



**California Department of Corrections
And Rehabilitation**

Realignment Report

*A One-year Examination of Offenders Released from State
Prison in the First Six Months of Public Safety Realignment*

**Office of Research
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Office of Research, Research and Evaluation Branch
Jeffrey A. Beard, Ph.D., Secretary
Martin Hoshino, Undersecretary (A)
Diana Toche, D.D.S., Undersecretary (A)
Bryan Beyer, Director (A)
Brenda Grealish, Deputy Director
Denise Allen, Research Manager III (A)
Tina Fitzgerald, Ph.D., Research Manager II
Kevin Grassel, Research Program Specialist III
Dionne Maxwell, Ph.D., Research Program Specialist II
Minerva Reyes, Research Program Specialist I

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For questions regarding the contents of this report, please contact
Brenda Grealish, Deputy Director, 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 offenders began serving their felony sentences in jail rather than prison. Realignment also changed California’s system of community corrections. Prior to Realignment, every inmate released from prison was supervised by State parole agents, and parole violators could be revoked to State prison for up to one year.

Commencing on October 1, 2011, probation departments administer 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 offenders who are released from prison after having been incarcerated for a current serious or violent crime. All other 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 for up to 90 days. Only certain offenders are eligible for revocation to State prison.

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) now has one year of data to evaluate how offenders released from prison during the first six months after October 1, 2011, have fared on parole and local PRCS. This report sets forth statewide outcomes for these offenders.

Methodology

For this study, we identified the 37,448 offenders released from prison during the first six months after the implementation of Realignment – during October 2011 through March 2012 – and tracked

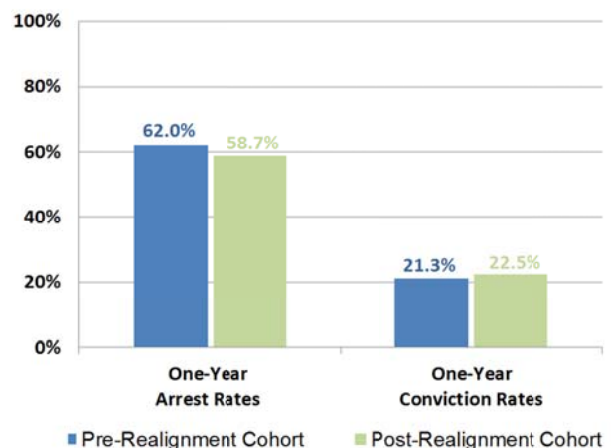
them for one year to see whether they were re-arrested, convicted of a new crime, or returned to State prison. We then compared those results with the 51,910 offenders released during

October 2010 to March 2011 and tracked them for one year in the same manner. Sound methodology and procedures were followed for this study; however, it does focus on only six months of releases, representing an early stage of post-Realignment activity and implementation. Therefore, caution should be used when interpreting the findings.

Key Findings

Overall, this report shows that there is very little difference between the one-year arrest and conviction rates of offenders released pre- and post-Realignment (Figure A). However, the one-year return to prison rate was substantially less post-Realignment, since most offenders in this cohort were ineligible to return to prison on a parole violation.

Figure A: One-Year Arrest and Conviction Rates



Pre- and Post-Realignment One-Year Outcomes

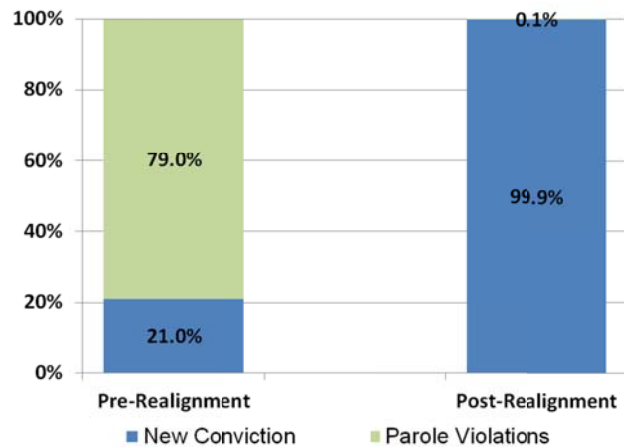
Arrests

- Post-Realignment offenders were arrested at a slightly lower rate than pre-Realignment offenders (Figure A). Notably, the post-Realignment cohort shows a decline in arrests each month after October 2011.
- Post-Realignment offenders were more likely to be arrested for a felony than pre-Realignment offenders. The most common felony arrests were for drug and property crimes.
- Post-Realignment offenders had slightly more arrests per person than pre-Realignment offenders. This was driven primarily by the subset of post-Realignment offenders who were arrested three or more times.

Convictions

- Post-Realignment offenders were convicted of new crimes slightly more often than pre-Realignment offenders (Figure A); however, there was a downward trend for these offenders over the most recent four months. The slight overall increase is not surprising given the fact that significantly fewer offenders could be returned to prison for parole violations after Realignment.
- Post-Realignment offenders were slightly more likely to be convicted of a felony than pre-Realignment offenders; however, for both cohorts the most common felony convictions were for drug and property crimes.
- Most offenders in both cohorts (about 78 percent) were not convicted of a new crime within a year of release. Offenders from both cohorts were equally likely to be convicted once, while the post-Realignment cohort was slightly more likely to have two or more new convictions.

Figure B: Type of Return to State Prison



Returns to Prison

- Post-Realignment offenders returned to prison at a significantly lower rate than pre-Realignment offenders, an intended effect of Realignment.
- Post-Realignment, the vast majority of offenders who returned to prison did so for a new conviction rather than a parole violation (Figure B). Only certain offenders are eligible to return to prison on a parole violation.

Demographic and Offender Characteristics

- The post-Realignment and pre-Realignment groups appear similar demographically (mostly male with Hispanics and those between ages 25-29 years old comprising the largest categories).
- The majority of releases were first releases, determinately sentenced to prison for property crimes, not committed for a serious or violent crime, and not required to register as a sex offender, had no correctional mental health designation, but who had a high risk to recidivate, as measured by the California Static Risk Assessment.
- The post-Realignment cohort had slightly more offenders with a serious or violent commitment offense than the pre-Realignment cohort.

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation Realignment Report

A One-year Examination of Offenders Released from State Prison in the First Six Months of Public Safety Realignment

1 Introduction

Since October 1, 2011, the State of California and its counties have been 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) redirects non-serious,¹ non-violent,² non-sex registrant³ (non-non-non) offenders from State to local jurisdictions. State prison is reserved for those with serious or violent charges (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. It is based on the premise that the provision of community-based support services will increase offenders' potential to successfully re-integrate into their communities. No offenders received an early release from prison under Realignment.

Realignment revises the definition of a felony to include certain crimes that are punishable by more than one year in jail. Individuals convicted of specific non-non-non crimes may now be sentenced to county jail and/or alternative custody programs⁴ instead of State prison. However, those who were previously convicted of a serious or violent crime, sex registrants, and those with certain current offenses, continue to be sentenced to State prison.

The legislation also establishes post-release community supervision (PRCS), which enables offenders released from State custody to be placed under a county-directed PRCS program (instead of the State's parole system) for up to three years. All 58 counties have 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 for up to 90 days, or, if a court agrees, a revocation for up to 90 days. Only certain offenders⁵ are eligible to be revoked to State prison.

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.

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

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) now has one year of data to evaluate how offenders released from prison after October 1, 2011, have fared on parole and local post-release community supervision. This report sets forth statewide outcomes for these offenders. The methodology and procedures used in the analyses were sound; however, given the fact that the findings are based on only 6-months of data, they should be interpreted with caution.

