



**California Department of  
Corrections and Rehabilitation**

**Fiscal Year 2015-16**  
**Sex Offender Treatment Program**  
**Annual Evaluation of Contracted Sex Offender Treatment Programs**

**Office of Research  
January 2017**

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This report would not have been possible without the generous support of others. Specifically, the Office of Research would like to thank the following: the Department of Justice for the data-sharing agreement that allows us to examine arrests and convictions, the Division of Parole Operations, Sex Offender Unit for their continued collaboration and contributions to the report, Sithiphone Phanthaamat from the Office of Research for constructing the tables and charts provided in this report, and Veronica Parker and Angela Le for providing data quality assurance.

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## Executive Summary

California Penal Code Section 3007 mandates the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) include a research component for any sex offender treatment contracts funded by the Department. The enabling legislation requires an annual report be submitted to the Legislature by January 10<sup>th</sup> of each year. This year's report examines the one-year arrest, conviction, and return-to-prison rates for offenders who were referred to the Division of Adult Parole Operation's (DAPO) Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP) in Fiscal Year 2014-15 and whose offender demographics and characteristics were presented in the last Contracted Sex Offender Treatment Program Report, published in January 2016.<sup>1</sup> This year's report also provides a description (offender demographics and characteristics) of the 8,551 parolees who were referred to the SOTP and received services in Fiscal Year 2015-16.

For the purposes of examining the impact of SOTP services on reoffending behavior, 4,011 offenders who were referred to the SOTP for treatment in Fiscal Year 2014-15 were grouped into two categories: 1) a services cohort, which includes 3,599 offenders who received services through the SOTP in Fiscal Year 2014-15, and; 2) a comparison group of 412 offenders who were referred to the SOTP, but had not yet received services at the close of Fiscal Year 2014-15. This report examines one-year arrest, conviction, and return-to-prison rates based on the date the offender began receiving services through the SOTP (services cohort) or the date on which the offender was referred to the SOTP for treatment and placed on the waitlist (comparison group). Each of the two groups were followed for a one-year period following these dates.

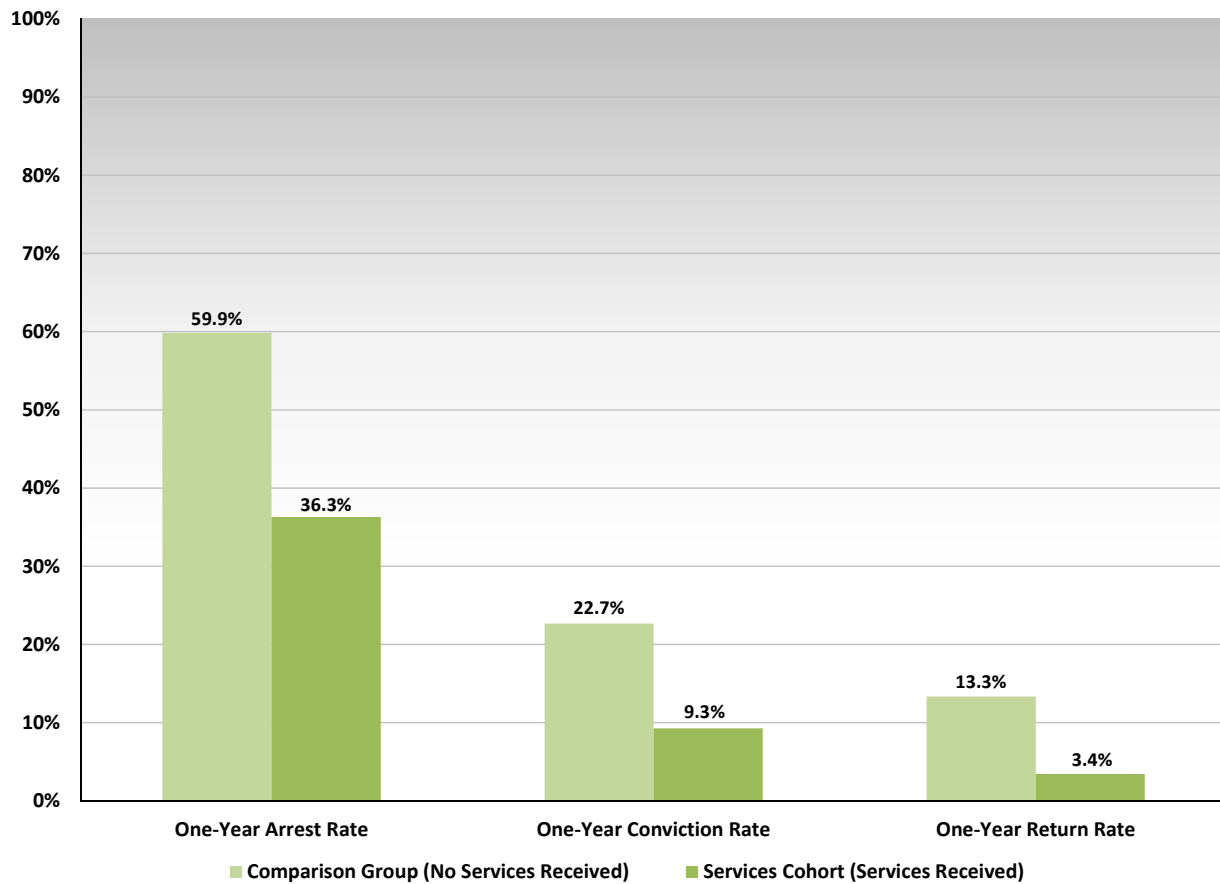
As shown in Figure A, offenders in the comparison group, who did not receive services through the SOTP, were arrested, convicted, and returned to State prison at higher rates than offenders in the services cohort who received services. The one year-arrest rate for the comparison group is 59.9 percent (243 offenders), which is 23.6 percentage points higher than the one-year arrest rate for the services cohort (36.3 percent or 1,272 offenders). Offenders in the comparison group were also convicted at a higher rate (22.7 percent or 92 offenders) than offenders in the services cohort (9.3 percent or 325 offenders), a difference of 13.4 percentage points. Finally, offenders in the comparison group returned to State prison after a one-year follow-up period at a higher rate (13.3 percent or 55 offenders) than offenders in the services cohort (3.4 percent or 124 offenders), a difference of 9.9 percentage points. These findings are consistent with last year's report (published in January 2016), which examined the one-year arrest, conviction, and return-to-prison rates for offenders referred to the SOTP in Fiscal Year 2013-14. Two-year rates for the 4,860 offenders examined in the previous evaluation are provided in Appendix B of this report.

The SOTP provides services to both high-risk sex offenders (HRSOs) and non-high-risk sex offenders (non-HRSOs). HRSOs in the comparison group were arrested, convicted, and returned to State prison at higher rates than HRSOs in the services cohort. HRSOs in the comparison group returned to State prison at a rate of 17.5 percent (41 offenders), which is 11.8 percentage points higher than the rate of HRSOs in

<sup>1</sup> Fiscal Year 2014-15 Sex Offender Treatment Program: Annual Evaluation of Contracted Sex Offender Treatment Programs  
[http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Adult\\_Research\\_Branch/Research\\_Documents/FY-2014-15-Annual-Evaluation-of-the-Sex-Offender-Treatment-Program.pdf](http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Adult_Research_Branch/Research_Documents/FY-2014-15-Annual-Evaluation-of-the-Sex-Offender-Treatment-Program.pdf)

the services cohort (5.7 percent or 98 offenders). Non-HRSOs in the comparison group were also arrested, convicted, and returned to State prison at a higher rate than non-HRSOs in the services cohort. Non-HRSOs in the comparison group returned to State prison at a rate of 7.9 percent (14 offenders), which is 6.5 percentage points higher than the rate of non-HRSOs in the services cohort (1.4 percent or 26 offenders), indicating that services received through the SOTP are effective in treating both HRSOs and non-HRSOs. Further, when offenders do not receive services through the SOTP, both HRSOs and non-HRSOs are at higher risk of returning to prison than offenders who receive services.

Figure A. One-Year Arrest, Conviction, and Return-to-Prison Rates for Offenders in the Comparison Group and Services Cohort



Offenders in the comparison group were more likely to be arrested and convicted of felonies than offenders in the services cohort. Over half (56.4 percent or 137 arrests) of the 243 arrests among comparison group offenders were felony arrests, followed by 25.5 percent (62 arrests) for supervision violations, and 18.1 percent (44 arrests) for misdemeanors. The majority (41.5 percent or 528 arrests) of the services cohort’s 1,272 arrests were for supervision violations, followed by felony arrests (36.8 percent or 468 arrests), and misdemeanor arrests (21.2 percent or 270 arrests). The type of return to CDCR was similar among the two groups: 92.7 percent (51 returns) of the 55 returns to State prison for the comparison group were for parole violations with a new term and 94.4 percent (117 returns) of the 124 returns for the services cohort were for parole violations with a new term. Four offenders (7.3



percent) in the comparison group returned to State prison with a new admission and 5.6 percent (7 returns) for the services cohort were new admissions.

Prior research conducted by the CDCR (2015) shows offenders required to register as sex offenders (under Penal Code 290) return to State prison at higher rates than non-sex registrants.<sup>2</sup> Data from CDCR's 2015 Annual Outcome Evaluation Report show over half (56.1 percent) of sex registrants released from prison in Fiscal Year 2010-11 returned to prison within three years of their release, and the majority of those returned (90.8 percent or 4,579 offenders) were returned for a parole violation. Less than one percent (0.6 percent or 31 offenders) were returned for a new sex crime and 2.3 percent (115 offenders) were returned for failure to register as a sex offender.<sup>3</sup>

This report is limited to a one-year follow-up period, but confirms a large number of sex registrants are arrested and convicted for supervision violations and relatively few offenders are arrested and convicted for new sex crimes or failure to register. However, research conducted by the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) finds recidivism rates among sex offenders increase as the length of the follow-up period increases, emphasizing the importance of longer periods of follow-up to fully examine rates of reoffending among sex offenders.<sup>4</sup> Offenders in the comparison group who did not receive services through the SOTP were more likely to be arrested and convicted of new sex crimes and failure to register than offenders who receive services. Of the 406 offenders in the comparison group, 6.4 percent (26 offenders) were arrested for a new sex offense, while 1.8 percent (62 offenders) of the 3,504 offenders in the services cohort were arrested for a new sex offense. Nearly 13 percent (12.8 percent or 52 offenders) in the comparison group were arrested for failure to register, while 4.5 percent (159 offenders) in the services cohort were arrested for failure to register. The pattern is similar with regards to convictions: two percent (8 offenders) in the comparison group were convicted of a new sex offense and less than one percent (0.5 percent or 19 offenders) were convicted of a new sex offense. Over three percent (3.2 percent or 13 offenders) in the comparison group were convicted for failure to register and 1.1 percent (39 offenders) in the services cohort were convicted for failure to register.

Recognizing higher rates of reoffending among sex offenders and the importance of treatment in reducing rates of return, the CDCR will continue to evaluate and report reoffending rates among SOTP participants. In next year's evaluation of the SOTP, to be submitted to the Legislature in January 2018, the CDCR will provide a two-year arrest, conviction, and return-to-prison rate for the offenders whose one-year rate is provided in this report and also create a new cohort of offenders whose one-year arrest, conviction, and return-to-prison rates will be examined. In addition, the CDCR will provide a three-year arrest, conviction, and return-to-prison rate for the offenders whose two-year rates are provided in Appendix B of this report, to provide the most comprehensive picture of reoffending among as many offenders as possible.

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<sup>2</sup> See pages 30 – 31 for rates of return and the type of return to CDCR:

[http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Adult\\_Research\\_Branch/Research\\_Documents/2015\\_Outcome\\_Evaluation\\_Report\\_8-25-2016.pdf](http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Adult_Research_Branch/Research_Documents/2015_Outcome_Evaluation_Report_8-25-2016.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> See pages 30 – 31 for rates of return and the type of return to CDCR:

[http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Adult\\_Research\\_Branch/Research\\_Documents/2015\\_Outcome\\_Evaluation\\_Report\\_8-25-2016.pdf](http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Adult_Research_Branch/Research_Documents/2015_Outcome_Evaluation_Report_8-25-2016.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering and Tracking. <http://www.smart.gov/pdfs/RecidivismofAdultSexualOffenders.pdf>

## Key Findings

### Fiscal Year 2014-15 Services Cohort and Comparison Group

- Offenders included on DAPO's Fiscal Year 2014-15 participant roster were placed into two groups to study reoffending patterns: 1) a comparison group of 412 offenders that were referred to the SOTP and did not receive services in Fiscal Year 2014-15; and 2) a services cohort of 3,599 offenders that were referred to and received services through the SOTP in Fiscal Year 2014-15.
- This report examines one-year arrest, conviction, and return-to-prison rates based on the date the offender began receiving services through the SOTP (services cohort) or the date on which the offender was referred to the SOTP for treatment (comparison group).
- Offenders in the comparison group were consistently arrested, convicted, and returned to State prison at higher rates than offenders in the services cohort.

### Arrests

- Offenders in the comparison group who did not receive services through the SOTP had a one-year arrest rate of 59.9 percent (243 offenders), which is 23.6 percentage points higher than the services cohort's one-year arrest rate of 36.3 percent (1,272 offenders).
- For offenders in the comparison group, felony arrests comprised the largest number of arrests (56.4 percent or 137 of the 243 arrests), followed by supervision violations (25.5 percent or 62 arrests), and misdemeanor arrests (18.1 percent or 44 arrests).
- For offenders in the services cohort, supervision violations comprised the largest number of arrests (41.5 percent or 528 of 1,272 arrests), followed by felony arrests (36.8 percent or 468 arrests), and misdemeanor arrests (21.2 percent or 270 arrests).
- Offenders in the comparison group were arrested for sex offenses at a higher rate (6.4 percent or 26 of the 406 offenders) than offenders in the services cohort (1.8 percent or 62 of the 3,504 offenders). Offenders in the comparison group were also arrested for failure to register as a sex offender at a higher rate (12.8 percent or 52 offenders) than offenders in the services cohort (4.5 percent or 159 offenders).

### Convictions

- Offenders in the comparison group had a one-year conviction rate of 22.7 percent (92 offenders), which is 13.4 percentage points higher than the services cohort's one-year conviction rate of 9.3 percent (325 offenders).

