Is Public Safety Realignment Reducing Recidivism in California?

Magnus Lofstrom, Steven Raphael, and Ryken Grattet

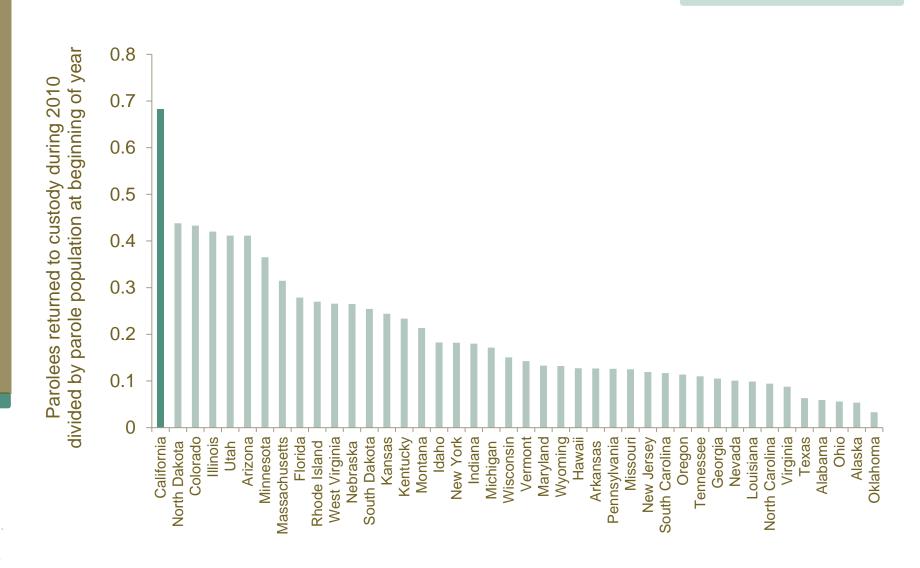


Realignment brought sweeping changes to California corrections

- Realignment was the state's answer to overcrowding
- Prison population declined dramatically
 - 27,000 prisoners, a 17% drop
- More released offenders on the streets
 - Concerns about crime
- Recidivism a central issue
 - Key measure of a correctional system's overall performance
 - Success of reform hinges on improvements



Released offenders returned to prison at a much higher rate in California







Outline

- Realignment and released offenders
- Effect of realignment on recidivism rates
- Conclusions

Realignment significantly reduced reliance on incarceration

- Created new rules for released offenders:
 - Parole violators no longer return to prison; counties now responsible
 - Maximum sentences for supervision violations reduced
 - Most released offenders supervised by county probation
- Encouraged evidence-based practices
- Defined a set of lower-level felonies with sentences served in county jails instead of state prisons

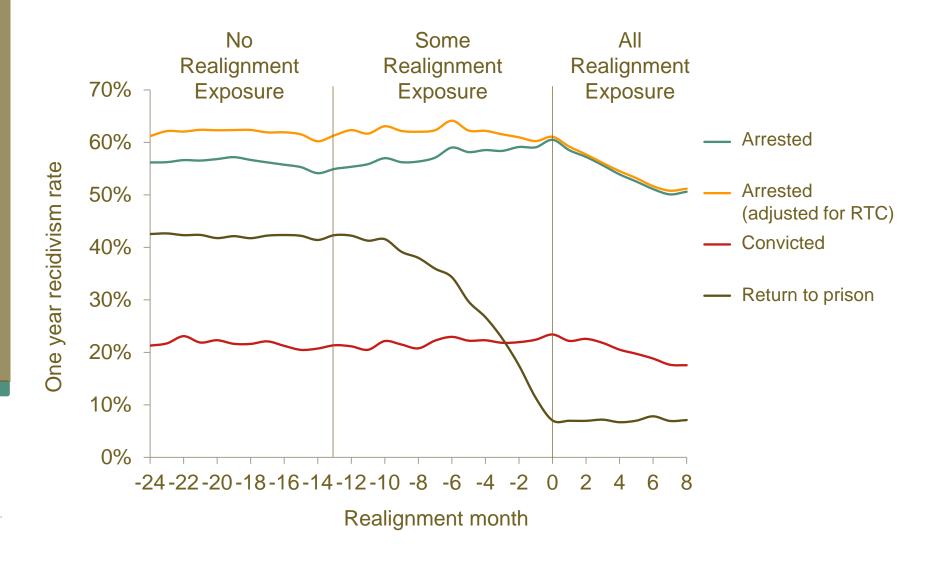


Focus of this study

- Used offender level data provided by CDCR
- Examined one-year rates of
 - Re-arrest, re-conviction, and return to state custody
- Assessed type and number of arrests and convictions
- Grouped released offender by month of release
- Accounted for changes in the released prisoner population