Offenders Tracked in this Report

This report evaluates the impact of Realignment by comparing the rates of arrest, conviction, and returns to prison of those released after completing their State prison term in the first six months 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 offenders released from a CDCR State prison between October 1, 2010, and March 31, 2011, and 2) a post-Realignment parolee release cohort that includes all offenders released from a CDCR State prison between October 1, 2011, and March 31, 2012.⁶

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

Demographic and arrest, conviction, and return to prison information is provided for offenders released from CDCR during the first six months of Realignment (i.e., October, November, and December 2011; and January, February, March 2012) as one year has elapsed since their release, thereby allowing for a sufficient amount of follow-up time to observe their behavior in the community.

Data from CDCR's Offender-Based Information System were used to create the two groups of offenders who were 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 were also 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 offenders fared following their release from prison, this report tracks them in three ways. First, it tracks those who are released from prison and are subsequently **arrested** for a misdemeanor, felony or supervision violation within the one-year period following their release. Second, it also tracks those who are released from prison and then are **convicted** of a new crime, whether a misdemeanor or a felony, within the one-year

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.

period following their release.⁷ Finally, it tracks offenders who are released 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, is 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 is counted in these analyses). Individuals are tracked if they released to parole/PRCS, discharged after being paroled or placed onto PRCS, or directly discharged from CDCR during a specified time period.

The rate is calculated using the ratio of the number of felons in the cohort who were arrested/convicted/returned to prison during the time 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 51,910 offenders who completed their sentence and were released from CDCR between October 1, 2010, and March 31, 2011. The post-Realignment cohort is comprised of 37,448 offenders who completed their sentence and were released from CDCR between October 1, 2011, and March 31, 2012. There was a 28.1 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 slightly more first releases proportionally (66.1 percent) as compared to the pre-Realignment cohort (54.4 percent).

2.1 Cohort Demographic Comparisons

Overall, the pre-Realignment and post-Realignment cohorts look similar demographically. The demographic characteristics of both groups are presented in Table 1. Both cohorts are comprised of about 90 percent males. About two-thirds of releases are between 25 and 44 years old, and very few are under 20 or over 59. The largest racial/ethnic group is Hispanic/Latino, followed by White, and then Black/African-American.

About three-fourths of both cohorts do not have a serious or violent commitment offense. However, compared to the pre-Realignment cohort, the post-Realignment cohort had slightly more offenders with a serious or violent commitment offense (+2.8 percentage points). Approximately 90 percent of both cohorts are not sex registrants. The majority had served a

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 that were almost evenly split between the pre-Realignment cohort (1,205 excluded) and post-Realignment cohort (1,378 excluded).

determinate sentence, with only about 14 percent indeterminately sentenced as “second-strikers” or “lifers.” Almost 70 percent did not have a mental health designation, while about a quarter had been designated as having participated in the Correctional Clinical Case Management System (CCCMS),⁸ and about 5 percent had participated in the Enhanced Outpatient Program⁹.

Most offenders have high CSRA scores (mostly for violence, then property and drug), followed by moderate and then low CSRA scores.^{10,11} “Property crimes” is the most common commitment offense category. The percentages of individuals in each commitment offense category are similar between groups.

Table 1 also depicts the top 12 counties to which the largest number of 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 offenders, followed by San Bernardino.

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. Pre- and Post-Realignment Release Cohort Characteristics

Characteristics	Pre-Realignment Released Between 10/01/2010 and 03/31/2011		Post-Realignment Released Between 10/01/2011 and 03/31/2012	
	N	%	N	%
Total	51,910	100.0	37,448	100.0
Release Type				
First Release	28,245	54.4	24,771	66.1
Re-Release	23,665	45.6	12,677	33.9
Sex				
Male	47,135	90.8	33,999	90.8
Female	4,775	9.2	3,449	9.2
Age at Release				
18-19	332	0.6	255	0.7
20-24	6,584	12.7	4,987	13.3
25-29	10,145	19.5	7,083	18.9
30-34	8,971	17.3	6,786	18.1
35-39	6,953	13.4	4,947	13.2
40-44	6,929	13.3	4,694	12.5
45-49	5,945	11.5	4,141	11.1
50-54	3,710	7.1	2,810	7.5
55-59	1,489	2.9	1,110	3.0
60 and over	852	1.6	635	1.7
Race/Ethnicity				
White	15,923	30.7	11,308	30.2
Hispanic/Latino	19,599	37.8	14,758	39.4
Black/African American	13,858	26.7	9,558	25.5
Native American/Alaska Native	487	0.9	331	0.9
Asian	346	0.7	249	0.7
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	80	0.2	49	0.1
Other	1,617	3.1	1,195	3.2
Commitment Offense Category				
Crimes Against Persons	14,303	27.6	11,180	29.9
Property Crimes	17,196	33.1	11,910	31.8
Drug Crimes	13,843	26.7	9,298	24.8
Other Crimes	6,568	12.7	5,060	13.5
Serious and/or Violent				
Yes	11,786	22.7	9,542	25.5
No	40,124	77.3	27,906	74.5

Continued

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

Characteristics	Pre-Realignment Released Between 10/01/2010 and 03/31/2011		Post-Realignment Released Between 10/01/2011 and 03/31/2012	
	N	%	N	%
Sex Registration Flag				
Yes	5,375	10.4	3,974	10.6
No	46,535	89.6	33,474	89.4
Sentence Type				
Second Striker	7,140	13.8	5,449	14.6
Determinate Sentence Law	44,600	85.9	31,840	85.0
Life	170	0.3	159	0.4
Sentence Type				
Enhanced Outpatient Program	2,668	5.1	2,068	5.5
Correctional Clinical Case Management System	12,422	23.9	9,241	24.7
No Mental Health Code	36,820	70.9	26,139	69.8
CSRA Risk Score				
Low	8,782	16.9	6,662	17.8
Medium	13,037	25.1	9,714	25.9
High	30,076	57.9	21,065	56.3
<i>Violent</i>	14,815	28.5	10,673	28.5
<i>Property</i>	9,300	17.9	6,462	17.3
<i>Drug</i>	5,961	11.5	3,930	10.5
NA	15	0.0	7	0.0
County of Release				
Alameda	2,246	4.3	1,213	3.2
Fresno	2,069	4.0	1,574	4.2
Kern	2,035	3.9	1,686	4.5
Los Angeles	12,531	24.1	9,632	25.7
Orange	3,633	7.0	2,378	6.4
Riverside	3,519	6.8	2,457	6.6
Sacramento	3,309	6.4	2,011	5.4
San Bernardino	4,451	8.6	3,456	9.2
San Diego	3,621	7.0	2,623	7.0
San Joaquin	1,403	2.7	891	2.4
Santa Clara	1,494	2.9	1,121	3.0
Stanislaus	937	1.8	703	1.9
All Others	10,662	20.5	7,703	20.6

3 Outcomes

Offenders in the pre- and post-Realignment six-month 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 to prison for property crimes, not committed for a serious or violent crime, and not required to register as a sex offender, had no correctional mental health designation, but who had a high risk to recidivate, as measured by the California Static Risk Assessment.

