



**California Department of Corrections  
And Rehabilitation**

**2010 Adult Institutions  
Outcome Evaluation Report**

**Office of Research  
October 11, 2010**

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**OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY**

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Dear Colleagues:

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

As a part of this commitment, I am pleased to present the first in a series of annual reports on the outcomes of adult inmates released from CDCR correctional institutions. This report features measures of recidivism that will provide a baseline by which we can measure improvement, and also will enable us to compare our performance with that of other states that are similarly situated.

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads 'Matthew L. Cate'. The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first letters of the first and last names being capitalized and prominent.

MATTHEW L. CATE  
Secretary



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# Executive Summary

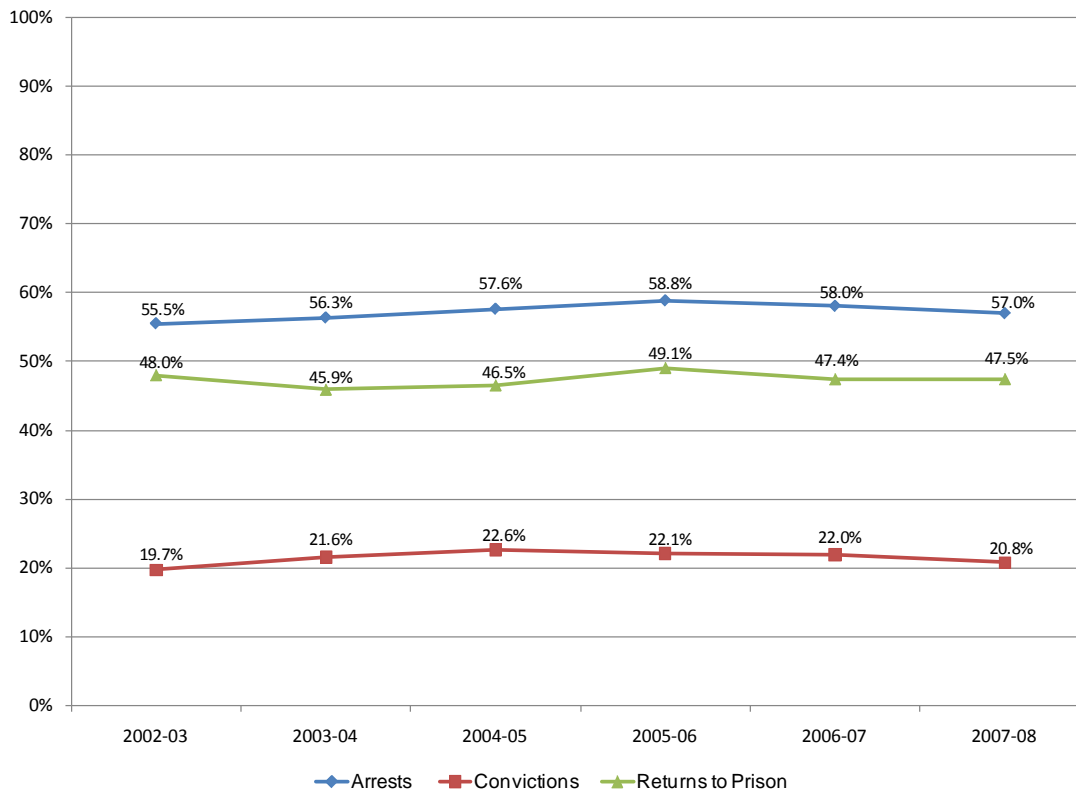
## Introduction

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

understood and commonly used by most correctional stakeholders.

CDCR has reported recidivism rates for felons released from custody since 1977. Prior to this report, CDCR provided recidivism rates only for felons paroled for the first time on their current term during a specified calendar year. Parolees were only tracked until they discharged from parole. CDCR is now expanding the cohort to include direct discharge, first-release and re-released felons who are released during a State Fiscal Year (FY), beginning with FY 2005-06.

Figure 1. One year recidivism rates for arrests, convictions and returns to prison for felons released between FYs 2002-03 and 2007-08<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Rates for “Arrests” and “Convictions” only include those felons where an automated criminal history record was available from the Department of Justice. These records are necessary to measure recidivism by arrest and conviction. The data contained in this chart were extracted in April, 2010 to minimize the effects of the time lag in data entry into state systems.



All felons are tracked for the full follow-up period, regardless of their status as active or discharged. In addition, recidivism rates are presented based on numerous characteristics (e.g., commitment offense, length-of-stay).

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

### Recidivism Definition

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

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

### Key Findings

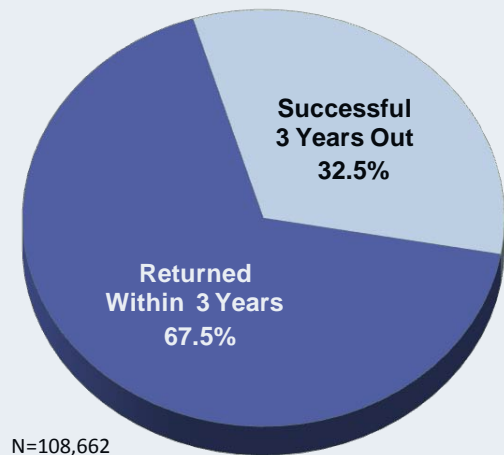
#### Overall CDCR Recidivism Rates

- The one-year rates have declined slightly under all measures of recidivism since FY 2005-06 (Figure 1).
- The total three-year recidivism rate (return to prison) for all felons released during FY 2005-06 is 67.5 percent (Figure 2).

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

Figure 2.  
Three-year recidivism rates for felons released from all CDCR institutions during fiscal year 2005-06



- Most felons who recidivate return to prison within a year of release (approximately 75 percent).
- Re-released felons recidivate at a rate 16.8 percentage points higher than those released for the first time.

#### CDCR Inmate Personal Characteristics

- Females have a 58.0 percent recidivism rate, which is approximately 10 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 almost 75 percent.
- Race/ethnicity appears to influence recidivism rates for first-releases, but this effect is not evident for re-released inmates.
- Slightly more than a quarter of all inmates are paroled to Los Angeles County after release. Of these parolees, however, only 59.1 percent recidivated within three years, which is lower than the statewide average.

### *CDCR Offender Characteristics*

- Inmates committed to prison for a property crime consistently recidivate at a higher rate than those committed for other types of crimes including crimes against persons, drug crimes, and “other” crimes.
- Severity of commitment offense was not found to be related to recidivism rates. For example, inmates released for rape have a much lower recidivism rate (49.7 percent) than those committed for vehicle theft (77.0 percent).
- Felons flagged as being required to register as a sex offender recidivate at a lower rate (64.6 percent) as compared to non-flagged felons (67.7 percent). Eighty six percent of flagged sex offenders who recidivate do so because of a parole violation.
- Inmates designated as serious or violent offenders recidivate at a lower rate than those who were not.
- Inmates participating in mental health programs recidivate at rates 8 to 11 percentage points higher than other felons.
- The California Static Risk Assessment performs well at predicting inmate risk for recidivism.

### *CDCR Offender Length-of-Stay*

- Recidivism rates increase with lengths-of-stay up to 19 to 24 months and decrease thereafter. Inmates with a length-of-stay between 19 to 24 months recidivate at the highest rate (71.5 percent). Those who served over 15 years recidivated at the lowest rate (approximately 38 percent).
- Inmates returning to prison from 1 to 10 or more times on the same term have similar recidivism

rates, ranging from 58.3 percent (10+ returns) to 79.8 percent (2 returns).

- Although fewer inmates return to prison as the total number of stays increase, recidivism rates for those with more total stays increase with each additional stay at CDCR institutions.

### *CDCR Institutional Missions*

- Inmates housed in reception centers for at least 30 days prior to release have a recidivism rate that is higher than any other institutional mission.

### *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.

Future reports will provide recidivism numbers for program participants within institutions, enabling the department to identify programs that should be retained or expanded, those which need improvement, and those which should be reduced or eliminated. In addition, other reports will be produced that provide in-depth analysis of topics introduced in this report, such as sex offenders, women or other specific groups of offenders.

All of these efforts demonstrate the department’s commitment to transparency, and establish California as a national leader in the effort to hold ourselves accountable, reduce recidivism and improve public safety.

## Definition of Terms

### **Admission or New Court Commitment**

The first commitment on the current term from the court for felons, civil narcotic addicts, safe keepers, county diagnostic cases, and those received for the first time from other jurisdictions.

### **California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA)**

The CSRA applies current data from the California Department of Justice (DOJ) regarding an inmate's personal information and criminal history to factors that are most predictive of recidivism so offenders can be categorized as low, moderate, or high risk of being convicted of a new crime upon release.

### **Cohort**

A specific sub-population based on a grouping according to time, 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.

### **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.

### **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).

### **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 DOJ must have their CSRA score calculated manually. This is done with a review of a paper copy of the inmate's rap sheet. Manual scores are not available for a certain percentage of inmates because CSRA scores for the FY 2005-06 cohort were computed retroactively as of their date of release during that time period.

### **Parole**

A period of conditional supervised release following a prison term.

### **Parole Violation (Law)**

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

### **Parole Violation (Technical)**

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

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

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

### **Registered Sex Offender**

An inmate is designated as a registered sex offender if CDCR records show that the inmate has at some point been convicted of an offense that requires registration as a sex offender under Penal Code (PC) 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**

As specified in PC Section 1192.7(c) and PC Section 1192.8.

### **Stay**

A stay is any period of time an inmate is housed in a CDCR institution. Each time an inmate returns to prison it is considered a new stay, regardless of the reason for returning.

### **Term**

A term is a sentence an inmate receives from a court to be committed to CDCR for a length-of-time. If an inmate is released after serving a term and is later returned to prison for a parole violation, the inmate returns and continues serving the original (current) term. If that inmate returns for committing a new crime, the inmate begins serving a new term.

### **Violent Felony Offenses**

Pursuant to PC Section 667.5(c).

# California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation 2010 Adult Institutions Outcome Evaluation Report

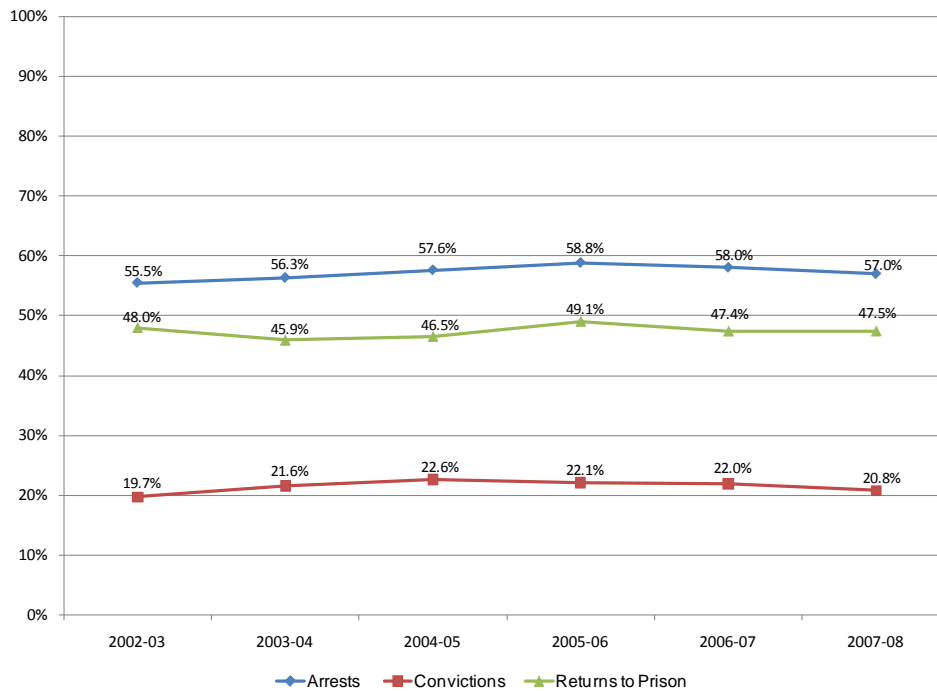
The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) *2010 Adult Institutions Outcome Evaluation Report* is an analysis of recidivism for felons released from California prisons. This report provides information about recidivism to CDCR executives and managers, lawmakers and other correctional stakeholders who have an interest in the dynamics of reoffending behavior and reducing recidivism.

## 1 Introduction

One of the foremost goals of lawmakers and public safety officials is to prevent offenders, after their release from incarceration, from victimizing again. Indeed, the California Department of

The one-year rates have slightly decreased, regardless of measure used, since FY 2005-06.

Figure 1. One year recidivism rates for arrests, convictions and returns to prison for felons released between Fiscal Years (FY) 2002-03 and 2007-08<sup>3</sup>



<sup>3</sup> 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.

Based on national best practices, CDCR now reports recidivism rates that track arrests, convictions and returns to prison.

CDCR uses returns to prison as its primary measure.

Corrections and Rehabilitation sets as its chief priority the reduction of recidivism. But before progress in the reduction of recidivism can be tracked and analyzed, recidivism itself must be defined.

There is in fact no single definition of recidivism agreed upon by all states, law enforcement agencies or researchers. Some choose to define recidivism as an offender's subsequent arrest following incarceration. Others define recidivism as an offender's subsequent conviction. Depending on which measure is chosen, recidivism rates may vary greatly. Rates will also vary depending on the length of time offenders are tracked upon release from incarceration. Offenders who are tracked for three years upon release from prison, for example, will show higher rates of recidivism than they would have shown if only tracked for their first year after release. In addition, the extent to which jurisdictions choose to supervise offenders impacts the rate of recidivism. These variables challenge law enforcement agencies in their efforts to track recidivism over time and compare recidivism rates between jurisdictions.

The department is pleased to present this report as the successful culmination of its efforts to minimize these obstacles. The variability in the scope and nature of parole practices among the states still makes direct comparisons problematic. However, after consultation with national experts and researchers, the department for the first time is able to facilitate such comparisons across jurisdictions nationwide by setting forth recidivism measures that track arrests, convictions as well as returns to prison at one, two and three-year intervals dating back to offenders released in FY 2002-03. Appendix A sets forth those measures. These analyses provide California the flexibility to present its recidivism rates in different ways for comparison purposes and to establish a baseline measure to benchmark progress at reducing recidivism and improving public safety in California. The department can now more easily track and compare future trends in recidivism.

Henceforth, the department will issue yearly outcome reports on recidivism like this one. Each subsequent report will provide an additional year's worth of recidivism data that will supplement the data previously set forth, and will thereby provide a progressively fuller picture of trends in recidivism.

For in-depth analysis, the focus of this report is on the three-year rates of returns to prison for inmates released during FY 2005-06. While CDCR will be measuring recidivism by tracking arrests, convictions and returns to prison, it is the latter measure that CDCR will use as its primary measure due to its reliability and common usage by correctional stakeholders. Accordingly, the department has re-examined its definition of "returns to prison" to bring it in line with best practices nationwide. This return measure

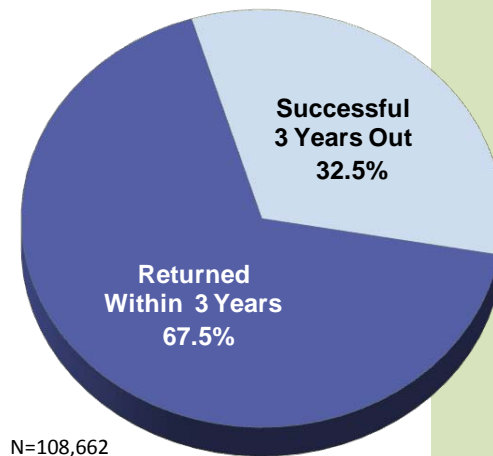
has been improved in that it includes offenders released for the first time on a new term and those offenders who were released and subsequently returned on a violation of parole or a new arrest. In contrast to prior practices, all offenders are tracked for a full three-year follow-up period even if they were discharged from parole. In addition, releases are based on the fiscal year, making it easier to relate costs to performance, thereby increasing accountability.

Data related to the primary measure are displayed by mission and institution. Future reports will provide recidivism numbers for program participants within institutions, enabling the department to better identify programs that should be retained or expanded, those which need improvement, and those which should be reduced or eliminated. In addition, other reports will be produced that provide in-depth analysis of topics introduced in this report, such as sex offenders, women or other specific groups of offenders.

All of these efforts demonstrate the department's commitment to accountability, and establish California as a national leader in the effort to be transparent, reduce recidivism and improve public safety.

Two-thirds of all CDCR felons released during FY 2005-06 returned to prison within three years.

Figure 2. Three-year recidivism rates for felons released from all CDCR institutions during FY 2005-06



In this report, a recidivist is primarily defined as a convicted felon who was released from CDCR in FY 2005-06 and subsequently returned to CDCR within a three-year follow-up period.

## 2 Evaluation Design

### 2.1 Objectives and Purpose of the Evaluation

The purpose of this evaluation is to report the recidivism rates for CDCR inmates and to examine how these rates vary across time and place, by person (personal and offender characteristics), by incarceration experience (e.g., length-of-stay), and by CDCR missions and institutions.

### 2.2 Primary Definition of Recidivism

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

An individual convicted of a felony<sup>4</sup> and incarcerated in a CDCR adult institution who was released to parole, discharged after being paroled, or directly discharged from CDCR during a defined time period (recidivism cohort) and subsequently returned to prison during a specified follow-up period (recidivism period).

For the purpose of this and future reports, the recidivism rate is calculated using the ratio of the number of felons in the recidivism cohort who were returned to prison during the recidivism period to the total number of felons in the recidivism cohort, multiplied by 100.

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

*Note: Appendix A expands this definition by depicting recidivism rates using rearrest and reconviction in addition to returns to prison. Results for each of these measures are available for FY 2002-03 through 2007-08.*

## 3 Methods

This report presents recidivism rates from a three-year follow-up period for all felons who were released from the CDCR Division of Adult Institutions (DAI) between July 1, 2005 and June 30, 2006 (FY 2005-06). The cohort includes inmates who were released to

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<sup>4</sup> Due to reporting limitations, civil addicts are currently excluded. It is expected that this limitation will be addressed following implementation of the Strategic Offender Management System (SOMS).



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 2005-06, returned to prison on this term, and were then re-released during FY 2005-06. Figures, charts and graphs illustrate the relationship between descriptive variables (e.g., gender, race/ethnicity, age at parole) and recidivism rates. Expanded analyses of these variables are available in Appendix B.

### 3.1 Redesign of the Cohort Methodology

In 2009, the CDCR Office of Research collaborated with CDCR executive staff and managers to redesign the methodology used to identify the CDCR recidivism cohort due to the following limitations of the former methodology:

- The prior cohorts consisted of felons released to parole for the first time on a new term. This method failed to include parole violators who were returned and re-released from parole.
- Inmates who were directly discharged, as well as parolees who were discharged from parole before the full three-year follow-up period, were excluded<sup>5</sup> from the recidivism cohort. This method failed to count returns of parolees who were discharged and returned to prison within the three-year follow-up period, resulting in lower recidivism rates.
- The prior cohorts consisted of felons released to parole in one calendar year. This method made it difficult to perform cost-effectiveness computations.

To address these issues, CDCR revised the recidivism cohort methodology to include all felons who were paroled from the CDCR DAI, regardless of whether it is the first release on the current term, or a subsequent release following a return on a parole violation. In addition, parolees are now followed for the full three-year follow-up period, even if they are discharged from parole or were directly discharged from a CDCR institution. Only the first release and first return prison during the three-year period is counted (i.e., inmates who cycle in and out of CDCR during the three-year period are only counted once). Finally, the recidivism cohort aligns with the State FY. With the exception of Table 1, all results presented in this report solely reflect the revised methodology.

CDCR has revised the methodology used to define the recidivism cohort for returns to prison.

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<sup>5</sup> Inmates were excluded as a result of being assigned a new CDCR number upon readmission to CDCR for a new felony.

There are minimal differences between the number and recidivism rate of “first release” inmates when comparing the former and revised methodologies.

### 3.2 Comparison Between the Former vs. Revised Methodologies

Comparisons between the cohort methodologies reveal minimal differences in the number and recidivism rate of first releases, despite the fact that the former methodology is based on a calendar year and the revised methodology is based on a State FY (see Table 1). There was only a two percent difference in the number of first releases identified and both methodologies result in an approximate 40, 54, and 60 percent recidivism rate for years one, two and three, respectively.

Table 1. Former Methodology vs. Revised Methodology

	Total Released	One Year		Two Years, Cumulative		Three Years, Cumulative	
		Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
<b>Former Methodology</b>							
First Releases Only	66,061	26,376	39.9%	35,821	54.2%	38,972	59.0%
<b>Revised Methodology</b>							
First Releases	64,728	26,143	40.4%	35,491	54.8%	39,281	60.7%
Re-Releases	43,934	27,187	61.9%	32,467	73.9%	34,069	77.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>108,662</b>	<b>53,330</b>	<b>49.1%</b>	<b>67,958</b>	<b>62.5%</b>	<b>73,350</b>	<b>67.5%</b>

### 3.3 Data Sources

Data were extracted from the CDCR Offender-Based Information System (OBIS) to identify the inmates who were released during FY 2005-06, as well as to determine which of these individuals were returned to prison during the three-year follow-up period. Data were also derived from Department of Justice (DOJ) arrest history data to compute California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) recidivism risk scores at the time of release, and to compute the rearrest and reconviction figures included in Appendix A.

