



**California Department of Corrections
And Rehabilitation**

Female Realignment Report

*An Examination of Female Offenders Released from State
Prison in the First Year of Public Safety Realignment*

**Office of Research
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Executive Summary

Introduction

California's Public Safety Realignment Act of 2011 transferred jurisdiction and funding for managing lower-level criminal offenders from the State to the counties. Under Realignment, for example, certain lower level felons now serve their felony sentences in jail rather than prison. Realignment also changed California's system of community corrections. Prior to Realignment, State parole agents supervised every female inmate released from prison, and parole violators could be revoked to State prison for up to one year.

Since October 1, 2011, probation departments have administered a system of post-release community supervision (PRCS) to complement State parole. State parole agents continue to supervise high-risk sex offenders, lifers, and any other female offenders who are released from prison after having been incarcerated for a current/prior serious or violent crime. All other female inmates released from prison are placed on PRCS. No offenders received an early release from prison under Realignment.

If offenders violate the terms of PRCS or State parole supervision, a range of sanctions may be used by counties, including a revocation term in jail. Only certain offenders are eligible for revocation to State prison. Prior Realignment research conducted by the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) evaluated all offenders. This report examines arrest, convictions, and returns to prison for female offenders pre- and post-Realignment. Female offenders have "distinct rehabilitative and health care needs, and are more likely to have suffered trauma and abuse prior to incarceration" (California Association of Drug Court Professionals, 2012).

As such, CDCR is committed to providing gender-responsive programs and services to meet those needs and, ultimately, increase successful return to society for our female population.

CDCR now has one year of releases and one full year of follow-up data to evaluate how female offenders released from prison during the first year after implementation have fared. Note that a more complete examination of Realignment's impact on female offenders would require a three-year follow-up period.

Methodology

For this study, we identified two cohorts of female offenders: 1) the Pre-Realignment cohort of female offenders released between October 1, 2010 and September 30, 2011; and, 2) the Post-Realignment cohort of female offenders released between October 1, 2011 and September 30, 2012. One-year post-release recidivism rates were tracked for both cohorts to see if they were re-arrested, convicted of a new crime, or returned to State prison. Sound methodology and procedures were followed for this study; however, the study focuses on only one year of releases, representing an early stage of post-Realignment activity and implementation. Therefore, caution should be used when interpreting the findings.

Key Findings

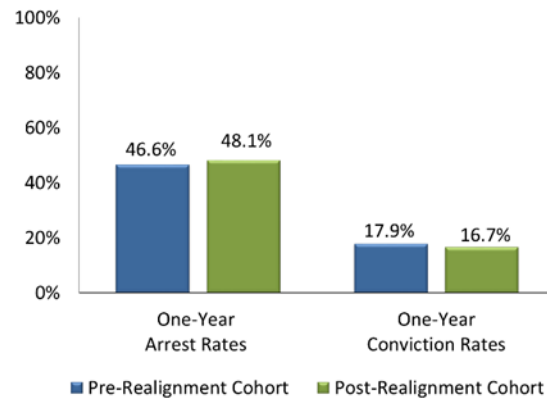
Overall, data shows that there is very little difference between female offenders and their outcomes following release after completing their State prison term pre- and post-Realignment (Figure A). The post-Realignment arrest rate was slightly higher than pre-Realignment (1.5 percent), while the post-realignment conviction rate was slightly lower (1.2 percent).

Pre- and Post-Realignment One-Year Outcomes

Arrests

- Post-Realignment female offenders were arrested at a slightly higher rate on average than were pre-Realignment offenders (48.1 percent and 46.6 percent, respectively).
- Both female offender cohorts were more likely to be arrested for a felony than for a misdemeanor or supervision violation. In addition, there was a slight increase in the percent of pre-Realignment and post-Realignment felony arrests (42.8 percent and 43.0 percent, respectively).
- Post-Realignment offenders had fewer arrests for misdemeanors than did pre-Realignment offenders (22.2 percent and 26.9 percent, respectively), and more arrests for supervision violations (34.8 percent and 30.3 percent, respectively). The most common felony arrests for both cohorts were for drug and property crimes.
- Post-Realignment offenders had slightly more arrests per person on average than did the pre-Realignment offenders (1.14 and 0.93, respectively). This trend occurred for every month, except one (February 2012) after October 2011.
- Over half of the pre-Realignment and post-Realignment female offenders had no arrests in the year after release (53.4 percent and 51.9 percent, respectively); while another third had one to two arrests (34.7 percent and 32.0 percent, respectively). However, post-Realignment female offenders were more likely than were pre-Realignment offenders to have a total of three or more arrests (16.1 percent and 11.8 percent, respectively).

Figure A: One-Year Arrest and Conviction Rates



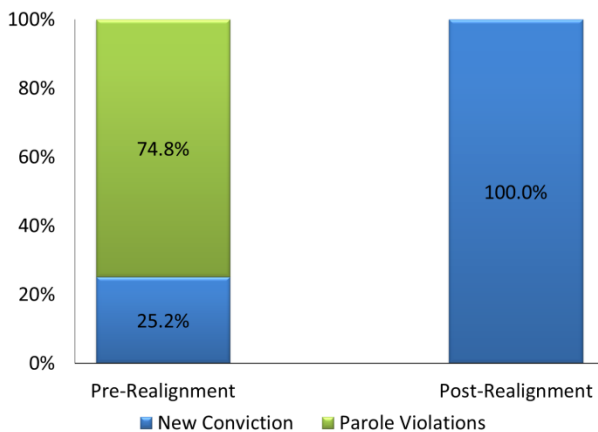
Convictions

- Post-Realignment female offenders were convicted of new crimes less often than were pre-Realignment offenders (16.7 percent and 17.9 percent, respectively). In addition, there was a downward trend for these offenders over the time span studied.
- Of those who did not recidivate within the first year after release, a higher percentage were post-Realignment than pre-Realignment female offenders (83.3 percent and 82.1 percent, respectively). In addition, fewer than 20 percent of offenders from either cohort had one conviction (15.2 percent and 13.8 percent, respectively). However, the post-Realignment cohort was slightly more likely than was the pre-Realignment cohort to have two or more new convictions (2.8 percent vs. 2.7 percent).
- Post-Realignment female offenders were more likely to be convicted of a felony than were pre-Realignment offenders (59.9 percent and 54.5 percent, respectively); however, for both cohorts the most common felony convictions were for drug and property crimes.

Returns to Prison

- Post-Realignment female offenders returned to prison at a significantly lower rate than did pre-Realignment offenders (2.6 percent and 20.3 percent, respectively), an intended effect of Realignment.
- Post-Realignment, all of the female offenders who returned to prison did so for a new conviction rather than a parole violation. Because of Realignment, only certain offenders are eligible to return to prison on a parole violation (e.g., third strikers, mentally disordered offenders).

Figure B: Type of Return to State Prison



and 1.3 percent, respectively). However, population percentages for Native American/Alaskan Native and Other groups are similar both pre- and post-Realignment.

- The majority of releases were first releases, determinately sentenced, not committed for a serious or violent crime, and not required to register as a sex offender. Over half had no correctional mental health designation, but approximately 40 percent in both cohorts were under the Correctional Clinical Case Management System.
- Based on the California Static Risk Assessment, the percent of offenders with low and medium risk levels increased slightly from pre- to post-Realignment (3.3 percent and 0.3 percent, respectively), while the percent of high risk offenders decreased (3.3 percent).
- The post-Realignment cohort had slightly more offenders whose current commitment offense was serious or violent than the pre-Realignment cohort (19.6 percent and 14.5 percent, respectively).

Demographic and Offender Characteristics

- The post-Realignment and pre-Realignment groups appear similar demographically with minor changes in the composition of age and race. The post-Realignment cohort has fewer offenders than the pre-Realignment cohort in the 25-29 age group (16.7 percent and 18.4 percent, respectively), and more female offenders age 45 and older than does the pre-Realignment cohort (25.7 percent and 24.0 percent, respectively).
- Post-Realignment female offenders are less likely to be White than are pre-Realignment offenders (36.8 percent and 37.4 percent, respectively), and slightly more likely to be Hispanic (32.7 percent and 32.5 percent, respectively), Black (26.1 percent and 25.9 percent, respectively), or Asian (1.5 percent

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Female Realignment Report

An Examination of Female Offenders Released from State Prison in the First Year of Public Safety Realignment

1 Introduction

On October 1, 2011, the State of California and its counties were tasked with implementing one of the most significant changes in the history of the State's criminal justice system. California's Public Safety Realignment Act of 2011 (hereafter referred to as Realignment), revised the definition of a felony to include certain crimes punishable by more than one year in jail. Individuals convicted of non-serious,¹ non-violent,² non-sex registrant³ (non-non-non) crimes may now be sentenced to county jail and/or alternative custody programs⁴ instead of State prison. As such, Realignment reserves state prison for those with serious or violent convictions (current or prior), sex registrants, and a few other offense types (e.g., battery against a juror, sale of a person for immoral purposes).

