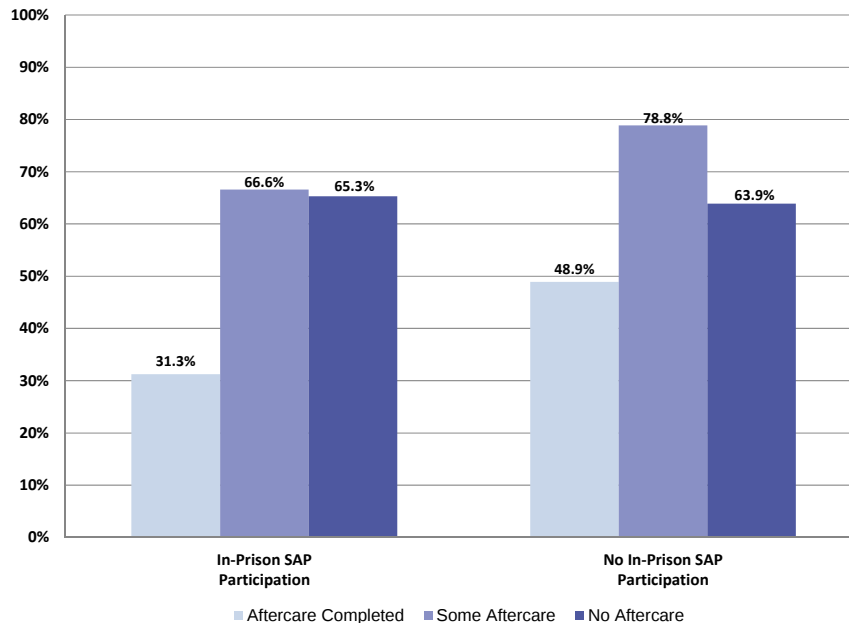


Figure 23 and Table 25 depict recidivism rates by SAP involvement during and after incarceration. Previous reports showed in-prison SAP figures by whether the participant completed the program or not. However, given that there was little difference between the two groups (regardless of aftercare participation) the two groups were collapsed into one group of participants.

Individuals who participated in in-prison SAP had much lower recidivism rates than those that did not, whether or not they completed an aftercare program (17.6 and 12.2 percentage point difference, respectively).

While aftercare completers had the lowest recidivism rate for both groups, the combination of in-prison SAP and completing aftercare had the lowest recidivism rate (31.3 percent). Their rate was more than 50 percent lower than those who also participated in in-prison SAP and only received some aftercare or did not participate in aftercare at all. Furthermore, those who did not receive in-prison SAP and only received some aftercare had the highest recidivism rate (78.8 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 results should be interpreted with caution since the number

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).

of aftercare completers is small. Additional information on SAP participants may be found in Appendix F.

Table 25. Recidivism Rates by Substance Abuse Treatment Program Involvement²⁹

Substance Abuse Treatment Program Involvement	First Releases			Re-Releases			Total		
	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
In-Prison SAP Participation									
No Aftercare	8,532	4,994	58.5%	3,930	3,146	80.1%	12,462	8,140	65.3%
Some Aftercare	1,601	1,043	65.1%	147	121	82.3%	1,748	1,164	66.6%
Completed Aftercare	1,418	431	30.4%	70	34	48.6%	1,488	465	31.3%
No In-Prison SAP Participation									
Some Aftercare	133	84	63.2%	283	244	86.2%	416	328	78.8%
Completed Aftercare	111	40	36.0%	167	96	57.5%	278	136	48.9%
Did Not Participate in SAP or Aftercare	55,126	30,283	54.9%	44,497	33,369	75.0%	99,623	63,652	63.9%
Total	66,921	36,875	55.1%	49,094	37,010	75.4%	116,015	73,885	63.7%

4.8.3 Correctional Offender Management and Profiling Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS)

COMPAS is a computerized tool designed to assess offenders' needs and risk of recidivism and is used by criminal justice agencies across the nation to inform decisions regarding the placement, supervision and case management of offenders.³⁰ The needs assessment categorizes offenders as having no need, probable need, or highly probable need for services/treatment in areas such as substance abuse, criminal thinking, and education. COMPAS has been validated on CDCR's population.³¹

COMPAS alone cannot reduce recidivism. It is a tool that provides CDCR with information on an offender's individual needs. This information can then be used to place the offender into a program that can meet the offender's specific criminogenic need. Therefore, the use of COMPAS, along with the appropriate

²⁹ These results should not be compared to the FY 2007-08 Division of Addiction and Recovery Services (DARS) "In-Prison Substance Abuse Program (SAP) Return to Prison Analysis and Data Tables" report due to major differences in cohort selection and methodology.

³⁰ Retrieved September 14, 2012 from

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

³¹ Farabee, D., et al. (2010). *COMPAS Validation Study: Final Report*. Retrieved September 17, 2012 from

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

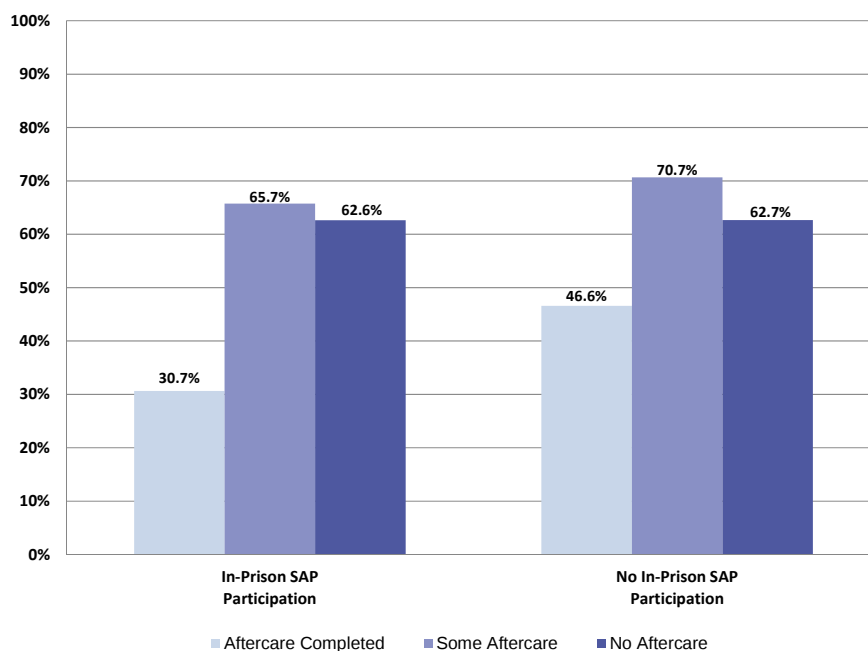
(and well-implemented) evidence-based program, should reduce recidivism.

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

Although the previous section (Section 4.8.2) provided an overall SAP recidivism analysis for all offenders who were released in FY 2007-08, this COMPAS analysis focuses solely on those individuals who, based upon empirical support, have an identified need for substance abuse services. A limitation to this COMPAS analysis is that only a modest number of assessment records were available because the COMPAS was in the early stages of implementation at the time the current cohort under examination was incarcerated. Of the 116,015 inmates released during FY 2007-08, 36,844 (30.8 percent) has their substance abuse needs assessed using the COMPAS either prior to enrollment in SAP (those who participated in SAP) or prior to release from prison (those who did not participate in SAP). As a result, this analysis should be considered preliminary until a larger number of the CDCR inmate population is assessed. Given CDCR's commitment to using the COMPAS to align with national best practices for offender treatment, it is expected that the number of COMPAS administrations will continue to rise over time.

Approximately 72% of offenders given a COMPAS assessment demonstrated a substance abuse need.

Figure 24. Three-Year Recidivism Rates by Substance Abuse Treatment Program Involvement for Inmates with a Completed COMPAS who had an Identified Substance Abuse Need



Of the 36,844 offenders in the FY 2007-08 cohort who were assessed, 26,640 (approximately 72 percent) were identified as having a substance abuse need. Figure 24 and Table 26 present the recidivism rates for offenders who were administered a COMPAS and identified as having a substance abuse need (either a probable or highly probably need). Consequently, these are the offenders who were in need of substance abuse treatment programming. Caution must be taken when looking at this subset of “substance abuse need” offenders as the need profile of the remaining, un-assessed offenders is unknown. That said, it appears that the recidivism rate distribution for the different groups (i.e., in-prison treatment by aftercare treatment) are similar to those presented in Section 11.2, with in-prison and aftercare SAP participant completers having the lowest recidivism rate (30.7 percent). Completion of aftercare continued to result in the lowest recidivism rates for all groups.

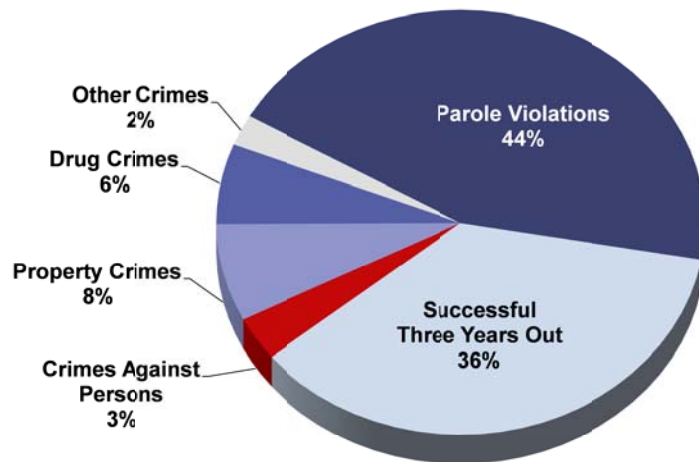
Table 26. Recidivism Rates by Substance Abuse Treatment Program Involvement and Substance Abuse Treatment Need

Substance Abuse Treatment Program Involvement	First Releases			Re-Releases			Total		
	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
In-Prison SAP Participants/ Had Substance Abuse Need									
No Aftercare	493	273	55.4%	219	173	79.0%	712	446	62.6%
Some Aftercare	125	79	63.2%	18	15	NA	143	94	65.7%
Completed Aftercare	127	37	29.1%	10	5	NA	137	42	30.7%
No In-Prison SAP Participation/ Had Substance Abuse Need									
Some Aftercare	39	24	61.5%	36	29	80.6%	75	53	70.7%
Completed Aftercare	38	14	36.8%	35	20	57.1%	73	34	46.6%
Did Not Participate in SAP or Aftercare/Had Substance Abuse Need	19,080	10,881	57.0%	6,420	5,096	79.4%	25,500	15,977	62.7%
Substance Abuse Need (Subtotal)	19,902	11,308	56.8%	6,738	5,338	79.2%	26,640	16,646	62.5%
No Assessment/No Substance Abuse Need Identified	47,019	25,567	54.4%	42,356	31,672	74.8%	89,375	57,239	64.0%
Total	66,921	36,875	55.1%	49,094	37,010	75.4%	116,015	73,885	63.7%

4.9 Type of Return to CDCR

As illustrated in Figure 25, 44 percent of the inmates released in FY2007-08 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.

Figure 25. Three-Year Outcomes for Inmates Released From All CDCR Adult Institutions in FY 2007-08.



Furthermore, Table 27, which depicts a breakdown of the reasons parole violators returned to prison, shows that returns due to technical violations were slightly higher than for non-technical violations (54.7 versus 45.3 percent, respectively). Finally, 19 percent of FY 2007-08 releases returned to prison after being convicted of a new crime.

Table 27. Parole Violators Returned to Custody

	Males		Females		Total RTCs	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
FELON PAROLE VIOLATORS RETURNED TO CUSTODY (PV-RTC)						
PV-RTC with Principal Charge Information	40,569	86.2%	3,797	85.6%	44,366	86.1%
Charges Dismissed	967	2.1%	38	0.9%	1,005	2.0%
PV-RTC with Charge Information Unavailable	5,531	11.8%	601	13.5%	6,132	11.9%
Total	47,067	100.0%	4,436	100.0%	51,503	100.0%
PRINCIPAL CHARGE CATEGORY (Includes Technical and Non-Technical)						
Crimes Against Persons	5,085	12.5%	248	6.5%	5,333	12.0%
Weapons Offenses	2,585	6.4%	151	4.0%	2,736	6.2%
Property Offenses	2,199	5.4%	297	7.8%	2,496	5.6%
Drug Offenses	3,550	8.8%	321	8.5%	3,871	8.7%
Other Offenses	6,510	16.0%	566	14.9%	7,076	15.9%
Violations of Parole Process	20,640	50.9%	2,214	58.3%	22,854	51.5%
Total	40,569	100.0%	3,797	100.0%	44,366	100.0%
TYPE OF RETURN TO CUSTODY						
Non-Technical Violations	18,606	45.9%	1,496	39.4%	20,102	45.3%
Technical Violations	21,963	54.1%	2,301	60.6%	24,264	54.7%
Total	40,569	100.0%	3,797	100.0%	44,366	100.0%

Table 27. 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	765	1.9%	75	2.0%	840	1.9%
Drug Use	1,974	4.9%	172	4.5%	2,146	4.8%
Drug Use/Simple Possession	9	0.0%	1	0.0%	10	0.0%
Miscellaneous Violations of Law	1,310	3.2%	250	6.6%	1,560	3.5%
Sub-Total	4,058	10.0%	498	13.1%	4,556	10.3%
TYPE II						
Assault and Battery	686	1.7%	65	1.7%	751	1.7%
Burglary	467	1.2%	43	1.1%	510	1.1%
Driving Violations	1,147	2.8%	75	2.0%	1,222	2.8%
Drug Possession	5	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	0.0%
Drug Sales/Trafficking	291	0.7%	41	1.1%	332	0.7%
Firearms and Weapons	268	0.7%	17	0.4%	285	0.6%
Miscellaneous Non-Violent Crimes	2,648	6.5%	165	4.3%	2,813	6.3%
Miscellaneous Violations of Law	149	0.4%	5	0.1%	154	0.3%
Sex Offenses	1,128	2.8%	21	0.6%	1,149	2.6%
Theft and Forgery	1,512	3.7%	231	6.1%	1,743	3.9%
Sub-Total	8,301	20.5%	663	17.5%	8,964	20.2%
TYPE III						
Assault and Battery (Major)	2,668	6.6%	140	3.7%	2,808	6.3%
Burglary - Major	220	0.5%	23	0.6%	243	0.5%
Driving Violations (Major)	460	1.1%	25	0.7%	485	1.1%
Drug Violations (Major)	506	1.2%	32	0.8%	538	1.2%
Homicide	75	0.2%	0	0.0%	75	0.2%
Miscellaneous Crimes (Major)	796	2.0%	46	1.2%	842	1.9%
Rape and Sexual Assaults	187	0.5%	2	0.1%	189	0.4%
Robbery	341	0.8%	20	0.5%	361	0.8%
Weapon Offenses	994	2.5%	47	1.2%	1,041	2.3%
Sub-Total	6,247	15.4%	335	8.8%	6,582	14.8%
TOTAL	18,606	45.9%	1,496	39.4%	20,102	45.3%
TECHNICAL VIOLATIONS (Returns for Violations that are not Criminal)						
TYPE I/II - Violations of Parole Process	20,640	50.9%	2,214	58.3%	22,854	51.5%
TYPE II - Weapons Access	1,323	3.3%	87	2.3%	1,410	3.2%
TOTAL	21,963	54.1%	2,301	60.6%	24,264	54.7%

5 Juvenile Facilities

5.1 Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ)

California's juvenile justice system is made up of county and State-level facilities, each operating evidence-based rehabilitative programs. Compared to other states, California's State-level juvenile justice system serves an older youth population who commit serious offenses. During FY 2007-08, the DJJ was responsible for the confinement, rehabilitation, and parole supervision of youth adjudicated or sentenced to the State level. Prior to September 2007, youth with either felony or misdemeanor adjudications were eligible for commitment to DJJ. However, due to the belief that youthful offenders could be better served at the local level where services and family are close at hand, Senate Bill 81 (SB 81) was passed and continued the fundamental shift of keeping lower level offenders close to home near local treatment services and support from their families and the community at large.

This legislation limited the type of youth who could be committed to DJJ. Only youth whose most recent sustained offense was listed under Welfare and Institutions Code (W&IC) 707(b), violent offenses, or an offense listed in Penal Code (PC) 290.008, sex offenses, (henceforth, "707(b)/290") are eligible for commitment to DJJ. In addition, this legislation required that non-707(b) offenders be returned to the county of commitment upon release for community supervision, rather than DJJ parole. Detailed recidivism rates on these populations (current and prior) are available in Appendix B.

5.2 Release Cohort Description

As youth who are not 707(b)/290 offenders are now retained in county facilities, the DJJ youth population has diminished in size and has become more serious with respect to their offense histories. Consequently, there are differences between the youth included in the FY 2007-08 release cohort and those who are currently supervised by DJJ. To reflect DJJ's current population while providing a comprehensive examination of the FY 2007-08 release cohort, this report provides data that compares youth who had 707(b)/290 offenses to those who did not.

Table 28 provides a description of the 1,419 youth released from a DJJ facility during FY2007-08, broken out by those who were 707(b)/290 offenders and those who were not.