## 4 Release Cohort Description

### *Personal Characteristics*

A total of 108,662 adult men and women were released from CDCR adult institutions in FY 2005-06 (Table 2, page 9).<sup>6</sup> Males outnumbered females approximately nine to one. The majority of inmates were Hispanic/Latino (36.7 percent), followed by White (32.8 percent) and Black/African American (26.3 percent). Less

<sup>6</sup> Due to reporting limitations, civil addicts are currently excluded. It is expected that this limitation will be addressed following implementation of SOMS.

than 5 percent were Native American/Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander or Other. 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.

#### *Offender Characteristics*

The majority of the inmates paroled to Los Angeles County (26.1 percent). Of the remaining large counties in California, the top three that received paroled inmates were San Bernardino (8.2 percent), Orange (7.4 percent), San Diego (6.6 percent), and the bottom three were Santa Clara (3.2 percent), San Joaquin (2.3 percent), and San Francisco (1.5 percent).

About two-thirds of the FY 2005-06 recidivism cohort include inmates who had served their current term for a property crime or a drug crime. Slightly more than 20 percent were committed to CDCR for a crime against persons and approximately 11 percent were committed for "other" crimes.

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

Eighty-six percent of the release cohort had not been enrolled in any type of mental health treatment program while incarcerated at CDCR. Those designated as Enhanced Outpatient Program (EOP) (severely mentally ill) made up 4.5 percent of the release cohort and those assigned to the Correctional Clinical Case Management System (CCCMS) made the remaining 9.3 percent.

When assessed for recidivism risk using the CSRA, almost 53 percent of the inmates were identified as being at a high risk for being convicted of a new crime, 28.5 percent were medium risk and 16.3 percent were low risk.

Nearly sixty percent of the release cohort was made up of first releases while 40.4 percent were re-releases. Almost all of the distributions for the personal and offender characteristics of first release and re-releases were similar to those of the total recidivism cohort. The exception was for the CSRA risk score. The proportion of re-releases identified as having a high risk to recidivate was greater (62.0 percent) than that of inmates who were first releases (46.4 percent).

Re-released felons made up 40.4 percent of the recidivism cohort.

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

### *CDCR Incarceration Experience*

More than half (57.0 percent) of the FY 2005-06 cohort inmates served 18 months or less in CDCR institutions. Approximately 69 percent who were released for the first time served 18 months or less in CDCR institutions compared to 39.3 percent of re-releases who served 18 months or less.

The majority of the cohort (59.6 percent) is comprised of first releases with no returns on their current term. Of those with returns on their current term, most (18.5 percent) had returned once. Thereafter, the number of returning inmates gradually decreases.

Almost half (48.3 percent) of the first releases had only one stay in a CDCR adult institution and approximately one-fifth (20.4 percent) of re-releases stayed two times. Regardless of type of release, 13.0 percent of the FY 2005-06 cohort had 10 or more stays in CDCR when released.

### *Institutional Mission<sup>7</sup>*

Twenty-three percent of the FY 2005-06 cohort released from a Level II institution. Another 26 percent released from a reception center. Combined, this accounts for almost half of all releases during FY 2005-06. Among first releases only, slightly more than 20 percent released from a Level III or Level IV institution. Over half of re-releases were released from a reception center.

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<sup>7</sup> 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 2005-06 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 2. Cohort Description

Characteristics	First Releases		Re-Releases		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	64,728	100.0	43,934	100.0	108,662	100.0
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	57,314	88.5	39,945	90.9	97,259	89.5
Female	7,414	11.5	3,989	9.1	11,403	10.5
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White	20,047	31.0	15,562	35.4	35,609	32.8
Hispanic/Latino	26,268	40.6	13,633	31.0	39,901	36.7
Black/African American	15,519	24.0	13,066	29.7	28,585	26.3
Native American/Alaska Native	477	0.7	258	0.6	735	0.7
Asian	512	0.8	515	1.2	1,027	0.9
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	89	0.1	46	0.1	135	0.1
Other	1,816	2.8	854	1.9	2,670	2.5
<b>Age at Release</b>						
18-19	640	1.0	44	0.1	684	0.6
20-24	10,977	17.0	4,567	10.4	15,544	14.3
25-29	12,696	19.6	8,342	19.0	21,038	19.4
30-34	10,306	15.9	6,973	15.9	17,279	15.9
35-39	10,099	15.6	7,696	17.5	17,795	16.4
40-44	8,820	13.6	7,388	16.8	16,208	14.9
45-49	6,121	9.5	5,083	11.6	11,204	10.3
50-54	3,072	4.7	2,501	5.7	5,573	5.1
55-59	1,270	2.0	909	2.1	2,179	2.0
60 and over	727	1.1	431	1.0	1,158	1.1
<b>County of Parole</b>						
Alameda	2,685	4.1	2,359	5.4	5,044	4.6
Fresno	1,931	3.0	2,388	5.4	4,319	4.0
Kern	2,065	3.2	1,765	4.0	3,830	3.5
Los Angeles	21,086	32.6	7,233	16.5	28,319	26.1
Orange	5,574	8.6	2,462	5.6	8,036	7.4
Riverside	4,144	6.4	2,496	5.7	6,640	6.1
Sacramento	3,318	5.1	2,308	5.3	5,626	5.2
San Bernardino	5,245	8.1	3,683	8.4	8,928	8.2
Santa Clara	1,815	2.8	1,706	3.9	3,521	3.2
San Diego	3,944	6.1	3,186	7.3	7,130	6.6
San Francisco	536	0.8	1,099	2.5	1,635	1.5
San Joaquin	1,175	1.8	1,351	3.1	2,526	2.3
All Others	11,173	17.3	10,442	23.8	21,615	19.9
<b>Commitment Offense</b>						
Crime Against Persons	14,098	21.8	10,822	24.6	24,920	22.9
Property Crimes	22,145	34.2	14,608	33.2	36,753	33.8
Drug Crimes	21,067	32.5	13,722	31.2	34,789	32.0
Other Crimes	7,418	11.5	4,782	10.9	12,200	11.2
<b>Sex Offenders</b>						
Yes	3,959	6.1	3,052	6.9	7,011	6.5
No	60,769	93.9	40,882	93.1	101,651	93.5
<b>Serious/Violent Offenders</b>						
Yes	13,113	20.3	9,222	21.0	22,335	20.6
No	51,615	79.7	34,712	79.0	86,327	79.4

Table 2. Cohort Description (continued)

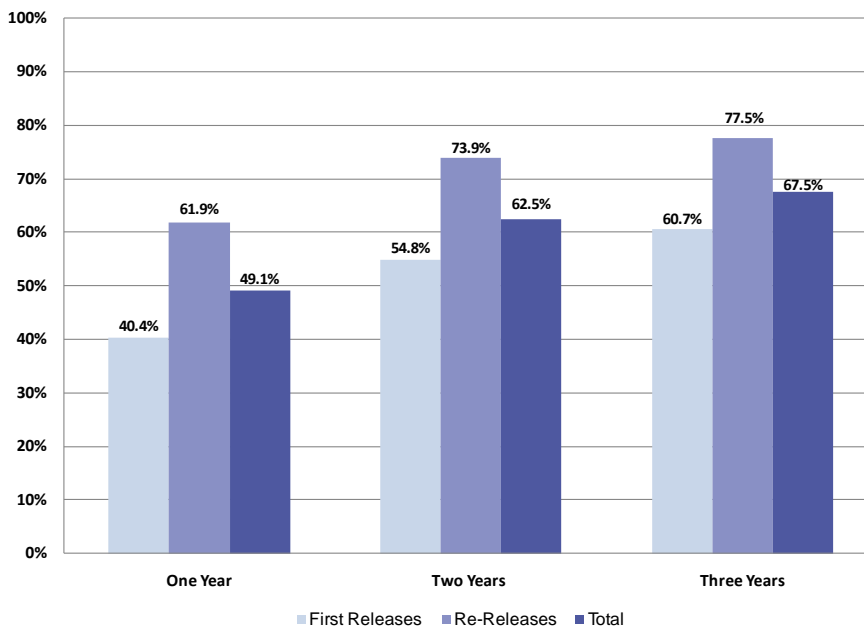
Characteristics	First Releases		Re-Releases		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Enhanced Outpatient Program	2,128	3.3	2,765	6.3	4,893	4.5
Correctional Clinical Case Management System	4,764	7.4	5,353	12.2	10,117	9.3
Crisis Bed	5	0.0	31	0.1	36	0.0
No Mental Health Code	57,825	89.3	35,784	81.4	93,609	86.1
Department Mental Health	6	0.0	1	0.0	7	0.0
<b>CSRA Risk Score</b>						
Low	12,911	19.9	4,822	11.0	17,733	16.3
Medium	20,339	31.4	10,655	24.3	30,994	28.5
High	30,047	46.4	27,223	62.0	57,270	52.7
N/A	1,431	2.2	1,234	2.8	2,665	2.5
<b>Length of Stay</b>						
0 - 6 months	9,694	15.0	1,915	4.4	11,609	10.7
7 - 12 months	24,617	38.0	6,857	15.6	31,474	29.0
13 - 18 months	10,314	15.9	8,491	19.3	18,805	17.3
19 - 24 months	6,339	9.8	7,291	16.6	13,630	12.5
2 - 3 years	5,765	8.9	9,361	21.3	15,126	13.9
3 - 4 years	2,436	3.8	4,508	10.3	6,944	6.4
4 - 5 years	1,814	2.8	2,045	4.7	3,859	3.6
5 - 10 years	3,170	4.9	3,067	7.0	6,237	5.7
10 - 15 years	467	0.7	347	0.8	814	0.7
15 + years	112	0.2	52	0.1	164	0.2
<b>Prior Returns to Custody</b>						
None	64,728	100.0	0	0.0	64,728	59.6
1	0	0.0	20,079	45.7	20,079	18.5
2	0	0.0	9,881	22.5	9,881	9.1
3	0	0.0	5,804	13.2	5,804	5.3
4	0	0.0	3,665	8.3	3,665	3.4
5	0	0.0	2,134	4.9	2,134	2.0
6	0	0.0	1,183	2.7	1,183	1.1
7	0	0.0	610	1.4	610	0.6
8	0	0.0	313	0.7	313	0.3
9	0	0.0	150	0.3	150	0.1
10+	0	0.0	115	0.3	115	0.1
<b>Number of CDCR Stays Ever</b>						
1	31,257	48.3	0	0.0	31,257	28.8
2	8,012	12.4	8,962	20.4	16,974	15.6
3	5,132	7.9	6,678	15.2	11,810	10.9
4	3,822	5.9	4,983	11.3	8,805	8.1
5	3,195	4.9	3,988	9.1	7,183	6.6
6	2,676	4.1	3,340	7.6	6,016	5.5
7	2,197	3.4	2,820	6.4	5,017	4.6
8	1,726	2.7	2,316	5.3	4,042	3.7
9	1,516	2.3	1,921	4.4	3,437	3.2
10	1,169	1.8	1,637	3.7	2,806	2.6
11	895	1.4	1,388	3.2	2,283	2.1
12	731	1.1	1,189	2.7	1,920	1.8
13	540	0.8	980	2.2	1,520	1.4
14	463	0.7	787	1.8	1,250	1.2
15 +	1,397	2.2	2,945	6.7	4,342	4.0

Table 2. Cohort Description (continued)

Characteristics	First Releases		Re-Releases		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Institutional Mission</b>						
Level I	11,960	18.5	4,883	11.1	16,843	15.5
Level II	17,483	27.0	7,358	16.7	24,841	22.9
Level III	7,674	11.9	2,380	5.4	10,054	9.3
Level IV	5,786	8.9	1,520	3.5	7,306	6.7
Female Institutions	5,504	8.5	2,907	6.6	8,411	7.7
Camps	2,699	4.2	3	0.0	2,702	2.5
Reception Centers	4,944	7.6	23,316	53.1	28,260	26.0
Other Facilities	7,959	12.3	1,564	3.6	9,523	8.8
Under 30 days	719	1.1	3	0.0	722	0.7

## 5 Overall California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation Adult Recidivism Rate

Figure 3. Overall Recidivism Rates: First Releases, Re-Releases and Total



Inmates released from CDCR in FY 2005-06 have a 67.5 percent three-year recidivism rate.

The recidivism rate for first-releases is 16.8 percentage points less than that of re-releases.

Figure and Table 3 show the total three-year recidivism rate for the FY 2005-06 cohort is 67.5 percent. The recidivism rate for re-releases is 16.8 percentage points higher than for first releases.

When examining the recidivism rates as time progresses, more inmates return to prison between the first and second years after release than between the second and third year after release.

Table 3. Overall Recidivism Rates: First releases, Re-Releases and Total

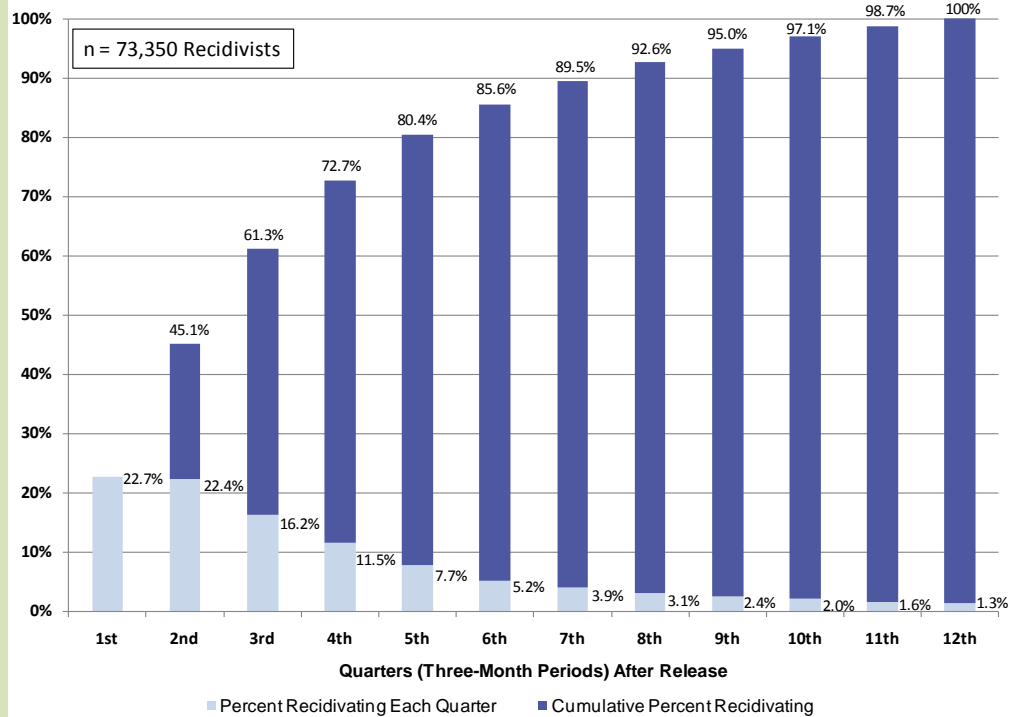
	Total Released	One Year		Two Years, Cumulative		Three Years, Cumulative	
		Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
First Releases	64,728	26,143	40.4%	35,491	54.8%	39,281	60.7%
Re-Releases	43,934	27,187	61.9%	32,467	73.9%	34,069	77.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>108,662</b>	<b>53,330</b>	<b>49.1%</b>	<b>67,958</b>	<b>62.5%</b>	<b>73,350</b>	<b>67.5%</b>

## 6 Time to Return

This “Time to Return” section only examines the 73,350 inmates who returned to prison within three years of release (identified previously in Figure and Table 3) to assess how long inmates are in the community before recidivating and returning to prison.

### 6.1 Time to Return for the 73,350 Recidivists

Figure 4. 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 and Table 4 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 73,350 inmates who return to prison, nearly equal percentages return during the first quarter and the second quarter (22.7 and 22.4 percent, respectively). Altogether, nearly half (approximately 45 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 within each of the categorized months over the three-year follow-up period decreases as most have already returned to prison by the end of the first year. Since this analysis only focuses on those inmates identified as recidivists, and because few individuals returned to prison within the final months of the follow-up period, the 12<sup>th</sup> quarter represents the final, cumulative results (i.e., 100 percent) of the 73,350 recidivists.

Table 4. Three-Year Quarterly and Cumulative Rate of Return Post Release

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
<b>Percentage of Recidivists</b>	22.7%	22.4%	16.2%	11.5%	7.7%	5.2%	3.9%	3.1%	2.4%	2.0%	1.6%	1.3%
<b>Cumulative Percent</b>	22.7%	45.1%	61.3%	72.7%	80.4%	85.6%	89.5%	92.6%	95.0%	97.1%	98.7%	100.0%

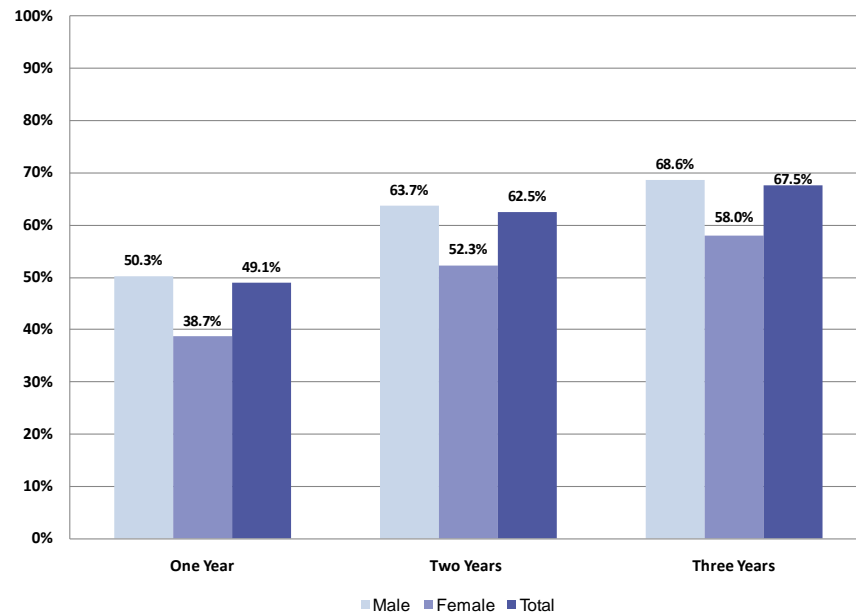
## 7 Recidivism Rate by Demographics

Demographics include the following personal characteristics of felons: gender, age at 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.

Females  
recidivate at a  
lower rate than  
males.

## 7.1 Gender

Figure 5. Recidivism Rates by Gender



Because males outnumber females almost nine to one in the FY 2005-06 cohort, gender differences in rates of recidivism are masked. It is important, therefore, to examine male and female recidivism rates individually to see if differences exist. As shown in Figure and Table 5, recidivism rates are considerably lower for females compared to males. By the end of three years, the recidivism rate for females is approximately 10 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 16 percentage point difference in the recidivism rate between first-released and re-released males. Females have a 23 percentage point difference in the recidivism rate between first and re-releases. Females who were re-released recidivate at a rate only five percentage points lower than their male counterparts.

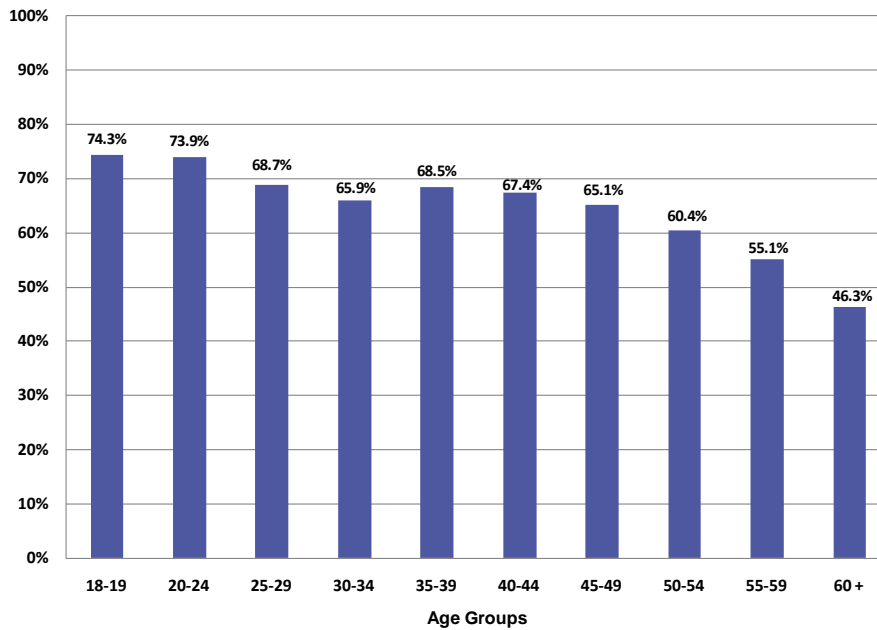
Despite the fact that female offenders represent a small proportion of the CDCR inmate population and they have a lower recidivism rate than males, CDCR continues to emphasize the importance of increasing rehabilitative opportunities for female inmates through a commitment to the provision of gender-responsive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

Table 5. 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	57,314	35,564	62.1%	39,945	31,167	78.0%	97,259	66,731	68.6%
Female	7,414	3,717	50.1%	3,989	2,902	72.8%	11,403	6,619	58.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>64,728</b>	<b>39,281</b>	<b>60.7%</b>	<b>43,934</b>	<b>34,069</b>	<b>77.5%</b>	<b>108,662</b>	<b>73,350</b>	<b>67.5%</b>

## 7.2 Age at Release

Figure 6. Recidivism Rates by Age at Release



In general, recidivism rates decrease with age.