The intent of Realignment is to encourage counties to develop and implement evidence-based practices and alternatives to incarceration to limit future crimes and reduce victimization. This is particularly important for female offenders who represent a unique population within corrections. Over 60 percent of these females may be mothers with minor children (Glaze and Maruschak, 2010), resulting in far-reaching, destabilization for more than just the females who violated the law. Recognition of the potential long-term impact of incarceration has prompted advocacy for alternatives to incarceration (Covington and Bloom, 2006; and Saar, Bisnott, and Mathon-Mathieu, 2010). Notably, prior to Realignment, California already was one of 32 states offering alternatives to incarceration for women with minor children (Saar, Bisnott, and Mathon-Mathieu, 2010), and this issue is further addressed through the intent of Realignment.

A premise of Realignment is that provision of community-based support services would increase offenders' potential to re-integrate successfully into their communities. This also is particularly important for female offenders who are more likely to be minority, lower socio-economic status, lack education and employment, and suffer from a history of substance dependence and domestic and/or sexual victimization (Covington and Bloom, 2006; Hardyman & Van Voorhis, 2004, and Wright, Van Voorhis, Salisbury, and Bauman, 2012). In addition, the path to criminality may differ from that of men resulting in a greater percentage of nonviolent, property and substance-related crimes (Wright et al, 2012). According to the National Women's Law Center (Saar, Bisnott, and Mathon-Mathieu, 2010), "females have borne a disproportionate burden of the war on drugs, resulting in a monumental increase of females who are facing incarceration for the first time, overwhelmingly for non-violent offenses" (p. 5). Recognition of these qualitative differences in female offenders has resulted in advocacy for gender-responsive treatment in and out of prison (Bloom, Owen, and Covington, 2002; Covington and Bloom, 2006; Saar, Bisnott, and Mathon-Mathieu, 2010).

¹ Serious offenses are defined in Penal Code (PC) § 1192.7(c) and 1192.8.

² Violent offenses are defined in PC § 667.7(c).

³ Offenses requiring sex offender registration are defined in PC § 290.

⁴ Offenders may be sentenced to serve their entire time in county jail or may be sentenced to serve time split between county jail and probation supervision.

Under PRCS, offenders released from State custody can be placed under a county-directed PRCS program (instead of the State's parole system) for up to three years. All 58 counties designated their probation departments as the agency responsible for PRCS. State parole agents continue to supervise high-risk sex offenders, lifers, and any other offenders who are released from prison after having been incarcerated for a current serious or violent crime. If offenders violate the terms of PRCS or State parole supervision, a range of sanctions may be used by counties including reprimand, adding new release conditions and reporting requirements, flash incarceration, or, if a court agrees, a revocation. Only certain offenders⁵ are eligible to be revoked to State prison.

Offenders Tracked in this Report

This report evaluates the impact of Realignment on female offenders by comparing the rates of arrest, conviction, and returns to prison after completing their State prison term in the first year of Realignment with those released one year earlier. To evaluate the impact of Realignment, two groups were created:

- 1) A pre-Realignment parolee release cohort that includes all female offenders released from a CDCR State prison between October 1, 2010, and September 30, 2011, and
- 2) A post-Realignment parolee release cohort that includes all female offenders released from a CDCR State prison between October 1, 2011, and September 30, 2012.⁶

Only the first release within the year for these offenders was counted. The post-Realignment cohort includes females on State parole and PRCS, but not probationers released from county jail or supervised in lieu of prison or jail (i.e., non-non-non offenders). This report, therefore, tracks all female State parolees, but only a subset of those supervised by local probation departments.

Demographic, arrest, conviction, and return to prison information is provided for female offenders released from CDCR during the first year of Realignment (October to December 2011; and January to September 2012) as more than one year has elapsed since their release. This length of time allows for a sufficient amount of follow-up time to observe their behavior in the community. The same information is provided for offenders released from CDCR during the year immediately prior to Realignment (October to December 2010; and January to September 2011) for comparison purposes.

Data from CDCR's Offender-Based Information System were used to create the two groups of female offenders released from State prison pre- and post-Realignment, and to capture their demographic information. The Department of Justice (DOJ), Criminal Justice Information System, California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System, was used to capture arrest and conviction data. Data derived from this system also were used to compute California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) scores at the time of release.

Measuring Arrests, Convictions, and Returns to Prison

Reoffending (also referred to as recidivism) may be measured using various methods. To provide a comprehensive view of how female offenders fared following their release from prison,

⁵ Offenses eligible for revocation back to State prison are defined in PC § 3000(b) (4), 3000.08(h), and 3000.1.

⁶ Offenders whose supervision status changed after 30 days post-release (i.e., from parole to PRCS or vice versa) were excluded from the analysis for the post-Realignment cohort.

this report tracked them in three ways. First, it tracked females released from prison and subsequently **arrested** for a misdemeanor, felony or supervision violation within the one-year period following their release. Second, it tracked females released from prison and then **convicted** of a new crime, whether a misdemeanor or a felony, within the one-year period following their release.⁷ Finally, it tracked female offenders released and then **returned to prison** for a parole violation or new crime within the one-year period following their release. Only the first arrest or conviction episode, as well as the most serious charge within the first arrest or conviction episode, was counted (i.e., if an offender was arrested multiple times, incurring multiple charges each time, only the most serious arrest charge within the first arrest episode was counted in these analyses). Individuals also were tracked if they released to parole/PRCS, discharged after being paroled or placed onto PRCS, or directly discharged from CDCR during a specified period.

Rate calculation used the ratio of the number of felons in the cohort who were arrested/convicted/returned to prison during the period studied to the total number of felons in the cohort, multiplied by 100.

$$\text{Arrest/Conviction/Returned to Prison Rates} = \frac{\text{Number Arrested/Convicted/Returned to Prison}}{\text{Number in Cohort}} \times 100$$

2 Demographics

The pre-Realignment cohort is comprised of 8,540 female offenders released from CDCR between October 1, 2010, and September 30, 2011. The post-Realignment cohort is comprised of 5,232 female offenders released from CDCR between October 1, 2011, and September 30, 2012. There was a 38.7 percent decrease in releases between the two years. This was expected given that almost all of the releases in the post-Realignment cohort had offenses that make them ineligible to return to prison on a parole violation and be subsequently re-released. In both cohorts, the majority of releases were first releases. The post-Realignment cohort, however, had more first releases proportionally (85.1 percent) as compared to the pre-Realignment cohort (72.6 percent).

2.1 Cohort Demographic Comparisons

The demographic characteristics of the pre- and post-Realignment groups are presented in Table 1. These data suggest that the pre- and post-Realignment cohorts differ in some demographic areas and are similar in others. About two-thirds of releases for both cohorts are between 25 and 44 years old (66.7 percent and 65.2 percent, respectively), just under 10 percent are under age 20 (9.3 percent and 9.1 percent, respectively), and approximately one-fourth are age 45 and older (24.0 percent and 25.7 percent, respectively). However, the proportion of female offenders in each age group over age 49 is larger than in the comparison pre-Realignment group (e.g., age 50-54, 7.4 percent and 8.1 percent, respectively). This suggests an older female population than found with the pre-Realignment group.

⁷ To calculate arrest and conviction one-year recidivism rates, each offender was tracked using DOJ data for 365 days following their first release. Accordingly, any offender without a DOJ record was excluded from all analyses. This resulted in the exclusion of 2,583 offenders who were almost evenly split between the pre-Realignment cohort (1,205 excluded) and post-Realignment cohort (1,378 excluded).

The largest racial/ethnic group for pre- and post-Realignment offenders is White (37.4 percent and 36.8 percent, respectively), followed by Hispanic/Latina (32.5 percent and 32.7 percent, respectively), and then Black/African-American (25.9 percent and 26.1 percent, respectively). The proportion of post-Realignment White female offenders is 0.6 percent lower than found in the pre-Realignment group (37.4 percent and 36.8 percent, respectively), while the combined percentages of all remaining female offender groups (Hispanic/Latina, Black/African American, Native American/Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and Other) are 0.6 percent higher in the post-Realignment than in the pre-Realignment cohort.

The post-Realignment proportions for commitment offense categories remain similar to that of the pre-Realignment cohort. The most common commitment offense category is for property crimes, with a 1.7 percent decrease from the pre-Realignment to the post-Realignment groups (47.9 percent and 46.2 percent, respectively). The next most frequent commitment offense category is for drug crimes. In this category, there were 1.7 percent fewer female offenders in the post-Realignment than the pre-Realignment group (30.0 percent and 28.3 percent, respectively), followed by crimes against persons with a 3.3 percent increase from the pre- to post-Realignment cohorts (15.4 percent and 18.7 percent, respectively). These cohort changes are expected given that Realignment resulted in the movement of offenders with less serious crimes to community-level custody.

Over 80 percent of both cohorts do not have a serious or violent commitment offense. Nevertheless, the percent of female offenders having had a serious or violent commitment offense increased 5.1 percent from the pre- to post-Realignment cohorts (14.5 percent and 19.6 percent, respectively). Less than two percent of either cohort are sex registrants. Over 90 percent of both cohorts had served a determinate sentence, with fewer than 10 percent indeterminately sentenced as “second-strikers” or “lifers.” However, the post-Realignment cohort of female offenders indeterminately sentenced as “second-strikers” was 2.4 percent higher than found in the pre-Realignment cohort (5.6 percent and 8.0 percent, respectively), and 0.3 percent more female offenders were serving life in the post-Realignment group (0.3 percent and 0.6 percent, respectively).