Table 28. Description of Youth Released from DJJ during FY 2007-08, by 707(b)/290 Status

Characteristics	707(b)/290		Non707(b)/290		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	923	100.0%	496	100.0%	1,419	100.0%
Gender						
Female	46	5.0%	33	6.7%	79	5.6%
Male	877	95.0%	463	93.3%	1,340	94.4%
Race/Ethnicity						
African American	323	35.0%	147	29.6%	470	33.1%
Native American/Alaska Native	10	1.1%	3	0.6%	13	0.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	37	4.0%	12	2.4%	49	3.5%
Hispanic	433	46.9%	243	49.0%	676	47.6%
White	115	12.5%	90	18.1%	205	14.4%
Other	5	0.4%	1	0.2%	6	0.4%
Age at First Admission						
12-14	61	6.6%	27	5.4%	88	6.2%
15	146	15.8%	78	15.7%	224	15.8%
16	251	27.2%	143	28.8%	394	27.8%
17	310	33.6%	171	34.5%	481	33.9%
18	138	15.0%	71	14.3%	209	14.7%
19 and Over	17	1.8%	6	1.2%	23	1.6%
Release Type						
First Release	475	51.5%	341	68.8%	816	57.5%
Re-release	448	48.5%	155	31.3%	603	42.5%
Age at Release						
12-16	7	0.8%	15	3.0%	22	1.6%
17	24	2.6%	31	6.3%	55	3.9%
18	74	8.0%	94	19.0%	168	11.8%
19	140	15.2%	127	25.6%	267	18.8%
20	186	20.2%	200	40.3%	386	27.2%
21	136	14.7%	26	5.2%	162	11.4%
22	119	12.9%	3	0.6%	122	8.6%
23	90	9.8%	0	0.0%	90	6.3%
24	133	14.4%	0	0.0%	133	9.4%
25 and Over	14	1.5%	0	0.0%	14	1.0%
Commitment Offense						
Crimes Against Persons	764	82.8%	144	29.0%	908	64.0%
Property Crimes	64	6.9%	224	45.2%	288	20.3%
Drug Crimes	3	0.3%	41	8.3%	44	3.1%
Other Crimes	92	10.0%	87	17.5%	179	12.6%
Offender Type						
Non-707(b)/290	N/A	N/A	496	100.0%	496	35.0%
707(b) Only	780	84.5%	N/A	N/A	780	55.0%
290 Only	63	6.8%	N/A	N/A	63	4.4%
707(b) and 290	64	6.9%	N/A	N/A	64	4.5%
Superior Court Admission	16	1.7%	N/A	N/A	16	1.1%

Personal Characteristics

The 1,419 youth who comprised the FY 2007-08 release cohort were predominantly male (94.4 percent). The largest race/ethnicity group in the release cohort was Hispanic (47.6 percent). African Americans made up 33.1 percent of youth released in FY 2007-08, and Whites represented 14.4 percent of the cohort. Youth identified as Asian/Pacific Islander made up 3.5 percent of the release cohort, while Native Americans/Alaska Natives represented 0.9 percent. The same pattern of findings was true for 707(b)/290 youth and non-707(b)/290 youth.

Most youth released were between the ages of 16 and 17 when first admitted to DJJ (61.7 percent). Few were 14 or younger (6.2 percent) or 19 or older (1.6 percent) at admission. Ninety-five percent of the youth were 18 years or older at their time of release (i.e., no longer minors). Youth with the 707(b)/290 status were much more likely to be released at age 21 or older (53.3 percent) than non-707(b)/290 youth (5.8 percent).

Offender Characteristics

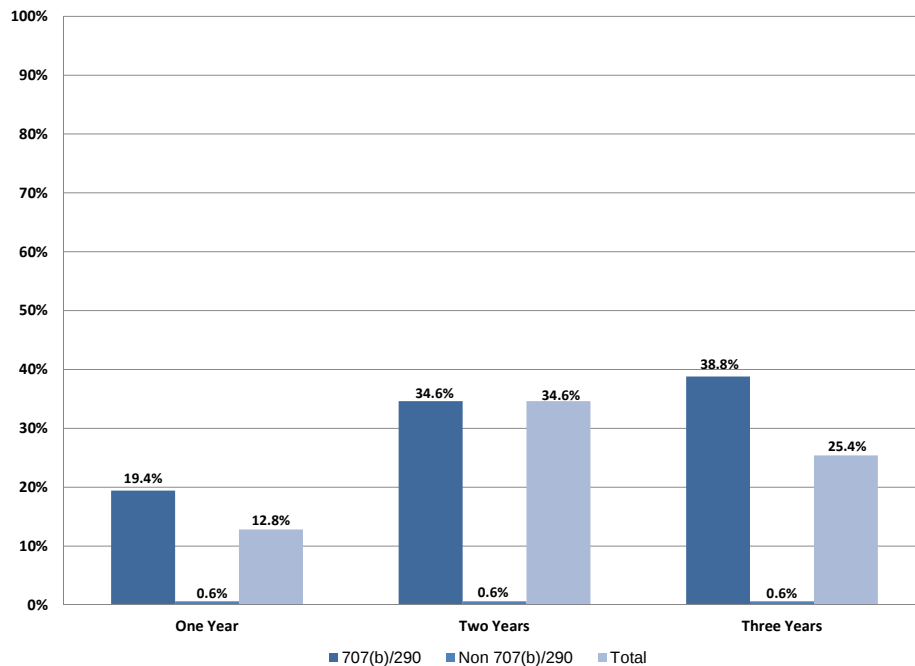
The majority of youth in the FY 2007-08 release cohort were released after their first time in the DJJ (57.5 percent), with the remaining being re-released (42.5 percent). The 707(b)/290 youth were almost equally likely to be a first release as a re-release (51.5 percent and 48.5 percent respectively). The non-707(b)/290 youth in this cohort were more likely to be first releases (68.8 percent) than re-releases (31.3 percent).

In terms of most serious commitment offense, youth in the FY 2007-08 cohort were most often charged with crimes against persons (64.0 percent), followed by property crimes (20.3 percent). Differences between these groups were also found by most serious commitment offense. Eighty-three percent of the 707(b)/290 youth were committed for crimes against persons compared to 29.0 percent of their non-707(b)/290 counterparts. Conversely, only 6.9 percent of the 707(b)/290 youth were committed for property crimes compared to 45.2 percent of the non-707(b)/290 youth.

Within the 707(b)/290 category are youth who committed both serious, violent crimes [W&IC 707(b)] and sex crimes requiring their registration as sex offenders (PC 290). As shown in Table 28, 55.0 percent of the youth released in FY 2007-08 were 707(b) offenders, 4.4 percent were 290s, 4.5 percent of the youth released were both 707(b) and 290 cases, and 1.1 percent of the youth were admitted to DJJ from Superior Court. Thirty-five percent of the youth were neither 707(b) nor 290 cases.

5.3 Juvenile Returns to DJJ³²

Figure 26. Three-Year Rates of Return to DJJ by Offender Type



As shown in Figure 26 and Table 29, youth released from DJJ in FY 2007-08 had a 25.4 percent return to DJJ rate by the end of three years. Many of the returns to DJJ (12.8 percent) occurred by the end of the first year. Almost all of the returns were 707(b)/290 youth. Few non-707(b)/290 youth were returned during the SB81 transition period as this legislation required that they be realigned to county jurisdiction.

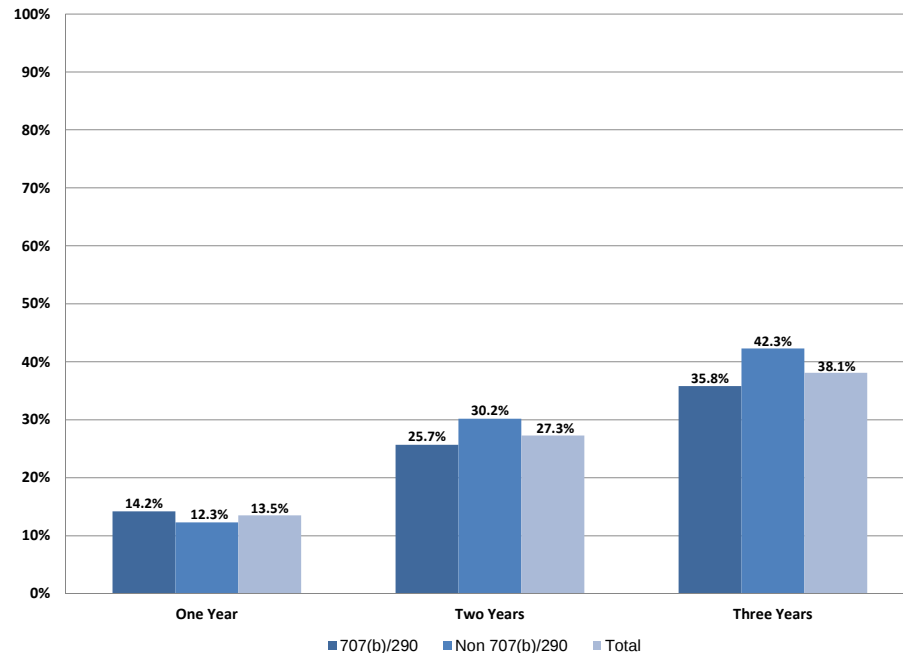
Table 29. Three-Year Rates of Return to DJJ by Offender Type

Offender Type	Number Released	One Year		Two Years		Three Years	
		Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
707(b)/290	923	179	19.4%	319	34.6%	358	38.8%
Non 707(b)/290	496	3	0.6%	3	0.6%	3	0.6%
Total	1,419	182	12.8%	322	22.7%	361	25.4%

³² The same youth may be included in both "Return to DJJ" and "Return/Commitment to DAI." For example, a youth who was returned to DJJ and then returned /committed to DAI may be included in the DJJ return and in the DAI return/Commitment categories.

5.4 Juvenile Return/Commitment to DAI³³

Figure 27. Three-Year Rates of Return/Commitment to DAI by Offender Type



As shown in Figure 27 and Table 30, youth released from DJJ in FY 2007-08 had a 38.1 percent return/commitment to DAI rate by the end of three years. For several reasons, including age and exceeding maximum jurisdiction time, 13.8 percent more returns/commitments to DAI took place by the end of the second year, which is in contrast to all of the other recidivism indicators for this cohort where most returns occurred in the first year. Overall, non-707(b)/290 youth had a higher three-year return/commitment to DAI rate (42.3 percent) than 707(b)/290 youth (35.8 percent).

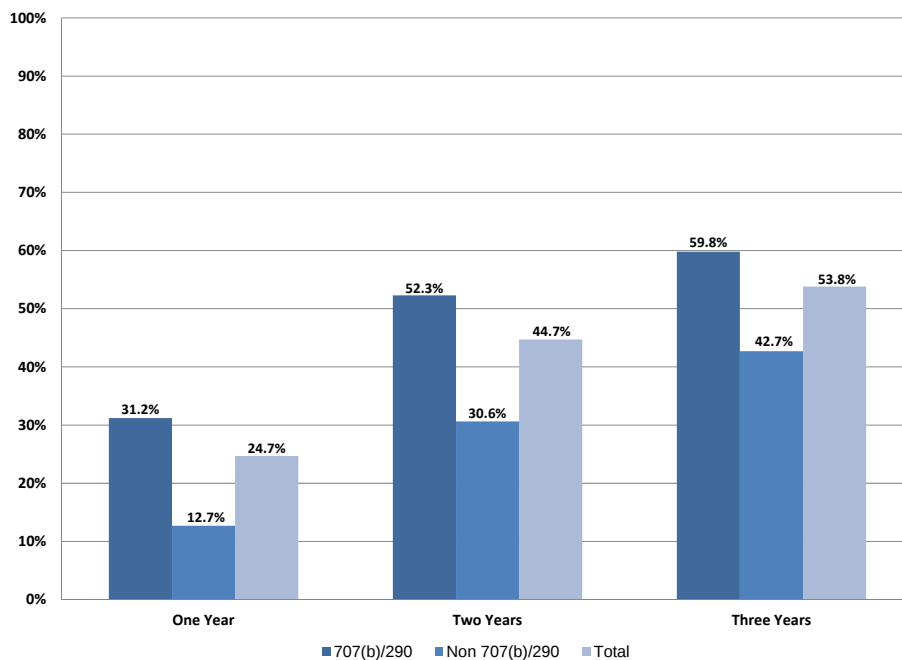
³³ The same youth may be included in both “Return to DJJ” and “Return/Commitment to DAI.” For example, a youth who was returned to DJJ and then returned /committed to DAI may be included in the DJJ return and in the DAI return/Commitment categories.

Table 30. Three-Year Rates of Return/Commitment to DAI by Offender Type

Offender Type	Number Released	One Year		Two Years		Three Years	
		Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
707(b)/290	923	131	14.2%	237	25.7%	330	35.8%
Non 707(b)/290	496	61	12.3%	150	30.2%	210	42.3%
Total	1,419	192	13.5%	387	27.3%	540	38.1%

5.5 Any State-Level Incarceration

Figure 28. Three-Year Rates of Return to Any State-Level Incarceration by Offender Type



The “any State-level incarceration” measure includes youth who were released from DJJ and returned/committed to either DJJ or DAI, whichever occurred first. As shown in Figure 28 and Table 31, youth released from DJJ in FY 2007-08 had a 53.8 percent return to any State-Level commitment rate by the end of three years. As seen with the other recidivism indicators, with the exception of returns/commitment to DAI, the majority of the returns to any State-Level commitment took place by the end of the first year (24.7 percent). Overall, the FY 2007-08 cohort 707(b)/290 youth had a higher three-year return/commitment to any State-Level incarceration rate (59.8 percent) than non-707(b)/290 youth (42.7 percent).

Table 31. Three-Year Rates of Return to Any State-Level Incarceration by Offender Type

Offender Type	Number Released	One Year		Two Years		Three Years	
		Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
707(b)/290	923	288	31.2%	483	52.3%	552	59.8%
Non 707(b)/290	496	63	12.7%	152	30.6%	212	42.7%
Total	1,419	351	24.7%	635	44.7%	764	53.8%

6 Special Feature

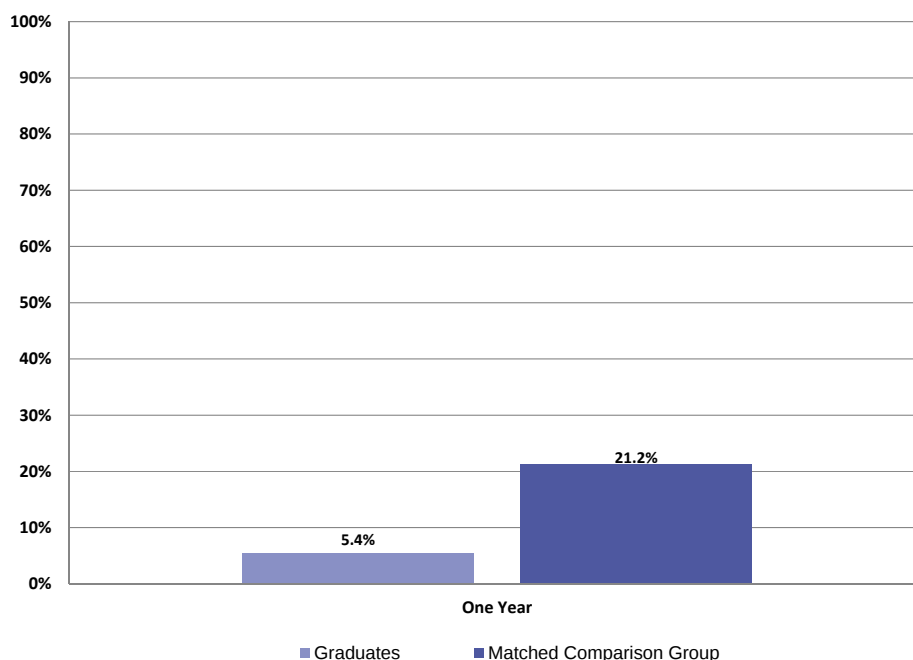
Prison University Project (PUP)

The PUP is a college program that began at San Quentin in 1996 as an extension site of Patten University. The program gives offenders the opportunity to obtain an Associate of Arts degree by providing 20 courses a semester, including college preparatory courses in math and English. The faculty in the program work on a volunteer basis and the program is funded through donations. The program currently has over 300 students enrolled who, on average, take 2 courses per semester.

Unlike the rest of this report, the PUP section is not based on a release cohort from FY 2007-08. Due to the small number of PUP graduates who have been released into the community, this analysis includes all offenders who graduated from PUP since 1996 and were subsequently released from prison with enough time in the community for a one year follow-up, regardless of the year in which the release occurred.

In this analysis, recidivism rates are calculated for two different groups of felons. The first group reflects the 37 offenders who graduated from PUP (i.e., earned an associate's degree) prior to being paroled. The second is a matched comparison group of 33 felons who have characteristics similar to the 37 offenders who graduated from PUP, but were not involved in the PUP program. The comparison group was created by matching on the following characteristics: gender, age group, race/ethnic group, sentence type, release type, offense category, year of release, and housed at San Quentin.

Figure 29. One-Year Recidivism Rates by Prison University Project Involvement



PUP graduates, although small in number, have a low one-year recidivism rate.

Figure 29 and Table 32 show that those who graduated from the PUP program and earned an associate's degree prior to releasing from prison had a one-year recidivism rate of 5.4 percent. The matched comparison group who had no involvement with PUP had a one-year recidivism rate at 21.2 percent. These findings should be interpreted with caution because of the limited number of felons who were released. Furthermore, both groups contain individuals with characteristics associated with low recidivism rates. Specifically, these two groups are entirely comprised of first-releases, the majority of whom were older with indeterminate sentences.

Table 32. Recidivism Rates by Prison University Project Involvement

PUP Status	Total Released	One Year	
		Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
Graduates	37	2	5.4%
Matched Comparison Group	33	7	21.2%

Furthermore, Table 33 shows what types of returns to prison occurred for both the graduates and the matched comparison group. Two of the 37 graduates who were released from prison returned to CDCR, both for parole violations. Seven of the 33 felons released in the matched comparison group returned – six were returned to prison for a parole violation and one returned for committing a new crime.