Conforming to the general theory that people age out of criminal activity<sup>8</sup>, the overall recidivism rate for inmates released in FY 2005-06 declines with age. Felons in the 18 to 19 year-old group have a 74.3 percent recidivism rate and those ages 60 and older have a 46.3 percent recidivism rate (Figure and Table 6). The exception is a 2.6 percentage point increase from the 30 to 34 year-old age group to the 35 to 39 year-old age group. Thereafter, the declining trend in the recidivism rate resumes. The recidivism rate increase for the 35 to 39 year-old age group suggests that inmates ages 35 and older may somehow be different (perhaps more persistent in their criminal behaviors) than younger inmates.

<sup>8</sup> Andrews, D.A. and J. Bonta (2006). *The Psychology of Criminal Conduct*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed. Neward, NJ: LexisNexis.

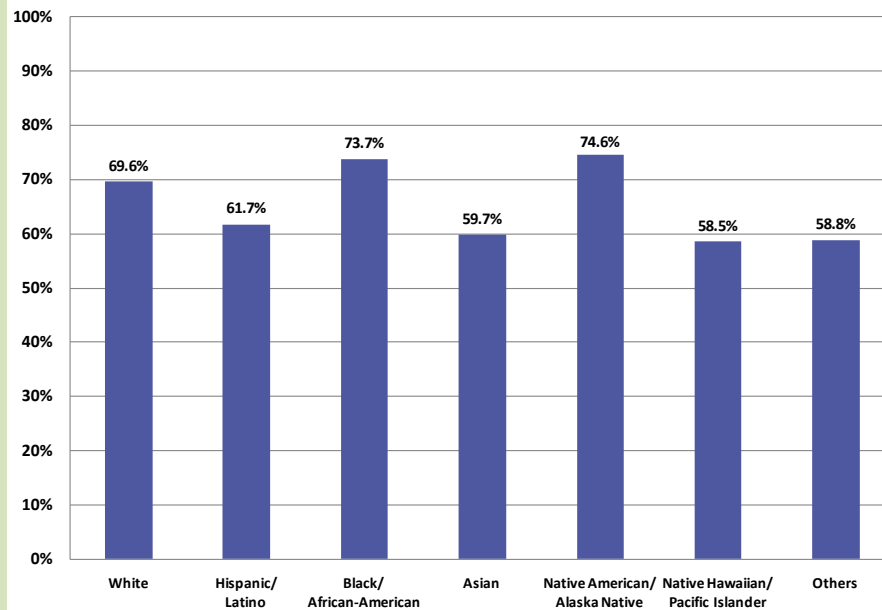
The pattern in the recidivism rate for each age group within first releases mirrors that of the total recidivism rate (i.e., the gradual decline over time with the exception of the increased recidivism rate for the 35 to 39 age group). This trend is not evident for the re-releases. From age 18 through 34, the recidivism rate for re-releases fluctuates (from as low as 77.4 percent to as high as 84.4 percent) and does not revert back to the previously identified, gradual decline until ages 35 to 39.

Table 6. 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	640	473	73.9%	44	35	79.5%	684	508	74.3%
20-24	10,977	7,633	69.5%	4,567	3,855	84.4%	15,544	11,488	73.9%
25-29	12,696	7,931	62.5%	8,342	6,532	78.3%	21,038	14,463	68.7%
30-34	10,306	5,984	58.1%	6,973	5,398	77.4%	17,279	11,382	65.9%
35-39	10,099	6,125	60.6%	7,696	6,057	78.7%	17,795	12,182	68.5%
40-44	8,820	5,253	59.6%	7,388	5,673	76.8%	16,208	10,926	67.4%
45-49	6,121	3,451	56.4%	5,083	3,847	75.7%	11,204	7,298	65.1%
50-54	3,072	1,581	51.5%	2,501	1,785	71.4%	5,573	3,366	60.4%
55-59	1,270	583	45.9%	909	618	68.0%	2,179	1,201	55.1%
60 +	727	267	36.7%	431	269	62.4%	1,158	536	46.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>64,728</b>	<b>39,281</b>	<b>60.7%</b>	<b>43,934</b>	<b>34,069</b>	<b>77.5%</b>	<b>108,662</b>	<b>73,350</b>	<b>67.5%</b>

### 7.3 Race/Ethnicity

Figure 7. 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 and Table 7 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 69.6 percent to 74.6 percent. The overall recidivism rate for all other race/ethnicity groups is roughly 60 percent.

Additional differences are revealed when recidivism rates for each race/ethnicity are examined between inmates who were first released and those who were re-released. With respect to re-releases, recidivism rates are similar between the different race/ethnic groups (ranging from 71.7 percent to 78.8 percent). However, the rates vary for first releases. Recidivism rates for first releases who are Hispanic/Latino (54.3 percent), Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (51.7 percent) or Asian (51.4 percent) are lower than those who are White (62.9 percent), Black/African-American (69.7 percent), or Native American/Alaska Native (70.3 percent).

Although small in number, the Native American/Alaska Native, Asian and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander first and re-release groups recidivate at rates similar to the remaining cohort race/ethnicity groups, with the Native American/Alaska Native group having the highest recidivism rate across each release type (first releases, re-releases and total released). 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 (54.3 percent versus 65.1 percent).

Overall, this analysis indicates that race/ethnicity exerts an influence on recidivism for inmates who are first released from incarceration, but those effects dissipate for inmates who previously failed while on parole.

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

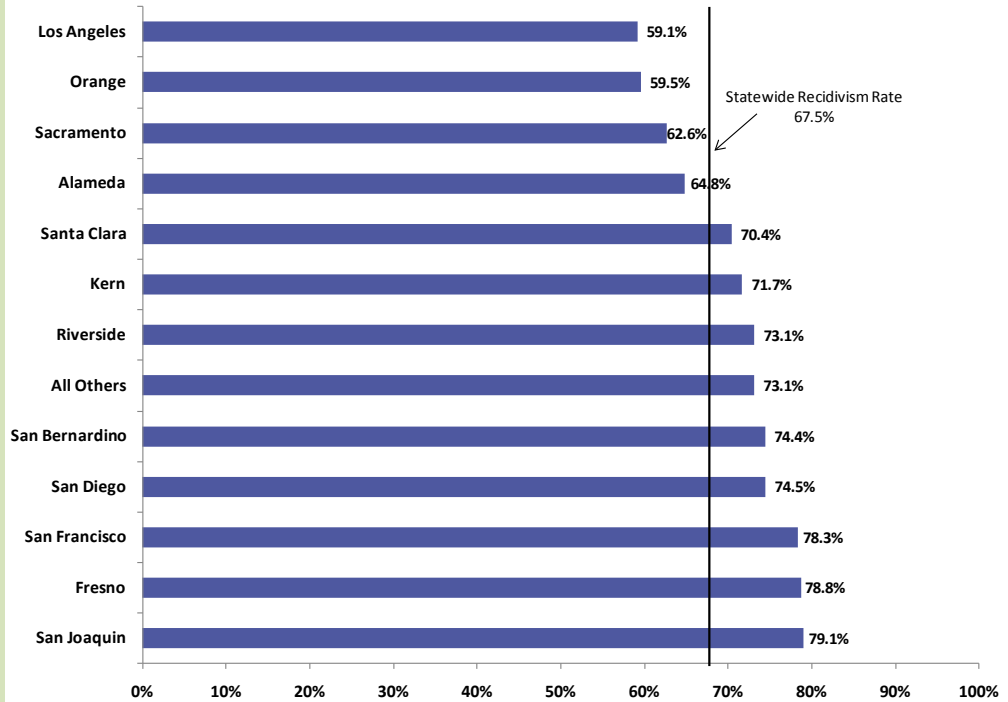
Overall, race/ethnicity appears be related to recidivism rates for first releases, but not for re-releases.

Table 7. 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	20,047	12,617	62.9%	15,562	12,176	78.2%	35,609	24,793	69.6%
Hispanic/Latino	26,268	14,252	54.3%	13,633	10,382	76.2%	39,901	24,634	61.7%
Black/African-American	15,519	10,819	69.7%	13,066	10,250	78.4%	28,585	21,069	73.7%
Asian	477	245	51.4%	258	194	75.2%	735	439	59.7%
Native American/Alaska Native	512	360	70.3%	515	406	78.8%	1,027	766	74.6%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	89	46	51.7%	46	33	71.7%	135	79	58.5%
Others	1,816	942	51.9%	854	628	73.5%	2,670	1,570	58.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>64,728</b>	<b>39,281</b>	<b>60.7%</b>	<b>43,934</b>	<b>34,069</b>	<b>77.5%</b>	<b>108,662</b>	<b>73,350</b>	<b>67.5%</b>

### 7.4 County of Parole<sup>9</sup>

Figure 8. Recidivism Rates by County



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

Despite the fact that over a quarter of all inmates who were paroled in FY 2005-06 were released into Los Angeles County, the Los Angeles County recidivism rate (59.1 percent) is the lowest of the twelve largest counties (see Figure and Table 8). San Francisco, Fresno, and San Joaquin Counties have the highest overall three-year recidivism rates, ranging from 78.3 percent to 79.1 percent. The higher recidivism rates for these three counties may be due to the fact that they are the only three counties that received more re-released inmates than those who were first released. As shown throughout the report, re-released inmates generally have higher recidivism rates than those released for the first time. This may also explain Los Angeles County’s low recidivism rate as it received roughly three times as many first-released as re-released inmates. This large proportion of first-released inmates (and their low rate of recidivism) reduced the overall recidivism rate for inmates released to Los Angeles County.

<sup>9</sup> Direct discharges are not included since these individuals do not have a parole county.

The difference in the recidivism rate between first-release inmates and re-release inmates varies greatly by county. Sacramento County has the widest range (28 percentage points), with first-release inmates recidivating at a rate of 51.1 percent and re-releases recidivating at a rate of 79.2 percent. San Joaquin County has the narrowest range (7 percentage points), with first-release inmates recidivating at a rate of 75.1 percent and re-releases recidivating at a rate of 82.5 percent.

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

Table 8. Recidivism Rates by County<sup>10</sup>

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	2,685	1,445	53.8%	2,359	1,821	77.2%	5,044	3,266	64.8%
Fresno	1,931	1,429	74.0%	2,388	1,973	82.6%	4,319	3,402	78.8%
Kern	2,065	1,325	64.2%	1,765	1,421	80.5%	3,830	2,746	71.7%
Los Angeles	21,086	11,509	54.6%	7,233	5,235	72.4%	28,319	16,744	59.1%
Orange	5,574	2,863	51.4%	2,462	1,921	78.0%	8,036	4,784	59.5%
Riverside	4,144	2,809	67.8%	2,496	2,046	82.0%	6,640	4,855	73.1%
Sacramento	3,318	1,694	51.1%	2,308	1,829	79.2%	5,626	3,523	62.6%
San Bernardino	5,245	3,595	68.5%	3,683	3,047	82.7%	8,928	6,642	74.4%
Santa Clara	1,815	1,191	65.6%	1,706	1,287	75.4%	3,521	2,478	70.4%
San Diego	3,944	2,728	69.2%	3,186	2,581	81.0%	7,130	5,309	74.5%
San Francisco	536	389	72.6%	1,099	892	81.2%	1,635	1,281	78.3%
San Joaquin	1,175	883	75.1%	1,351	1,114	82.5%	2,526	1,997	79.1%
All Others	11,173	7,414	66.4%	10,442	8,384	80.3%	21,615	15,798	73.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>64,691</b>	<b>39,274</b>	<b>60.7%</b>	<b>42,478</b>	<b>33,551</b>	<b>79.0%</b>	<b>107,169</b>	<b>72,825</b>	<b>68.0%</b>

## 8 Offender Characteristics

Offender characteristics include the categories for the controlling crime of the current term; special classifications of inmates including registered sex offenders, serious or violent offenders, EOP inmates; number and length of prior prison stays; and risk to reoffend, as measured by the CSRA at the time of release and entry into the recidivism cohort.

<sup>10</sup> Direct discharges are not included since these individuals do not have a parole county.

At 71.9 percent, inmates committed to CDCR for property crimes have the highest three-year recidivism rate.

### 8.1 Commitment Offense Category

Figure 9. Recidivism Rates by Commitment Offense Category

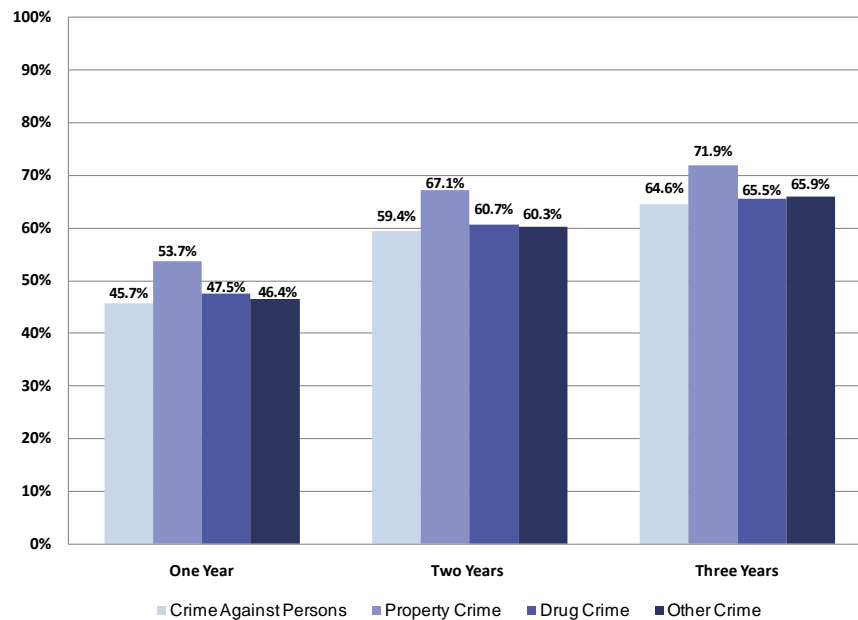


Figure and Table 9 reveal that inmates committed for property crimes have the highest overall, three-year recidivism rate. Over half of the inmates released with a property crime commitment recidivated within the first year of release and 71.9 percent recidivated within three years of their release. Inmates committed for crimes against persons, drug crimes or other offenses recidivate at an almost identical lower rate, whether it was at one, two, or three years of follow-up.

Re-release inmates with drug crime commitments have a three-year recidivism rate that is 19 percentage points higher than first-release inmates for a drug crime commitment (77.1 percent versus 58.0 percent, respectively). Similarly, re-releases with a crime against a person commitment have a three-year recidivism rate that is approximately 17 percentage points higher than first releases with a crime against a person commitment (74.4 percent versus 57.0 percent, respectively).

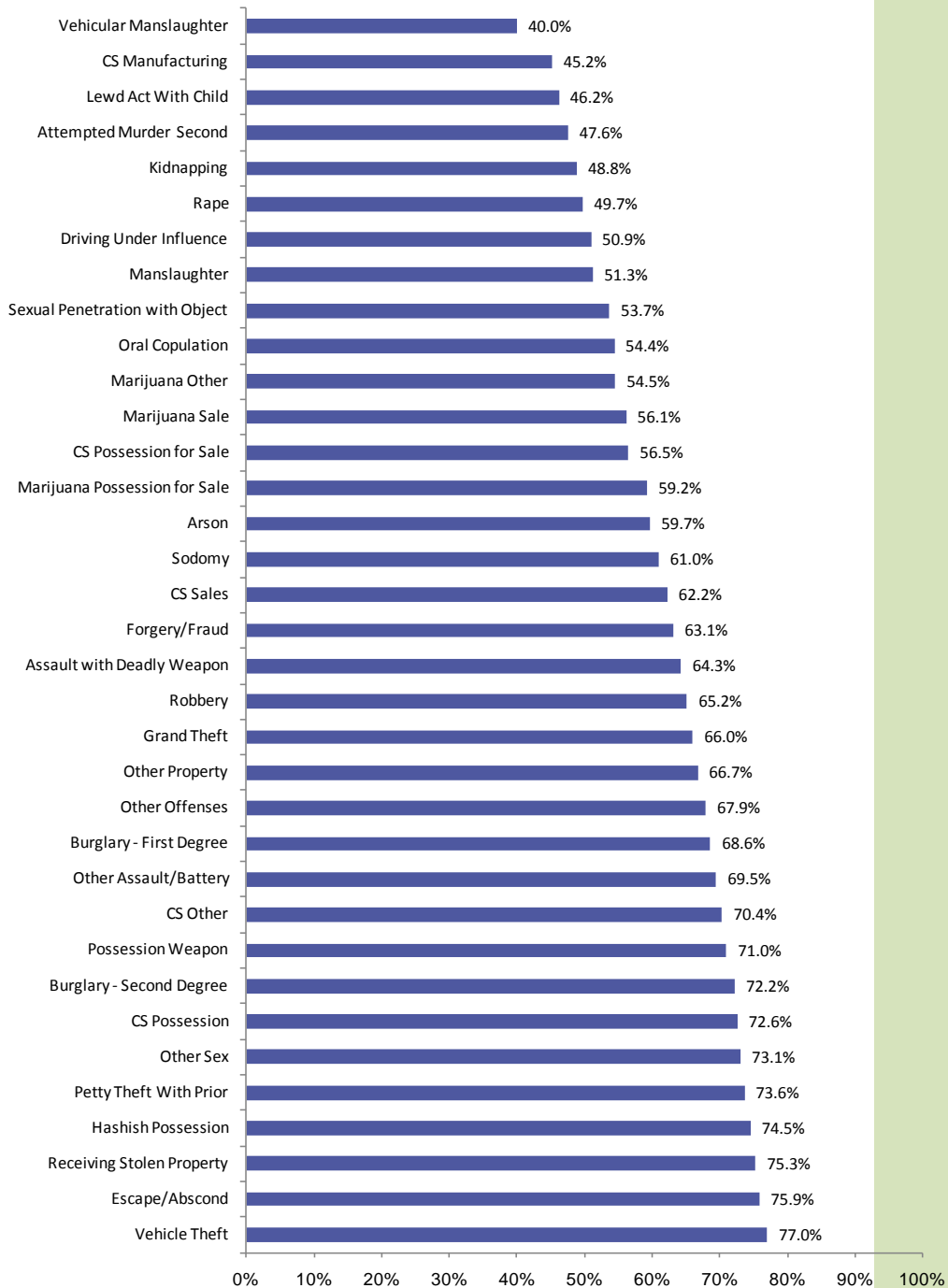
Table 9. Recidivism Rates by Commitment Offense Category

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	14,098	8,042	57.0%	10,822	8,049	74.4%	24,920	16,091	64.6%
Property Crimes	22,145	14,576	65.8%	14,608	11,848	81.1%	36,753	26,424	71.9%
Drug Crimes	21,067	12,219	58.0%	13,722	10,575	77.1%	34,789	22,794	65.5%
Other Crimes	7,418	4,444	59.9%	4,782	3,597	75.2%	12,200	8,041	65.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>64,728</b>	<b>39,281</b>	<b>60.7%</b>	<b>43,934</b>	<b>34,069</b>	<b>77.5%</b>	<b>108,662</b>	<b>73,350</b>	<b>67.5%</b>



## 8.2 Commitment Offense<sup>11,12,13</sup>

Figure 10. Recidivism Rates by Commitment Offense



<sup>11</sup> Other sex offenses include failure to register as a sex offender, unlawful sex with a minor, and indecent exposure.

<sup>12</sup> Other offenses include threaten crime, false imprisonment, accessory, and malicious harassment.

<sup>13</sup> CS is an abbreviation for "Controlled Substance."

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

Figure and Table 10 show the top three highest three-year recidivism rates for all releases occurs for inmates who were committed to a CDCR adult institution for vehicle theft, escaping/absconding and receiving stolen property (ranging from 75.3 to 77.0 percent). The lowest three recidivism rates for all releases occurs for inmates committed to CDCR for vehicular manslaughter, controlled substance manufacturing, and for committing a lewd act with a child (ranging from 40.0 to 46.2 percent).

These results indicate that the seriousness of the crime for which the inmate served time may be unrelated to his/her recidivism risk. For example, approximately 77 percent of inmates convicted of vehicle theft recidivate within three years, whereas approximately 50 percent of inmates convicted of rape (more than 25 percentage points less) 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 60 percent recidivism rate, ranging from as low as 63.0 percent (lewd act with a child) to 83.3 percent (for vehicle theft). However, such a broad statement cannot be made for first releases due to the wide range in their recidivism rates, which vary by as much as 43.4 percentage points (vehicular manslaughter is the lowest at 31.0 percent and escape/absconding is the highest at 74.4 percent).