Over half in each cohort did not have a mental health designation. Approximately 40 percent had participated in the Correctional Clinical Case Management System (CCCMS),⁸ with 2.7 percent more designated as CCCMS in the post-Realignment cohort than in the pre-Realignment cohort (37.6 percent and 40.3 percent, respectively). In addition, approximately 4 percent in both cohorts had participated in the Enhanced Outpatient Program.⁹ Approximately a third of female offenders have high CSRA scores (mostly for property), followed by medium and then low CSRA scores.^{10,11}

⁸ The CCCMS facilitates mental health care by linking inmate/patients to needed services and providing sustained support while accessing such services. CCCMS services are provided as outpatient services within the general population setting at all institutions.

⁹ A mental health services designation applied to a severely mentally ill inmate receiving treatment at a level similar to day treatment services.

¹⁰ The CSRA is a tool used to calculate an offender’s risk of being convicted of a new offense after release from prison. Based on their criminal history, offenders are designated as having either a low, medium, or high risk of being convicted of a new offense after release. For more information about the CSRA, visit the University of California, Irvine, Center for Evidence-Based Corrections web site at http://ucicorrections.seweb.uci.edu/sites/ucicorrections.seweb.uci.edu/files/CSRA%20Working%20Paper_0.pdf.

¹¹ CSRA scores are calculated only for those offenders who have automated criminal history data available from the Department of Justice.

Table 1 also depicts the top 12 counties, to which the largest numbers of female offenders were released, with the remaining counties grouped into the “All Others” category. Both groups have an almost identical distribution of offenders across these top 12 counties. Los Angeles received the largest proportion of female offenders, followed by San Bernardino for both cohorts.

Table 1. Pre- and Post-Realignment Release Cohort Characteristics

Characteristics	Pre-Realignment Released Between 10/01/2010 and 09/30/2011		Post-Realignment Released Between 10/01/2011 and 09/30/2012	
	N	%	N	%
Total	8,540	100.0	5,232	100.0
Release Type				
First Release	6,200	72.6	4,451	85.1
Re-Release	2,340	27.4	781	14.9
Age at Release				
18-19	19	0.2	14	0.3
20-24	774	9.1	463	8.8
25-29	1,571	18.4	872	16.7
30-34	1,624	19.0	1,004	19.2
35-39	1,234	14.4	755	14.4
40-44	1,273	14.9	777	14.9
45-49	1,093	12.8	701	13.4
50-54	631	7.4	426	8.1
55-59	214	2.5	155	3.0
60 and over	107	1.3	65	1.2
Race/Ethnicity				
White	3,194	37.4	1,926	36.8
Hispanic/Latina	2,772	32.5	1,712	32.7
Black/African American	2,212	25.9	1,363	26.1
Native American/Alaska Native	94	1.1	56	1.1
Asian	110	1.3	77	1.5
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	36	0.4	23	0.4
Other	122	1.4	75	1.4
Commitment Offense Category				
Crimes Against Persons	1,316	15.4	976	18.7
Property Crimes	4,093	47.9	2,415	46.2
Drug Crimes	2,565	30.0	1,483	28.3
Other Crimes	566	6.6	358	6.8
Serious and/or Violent				
Yes	1,240	14.5	1,026	19.6
No	7,300	85.5	4,206	80.4

Continued

Table 1. Pre- and Post-Realignment Release Cohort Characteristics (Continued)

Sex Registration Flag				
Yes	109	1.3	60	1.1
No	8,431	98.7	5,172	98.9
Sentence Type				
Second Striker	480	5.6	420	8.0
Determinate Sentence Law	8,031	94.0	4,780	91.4
Life	29	0.3	32	0.6
Mental Health Status				
Enhanced Outpatient Program	343	4.0	216	4.1
Correctional Clinical Case Management System	3,212	37.6	2,106	40.3
No Mental Health Code	4,985	58.4	2,910	55.6
CSRA Risk Score				
Low	2,370	27.8	1,613	30.8
Medium	2,869	33.6	1,771	33.8
High	3,298	38.6	1,846	35.3
<i>Violent</i>	95	1.1	60	1.1
<i>Property</i>	2,366	27.7	1,363	26.1
<i>Drug</i>	837	9.8	423	8.1
NA	3	0.0	2	0.0
County of Release				
Alameda	157	1.8	70	1.3
Fresno	300	3.5	187	3.6
Kern	378	4.4	240	4.6
Los Angeles	2,469	28.9	1,651	31.6
Orange	618	7.2	290	5.5
Riverside	546	6.4	341	6.5
Sacramento	382	4.5	228	4.4
San Bernardino	851	10.0	530	10.1
San Diego	592	6.9	380	7.3
San Joaquin	190	2.2	111	2.1
Santa Clara	284	3.3	142	2.7
Stanislaus	144	1.7	84	1.6
All Others	1,629	19.1	978	18.7

3 Outcomes

Female offenders in the pre- and post-Realignment one-year release cohorts were tracked following their first release from prison to determine if they incurred any new arrests or convictions, or were returned to prison, within 365 days of their release.

The majority of releases were first releases, determinately sentenced, not currently committed for a serious or violent crime, not required to register as a sex offender, and had no correctional mental health designation. California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) scores for the pre-Realignment cohort revealed that just under 40 percent were at high risk for recidivism (38.6 percent), while approximately a third were at medium risk (33.6 percent), and less than a third were at low risk (27.8 percent). A slightly lower percentage of post-Realignment female offenders were at high risk for recidivism (35.3 percent), while slightly more were at medium (33.8 percent) and low (30.8 risk).

3.1 Arrests

New arrests include any formal contact with the criminal justice system that has resulted in an arrest, including arrests that did not result in the filing of formal charges or a conviction.

Notably, there was a change in the processing of parole violations which affects the difference between the pre- and post-Realignment arrest rates.¹² Prior to Realignment, parole violators could be returned directly to prison without incurring an arrest or spending any time in a county facility. Post-Realignment, parole violators are usually arrested and booked into a county jail as they are now rarely returned to prison. The exception to this is for third strikers, mentally disordered offenders, offenders with a current violent or serious commitment offense, high-risk sex offenders (as defined by CDCR), and those who were on parole prior to October 1, 2011.

¹² To ensure comparability between the release cohorts, the difference in processing parole violators pre- and post-Realignment was accounted for by ensuring that an arrest was identified for all parole violators who were returned to custody.

3.1.1 Pre- and Post-Realignment One-Year Arrest Rates

Figure 1. One-Year Arrest Rates, Comparison between Release Cohorts

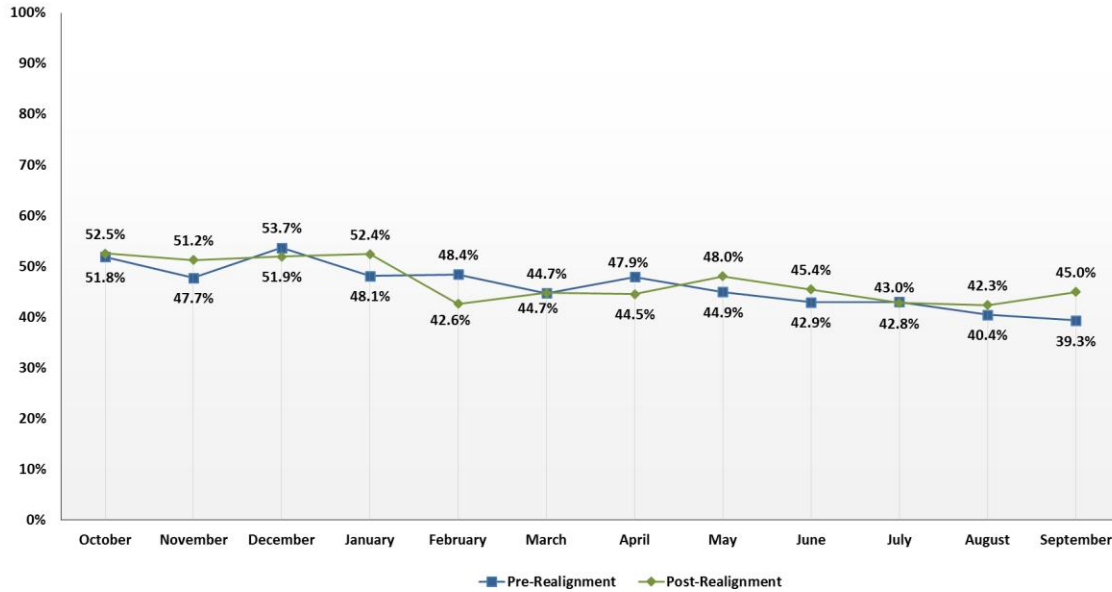


Figure 1 and Table 2 show that, compared to the prior cohort, the average one-year arrest rates (i.e., their first arrest within one year) for female offenders released during the first year of Realignment is slightly higher than the comparison group released prior to Realignment (46.6 and 48.1 percent, respectively). Both cohorts showed marked variability in arrest rates across the study period; however, there was an overall decline from the first (October) to the last month (September) post-release (12.5 percent and 7.5 percent, respectively). Appendix A presents the one-year arrest rates for each county.

