C-ROB

California Rehabilitation Oversight Board

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA

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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.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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 (FY) 2009/2010—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.

To stay within the revised budget, meet the FY 09/10 Budget Act reduction guidelines, and maintain the principles of the California Logic Model, in FY 09/10 the department:

- developed five new academic models and a literacy program that adjusted the number of hours each week an inmate spent in class while maximizing the number of inmates with access to academic education programs;

- reduced its vocational programs by almost 50 percent retaining only those programs that are industry certified, market driven based on employment development outlook data, have a minimum starting pay of $15 an hour, and can be completed within 12 months; and

- reduced in-prison substance abuse treatment to 90 days at nine male and three female institutions. Leo Chesney Community Correctional Facility continued to offer its six-month trauma/gender responsive treatment program and the Civil Addict Programs at California Institution for Women and the California Rehabilitation Center were also six month programs during the reporting period.

As a result of input received from teachers and other stakeholders, the department reassessed the education service delivery models and determined it could adjust the inmate-to-teacher ratios, reduce the number of teaching assistant positions, and add literacy coordinators at each prison while still maintaining program integrity and cost savings. Then, earlier this year, in direct response to issues and concerns raised related to the academic models, the department replaced the five models with three academic "structures."
These structures are 1) General Population, 2) Isolated Population, and 3) Voluntary Education

Program. The department reports that the new structures provide flexibility that was missing in the five academic models and have been well received by education staff in the institutions. The board has received no negative feedback related to the academic structures. It should be noted that no research evidence was provided for the structures, which were implemented on July 11, 2011, and the board has yet to receive feedback on the level of their success.

Since the FY 09/10 changes, CDCR has also made further changes to its substance abuse treatment models, including increasing the length of the program to five months, as recommended by its Substance Abuse Treatment Policy Advisory Committee.

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 as the cornerstone to solving the overcrowding problem and complying with the Three-Judge Court order. 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.

The final 2011 Budget Act (which became effective July 1, 2011) cut the department's rehabilitative programming budget one-time by $101 million. It needs to be reiterated that this one-time $101 million cut was in addition to the $250 million reduction in FY 09/10.

The continued reduction of CDCR's rehabilitative programs and resources will compromise the integrity of evidence-based programs practices. Millions of dollars have been spent on developing the CDCR infrastructure necessary for their staff to prepare risk and needs assessments and create the linkages necessary for appropriate program referrals to improve outcomes and reduce recidivism. Now that the infrastructure has been built, the funding for the programs needed to link the case management plans continues to be cut. The CDCR has not been funded to conduct pre-release reentry assessments on offenders going into post-release community supervision, and therefore counties will have to rely on receiving any earlier assessments conducted and other information provided by CDCR. If there are to be improved outcomes, the CDCR and State must provide the services to prepare inmates for a successful reentry. The Legislature must take a hard look at what funding is dedicated to rehabilitation programs to ensure the inmates being sent to the counties are ready for a successful reentry. If the rehabilitation programs are not available that the inmates need to change their lives, and reentry plans not prepared, recidivism rates will continue to be the highest in the country.

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.[1] 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.[2] 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.[3] 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.

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[1] Assembly Bill 900 (Solorio), Chapter 7, Statutes 2007.

[2] 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."

[3] 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.[4] 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. Inmate population reduction is before the Three-Judge Court, which has ordered a plan from the department that would reduce its institution population. This order currently is stayed pending the state's appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

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.

[4] 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."

- **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.

In May 2007, Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger created two strike teams to assist the department in implementing AB 900. The Facilities Strike Team focused on prison construction issues and the Rehabilitation Strike Team focused on developing and implementing prison and parole programs. The Rehabilitation Strike Team issued a final report in December 2007, entitled, *Meeting the Challenges of Rehabilitation in California's Prison and Parole System* (the Strike Team Report). The report provides a four-pronged strategy for improving rehabilitative programs in the California correctional system:

- Develop an Offender Accountability and Rehabilitation Plan (OARP) designed to assess inmates' needs at intake and direct inmates to appropriate rehabilitation programs and services in prison and on parole;

- Identify rehabilitation-oriented training curriculum for correctional and rehabilitation staff, and a method of delivering that curriculum;

- Install a Prison to Employment Program designed to facilitate offenders' successful employment after release; and,

- Implement parole reform based on the structural possibility of earned discharge from parole or "banked" caseloads, and guided by a new risk assessment tool and a parole violation decision-making matrix.

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 Master Work Plan provided the department with three tracks for implementing the California Logic Model.

The first track was aimed at improving utilization of existing programs. The second track established a demonstration project to implement the full scope of the California Logic Model using a selected inmate population in Northern California, as recommended by the Rehabilitation Strike Team. The department chose California State Prison, Solano as the site for the demonstration project. As noted in the October 2007 Rehabilitation Strike Team Report, at least one core program in each of the six major offender programming areas needed to be included in the demonstration project.

These programming areas, which were defined in the Expert Panel Report, are:

- Academic, vocational, and financial;
- Alcohol and other drug;
- Aggression, hostility, anger, and violence;
- Criminal thinking, behaviors, and associations;
- Family, marital, and relationships; and
- Sex offending

The third track detailed how the department planned to roll out the California Logic Model statewide once it was implemented, tested, and re-tooled through the Solano demonstration project. The three tracks were not sequential: there were tasks associated with each track that the department planned to pursue simultaneously.

PREPARING THIS REPORT

The scope of this report is based primarily on information received up through the board's meeting on July 13, 2011 and subsequent information received by the report writing committee in August 2011. This report includes appendices that display various programming data. 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 June 2010 through June 2011.

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 took 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:

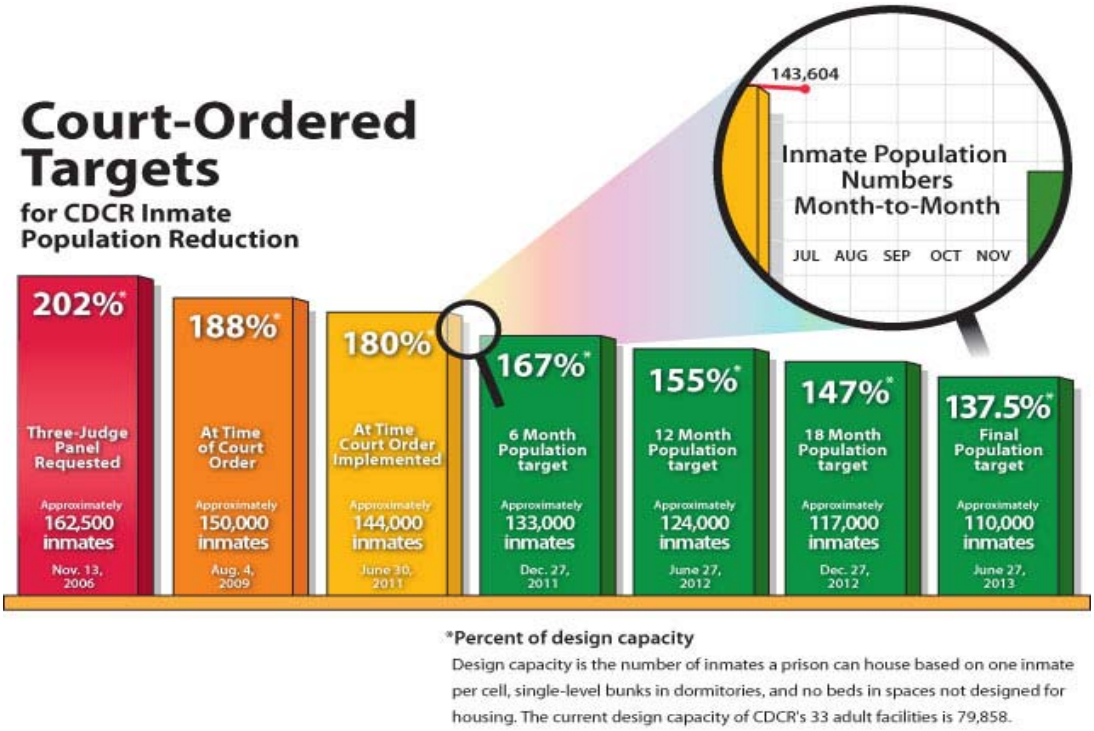
- Granting non-revocable parole to eligible inmates;
- Making credits start post-sentence and not at prison arrival;
- Granting up to six weeks of credit ("milestone credit") for completing specific rehabilitative programs;
- Updating property crime thresholds;
- Developing community corrections programs;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

These provisions are expected to reduce the prison population and also reduce the number of parolees a parole agent must supervise. While the board has requested that CDCR provide detailed analysis of the impact of credit earning milestones, the staff necessary to conduct this analysis have been redirected to other priorities, primarily preparing for realignment. This issue will be revisited in future reports.

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 below) as the cornerstone to solving the overcrowding problem and complying with the Three-Judge Court order. The department expects to meet the Three-Judge Court's July 27, 2012, benchmark for reducing the state's inmate population, according to an August 16, 2011, report filed by the department. The report shows the department will reduce its inmate population to 155 percent of prison design capacity (see CDCR graphic below) by the court's benchmark date of June 27, 2012.



2011 Public Safety Realignment

Earlier this year, Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. signed Assembly Bill (AB) 109 and AB 117, known as the 2011 Realignment Legislation addressing public safety.

All provisions of AB 109 and AB 117 are prospective and implementation of the 2011 Realignment Legislation 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 the 2011 Realignment secured proper funding before implementation could go into effect.

The 2011 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 funding for the 2011 Public Safety Realignment.

The 2011 Realignment Legislation 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.

The 2011 Realignment Legislation 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 March 31, 2011, 96.9 percent of inmates and 97.7 percent of parolees have CSRA scores. Those figures have increased from January 2011 by one percent and .7 percent respectively.[5]

Assess Needs

The department adopted the Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS) as the needs assessment tool to determine offender rehabilitation treatment programming needs. As of June 2011:

- 100,731 Core COMPAS assessments have been completed for incoming inmates;
- 39,433 inmates (24 percent of 162,113) have a Core COMPAS; and
- 49,185 parolees (42 percent of 117,497) have a Reentry COMPAS.

Core COMPAS training for all General Population institution counselors began in January 2011 and training was completed in April 2011. The department began conducting Core COMPAS as part of the inmate's annual review process at the General Population (GP) institutions in March 2011. As of June 2011, the total number of Core COMPAS assessments completed for GP inmates is 1,556 .

COMPAS assessments across all institutions, including the out-of-state facilities indicates that:

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

[5] 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.

The percent of out-of-state inmates with medium/high needs in select COMPAS domains remains roughly comparable to the percent of the total CDCR population (including the out-of-state offenders) with moderate/high needs.

Medium/High Need	Academic/Vocational				Substance Abuse			
	7/09	6/10	1/11	7/11	7/09	6/10	1/11	7/11
Out-of-State	n/a	54.6%	57.0%	57.7%	n/a	60.3%	57.4%	55.1%
All Institutions	53.9%	56.0%	56.9%	56.8%	67.5%	65.6%	64.7%	63.6%
Parole[6]	54.0%	54.3%	54.8%	55.4%	70.5%	64.7%	63.3%	61.9%

Medium/High Need	Anger				Criminal Thinking				Family Criminality			
	7/09	6/10	1/11	7/11	7/09	6/10	1/11	7/11	7/09	6/10	1/11	7/11
Out-of-State	n/a	47.5%	53.5%	52.3%	n/a	55.5%	51.1%	49.7%	n/a	33.3%	32.8%	30.6%
All Institutions	44.1%	47.2%	50.5%	50.3%	50.4%	49.4%	47.6%	46.1%	35.9%	34.8%	33.0%	31.6%
Parole	40.0%	42.2%	44.5%	45.0%	48.8%	48.6%	48.1%	47.1%	36.0%	36.7%	36.2%	35.4%

*The *All Institutions* category includes data from the out-of-state facilities. See Appendices A2 and A3.

As the board stated in the March 2011 biannual report, once rehabilitative programming functions at full operational capacity and reaches a maintenance phase with stable service delivery, the board would expect reductions in the percentage of inmates with medium/high needs when they are reassessed before they parole. C-ROB will be looking for long-term longitudinal COMPAS data on offenders to assess the impact of rehabilitative programs on the recidivism of parolees.

Develop a Case Plan

Case planning affects how the department prioritizes program enrollment for inmates, many with multiple needs. Because case management is a resource-driven endeavor, the department has had to take a different approach to case management than originally planned. 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. This year, the department will begin using or increasing the use of COMPAS assessments as part of program assignments now that the general population institutions have implemented COMPAS. The department is developing implementation plans for a more integrated case management process than it had originally planned to test at six pilot institutions. It now intends to pilot case management at the female institutions in January 2012 (pending realignment and other possible fiscal constraints).