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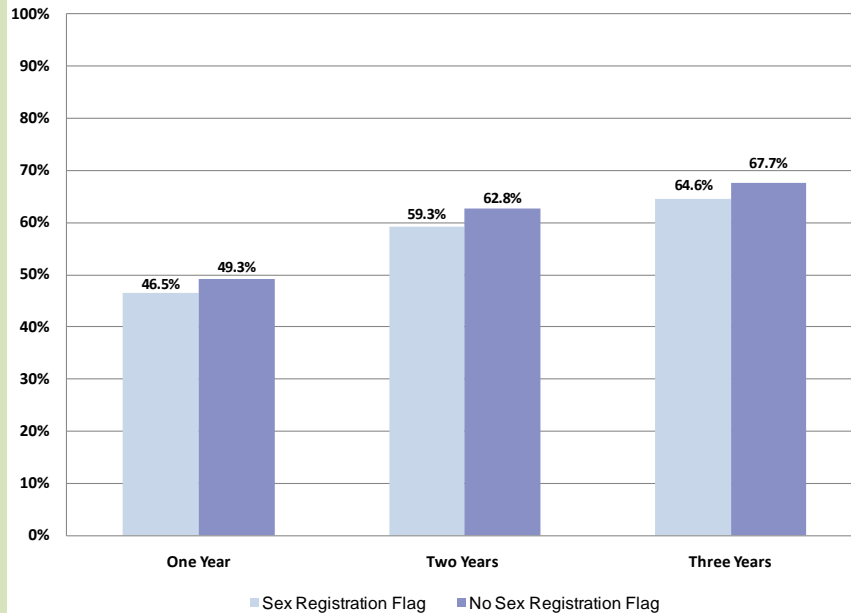
Table 10. Recidivism Rates by Commitment Offense<sup>14</sup>

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 (old law)	4	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	4	0	N/A
Murder First (new law)	5	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	5	0	N/A
Murder Second (old law)	1	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	1	0	N/A
Murder Second (new law)	27	3	N/A	2	1	N/A	29	4	N/A
Attempted Murder First	12	2	N/A	2	2	N/A	14	4	N/A
Vehicle Manslaughter	168	52	31.0%	47	34	72.3%	215	86	40.0%
CS Manufacturing	739	230	31.1%	394	282	71.6%	1,133	512	45.2%
Lewd Act With Child	1,151	432	37.5%	594	374	63.0%	1,745	806	46.2%
Attempted Murder Second	188	70	37.2%	98	66	67.3%	286	136	47.6%
Kidnapping	137	55	40.1%	80	51	63.8%	217	106	48.8%
Rape	230	88	38.3%	148	100	67.6%	378	188	49.7%
Driving Under Influence	1,617	664	41.1%	764	549	71.9%	2,381	1,213	50.9%
Manslaughter	293	124	42.3%	183	120	65.6%	476	244	51.3%
Sexual Penetration with Object	73	30	41.1%	35	28	80.0%	108	58	53.7%
Oral Copulation	94	39	41.5%	88	60	68.2%	182	99	54.4%
Marijuana Other	76	25	32.9%	67	53	79.1%	143	78	54.5%
Marijuana Sale	303	145	47.9%	185	129	69.7%	488	274	56.1%
CS Possession for Sale	6,658	3,246	48.8%	3,116	2,278	73.1%	9,774	5,524	56.5%
Marijuana Possession for Sale	669	347	51.9%	369	268	72.6%	1,038	615	59.2%
Arson	169	85	50.3%	151	106	70.2%	320	191	59.7%
Sodomy	22	13	N/A	19	12	N/A	41	25	61.0%
CS Sales	1,938	1,042	53.8%	1,144	876	76.6%	3,082	1,918	62.2%
Forgery/Fraud	2,298	1,243	54.1%	1,246	994	79.8%	3,544	2,237	63.1%
Assault with Deadly Weapon	3,039	1,761	57.9%	2,292	1,665	72.6%	5,331	3,426	64.3%
Robbery	2,697	1,583	58.7%	2,147	1,575	73.4%	4,844	3,158	65.2%
Grand Theft	2,049	1,185	57.8%	1,331	1,047	78.7%	3,380	2,232	66.0%
Other Property	585	353	60.3%	371	285	76.8%	956	638	66.7%
Other Offenses	2,103	1,269	60.3%	1,690	1,307	77.3%	3,793	2,576	67.9%
Burglary - First Degree	1,947	1,176	60.4%	1,532	1,212	79.1%	3,479	2,388	68.6%
Other Assault/Battery	4,864	3,059	62.9%	4,038	3,127	77.4%	8,902	6,186	69.5%
CS Other	404	259	64.1%	318	249	78.3%	722	508	70.4%
Possession Weapon	3,443	2,362	68.6%	2,089	1,567	75.0%	5,532	3,929	71.0%
Burglary - Second Degree	4,180	2,768	66.2%	2,788	2,264	81.2%	6,968	5,032	72.2%
CS Possession	10,250	6,906	67.4%	8,108	6,421	79.2%	18,358	13,327	72.6%
Other Sex	1,093	731	66.9%	1,049	834	79.5%	2,142	1,565	73.1%
Petty Theft With Prior	3,615	2,465	68.2%	2,732	2,209	80.9%	6,347	4,674	73.6%
Hashish Possession	30	19	63.3%	21	19	N/A	51	38	74.5%
Receiving Stolen Property	2,874	2,014	70.1%	1,914	1,592	83.2%	4,788	3,606	75.3%
Escape/Abscond	86	64	74.4%	88	68	77.3%	174	132	75.9%
Vehicle Theft	4,597	3,372	73.4%	2,694	2,245	83.3%	7,291	5,617	77.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>64,728</b>	<b>39,281</b>	<b>60.7%</b>	<b>43,934</b>	<b>34,069</b>	<b>77.5%</b>	<b>108,662</b>	<b>73,350</b>	<b>67.5%</b>

<sup>14</sup> Recidivism rates were not calculated when fewer than 30 inmates were released.

### 8.3 Sex Offenders

Figure 11. Recidivism Rates by Sex Registration Flag



Flagged sex offenders have a recidivism rate that is lower than nonflagged felons.

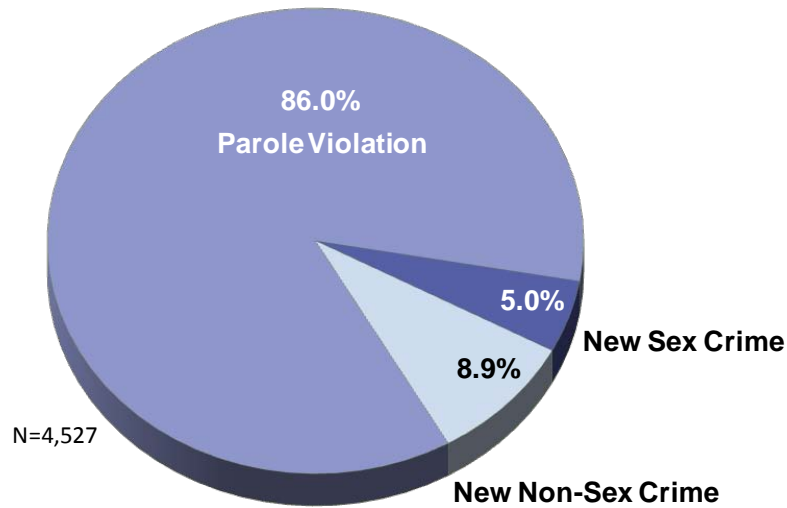
Figure and Table 11 show that for all releases, the three-year recidivism rate for flagged sex offenders is 3.1 percentage points lower than nonflagged offenders. First-release flagged sex offenders have a lower recidivism rate than nonflagged offenders (5.0 percentage points) while re-release flagged sex offenders also have a lower recidivism rate than those offenders who were re-released without a sex registration flag (2.1 percentage points).

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	3,959	2,219	56.0%	3,052	2,308	75.6%	7,011	4,527	64.6%
No	60,769	37,062	61.0%	40,882	31,761	77.7%	101,651	68,823	67.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>64,728</b>	<b>39,281</b>	<b>60.7%</b>	<b>43,934</b>	<b>34,069</b>	<b>77.5%</b>	<b>108,662</b>	<b>73,350</b>	<b>67.5%</b>

### 8.3.1 Recommitment Offense for Flagged Sex Offenders

Figure 12. Flagged Sex Offender Re-Commitment Offense



Flagged sex offenders are more likely to be recommitted to CDCR for a new nonsex crime than for a new sex crime.

Recidivating flagged sex offenders are most often returned to prison for a new nonsex crime than for a new sex crime. As seen in Figure and Table 12, a larger proportion of flagged sex offenders return to prison for a new nonsex crime offense (8.9 percent), exceeding those who return to prison for a new sex crime (5.0 percent).

A slightly higher proportion of flagged sex offenders return to prison for a new sex crime or for a new nonsex crime after having served more than one prison sentence (an increase of 1.6 and 1.7 percentage points, respectively). Regardless of the release type, 86.0 percent of flagged sex offenders return to prison for parole violations.

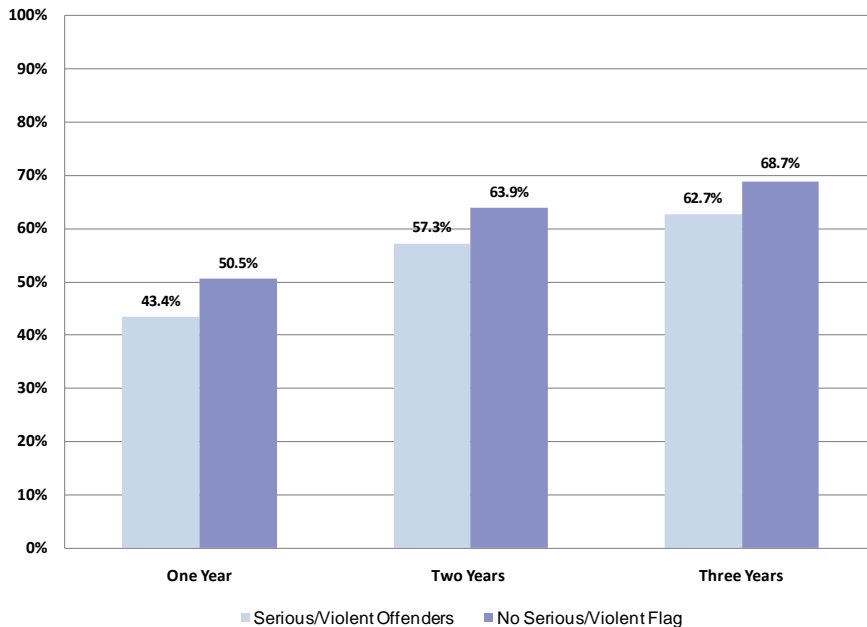
Table 12. Flagged Sex Offender Recombitment Offense<sup>15</sup>

Reason for Recidivism	First Releases Returned		Re-Releases Returned		Total Returned	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New Sex Crime	93	4.2	135	5.8	228	5.0
New Non-Sex Crime	179	8.1	226	9.8	405	8.9
Parole Violation	1,947	87.7	1,947	84.4	3,894	86.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,219</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,308</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,527</b>	<b>99.9</b>

<sup>15</sup> Percent totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

### 8.4 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 and Table 13 show that across all three years serious/violent offenders return to prison at a lower rate than inmates not flagged for serious/violent offenses. Within the first year of release, roughly 50 percent of the nonserious/nonviolent inmates return to prison and 43.4 percent of serious/violent offenders return to prison. By the third year, nonserious/nonviolent inmates recidivate at a rate of 68.7 percent and serious/violent offenders recidivate at a rate of 62.7 percent.

First-release serious/violent and nonserious/nonviolent inmates recidivate at lower rates (55.0 percent and 62.1 percent, respectively) than re-release serious/violent and nonserious/nonviolent inmates (73.6 percent and 78.6 percent, respectively).

Table 13. 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	13,113	7,211	55.0%	9,222	6,791	73.6%	22,335	14,002	62.7%
No	51,615	32,070	62.1%	34,712	27,278	78.6%	86,327	59,348	68.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>64,728</b>	<b>39,281</b>	<b>60.7%</b>	<b>43,934</b>	<b>34,069</b>	<b>77.5%</b>	<b>108,662</b>	<b>73,350</b>	<b>67.5%</b>

### 8.5 Mental Health Status

Fourteen percent of the felons released from CDCR in FY 2005-06 were designated as either EOP or CCCMS. EOP is designed for mentally ill inmates who experience adjustment difficulties in a general population setting, but are not so impaired that they require 24-hour inpatient care. Similar to secure day-treatment services in the community, the program includes 10 hours of structured clinical activity per week, individual clinical contacts at least every 2 weeks, and enhanced nursing services. Inmates receiving CCCMS services are housed within the general population and participate on an outpatient basis. Services include individual counseling, crisis intervention, medication review, group therapy, social skills training, clinical discharge and pre-release planning. This is similar to an outpatient program in the community.

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

Figure 14. Recidivism Rates by Mental Health Status

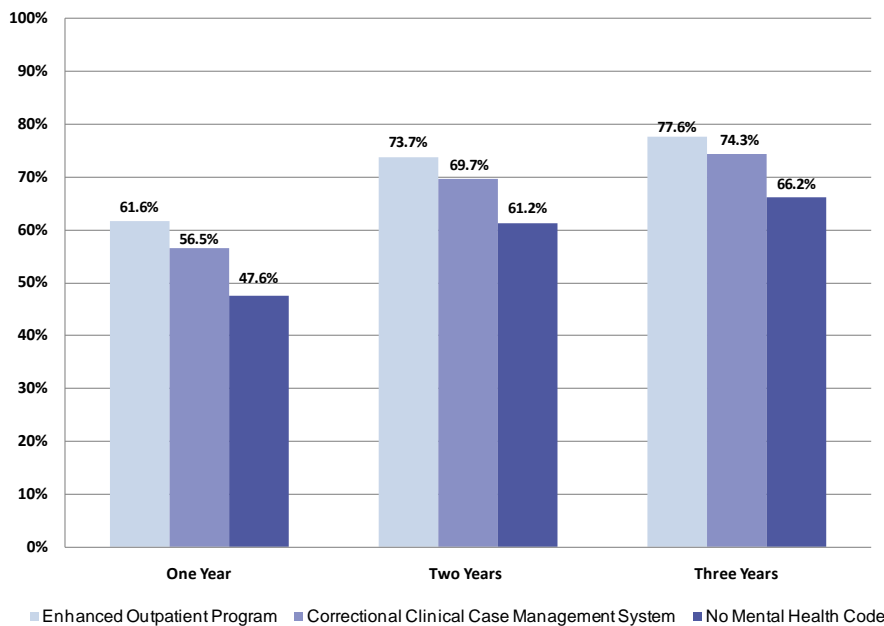


Table 14 shows that inmates with identified mental health issues recidivate at higher rates than those who do not. Furthermore, Figure 14 illustrates that the recidivism rate is higher for inmates who received mental health treatment services in the CDCR EOP than those who received services in the CCCMS. For each of these mental health treatment programs, the greatest increase in the recidivism rate occurs between years one and two, and then stabilizes from year two to year three. *Note: Results for inmates*

placed in a Crisis Bed program and at the Department of Mental Health are not charted due to low numbers.

Comparison of the three-year recidivism rate for inmates who were identified as needing mental health services to the recidivism rate for all nonmental health first releases reveals that inmates who suffer from mental health issues recidivate at a higher rate than those who do not (see Table 14). Specifically, the recidivism rates for the EOP and CCCMS inmates are higher (77.6 percent and 74.3 percent, respectively) than that for inmates who did not have a mental health code designation (66.2 percent).

At the end of three years, first-release inmates with an EOP designation recidivate at higher rate (74.9 percent) than those designated as CCCMS (69.3 percent). In addition, first releases who were served by the EOP have a recidivism rate that is 15.4 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 9.8 percentage points higher.

In contrast, the recidivism rates for re-released mental health inmates did not differ much from nonmental health inmates. Re-released inmates who were EOP or CCCMS have a higher recidivism rate (79.8 percent and 78.8 percent, respectively) than nonmental health inmates (77.2 percent).

Table 14. Recidivism Rates by Mental Health Status<sup>16</sup>

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	2,128	1,593	74.9%	2,765	2,206	79.8%	4,893	3,799	77.6%
Correctional Clinical Case Management System	4,764	3,301	69.3%	5,353	4,220	78.8%	10,117	7,521	74.3%
Crisis Bed	5	2	N/A	31	23	74.2%	36	25	69.4%
No Mental Health Code	57,825	34,383	59.5%	35,784	27,619	77.2%	93,609	62,002	66.2%
Department Mental Health	6	2	N/A	1	1	N/A	7	3	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>64,728</b>	<b>39,281</b>	<b>60.7%</b>	<b>43,934</b>	<b>34,069</b>	<b>77.5%</b>	<b>108,662</b>	<b>73,350</b>	<b>67.5%</b>

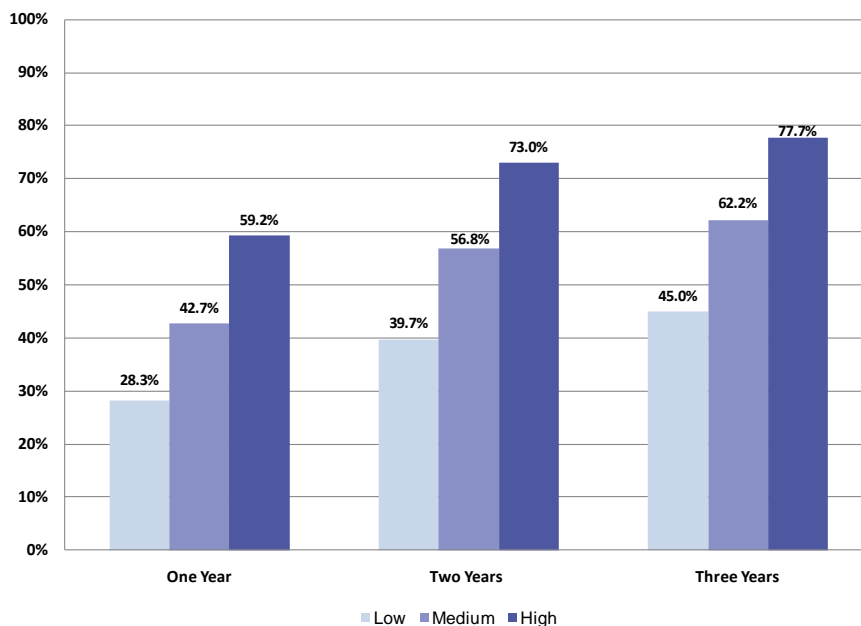
<sup>16</sup> Recidivism rates were not calculated when fewer than 30 inmates were released.



## 8.6 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 2005-06 were designated as being at high-risk of recidivism.

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 (45.0 percent) followed by those with a medium-risk score (62.2 percent), and the high-risk inmates have the highest recidivism rate (77.7 percent) (see Figure and Table 15).

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 26 percentage points higher than low-risk first releases. Medium-risk re-releases recidivate at a rate 18 percentage points higher than medium-risk first releases. High-risk re-releases recidivate at a rate seven percentage points higher than high-risk first releases.

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

These results emphasize the impact of release type on recidivism, even for inmates who are identified as being at low-risk for recidivism.

Table 15. Recidivism Rates by CSRA Risk Category<sup>17</sup>

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	12,911	4,902	38.0%	4,822	3,073	63.7%	17,733	7,975	45.0%
Medium	20,339	11,385	56.0%	10,655	7,880	74.0%	30,994	19,265	62.2%
High	30,047	22,300	74.2%	27,223	22,227	81.6%	57,270	44,527	77.7%
N/A	1,431	694	48.5%	1,234	889	72.0%	2,665	1,583	59.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>64,728</b>	<b>39,281</b>	<b>60.7%</b>	<b>43,934</b>	<b>34,069</b>	<b>77.5%</b>	<b>108,662</b>	<b>73,350</b>	<b>67.5%</b>

## 9 CDCR Incarceration Experience

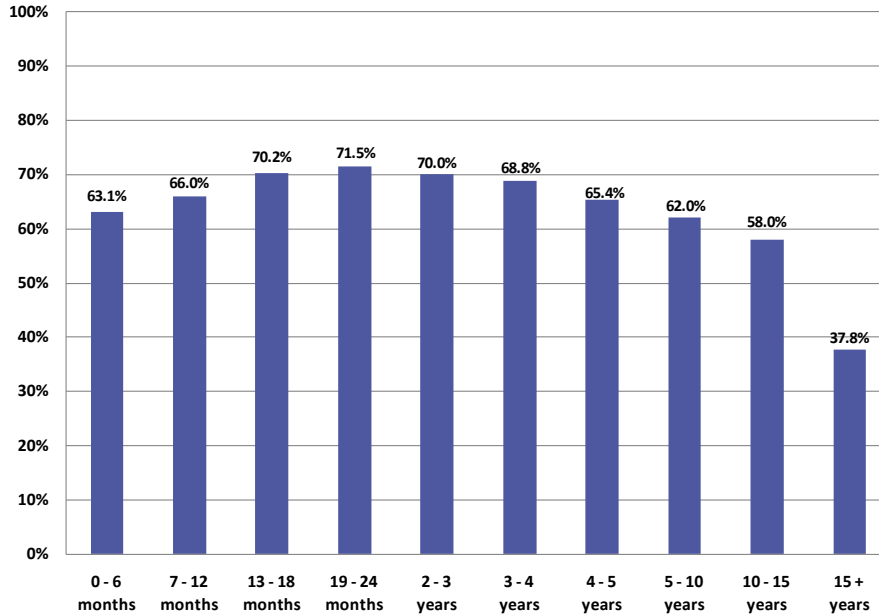
For the purpose of this report, length-of-stay refers to the total amount of time an inmate served in CDCR adult institutions on the term from which she/he was released in FY 2005-06, regardless of the number of times an inmate cycled in and out of incarceration prior to the FY 2005-06 release.

