



C-ROB



California Rehabilitation Oversight Board

**MARCH 15, 2012
BIANNUAL REPORT**

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA REHABILITATION OVERSIGHT BOARD MEMBERS

Robert A. Barton, Inspector General and Chair

Matthew Cate, Secretary, California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Patricia S. Terry, Administrator, Adult Education Programs (Designee for Tom Torlakson, State Superintendent of Public Instruction)

Van Ton-Quinlivan, Vice Chancellor, California Community Colleges (Designee for Jack Scott, Chancellor, California Community Colleges)

Michael S. Cunningham, Director (A), California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs

Norm Kramer, Deputy Director (A), State Hospital Operations (Designee for Cliff Allenby, Director (A), Department of Mental Health)

Susan Turner, Professor, University of California, Irvine (Appointed by the President of the University of California)

Bruce L. Bikle, Professor, California State University, Sacramento (Appointed by the Chancellor of the California State University)

Gary R. Stanton, Sheriff, County of Solano (Appointed by the Governor)

Wendy S. Still, Chief Adult Probation Officer, City and County of San Francisco (Appointed by the Senate President pro Tempore)

William Arroyo, Regional Medical Director, Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health (Appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly)

PREFACE

Pursuant to Penal Code section 6141, the California Rehabilitation Oversight Board (C-ROB or the board) is mandated to regularly examine and report biannually to the Governor and the Legislature regarding rehabilitative programming provided to inmates and parolees by the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (the department).

C-ROB held its first meeting on June 19, 2007.

According to statute, C-ROB must submit reports on March 15 and September 15 to the Governor and the Legislature. These biannual reports must minimally include findings on:

- ✓ Effectiveness of treatment efforts
- ✓ Rehabilitation needs of offenders
- ✓ Gaps in rehabilitation services
- ✓ Levels of offender participation and success

As required by statute, this report uses the findings and recommendations published by the Expert Panel on Adult Offender and Recidivism Reduction Programs. In addition, this report reflects information that the department provided during public hearings as well as supplemental materials that it provided directly to C-ROB.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary	1
Background	3
The Expert Panel Report	6
The California Logic Model Implementation Progress.....	8
Assess High Risk	
Assess Needs	
Develop a Case Plan	
Deliver Programs	
Prep for Reentry/Reintegration	
Measure Progress and Follow Up	
Conclusion.....	26
<u>APPENDICES</u>	27
Appendix A: Identifying the Rehabilitative Needs of Offenders	
Appendix B: Determining Gaps in Rehabilitative Services	
Appendix C: Determining Levels of Offender Participation and Offender Success	
Appendix D: Determining the Effectiveness of Rehabilitative Programming	
Appendix E: Totals for Appendix A (Institution)	
Appendix F: Totals for Appendix A (Parole)	

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the California Rehabilitation Oversight Board's (C-ROB) tenth biannual report, which examines the progress the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (department) made in providing and implementing rehabilitative programming between July and December 2011.

On January 6, 2012, the department reported that it met the first benchmark to reduce prison overcrowding under Governor Brown's Realignment program. The department's reported inmate population of California's 33 prisons was 132,887, or 166.8 percent of design capacity on December 27, 2011. Under the Three-Judge Court's prisoner-reduction order, affirmed by the U.S. Supreme Court in May 2011, the inmate population in California's 33 prisons must be no more than:

- 167 percent of design capacity by December 27, 2011, (133,016 inmates) and
- 155 percent by June 27, 2012, or under 124,000 inmates.

Reducing overcrowding could increase inmates' access to medical and mental health care, and give more space to provide rehabilitative programs to inmates, as well as enhance safety and security for staff, inmates and the public.

At the January 11, 2012 board meeting, a representative from the Bureau of State Audits (BSA) presented his findings and recommendations regarding the department's implementation and use of the COMPAS¹ assessment tool. In its audit report, the BSA recommended that the department not spend additional resources on the COMPAS assessment tool and temporarily suspend its use because uncertainty regarding the tool's usefulness and the lack of a plan demonstrating to the Legislature how the department will measure and report COMPAS' effect on reducing recidivism. In its audit report response, the department strongly disagreed with the recommendation and continues to use COMPAS. At the January 2012 board meeting, several board members also strongly disagreed with the BSA recommendation and stated that the COMPAS assessment is a valuable tool at the local public safety agency level in light of the Realignment Plan implemented last October. The COMPAS assessment may be the only assessment measurement available on an absconding parolee who is being held at a local county jail or retention facility. When asked by a board member whether the effects of Realignment were considered when developing its recommendation to suspend COMPAS, the BSA representative responded that Realignment was not considered, as it was not an element in the scope of the audit. The board reemphasizes its support for the department to continue using COMPAS.

The department has also made further changes to its substance abuse treatment (SAT) model, including an increase in the length of the program from 90-days to five months, as recommended by its Substance Abuse Treatment Policy Advisory Committee. The board was informed that inmate SAT participants had a better chance of success if the program was of a longer duration. However, the increase in the program length decreases the number of participants per slot per

¹ Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS) is a research-based, risk and needs assessment tool for criminal justice practitioners to assist them in the placement, supervision, and case management of offenders in community and secure settings.

year from four to just over two, which reduces annual capacity. At the same time, the department increased program length it also had to reduce treatment slots from 2,350 to 1,528 as a result of the one-time budget reduction of \$101 million. These two changes resulted in a drop in annual capacity from 8,300 to 3,544. Being that serious or violent inmates are at the highest need for substance abuse treatment based on the department's COMPAS data, the board will continue to monitor and report on the department's implementation of the reworked SAT program.

The department's Office of Research reported in their November 23, 2011 report titled, *2011 Adult Institutions Outcome Evaluation Report*, that the total three-year recidivism rate² for the 2006-07 fiscal year was 65.1 percent. The recidivism rate for re-releases (76.4 percent) is 19.5 percentage points higher than for first releases (56.9 percent). When examining the recidivism rates as time progresses, most inmates who return to prison do so in the first year after release. The overall recidivism rate for fiscal year 2006-07 was 2.4 percentage points lower (better), than for fiscal year 2005-06. This reduction is primarily due to the reduction in the recidivism rates for first-time releases. The report also showed that inmates with identified mental health issues recidivate at higher rates than those who are not. The recidivism rate is higher for inmates who received mental health treatment services in the CDCR Enhanced Outpatient Program (EOP) than those who received services in the Correctional Clinical Case Management System (CCCMS). Specifically, the recidivism rates for the EOP and CCCMS inmates are higher (75.1 and 70.3 percent, respectively) than that for inmates who did not have a mental health code designation (63.9 percent).

The department has begun the process of determining what the inmate population will look like after the implementation of the 2011 Realignment Legislation. The department has historically concentrated its rehabilitative efforts toward academic, vocational, and substance abuse programs, but is exploring ways to address other criminogenic needs, such as criminal thinking, anger management and family services. Additionally, the department is undertaking the same type of analysis of the parole population, and looking at ways to achieve its strategic plan goal of serving 70 percent of all parolees consistent with their risk and needs by 2015.

The board continues to urge the Governor, the Legislature, and the department itself to place a moratorium on any future budget cuts to rehabilitative programming. As the State begins to see the impact of the 2011 Realignment Legislation, the board would like to see the department develop, and the Legislature support, a classification and placement plan to serve the needs of the inmate population, from intake through community release and ultimately to discharge from supervision, following the California Logic Model. This plan would consider housing the inmate close to the community that he/she will be returning to upon release from prison.

The board also reiterates the importance of the pre-release benefit application process and encourages the renewal and even expansion if possible, of the contracted benefits workers in order to provide continuity of care for offenders released into the community.

² CDCR measures recidivism by arrests, convictions and returns to prison. CDCR uses the latter measure, returns to prison, as its primary measure of recidivism. CDCR defines "returns to prison" as: An individual convicted of a felony and incarcerated in a CDCR adult institution who was released to parole, discharged after being paroled, or directly discharged from CDCR during a defined time period and subsequently returned to prison during a specified follow-up period. The report can be found at:

http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/adult_research_branch/Research_Documents/ARB_FY_0607_Recidivism_Report_%2811-23-11%29.pdf

BACKGROUND

C-ROB AND ASSEMBLY BILL 900

The California Rehabilitation Oversight Board was established by Assembly Bill (AB) 900, the Public Safety and Offender Rehabilitation Services Act of 2007.³ C-ROB is a multidisciplinary public board with members from various state and local entities. Pursuant to Penal Code section 6141, C-ROB is mandated to examine and report on March 15 and September 15 to the Governor and the Legislature on rehabilitative programming provided by the department to the inmates and parolees under its supervision. The biannual C-ROB reports must minimally include findings on the effectiveness of treatment efforts, the rehabilitations needs of offenders, gaps in rehabilitation services, and levels of offender participation and success. The board is also required to make recommendations to the Governor and Legislature with respect to modification, additions, and eliminations of rehabilitation and treatment programs by the department and, in doing its work, use the findings and recommendations published by the Expert Panel on Adult Offender and Recidivism Reduction Programs.

Assembly Bill 900 was enacted to address the serious problem of overcrowding in California's prisons and to improve rehabilitative outcomes among California's inmates and parolees. It gave the department the authority and funding to construct and renovate up to 40,000 state prison beds and funding for approximately 13,000 county jail beds. Assembly Bill 900 requires, however, that any new beds constructed must be associated with full rehabilitative programming.⁴ Moreover, AB 900 provides funding in two phases: Phase I funding allowed for immediate bed expansion and requires the department to meet certain benchmarks, some of which are related to rehabilitative programming, before the department can obtain the second phase funding.⁵ Specifically, AB 109 (The 2011 Public Safety Realignment Act) removed the requirement that communities agree to site a state secure reentry facility in exchange for consideration for jail expansion funding authorized under Assembly Bill (AB) 900.

AB 900, as set forth in Penal Code section 7021, states that phase II of the construction funding (as outlined in section 15819.41 of the Government Code) may not be released until a three-member panel, composed of the State Auditor, the Inspector General, and an appointee of the Judicial Council of California, verifies that all 13 benchmarks, which are outlined in paragraphs 1 to 13 of Penal Code section 7021, have been met.

There is an assumption by some that the board's mandate is to oversee the implementation of AB 900. However, this is not the case. The board is mandated to examine and report on rehabilitative programming and the implementation of an effective treatment model throughout the department, including programming provided to inmates and parolees, not just rehabilitation programming associated with the construction of new inmate beds.

³ Assembly Bill 900 (Solorio), Chapter 7, Statutes 2007.

⁴ Government Code section 15819.40 (AB 900) mandates that "any new beds constructed pursuant to this section shall be supported by rehabilitative programming for inmates, including, but not limited to, education, vocational programs, substance abuse treatment programs, employment programs, and pre-release planning."

⁵ Penal Code section 7021 (AB 900), paragraphs 1 to 13.

In performing its duties, C-ROB is required by statute to use the work of the Expert Panel on Adult Offender and Recidivism Reduction Programs.⁶ The department created the Expert Panel in response to authorization language placed in the Budget Act of 2006-07. The Legislature directed the department to contract with correctional program experts to assess California's adult prison and parole programs designed to reduce recidivism.

In addition, the department asked the Expert Panel to provide it with recommendations for improving the programming in California's prison and parole system. The Expert Panel published a report in June 2007, entitled, *A Roadmap for Effective Offender Programming in California* (Expert Panel Report). The department adopted the recommendations of the Expert Panel Report, except for the recommendation and discussion on reducing the offender population (at the time, inmate population reduction was before the Three-Judge Court, which has since ordered the department to reduce its prison population to 137.5 percent of design capacity).

The Expert Panel Report stresses that the well established means of program provision called "Evidence-Based Programming" is essential to the success of these suggested programs. Briefly, evidence-based programming assumes that programs are appropriate to the needs of the offender, that the programs are well conceived, administered and staffed, and that they are continuously evaluated for effectiveness. Not all substance abuse programs or work preparation programs are alike. Evidence-based programming allows agencies to select the most appropriate and potentially effective programs to meet the needs of offenders under their supervision.

The Expert Panel identified eight evidence-based principles and practices collectively called the California Logic Model. The California Logic Model shows what effective rehabilitation programming would look like if California implemented the Expert Panel's recommendations. The California Logic Model provides the framework for effective rehabilitation programming as an offender moves through the state correctional system.

The eight basic components of the California Logic Model include:

- **Assess high risk.** Target offenders who pose the highest risk to reoffend.
- **Assess needs.** Identify offender's criminogenic needs/dynamic risk factors.
- **Develop behavior management plans.** Utilize assessment results to develop an individualized case plan.
- **Deliver programs.** Deliver cognitive behavioral programs, offering varying levels of duration and intensity.
- **Measure progress.** Periodically evaluate progress, update treatment plans, measure treatment gains, and determine appropriateness for program completion.
- **Prep for reentry.** Develop a formal reentry plan prior to program completion to ensure a continuum of care.
- **Reintegrate.** Provide aftercare through collaboration with community providers.
- **Follow up.** Track offenders and collect outcome data.

⁶ Specifically, Penal Code section 6141 requires: "In performing its duties, the board shall use the work products developed for Corrections as a result of the provisions of the 2006 Budget Act, including Provision 18 of Item 5225-001-0001."

In 2008 the department developed a comprehensive Master Work Plan for Rehabilitative Programming that detailed an exhaustive list of steps necessary for fully implementing the California Logic Model throughout the correctional system. The third track of the work plan detailed how the department planned to roll out the California Logic Model statewide once it was implemented, tested, and re-tooled through a demonstration project at California State Prison, Solano. Then in fiscal year 2009-10—just as the department had transitioned from more than two years of intense planning to implementation of the Solano demonstration project—the Administration proposed and the Legislature approved a \$250 million budget cut to Adult Programs in response to an overall departmental budget reduction.

It is important to note that national research has produced evidence that for every \$1.00 invested in rehabilitative programming for offenders at least \$2.50 is saved in correctional costs. The Expert Panel produced the evidence that supported the cost effectiveness of rehabilitative programming; however, subsequent budget reductions have decreased rehabilitative programming opportunities for inmates and thereby potentially decreased cost avoidance from future years.

PREPARING THIS REPORT AND DISCLAIMER

The scope of this report is based primarily on information received up through the board's meeting on January 11, 2012 and subsequent information received by the report writing committee in February 2012 from the department. This report includes appendices that display various programming data from the department. Because of the lag time between the end of a reporting period and when the department is able to provide data to the board, the data in the appendices is from April through September 2011.

Data received from the department has not been audited by the board. The board does not make any representation to the accuracy and materiality of the data received from the department. This report is not an audit and there is no representation that it was subject to government auditing standards.

THE EXPERT PANEL REPORT

OVERARCHING RECOMMENDATIONS

“Reduce overcrowding in its prison facilities and parole offices.”

“Enact legislation to expand its system of positive reinforcements for offenders who successfully complete their rehabilitation program requirements, comply with institutional rules in prison, and fulfill their parole obligations in the community.”

Both of these recommendations were partially addressed with the passage of Senate Bill (SB) X3 18, which went into effect January 25, 2010. The Budget Act and accompanying trailer bills sought to meet the department’s \$1.2 billion budget reduction through a number of population reduction tactics:

- Granting non-revocable parole to eligible inmates;
- Making credits start post-sentence and not at prison arrival;
- Granting up to six weeks of credit (“milestone credit”) for completing specific rehabilitative programs;
- Updating property crime thresholds;
- Developing community corrections programs;
- Soliciting requests for proposals for seven reentry court sites; and
- Codifying the Parole Violation Decision Making Instrument.

Three-Judge Court Decision on Overcrowding

On May 23, 2011, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled 5-4 that the State must comply with an order handed down by a Three-Judge Court to reduce its prison population to 137.5 percent of design capacity within two years. In short, the U.S. Supreme Court held that prison medical and mental health care fall below the constitutional standard of care and the only way to meet constitutional requirements is for a massive reduction in the prison population.

The department sees Realignment (detailed on the next page) as the cornerstone to solving the overcrowding problem and complying with the Three-Judge Court order. The department met the Three-Judge Court’s December 27, 2011, benchmark for reducing the state’s inmate population below 133,000, according to a January 6, 2012, press release filed by the department. The department plans to reduce its inmate population to 155 percent of prison design capacity (see department graphic on the next page) by the court’s benchmark date of June 27, 2012.

Court-Ordered Targets

for CDCR Inmate Population Reduction



*Percent of design capacity

Design capacity is the number of inmates a prison can house based on one inmate per cell, single-level bunks in dormitories, and no beds in spaces not designed for housing. The current design capacity of CDCR's 33 adult facilities is 79,858.