[6] Parole data includes an additional two COMPAS domains: Low Family Support (67.5% medium/high need) and Sex Offending (65.1% medium/high need). See Appendix A3.

The board strongly suggests that case management of the inmate population be a statewide coordinated effort that:

- facilitates the delivery of programs to offenders whether they are in county or state institutions; and

- provides supervision in a carefully planned manner that maximizes the opportunity for offenders to get the programming they need when they need it, and also provides continuity in both pre-release programming and preparation and post-incarceration supervision.

Assigning inmates to county supervision and programs has much to be said for it, but at the same time, it is critical that the state's interest in an overall increase in parole success and reduction of the recidivism rates envisioned by the Logic Model be adequately coordinated and funded to maximize the desired outcomes.

At a minimum, there needs to be a carefully drawn plan to provide for county/state cooperation in the areas of offender classification and needs assessment, program planning and development, program content, program assessment and evaluation as well as a coordinated plan for post-incarceration supervision (parole).

Unfortunately, the department reports that due to staffing reductions as a result of realignment, CDCR will be unable to complete Pre-Release COMPAS assessments on inmates released to county supervision. However, CDCR will provide to the counties any Core COMPAS assessments conducted on an offender. In addition, CDCR 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.

In the March 2011 Biannual Report the board suggested that the department should immediately begin the development of a case management plan for the state that recognizes the impact of the plans for the supervision of offenders envisioned by the 2011 Realignment Legislation. The board reiterates this suggestion.

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. The third track detailed how the department planned to roll out the California Logic Model statewide once it was implemented, tested, and re-tooled through the Solano demonstration project.

Then, in FY 09/10, the department's budget for adult rehabilitative programs was cut by $250 million. The Budget Act outlined specific guidelines for the reduction:

- Prioritize the preservation of rehabilitative programs based on evidence that they are effective in reducing recidivism;

- Prioritize the elimination of vacancies;
- Maximize the use of federal or other funds;
- Achieve savings through more efficient operation;
- Maximize the number of offenders who have access to programs; and
- Prioritize program placement based on risk, need, and time left to serve.

To stay within the revised budget, meet the FY 09/10 Budget Act reduction guidelines, and maintain the principles of the Logic Model in FY 09/10, the department:

- Developed five new academic models and a literacy program that adjusted the number of hours each week an inmate spent in class while maximizing the number of inmates with access to academic education programs.
- Reduced its vocational programs by almost 50 percent, retaining only those programs that are industry certified, market driven based on employment development outlook data, have a minimum starting pay of $15 an hour, and can be completed within 12 months.
- Reduced in-prison substance abuse treatment to 90 days at nine male and three female institutions. Leo Chesney Community Correctional Facility continued to offer its six-month trauma/gender responsive treatment program. The Civil Addict Programs at California Institution for Women and the California Rehabilitation Center were six month programs for the timeframe of the report.

As a result of input received from teachers and other stakeholders, the department reassessed the education service delivery models and determined it could adjust the inmate-to-teacher ratios, reduce the number of teaching assistant positions, and add literacy coordinators at each prison while still maintaining program integrity and cost savings. Then, earlier this year, in direct response to issues and concerns related to the academic models, 1) General Population, 2) Isolated Population, and 3) Voluntary Education Program. The department reports that the new structures provide flexibility that was missing in the five academic models and have been well received by education staff in the institutions. The board has received no negative feedback related to the academic structures. It should be noted that no research evidence was provided for the structures, which were implemented on July 11, 2011, and the board has yet to receive feedback on the level of their success.

Since the FY 09/10 changes, CDCR also made further changes to its substance abuse treatment models, increasing the length of the program to five months, as recommended by its Substance Abuse Treatment Policy Advisory Committee.

As a result of the above-referenced budget reductions, the department implemented its new rehabilitative programming service delivery system across all institutions without the benefit of testing and evaluating it through a demonstration project as was originally planned. This

challenge put an added strain on a system already burdened with change because making any adjustments involves all institutions, teachers, and inmates and therefore is more complicated to communicate, implement, monitor and evaluate.

In January 2011, an additional one-time cut to rehabilitative programs of $150 million was proposed by Governor Brown. The final 2011 Budget Act (which became effective July 1, 2011) restored $49 million of the $150 million reduction for aftercare and community based programs. In sum, $101 million was reduced from the department's rehabilitation budget. It needs to be reiterated that this one-time $101 million cut was in addition to the $250 million reduction in FY 09/10. The following chart outlines the budget items that the department cut to achieve this FY 11/12 reduction of $101 million:

$101 Million Reduction

First Level Reductions	**Estimated Savings**
Delay Inactive High-Risk Sex Offender Contracts	$ 21,800,000
Delay Other Inactive Division of Adult Parole Operations Contracts	$ 10,100,000
Delay Inactive Female Offender Programs and Services Contracts	$ 31,500,000
Reduce Jail-Based In-Custody Drug Treatment Programs (Based on Underutilization)	$ 5,600,000
Adjust In-Prison Substance Abuse Programs (Based on Unspent Dollars)	$ 2,000,000
Delay Community Partnerships Grants	$ 1,800,000
Delay General Fund Employment Contracts	$ 1,500,000
Eliminate California State University, Long Beach Contract	$ 400,000
Sub-Total (First Level)	**$ 74,700,000**
Second Level Reductions	
Reduce Vice Principals (assumes 6 months savings)	$ 1,300,000
Reduce Office of Correctional Education Operating Expenses and Equipment	$ 11,000,000
Cancel Two Office of Research Projects	$ 365,000
ORPPA Consultant and Professional Services	$ 335,000
Reduce University of California, San Diego Training	$ 800,000
Eliminate Prison Industry Authority Contract	$ 800,000
Reductions to In-Prison Substance Abuse Programs, 120 slots ea.	$ 3,700,000
Reduce Senate Bill 618 to $2.0 Million	$ 900,000
Reduce Self-Help Materials	$ 500,000
Reduce Jail Based In-Custody Drug Treatment Program Beds	$ 6,600,000
Sub-Total (Second Level)	**$ 26,300,000**
GRAND TOTAL	**$ 101,000,000**

TARGET POPULATIONS FOR PROGRAMMING

During the reporting period there has been no change to priority placement within each program, which is based on risk as measured by CSRA scores, need, and time left to serve.

- For education programs, assignment is based on TABE scores, and inmates with 12-24 months left to serve are given priority. Lifers[7] are prioritized within 24 months of a parole suitability hearing.

[7] Lifers are inmates with a life sentence and the possibility of parole.

- For vocational programs, inmates are given priority if they already have school diplomas/GEDs and are within 12-24 months left to serve. Lifers are prioritized within 24 months of a parole suitability hearing.

- For substance abuse treatment programs, need is based on COMPAS assessment scores, and inmates are given priority based on time left to serve. Lifers are prioritized within 5 to 12 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 is not exclusionary and does allow for Lifers to be prioritized and participate in programming as long as they meet the criteria.

The 2011 Realignment Legislation could have a direct and indirect effect on the department's population and therefore, the target population for programs. Effective October 1, 2011, local jurisdictions became responsible for some portion of non-serious, non-violent, non-sex offenders. Those offenders are a significant portion of the priority population for rehabilitative programming. As stated in the March 2011 Biannual Report, department data from August 2009 indicates that 49 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, 47 percent of serious and/or violent inmates have a low risk to recidivate, much longer prison sentences, and therefore, do not 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 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 remains to be seen. Simply transferring the non-serious, non-violent offender supervision responsibilities to local jurisdictions without providing adequate rehabilitative service funding and program capacity would not produce the desired reduction in recidivism.

The board will report in its March 2012 Biannual Report on any adjustments the department plans to make 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 number of inmates who can be served in each program area in a year.

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

STAFFING

As of July 2011, the department has 477 academic and testing teacher positions and 175 teaching assistant positions. There were 74 vacant academic teacher positions and 67 vacant teaching assistant positions. Because of the state's continued budget crisis, departments are precluded from hiring. The following chart shows the extent of the department's teacher vacancies:

	GP			IP			VEP			TESTING	TOTALS		
	Authorized Staff	PY's Filled	PY Vacancies	Authorized Staff	PYs Filled	PY Vacancies	Authorized Staff	PYs Filled	PY Vacancies	Authorized Staff	PYs Filled	PY Vacancies	Authorized Academic Teachers for GP, IP, VEP, and Testing
ASP	15	14	1	0	0	0	3	3	0	2	19	1	20
CAL	9	7	2	0	0	0	4	4	0	2	13	2	15
CCC	8	8	0	1	1	0	5	1	4	2	12	4	16
CCI	9	6	3	2	0	2	4	4	0	2	12	5	17
CCWF	6	6	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	10	0	10
CENT	10	11	1	0	0	0	5	2	1	2	15	2	17
CIM	3	3	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	2	11	0	11
CIW	6	6	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	1	10	0	10
CMF	5	5	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	1	6	4	10
CMC	13	13	0	0	0	0	5	1	4	2	16	4	20
CORC	10	10	0	3	1	2	4	2	2	2	15	4	19
CRC	10	9	1	0	0	0	4	3	1	2	14	2	16
CTF	14	12	2	0	0	0	6	5	1	2	19	3	22
CVSP	8	8	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	2	10	3	13
DVI	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	3	3	5	3	8
FSP	12	11	1	0	0	0	6	4	2	2	17	3	20
HDSP	7	7	0	1	1	0	6	2	4	2	12	4	16
ISP	8	8	0	0	0	0	6	3	3	2	13	3	16
KVSP	12	11	1	0	0	0	4	4	0	2	17	1	18
LAC	6	6	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	2	13	0	13
MCSP	6	4	2	0	0	0	4	4	0	2	10	2	12
NKSP	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	2	4	7	2	9
PBSP	0	0	0	5	5	0	4	3	1	1	9	1	10
PVSP	12	11	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	14	2	16
RJD	3	2	1	0	0	0	9	9	0	2	13	1	14
SAC	6	6	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	1	10	0	10
SATF	15	11	4	3	3	0	5	5	0	2	21	4	25
SCC	9	9	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	2	12	2	14
SOL	10	7	3	0	0	0	3	1	2	2	10	5	15
SQ	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	2	2	3	8	3	11
SVSP	6	6	0	2	0	2	5	5	0	2	13	2	15
VSPW	7	7	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	2	11	1	12
WSP	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	4	6	1	7
										TOTALS	403	74	477

ACADEMIC PROGRAMMING

Overview

As a result of input received from teachers and other stakeholders, the department reassessed the service delivery models and determined it could adjust the inmate-to-teacher ratios, reduce the number of teaching assistant positions, and add literacy coordinators at each prison while still maintaining program integrity and cost savings.

Then, earlier this year, in direct response to issues and concerns raised related to the academic models, the department replaced the five models with three academic "structures." These structures are 1) General Population, 2) Isolated Population, and 3) Voluntary Education Program. The department reports that the new structures provide flexibility that was missing in the five academic models and have been well received by education staff in the institutions. The board has received no negative feedback related to the academic structures. It should be

noted that no research evidence was provided for the structures, which were implemented on July 11, 2011, and the board has yet to receive feedback on the level of their success.

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

I. General Population Academic Program (GP) Description

A. 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.

1. Scheduling:

The GP allows for flexibility in establishing academic levels. Classes may be single level, multilevel (such as ABE II/III or ABE III/GED/HS), or split-level (such as ABE I in the morning and ABE III in the afternoon). The Principal and other institutional stakeholders will determine the academic levels of each session based upon institutional need as indicated on academic waiting lists, TABE scores, CSRA, etc. The GP will be established as an assigned program. OCE must be notified prior to initial activation or any changes within the program framework.

The matrix below depicts the weekly schedule; each alpha indicator represents a separate AM and PM session.

GP Schedule Sample						
	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Total students Served
AM	27A	27A	27A	27A	27A	54
PM	27B	27B	27B	27B	27B	

2. Space:

The GP utilizes one classroom for providing instruction; the individual classes (AM/PM) need not be located on the same yard. Inmates are required to come to their designated classroom to receive instruction. A second classroom may be used by a TA (if assigned) to conduct one-on-one and/or small group tutoring, and to proctor exams. If available, the Computer Literacy Lab may be used in support of the GP.

B. Participation

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. The teacher will create and maintain separate class rosters within the Education Classroom Attendance Tracking System (EdCATS) for each class session. The inmate's assignment number will identify his/her individual class session. X-time, S-time, E-time and A-time will be recorded for each student, in each session, to equal 15 hours of weekly class attendance.