*Example: Prior to being released in FY 2005-06, an inmate who was initially committed to CDCR on August 1, 2001, initially paroled on August 1, 2003 (24 months served at CDCR), returned to prison on the same term on December 1, 2003, was released again on April 1, 2004 (4 more months served at CDCR), then returned to prison on the same term on April 1, 2005, and was released during the FY 2005-06 cohort period on August 1, 2005 (4 months served at CDCR). Added together, this inmate would have a total of 32 months in CDCR for the current term.*

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

## 9.1 Length-of-Stay (Current Term)

Figure 16. Recidivism Rates by Length-of-Stay



Recidivism rates peak for inmates who serve 19 to 24 months (71.5 percent) and decline thereafter.

Figure 16 shows that the FY 2005-06 cohort recidivism rate is 63.1 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 71.5 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 37.8 percent.

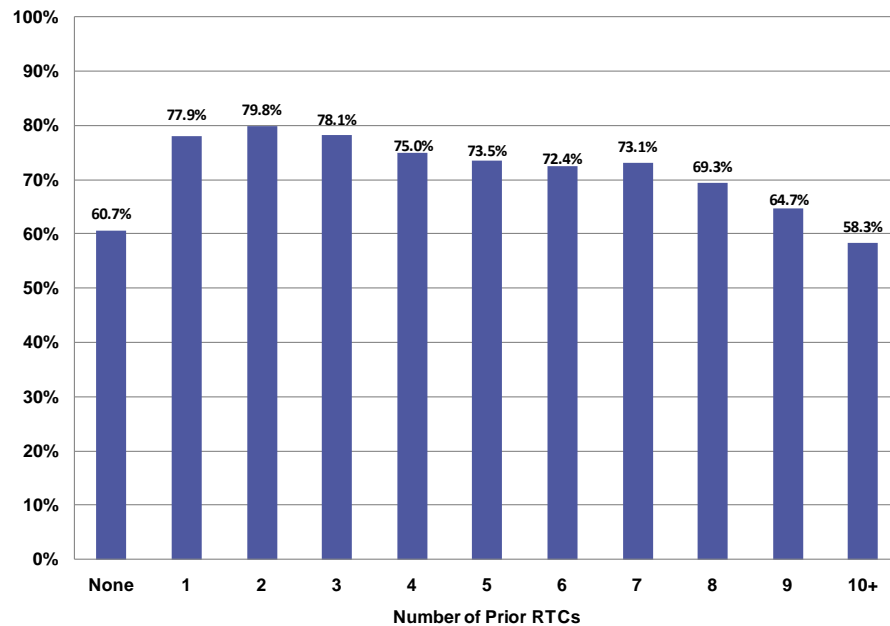
First releases show a different pattern than that of the overall cohort (see Table 16). First releases peak at 13 to 18 months (63.1 percent) and then decrease thereafter, ending with inmates who served 15 or more years having a 31.3 percent recidivism rate. Re-releases show a similar pattern to that of the overall cohort, peaking at 19 to 24 months (79.6 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 (51.9 percent). The effects of length-of-stay may also be confounded by the effects of age.

Table 16. 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	9,694	5,889	60.7%	1,915	1,435	74.9%	11,609	7,324	63.1%
7 - 12 months	24,617	15,427	62.7%	6,857	5,355	78.1%	31,474	20,782	66.0%
13 - 18 months	10,314	6,503	63.1%	8,491	6,707	79.0%	18,805	13,210	70.2%
19 - 24 months	6,339	3,943	62.2%	7,291	5,800	79.6%	13,630	9,743	71.5%
2 - 3 years	5,765	3,381	58.6%	9,361	7,212	77.0%	15,126	10,593	70.0%
3 - 4 years	2,436	1,342	55.1%	4,508	3,433	76.2%	6,944	4,775	68.8%
4 - 5 years	1,814	978	53.9%	2,045	1,544	75.5%	3,859	2,522	65.4%
5 - 10 years	3,170	1,563	49.3%	3,067	2,304	75.1%	6,237	3,867	62.0%
10 - 15 years	467	220	47.1%	347	252	72.6%	814	472	58.0%
15 + years	112	35	31.3%	52	27	51.9%	164	62	37.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>64,728</b>	<b>39,281</b>	<b>60.7%</b>	<b>43,934</b>	<b>34,069</b>	<b>77.5%</b>	<b>108,662</b>	<b>73,350</b>	<b>67.5%</b>

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

Figure 17. Number of Returns to CDCR Custody (RTC) on the Current Term Prior to Release



Inmates who return to CDCR incarceration once during their current term have a recidivism rate similar to inmates who have multiple returns to custody.

Figure and Table 17 show the number of returns to CDCR custody on the current term for inmates released from CDCR during FY 2005-06. The “None” category represents inmates released for the first time (i.e., these individuals have no prior returns for their current term).

There is little variation in the recidivism rate despite the number of prior returns to CDCR custody within the current term. An inmate who returns once on the current term has a recidivism rate similar

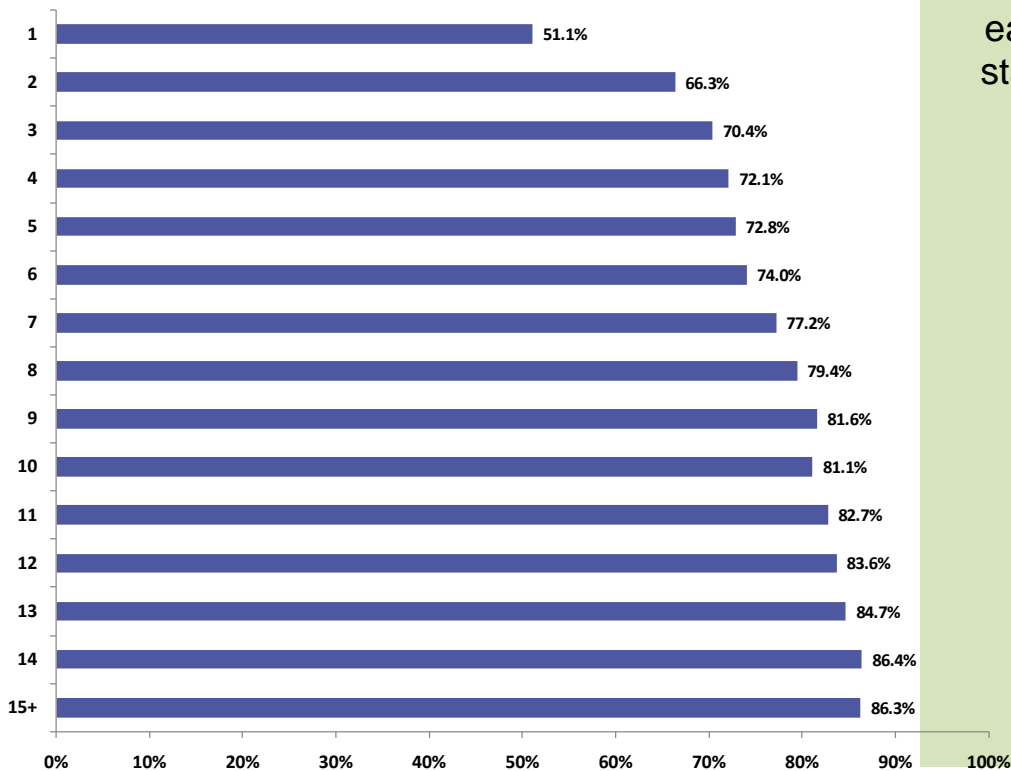
to that of an inmate who returns twice, three times, four times, etc. This relationship changes when all stays on all terms are taken into account (see Section 9.3, below).

Table 17. Number of Returns to CDCR Custody on Current Term Prior to Release

RTCs on Current Term	Total		
	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
None	64,728	39,281	60.7%
1	20,079	15,648	77.9%
2	9,881	7,887	79.8%
3	5,804	4,534	78.1%
4	3,665	2,748	75.0%
5	2,134	1,568	73.5%
6	1,183	857	72.4%
7	610	446	73.1%
8	313	217	69.3%
9	150	97	64.7%
10+	115	67	58.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>108,662</b>	<b>73,350</b>	<b>67.5%</b>

### 9.3 Number of CDCR Stays Ever (All Terms Combined)

Figure 18. 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.

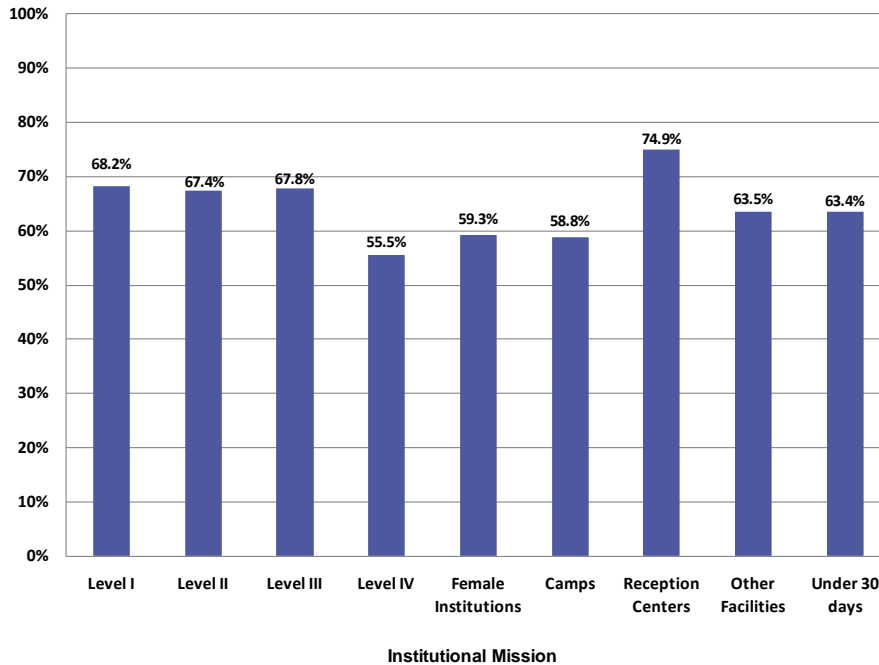
As the number of prior incarcerations in CDCR adult institutions increases, so does the likelihood of return to prison (see Figure and Table 18). Examination of prior CDCR stays for inmates released in FY 2005-06 supports this assertion. While there are progressively fewer inmates who return to prison over time, the recidivism rates for those who do return increases incrementally with each additional stay, from 51.1 percent for inmates who had one (first ever) stay to 86.3 percent for inmates who had 15-plus stays. Almost half (48 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 (15.2 percent increase).

Table 18. Recidivism Rates by Total Number of Stays Ever

Stays	First Releases			Re-Releases			Total		
	Number Paroled	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Paroled	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Paroled	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
1	31,257	15,969	51.1%	0	0	N/A	31,257	15,969	51.1%
2	8,012	4,642	57.9%	8,962	6,620	73.9%	16,974	11,262	66.3%
3	5,132	3,276	63.8%	6,678	5,038	75.4%	11,810	8,314	70.4%
4	3,822	2,580	67.5%	4,983	3,771	75.7%	8,805	6,351	72.1%
5	3,195	2,260	70.7%	3,988	2,970	74.5%	7,183	5,230	72.8%
6	2,676	1,930	72.1%	3,340	2,524	75.6%	6,016	4,454	74.0%
7	2,197	1,653	75.2%	2,820	2,219	78.7%	5,017	3,872	77.2%
8	1,726	1,368	79.3%	2,316	1,843	79.6%	4,042	3,211	79.4%
9	1,516	1,237	81.6%	1,921	1,567	81.6%	3,437	2,804	81.6%
10	1,169	933	79.8%	1,637	1,343	82.0%	2,806	2,276	81.1%
11	895	733	81.9%	1,388	1,156	83.3%	2,283	1,889	82.7%
12	731	614	84.0%	1,189	992	83.4%	1,920	1,606	83.6%
13	540	462	85.6%	980	825	84.2%	1,520	1,287	84.7%
14	463	396	85.5%	787	684	86.9%	1,250	1,080	86.4%
15+	1,397	1,228	87.9%	2,945	2,517	85.5%	4,342	3,745	86.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>64,728</b>	<b>39,281</b>	<b>60.7%</b>	<b>43,934</b>	<b>34,069</b>	<b>77.5%</b>	<b>108,662</b>	<b>73,350</b>	<b>67.5%</b>

## 10 Recidivism by Institutional Missions

Figure 19. Recidivism Rates by Institutional Missions<sup>18</sup>



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 and Table 19 show the three-year recidivism rates for the FY 2005-06 inmates categorized by the last mission<sup>19</sup> in which they were housed for at least 30 days prior to being released. [Note: Table 21 shows these mission recidivism rates further broken out by gender and institutions.] The three-year recidivism rate is highest for inmates who were released to parole from reception centers (74.9 percent). Recidivism rates were fairly comparable for inmates who were assigned to the first three housing levels (approximately 67 to 68 percent), with inmates who were assigned to the highest housing level (Level IV) having the lowest recidivism rate of all CDCR missions (approximately 55 percent).

<sup>18</sup> Since inmates are often transferred to institutions closer to their county just prior to release, it was decided that the last institution where an inmate spent at least 30 days prior to being released to parole in FY 2005-06 would be the inmate’s institution of release. The “Under 30 Days” category reflects those inmates who were not incarcerated in any one institution for at least 30 days prior to being paroled.

<sup>19</sup> 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.

Table 19. Recidivism Rates by Institutional Missions<sup>20</sup>

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	54.3%	11,960	7,653	64.0%	4,883	3,833	78.5%	16,843	11,486	68.2%
Level II	51.1%	17,483	11,008	63.0%	7,358	5,746	78.1%	24,841	16,754	67.4%
Level III	56.5%	7,674	4,884	63.6%	2,380	1,930	81.1%	10,054	6,814	67.8%
Level IV	48.3%	5,786	2,852	49.3%	1,520	1,201	79.0%	7,306	4,053	55.5%
Female Institutions	33.5%	5,504	2,835	51.5%	2,907	2,153	74.1%	8,411	4,988	59.3%
Camps	48.4%	2,699	1,588	58.8%	3	2	N/A	2,702	1,590	58.8%
Reception Centers	59.1%	4,944	3,209	64.9%	23,316	17,952	77.0%	28,260	21,161	74.9%
Other Facilities	54.4%	7,959	4,797	60.3%	1,564	1,249	79.9%	9,523	6,046	63.5%
Under 30 days	36.0%	719	455	63.3%	3	3	N/A	722	458	63.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.1%</b>	<b>64,728</b>	<b>39,281</b>	<b>60.7%</b>	<b>43,934</b>	<b>34,069</b>	<b>77.5%</b>	<b>108,662</b>	<b>73,350</b>	<b>67.5%</b>

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

While women housed in CDCR female institutions recidivated at a slightly higher rate (approximately four percentage points) than males in Level IV housing and at almost the same rate as inmates housed in CDCR camps, females still had a lower rate than males housed in Level I through III institutions or than inmates housed in “other facilities.” Inmates who were incarcerated in a CDCR adult institution less than 30 days prior to release recidivated at a rate similar to those housed in “other facilities” (slightly more than 60 percent).

First releases recidivate at a lower rate (ranging from 49.3 to 64.9 percent) than re-releases (ranging from 74.1 to 81.1 percent). After ranking the recidivism rates from highest to lowest for each mission for both first and re-releases (Table 20), 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 second lowest recidivism rate when they are re-releases. In addition, inmates housed in both Level IV and “other facilities” moved in the rankings to reveal a higher likelihood to recidivate if they were re-releases. Women housed in female institutions had the second lowest and lowest recidivism rates for both the first and re-releases, respectively.

<sup>20</sup> Recidivism rates were not calculated where less than 30 inmates were released.



Table 20. Recidivism Rates by Institutional Missions  
Sorted from Highest to Lowest

First Releases		Re-Releases	
Institutional Mission	Recidivism Rate	Institutional Mission	Recidivism Rate
Reception Centers	64.9%	Level III	81.1%
Level I	64.0%	Other Facilities	79.9%
Level III	63.6%	Level IV	79.0%
Under 30 days	63.3%	Level I	78.5%
Level II	63.0%	Level II	78.1%
Other Facilities	60.3%	Reception Centers	77.0%
Camps	58.8%	Female Institutions	74.1%
Female Institutions	51.5%	Camps	N/A
Level IV	49.3%	Under 30 days	N/A

Table 19 also presents the percentage of inmates who were released with a high CSRA score (i.e., were identified as having a high risk to recidivate). Although it may seem logical that inmate risk to recidivate would increase as housing level increased, there is actually almost an inverse relationship between these two factors, with risk to recidivate decreasing as security housing increases. The exception to this finding is for Level III inmates who have both a high CDCR security housing level and also represent the greatest proportion of inmates (within the four housing levels) that have high CSRA risk scores.

Table 21. Mission and Institution Recidivism Rates by Gender<sup>21</sup>

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
<b>Male</b>													
Camps	CCC	35	50.3%	18.9	1,036	615	59.4%	1	1	N/A	1,037	616	59.4%
	CMC	35	43.5%	22.3	46	27	58.7%	0	0	N/A	46	27	58.7%
	SCC	35	50.9%	16.8	1,404	872	62.1%	2	1	N/A	1,406	873	62.1%
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>35</b>	<b>50.5%</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>2,486</b>	<b>1,514</b>	<b>60.9%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>2,489</b>	<b>1,516</b>	<b>60.9%</b>
LEVEL I	CAL	34	61.5%	3.5	256	170	66.4%	454	355	78.2%	710	525	73.9%
	CCC	33	54.6%	9.4	1,603	1,068	66.6%	324	241	74.4%	1,927	1,309	67.9%
	CEN	32	58.4%	5.3	208	129	62.0%	167	135	80.8%	375	264	70.4%
	CIM	39	38.5%	13.0	2,554	1,572	61.6%	1,129	868	76.9%	3,683	2,440	66.3%
	CMC	33	49.8%	13.4	205	114	55.6%	2	2	N/A	207	116	56.0%
	CMF	38	53.5%	4.6	131	91	69.5%	86	70	81.4%	217	161	74.2%
	COR	37	54.7%	5.7	655	407	62.1%	274	211	77.0%	929	618	66.5%
	CSP-SAC	35	57.3%	4.3	445	297	66.7%	217	171	78.8%	662	468	70.7%
	CTF	37	45.5%	5.8	753	443	58.8%	115	81	70.4%	868	524	60.4%
	CVSP	33	58.7%	5.2	286	167	58.4%	220	181	82.3%	506	348	68.8%
	DVI	42	32.3%	39.3	30	14	46.7%	1	0	N/A	31	14	45.2%
	FOL	35	58.1%	5.3	304	202	66.4%	185	149	80.5%	489	351	71.8%
	HDP	36	54.7%	4.8	357	233	65.3%	180	143	79.4%	537	376	70.0%
	IONE	35	56.7%	9.3	262	178	67.9%	15	11	N/A	277	189	68.2%
	ISP	35	57.1%	4.2	262	164	62.6%	242	191	78.9%	504	355	70.4%
	KVSP	35	58.4%	4.4	244	161	66.0%	107	94	87.9%	351	255	72.6%
	LAC	35	55.6%	5.1	277	171	61.7%	117	92	78.6%	394	263	66.8%
	NKP	38	53.4%	5.7	320	190	59.4%	45	34	75.6%	365	224	61.4%
	PSP	36	62.3%	6.3	267	184	68.9%	102	80	78.4%	369	264	71.5%
	PVP	36	55.9%	5.5	278	182	65.5%	112	97	86.6%	390	279	71.5%
RJD	37	54.6%	7.6	267	183	68.5%	101	79	78.2%	368	262	71.2%	
SCC	34	54.4%	6.8	1,374	951	69.2%	424	336	79.2%	1,798	1,287	71.6%	
SVSP	37	53.7%	5.7	317	210	66.2%	111	86	77.5%	428	296	69.2%	
WSP	36	51.3%	4.3	305	172	56.4%	153	126	82.4%	458	298	65.1%	
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>36</b>	<b>54.3%</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>11,960</b>	<b>7,653</b>	<b>64.0%</b>	<b>4,883</b>	<b>3,833</b>	<b>78.5%</b>	<b>16,843</b>	<b>11,486</b>	<b>68.2%</b>
LEVEL II	AVE	35	48.0%	6.1	3,139	1,952	62.2%	1,203	908	75.5%	4,342	2,860	65.9%
	CCI	39	44.3%	5.3	1,918	1,113	58.0%	249	193	77.5%	2,167	1,306	60.3%
	CMC	35	49.4%	6.5	2,053	1,232	60.0%	571	442	77.4%	2,624	1,674	63.8%
	CMF	35	48.4%	6.2	168	101	60.1%	84	66	78.6%	252	167	66.3%
	CRC	35	49.1%	5.1	1,725	1,038	60.2%	1,037	787	75.9%	2,762	1,825	66.1%
	CSP-S	34	51.0%	7.6	1,552	1,078	69.5%	492	390	79.3%	2,044	1,468	71.8%
	CTF	37	47.9%	5.6	568	372	65.5%	161	132	82.0%	729	504	69.1%
	CVSP	34	50.9%	4.9	1,088	662	60.8%	721	572	79.3%	1,809	1,234	68.2%
	DVI	36	59.2%	4.1	468	287	61.3%	565	443	78.4%	1,033	730	70.7%
	FOL	32	63.5%	4.6	918	634	69.1%	283	232	82.0%	1,201	866	72.1%
	HDP	34	54.8%	4.0	77	56	72.7%	58	51	87.9%	135	107	79.3%
	SATF	35	50.4%	8.4	2,502	1,597	63.8%	628	498	79.3%	3,130	2,095	66.9%
	SQ	36	58.9%	3.3	1,307	886	67.8%	1,306	1,032	79.0%	2,613	1,918	73.4%
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>35</b>	<b>51.1%</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>17,483</b>	<b>11,008</b>	<b>63.0%</b>	<b>7,358</b>	<b>5,746</b>	<b>78.1%</b>	<b>24,841</b>	<b>16,754</b>	<b>67.4%</b>
LEVEL III	CEN	28	49.1%	2.4	1,969	906	46.0%	529	416	78.6%	2,498	1,322	52.9%
	CMF	38	56.1%	6.5	704	483	68.6%	304	240	78.9%	1,008	723	71.7%
	COR	32	54.2%	4.7	193	133	68.9%	93	78	83.9%	286	211	73.8%
	CTF	27	64.1%	5.1	700	508	72.6%	188	158	84.0%	888	666	75.0%
	FOL	28	70.1%	4.9	397	308	77.6%	208	177	85.1%	605	485	80.2%
	IONE	33	53.9%	6.5	484	348	71.9%	154	126	81.8%	638	474	74.3%
	ISP	26	61.2%	7.5	853	611	71.6%	212	177	83.5%	1,065	788	74.0%
	NKP	33	54.4%	4.8	241	150	62.2%	22	18	N/A	263	168	63.9%
	PVP	29	59.2%	6.7	1,057	772	73.0%	301	248	82.4%	1,358	1,020	75.1%
	RJD	33	51.6%	5.0	745	443	59.5%	246	191	77.6%	991	634	64.0%
WSP	28	63.4%	3.9	331	222	67.1%	123	101	82.1%	454	323	71.1%	
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>30</b>	<b>56.5%</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>7,674</b>	<b>4,884</b>	<b>63.6%</b>	<b>2,380</b>	<b>1,930</b>	<b>81.1%</b>	<b>10,054</b>	<b>6,814</b>	<b>67.8%</b>

<sup>21</sup> Recidivism rates were not calculated where less than 30 were released.