2011 Public Safety Realignment

In April 2011, Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. signed Assembly Bill (AB) 109 and AB 117, known as the 2011 Realignment legislation (Realignment) addressing public safety. All provisions of AB 109 and AB 117 are prospective and implementation of Realignment began October 1, 2011. No inmates currently in state prison will be transferred to county jails or released early.

Under Realignment, the state will continue to incarcerate offenders who commit serious, violent, or sexual crimes and counties will supervise, rehabilitate and manage low-level offenders using a variety of tools. It is anticipated that Realignment will reduce the prison population by tens of thousands of low-level offenders over the next three years. Additionally, under Realignment, courts can propose split sentences to mandate probation as part of a county low level offender's sentence.

Governor Brown also signed multiple trailer bills to ensure Realignment secured proper funding before implementation could go into effect. Realignment is funded with a dedicated portion of state sales tax revenue and Vehicle License Fees (VLF) outlined in trailer bills AB 118 and SB 89. The latter provides revenue to counties for local public safety programs, and the former establishes the Local Revenue Fund 2011 (Fund) for counties to receive the revenues and to receive the funding for the 2011 Public Safety Realignment.

Realignment allows counties to contract back with the State to send local offenders to state prison. Counties are also authorized to contract with public community correctional facilities.

Realignment also requires county-level supervision upon release from prison for current non-violent offenders, current non-serious offenders and sex offenders. Non-revocable parole will no longer be in effect upon completion of post-release community supervision. Offenders who will remain under state-level post-release supervision include Third Strikers, individuals with a current serious commitment offense, a current violent commitment offense, and those individuals deemed by the department as high risk sex offenders or mentally disordered offenders. The department must notify counties of who is being released on post-supervision release at least 30 days prior to release.

CALIFORNIA LOGIC MODEL IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

This section of the report describes the progress the department made during the reporting period in implementing the California Logic Model.

Assess High Risk

The department continued to use the California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) tool to assess an inmate's risk to reoffend. Data provided by the department indicates that as of December 2011, 95.3 percent of inmates and 97.1 percent of parolees have CSRA scores. Although those figures have decreased from March 31, 2011 by 1.6 percent and 0.6 percent, respectively,⁷ both figures are at a very high completion rate and the changes are immaterial.

Assess Needs

Having adopted the Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS) as the needs assessment tool to determine offender rehabilitation treatment programming needs, the department continues to make good progress in having inmates and parolees complete the COMPAS assessment tool. As of December 2011:

- 121,329 Core COMPAS assessments have been completed for incoming inmates—a 20 percent increase in number since June 2011 ($121,329 - 100,731 = 20,598 / 100,731$)
- 48,056 inmates have a Core COMPAS (31 percent of 155,258)—a 22 percent increase in number since June 2011 ($48,056 - 39,433 = 8,623 / 39,433$)
- 67,756 parolees have a Reentry COMPAS (59 percent of 114,695)—a 38 percent increase in number since June 2011 ($67,756 - 49,185 = 18,571 / 49,185$)

Since March 2011, the department began conducting Core COMPAS as part of the inmate's annual review process at general population (GP) institutions. As of December 2011, the total number of Core COMPAS assessments completed for GP inmates is 7,819. This is a significant increase from the 1,556 GP inmates who completed a Core COMPAS assessment as of June

⁷ An inmate may not have an automated CSRA score for a variety of reasons: county law enforcement data may have errors; the criminal investigation and identification (CII) number is inaccurate; or the time lag in data transfer prevented the department from having the CII at the time the inmate is at the Reception Center.

2011, indicating that the department has made good progress in this area, averaging approximately over 800 assessments per month.

Using October 13, 2011 statistical data from CDCR, COMPAS assessments across all institutions, including the out-of-state facilities indicates that:

- 56.4 percent of inmates have a medium-to-high need in the academic/vocational domain, and
- 58.5 percent of inmates have a medium-to-high need in the substance abuse domain.

Once rehabilitative programming functions at full operational capacity and reaches a maintenance phase with stable service delivery, over a two-to-three year period, the board would expect reductions in the percentage of inmates with medium/high needs when they are reassessed before they parole. C-ROB will continue to look for improvement in long-term longitudinal COMPAS data on offenders in assessing the impact of rehabilitative programs on the recidivism of parolees.

Develop Behavior Management Plan

Case planning affects how the department prioritizes program enrollment for inmates, many with multiple needs. While the department is still developing the revised case management process, it is managing cases by assessing inmates' needs at reception centers and using a new assignment process with priority placements (risk, need, time left to serve), Test for Adult Basic Education (TABE) scores, and the inmates' classification levels to make program placements. Meanwhile, the department has been increasing the use of COMPAS assessments as part of the inmate program assignment process. The department also is in the developing stage to implement case management pilot program at the Central California Women's Facility (CCWF), contracting with California Corporate College to assist in correctional staff training to include:

- Motivational interviewing
- Principles of case management
- COMPAS case plan technical training
- COMPAS and the classification process

California Corporate College is an Economic and Workforce Development program within the California Community College system that provides various types of workforce training programs. According to the department, California Corporate College has previously developed for the department a performance model of case management principles. An evaluation study will be conducted at the pilot program's conclusion. During this time, a comprehensive workgroup comprised of representatives from the department's Division of Adult Institutions and the Division of Rehabilitative Programs is developing the COMPAS Case Plan to be piloted at CCWF. This pilot is still pending labor and negotiations, but training is scheduled to begin in April 2012.

As more inmates are assigned to county supervision and programs, it is critical that the state's interest in parole success and recidivism rate reduction be adequately coordinated and funded to maximize the desired outcomes. Carefully drawn plans are needed to provide for county/state

cooperation in offender assessment, and program planning, development, content and evaluation, as well as a coordinated plan for post-incarceration supervision (parole).

Unfortunately, the department continues to report that due to staffing reductions as a result of Realignment, the department will not complete Pre-Release COMPAS assessments on inmates released to county supervision. However, the department will provide to the counties any Core COMPAS assessments conducted on an offender. In addition, the department is working with the counties to provide additional information related to an offender's background, history, and needs to assist counties with their supervision of the offender.

Deliver Programs

In 2008 the department developed a comprehensive Master Work Plan for Rehabilitative Programming that detailed an exhaustive list of steps necessary for fully implementing the California Logic Model throughout the correctional system.

TARGET POPULATIONS FOR PROGRAMMING

Inmates are assigned to rehabilitation programs according to priority placement within each program, as explained below:

- For academic education programs, assignment is based on credit earning status, CSRA score and an inmate's earliest possible release date (EPRD). Inmates with A1 status, moderate to high CSRA scores and 12-24 months left to serve are given priority. The TABE scores will determine specific program assignment. Lifers are prioritized within 24 months of a parole suitability hearing.
- For vocational programs, assignment is based on credit earning status, CSRA score and EPRD. Inmates with A1 status, moderate to high CSRA scores and 12-24 months left to serve are given priority. TABE scores and work history will determine specific program assignment. Lifers are prioritized within 24 months of a parole suitability hearing.
- For substance abuse treatment programs, a need is based on COMPAS assessment scores and inmates are given priority based on time left to serve. Lifers are prioritized within 7 to 24 months of a parole suitability hearing.

Inmates who do not meet the target criteria are lowest on the priority lists and depending on enrollment may be assigned to programming. Priority placement criteria are not exclusionary and allow for Lifers to be prioritized and participate in programming as long as they meet the criteria.

Realignment directly impacts the department's inmate population and therefore, the target population for inmate programs. Realignment will make local jurisdictions responsible for some portion of non-serious, non-violent, non-sex offender programming. Those offenders are a significant portion of the priority population for rehabilitative programming. Department data from October 2011 indicates that approximately 54 percent of the non-serious, non-violent inmates have a high risk to recidivate, and their sentences are likely to be within the timeframe to receive priority placement. Conversely, 50 percent of serious and/or violent inmates have a low

risk to recidivate, much longer prison sentences, and therefore, do not always fall into the highest priority for placement.

With limited resources available at both the state and local levels, offenders who become the responsibility of local jurisdictions, either in their jails or under community supervision, will need rehabilitative programming. How this shift in population from state to local jurisdiction affects funding and therefore rehabilitative programming service delivery models in prisons is uncertain. Simply transferring the non-serious, non-violent, non-sex offender supervision responsibilities to local jurisdictions without providing adequate rehabilitative service funding and program capacity would not produce the desired reduction in recidivism.

The department has begun the process of determining what the inmate population will look like after the implementation of the 2011 Realignment Legislation. The department also reports that it is currently working on adjustments to its rehabilitative programming for its post-realignment population.

CAPACITY FOR REHABILITATIVE PROGRAMMING

The annual capacity breakdown by program is listed below. The capacity is the maximum number of inmates who can be served in each program area in a year. As the chart below indicates, capacity is shrinking.

<i>Adult Rehabilitative Programs</i>	<i>Pre-2010 Capacity</i>	<i>August 2010 Capacity</i>	<i>February 2011 Capacity</i>	<i>December 2011 Capacity</i>
Academic Education	47,900	38,768	36,904	32,388
Vocational Education	9,300	4,800	4,914	4,914
In-Prison Substance Abuse	12,200	8,500	8,186	3,544
Community Substance Abuse	8,200	4,900	4,689	4,689

STAFFING

The number of vacant teaching positions has been reduced since our last report. As of mid-December 2011, the department has 477 academic and testing teacher positions and 173 teaching assistant positions. There were 67 vacant academic teacher positions (74 vacant positions in previous report) and 44 vacant teaching assistant positions (67 vacant positions in previous report). The following chart⁸ shows the extent of the department's teacher vacancies:

⁸ GP = General Population teacher, IP = Isolated Population teacher, and VEP = Voluntary Education Program teacher (also referred to as Literacy Coordinator). These terms are further defined later in the report.

The following is a detailed description of the components of the new academic structures.

I. General Population Academic Program (GP) Description

The GP is designed to serve Adult Basic Education (ABE) through GED/HS. The GP consists of a daily morning and afternoon session; each session is assigned 27 students. Classes are scheduled five days per week for three hours each day according to the teachers' work calendar. Homework is not required, but may be assigned as reinforcement of instruction. If homework is assigned, assignments will be based upon the teacher's evaluation of the student's needs and the course objectives.

All assigned inmates will participate in all aspects of the course. Class attendance is mandatory per CA Code of Regulations Title 15, Section 3044. A GP student assignment shall not be less than 3 hours of in-class participation per day and no less than 15 hours of in-class participation per week.

Students assigned in the GP are expected to participate and remain in the program until completion. If the teacher realizes an inmate is unable to make measurable progress the teacher will provide the inmate with study options, such as one-on-one tutoring and coursework modification, so that he/she can complete the program with an overall cumulative grade of 80%. Disciplinary action, reassignment, transfer or other classification action may prevent the inmate from completing his or her educational goal.

II. Isolated Population Academic Program (IP) Description

The IP is designed for inmates in need of academic programming who are separated from the general inmate population, and require a high level of management, security, and/or control. These inmates are generally classified as "high security" inmates. The IP consists of daily morning and afternoon sessions. Homework is not required, but may be assigned as reinforcement of instruction. Materials must meet custody security approval.

All inmates in the IP will participate in all aspects of the course regardless of their assigned or elective status. Once assigned or enrolled, class attendance is mandatory per CA Code of Regulations Title 15, Section 3044.⁹

III. Voluntary Education Program (VEP) Description

CA Penal Code 2053.1 requires CDCR to "implement in every state prison literacy programs that are designed to ensure that upon parole inmates are able to achieve a ninth-grade reading level." The VEP provides a means for inmates to achieve academic competency on a voluntary basis in a variety of settings within an institution or conservation camp. VEP programming requirements are as follows:

The VEP utilizes a literacy coordinator, community volunteers, library staff, a TV Specialist and inmate tutors to provide educational support services to inmates participating in the

⁹ However, disciplinary action, reassignment, transfer or other classification action beyond the control of the Education department may prevent an inmate from remaining enrolled and obtaining his/her educational goal.

program. The principal and vice principal at each institution are responsible for the VEP and its operations.

The literacy coordinator is a credentialed academic teacher who is responsible for the coordination of the VEP. The literacy coordinator will provide services to a minimum of 120 students. Classes and/or services will be conducted a minimum of five days per week. Alternative schedules may be developed so that inmates with other program or work assignments may participate in the VEP. Homework is optional, but can be assigned based upon the teacher's assessment of student needs. Homework will be individualized to meet those needs.

Every effort must be made to provide support to inmates needing reading services. In alignment with CA Penal Code 2053.1, VEP enrollment must consist of a minimum of 60% literacy services for inmates reading below a 9.0 TABE reading score, or inmates reading above 9.0 TABE reading score without a GED or HS diploma. Conversely, no more than 40% of literacy services may be offered to inmates enrolled in college programming.

The following table presents the inmate to teacher ratios for the new academic structures:

New Academic Education Structures: July 2011

Structure	Educational Program	Total Inmates per Teacher
GP	ABE through GED/HS	54
IP	High Security (programming is determined by institution custodial requirements and individual student need)	108
VEP	Literacy, ABE I, II and III, GED, College	120

Academic Education Program Capacity, Enrollment, and Utilization

Prior to 2010 the annual academic education program capacity was approximately 47,900. Capacity is the number of inmates who can be served when all teacher positions are filled. After the program adjustments were made in Spring 2010, the new academic education program capacity was 38,768, and in February 2011, because of additional model changes, the annual capacity was revised to 36,904. In June 2011 the models were eliminated and replaced with structures, and the new capacity is reported as 32,430. The department has reaffirmed repeatedly that it is committed to maximizing the number of offenders who have access to programs. However, as the department has revised the service delivery model in response to feedback from many stakeholders, it has had to decrease capacity.

The table below displays the combined percentage of all three academic structures; GP, IP, and VEP of the academic education enrollment percent of capacity by month and the academic education program utilization percent for the same time period. Utilization is the percentage of available program hours an inmate spends in programming. As the table indicates, while capacity has dropped and enrollment rates have risen, the utilization percentage has steadily decreased.

Month	Capacity	Enrollment %	Utilization %
July 2010	38,768	48.6	64.8
October 2010	38,768	59.6	69.2
January 2011	38,926	63.1	64.7
March 2011	36,904	68.7	69.4
July 2011	32,430	65.2	60.4
September 2011	32,430	72.8	59.8
November 2011	32,430	70.7	55.4

Note: June 2011 was a transition month in academic programming structures and therefore not presented.
Source: CDCR data

The board will continue to follow enrollment and utilization closely and will schedule a future agenda item to assess the success of alleviating the inmate assignment challenges.

Academic Achievements and Program Completions

<i>Academic Achievements and Program Completions</i>	<i>Six-Month Period July 1 to December 31, 2011</i>	<i>One-Year Period June 1, 2010 to May 31, 2011</i>
CASAS Benchmarks	8,350	25,000 (approximately)
TABE Achievements	4,180	9,700 (approximately)
GED Sub-Tests Passed	10,029	17,329
GED Completions	2,039	3,761
High School Diplomas	71	34

Source: CDCR – unaudited data

The board will schedule a future agenda item to discuss, in depth, the definitions and measurements of academic achievements and program completions, as used in the chart above.

CAREER TECHNICAL EDUCATION (VOCATIONAL PROGRAMMING)

The term Career Technical Education (CTE) appears to now be used interchangeably with the term vocational education or vocational programming. As reported in previous board reports, the department eliminated many of its long standing vocational training programs in response to the budget cut in fiscal year 2009/10. Vocational programs that were retained meet three criteria: they are industry certified, market driven, and can be completed within 12 months. Market driven is defined as over 2,000 entry level jobs annually and a starting pay rate of at least \$15 per hour.

The 15 vocational course offerings listed below meet for six hours, five days a week, for twelve months, and each course can accommodate 27 students.

<i>Rehabilitative Program Areas (I-VII)</i>	<i>Treatment Slots & Annual Capacity</i>
CTE – VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS	
Auto Body	378
Auto Mechanics	459
Building Maintenance	270
Carpentry	216
Electronics (C-Tech)	594
Electrical Construction (Work)	243
Machine Shop (Practical)	108
Manicuring	108
Masonry	162
Office Services & Related Technologies	1,134
Plumbing	243
Refrigeration (HVAC)	243
Sheet Metal Work	54
Small Engine Repair	162
Welding	540
TOTAL	4,914

Prior to the budget cuts in fiscal year 2009/10, the vocational education program capacity was 9,300. The current capacity is 4,914 inmates with 182 teacher positions of which 20 are vacant (eleven percent vacancy). In the board's previous report, we reported a thirty percent vacancy rate. This improvement is attributed to the resumption of department hiring, which was an issue in our previous report.

The tables below display the monthly vocational education enrollment and utilization percentages based on capacity and each prison's allocation of CTE programs, vacant CTE teaching positions and budgeted inmate program capacity. Utilization is the percentage of available program hours an inmate spends in programming.