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 as indicated on class work, assignments, tests, quizzes, and TABE scores, the teacher will meet with the student to discuss the situation and 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%. If it is determined that the student continues to have difficulty in completing his/her assignment, the teacher may refer the student to the Literacy Coordinator for additional services. Disciplinary action, reassignment, transfer or other classification action, an inmate student may be unable to remain assigned and complete his/her educational goal.

II. Isolated Population Academic Program (IP) Description

A. The IP is designed for inmates in need of academic programming who are separated from the general inmate population. The IP consists of daily morning and afternoon sessions, which may be either enrolled or assigned, depending on location. The student-to-teacher ratio is 54-108:1 with 6 to 12 students participating. Student participation may vary from class to class. In exceptional circumstances, participation can be below 6 or above 12, as long as total participation is 54-108 (see IP Schedule Sample below).

Homework is not required, but may be assigned as reinforcement of instruction. Homework is not to be used for "X" time. Materials must meet custody security approval.

1. Scheduling:

Class schedules are flexible; classes can be scheduled from 1 – 5 sessions per week based on student level, institutional need and in accordance with the teachers' work calendar. In general, ABE 1 level students should meet with the teacher a minimum of 3 days per week. ABE 2 level students should meet with the teacher a minimum of 2 days per week and ABE 3 or GED/HS students should meet with the teacher a minimum of 1 session per week.

An IP student may be assigned or enrolled. Assignments 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. Enrollments may be less than 15 hours of in-class participation. If the teacher is unable to meet the IP schedule requirements or minimum capacity levels, then implementation of a Voluntary Education Program should be considered for delivery of educational services to inmates in isolated populations.

The IP allows for flexibility in establishing academic levels. Classes may be single level, multilevel (such as ABE II/III or ABE III/GED/HS), or split-level (such as ABE I in the morning and ABE III in the afternoon). The Principal and other institutional stakeholders

will determine the academic levels of each session based upon institutional need as indicated on academic waiting lists, TABE scores, CSRA, etc. OCE must be notified prior to initial IP activation or any changes within the program framework.

The matrix below depicts a weekly schedule sample; each alpha indicator represents a separate a.m. and p.m. session.

IP Schedule Sample						
	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Total students Served
AM -- Enrollment	6-12A	6-12A	6-12A	6-12B	6-12B	54-108
PM – Assignment	[8]6-12Ci	6-12Cii	6-12Ciii	6-12Civ	6-12Cv	

2. Space:

   Each institution will evaluate all feasible space for IP programming. The principal and/or vice principal, with the assistance of the IP teacher, will be responsible for locating the best available space for IP instruction.

B. Participation

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] Inmates participating in the IP may be eligible to earn milestone achievement credit toward possible sentence reduction per CA Penal Code, Section 2933, Work-time Credit on Sentences.

The teacher will create and maintain separate class rosters within the Education Classroom Attendance Tracking System (EdCATS) for each class session. The inmate's assignment number will identify his/her individual class session. X-time, S-time, E-time and A-time will be recorded for each student, in each session, to equal 15 hours of weekly class attendance.

For IP enrolled students, EdCATS is used to track individual student information, monitor the amount of time students receive services, and collect CDCR data for research and reporting purposes. The EMR/EdCATS will not be used for tracking S-Time for enrolled students.

If the teacher realizes an inmate is unable to make measurable progress as indicated on class work, assignments, tests, quizzes, and TABE scores, the teacher will meet with the student to

[8] Sample illustrates 5 different GED/HS classes meeting 1 day each week.
[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.

discuss the situation and provide the inmate with additional class support (e.g., coursework modification, media literacy) so that he/she can complete the program with an overall cumulative grade of 80%.

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:

A. VEP Components

1. At least one reading program for beginning literacy students (ABE I and II) to serve as the primary component, such as ProLiteracy (Laubach) or OCE-approved curriculum such as High Point.
2. One or more of the following secondary components (if staffing is available):
   i. Advanced Literacy Programming (i.e., ABE III, GED/High School, and/or college services)
   ii. Library Literacy Services
   iii. Media Literacy Services
   iv. Life Skills programming aligned with TABE/Comprehensive Adult Student Assessment System (CASAS), such as PLATO™, Phillip Roy Publishing, McGraw-Hill Companies, etc.
   v. Additional remedial programs (e.g., reading, math, writing programs) aligned with TABE/CASAS and approved by OCE, such as Reading Plus Program, Pace Learning Systems, Discovering Intensive Phonics, National Institute for Literacy, etc.

OCE-approved curricula must be utilized; however, other curricula may be procured for the VEP if aligned with TABE/CASAS and designed for adult learners. Before procuring and implementing any non-OCE approved curriculum, OCE must receive evidence of TABE/CASAS alignment.

The VEP will be evaluated as an integral part of the school's Western Association of Schools and Colleges (WASC) accreditation process and the Site Literacy Committee review process.

B. Literacy Coordinator

The VEP utilizes a literacy coordinator (LC), community volunteers, library staff, a TV Specialist and inmate tutors to provide educational support services to inmates participating in the program. The principal and vice principal at each institution are responsible for the VEP and its operations.

The LC is a credentialed academic teacher who is responsible for the coordination of the VEP. The LC 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.

A teaching assistant (TA) may be assigned as part of the VEP with principal approval. The principal will ensure that the duties of the TA are aligned with the TA duty statement. The principal is responsible for ensuring that the TA has the appropriate training to complete assigned tasks.

The principal and LC will be responsible for establishing and monitoring literacy and tutoring sessions. They will coordinate with designated institution staff to schedule community volunteers and inmates for VEP services. As volunteers work with inmates, the principal, LC and other education faculty may be available for additional support and direction.

The LC and/or designated institutional staff will:

1. Develop a means to recruit students (e.g., vocational students, inmates with general work assignments, inmates unable to attend regularly scheduled education classes, etc.);
2. Assist in the training of inmate tutors and community volunteers;
3. Assist in maintaining literacy enrollment;
4. Ensure that inmate participation in literacy programs is recorded on a Literacy Activity Log for EMR submission.
5. Publicize courses and support the VEP as needed.

C. Assessments and Tracking

1. Program placement and student gains will be measured by OCE-approved pre and post TABE/CASAS assessments and by GED certificates.
2. Students participating in the VEP who are eligible for credit earning per Penal Code 2933 may earn milestone credits. College participants are responsible for signing a release form to provide official transcripts for milestone credits.
3. As part of the End of the Month Report (EMR), the LC and/or his/her designee will submit a monthly literacy report to the principal, including student enrollment, hours of participation, completions, number of TABE and/or CASAS assessments completed and number of GED certificates earned.
4. The LC is responsible for submitting accurate VEP data to the principal for inclusion into the EMR. The LC will ensure the data is included in the EMR by posting it to the Education Classroom Attendance Tracking System (EdCATS). EdCATS is used to track individual student information, monitor the amount of time students receive services, and collect CDCR data for research and reporting

purposes. The EMR/EdCATS will not be used for tracking S-Time for VEP students.

5. In cooperation with the LC, the volunteer staff will be responsible for tracking inmate tutors' hours, scheduling inmates for tutoring and tracking the time inmates have received tutoring. The LC will assist the principal and Community Resource Manager (CRM) in developing the initial and ongoing training schedule for inmate tutors as needed.

6. **The LC and the Testing Coordinator will ensure the security of the testing materials, will follow <u>all</u> testing protocols, and will be responsible for distributing the pre and post subtests. Inmate students will only have access to their own TABE/CASAS assessments materials. No other inmate access to any assessment material is permitted.**

D. <u>Every effort must be made to provide support to inmates needing reading services.</u> In alignment with CA Penal Code 2053.1, <u>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</u>. <u>Conversely, no more than 40% of literacy services may be offered to inmates enrolled in college programming.</u>

E. All educational staff will comply with all policies and procedures for maintaining safety and security within the classroom and institution.

The following table compares the inmate to teacher ratios for the original academic models and the new academic structures:

Academic Education Models: May 2010

Model #	Educational Program	Total Inmates per Teacher
1	Literacy, ABE I	54
2	ABE II & III	108
3	ABE I, II & GED	108
4	GED	120
5	High Security (programming is set by inmates' needs)	42-84

New Academic Education Structures: July 2011

Structure	Educational Program	Total Inmates per Teacher
GP	ABE through GED/HS	54
IP	High Security (programming is set by inmates' needs)	108
VEP	Literacy	120

<u>Academic Education Program Capacity, Enrollment, and Utilization</u>

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 to reflect inmate needs, it has had to decrease capacity.

The table below displays 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.

Month	Capacity	Enrollment %	Utilization %
July 2010	38,768	48.6	64.8
August 2010	38,768	56.5	69.3
September 2010	38,768	57.0	73.6
October 2010	38,768	59.6	69.2
November 2010	38,860	59.5	66.8
December 2010	38,926	62.8	69.4
January 2011	38,926	63.1	64.7
February 2011	36,904	68.7	71.2
March 2011	36,904	68.7	69.4
April 2011	36,904	68.5	65.3
May 2011	36,904	59.0	66.3
June 2011	32,430	65.3	56.9

There are a number of factors that negatively affect capacity and therefore enrollment that the department is working to improve:

- As of July 2011, the department has 477 academic and testing teacher positions and 175 teaching assistant positions for educational and vocational programming. There were 74 vacant teacher positions and 67 vacant teaching assistant positions.

- Fire code restricts classroom occupancy at four institutions below the department's allocated capacity for the models assigned to the affected classrooms. The department has reduced the capacity at those institutions to reflect the occupancy restrictions, which should increase the enrollment percentages.

- According to the department, the new academic structures have helped alleviate administrative challenges seen under the academic models, not least of which were difficulties associated with assignment offices placing inmates at different learning levels in the right programs.

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

Between June 2010 and May 2011, the academic achievements for all institutions were:

CASAS Benchmarks	25,000 (approximately)
TABE Achievements	9,700 (approximately)
GED Sub-Tests Passed	17,329
GED Completions	3,761
High School Diplomas	34

The board will use these achievements as a baseline by which to measure progress in achievements during the next reporting period.

The March 2012 Biannual Report will contain data on learning gains associated with program exits from the new academic education structures.

Literacy Model

The literacy coordinator(s) at each institution are responsible for coordinating volunteer literacy services, which includes identifying and training community volunteers and inmate tutors. The literacy coordinators recruit inmate tutors for the programs. Typically, the literacy coordinator advertises for volunteer tutors, holds interviews, and selects those most qualified. Tutoring is done in the housing units, libraries, and classrooms. The inmate tutors' pay starts at 11 cents an hour and tops out at 18 cents an hour. Literacy coordinators agreed that the work is mentally exhausting for the inmate tutors.

Programming eligibility for inmate students is based on:

- An inmate TABE reading and/or math score below 9.0, or

- An inmate TABE reading and/or math score above 9.0 with no GED and no programming.

Inmates (including lifers) who are ineligible for the other academic education structures can go to literacy programming. Inmates participating in the literacy program are eligible to take the GED, which should eliminate the concerns about the department's policy requiring programming participation to take the GED.

Inmate students are tested regularly for education gains. TABE testing is done every six months in line with the curriculum testing protocols, and CASAS testing is done in accordance with CASAS testing protocols and takes place after an average of 40 hours of instruction.

Once the department has key performance indicator data for the specific academic education models, the board remains interested to see how the literacy model outcomes compare to those from the other academic models. At a minimum, the literacy model offers educational opportunities to inmates who otherwise are ineligible for academic programming. It does this at relatively low cost because of the high inmate-to-teacher ratio. The March 2012 Biannual

Report will contain an update on the staffing, capacity, and enrollment figures for the literacy (VEP) structure.

Academic Education Leadership Council

In Summer 2010, the department convened an Academic Education Leadership Council, comprised of academic teachers with minimal representation from principals and the Office of Correctional Education. The purpose of the council is to promote and facilitate constructive communication between the Superintendent of Correctional Education and the academic education faculty. The Office of Correctional Education recruited council members system-wide and selected teachers to represent a sample of institutions and academic education models. In addition to the council members, the department has also recruited a representative from each institution to help facilitate the communication between headquarters and institutions and among institutions because the teachers are not on a system-wide network. The council continues to meet the first Tuesday of each month and each meeting is facilitated by a different council member.

Teacher Concerns about the New Academic Education Models

In the March 2011 Biannual Report, the board noted a number of teacher concerns with the new academic education models, including increased class size, reduced time in class, administrative paperwork, student turnover, wrongly assigned students, and inmate homework. To substantiate the teacher concerns, SEIU Local 1000 conducted an academic education models survey in October and November 2010. The Academic Education Leadership Council—which first met in September 2010 to begin its charge to assess and recommend revisions to the new academic education models—also conducted an academic education teacher survey about the new models in December 2010. The March 2011 Biannual Report contained specific details of the survey responses.