Table 21. Mission and Institution Recidivism Rates by Gender (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	29.0%	1.8	2,742	624	22.8%	272	185	68.0%	3,014	809	26.8%
	CEN	37	40.0%	24.4	5	3	N/A	0	0	N/A	5	3	N/A
	COR	30	66.2%	5.6	472	330	69.9%	215	177	82.3%	687	507	73.8%
	CSP-SAC	32	59.0%	3.7	355	260	73.2%	196	161	82.1%	551	421	76.4%
	HDP	29	63.0%	6.7	354	288	81.4%	173	139	80.3%	527	427	81.0%
	IONE	33	62.5%	8.4	60	52	86.7%	20	18	N/A	80	70	87.5%
	KVSP	30	72.9%	4.1	154	111	72.1%	137	110	80.3%	291	221	75.9%
	LAC	33	56.1%	7.9	812	551	67.9%	180	144	80.0%	992	695	70.1%
	PSP	34	63.3%	6.6	178	138	77.5%	97	79	81.4%	275	217	78.9%
	SATF	30	64.9%	12.5	124	105	84.7%	24	20	N/A	148	125	84.5%
SVSP	31	61.3%	6.1	530	390	73.6%	206	168	81.6%	736	558	75.8%	
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>32</b>	<b>48.3%</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>5,786</b>	<b>2,852</b>	<b>49.3%</b>	<b>1,520</b>	<b>1,201</b>	<b>79.0%</b>	<b>7,306</b>	<b>4,053</b>	<b>55.5%</b>
Reception Center	CCI	30	59.6%	3.0	474	339	71.5%	110	90	81.8%	584	429	73.5%
	CIM	35	62.4%	2.9	497	298	60.0%	5,597	4,306	76.9%	6,094	4,604	75.5%
	DVI	37	65.8%	2.5	244	179	73.4%	3,276	2,566	78.3%	3,520	2,745	78.0%
	HDP	35	61.1%	2.7	33	29	87.9%	409	330	80.7%	442	359	81.2%
	LAC	31	51.8%	2.6	85	40	47.1%	27	18	N/A	112	58	51.8%
	NKP	34	54.1%	2.9	912	557	61.1%	438	337	76.9%	1,350	894	66.2%
	PITCH	36	52.4%	3.8	0	0	N/A	2,975	2,232	75.0%	2,975	2,232	75.0%
	RIOCC	37	59.7%	6.4	0	0	N/A	422	327	77.5%	422	327	77.5%
	RJD	37	58.0%	2.8	236	183	77.5%	1,778	1,394	78.4%	2,014	1,577	78.3%
	SQ	36	66.6%	2.6	571	423	74.1%	3,256	2,554	78.4%	3,827	2,977	77.8%
SRITA	36	60.6%	4.1	2	2	N/A	1,238	917	74.1%	1,240	919	74.1%	
WSP	33	57.8%	2.9	1,207	798	66.1%	2,723	2,140	78.6%	3,930	2,938	74.8%	
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>35</b>	<b>60.6%</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>4,261</b>	<b>2,848</b>	<b>66.8%</b>	<b>22,249</b>	<b>17,211</b>	<b>77.4%</b>	<b>26,510</b>	<b>20,059</b>	<b>75.7%</b>
Other Facilities	CCF	31	57.2%	4.8	6,352	4,027	63.4%	1,549	1,242	80.2%	7,901	5,269	66.7%
	LPU	29	100.0%	24.5	1	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	1	0	N/A
	LPU18	18	100.0%	7.6	2	2	N/A	0	0	N/A	2	2	N/A
	RENT1	34	49.5%	3.2	199	113	56.8%	1	0	N/A	200	113	56.5%
	RENT3	36	49.4%	3.5	318	155	48.7%	0	0	N/A	318	155	48.7%
	RENT4	33	57.6%	3.2	203	131	64.5%	0	0	N/A	203	131	64.5%
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>32</b>	<b>56.8%</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>7,075</b>	<b>4,428</b>	<b>62.6%</b>	<b>1,550</b>	<b>1,242</b>	<b>80.1%</b>	<b>8,625</b>	<b>5,670</b>	<b>65.7%</b>
<b>Female</b>													
Camp	CIW	36	23.5%	5.4	166	62	37.3%	0	0	N/A	166	62	37.3%
	SCC	39	23.4%	10.6	47	12	25.5%	0	0	N/A	47	12	25.5%
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>37</b>	<b>23.5%</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>34.7%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>34.7%</b>
Institutions	CCW	37	29.3%	5.4	2,379	1,209	50.8%	413	310	75.1%	2,792	1,519	54.4%
	CIW	37	33.7%	3.6	1,028	510	49.6%	1,373	1,004	73.1%	2,401	1,514	63.1%
	VSP	36	36.9%	4.2	2,097	1,116	53.2%	1,121	839	74.8%	3,218	1,955	60.8%
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>37</b>	<b>33.5%</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>5,504</b>	<b>2,835</b>	<b>51.5%</b>	<b>2,907</b>	<b>2,153</b>	<b>74.1%</b>	<b>8,411</b>	<b>4,988</b>	<b>59.3%</b>
Reception Center	CCW	36	27.8%	2.3	134	77	57.5%	139	90	64.7%	273	167	61.2%
	CIW	37	37.2%	5.6	12	11	N/A	340	244	71.8%	352	255	72.4%
	CRCW	34	29.8%	6.5	420	201	47.9%	94	70	74.5%	514	271	52.7%
	RIOCC	41	40.6%	7.4	0	0	N/A	32	20	62.5%	32	20	62.5%
	SRITA	34	42.9%	4.3	0	0	N/A	7	2	N/A	7	2	N/A
	VSP	36	44.4%	2.3	117	72	61.5%	455	315	69.2%	572	387	67.7%
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>35</b>	<b>36.0%</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>52.9%</b>	<b>1,067</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>69.4%</b>	<b>1,750</b>	<b>1,102</b>	<b>63.0%</b>
Other Facilities	CCF	35	30.9%	4.9	309	150	48.5%	8	5	N/A	317	155	48.9%
	LPUPF	28	38.6%	12.2	57	24	42.1%	0	0	N/A	57	24	42.1%
	LPUPM	29	38.7%	6.9	74	31	41.9%	1	1	N/A	75	32	42.7%
	RENT1	39	32.8%	3.4	117	36	30.8%	2	0	N/A	119	36	30.3%
	RENT3	37	26.8%	3.5	205	74	36.1%	0	0	N/A	205	74	36.1%
	RENT4	37	31.2%	2.7	122	54	44.3%	3	1	N/A	125	55	44.0%
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>35</b>	<b>31.4%</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>41.7%</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>41.9%</b>

Table 21. Mission and Institution Recidivism Rates by Gender (Continued)

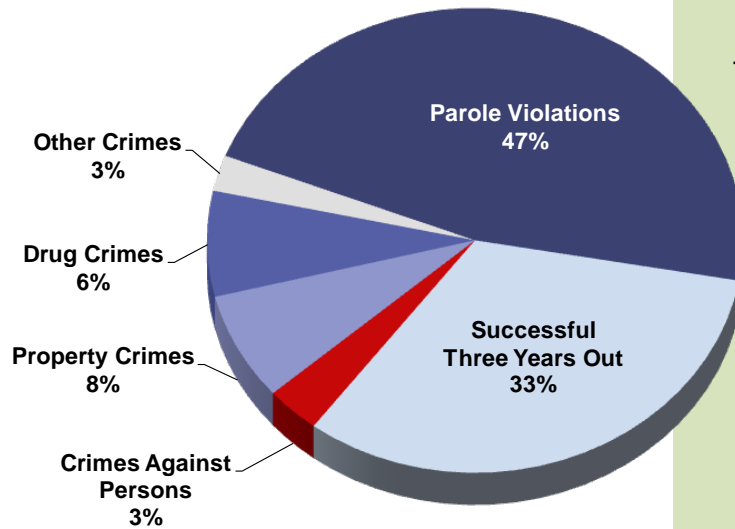
Mission	Institution	Demographics			Recidivism Rates								
		Median Age	High Risk	Median LOS (Months)	First Releases			Re-Releases			Total		
					Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Released	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
<b>Under 30</b>													
<b>Male</b>													
LEVEL I	CSP-SAC	21	0.0%	8.0	1	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	1	0	N/A
<b>Sub-Total</b>					<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>
LEVEL II	CRC	29	100.0%	10.0	1	1	N/A	0	0	N/A	1	1	N/A
	SATF	32	100.0%	11.0	1	1	N/A	0	0	N/A	1	1	N/A
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>31</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>N/A</b>
LEVEL IV	COR	35	100.0%	3.0	1	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	1	0	N/A
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>35</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>
Reception Center	CCI	32	39.8%	14.0	88	53	60.2%	0	0	N/A	88	53	60.2%
	CIM	40	40.0%	24.0	5	4	N/A	0	0	N/A	5	4	N/A
	DVI	33	34.1%	20.0	44	27	61.4%	0	0	N/A	44	27	61.4%
	HDP	51	50.0%	9.0	2	2	N/A	0	0	N/A	2	2	N/A
	LAC	31	59.1%	8.0	22	11	N/A	0	0	N/A	22	11	N/A
	NKP	33	33.3%	15.0	162	98	60.5%	0	0	N/A	162	98	60.5%
	RJD	32	38.5%	13.0	13	11	N/A	0	0	N/A	13	11	N/A
	SQ	30	62.1%	18.0	57	39	68.4%	1	1	N/A	58	40	69.0%
	SRITA	51	100.0%	27.0	0	0	N/A	1	1	N/A	1	1	N/A
	WSP	30	39.9%	17.0	193	131	67.9%	0	0	N/A	193	131	67.9%
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>32</b>	<b>40.6%</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>64.2%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>64.3%</b>
<b>Female</b>													
Institutions	CCW	40	0.0%	12.0	2	2	N/A	0	0	N/A	2	2	N/A
	CIW	33	22.2%	12.0	9	5	N/A	0	0	N/A	9	5	N/A
	VSP	25	0.0%	27.0	3	1	N/A	0	0	N/A	3	1	N/A
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>35</b>	<b>14.3%</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>N/A</b>
Reception Center	CCW	37	12.3%	13.0	73	41	56.2%	0	0	N/A	73	41	56.2%
	CIW	35	0.0%	10.0	5	3	N/A	1	1	N/A	6	4	N/A
	VSP	34	18.9%	20.0	37	25	67.6%	0	0	N/A	37	25	67.6%
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>36</b>	<b>13.8%</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>60.0%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>60.3%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>34</b>	<b>58.2%</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>64,728</b>	<b>39,281</b>	<b>60.7%</b>	<b>43,934</b>	<b>34,069</b>	<b>77.5%</b>	<b>108,662</b>	<b>73,350</b>	<b>67.5%</b>

## 11 Conclusion

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

As illustrated in Figure 20, almost half of the inmates released in FY 2005-06 returned to prison for a parole violation within the three-year follow-up period. Additionally, almost 20 percent returned to prison after being convicted of a new crime. Although most inmates released from CDCR in FY 2005-06 recidivate and return to prison, it is important to recognize that one-third of these releases remain in the community. This finding provides hope that successful reintegration of offenders into the community, which is part of CDCR’s mission, is possible.

Figure 20. Three-year outcomes for inmates released from all CDCR adult institutions in FY 2005-06.



Almost 50% of the inmates released during FY 2005-06 returned for parole violations.

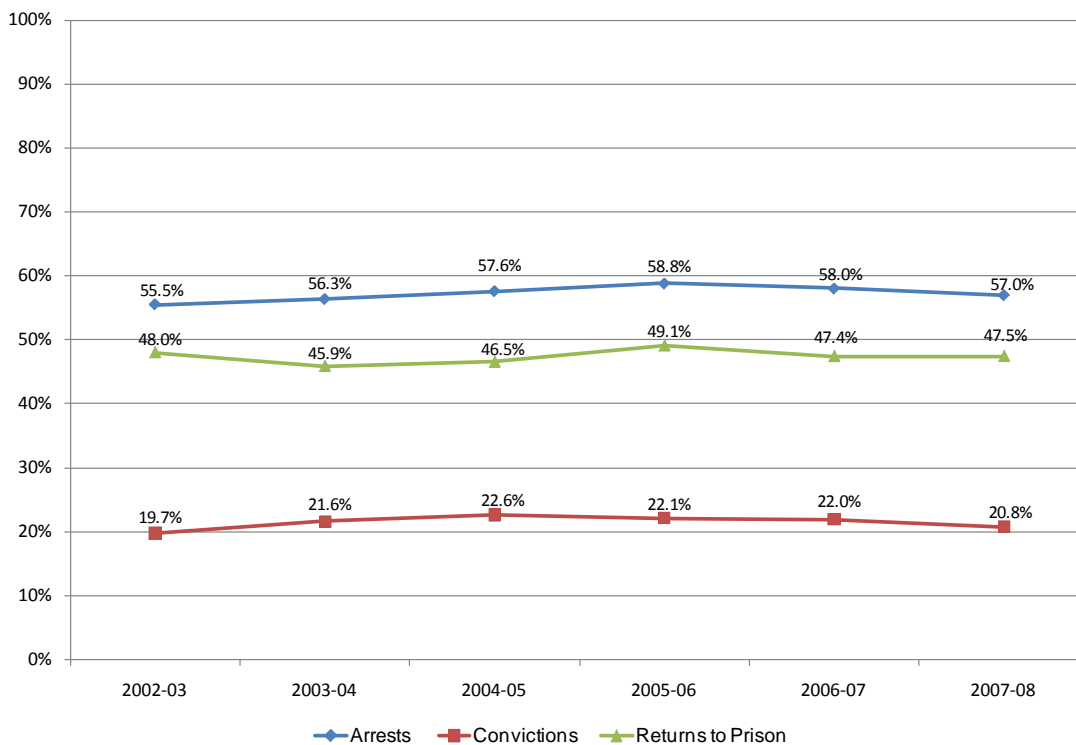
Approximately one-third of inmates released in FY 2005-06 were not returned to the CDCR within the three-year follow-up period.

## Appendix A

### One, Two and Three-Year Recidivism Rates for Arrests, Convictions, and Returns to Prison for Felons<sup>22</sup> Released Between FYs 2002-03 and 2007-08<sup>23,24</sup>

Presented in the three figures and tables below are recidivism rates for up to six years for felons released from CDCR by arrests, convictions and returns to prison. Shown first are the one-year recidivism rates for all felon releases from FY 2002-03 through FY 2007-08. This figure provides the longest period of time where data are available. While one year of follow-up is the shortest time frame presented, it is a good indicator of recidivism (as indicated previously in this report) since almost 75 percent of felons who recidivate do so within the first year of release. To provide as complete a picture as possible, these one-year rates are followed two and three-year recidivism rates.

**One-Year Recidivism Rates by FY**

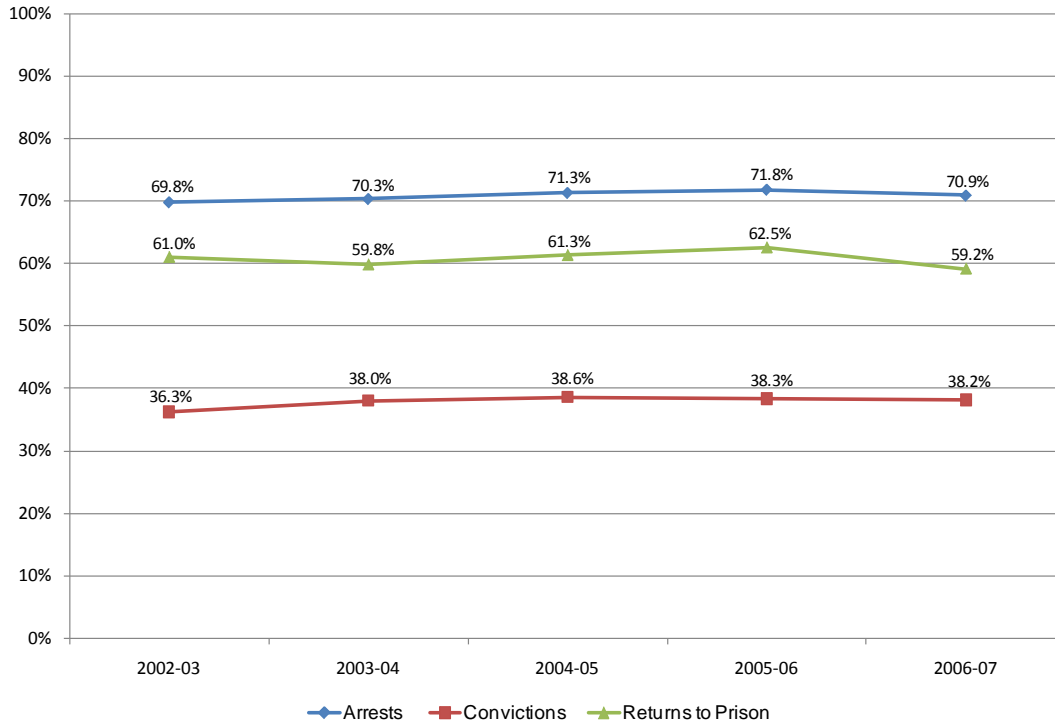


<sup>22</sup> Rates for “Arrests” and “Convictions” only include those felons where an automated criminal history record was available from the Department of Justice. These records are necessary to measure recidivism by arrest and conviction. Total numbers released for these measures are therefore smaller than those used to compute “Returns to Prison”.

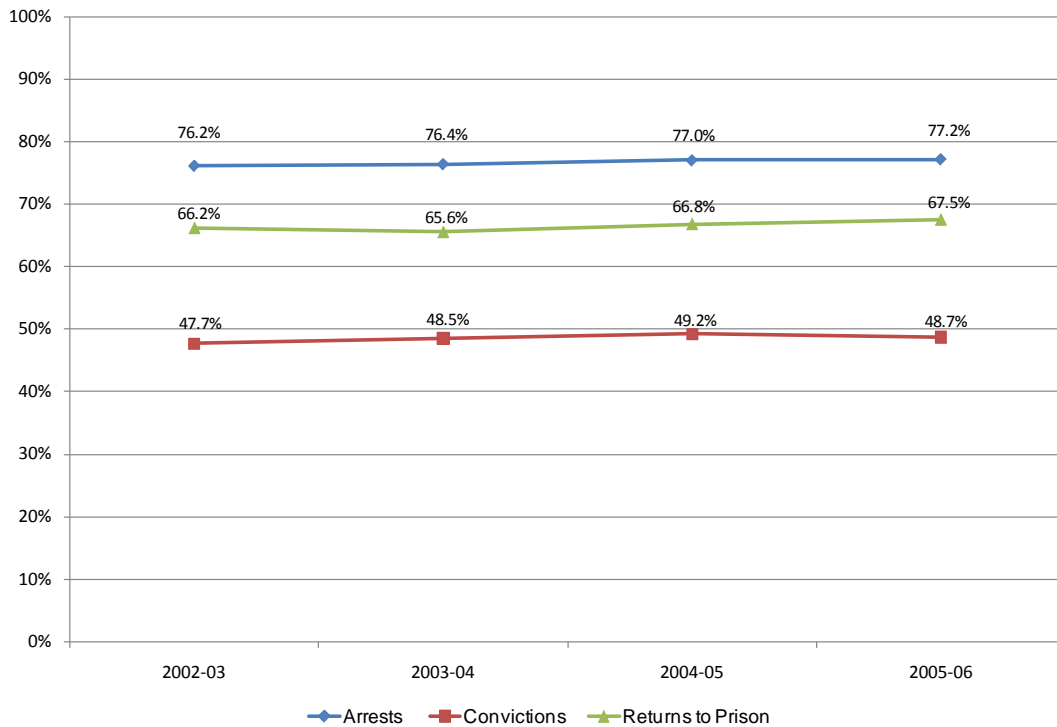
<sup>23</sup> FYs that do not yet have enough follow-up time to capture recidivism behavior are denoted as “N/A.”