Month	Capacity	Enrollment %	Utilization %
July 2010	4,800	79.9	58.3
October 2010	4,800	87.1	60.7
January 2011	4,914	79.9	51.1
March 2011	4,914	76.0	58.3
June 2011	4,914	78.2	61.6
September 2011	4,914	80.2	60.1
November 2011	4,914	74.7	54.4

Source: CDCR data

Like academic education programming, vocational education programming utilization is affected by teacher absences (the department does not have substitute teachers, and if a teacher is absent, class is cancelled); inmate illness, medical appointments, and other excused absences; custody reasons like fog and lockdowns; and unexcused absences. In the event of lockdowns, vocational education classes must be cancelled completely because—unlike some academic education model programming—inmates cannot participate in programming outside the classroom spaces devoted to vocational education.¹⁰ As with academic educational programming, the department expressed its commitment to improving vocational education program utilization¹¹ and the board will continue to follow utilization closely.

In planning for the future, the department has recognized that its vocational education programs need to include basic education skills. The department is working toward this combination by creating a CTE committee consisting of CTE instructors at department institutions to establish and develop criteria for career technical programs. When additional resources become available, there will be guidelines to expand programming in keeping with industry changes. The board will follow up on the department's progress on establishing and developing this criteria and how well it addresses the issue of including basic educational skills in its vocational programs.

INST	CAREER TECHNICAL EDUCATION (CTE)		
	Authorized Career Technical Education Programs	Vacant CTE Teacher Positions *	Budgeted Capacity for Career Technical Education Programs
ASP	15	3	405
CAL	4	0	108
CCC	7	1	189
CCI	9	1	243
CCWF	6	1	162
CENT	10	1	270
CIM	3	0	81
CIW	3	0	81
CMF	2	0	54
CMC	8	5	216
CORC	6	2	162
CRC	9	0	243
CTF	6	1	162
CVSP	8	0	216
DVI	0	0	0
FSP	8	0	216
HDSP	2	0	54
ISP	10	1	270
KVSP	6	0	162
LAC	2	0	54
MCSP	6	1	162
NKSP	0	0	0
PBSP	1	0	27
PVSP	10	1	270
RJD	3	1	81
SAC	3	0	81
SATF	13	0	351
SCC	6	0	162
SOL	8	1	216
SQ	2	0	54
SVSP	0	0	0
VSPW	6	0	162
WSP	0	0	0
TOTALS	182	20	4914

¹⁰ In some lockdown situations, custody staff works with programming staff to administer programming in the inmates' cells. Vocational programming requires hands-on experience that cannot occur in a lockdown situation, but some inmates can still receive academic programming while on lockdown.

¹¹ According to the department, at least 70 percent of California's prisons have some sort of modified program on a daily basis. The department uses its COMPSTAT (comparative statistics) data to analyze whether certain institutions utilize fewer hours for programming than others. If utilization appears low, department staff look to see if the institution experienced a large amount of lockdowns or some other factor that negatively influenced inmates' participation in programming.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAMMING

In July 2011, the department made further changes to its substance abuse treatment (SAT) model, including increasing the length of the program from 90-days to five months, as recommended by its Substance Abuse Treatment Policy Advisory Committee. The board was informed that inmate SAT participants had a better chance of success if the program was of a longer duration. However, the increase in the program length decreases the number of participants per slot per year from four to just over two, which reduces annual capacity. At the same time, the department increased program length it also had to reduce treatment slots from 2,350 to 1,528 as a result of the one-time budget reduction of \$101 million. These two changes resulted in a drop in annual capacity from 8,300 to 3,544. Being that serious or violent inmates are at the highest need for substance abuse treatment based on the department's COMPAS data, the board will continue to monitor and report on the department's implementation of the reworked SAT program in 2012.

The new substance abuse treatment program model also serves 4,689 parolees in community-based aftercare. Changes to the programming contracts (as a result of the FY 11/12 reduction) took effect in July 2011. The new five-month in-prison model is available at nine male and three female institutions.

The table below displays the substance abuse program enrollment percent of capacity for various months, which shows a static enrollment between July 2010 and November 2011, and the substance abuse program utilization percent for the same time period. Utilization is the percentage of available program hours an inmate spends in programming. While the board is aware that the capacity is much smaller and the program is only available at 13 prisons, it is worth noting that the SAT enrollment and utilization percentages are consistently higher than other CDCR programs.

Month	Capacity	Enrollment %	Utilization %
July 2010	8,500	93.7	86.2
October 2010	8,500	94.4	84.8
January 2011	2,350	93.5	77.5
March 2011	2,350	96.0	85.7
June 2011	2,350*	42.7	88.4
September 2011	1,528	97.6	87.5
November 2011	1,528	97.3	82.2

Source: CDCR – unaudited data

*CDCR began reducing enrollment in May-June 2011 to prepare for reduced capacity (as a result of the FY 11/12 \$101 million budget reduction).

In Prison Substance Abuse Treatment Completion/ Achievement Rates	Oct-10	Jan-11	Mar-11	Jun-11	Aug-11	Oct-11	Dec-11
Total Exits	371	468	553	588	243	74	514
Total Completions	332	407	487	553	198	40	478
Exits all other reasons	39	61	66	35	45	34	36
% of Completions	89.5%	87.0%	88.1%	94.0%	81.5%	54.1%	93.0%

Community Aftercare Substance Abuse Treatment Completion/ Achievement Rates	Oct-10	Jan-11	Mar-11	Jun-11	Aug-11	Oct-11	Dec-11
Total Exits	1,250	976	1,307	1,305	884	991	794
Total Completions	724	491	635	754	405	402	354
Exits all other reasons	526	485	672	551	479	589	440
% of Completions	57.9%	50.3%	48.6%	57.8%	45.8%	40.6%	44.6%

Source: CDCR –data

As these charts indicate, the percentage of completions is much higher for the in-prison SAT program than for the community aftercare programs. The board will schedule a future agenda item to explore this issue.

Prep for Reentry/Reintegration

California New Start

Transition Program (In-Prison)

This classroom based, employment training program is offered to inmates within 60-120 days to parole. The 70-hour curriculum is taught by employment specialists from the local workforce investment boards and is presented in three and a half hour sessions, five days a week for four weeks. There are morning and afternoon sessions to allow flexibility for inmates with job assignments or who are programming to participate. The focus is on effective job search methods, assistance with resumes and applications, interviewing techniques, financial literacy, and other life skills training. Paroling inmates who complete the program receive appointments at local one-stop career centers for employment services and job referrals. This program was initially funded with federal funds, which have since been eliminated. CDCR is in the process of determining ways to maintain this program in FY 12/13.

California New Start – Transition (In-Prison) Program (data from April 1, 2011 to September 30, 2011)

- Currently in operation at four institutions—Folsom State Prison, R.J. Donovan State Prison, California State Prison, Solano, and Valley State Prison for Women
- Class capacity: 25 inmates per session, with two classes (total 50 per session)
- Projected annual capacity: 2,000
- Total enrollments: 646
- Total graduates: 512
- Completion rate: 81.1%

Community-Based

The department manages this community based, program in partnership with the Employment Development Department and the California Workforce Investment Board. The program focuses on reintegrating parolees into their local communities through one-stop career centers that provide employment services to all Californians, including parolees. Services include job skill seminars, supportive services, job referral and placement services, and job retention follow-up services one year after employment. This program has also lost its federal funding and the department is working on a long-term plan to address these needs.

California New Start – Community-Based (data from April 1, 2011 to September 30, 2011)

- Parolees referred: 599
- Parolees enrolled: 1,880
- Job Placements: 371
- Average Hourly Wage (weighted): \$10.36

California Identification Project

In partnership with the Prison Industry Authority and the Department of Motor Vehicles, the department is administering a 12-month pilot project at nine institutions to issue identification cards to inmates who are within 120-180 days of parole. The goal of the project is to deliver 10,000 cards to paroling inmates in the pilot project year before expanding it to other institutions (depending on funding availability). To date, 13,615 inmates are eligible (82 percent of eligible served) with over 9,034 are participating in the project; and 6,539 inmates have received their California driver's license or identification card when they paroled. The 12-month pilot project has concluded and the department is in the process of retooling the program for expansion in July 2012.

Secure Community Reentry Facility

The department is authorized to construct, establish, and operate secure reentry program facilities throughout the state that will house up to 6,000 inmates within one year of being released from custody and which must be approved through the State Public Works Board process. Using information from the Corrections Standards Authority (CSA) website, as of January 11, 2012, there are 20 counties that have applications with the CSA to participate in the AB900 Phase II Jail Construction Financing Program. The department is in the process of validating that there is indeed a population of offenders that will remain eligible for the proposed reentry facilities post-realignment implementation.

Pre-Parole Process Benefits Program

In collaboration with the U.S. Social Security Administration, the California Department of Health Care Services, and the U.S. Veteran's Affairs, CDCR has entered into formal agreements for a pre-release benefits application and eligibility determination process for potentially eligible inmates. Unfortunately, free program benefits are being refused by pre-parole inmates or are not being utilized. A department parole official informed the board that the target population eligible for pre-parole benefits have mental health issues or stigmas that prevent them from utilizing the program or already have family members assisting them. Moreover, statistics cannot be captured for follow-up or success for some inmates being served under the program because they are released by the county under post release community supervision.

CDCR's Division of Adult Parole Operations (DAPO) manages the Transitional Case Management Program (TCMP) and uses 71 contract benefits workers statewide (each prison is assigned at least one contract benefit worker) who assist inmates with applying for and securing federal and state benefit entitlements prior to an inmate's reentry into the community. The current two-year contract expires on June 30, 2012 and DAPO is currently seeking authority to renew the existing contract for an additional two-year period (through June 30, 2014). Reaching out to only 30 percent of the parole population, benefits include Social Security, Medi-Cal, and Veteran's Affairs Benefits. Inmate participation is voluntary except for inmates who doctors certify are incompetent or physically unable to authorize or refuse participation. The target population is inmates within 120 days of parole who are medically, mentally, or developmentally disabled.

There are approximately 15,000 inmates released annually who were either designated Correctional Clinical Case Management System inmates (10,000) or Enhanced Outpatient Program inmates (5,000). The majority of those who potentially qualify for the program are Enhanced Outpatient Program inmates, and more than 4,000 of those inmates had Supplemental Security Income applications submitted during 2010. The department is working to remedy issues that are slowing the application process in order for the inmate to receive benefits from these agencies upon parole or reentry into the community.

Applications and their outcomes by benefit type from July 2011 through December 2011 are:

Statewide Totals					
Period: July 2011 through December 2011					
Total Inmates Approached: 3,725					
Total Inmates Refused Services: 396					
Total Communicable Infections Disease Services (Accept): 344 (Refuse): 228					
Benefit	Submitted	Pending	Approved	Denied	
SSA/SSI	2139	1472	450	145	
Medi-Cal	359	344	8	7	
VA	151	91	35	16	

Applications and their outcomes by benefit type for December 2010 through June 2011 are:

Statewide Totals					
Period: December 2010 through June 2011					
Total Inmates Approached: 4,611					
Total Inmates Refused Services: 524					
Total Communicable Infections Disease Services (Accept): 507 (Refuse): 77					
Benefit	Submitted	Pending	Approved	Denied	
SSA/SSI	2382	1525	776	733	
Medi-Cal	345	600	17	6	
VA	180	121	77	25	

Source: CDCR – data

Also, inconsistent data capture and eligibility determinations made months after release are among the barriers to measuring eligibility outcomes. However, new data collection processes are being established, along with the development of performance indicators for the TCMP contractors.

The board notes that the failure to substantially improve the rates of inmate acceptance (versus refusals) and of benefits established for inmates prior to release from prison will likely result in increasing the risk of recidivism. Also, the contract for the contracted benefits workers needs to be renewed in order to provide continuity of care for the inmates and parolees. Finally, although the data is inconsistent and unverified, the tables above provide data on the group of inmates categorized as CID (Communicable Infectious Disease), which is comprised exclusively of inmates with HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus). Nearly 26 percent (305 out of 1156) of them appear to have refused community based health services upon release in 2011, which poses a serious public health problem. The board believes that this group should be provided further follow-up in a strategic fashion in light of effective treatments to prevent transmission of the infection.

Measure Progress and Follow Up

Measuring Progress

Inmates need for programming is based on the initial Core COMPAS assessment. A moderate or high score in the academic, vocational, or substance abuse domains indicates criminogenic need, and an inmate can show need in more than one area. Inmates are counted as needing programming for each area in which s/he has a criminogenic need.

In the March 15, 2011 Biannual Report, the board reported that the department would measure progress by compiling monthly data containing a list of inmates with criminogenic need(s), based on their core COMPAS assessments. The list would be matched with inmates enrolled in programming, and a chart would be populated, and CDCR Headquarters program managers and institution staff would review the results to measure their progress at the local level.

The department has revised this plan to instead measure progress in correspondence with its Strategic Plan Objective 3.2, which states:

By June 30, 2015, at least 25 percent of eligible offenders will receive, prior to release, evidence-based rehabilitative programming in substance abuse, academic and vocational education consistent with their risks and needs.

The department reports that in the third quarter of 2011, 4.3 percent (228) of those offenders who exited to parole were assigned to treatment consistent with their risk and needs, 8.5 percent (452) had some needs met, and 87.2 percent (4,623) had none of their needs met.¹² It is important to note that these figures only pertain to offenders with a COMPAS assessment. (See graph on next page.)

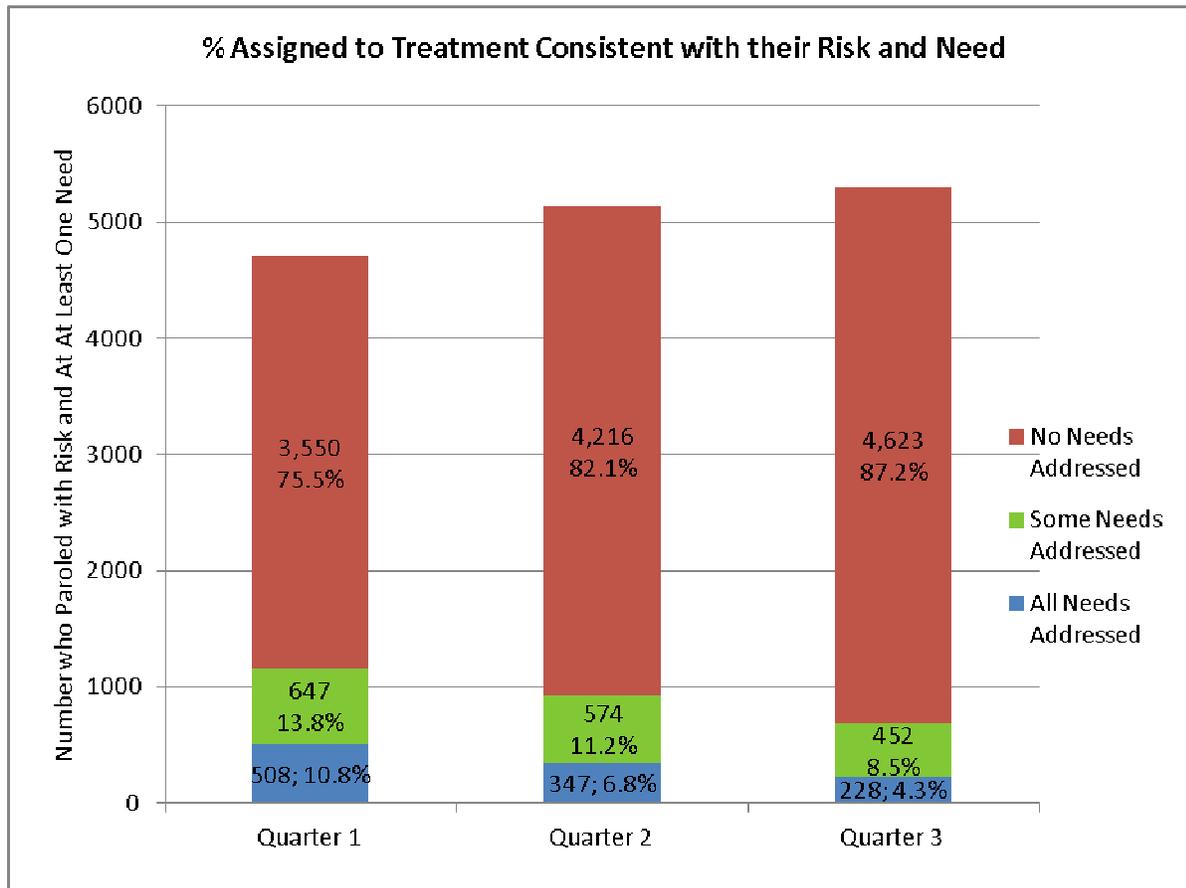
Reported in the second quarter of 2011, 6.8 percent (347) of those offenders who exited to parole were assigned to treatment consistent with their needs prior to release, 11.2 percent (574) had some needs met, and 82.1 percent (4,216) had none of their needs met.¹³ (See graph on next page.)

