



C-ROB



California Rehabilitation Oversight Board

INTERIM REPORT JUNE 2009

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 (CDCR or 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

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BACKGROUND

The Public Safety and Offender Rehabilitation Services Act of 2007 (Assembly Bill 900) established the California Rehabilitation Oversight Board (C-ROB) within the Office of the Inspector General. C-ROB's 11-member board is made up of state and local law enforcement, education, treatment, and rehabilitation professionals who are mandated to regularly examine and report biannually on rehabilitative programming the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) provides to inmates and parolees.

C-ROB's March 15, 2009 bi-annual report continued to use the California Logic Model as the framework by which to evaluate the department's progress from July to December 2008. The California Logic Model outlines eight evidenced-based principles and practices, identified by CDCR's Expert Panel on Adult Offender and Recidivism Reduction Programs, that show what effective rehabilitation programming could look like as an offender moves through the state correctional system.

As noted in the last bi-annual report, between July and December 2008, CDCR continued laying the groundwork for rehabilitative programming. While the department made significant progress to move into the implementation phase, the budget crisis in California and implementation delays made it difficult for CDCR to access critical funding and finish tasks on schedule. CDCR continued to train its employees, design and refine programs and evaluation tools, and developed detailed action plans in key areas. Two major accomplishments during the reporting period were:

- The kick-off of the demonstration project at California State Prison, Solano where many rehabilitative efforts that have been planned over the last few years are being tested and evaluated for effectiveness in the months to come; and
- The pilot implementation of the Parole Violation Decision Making Instrument at four parole units across the state. This tool helps to ensure that parole violators are sanctioned appropriately based on the severity of their violations and their risks to reoffend.

For the March 2009 report, the board expected to receive data highlighting the department's progress between July and December 2008. C-ROB was disappointed with the timeliness of the data we received. It arrived after the first draft report was distributed to board members for review, which resulted in last minute report revisions and left little time for data validation and analysis. In addition, the department experienced problems in merging databases for offender assessments onto a single server causing delays in data entry, retrieval, and analysis of aggregate data.

As a result of the late data submission and the unavailability of aggregate offender assessment data, the board announced its intent at the March 2009 board meeting to publish an interim data report in June 2009. The additional three months would allow

the department time to retrieve, analyze, and timely submit the requested data covering the July to December 2008 reporting period.

This interim report is the supplemental data to the C-ROB March 2009 bi-annual report. All data is from the reporting period of July 1, 2008, to December 31, 2008.

DATA OVERVIEW

The Expert Panel Report stresses that the well established means of program provision called “Evidence Based Programming” is essential to the success of rehabilitative 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 the end-user to select the most appropriate and potentially effective programs to meet the needs of offenders under their supervision.

As a part of the implementation of the California Logic Model, CDCR wisely opted for an in-prison demonstration project to determine the feasibility of providing evidence based programming within California’s prison system. CDCR selected California State Prison, Solano as the demonstration site. It was the assumption of the board that the demonstration project would also include the tracking and evaluation of the various programs that are being piloted to ascertain their effectiveness in enhancing parole success.

CDCR has provided data which indicates that a large number of inmates and parolees will need significant programming. However, C-ROB has not received much information on the implementation of the demonstration project, program content of the demonstration project elements and expected outcomes, or the methodology that will be used to evaluate the effects of these programs on the offender population. All of these would be anticipated in an evidence based program model for inmate rehabilitation.

C-ROB is encouraged by the increasing availability of data that identifies inmates’ and parolees’ risks to recidivate and program needs; however, there is still much room for improvement. The data reported to C-ROB for appendices A and B are inferred from a sample consisting of the existing Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS) assessments completed by December 31, 2008. It is not a perfect representation of the CDCR population, but it gives CDCR an estimate of the need and programming deficit. With all reception centers now administering COMPAS assessments for new inmates, C-ROB is hopeful that the next report will not depend on inferences derived from a sample of the total population. The board remains concerned that again CDCR provided no assessment data for inmates with a program need in sex offending. CDCR, at a minimum, should be assessing inmates for a need for sex offending programming. Implementing sex offending treatment programs is difficult, and the board understands many issues must be considered to both treat the inmate and maintain confidentiality about his or her sex offending status. Assessing for

the need without having a program implemented could give the department an estimate of the total need throughout the inmate population for program and space planning purposes.

The board recognizes the commitment and effort of CDCR's Office of Research to organize this data and establish a process to collect and disseminate data in the future. Implementing this process will shorten the data reporting time lapse that currently exists.