Table 33. One Year Outcomes for PUP Graduates and Matched Comparison Group

Outcome	Graduates		Matched Group	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Successful 1 Year Out	35	94.6%	26	78.8%
Returned - Parole Violation	2	5.4%	6	18.2%
Returned - New Crime	0	0.0%	1	3.0%
Total	37	100.0%	33	100.0%

7 Conclusion

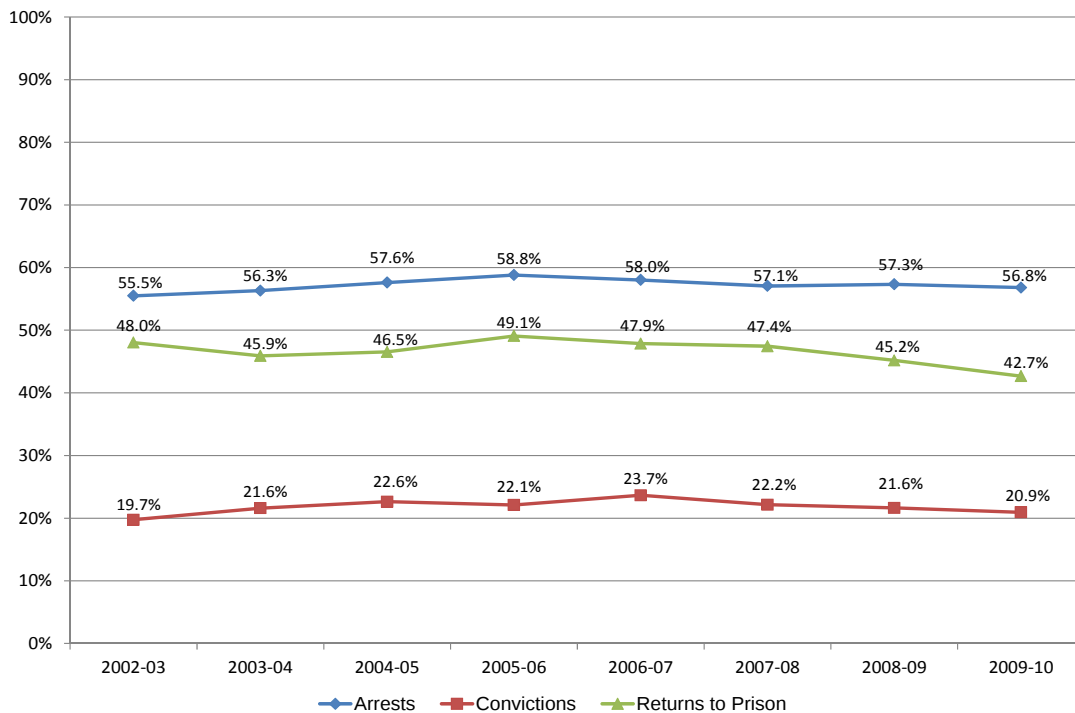
Recidivism rates are key indicators of correctional performance that are impacted by all aspects of the correctional system. This report provides a glimpse into many of these factors. It is intended to provide a comparison to measure future performance and evaluate the impact of CDCR rehabilitative programs,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

Appendix A

One-, Two- and Three-Year Recidivism Rates for Arrests, Convictions, and Returns to Prison for Adult Felons Released Between FYs 2002-03 and 2009-10

Presented in the three figures and tables below are recidivism rates for up to eight years for adult felons released from CDCR by arrests, convictions, and returns to prison. Shown first are the one-year recidivism rates for all adult felon releases from FY 2002-03 through FY 2009-10.¹ This figure provides the most years of comparative data. While one year of follow-up is the shortest time frame presented, it is a good indicator of recidivism (as indicated previously in this report) since almost 75 percent of 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.²

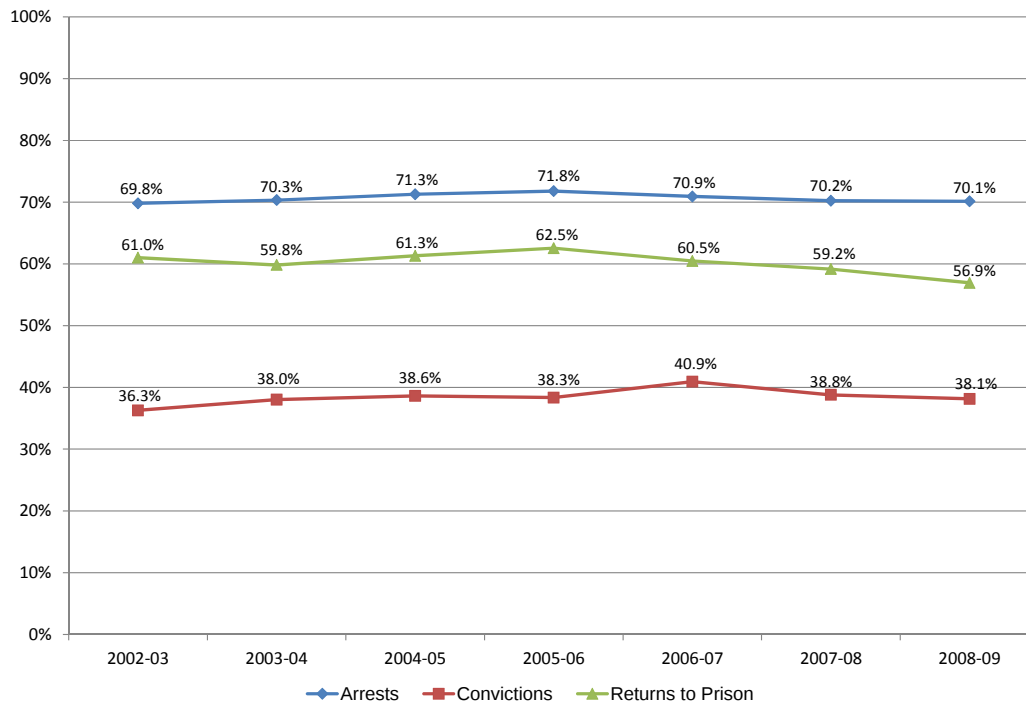
One-Year Recidivism Rates by FY



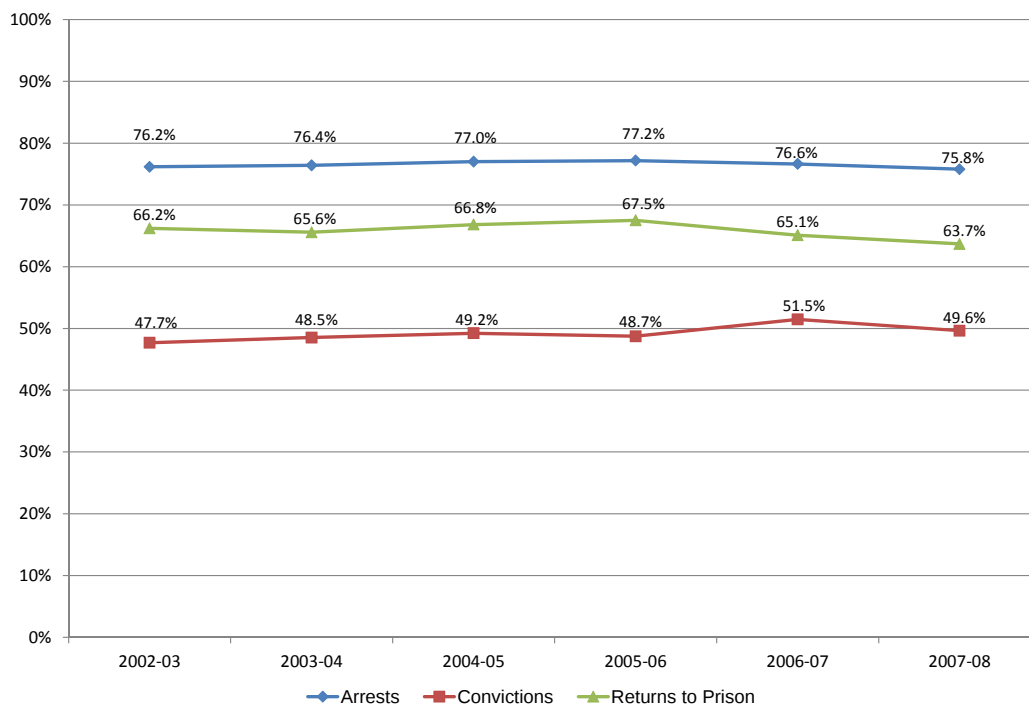
¹ The data contained in these charts and tables were extracted in June 2012 to minimize the effects of the time lag in data entry into state systems

² 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.

Two-Year Recidivism Rates by FY



Three-Year Recidivism Rates by FY



October 2012

		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	113,888	64,981	57.1%	79,978	70.2%	86,309	75.8%
2008-09	110,244	63,210	57.3%	77,318	70.1%	N/A	N/A
2009-10	101,973	57,925	56.8%	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	113,888	25,233	22.2%	44,164	38.8%	56,525	49.6%
2008-09	110,244	23,859	21.6%	42,041	38.1%	N/A	N/A
2009-10	101,973	21,339	20.9%	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	116,015	55,049	47.4%	68,643	59.2%	73,885	63.7%
2008-09	112,919	51,031	45.2%	64,277	56.9%	N/A	N/A
2009-10	105,598	45,062	42.7%	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."

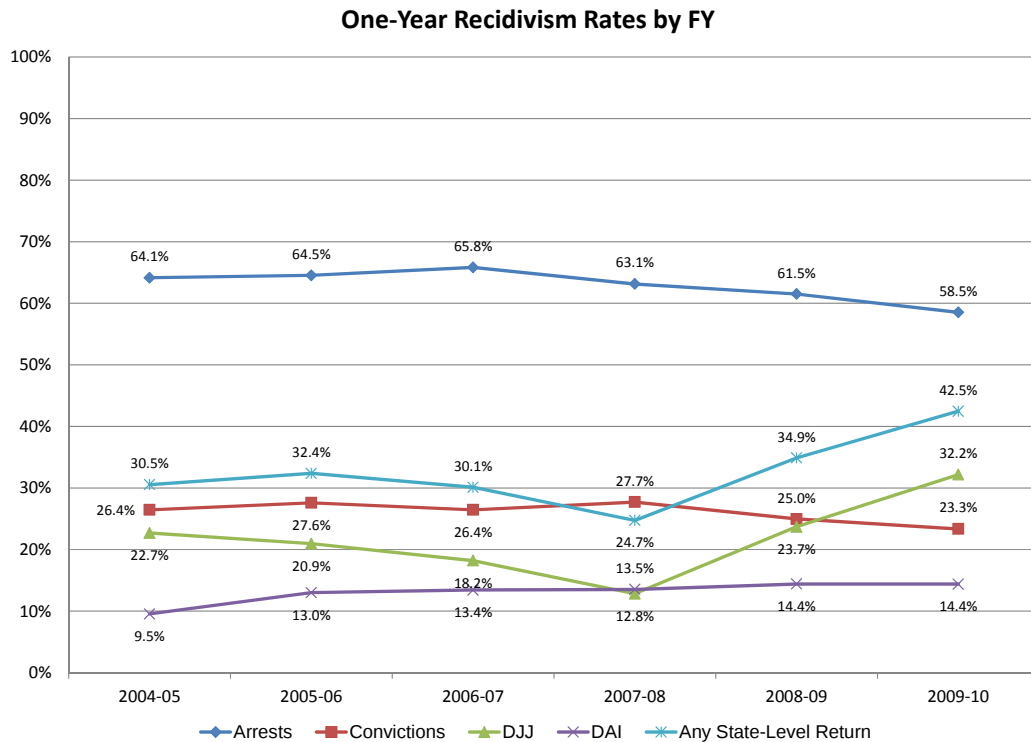
* The "number released" depicted for Fiscal Year 2006-07 was erroneously reported in the "2010 Adult Institutions Outcome Evaluation Report" and was subsequently corrected in the "2011 Adult Institutions Outcome Evaluation Report."

~ FY's that do not yet have enough follow-up time to capture recidivism behavior reported as "N/A."

Appendix B

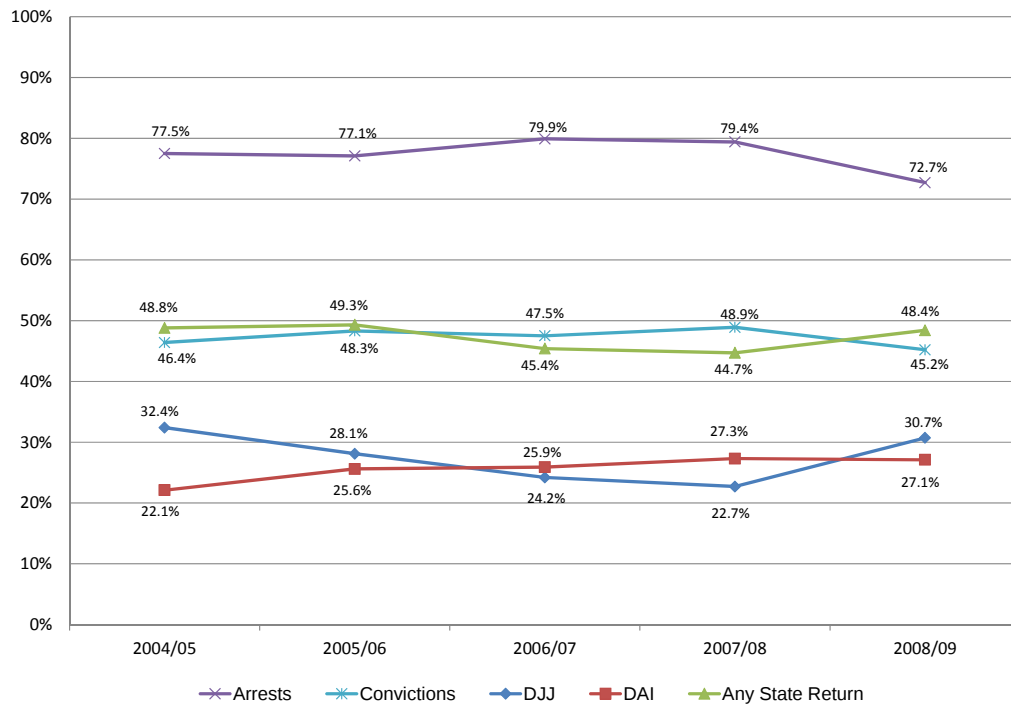
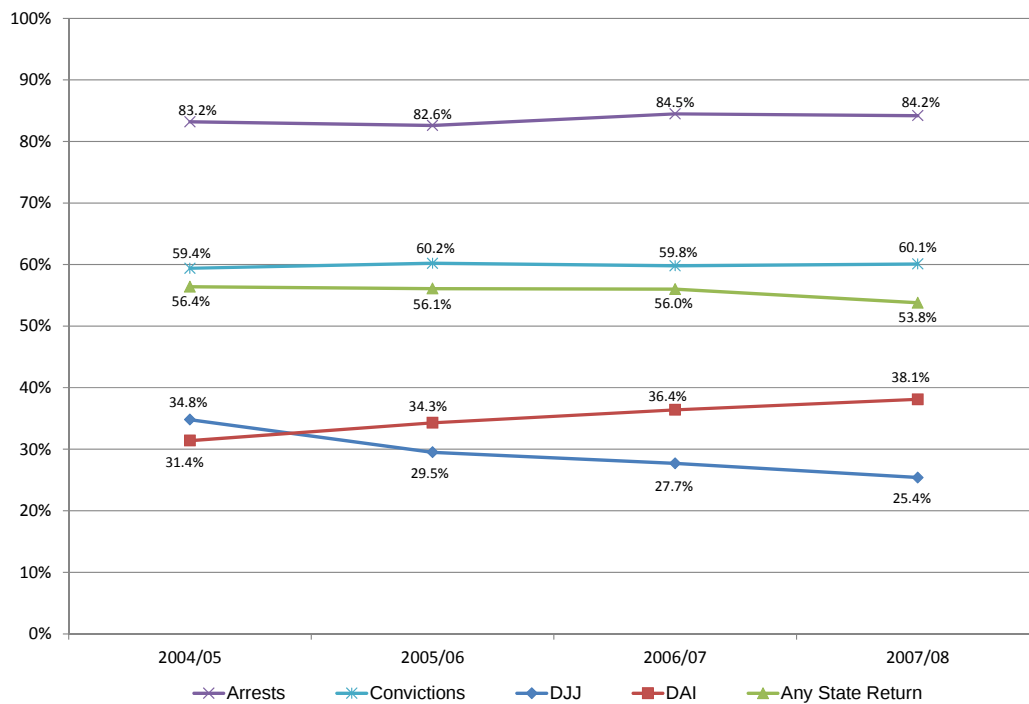
One-, Two- and Three-Year Recidivism Rates for Arrests, Convictions, Returns to DJJ, Return/Commitment to DAI, and Any State-Level Incarceration for Juvenile Offenders Released Between FYs 2004-05 and 2009-10

Presented in the three figures and tables below are recidivism rates for up to six years for juvenile offenders released from DJJ by arrests, convictions, and returns to DJJ, return/commitment to DAI, and any State-Level incarceration. Shown first are the one-year recidivism rates for all juvenile offenders released from FY 2004-05 through FY 2009-10. This figure provides the most years of comparative data. To provide as complete a picture as possible, these one-year rates are followed by two- and three-year rates.³



³ 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.