In the first quarter of 2011, the department reported that 10.8 percent (508) of those offenders who exited to parole were assigned to treatment consistent with their needs prior to release, 13.8 percent (647) had some needs met, and 75.5 percent (3,550) had none of their needs met.¹⁴ (See graph on next page.)

¹² Data is measured at the point an inmate is released to parole and those without a Core COMPAS are excluded from the calculations. Approximately 38 percent of inmates released to parole during the first quarter of 2011 (January through March) have a Core COMPAS on record.

¹³ Data is measured at the point an inmate is released to parole and those without a Core COMPAS are excluded from the calculations. Approximately 38 percent of inmates released to parole during the first quarter of 2011 (January through March) have a Core COMPAS on record.

¹⁴ Data is measured at the point an inmate is released to parole and those without a Core COMPAS are excluded from the calculations. Approximately 38 percent of inmates released to parole during the first quarter of 2011 (January through March) have a Core COMPAS on record.



Source: CDCR data – First three quarters of 2011.

Data Solutions

The department’s long-term solution is the Strategic Offender Management System (SOMS), being developed in phases, with the phase affecting Adult Programs pushed back from Spring 2012 to early 2013. The design specifications for programming are being updated to accommodate the new academic education structures, credit earning components, case planning, and other more recent program needs.

In the meantime, the department has implemented an interim data solution to provide individual level data: the Education Classroom Attendance Tracking System (EdCATS). EdCATS training and assistance is ongoing as new modifications are made to the system on an ad hoc basis. The board will continue to report on CDCR’s data solutions since EdCATS will continue to be an interim solution through all of 2012.

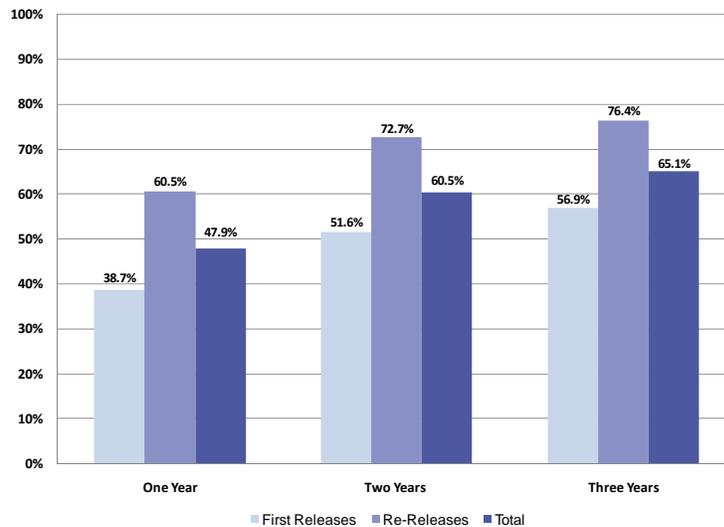
Also, in early September 2011, training was conducted for all of the principals involved on the changes made to the COMPSTAT Education Monthly Report as a result of the new education structures.

Last year the department developed definitions for four key performance indicators (KPI) within each program area. The KPIs are assignment, utilization, completion, and recidivism and are described in the C-ROB September 15, 2010 Biannual Report.

Recidivism Rates

The department's Office of Research reported in their November 23, 2011 report titled, *2011 Adult Institutions Outcome Evaluation Report*, that the total three-year recidivism rate for the 2006-07 fiscal year was 65.1 percent. The recidivism rate for re-releases (76.4 percent) is 19.5 percentage points higher than for first releases (56.9 percent). When examining the recidivism rates as time progresses, most inmates who return to prison do so in the first year after release. The overall recidivism rate for fiscal year 2006-07 was 2.4 percentage points lower (better), than for fiscal year 2005-06. This reduction is primarily due to the reduction in the recidivism rates for the first releases.

Overall CDCR Recidivism Rates: First-Releases, Re-Releases, and Total



Overall CDCR Recidivism Rates: First-Releases, Re-Releases, and Total

	Total Released	One Year		Two Years, Cumulative		Three Years, Cumulative	
		Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
First Releases	67,029	25,968	38.7%	34,617	51.6%	38,158	56.9%
Re-Releases	48,225	29,199	60.5%	35,075	72.7%	36,861	76.4%
Total	115,254	55,167	47.9%	69,692	60.5%	75,019	65.1%

The report also showed that inmates with identified mental health issues recidivate at higher rates than those who are not. The recidivism rate is higher for inmates who received mental health treatment services in the CDCR Enhanced Outpatient Program (EOP) than those who received services in the Correctional Clinical Case Management System (CCCMS). Specifically, the recidivism rates for the EOP and CCCMS inmates are higher (75.1 and 70.3 percent, respectively) than that for inmates who did not have a mental health code designation (63.9 percent).

CONCLUSION

The department has begun the process of determining what the inmate population will look like after the implementation of the 2011 Realignment Legislation. The department has historically concentrated its rehabilitative efforts toward academic, vocational, and substance abuse programs, but is exploring ways to address other criminogenic needs, such as criminal thinking, anger management and family services. Additionally, the department is undertaking the same type of analysis of the parole population, and looking at ways to achieve its strategic plan goal of serving 70 percent of all parolees consistent with their risk and needs by 2015.

The board continues to urge the Governor, the Legislature, and the department itself to place a moratorium on any future budget cuts to rehabilitative programming. As the State begins to see the impact of the 2011 Realignment Legislation, the board would like to see the department develop, and the Legislature support, a classification and placement plan to serve the needs of the inmate population, from intake through community release, to ultimately discharge from supervision, following the California Logic Model. This plan would consider housing the inmate close to the community that he/she will be returning to upon release from prison.

The board also reiterates the importance of the pre-release benefit application process and encourages the renewal and even expansion if possible, of the contracted benefits workers in order to provide continuity of care for offenders released into the community.

Finally, the board fully expects that as CDCR continues adjusting its housing and programming to meet the needs of its post-realignment inmate and parolee population, there will be continued challenges and program changes, as well as continued discussions related to how the department will coordinate offender data with the local counties. Therefore, it should also be noted that future board reports may not be comparable given the change in the nature of the inmate and parole populations.

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Identifying the Rehabilitative Needs of Offenders

Appendix B: Determining Gaps in Rehabilitative Services

Appendix C: Determining Levels of Offender Participation and Offender Success

Appendix D: Determining the Effectiveness of Rehabilitative Programming

Appendix E: Totals for Appendix A (Institution)

Appendix F: Totals for Appendix A (Parole)

APPENDIX A1
INSTITUTIONAL SUMMARY

Appendix A1: Summary Identifying the Rehabilitative Needs of Offenders

Location	Total Population ¹	Risk to Recidivate (CSRA) ²		Academic/Vocational ³		Substance Abuse ³		Anger ³		Criminal Thinking ³		Family Criminality ³		Sex Offending ⁴	
		Total	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High
All Institution's Total	159,898	154,279	94,109	46.0%	54.0%	34.5%	65.5%	48.6%	51.4%	54.5%	45.5%	67.9%	32.1%	*	*

1 The Institution Population is 159,898 this was derived from the Offender Base Information Systems (OBIS) dataset created on December 12, 2011 as of September 30, 2011. The data has been collected and reported for only the main institutions. The inmate population that is omitted from this report is: 2,717. The breakout of the omitted population comprises from the following entities: Community Correctional Facilities (CCF) 1,156, Legal Processing Unit (LPU) 2, LPU/Family Foundation Program (LPUFP) 65, LPU Female Rehabilitative Program (LPUFR) 64, LPU Prisoner Mother Programs (LPUPM) 42, Re-entry Program-Region 1 (RENT1) 3, Re-entry Program-Region 2 (RENT 2) 4, Re-entry Program Region 3 (RENT 3) 32, Re-entry Program Region 4 (RENT 4) 5, Rio Consumnes Correctional Facility (RIOCC) 486, Santa Rita County Jail (SRITA) 844, Sacramento Central Office Unit (SACCO) 14, for a total of 2,717. Total inmate population, for both prison institutions and non-prison entities is: 162,615 as of September 30, 2011.

2 The risk to recidivate was derived from California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) as of December 8, 2011 for only those that we were able to ascertain criminal record data from the Department of Justice.

3 Criminogenic needs were extracted from 'Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions' (COMPAS) dataset October 5, 2011.

4 Programming for institution's population not available at this time.

Location	Total Parole Population ¹	Risk to Recidivate (CSRA) ²		Academic/Vocational ³		Substance Abuse ³		Anger ³		Criminal Thinking ³		Family Criminality ³		Low Family Support ³		Sex Offending ⁴	
		Total	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High
All Parole Region's Total	116,067	113,279	86,911	44.1%	55.9%	39.9%	60.1%	53.7%	46.3%	54.0%	46.0%	66.3%	33.7%	31.8%	68.2%	*	*

1 The Parole Population is 116,067 this was derived from the Offender Base Information Systems (OBIS) dataset created on December 12, 2011, as of September 30, 2011.

2 The risk to recidivate was derived from California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) as of December 8, 2011 for only those that we were able to ascertain criminal record data from the Department of Justice.

3 Needs assessment was derived from the 'Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions' (COMPAS) dataset October 5, 2011.

4 Programming for institution's population not available at this time.

APPENDIX A2
INSTITUTIONS

Appendix A2: Institution Identifying the Rehabilitative Needs of Offenders

Location	Total Population ¹	Risk to Recidivate (CSRA) ²		Academic/Vocational ³		Substance Abuse ³		Anger ³		Criminal Thinking ³		Family Criminality ³		Low Family Support ⁴		Sex Offending ⁴	
		Total	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High
COCF and All institution's Total	159,898	154,279	94,109	46.0%	54.0%	34.5%	65.5%	48.6%	51.4%	53.9%	46.1%	67.9%	32.1%	*	*	*	*
ASP	5,795	5,623	2,556	46.2%	53.8%	31.2%	68.8%	50.0%	50.0%	57.5%	42.5%	67.5%	32.5%	*	*	*	*
CAL	4,316	4,158	2,321	48.0%	52.0%	41.9%	58.1%	42.2%	57.9%	49.1%	50.9%	68.0%	32.0%	*	*	*	*
CCC	5,531	5,405	4,381	53.7%	46.3%	26.5%	73.5%	59.1%	40.9%	63.0%	37.0%	71.2%	28.8%	*	*	*	*
CCF-Leo Chesney	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	*	*	*	*
CCI	5,756	5,595	3,806	46.6%	53.4%	31.3%	68.8%	44.9%	55.1%	56.9%	43.1%	67.5%	32.5%	*	*	*	*
CCWF	3,783	3,672	1,799	42.9%	57.1%	27.9%	72.1%	56.3%	43.7%	57.3%	42.7%	69.7%	30.3%	*	*	*	*
CEN	4,172	4,035	2,350	45.7%	54.3%	45.6%	54.4%	44.7%	55.3%	49.7%	50.3%	70.5%	29.5%	*	*	*	*
CIM	6,320	6,154	4,519	43.4%	56.6%	33.3%	66.7%	48.0%	52.0%	54.8%	45.2%	70.7%	29.3%	*	*	*	*
CIW	2,009	1,865	1,096	57.1%	43.0%	28.1%	71.9%	65.2%	34.8%	57.4%	42.6%	66.1%	33.9%	*	*	*	*
CMC	6,421	6,194	3,323	48.7%	51.3%	37.6%	62.4%	48.7%	51.3%	56.4%	43.6%	73.7%	26.3%	*	*	*	*
CMF	2,964	2,795	1,326	37.8%	62.3%	38.4%	61.6%	41.8%	58.2%	49.3%	50.7%	67.9%	32.1%	*	*	*	*
COCF	9,501	9,290	6,225	44.1%	55.9%	42.5%	57.5%	47.8%	52.2%	51.9%	48.1%	71.2%	28.8%	*	*	*	*
COR	5,008	4,867	2,687	48.5%	51.5%	32.6%	67.4%	43.9%	56.1%	54.3%	45.7%	66.4%	33.6%	*	*	*	*
CRC	4,237	3,837	2,435	48.4%	51.6%	36.4%	63.6%	51.9%	48.1%	56.2%	43.8%	73.2%	26.8%	*	*	*	*
CTF	6,628	6,426	2,788	50.7%	49.4%	30.3%	69.7%	44.4%	55.6%	58.4%	41.6%	70.0%	30.0%	*	*	*	*
CVSP	3,173	3,103	1,371	56.8%	43.2%	43.8%	56.2%	61.6%	38.4%	64.3%	35.7%	76.7%	23.3%	*	*	*	*
DVI	4,009	3,880	3,293	40.6%	59.4%	31.0%	69.0%	39.9%	60.2%	52.3%	47.7%	57.8%	42.2%	*	*	*	*
FOL	3,729	3,528	2,357	44.9%	55.1%	39.3%	60.7%	46.9%	53.1%	52.1%	47.9%	66.5%	33.5%	*	*	*	*
HDSP	4,260	4,102	2,876	40.5%	59.5%	33.6%	66.4%	45.7%	54.3%	47.0%	53.0%	57.5%	42.5%	*	*	*	*
ISP	4,195	4,028	2,328	49.3%	50.8%	42.0%	58.1%	51.7%	48.3%	57.5%	42.5%	69.9%	30.1%	*	*	*	*
KVSP	4,704	4,578	2,934	41.1%	58.9%	32.4%	67.6%	39.2%	60.8%	41.5%	58.5%	56.6%	43.4%	*	*	*	*
LAC	4,348	4,219	2,751	43.1%	56.9%	36.7%	63.3%	45.4%	54.6%	49.6%	50.4%	66.9%	33.1%	*	*	*	*
M CSP	3,609	3,499	1,333	48.8%	51.2%	35.5%	64.5%	58.5%	41.5%	55.9%	44.1%	54.9%	45.1%	*	*	*	*
NKSP	5,210	5,019	4,076	44.0%	56.0%	38.6%	61.4%	48.6%	51.4%	56.0%	44.1%	74.1%	26.0%	*	*	*	*
PBSP	3,271	3,164	1,826	40.8%	59.2%	36.2%	63.8%	48.3%	51.7%	47.6%	52.4%	66.1%	33.9%	*	*	*	*
PVSP	4,646	4,435	2,364	45.6%	54.4%	37.8%	62.2%	43.9%	56.1%	53.2%	46.8%	63.7%	36.3%	*	*	*	*
RJD	4,388	4,222	2,831	42.0%	58.0%	30.0%	70.0%	49.6%	50.4%	51.2%	48.8%	67.0%	33.0%	*	*	*	*
SAC	2,894	2,783	1,598	38.3%	61.8%	42.2%	57.8%	48.2%	51.9%	53.0%	47.0%	68.7%	31.3%	*	*	*	*
SATF	6,425	6,177	3,095	43.1%	56.9%	34.5%	65.5%	43.3%	56.7%	54.7%	45.3%	69.8%	30.2%	*	*	*	*
SCC	5,332	5,220	3,758	52.7%	47.4%	33.3%	66.7%	58.2%	41.8%	61.9%	38.1%	74.5%	25.5%	*	*	*	*
SOL	5,053	4,902	1,999	47.9%	52.1%	32.1%	67.9%	44.5%	55.5%	53.4%	46.6%	64.6%	35.4%	*	*	*	*
SQ	4,776	4,482	2,811	42.1%	57.9%	35.3%	64.7%	41.2%	58.8%	53.7%	46.4%	64.0%	36.0%	*	*	*	*
SVSP	3,966	3,832	2,076	37.9%	62.1%	38.8%	61.2%	37.8%	62.3%	44.6%	55.4%	60.8%	39.2%	*	*	*	*
VSPW	3,539	3,455	1,919	45.3%	54.7%	29.4%	70.6%	51.3%	48.7%	51.0%	49.0%	61.4%	38.6%	*	*	*	*
WSP	5,930	5,735	4,901	38.2%	61.9%	30.6%	69.4%	45.9%	54.1%	50.4%	49.6%	63.8%	36.2%	*	*	*	*

1 The Institution Population is 159,898 this was derived from the Offender Base Information Systems (OBIS) dataset created on December 12, 2011 as of September 30, 2011. The data has been collected and reported for only the main institutions. The inmate population that is omitted from this report is: 2,717. The breakout of the omitted population comprises from the following entities: Community Correctional Facilities (CCF) 1,156, Legal Processing Unit (LPU) 2, LPU/Family Foundation Program (LPUFF) 65, LPU Female Rehabilitative Program (LPUFR) 64, LPU Prisoner Mother Programs (LPU PM) 42, Re-entry Program-Region 1 (RENT1) 3, Re-entry Program-Region 2 (RENT 2) 4, Re-entry Program Region 3 (RENT 3) 32, Re-entry Program Region 4 (RENT 4) 5, Rio Consumnes Correctional Facility (RIOCC) 486, Santa Rita County Jail (SRITA) 844, Sacramento Central Office Unit (SACCO) 14, for a total of 2,717. Total inmate population, for both prison institutions and non-prison entities is: 162,615 as of September 30, 2011.