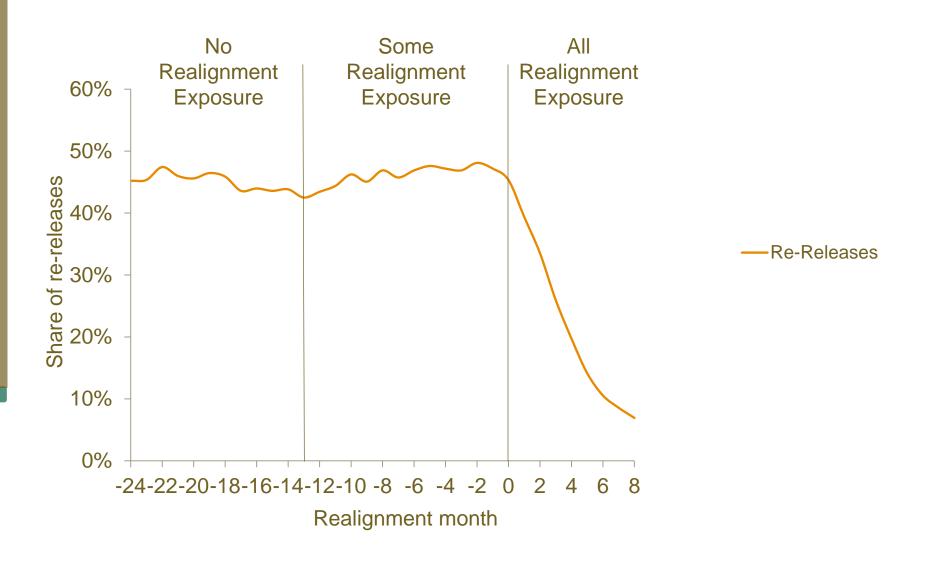


Basic trends suggest improvements





But the released offender population has changed

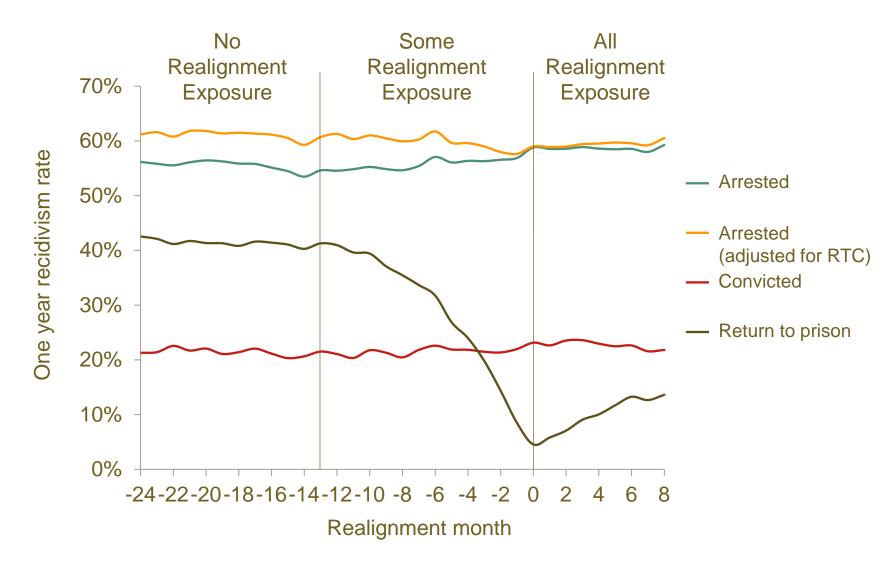




Outline

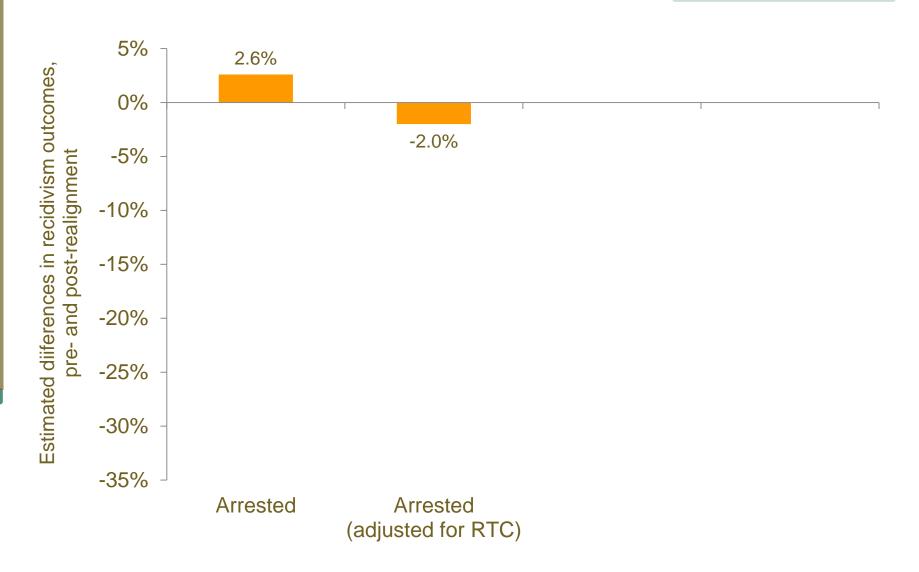