October 2012

Two-Year Recidivism Rates by FY**Three-Year Recidivism Rates by FY**

			Arrests [^]					
Fiscal Year	Offender Type	Number Released	One Year		Two Years		Three Years	
			Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
2004-05	707(b)/290	1,295	750	57.9%	928	71.7%	1,016	78.5%
	Non 707(b)/290	981	710	72.4%	836	85.2%	877	89.4%
	Total	2,276	1,460	64.1%	1,764	77.5%	1,893	83.2%
2005-06	707(b)/290	1,059	618	58.4%	769	72.6%	838	79.1%
	Non 707(b)/290	746	547	73.3%	623	83.5%	653	87.5%
	Total	1,805	1,165	64.5%	1,392	77.1%	1,491	82.6%
2006-07	707(b)/290	984	612	62.2%	756	76.8%	807	82.0%
	Non 707(b)/290	585	421	72.0%	497	85.0%	519	88.7%
	Total	1,569	1,033	65.8%	1,253	79.9%	1,326	84.5%
2007-08	707(b)/290	907	541	59.6%	694	76.5%	738	81.4%
	Non 707(b)/290	471	329	69.9%	400	84.9%	422	89.6%
	Total	1,378	870	63.1%	1,094	79.4%	1,160	84.2%
2008-09	707(b)/290	810	481	59.4%	573	70.7%	N/A	N/A
	Non 707(b)/290	224	155	69.2%	179	79.9%	N/A	N/A
	Total	1,034	636	61.5%	752	72.7%	N/A	N/A
2009-10	707(b)/290	840	487	58.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Non 707(b)/290	81	52	64.2%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Total	921	539	58.5%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

			Convictions [^]					
Fiscal Year	Offender Type	Number Released	One Year		Two Years		Three Years	
			Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
2004-05	707(b)/290	1,295	283	21.9%	502	38.8%	673	52.0%
	Non 707(b)/290	981	319	32.5%	553	56.4%	678	69.1%
	Total	2,276	602	26.4%	1,055	46.4%	1,351	59.4%
2005-06	707(b)/290	1,059	234	22.1%	441	41.6%	566	53.4%
	Non 707(b)/290	746	264	35.4%	430	57.6%	520	69.7%
	Total	1,805	498	27.6%	871	48.3%	1,086	60.2%
2006-07	707(b)/290	984	221	22.5%	403	41.0%	518	52.6%
	Non 707(b)/290	585	194	33.2%	343	58.6%	421	72.0%
	Total	1,569	415	26.4%	746	47.5%	939	59.8%
2007-08	707(b)/290	907	215	23.7%	398	43.9%	494	54.5%
	Non 707(b)/290	471	167	35.5%	276	58.6%	334	70.9%
	Total	1,378	382	27.7%	674	48.9%	828	60.1%
2008-09	707(b)/290	810	170	21.0%	329	40.6%	N/A	N/A
	Non 707(b)/290	224	88	39.3%	138	61.6%	N/A	N/A
	Total	1,034	258	25.0%	467	45.2%	N/A	N/A
2009-10	707(b)/290	840	187	22.3%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Non 707(b)/290	81	28	34.6%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Total	921	215	23.3%	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 State-level returns.

[~] FY's that do not yet have enough follow-up time to capture recidivism behavior reported as "N/A."

October 2012

Return/Recommitment to DJJ								
Fiscal Year	Offender Type	Number Released	One Year		Two Years		Three Years	
			Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
2004-05	707(b)/290	1,316	296	22.5%	457	34.7%	501	38.1%
	Non 707(b)/290	1,002	230	23.0%	294	29.3%	305	30.4%
	Total	2,318	526	22.7%	751	32.4%	806	34.8%
2005-06	707(b)/290	1,081	238	22.0%	339	31.4%	364	33.7%
	Non 707(b)/290	757	147	19.4%	178	23.5%	179	23.6%
	Total	1,838	385	20.9%	517	28.1%	543	29.5%
2006-07	707(b)/290	994	202	20.3%	294	29.6%	349	35.1%
	Non 707(b)/290	600	88	14.7%	92	15.3%	93	15.5%
	Total	1,594	290	18.2%	386	24.2%	442	27.7%
2007-08	707(b)/290	923	179	19.4%	319	34.6%	358	38.8%
	Non 707(b)/290	496	3	0.6%	3	0.6%	3	0.6%
	Total	1,419	182	12.8%	322	22.7%	361	25.4%
2008-09	707(b)/290	829	250	30.2%	324	39.1%	N/A	N/A
	Non 707(b)/290	226	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	N/A	N/A
	Total	1,055	250	23.7%	324	30.7%	N/A	N/A
2009-10	707(b)/290	914	322	35.2%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Non 707(b)/290	87	0	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Total	1,001	322	32.2%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Return/Commitment to DAI								
Fiscal Year	Offender Type	Number Released	One Year		Two Years		Three Years	
			Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
2004-05	707(b)/290	1,316	112	8.5%	237	18.0%	342	26.0%
	Non 707(b)/290	1,002	109	10.9%	276	27.5%	386	38.5%
	Total	2,318	221	9.5%	513	22.1%	728	31.4%
2005-06	707(b)/290	1,081	125	11.6%	236	21.8%	315	29.1%
	Non 707(b)/290	757	114	15.1%	235	31.0%	316	41.7%
	Total	1,838	239	13.0%	471	25.6%	631	34.3%
2006-07	707(b)/290	994	120	12.1%	226	22.7%	309	31.1%
	Non 707(b)/290	600	94	15.7%	187	31.2%	271	45.2%
	Total	1,594	214	13.4%	413	25.9%	580	36.4%
2007-08	707(b)/290	923	131	14.2%	237	25.7%	330	35.8%
	Non 707(b)/290	496	61	12.3%	150	30.2%	210	42.3%
	Total	1,419	192	13.5%	387	27.3%	540	38.1%
2008-09	707(b)/290	829	107	12.9%	211	25.5%	N/A	N/A
	Non 707(b)/290	226	45	19.9%	75	33.2%	N/A	N/A
	Total	1,055	152	14.4%	286	27.1%	N/A	N/A
2009-10	707(b)/290	914	127	13.9%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Non 707(b)/290	87	17	19.5%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Total	1,001	144	14.4%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

~ FY's that do not yet have enough follow-up time to capture recidivism behavior reported as "N/A."

October 2012

Fiscal Year	Offender Type	Number Released	Any State-Level Commitment					
			One Year		Two Years		Three Years	
			Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
2004-05	707(b)/290	1,316	379	28.8%	620	47.1%	714	54.3%
	Non 707(b)/290	1,002	329	32.8%	512	51.1%	593	59.2%
	Total	2,318	708	30.5%	1,132	48.8%	1,307	56.4%
2005-06	707(b)/290	1,081	341	31.5%	521	48.2%	589	54.5%
	Non 707(b)/290	757	254	33.6%	385	50.9%	442	58.4%
	Total	1,838	595	32.4%	906	49.3%	1,031	56.1%
2006-07	707(b)/290	994	304	30.6%	464	46.7%	566	56.9%
	Non 707(b)/290	600	176	29.3%	259	43.2%	326	54.3%
	Total	1,594	480	30.1%	723	45.4%	892	56.0%
2007-08	707(b)/290	923	288	31.2%	483	52.3%	552	59.8%
	Non 707(b)/290	496	63	12.7%	152	30.6%	212	42.7%
	Total	1,419	351	24.7%	635	44.7%	764	53.8%
2008-09	707(b)/290	829	323	39.0%	436	52.6%	N/A	N/A
	Non 707(b)/290	226	45	19.9%	75	33.2%	N/A	N/A
	Total	1,055	368	34.9%	511	48.4%	N/A	N/A
2009-10	707(b)/290	914	408	44.6%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Non 707(b)/290	87	17	19.5%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Total	1,001	425	42.5%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

~ FY's that do not yet have enough follow-up time to capture recidivism behavior reported as "N/A."

Appendix C

Three-Year Recidivism Rates by Offender Characteristics Adult Felons Released During FY 2007-08

Offender Characteristics	TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED	TOTAL RECIDIVATED WITHIN					
		One Year		Two Years		Three Years	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
Sex							
Male	103,750	50,504	48.7%	62,733	60.5%	67,394	65.0%
Female	12,265	4,545	37.1%	5,910	48.2%	6,491	52.9%
Total	116,015	55,049	47.4%	68,643	59.2%	73,885	63.7%
Age at Release							
18-19	660	384	58.2%	470	71.2%	496	75.2%
20-24	15,512	8,273	53.3%	10,199	65.7%	10,877	70.1%
25-29	23,481	11,626	49.5%	14,566	62.0%	15,664	66.7%
30-34	18,099	8,233	45.5%	10,452	57.7%	11,256	62.2%
35-39	17,558	8,200	46.7%	10,260	58.4%	11,068	63.0%
40-44	16,337	7,742	47.4%	9,567	58.6%	10,319	63.2%
45-49	13,159	5,970	45.4%	7,431	56.5%	8,008	60.9%
50-54	6,870	2,973	43.3%	3,684	53.6%	3,977	57.9%
55-59	2,807	1,116	39.8%	1,355	48.3%	1,508	53.7%
60 and over	1,532	532	34.7%	659	43.0%	712	46.5%
Total	116,015	55,049	47.4%	68,643	59.2%	73,885	63.7%
Race/Ethnicity							
White	36,575	18,436	50.4%	22,565	61.7%	24,104	65.9%
Hispanic/Latino	44,313	18,813	42.5%	23,782	53.7%	25,748	58.1%
Black/African-American	29,934	15,512	51.8%	19,392	64.8%	20,898	69.8%
Asian	739	293	39.6%	396	53.6%	423	57.2%
Native American/Alaska Native	1,110	627	56.5%	756	68.1%	794	71.5%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	149	53	35.6%	71	47.7%	81	54.4%
Others	3,195	1,315	41.2%	1,681	52.6%	1,837	57.5%
Total	116,015	55,049	47.4%	68,643	59.2%	73,885	63.7%
Commitment Offense							
Crime Against Persons	27,181	12,513	46.0%	15,627	57.5%	16,944	62.3%
Property Crime	37,970	19,479	51.3%	24,027	63.3%	25,737	67.8%
Drug Crime	36,650	16,681	45.5%	20,941	57.1%	22,548	61.5%
Other Crime	14,214	6,376	44.9%	8,048	56.6%	8,656	60.9%
Total	116,015	55,049	47.4%	68,643	59.2%	73,885	63.7%
Sentence Type							
Determinate Sentence Law	115,959	55,044	47.5%	68,638	59.2%	73,877	63.7%
Indeterminate Sentence Law	56	5	8.9%	5	8.9%	8	14.3%
Total	116,015	55,049	47.4%	68,643	59.2%	73,885	63.7%
Sex Offender							
Yes	8,490	4,716	55.5%	5,512	64.9%	5,870	69.1%
No	107,525	50,333	46.8%	63,131	58.7%	68,015	63.3%
Total	116,015	55,049	47.4%	68,643	59.2%	73,885	63.7%
Serious/Violent Offender							
Yes	24,376	10,501	43.1%	13,483	55.3%	14,744	60.5%
No	91,639	44,548	48.6%	55,160	60.2%	59,141	64.5%
Total	116,015	55,049	47.4%	68,643	59.2%	73,885	63.7%
Mental Health							
Enhanced Outpatient Program	6,145	3,831	62.3%	4,451	72.4%	4,713	76.7%
Correctional Clinical Case Management System	12,175	6,679	54.9%	8,068	66.3%	8,591	70.6%
Crisis Bed	21	11	N/A	11	N/A	15	N/A
No Mental Health Code	97,673	44,527	45.6%	56,112	57.4%	60,565	62.0%
Department Mental Health	1	1	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A
Total	116,015	55,049	47.4%	68,643	59.2%	73,885	63.7%

Three-Year Recidivism Rates by Offender Characteristics Adult Felons Released During FY 2007-08 (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	2,175	913	42.0%	1,124	51.7%	1,209	55.6%
Low	19,119	5,331	27.9%	7,054	36.9%	7,810	40.8%
Medium	32,291	13,250	41.0%	16,949	52.5%	18,441	57.1%
High	62,430	35,555	57.0%	43,516	69.7%	46,425	74.4%
Total	116,015	55,049	47.4%	68,643	59.2%	73,885	63.7%
Previously in DJJ							
Former DJJ	3,159	2,042	64.6%	2,441	77.3%	2,586	81.9%
Never in DJJ	36,494	18,241	50.0%	22,794	62.5%	24,451	67.0%
Unknown	76,362	34,766	45.5%	43,408	56.8%	46,848	61.3%
Total	116,015	55,049	47.4%	68,643	59.2%	73,885	63.7%
Length of Stay							
0 - 6 months	12,373	4,960	40.1%	6,412	51.8%	6,954	56.2%
7 - 12 months	33,766	14,667	43.4%	18,790	55.6%	20,258	60.0%
13 - 18 months	21,423	10,791	50.4%	13,351	62.3%	14,253	66.5%
19 - 24 months	14,812	7,925	53.5%	9,648	65.1%	10,333	69.8%
2 - 3 years	15,765	8,479	53.8%	10,252	65.0%	10,919	69.3%
3 - 4 years	6,800	3,489	51.3%	4,244	62.4%	4,576	67.3%
4 - 5 years	3,666	1,634	44.6%	2,051	55.9%	2,242	61.2%
5 - 10 years	5,888	2,557	43.4%	3,184	54.1%	3,534	60.0%
10 - 15 years	1,305	486	37.2%	633	48.5%	720	55.2%
15 + years	217	61	28.1%	78	35.9%	96	44.2%
Total	116,015	55,049	47.4%	68,643	59.2%	73,885	63.7%
Prior Returns to Custody							
None	66,921	25,373	37.9%	33,418	49.9%	36,875	55.1%
1	21,511	12,081	56.2%	14,915	69.3%	15,800	73.5%
2	11,484	7,128	62.1%	8,452	73.6%	8,828	76.9%
3	6,917	4,549	65.8%	5,207	75.3%	5,423	78.4%
4	4,139	2,686	64.9%	3,039	73.4%	3,170	76.6%
5	2,308	1,482	64.2%	1,653	71.6%	1,739	75.3%
6	1,302	852	65.4%	954	73.3%	991	76.1%
7	690	423	61.3%	475	68.8%	500	72.5%
8	386	258	66.8%	290	75.1%	303	78.5%
9	187	121	64.7%	134	71.7%	142	75.9%
10+	170	96	56.5%	106	62.4%	114	67.1%
Total	116,015	55,049	47.4%	68,643	59.2%	73,885	63.7%
Number of CDCR Stays Ever							
One stay	30,981	9,469	30.6%	12,553	40.5%	13,902	44.9%
Two stays	17,749	7,592	42.8%	9,868	55.6%	10,703	60.3%
Three stays	12,801	6,198	48.4%	7,890	61.6%	8,466	66.1%
Four stays	9,959	5,175	52.0%	6,423	64.5%	6,902	69.3%
Five stays	8,030	4,283	53.3%	5,269	65.6%	5,645	70.3%
Six stays	6,374	3,533	55.4%	4,301	67.5%	4,605	72.2%
Seven stays	5,246	2,945	56.1%	3,630	69.2%	3,888	74.1%
Eight stays	4,493	2,614	58.2%	3,158	70.3%	3,382	75.3%
Nine stays	3,767	2,254	59.8%	2,718	72.2%	2,884	76.6%
10 stays	3,126	1,904	60.9%	2,282	73.0%	2,402	76.8%
11 stays	2,510	1,551	61.8%	1,874	74.7%	1,981	78.9%
12 stays	2,030	1,286	63.3%	1,535	75.6%	1,628	80.2%
13 stays	1,702	1,116	65.6%	1,312	77.1%	1,377	80.9%
14 stays	1,415	903	63.8%	1,079	76.3%	1,148	81.1%
15 + stays	5,832	4,226	72.5%	4,751	81.5%	4,972	85.3%
Total	116,015	55,049	47.4%	68,643	59.2%	73,885	63.7%

Three-Year Recidivism Rates by Offender Characteristics Adult Felons Released During FY 2007-08 (continued)

Offender Characteristics	TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED	TOTAL RECIDIVATED WITHIN					
		One Year		Two Years		Three Years	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
SHU Status							
Ever in a SHU	6,603	3,426	51.9%	4,218	63.9%	4,502	68.2%
Never in a SHU	109,412	51,623	47.2%	64,425	58.9%	69,383	63.4%
Total	116,015	55,049	47.4%	68,643	59.2%	73,885	63.7%
Developmental Disability Program							
Identified Developmental Disability	1,693	1,008	59.5%	1,210	71.5%	1,308	77.3%
No Developmental Disability Identified	114,322	54,041	47.3%	67,433	59.0%	72,577	63.5%
Total	116,015	55,049	47.4%	68,643	59.2%	73,885	63.7%
In-Prison Substance Abuse Program							
Participated in Program	15,698	6,742	42.9%	8,903	56.7%	9,769	62.2%
Did Not Participate in Program	100,317	48,307	48.2%	59,740	59.6%	64,116	63.9%
Total	116,015	55,049	47.4%	68,643	59.2%	73,885	63.7%
COMPAS Assessment/Substance Abuse Need							
Had Substance Abuse Need	26,640	12,443	46.7%	15,543	58.3%	16,646	62.5%
No Need/No Assessment	89,375	42,606	47.7%	53,100	59.4%	57,239	64.0%
Total	116,015	55,049	47.4%	68,643	59.2%	73,885	63.7%

October 2012

Three-Year Recidivism Rates by Offender Characteristics Adult Felons Released During FY 2007-08 by Type of Release