<sup>24</sup> The data contained in these charts and tables were extracted in April, 2010 to minimize the effects of the time lag in data entry into state systems.

### Two-Year Recidivism Rates by FY



### Three-Year Recidivism Rates by FY



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

		Arrests					
		One Year		Two Years		Three Years	
Fiscal Year	Number Released	Number Arrested	Recidivism Rate	Number Arrested	Recidivism Rate	Number Arrested	Recidivism Rate
2002-03	99,482	55,204	55.5%	69,449	69.8%	75,765	76.2%
2003-04	99,635	56,127	56.3%	70,070	70.3%	76,135	76.4%
2004-05	103,647	59,703	57.6%	73,881	71.3%	79,819	77.0%
2005-06	105,974	62,331	58.8%	76,079	71.8%	81,786	77.2%
2006-07	112,563	65,308	58.0%	79,766	70.9%	N/A	N/A
2007-08	113,637	64,721	57.0%	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	112,563	24,712	22.0%	42,960	38.2%	N/A	N/A
2007-08	113,637	23,617	20.8%	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	116,082	55,069	47.4%	68,666	59.2%	N/A	N/A
2007-08	116,063	55,075	47.5%	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".



## Appendix B

### Three-Year Recidivism Rates by Offender Characteristics Felons Released During FY 2005-06

Offender Characteristics	TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED	TOTAL RECIDIVATED WITHIN					
		One Year		Two Years		Three Years	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	97,259	48,919	50.3%	61,989	63.7%	66,731	68.6%
Female	11,403	4,411	38.7%	5,969	52.3%	6,619	58.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>108,662</b>	<b>53,330</b>	<b>49.1%</b>	<b>67,958</b>	<b>62.5%</b>	<b>73,350</b>	<b>67.5%</b>
<b>Age at Parole</b>							
18-19	684	386	56.4%	471	68.9%	508	74.3%
20-24	15,544	8,640	55.6%	10,802	69.5%	11,488	73.9%
25-29	21,038	10,487	49.8%	13,423	63.8%	14,463	68.7%
30-34	17,279	8,240	47.7%	10,531	60.9%	11,382	65.9%
35-39	17,795	8,821	49.6%	11,250	63.2%	12,182	68.5%
40-44	16,208	7,856	48.5%	10,090	62.3%	10,926	67.4%
45-49	11,204	5,239	46.8%	6,713	59.9%	7,298	65.1%
50-54	5,573	2,415	43.3%	3,093	55.5%	3,366	60.4%
55-59	2,179	867	39.8%	1,101	50.5%	1,201	55.1%
60 and over	1,158	379	32.7%	484	41.8%	536	46.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>108,662</b>	<b>53,330</b>	<b>49.1%</b>	<b>67,958</b>	<b>62.5%</b>	<b>73,350</b>	<b>67.5%</b>
<b>Ethnicity</b>							
White	35,609	18,490	51.9%	23,142	65.0%	24,793	69.6%
Hispanic/Latino	39,901	17,508	43.9%	22,734	57.0%	24,634	61.7%
Black/African-American	28,585	15,303	53.5%	19,461	68.1%	21,069	73.7%
Asian	735	315	42.9%	398	54.1%	439	59.7%
Native American/Alaska Native	1,027	588	57.3%	724	70.5%	766	74.6%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	135	51	37.8%	66	48.9%	79	58.5%
Others	2,670	1,075	40.3%	1,433	53.7%	1,570	58.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>108,662</b>	<b>53,330</b>	<b>49.1%</b>	<b>67,958</b>	<b>62.5%</b>	<b>73,350</b>	<b>67.5%</b>
<b>Commitment Offense</b>							
Crime Against Persons	24,920	11,400	45.7%	14,797	59.4%	16,091	64.6%
Property Crime	36,753	19,749	53.7%	24,679	67.1%	26,424	71.9%
Drug Crime	34,789	16,517	47.5%	21,123	60.7%	22,794	65.5%
Other Crime	12,200	5,664	46.4%	7,359	60.3%	8,041	65.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>108,662</b>	<b>53,330</b>	<b>49.1%</b>	<b>67,958</b>	<b>62.5%</b>	<b>73,350</b>	<b>67.5%</b>
<b>Sex Offender</b>							
Yes	7,011	3,262	46.5%	4,156	59.3%	4,527	64.6%
No	101,651	50,068	49.3%	63,802	62.8%	68,823	67.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>108,662</b>	<b>53,330</b>	<b>49.1%</b>	<b>67,958</b>	<b>62.5%</b>	<b>73,350</b>	<b>67.5%</b>
<b>Serious/Violent Offender</b>							
Yes	22,335	9,701	43.4%	12,788	57.3%	14,002	62.7%
No	86,327	43,629	50.5%	55,170	63.9%	59,348	68.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>108,662</b>	<b>53,330</b>	<b>49.1%</b>	<b>67,958</b>	<b>62.5%</b>	<b>73,350</b>	<b>67.5%</b>
<b>Mental Health</b>							
Enhanced Outpatient Program	4,893	3,015	61.6%	3,607	73.7%	3,799	77.6%
Correctional Clinical Case Management System	10,117	5,714	56.5%	7,049	69.7%	7,521	74.3%
Crisis Bed	36	20	55.6%	23	63.9%	25	69.4%
No Mental Health Code	93,609	44,579	47.6%	57,276	61.2%	62,002	66.2%
Department Mental Health	7	2	N/A	3	N/A	3	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>108,662</b>	<b>53,330</b>	<b>49.1%</b>	<b>67,958</b>	<b>62.5%</b>	<b>73,350</b>	<b>67.5%</b>

**Three-Year Recidivism Rates by Offender Characteristics  
Felons Released During FY 2005-06 (continued)**

Offender Characteristics	TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED	TOTAL RECIDIVATED					
		WITHIN					
		One Year		Two Years		Three Years	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
<b>Length of Stay</b>							
0 - 6 months	11,609	5,030	43.3%	6,752	58.2%	7,324	63.1%
7 - 12 months	31,474	14,653	46.6%	19,148	60.8%	20,782	66.0%
13 - 18 months	18,805	9,801	52.1%	12,350	65.7%	13,210	70.2%
19 - 24 months	13,630	7,284	53.4%	9,118	66.9%	9,743	71.5%
2 - 3 years	15,126	8,025	53.1%	9,865	65.2%	10,593	70.0%
3 - 4 years	6,944	3,620	52.1%	4,435	63.9%	4,775	68.8%
4 - 5 years	3,859	1,826	47.3%	2,308	59.8%	2,522	65.4%
5 - 10 years	6,237	2,717	43.6%	3,499	56.1%	3,867	62.0%
10 - 15 years	814	337	41.4%	431	52.9%	472	58.0%
15+ years	164	37	22.6%	52	31.7%	62	37.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>108,662</b>	<b>53,330</b>	<b>49.1%</b>	<b>67,958</b>	<b>62.5%</b>	<b>73,350</b>	<b>67.5%</b>
<b>CDCR Incarcerations</b>							
1 stay	31,257	10,299	32.9%	14,301	45.8%	15,969	51.1%
2 stays	16,974	8,013	47.2%	10,433	61.5%	11,262	66.3%
3 stays	11,810	6,002	50.8%	7,720	65.4%	8,314	70.4%
4 stays	8,805	4,674	53.1%	5,908	67.1%	6,351	72.1%
5 stays	7,183	3,882	54.0%	4,861	67.7%	5,230	72.8%
6 stays	6,016	3,288	54.7%	4,130	68.7%	4,454	74.0%
7 stays	5,017	2,954	58.9%	3,623	72.2%	3,872	77.2%
8 stays	4,042	2,453	60.7%	3,024	74.8%	3,211	79.4%
9 stays	3,437	2,147	62.5%	2,644	76.9%	2,804	81.6%
10 stays	2,806	1,784	63.6%	2,146	76.5%	2,276	81.1%
11 stays	2,283	1,494	65.4%	1,780	78.0%	1,889	82.7%
12 stays	1,920	1,297	67.6%	1,538	80.1%	1,606	83.6%
13 stays	1,520	1,028	67.6%	1,222	80.4%	1,287	84.7%
14 stays	1,250	868	69.4%	1,030	82.4%	1,080	86.4%
15+ stays	4,342	3,147	72.5%	3,598	82.9%	3,745	86.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>108,662</b>	<b>53,330</b>	<b>49.1%</b>	<b>67,958</b>	<b>62.5%</b>	<b>73,350</b>	<b>67.5%</b>
<b>Risk Score Level</b>							
N/A	2,665	1,167	43.8%	1,461	54.8%	1,583	59.4%
Low	17,733	5,013	28.3%	7,048	39.7%	7,975	45.0%
Medium	30,994	13,233	42.7%	17,617	56.8%	19,265	62.2%
High	57,270	33,917	59.2%	41,832	73.0%	44,527	77.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>108,662</b>	<b>53,330</b>	<b>49.1%</b>	<b>67,958</b>	<b>62.5%</b>	<b>73,350</b>	<b>67.5%</b>

**Three-Year Recidivism Rates by Offender Characteristics  
Felons Released During FY 2005-06  
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
<b>Sex</b>															
Male	97,259	66,731	68.6%	23,903	41.7%	32,245	56.3%	35,564	62.1%	25,016	62.6%	29,744	74.5%	31,167	78.0%
Female	11,403	6,619	58.0%	2,240	30.2%	3,246	43.8%	3,717	50.1%	2,171	54.4%	2,723	68.3%	2,902	72.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>108,662</b>	<b>73,350</b>	<b>67.5%</b>	<b>26,143</b>	<b>40.4%</b>	<b>35,491</b>	<b>54.8%</b>	<b>39,281</b>	<b>60.7%</b>	<b>27,187</b>	<b>61.9%</b>	<b>32,467</b>	<b>73.9%</b>	<b>34,069</b>	<b>77.5%</b>
<b>Age at Parole</b>															
18-19	684	508	74.3%	356	55.6%	437	68.3%	473	73.9%	30	68.2%	34	77.3%	35	79.5%
20-24	15,544	11,488	73.9%	5,531	50.4%	7,085	64.5%	7,633	69.5%	3,109	68.1%	3,717	81.4%	3,855	84.4%
25-29	21,038	14,463	68.7%	5,318	41.9%	7,190	56.6%	7,931	62.5%	5,169	62.0%	6,233	74.7%	6,532	78.3%
30-34	17,279	11,382	65.9%	3,901	37.9%	5,384	52.2%	5,984	58.1%	4,339	62.2%	5,147	73.8%	5,398	77.4%
35-39	17,795	12,182	68.5%	3,971	39.3%	5,501	54.5%	6,125	60.6%	4,850	63.0%	5,749	74.7%	6,057	78.7%
40-44	16,208	10,926	67.4%	3,344	37.9%	4,693	53.2%	5,253	59.6%	4,512	61.1%	5,397	73.1%	5,673	76.8%
45-49	11,204	7,298	65.1%	2,186	35.7%	3,061	50.0%	3,451	56.4%	3,053	60.1%	3,652	71.8%	3,847	75.7%
50-54	5,573	3,366	60.4%	1,018	33.1%	1,402	45.6%	1,581	51.5%	1,397	55.9%	1,691	67.6%	1,785	71.4%
55-59	2,179	1,201	55.1%	367	28.9%	512	40.3%	583	45.9%	500	55.0%	589	64.8%	618	68.0%
60 and over	1,158	536	46.3%	151	20.8%	226	31.1%	267	36.7%	228	52.9%	258	59.9%	269	62.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>108,662</b>	<b>73,350</b>	<b>67.5%</b>	<b>26,143</b>	<b>40.4%</b>	<b>35,491</b>	<b>54.8%</b>	<b>39,281</b>	<b>60.7%</b>	<b>27,187</b>	<b>61.9%</b>	<b>32,467</b>	<b>73.9%</b>	<b>34,069</b>	<b>77.5%</b>
<b>Ethnicity</b>															
White	35,609	24,793	69.6%	8,617	43.0%	11,475	57.2%	12,617	62.9%	9,873	63.4%	11,667	75.0%	12,176	78.2%
Hispanic/Latino	39,901	24,634	61.7%	9,332	35.5%	12,835	48.9%	14,252	54.3%	8,176	60.0%	9,899	72.6%	10,382	76.2%
Black/African-American	28,585	21,069	73.7%	7,178	46.3%	9,757	62.9%	10,819	69.7%	8,125	62.2%	9,704	74.3%	10,250	78.4%
Asian	735	439	59.7%	164	34.4%	217	45.5%	245	51.4%	151	58.5%	181	70.2%	194	75.2%
Native American/Alaska Native	1,027	766	74.6%	248	48.4%	337	65.8%	360	70.3%	340	66.0%	387	75.1%	406	78.8%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	135	79	58.5%	22	24.7%	34	38.2%	46	51.7%	29	63.0%	32	69.6%	33	71.7%
Others	2,670	1,570	58.8%	582	32.0%	836	46.0%	942	51.9%	493	57.7%	597	69.9%	628	73.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>108,662</b>	<b>73,350</b>	<b>67.5%</b>	<b>26,143</b>	<b>40.4%</b>	<b>35,491</b>	<b>54.8%</b>	<b>39,281</b>	<b>60.7%</b>	<b>27,187</b>	<b>61.9%</b>	<b>32,467</b>	<b>73.9%</b>	<b>34,069</b>	<b>77.5%</b>
<b>Commitment Offense</b>															
Crime Against Persons	24,920	16,091	64.6%	5,009	35.5%	7,141	50.7%	8,042	57.0%	6,391	59.1%	7,656	70.7%	8,049	74.4%
Property Crime	36,753	26,424	71.9%	10,118	45.7%	13,317	60.1%	14,576	65.8%	9,631	65.9%	11,362	77.8%	11,848	81.1%
Drug Crime	34,789	22,794	65.5%	8,133	38.6%	11,089	52.6%	12,219	58.0%	8,384	61.1%	10,034	73.1%	10,575	77.1%
Other Crime	12,200	8,041	65.9%	2,883	38.9%	3,944	53.2%	4,444	59.9%	2,781	58.2%	3,415	71.4%	3,597	75.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>108,662</b>	<b>73,350</b>	<b>67.5%</b>	<b>26,143</b>	<b>40.4%</b>	<b>35,491</b>	<b>54.8%</b>	<b>39,281</b>	<b>60.7%</b>	<b>27,187</b>	<b>61.9%</b>	<b>32,467</b>	<b>73.9%</b>	<b>34,069</b>	<b>77.5%</b>
<b>Sex Offender</b>															
Yes	7,011	4,527	64.6%	1,422	35.9%	1,954	49.4%	2,219	56.0%	1,840	60.3%	2,202	72.1%	2,308	75.6%
No	101,651	68,823	67.7%	24,721	40.7%	33,537	55.2%	37,062	61.0%	25,347	62.0%	30,265	74.0%	31,761	77.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>108,662</b>	<b>73,350</b>	<b>67.5%</b>	<b>26,143</b>	<b>40.4%</b>	<b>35,491</b>	<b>54.8%</b>	<b>39,281</b>	<b>60.7%</b>	<b>27,187</b>	<b>61.9%</b>	<b>32,467</b>	<b>73.9%</b>	<b>34,069</b>	<b>77.5%</b>
<b>Serious/Violent Offender</b>															
Yes	22,335	14,002	62.7%	4,363	33.3%	6,341	48.4%	7,211	55.0%	5,338	57.9%	6,447	69.9%	6,791	73.6%
No	86,327	59,348	68.7%	21,780	42.2%	29,150	56.5%	32,070	62.1%	21,849	62.9%	26,020	75.0%	27,278	78.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>108,662</b>	<b>73,350</b>	<b>67.5%</b>	<b>26,143</b>	<b>40.4%</b>	<b>35,491</b>	<b>54.8%</b>	<b>39,281</b>	<b>60.7%</b>	<b>27,187</b>	<b>61.9%</b>	<b>32,467</b>	<b>73.9%</b>	<b>34,069</b>	<b>77.5%</b>
<b>Mental Health</b>															
Enhanced Outpatient Program	4,893	3,799	77.6%	1,168	54.9%	1,484	69.7%	1,593	74.9%	1,847	66.8%	2,123	76.8%	2,206	79.8%
Correctional Clinical Case Management System	10,117	7,521	74.3%	2,222	46.6%	2,988	62.7%	3,301	69.3%	3,492	65.2%	4,061	75.9%	4,220	78.8%
Crisis Bed	36	25	69.4%	1	N/A	1	N/A	2	N/A	19	61.3%	22	71.0%	23	74.2%
No Mental Health Code	93,609	62,002	66.2%	22,751	39.3%	31,016	53.6%	34,383	59.5%	21,828	61.0%	26,260	73.4%	27,619	77.2%
Department Mental Health	7	3	N/A	1	N/A	2	N/A	2	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>108,662</b>	<b>73,350</b>	<b>67.5%</b>	<b>26,143</b>	<b>40.4%</b>	<b>35,491</b>	<b>54.8%</b>	<b>39,281</b>	<b>60.7%</b>	<b>27,187</b>	<b>61.9%</b>	<b>32,467</b>	<b>73.9%</b>	<b>34,069</b>	<b>77.5%</b>

**Three-Year Recidivism Rates by Offender Characteristics  
Felons Released During FY 2005-06  
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
<b>Length of Stay</b>															
0 - 6 months	11,609	7,324	63.1%	3,960	40.9%	5,385	55.5%	5,889	60.7%	1,070	55.9%	1,367	71.4%	1,435	74.9%
7 - 12 months	31,474	20,782	66.0%	10,546	42.8%	14,055	57.1%	15,427	62.7%	4,107	59.9%	5,093	74.3%	5,355	78.1%
13 - 18 months	18,805	13,210	70.2%	4,495	43.6%	5,929	57.5%	6,503	63.1%	5,306	62.5%	6,421	75.6%	6,707	79.0%
19 - 24 months	13,630	9,743	71.5%	2,600	41.0%	3,562	56.2%	3,943	62.2%	4,684	64.2%	5,556	76.2%	5,800	79.6%
2 - 3 years	15,126	10,593	70.0%	2,134	37.0%	3,007	52.2%	3,381	58.6%	5,891	62.9%	6,858	73.3%	7,212	77.0%
3 - 4 years	6,944	4,775	68.8%	821	33.7%	1,169	48.0%	1,342	55.1%	2,799	62.1%	3,266	72.4%	3,433	76.2%
4 - 5 years	3,859	2,522	65.4%	570	31.4%	854	47.1%	978	53.9%	1,256	61.4%	1,454	71.1%	1,544	75.5%
5 - 10 years	6,237	3,867	62.0%	872	27.5%	1,312	41.4%	1,563	49.3%	1,845	60.2%	2,187	71.3%	2,304	75.1%
10 - 15 years	814	472	58.0%	129	27.6%	192	41.1%	220	47.1%	208	59.9%	239	68.9%	252	72.6%
15 + years	164	62	37.8%	16	14.3%	26	23.2%	35	31.3%	21	40.4%	26	50.0%	27	51.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>108,662</b>	<b>73,350</b>	<b>67.5%</b>	<b>26,143</b>	<b>40.4%</b>	<b>35,491</b>	<b>54.8%</b>	<b>39,281</b>	<b>60.7%</b>	<b>27,187</b>	<b>61.9%</b>	<b>32,467</b>	<b>73.9%</b>	<b>34,069</b>	<b>77.5%</b>
<b>CDCR Incarcerations</b>															
1 stay	31,257	15,969	51.1%	10,299	32.9%	14,301	45.8%	15,969	51.1%	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
2 stays	16,974	11,262	66.3%	2,998	37.4%	4,132	51.6%	4,642	57.9%	5,015	56.0%	6,301	70.3%	6,620	73.9%
3 stays	11,810	8,314	70.4%	2,088	40.7%	2,916	56.8%	3,276	63.8%	3,914	58.6%	4,804	71.9%	5,038	75.4%
4 stays	8,805	6,351	72.1%	1,677	43.9%	2,323	60.8%	2,580	67.5%	2,997	60.1%	3,585	71.9%	3,771	75.7%
5 stays	7,183	5,230	72.8%	1,504	47.1%	2,048	64.1%	2,260	70.7%	2,378	59.6%	2,813	70.5%	2,970	74.5%
6 stays	6,016	4,454	74.0%	1,294	48.4%	1,759	65.7%	1,930	72.1%	1,994	59.7%	2,371	71.0%	2,524	75.6%
7 stays	5,017	3,872	77.2%	1,164	53.0%	1,518	69.1%	1,653	75.2%	1,790	63.5%	2,105	74.6%	2,219	78.7%
8 stays	4,042	3,211	79.4%	952	55.2%	1,255	72.7%	1,368	79.3%	1,501	64.8%	1,769	76.4%	1,843	79.6%
9 stays	3,437	2,804	81.6%	871	57.5%	1,144	75.5%	1,237	81.6%	1,276	66.4%	1,500	78.1%	1,567	81.6%
10 stays	2,806	2,276	81.1%	686	58.7%	871	74.5%	933	79.8%	1,098	67.1%	1,275	77.9%	1,343	82.0%
11 stays	2,283	1,889	82.7%	525	58.7%	675	75.4%	733	81.9%	969	69.8%	1,105	79.6%	1,156	83.3%
12 stays	1,920	1,606	83.6%	464	63.5%	580	79.3%	614	84.0%	833	70.1%	958	80.6%	992	83.4%
13 stays	1,520	1,287	84.7%	348	64.4%	435	80.6%	462	85.6%	680	69.4%	787	80.3%	825	84.2%
14 stays	1,250	1,080	86.4%	294	63.5%	371	80.1%	396	85.5%	574	72.9%	659	83.7%	684	86.9%
15 + stays	4,342	3,745	86.3%	979	70.1%	1,163	83.2%	1,228	87.9%	2,168	73.6%	2,435	82.7%	2,517	85.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>108,662</b>	<b>73,350</b>	<b>67.5%</b>	<b>26,143</b>	<b>40.4%</b>	<b>35,491</b>	<b>54.8%</b>	<b>39,281</b>	<b>60.7%</b>	<b>27,187</b>	<b>61.9%</b>	<b>32,467</b>	<b>73.9%</b>	<b>34,069</b>	<b>77.5%</b>
<b>Risk Score Level</b>															
N/A	2,665	1,583	59.4%	453	31.7%	612	42.8%	694	48.5%	714	57.9%	849	68.8%	889	72.0%
Low	17,733	7,975	45.0%	2,722	21.1%	4,172	32.3%	4,902	38.0%	2,291	47.5%	2,876	59.6%	3,073	63.7%
Medium	30,994	19,265	62.2%	7,135	35.1%	10,154	49.9%	11,385	56.0%	6,098	57.2%	7,463	70.0%	7,880	74.0%
High	57,270	44,527	77.7%	15,833	52.7%	20,553	68.4%	22,300	74.2%	18,084	66.4%	21,279	78.2%	22,227	81.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>108,662</b>	<b>73,350</b>	<b>67.5%</b>	<b>26,143</b>	<b>40.4%</b>	<b>35,491</b>	<b>54.8%</b>	<b>39,281</b>	<b>60.7%</b>	<b>27,187</b>	<b>61.9%</b>	<b>32,467</b>	<b>73.9%</b>	<b>34,069</b>	<b>77.5%</b>