Table 2. One-Year Arrest Rates, Comparison between Release Cohorts

Month Released	Pre-Realignment			Post-Realignment		
	Released	Arrested		Released	Arrested	
	N	N	%	N	N	%
October	853	442	51.8%	733	385	52.5%
November	830	396	47.7%	584	299	51.2%
December	887	476	53.7%	676	351	51.9%
January	740	356	48.1%	563	295	52.4%
February	686	332	48.4%	446	190	42.6%
March	779	348	44.7%	447	200	44.7%
April	670	321	47.9%	382	170	44.5%
May	648	291	44.9%	325	156	48.0%
June	636	273	42.9%	339	154	45.4%
July	603	259	43.0%	297	127	42.8%
August	633	256	40.4%	222	94	42.3%
September	575	226	39.3%	218	98	45.0%
One-Year Total	8,540	3,976	46.6%	5,232	2,519	48.1%

3.1.2 Arrest Types¹³

Figure 2. Arrest Types, Comparison between Release Cohorts

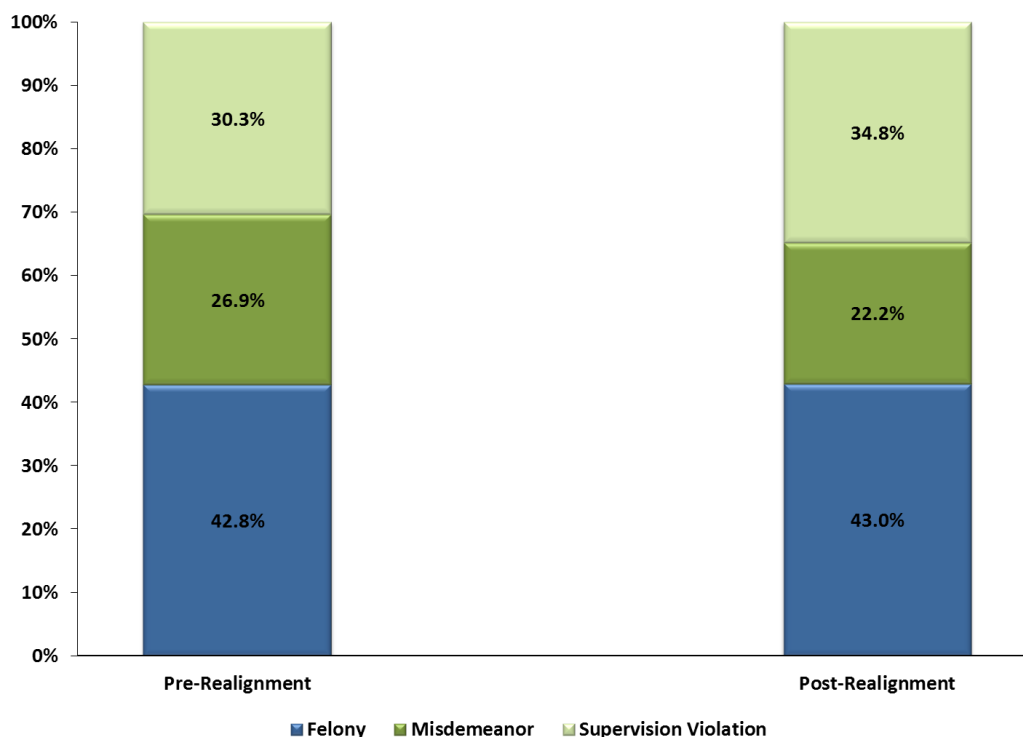


Figure 2 and Table 3 present the types of arrests for which offenders in each cohort were charged. For the pre-Realignment cohort, felonies were the most common type of offense for which offenders were re-arrested (42.8 percent), followed by supervision violations (30.3 percent), and misdemeanor offenses (26.9 percent).

For the post-Realignment cohort, felonies were the most common type of offense for which offenders were re-arrested (43.0 percent), followed by supervision violations (34.8 percent), then misdemeanor offenses (22.2 percent). From pre- to post-Realignment, arrests for felonies remained stable while there was a decline in arrests for misdemeanor crimes (4.7 percent) with a corresponding increase in supervision violations (4.5 percent). Most of the decreases in misdemeanor arrests were due to declines in misdemeanor crimes for drug/alcohol (3.4 percent) with smaller declines in arrests for property or person-related crimes.

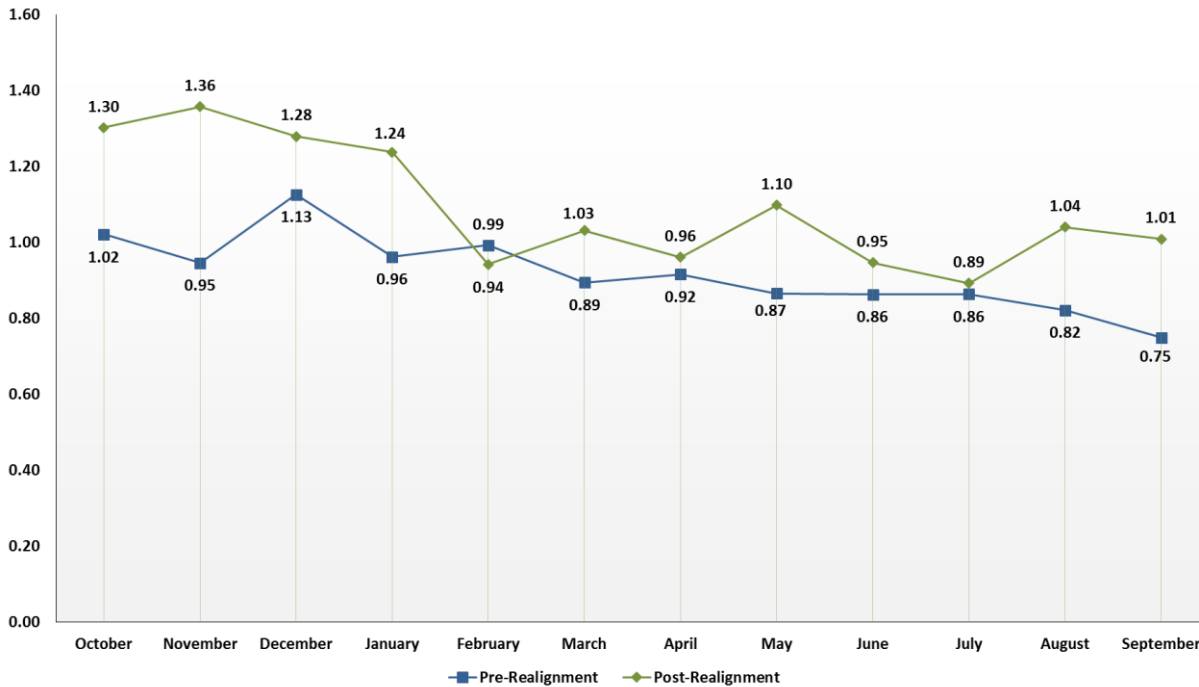
¹³ Figure 2 and Table 3 show only the type of arrest for those where the arrest code could be mapped to an arrest category (i.e., felony, misdemeanor, or supervision violation). Less than 2 percent of cases could not be mapped due to a missing or unidentifiable arrest code.

Table 3. Arrest Types, Comparison between Release Cohorts

Type of Arrest	Pre-Realignment		Post-Realignment	
	N	%	N	%
All Felonies	1,697	42.8%	1,062	43.0%
Felony Person	221	5.6%	164	6.6%
Felony Property	716	18.0%	424	17.2%
Felony Drug/Alcohol	688	17.3%	385	15.6%
Felony Other	60	1.5%	50	2.0%
Felony Unknown	12	0.3%	39	1.6%
All Misdemeanors	1,067	26.9%	549	22.2%
Misdemeanor Person	200	5.0%	120	4.9%
Misdemeanor Property	217	5.5%	114	4.6%
Misdemeanor Drug/Alcohol	519	13.1%	239	9.7%
Misdemeanor Other	44	1.1%	42	1.7%
Misdemeanor Unknown	87	2.2%	34	1.4%
All Supervision Violations	1,203	30.3%	859	34.8%
Total	3,967	100.0%	2,470	100.0%

3.1.3 Number of Arrests per Person Released

Figure 3. Number of Arrests per Person Released, Comparison between Release Cohorts



The number of arrests per female offender released is depicted in Figure 3 and Table 4. The 12-month per person arrest rate presented by the two cohorts differs somewhat dramatically. First, the post-Realignment cohort had a slightly higher arrest rate per person throughout the study period, with the exception of one month (February). Next, the pre-Realignment cohort showed a general decline with one month of increased rates (December 2010). The 12-month per person arrest rate for post-Realignment female offenders also showed an overall decline, but with greater variability. The average one-year arrest rate per person increased 0.21 per person from pre- to post-Realignment (0.93 and 1.14, respectively, Table 4).