Offender Characteristics	TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED	TOTAL RECIDIVATED IN THREE YEARS		First Releases						Re-Releases					
		N	Rate	One Year		Two Years		Three Years		One Year		Two Years		Three Years	
				N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
Sex															
Male	103,750	67,394	65.0%	23,187	39.2%	30,386	51.4%	33,428	56.6%	27,317	61.2%	32,347	72.4%	33,966	76.1%
Female	12,265	6,491	52.9%	2,186	27.9%	3,032	38.8%	3,447	44.1%	2,359	53.1%	2,878	64.8%	3,044	68.5%
Total	116,015	73,885	63.7%	25,373	37.9%	33,418	49.9%	36,875	55.1%	29,676	60.4%	35,225	71.8%	37,010	75.4%
Age at Release															
18-19	660	496	75.2%	353	56.8%	434	69.8%	460	74.0%	31	81.6%	36	94.7%	36	94.7%
20-24	15,512	10,877	70.1%	4,971	47.4%	6,264	59.7%	6,772	64.5%	3,302	65.8%	3,935	78.4%	4,105	81.8%
25-29	23,481	15,664	66.7%	5,564	41.1%	7,282	53.8%	7,991	59.0%	6,062	61.0%	7,284	73.3%	7,673	77.2%
30-34	18,099	11,256	62.2%	3,699	35.4%	4,998	47.8%	5,514	52.7%	4,534	59.4%	5,454	71.4%	5,742	75.2%
35-39	17,558	11,068	63.0%	3,455	35.5%	4,637	47.7%	5,158	53.0%	4,745	60.6%	5,623	71.8%	5,910	75.5%
40-44	16,337	10,319	63.2%	3,091	35.3%	4,127	47.2%	4,613	52.7%	4,651	61.3%	5,440	71.7%	5,706	75.2%
45-49	13,159	8,008	60.9%	2,407	33.9%	3,224	45.4%	3,573	50.3%	3,563	58.8%	4,207	69.5%	4,435	73.2%
50-54	6,870	3,977	57.9%	1,181	31.8%	1,591	42.8%	1,783	48.0%	1,792	56.8%	2,093	66.4%	2,194	69.6%
55-59	2,807	1,508	53.7%	448	28.0%	574	35.9%	683	42.7%	668	55.4%	781	64.8%	825	68.4%
60 and over	1,532	712	46.5%	204	22.5%	287	31.6%	328	36.2%	328	52.5%	372	59.5%	384	61.4%
Total	116,015	73,885	63.7%	25,373	37.9%	33,418	49.9%	36,875	55.1%	29,676	60.4%	35,225	71.8%	37,010	75.4%
Race/Ethnicity															
White	36,575	24,104	65.9%	8,002	40.6%	10,355	52.6%	11,350	57.7%	10,434	61.8%	12,210	72.3%	12,754	75.5%
Hispanic/Latino	44,313	25,748	58.1%	9,452	33.6%	12,519	44.5%	13,866	49.3%	9,361	57.8%	11,263	69.5%	11,882	73.3%
Black/African-American	29,934	20,898	69.8%	6,833	42.7%	9,098	56.9%	10,055	62.8%	8,679	62.3%	10,294	73.9%	10,843	77.8%
Asian	739	423	57.2%	135	29.6%	201	44.1%	220	48.2%	158	55.8%	195	68.9%	203	71.7%
Native American/Alaska Native	1,110	794	71.5%	243	49.0%	293	59.1%	311	62.7%	384	62.5%	463	75.4%	483	78.7%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	149	81	54.4%	20	23.0%	33	37.9%	38	43.7%	33	53.2%	38	61.3%	43	69.4%
Others	3,195	1,837	57.5%	688	33.0%	919	44.0%	1,035	49.6%	627	56.6%	762	68.8%	802	72.4%
Total	116,015	73,885	63.7%	25,373	37.9%	33,418	49.9%	36,875	55.1%	29,676	60.4%	35,225	71.8%	37,010	75.4%
Commitment Offense															
Crime Against Persons	27,181	16,944	62.3%	5,282	35.9%	7,048	47.9%	7,879	53.5%	7,231	58.0%	8,579	68.9%	9,065	72.8%
Property Crime	37,970	25,737	67.8%	9,114	41.9%	11,876	54.6%	12,997	59.8%	10,365	63.8%	12,151	74.8%	12,740	78.5%
Drug Crime	36,650	22,548	61.5%	7,923	36.0%	10,465	47.5%	11,553	52.5%	8,758	59.9%	10,476	71.6%	10,995	75.1%
Other Crime	14,214	8,656	60.9%	3,054	36.2%	4,029	47.7%	4,446	52.6%	3,322	57.6%	4,019	69.7%	4,210	73.0%
Total	116,015	73,885	63.7%	25,373	37.9%	33,418	49.9%	36,875	55.1%	29,676	60.4%	35,225	71.8%	37,010	75.4%
Sentence Type															
Determinate Sentence Law	115,959	73,877	63.7%	25,370	37.9%	33,415	50.0%	36,869	55.1%	29,674	60.4%	35,223	71.8%	37,008	75.4%
Indeterminate Sentence Law	56	8	14.3%	3	5.9%	3	5.9%	6	11.8%	2	N/A	2	N/A	2	N/A
Total	116,015	73,885	63.7%	25,373	37.9%	33,418	49.9%	36,875	55.1%	29,676	60.4%	35,225	71.8%	37,010	75.4%
Sex Offender															
Yes	8,490	5,870	69.1%	1,709	44.3%	2,108	54.6%	2,312	59.9%	3,007	64.9%	3,404	73.5%	3,558	76.8%
No	107,525	68,015	63.3%	23,664	37.5%	31,310	49.6%	34,563	54.8%	26,669	60.0%	31,821	71.6%	33,452	75.2%
Total	116,015	73,885	63.7%	25,373	37.9%	33,418	49.9%	36,875	55.1%	29,676	60.4%	35,225	71.8%	37,010	75.4%
Serious/Violent Offender															
Yes	24,376	14,744	60.5%	4,662	33.3%	6,452	46.0%	7,270	51.9%	5,839	56.4%	7,031	67.9%	7,474	72.1%
No	91,639	59,141	64.5%	20,711	39.1%	26,966	51.0%	29,605	56.0%	23,837	61.5%	28,194	72.8%	29,536	76.3%
Total	116,015	73,885	63.7%	25,373	37.9%	33,418	49.9%	36,875	55.1%	29,676	60.4%	35,225	71.8%	37,010	75.4%
Mental Health															
Enhanced Outpatient Program	6,145	4,713	76.7%	1,402	53.7%	1,711	65.5%	1,863	71.4%	2,429	68.7%	2,740	77.5%	2,850	80.6%
Correctional Clinical Case Management System	12,175	8,591	70.6%	2,553	44.9%	3,281	57.6%	3,580	62.9%	4,126	63.6%	4,787	73.8%	5,011	77.3%
Crisis Bed	21	15	N/A	3	N/A	3	N/A	7	N/A	8	N/A	8	N/A	8	N/A
No Mental Health Code	97,673	60,565	62.0%	21,415	36.5%	28,423	48.5%	31,425	53.6%	23,112	59.2%	27,689	70.9%	29,140	74.6%
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	116,015	73,885	63.7%	25,373	37.9%	33,418	49.9%	36,875	55.1%	29,676	60.4%	35,225	71.8%	37,010	75.4%

October 2012

Three-Year Recidivism Rates by Offender Characteristics Adult Felons Released During FY 2007-08 by Type of Release (continued)

Offender Characteristics	TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED	TOTAL RECIDIVATED IN THREE YEARS		First Releases						Re-Releases					
		N	Rate	One Year		Two Years		Three Years		One Year		Two Years		Three Years	
				N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
Risk Score Level															
N/A	2,175	1,209	55.6%	385	30.3%	519	40.9%	584	46.0%	528	58.3%	605	66.8%	625	69.0%
Low	19,119	7,810	40.8%	2,743	20.3%	3,871	28.6%	4,448	32.9%	2,588	46.3%	3,183	56.9%	3,362	60.1%
Medium	32,291	18,441	57.1%	6,721	32.6%	9,096	44.2%	10,178	49.4%	6,529	55.8%	7,853	67.1%	8,263	70.6%
High	62,430	46,425	74.4%	15,524	49.2%	19,932	63.2%	21,665	68.7%	20,031	64.8%	23,584	76.3%	24,760	80.2%
Total	116,015	73,885	63.7%	25,373	37.9%	33,418	49.9%	36,875	55.1%	29,676	60.4%	35,225	71.8%	37,010	75.4%
Previously in DJJ															
Former DJJ	3,159	2,586	81.9%	1,031	61.5%	1,243	74.1%	1,336	79.7%	1,011	68.2%	1,198	80.8%	1,250	84.3%
Never in DJJ	36,494	24,451	67.0%	9,857	42.9%	12,737	55.4%	13,887	60.4%	8,384	62.0%	10,057	74.4%	10,564	78.2%
Unknown	76,362	46,848	61.3%	14,485	34.3%	19,438	46.0%	21,652	51.2%	20,281	59.5%	23,970	70.3%	25,196	73.9%
Total	116,015	73,885	63.7%	25,373	37.9%	33,418	49.9%	36,875	55.1%	29,676	60.4%	35,225	71.8%	37,010	75.4%
Length of Stay															
0 - 6 months	12,373	6,954	56.2%	3,697	37.2%	4,825	48.6%	5,276	53.1%	1,263	51.8%	1,587	65.1%	1,678	68.9%
7 - 12 months	33,766	20,258	60.0%	10,013	39.4%	13,066	51.4%	14,240	56.1%	4,654	55.6%	5,724	68.4%	6,018	71.9%
13 - 18 months	21,423	14,253	66.5%	4,483	40.4%	5,809	52.3%	6,366	57.3%	6,308	61.2%	7,542	73.1%	7,887	76.5%
19 - 24 months	14,812	10,333	69.8%	2,593	40.1%	3,375	52.1%	3,764	58.1%	5,332	63.9%	6,273	75.2%	6,569	78.8%
2 - 3 years	15,765	10,919	69.3%	2,214	37.5%	2,971	50.4%	3,309	56.1%	6,265	63.5%	7,281	73.8%	7,610	77.1%
3 - 4 years	6,800	4,576	67.3%	869	33.8%	1,204	46.8%	1,357	52.8%	2,620	61.9%	3,040	71.9%	3,219	76.1%
4 - 5 years	3,666	2,242	61.2%	509	29.0%	737	42.0%	844	48.1%	1,125	58.8%	1,314	68.7%	1,398	73.1%
5 - 10 years	5,888	3,534	60.0%	766	26.9%	1,104	38.8%	1,320	46.4%	1,791	58.9%	2,080	68.4%	2,214	72.8%
10 - 15 years	1,305	720	55.2%	209	26.1%	300	37.4%	361	45.0%	277	0.0%	333	66.2%	359	71.4%
15 + years	217	96	44.2%	20	15.2%	27	20.5%	38	28.8%	41	48.2%	51	60.0%	58	68.2%
Total	116,015	73,885	63.7%	25,373	37.9%	33,418	49.9%	36,875	55.1%	29,676	60.4%	35,225	71.8%	37,010	75.4%
Prior Returns to Custody															
None	66,921	36,875	55.1%	25,373	37.9%	33,418	49.9%	36,875	55.1%	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
1	21,511	15,800	73.5%	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	12,081	56.2%	14,915	69.3%	15,800	73.5%
2	11,484	8,828	76.9%	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	7,128	62.1%	8,452	73.6%	8,828	76.9%
3	6,917	5,423	78.4%	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	4,549	65.8%	5,207	75.3%	5,423	78.4%
4	4,139	3,170	76.6%	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	2,686	64.9%	3,039	73.4%	3,170	76.6%
5	2,308	1,739	75.3%	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	1,482	64.2%	1,653	71.6%	1,739	75.3%
6	1,302	991	76.1%	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	852	65.4%	954	73.3%	991	76.1%
7	690	500	72.5%	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	423	61.3%	475	68.8%	500	72.5%
8	386	303	78.5%	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	258	66.8%	290	75.1%	303	78.5%
9	187	142	75.9%	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	121	64.7%	134	71.7%	142	75.9%
10+	170	114	67.1%	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	96	56.5%	106	62.4%	114	67.1%
Total	116,015	73,885	63.7%	25,373	37.9%	33,418	49.9%	36,875	55.1%	29,676	60.4%	35,225	71.8%	37,010	75.4%
Number of CDCR Stays Ever															
One stay	30,981	13,902	44.9%	9,469	30.6%	12,553	40.5%	13,902	44.9%	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
Two stays	17,749	10,703	60.3%	2,888	34.0%	3,953	46.6%	4,436	52.3%	4,704	50.8%	5,915	63.8%	6,267	67.6%
Three stays	12,801	8,466	66.1%	2,098	38.6%	2,868	52.7%	3,172	58.3%	4,100	55.7%	5,022	68.2%	5,294	71.9%
Four stays	9,959	6,902	69.3%	1,701	41.4%	2,279	55.5%	2,542	61.9%	3,474	59.4%	4,144	70.8%	4,360	74.5%
Five stays	8,030	5,645	70.3%	1,564	45.5%	2,031	59.1%	2,220	64.6%	2,719	59.2%	3,238	70.5%	3,425	74.6%
Six stays	6,374	4,605	72.2%	1,359	48.2%	1,763	62.5%	1,937	68.6%	2,174	61.2%	2,538	71.5%	2,668	75.1%
Seven stays	5,246	3,888	74.1%	1,101	48.8%	1,428	63.2%	1,578	69.9%	1,844	61.7%	2,202	73.7%	2,310	77.3%
Eight stays	4,493	3,382	75.3%	998	50.9%	1,285	65.6%	1,418	72.4%	1,616	63.8%	1,873	73.9%	1,964	77.5%
Nine stays	3,767	2,884	76.6%	812	52.5%	1,030	66.5%	1,111	71.8%	1,442	65.0%	1,688	76.1%	1,773	79.9%
10 stays	3,126	2,402	76.8%	666	52.7%	867	68.6%	931	73.7%	1,238	66.5%	1,415	76.0%	1,471	79.0%
11 stays	2,510	1,981	78.9%	510	53.5%	660	69.2%	716	75.1%	1,041	66.9%	1,214	78.0%	1,265	81.3%
12 stays	2,030	1,628	80.2%	429	55.1%	551	70.7%	599	76.9%	857	68.5%	984	78.7%	1,029	82.3%
13 stays	1,702	1,377	80.9%	344	57.7%	431	72.3%	462	77.5%	772	69.8%	881	79.7%	915	82.7%
14 stays	1,415	1,148	81.1%	266	53.1%	345	68.9%	376	75.0%	637	69.7%	734	80.3%	772	84.5%
15 + stays	5,832	4,972	85.3%	1,168	65.1%	1,374	76.6%	1,475	82.2%	3,058	75.7%	3,377	83.6%	3,497	86.6%
Total	116,015	73,885	63.7%	25,373	37.9%	33,418	49.9%	36,875	55.1%	29,676	60.4%	35,225	71.8%	37,010	75.4%

October 2012

**Three-Year Recidivism Rates by Offender Characteristics
Adult Felons Released During FY 2007-08
by Type of Release (continued)**

Offender Characteristics	TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED	TOTAL RECIDIVATED IN THREE YEARS		First Releases						Re-Releases					
		N	Rate	One Year		Two Years		Three Years		One Year		Two Years		Three Years	
				N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
SHU Status															
Ever in a SHU	6,603	4,502	68.2%	1,351	41.3%	1,780	54.4%	1,932	59.0%	2,075	62.3%	2,438	73.2%	2,570	77.2%
Never in a SHU	109,412	69,383	63.4%	24,022	37.7%	31,638	49.7%	34,943	54.9%	27,601	60.3%	32,787	71.6%	34,440	75.3%
Total	116,015	73,885	63.7%	25,373	37.9%	33,418	49.9%	36,875	55.1%	29,676	60.4%	35,225	71.8%	37,010	75.4%
Developmental Disability Program															
Identified Developmental Disability	1,693	1,308	77.3%	388	50.8%	494	64.7%	550	72.0%	620	66.7%	716	77.1%	758	81.6%
No Identified Developmental Disability	114,322	72,577	63.5%	24,985	37.8%	32,924	49.8%	36,325	54.9%	29,056	60.3%	34,509	71.6%	36,252	75.3%
Total	116,015	73,885	63.7%	25,373	37.9%	33,418	49.9%	36,875	55.1%	29,676	60.4%	35,225	71.8%	37,010	75.4%
In-Prison Substance Abuse Program															
Participated in Program	15,698	9,769	62.2%	4,139	35.8%	5,754	49.8%	6,468	56.0%	2,603	62.8%	3,149	75.9%	3,301	79.6%
Did Not Participate in Program	100,317	64,116	63.9%	21,234	38.3%	27,664	50.0%	30,407	54.9%	27,073	60.2%	32,076	71.4%	33,709	75.0%
Total	116,015	73,885	63.7%	25,373	37.9%	33,418	49.9%	36,875	55.1%	29,676	60.4%	35,225	71.8%	37,010	75.4%
COMPAS Assessment/ Substance Abuse Need															
Had Substance Abuse Need	26,640	16,646	62.5%	8,091	39.4%	10,420	50.7%	11,308	55.0%	4,352	62.7%	5,123	73.8%	5,338	76.9%
No Need/No Assessment	89,375	57,239	64.0%	17,282	37.3%	22,998	49.6%	25,567	55.1%	25,324	60.1%	30,102	71.4%	31,672	75.1%
Total	116,015	73,885	63.7%	25,373	37.9%	33,418	49.9%	36,875	55.1%	29,676	60.4%	35,225	71.8%	37,010	75.4%

October 2012

Three-Year Recidivism Rates by Offender Commitment Offense Adult Felons Released During FY2007-08 by Type of Release