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. 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 almost always arrested and booked into a county jail as they are now rarely returned to prison. 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

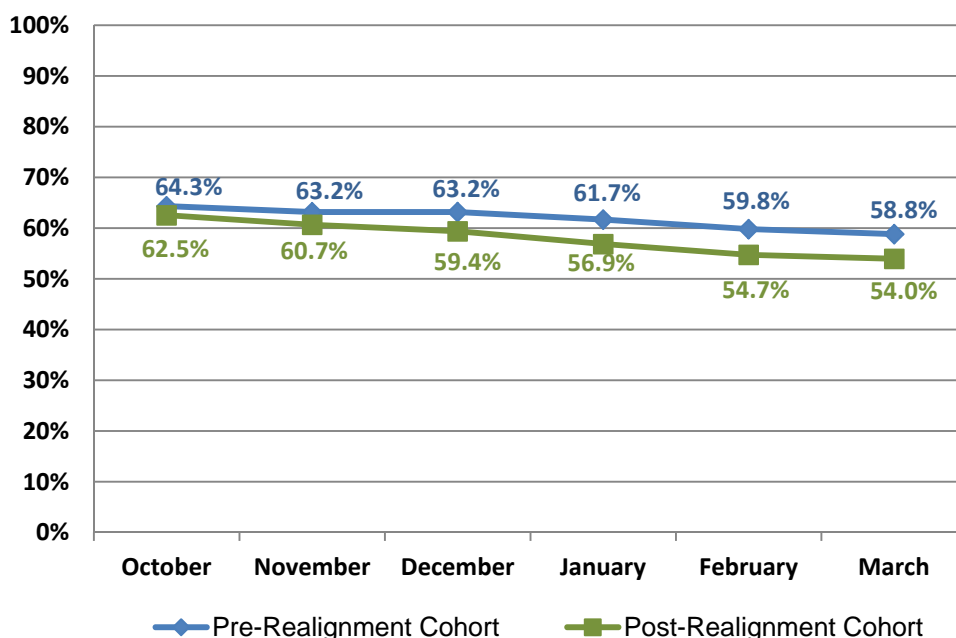


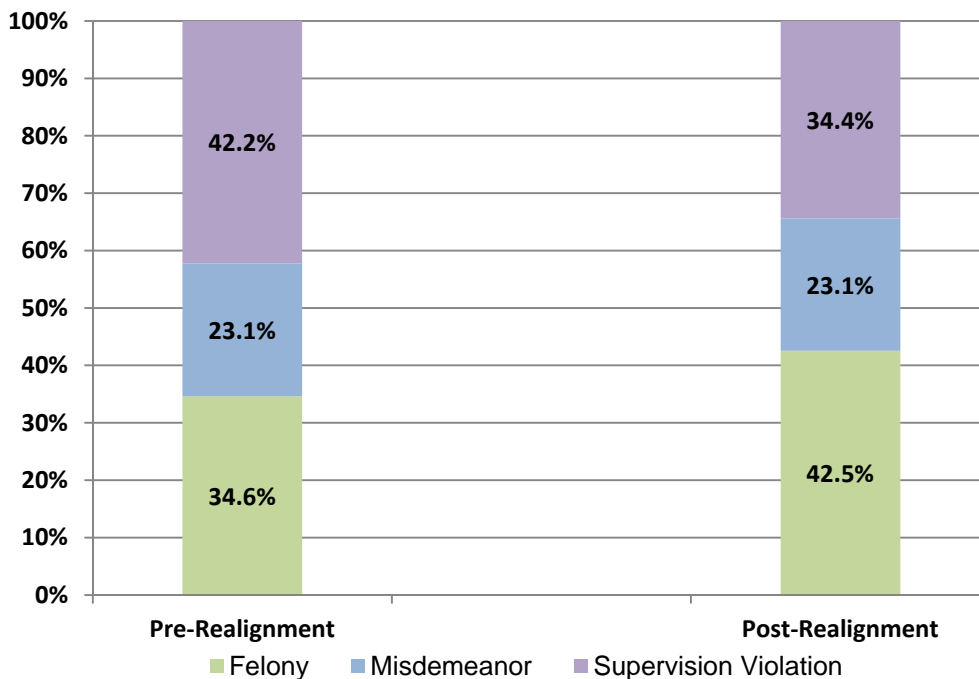
Figure 1 and Table 2 show that, compared to the prior year, the one-year arrest rates (i.e., their first arrest within one year) for offenders released during the first six months of Realignment is slightly lower than the comparison group released prior to Realignment (62.0 and 58.7 percent, respectively). The pre-Realignment cohort had fairly consistent rates across the first three months studied and then begins a gradual decline, whereas the post-Realignment cohort showed more variation, with declines in arrests occurring each month after October 2011. 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	9,686	6,229	64.3%	8,433	5,274	62.5%
November	9,290	5,867	63.2%	7,121	4,320	60.7%
December	9,193	5,807	63.2%	6,777	4,024	59.4%
January	8,360	5,156	61.7%	5,776	3,285	56.9%
February	7,412	4,432	59.8%	4,843	2,651	54.7%
March	7,969	4,687	58.8%	4,498	2,427	54.0%
Six-Month Total	51,910	32,178	62.0%	37,448	21,981	58.7%

3.1.2 Arrest Types¹²

Figure 2. Arrest Types, Comparison Between Release Cohorts



¹² Figure 2, Table 3a, and Table 3b show only the type of arrest for those where the arrest code could be mapped to an arrest category (felony, misdemeanor, or supervision violation). Less than 2 percent of cases could not be mapped due to a missing or unidentifiable arrest code.

Figure 2 and Table 3 present the types of arrests for which offenders in each cohort were charged. For the pre-Realignment cohort, parole supervision violations were the most common type of offense for which offenders were re-arrested (42.2 percent), followed by felony offenses (34.6 percent), and misdemeanor offenses (23.1 percent).

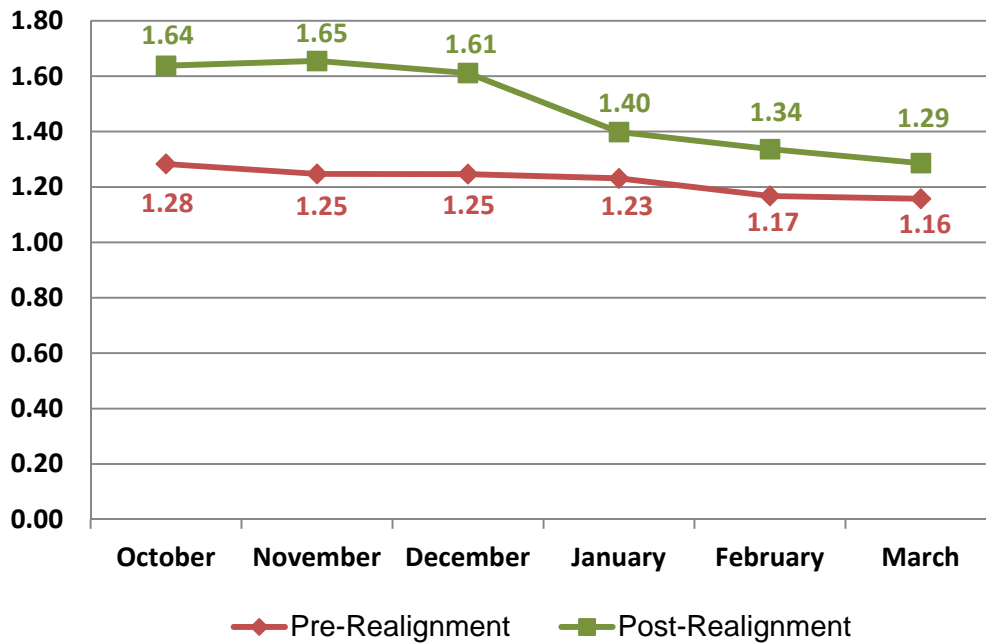
For the post-Realignment cohort, felonies were the most common type of offense for which offenders were re-arrested (42.5 percent), followed by parole supervision violations (34.4 percent), then misdemeanor offenses (23.1 percent). In fact, from pre- to post-Realignment, there was a decline in arrests for supervision violations with a corresponding increase occurring in felony arrests (i.e., the supervision violations were down 7.8 percentage points while felony arrests were up 7.9 percentage points). Misdemeanor arrests were similar. Most of the increases in felony arrests were due to drug and property crimes.