The format for appendices A-D is the same as those in the bi-annual reports. This interim report also includes Appendices E and F which are the total number of actual assessed inmates from which inferences were derived. Please note that Appendix A is the need for the entire CDCR inmate population. It does not take into account the restrictions (moderate-to-high risk to recidivate, moderate-to-high program need, and 6-36 months to serve) the California Logic Model puts in place to maximize rehabilitation programming effectiveness.

Appendix A: Identifying the Rehabilitative Needs of Offenders

Appendix A provides some expected and alarming statistics. Over 100,000 inmates have a moderate-to-high risk to recidivate. Almost three quarters of that population has a moderate-to-high substance abuse need. In five of the six offender need areas over 50% of inmates have a moderate-to-high need. These numbers express the raw number of inmates who need programming without taking into account program restrictions.

The numbers for parole are strikingly similar to the institution numbers. The COMPAS reentry assessment also evaluates the parolee's family support outside of the institution. Of the 86,010 parolees with a moderate-to-high California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) score, 50,144 have a moderate-to-high need in family support.

Appendix B: Determining Gaps in Rehabilitative Services

The California Logic Model calls for inmates to be assigned to programs if they have a moderate-to-high risk to recidivate, a moderate-to-high need, and a time to serve of six months to three years. Appendix B breaks down the moderate-to-high risk to recidivate taking into account time to serve. The department provided figures inferred from a sample composed of all offenders with completed COMPAS assessments for all institutions. Consequently the board will refrain from analyzing this data to that detail until the numbers are no longer derived from samples.

The number of completed COMPAS assessments utilized to infer needs for inmates with a moderate-to-high risk to recidivate, a moderate-to-high program need, and a time to serve of six months to three years is 31,353. CDCR must break down this number by need category. Currently, Appendix B now only reports the need category by the overall population need using existing COMPAS assessments rather than scores broken down by moderate-to-high risk to recidivate, moderate-to-high need, and a time to serve of six months to three years. This number will be crucial to determine the program need and population size for implementation, assignment, and statewide rollout.

This same issue exists for the parole data in Appendix B. It gives us the overall moderate-to-high CSRA score, the capacity, and the need, but it does not break down the need further. Without this we cannot assure the right population is being served or the total need in keeping with the California Logic Model.

Appendix C: Determining Levels of Offender Participation and Offender Success

The Education Monthly Report (EMR) used until December 31, 2008, did not report data within all of the categories in the appendix. However, the new EMR being used by CDCR as of January 2009 does report on these categories, and C-ROB anticipates having the data for our next report. Across all institutions, inmates are only programming 68 percent of the allotted time for traditional academic programs and 63 percent for vocational programming. The new EMR gives more information on why students are unassigned from programs through the use and tracking of drop codes. This allows the department to better understand and correct its deficiencies in physically getting inmates to programs.

Comparing Appendix A and the substance abuse program (SAP) numbers in Appendix C creates a potential issue. At the beginning of the reporting period there were over 1,200 vacant SAP beds. Appendix A identified 73,350 inmates who have a moderate-to-high risk to recidivate with a moderate-to-high need in substance abuse. This furthers the earlier point that the department must break down the moderate and high CSRA scores and the moderate-to-high need by length of sentence. This would give us the eligible population according to the California Logic Model. This inmate population is the most critical to get served, and CDCR must ensure they are programming over other inmates and in any vacant slots. There are 10,069 SAP slots and 73,350 inmates with a SAP need. CDCR must assure these open slots are filled and that the maximum amount of inmates are programming. With budgetary constraints throughout CDCR, empty funded seats are inexcusable.

The four parole regions are reported separately in this appendix because in-community programs vary by local treatment providers. C-ROB assumes the variance in available slots by parole region reflects the need in that region. This same assumption exists for the Division of Addiction and Recovery Services (DARS) in-community programs. CDCR must assure program size is related to a need in the specific region.

While reviewing the data for Appendix C, the board ran into a road block concerning program completions. CDCR was unable to provide program completion definitions for various programs offered. The Expert Panel Report laid out "Eight Evidence-Based Principles and Practices" for CDCR. The last of these was "Identify Outcomes and Measure Progress" that said, "[a]ll programs should have identified outcomes and integrated methods for measuring progress toward objectives. The system should use performance measures to evaluate progress and inform improvements." C-ROB staff has requested program descriptions for all programs being offered at the Solano demonstration project, and the board plans to report on outcome measures and completions for those programs in the next bi-annual report.