Commitment Offense	TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED	TOTAL RECIDIVATED IN THREE YEARS		First Releases						Re-Releases					
		N	Rate	One Year		Two Years		Three Years		One Year		Two Years		Three Years	
				N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
Murder First	10	1	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
Murder Second	29	3	N/A	2	N/A	2	N/A	3	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
Manslaughter	541	230	42.5%	67	18.7%	105	29.2%	127	35.4%	70	38.5%	96	52.7%	103	56.6%
Vehicular Manslaughter	253	88	34.8%	22	11.8%	36	19.3%	47	25.1%	26	39.4%	40	60.6%	41	62.1%
Robbery	5,124	3,246	63.3%	993	33.9%	1,460	49.9%	1,656	56.6%	1,238	56.3%	1,492	67.9%	1,590	72.3%
Assault/Deadly Weapon	6,022	3,756	62.4%	1,229	36.8%	1,622	48.6%	1,813	54.3%	1,516	56.5%	1,825	68.0%	1,943	72.4%
Attempted Murder First	9	2	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A
Attempted Murder Second	344	165	48.0%	40	16.9%	67	28.3%	84	35.4%	59	55.1%	71	66.4%	81	75.7%
Other Assault/Battery	9,449	6,162	65.2%	1,966	40.1%	2,545	51.9%	2,790	57.0%	2,738	60.2%	3,226	70.9%	3,372	74.1%
Rape	396	206	52.0%	57	26.5%	76	35.3%	83	38.6%	98	54.1%	116	64.1%	123	68.0%
Lewd Act With Child	1,961	942	48.0%	240	21.9%	334	30.5%	407	37.2%	421	48.6%	496	57.3%	535	61.8%
Oral Copulation	161	107	66.5%	24	36.9%	30	46.2%	38	58.5%	55	57.3%	66	68.8%	69	71.9%
Sodomy	47	19	40.4%	5	15.6%	8	25.0%	8	25.0%	7	N/A	10	N/A	11	N/A
Sexual Penetration with Object	118	67	56.8%	20	29.0%	26	37.7%	29	42.0%	31	63.3%	37	75.5%	38	77.6%
Other Sex Offense	2,494	1,842	73.9%	593	52.9%	696	62.0%	747	66.6%	922	67.2%	1,042	75.9%	1,095	79.8%
Kidnapping	223	108	48.4%	23	17.3%	40	30.1%	45	33.8%	49	54.4%	61	67.8%	63	70.0%
Burglary First	3,506	2,285	65.2%	724	36.9%	996	50.7%	1,112	56.6%	940	61.0%	1,112	72.1%	1,173	76.1%
Burglary Second	7,381	5,004	67.8%	1,787	41.5%	2,328	54.0%	2,572	59.7%	1,970	64.1%	2,312	75.3%	2,432	79.2%
Grand Theft	3,615	2,225	61.5%	804	36.7%	1,069	48.9%	1,151	52.6%	885	62.0%	1,034	72.5%	1,074	75.3%
Petty Theft With Prior	5,945	4,239	71.3%	1,399	44.1%	1,846	58.1%	2,035	64.1%	1,820	65.7%	2,104	76.0%	2,204	79.6%
Receiving Stolen Property	5,161	3,621	70.2%	1,346	46.0%	1,713	58.5%	1,861	63.6%	1,432	64.1%	1,674	74.9%	1,760	78.8%
Vehicle Theft	7,600	5,536	72.8%	2,104	48.6%	2,652	61.3%	2,863	66.1%	2,197	67.2%	2,566	78.4%	2,673	81.7%
Forgery/Fraud	3,506	2,001	57.1%	630	29.9%	881	41.8%	980	46.5%	800	57.3%	967	69.2%	1,021	73.1%
Other Property Offense	1,256	826	65.8%	320	43.6%	391	53.3%	423	57.6%	321	61.5%	382	73.2%	403	77.2%
CS Possession	19,947	13,471	67.5%	4,677	42.1%	6,105	55.0%	6,657	60.0%	5,524	62.4%	6,529	73.8%	6,814	77.0%
CS Possession for Sale	10,086	5,396	53.5%	1,984	29.3%	2,678	39.6%	3,030	44.8%	1,783	53.7%	2,213	66.6%	2,366	71.2%
CS Sales	3,408	1,908	56.0%	702	31.5%	934	41.9%	1,039	46.6%	706	60.0%	832	70.7%	869	73.8%
CS Manufacturing	644	297	46.1%	58	16.1%	82	22.8%	96	26.7%	156	54.9%	193	68.0%	201	70.8%
Other CS Offense	721	480	66.6%	157	40.7%	203	52.6%	223	57.8%	207	61.8%	243	72.5%	257	76.7%
Hashish Possession	79	52	65.8%	19	40.4%	22	46.8%	25	53.2%	23	71.9%	26	81.3%	27	84.4%
Marijuana Possession for Sale	1,153	621	53.9%	230	30.3%	316	41.6%	343	45.1%	208	52.9%	265	67.4%	278	70.7%
Marijuana Sale	463	260	56.2%	78	28.7%	101	37.1%	114	41.9%	119	62.3%	139	72.8%	146	76.4%
Marijuana Other	149	63	42.3%	18	18.4%	24	24.5%	26	26.5%	32	62.7%	36	70.6%	37	72.5%
Escape/Abscond	130	85	65.4%	19	38.8%	23	46.9%	24	49.0%	49	60.5%	56	69.1%	61	75.3%
Driving Under Influence	2,946	1,243	42.2%	422	20.0%	606	28.7%	690	32.6%	453	54.5%	532	64.0%	553	66.5%
Arson	315	178	56.5%	45	25.1%	70	39.1%	81	45.3%	80	58.8%	96	70.6%	97	71.3%
Possession Weapon	6,681	4,536	67.9%	1,741	44.7%	2,237	57.5%	2,462	63.2%	1,596	57.2%	1,964	70.4%	2,074	74.4%
Other Offenses	4,142	2,614	63.1%	827	37.4%	1,093	49.4%	1,189	53.8%	1,144	59.3%	1,371	71.0%	1,425	73.8%
Total	116,015	73,885	63.7%	25,373	37.9%	33,418	49.9%	36,875	55.1%	29,676	60.4%	35,225	71.8%	37,010	75.4%

Three-Year Recidivism Rates by Offender Parole County Adult Felons Released During FY 2007-08 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	5,251	3,179	60.5%	899	33.5%	1,107	41.3%	1,201	44.8%	1,706	66.4%	1,926	74.9%	1,978	76.9%
Alpine	12	5	N/A	3	N/A	4	N/A	4	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A
Amador	48	27	56.3%	11	30.6%	15	41.7%	16	44.4%	8	66.7%	10	83.3%	11	91.7%
Butte	924	575	62.2%	167	34.2%	222	45.5%	243	49.8%	286	65.6%	322	73.9%	332	76.1%
Calaveras	50	30	60.0%	14	45.2%	16	51.6%	17	54.8%	8	N/A	11	N/A	13	N/A
Colusa	33	20	60.6%	7	N/A	9	N/A	9	N/A	8	N/A	11	N/A	11	N/A
Contra Costa	1,424	1,042	73.2%	257	49.0%	311	59.4%	338	64.5%	576	64.0%	678	75.3%	704	78.2%
Del Norte	93	65	69.9%	31	55.4%	33	58.9%	34	60.7%	21	56.8%	28	75.7%	31	83.8%
El Dorado	314	223	71.0%	76	47.8%	97	61.0%	106	66.7%	94	60.6%	111	71.6%	117	75.5%
Fresno	4,944	3,652	73.9%	1,173	53.6%	1,377	62.9%	1,463	66.9%	1,832	66.5%	2,123	77.0%	2,189	79.4%
Glenn	133	78	58.6%	22	36.1%	25	41.0%	28	45.9%	44	61.1%	48	66.7%	50	69.4%
Humboldt	606	444	73.3%	138	51.3%	165	61.3%	175	65.1%	227	67.4%	263	78.0%	269	79.8%
Imperial	352	257	73.0%	75	48.4%	102	65.8%	109	70.3%	119	60.4%	136	69.0%	148	75.1%
Inyo	36	20	55.6%	11	N/A	13	N/A	15	N/A	4	N/A	4	N/A	5	N/A
Kern	4,273	3,043	71.2%	998	43.9%	1,388	61.0%	1,509	66.3%	1,217	60.9%	1,472	73.7%	1,534	76.8%
King	851	601	70.6%	208	47.0%	253	57.1%	276	62.3%	264	64.7%	314	77.0%	325	79.7%
Lake	316	194	61.4%	67	37.2%	82	45.6%	93	51.7%	91	66.9%	101	74.3%	101	74.3%
Lassen	88	55	62.5%	20	38.5%	24	46.2%	26	50.0%	23	63.9%	29	80.6%	29	80.6%
Los Angeles	30,030	16,221	54.0%	6,087	27.8%	9,174	41.9%	10,605	48.4%	3,966	48.8%	5,142	63.3%	5,616	69.1%
Madera	628	441	70.2%	137	45.7%	168	56.0%	176	58.7%	207	63.1%	257	78.4%	265	80.8%
Marin	57	34	59.6%	13	35.1%	18	48.6%	20	54.1%	11	N/A	14	N/A	14	N/A
Mariposa	29	21	N/A	6	N/A	8	N/A	8	N/A	12	N/A	13	N/A	13	N/A
Mendocino	257	179	69.6%	45	45.0%	59	59.0%	62	62.0%	92	58.6%	110	70.1%	117	74.5%
Merced	885	649	73.3%	221	52.9%	257	61.5%	275	65.8%	312	66.8%	359	76.9%	374	80.1%
Modoc	39	21	53.8%	7	N/A	9	N/A	9	N/A	11	N/A	12	N/A	12	N/A
Mono	15	9	N/A	3	N/A	4	N/A	5	N/A	3	N/A	4	N/A	4	N/A
Monterey	1,091	774	70.9%	260	45.8%	340	59.9%	372	65.5%	314	60.0%	385	73.6%	402	76.9%
Napa	151	101	66.9%	35	38.5%	47	51.6%	51	56.0%	39	65.0%	50	83.3%	50	83.3%
Nevada	72	43	59.7%	11	26.8%	18	43.9%	20	48.8%	18	58.1%	22	71.0%	23	74.2%
Orange	8,919	4,877	54.7%	1,878	32.1%	2,429	41.5%	2,648	45.3%	1,806	58.8%	2,124	69.2%	2,229	72.6%
Placer	546	374	68.5%	106	40.0%	141	53.2%	153	57.7%	182	64.8%	213	75.8%	221	78.6%
Plumas	39	24	61.5%	8	N/A	8	N/A	9	N/A	15	N/A	15	N/A	15	N/A
Riverside	7,192	5,044	70.1%	1,827	45.9%	2,301	57.8%	2,518	63.3%	2,054	64.0%	2,435	75.8%	2,526	78.7%
Sacramento	6,023	3,582	59.5%	1,234	34.5%	1,538	43.0%	1,666	46.6%	1,638	66.9%	1,848	75.5%	1,916	78.3%
San Benito	58	43	74.1%	26	63.4%	29	70.7%	30	73.2%	8	N/A	13	N/A	13	N/A
San Bernardino	10,000	7,087	70.9%	2,667	47.9%	3,282	58.9%	3,541	63.6%	2,932	66.2%	3,419	77.2%	3,546	80.0%
San Diego	7,396	5,158	69.7%	1,735	44.4%	2,231	57.1%	2,437	62.4%	2,229	63.9%	2,618	75.0%	2,721	78.0%
San Francisco	1,563	1,217	77.9%	310	55.1%	373	66.3%	401	71.2%	701	70.1%	791	79.1%	816	81.6%
San Joaquin	2,811	2,178	77.5%	715	56.3%	846	66.6%	902	71.0%	1,113	72.2%	1,247	80.9%	1,276	82.8%
San Luis Obispo	766	450	58.7%	156	34.6%	218	48.3%	249	55.2%	145	46.0%	187	59.4%	201	63.8%
San Mateo	1,042	672	64.5%	205	37.0%	274	49.5%	300	54.2%	290	59.4%	349	71.5%	372	76.2%
Santa Barbara	918	652	71.0%	246	44.9%	329	60.0%	357	65.1%	235	63.5%	285	77.0%	295	79.7%
Santa Clara	3,455	2,286	66.2%	683	39.8%	910	53.1%	998	58.2%	980	56.3%	1,214	69.7%	1,288	74.0%
Santa Cruz	377	275	72.9%	92	55.1%	106	63.5%	112	67.1%	134	63.8%	154	73.3%	163	77.6%

October 2012

**Three-Year Recidivism Rates by Offender Parole County
Adult Felons Released During FY2007-08
by Type of Release (continued)**

County of Parole	TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED	TOTAL RECIDIVATED IN THREE YEARS		First Releases						Re-Releases					
		N	Rate	One Year		Two Years		Three Years		One Year		Two Years		Three Years	
				N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
Shasta	1,158	784	67.7%	260	43.8%	325	54.8%	345	58.2%	359	63.5%	417	73.8%	439	77.7%
Sierra	4	2	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A
Siskiyou	141	92	65.2%	42	53.2%	46	58.2%	48	60.8%	41	66.1%	43	69.4%	44	71.0%
Solano	1,503	1,071	71.3%	326	49.2%	389	58.7%	420	63.3%	530	63.1%	616	73.3%	651	77.5%
Sonoma	781	524	67.1%	164	40.4%	203	50.0%	227	55.9%	236	62.9%	279	74.4%	297	79.2%
Stanislaus	1,757	1,292	73.5%	465	52.0%	565	63.1%	599	66.9%	579	67.2%	660	76.6%	693	80.4%
Sutter	346	220	63.6%	103	46.2%	120	53.8%	131	58.7%	84	68.3%	87	70.7%	89	72.4%
Tehama	317	211	66.6%	71	46.1%	82	53.2%	86	55.8%	108	66.3%	118	72.4%	125	76.7%
Trinity	29	20	N/A	4	N/A	6	N/A	7	N/A	12	N/A	13	N/A	13	N/A
Tulare	1,608	1,112	69.2%	379	45.0%	467	55.5%	507	60.2%	504	65.8%	580	75.7%	605	79.0%
Tuolumne	91	51	56.0%	21	32.8%	27	42.2%	28	43.8%	17	63.0%	22	81.5%	23	85.2%
Ventura	1,798	1,351	75.1%	425	49.2%	541	62.6%	580	67.1%	652	69.8%	744	79.7%	771	82.5%
Yolo	594	447	75.3%	115	47.3%	153	63.0%	165	67.9%	242	68.9%	271	77.2%	282	80.3%
Yuba	497	349	70.2%	107	45.9%	130	55.8%	140	60.1%	172	65.2%	197	74.6%	209	79.2%
Discharged*	1,284	437	34.0%	0	N/A	3	N/A	5	N/A	163	12.9%	309	24.5%	432	34.3%
Total	116,015	73,885	63.7%	25,373	37.9%	33,418	49.9%	36,875	55.1%	29,676	60.4%	35,225	71.8%	37,010	75.4%

*Felons directly discharged from an institution (not placed on parole)
are free to move to the county of their choosing.

October 2012

**Current Term Commitment Offense by New Term Commitment Offense for
Adult Felon Sex Registrants and All Other Adult Felon Offenders
Released During FY 2007-08**

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 Offenders												
Crime Against Persons	5,551	3,496	252	7.2	42	1.2	59	1.7	44	1.3	3,099	88.6
Property Crimes	1,091	911	78	8.6	55	6.0	19	2.1	9	1.0	750	82.3
Drug Crimes	1,205	973	64	6.6	18	1.8	62	6.4	13	1.3	816	83.9
Other Crimes	643	490	26	5.3	11	2.2	8	1.6	11	2.2	434	88.6
Total	8,490	5,870	420	7.2	126	2.1	148	2.5	77	1.3	5,099	86.9
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	21,630	13,448	1,069	7.9	928	6.9	838	6.2	572	4.3	10,041	74.7
Property Crimes	36,879	24,826	1,116	4.5	5,207	21.0	1,741	7.0	693	2.8	16,069	64.7
Drug Crimes	35,445	21,575	803	3.7	1,867	8.7	3,761	17.4	632	2.9	14,512	67.3
Other Crimes	13,571	8,166	487	6.0	542	6.6	575	7.0	780	9.6	5,782	70.8
Total	107,525	68,015	3,475	5.1	8,544	12.6	6,915	10.2	2,677	3.9	46,404	68.2

**Current Term Commitment Offense by New Term Commitment Offense for
Adult Felon Serious/Violent Offenders and All Other Adult Felon Offenders
Released During FY 2007-08**

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	16,073	9,425	738	7.8	552	5.9	542	5.8	372	3.9	7,221	76.6
Property Crimes	4,324	2,842	180	6.3	440	15.5	186	6.5	73	2.6	1,963	69.1
Drug Crimes	1,005	591	27	4.6	57	9.6	98	16.6	31	5.2	378	64.0
Other Crimes	2,974	1,886	100	5.3	114	6.0	119	6.3	94	5.0	1,459	77.4
Total	24,376	14,744	1,045	7.1	1,163	7.9	945	6.4	570	3.9	11,021	74.7
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	11,108	7,519	583	7.8	418	5.6	355	4.7	244	3.2	5,919	78.7
Property Crimes	33,646	22,895	1,014	4.4	4,822	21.1	1,574	6.9	629	2.7	14,856	64.9
Drug Crimes	35,645	21,957	840	3.8	1,828	8.3	3,725	17.0	614	2.8	14,950	68.1
Other Crimes	11,240	6,770	413	6.1	439	6.5	464	6.9	697	10.3	4,757	70.3
Total	91,639	59,141	2,850	4.8	7,507	12.7	6,118	10.3	2,184	3.7	40,482	68.4