Table 3. Arrest Types, Comparison Between Release Cohorts

Type of Arrest	Pre-Realignment		Post-Realignment	
	N	%	N	%
All Felonies	11,115	34.6%	9,227	42.5%
Felony Person	2,458	7.7%	2,026	9.3%
Felony Property	3,421	10.7%	2,775	12.8%
Felony Drug/Alcohol	3,939	12.3%	3,161	14.6%
Felony Other	1,136	3.5%	856	3.9%
Felony Unknown	161	0.5%	409	1.9%
All Misdemeanors	7,427	23.1%	5,002	23.1%
Misdemeanor Person	1,596	5.0%	1,131	5.2%
Misdemeanor Property	1,269	4.0%	900	4.1%
Misdemeanor Drug/Alcohol	3,251	10.1%	2,041	9.4%
Misdemeanor Other	511	1.6%	457	2.1%
Misdemeanor Unknown	800	2.5%	473	2.2%
All Supervision Violations	13,557	42.2%	7,461	34.4%
Total	32,099	100.0%	21,690	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 offender released for the pre- and post-Realignment six-month cohorts is depicted in Figure 3 and Table 4. The post-Realignment cohort had a slightly higher rate per person of offenders being arrested than the pre-Realignment cohort throughout the time period studied. The post-Realignment cohort stayed at a higher rate for October through December of 2011, but then began to decline in the last three months studied coming closer to the rate identified for the pre-Realignment cohort. In total, the six-month rate of arrest went from 1.23 to 1.52 per person from pre- to post-Realignment, an increase of .29 more arrests per person (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	9,686	12,426	1.28	8,433	13,807	1.64
November	9,290	11,585	1.25	7,121	11,782	1.65
December	9,193	11,454	1.25	6,777	10,919	1.61
January	8,360	10,289	1.23	5,776	8,076	1.40
February	7,412	8,654	1.17	4,843	6,472	1.34
March	7,969	9,222	1.16	4,498	5,784	1.29
Six-Month Total	51,910	63,630	1.23	37,448	56,840	1.52

3.1.4 Number of Times Offenders Were Arrested

The number of times offenders in the pre- and post-Realignment six-month cohorts were arrested is depicted in Table 5. Many offenders released during either period were not arrested within one year of release (approximately 40 percent). Of the 60 percent who were arrested, pre-Realignment offenders were much more likely than post-Realignment offenders to be arrested once. Post-Realignment offenders were more likely than pre-Realignment offenders to be arrested three or more times.

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

Count of Arrest Cycles	Pre-Realignment		Post-Realignment	
	N	%	N	%
Total	51,910	100.0%	37,448	100.0%
0	19,732	38.0%	15,467	41.3%
1	15,730	30.3%	8,033	21.5%
2	8,462	16.3%	5,536	14.8%
3	4,298	8.3%	3,360	9.0%
4	1,999	3.9%	2,094	5.6%
5	893	1.7%	1,169	3.1%
6+	796	1.5%	1,789	4.8%

3.2 Convictions

New convictions include only those found guilty of the charge(s) for which they were arrested.

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

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

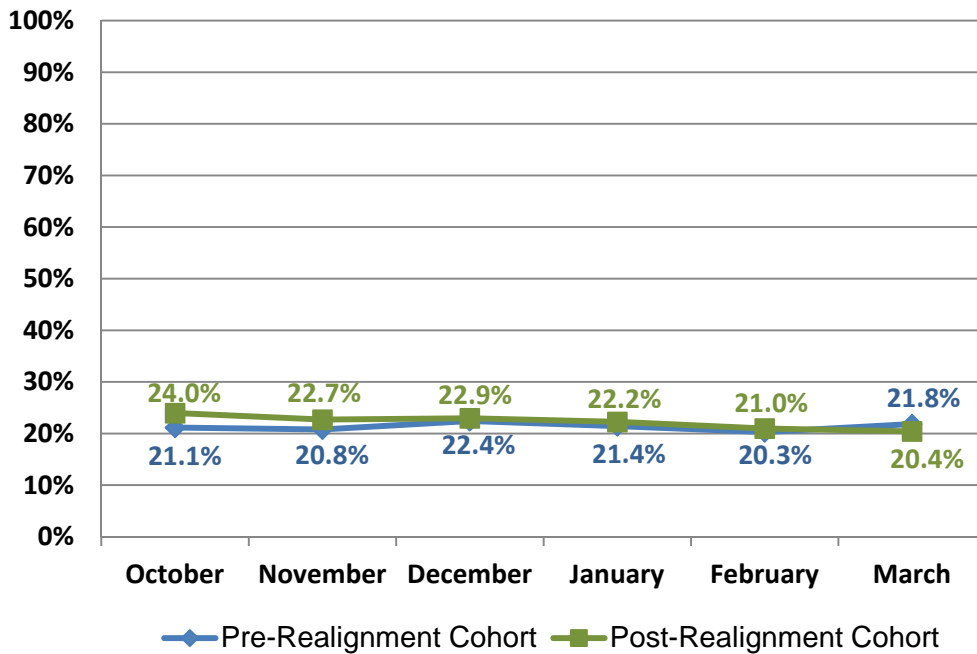


Figure 4 and Table 6 show that the conviction rates are slightly higher for offenders released in the first six months post-Realignment for all months except March of 2012. There is a downward trend emerging in the post-Realignment data, but it is still too early to determine if this trend will continue over time. Appendix B presents the one-year conviction rates for each county.

There is a less than two percentage point overall increase in the conviction rates from the pre- to post-Realignment cohorts (+1.2 percentage points). 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.

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	9,686	2,046	21.1%	8,433	2,020	24.0%
November	9,290	1,930	20.8%	7,121	1,615	22.7%
December	9,193	2,061	22.4%	6,777	1,555	22.9%
January	8,360	1,791	21.4%	5,776	1,285	22.2%
February	7,412	1,502	20.3%	4,843	1,015	21.0%
March	7,969	1,738	21.8%	4,498	918	20.4%
Six-Month Total	51,910	11,068	21.3%	37,448	8,408	22.5%