2 The risk to recidivate was derived from the California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) as of December 8, 2011 for only those that we are able to ascertain criminal record data from the Department of Justice.

3 Criminogenic needs were extracted from 'Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions' (COMPAS) dataset October 5, 2011

4 Programming for institution's population not available at this time.

A. Leo Chesney Closed as of September 30, 2011.

APPENDIX A3
PAROLE REGIONS

Appendix A3: Parole Identifying the Rehabilitative Needs of Offenders

Location	Total Parole Population ¹	Risk to Recidivate (CSRA) ²		Academic/Vocational ³		Substance Abuse ³		Anger ³		Criminal Thinking ³		Family Criminality ³		Low Family Support ³		Sex Offending ³	
		Total	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High
All Parole Region's Total	116,067	113,279	86,911	44.1%	55.9%	39.9%	60.1%	53.7%	46.3%	54.0%	46.0%	66.3%	33.7%	31.8%	68.2%	34.9%	65.1%
Parole Region I	27,208	26,157	20,410	41.9%	58.2%	34.4%	65.6%	51.2%	48.8%	54.5%	45.5%	57.7%	42.4%	32.0%	68.0%	36.9%	63.1%
Parole Region II	21,804	21,289	16,539	44.4%	55.6%	36.8%	63.2%	54.1%	45.9%	54.7%	45.4%	64.0%	36.0%	33.8%	66.2%	32.3%	67.7%
Parole Region III	30,848	30,383	22,375	43.7%	56.4%	47.1%	52.9%	54.6%	45.5%	52.8%	47.2%	73.8%	26.3%	31.2%	68.8%	31.5%	68.6%
Parole Region IV	36,207	35,450	27,587	46.1%	53.9%	39.7%	60.3%	55.0%	45.0%	54.4%	45.7%	68.2%	31.8%	30.7%	69.4%	37.9%	62.1%

¹The Parole Population is 116,067 this was derived from the Offender Base Information Systems (OBIS) dataset created on December 12, 2011, as of September 30, 2011.

²The risk to recidivate was derived from California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) as of December 8, 2011 for only those that we were able to ascertain criminal record data from the Department of Justice.

³Needs assessment was derived from the 'Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions' (COMPAS) dataset October 5, 2011.

Appendix B: Determining Gaps in Rehabilitative Services

All Institutions	Institution Population ¹	CSRA Score Low ²	Moderate/High CSRA Scores											
			CSRA Score Mod/High High ²	0-6 Months to Serve ²		7-12 Months to Serve ²		13-24 Months to Serve ²		25-36 Months to Serve ²		Over 36 Months to Serve ²		
				#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Total	159,898	60,170	94,109	27,608	29.3%	13,796	14.7%	14,359	15.3%	7,476	7.9%	27,051	28.7%	
Serious or Violent ³	101,163	49,264	48,025	7,489	15.6%	4,701	9.8%	6,528	13.6%	4,780	10.0%	22,880	47.6%	
Sex Registrants ³	23,302	15,546	6,622	1,906	28.8%	667	10.1%	778	11.7%	478	7.2%	2,490	37.6%	
Enhanced Out-Patients (EOPs) ³	6,184	2,730	3,247	928	28.6%	392	12.1%	430	13.2%	241	7.4%	1,099	33.8%	
Immigration & Customs Enforcement (ICE) holds ³	16,535	10,736	5,238	1,185	22.6%	668	12.8%	805	15.4%	488	9.3%	1,978	37.8%	
Inmates Serving a Life Sentence ^{3,3a}	30,308	23,402	6,081	208	3.4%	245	4.0%	543	8.9%	476	7.8%	3,550	58.4%	
Inmates with Needs Assessments ⁴	94,109	60,170												

Rehabilitative Program Areas (I-VII)	A	B	C	D	E
	Assessed Need COMPAS	Treatment Slots ⁷	Average Length of Program	Annual Capacity	Potential Participants
I. Academic/Vocational Programs^{5,6}	19,234	37,344	12 Months	37,344	47,688
Traditional Education Programs					
General Population		13,554	12 Months	13,554	
Isolated Population		1,836	12 Months	1,836	
Voluntary Education Program		17,040	12 Months	17,040	
Vocational Programs					
AUTO BODY		378	12 Months	378	
AUTO MECHANICS		459	12 Months	459	
BUILDING MAINTENANCE		270	12 Months	270	
CARPENTRY		216	12 Months	216	
ELECTRONICS (C-TECH)		594	12 Months	594	
ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION (WORK)		243	12 Months	243	
MACHINE SHOP (PRACTICAL)		108	12 Months	108	
MANICURING		108	12 Months	108	
MASONRY		162	12 Months	162	
OFFICE SERVICES & RELATED TECHNOLOGIES		1,134	12 Months	1,134	
PLUMBING		243	12 Months	243	
REFRIGERATION (HVAC)		243	12 Months	243	
SHEET METAL WORK		54	12 Months	54	
SMALL ENGINE REPAIR		162	12 Months	162	
WELDING		540	12 Months	540	
II. Substance Abuse Programs⁸	23,324	1,528	150	3,544	58,060
In-Prison Substance Abuse		1,528	150 days	3,544	
III. Criminal Thinking, Behavior, Skills, & Associations⁹	16,205				42,801
Thinking for a Change (T4C)					
Sub Total Criminal Thinking					
IV. Aggression, Hostility, Anger & Violence⁹	18,304				48,344
CALM					
Sub Total Anger					
V. Family Criminality⁹	11,438				30,209
Sub Total Family Criminality					
VI. Low Family Support⁹					
Sub Total Family Support					
VII. Sex Offending⁹					
Sub Total Sex Offending					

Appendix B: Determining Gaps in Rehabilitative Services

SUMMARY

¹The Institution Population is 159,898 this was derived from the Offender Base Information Systems (OBIS) dataset created on December 12, 2011 as of September 30, 2011. The data has been collected and reported for only the main institutions. The inmate population that is omitted from this report is: 2,717. The breakout of the omitted population comprises from the following entities: Community Correctional Facilities (CCF) 1,156, Legal Processing Unit (LPU) 2, LPU/Family Foundation Program (LPUFP) 65, LPU Female Rehabilitative Program (LPUFR) 64, LPU Prisoner Mother Programs (LPUPM) 42, Re-entry Program-Region 1 (RENT1) 3, Re-entry Program-Region 2 (RENT 2) 4, Re-entry Program Region 3 (RENT 3) 32, Re-entry Program Region 4 (RENT 4) 5, Rio Consumnes Correctional Facility (RIOCC) 486, Santa Rita County Jail (SRITA) 844, Sacramento Central Office Unit (SACCO) 14, for a total of 2,717. Total inmate population, for both prison institutions and non-prison entities is: 162,615 as of September 30, 2011.

²The risk to recidivate was derived from California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) as of December 8, 2011 for only those that we were able to ascertain criminal record data from the Department of Justice. At the time the data was extracted, 4.1% of the population did not have a projected release date calculated for only those designated Moderate/High CSRA. Projected release dates are contingent upon a variety of factors that may change. Please note that the offender's central file is the most accurate source for release dates.

C-ROB Counting Rules

Footnotes

¹ The Institution Population is 159,898 this was derived from the Offender Base Information Systems (OBIS) dataset created on December 12, 2011 as of September 30, 2011. The data has been collected and reported for only the main institutions.

² The risk to recidivate was derived from California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) as of December 8, 2011 for only those that we were able to ascertain criminal record data from the Department of Justice. At the time the data was extracted, 4.1% of the population did not have a projected release date calculated for only those designated Moderate/High CSRA. Projected release dates are contingent upon a variety of factors that may change. Please note that the offender's central file is the most accurate source for release dates.

³ Some offenders may be represented in more than one program/placement criteria.

^{3a} Lifers are defined as: committed to a Life sentence, sentence of death, a sentence of Life without the possibility of parole, .

⁴ 67,780 Assessments were completed. Assessments were completed on the Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS) dataset on June 29, 2011.

⁵ Treatment Slots: is calculated by adding all available capacity as budgeted.

⁶ Average Length of Program: Factors such as Institutional setting, lockdowns, Academic calendar year, etc. are factored in to the pacing scales. Academic program pacing was only calculated for mandatory programs.

⁷ Annual Capacity for those programs without pacing scales are calculated by taking the average turnover rates of the reporting period to estimate for a 12 month cycle. The number of enrolled/assigned students at the beginning of the reporting period are then added in order to obtain the annual capacity for the program.

⁸ As of July 1, 2011, annual capacity is computed based upon a 5-month treatment model for all SAP participants with the exception of EOP Mental Health participants who program for one year.

⁹ Rehabilitation Program has not been implemented. Data has not been collected at this time.

Columns (A-D)

Column A: 'Assessed Need COMPAS' This number was derived from the Target Population as of September 30, 2011 (Target Population is defined as: Projected Release date of between 7 and 36 months with a CSRA Score of Moderate/High ONLY) Total number, per program, was extrapolated by the percentage of those that had been assessed with a Moderate/High need multiplied to the total Target population. Column A was derived from the 'Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions' (COMPAS) dataset on December 12, 2011.

Note: Program information does not include COCF Data. COCF programs are similar, but are not exactly the same as California State Institutions.

Column B: Treatment Slots: is calculated by adding Fulltime Quota to Halftime Quota

Column C: Average Length of Program: VocEd average length of program is 12 months. SAP average length of program is 150 days.

Column D: Annual Capacity: is determined by two different formulas, monthly and weekly. 1. (Monthly) 12(months of the year)/(divided by) number of program months (*) times capacity. 2. (Weekly) 52 (weeks in a year) /(number of weeks in the program) (*)times capacity.

Column E: 'Potential Participants' is determined by subtracting the number of students in Column D:Enrolled/Assigned from Column A: Assessed Need COMPAS. These totals are listed within each Rehabilitative Program section.

Data Source: September 2011 Education Monthly Report, OSATS monthly contractor reports, Offender Base Information Systems (OBIS),

Determining Gaps in Rehabilitative Services
April 2011 - September 2011

Appendix B

All Parole Regions I-IV	Parole Population ¹	CSRA Score Low ²	CSRA Score Mod/High ²
Totals	116,067	26,368	86,911
Rehabilitative Program Areas (I-IV) ³	A	B	
	Capacity (Quota) ¹⁰	Enrolled/Assigned	
I. Residential Programs			
Residential Multi-Service Centers ⁴			
Total RMSC	540	952	
Parolee Service Centers ⁵			
Total PSC	834	2,197	
Total Residential Programs	1,374	3,149	
II. Day Center Programs			
Day Reporting Centers ⁶			
Total DRC	1,000	1,964	
Community-Based Coalition ⁷			
Total CBC	100	186	
Total Day Center Programs	1,100	2,150	
III. Substance Abuse Program			
Substance Abuse Treatment & Recovery ⁸			
Total STAR	530	4,374	
Total Substance Abuse Program	530	4,374	
IV. Education Program			
Computerized Literacy Learning Centers ⁹			
Total CLLC	375	1,530	
Total Education Program	375	1,530	

¹ The Parole Population was derived from the Offender Base Information Systems (OBIS) dataset created on December 12, 2011, as of September 30, 2011.

² The risk to recidivate was derived from California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) as of December 8, 2011 for only those that we were able to ascertain criminal record data from the Department of Justice.

³ All programs are accessible to mentally ill parolees. Participants must meet the program requirements for participation, and must be capable of functioning effectively and independently in the program. Reasonable accommodations will be made based on the need and evaluated on a case by case basis. Division of Adult Parole Operation provides both interdisciplinary and holistic life skills to assist Parolees to cope in the community. All data for programs was provided by the Division of Adult Parole Operations.

⁴ RMSC provides housing, drug counseling, literacy training, job preparation/placement, anger management, and counseling.

⁵ PSC provides employment assistance, substance abuse, stress management, victim awareness, computer supported literacy, and life skills.

⁶ DRC provides substance abuse education, anger management, domestic violence awareness, life skills, parenting, money management, GED preparation, transitional housing.

⁷ CBC provides substance abuse counseling, employment assistance, domestic violence, general education, parenting for fathers, mental health services.

⁸ STAR provides substance abuse education including addiction/recovery, 12-step methodology, relapse prevention, community transition, healthy relationships, and health education. STAR enrollments may exceed capacity due to parolee participation exceeding designated capacity.

⁹ CLLC provides a computer assisted instructional program focusing on basic proficiency in reading, writing, and computational skills. CLLC enrollments may exceed capacity due to open entry/open exit program and multiple parolees may utilize the same work station in one day.

¹⁰ Capacity total does not include expired contracts, only currently active contracts.

Parole Region I	Parole Population ¹	CSRA Score Low ²	CSRA Score Mod/High ²
Totals	27,208	5,747	20,410
Rehabilitative Program Areas (I-IV) ³	A	B	
	Capacity (Quota) ¹⁰	Enrolled/Assigned	
I. Residential Programs			
Residential Multi-Service Centers ⁴			
New Directions	25	25	
New Directions	25	23	
New Directions	20	22	
Turning Point Kennemer I	25	64	
Turning Point Kennemer II	65	128	
West Care	85	182	
Cache Creek	25	38	
Sub-Total RMSC	270	482	
Parolee Service Centers ⁵			
Turning Point Bakersfield	79	276	
Turning Point Visalia	25	74	
Turning Point Fresno	75	255	
Shasta Sierra	12	36	
Sub-Total PSC	191	641	
II. Day Center Programs			
Day Reporting Centers ⁶			
Westcare	100	225	
Behavioral Interventions - Stockton	100	256	
Sub-Total DRC	200	481	
Community-Based Coalition ⁷			
Sacramento County Office of Education	100	157	
Sub-Total CBC	100	157	
III. Substance Abuse Program			
Substance Abuse Treatment & Recovery ⁸			
Contra Costa Office of Education	180	1,418	
Sub-Total STAR	180	1,418	
IV. Education Program			
Computerized Literacy Learning Centers ⁹			
Contra Costa Office of Education	108	415	
Sub-Total CLLC	108	415	

¹ The Parole Population was derived from the Offender Base Information Systems (OBIS) dataset created on December 12, 2011, as of September 30, 2011.

² The risk to recidivate was derived from California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) as of December 8, 2011 for only those that we were able to ascertain criminal record data from the Department of Justice.

³ All programs are accessible to mentally ill parolees. Participants must meet the program requirements for participation, and must be capable of functioning effectively and independently in the program. Reasonable accommodations will be made based on the need and evaluated on a case by case basis. Division of Adult Parole Operation provides both interdisciplinary and holistic life skills to assist Parolees to cope in the community. All data for programs was provided by the Division of Adult Parole Operations.

⁴ RMSC provides housing, drug counseling, literacy training, job preparation/placement, anger management, and counseling.

⁵ PSC provides employment assistance, substance abuse, stress management, victim awareness, computer supported literacy, and life skills.

⁶ DRC provides substance abuse education, anger management, domestic violence awareness, life skills, parenting, money management, GED preparation, transitional housing.

⁷ CBC provides substance abuse counseling, employment assistance, domestic violence, general education, parenting for fathers, mental health services.

⁸ STAR provides substance abuse education including addiction/recovery, 12-step methodology, relapse prevention, community transition, healthy relationships, and health education. STAR enrollments may exceed capacity due to parolee participation exceeding designated capacity.

⁹ CLLC provides a computer assisted instructional program focusing on basic proficiency in reading, writing, and computational skills. CLLC enrollments may exceed capacity due to open entry/open exit program and multiple parolees may utilize the same work station in one day.

¹⁰ Capacity total does not include expired contracts, only currently active contracts.