- For offenders in the comparison group, felony convictions comprised the largest number of convictions (64.1 percent or 59 of the 92 convictions), followed by misdemeanor convictions (35.9 percent or 33 convictions).
- For offenders in the services cohort, misdemeanor convictions comprised the largest number of convictions (52.6 percent or 171 of the 325 convictions), followed by felony convictions (47.4 percent or 154 convictions).
- Offenders in the comparison group were convicted for sex offenses at a higher rate (2 percent or 8 of the 406 offenders) than offenders in the services cohort (0.5 percent or 19 of the 3,504 offenders). Offenders in the comparison group were also convicted for failure to register as a sex offender at a higher rate (3.2 percent or 13 offenders) than offenders in the services cohort (1.1 percent or 39 offenders).

### Returns to State Prison

- Offenders in the comparison group had a one-year return-to-prison rate of 13.3 percent (55 offenders), which is 9.9 percentage points higher than the services cohort's one-year return-to-prison rate of 3.4 percent (124 offenders).
- HRSOs in the comparison group returned to prison at a substantially higher rate (17.5 percent or 41 offenders) than HRSOs in the services cohort (5.7 percent or 98 offenders) and both non-HRSOs in the comparison group (7.9 percent or 14 offenders), and non-HRSOs in the services cohort (1.4 percent or 26 offenders), indicating that services received through the SOTP are effective in lowering return-to-prison rates among HRSOs and non-HRSOs.
- For offenders in the comparison group and services cohort, the majority of returns to prison were for parole violations with a new term (92.7 percent and 94.4 percent, respectively), followed by a new admission (7.3 percent of all returns for the comparison group and 5.6 percent of all returns for the services cohort).

### Fiscal Year 2015-16 Referrals and Treatment Services

- During Fiscal Year 2015-16, DAPO managed 31 contracts with treatment providers for a total of 6,185 treatment slots, of which 2,815 were available for HRSOs and 3,370 were available for non-HRSOs. The SOTP provided services to 7,268 offenders during the fiscal year.
- A total of 8,551 offenders were active on the participant roster during Fiscal Year 2015-16, meaning 8,551 offenders were receiving services through the SOTP or were previously referred to the SOTP and were awaiting services.
- During Fiscal Year 2015-16, the SOTP received 2,684 new referrals for treatment. Of the new referrals, 346 offenders were awaiting SOTP services at the close of the fiscal year.

# California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation Fiscal Year 2015-16 Annual Evaluation of Contracted Sex Offender Treatment Programs

## 1 Introduction

California Penal Code Section 3007 mandates the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) include a research component for any sex offender treatment contract funded by the Department. The CDCR's Office of Research or an independent contractor is permitted to evaluate the effectiveness of each treatment provider in reducing recidivism among program participants. The enabling legislation requires an annual report be submitted to the Legislature by January 10<sup>th</sup> of each year. This year's report provides one-year arrest, conviction, and return-to-prison rates for 4,011 offenders who were referred to the SOTP in Fiscal Year 2014-15 and whose offender demographics and characteristics were presented in the last Sex Offender Treatment Program Report, submitted to the Legislature in January 2016.<sup>5</sup> This year's report also provides offender demographics and characteristics of the 8,551 offenders who were referred to the SOTP and received services in Fiscal Year 2015-16.

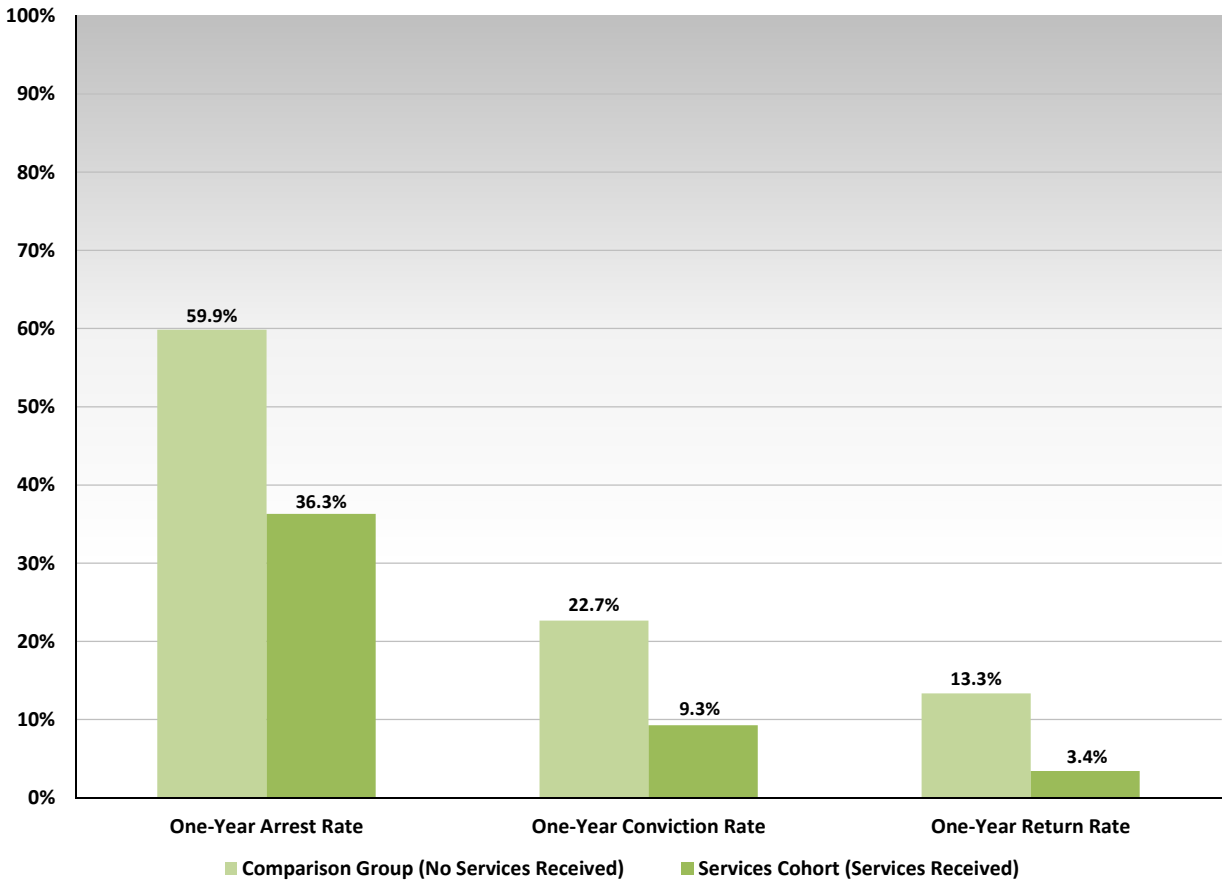
For the purposes of examining the impact of SOTP services on reoffending behavior, the 4,011 offenders who were referred to the SOTP for treatment in Fiscal Year 2014-15 were grouped into two categories: 1) a services cohort, which includes 3,599 offenders who received services through the SOTP in Fiscal 2014-15, and; 2) a comparison group of 412 offenders who were referred to the SOTP but had not yet received services at the close of Fiscal Year 2014-15. This report examines one-year arrest, conviction, and return-to-prison rates based on the date the offender began receiving services through the SOTP (services cohort) or the date on which the offender was referred to the SOTP for treatment and placed on a waitlist (comparison group). Each of the two groups were followed for a one-year period following these dates.

Figure A shows the one-year arrest, conviction, and return-to-prison rates are higher for offenders who did not receive services through the SOTP (comparison group) than offenders who received services (services cohort). After a one-year follow-up period, 59.9 percent (243 offenders) in the comparison group were arrested, while 36.3 percent (1,272 offenders) in the services cohort were arrested, a difference of 23.6 percentage points. The one-year conviction rate for offenders in the comparison group is 22.7 percent (92 offenders) and the one-year conviction rate for offenders in the services cohort is 9.3 percent (325 offenders), a difference of 13.4 percentage points. Finally, the one-year return-to-prison rate for offenders in the comparison group (13.3 percent or 55 offenders) is 9.9 percentage points higher than the services cohort (3.4 percent or 124 offenders). These findings are consistent with the 4,860 offenders whose one-year arrest, conviction, and return-to-prison rates were provided in the last SOTP report. Of the 4,860 offenders referred to the SOTP in Fiscal Year 2014-15, offenders in the comparison group were arrested, convicted, and returned to State prison at higher rates than offender in the services cohort. Two-year arrest, conviction, and return-to-prison rates are

<sup>5</sup>Fiscal Year 2014-15 Sex Offender Treatment Program: Annual Evaluation of Contracted Sex Offender Treatment Programs  
[http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Adult\\_Research\\_Branch/Research\\_Documents/FY-2014-15-Annual-Evaluation-of-the-Sex-Offender-Treatment-Program.pdf](http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Adult_Research_Branch/Research_Documents/FY-2014-15-Annual-Evaluation-of-the-Sex-Offender-Treatment-Program.pdf)

provided for the 4,860 offenders who were originally examined in the Fiscal Year 2014-15 evaluation in Appendix B of this report.

Figure A. One-Year Arrest, Conviction, and Return-to-Prison Rates for Offenders in the Comparison Group and Services Cohort



In addition to providing the one-year arrest, conviction, and return-to-prison rates for offenders in the comparison group and services cohort, this report provides the types of arrest and conviction (e.g. felony or misdemeanor) and the types of return (e.g. parole violation or new admission), as well as arrests, convictions, and returns to prison for a new sex offense and failure to register as a sex offender. In order to best evaluate each SOTP contract on reoffending, Appendix A provides the one-year arrest, conviction, and return-to-prison rate by treatment provider. However, due to data limitations described in Appendix A of this report, as well as the Fiscal Year 2014-15 report, these numbers should be interpreted with caution.<sup>6</sup>

Research conducted by the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) finds recidivism rates among sex offenders increase as the length of the follow-up period increases, emphasizing the importance of longer periods of follow-up to fully examine rates of reoffending among

<sup>6</sup> See pages 37 – 41 for a description of data limitations and recommendations: Fiscal Year 2014-15 Sex Offender Treatment Program: Annual Evaluation of Contracted Sex Offender Treatment Programs [http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Adult\\_Research\\_Branch/Research\\_Documents/FY-2014-15-Annual-Evaluation-of-the-Sex-Offender-Treatment-Program.pdf](http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Adult_Research_Branch/Research_Documents/FY-2014-15-Annual-Evaluation-of-the-Sex-Offender-Treatment-Program.pdf)

sex offenders.<sup>7</sup> These findings differ from non-sex offenders, who are often arrested, convicted, and returned to prison within the first six months or year of their release.<sup>8</sup> Recognizing that longer follow-up periods are needed when evaluating the recidivism of sex offenders, Appendix B of this report provides two-year arrest, conviction, and return-to-prison rates for offenders referred to the SOTP in FY 2015-16 and whose one-year rates were provided in the last SOTP report, submitted to the Legislature in January 2016.<sup>9</sup> Next year's report, which will be submitted to the Legislature in January 2018, will provide two-year arrest, conviction, and return-to-prison rates for offenders whose one-year rates are provided in this report and three-year arrest, conviction, and return-to-prison rates for offenders whose two-year rates are provided in Appendix B of this report.

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<sup>7</sup> U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering and Tracking.  
<http://www.smart.gov/pdfs/RecidivismofAdultSexualOffenders.pdf>

<sup>8</sup> See pages 30 – 31 for rates of return and the type of return to CDCR:

[http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Adult\\_Research\\_Branch/Research\\_Documents/2015\\_Outcome\\_Evaluation\\_Report\\_8-25-2016.pdf](http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Adult_Research_Branch/Research_Documents/2015_Outcome_Evaluation_Report_8-25-2016.pdf)

<sup>9</sup> Fiscal Year 2014-15 Sex Offender Treatment Program: Annual Evaluation of Contracted Sex Offender Treatment Programs

[http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Adult\\_Research\\_Branch/Research\\_Documents/FY-2014-15-Annual-Evaluation-of-the-Sex-Offender-Treatment-Program.pdf](http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Adult_Research_Branch/Research_Documents/FY-2014-15-Annual-Evaluation-of-the-Sex-Offender-Treatment-Program.pdf)

## 2 Examination of Reoffending Among Fiscal Year 2014-15 Offenders

For the purposes of examining the impact of SOTP services on reoffending behavior, 4,011 offenders who were referred to the SOTP for treatment in Fiscal Year (FY) 2014-15 were grouped into two categories: 1) a comparison group, which is comprised of 412 offenders who were referred to the SOTP but did not receive services within one year of their referral date, and; 2) a services cohort, which is comprised of 3,599 offenders who received services through the SOTP during FY 2014-15. A large number for offenders who appeared on the FY 2014-15 participant roster were dropped from the examination of arrests, convictions, and returns to prison for various reasons. More information regarding the comparison group, services cohort, and the offenders dropped from the examination of arrests, convictions, and returns to prison, may be found in the methods section (Section 5.1) of this report. Arrest and conviction data are only provided for the 3,910 offenders with an automated DOJ rap sheet. Return-to-prison data are provided for all 4,011 offenders in the comparison group and services cohort.