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Adjusted trends are mostly flat





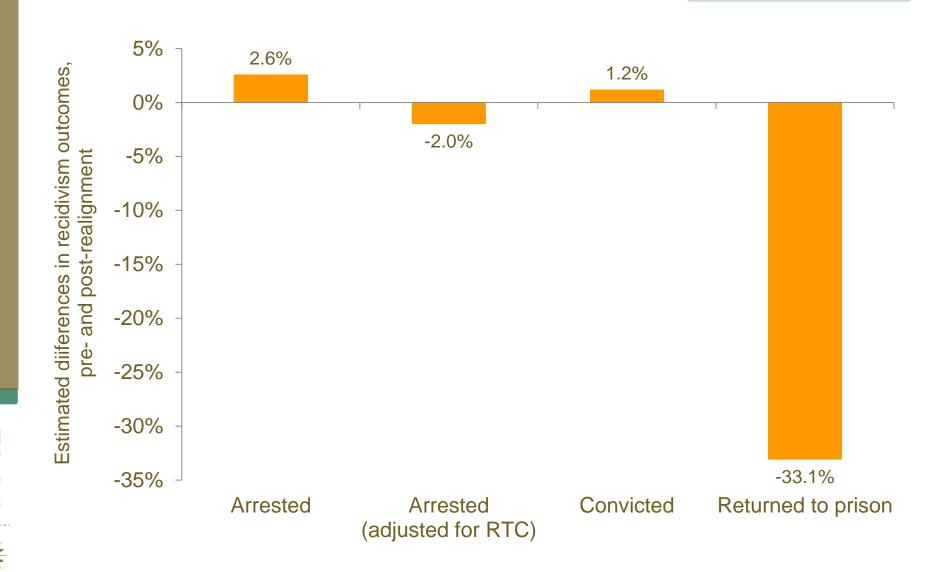
Arrest procedures matter







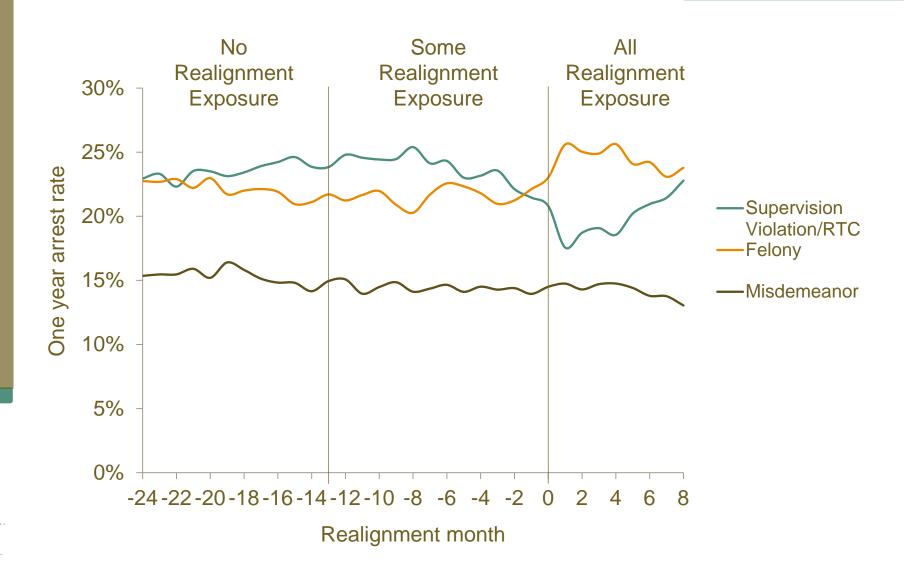
Convictions are up slightly, returns to prison nearly ended