Parole Region II	Parole Population ¹	CSRA Score Low ²	CSRA Score Mod/High ²
Totals	21,804	4,750	16,539

Rehabilitative Program Areas (I-IV) ³	A	B
	Capacity (Quota) ⁹	Enrolled/Assigned
I. Residential Programs		
Residential Multi-Service Centers ⁴		
Allied Fellowship Services	40	87
Sub-Total RMSC	40	87
Parolee Service Centers ⁵		
Geo Care	60	127
Turning Point Salinas	45	99
Volunteers Of America Elsie Dunn	48	126
Volunteers Of America West House	72	150
Sub-Total PSC	225	502
II. Day Center Programs		
Day Reporting Centers ⁶		
Walden House	100	261
Santa Barbara Sheriff's Department	100	164
Center Point, Inc.	100	160
Sub-Total DRC	300	585
III. Substance Abuse Program		
Substance Abuse Treatment & Recovery ⁷		
Contra Costa County Office of Education	85	675
Sub-Total STAR	85	675
IV. Education Program		
Computerized Literacy Learning Centers ⁸		
Contra Costa County Office of Education	16	113
Sub-Total CLLC	16	113

¹ The Parole Population was derived from the Offender Base Information Systems (OBIS) dataset created on December 12, 2011, as of September 30, 2011.

² The risk to recidivate was derived from California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) as of December 8, 2011 for only those that we were able to ascertain criminal record data from the Department of Justice.

³ All programs are accessible to mentally ill parolees. Participants must meet the program requirements for participation, and must be capable of functioning effectively and independently in the program. Reasonable accommodations will be made based on the need and evaluated on a case by case basis. Division of Adult Parole Operation provides both interdisciplinary and holistic life skills to assist Parolees to cope in the community. All data for programs was provided by the Division of Adult Parole Operations.

⁴ RMSC provides housing, drug counseling, literacy training, job preparation/placement, anger management, and counseling.

⁵ PSC provides employment assistance, substance abuse, stress management, victim awareness, computer supported literacy, and life skills.

⁶ DRC provides substance abuse education, anger management, domestic violence awareness, life skills, parenting, money management, GED preparation, transitional housing.

⁷ STAR provides substance abuse education including addiction/recovery, 12-step methodology, relapse prevention, community transition, healthy relationships, and health education. STAR enrollments may exceed capacity due to parolee participation exceeding designated capacity.

⁸ CLLC provides a computer assisted instructional program focusing on basic proficiency in reading, writing, and computational skills. CLLC enrollments may exceed capacity due to open entry/open exit program and multiple parolees may utilize the same work station in one day.

⁹ Capacity total does not include expired contracts, only currently active contracts.

Parole Region III	Parole Population ¹	CSRA Score Low ²	CSRA Score Mod/High ²
Totals	30,848	8,008	22,375

Rehabilitative Program Areas (I-IV) ³	A	B
	Capacity (Quota) ⁹	Enrolled/Assigned
I. Residential Programs		
Residential Multi-Service Centers ⁴		
Amistad De Los Angeles	100	195
Weingart Foundation	95	132
Sub-Total RMSC	195	327
Parolee Service Centers ⁵		
Behavioral Systems SW Orion	100	256
Behavioral Systems SW Hollywood	63	180
Community Education Centers, Inc	45	94
Hoffman House	15	18
Sub-Total PSC	223	548
II. Day Center Programs		
Day Reporting Centers ⁶		
Behavioral Intervention Inc. - Compton	100	123
Behavioral Systems Southwest - Odessa	100	157
Sub-Total DRC	200	280
III. Substance Abuse Program		
Substance Abuse Treatment & Recovery ⁷		
Contra Costa County Office of Education	120	946
Sub-Total STAR	120	946
IV. Education Program		
Computerized Literacy Learning Centers ⁸		
Contra Costa County Office of Education	152	550
Sub-Total CLLC	152	550

¹ The Parole Population was derived from the Offender Base Information Systems (OBIS) dataset created on December 12, 2011, as of September 30, 2011.

² The risk to recidivate was derived from California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) as of December 8, 2011 for only those that we were able to ascertain criminal record data from the Department of Justice.

³ All programs are accessible to mentally ill parolees. Participants must meet the program requirements for participation, and must be capable of functioning effectively and independently in the program. Reasonable accommodations will be made based on the need and evaluated on a case by case basis. Division of Adult Parole Operation provides both interdisciplinary and holistic life skills to assist Parolees to cope in the community. All data for programs was provided by the Division of Adult Parole Operations.

⁴ RMSC provides housing, drug counseling, literacy training, job preparation/placement, anger management, and counseling.

⁵ PSC provides employment assistance, substance abuse, stress management, victim awareness, computer supported literacy, and life skills.

⁶ DRC provides substance abuse education, anger management, domestic violence awareness, life skills, parenting, money management, GED preparation, transitional housing.

⁷ STAR provides substance abuse education including addiction/recovery, 12-step methodology, relapse prevention, community transition, healthy relationships, and health education. STAR enrollments may exceed capacity due to parolee participation exceeding designated capacity.

⁸ CLLC provides a computer assisted instructional program focusing on basic proficiency in reading, writing, and computational skills. CLLC enrollments may exceed capacity due to open entry/open exit program and multiple parolees may utilize the same work station in one day.

⁹ Capacity total does not include expired contracts, only currently active contracts.

Determining Gaps in Rehabilitative Services
April 2011 - September 2011

Appendix B

Parole Region IV	Parole Population ¹	CSRA Score Low ²	CSRA Score Mod/High ²
Totals	36,207	7,863	27,587

Rehabilitative Program Areas (I-IV) ³	A	B
	Capacity (Quota) ⁹	Enrolled/Assigned
I. Residential Programs		
Residential Multi-Service Centers ⁴		
Volunteers Of America Southwest	35	56
Sub-Total RMSC	35	56
Parolee Service Centers ⁵		
National Crossroads	40	65
Volunteers Of America San Diego	40	121
W&B Reentry	45	136
Healthcare Services	70	184
Sub-Total PSC	195	506
II. Day Center Programs		
Day Reporting Centers ⁶		
Human Potential Consultants, LLC (Terminated 7-1-11)	100	86
Behavioral Intervention - San Diego	100	275
Foundation Cal State University San Bernardino	100	257
Sub-Total DRC	300	618
III. Substance Abuse Program		
Substance Abuse Treatment & Recovery ⁷		
Contra Costa County Office of Education	145	1,335
Sub-Total STAR	145	1,335
IV. Education Program		
Computerized Literacy Learning Centers ⁸		
Contra Costa County Office of Education	99	452
Sub-Total CLLC	99	452

¹ The Parole Population was derived from the Offender Base Information Systems (OBIS) dataset created on December 12, 2011, as of September 30, 2011.

² The risk to recidivate was derived from California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) as of December 8, 2011 for only those that we were able to ascertain criminal record data from the Department of Justice.

³ All programs are accessible to mentally ill parolees. Participants must meet the program requirements for participation, and must be capable of functioning effectively and independently in the program. Reasonable accommodations will be made based on the need and evaluated on a case by case basis. Division of Adult Parole Operation provides both interdisciplinary and holistic life skills to assist Parolees to cope in the community. All data for programs was provided by the Division of Adult Parole Operations.

⁴ RMSC provides housing, drug counseling, literacy training, job preparation/placement, anger management, and counseling.

⁵ PSC provides employment assistance, substance abuse, stress management, victim awareness, computer supported literacy, and life skills.

⁶ DRC provides substance abuse education, anger management, domestic violence awareness, life skills, parenting, money management, GED preparation, transitional housing.

⁷ STAR provides substance abuse education including addiction/recovery, 12-step methodology, relapse prevention, community transition, healthy relationships, and health education. STAR enrollments may exceed capacity due to parolee participation exceeding designated capacity.

⁸ CLLC provides a computer assisted instructional program focusing on basic proficiency in reading, writing, and computational skills. CLLC enrollments may exceed capacity due to open entry/open exit program and multiple parolees may utilize the same work station in one day.

⁹ Capacity total does not include expired contracts, only currently active contracts.

Appendix C: Determining Levels of Offender Participation and Offender Success
Academic
Reporting Period: April 2011 till September 2011

Academic ¹	Budgeted slots at start of reporting period (April 1, 2011 Capacity) ²	Beginning student population (as of April 1, 2011) ³	Admissions during reporting period (April 2011 through September 2011) ⁴	Program exits during reporting period (April 2011 through September 2011)			Ending population as of September 30, 2011 ⁷	# of program hours per period (XSEA) ⁸	Participant hours* per period (X-Time) ⁹	Participation Rate (Monthly Average of X/XSEA Time for this period) ¹⁰
				Total Number of Program Exits ⁵	Number of Completions ⁶	% of Program exits due to Completions				
COCF with All Institution's Total	31,494	20,643	20,028	20,285	1,917	9.5%	13,830	5,488,552	3,274,895	59.7%
All Institution's Total	28,744	18,490	18,232	18,663	1,605	8.6%	11,503	4,197,269	2,583,930	61.6%
ASP	1,228	948	923	690	22	3.2%	702	259,414	146,616	56.5%
CAL	972	474	699	345	33	9.6%	321	139,340	82,576	59.3%
CCC	1,164	479	711	584	92	15.8%	251	95,465	37,655	39.4%
CCI	1,122	500	313	354	35	9.9%	294	115,993	80,380	69.3%
CCWF	456	341	449	342	63	18.4%	315	103,660	81,602	78.7%
CEN	1,182	929	1,002	917	89	9.7%	616	217,816	138,261	63.5%
*CIM	642	542	726	609	220	36.1%	119	110,247	79,029	71.7%
CIW	512	400	669	943	51	5.4%	267	96,086	65,941	68.6%
CMC	1,358	854	1,502	1,239	49	4.0%	684	230,571	133,911	58.1%
CMF	510	237	216	252	16	6.3%	206	74,396	27,292	36.7%
COCF ¹¹	2,750	2,153	1,796	1,622	312	19.2%	2,327	1,291,283	690,965	53.5%
COR	1,392	534	894	999	38	3.8%	510	169,000	102,502	60.7%
CRC	1,088	959	917	656	19	2.9%	428	197,029	125,643	63.8%
CTF	1,784	1,298	616	804	96	11.9%	539	250,085	168,724	67.5%
CVSP	792	514	547	422	27	6.4%	429	149,029	119,578	80.2%
*DVI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FOL	1,070	728	458	350	101	28.9%	401	135,371	119,706	88.4%
HDSP	1,056	849	451	838	22	2.6%	456	153,104	30,446	19.9%
ISP	1,326	711	722	748	57	7.6%	429	156,759	90,886	58.0%
KVSP	1,104	844	609	347	8	2.3%	461	172,942	115,068	66.5%
*LAC	772	626	283	194	11	5.7%	314	116,876	59,975	51.3%
MCSP	486	199	227	228	32	14.0%	254	69,723	50,452	72.4%
*NKSP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PBSP	648	270	399	393	36	9.2%	262	42,671	25,503	59.8%
PVSP	1,192	896	658	538	37	6.9%	582	201,879	121,132	60.0%
*RJD	816	131	288	93	4	4.3%	80	29,243	13,055	44.6%
SAC	642	457	320	220	4	1.8%	322	127,509	90,085	70.7%
SATF	1,904	1,180	1,200	2,069	144	7.0%	630	241,838	157,075	65.0%
SCC	978	738	727	879	98	11.1%	427	135,615	97,715	72.1%
SOL	1,006	696	485	973	40	4.1%	337	129,994	67,732	52.1%
*SQ	386	194	148	232	107	46.1%	172	44,692	34,712	77.7%
SVSP	606	510	477	675	16	2.4%	329	122,823	64,579	52.6%
VSPW	550	452	596	730	38	5.2%	366	108,102	56,105	51.9%
*WSP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Academic Footnotes

¹ Academic programs include traditional programs (i.e. ABE I, ABE II, ABE III, and GED). Prior to May 2010, enrollment data for academic and vocational education was reported based on the capacity associated with active classrooms (quota). Beginning in May 2010, the definitions were changed to reflect the full budgeted capacity including vacant positions. Historical capacity data using the new definition is not available.

² The Budgeted Capacity is the total number of students who may be assigned/enrolled that is approved by the "Office of Correctional Education". The Budgeted Capacity would include all Active and In-Active classes regardless of vacant positions.

³ Derived from the EMR Metric Analysis: Data Element "acaSA No Students Enrolled".

⁴ Derived from the EMR Metric Analysis: Data Element "acaSA No Students Adds".

⁵ Total Number of Program Exits include those who have completed the program and therefore exited and are derived from the EMR Metric Analysis: Data Element "acaSA No Students Drops".

⁶ Program Completions are deemed as a program exit since the student is unassigned upon completion of a program. This figure includes those who have completed a traditional academic program and are derived from the EMR Metric Analysis: Data Element "aca1A Total Program Completions".

⁷ Derived from the EMR Metric Analysis; data element "acaSA Ending No Students".

⁸ Total hourly attendance for this time period is illustrated through XSEA-time. XSEA-time is defined as the following: The combined hourly total of X-time, Total S-time, E-time, and A-time. Each hour an inmate spends in a classroom or academic program represents a particular programming type and is catalogued in X,S,E, or A-times (or hours). Terms and definitions of XSEA-time are defined in the following: S-time: the total number of hours of programming lost due to circumstances that prevented students to attend class. This includes teacher illnesses, institutional lock-downs, medical/dental issues, attorney visits, remove to out-to-court status, program modifications, late-feeding, inclement weather, or any other event that restricts regular inmate programming. (Source: Title 15 § 3045.3). E-time: 3045.2 Excused time off is defined as an excused time for the inmate for personal reasons, i.e., family visitations, special religious functions, etc. (Source: EMR Counting Rules). A-time: allocates unexcused inmate attendance. (Source: EMR Counting Rules; Title 15 § 3041 Performance & § 3040 Participation).

⁹ X-time is the total amount of actual hours and time an inmate attends the classroom they are assigned (Data Source: EMR Counting Rules)

¹⁰ X/XSEA-time is the actual programming hours an inmate spent in class divided by the combined total of hours lost due to other circumstances (SEA-time). This formula calculates actual program participation (i.e., utilization).

*Note: Institutions designated as Reception Centers are CIM, DVI, LAC, NKSP, RJD, SQ and WSP. Reception Centers have higher rates of inmate turnover as these Institutions are designated with the task of placing incoming inmates in appropriate level Institutions. As such there are generally few Academic programs functioning in these Institutions due to the dynamic environment.

¹¹ COCF- CDCR-RECOGNIZED ACADEMIC PROGRAMS INCLUDE:

- Adult Basic Education
- English as a Second Language
- General Educational Development Preparation
- Adult Education in Spanish Programs

Appendix C: Determining Levels of Offender Participation and Offender Success

Career Technical Education

Reporting Period: April 2011 till September 2011

Career Technical Education ¹	Budgeted slots at start of reporting period (April 1, 2011 Quota) ²	Beginning student population (as of April 1, 2011) ³	Admissions during reporting period (April 2011 thru September 2011) ⁴	Program exits during reporting period (April 2011 thru September 2011)				Ending population as of September 30, 2011 ⁷	# of program hours per period (XSEA) ⁸	Participant hours* per period (X-Time) ⁹	Participation Rate (Monthly Average of X/XSEA Time for this period) ¹⁰
				Total Number of Program Exits ⁵	Number of Completions (Termination Code - 1A) ⁶	Number of Course (Partial) Completions (Termination Code - 1B) ⁶	% of Program exits due to partial and full Completions				
COCF with All Institution's Total	5,802	4,324	4,254	3,833	952	1,212	56.5%	4,554	3,070,196	1,775,053	57.8%
All Institution's Total	4,914	3,681	3,678	3,200	722	1,075	56.2%	3,968	2,655,721	1,605,334	60.4%
ASP	405	293	234	242	55	93	61.2%	252	186,838	125,311	67.1%
CAL	108	78	66	33	0	4	12.1%	79	59,543	15,720	26.4%
CCC	189	108	130	125	53	39	73.6%	135	90,890	35,107	38.6%
CCI	243	201	170	190	47	68	60.5%	187	125,806	87,055	69.2%
CCWF	162	133	208	220	91	70	73.2%	86	87,489	63,214	72.3%
CEN	270	234	108	104	25	30	52.9%	232	159,342	76,691	48.1%
*CIM	81	70	102	94	4	30	36.2%	76	45,000	25,280	56.2%
CIW	81	44	86	87	17	36	60.9%	67	50,078	34,921	69.7%
CMC	216	134	163	132	55	29	63.6%	162	107,725	75,768	70.3%
CMF	54	54	18	29	10	5	51.7%	54	33,142	17,091	51.6%
COCF ¹¹	888	643	576	633	230	137	58%	586	414,475	169,719	40.9%
COR	162	69	182	175	14	108	69.7%	80	42,246	28,264	66.9%
CRC	243	186	156	181	21	50	39.2%	160	115,868	84,244	72.7%
CTF	162	108	42	41	18	16	82.9%	108	74,787	44,322	59.3%
CVSP	216	186	150	137	44	41	62.9%	201	127,740	92,594	72.5%
*DVI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FOL	216	163	165	113	8	28	31.9%	206	148,659	91,748	61.7%
HDSP	54	45	25	15	2	5	46.7%	54	36,328	13,209	36.4%
ISP	270	210	142	138	33	57	65.2%	215	139,261	71,895	51.6%
KVSP	162	131	107	82	9	56	79.3%	156	97,842	43,067	44.3%
*LAC	54	51	41	21	3	6	42.9%	52	37,955	15,409	40.6%
MCSP	162	108	38	46	27	10	80.4%	130	73,688	56,119	76.2%
*NKSP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PBSP	27	7	18	11	1	6	63.6%	12	7,800	5,714	73.3%
PVSP	270	185	203	156	18	87	67.3%	230	145,573	81,511	56.3%
*RJD	81	44	28	31	3	22	80.6%	45	24,601	17,293	70.3%
SAC	81	73	65	45	2	0	4.4%	81	54,850	38,979	71.1%
SATF	351	223	451	330	37	67	31.5%	351	207,789	147,045	70.8%
SCC	162	156	208	192	32	90	63.5%	159	109,373	74,098	67.7%
SOL	216	201	175	130	45	14	45.4%	213	138,265	75,003	54.2%
*SQ	54	52	82	19	8	2	52.6%	53	35,323	23,922	67.7%
SVSP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VSPW	162	134	115	81	40	6	56.8%	132	91,923	44,746	48.7%
*WSP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Career Technical Education Footnotes

¹ Traditional Career Technical Education is any adult rehabilitative program or class instructing vocational trades in the Office of Correctional Education (OCE) or the Division of Education, Vocation, for Offenders Program (DEVOP) in Adult Programs.