3.2.2 Conviction Types

Figure 5. Conviction Types, Comparison Between Release Cohorts

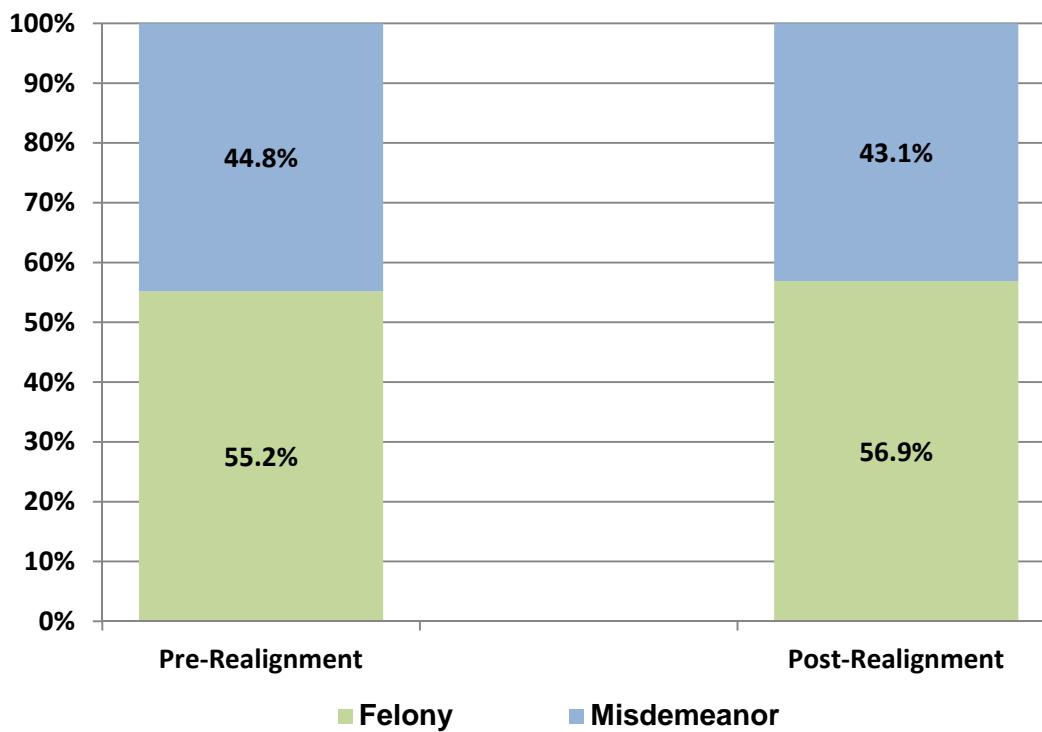


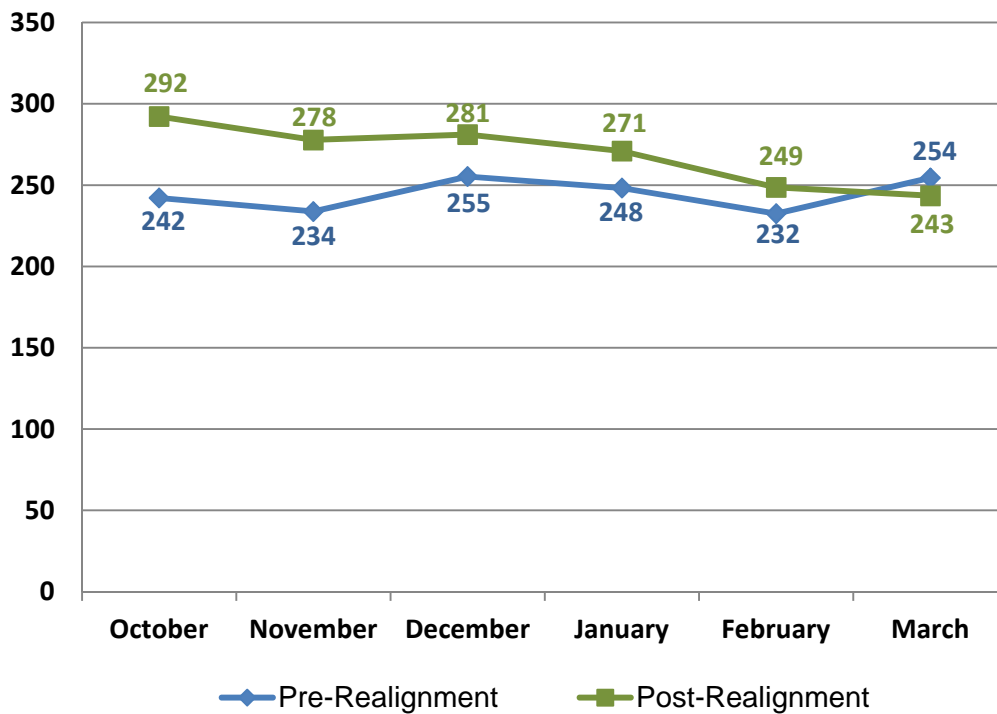
Figure 5 and Table 7 reveal a slight shift in the type of convictions offenders are receiving, with a slightly higher proportion of felony convictions occurring post-Realignment. This was primarily due to increases in “Felony Property” and “Felony Drug/Alcohol” convictions. The pattern of felony conviction 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 time periods studied.

Table 7. Conviction Types, Comparison Between Release Cohorts

Type of Conviction	Pre-Realignment		Post-Realignment	
	N	%	N	%
All Felonies	6,110	55.2%	4,783	56.9%
Felony Person	934	8.4%	701	8.3%
Felony Property	1,950	17.6%	1,652	19.6%
Felony Drug/Alcohol	2,427	21.9%	2,045	24.3%
Felony Other	723	6.5%	258	3.1%
Felony Unknown	76	0.7%	127	1.5%
All Misdemeanors	4,958	44.8%	3,625	43.1%
Misdemeanor Person	1,149	10.4%	995	11.8%
Misdemeanor Property	1,213	11.0%	942	11.2%
Misdemeanor Drug/Alcohol	1,886	17.0%	1,172	13.9%
Misdemeanor Other	247	2.2%	158	1.9%
Misdemeanor Unknown	463	4.2%	358	4.3%
Total	11,068	100.0%	8,408	100.0%

3.2.3 Number of Convictions Per 1,000 Released

Figure 6. Number of Convictions Per 1,000 Released, Comparison Between Release Cohorts



The numbers of convictions per 1,000 offenders released for the pre- and post-Realignment 6-month cohorts are depicted in Figure 6 and Table 8. Both cohorts had fairly steady rates of convictions per 1,000 across the time frame studied. The post-Realignment cohort, however, had higher rates of convictions per 1,000 releases for all months studied except March of 2012. Overall, the six-month rate of convictions per 1,000 offenders released went from 244 to 273 an increase of 29 convictions per 1,000 released (Table 8).

Table 8. Number of Convictions Per 1,000 Released, Comparison Between Release Cohorts

Month Released	Pre-Realignment			Post-Realignment		
	Number Released	Total Convictions	Conviction Rate Per 1,000	Number Released	Total Convictions	Conviction Rate Per 1,000
October	9,686	2,345	242	8,433	2,464	292
November	9,290	2,172	234	7,121	1,978	278
December	9,193	2,347	255	6,777	1,905	281
January	8,360	2,075	248	5,776	1,565	271
February	7,412	1,723	232	4,843	1,204	249
March	7,969	2,028	254	4,498	1,095	243
Six-Month Total	51,910	12,690	244	37,448	10,211	273

3.2.4 Number of Times Offenders Were Convicted

Examination of the number of times offenders released in the first six months of Realignment received new convictions (Table 9) shows that most offenders in the pre- and post-Realignment cohorts were not convicted of new crimes within one year of release (78.7 and 77.5 percent, respectively) and a similar proportion had only one new conviction (18.6 and 18.4 percent, respectively). A very small subset of offenders in the post-Realignment cohort has two or more new convictions as compared to the pre-Realignment cohort (4.1 and 2.7 percent, respectively).

Table 9. New Convictions, Comparison Between Release Cohorts

Count of Conviction Cycles	Pre-Realignment		Post-Realignment	
	N	%	N	%
Total	51,910	100.0%	37,448	100.0%
0	40,842	78.7%	29,040	77.5%
1	9,654	18.6%	6,902	18.4%
2	1,243	2.4%	1,260	3.4%
3+	171	0.3%	246	0.7%

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. 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 7. One-Year Return to Prison Rates, Comparison Between Release Cohorts