*Table 1. Description of the Fiscal Year 2014-15 Comparison Group and Services Cohort*

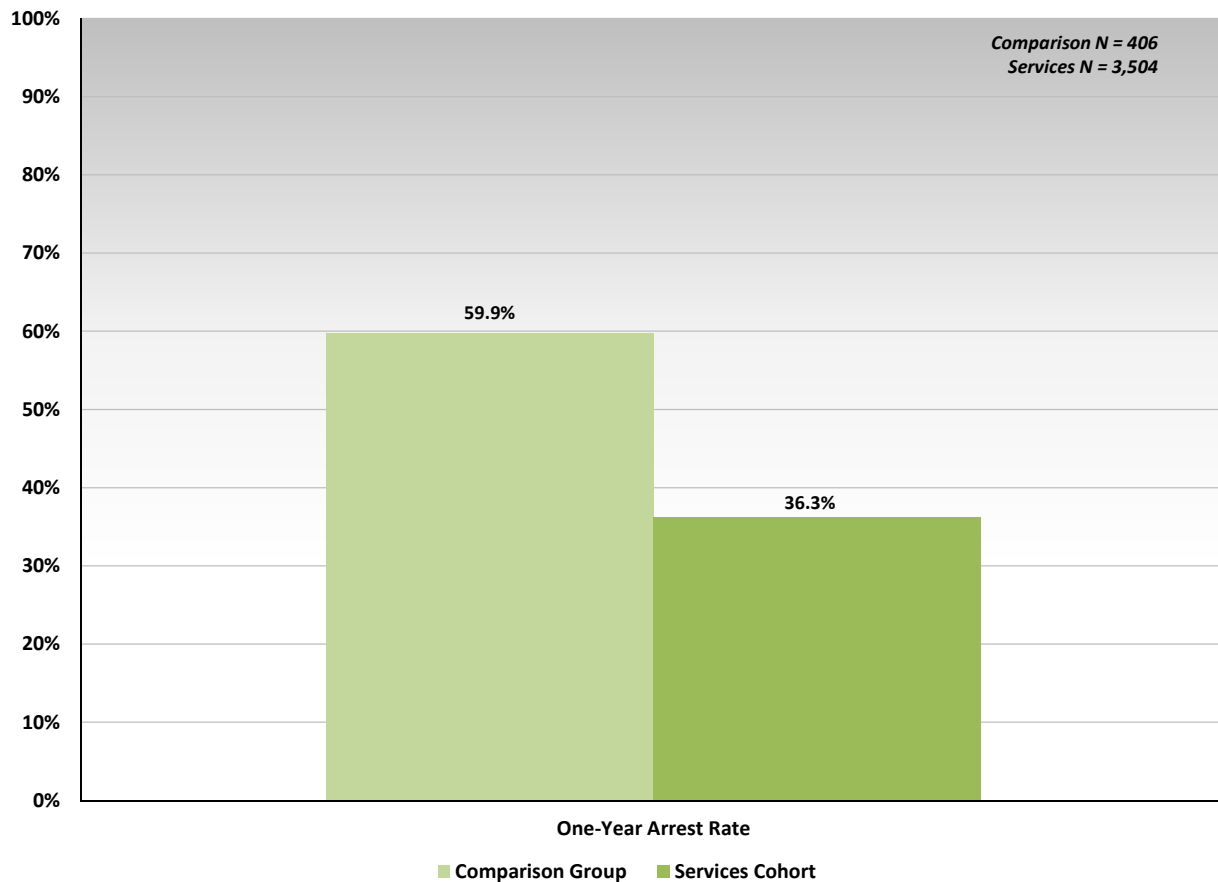
Type	Offenders	
	Number	Percent
Comparison Group	412	10.3%
Services Cohort	3,599	89.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,011</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## 2.1 Arrests

Arrests include any formal contact with the criminal justice system that resulted in an arrest, including arrests and supervision violations that did not result in the filing of formal charges or a conviction. The one-year arrest rate only includes the first arrest episode. Data for the type of arrest is categorized by the most serious offense in the arrest cycle and only the most serious arrest is presented. Arrest data are only presented for the 3,910 offenders with an automated DOJ rap sheet.<sup>10</sup>

### 2.1.1 One-Year Arrest Rate

Figure 1. One-Year Arrest Rate for Offenders in the Fiscal Year 2014-15 Comparison Group and Services Cohort



Offenders in the comparison group, who did not receive services through the SOTP, were arrested at a substantially higher rate (59.9 percent or 243 offenders) than offenders who received services (36.3 percent or 1,272 offenders). The one-year arrest rate for the 406 offenders in the comparison group

<sup>10</sup> Offenders without an automated rap sheet include offenders with a manual rap sheet and interstate parolees who committed an offense in another state.



(59.9 percent) is 23.6 percentage points higher than the 3,504 offenders in the services cohort (36.3 percent).

*Table 2. One-Year Arrest Rate for Offenders in the Fiscal Year 2014-15 Comparison Group and Services Cohort*

Type	Total	One-Year	
	Number	Number	Percent
Comparison Group	406	243	59.9%
Services Cohort	3,504	1,272	36.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,910</b>	<b>1,515</b>	<b>38.7%</b>

### 2.1.2 One-Year Arrest Rate by Sex Offender Risk Type

The below table shows the one-year arrest rate, by sex offender risk type. Sex offenders are categorized into two groups based on their risk type: 1) high-risk sex offenders (HRSOs); and 2) non-high-risk sex offenders (non-HRSOs). The determination of HRSO or non-HRSO is based upon an offender’s Static-99R Score, which is an assessment tool designed to predict sexual and violent recidivism among offenders.<sup>11</sup> Arrest rates are not provided for two offenders because their designation changed during the fiscal year.

HRSOs in the comparison group, who did not receive services through the SOTP, were arrested at a substantially higher rate (74.6 percent or 173 offenders) than HRSOs in the services cohort (52.6 percent or 889 offenders). Both groups of HRSOs were arrested at higher rates than non-HRSOs in the comparison group (40.2 percent or 70 offenders) and non-HRSOs in the services cohort (21.1 percent or 381 offenders). The one-year arrest rate among HRSOs in the comparison group (74.6 percent) and HRSOs in the services cohort (52.6 percent) varies by 22 percentage points and the one-year arrest rate among non-HRSOs in the comparison group (40.2 percent) and non-HRSOs in the services cohort (21.1 percent) varies by 19.1 percentage points, indicating that both HRSOs and non-HRSOs who do not receive services through the SOTP are more likely to reoffend than offenders who receive services through the SOTP.

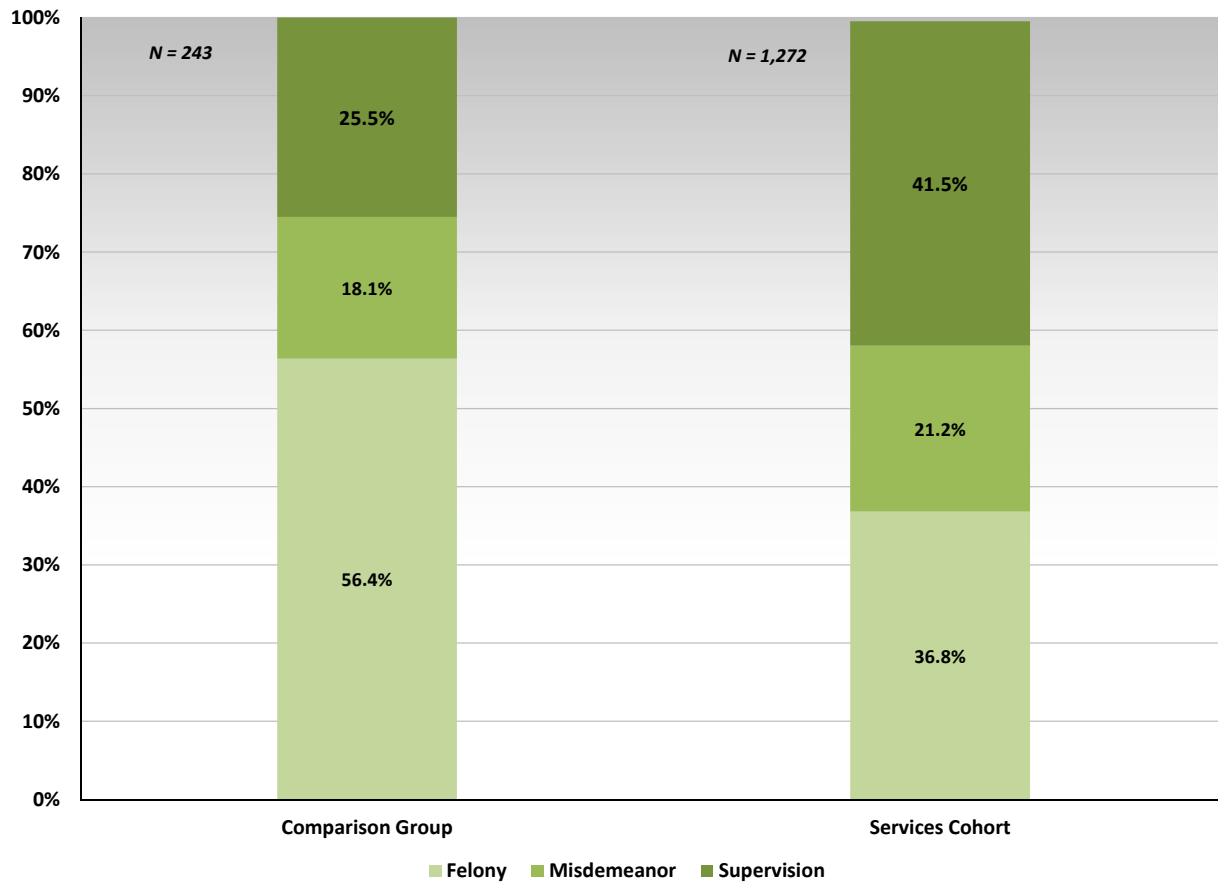
*Table 3. One-Year Arrest Rate by Sex Offender Risk Type for Fiscal Year 2014-15 Offenders in the Comparison Group and Services Cohort*

Type	Total	HRSO		Non-HRSO		
		Arrested	Percent	Total	Arrested	Percent
Comparison Group	232	173	74.6%	174	70	40.2%
Services Cohort	1,690	889	52.6%	1,805	381	21.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,922</b>	<b>1,062</b>	<b>55.3%</b>	<b>1,979</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>22.8%</b>

<sup>11</sup> The Static-99R is a risk assessment tool designed to predict sexual and violent recidivism in male adult sexual offenders. Total scores on Static-99R can be translated to the following relative risk categories: low, moderate-low, moderate-high and high. More information about the Static-99R can be found at: <http://www.static99.org/>.

### 2.1.3 Type of Arrest

Figure 2. Most Serious Arrest for Fiscal Year 2014-15 Offenders in the Comparison Group and Services Cohort



The above figure and below table show the most serious arrest for offenders in the comparison group compared to offenders in the services cohort. Arrests are categorized by the most serious offense in the arrest cycle and only the most serious arrest during the one-year follow-up period is counted.

Offenders in the comparison group were arrested for felonies at a substantially higher rate (56.4 percent or 137 arrests) than offenders in the services cohort (36.8 percent or 468 arrests). Conversely, offenders in the services cohort were arrested for misdemeanors (21.2 percent or 270 arrests) at a higher rate than offenders in the comparison group (18.1 percent or 44 arrests), although the arrest rate for misdemeanors is more equitable across the two groups. Offenders in the services cohort were arrested for supervision violations (41.5 percent or 528 arrests) at a much higher rate than offenders in the comparison group (25.5 percent or 62 arrests). Some of the differences in the arrest rate for supervision violations (16 percentage points) can be attributed to unexcused absences among offenders in the services cohort. An unexcused absence from required treatment could be a violation of an offenders' conditions of parole and could result in a supervision violation, accounting for some of the difference among the two groups.

Offenders in the comparison group were arrested for felony crimes against persons (25.1 percent or 61 arrests) more than any other type of arrest. For offenders in the comparison group, felony crimes against persons were followed by other felony crimes (16.9 percent or 41 arrests), and felony property crimes (7.8 percent or 19 arrests). Offenders in the services cohort were also arrested for felony crimes against persons (16.2 percent or 206 offenders) more than any other arrest type. Among offenders in the services cohort, felony crimes against persons were followed by other felony crimes (9.2 percent or 117 arrests), and misdemeanor drug/alcohol crimes (7.9 percent or 100 arrests).

*Table 4. Most Serious Arrest for Fiscal Year 2014-15 Offenders in the Comparison Group and Services Cohort*

Type of Arrest	Total		Comparison Group		Services Cohort	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>All Felonies</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>39.9%</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>56.4%</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>36.8%</b>
Felony Crimes Against Persons	267	17.6%	61	25.1%	206	16.2%
Felony Drug/Alcohol Crimes	102	6.7%	16	6.6%	86	6.8%
Felony Other Crimes	158	10.4%	41	16.9%	117	9.2%
Felony Property Crimes	78	5.1%	19	7.8%	59	4.6%
<b>All Misdemeanors</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>20.7%</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>18.1%</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>21.2%</b>
Misdemeanor Crimes Against Persons	91	6.0%	17	7.0%	74	5.8%
Misdemeanor Drug/Alcohol Crimes	113	7.5%	13	5.3%	100	7.9%
Misdemeanor Other Crimes	73	4.8%	7	2.9%	66	5.2%
Misdemeanor Property Crimes	37	2.4%	7	2.9%	30	2.4%
<b>Supervision Violations</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>38.9%</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>25.5%</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>41.5%</b>
<b>Unknown</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0.5%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,515</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,272</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

2.1.4 Arrests for Sex Offenses

Offenders in the comparison group were arrested at a higher rate (6.4 percent) than offenders in the services cohort (1.8 percent) for an offense that was sexual in nature. Of the 406 offenders in the comparison group, 26 offenders (6.4 percent) were arrested for sex offenses. Of the 3,504 offenders in the services cohort, 62 offenders (1.8 percent) were arrested for sex offenses.