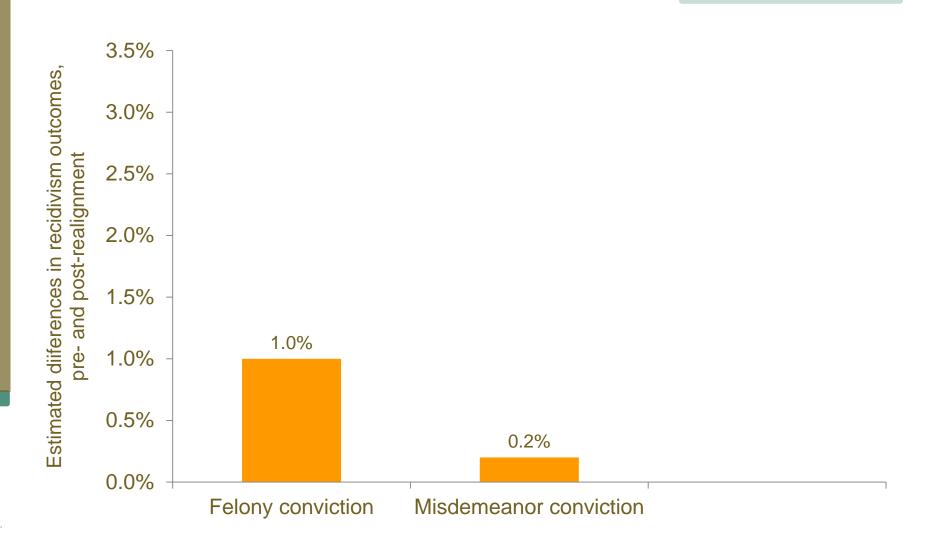
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Felony arrests are higher ...



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... As are conviction rates

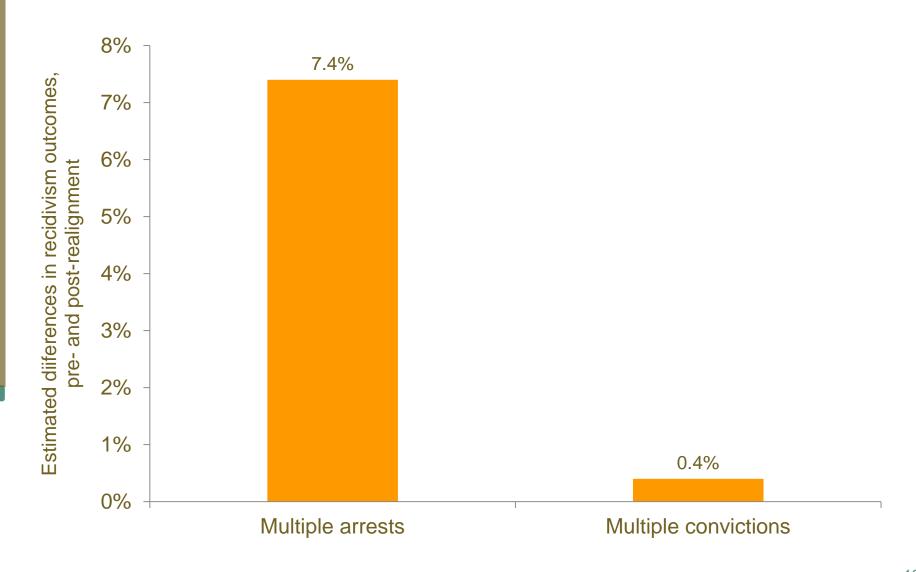


Arrests are more likely to lead to convictions





Multiple arrests increased noticeably





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Has behavior of released offenders changed?

- Our results are varied
 - Arrest rates down (2 percentage points)
 - Conviction rates up (1.2 percentage points)
 - Chances that arrest leads to conviction up (3.1 percentage points)
- Changes in arrest and prosecution are key
 - Parole violations processed through courts rather than parole board



More effective, targeted policies needed

- No dramatic changes in offender behavior
 - County efforts may be partly offsetting increased street time
- But noticeable increase in offenders with multiple arrests
 - May reflect some counties' limited jail capacity
- Arrests and convictions remain high
 - Need more effective policies aimed at both crime and rehabilitation



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Notes on the use of these slides

These slides were created to accompany a presentation. They do not include full documentation of sources, data samples, methods, and interpretations. To avoid misinterpretations, please contact:

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Thank you for your interest in this work.