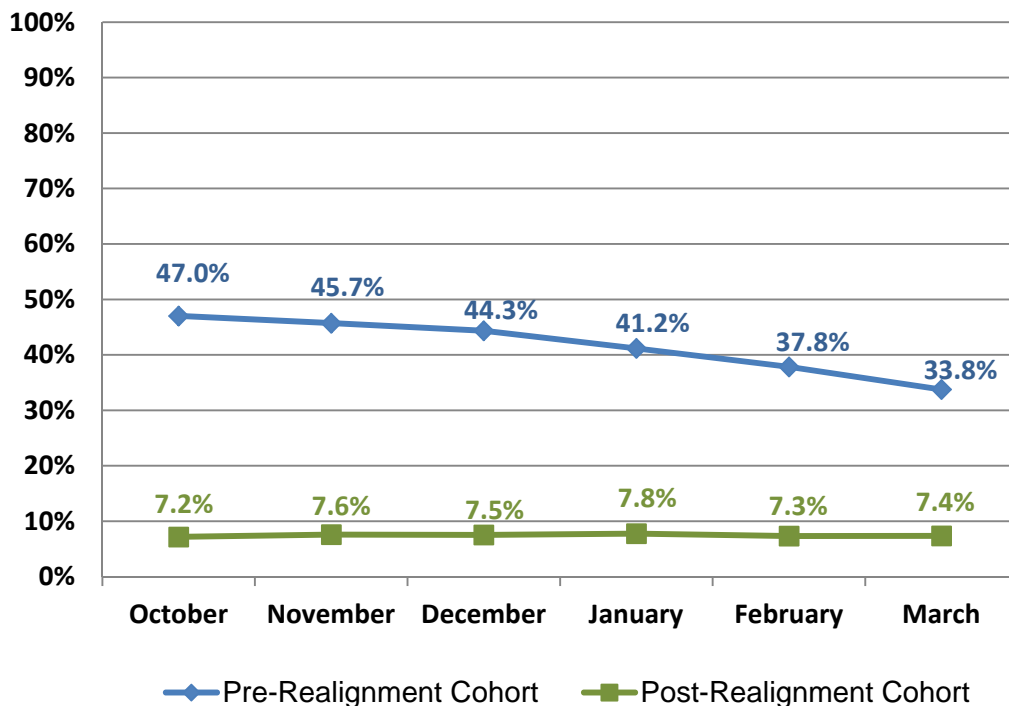


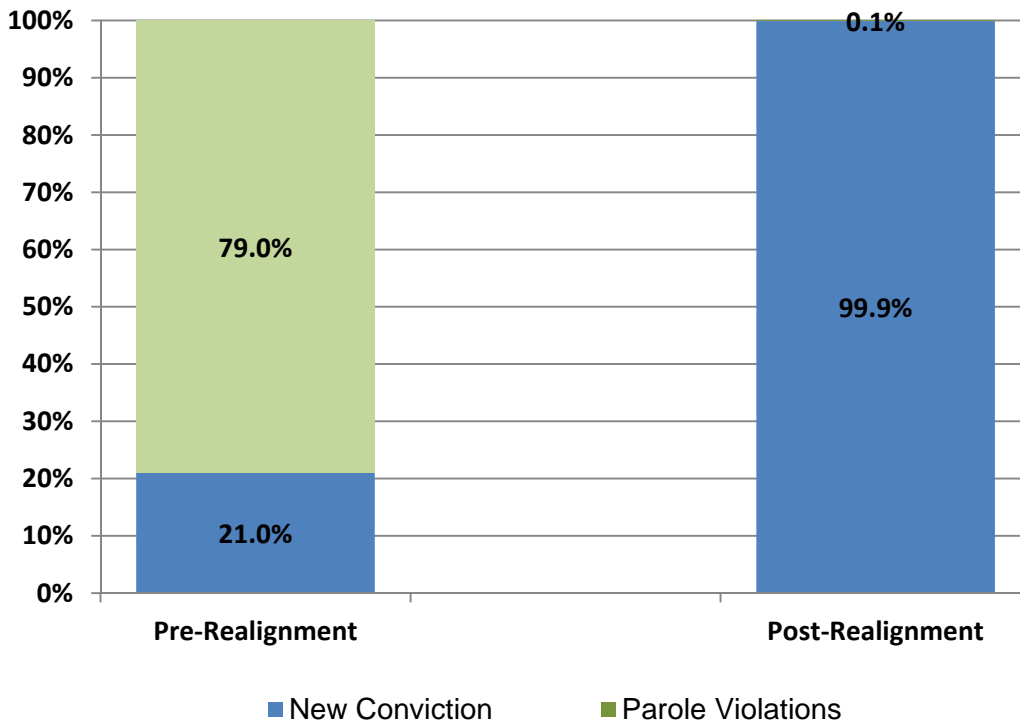
Figure 7 and Table 10 show the dramatic impact of Realignment since parole violators are no longer returned to State prison and many who commit certain non-non-non offenses remain under County jurisdiction. From October 2011 through March 2012, and overall, slightly more than 7 percent of offenders were returned to State prison within one year of release post-Realignment. This is approximately 35 percentage points lower than the pre-Realignment return to prison rates, which ranged from 33.8 to 47.0 percent. Appendix C presents the one-year return to prison rates for each county.

Table 10. 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	9,686	4,554	47.0%	8,433	599	7.1%
November	9,290	4,246	45.7%	7,121	540	7.6%
December	9,193	4,076	44.3%	6,777	509	7.5%
January	8,360	3,442	41.2%	5,776	448	7.8%
February	7,412	2,804	37.8%	4,843	354	7.3%
March	7,969	2,690	33.8%	4,498	331	7.4%
Six-Month Total	51,910	21,812	42.0%	37,448	2,781	7.4%

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

Figure 8. Return Types, Comparison Between Release Cohorts



As expected, Figure 8 and Table 11 illustrate that the primary reason offenders are now returned to prison is due to a new conviction. In 2010, about 20 percent of the pre-Realignment cohort returned to prison for a new term and the remaining 80 percent returned for a parole violation. Post-Realignment, almost all offenders who return do so due to a new conviction. In fact, the number of parole violators decreased from 17,226 (October 2010 to March 2011) to only 3 offenders (October 2011 to March 2012). The low number of parole violators being returned to prison is another indicator that Realignment is working as intended. The vast majority of all parole violators are now sent to county jails instead of prison.

Table 11. Return Types, Comparison Between Release Cohorts

Type of Return	Pre-Realignment		Post-Realignment	
	N	%	N	%
New Conviction	4,586	21.0%	2,778	99.9%
Parole Violation	17,226	79.0%	3	0.1%
Total	21,812	100.0%	2,781	100.0%

4 Data Quality

Data quality is of paramount importance with any and all data analyses performed by the CDCR Office of Research. The intent of this report is to provide “summary statistical” (aggregate) rather than “individual-level” information. 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 six months 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 embarked on significant changes to its criminal justice system. Additionally, this time 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. Most notably, the Outcome Evaluation Report examines a full fiscal year of releases while this report is focused on offenders released in a six-month period. Finally, this report only covers a part of the impact of realignment because it focuses on those released from prison and returning to prison, but does not evaluate the impact of those 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 offenders and their outcomes following release after completing their State prison term pre- and post-Realignment. While the sheer number of offenders being processed did decline, the rates of the different outcomes studied are all fairly 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 and conviction rates in the first six months of Realignment are similar to those in the same six months during the year prior to Realignment. However, in the months that follow, there was a gradual decrease in the arrest rates. Felonies (property and drug) were the most common type of offense for which offenders were re-arrested, followed by parole supervision violations, then misdemeanor offenses for the post-Realignment cohort. And, of the 60 percent of offenders who were arrested, pre-Realignment offenders were much more likely to be arrested once, each were almost equally likely to be arrested twice, but a subset of post-Realignment offenders were more likely to be arrested three or more times.

Conviction rates also gradually declined after October 2011 and remained lower through the end of the time frame studied. There was a slight shift in the type of convictions offenders are receiving, with a slightly higher proportion of felony convictions occurring post-Realignment, primarily due to increases in “Felony Property” and “Felony Drug/Alcohol” convictions. Most offenders were not re-convicted within a year, offenders from both cohorts were equally likely to be re-convicted once, and a subset of the post-Realignment cohort was slightly more likely to have two or more new convictions.

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 March 2012, overall, slightly more than seven percent of offenders were returned to State prison within one year of release post-Realignment. This is approximately 35 percentage points lower than the pre-Realignment return to prison rates. In 2010, about 20 percent of the pre-Realignment cohort returned to prison for a new term and the remaining 80 percent returned for a parole violation. Post-Realignment, almost all offenders who return do so due to a new conviction.