Partially in response to the concerns, the department moved away from the academic education models and adopted the more flexible academic structures detailed earlier in this report.

VOCATIONAL PROGRAMMING

As reported in the March 2011 Biannual Report, the department eliminated many of its longstanding vocational training programs in response to the budget cut in FY 2009/10. Vocational programs that were retained meet three criteria: they are industry certified, market driven, and 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, and each course can accommodate 27 students.

Rehabilitative Program Areas (I-VII)	Treatment Slots	Average Length of Program	Annual Capacity
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

Prior to the budget cuts in FY 09/10, vocational education program capacity was 9,300. The current capacity is 4,914 inmates with 142 teacher positions of which 44 are vacant (thirty percent vacancy). The table below displays the vocational education enrollment percent of capacity by month and the vocational education program utilization percent for the same time period. 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
August 2010	4,800	82.3	57.1
September 2010	4,800	85.7	59.1
October2010	4,800	87.1	60.7
November 2010	4,914	85.0	56.2
December 2010	4,914	81.6	54.5
January 2011	4,914	79.9	51.1
February 2011	4,914	78.3	61.6
March 2011	4,914	76.0	58.3
April 2011	4,914	76.6	53.7
May 2011	4,914	77.2	60.5
June 2011	4,914	78.2	61.6

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 is committed to improving vocational education program utilization,[11] and the board will continue to follow utilization closely. From June 2010 through May 2011, there were 8,607 vocational education component completions, 4,394 vocational education program completions and 1,441 certifications awarded.[12]

In Fall 2010, the department convened a Career Technical Education Leadership Council to annually review the vocational programs available and determine if any meet the vocational program criteria of industry certified, market driven, and completed within 12 months. In the short run, the department is looking to the council for feedback on the career technical education programs and specific recommendations on how to adjust programming to optimize results. 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 using the Career Technical Education Council to establish and develop criteria for career technical programs so that 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.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAMMING

The new substance abuse treatment (SAT) program model serves 8,186 inmates per year and 4,689 parolees in community-based aftercare. Changes to the programming contracts (as a result of the FY 09/10 reduction) took effect in January 2010 with full implementation in March 2010. The new 90 day in-prison model is available at nine male and three female institutions. Civil addicts at the California Rehabilitation Center and the California Institute for Women complete a six-month program. Leo Chesney Community Correctional Facility continues to offer its six-month trauma/gender responsive treatment program. There were no changes to substance abuse programming during the reporting period. During the reporting period, the Lifer Mentor Certification at Valley State Prison for Women graduated its first class of mentors. It should be noted that at the end of the reporting period, in July 2011, CDCR made additional adjustments to its SAP models, which will be reflected in the next report.

[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 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.

[12] An inmate does not have to complete a program to obtain a license or certification.

The table below displays the substance abuse program enrollment percent of capacity by month, which shows a static enrollment between July and June 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.

Month	Annual Capacity	Enrollment %	Utilization %
July 2010	8,500	93.7	86.2
August 2010	8,500	97.2	89.9
September 2010	8,500	94.6	88.7
October 2010	8,500	94.4	84.8
November 2010	8,500	93.6	88.9
December 2010	8,500	94.6	85.8
January 2011	8,500	93.5	77.5
February 2011	8,500	94.0	85.8
March 2011	8,500	96.0	85.7
April 2011	8,500	91.6	80.6
May 2011*	8,500	66.2	87.8
June 2011*	8,500	42.7	88.4

*CDCR began reducing enrollment in May 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	Nov-10	Dec-10	Jan-11	Feb-11	Mar-11	Apr-11
Total Exits	371	471	424	468	480	553	577
Total Completions	332	430	362	407	400	487	513
Exits all other reasons	39	41	62	61	80	66	64
% of Completions	89.5%	91.2%	85.4%	87.0%	83.3%	88.1%	88.9%

Community Aftercare Substance Abuse Treatment Completion/ Achievement Rates	Oct-10	Nov-10	Dec-10	Jan-11	Feb-11	Mar-11	Apr-11
Total Exits	1,250	1,396	1,514	976	917	1,307	1,246
Total Completions	724	774	843	491	424	635	605
Exits all other reasons	526	622	671	485	493	672	641
% of Completions	57.9%	55.4%	55.7%	50.3%	46.2%	48.6%	48.6%

Prep for Reentry/Reintegration

Office of Community Partnerships
The department's Office of Community Partnerships (OCP) is responsible for volunteer support in the institutions, employment transition services, and community support. In July 2011, as part of its headquarters reduction plan, CDCR consolidated the OCP within the Office of Offender Services and transferred some functions to the Division of Adult Institutions. The board will follow up on the OCP's restructuring stemming from this consolidation and how its functions are being carried out as a result.

Each institution has a community resource manager who serves as the critical link between the department and the community by coordinating volunteer-based and self-help programming, manages the citizens advisory group, supervises the chaplains and religious programs, and provides monthly data reporting.

The volunteer advisory task force—made up of volunteer stakeholders and department representatives—was created in 2010 and assists the wardens and the community resource managers with how to most effectively use volunteers for inmate programming needs. There are four subcommittees that cover volunteer access, increased programs, use of volunteers, and volunteer training.

The OCP manages the visitor center contract and the family liaison services contract. Each institution is required by law to have a visitor center, which is run through a contract with a non-profit agency. In addition to operating the visitor center, the contractor coordinates visitor transportation from local public transportation to the institution, provides activities for the children of visitors, and provides clothing for visitors whose clothes do not meet the department's requirements. The family liaison services contract placed a family liaison services coordinator at each institution to assist inmates and family members with reentry referrals, counseling services, reunification, and locating lost relatives to help ensure that inmates have close ties to their communities when paroled.

In collaboration with the Division of Adult Parole Operations, the OCP developed and maintains the *Community Resource Directory*: a listing of community organizations with contact information, services provided, and the regions served to help parolees with reentry. There are also links to county resource guides.

The office also is responsible for the programs described below.

California New Start

Transition Program (In-Prison)
This classroom-based, federally funded 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.

The department piloted the program at Folsom State Prison, which has a class capacity of 200 and has graduated 143 inmates since March 2010. In September 2010, the department expanded the program to California State Prison, Solano; Valley State Prison for Women; and RJ Donovan Correctional Facility, and estimates serving 2,000 inmates total.

California New Start – Transition (In-Prison) Program November 2010 – May 2011

- Currently in operation at four institutions
- Class capacity: 25 inmates per session
- Projected annual capacity: 2,000
- Total enrollments: 809
- Total graduates: 592
- Completion rate: 73.2%

Community-Based

The department manages this community based, federally funded program in partnership with the Employment Development Department and the California Workforce Investment Board. The program focuses on reintegrating parolees into their local communities though 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. In October 2010, the department implemented a data collection process so that the local workforce investment boards are able to submit monthly data reports.

California New Start – Community-Based July 2008 – May 2011

- Parolees referred: 3,751
- Parolees enrolled: 3,558
- Job Placements: 944
- Average Hourly Wage (weighted): $9.77

Golden State Works (GSW) Program

The GSW Program allows eligible parolees to participate in transitional work for up to one year while preparing them for permanent employment. This is a new public entity contract with the City of Oakland to provide work opportunities through the California Department of Transportation (CalTrans) Litter Abatement Program funded with CalTrans reimbursement dollars over a three year period. Parolees are also provided supportive employment services including life skills education, employment preparation, case management and retention services. The goal of the GSW Program is to assist parolees' successful reintegration into their communities upon release from prison through effective job placement and retention. This program serves Oakland residents on parole.

Senate Bill (SB) 618

The SB 618 County Prisoner Reentry Program is a collaborative effort between CDCR and San Diego County consistent with the goals of SB 618, Chapter 603 Statutes of 2005. SB 618 authorized CDCR to participate with up to three counties to develop and implement multi-agency plans which prepare nonviolent felony offenders for successful reentry into the community. The goal of SB 618 is to reduce recidivism rates locally and statewide by equipping offenders with the necessary tools and services to modify their previous behavior. San Diego county developed the SB 618 plan in conjunction with CDCR to incorporate the efforts of the Presiding Judge, the District Attorney's Office, the Public Defender's Office, the Probation Department, the Sheriff's Department, the University of California, San Diego, and other community stakeholders. The program allows the county to assume reception center processing and conduct assessments in the area of vocational counseling and substance abuse. From these assessments a "life plan" is developed for each offender which is used throughout incarceration for programming and aftercare rehabilitative purposes.

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, 8,147 inmates are eligible across 9 institutions; over 6,200 are participating in the project; and 4,228 inmates will receive their driver's license or identification card when they parole. Round three of this program is now underway.

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. As of July 1, 2011, there are 11 counties and 1 city that have entered into agreements with the department to site secure facilities, two of which are planned as a tri-county facility and one which is planned to serve two counties. Adult Programs established a reentry team that has defined the program models for the secure reentry facilities. 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 AB 109 (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, the department has entered into formal agreements for a pre-release benefits application and eligibility determination process for potentially eligible inmates.

The Division of Adult Parole Operations manages the program and uses 60 contract benefits workers within the prisons to apply for and secure federal and state benefit entitlements prior to an inmate's reentry into the community. 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 in the Correctional Clinical Case Management System (10,000) or Enhanced Outpatient Program (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. Inconsistent data capture and eligibility determinations made months after release are among the barriers to measuring eligibility outcomes. New data collection processes are being established along with the development of performance indicators for the Transitional Case Management Program contractors.

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

Statewide Totals					
Month: 12-10 through 6-11					
Total Inmates Approached: 4611					
Total Inmates Refused Services: 524					
Total CID 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**	

The board notes that the failure to substantially improve the rates of benefits establishment for inmates prior to release from prison will likely result in increasing the risk of recidivism at current rates.

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 academic education 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.

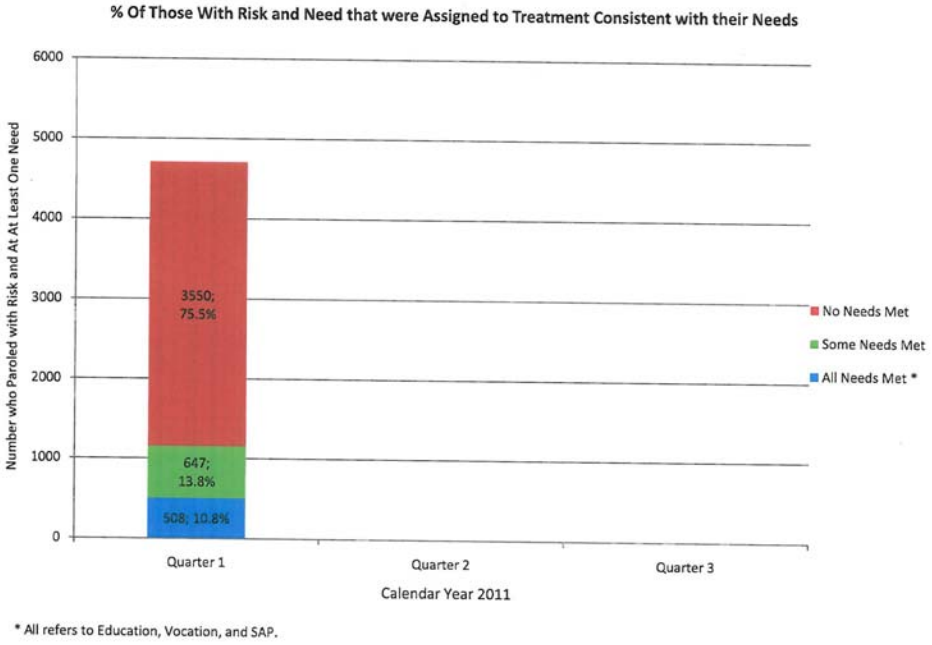
In the March 15, 2011 Biannual Report, the board reported that the department would measure progress by compiling monthly data containing a list of inmates with criminogenic need(s), based on their core COMPAS assessments. The list would be matched with inmates enrolled in

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 first quarter of 2011, 10.8 percent (508) of those offenders with risk and need that were assigned to treatment consistent with their needs prior to release, 13.8 percent (647) had some needs met, and 75.5 percent (3550) had none of their needs met.[13] (See graph below.)



Since January 2010, individual learning gains, GEDs, vocational certificates, and other program completions are being tracked for program milestone credits under SB X3 18.

Data Solutions

For academic programming, although information exists on paper in an inmate's Central-file, the existing data system does not capture information at the individual student level. The long-term solution is the Strategic Offender Management System (SOMS), which is being developed in phases, with the phase affecting Adult Programs pushed from Spring 2012 to January 2013.

[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.

The design specifications for programming have been completed with updates made to accommodate the new academic education structures and credit earning components.