Table 4. Number of Arrests per Person Released, Comparison between Release Cohorts

Month Released	Pre-Realignment			Post-Realignment		
	Number Released	Total Arrests	Arrest Rate Per Person	Number Released	Total Arrests	Arrest Rate Per Person
October	853	871	1.02	733	955	1.30
November	830	785	0.95	584	793	1.36
December	887	999	1.13	676	865	1.28
January	740	712	0.96	563	697	1.24
February	686	681	0.99	446	420	0.94
March	779	697	0.89	447	461	1.03
April	670	614	0.92	382	367	0.96
May	648	561	0.87	325	357	1.10
June	636	549	0.86	339	321	0.95
July	603	521	0.86	297	265	0.89
August	633	520	0.82	222	231	1.04
September	575	431	0.75	218	220	1.01
One-Year Total	8,540	7,941	0.93	5,232	5,952	1.14

3.1.4 Number of Times Offenders Were Arrested

The number of times female offenders in the pre- and post-Realignment one-year cohorts were arrested is depicted in Table 5. Over half of the female offenders released pre- and post-Realignment had no arrests within one year of release (53.4 percent and 51.9 percent, respectively). Of those who were arrested, over a third from both cohorts were arrested from one to two times. In addition, female offenders in the post-Realignment cohort were slightly more likely than the pre-Realignment cohort to have been arrested three or more times (16.1 percent and 11.8 percent, respectively).

Table 5. Count of Arrest Cycles, Comparison between Release Cohorts

Count of Arrest Cycles	Pre-Realignment		Post-Realignment	
	N	%	N	%
Total	8,540	100.0%	5,232	100.0%
0	4,564	53.4%	2,713	51.9%
1	1,963	23.0%	1,003	19.2%
2	1,003	11.7%	672	12.8%
3	511	6.0%	369	7.1%
4	266	3.1%	230	4.4%
5	123	1.4%	112	2.1%
6+	110	1.3%	133	2.5%

3.2 Convictions

New convictions include only those found guilty of the charge(s) for which they were arrested. Only the first conviction within the year following release is counted. Convictions that occurred after one year are not counted even if the arrest was within the first year.

3.2.1 Pre- and Post-Realignment One-Year Conviction Rates

Figure 4. One-Year Conviction Rates, Comparison between Release Cohorts

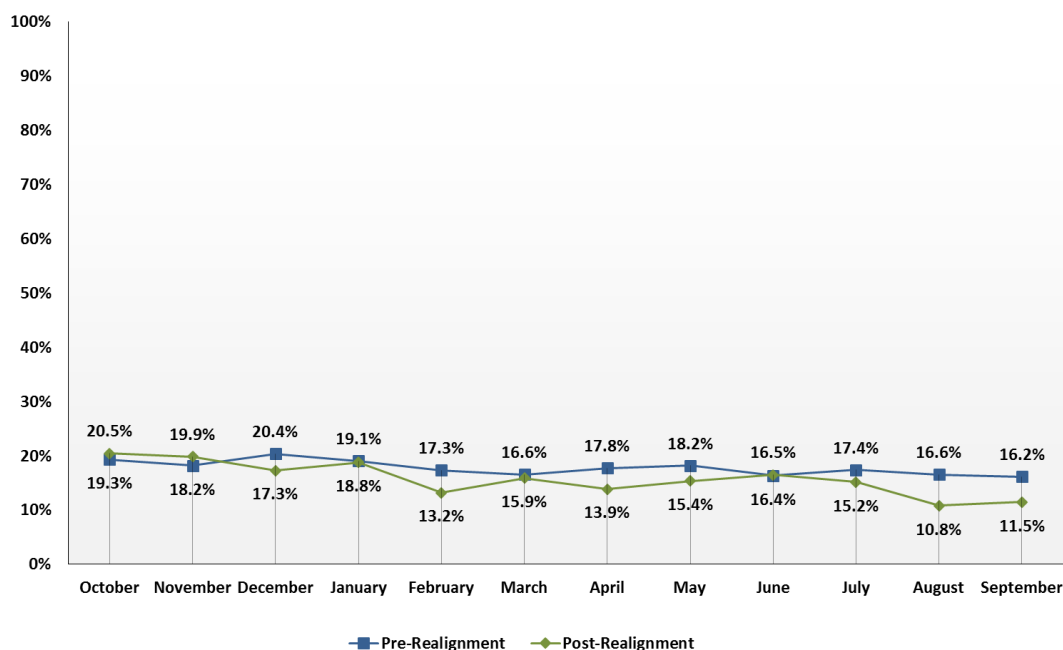


Figure 4 and Table 6 show trends in the one-year conviction rates. The pre-Realignment cohort had similar or slightly higher conviction rates than the post-Realignment cohort from October 2010 to June 2011. In addition, the pre-Realignment cohort showed minimal variability across the study period, with somewhat lower conviction rates in the latter third of the period (June 2011 to September 2011) compared with the first third (October 2010 to January 2011). The post-Realignment cohort showed more variability over the 12 months and had lower conviction rates than the pre-Realignment cohort for all months except October and November 2011, and June 2012.

There is a 1.2 percent decrease in the average conviction rates from the pre- to post-Realignment cohorts (17.9 percent and 16.7 percent, respectively). Appendix B presents the one-year conviction rates for each county.

Table 6. One-Year Conviction Rates, Comparison between Release Cohorts

Month Released	Pre-Realignment			Post-Realignment		
	Released	Convicted		Released	Convicted	
	N	N	%	N	N	%
October	853	165	19.3%	733	150	20.5%
November	830	151	18.2%	584	116	19.9%
December	887	181	20.4%	676	117	17.3%
January	740	141	19.1%	563	106	18.8%
February	686	119	17.3%	446	59	13.2%
March	779	129	16.6%	447	71	15.9%
April	670	119	17.8%	382	53	13.9%
May	648	118	18.2%	325	50	15.4%
June	636	104	16.4%	339	56	16.5%
July	603	105	17.4%	297	45	15.2%
August	633	105	16.6%	222	24	10.8%
September	575	93	16.2%	218	25	11.5%
One-Year Total	8,540	1,530	17.9%	5,232	872	16.7%

3.2.2 Conviction Types

Figure 5. Conviction Types, Comparison between Release Cohorts

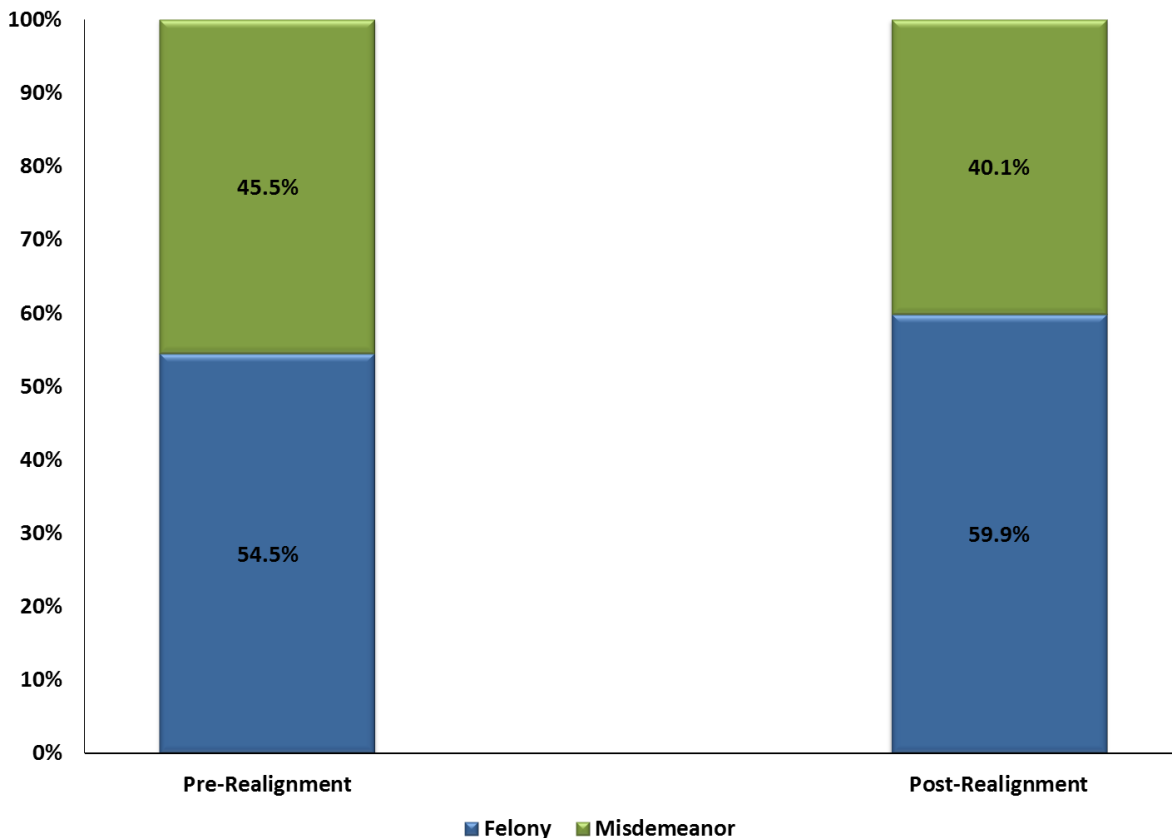


Figure 5 and Table 7 reveal an expected Realignment-based shift in the type of convictions offenders are receiving, with a higher proportion of felony convictions occurring post-Realignment than pre-Realignment (59.9 percent and 54.5 percent, respectively). This was primarily due to a 3.8 percent increase in “Felony Property” convictions and an approximate 1.1 percent increase in “Felony Drug/Alcohol” convictions. The pattern of felony conviction types is consistent across the pre- and post-Realignment cohorts with “Felony Drug/Alcohol” as the most common conviction type, followed by “Felony Property” convictions, and then “Felony Person” convictions across all periods studied.