Appendix D: Determining the Effectiveness of Rehabilitative Programming

The data for Appendix D was also reported in the March 15, 2009 bi-annual report. C-ROB knows that determining program effectiveness for the entire population will be the final piece of assuring that rehabilitative programming is working. That being said, the board would like to use Appendix D in future reports to provide specific data on the offenders participating in the demonstration project at Solano. Tracking the success of these inmates through parole will reaffirm that the rehabilitation programs are working or indicate that they need to be adjusted.

CONCLUSION

C-ROB is impressed with the work and dedication of the Office of Research in putting together this data. For the September 2009 bi-annual report the board also anticipates receiving:

- ✓ Solano demonstration project specific data including program descriptions, program completion definitions, and outcome measures;
- ✓ the plan to assess inmates' needs for sex offending programming;
- ✓ the breakdown of inmates with a moderate-to-high risk to recidivate, moderate-to-high need, and a time to serve of six months to three years by need category; and
- ✓ the estimated timeline for rolling out the rehabilitative programming model to all institutions.

CROB also needs to express its concerns regarding the continuing budget crisis in California that may hamper or prevent successful implementation of these rehabilitation programs called for under the Expert Panel Report. Failure to fund these programs and conduct adequate evaluations will impede or prevent the efforts envisioned under Assembly Bill 900 and the Expert Panel Report.