The department has been working on an interim data solution to provide individual level data: the Education Classroom Attendance Tracking System (EdCATS). The department has completed the final program edits, trained staff, and performed system tests. EdCATS was released in April 2011 and captures individual inmate level data for both academic and vocational education. Data includes enrollment, attendance, achievement, and completion information. The board will continue to report on CDCR's data solutions, and since EdCATS will continue to be an interim solution through all of 2012, the board will follow up on its implementation and any implementation issues that may arise.

Follow Up

Education Projects in Progress

The department reports that the Division of Rehabilitative Programs has the following education projects in progress. As deemed appropriate, the board will follow up on the status of those projects deemed in line with the Logic Model.

- Convert CDCR education to a district format (organization, authority, budget, responsibility, accountability, consistency)
- Change the current process of audits and compliance to a school improvement process
  - Develop 33 individualized School Improvement Plans for each CDCR school (positive and constructive growth plans with peer oversight)
- Implement the new education service delivery structures for General Populations, Isolated Populations and the VEP (literacy, GED, college).
- Continue and complete the process for selecting new academic curriculum, to be ready for purchase in the 2012-2013 fiscal year.
- Reinstitute education oversight of college programs as a portion of the VEPs.
- Examine ways to further integrate TV Specialists in all aspects of the education department.
- Continue the process of improving communication between the Office of Correctional Education (OCE) and the education staff at each of the 33 schools.
  - Newsletter, WebEx meetings, Academic Education Leadership Council (AELC), Career Technical Education Leadership Council (CTELC), Superintendent's Council for School Leadership (SCSI)
- Federal Grant Learning Lab upgrades and updates with new additional programs, hardware and software
- Prepare a proposal for statewide realignment of CDCR education to better organize schools and personnel to be more efficient and more effectively meet the education needs of the CDCR inmate population within current budget limitations. (pending realignment impact on population.)
- Increase student performance demonstrated by:
  - Learning gains
  - Achievements (grade level advancements, GEDs, college degrees)
  - Milestones
  - Certifications

- Research and develop an implementation plan to bring digital literacy into career technology programs
- Research "green energy" components to incorporate into existing career technical curriculum
- Develop a share drive for all career technical teachers and supervisors to access curriculum, tool and equipment lists for programs, and other updates
- Develop an academic research binder to be used for the American Corrections Association pilot project

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 data will not be available until Fall 2012. The department analyzes program assignment, utilization, and completion data monthly to identify trends and locate potential problems. The department also continuously monitors implementation issues through weekly executive reviews of key issues, monthly executive reviews of key performance indicators, and quarterly headquarters and field team statistical reviews.

CONCLUSION

The department continues to see its rehabilitative programming budget significantly reduced year after year, causing it to constantly shift priorities and severely limiting its ability to deliver effective programming with the ultimate goal of reducing recidivism. The state's continued fiscal crisis and corresponding hiring freeze have also had a direct impact on the department's ability to deliver programs, as the department is unable to fill teacher and other staff vacancies. The board urges the Governor, the Legislature, and the department itself to place a moratorium on any future budget cuts to rehabilitative programming.

The 2011 Realignment Legislation will have a direct effect on the department's rehabilitative programming target population and requires a reassessment of the priority placement criteria. A shift in population from state to local jurisdictions would affect funding for in-prison and community-based rehabilitative programming service delivery models. Limited resources at both the state and local levels means that comprehensive case management becomes that much more important in ensuring that offenders' needs are assessed correctly and there is a process to place them in the right program at the right time, whether they remain in prison or become the responsibility of local jurisdictions. The board will continue to monitor and evaluate the department's progress to provide the best rehabilitative programming with the available resources.

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: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	159,204	154,310	94,443	43.2%	56.8%	36.4%	63.6%	49.7%	50.3%	53.9%	46.1%	68.4%	31.6%	-	-

[1] The Institution Population is 159,204 this was derived from the Offender Base Information Systems (OBIS) dataset created on June 29, 2011 as of March 31, 2011. The data has been collected and reported for only the main institutions. The inmate population that is omitted from this report is: 5,285. The breakout of the omitted population comprises from the following entities: Community Correctional Facilities (CCF) 4,081, Legal Processing Unit (LPU) 3, LPU/Family Foundation Program (LPUFP) 62, LPU Female Rehabilitative Program (LPUFR) 72, LPU Prisoner Mother Programs (LPUPM) 42, Re-entry Program-Region 1 (RENT1) 4, 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) 300, Santa Rita County Jail (SRITA) 667, Sacramento Central Office Unit (SACCO) 13, for a total of 5,285. Total inmate population, for both prison institutions and non-prison entities is: 164,489 as of March 31, 2011.

[2] The risk to recidivate was derived from California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) as of June 23, 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 June 29, 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	118,851	116,180	89,120	44.6%	55.4%	38.1%	61.9%	55.0%	45.0%	52.9%	47.1%	64.6%	35.4%	32.5%	67.5%	-	-

[1] The Parole Population is 118,851 this was derived from the Offender Base Information Systems (OBIS) dataset created on June 29, 2011, as of March 31, 2011. 2 The risk to recidivate was derived from California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) as of June 23, 2011 for only those that we were able to ascertain criminal record data from the Department of Justice.

[2] The risk to recidivate was derived from California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) as of June 23, 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 June 29, 2011.

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

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	159,204	154,310	94,443	43.2%	56.8%	36.4%	63.6%	49.7%	50.3%	53.9%	46.1%	68.4%	31.6%	*	*	*	*
ASP	5,799	5,676	2,515	45.5%	54.5%	32.1%	67.9%	52.7%	47.3%	56.2%	43.8%	67.4%	32.6%	*	*	*	*
CAL	4,210	4,076	2,214	46.2%	53.8%	45.8%	54.2%	48.0%	52.0%	48.0%	52.0%	67.9%	32.1%	*	*	*	*
CCC	5,561	5,510	4,474	52.2%	47.8%	27.3%	72.7%	59.1%	40.9%	63.2%	36.8%	71.0%	29.0%	*	*	*	*
CCF-Leo Chesney	308	307	198	60.5%	39.5%	25.2%	74.8%	77.5%	22.5%	63.9%	36.1%	64.7%	35.3%	*	*	*	*
CCI	5,607	5,509	3,720	42.7%	57.3%	37.1%	62.9%	48.1%	51.9%	55.0%	45.0%	68.5%	31.5%	*	*	*	*
CCWF	3,764	3,694	1,845	49.7%	50.3%	30.6%	69.4%	59.9%	40.1%	57.5%	42.5%	71.3%	28.7%	*	*	*	*
CEN	4,245	4,104	2,448	42.0%	58.0%	51.1%	48.9%	46.2%	53.8%	45.8%	54.2%	71.6%	28.4%	*	*	*	*
CIM	6,125	6,010	4,480	40.8%	59.2%	35.6%	64.4%	51.0%	49.0%	53.2%	46.8%	68.1%	31.9%	*	*	*	*
CIW	2,108	1,946	1,134	53.2%	46.8%	31.4%	68.6%	62.7%	37.3%	56.1%	43.9%	67.6%	32.4%	*	*	*	*
CMC	6,434	6,220	3,395	46.3%	53.7%	40.5%	59.5%	51.3%	48.7%	56.2%	43.8%	73.3%	26.7%	*	*	*	*
CMF	2,788	2,631	1,203	32.0%	68.0%	41.7%	58.3%	41.1%	58.9%	50.4%	49.6%	66.6%	33.4%	*	*	*	*
COCF	10,361	10,175	7,053	42.3%	57.7%	44.9%	55.1%	47.7%	52.3%	50.3%	49.7%	69.4%	30.6%	*	*	*	*
COR	5,000	4,847	2,686	44.2%	55.8%	35.1%	64.9%	47.0%	53.0%	49.9%	50.1%	68.5%	31.5%	*	*	*	*
CRC	4,152	3,688	2,317	44.8%	55.2%	42.1%	57.9%	51.5%	48.5%	54.9%	45.1%	73.7%	26.3%	*	*	*	*
CTF	6,511	6,302	2,768	46.9%	53.1%	31.7%	68.3%	45.5%	54.5%	57.1%	42.9%	70.3%	29.7%	*	*	*	*
CVSP	3,163	3,095	1,345	54.2%	45.8%	44.3%	55.7%	60.6%	39.4%	61.6%	38.4%	75.5%	24.5%	*	*	*	*
DVI	3,897	3,784	3,189	38.2%	61.8%	29.2%	70.8%	39.6%	60.4%	52.9%	47.1%	61.4%	38.6%	*	*	*	*
FOL	3,758	3,589	2,399	39.5%	60.5%	39.9%	60.1%	49.3%	50.7%	48.9%	51.1%	64.5%	35.5%	*	*	*	*
HDSP	4,125	4,006	2,814	39.6%	60.4%	33.1%	66.9%	44.3%	55.7%	48.8%	51.2%	55.7%	44.3%	*	*	*	*
ISP	3,894	3,760	2,079	45.8%	54.2%	46.3%	53.7%	56.1%	43.9%	54.6%	45.4%	70.2%	29.8%	*	*	*	*
KVSP	4,670	4,562	2,959	41.9%	58.1%	33.1%	66.9%	40.3%	59.7%	43.3%	56.7%	58.7%	41.3%	*	*	*	*
LAC	4,407	4,288	2,835	37.8%	62.2%	36.7%	63.3%	47.5%	52.5%	47.6%	52.4%	65.7%	34.3%	*	*	*	*
MCSP	3,512	3,375	1,298	44.3%	55.7%	42.6%	57.4%	56.7%	43.3%	56.2%	43.8%	54.5%	45.5%	*	*	*	*
NKSP	5,254	5,116	4,089	40.4%	59.6%	37.4%	62.6%	44.2%	55.8%	58.7%	41.3%	78.0%	22.0%	*	*	*	*
PBSP	3,187	3,095	1,770	37.6%	62.4%	38.1%	61.9%	45.9%	54.1%	47.1%	52.9%	67.5%	32.5%	*	*	*	*
PVSP	4,655	4,451	2,359	44.2%	55.8%	42.3%	57.7%	42.5%	57.5%	49.1%	50.9%	64.9%	35.1%	*	*	*	*
RJD	4,450	4,322	2,927	38.8%	61.2%	29.6%	70.4%	48.4%	51.6%	49.3%	50.7%	68.0%	32.0%	*	*	*	*
SAC	2,817	2,721	1,558	38.1%	61.9%	48.8%	51.2%	46.8%	53.2%	53.0%	47.0%	70.0%	30.0%	*	*	*	*
SATF	6,099	5,907	2,908	41.0%	59.0%	39.8%	60.2%	45.7%	54.3%	52.1%	47.9%	67.7%	32.3%	*	*	*	*
SCC	5,422	5,358	3,883	51.6%	48.4%	36.4%	63.6%	59.3%	40.7%	61.4%	38.6%	73.9%	26.1%	*	*	*	*
SOL	5,037	4,899	2,056	45.7%	54.3%	35.5%	64.5%	44.9%	55.1%	51.2%	48.8%	65.7%	34.3%	*	*	*	*
SQ	5,044	4,787	3,054	39.9%	60.1%	36.5%	63.5%	44.8%	55.2%	53.1%	46.9%	67.3%	32.7%	*	*	*	*
SVSP	3,766	3,646	1,944	31.7%	68.3%	43.5%	56.5%	35.9%	64.1%	43.6%	56.4%	61.6%	38.4%	*	*	*	*
VSPW	3,203	3,222	1,757	45.7%	54.3%	30.3%	69.7%	53.1%	46.9%	48.8%	51.2%	61.0%	39.0%	*	*	*	*
WSP	5,781	5,632	4,770	36.6%	63.4%	31.8%	68.2%	39.3%	60.7%	54.1%	45.9%	66.9%	33.1%	*	*	*	*

[1] The Institution Population is 159,204 this was derived from the Offender Base Information Systems (OBIS) dataset created on June 29, 2011 as of March 31, 2011. The data has been collected and reported for only the main institutions. The inmate population that is omitted from this report is: 5,285. The breakout of the omitted population comprises from the following entities: Community Correctional Facilities (CCF) 4,081, Legal Processing Unit (LPU) 3, LPU/Family Foundation Program (LPUFP) 62, LPU Female Rehabilitative Program (LPUFR) 72, LPU Prisoner Mother Programs (LPUPM) 42, Re-entry Program-Region 1 (RENT1) 4, 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) 300, Santa Rita County Jail (SRITA) 667, Sacramento Central Office Unit (SACCO) 13, for a total of 5,285. Total inmate population, for both prison institutions and non-prison entities is: 164,489 as of March 31, 2011.