Table 7. Conviction Types, Comparison between Release Cohorts

Type of Conviction	Pre-Realignment		Post-Realignment	
	N	%	N	%
All Felonies	834	54.5%	522	59.9%
Felony Person	47	3.1%	35	4.0%
Felony Property	344	22.5%	229	26.3%
Felony Drug/Alcohol	409	26.7%	242	27.8%
Felony Other	24	1.6%	8	0.9%
Felony Unknown	10	0.7%	8	0.9%
All Misdemeanors	696	45.5%	350	40.1%
Misdemeanor Person	144	9.4%	84	9.6%
Misdemeanor Property	216	14.1%	108	12.4%
Misdemeanor Drug/Alcohol	275	18.0%	120	13.8%
Misdemeanor Other	14	0.9%	9	1.0%
Misdemeanor Unknown	47	3.1%	29	3.3%
Total	1,530	100.0%	872	100.0%

3.2.3 Number of Times Offenders Were Convicted

Examination of the number of times offenders released in the first year of Realignment received new convictions (Table 8) shows that most female offenders in the pre- and post-Realignment cohorts were not convicted of new crimes within one year of release (82.1 and 83.3 percent, respectively). The percent of post-Realignment female offenders with one new conviction was 1.4 percent lower than for pre-Realignment female offenders (15.2 percent and 13.8 percent, respectively), while the percent of those with 2 or more new convictions was similar across both cohorts (2.7 percent and 2.8 percent, respectively).

Table 8. New Convictions, Comparison between Release Cohorts

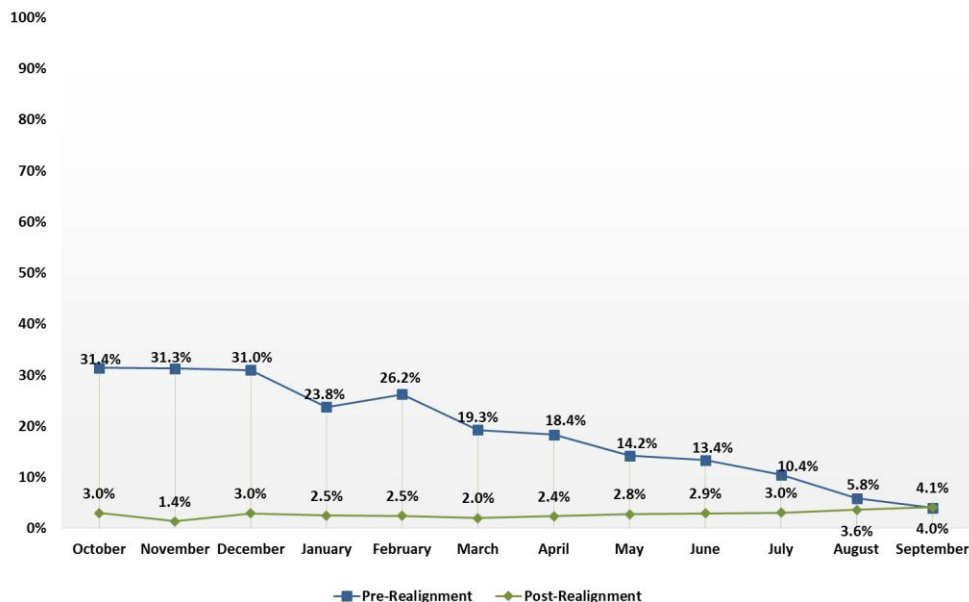
Count of Conviction Cycles	Pre-Realignment		Post-Realignment	
	N	%	N	%
Total	8,540	100.0%	5,232	100.0%
0	7,010	82.1%	4,360	83.3%
1	1,300	15.2%	724	13.8%
2	194	2.3%	125	2.4%
3+	36	0.4%	23	0.4%

3.3 Returns to Prison

The rate at which offenders return to State prison is the final area examined. Returns to prison is the measure that is most impacted by Realignment as parole violators, who have traditionally comprised almost half of all returns to prison within a year, may now only return after being convicted of a new crime. Only certain offenders are eligible to be revoked to State prison.¹⁴ Furthermore, offenders who are convicted of certain non-non-non offenses who would previously have been sent to State prison will now serve the entirety of their sentence in local jails, further reducing the number of offenders entering State prison. Only the first return to prison following release is counted.

3.3.1 Pre- and Post-Realignment One-Year Return to Prison Rates

Figure 6. One-Year Return to Prison Rates, Comparison between Release Cohorts



¹⁴ Offenses eligible for revocation back to State prison are defined in PC § 3000(b) (4), 3000.08(h), and 3000.1.

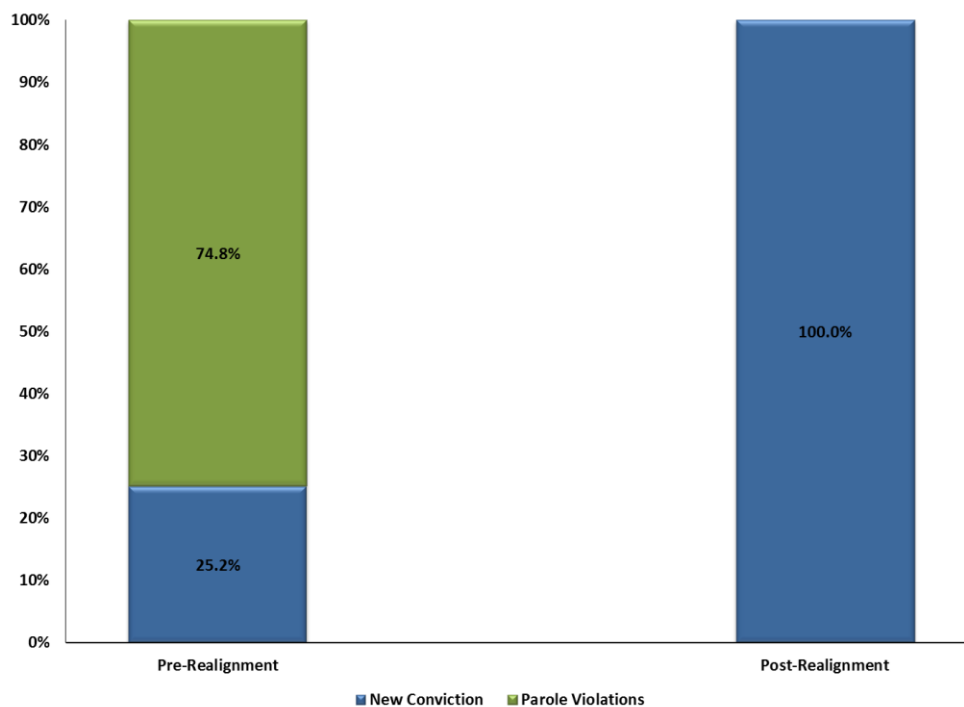
Figure 6 and Table 9 show the dramatic impact of Realignment since parole violators are no longer returned to State prison and many who commit certain non-non-non offenses remain under County jurisdiction. From October 2011 through September 2012, an average of 2.6 percent of female offenders returned to State prison within one year of release post-Realignment. This is drastically lower than the pre-Realignment return to prison rates, which averaged 20.3 percent.

Table 9. One-Year Return to Prison Rates, Comparison between Release Cohorts

Month Released	Pre-Realignment			Post-Realignment		
	Released	Returned		Released	Returned	
	N	N	%	N	N	%
October	853	268	31.4%	733	22	3.0%
November	830	260	31.3%	584	8	1.4%
December	887	275	31.0%	676	20	3.0%
January	740	176	23.8%	563	14	2.5%
February	686	180	26.2%	446	11	2.5%
March	779	150	19.3%	447	9	2.0%
April	670	123	18.4%	382	9	2.4%
May	648	92	14.2%	325	9	2.8%
June	636	85	13.4%	339	10	2.9%
July	603	63	10.4%	297	9	3.0%
August	633	37	5.8%	222	8	3.6%
September	575	23	4.0%	218	9	4.1%
One-Year Total	8,540	1,732	20.3%	5,232	138	2.6%

3.3.2 Pre- and Post-Realignment Types of Returns to Prison

Figure 7. Return Types, Comparison between Release Cohorts



As expected, Figure 7 and Table 10 illustrate that the primary reason offenders are now returned to prison is due to a new conviction. In 2010, 25.2 percent of the pre-Realignment cohort returned to prison for a new term and the remaining 74.8 percent returned for a parole violation. Post-Realignment, all female offenders who returned did so due to a new conviction. In fact, the number of parole violators decreased from 1,296 (October 2010 to September 2011) to zero offenders (October 2011 to September 2012). The lack of parole violators being returned to prison is an indicator that Realignment is working as intended, as well as support for the theory that a greater percentage of female than male offenders commit nonviolent, property and substance-related crimes. The vast majority of all parole violators are now sent to county jails instead of prison.