**Three-Year Recidivism Rates by Offender Commitment Offense  
Felons Released During FY 2005-06  
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 (old law)	4	-	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
Murder First (new law)	5	-	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
Murder Second (old law)	1	-	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
Murder Second (new law)	29	4	N/A	2	N/A	2	N/A	3	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A
Manslaughter	476	244	51.3%	71	24.2%	105	35.8%	124	42.3%	91	49.7%	114	62.3%	120	65.6%
Vehicular Manslaughter	215	86	40.0%	22	13.1%	41	24.4%	52	31.0%	25	53.2%	33	70.2%	34	72.3%
Robbery	4,844	3,158	65.2%	915	33.9%	1,401	51.9%	1,583	58.7%	1,245	58.0%	1,496	69.7%	1,575	73.4%
Assault/Deadly Weapon	5,331	3,426	64.3%	1,084	35.7%	1,538	50.6%	1,761	57.9%	1,285	56.1%	1,564	68.2%	1,665	72.6%
Attempted Murder First	14	4	N/A	2	N/A	2	N/A	2	N/A	1	N/A	2	N/A	2	N/A
Attempted Murder Second	286	136	47.6%	32	17.0%	56	29.8%	70	37.2%	48	49.0%	62	63.3%	66	67.3%
Other Assault/Battery	8,902	6,186	69.5%	1,987	40.9%	2,762	56.8%	3,059	62.9%	2,517	62.3%	2,981	73.8%	3,127	77.4%
Rape	378	188	49.7%	56	24.3%	77	33.5%	88	38.3%	75	50.7%	95	64.2%	100	67.6%
Lewd Act With Child	1,745	806	46.2%	239	20.8%	370	32.1%	432	37.5%	303	51.0%	355	59.8%	374	63.0%
Oral Copulation	182	99	54.4%	26	27.7%	35	37.2%	39	41.5%	49	55.7%	57	64.8%	60	68.2%
Sodomy	41	25	61.0%	9	N/A	12	N/A	13	N/A	10	N/A	12	N/A	12	N/A
Sexual Penetration with Object	108	58	53.7%	12	16.4%	25	34.2%	30	41.1%	23	65.7%	26	74.3%	28	80.0%
Other Sex Offense	2,142	1,565	73.1%	527	48.2%	669	61.2%	731	66.9%	683	65.1%	812	77.4%	834	79.5%
Kidnapping	217	106	48.8%	25	18.2%	46	33.6%	55	40.1%	35	43.8%	46	57.5%	51	63.8%
Burglary First	3,479	2,388	68.6%	733	37.6%	1,053	54.1%	1,176	60.4%	986	64.4%	1,161	75.8%	1,212	79.1%
Burglary Second	6,968	5,032	72.2%	1,873	44.8%	2,502	59.9%	2,768	66.2%	1,814	65.1%	2,174	78.0%	2,264	81.2%
Grand Theft	3,380	2,232	66.0%	779	38.0%	1,081	52.8%	1,185	57.8%	832	62.5%	1,000	75.1%	1,047	78.7%
Petty Theft With Prior	6,347	4,674	73.6%	1,664	46.0%	2,240	62.0%	2,465	68.2%	1,797	65.8%	2,122	77.7%	2,209	80.9%
Receiving Stolen Property	4,788	3,606	75.3%	1,478	51.4%	1,867	65.0%	2,014	70.1%	1,311	68.5%	1,519	79.4%	1,592	83.2%
Vehicle Theft	7,291	5,617	77.0%	2,539	55.2%	3,146	68.4%	3,372	73.4%	1,880	69.8%	2,165	80.4%	2,245	83.3%
Forgery/Fraud	3,544	2,237	63.1%	799	34.8%	1,107	48.2%	1,243	54.1%	790	63.4%	950	76.2%	994	79.8%
Other Property Offense	956	638	66.7%	253	43.2%	321	54.9%	353	60.3%	221	59.6%	271	73.0%	285	76.8%
CS Possession	18,358	13,327	72.6%	4,725	46.1%	6,339	61.8%	6,906	67.4%	5,151	63.5%	6,103	75.3%	6,421	79.2%
CS Possession for Sale	9,774	5,524	56.5%	2,066	31.0%	2,901	43.6%	3,246	48.8%	1,758	56.4%	2,164	69.4%	2,278	73.1%
CS Sales	3,082	1,918	62.2%	685	35.3%	941	48.6%	1,042	53.8%	698	61.0%	826	72.2%	876	76.6%
CS Manufacturing	1,133	512	45.2%	138	18.7%	200	27.1%	230	31.1%	217	55.1%	261	66.2%	282	71.6%
Other CS Offense	722	508	70.4%	180	44.6%	229	56.7%	259	64.1%	212	66.7%	244	76.7%	249	78.3%
Hashish Possession	51	38	74.5%	13	43.3%	16	53.3%	19	63.3%	10	N/A	19	N/A	19	N/A
Marijuana Possession for Sale	1,038	615	59.2%	223	33.3%	310	46.3%	347	51.9%	208	56.4%	251	68.0%	268	72.6%
Marijuana Sale	488	274	56.1%	88	29.0%	132	43.6%	145	47.9%	97	52.4%	115	62.2%	129	69.7%
Marijuana Other	143	78	54.5%	15	19.7%	21	27.6%	25	32.9%	33	49.3%	51	76.1%	53	79.1%
Escape/Abscond	174	132	75.9%	41	47.7%	57	66.3%	64	74.4%	57	64.8%	65	73.9%	68	77.3%
Driving Under Influence	2,381	1,213	50.9%	347	21.5%	533	33.0%	664	41.1%	421	55.1%	514	67.3%	549	71.9%
Arson	320	191	59.7%	55	32.5%	78	46.2%	85	50.3%	87	57.6%	102	67.5%	106	70.2%
Possession Weapon	5,532	3,929	71.0%	1,604	46.6%	2,127	61.8%	2,362	68.6%	1,189	56.9%	1,489	71.3%	1,567	75.0%
Other Offenses	3,793	2,576	67.9%	836	39.8%	1,149	54.6%	1,269	60.3%	1,027	60.8%	1,245	73.7%	1,307	77.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>108,662</b>	<b>73,350</b>	<b>67.5%</b>	<b>26,143</b>	<b>40.4%</b>	<b>35,491</b>	<b>54.8%</b>	<b>39,281</b>	<b>60.7%</b>	<b>27,187</b>	<b>61.9%</b>	<b>32,467</b>	<b>73.9%</b>	<b>34,069</b>	<b>77.5%</b>

**Three-Year Recidivism Rates by Offender Parole County<sup>25</sup>**  
**Felons Released During FY 2005-06**  
**by Type of Release**

County of Parole	TOTAL			First Releases						Re-Releases					
	NUMBER PAROLED	TOTAL RECIDIVATED 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
Alameda	5,044	3,266	64.8%	987	36.8%	1,313	48.9%	1,445	53.8%	1,515	64.2%	1,750	74.2%	1,821	77.2%
Amador	54	31	57.4%	12	30.0%	18	45.0%	20	50.0%	8	N/A	11	N/A	11	N/A
Apline	2	2	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	1	N/A	2	N/A	2	N/A
Butte	929	632	68.0%	210	41.7%	274	54.4%	306	60.7%	271	63.8%	312	73.4%	326	76.7%
Calaveras	54	37	68.5%	21	44.7%	28	59.6%	31	66.0%	5	N/A	6	N/A	6	N/A
Colusa	36	25	69.4%	13	N/A	17	N/A	18	N/A	7	N/A	7	N/A	7	N/A
Contra Costa	1,556	1,171	75.3%	286	48.4%	365	61.8%	401	67.9%	647	67.0%	747	77.4%	770	79.8%
Del Norte	81	56	69.1%	25	53.2%	29	61.7%	31	66.0%	22	64.7%	25	73.5%	25	73.5%
El Dorado	254	185	72.8%	70	50.0%	95	67.9%	102	72.9%	62	54.4%	78	68.4%	83	72.8%
Fresno	4,319	3,402	78.8%	1,027	53.2%	1,332	69.0%	1,429	74.0%	1,607	67.3%	1,893	79.3%	1,973	82.6%
Glenn	98	65	66.3%	25	41.0%	33	54.1%	35	57.4%	23	62.2%	29	78.4%	30	81.1%
Humboldt	586	442	75.4%	141	47.5%	185	62.3%	199	67.0%	216	74.7%	237	82.0%	243	84.1%
Imperial	354	288	81.4%	94	63.1%	108	72.5%	116	77.9%	140	68.3%	163	79.5%	172	83.9%
Inyo	34	21	61.8%	10	N/A	11	N/A	13	N/A	3	N/A	8	N/A	8	N/A
Kern	3,830	2,746	71.7%	876	42.4%	1,210	58.6%	1,325	64.2%	1,103	62.5%	1,349	76.4%	1,421	80.5%
King	738	563	76.3%	155	43.3%	221	61.7%	242	67.6%	270	71.1%	309	81.3%	321	84.5%
Lake	271	186	68.6%	64	44.1%	81	55.9%	86	59.3%	78	61.9%	98	77.8%	100	79.4%
Lassen	92	65	70.7%	22	45.8%	29	60.4%	33	68.8%	29	65.9%	31	70.5%	32	72.7%
Los Angeles	28,319	16,744	59.1%	6,820	32.3%	10,083	47.8%	11,509	54.6%	3,707	51.3%	4,852	67.1%	5,235	72.4%
Madera	574	450	78.4%	158	53.2%	201	67.7%	215	72.4%	203	73.3%	231	83.4%	235	84.8%
Marin	65	43	66.2%	14	40.0%	18	51.4%	18	51.4%	18	60.0%	24	80.0%	25	83.3%
Mariposa	43	25	58.1%	11	N/A	15	N/A	15	N/A	9	N/A	10	N/A	10	N/A
Mendocino	300	215	71.7%	69	47.6%	89	61.4%	95	65.5%	100	64.5%	116	74.8%	120	77.4%
Merced	767	581	75.7%	224	51.5%	285	65.5%	302	69.4%	232	69.9%	266	80.1%	279	84.0%
Modoc	31	19	61.3%	8	N/A	9	N/A	9	N/A	8	N/A	10	N/A	10	N/A
Mono	23	15	N/A	5	N/A	5	N/A	5	N/A	7	N/A	9	N/A	10	N/A
Monterey	1,071	793	74.0%	241	47.7%	315	62.4%	346	68.5%	364	64.3%	433	76.5%	447	79.0%
Napa	158	102	64.6%	50	47.6%	60	57.1%	63	60.0%	32	60.4%	37	69.8%	39	73.6%
Nevada	83	51	61.4%	16	38.1%	22	52.4%	25	59.5%	23	56.1%	24	58.5%	26	63.4%
Orange	8,036	4,784	59.5%	1,905	34.2%	2,590	46.5%	2,863	51.4%	1,530	62.1%	1,832	74.4%	1,921	78.0%
Placer	507	375	74.0%	133	46.3%	179	62.4%	184	64.1%	162	73.6%	182	82.7%	191	86.8%
Plumas	44	22	50.0%	9	N/A	13	N/A	13	N/A	8	N/A	8	N/A	9	N/A
Riverside	6,640	4,855	73.1%	1,987	47.9%	2,562	61.8%	2,809	67.8%	1,646	65.9%	1,960	78.5%	2,046	82.0%
Sacramento	5,626	3,523	62.6%	1,209	36.4%	1,552	46.8%	1,694	51.1%	1,541	66.8%	1,764	76.4%	1,829	79.2%
San Benito	50	37	74.0%	14	45.2%	21	67.7%	22	71.0%	13	N/A	15	N/A	15	N/A
San Bernardino	8,928	6,642	74.4%	2,550	48.6%	3,297	62.9%	3,595	68.5%	2,506	68.0%	2,915	79.1%	3,047	82.7%
San Diego	7,130	5,309	74.5%	1,852	47.0%	2,484	63.0%	2,728	69.2%	2,147	67.4%	2,490	78.2%	2,581	81.0%
San Francisco	1,635	1,281	78.3%	283	52.8%	366	68.3%	389	72.6%	762	69.3%	864	78.6%	892	81.2%
San Joaquin	2,526	1,997	79.1%	690	58.7%	844	71.8%	883	75.1%	967	71.6%	1,092	80.8%	1,114	82.5%
San Luis Obispo	764	459	60.1%	168	35.1%	230	48.1%	263	55.0%	150	52.4%	187	65.4%	196	68.5%
San Mateo	1,072	764	71.3%	264	46.8%	345	61.2%	377	66.8%	305	60.0%	368	72.4%	387	76.2%
Santa Barbara	848	615	72.5%	259	45.9%	350	62.1%	383	67.9%	198	69.7%	227	79.9%	232	81.7%
Santa Clara	3,521	2,478	70.4%	714	39.3%	1,020	56.2%	1,191	65.6%	1,032	60.5%	1,233	72.3%	1,287	75.4%
Santa Cruz	389	284	73.0%	90	48.4%	121	65.1%	130	69.9%	125	61.6%	149	73.4%	154	75.9%

<sup>25</sup> Direct discharges are not included since these individuals do not have a parole county.

**Three-Year Recidivism Rates by Offender Parole County<sup>25</sup>  
Felons Released During FY 2005-06  
by Type of Release (continued)**

County of Parole	TOTAL			First Releases						Re-Releases					
	NUMBER PAROLED	TOTAL RECIDIVATED		One Year		Two Years		Three Years		One Year		Two Years		Three Years	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
Shasta	1,016	732	72.0%	222	42.9%	300	57.9%	328	63.3%	326	65.5%	387	77.7%	404	81.1%
Sierra	4	3	N/A	2	N/A	3	N/A	3	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
Siskiyou	115	88	76.5%	23	42.6%	35	64.8%	39	72.2%	40	65.6%	48	78.7%	49	80.3%
Solano	1,506	1,163	77.2%	363	53.5%	461	68.0%	489	72.1%	545	65.8%	650	78.5%	674	81.4%
Sonoma	783	560	71.5%	165	42.6%	217	56.1%	238	61.5%	268	67.7%	308	77.8%	322	81.3%
Stanislaus	1,487	1,143	76.9%	422	53.6%	520	66.0%	558	70.8%	486	69.5%	568	81.3%	585	83.7%
Sutter	418	282	67.5%	92	41.8%	113	51.4%	126	57.3%	137	69.2%	149	75.3%	156	78.8%
Tehama	299	203	67.9%	64	35.4%	90	49.7%	99	54.7%	86	72.9%	102	86.4%	104	88.1%
Trinity	48	32	66.7%	8	N/A	11	N/A	12	N/A	18	N/A	20	N/A	20	N/A
Tulare	1,400	1,018	72.7%	341	45.8%	455	61.2%	497	66.8%	426	64.9%	504	76.8%	521	79.4%
Tuolumne	60	38	63.3%	22	43.1%	29	56.9%	31	60.8%	5	N/A	7	N/A	7	N/A
Ventura	1,487	1,111	74.7%	355	46.6%	483	63.5%	532	69.9%	478	65.8%	549	75.6%	579	79.8%
Yolo	644	500	77.6%	177	54.1%	214	65.4%	230	70.3%	231	72.9%	261	82.3%	270	85.2%
Yuba	420	306	72.9%	102	50.0%	129	63.2%	134	65.7%	144	66.7%	166	76.9%	172	79.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>107,169</b>	<b>72,825</b>	<b>68.0%</b>	26,139	40.4%	35,485	54.9%	39,274	60.7%	26,992	63.5%	32,072	75.5%	33,551	79.0%

<sup>25</sup> Direct discharges are not included since these individuals do not have a parole county.

**Current Term Commitment Offense by New Term Commitment Offense for  
Felon Sex Offenders and All Other Felon Offenders  
Released During FY 2005-06**

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	%		
<b>Sex Offenders</b>												
Crime Against Persons	4,650	2,705	171	6.3	42	1.6	54	2.0	32	1.2	2,406	88.9
Property Crimes	873	701	42	6.0	39	5.6	21	3.0	16	2.3	583	83.2
Drug Crimes	989	738	49	6.6	25	3.4	51	6.9	12	1.6	601	81.4
Other Crimes	499	383	31	8.1	15	3.9	16	4.2	17	4.4	304	79.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,011</b>	<b>4,527</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>3,894</b>	<b>86.0</b>
<b>All Other Offenders</b>												
Crime Against Persons	20,270	13,386	1,074	8.0	833	6.2	1,009	7.5	582	4.3	9,888	73.9
Property Crimes	35,880	25,723	1,027	4.0	5,077	19.7	2,127	8.3	704	2.7	16,788	65.3
Drug Crimes	33,800	22,056	766	3.5	1,650	7.5	4,082	18.5	634	2.9	14,924	67.7
Other Crimes	11,701	7,658	425	5.5	483	6.3	619	8.1	715	9.3	5,416	70.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>101,651</b>	<b>68,823</b>	<b>3,292</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>8,043</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>7,837</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>2,635</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>47,016</b>	<b>68.3</b>

**Current Term Commitment Offense by New Term Commitment Offense for  
Felon Serious/Violent Offenders and All Other Felon Offenders  
Released During FY 2005-06**

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	%		
<b>Serious/Violent Offenders</b>												
Crime Against Persons	14,564	8,778	628	7.2	475	5.4	641	7.3	343	3.9	6,691	76.2
Property Crimes	4,304	2,962	149	5.0	421	14.2	241	8.1	103	3.5	2,048	69.1
Drug Crimes	962	607	33	5.4	49	8.1	76	12.5	31	5.1	418	68.9
Other Crimes	2,505	1,655	84	5.1	91	5.5	109	6.6	90	5.4	1,281	77.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,335</b>	<b>14,002</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>1,036</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>1,067</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>10,438</b>	<b>74.5</b>
<b>All Other Offenders</b>												
Crime Against Persons	10,356	7,313	617	8.4	400	5.5	422	5.8	271	3.7	5,603	76.6
Property Crimes	32,449	23,462	920	3.9	4,695	20.0	1,907	8.1	617	2.6	15,323	65.3
Drug Crimes	33,827	22,187	782	3.5	1,626	7.3	4,057	18.3	615	2.8	15,107	68.1
Other Crimes	9,695	6,386	372	5.8	407	6.4	526	8.2	642	10.1	4,439	69.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>86,327</b>	<b>59,348</b>	<b>2,691</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>7,128</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>6,912</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>2,145</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>40,472</b>	<b>68.2</b>



**Flagged Sex Offenders Released During FY 2005-06 for  
Either a Sex Offense or a Nonsex Offense  
Who Returned to Prison  
by Type of Release**

	First-Release Returns		Re-Release Returns		Total Returns	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Released for a sex offense</b>						
Returned with a new sex conviction	52	4.8%	61	6.0%	113	5.4%
Returned with a new non-sex conviction	42	3.9%	68	6.7%	110	5.3%
Returned for a parole violation	985	91.3%	880	87.2%	1,865	89.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,009</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,088</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Released for a non-sex offense</b>						
Returned with a new sex conviction	41	3.6%	74	5.7%	115	4.7%
Returned with a new non-sex conviction	137	12.0%	158	12.2%	295	12.1%
Returned for a parole violation	962	84.4%	1,067	82.1%	2,029	83.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,140</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,299</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,439</b>	<b>100%</b>

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Office of Research, Adult Research Branch

On the World Wide Web at:

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