² The Budget Capacity is the total number of students who may be assigned/enrolled that is approved by the "Office of Correctional Education". The Budget Capacity would include all active and in-active classes regardless of vacant positions.

³ Derived from the EMR Metric Analysis; data element "vBeginning Assignments".

⁴ Derived from the EMR Metric Analysis; data element "vStudents Added During Month".

⁵ Total Number of Program Exits include those who have completed the program and therefore exited. Derived from the EMR Metric Analysis; data element "vStudents Dropped During Month".

⁶ OCE has determined the need to include both partial and full program completion as Vocational programs include multiple course and/or components which can be taught and certified individually. Students completing a course may still obtain skills and certification necessary for specific jobs. Termination Code 1A represents the full program completion; Termination Code 1B represents course (partial) completion of a program. OCE acknowledges potential discrepancies that may exist as Vocational Instructors are unfamiliar with Termination codes. Prior Education Monthly Reports did not require teachers to list the termination code used for a student exit. This item will be brought forth in future training sessions to insure all teachers understand and report termination codes in a consistent manner.

⁷ Derived from the EMR Metric Analysis; data element "vEnding Student Assignment".

⁸ Total hourly attendance for this time period is illustrated through XSEA-time. XSEA-time is defined as the following: The combined hourly total of X-time, S-time, E-time, and A-time. Each hour an inmate spends in a classroom or academic program represents a particular programming type and is catalogued in X, S, E, or A-times (or hours). Terms and definitions of XSEA-time are defined in the following: S-time: the total number of hours of programming lost due to circumstances that prevented students to attend class. This includes teacher illnesses, institutional lock-downs, medical/dental issues, attorney visits, remove to out-to-court status, program modifications, late-feeding, inclement weather, or any other event that restricts regular inmate programming. (Source: Title 15 § 3045.3). E-time: 3045.2 Excused time off is defined as an excused time for the inmate for personal reasons, i.e., family visitations, special religious functions, etc. (Source: EMR Counting Rules). A-time: allocates unexcused inmate attendance. (Source: EMR Counting Rules; Title 15 § 3041 & § 3040).

⁹ X-time is the total amount of actual hours and time an inmate attends the classroom they are assigned (Data Source: EMR Counting Rules).

¹⁰ X/XSEA-time is the actual programming hours an inmate spent in class divided by the combined total of hours lost due to other circumstances (SEA-time). This formula calculates actual program participation (i.e., utilization).

*Note: Institutions designated as Reception Centers are CIM, DVI, LAC, NKSP, RJD, SQ and WSP. Reception Centers have higher rates of inmate turnover as these Institutions are designated with the task of placing incoming inmates in appropriate level Institutions. As such there are few if any Vocational programs functioning in these Institutions due to the dynamic environment. DVI, NKSP and WSP has no Vocational programs.

¹¹ COCF CDCR-RECOGNIZED VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS INCLUDE:

- AutoCAD
- Carpentry
- Kentucky Workplace Essentials/Life Skills
- Electrical
- Painting
- Core
- Braille
- Computers
- Horticulture
- Masonry
- Plumbing
- Barbering

**Appendix C: Determining Levels of Offender Participation and Offender Success
Substance Abuse Programs
September 2011**

SAP ¹	Activated slots at start of reporting period (April 1, 2011 Quota) ²	Beginning population as of April 1, 2011 ³	Admissions during reporting period (April 1, 2011 to September 30, 2011) ³	Program exits during reporting period (April 1, 2011 through September 30, 2011) ³			Ending population as of September 30, 2011 ⁵	# of program hours per period (XSEA) ⁶	Participant hours* per period (X-Time) ⁶	Participation Rate (Monthly Average of X/XSEA Time for this period) ⁶
				Total Number of Program Exits ³	Number of Completions ⁴	% of Program exits due to Completions ⁴				
All Institution's Total Including COCF	3,064	3,171	2,432	3,069	2,372	77.3%	2,435	1,182,633	939,034	79.4%
ASP	200	194	229	282	243	86.2%	141	52,460	45,409	86.6%
CAL										
CCC										
CCF - Leo Chesney ^{1a}	150	156	23	147	89	60.5%	32	30,279	26,830	86.4%
CCI	160	210	138	196	175	89.3%	152	46,998	44,193	94.1%
CCWF	175	223	173	225	201	89.3%	171	43,759	38,553	88.1%
CEN										
CIM	150	186	150	168	140	83.3%	168	39,445	32,532	82.5%
CIW	175	187	140	151	116	76.8%	176	49,929	45,375	90.9%
CMC	150	102	141	156	139	89.1%	87	41,344	36,595	88.5%
CMF										
COCF	714	682	308	369	41	11.1%	522	602,103	437,617	72.7%
COR										
CRC	225	297	198	284	257	90.5%	211	52,925	47,828	90.4%
CTF	150	125	182	186	163	87.6%	121	44,952	36,762	81.8%
CVSP	150	104	200	211	175	82.9%	93	43,791	40,292	92.2%
DVI										
FOL										
HDSP										
ISP										
KVSP										
LAC										
MCSP										
NKSP ⁷										
PBSP										
PVSP										
RJD										
SAC										
SATF	340	242	210	284	249	87.7%	168	58,488	46,920	80.2%
SCC										
SOL	150	180	198	217	198	91.2%	161	35,089	26,840	76.5%
SQ										
SVSP										
VSPW	175	283	142	193	186	96.4%	232	41,073	33,289	81.1%
WSP ⁷										

SAP Footnotes

¹ SAP is a Substance Abuse Program.

^{1a} At the start of the reporting period the Office of Substance Abuse Treatment Services had 13 Substance Abuse Programs in 12 institutions and 1 Community Correctional Facility. The program at Leo Chesney, the Community Correctional Facility closed on 8/19/2011.

² Counts reflect the start of the reporting period.

³ Beginning population, program admissions, and program exit figures obtained from Offender Substance Abuse Tracking (OSAT) database version 11/28/2011.

⁴ Completion or incompleteness of a SAP program is reported by the SAP treatment provider to the Office of Offender Services. Completion Percentage is the calculated figure taken from the sum of program completions divided by total program exits.

⁵ Ending population is a derived figure taken from adding the beginning population and the admissions and subtracting program exits.

**Appendix C: Determining Levels of Offender Participation and Offender Success
Office of Substance Abuse Treatment Services (OSATS) Contracted Community Programs
September 2011**

Academic, vocational, and SAP program (by individual programs or aggregated) ¹	Activated slots at start of reporting period (April 2011 Quota) ²	Beginning population as of April 1, 2011 ³	Admissions during reporting period (April 1, 2011 to September 30, 2011) ³	Program exits during reporting period (April 1, 2011 to September 30, 2011) ³			Ending population as of September 30, 2011 ⁴	# of program hours per period (XSEA) ⁵	Participant hours per period (X-Time) ⁵	Participation Rate (Monthly Average of X/XSEA Time for this period) ⁵
				Total Number of Program Exits ⁵	Number of Completions ⁶	% of Program exits due to Completions				
All Parole Regions		4,938	2,175	2,337	1,159	49.6%	4,776			
Parole Region I		2,137	751	779	441	56.6%	2,109			
Parole Region II		871	363	449	229	51.0%	785			
Parole Region III		979	659	581	242	41.7%	1,057			
Parole Region IV		951	402	528	247	46.8%	825			

Rehabilitation Programs not yet implemented:

- Alcohol and other drugs (by individual programs or aggregated)
- Aggression, hostility, anger, and violence (by individual programs or aggregated)
- Criminal thinking, behaviors, and associations (by individual programs or aggregated)
- Family, marital, and relationships (by individual programs or aggregated)
- Sex Offending (by individual programs or aggregated)

OSATS Footnotes

¹ Community-based substance abuse programs are managed by Substance Abuse Service Coordination Agencies (SASCA). There is one SASCA for each parole region

² OSATS does not maintain a specific number of community-based treatment slots. They are allocated by the SASCA as parolees enter community-based treatment.

OSATS is required to maintain funding for an amount of community-based slots equal to 50% of the number of in-prison SAP program slots

³ Beginning population, program admissions, and program exit figures obtained from Offender Substance Abuse Tracking (OSAT) database version 11/28/2011.

Only one treatment admission per individual per program was counted. ICDTP jail-based admits not counted (i.e. counted admissions into phase 2 of community based treatment and admissions for those who did all 90 days in a community based setting).

Only one treatment discharge per individual per program was counted. For ICDTP participants, only discharges from community based phase of treatment was counted

⁴ Ending population is a derived figure taken from adding the beginning population and the admissions and subtracting program exits.

⁵ OSATS does not have hourly attendance or utilization data for this time period.

⁶ Completion or incompleteness of a SAP program is reported by the SAP treatment provider to OSATS. Completion Percentage is calculated by taking the number of full program completions and partial completions during this time period divided by the total number of program exits during the time period.

Determining Gaps in Rehabilitative Services
 April 2011 - September 2011
 Parole Region 1

Appendix C

PAROLE REGION I	Capacity ¹	Beginning Pop. ¹ Apr. 1, 2011	Referrals ^{1,2} Apr'11 - Sep'11	Enrollments ^{1,3} Apr'11 - Sep'11	Exits ^{1,4} Apr'11 - Sep'11	Ending Pop. ^{1,11} Sep 30, 2011
I. Residential Programs						
Residential Multi-Service Centers ⁵						
New Directions	25	24	27	25	30	19
New Directions	25	24	34	23	30	17
New Directions	20	19	23	22	31	10
Turning Point Kennemer I	25	23	140	64	62	25
Turning Point Kennemer II	65	65	246	128	129	64
West Care	85	68	341	182	167	83
Cache Creek	25	25	97	38	39	24
Sub-Total RMSC	270	248	908	482	488	242
Parolee Service Centers ⁶						
Turning Point Bakersfield	79	73	431	276	273	76
Turning Point Visalia	25	26	49	74	74	26
Turning Point Fresno	75	68	512	255	247	76
Shasta Sierra	12	12	56	36	36	12
Sub-Total PSC	191	179	1,048	641	630	190
II. Day Center Programs						
Day Reporting Centers ⁷						
Westcare	100	103	311	225	217	111
Behavioral Interventions - Stockton	100	71	259	256	248	79
Sub-Total DRC	200	174	570	481	465	190
Community-Based Coalition ⁸						
Sacramento County Office of Education	100	299	762	186	253	232
Sub-Total CBC	100	299	762	186	253	232
III. Substance Abuse Program						
Substance Abuse Treatment & Recovery ⁹						
Contra Costa County Office of Education	180	179	1,460	1,418	1,525	72
Sub-Total STAR	180	179	1,460	1,418	1,525	72
IV. Education Program						
Computerized Literacy Learning Centers ¹⁰						
Contra Costa County Office of Education	108	236	453	415	374	277
Sub-Total CLLC	108	236	453	415	374	277

¹ All programs are accessible to mentally ill parolees. Participants must meet the program requirements for participation, and must be capable of functioning effectively and independently in the program. Reasonable accommodations will be made based on the need and evaluated on a case by case basis. Division of Adult Parole Operation provides both interdisciplinary and holistic life skills to assist Parolees to cope in the community. All data for programs was provided by the Division of Adult Parole Operations.

² Referrals - The total number of verifiable voluntary and remedial sanction placements inquiries received by the program.

³ Enrollments - The number of voluntary and remedial sanction parolees placed/enrolled into the program.

⁴ Exits - The number of parolees who have completed the program or left for voluntary or involuntary reasons.

⁵ RMSC numbers are by site location. All other categories are by contract. RMSC provides housing, drug counseling, literacy training, job preparation/placement, anger management, and counseling.

⁶ PSC provides employment assistance, substance abuse, stress management, victim awareness, computer supported literacy, and life skills.

There may be more beds at the facility that is utilized as overflow, but contract dollars may not be exceeded. The programs duration is 90 days to 1 year.

⁷ DRC provides substance abuse education, anger management, domestic violence awareness, life skills, parenting, money management, GED preparation, transitional housing. DRC capacity is based on the total number of parolee-participants that may receive services at the facility at one time based on local jurisdiction health and safety codes and Conditional Use Permits (CUP). The DRCs must serve a minimum number of parolees annually; however, there is no limit to the maximum number served. DRC enrollments may exceed capacity due to parolee participation at different times during the day.

⁸ CBC provides substance abuse counseling, employment assistance, domestic violence, general education, parenting for fathers, mental health services. CBC capacity is based on the total number of parolee-participants that may receive services at the facility at one time based on local jurisdiction health and safety codes and CUP. The CBCs must serve a minimum number of parolees annually; however, there is no limit to the maximum number served. CBC enrollments may exceed capacity due to parolee participation at different times during the day.

⁹ STAR provides substance abuse education including addiction/recovery, 12-step methodology, relapse prevention, community transition, healthy relationships, and health education. STAR enrollments may exceed capacity due to parolee participation exceeding designated capacity.

¹⁰ CLLC provides a computer assisted instructional program focusing on basic proficiency in reading, writing, and computational skills. CLLC enrollments may exceed capacity due to open entry/open exit program and multiple parolees may utilize the same work station in one day.

¹¹ Exited participants are occasionally readmitted to the respective program but not necessarily counted as a new enrollment. Thus, the ending population does not equate to the exact methodology of "Beginning Pop + Enrollments - Exits = End Pop"

Determining Gaps in Rehabilitation Services
April 2011 - September 2011
Parole Region II

Appendix C

PAROLE REGION II	Capacity ¹	Beginning Pop. ¹ Apr. 1, 2011	Referrals ^{1,2} Apr'11 - Sep'11	Enrollments ^{1,3} Apr'11 - Sep'11	Exits ^{1,4} Apr'11 - Sep'11	Ending Pop. ^{1,11} Sep 30, 2011
I. Residential Programs						
Residential Multi-Service Centers ⁵						
Allied Fellowship Services	40	38	178	87	86	39
Sub-Total RMSC	40	38	178	87	86	39
Parolee Service Centers ⁶						
Geo Care	60	63	152	127	128	62
Turning Point Salinas	45	53	189	99	108	44
Volunteers Of America Elsie Dunn	48	48	126	126	126	48
Volunteers Of America West House	72	72	150	150	153	69
Sub-Total PSC	225	236	617	502	515	223
II. Day Center Programs						
Day Reporting Centers ⁷						
Walden House	100	86	435	261	241	106
Santa Barbara Sheriff's Department	100	101	219	164	164	101
Center Point, Inc.	100	24	510	160	134	50
Sub-Total DRC	300	211	1,164	585	539	257
Community-Based Coalition ⁸						
None Established	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-Total CBC	0	0	0	0	0	0
III. Substance Abuse Program						
Substance Abuse Treatment & Recovery ⁹						
Contra Costa County Office of Education	85	84	597	675	688	71
Sub-Total STAR	85	84	597	675	688	71
IV. Education Program						
Computerized Literacy Learning Centers ¹⁰						
Contra Costa County Office of Education	16	45	123	113	124	34
Sub-Total CLLC	16	45	123	113	124	34

¹ All programs are accessible to mentally ill parolees. Participants must meet the program requirements for participation, and must be capable of functioning effectively and independently in the program. Reasonable accommodations will be made based on the need and evaluated on a case by case basis. Division of Adult Parole Operation provides both interdisciplinary and holistic life skills to assist Parolees to cope in the community. All data for programs was provided by the Division of Adult Parole Operations.