**Appendix A
One-Year Arrest Rates by County of Release
Pre-Realignment (Released between 10/01/2010 and 3/31/2011) and
Post-Realignment (Released between 10/01/2011 and 3/31/2012)**

COUNTY	PRE-REALIGNMENT			POST-REALIGNMENT			CHANGE FROM PRE-REALIGNMENT RATE TO POST-REALIGNMENT RATE
	RELEASED	ARRESTED	RATE	RELEASED	ARRESTED	RATE	
Alameda	2,246	1,322	58.9%	1,213	710	58.5%	-0.3%
Alpine	1	1	N/A	4	4	N/A	N/A
Amador	56	29	51.8%	41	21	51.2%	-0.6%
Butte	440	285	64.8%	316	205	64.9%	0.1%
Calaveras	17	8	N/A	25	13	N/A	N/A
Colusa	16	8	N/A	11	4	N/A	N/A
Contra Costa	638	440	69.0%	445	290	65.2%	-3.8%
Del Norte	33	23	69.7%	31	12	38.7%	-31.0%
El Dorado	163	105	64.4%	103	60	58.3%	-6.2%
Fresno	2,069	1,426	68.9%	1,574	994	63.2%	-5.8%
Glenn	29	16	N/A	26	10	N/A	N/A
Humboldt	267	197	73.8%	185	125	67.6%	-6.2%
Imperial	146	118	80.8%	108	80	74.1%	-6.7%
Inyo	12	6	N/A	7	2	N/A	N/A
Kern	2,035	1,433	70.4%	1,686	1,061	62.9%	-7.5%
Kings	438	272	62.1%	381	213	55.9%	-6.2%
Lake	120	81	67.5%	91	52	57.1%	-10.4%
Lassen	37	19	51.4%	25	14	N/A	N/A
Los Angeles	12,531	6,857	54.7%	9,632	5,085	52.8%	-1.9%
Madera	236	154	65.3%	152	103	67.8%	2.5%
Marin	56	34	60.7%	55	31	56.4%	-4.4%
Mariposa	8	4	N/A	5	2	N/A	N/A
Mendocino	138	100	72.5%	89	57	64.0%	-8.4%
Merced	429	266	62.0%	254	135	53.1%	-8.9%
Modoc	11	6	N/A	11	6	N/A	N/A
Mono	2	2	N/A	4	1	N/A	N/A
Monterey	592	418	70.6%	407	253	62.2%	-8.4%
Napa	66	50	75.8%	57	31	54.4%	-21.4%
Nevada	34	17	50.0%	25	17	N/A	N/A
Orange	3,633	2,090	57.5%	2,378	1,433	60.3%	2.7%
Placer	267	174	65.2%	201	135	67.2%	2.0%
Plumas	14	6	N/A	18	6	N/A	N/A
Riverside	3,519	2,222	63.1%	2,457	1,451	59.1%	-4.1%
Sacramento	3,309	2,044	61.8%	2,011	1,184	58.9%	-2.9%
San Benito	36	16	44.4%	34	18	52.9%	8.5%
San Bernardino	4,451	2,756	61.9%	3,456	2,101	60.8%	-1.1%
San Diego	3,621	2,418	66.8%	2,623	1,681	64.1%	-2.7%
San Francisco	706	536	75.9%	475	342	72.0%	-3.9%
San Joaquin	1,403	952	67.9%	891	568	63.7%	-4.1%

Continued

**Appendix A
One-Year Arrest Rates by County of Release
Pre-Realignment (Released between 10/01/2010 and 3/31/2011) and
Post-Realignment (Released between 10/01/2011 and 3/31/2012)¹³
(Continued)**

COUNTY	PRE-REALIGNMENT			POST-REALIGNMENT			CHANGE FROM PRE-REALIGNMENT RATE TO POST-REALIGNMENT RATE
	RELEASED	ARRESTED	RATE	RELEASED	ARRESTED	RATE	
San Luis Obispo	450	216	48.0%	351	181	51.6%	3.6%
San Mateo	475	318	66.9%	326	190	58.3%	-8.7%
Santa Barbara	395	265	67.1%	332	201	60.5%	-6.5%
Santa Clara	1,494	933	62.4%	1,121	548	48.9%	-13.6%
Santa Cruz	210	149	71.0%	100	70	70.0%	-1.0%
Shasta	476	290	60.9%	332	177	53.3%	-7.6%
Sierra	5	2	N/A	3	2	N/A	N/A
Siskiyou	40	28	70.0%	38	18	47.4%	-22.6%
Solano	765	536	70.1%	458	298	65.1%	-5.0%
Sonoma	343	242	70.6%	238	145	60.9%	-9.6%
Stanislaus	937	615	65.6%	703	477	67.9%	2.2%
Sutter	153	97	63.4%	134	77	57.5%	-5.9%
Tehama	147	87	59.2%	118	56	47.5%	-11.7%
Trinity	16	15	N/A	14	3	N/A	N/A
Tulare	793	510	64.3%	623	367	58.9%	-5.4%
Tuolumne	21	12	N/A	35	20	57.1%	N/A
Ventura	792	578	73.0%	587	408	69.5%	-3.5%
Yolo	317	206	65.0%	238	137	57.6%	-7.4%
Yuba	256	168	65.6%	190	96	50.5%	-15.1%

¹³ 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 3/31/2011) and
Post-Realignment (Released between 10/01/2011 and 3/31/2012)**

COUNTY	PRE-REALIGNMENT			POST-REALIGNMENT			CHANGE FROM PRE-REALIGNMENT RATE TO POST-REALIGNMENT RATE
	RELEASED	CONVICTED	RATE	RELEASED	CONVICTED	RATE	
Alameda	2,246	410	18.3%	1,213	231	19.0%	0.8%
Alpine	1	0	N/A	4	2	N/A	N/A
Amador	56	6	10.7%	41	9	22.0%	11.2%
Butte	440	70	15.9%	316	69	21.8%	5.9%
Calaveras	17	3	N/A	25	7	N/A	N/A
Colusa	16	3	N/A	11	1	N/A	N/A
Contra Costa	638	82	12.9%	445	72	16.2%	3.3%
Del Norte	33	6	18.2%	31	6	19.4%	1.2%
El Dorado	163	44	27.0%	103	25	24.3%	-2.7%
Fresno	2,069	283	13.7%	1,574	272	17.3%	3.6%
Glenn	29	3	N/A	26	1	N/A	N/A
Humboldt	267	79	29.6%	185	62	33.5%	3.9%
Imperial	146	48	32.9%	108	41	38.0%	5.1%
Inyo	12	3	N/A	7	1	N/A	N/A
Kern	2,035	642	31.5%	1,686	645	38.3%	6.7%
Kings	438	73	16.7%	381	90	23.6%	7.0%
Lake	120	23	19.2%	91	4	4.4%	-14.8%
Lassen	37	9	24.3%	25	1	N/A	N/A
Los Angeles	12,531	2,767	22.1%	9,632	2,155	22.4%	0.3%
Madera	236	44	18.6%	152	26	17.1%	-1.5%
Marin	56	11	19.6%	55	13	23.6%	4.0%
Mariposa	8	1	N/A	5	0	N/A	N/A
Mendocino	138	35	25.4%	89	18	20.2%	-5.1%
Merced	429	23	5.4%	254	19	7.5%	2.1%
Modoc	11	1	N/A	11	3	N/A	N/A
Mono	2	0	N/A	4	0	N/A	N/A
Monterey	592	195	32.9%	407	110	27.0%	-5.9%
Napa	66	23	34.8%	57	13	22.8%	-12.0%
Nevada	34	7	20.6%	25	7	N/A	N/A
Orange	3,633	964	26.5%	2,378	712	29.9%	3.4%
Placer	267	54	20.2%	201	39	19.4%	-0.8%
Plumas	14	3	N/A	18	3	N/A	N/A
Riverside	3,519	607	17.2%	2,457	466	19.0%	1.7%
Sacramento	3,309	695	21.0%	2,011	454	22.6%	1.6%
San Benito	36	7	19.4%	34	6	17.6%	-1.8%
San Bernardino	4,451	930	20.9%	3,456	719	20.8%	-0.1%
San Diego	3,621	610	16.8%	2,623	338	12.9%	-4.0%
San Francisco	706	139	19.7%	475	78	16.4%	-3.3%
San Joaquin	1,403	343	24.4%	891	241	27.0%	2.6%