[2] The risk to recidivate was derived from California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) as of June 23, 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 June 29, 2011.

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

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	**118,851**	**116,180**	**89,120**	**44.5%**	**55.5%**	**38.1%**	**61.9%**	**55.0%**	**45.0%**	**52.9%**	**47.1%**	**64.6%**	**35.4%**	**32.5%**	**67.5%**	**34.9%**	**65.1%**
Parole Region I	27,979	26,960	21,051	42.2%	57.8%	31.7%	68.3%	52.9%	47.1%	53.3%	46.7%	56.5%	43.5%	32.2%	67.8%	37.0%	63.0%
Parole Region II	22,680	22,184	17,289	44.8%	55.2%	35.1%	64.9%	55.2%	44.8%	53.1%	46.9%	62.4%	37.6%	33.8%	66.2%	31.7%	68.3%
Parole Region III	31,175	30,771	22,567	44.0%	56.0%	46.3%	53.7%	56.2%	43.8%	51.6%	48.4%	71.8%	28.2%	32.7%	67.3%	31.8%	68.2%
Parole Region IV	37,017	36,265	28,213	46.8%	53.2%	38.0%	62.0%	55.8%	44.2%	53.4%	46.6%	66.6%	33.4%	31.8%	68.2%	38.0%	62.0%

[1] The Parole Population is 118,851 this was derived from the Offender Base Information Systems (OBIS) dataset created on June 29, 2011, as of March 31, 2011.

[2] The risk to recidivate was derived from California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) as of June 23, 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 June 29, 2011.

Appendix B: Determining Gaps in Rehabilitative Services

All Institutions	Institution Population[1]	CSRA Score Low[1]	CSRA Score Mod/High High[2]	Moderate/High CSRA Scores: 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	159,204	59,867	94,443	13,018	13.8%	6,795	7.2%	6,769	7.2%	3,147	3.3%	26,964	28.6%
Serious or Violent[3]	100,013	48,810	47,774	7,255	15.2%	4,802	10.1%	6,541	13.7%	4,710	9.9%	22,742	47.6%
Sex Registrants[3]	23,591	15,599	6,955	2,128	30.6%	668	9.6%	809	11.6%	491	7.1%	2,477	35.6%
Enhanced Out-Patients (EOPs)[3]	6,242	2,672	3,395	1,061	31.3%	399	11.8%	490	14.4%	241	7.1%	1,026	30.2%
Immigration & Customs Enforcement (ICE) holds[3]	16,685	10,745	5,510	1,248	22.6%	748	13.6%	820	14.9%	514	9.3%	2,062	37.4%
Inmates Serving a Life Sentence[3,3a]	29,849	22,645	6,036	232	3.8%	258	4.3%	526	8.7%	448	7.4%	3,502	58.0%
Inmates with Needs Assessments[4]	94,443	59,867											

Rehabilitative Program Areas (I-VII)	A Assessed Need COMPAS	B Treatment Slots	C Average Length of Program	D Annual Capacity	E Potential Participants
I. Academic/Vocational Programs[5,6]	9,492	41,818	12 Months	41,818	50,159
Traditional Education Programs					
Model 1		4,280	12 Months	4,280	
Model 2		7,160	12 Months	7,160	
Model 3		3,816	12 Months	3,816	
Model 4		9,960	12 Months	9,960	
Model 5		3,528	12 Months	3,528	
Literacy		8,160	12 Months	8,160	
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 Programs[7]	10,633	2,350		8,238	51,856
In-Prison Substance Abuse		1,787	90 days	7,200	
Civil Addict Program		325	180 days	650	
Leo Chesney		150	180 days	300	
EOP		88	12 months	88	
III. Criminal Thinking, Behavior, Skills, & Associations[8]	7,702				43,529
Thinking for a Change (T4C)					
Sub Total Criminal Thinking					
IV. Aggression, Hostility, Anger & Violence[8]	8,407				47,514
CALM					
Sub Total Anger					
V. Family Criminality[9]	5,279				29,835
Sub Total Family Criminality					
VI. Low Family Support[9]					
Sub Total Family Support					
VII. Sex Offending[9]					
Sub Total Sex Offending					

Appendix B: Determining Gaps in Rehabilitative Services

SUMMARY

[1] The Institution Population is 159,204 this was derived from the Offender Base Information Systems (OBIS) dataset created on June 29, 2011 as of March 31, 2011. The data has been collected and reported for only the main institutions. The inmate population that is omitted from this report is: 5,285. The breakout of the omitted population comprises from the following entities: Community Correctional Facilities (CCF) 4,081, Legal Processing Unit (LPU) 3, LPU/Family Foundation Program (LPUFP) 62, LPU Female Rehabilitative Program (LPUFR) 72, LPU Prisoner Mother Programs (LPUPM) 42, Re-entry Program-Region 1 (RENT1) 4, 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) 300, Santa Rita County Jail (SRITA) 667, Sacramento Central Office Unit (SACCO) 13, for a total of 5,285. Total inmate population, for both prison institutions and non-prison entities is: 164,489 as of March 31, 2011.

[2] The risk to recidivate was derived from California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) as of June 23, 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 June 29, 2011. At the tim

C-ROB Counting Rules

Footnotes

[1] The Institution Population is 159,204 this was derived from the Offender Base Information Systems (OBIS) dataset created on June 29 2011, as of March 31, 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 June 23, 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 3.3% 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] 67,981Assessments were completed. Assessments were completed on the Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS) dataset on June 29, 2011.

[5] 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 not calculated for individual programs. An average of 12 months per program was used for all educational programming.

[6] Annual Capacity is based on the number of treatment slots multiplied by the estimated program length.

[7] As of January 1, 2010, the capacity for all Substance Abuse Programs (SAPs) is 2,350. Of this total, 1,875 are general program slots with a program length of 90 days, 325 are Civil Narcotic Addict program slots with a program length of 180 days, and 150 are Leo Chesney program slots with a program length 180 days. .

[8] Program has been contracted, but not implemented.

[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 March 31, 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 June 29, 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**: Based on the budgeted program plan

Column C: **Average Length of Program**: VocEd average length of program is 12 months. SAP average length of program is 90 days as of January 1, 2010.

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 from those that are Moderate/High CSRA Multiplied by the Moderate/High percentage per Crimninogenic Need). These totals are listed within each Rehabilitative Program section.

Data Source: March 2011 Education Monthly Report and OSATS Population Report, Offender Base Information Systems (OBIS),

All Parole Regions I-IV	Parole Population [1]	CSRA Score Low [2]	CSRA Score Mod/High [2]
Totals	118,851	27,060	89,120

Rehabilitative Program Areas (I-IV) [3]	A Capacity (Quota) [10]	B Enrolled/Assigned
I. Residential Programs		
Residential Multi-Service Centers [4]		
Total RMSC	540	812
Parolee Service Centers [5]		
Total PSC	834	2,200
Total Residential Programs	1,374	3,012
II. Day Center Programs		
Day Reporting Centers [6]		
Total DRC	1,000	1,332
Community-Based Coalition [7]		
Total CBC	100	320
Total Day Center Programs	100	1,652
III. Substance Abuse Program		
Substance Abuse Treatment & Recovery [8]		
Total STAR	530	4,541
Total Substance Abuse Program	530	4,541
IV. Education Program		
Computerized Literacy Learning Centers [9]		
Total CLLC	375	1,647
Total Education Program	375	1,647

[1] The Parole Population is 118,851 this was derived from the Offender Base Information Systems (OBIS) dataset created on June 29, 2011, as of March 31, 2011.

[2] The risk to recidivate was derived from California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) as of June 23, 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 literation, 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	27,979	5,909	21,051

Rehabilitative Program Areas (I-IV) [3]	A Capacity (Quota) [10]	B Enrolled/Assigned
I. Residential Programs		
Residential Multi-Service Centers [4]		
New Directions	25	23
New Directions	20	38
New Directions	25	30
Turning Point Kennemer	25	23
Turning Point Kennemer	65	67
West Care	85	134
Cache Creek	25	39
Sub-Total RMSC	270	354
Parolee Service Centers [5]		
Turning Point Bakersfield	79	240
Turning Point Visalia	25	42
Turning Point Fresno	75	340
Shasta Sierra	12	34
Sub-Total PSC	191	656
II. Day Center Programs		
Day Reporting Centers [6]		
Behavioral Interventions - Stockton	100	160
Westcare Fresno (Started December 1, 2010)	100	168
Sub-Total DRC	200	328
Community-Based Coalition [7]		
Sacramento County Office of Education	100	320
Sub-Total CBC	100	320
III. Substance Abuse Program		
Substance Abuse Treatment & Recovery [8]		
Contra Costa County Office of Education	180	1,519
Sub-Total STAR	180	1,519
IV. Education Program		
Computerized Literacy Learning Centers [9]		
Contra Costa County Office of Education	108	422
Sub-Total CLLC	108	422

[1] The Parole Population is 118,851 this was derived from the Offender Base Information Systems (OBIS) dataset created on June 29, 2011, as of March 31, 2011.

[2] The risk to recidivate was derived from California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) as of June 23, 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 literation, 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 sub-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	22,680	4,895	17,289

Rehabilitative Program Areas (I-IV) [3]	A Capacity (Quota) [10]	B Enrolled/Assigned
I. Residential Programs		
Residential Multi-Service Centers [4]		
Allied Fellowship Services	40	95
Sub-Total RMSC	40	95
Parolee Service Centers [5]		
GeoCare San Francisco	60	151
Turning Point Salinas	45	135
VOA Elsie Dunn	48	126
VOA Oakland West	72	152
Sub-Total PSC	225	564
II. Day Center Programs		
Day Reporting Centers [6]		
Walden House	100	212
Santa Barbara Sheriff's Department	100	115
Centerpoint, Inc. Oakland (Started January 1, 2011)	100	45
Sub-Total DRC	300	372
Community-Based Coalition [7]		
None Established	0	0
Sub-Total CBC	0	0
III. Substance Abuse Program		
Substance Abuse Treatment & Recovery [8]		
Contra Costa County Office of Education	85	698
Sub-Total STAR	85	698
IV. Education Program		
Computerized Literacy Learning Centers [9]		
Contra Costa County Office of Education	16	104
Sub-Total CLLC	16	104

[1] The Parole Population is 118,851 this was derived from the Offender Base Information Systems (OBIS) dataset created on June 29, 2011, as of March 31, 2011.

[2] The risk to recidivate was derived from California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) as of June 23, 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 literation, 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 sub-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	31,175	8,204	22,567

Rehabilitative Program Areas (I-IV) [3]	A Capacity (Quota) [10]	B Enrolled/Assigned
I. Residential Programs		
Residential Multi-Service Centers [4]		
Amistad De Los Angeles	100	177
Weingart Foundation	95	141
Sub-Total RMSC	195	318
Parolee Service Centers [5]		
Behavioral Systems SW Orion	100	282
Behavioral Systems SW Hollywood	63	188
CEC, Inc	45	85
Hoffman House	15	21
Sub-Total PSC	223	576
II. Day Center Programs		
Day Reporting Centers [6]		
Behavioral Systems SW (Started November 1, 2010)	100	111
Behavioral Intervention Inc. (Started March 1, 2011)	100	17
Sub-Total DRC	200	128
Community-Based Coalition [7]		
None Established	0	0
Sub-Total CBC	0	0
III. Substance Abuse Program		
Substance Abuse Treatment & Recovery [8]		
Contra Costa County Office of Education	120	1,121
Sub-Total STAR	120	1,121
IV. Education Program		
Computerized Literacy Learning Centers [9]		
Contra Costa County Office of Education	152	668
Sub-Total CLLC	152	668

[1] The Parole Population is 118,851 this was derived from the Offender Base Information Systems (OBIS) dataset created on June 29, 2011, as of March 31, 2011.

[2] The risk to recidivate was derived from California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) as of June 23, 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 literation, 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 sub-total does not include expired contracts, only currently active contracts.

Parole Region IV	Parole Population [1]	CSRA Score Low [2]	CSRA Score Mod/High [2]
Totals	37,017	8,052	28,213

Rehabilitative Program Areas (I-IV) [3]	A Capacity (Quota) [10]	B Enrolled/Assigned
I. Residential Programs		
Residential Multi-Service Centers [4]		
VOA Southwest	35	45
Sub-Total RMSC	35	45
Parolee Service Centers [5]		
National Crossroads	40	83
W&B Reentry	40	124
VOA San Diego	45	116
Healthcare Services Inc. (Started January 1, 2011; Count not captured until March 1, 2011)	70	81
Sub-Total PSC	195	404
II. Day Center Programs		
Day Reporting Centers [6]		
Human Potential Consultants, LLC - Riverside	100	227
Behavioral Interventions - San Diego	100	186
Foundation CSUSB	100	91
Sub-Total DRC	300	504
III. Substance Abuse Program		
Substance Abuse Treatment & Recovery [8]		
Contra Costa County Office of Education	145	1,203
Sub-Total STAR	145	1,203
IV. Education Program		
Computerized Literacy Learning Centers [9]		
Contra Costa County Office of Education	99	453
Sub-Total CLLC	99	453

[1] The Parole Population is 118,851 this was derived from the Offender Base Information Systems (OBIS) dataset created on June 29, 2011, as of March 31, 2011.

