

**Table 3****Theft Convictions for Individuals Who Reoffended With Four or More Convictions Increased More Than Convictions in Other Proposition 47 Categories****Frequency of Proposition 47 Convictions for Those With Four or More Convictions**

OFFENSE	2011 GROUP PERCENTAGE*	2016 GROUP PERCENTAGE	PERCENTAGE POINT CHANGE
Theft	25%	39%	14% ↑
Drug possession	60	51	9% ↓
Burglary	15	6	9% ↓
Forgery	0	4	4% ↑

Source: Analysis of court records and publicly available case histories from San Bernardino and Riverside counties.

Note: Our recidivism analysis captured all convictions an individual had, as we explained in the previous section. However, the results above exclude non-Proposition 47 convictions.

\* For our 2011 sample group, convictions for what is now known as *shoplifting* may fall into either our *Theft* or *Burglary* category. Prior to Proposition 47, the theft of property worth \$950 or less from a commercial establishment could be charged as a felony. After the passage of Proposition 47, this crime became misdemeanor shoplifting. Also, after the passage of Proposition 47, individuals previously convicted of the theft of property worth \$950 or less could petition to have their felony sentences retroactively converted to misdemeanors. This led to instances of *shoplifting* appearing for individuals in our 2011 sample group which we then included in our *Theft* category, even though the *shoplifting* penal code did not exist before 2014. If an individual from the 2011 sample group did not receive a change in sentence to misdemeanor shoplifting, their felony burglary conviction would still be captured under our *Burglary* category.