Table 10. Return Types, Comparison between Release Cohorts

Type of Return	Pre-Realignment		Post-Realignment	
	N	%	N	%
New Conviction	436	25.2%	138	100.0%
Parole Violation	1,296	74.8%	0	0.0%
Total	1,732	100.0%	138	100.0%

4 Data Quality

Data quality is of paramount importance with all data analyses performed by the CDCR Office of Research. The intent of this report is to provide “summary statistical” (aggregate) rather than “individual-level” information. All calculations in this report are based on the data available and are limited by the quality of the data sources.

5 Study Limitations

This report examines only the first year of Realignment, which makes it difficult to generalize about possible trends. This time period is also likely not representative of the impact of Realignment as a whole because it reflects only the beginning of implementation, a period undoubtedly marked by some degree of adjustment as the State and local government embarked on significant changes to its criminal justice system. Additionally, this study period is likely not representative of Realignment’s eventual impact, as there are still significant milestones that need to be accomplished on the part of the counties in terms of providing rehabilitative programming to parolees. Many counties are at the beginning stages of program design, with program implementation to follow.

The arrest, conviction, and return to prison data presented here are not directly comparable to those presented in the annual CDCR Outcome Evaluation Reports, especially the 2013 Outcome Evaluation Report, which tracks the entire Fiscal Year 2008 – 2009 release cohort, regardless of offender sex. The FY 2008 – 2009 cohort has eight months of overlap following the implementation of Realignment, meaning that these female offenders in the final eight months of the three-year recidivism follow-up time frame could not be returned to prison for a parole violation except for a very limited set of conditions.¹⁵ This may influence the recidivism rates for those female offenders. Additionally, all of the female offenders in the Realignment report are under some form of supervision following release (i.e., parole or PRCS) so these offenders may have higher recidivism rates as well due to increased supervision. Whereas, the 2013 Outcome Evaluation FY 2008 – 2009 cohort, on the other hand, had approximately 1,000 discharges which are not subject to any form of supervision so that may have lowered recidivism rates for this group.

Finally, this report only covers a part of the impact of realignment, because it focuses on those female offenders released from prison and returning to prison, but does not evaluate the impact of female offenders who are released from prison and are subsequently returned to local jails.

6 Conclusion

Overall, this report shows that there is very little difference between female offenders and their outcomes following release after completing their State prison term pre- and post-Realignment. While the number of female offenders being processed did decline, the rates of the different outcomes studied are similar as are the demographic characteristics for each cohort. The only exception to this is for returns to prison, which is to be expected since Realignment fundamentally changed the types of offenses and offenders that can be returned to prison.

The one-year arrest rates in the first year of Realignment were slightly higher for the post-Realignment cohort than for the pre-Realignment cohort, but the one-year conviction rates

¹⁵ Offenses eligible for revocation back to State prison are defined in PC § 3000(b) (4), 3000.08(h), and 3000.1.

were slightly lower. For both cohorts, there was a gradual decrease in the arrest rates in the months that followed release. In addition, felonies (property and drug/alcohol) were the most common type of offense for which offenders were re-arrested in both cohorts, followed by supervision violations, and then misdemeanor offenses. And, of the female offenders who were arrested, pre-Realignment offenders were much more likely to be arrested once, while post-Realignment offenders were more likely to have been arrested two or more times.

Post-Realignment conviction rates also gradually declined after November 2011 and remained lower than the pre-Realignment rates through the end of the study period with the exception of one month (June). There was a shift in the type of convictions offenders are receiving, with a higher proportion of felony convictions occurring post-Realignment, primarily due to increases in "Felony Property" convictions. Most offenders were not re-convicted within one year, and post-Realignment female offenders were slightly less likely than were pre-Realignment offenders to be convicted once. The low percentage of female offenders likely to have two or more new convictions was similar across both cohorts.

Finally, very few offenders who are released from State prison were returned to State prison within the first year of being released. From October 2011 through September 2012, overall, an average of 2.6 percent of female offenders returned to State prison within one year of release post-Realignment. This is 17.6 percentage points lower than the pre-Realignment return to prison rates (20.3 percent). In 2010, 25.2 percent of the pre-Realignment cohort returned to prison for a new term and the remaining 74.8 percent returned for a parole violation. Post-Realignment, all female offenders who returned did so due to a new conviction.

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**Appendix A
One-Year Arrest Rates by County of Release
Pre-Realignment (Released between 10/01/2010 and 9/30/2011) and
Post-Realignment (Released between 10/01/2011 and 9/30/2012)**

COUNTY	PRE-REALIGNMENT			POST-REALIGNMENT			CHANGE FROM PRE-REALIGNMENT RATE TO POST-REALIGNMENT RATE
	RELEASED	ARRESTED	RATE	RELEASED	ARRESTED	RATE	
Alameda	157	80	51.0%	70	36	51.4%	0.5%
Alpine	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A
Amador	12	4	N/A	8	1	N/A	N/A
Butte	69	33	47.8%	60	30	50.0%	2.2%
Calaveras	3	0	N/A	4	0	N/A	N/A
Colusa	2	2	N/A	1	0	N/A	N/A
Contra Costa	69	36	52.2%	44	23	52.3%	0.1%
Del Norte	3	1	N/A	2	0	N/A	N/A
El Dorado	28	12	N/A	13	3	N/A	N/A
Fresno	300	148	49.3%	187	93	49.7%	0.4%
Glenn	6	3	N/A	1	0	N/A	N/A
Humboldt	34	18	52.9%	24	14	N/A	N/A
Imperial	22	10	N/A	9	4	N/A	N/A
Inyo	2	1	N/A	1	1	N/A	N/A
Kern	378	187	49.5%	240	119	49.6%	0.1%
Kings	88	32	36.4%	46	24	52.2%	15.8%
Lake	17	10	N/A	2	1	N/A	N/A
Lassen	4	1	N/A	4	2	N/A	N/A
Los Angeles	2,469	999	40.5%	1,651	803	48.6%	8.2%
Madera	30	15	50.0%	18	11	N/A	N/A
Marin	10	4	N/A	5	0	N/A	N/A
Mariposa	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A
Mendocino	17	10	N/A	10	4	N/A	N/A
Merced	58	21	36.2%	19	7	N/A	N/A
Modoc	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A
Mono	0	0	N/A	1	0	N/A	N/A
Monterey	84	36	42.9%	60	30	50.0%	7.1%
Napa	14	6	N/A	6	3	N/A	N/A
Nevada	8	5	N/A	6	1	N/A	N/A
Orange	618	337	54.5%	290	159	54.8%	0.3%
Placer	47	24	51.1%	26	11	N/A	N/A
Plumas	2	0	N/A	4	1	N/A	N/A
Riverside	546	274	50.2%	341	146	42.8%	-7.4%
Sacramento	382	183	47.9%	228	111	48.7%	0.8%
San Benito	13	5	N/A	8	2	N/A	N/A
San Bernardino	851	385	45.2%	530	249	47.0%	1.7%
San Diego	592	283	47.8%	380	193	50.8%	3.0%
San Francisco	86	52	60.5%	47	29	61.7%	1.2%
San Joaquin	190	106	55.8%	111	47	42.3%	-13.4%

**Appendix A
One-Year Arrest Rates by County of Release
Pre-Realignment (Released between 10/01/2010 and 9/30/2011) and
Post-Realignment (Released between 10/01/2011 and 9/30/2012) ¹⁶
(Continued)**

COUNTY	PRE-REALIGNMENT			POST-REALIGNMENT			CHANGE FROM PRE-REALIGNMENT RATE TO POST-REALIGNMENT RATE
	RELEASED	ARRESTED	RATE	RELEASED	ARRESTED	RATE	
San Luis Obispo	42	17	40.5%	24	13	N/A	N/A
San Mateo	68	40	58.8%	38	19	50.0%	-8.8%
Santa Barbara	88	52	59.1%	63	34	54.0%	-5.1%
Santa Clara	284	123	43.3%	142	60	42.3%	-1.1%
Santa Cruz	31	18	58.1%	17	10	N/A	N/A
Shasta	82	29	35.4%	65	18	27.7%	-7.7%
Sierra	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A
Siskiyou	6	3	N/A	3	1	N/A	N/A
Solano	110	59	53.6%	45	24	53.3%	-0.3%
Sonoma	42	24	57.1%	34	14	41.2%	-16.0%
Stanislaus	144	71	49.3%	84	49	58.3%	9.0%
Sutter	41	20	48.8%	26	10	N/A	N/A
Tehama	33	11	33.3%	21	5	N/A	N/A
Trinity	3	0	N/A	2	0	N/A	N/A
Tulare	123	63	51.2%	80	43	53.8%	2.5%
Tuolumne	2	1	N/A	6	3	N/A	N/A
Ventura	129	72	55.8%	60	32	53.3%	-2.5%
Yolo	61	32	52.5%	35	14	40.0%	-12.5%
Yuba	40	18	45.0%	30	12	40.0%	-5.0%

Continued

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

**Appendix B
One-Year Conviction Rates by County of Release
Pre-Realignment (Released between 10/01/2010 and 9/30/2011) and
Post-Realignment (Released between 10/01/2011 and 9/30/2012)**