Table 5. Arrests for Sex Offenses for Fiscal Year 2014-15 Offenders in the Comparison Group and Services Cohort

Type	Total	Arrests	
	Number	Number	Percent
Comparison Group	406	26	6.4%
Services Cohort	3,504	62	1.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,910</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>2.3%</b>

2.1.5 Arrests for Failure to Register as a Sex Offender

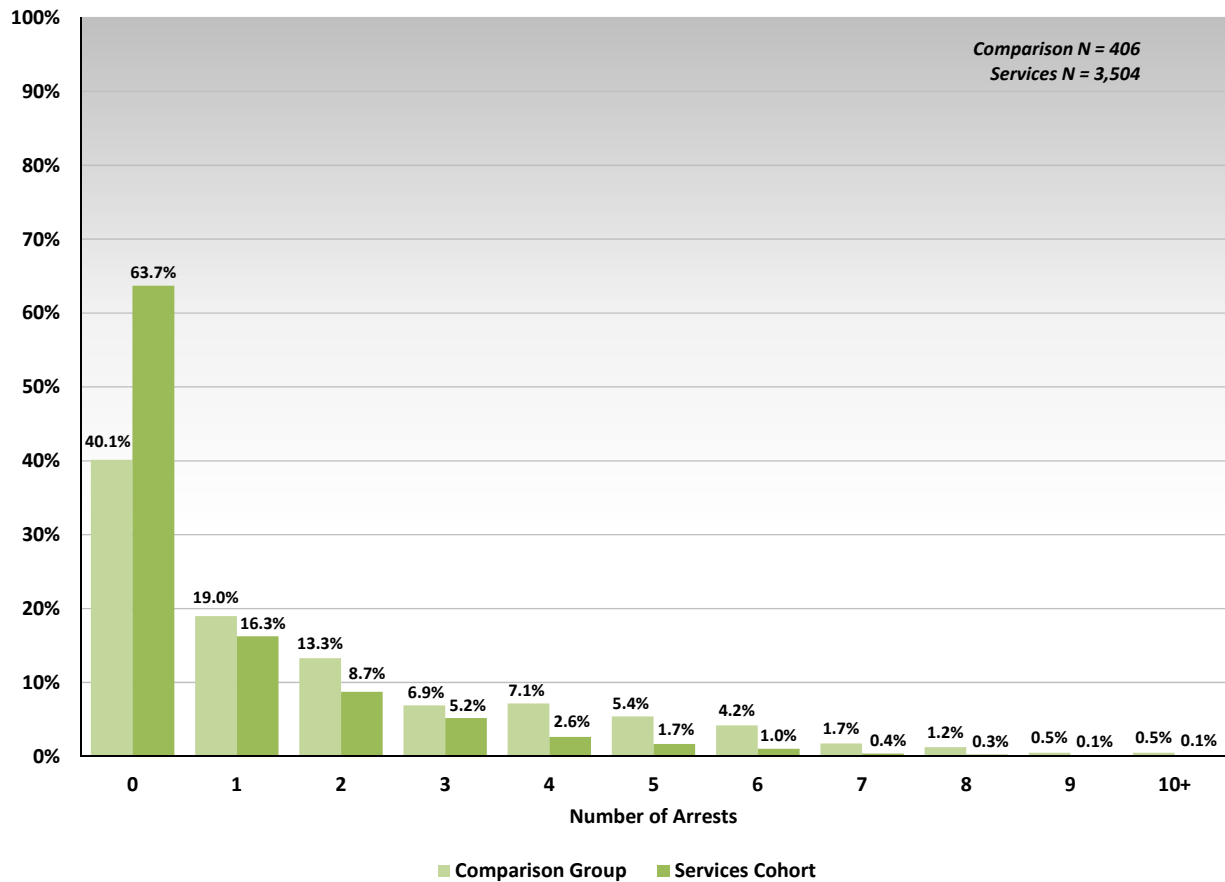
Offenders in the comparison group were arrested at a higher rate (12.8 percent) than offenders in the services cohort (4.5 percent) for failure to register as a sex offender. Of the 406 offenders in the comparison group with an automated DOJ rap sheet, 52 offenders (12.8 percent) were arrested for failure to register as a sex offender. Of the 3,504 offenders in the services cohort, 159 offenders (4.5 percent) were arrested for failure to register as a sex offender.

Table 6. Arrests for Failure to Register as a Sex Offender for Fiscal Year 2014-15 Offenders in the Comparison Group and Services Cohort

Type	Total	Arrests	
	Number	Number	Percent
Comparison Group	406	52	12.8%
Services Cohort	3,504	159	4.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,910</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>5.4%</b>

2.1.6 Number of Arrests

Figure 3. Number of Arrests for Fiscal Year 2014-15 Offenders in the Comparison Group and Services Cohort



Of the 406 offenders in the comparison group, 40.1 percent (163 offenders) had no arrests, 19 percent (77 offenders) had one arrest, and 13.3 percent (54 offenders) had two arrests. The number of offenders continues to trend downward as the number of arrests increases (e.g. 19 percent of the offenders had one arrest, 13.3 percent had two arrests, and 6.9 percent had three arrests).

Of the 3,504 offenders in the services cohort, the majority (63.7 percent or 2,232 offenders) had no arrests during the one-year follow-up period. Less than 20 percent (16.3 percent or 570 offenders) had one arrest and 8.7 percent (306 offenders) had two arrests. Similar to the comparison group, the number of offenders trends downward as the number of arrests increases.

*Table 7. Number of Arrests for Fiscal Year 2014-15 Offenders in the Comparison Group and Services Cohort*

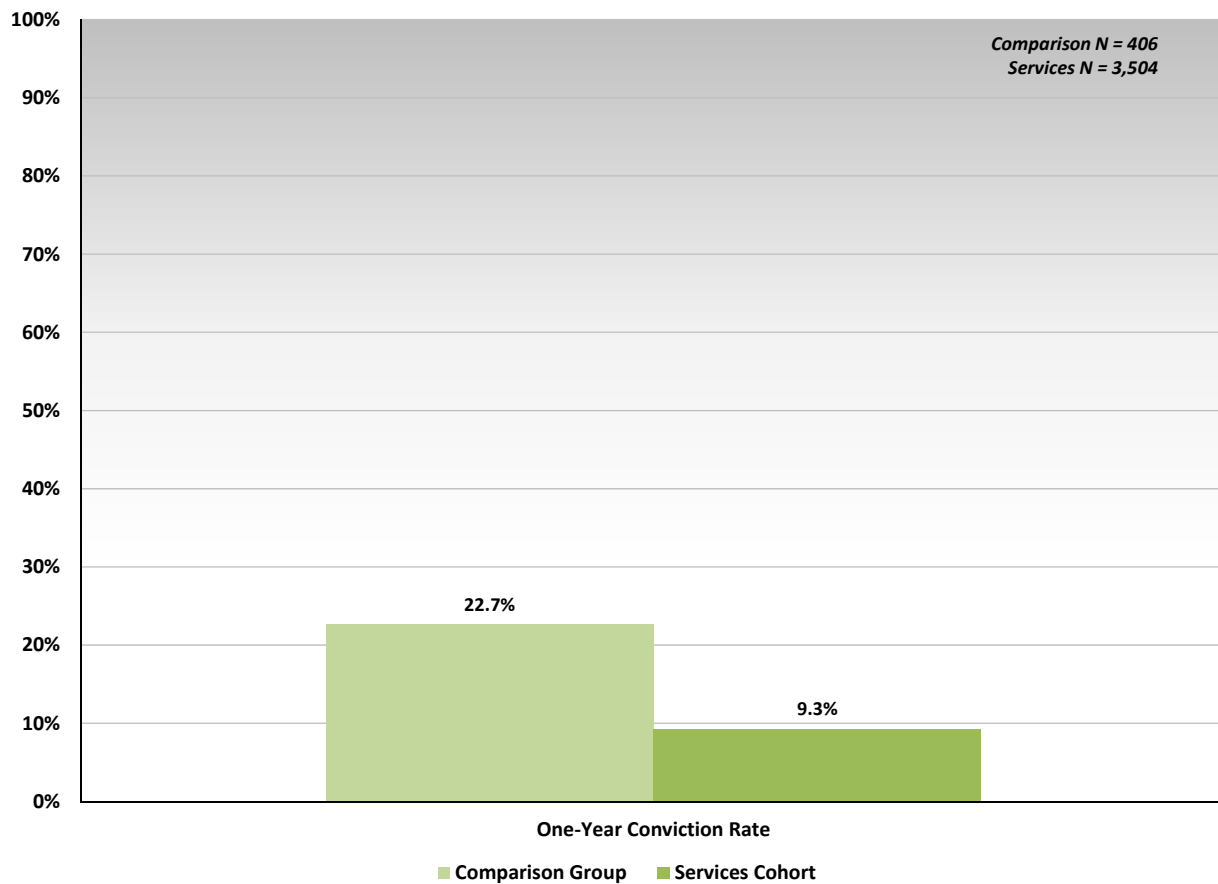
Number of Arrests	Total		Comparison Group		Services Cohort	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	2,395	61.3%	163	40.1%	2,232	63.7%
1	647	16.5%	77	19.0%	570	16.3%
2	360	9.2%	54	13.3%	306	8.7%
3	209	5.3%	28	6.9%	181	5.2%
4	121	3.1%	29	7.1%	92	2.6%
5	81	2.1%	22	5.4%	59	1.7%
6	53	1.4%	17	4.2%	36	1.0%
7	20	0.5%	7	1.7%	13	0.4%
8	14	0.4%	5	1.2%	9	0.3%
9	4	0.1%	2	0.5%	2	0.1%
10+	6	0.2%	2	0.5%	4	0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,910</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,504</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## 2.2 Convictions

The one-year conviction rates only includes the first conviction episode (i.e. if an offender was arrested multiple times, incurring multiple charges at a time, only the first conviction episode is counted). Data for the type of conviction is categorized by the most serious offense in the conviction cycle and only the most serious conviction is presented.

### 2.2.1 One-Year Conviction Rate

Figure 4. One-Year Conviction Rate for Fiscal Year 2014-15 Offenders in the Comparison Group and Services Cohort



Offenders in the comparison group were convicted at a substantially higher rate (22.7 percent or 92 offenders) than offenders in the services cohort (9.3 percent or 325 offenders). The one-year conviction rate for the 406 offenders in the comparison group (22.7 percent) is 13.4 percentage points higher than offenders in the services cohort (9.3 percent).



*Table 8. One-Year Conviction Rate for Fiscal Year 2014-15 Offenders in the Comparison Group and Services Cohort*

Type	Total	One-Year	
	Number	Number	Percent
Comparison Group	406	92	22.7%
Services Cohort	3,504	325	9.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,910</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>10.7%</b>

### 2.2.2 One-Year Conviction Rate by Sex Offender Risk Type

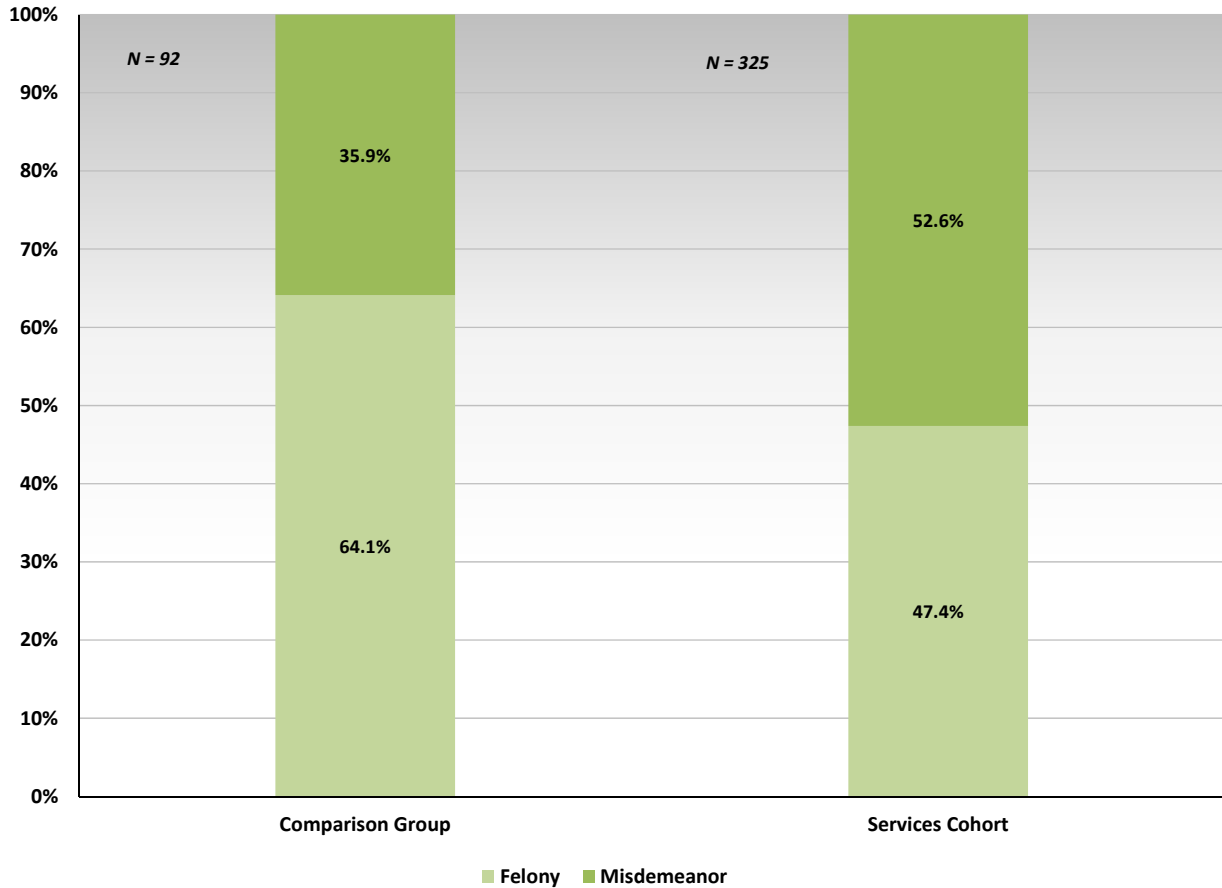
The below table shows the one-year conviction rate by sex offender risk type. HRSOs in the comparison group were convicted at a substantially higher rate (31.5 percent or 73 offenders) than HRSOs in the services cohort (14.9 percent or 252 offenders). Both groups of HRSOs were convicted at higher rates than non-HRSOs in the comparison group (10.9 percent or 19 offenders) and non-HRSOs in the services cohort (4 percent or 72 offenders). The one-year conviction rate among HRSOs in the comparison group (31.5 percent) and services cohort (14.9 percent) varies by 16.6 percentage points and the one-year conviction rate among non-HRSOs in the comparison group (10.9 percent) and the services cohort (4 percent) varies by 6.9 percentage points, indicating that both HRSOs and non-HRSOs who do not receive services through the SOTP are more likely to be convicted than offenders who receive services through the SOTP.

*Table 9. One-Year Conviction Rate by Sex Offender Risk Type for Fiscal Year 2014-15 Offenders in the Comparison Group and Services Cohort*

Type	Total	HRSO		Non-HRSO		
		Convicted	Percent	Total	Convicted	Percent
Comparison Group	232	73	31.5%	174	19	10.9%
Services Cohort	1,690	252	14.9%	1,805	72	4.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,922</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>16.9%</b>	<b>1,979</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>4.6%</b>

### 2.2.3 Type of Conviction

Figure 5. Most Serious Conviction for Fiscal Year 2014-15 Offenders in the Comparison Group and Services Cohort



The above figure and below table show the most serious conviction for offenders with an automated DOJ rap sheet in the comparison group and services cohort. Convictions are categorized by the most serious offense in the conviction cycle and only the most serious conviction during the one-year follow-up period is counted.

Offenders in the comparison group were convicted at a substantially higher rate for felonies (64.1 percent or 59 convictions) than offenders in the services cohort (47.4 percent or 154 convictions). Conversely, offenders in the services cohort were convicted of misdemeanors (52.6 percent or 171 convictions) at a higher rate than offenders in the comparison group (35.9 percent or 33 convictions).