**Adult Flagged Sex Registrants Released During FY2007-08 for
Either a Sex Offense or a Non-sex 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	19	2.7%	19	2.0%	38	2.3%
Returned with a 'failure to register' conviction	10	1.4%	41	4.3%	51	3.1%
Returned with a new non-sex conviction	18	2.6%	50	5.2%	68	4.1%
Returned for a parole violation	650	93.3%	849	88.5%	1,499	90.5%
Total	697	100.0%	959	100.0%	1,656	100.0%
Paroled for a "failure to register" offense						
Returned with a new sex conviction	6	1.4%	4	0.6%	10	0.9%
Returned with a 'failure to register' conviction	15	3.5%	45	6.9%	60	5.6%
Returned with a new non-sex conviction	16	3.8%	42	6.4%	58	5.4%
Returned for a parole violation	386	91.3%	564	86.1%	950	88.1%
Total	423	100.0%	655	100.0%	1,078	100.0%
Released for a non-sex offense						
Returned with a new sex conviction	31	2.6%	32	1.6%	63	2.0%
Returned with a 'failure to register' conviction	22	1.8%	72	3.7%	94	3.0%
Returned with a new non-sex conviction	122	10.2%	207	10.6%	329	10.5%
Returned for a parole violation	1,017	85.3%	1,633	84.0%	2,650	84.5%
Total	1,192	100.0%	1,944	100.0%	3,136	100.0%

Appendix D

Mission and Institution Recidivism Rates by Gender Adult Felons Released During FY 2007-08

Mission	Institution	Demographics			Recidivism Rates								
		Median Age	High Risk	Median LOS (Months)	First Releases			Re-Releases			Total		
					Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
Male													
	Camps												
	CCC	36	52.5%	18.7	1,296	708	54.6%	0	0	N/A	1,296	708	54.6%
	CMC	37	26.7%	23.6	30	10	33.3%	0	0	N/A	30	10	33.3%
	SCC	36	50.0%	17.3	1,327	711	53.6%	1	1	N/A	1,328	712	53.6%
Sub-Total		36	40.1%	18.1	2,653	1,429	53.9%	1	1	N/A	2,654	1,430	53.9%
LEVEL I	CAL	35	56.5%	4.2	316	182	57.6%	236	185	78.4%	552	367	66.5%
	CCC	34	58.8%	6.8	1,533	947	61.8%	449	353	78.6%	1,982	1,300	65.6%
	CEN	33	58.9%	5.7	342	204	59.6%	183	142	77.6%	525	346	65.9%
	CIM	39	53.1%	3.7	2,234	1,210	54.2%	1,722	1,300	75.5%	3,956	2,510	63.4%
	CMC	38	47.0%	11.6	170	96	56.5%	15	12	N/A	185	108	58.4%
	CMF	36	50.0%	6.1	118	79	66.9%	40	31	77.5%	158	110	69.6%
	COR	37	56.0%	5.6	684	405	59.2%	255	194	76.1%	939	599	63.8%
	SAC	34	58.3%	4.3	465	292	62.8%	183	137	74.9%	648	429	66.2%
	CTF	41	46.3%	4.7	859	450	52.4%	235	184	78.3%	1,094	634	58.0%
	CVSP	33	51.1%	7.0	280	156	55.7%	125	100	80.0%	405	256	63.2%
	DVI	45	33.3%	86.7	3	1	N/A	0	0	N/A	3	1	N/A
	FSP	36	54.3%	6.5	327	185	56.6%	69	54	78.3%	396	239	60.4%
	HDSP	36	53.9%	5.8	384	212	55.2%	156	115	73.7%	540	327	60.6%
	MCSP	40	46.0%	11.7	235	132	56.2%	2	1	N/A	237	133	56.1%
	ISP	32	55.5%	6.8	254	135	53.1%	128	103	80.5%	382	238	62.3%
	KVSP	36	59.1%	5.7	336	189	56.3%	119	98	82.4%	455	287	63.1%
	LAC	35	53.1%	4.0	410	200	48.8%	196	138	70.4%	606	338	55.8%
	NKSP	38	51.7%	5.2	343	168	49.0%	17	13	N/A	360	181	50.3%
	PBSP	35	58.7%	7.0	325	182	56.0%	84	62	73.8%	409	244	59.7%
	PVSP	39	50.6%	4.6	269	142	52.8%	180	129	71.7%	449	271	60.4%
	RJD	39	54.9%	5.8	222	127	57.2%	135	104	77.0%	357	231	64.7%
	SBURN	35	62.5%	9.8	0	0	N/A	8	5	N/A	8	5	N/A
	SCC	33	57.6%	5.5	1,538	975	63.4%	554	427	77.1%	2,092	1,402	67.0%
	SVSP	37	58.1%	5.4	289	167	57.8%	153	122	79.7%	442	289	65.4%
	WSP	36	49.5%	3.6	374	198	52.9%	165	125	75.8%	539	323	59.9%
Sub-Total		37	54.6%	5.2	12,310	7,034	57.1%	5,409	4,134	76.4%	17,719	11,168	63.0%
LEVEL II	ASP	35	47.2%	5.9	3,140	1,863	59.3%	1,297	941	72.6%	4,437	2,804	63.2%
	CCI	38	43.4%	5.2	2,232	1,186	53.1%	271	204	75.3%	2,503	1,390	55.5%
	CMC	36	48.0%	6.1	1,982	1,112	56.1%	555	418	75.3%	2,537	1,530	60.3%
	CMF	36	49.6%	6.9	190	115	60.5%	60	49	81.7%	250	164	65.6%
	CRC	35	51.1%	4.7	1,720	928	54.0%	1,512	1,137	75.2%	3,232	2,065	63.9%
	SAC	35	53.1%	7.0	1,443	887	61.5%	529	399	75.4%	1,972	1,286	65.2%
	CTF	37	50.2%	5.1	375	221	58.9%	135	105	77.8%	510	326	63.9%
	CVSP	36	48.8%	4.6	1,079	623	57.7%	790	599	75.8%	1,869	1,222	65.4%
	DVI	36	59.2%	4.8	645	353	54.7%	402	315	78.4%	1,047	668	63.8%
	FSP	34	63.9%	2.8	569	348	61.2%	618	501	81.1%	1,187	849	71.5%
	HDSP	35	56.8%	5.1	84	52	61.9%	48	35	72.9%	132	87	65.9%
	SATF	37	49.1%	9.2	2,547	1,468	57.6%	384	284	74.0%	2,931	1,752	59.8%
	SQ	37	58.6%	3.2	879	554	63.0%	1,047	807	77.1%	1,926	1,361	70.7%
Sub-Total		36	50.6%	5.5	16,885	9,710	57.5%	7,648	5,794	75.8%	24,533	15,504	63.2%
LEVEL III	CEN	28	50.8%	3.1	1,734	750	43.3%	401	303	75.6%	2,135	1,053	49.3%
	CMF	39	51.9%	6.9	666	425	63.8%	215	167	77.7%	881	592	67.2%
	COR	31	65.9%	5.7	281	182	64.8%	88	74	84.1%	369	256	69.4%
	CTF	27	65.9%	6.0	811	549	67.7%	238	192	80.7%	1,049	741	70.6%
	FSP	26	70.0%	6.7	440	300	68.2%	179	140	78.2%	619	440	71.1%
	MCSP	36	48.0%	6.9	296	203	68.6%	127	101	79.5%	423	304	71.9%
	ISP	27	64.4%	7.0	993	675	68.0%	346	275	79.5%	1,339	950	70.9%
	NKSP	32	55.8%	4.9	442	242	54.8%	29	19	N/A	471	261	55.4%
	PVSP	39	62.5%	6.9	1,022	703	68.8%	313	254	81.2%	1,335	957	71.7%
	RJD	34	53.8%	3.5	624	344	55.1%	332	249	75.0%	956	593	62.0%
Sub-Total		29	58.6%	5.4	7,500	4,503	60.0%	2,364	1,856	78.5%	9,864	6,359	64.5%

October 2012

Mission and Institution Recidivism Rates by Gender Adult Felons Released During FY 2007-08 (Continued)

Mission	Institution	Demographics			Recidivism Rates								
		Median Age	High Risk	Median LOS (Months)	First Releases			Re-Releases			Total		
					Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
LEVEL IV	CAL	32	32.0%	1.8	2,658	538	20.2%	330	208	63.0%	2,988	746	25.0%
	CEN	33	41.7%	5.7	37	25	67.6%	11	9	N/A	48	34	70.8%
	COR	31	62.6%	7.0	485	338	69.7%	160	124	77.5%	645	462	71.6%
	SAC	32	61.9%	3.7	369	249	67.5%	259	208	80.3%	628	457	72.8%
	HDSP	29	66.3%	6.7	329	246	74.8%	134	111	82.8%	463	357	77.1%
	MCSP	36	63.6%	9.4	48	39	81.3%	18	15	N/A	66	54	81.8%
	KVSP	29	63.1%	6.6	663	441	66.5%	214	172	80.4%	877	613	69.9%
	LAC	35	59.9%	3.9	481	312	64.9%	417	331	79.4%	898	643	71.6%
	PBSP	33	63.0%	6.0	306	224	73.2%	140	114	81.4%	446	338	75.8%
	RJD	33	53.3%	6.5	63	48	N/A	12	9	N/A	75	57	76.0%
	SATF	30	54.3%	10.4	143	102	71.3%	19	16	N/A	162	118	72.8%
	SVSP	31	59.6%	7.6	492	352	71.5%	191	154	80.6%	683	506	74.1%
Sub-Total		32	50.5%	3.2	6,074	2,914	48.0%	1,905	1,471	77.2%	7,979	4,385	55.0%
Reception Center	CCI	30	55.3%	3.1	638	408	63.9%	147	110	74.8%	785	518	66.0%
	CIM	36	63.9%	3.0	416	232	55.8%	5,999	4,442	74.0%	6,415	4,674	72.9%
	DVI	37	66.0%	2.8	429	285	66.4%	3,016	2,435	80.7%	3,445	2,720	79.0%
	HDSP	35	61.2%	2.9	35	16	N/A	416	314	75.5%	451	330	73.2%
	LAC	37	56.4%	2.8	583	311	53.3%	2,869	2,045	71.3%	3,452	2,356	68.3%
	NKSP	34	56.8%	3.1	969	543	56.0%	614	461	75.1%	1,583	1,004	63.4%
	PITCH	25	100.0%	10.8	0	0	N/A	2	2	N/A	2	2	N/A
	RIOCC	37	55.9%	6.0	0	0	N/A	606	463	76.4%	606	463	76.4%
	RJD	36	59.0%	3.0	274	187	68.2%	1,884	1,390	73.8%	2,158	1,577	73.1%
	SQ	37	66.4%	2.5	613	436	71.1%	4,315	3,372	78.1%	4,928	3,808	77.3%
	SRITA	37	63.1%	3.3	2	2	N/A	1,875	1,422	75.8%	1,877	1,424	75.9%
	WSP	33	59.9%	3.1	1,737	1,041	59.9%	3,358	2,575	76.7%	5,095	3,616	71.0%
Sub-Total		36	61.9%	2.9	5,696	3,461	60.8%	25,101	19,031	75.8%	30,797	22,492	73.0%
Other Facilities	CCF	30	58.4%	4.8	6,551	3,663	55.9%	2,212	1,669	75.5%	8,763	5,332	60.8%
	COCF	32	0.0%	2.0	1	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	1	0	N/A
	LPU	27	100.0%	10.5	2	1	N/A	2	2	N/A	4	3	N/A
	RENT1	32	59.8%	3.4	263	115	43.7%	1	1	N/A	264	116	43.9%
	RENT3	34	46.5%	3.6	402	170	42.3%	0	0	N/A	402	170	42.3%
	RENT4	34	61.8%	3.6	272	142	52.2%	3	3	N/A	275	145	52.7%
Sub-Total		30	58.1%	4.4	7,491	4,091	54.6%	2,218	1,675	75.5%	9,709	5,766	59.4%
Female													
Camp	CIW	37	27.2%	16.3	224	73	32.6%	0	0	N/A	224	73	32.6%
Sub-Total		37	27.2%	16.3	224	73	32.6%	0	0	N/A	224	73	32.6%
Institutions	CCWF	38	31.1%	5.3	2,363	1,096	46.4%	471	326	69.2%	2,834	1,422	50.2%
	CIW	37	35.6%	3.2	889	377	42.4%	1,351	915	67.7%	2,240	1,292	57.7%
	VSPW	36	35.8%	4.0	2,293	1,076	46.9%	1,153	824	71.5%	3,446	1,900	55.1%
Sub-Total		37	34.2%	4.2	5,545	2,549	46.0%	2,975	2,065	69.4%	8,520	4,614	54.2%
Reception Center	CCWF	36	33.7%	2.0	199	111	55.8%	211	136	64.5%	410	247	60.2%
	CIW	36	39.4%	5.3	16	9	N/A	449	285	63.5%	465	294	63.2%
	RIOCC	40	53.6%	5.8	0	0	N/A	56	46	82.1%	56	46	82.1%
	SRITA	36	75.0%	4.4	0	0	N/A	12	9	N/A	12	9	N/A
	VSPW	36	41.7%	2.6	163	94	57.7%	641	428	66.8%	804	522	64.9%
Sub-Total		36	39.8%	2.8	378	214	56.6%	1,369	904	66.0%	1,747	1,118	64.0%
Other Facilities	CCF	35	33.5%	4.6	424	171	40.3%	48	35	72.9%	472	206	43.6%
	LPUPF	28	41.1%	12.2	56	16	28.6%	0	0	N/A	56	16	28.6%
	LPUPM	30	41.3%	6.2	91	28	30.8%	1	1	N/A	92	29	31.5%
	RENT1	35	34.6%	3.0	195	65	33.3%	10	8	N/A	205	73	35.6%
	RENT2	40	39.0%	2.8	101	36	N/A	4	3	N/A	105	39	37.1%
	RENT3	35	28.9%	2.9	346	97	28.0%	7	4	N/A	353	101	28.6%
	RENT4	37	37.9%	2.6	372	152	40.9%	29	24	N/A	401	176	43.9%
Sub-Total		35	34.7%	3.3	1,585	565	35.6%	99	75	75.8%	1,684	640	38.0%

October 2012

Mission and Institution Recidivism Rates by Gender Adult Felons Released During FY 2007-08 (Continued)

Mission Institution		Demographics			Recidivism Rates									
		Median Age	High Risk	Median LOS (Months)	First Releases			Re-Releases			Total			
					Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	
Under 30 Days Male														
LEVEL II	CMC	45	100%	0.5	1	1	N/A	0	0	N/A	1	1	N/A	
	CRC	53	0.0%	0.8	1	1	N/A	0	0	N/A	1	1	N/A	
Sub-Total		49	50.0%	0.6	2	2	N/A	0	0	N/A	2	2	N/A	
LEVEL IV	LAC	31	0.0%	0.9	1	1	N/A	0	0	N/A	1	1	N/A	
Sub-Total		31	0.0%	0.9	1	1	N/A	0	0	N/A	1	1	N/A	
Reception Center	CCI	31	33.7%	0.4	86	45	52.3%	0	0	N/A	86	45	52.3%	
	CIM	41	33.3%	0.2	4	4	N/A	2	2	N/A	6	6	N/A	
	DVI	37	47.3%	0.6	55	40	72.7%	0	0	N/A	55	40	72.7%	
	HDSP	41	0.0%	0.3	3	2	N/A	0	0	N/A	3	2	N/A	
	LAC	30	44.2%	0.3	43	14	32.6%	0	0	N/A	43	14	32.6%	
	NKSP	35	49.5%	0.6	111	60	54.1%	0	0	N/A	111	60	54.1%	
	RJD	29	46.4%	0.6	27	21	77.8%	1	1	N/A	28	22	N/A	
	SQ	29	55.9%	0.7	34	26	76.5%	0	0	N/A	34	26	76.5%	
	SRITA	52	0.0%	0.1	0	0	N/A	1	1	N/A	1	1	N/A	
WSP	31	50.4%	0.6	124	71	57.3%	1	0	N/A	125	71	56.8%		
Sub-Total		32	45.9%	0.5	487	283	58.1%	5	4	N/A	492	287	58.3%	
Female														
Institutions	CIW	32	0.0%	0.5	6	3	N/A	0	0	N/A	6	3	N/A	
Sub-Total		32	0.0%	0.5	6	3	N/A	0	0	N/A	6	3	N/A	
Reception Center	CCWF	32	10.9%	0.5	46	19	41.3%	0	0	N/A	46	19	41.3%	
	CIW	33	20.0%	0.7	5	4	N/A	0	0	N/A	5	4	N/A	
	VSPW	30	30.3%	0.6	33	20	60.6%	0	0	N/A	33	20	60.6%	
Sub-Total		31	19.0%	0.5	84	43	51.2%	0	0	N/A	84	43	51.2%	
Grand Total					66,921	36,875	55.1%	49,094	37,010	75.4%	116,015	73,885	63.7%	

Appendix E

Three-Year Recidivism Rates*
By Security Housing Unit (SHU) Institution and
Time Between SHU and Parole
Adult Felons Released in FY 2007-08

Institution ¹	TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED	TOTAL RECIDIVATED IN THREE YEARS N Rate		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
CCI - SHU															
Parole from SHU	99	74	74.7%	40	53.3%	49	65.3%	54	72.0%	11	N/A	17	N/A	20	N/A
Within 14 DAYS	94	72	76.6%	33	50.8%	41	63.1%	47	72.3%	20	N/A	24	N/A	25	N/A
15 - 30 DAYS	10	8	N/A	3	N/A	5	N/A	5	N/A	2	N/A	3	N/A	3	N/A
OVER 30 DAYS	827	583	70.5%	187	42.7%	259	59.1%	276	63.0%	250	64.3%	286	73.5%	307	78.9%
CCW - SHU															
OVER 30 DAYS	4	3	N/A	0	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A	2	N/A
CIW - SHU															
OVER 30 DAYS	3	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
COR - SHU															
Parole from SHU	204	151	74.0%	75	53.6%	100	71.4%	103	73.6%	39	60.9%	46	71.9%	48	75.0%
Within 14 DAYS	164	125	76.2%	58	50.4%	79	68.7%	86	74.8%	34	69.4%	39	79.6%	39	79.6%
15 - 30 DAYS	41	28	68.3%	15	46.9%	22	68.8%	23	71.9%	4	N/A	5	N/A	5	N/A
OVER 30 DAYS	4,607	3,066	66.6%	840	39.1%	1,084	50.5%	1,180	55.0%	1,515	61.6%	1,796	73.0%	1,886	76.6%
CTF - SHU															
OVER 30 DAYS	1	1	N/A	0	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
FSP - SHU															
OVER 30 DAYS	11	2	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	2	N/A	2	N/A	2	N/A
PBSP - SHU															
Parole from SHU	10	6	N/A	5	N/A	6	N/A	6	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
Within 14 DAYS	48	33	68.8%	16	34.8%	25	54.3%	31	67.4%	2	N/A	2	N/A	2	N/A
15 - 30 DAYS	2	1	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
OVER 30 DAYS	206	142	68.9%	20	28.6%	33	47.1%	36	51.4%	87	64.0%	98	72.1%	106	77.9%
SAC - SHU															
OVER 30 DAYS	3	1	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A
SQ - SHU															
OVER 30 DAYS	3	2	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A	2	N/A
VSPW - SHU															
Parole from SHU	21	16	N/A	6	N/A	8	N/A	9	N/A	6	N/A	6	N/A	7	N/A
Within 14 DAYS	10	9	N/A	7	N/A	8	N/A	8	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A
15 - 30 DAYS	6	6	N/A	3	N/A	3	N/A	3	N/A	3	N/A	3	N/A	3	N/A
OVER 30 DAYS	229	173	75.5%	42	46.2%	55	60.4%	62	68.1%	96	69.6%	107	77.5%	111	80.4%
NO SHU	109,412	69,383	63.4%	24,022	37.7%	31,638	49.7%	34,943	54.9%	27,601	60.3%	32,787	71.6%	34,440	75.3%
TOTAL	116,015	73,885	63.7%	25,373	37.9%	33,418	49.9%	36,875	55.1%	29,676	60.4%	35,225	71.8%	37,010	75.4%

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

¹ Note: Not necessarily institution from which offenders paroled.