[2] The risk to recidivate was derived from California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) as of June 23, 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 literation, 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 sub-total does not include expired contracts, only currently active contracts.

Appendix C: Determining Levels of Offender Participation and Offender Success
Academic
Reporting Period: October 2010 till March 2011

Academic[1]	Budgeted slots at start of reporting period (October 1, 2010 Capacity)[2]	Beginning student population (as of October 1, 2010)[3]	Admissions during reporting period (October 2010 through March 2011)[4]	Program exits during reporting period (October 2010 through March 2011)			Ending population as of March 31, 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	39,562	21,695	23,845	23,001	2,964	12.9%	21,663	7,059,256	4,581,821	64.9%
All Institution's Total	36,904	19,462	22,442	21,847	2,758	12.6%	19,181	5,773,427	3,960,022	68.6%
ASP	1,452	1,145	1,189	1,511	97	6.4%	949	333,316	214,852	64.5%
CAL	972	883	242	859	16	1.9%	696	203,767	122,521	60.1%
CCC	1,164	464	935	914	252	27.6%	407	130,321	68,093	52.3%
CCI	1,250	666	454	518	42	8.1%	509	147,720	113,267	76.7%
CCWF	456	469	415	563	70	12.4%	342	122,684	106,551	86.8%
*CIM	642	384	900	630	51	8.1%	1,013	233,146	195,624	83.9%
CIW	552	342	676	588	122	20.7%	669	138,998	110,596	79.6%
CMC	1,478	877	1,418	721	116	16.1%	338	97,124	83,028	85.5%
CMF	750	260	169	1,381	57	4.1%	866	286,861	138,969	48.4%
COCF [11]	2,658	2,233	1,403	208	10	4.8%	230	67,920	34,655	51.0%
COR	1,632	560	866	1,154	206	17.9%	2,482	1,285,829	621,799	48.4%
CRC	1,302	796	1,145	797	95	11.9%	590	214,097	167,284	78.1%
CTF	1,952	1,637	1,277	971	77	7.9%	978	278,589	166,495	59.8%
CVSP	792	572	376	1,381	227	16.4%	1,405	449,154	375,957	83.7%
*DVI	120	30	160	409	60	14.7%	553	165,256	143,779	87.0%
FOL	1,390	941	1,391	793	431	54.4%	652	222,350	205,584	92.5%
HDSP	1,218	946	573	680	57	8.4%	845	284,867	49,565	17.4%
ISP	1,446	733	829	700	67	9.6%	819	206,440	151,109	73.2%
KVSP	1,464	868	831	790	0	0.0%	881	258,254	156,003	60.4%
*LAC	772	261	564	339	108	31.9%	611	119,521	90,945	76.1%
MCSP	846	369	260	282	13	4.6%	206	91,956	63,566	69.1%
*NKSP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PBSP	720	294	351	379	96	25.3%	273	86,955	67,925	78.1%
PVSP	1,422	738	715	942	53	5.6%	895	250,119	185,336	74.1%
*RJD	984	182	250	223	20	9.0%	133	53,786	22,688	42.2%
SAC	798	470	591	345	7	2.0%	475	157,995	146,790	92.9%
SATF	1,904	1,259	1,370	1,483	54	3.6%	1,128	390,775	248,528	63.6%
SCC	1,138	813	1,530	1,524	124	8.1%	753	232,652	175,233	75.3%
SOL	1,014	706	730	627	208	33.2%	677	175,042	109,268	62.4%
*SQ	986	306	239	289	141	48.8%	180	64,984	52,165	80.3%
SVSP	882	533	495	477	20	4.2%	546	154,914	77,113	49.8%
VSPW	606	361	576	429	42	9.8%	476	143,935	107,072	74.4%
*WSP	54	10	0	10	0	0.0%	0	669	573	85.7%

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 drived 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
Vocational
Reporting Period: October 2010 till March 2011

Vocational[1]	Budgeted slots at start of reporting period (October 1, 2010 Quota)[2]	Beginning student population (as of October 1, 2010)[3]	Admissions during reporting period (October 2010 thru March 2011)[4]	Program exits during reporting period (October 2010 thru March 2011)				Ending population as of March 31, 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	5,878	5,134	3,531	4,138	904	982	45.6%	5,000	3,218,345	1,766,748	54.9%
All Institution's Total	4,914	4,233	2,988	3,458	764	811	45.5%	4,236	2,677,755	1,529,403	57.1%
ASP	405	377	263	274	64	45	39.8%	296	211,160	149,275	70.7%
CAL	108	81	50	51	2	0	3.9%	80	56,012	23,948	42.8%
CCC	189	162	121	146	42	61	70.5%	132	93,935	40,000	42.6%
CCI	243	218	134	182	34	65	54.4%	174	132,642	85,477	64.4%
CCWF	162	132	142	149	68	38	71.1%	134	82,234	59,055	71.8%
CEN	270	242	131	109	17	39	51.4%	242	156,625	65,973	42.1%
*CIM	81	69	99	105	6	27	31.4%	64	49,692	20,112	40.5%
CIW	81	51	62	80	10	44	67.5%	45	35,920	23,431	65.2%
CMC	216	189	141	200	40	40	40.0%	135	112,714	66,069	58.6%
CMF	54	56	42	40	8	1	22.5%	53	32,084	18,615	58.1%
COCF[11]	964	901	543	680	140	171	45.7%	764	540,590	237,345	43.9%
COR	162	121	117	175	21	113	76.6%	73	74,793	39,884	53.3%
CRC	243	211	153	180	23	55	43.3%	184	128,963	70,954	55.0%
CTF	162	107	61	81	11	6	21.0%	108	69,444	41,404	59.6%
CVSP	216	189	78	78	8	17	83.3%	187	120,306	78,896	65.6%
*DVI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FOL	216	192	74	84	3	33	42.9%	173	111,958	85,589	76.4%
HDSP	54	40	37	36	1	6	19.4%	48	30,138	4,954	16.4%
ISP	270	246	118	142	17	17	23.9%	724	157,138	88,872	56.6%
KVSP	162	98	89	69	21	29	72.5%	129	88,372	34,792	39.4%
*LAC	54	49	15	20	4	1	25.0%	50	30,293	13,179	43.5%
MCSP	162	130	52	62	23	16	62.9%	107	72,115	51,417	71.3%
*NKSP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PBSP	27	8	3	4	0	0	0.0%	7	6,312	2,061	32.6%
PVSP	270	227	100	97	18	25	44.3%	210	144,867	78,748	54.4%
*RJD	81	69	91	114	47	10	50.0%	42	40,697	25,709	63.2%
SAC	81	80	47	52	6	3	17.3%	75	54,696	44,021	80.5%
SATF	351	322	299	394	60	17	19.5%	224	209,006	120,589	57.7%
SCC	162	155	172	167	34	62	57.5%	162	108,371	62,363	57.5%
SOL	216	214	142	171	81	11	53.8%	192	136,027	56,618	41.6%
*SQ	54	63	29	67	16	1	25.4%	51	42,609	29,099	68.3%
SVSP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VSPW	162	135	126	129	39	29	52.7%	135	88,655	48,303	54.5%
*WSP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Vocational Footnotes

[1] Traditional Vocational 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 regardles 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 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 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
- Braille
- Carpentry
- Computers
- Kentucky Workplace Essentials/Life Skills
- Horticulture
- Electrical
- Masonry
- Painting
- Plumbing
- Core
- Barbering

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

SAP[1]	Activated slots at start of reporting period (October 1, 2010 Quota)[2]	Beginning population as of October 1, 2010[3]	Admissions during reporting period (October 1, 2010 to March 31, 2011)[4]	Program exits during reporting period (October 1, 2010 through March 31, 2011)[4]			Ending population as of March 31, 2011[5]	# of program hours per period (XSEA)	Participant hours per period (X-Time)	Participation Rate (Monthly Average of X/XSEA Time for this period)
				Total Number of Program Exits[4]	Number of Completions[4]	% of Program exits due to Completions[4]				
COCF with All Institution's Total	**3,064**	**2,938**	**4,152**	**3,921**	**3,259**	**83.1%**	**3,169**	**1,591,075**	**1,182,563**	**74.3%**
All Institution's Total	**2,350**	**2,314**	**3,761**	**3,586**	**3,156**	**88.0%**	**2,489**	**808,496**	**684,885**	**84.7%**
ASP	200	196	382	384	333	86.7%	194	68,693	59,119	86.1%
CAL										
CCC										
CCI	160	161	308	259	239	92.3%	210	60,405	56,092	92.9%
CCWF	175	173	318	268	258	96.3%	223	64,073	55,081	86.%
CEN										
CIM	150	155	274	243	208	85.6%	186	52,352	43,815	83.7%
CIW	175	177	197	187	145	77.5%	187	61,445	55,571	90.4%
CMC	150	69	259	226	216	95.6%	102	52,379	43,100	82.3%
CMF										
COCF	714	624	391	335	103	30.7%	680	782,579	497,678	63.6%
COR										
CRC	225	279	232	214	177	82.7%	297	76,709	66,109	86.2%
CTF	150	98	248	221	204	92.3%	125	51,837	42,789	82.5%
CVSP	150	127	267	290	246	84.8%	104	57,102	51,140	89.6%
DVI										
FOL										
HDSP										
ISP										
KVSP										
LAC										
MCSP										
NKSP										
PBSP										
PVSP										
RJD										
SAC										
SATF	340	260	494	512	470	91.8%	242	97,429	80,485	82.6%
SCC										
SOL	150	160	231	211	194	91.9%	180	53,224	40,702	76.5%
SQ										
SVSP										
VSPW	175	307	335	359	324	90.3%	283	60,433	43,998	72.8%
WSP										
Leo Chesney	150	152	216	212	142	67.0%	156	52,415	46,885	89.5%

SAP Footnotes

[1] SAP is a Substance Abuse Program. As of January 1, 2010, the Office of Substance Abuse Treatment Services (OSATS) had 13 SAPs in 12 institutions and 1 Community Correctional Facility.

[2] Based on the OSATS Weekly Population Report, September 27, 2010 - October 1, 2010.

[3] Beginning population matches CROB data reported for "Ending Population as of September 30, 2010", Appendix C SAP.

[4] Program admissions and exit data obtained from the Offender Substance Abuse Treatment (OSAT) database, version 5/31/2011. Data quality is subject to the accuracy and completeness of data submitted by OSATS contracted treatment providers. Admissions and exits are calculated as one admit and one exit per participant per program for the specified time period.

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

COCF Footnotes

* CDCR-RECOGNIZED SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAMS INCLUDE:

- RDAP (Level II.5)

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

OSATS program (by individual programs or aggregated)[1]	Activated slots at start of reporting period (October 1, 2010 Quota)[2]	Beginning population as of October 1, 2010[3]	Admissions during reporting period (October 1, 2010 to March 31, 2011)[4]	Program exits during reporting period (October 1, 2010 through March 31, 2011)[4]			Ending population as of March 31, 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[4]	Number of Completions[4]	% of Program exits due to Completions[4]				
All Parole Regions		**4,539**	**5,737**	**5,573**	**2,635**	**47.3%**	**4,703**			
Parole Region I		2,062	1,854	1,779	976	54.9%	2,137			
Parole Region II		732	1,124	985	447	45.4%	871			
Parole Region III		1,064	1,510	1,595	722	45.3%	979			
Parole Region IV[7]		916	1,249	1,214	490	40.4%	951			
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 clients served annually.

[3] Beginning population matches CROB data reported for "Ending Population as of September 30, 2010", Appendix C OSATS.

[4] Program admission and exit data obtained from the Offender Substance Abuse Treatment (OSAT) database version 5/31/2011. Data quality is subject to the accuracy and completeness of data submitted by OSATS contracted treatment providers. Only one admission and one exit was counted per participant per program for the time period. ICDTP admits and exits are counted for the full 90 days of the program and not per program component (e.g. jail-based vs. community based).

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

[6] OSATS is unable to track hourly utilization for community-based programs at this time.

[7] Data from contracted treatment provider MHS, Region-4, is being resolved and may contain errors for this time period.