Of the 92 offenders convicted in the comparison group, 28.3 percent (26 convictions) were convicted of felony crimes against persons, followed by other felony crimes (13 percent or 12 convictions), and felony drug and alcohol crimes (12 percent or 11 convictions). Of the 325 offenders convicted in the services cohort, 16.9 percent (55 convictions) were convicted of misdemeanor drug/alcohol crimes, and 14.5 percent (47 convictions) were convicted of other misdemeanor crimes. The percentage of convictions

for the services cohort was the same (14.2 percent or 46 convictions) for felony crimes against persons and felony drug/alcohol crimes.

*Table 10. Most Serious Conviction for Fiscal Year 2014-15 Offenders in the Comparison Group and Services Cohort*

Type of Conviction	Total		Comparison Group		Services Cohort	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>All Felonies</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>51.1%</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>64.1%</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>47.4%</b>
Felony Crimes Against Persons	72	17.3%	26	28.3%	46	14.2%
Felony Drug/Alcohol Crimes	57	13.7%	11	12.0%	46	14.2%
Felony Other Crimes	54	12.9%	12	13.0%	42	12.9%
Felony Property Crimes	30	7.2%	10	10.9%	20	6.2%
<b>All Misdemeanors</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>48.9%</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>35.9%</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>52.6%</b>
Misdemeanor Crimes Against Persons	50	12.0%	9	9.8%	41	12.6%
Misdemeanor Drug/Alcohol Crimes	63	15.1%	8	8.7%	55	16.9%
Misdemeanor Other Crimes	57	13.7%	10	10.9%	47	14.5%
Misdemeanor Property Crimes	34	8.2%	6	6.5%	28	8.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

2.2.4 Convictions for Sex Offenses

Offenders in the comparison group were convicted at a higher rate (2 percent) than offenders in the services cohort (0.5 percent) for an offense that was sexual in nature. Eight offenders in the comparison group (2 percent) were convicted of a sex offense and 19 offenders in the services cohort (0.5 percent) were convicted of a sex offense during the one-year follow-up period.

Table 11. Convictions for Sex Offenses for Fiscal Year 2014-15 Offenders in the Comparison Group and Services Cohort

Type	Total	Convictions	
	Number	Number	Percent
Comparison Group	406	8	2.0%
Services Cohort	3,504	19	0.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,910</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>0.7%</b>

2.2.5 Convictions for Failure to Register as a Sex Offender

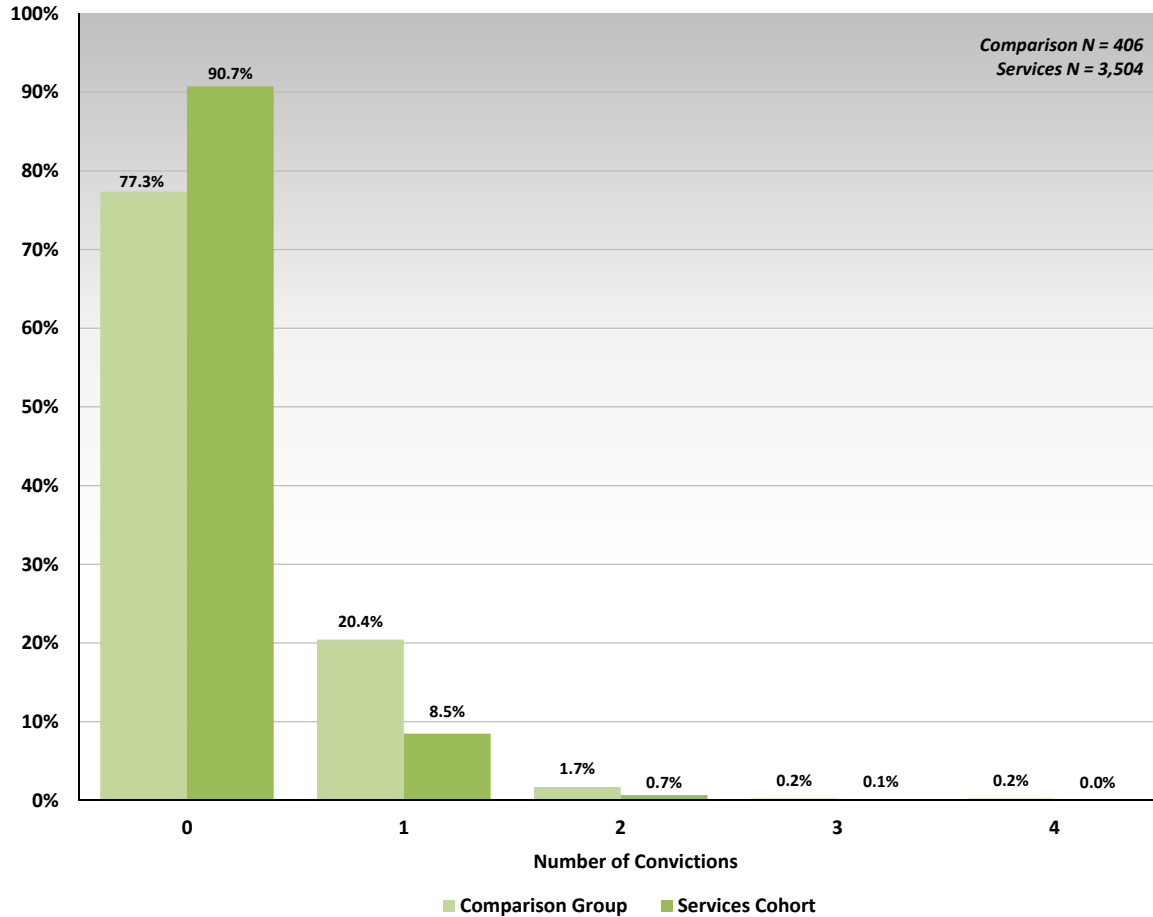
Of the 406 offenders in the comparison group, 3.2 percent (13 offenders) were convicted for failure to register as a sex offender. Of the 3,504 offenders in the services cohort, 1.1 percent (39 offenders) were convicted for failure to register as a sex offender. The rate at which offenders in the comparison group were convicted for failure to register as a sex offender (3.2 percent) is more than double the rate at which offenders in the services cohort were convicted for failure to register as sex offender (1.1 percent).

Table 12. Convictions for Failure to Register as a Sex Offender for Fiscal Year 2014-15 Offenders in the Comparison Group and Services Cohort

Type	Total	Convictions	
	Number	Number	Percent
Comparison Group	406	13	3.2%
Services Cohort	3,504	39	1.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,910</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>1.3%</b>

2.2.6 Number of Convictions

Figure 6. Number of Convictions for Fiscal Year 2014-15 Offenders in the Comparison Group and Services Cohort



The above figure and below table show the number of convictions for each offender in the comparison group and services cohort. Of the 406 offenders in the comparison group, the majority (77.3 percent or 314 offenders) had no convictions, 20.4 percent (83 offenders) had one conviction, and 1.7 percent (seven offenders) had two convictions. One offender had three convictions and one offender had four convictions during the one-year follow-up period.

The trend for offenders in the services cohort is similar, although far fewer offenders in the services cohort were convicted during the one-year follow-up period. The vast majority of offenders in the services cohort (90.7 percent or 3,179 offenders) had no convictions, 8.5 percent (297 offenders) had one conviction, and 0.7 percent (24 offenders) had two convictions. Four of the offenders in the services cohort (0.1 percent) had three convictions during the one-year follow-up period.

*Table 13. Number of Convictions for Fiscal Year 2014-15 Offenders in the Comparison Group and Services Cohort*

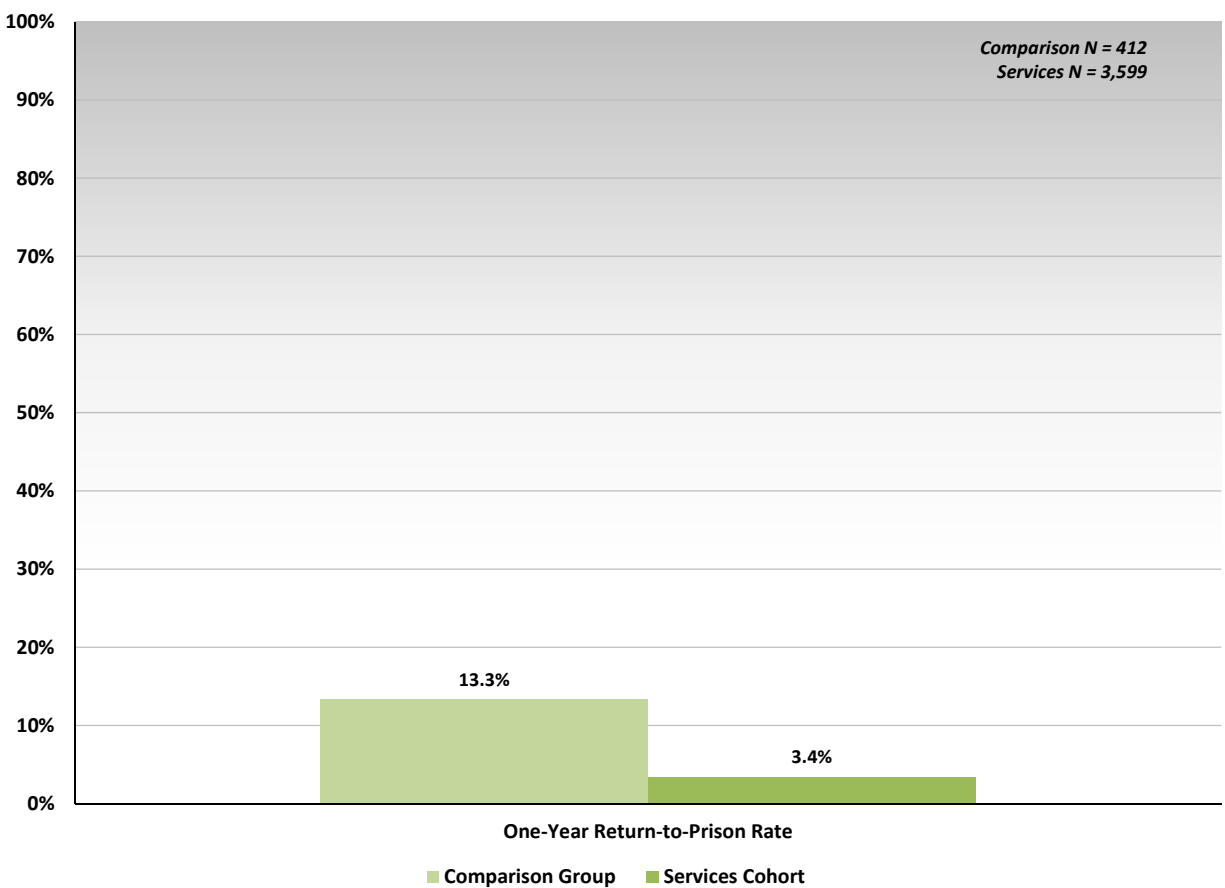
Number of Convictions	Total		Comparison Group		Services Cohort	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	3,493	89.3%	314	77.3%	3,179	90.7%
1	380	9.7%	83	20.4%	297	8.5%
2	31	0.8%	7	1.7%	24	0.7%
3	5	0.1%	1	0.2%	4	0.1%
4	1	0.0%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,910</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,504</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### 2.3 Returns to State Prison

The following section provides one-year return-to-prison rates for the 4,011 offenders in the comparison group and services cohort. Only the first return to CDCR during each offender’s one-year follow-up period is included in these analyses. The below rates should be interpreted with caution because the CDCR usually allows for a three-year follow-up period when examining the return-to-prison rate.

#### 2.3.1 One-Year Return-to-Prison Rate

Figure 7. One-Year Return-to-Prison Rate for Fiscal Year 2014-15 Offenders in the Comparison Group and Services Cohort



Offenders in the comparison group returned to prison at a substantially higher rate than offenders in the services cohort. Of the 412 offenders in the comparison group 13.3 percent (55 offenders) returned to prison. Of the 3,599 offenders in the services cohort, 3.4 percent (124 offenders) returned to prison after the one-year follow-up period. The one-year return-to-prison rate is 9.9 percentage points higher for offenders in the comparison group (13.3 percent) than offenders in the services cohort (3.4 percent), indicating that services received through the SOTP help contribute to a lower rate of return.



*Table 14. One-Year Return-to-Prison Rate for Fiscal Year 2014-15 Offenders in the Comparison Group and Services Cohort*

Type	Total	One-Year	
	Number	Number	Percent
Comparison Group	412	55	13.3%
Services Cohort	3,599	124	3.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,011</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>4.5%</b>

### 2.3.2 One-Year Return-to-Prison Rate by Sex Offender Risk Type

The below table shows the one-year return-to-prison rate by sex offender risk type. HRSOs in the comparison group returned to prison at a substantially higher rate (17.5 percent or 41 offenders) than HRSOs in the services cohort (5.7 percent or 98 offenders). Non-HRSOs in the comparison group also returned to prison at a higher rate (7.9 percent or 14 offenders) than non-HRSOs in the services cohort (1.4 percent or 26 offenders).