Institution ²	TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED	TOTAL RECIDIVATED IN THREE YEARS N Rate		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
CCI - SHU															
1 Year	859	613	71.4%	216	44.9%	290	60.3%	314	65.3%	242	64.0%	278	73.5%	299	79.1%
2 Years	94	73	77.7%	37	58.7%	45	71.4%	45	71.4%	21	67.7%	25	80.6%	28	90.3%
3 Years	34	23	67.6%	4	N/A	10	N/A	10	N/A	8	N/A	13	N/A	13	N/A
4 Years	12	7	N/A	2	N/A	3	N/A	6	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A
5 Years	7	6	N/A	2	N/A	2	N/A	2	N/A	3	N/A	3	N/A	4	N/A
6+ Years	24	15	N/A	2	N/A	4	N/A	5	N/A	8	N/A	10	N/A	10	N/A
CCW - SHU															
1 Year	4	3	N/A	0	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A	2	N/A
CIW - SHU															
1 Year	3	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
COR - SHU															
1 Year	4,675	3,124	66.8%	910	40.2%	1,179	52.0%	1,282	56.6%	1,480	61.4%	1,754	72.8%	1,842	76.5%
2 Years	193	137	71.0%	47	49.0%	61	63.5%	64	66.7%	58	59.8%	71	73.2%	73	75.3%
3 Years	70	57	81.4%	20	54.1%	28	75.7%	29	78.4%	25	75.8%	28	84.8%	28	84.8%
4 Years	30	18	60.0%	5	N/A	6	N/A	6	N/A	10	N/A	12	N/A	12	N/A
5 Years	16	15	N/A	2	N/A	3	N/A	3	N/A	12	N/A	12	N/A	12	N/A
6+ Years	32	19	59.4%	4	N/A	8	N/A	8	N/A	7	N/A	9	N/A	11	N/A
CTF - SHU															
1 Year	1	1	N/A	0	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
FSP - SHU															
1 Year	8	2	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	2	N/A	2	N/A	2	N/A
2 Years	2	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
3 Years	1	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
PBSP - SHU															
1 Year	87	58	66.7%	9	23.7%	16	42.1%	19	50.0%	31	63.3%	37	75.5%	39	79.6%
2 Years	69	49	71.0%	9	N/A	13	N/A	16	N/A	27	67.5%	31	77.5%	33	82.5%
3 Years	41	29	70.7%	8	N/A	15	N/A	16	N/A	10	N/A	11	N/A	13	N/A
4 Years	18	12	N/A	3	N/A	4	N/A	5	N/A	7	N/A	7	N/A	7	N/A
5 Years	11	7	N/A	3	N/A	3	N/A	3	N/A	3	N/A	3	N/A	4	N/A
6+ Years	40	27	67.5%	10	N/A	14	N/A	15	N/A	11	N/A	11	N/A	12	N/A
SAC - SHU															
1 Year	1	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
2 Years	1	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
4 Years	1	1	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A
SQ - SHU															
1 Year	1	1	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A
3 Years	1	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
5 Years	1	1	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	1	N/A
VSPW - SHU															
1 Year	256	197	77.0%	54	50.5%	69	64.5%	77	72.0%	105	70.5%	116	77.9%	120	80.5%
2 Years	5	4	N/A	2	N/A	2	N/A	2	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A	2	N/A
3 Years	1	1	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
4 Years															

October 2012

Appendix F

Substance Abuse Treatment Programs Adult Male Felons Released in FY 2007-08 Three Year Recidivism Rates by Program Location

Institution Facility/Building	TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED	TOTAL RECIDIVATED IN THREE YEARS		First Releases						Re-Releases					
		N	Rate	One Year		Two Years		Three Years		One Year		Two Years		Three Years	
				N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
ASP Avenal State Prison-A	332	217	65.4%	75	33.0%	105	46.3%	129	56.8%	74	70.5%	83	79.0%	88	83.8%
CCI CA Correctional Institute-A	294	183	62.2%	88	37.8%	126	54.1%	138	59.2%	38	62.3%	41	67.2%	45	73.8%
CCI CA Correctional Institute-B	91	55	60.4%	37	42.5%	49	56.3%	53	60.9%	2	N/A	2	N/A	2	N/A
CIM CA Institute for Men-A	334	208	62.3%	91	34.2%	130	48.9%	151	56.8%	49	72.1%	56	82.4%	57	83.8%
CIM CA Institute for Men-B	341	205	60.1%	86	32.6%	130	49.2%	144	54.5%	43	55.8%	58	75.3%	61	79.2%
CMC CA Men's Colony-West-A	366	251	68.6%	79	36.1%	112	51.1%	134	61.2%	96	65.3%	114	77.6%	117	79.6%
CRC CA Rehabilitation Center-A	143	97	67.8%	43	43.0%	59	59.0%	64	64.0%	29	67.4%	32	74.4%	33	76.7%
CRC CA Rehabilitation Center-C	189	122	64.6%	47	36.4%	64	49.6%	72	55.8%	39	65.0%	49	81.7%	50	83.3%
CRC CA Rehabilitation Center-E	158	104	65.8%	37	34.6%	52	48.6%	65	60.7%	35	68.6%	38	74.5%	39	76.5%
CRC CA Rehabilitation Center-G	246	160	65.0%	55	35.7%	78	50.6%	87	56.5%	57	62.0%	69	75.0%	73	79.3%
CRC CA Rehabilitation Center-J	46	30	65.2%	19	42.2%	28	62.2%	29	64.4%	1	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A
COR CA State Prison, Corcoran-A	380	236	62.1%	86	32.5%	123	46.4%	142	53.6%	77	67.0%	90	78.3%	94	81.7%
CTF Correctional Training Facility - South-A	385	223	57.9%	92	32.5%	130	45.9%	147	51.9%	63	61.8%	74	72.5%	76	74.5%
CTF Correctional Training Facility - South-B	332	251	75.6%	124	54.6%	151	66.5%	163	71.8%	67	63.8%	82	78.1%	88	83.8%
CVSP Chuckawalla Valley State Prison-A	528	356	67.4%	120	36.1%	167	50.3%	193	58.1%	122	62.2%	154	78.6%	163	83.2%
RJD R J Donovan Correctional Facility-A	113	91	80.5%	36	49.3%	52	71.2%	57	78.1%	31	77.5%	34	85.0%	34	85.0%
RJD R J Donovan Correctional Facility-B	114	84	73.7%	37	50.0%	47	63.5%	51	68.9%	25	62.5%	31	77.5%	33	82.5%
RJD R J Donovan Correctional Facility-C	125	74	59.2%	23	29.9%	33	42.9%	38	49.4%	28	58.3%	33	68.8%	36	75.0%
RJD R J Donovan Correctional Facility-D	65	44	67.7%	20	35.7%	32	57.1%	35	62.5%	8	N/A	9	N/A	9	N/A
FTTP Folsom Transitional Treatment Program-A	781	485	62.1%	213	36.4%	293	50.1%	325	55.6%	122	62.2%	152	77.6%	160	81.6%
ISP Ironwood State Prison-A	208	154	74.0%	73	47.1%	98	63.2%	109	70.3%	33	62.3%	42	79.2%	45	84.9%
KVSP Kern Valley State Prison-A	104	73	70.2%	45	48.9%	56	60.9%	64	69.6%	8	N/A	9	N/A	9	N/A
LAC CA State Prison, Los Angeles County-A	126	96	76.2%	46	56.1%	58	70.7%	61	74.4%	25	56.8%	33	75.0%	35	79.5%
NKSP North Kern State Prison-A	1,504	853	56.7%	394	31.6%	571	45.8%	654	52.4%	152	59.4%	190	74.2%	199	77.7%
PVSP Pleasant Valley State Prison-B	292	228	78.1%	118	57.0%	146	70.5%	154	74.4%	62	72.9%	70	82.4%	74	87.1%
SATF Substance Abuse Treatment Facility-Corcoran-A	1,231	808	65.6%	329	37.1%	474	53.5%	522	58.9%	222	64.3%	269	78.0%	286	82.9%
SATF Substance Abuse Treatment Facility-Corcoran-B	1,087	669	61.5%	314	36.0%	449	51.4%	501	57.4%	138	64.5%	162	75.7%	168	78.5%
SCC Sierra Conservation Center-A	229	170	74.2%	76	50.3%	98	64.9%	103	68.2%	55	70.5%	63	80.8%	67	85.9%
SCC Sierra Conservation Center-B	256	147	57.4%	66	31.4%	95	45.2%	108	51.4%	29	63.0%	37	80.4%	39	84.8%
SCC Sierra Conservation Center-C	57	39	68.4%	23	48.9%	29	61.7%	30	63.8%	5	N/A	8	N/A	9	N/A
SOL CA State Prison, Solano-A	320	225	70.3%	98	43.6%	127	56.4%	144	64.0%	64	67.4%	74	77.9%	81	85.3%
SOL CA State Prison, Solano-B	189	128	67.7%	66	44.9%	87	59.2%	95	64.6%	27	64.3%	33	78.6%	33	78.6%
WSP Wasco State Prison-A	1,696	1,163	68.6%	534	43.1%	720	58.1%	779	62.9%	311	68.1%	374	81.8%	384	84.0%
MCOP- Mandatory Conditions of Parole (SASCA)-1	1	1	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
SASCA Mandatory Conditions of Parole (SASCA)-3	14	4	N/A	1	N/A	3	N/A	3	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A
SASCA Mandatory Conditions of Parole (SASCA)-4	10	5	N/A	2	N/A	3	N/A	3	N/A	1	N/A	2	N/A	2	N/A
MRA- Mandatory Residential Aftercase-SB1453 (SASCA)-1	139	64	46.0%	35	25.5%	51	37.2%	62	45.3%	2	N/A	2	N/A	2	N/A
SASCA Mandatory Residential Aftercase-SB1453 (SASCA)-2	97	45	N/A	24	25.5%	36	38.3%	42	44.7%	3	N/A	3	N/A	3	N/A
SASCA Mandatory Residential Aftercase-SB1453 (SASCA)-3	197	87	44.2%	40	20.4%	68	34.7%	87	44.4%	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
SASCA Mandatory Residential Aftercase-SB1453 (SASCA)-4	202	101	50.0%	54	27.7%	80	41.0%	95	48.7%	3	N/A	5	N/A	6	N/A
SASCA Substance Abuse Services Coordination Agency-1	604	413	68.4%	111	36.4%	157	51.5%	175	57.4%	195	65.2%	230	76.9%	238	79.6%
SASCA Substance Abuse Services Coordination Agency-2	420	284	67.6%	103	39.2%	147	55.9%	161	61.2%	101	64.3%	117	74.5%	123	78.3%
SASCA Substance Abuse Services Coordination Agency-3	584	290	49.7%	143	25.5%	226	40.3%	276	49.2%	10	N/A	12	N/A	14	N/A
SASCA Substance Abuse Services Coordination Agency-4	721	434	60.2%	215	32.9%	334	51.1%	383	58.6%	37	55.2%	48	71.6%	51	76.1%
Total	15,651	9,957	63.6%	4,319	36.6%	6,075	51.5%	6,829	57.9%	2,490	64.5%	2,986	77.3%	3,128	81.0%

October 2012

Substance Abuse Treatment Programs Adult Female Felons Released in FY 2007-08 Three Year Recidivism Rates by Program Location

Institution Facility/Building		TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED	TOTAL RECIDIVATED IN THREE YEARS N Rate		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
CCWF	Central California Woman's Facility-A	459	232	50.5%	91	25.2%	137	38.0%	154	42.7%	60	61.2%	72	73.5%	78	79.6%
	Central California Woman's Facility-B	475	213	44.8%	99	24.3%	135	33.1%	164	40.2%	34	50.7%	47	70.1%	49	73.1%
CIW	CA Institute for Women-A	698	398	57.0%	87	24.2%	132	36.8%	162	45.1%	176	51.9%	222	65.5%	236	69.6%
	CA Institute for Women-B	43	19	44.2%	6	18.8%	10	31.3%	12	37.5%	3	N/A	7	N/A	7	N/A
	CA Institute for Women-C	134	58	43.3%	20	20.8%	24	25.0%	33	34.4%	21	55.3%	24	63.2%	25	65.8%
CRC	CA Rehabilitation Center-D	118	58	49.2%	14	18.4%	21	27.6%	27	35.5%	25	59.5%	29	69.0%	31	73.8%
VSPW	Valley State Prison for Women-A	468	239	51.1%	103	27.8%	141	38.1%	165	44.6%	58	59.2%	72	73.5%	74	75.5%
	Valley State Prison for Women-B	641	323	50.4%	129	26.7%	185	38.2%	210	43.4%	89	56.7%	110	70.1%	113	72.0%
DTF	Drug Treatment Furlough-Region 2	1	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
FOTEP	Female Offender Treatment & Emplmnt Pgm-1	55	26	47.3%	10	22.7%	13	29.5%	18	40.9%	4	N/A	7	N/A	8	N/A
	Female Offender Treatment & Emplmnt Pgm-2	20	3	N/A	1	N/A	2	N/A	3	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
	Female Offender Treatment & Emplmnt Pgm-3	76	34	44.7%	11	18.6%	19	32.2%	25	42.4%	6	N/A	8	N/A	9	N/A
	Female Offender Treatment & Emplmnt Pgm-4	86	41	47.7%	15	21.1%	21	29.6%	30	42.3%	9	N/A	11	N/A	11	N/A
MCOP-	Mandatory Conditions of Parole (SASCA)-1	46	19	41.3%	11	26.2%	17	40.5%	18	42.9%	1	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A
SASCA	Mandatory Conditions of Parole (SASCA)-2	4	1	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
	Mandatory Conditions of Parole (SASCA)-3	8	4	N/A	2	N/A	3	N/A	4	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
	Mandatory Conditions of Parole (SASCA)-4	7	2	N/A	2	N/A	2	N/A	2	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
MRA-FOTEP	Mandatory Conditions of Parole (FOTEP)-3	10	4	N/A	1	N/A	3	N/A	4	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
MRA-	Mandatory Residential Aftercase-SB1453 (SASCA)-1	85	26	30.6%	20	23.5%	22	25.9%	26	30.6%	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
SASCA	Mandatory Residential Aftercase-SB1453 (SASCA)-2	68	22	32.4%	13	19.1%	19	27.9%	22	32.4%	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
	Mandatory Residential Aftercase-SB1453 (SASCA)-3	87	27	31.0%	7	8.0%	16	18.4%	27	31.0%	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
	Mandatory Residential Aftercase-SB1453 (SASCA)-4	59	19	32.2%	8	13.6%	15	25.4%	19	32.2%	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
SASCA	Substance Abuse Services Coordination Agency-1	53	28	52.8%	17	37.8%	22	48.9%	22	48.9%	6	N/A	6	N/A	6	N/A
	Substance Abuse Services Coordination Agency-2	51	27	52.9%	17	34.0%	24	48.0%	26	52.0%	0	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A
	Substance Abuse Services Coordination Agency-3	120	42	35.0%	14	13.5%	27	26.0%	34	32.7%	3	N/A	7	N/A	8	N/A
	Substance Abuse Services Coordination Agency-4	107	40	37.4%	17	21.0%	24	29.6%	29	35.8%	5	N/A	9	N/A	11	N/A
Total		3,979	1,905	47.9%	716	23.7%	1,035	34.2%	1,237	40.9%	500	52.5%	633	66.5%	668	70.2%

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Office of Research, Research and Evaluation Branch

On the World Wide Web at:

http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/adult_research_branch