² Referrals - The total number of verifiable voluntary and remedial sanction placements inquiries received by the program.

³ Enrollments - The number of voluntary and remedial sanction parolees placed/enrolled into the program.

⁴ Exits - The number of parolees who have completed the program or left for voluntary or involuntary reasons.

⁵ RMSC numbers are by site location. All other categories are by contract. RMSC provides housing, drug counseling, literacy training, job preparation/placement, anger management, and counseling.

⁶ PSC provides employment assistance, substance abuse, stress management, victim awareness, computer supported literacy, and life skills.

There may be more beds at the facility that is utilized as overflow, but contract dollars may not be exceeded. The programs duration is 90 days to 1 year.

⁷ DRC provides substance abuse education, anger management, domestic violence awareness, life skills, parenting, money management, GED preparation, transitional housing. DRC capacity is based on the total number of parolee-participants that may receive services at the facility at one time based on local jurisdiction health and safety codes and Conditional Use Permits (CUP). The DRCs must serve a minimum number of parolees annually; however, there is no limit to the maximum number served. DRC enrollments may exceed capacity due to parolee participation at different times during the day.

⁸ CBC provides substance abuse counseling, employment assistance, domestic violence, general education, parenting for fathers, mental health services. CBC capacity is based on the total number of parolee-participants that may receive services at the facility at one time based on local jurisdiction health and safety codes and CUP. The CBCs must serve a minimum number of parolees annually; however, there is no limit to the maximum number served. CBC enrollments may exceed capacity due to parolee participation at different times during the day.

⁹ STAR provides substance abuse education including addiction/recovery, 12-step methodology, relapse prevention, community transition, healthy relationships, and health education. STAR enrollments may exceed capacity due to parolee participation exceeding designated capacity.

¹⁰ CLLC provides a computer assisted instructional program focusing on basic proficiency in reading, writing, and computational skills. CLLC enrollments may exceed capacity due to open entry/open exit program and multiple parolees may utilize the same work station in one day.

¹¹ Exited participants are occasionally readmitted to the respective program but not necessarily counted as a new enrollment. Thus, the ending population does not equate to the exact methodology of "Beginning Pop + Enrollments - Exits = End Pop"

Determining Gaps in Rehabilitative Services
April 2011 - September 2011
Parole Region III

Appendix C

PAROLE REGION III	Capacity ¹	Beginning Pop. ¹ Apr. 1, 2011	Referrals ^{1,2} Apr'11 - Sep'11	Enrollments ^{1,3} Apr'11 - Sep'11	Exits ^{1,4} Apr'11 - Sep'11	Ending Pop. ^{1,11} Sep 30, 2011
I. Residential Programs						
Residential Multi-Service Centers ⁵						
Amistad De Los Angeles	100	100	343	195	195	100
Weingart Foundation	95	95	268	132	132	95
Sub-Total RMSC	195	195	611	327	327	195
Parolee Service Centers ⁶						
Behavioral Systems SW Orion	100	100	541	256	275	81
Behavioral Systems SW Hollywood	63	58	366	180	175	63
Community Education Centers, Inc	45	41	204	94	90	45
Hoffman House	15	15	66	18	18	15
Sub-Total PSC	223	214	1,177	548	558	204
II. Day Center Programs						
Day Reporting Centers ⁷						
Behavioral Intervention Inc. - Compton	100	17	198	123	93	47
Behavioral Systems Southwest - Odessa	100	57	267	157	112	102
Sub-Total DRC	200	74	465	280	205	149
Community-Based Coalition ⁸						
None Established	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-Total CBC	0	0	0	0	0	0
III. Substance Abuse Program						
Substance Abuse Treatment & Recovery ⁹						
Contra Costa County Office of Education	120	114	803	946	981	79
Sub-Total STAR	120	114	803	946	981	79
IV. Education Program						
Computerized Literacy Learning Centers ¹⁰						
Contra Costa County Office of Education	152	293	624	550	589	254
Sub-Total CLLC	152	293	624	550	589	254

¹ All programs are accessible to mentally ill parolees. Participants must meet the program requirements for participation, and must be capable of functioning effectively and independently in the program. Reasonable accommodations will be made based on the need and evaluated on a case by case basis. Division of Adult Parole Operation provides both interdisciplinary and holistic life skills to assist Parolees to cope in the community. All data for programs was provided by the Division of Adult Parole Operations.

² Referrals - The total number of verifiable voluntary and remedial sanction placements inquiries received by the program.

³ Enrollments - The number of voluntary and remedial sanction parolees placed/enrolled into the program.

⁴ Exits - The number of parolees who have completed the program or left for voluntary or involuntary reasons.

⁵ RMSC numbers are by site location. All other categories are by contract. RMSC provides housing, drug counseling, literacy training, job preparation/placement, anger management, and counseling.

⁶ PSC provides employment assistance, substance abuse, stress management, victim awareness, computer supported literation, and life skills.

There may be more beds at the facility that is utilized as overflow, but contract dollars may not be exceeded. The programs duration is 90 days to 1 year.

⁷ DRC provides substance abuse education, anger management, domestic violence awareness, life skills, parenting, money management, GED preparation, transitional housing. DRC capacity is based on the total number of parolee-participants that may receive services at the facility at one time based on local jurisdiction health and safety codes and Conditional Use Permits (CUP). The DRCs must serve a minimum number of parolees annually; however, there is no limit to the maximum number served. DRC enrollments may exceed capacity due to parolee participation at different times during the day.

⁸ CBC provides substance abuse counseling, employment assistance, domestic violence, general education, parenting for fathers, mental health services. CBC capacity is based on the total number of parolee-participants that may receive services at the facility at one time based on local jurisdiction health and safety codes and CUP. The CBCs must serve a minimum number of parolees annually; however, there is no limit to the maximum number served. CBC enrollments may exceed capacity due to parolee participation at different times during the day.

⁹ STAR provides substance abuse education including addiction/recovery, 12-step methodology, relapse prevention, community transition, healthy relationships, and health education. STAR enrollments may exceed capacity due to parolee participation exceeding designated capacity.

¹⁰ CLLC provides a computer assisted instructional program focusing on basic proficiency in reading, writing, and computational skills. CLLC enrollments may exceed capacity due to open entry/open exit program and multiple parolees may utilize the same work station in one day.

¹¹ Exited participants are occasionally readmitted to the respective program but not necessarily counted as a new enrollment. Thus, the ending population does not equate to the exact methodology of "Beginning Pop + Enrollments - Exits = End Pop"

Determining Gaps in Rehabilitative Services
Parole Regional IV

Appendix C

PAROLE REGION IV	Capacity ¹	Beginning Pop. ¹ Apr, 1, 2011	Referrals ^{1,2} Apr'11 - Sep'11	Enrollments ^{1,3} Apr'11 - Sep'11	Exits ^{1,4} Apr'11 - Sep'11	Ending Pop. ^{1,10} Sep 30, 2011
I. Residential Programs						
Residential Multi-Service Centers ⁵						
Volunteers Of America Southwest	35	35	125	56	56	35
Sub-Total RMSC	35	35	125	56	56	35
Parolee Service Centers ⁶						
National Crossroads	40	36	75	65	71	30
Volunteers Of America San Diego	40	37	180	121	120	38
W&B Reentry	45	42	189	136	140	38
Healthcare Services	70	67	252	184	175	76
Sub-Total PSC	195	182	696	506	506	182
II. Day Center Programs						
Day Reporting Centers ⁷						
Human Potential Consultants, LLC (Terminated 7-1-11)	100	185	131	86	271	0
Behavioral Intervention - San Diego	100	111	291	275	271	115
Foundation Cal State University San Bernardino	100	91	753	257	154	194
Sub-Total DRC	300	387	1,175	618	696	309
III. Substance Abuse Program						
Substance Abuse Treatment & Recovery						
Contra Costa County Office of Education ⁸	145	143	1,105	1,335	1,386	92
Sub-Total STAR	145	143	1,105	1,335	1,386	92
IV. Education Program						
Computerized Literacy Learning Centers ⁹						
Contra Costa County Office of Education	99	225	454	452	448	229
Sub-Total CLLC	99	225	454	452	448	229

¹ All programs are accessible to mentally ill parolees. Participants must meet the program requirements for participation, and must be capable of functioning effectively and independently in the program. Reasonable accommodations will be made based on the need and evaluated on a case by case basis. Division of Adult Parole Operation provides both interdisciplinary and holistic life skills to assist Parolees to cope in the community. All data for programs was provided by the Division of Adult Parole Operations.

² Referrals - The total number of verifiable voluntary and remedial sanction placements inquiries received by the program.

³ Enrollments - The number of voluntary and remedial sanction parolees placed/enrolled into the program.

⁴ Exits - The number of parolees who have completed the program or left for voluntary or involuntary reasons.

⁵ RMSC numbers are by site location. All other categories are by contract. RMSC provides housing, drug counseling, literacy training, job preparation/placement, anger management, and counseling.

⁶ PSC provides employment assistance, substance abuse, stress management, victim awareness, computer supported literacy, and life skills.

There may be more beds at the facility that is utilized as overflow, but contract dollars may not be exceeded. The programs duration is 90 days to 1 year.

⁷ DRC provides substance abuse education, anger management, domestic violence awareness, life skills, parenting, money management, GED preparation, transitional housing. DRC capacity is based on the total number of parolee-participants that may receive services at the facility at one time based on local jurisdiction health and safety codes and Conditional Use Permits (CUP). The DRCs must serve a minimum number of parolees annually; however, there is no limit to the maximum number served. DRC enrollments may exceed capacity due to parolee participation at different times during the day.

⁸ STAR provides substance abuse education including addiction/recovery, 12-step methodology, relapse prevention, community transition, healthy relationships, and health education. STAR enrollments may exceed capacity due to parolee participation exceeding designated capacity.

⁹ CLLC provides a computer assisted instructional program focusing on basic proficiency in reading, writing, and computational skills. CLLC enrollments may exceed capacity due to open entry/open exit program and multiple parolees may utilize the same work station in one day.

¹⁰ Exited participants are occasionally readmitted to the respective program but not necessarily counted as a new enrollment. Thus, the ending population does not equate to the exact methodology of "Beginning Pop + Enrollments - Exits = End Pop"

APPENDIX D: PROGRAM COMPLETION							
Reporting Period April 2011 thru September 2011							
	April	May	June	July	August	September	Totals
Academic Program Completion¹:							
ELD	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
ABE I	15	13	55	3	15	44	145
ABE II	15	17	21	16	17	48	134
ABE III	35	8	45	9	1	23	121
Certifications/Diplomas:							
GED ²	301	333	362	158	242	233	1,629
High School Diploma	0	1	0	11	49	0	61
Career Technical Education Program Completion³:							
Total	130	157	86	95	148	167	783
Certifications⁴:							
Total	288	352	533	260	376	394	2,203

Datasource: Education Monthly Report; Counting Rules; Monthly Accomplishment Reports

Footnotes:

¹The student has completed the program when all requisite assignments have been passed, and the student is promoted to the next level of instruction. Data collected from the Monthly Accomplishment Reports (MAR).

²GED or General Education Development certificate, is viewed as an adult equivalent to a high school diploma.

³Data element used is "vocTotal No Program Completions".

⁴Totals include: Total number of NCCER Certifications awarded to inmates during the reporting month. (For Example: Building Maintenance, Carpentry, Drywall Installer/Taper, etc.) Total number of Industry Certifications awarded to inmates during the reporting month. (For example: Automotive Service Excellence (ASE), C-Tech I, C-Tech II, C-Tech III, Electronics Technicians Association (ETA), Microsoft Office Specialist (MOS), American Welding Society (AWS) (do not include NCCER-issued AWS), etc.) Total number of professional licenses awarded inmates during the reporting month by the Board of Barbering and Cosmetology, Department of Pesticide Regulations, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and Environmental Protection Agency. Note: A student does not have to complete a program to obtain a license or certification.

Appendix E-Institution

Appendix E: Totals for Appendix A (Institution)

Location	Academic/Vocational ^{1,2}	Substance Abuse ^{1,2}	Criminal Thinking ^{1,2}	Anger ^{1,2}	Family Criminality ^{1,2}	Sex Offending ³
All Institution's Total	61,482	67,780	58,391	12,516	61,427	*
ASP	2,273	2,458	2,211	570	2,273	*
CAL	1,475	1,579	1,444	261	1,475	*
CCC	3,929	4,026	3,872	772	3,929	*
CCF-Leo Chesney ^A	0	0	0	0	0	*
CCI	2,600	2,739	2,464	490	2,600	*
CCWF	1,424	1,708	1,357	268	1,404	*
CEN	1,360	1,526	1,315	293	1,360	*
CIM	3,800	4,276	3,453	656	3,800	*
CIW	936	1,049	875	256	921	*
CMC	2,322	2,662	2,267	448	2,322	*
CMF	763	930	742	134	763	*
COCF	3,227	3,231	3,188	875	3,227	*
COR	1,234	1,305	1,181	269	1,234	*
CRC	2,118	2,362	2,049	366	2,118	*
CTF	2,073	2,260	2,032	381	2,073	*
CVSP	1,305	1,508	1,259	284	1,305	*
DVI	2,444	2,709	2,162	404	2,444	*
FOL	1,694	1,846	1,661	320	1,694	*
HDSP	1,717	1,830	1,662	357	1,717	*
ISP	1,468	1,578	1,435	321	1,468	*
KVSP	1,444	1,547	1,413	339	1,444	*
LAC	1,524	1,725	1,368	346	1,524	*
MCSP	660	809	651	147	660	*
NKSP	2,385	2,633	2,161	329	2,385	*
PBSP	785	845	760	147	785	*
PVSP	1,477	1,583	1,446	310	1,477	*
RJD	1,519	1,808	1,296	280	1,519	*
SAC	515	604	496	108	515	*
SATF	2,034	2,175	1,982	441	2,034	*
SCC	2,828	3,070	2,758	619	2,828	*
SOL	1,639	1,771	1,621	461	1,639	*
SQ	1,837	2,125	1,547	199	1,837	*
SVSP	688	789	664	151	688	*
VSP	944	1,302	847	341	924	*
WSP	3,041	3,412	2,752	573	3,041	*

¹The Institution Population is 159,898 this was derived from the Offender Base Information Systems (OBIS) dataset created on December 12, 2011 as of September 30, 2011. The data has been collected and reported for only the main institutions. The inmate population that is omitted from this report is: 2,717. The breakout of the omitted population comprises from the following entities: Community Correctional Facilities (CCF) 1,156, Legal Processing Unit (LPU) 2, LPU/Family Foundation Program (LPUFP) 65, LPU Female Rehabilitative Program (LPUFR) 64, LPU Prisoner Mother Programs (LPUPM) 42 Re-entry Program-Region 1 (RENT1) 3, Re-entry Program-Region 2 (RENT 2) 4, Re-entry Program Region 3 (RENT 3) 32, Re-entry Program Region 4 (RENT 4) 5, Rio Consumnes Correctional Facility (RIOCC) 486, Santa Rita County Jail (SRITA) 844, Sacramento Central Office Unit (SACCO) 14, for a total of 2,717. Total inmate population, for both prison institutions and non-prison entities is: 162,615 as of September 30, 2011.

² The risk to recidivate was derived from California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) as of December 8, 2011 for only those that we were able to ascertain criminal record data from the Department of Justice.

³ Criminogenic needs were extracted from 'Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions' (COMPAS) dataset October 5, 2011.

⁴ Programming for institution's population not available at this time.

A. Leo Chesney Closed as of September 30, 2011.

Appendix F-Parole

Appendix F: Totals for Appendix A (Parole)

Location	Academic/Vocational ^{1,2}	Substance Abuse ^{1,2}	Criminal Thinking ^{1,2}	Anger ^{1,2}	Family Criminality ^{1,2}	Low Family Support ^{1,2}	Sex Offending ³
All Regions	64,107	82,562	50,330	15,541	63,741	22,714	9,792
Region I	15,652	19,631	12,561	4,238	15,590	5,592	2,542
Region II	11,366	14,673	8,369	2,338	11,315	4,612	2,231
Region III	16,721	21,944	13,084	3,985	16,610	5,750	2,175
Region IV	20,368	26,314	16,316	4,980	20,226	6,760	2,844

¹The Parole Population is 116,067 this was derived from the Offender Base Information Systems (OBIS) dataset created on December 12, 2011, as of September 30, 2011

² The risk to recidivate was derived from California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) as of December 8, 2011 for only those that we were able to ascertain criminal record data from the Department of Justice

³ Needs assessment was derived from the 'Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions' (COMPAS) dataset October 5, 2011