Continued

**Appendix B
One-Year Conviction Rates by County of Release
Pre-Realignment (Released between 10/01/2010 and 3/31/2011) and
Post-Realignment (Released between 10/01/2011 and 3/31/2012)¹⁴
(Continued)**

COUNTY	PRE-REALIGNMENT			POST-REALIGNMENT			CHANGE FROM PRE- REALIGNMENT RATE TO POST-REALIGNMENT RATE
	RELEASED	CONVICTED	RATE	RELEASED	CONVICTED	RATE	
San Luis Obispo	450	81	18.0%	351	71	20.2%	2.2%
San Mateo	475	122	25.7%	326	88	27.0%	1.3%
Santa Barbara	395	123	31.1%	332	102	30.7%	-0.4%
Santa Clara	1,494	368	24.6%	1,121	236	21.1%	-3.6%
Santa Cruz	210	64	30.5%	100	38	38.0%	7.5%
Shasta	476	81	17.0%	332	60	18.1%	1.1%
Sierra	5	0	N/A	3	1	N/A	N/A
Siskiyou	40	5	12.5%	38	9	23.7%	11.2%
Solano	765	128	16.7%	458	106	23.1%	6.4%
Sonoma	343	110	32.1%	238	69	29.0%	-3.1%
Stanislaus	937	186	19.9%	703	206	29.3%	9.5%
Sutter	153	40	26.1%	134	35	26.1%	0.0%
Tehama	147	22	15.0%	118	30	25.4%	10.5%
Trinity	16	2	N/A	14	1	N/A	N/A
Tulare	793	168	21.2%	623	150	24.1%	2.9%
Tuolumne	21	1	N/A	35	3	8.6%	N/A
Ventura	792	207	26.1%	587	150	25.6%	-0.6%
Yolo	317	53	16.7%	238	53	22.3%	5.5%
Yuba	256	61	23.8%	190	41	21.6%	-2.2%

¹⁴ 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 3/31/2011) and
Post-Realignment (Released between 10/01/2011 and 3/31/2012)**

COUNTY	PRE-REALIGNMENT			POST-REALIGNMENT			CHANGE FROM PRE-REALIGNMENT RATE TO POST-REALIGNMENT RATE
	RELEASED	RETURNED	RATE	RELEASED	RETURNED	RATE	
Alameda	2,246	967	43.1%	1,213	55	4.5%	-38.5%
Alpine	1	1	N/A	4	0	N/A	N/A
Amador	56	23	41.1%	41	5	12.2%	-28.9%
Butte	440	223	50.7%	316	32	10.1%	-40.6%
Calaveras	17	5	N/A	25	3	N/A	N/A
Colusa	16	6	N/A	11	0	N/A	N/A
Contra Costa	638	320	50.2%	445	17	3.8%	-46.3%
Del Norte	33	20	60.6%	31	2	6.5%	-54.2%
El Dorado	163	78	47.9%	103	9	8.7%	-39.1%
Fresno	2,069	1,182	57.1%	1,574	116	7.4%	-49.8%
Glenn	29	7	N/A	26	0	N/A	N/A
Humboldt	267	145	54.3%	185	15	8.1%	-46.2%
Imperial	146	68	46.6%	108	14	13.0%	-33.6%
Inyo	12	6	N/A	7	1	N/A	N/A
Kern	2,035	1,024	50.3%	1,686	122	7.2%	-43.1%
Kings	438	227	51.8%	381	36	9.4%	-42.4%
Lake	120	59	49.2%	91	4	4.4%	-44.8%
Lassen	37	10	27.0%	25	0	N/A	N/A
Los Angeles	12,531	3,003	24.0%	9,632	829	8.6%	-15.4%
Madera	236	118	50.0%	152	10	6.6%	-43.4%
Marin	56	21	37.5%	55	3	5.5%	-32.0%
Mariposa	8	2	N/A	5	0	N/A	N/A
Mendocino	138	79	57.2%	89	7	7.9%	-49.4%
Merced	429	216	50.3%	254	14	5.5%	-44.8%
Modoc	11	4	N/A	11	0	N/A	N/A
Mono	2	1	N/A	4	0	N/A	N/A
Monterey	592	260	43.9%	407	34	8.4%	-35.6%
Napa	66	24	36.4%	57	5	8.8%	-27.6%
Nevada	34	13	38.2%	25	2	N/A	N/A
Orange	3,633	1,446	39.8%	2,378	135	5.7%	-34.1%
Placer	267	137	51.3%	201	12	6.0%	-45.3%
Plumas	14	4	N/A	18	0	N/A	N/A
Riverside	3,519	1,718	48.8%	2,457	245	10.0%	-38.8%
Sacramento	3,309	1,632	49.3%	2,011	112	5.6%	-43.8%
San Benito	36	11	30.6%	34	3	8.8%	-21.7%
San Bernardino	4,451	1,977	44.4%	3,456	298	8.6%	-35.8%
San Diego	3,621	1,829	50.5%	2,623	190	7.2%	-43.3%
San Francisco	706	386	54.7%	475	18	3.8%	-50.9%
San Joaquin	1,403	775	55.2%	891	84	9.4%	-45.8%

Continued

Appendix C
One-Year Return to Prison Rates by County of Release
Pre-Realignment (Released between 10/01/2010 and 3/31/2011) and
Post-Realignment (Released between 10/01/2011 and 3/31/2012)¹⁵
(Continued)

COUNTY	PRE-REALIGNMENT			POST-REALIGNMENT			CHANGE FROM PRE-REALIGNMENT RATE TO POST-REALIGNMENT RATE
	RELEASED	RETURNED	RATE	RELEASED	RETURNED	RATE	
San Luis Obispo	450	151	33.6%	351	17	4.8%	-28.7%
San Mateo	475	206	43.4%	326	10	3.1%	-40.3%
Santa Barbara	395	157	39.7%	332	11	3.3%	-36.4%
Santa Clara	1,494	609	40.8%	1,121	55	4.9%	-35.9%
Santa Cruz	210	101	48.1%	100	5	5.0%	-43.1%
Shasta	476	220	46.2%	332	23	6.9%	-39.3%
Sierra	5	2	N/A	3	1	N/A	N/A
Siskiyou	40	21	52.5%	38	4	10.5%	-42.0%
Solano	765	408	53.3%	458	17	3.7%	-49.6%
Sonoma	343	164	47.8%	238	14	5.9%	-41.9%
Stanislaus	937	484	51.7%	703	54	7.7%	-44.0%
Sutter	153	74	48.4%	134	9	6.7%	-41.6%
Tehama	147	76	51.7%	118	8	6.8%	-44.9%
Trinity	16	12	N/A	14	0	N/A	N/A
Tulare	793	397	50.1%	623	46	7.4%	-42.7%
Tuolumne	21	10	N/A	35	1	2.9%	N/A
Ventura	792	396	50.0%	587	45	7.7%	-42.3%
Yolo	317	161	50.8%	238	14	5.9%	-44.9%
Yuba	256	136	53.1%	190	15	7.9%	-45.2%

¹⁵ Recidivism rates not calculated when fewer than 30 inmates were released.