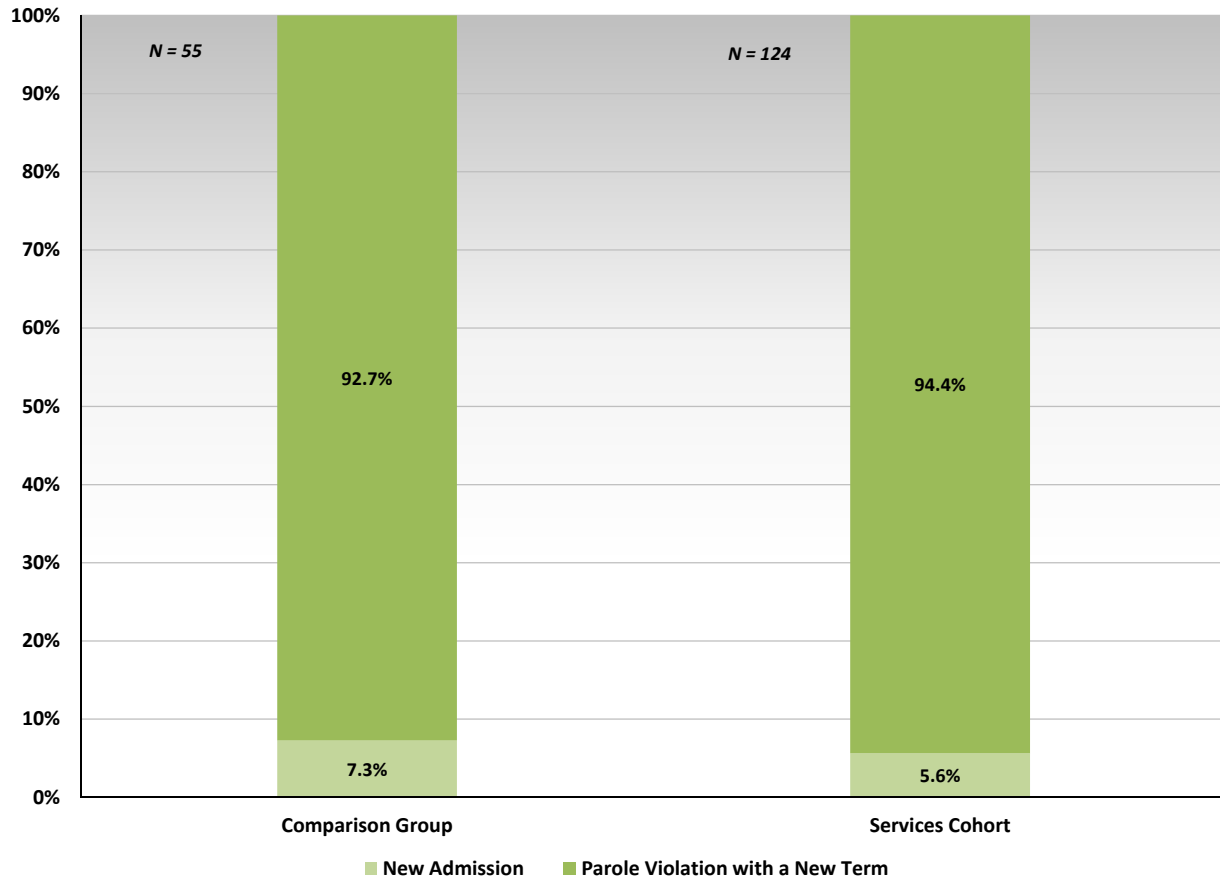
Remarkably, non-HRSOs in the comparison group returned to prison at a higher rate (7.9 percent) than HRSOs in the services cohort (5.7 percent). These findings indicate services received through the SOTP are effective in treating both HRSOs and non-HRSOs. Further, when offenders do not receive services through the SOTP, both HRSOs and non-HRSOs are at higher risk of returning to prison than offenders who receive services through the SOTP.

*Table 15. One-Year Return-to-Prison Rate by Sex Offender Risk Type for Fiscal Year 2014-15 Offenders in the Comparison Group and Services Cohort*

Type	Total	HRSO		Non-HRSO		
		Returned	Percent	Total	Returned	Percent
Comparison Group	234	41	17.5%	178	14	7.9%
Services Cohort	1,716	98	5.7%	1,873	26	1.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,950</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>2,051</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>2.0%</b>

### 2.3.3 Type of Return

Figure 8. Type of Return for Fiscal Year 2014-15 Offenders in the Comparison Group and Services Cohort



When examining the type of return among offenders who returned to prison during the one-year follow-up period, offenders in the comparison group returned for parole violations with a new term (92.7 percent of all returns or 51 offenders) at a slightly lower rate than offenders in the services cohort (94.4 percent of all returns or 117 offenders). Offenders in the comparison group returned to prison with a new admission (7.3 percent or four offenders) at a higher rate than offenders in the services cohort (5.6 percent or seven offenders).

Table 16. Type of Return for Fiscal Year 2014-15 Offenders in the Comparison Group and Services Cohort

Type of Return to CDCR	Total		Comparison Group		Services Cohort	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Parole Violation with a New Term	168	93.9%	51	92.7%	117	94.4%
New Admission	11	6.1%	4	7.3%	7	5.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

2.3.4 Returns to State Prison for Sex Offenses

Offenders in the comparison group returned to prison for new sex crimes at a higher rate (1.5 percent or six offenders) than offenders in the services cohort (0.6 percent or 21 offenders). These findings are consistent with the rate of arrest and conviction for new sex crimes. Offenders who do not receive services through the SOTP are more likely to be arrested, convicted, and returned to prison for new sex crimes than offenders who receive services through the SOTP.

Table 17. Returns to State Prison for Sex Offenses for Fiscal Year 2014-15 Offenders in the Comparison Group and Services Cohort

Type	Total	Returns	
	Number	Number	Percent
Comparison Group	412	6	1.5%
Services Cohort	3,599	21	0.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,011</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>0.7%</b>

2.3.5 Returns to State Prison for Failure to Register as a Sex Offender

Offenders in the comparison group returned to prison at a higher rate (2.9 percent or 12 offenders) than offenders in the services cohort (0.5 percent or 19 offenders). These findings are consistent with the rate of arrest and conviction for failure to register as a sex offender. Offenders who do not receive services through the SOTP are more likely to be arrested, convicted, and returned to prison for failure to register as a sex offender than offenders who receive services through the SOTP.

Table 18. Returns to State Prison for Failure to Register as a Sex Offender for Fiscal Year 2014-15 Offenders in the Comparison Group and Services Cohort

Type	Total	Returns	
	Number	Number	Percent
Comparison Group	412	12	2.9%
Services Cohort	3,599	19	0.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,011</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>0.8%</b>

### 3 Fiscal Year 2015-16 Treatment Slots, Program Referrals, and Program Participants

This section provides an overview of the active contracts managed by DAPO with SOTP providers during FY 2015-16. Information regarding the number of contracts and number of treatment slots made available to parolees were obtained from DAPO's contracts with treatment providers. This section also provides an overview of the offenders that were referred to and/or received services through the SOTP in FY 2015-16. Data were obtained from DAPO's participant roster (Appendix C).

Each contracted treatment provider submits a monthly participant roster to DAPO that contains the offender's identification number, name, and HRSO/Non-HRSO status, as well as information regarding the offender's program participation (e.g. referral date, program start date, monthly services received). In FY 2015-16, a total of 8,551 offenders were included on the participant roster and were either referred to the SOTP and/or received services through the SOTP.

#### 3.1 Fiscal Year 2015-16 Contracts with Treatment Providers

In FY 2015-16, DAPO oversaw a total of 30 contracts for SOTP services throughout the state with multiple treatment providers. In October of 2015, the CDCR executed an additional contract in Yucca Valley, for a total of 31 active contracts during FY 2015-16. Each of these contracts is set to expire in April 2017 and DAPO will enter into new contracts with treatment providers for SOTP services.

#### 3.2 Treatment Slots

In FY 2015-16, DAPO contracted for 6,135 treatment slots, of which 2,795 were available for HRSOs and 3,340 were available for non-HRSOs. The number of treatment slots represents the maximum number of participants the SOTP can serve at any point in time. Each treatment provider is contracted for a specific number of treatment slots. With the addition of the Yucca Valley contract in October of 2015, 6,185 treatment slots were available in FY 2015-16. Of these treatment slots, 2,815 were available for HRSOs and 3,370 were available for non-HRSOs.

#### 3.3 Program Referrals

In FY 2015-16, the SOTP received 2,684 new referrals for treatment. The number of referrals to the SOTP decreased by 975 referrals between FY 2014-15 and FY 2015-16. In FY 2014-15, there were 3,659 new referrals for treatment.

### 3.4 Program Services

Of the 2,684 offenders referred to the SOTP in FY 2015-16, 87.1 percent or 2,338 offenders began receiving services in FY 2015-16. An additional 4,930 offenders were referred to the program in a previous fiscal year, but received services in FY 2015-16, for a total of 7,268 offenders. The SOTP does not operate on a fiscal year, rather, an offender can be referred to the SOTP in one fiscal year and begin services in the subsequent fiscal year. Similarly, an offender can receive services over the course of multiple fiscal years.

Of the 7,268 offenders who received services during FY 2015-16, 34 percent (2,465 offenders) received services during all twelve months of the fiscal year. It should be noted that an offender may begin or end at any point during the fiscal year (e.g. if an offender received treatment throughout FY 2014-15 and ended treatment in August 2015, only two months of services would be reflected on the FY 2015-16 participant roster). Treatment plans were completed for 88.4 percent (6,424 offenders) of the 7,268 offenders who received services during the fiscal year.

### 3.5 Offenders Awaiting Services

At the close of FY 2015-16, 1,283 offenders were referred to the SOTP but had not yet received services. Of the 1,283 offenders, 937 offenders were referred in a previous fiscal year and 346 offenders were referred in FY 2015-16. The majority (87.1 percent) of the 2,684 offenders referred to the SOTP in FY 2015-16 also began receiving services in FY 2015-16. Offenders may be referred to the program and not receive services for a number of reasons; the contractor may not have treatment slots available or the offender may return to county jail or prison, prior to the beginning of treatment.

### 3.6 Sex Offender Risk Type

Of the 8,551 offenders that were referred to and/or received services through the SOTP in FY 2015-16, 53.4 percent (4,566 offenders) were designated as HRSOs and 46.6 percent (3,983 offenders) were designated as non-HRSOs. Two offenders did not have a HRSO/Non-HRSO designation during FY 2015-16. A determination of HRSO or Non-HRSO is informed by the Static-99R Score.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> The Static-99R is a risk assessment tool designed to predict sexual and violent recidivism in male adult sexual offenders. Total scores on Static-99R can be translated to the following relative risk categories: low, moderate-low, moderate-high and high. More information about the Static-99R can be found at: <http://www.static99.org/>.

Table 19. Fiscal Year 2015-16 Participant Roster Data

Participant Roster Data	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	8,551	100.0%
<b>Referrals</b>		
Referred/Received Services	7,268	85.0%
Referred/No Services	1,283	15.0%
<b>Received Services/Awaiting Services</b>		
Received Services/Previously Referred	4,930	57.7%
Received Services/Referred in FY 2015-16	2,338	27.3%
No Services/Previously Referred	937	11.0%
No Services/Referred in FY 2015-16	346	4.0%
<b>Sex Offender Risk Type</b>		
HRSO	4,566	53.4%
Non-HRSO	3,983	46.6%
N/A*	2	0.0%

\* The sex offender risk type was not available for two offenders at the time of this report.



## 4 Fiscal Year 2015-16 Offender Demographics and Characteristics

The following sections presents demographics (e.g. gender, age at release) and offender characteristics (e.g. sentence type, offense category) for the 8,551 offenders that were referred to and/or received services through the SOTP in FY 2015-16. These data include offenders that were referred to the program in prior fiscal years and may have been included in past reports.

### 4.1 Offender Demographics

#### 4.1.1 Gender

Of the 8,551 offenders who were referred to or received services from the SOTP in FY 2015-16, the majority of participants (98.6 percent or 8,434 offenders) were male and 1.4 percent (117 offenders) were female. These patterns are consistent with the FY 2014-15 cohort, where 98.7 percent of the participants were male and 1.3 percent were female.

#### 4.1.2 Age at Release

Over 13 percent (13.6 percent) of the offenders who were referred to or received services through the SOTP were ages 45 –49 (1,163 offenders), 13 percent (1,113 offenders) were 50 – 54, and 12.5 percent (1,066 offenders) were ages 30 – 34. Less than one percent (0.1 percent or 10 offenders) were ages 18 – 19 and one offender was under the age of 18 upon their release from prison.

#### 4.1.3 Race/Ethnicity

A majority of offenders who participated in the SOTP during FY 2015-16 were White (36.4 percent or 3,112 offenders), followed by Hispanic/Latino (29.7 percent or 2,537 offenders), Black/African American (26.8 percent or 2,290 offenders), and other (4.5 percent or 388 offenders). Only 1.4 percent (121 offenders) of the participants were American Indian/Alaska Native and 1.2 percent (102 offenders) were Asian or Pacific Islander. The race/ethnicity of one offender was unknown at the time of this report.

Table 20. Offender Demographics of Fiscal Year 2015-16 Participants

Demographics	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	8,551	100.0%
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	8,434	98.6%
Female	117	1.4%
<b>Age at Release</b>		
Under 18	1	0.0%
18-19	10	0.1%
20-24	543	6.4%
25-29	947	11.1%
30-34	1,066	12.5%
35-39	958	11.2%
40-44	1,058	12.4%
45-49	1,163	13.6%
50-54	1,113	13.0%
55-59	800	9.4%
60 and over	892	10.4%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	3,112	36.4%
Hispanic/Latino	2,537	29.7%
Black/African American	2,290	26.8%
American Indian/Alaska Native	121	1.4%
Asian or Pacific Islander	102	1.2%
Other	388	4.5%
Unknown	1	0.0%

## 4.2 Offender Characteristics

### 4.2.1 Release Type

Of the 8,551 offenders who were referred to or received services through the SOTP in FY 2015-16, the majority (91 percent or 7,782 offenders) were first releases and 6.7 percent (574 offenders) were re-releases. The release type for 2.3 percent of the offenders (195 offenders) was missing from SOMS because the offenders were paroled to California from another state.

### 4.2.2 Sentence Type

The majority of offenders served a determinate sentence (75.7 percent or 6,469 offenders) for their most recent prison commitment. A determinate sentence specifies a sentence length. Just over 21 percent of the offenders (21.5 percent or 1,839 offenders) were Second Strikers, which indicates the offender had one prior serious or violent felony conviction and was convicted of a new serious or violent felony. An indeterminate sentence refers to offenders who are released only after the Board of Parole Hearings has found them to be suitable for parole or court orders their release. Less than one percent (0.6 percent or 48 offenders) served an indeterminate sentence. Over two percent (2.3 percent or 195 offenders) do not have a sentence type in SOMS because the offenders were paroled to California from another State.

### 4.2.3 Commitment Offense Category

The majority of offenders (78.5 percent or 6,709 offenders) were committed for crimes against persons, followed by drug crimes (7.4 percent or 636 offenders), property crimes (7.1 percent or 607 offenders), and other crimes (4.7 percent or 404 offenders). The commitment offense category was unknown for 195 offenders who were paroled to California from another state. These findings are consistent with the offense categories of the FY 2014-15 SOTP participants, which may be found in Appendix C of this report.