Determining Gaps in Rehabilitative Services
October 2010 - March 2011
Appendix C - Parole Region I

PAROLE REGION I	Capacity [1]	Beginning Pop.[1] Oct. 1, 2010	Referrals [1, 2] Oct '10 - Mar'11	Enrollments [1, 3] Oct '10 -Mar'11	Exits [1, 4] Oct '10 - Mar'11	Ending Pop. [1, 11] March 31, 2011
I. Residential Programs						
Residential Multi-Service Centers [5]						
New Directions	25	25	107	23	24	24
New Directions	20	18	44	38	36	20
New Directions	25	25	85	30	30	25
Turning Point Kennemer	25	25	48	23	23	25
Turning Point Kennemer	65	62	122	67	68	61
West Care	85	83	136	134	141	76
Cache Creek	25	5	101	39	21	23
Sub-Total RMSC	270	243	643	354	343	254
Parolee Service Centers [6]						
Turning Point Bakersfield	79	83	355	240	248	75
Turning Point Visalia	25	21	56	42	37	26
Turning Point Fresno	75	76	500	340	348	68
Shasta Sierra	12	12	64	34	34	12
Sub-Total PSC	191	192	975	656	667	181
II. Day Center Programs						
Day Reporting Centers [7]						
Behavioral Interventions - Stockton	100	83	196	160	122	100
Westcare (Started December 1, 2010)	100	0	238	168	96	72
Sub-Total DRC	200	83	434	328	218	172
Community-Based Coalition [8]						
Sacramento County Office of Education	100	240	925	320	260	300
Sub-Total CBC	100	240	925	320	260	300
III. Substance Abuse Program						
Substance Abuse Treatment & Recovery [9]						
Contra Costa County Office of Education	180	154	1,654	1,519	1,497	176
Sub-Total STAR	180	154	1,654	1,519	1,497	176
IV. Education Program						
Computerized Literacy Learning Centers [10]						
Contra Costa County Office of Education	108	203	454	422	389	236
Sub-Total CLLC	108	203	454	422	389	236

[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
October 2010 - March 2011
Appendix C - Parole Region II

PAROLE REGION II	Capacity [1]	Beginning Pop.[1] Oct. 1, 2010	Referrals [1, 2] Oct '10 - Mar'11	Enrollments [1, 3] Oct '10 -Mar'11	Exits [1, 4] Oct '10 - Mar'11	Ending Pop. [1, 11] March 31, 2011
I. Residential Programs						
Residential Multi-Service Centers [5]						
Allied Fellowship Services	40	37	58	95	103	29
Sub-Total RMSC	40	37	58	95	103	29
Parolee Service Centers [6]						
GeoCare San Francisco	60	44	195	151	130	65
Turning Point Salinas	45	41	211	135	122	54
VOA Elsie Dunn	48	48	141	126	126	48
VOA Oakland West	72	69	161	152	151	70
Sub-Total PSC	225	202	708	564	529	237
II. Day Center Programs						
Day Reporting Centers [7]						
Walden House	100	105	288	212	112	88
Santa Barbara Sheriff's Department	100	47	148	115	61	101
Centerpoint, Inc. (Started January 1, 2011)	100	0	100	45	16	24
Sub-Total DRC	300	152	536	372	189	213
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	82	773	698	701	79
Sub-Total STAR	85	82	773	698	701	79
IV. Education Program						
Computerized Literacy Learning Centers [10]						
Contra Costa County Office of Education	16	27	114	104	86	45
Sub-Total CLLC	16	27	114	104	86	45

[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
October 2010 - March 2011
Appendix C - Parole Region III

PAROLE REGION III	Capacity [1]	Beginning Pop.[1] Oct. 1, 2010	Referrals [1,2] Oct '10 - Mar'11	Enrollments [1,3] Oct '10 -Mar'11	Exits [1,4] Oct '10 - Mar'11	Ending Pop. [1,11] March 31, 2011
I. Residential Programs						
Residential Multi-Service Centers [5]						
Amistad De Los Angeles	100	97	337	177	174	100
Weingart Foundation	95	95	260	141	144	92
Sub-Total RMSC	195	192	597	318	318	192
Parolee Service Centers [6]						
Behavioral Systems SW Orion	100	112	644	282	290	104
Behavioral Systems SW Hollywood	63	63	434	188	191	60
CEC, Inc	45	47	252	85	90	42
Hoffman House	15	14	118	21	20	15
Sub-Total PSC	223	236	1,448	576	591	221
II. Day Center Programs						
Day Reporting Centers [7]						
Behavioral Systems SW (Started November 1, 2010)	100	0	96	111	150	57
Behavioral Intervention Inc. (Started March 1, 2011)	100	0	36	17	0	17
Sub-Total DRC	200	0	132	128	150	74
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	121	1,295	1,121	1,117	125
Sub-Total STAR	120	121	1,295	1,121	1,117	125
IV. Education Program						
Computerized Literacy Learning Centers [10]						
Contra Costa County Office of Education	152	322	779	668	674	316
Sub-Total CLLC	152	322	779	668	674	316

[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
October 2010 - March 2011
Appendix C - Parole Region IV

PAROLE REGION IV	Capacity [1]	Beginning Pop.1 Oct. 1, 2010	Referrals 1, 2 Oct '10 - Mar'11	Enrollments 1, 3 Oct '10 -Mar'11	Exits 1, 4 Oct '10 - Mar'11	Ending Pop. 1, 11 March 31, 2010
I. Residential Programs						
Residential Multi-Service Centers [5]						
VOA Southwest	35	35	120	45	45	35
Sub-Total RMSC	35	35	120	45	45	35
Parolee Service Centers [6]						
National Crossroads	40	36	105	83	83	36
W&B	40	39	203	124	128	35
VOA San Diego	45	42	275	116	117	41
Healthcare Services Inc. (Started January 1, 2011; Count not captured until March 1, 2011)	70	0	112	81	13	68
Sub-Total PSC	195	117	695	404	341	180
II. Day Center Programs						
Day Reporting Centers [7]						
Human Potential Consultants, LLC - Riverside	100	107	350	227	223	111
Behavioral Interventions - San Diego	100	138	249	186	139	185
Foundation CSUSB	100	0	94	91	10	83
Sub-Total DRC	300	245	693	504	372	379
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						
Contra Costa County Office of Education [9]	145	140	1,348	1,203	1,211	132
Sub-Total STAR	145	140	1,348	1,203	1,211	132
IV. Education Program						
Computerized Literacy Learning Centers [10]						
Contra Costa County Office of Education	99	228	486	453	484	197
Sub-Total CLLC	99	228	486	453	484	197

[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"

APPENDIX D: INSTITUTION PROGRAM COMPLETION

Reporting Period October 2010 thru March 2011

	October	November	December	January	February	March	Totals
Academic Program Completion[1]:							
ELD	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
ABE I	63	17	49	31	0	56	216
ABE II	43	11	85	8	1	28	176
ABE III	60	14	36	42	3	38	193
Certifications/Diplomas:							
GED[2]	423	219	363	248	264	394	1,911
High School Diploma	6	2	5	7	1	1	22
Vocational Program Completion[3]:							
Total	178	98	81	136	136	157	786
Certifications[4]:							
Total	421	395	188	412	425	376	2,217

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

Footnotes:

[1]The 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).

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

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

[4]Totals include: Total number of NCCER Certifications awarded to inmates during the reporting month. (For Example: Building Maintence, 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 D: COCF PROGRAM COMPLETION

Reporting Period October 2010 till March 2011

	October	November	December	January	February	March	Totals
Academic Program Completion[1]:							
ELD/ESL	4	3	0	2	11	4	24
ABE I	15	0	1	4	4	5	29
ABE II	21	23	1	8	28	4	85
ABE III	3	16	4	5	13	3	44
Primaria	20	13	6	8	5	12	64
Secunadaria	12	9	6	3	7	5	42
Certifications/Diplomas:							
GED[2]	68	8	40	0	5	43	164
High School Diploma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vocational Program Completion:							
NCCER[3]	2	0	0	12	1	20	35
Non-NCCER[4]	3	3	9	5	8	25	53
Life Skills	0	0	0	5	47	0	52
Certifications:							
NCCER Certifications[5]	42	19	48	68	10	55	242
Industry Certifications[6]	0	0	3	13	7	33	56
Professional Licenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Datasource: Education Monthly Report; Counting Rules

Footnotes:

[1]The student has completed the program when all requisite assignments have been passed, and the student is promoted to the next level of instruction.

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

[3]The total number of students who have completed all required the National Center for Construction Education and Research (NCCER) components during the reporting period. (Example: If the program has 5 components and the student had completed 4 components prior to this period and he/she completed the last required component this period, this would constitute 1 NCCER Program Completion).

[4]A student has completed the program when all required courses have been passed.

[5]The total number of NCCER Certifications awarded to inmates during the reporting period. For Example: Core, Carpentry, Masonry, etc. Note: A student does not have to complete a program to obtain certification.

[6]The total number of Industry Certifications awarded to inmates during the reporting period. For example: Microsoft Office Specialist (MOS), Braille Transcriber Certification (Library of Congress), Master Gardener, etc. Note: A student does not have to complete a program to obtain a certification.

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	**58,070**	**67,981**	**54,985**	**14,424**	**57,995**	*
ASP	1,868	2,274	1,807	698	1,868	*
CAL	1,093	1,205	1,065	279	1,093	*
CCC	3,509	3,788	3,454	1,049	3,509	*
CCF-Leo Chesney	152	159	144	40	150	*
CCI	2,618	3,042	2,511	543	2,618	*
CCWF	1,595	1,946	1,521	334	1,563	*
CEN	1,057	1,337	1,001	351	1,057	*
CIM	3,698	4,283	3,329	708	3,698	*
CIW	1,006	1,160	946	362	989	*
CMC	1,935	2,453	1,876	544	1,935	*
CMF	512	753	492	163	512	*
COCF	3,187	3,448	3,142	1,121	3,187	*
COR	1,003	1,184	949	281	1,003	*
CRC	1,564	2,059	1,502	398	1,564	*
CTF	1,739	2,052	1,714	455	1,739	*
CVSP	1,197	1,511	1,156	345	1,197	*
DVI	2,892	3,107	2,677	402	2,892	*
FOL	1,437	1,730	1,390	418	1,437	*
HDSP	1,506	1,696	1,444	368	1,506	*
ISP	980	1,163	954	296	980	*
KVSP	1,167	1,385	1,136	362	1,167	*
LAC	1,609	1,943	1,327	387	1,609	*
MCSP	422	650	411	141	422	*
NKSP	3,588	3,842	3,432	346	3,588	*
PBSP	603	695	586	172	603	*
PVSP	1,146	1,297	1,118	360	1,146	*
RJD	1,738	2,092	1,492	322	1,738	*
SAC	420	564	404	94	420	*
SATF	1,479	1,785	1,425	481	1,479	*
SCC	2,426	2,902	2,355	728	2,426	*
SOL	1,294	1,581	1,274	557	1,294	*
SQ	2,223	2,596	1,942	250	2,223	*
SVSP	445	598	429	145	445	*
VSP	911	1,325	819	377	887	*
WSP	4,051	4,376	3,761	547	4,051	*

[1] The Institution Population is 159,204 this was derived from the Offender Base Information Systems (OBIS) dataset created on June 29, 2011 as of March 31, 2011. The data has been collected and reported for only the main institutions. The inmate population that is omitted from this report is: 5,285. The breakout of the omitted population comprises from the following entities: Community Correctional Facilities (CCF) 4,081, Legal Processing Unit (LPU) 3, LPU/Family Foundation Program (LPUFP) 62, LPU Female Rehabilitative Program (LPUFR) 72, LPU Prisoner Mother Programs (LPUPM) 42, Re-entry Program-Region 1 (RENT1) 4, 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) 300, Santa Rita County Jail (SRITA) 667, Sacramento Central Office Unit (SACCO) 13, for a total of 5,285. Total inmate population, for both prison institutions and non-prison entities is: 164,489 as of March 31, 2011.

[2] The risk to recidivate was derived from California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) as of June 23, 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 June 29, 2011.

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	**65,657**	**78,662**	**48,419**	**16,631**	**65,007**	**26,865**	**9,230**
Region I	16,290	19,041	12,403	4,690	16,179	6,612	2,438
Region II	12,066	14,342	8,476	2,464	11,978	5,357	2,226
Region III	16,777	20,455	12,215	4,125	16,583	6,763	1,927
Region IV	20,524	24,824	15,325	5,352	20,267	8,133	2,639

[1] The Parole Population is 118,851 this was derived from the Offender Base Information Systems (OBIS) dataset created on June 29, 2011, as of March 31, 2011.

[2] The risk to recidivate was derived from California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) as of January 13, 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 June 29, 2011.