COUNTY	PRE-REALIGNMENT			POST-REALIGNMENT			CHANGE FROM PRE-REALIGNMENT RATE TO POST-REALIGNMENT RATE
	RELEASED	CONVICTED	RATE	RELEASED	CONVICTED	RATE	
Alameda	157	30	19.1%	70	11	15.7%	-3.4%
Alpine	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A
Amador	12	1	N/A	8	0	N/A	N/A
Butte	69	12	17.4%	60	10	16.7%	-0.7%
Calaveras	3	0	N/A	4	0	N/A	N/A
Colusa	2	1	N/A	1	0	N/A	N/A
Contra Costa	69	10	14.5%	44	4	9.1%	-5.4%
Del Norte	3	1	N/A	2	0	N/A	N/A
El Dorado	28	3	N/A	13	1	N/A	N/A
Fresno	300	30	10.0%	187	24	12.8%	2.8%
Glenn	6	2	N/A	1	0	N/A	N/A
Humboldt	34	12	35.3%	24	6	N/A	N/A
Imperial	22	5	N/A	9	2	N/A	N/A
Inyo	2	1	N/A	1	0	N/A	N/A
Kern	378	90	23.8%	240	62	25.8%	2.0%
Kings	88	7	8.0%	46	9	19.6%	11.6%
Lake	17	4	N/A	2	0	N/A	N/A
Lassen	4	1	N/A	4	0	N/A	N/A
Los Angeles	2,469	433	17.5%	1,651	296	17.9%	0.4%
Madera	30	5	16.7%	18	6	N/A	N/A
Marin	10	2	N/A	5	0	N/A	N/A
Mariposa	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A
Mendocino	17	3	N/A	10	2	N/A	N/A
Merced	58	1	1.7%	19	0	N/A	N/A
Modoc	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A
Mono	0	0	N/A	1	0	N/A	N/A
Monterey	84	16	19.0%	60	8	13.3%	-5.7%
Napa	14	1	N/A	6	1	N/A	N/A
Nevada	8	2	N/A	6	1	N/A	N/A
Orange	618	184	29.8%	290	78	26.9%	-2.9%
Placer	47	9	19.1%	26	2	N/A	N/A
Plumas	2	0	N/A	4	0	N/A	N/A
Riverside	546	75	13.7%	341	48	14.1%	0.3%
Sacramento	382	75	19.6%	228	45	19.7%	0.1%
San Benito	13	1	N/A	8	0	N/A	N/A
San Bernardino	851	131	15.4%	530	63	11.9%	-3.5%
San Diego	592	77	13.0%	380	25	6.6%	-6.4%
San Francisco	86	11	12.8%	47	7	14.9%	2.1%
San Joaquin	190	31	16.3%	111	19	17.1%	0.8%

**Appendix B
One-Year Conviction Rates by County of Release
Pre-Realignment (Released between 10/01/2010 and 9/30/2011) and
Post-Realignment (Released between 10/01/2011 and 9/30/2012)¹⁷
(Continued)**

COUNTY	PRE-REALIGNMENT			POST-REALIGNMENT			CHANGE FROM PRE-REALIGNMENT RATE TO POST-REALIGNMENT RATE
	RELEASED	CONVICTED	RATE	RELEASED	CONVICTED	RATE	
San Luis Obispo	42	6	14.3%	24	2	N/A	N/A
San Mateo	68	12	17.6%	38	8	21.1%	3.4%
Santa Barbara	88	19	21.6%	63	18	28.6%	7.0%
Santa Clara	284	59	20.8%	142	24	16.9%	-3.9%
Santa Cruz	31	7	22.6%	17	3	N/A	N/A
Shasta	82	12	14.6%	65	4	6.2%	-8.5%
Sierra	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A
Siskiyou	6	1	N/A	3	0	N/A	N/A
Solano	110	19	17.3%	45	11	24.4%	7.2%
Sonoma	42	13	31.0%	34	9	26.5%	-4.5%
Stanislaus	144	23	16.0%	84	19	22.6%	6.6%
Sutter	41	10	24.4%	26	2	N/A	N/A
Tehama	33	3	9.1%	21	2	N/A	N/A
Trinity	3	0	N/A	2	0	N/A	N/A
Tulare	123	26	21.1%	80	19	23.8%	2.6%
Tuolumne	2	0	N/A	6	1	N/A	N/A
Ventura	129	35	27.1%	60	11	18.3%	-8.8%
Yolo	61	9	14.8%	35	3	8.6%	-6.2%
Yuba	40	9	22.5%	30	6	20.0%	-2.5%

Continued

¹⁷ Recidivism rates not calculated when fewer than 30 inmates were released.

**Appendix C
One-Year Return to Prison Rates by County of Release
Pre-Realignment (Released between 10/01/2010 and 9/30/2011) and
Post-Realignment (Released between 10/01/2011 and 9/30/2012)**

COUNTY	PRE-REALIGNMENT			POST-REALIGNMENT			CHANGE FROM PRE-REALIGNMENT RATE TO POST-REALIGNMENT RATE
	RELEASED	RETURNED	RATE	RELEASED	RETURNED	RATE	
Alameda	157	27	17.2%	70	2	2.9%	-14.3%
Alpine	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A
Amador	12	2	N/A	8	0	N/A	N/A
Butte	69	15	21.7%	60	0	0.0%	-21.7%
Calaveras	3	0	N/A	4	0	N/A	N/A
Colusa	2	1	N/A	1	0	N/A	N/A
Contra Costa	69	11	15.9%	44	2	4.5%	-11.4%
Del Norte	3	0	N/A	2	0	N/A	N/A
El Dorado	28	3	N/A	13	0	N/A	N/A
Fresno	300	92	30.7%	187	0	0.0%	-30.7%
Glenn	6	0	N/A	1	0	N/A	N/A
Humboldt	34	5	14.7%	24	0	N/A	N/A
Imperial	22	4	N/A	9	1	N/A	N/A
Inyo	2	1	N/A	1	0	N/A	N/A
Kern	378	90	23.8%	240	2	0.8%	-23.0%
Kings	88	17	19.3%	46	2	4.3%	-15.0%
Lake	17	2	N/A	2	0	N/A	N/A
Lassen	4	0	N/A	4	0	N/A	N/A
Los Angeles	2,469	324	13.1%	1,651	60	3.6%	-9.5%
Madera	30	10	33.3%	18	0	N/A	N/A
Marin	10	3	N/A	5	0	N/A	N/A
Mariposa	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A
Mendocino	17	5	N/A	10	0	N/A	N/A
Merced	58	10	17.2%	19	0	N/A	N/A
Modoc	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A
Mono	0	0	N/A	1	0	N/A	N/A
Monterey	84	10	11.9%	60	2	3.3%	-8.6%
Napa	14	1	N/A	6	0	N/A	N/A
Nevada	8	4	N/A	6	0	N/A	N/A
Orange	618	140	22.7%	290	9	3.1%	-19.6%
Placer	47	15	31.9%	26	1	N/A	N/A
Plumas	2	0	N/A	4	0	N/A	N/A
Riverside	546	149	27.3%	341	15	4.4%	-22.9%
Sacramento	382	115	30.1%	228	5	2.2%	-27.9%
San Benito	13	2	N/A	8	0	N/A	N/A
San Bernardino	851	187	22.0%	530	13	2.5%	-19.5%
San Diego	592	142	24.0%	380	9	2.4%	-21.6%
San Francisco	86	26	30.2%	47	0	0.0%	-30.2%
San Joaquin	190	56	29.5%	111	4	3.6%	-25.9%

Continued

Appendix C
One-Year Return to Prison Rates by County of Release
Pre-Realignment (Released between 10/01/2010 and 9/30/2011) and
Post-Realignment (Released between 10/01/2011 and 9/30/2012) ¹⁸
(Continued)

COUNTY	PRE-REALIGNMENT			POST-REALIGNMENT			CHANGE FROM PRE-REALIGNMENT RATE TO POST-REALIGNMENT RATE
	RELEASED	RETURNED	RATE	RELEASED	RETURNED	RATE	
San Luis Obispo	42	11	26.2%	24	0	N/A	N/A
San Mateo	68	20	29.4%	38	2	5.3%	-24.1%
Santa Barbara	88	18	20.5%	63	1	1.6%	-18.9%
Santa Clara	284	47	16.5%	142	3	2.1%	-14.4%
Santa Cruz	31	6	19.4%	17	0	N/A	N/A
Shasta	82	11	13.4%	65	0	0.0%	-13.4%
Sierra	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A
Siskiyou	6	1	N/A	3	0	N/A	N/A
Solano	110	21	19.1%	45	0	0.0%	-19.1%
Sonoma	42	8	19.0%	34	1	2.9%	-16.1%
Stanislaus	144	38	26.4%	84	1	1.2%	-25.2%
Sutter	41	7	17.1%	26	0	N/A	N/A
Tehama	33	5	15.2%	21	0	N/A	N/A
Trinity	3	0	N/A	2	0	N/A	N/A
Tulare	123	29	23.6%	80	2	2.5%	-21.1%
Tuolumne	2	0	N/A	6	0	N/A	N/A
Ventura	129	22	17.1%	60	0	0.0%	-17.1%
Yolo	61	11	18.0%	35	0	0.0%	-18.0%
Yuba	40	8	20.0%	30	1	3.3%	-16.7%

¹⁸ Recidivism rates not calculated when fewer than 30 inmates were released.