### 4.2.4 Serious and/or Violent

Nearly half of the offenders (48.6 percent or 4,157 offenders) committed a violent crime and 9.9 percent of the offenders (848 offenders) committed a crime that was serious. Slightly over 40 percent of the offenders (41.5 percent or 3,546 offenders) did not commit a crime that was serious or violent.

### 4.2.5 Sex Registration Flag

Consistent with the FY 2014-15 offenders, the vast majority of the FY 2015-16 offenders (97.8 percent or 8,366 offenders) were required to register as a sex offender (sex registrants). At the time of this report, 181 offenders (2.1 percent) were not required to register as a sex offender (non-sex registrants). Non-sex registrants may be referred to the SOTP depending on case factors and may include offenders paroled to California from another state.

#### 4.2.6 Risk Score

The California Static Risk Assessment (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 and demographics, offenders are designated as having a low, moderate, or high-risk of being convicted of a new offense after release. The majority of offenders (62.1 percent or 5,307 offenders) had a CSRA score of low risk, followed by moderate risk (22.8 percent or 1,946 offenders), and high-risk (14 percent or 1,193 offenders). CSRA scores were missing for 105 offenders.

#### 4.2.7 Static-99R Score

The Static-99R is a risk assessment tool designed to predict sexual and violent recidivism in offenders. Numeric scores are translated into the following risk categories: low, low-moderate, moderate-high, and high. The Static-99R scores is also used to determine the HRSO/Non-HRSO designation. Of the 8,551 offenders, 8,343 offenders were assessed with the Static-99R tool. Of the assessed offenders, 18.3 percent (1,565 offenders) had a score of high-risk and 33.1 percent (2,831 offenders) had a score of moderate-high risk. Just under 20 percent (19.8 percent or 1,693 offenders) had a score of low-moderate and 26.4 percent (2,254 offenders) had a score of low risk. The Static-99R score was missing for 208 offenders (2.4 percent).

Table 21. Offender Characteristics of Fiscal Year 2015-16 Participants

Characteristics	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	8,551	100.0%
<b>Release Type</b>		
First Release	7,782	91.0%
Re-Release	574	6.7%
Missing	195	2.3%
<b>Sentence Type</b>		
Determinate Sentence Law	6,469	75.7%
Second Striker	1,839	21.5%
Indeterminate Sentence Law	48	0.6%
Missing	195	2.3%
<b>Commitment Offense Category</b>		
Crimes Against Persons	6,709	78.5%
Property Crimes	607	7.1%
Drug Crimes	636	7.4%
Other Crimes	404	4.7%
Missing	195	2.3%
<b>Serious and/or Violent</b>		
Violent	4,157	48.6%
Serious	848	9.9%
Non-Violent/Non-Serious	3,546	41.5%
<b>Sex Registration Flag</b>		
Yes	8,366	97.8%
No	181	2.1%
Missing	4	0.0%
<b>CSRA Risk Score</b>		
Low	5,307	62.1%
Moderate	1,946	22.8%
High	1,193	14.0%
Missing	105	1.2%
<b>Static-99R Score</b>		
Low	2,254	26.4%
Low-Moderate	1,693	19.8%
Moderate-High	2,831	33.1%
High	1,565	18.3%
Missing	208	2.4%

## 5 Evaluation Design

### 5.1 Methods

The CDCR's Office of Research collaborates with DAPO to collect and analyze program data. During FY 2015-16, each treatment provider submitted a monthly participant roster (Appendix C) to DAPO, which contains the name, identification number, and treatment information for each offender that is referred to the SOTP. At the end of the fiscal year, each of the participant rosters for each treatment provider are combined to create a master participant roster. During FY 2015-16, 8,551 offenders that were represented on the master participant roster were either referred to services or received services during the fiscal year. Data obtained from the treatment providers through the participant roster were matched to the CDCR's Strategic Offender Management System (SOMS) to obtain offender demographics and characteristics.

During FY 2014-15, 8,087 offenders that were represented on the participant roster were either referred to treatment or received services through the SOTP during the fiscal year. The offender demographics and characteristics of the 8,087 offenders were examined in the "Fiscal Year 2014-15 Sex Offender Treatment Program Annual Evaluation," released in January 2016.<sup>13</sup> One-year arrest, conviction, and return-to-prison rates for some of the 8,087 offenders are examined in this report. Arrest and conviction data were obtained from the Department of Justice (DOJ) Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) and the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications Systems (CLETS). Return to CDCR data were obtained from SOMS.

In order to examine arrests, convictions, and returns to State prison, the FY 2014-15 offenders were categorized into two groups: offenders who received services through the SOTP (services cohort) and offenders who were referred to treatment but had not received services within one year of their referral date in FY 2014-15 (comparison group).

The services cohort is comprised of 3,599 offenders. Of these offenders, 3,233 were referred to the SOTP in FY 2014-15 and began receiving services during the fiscal year. The remaining 366 offenders in the services cohort were referred in FY 2013-14, but did not begin receiving services until FY 2014-15. These offenders could not be included in the FY 2013-14 examination of arrests, convictions, and returns to State prison because they did not receive services in FY 2013-14 and less than a one-year period occurred between the date in which they were referred to services and their program start date, meaning the CDCR was unable to track them for a full year without SOTP services at the time of the report. Offenders in the services cohort were tracked for one year following their program start date, according to the participant roster. Of the offenders in the services cohort, 106 offenders without a program start date were assigned a program start date based on the first month in which they received services through the SOTP. For example, if the program start date was blank in the participant roster, but indicated the offender began receiving services in September 2014, the offender was assigned a start date of September 15, 2014 and tracked for one year following this date.

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<sup>13</sup> [http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Adult\\_Research\\_Branch/Research\\_Documents/FY-2014-15-Annual-Evaluation-of-the-Sex-Offender-Treatment-Program.pdf](http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Adult_Research_Branch/Research_Documents/FY-2014-15-Annual-Evaluation-of-the-Sex-Offender-Treatment-Program.pdf)

Arrest and conviction data are only provided for the 3,504 offenders in the services cohort with an automated DOJ rap sheet. Offenders without an automated rap sheet include offenders with a manual rap sheet and interstate parolees who committed an offense in another state. One-year return-to-prison data are provided for all 3,599 offenders in the services cohort.

The comparison group is comprised of 412 offenders who were referred to the SOTP in FY 2014-15 and did not receive services within one year of their referral date. Offenders in the comparison group were tracked for one year following the date they were referred to the SOTP. Some of the offenders in the comparison group eventually received services through the SOTP, while others had not received services at the time of this report. Arrest and conviction data are only provided for the 406 offenders in the comparison group with an automated DOJ rap sheet. Return to State prison data is provided for all 412 offenders in the comparison group.

Of the 8,087 offenders included in the FY 2014-15 participant roster, a total of 4,076 offenders were dropped from this report’s examination of arrests, convictions, and returns for various reasons. Of the 4,076 offenders, 3,787 offenders were included in the FY 2013-14 analysis of arrest, convictions, and returns, but remained on the FY 2014-15 participant roster. These offenders were dropped from this report’s one-year analysis of arrests, convictions, and returns; however, two-year rates for these offenders may be found in Appendix B of this report. Another 128 offenders included in the FY 2014-15 participant roster were dropped from the examination of arrests, convictions, and returns to State prison because they did not receive services in FY 2014-15 and less than a one-year period occurred between the date in which they were referred to services and their program start date, meaning the CDCR was unable to track them for a full year without SOTP services. Finally, of the 4,076 offenders dropped from this report’s analysis, 161 offenders were dropped because their referral date occurred in 2010, 2011, or 2012.

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

$$\frac{\text{Arrest/Conviction/Return-to-Prison Rate}}{\text{Return-to-Prison Rate}} = \frac{\text{Number Arrested/Convicted/Returned}}{\text{Total Services Cohort or Comparison Group}} \times 100$$

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

## 5.2 Limitations

Data quality is important with all data analyses performed by the CDCR's Office of Research. The CDCR generally uses a three-year follow-up period to examine reoffending behavior among offenders released from State prison. The follow-up period for the 4,011 offenders in the services cohort and comparison group for this report is only one year. As new arrest, conviction, and return to State prison data becomes available, some of the preliminary trends noted in this report will likely change over time.

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

DAPO is currently implementing the Automated Reentry Management System (ARMS), a system of record that allows for tracking of key data elements. Currently, DAPO utilizes the participant roster (Appendix C), which allows for manual data inputs by treatment providers. As with many data collection tools, the data collected in the participant roster are subject to data entry errors. While the Office of Research and DAPO collaborate to clean participant roster data on a monthly basis, the data are still subject to data quality issues.



## Appendix A

### One-Year Arrest, Conviction, and Return-to-Prison Rates by Treatment Provider

The following tables show the one-year arrest, conviction, and return-to-prison rates by treatment provider for offenders in the Fiscal Year 2014-15 services cohort who received services during the fiscal year. The below tables should be interpreted with caution for various reasons.

During FY 2014-15, DAPO administered two sets of contracts for sex offender treatment. For the first six months of the FY 2014-15 (July 1, 2014 – December 31, 2014), DAPO managed contracts for 44 locations. A number of these contracts expired in December 2014 and new contracts were executed for January 2015, while some contracts stayed in place and are not set to expire until April 2017. The change in contracts caused a large number of offenders who were referred to treatment or who had received services to change locations. Due to data limitations described in detail in the FY 2014-15 evaluation, the CDCR was not able to accurately capture the large number of movements that occurred mid-fiscal year. The data presented in the following tables were heavily impacted by these movements. Rather than associate the rate of arrest, conviction, or return-to-prison by the site and provider where the offender received the majority of services, the below data are presented by the first site and provider where the offender was referred to for treatment. In other words, an offender could have received six months of services at the second or third location to which they were referred, and no services at the first location, but the offender is associated only with the first location where they were referred. During FY 2015-16, there were very few movements or provider changes among the offenders served by the SOTP. The CDCR does not anticipate this type of data quality issue in next year's FY 2016-17 evaluation.

As shown in the CDCR's annual Outcome Evaluation Reports, a number of factors heavily influence an offender's reoffending rates. Sex offenders consistently return to State prison at higher rates than non-sex offenders and a number of other factors (e.g. age, county of release, length of stay) may also influence reoffending rates. Therefore, factors such as location and the age of the offenders served, which are not accounted for in the below data but may influence the data, should be considered when interpreting the below tables.

The below rates are provided by HRSO and non-HRSO designation because some treatment providers serve more HRSOs than non-HRSOs and the level of services are dependent on this designation. The sex offender risk type may also have an impact on providers' rates, since HRSOs are generally associated with higher rates of arrest, conviction, and return to State prison. It is important to keep in mind that an offender associated with a particular provider and location may have never actually received services from that particular location or provider.

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

## One-Year Arrest Rates by Treatment Provider for Fiscal Year 2014-15 Offenders in the Services Cohort

Contractor Name	HRSO			Non-HRSO			Total		
	Number Released	Arrested	Percent	Number Released	Arrested	Percent	Number Released	Arrested	Percent
<b>A Helping Hand</b>									
Site 12	56	42	75.0%	44	10	22.7%	100	52	52.0%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>75.0%</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>22.7%</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>52.0%</b>
<b>Cameron Park Counseling Center</b>									
1.14	11	6	54.5%	7	3	42.9%	18	9	50.0%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>54.5%</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>42.9%</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>50.0%</b>
<b>Hope Psychotherapy, Inc.</b>									
1.3	73	26	35.6%	94	11	11.7%	167	37	22.2%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>35.6%</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11.7%</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>22.2%</b>
<b>Maram Psychological Group, Inc.</b>									
9	48	28	58.3%	47	19	40.4%	95	47	49.5%
S-27	53	35	66.0%	43	9	20.9%	96	44	45.8%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>62.4%</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>31.1%</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>47.6%</b>
<b>New Beginnings Educational Program, Inc.</b>									
1.15	32	20	62.5%	27	3	11.1%	59	23	39.0%
1.16	39	20	51.3%	41	7	17.1%	80	27	33.8%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>56.3%</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14.7%</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>36.0%</b>
<b>Open Door Counseling</b>									
1.1	114	67	58.8%	142	30	21.1%	256	97	37.9%
1.13	55	35	63.6%	49	12	24.5%	104	47	45.2%
1.17	26	15	57.7%	35	4	11.4%	61	19	31.1%
1.18	29	13	44.8%	73	16	21.9%	102	29	28.4%
1.2	115	36	31.3%	130	19	14.6%	245	55	22.4%
1.4	58	28	48.3%	41	10	24.4%	99	38	38.4%
1.6	26	6	23.1%	43	6	14.0%	69	12	17.4%
1.7	36	22	61.1%	46	13	28.3%	82	35	42.7%
1.9	14	5	35.7%	10	1	10.0%	24	6	25.0%
5	42	23	54.8%	52	16	30.8%	94	39	41.5%
8	142	80	56.3%	87	20	23.0%	229	100	43.7%
N-22	7	3	42.9%	15	5	33.3%	22	8	36.4%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>50.2%</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>21.0%</b>	<b>1,387</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>35.0%</b>

\*Table continues on the following page.

*One-Year Arrest Rate by Treatment Provider for Fiscal Year 2014-15 Offenders in the Services Cohort (continued)*

Contractor Name	Number Released	HRSO		Non-HRSO			Total		
		Arrested	Percent	Number Released	Arrested	Percent	Number Released	Arrested	Percent
<b>Pacific Forensic Psychology Associates, Inc. dba Sharper Future</b>									
1.10	114	60	52.6%	81	20	24.7%	195	80	41.0%
1.11	16	9	56.3%	14	1	7.1%	30	10	33.3%
1.12	137	74	54.0%	135	34	25.2%	272	108	39.7%
10	110	66	60.0%	89	19	21.3%	199	85	42.7%
3	58	42	72.4%	72	16	22.2%	130	58	44.6%
4	65	35	53.8%	45	13	28.9%	110	48	43.6%
6	149	84	56.4%	180	49	27.2%	329	133	40.4%
7	11	8	72.7%	13	5	38.5%	24	13	54.2%
N-19	35	22	62.9%	29	12	41.4%	64	34	53.1%
N-21	32	22	68.8%	22	5	22.7%	54	27	50.0%
S-23	65	36	55.4%	31	12	38.7%	96	48	50.0%
S-24	0	0	N/A	2	0	0.0%	2	0	0.0%
S-25	11	6	54.5%	21	4	19.0%	32	10	31.3%
S-28	43	26	60.5%	92	20	21.7%	135	46	34.1%
S-30	34	20	58.8%	65	13	20.0%	99	33	33.3%
S-31	41	27	65.9%	25	5	20.0%	66	32	48.5%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>58.3%</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>24.9%</b>	<b>1,837</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>41.6%</b>
<b>The Center for Change, A Marriage and Family Therapy Corporation</b>									
S-32	7	4	57.1%	3	0	0.0%	10	4	40.0%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>57.1%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>40.0%</b>
<b>The SAFER Program</b>									
N-20	18	11	61.1%	34	9	26.5%	52	20	38.5%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>61.1%</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>26.5%</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>38.5%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,922</b>	<b>1,062</b>	<b>55.3%</b>	<b>1,979</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>22.8%</b>	<b>3,901</b>	<b>1,513</b>	<b>38.8%</b>

## One-Year Conviction Rate by Treatment Provider for Fiscal Year 2014-15 Offenders in the Services Cohort

Contractor Name	HRSO			Non-HRSO			Total		
	Number Released	Convicted	Percent	Number Released	Convicted	Percent	Number Released	Convicted	Percent
<b>A Helping Hand</b>									
Site 12	56	7	12.5%	44	1	2.3%	100	8	8.0%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12.5%</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8.0%</b>
<b>Cameron Park Counseling Center</b>									
1.14	11	2	18.2%	7	0	0.0%	18	2	11.1%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>18.2%</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11.1%</b>
<b>Hope Psychotherapy, Inc.</b>									
1.3	73	9	12.3%	94	3	3.2%	167	12	7.2%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12.3%</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7.2%</b>
<b>Maram Psychological Group, Inc.</b>									
9	48	10	20.8%	47	4	8.5%	95	14	14.7%
S-27	53	9	17.0%	43	3	7.0%	96	12	12.5%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>18.8%</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7.8%</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>13.6%</b>
<b>New Beginnings Educational Program, Inc.</b>									
1.15	32	6	18.8%	27	1	3.7%	59	7	11.9%
1.16	39	9	23.1%	41	1	2.4%	80	10	12.5%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>21.1%</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>12.2%</b>
<b>Open Door Counseling</b>									
1.1	114	25	21.9%	142	9	6.3%	256	34	13.3%
1.13	55	8	14.5%	49	3	6.1%	104	11	10.6%
1.17	26	5	19.2%	35	0	0.0%	61	5	8.2%
1.18	29	6	20.7%	73	7	9.6%	102	13	12.7%
1.2	115	14	12.2%	130	8	6.2%	245	22	9.0%
1.4	58	17	29.3%	41	0	0.0%	99	17	17.2%
1.6	26	2	7.7%	43	1	2.3%	69	3	4.3%
1.7	36	6	16.7%	46	2	4.3%	82	8	9.8%
1.9	14	2	14.3%	10	0	0.0%	24	2	8.3%
5	42	7	16.7%	52	2	3.8%	94	9	9.6%
8	142	24	16.9%	87	1	1.1%	229	25	10.9%
N-22	7	1	14.3%	15	1	6.7%	22	2	9.1%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>17.6%</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>4.7%</b>	<b>1,387</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>10.9%</b>

\*Table continues on the following page.

*One-Year Conviction Rate by Treatment Provider for Fiscal Year 2014-15 Offenders in the Services Cohort (continued)*

Contractor Name	Number Released	HRSO		Non-HRSO			Total		
		Convicted	Percent	Number Released	Convicted	Percent	Number Released	Convicted	Percent
<b>Pacific Forensic Psychology Associates, Inc. dba Sharper Future</b>									
1.10	114	12	10.5%	81	4	4.9%	195	16	8.2%
1.11	16	3	18.8%	14	1	7.1%	30	4	13.3%
1.12	137	23	16.8%	135	9	6.7%	272	32	11.8%
10	110	11	10.0%	89	2	2.2%	199	13	6.5%
3	58	17	29.3%	72	2	2.8%	130	19	14.6%
4	65	13	20.0%	45	4	8.9%	110	17	15.5%
6	149	19	12.8%	180	8	4.4%	329	27	8.2%
7	11	1	9.1%	13	0	0.0%	24	1	4.2%
N-19	35	8	22.9%	29	3	10.3%	64	11	17.2%
N-21	32	13	40.6%	22	1	4.5%	54	14	25.9%
S-23	65	10	15.4%	31	4	12.9%	96	14	14.6%
S-24	0	0	N/A	2	0	0.0%	2	0	0.0%
S-25	11	4	36.4%	21	0	0.0%	32	4	12.5%
S-28	43	9	20.9%	92	2	2.2%	135	11	8.1%
S-30	34	4	11.8%	65	1	1.5%	99	5	5.1%
S-31	41	4	9.8%	25	0	0.0%	66	4	6.1%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>16.4%</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>1,837</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>10.5%</b>
<b>The Center for Change, A Marriage and Family Therapy Corporation</b>									
S-32	7	1	14.3%	3	0	0.0%	10	1	10.0%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14.3%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10.0%</b>
<b>The SAFER Program</b>									
N-20	18	4	22.2%	34	3	8.8%	52	7	13.5%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>22.2%</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8.8%</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13.5%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,922</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>16.9%</b>	<b>1,979</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>3,901</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>10.7%</b>

*One-Year Return-to-Prison Rate by Treatment Provider for Fiscal Year 2014-15 Offenders in the Services Cohort*

Contractor Name	HRSO			Non-HRSO			Total		
	Number Released	Returned	Percent	Number Released	Returned	Percent	Number Released	Returned	Percent
<b>A Helping Hand</b>									
Site 12	57	7	12.3%	45	0	0.0%	102	7	6.9%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12.3%</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6.9%</b>
<b>Cameron Park Counseling Center</b>									
1.14	11	1	9.1%	7	0	0.0%	18	1	5.6%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9.1%</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5.6%</b>
<b>Hope Psychotherapy, Inc.</b>									
1.3	76	4	5.3%	94	1	1.1%	170	5	2.9%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2.9%</b>
<b>Maram Psychological Group, Inc.</b>									
9	48	2	4.2%	47	2	4.3%	95	4	4.2%
S-27	53	5	9.4%	43	0	0.0%	96	5	5.2%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6.9%</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4.7%</b>
<b>New Beginnings Educational Program, Inc.</b>									
1.15	32	2	6.3%	27	0	0.0%	59	2	3.4%
1.16	40	5	12.5%	45	1	2.2%	85	6	7.1%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9.7%</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5.6%</b>
<b>Open Door Counseling</b>									
1.1	117	9	7.7%	145	1	0.7%	262	10	3.8%
1.13	57	5	8.8%	52	1	1.9%	109	6	5.5%
1.17	28	4	14.3%	35	0	0.0%	63	4	6.3%
1.18	29	1	3.4%	75	0	0.0%	104	1	1.0%
1.2	117	3	2.6%	138	4	2.9%	255	7	2.7%
1.4	59	11	18.6%	43	0	0.0%	102	11	10.8%
1.6	26	1	3.8%	43	1	2.3%	69	2	2.9%
1.7	36	4	11.1%	50	2	4.0%	86	6	7.0%
1.9	14	3	21.4%	10	0	0.0%	24	3	12.5%
5	42	1	2.4%	55	0	0.0%	97	1	1.0%
8	143	8	5.6%	93	2	2.2%	236	10	4.2%
N-22	8	1	12.5%	17	0	0.0%	25	1	4.0%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>7.5%</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>1,432</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>4.3%</b>

\*Table continues on the following page.

*One-Year Return-to-Prison Rate by Treatment Provider for Fiscal Year 2014-15 Offenders in the Services Cohort (continued)*

Contractor Name	HRSO			Non-HRSO			Total		
	Number Released	Returned	Percent	Number Released	Returned	Percent	Number Released	Returned	Percent
<b>Pacific Forensic Psychology Associates, Inc. dba Sharper Future</b>									
1.10	115	5	4.3%	84	2	2.4%	199	7	3.5%
1.11	16	2	12.5%	16	1	6.3%	32	3	9.4%
1.12	137	8	5.8%	139	4	2.9%	276	12	4.3%
10	110	6	5.5%	94	1	1.1%	204	7	3.4%
3	58	3	5.2%	74	1	1.4%	132	4	3.0%
4	66	4	6.1%	48	0	0.0%	114	4	3.5%
6	153	12	7.8%	183	6	3.3%	336	18	5.4%
7	11	1	9.1%	14	0	0.0%	25	1	4.0%
N-19	36	3	8.3%	29	1	3.4%	65	4	6.2%
N-21	34	1	2.9%	23	0	0.0%	57	1	1.8%
S-23	65	5	7.7%	33	3	9.1%	98	8	8.2%
S-24	0	0	N/A	2	0	0.0%	2	0	0.0%
S-25	11	1	9.1%	21	0	0.0%	32	1	3.1%
S-28	43	5	11.6%	96	3	3.1%	139	8	5.8%
S-30	34	2	5.9%	66	1	1.5%	100	3	3.0%
S-31	42	3	7.1%	27	0	0.0%	69	3	4.3%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>6.6%</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>1,880</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>4.5%</b>
<b>The Center for Change, A Marriage and Family Therapy Corporation</b>									
S-32	7	0	0.0%	3	0	0.0%	10	0	0.0%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>The SAFER Program</b>									
N-20	19	1	5.3%	35	2	5.7%	54	3	5.6%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5.7%</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5.6%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,950</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>2,051</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>4,001</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>4.5%</b>

## Appendix B

### Two-Year Arrest, Conviction, and Return-to-Prison Rates

The below tables present one- and two-year arrest, conviction, and return-to-prison rates for the 3,643 offenders in the FY 2013-14 services cohort. One-year arrest, conviction, and return-to-prison rates were provided in the CDCR's FY 2014-15 evaluation of the SOTP. The follow-up period for each offender begins on the date in which the offender began receiving services through the SOTP. Services through the SOTP for each offender may have continued, stopped, or been interrupted during the two-year follow-up period. For a complete description of the cohort, please see the FY 2014-15 evaluation of the SOTP.<sup>14</sup>

Prior research conducted by the CDCR shows that in general, most offenders who return to prison during the three-year follow-up period, return within the first 12 months of their release. The most recent data available show 81.6 percent (34,810 offenders) of the 42,661 offenders who returned to prison following their release in FY 2010-11 returned within the first twelve months.<sup>15</sup> A 2015 research brief released by the United States Department of Justice's Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking shows that rates of reoffending among sex offenders actually increases during longer periods of follow-up. These finds are consistent with the data provided below.<sup>16</sup> While the arrest rate increased slightly (from 40.4 percent to 49.7 percent), the conviction rate increased from 9.6 percent to 17.7 percent, and the return-to-prison rate increased from 3.1 percent to 7.4 percent.

#### *One-Year and Two-Year Arrest Rates for Offenders in the Fiscal Year 2013-14 Services Cohort*

Type	Total	One-Year		Two-Year	
	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
FY 2013-14 Services Cohort	3,643	1,473	40.4%	1,811	49.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,643</b>	<b>1,473</b>	<b>40.4%</b>	<b>1,811</b>	<b>49.7%</b>

#### *One-Year and Two-Year Conviction Rates for Offenders in the Fiscal Year 2013-14 Services Cohort*

Type	Total	One-Year		Two-Year	
	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
FY 2013-14 Services Cohort	3,643	348	9.6%	646	17.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,643</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>9.6%</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>17.7%</b>

<sup>14</sup> Fiscal Year 2014-15 Sex Offender Treatment Program: Annual Evaluation of Contracted Sex Offender Treatment Programs [http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Adult\\_Research\\_Branch/Research\\_Documents/FY-2014-15-Annual-Evaluation-of-the-Sex-Offender-Treatment-Program.pdf](http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Adult_Research_Branch/Research_Documents/FY-2014-15-Annual-Evaluation-of-the-Sex-Offender-Treatment-Program.pdf)

<sup>15</sup> See pages 13 – 14. [http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Adult\\_Research\\_Branch/Research\\_Documents/2015\\_Outcome\\_Evaluation\\_Report\\_8-25-2016.pdf](http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Adult_Research_Branch/Research_Documents/2015_Outcome_Evaluation_Report_8-25-2016.pdf)

<sup>16</sup> U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering and Tracking. <http://www.smart.gov/pdfs/RecidivismofAdultSexualOffenders.pdf>



*One-Year and Two-Year Return-to-Prison Rates for Offenders in the Fiscal Year 2013-14 Services Cohort*

Type	Total	One-Year		Two-Year	
	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
FY 2013-14 Services Cohort	3,707	116	3.1%	275	7.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,707</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>7.4%</b>

## Appendix C

### Participant Roster Template

SITE NO:		MO/YR:				INDIVIDUAL RECEIVED SERVICES (Mark 'X' if Yes)																Parolee Program End Date	Reason for Parolee Discharge or Treatment Interruption			
Parole Office	Referral to (Contractor's Name)	Referral Location (Clinic)	Sex Offender Risk Type	CDCR #	Parolee Last Name	Parolee First Name	Parolee DOB	Program Referral Date	Parolee Program Start Date	Individual Treatment Plan Start Date	Jul-14	Aug-14	Sep-14	Oct-14	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15			Jun-15		

## Appendix D

### Definition of Key Terms

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

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

#### **Cohort**

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

#### **Controlling Crime or Commitment Offense**

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

#### **Determinate Sentencing Law (DSL)**

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

#### **Enhanced Outpatient Program (EOP)**

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

#### **First Release**

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

### **Indeterminate Sentencing Law (ISL)**

Established by Penal Code Section 1168 in 1917, the Indeterminate Sentencing Law allowed judges to determine a range of time (minimum and maximum) a convicted felon would serve. Different felons convicted for the same crimes could spend varying lengths of time in prison; release depended on many factors, including each prisoner's individual conduct in prison. After the minimum sentence passed, felons were brought to a parole board that would identify the actual date of release. Indeterminate Sentencing was replaced by Determinate Sentencing (Penal Code Section 1170) in 1977. After the implementation of Determinate Sentencing, only individuals with life sentences and third-strikers are considered "indeterminately" sentenced, since the parole board determines their release.

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

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

### **Parole**

A period of conditional supervised release following a prison term.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Recidivism**

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

### **Registered Sex Offender**

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

### **Re-Release**

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

### **Return to Prison**

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

### **Serious Felony Offenses**

Serious felony offenses are specified in Penal Code Section 1192.7(c) and Penal Code Section 1192.8

### **Stay**

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

### **Term**

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

### **Violent Felony Offenses**

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

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