Appendix A: Identifying the Rehabilitative Needs of Offenders

Location	Total Population ¹	Risk to Recidivate (CSRA) ²		Academic ³		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	Low	Mod/High
All institution's Total	159,509	130,930	100,865	35.0%	65.1%	36.3%	63.7%	26.2%	73.8%	39.2%	60.8%	48.0%	52.0%	63.2%	36.8%	*	*
ASP	6,604	5,368	3,416	35.6%	64.4%	42.0%	58.1%	27.7%	72.3%	36.4%	63.6%	48.3%	51.7%	65.0%	35.0%	*	*
CAL	4,288	3,610	2,976	27.5%	72.6%	31.8%	68.2%	25.3%	74.8%	33.1%	66.9%	43.0%	57.1%	65.3%	34.8%	*	*
CCC	5,623	4,583	3,816	37.8%	62.2%	42.3%	57.7%	23.2%	76.8%	39.2%	60.8%	52.1%	48.0%	64.4%	35.6%	*	*
CCI	5,820	4,568	3,477	35.0%	65.0%	40.2%	59.8%	28.7%	71.3%	43.5%	56.5%	52.6%	47.4%	66.0%	34.0%	*	*
CCWF	4,144	3,502	1,970	43.9%	56.1%	26.0%	74.0%	26.5%	73.5%	42.3%	57.7%	46.9%	53.1%	63.8%	36.2%	*	*
CEN	5,001	4,158	3,483	26.6%	73.4%	32.3%	67.7%	42.0%	58.0%	35.0%	65.0%	41.3%	58.7%	63.2%	36.8%	*	*
CIM	5,779	4,968	4,235	32.2%	67.8%	35.4%	64.6%	25.6%	74.4%	38.6%	61.4%	46.2%	53.8%	64.8%	35.2%	*	*
CIW	2,661	2,409	1,483	39.1%	60.9%	22.5%	77.5%	20.9%	79.1%	46.4%	53.6%	48.1%	51.9%	60.2%	39.8%	*	*
CMC	6,593	5,455	3,835	37.6%	62.4%	43.6%	56.5%	28.2%	71.8%	44.3%	55.8%	55.4%	44.6%	65.3%	34.7%	*	*
CMF	2,893	2,383	1,615	29.2%	70.8%	34.8%	65.2%	25.6%	74.4%	36.0%	64.0%	47.2%	52.8%	69.2%	30.8%	*	*
COR	5,760	4,918	3,920	32.0%	68.0%	34.5%	65.6%	23.7%	76.3%	31.2%	68.8%	46.8%	53.3%	58.6%	41.4%	*	*
CRC	4,403	3,482	2,571	32.5%	67.5%	36.6%	63.4%	31.9%	68.2%	39.1%	61.0%	49.8%	50.2%	66.7%	33.3%	*	*
CTF	6,451	5,325	4,018	31.5%	68.5%	36.7%	63.3%	27.9%	72.1%	33.8%	66.2%	38.8%	61.2%	61.4%	38.6%	*	*
CVSP	3,205	2,616	1,704	31.6%	68.4%	39.6%	60.4%	29.3%	70.7%	41.3%	58.7%	52.0%	48.0%	67.7%	32.3%	*	*
DVI	3,936	3,023	2,616	35.7%	64.3%	37.0%	63.0%	20.3%	79.7%	36.8%	63.2%	50.2%	49.8%	56.5%	43.5%	*	*
FOL	4,072	3,437	2,872	30.1%	69.9%	32.1%	67.9%	25.3%	74.7%	34.5%	65.5%	43.6%	56.4%	56.6%	43.4%	*	*
HDSP	4,411	3,713	3,088	39.2%	60.8%	42.6%	57.5%	17.9%	82.1%	41.3%	58.7%	51.0%	49.0%	59.0%	41.0%	*	*
ISP	4,178	3,512	2,994	26.6%	73.4%	28.4%	71.6%	42.5%	57.5%	35.4%	64.6%	41.3%	58.7%	65.9%	34.2%	*	*
KVSP	4,814	4,129	3,607	27.0%	73.0%	30.6%	69.4%	26.2%	73.8%	30.7%	69.4%	42.9%	57.1%	57.1%	42.9%	*	*
LAC	4,987	4,122	3,526	33.8%	66.2%	35.1%	64.9%	38.0%	62.0%	38.9%	61.1%	41.7%	58.3%	69.4%	30.7%	*	*
MCSP	3,868	3,302	2,202	33.2%	66.8%	43.3%	56.7%	23.5%	76.5%	39.5%	60.5%	51.0%	49.0%	54.5%	45.5%	*	*
NKSP	5,517	3,772	3,099	40.3%	59.7%	43.0%	57.0%	27.4%	72.7%	45.8%	54.2%	51.3%	48.7%	68.4%	31.6%	*	*
PBSP	3,432	2,923	2,573	32.8%	67.2%	32.6%	67.4%	21.9%	78.1%	36.5%	63.5%	42.9%	57.1%	58.4%	41.6%	*	*
PVSP	5,181	4,388	3,283	30.5%	69.5%	35.8%	64.2%	25.6%	74.4%	31.3%	68.8%	38.7%	61.3%	55.5%	44.5%	*	*
RJD	4,854	3,784	3,138	36.5%	63.5%	34.4%	65.7%	23.2%	76.9%	38.0%	62.0%	48.5%	51.5%	68.8%	31.2%	*	*
SAC	2,979	2,593	2,198	30.8%	69.2%	40.9%	59.1%	23.5%	76.5%	40.5%	59.5%	54.9%	45.1%	57.6%	42.4%	*	*
SATF	7,119	5,862	4,232	34.3%	65.7%	33.6%	66.4%	19.0%	81.0%	31.9%	68.1%	46.5%	53.5%	59.5%	40.5%	*	*
SCC	6,095	5,040	4,090	33.5%	66.5%	39.4%	60.6%	26.9%	73.1%	37.6%	62.4%	50.1%	49.9%	62.5%	37.5%	*	*
SOL	5,260	4,345	3,012	49.7%	50.3%	42.9%	57.1%	33.5%	66.5%	41.4%	58.6%	56.3%	43.7%	63.6%	36.4%	*	*
SQ	5,364	4,206	3,279	35.4%	64.6%	34.3%	65.7%	23.6%	76.4%	36.3%	63.7%	49.2%	50.8%	61.4%	38.6%	*	*
SVSP	4,039	3,521	2,731	30.4%	69.6%	32.3%	67.7%	24.2%	75.8%	32.3%	67.7%	41.6%	58.5%	57.6%	42.4%	*	*
VSPW	4,118	3,580	2,144	38.9%	61.1%	25.1%	74.9%	19.5%	80.5%	47.2%	52.9%	49.9%	50.1%	60.5%	39.5%	*	*
WSP	6,060	4,333	3,662	36.3%	63.7%	40.1%	59.9%	22.0%	78.0%	39.6%	60.4%	48.1%	52.0%	64.7%	35.3%	*	*

¹ The Institution Population is 172,750, this was derived from the Offender Base Information Systems (OBIS) dataset created on May 11, 2009, as of December 31, 2008. The data has been collected and reported for only the main institutions. The inmate population that is omitted from this report is: 8,990. The breakout of the omitted population comprises from the following entities: Community Correctional Facilities (CCF) 5,279, California Out-of-state Correctional Facility Program (COCF) 6,170, Legal Processing Unit - 18 (LPU18) 1, LPU/Family Foundation Program (LUPFP) 78, LPU Prisoner Mother Programs (LPUPM) 70, Re-entry Program-Region 1 (RENT1) 93, Re-entry Program-Region 2 (RENT 2) 26, Re-entry Program Region 3 (RENT 3) 132, Re-entry Program Region 4 (RENT 4) 144, Rio Consummes Correctional Facility (RIOCC) 356, San Bruno County Jail (SBRUN) 1, Santa Rita County Jail (SRITA) 891, for a total of 13,241. Total inmate population, for both prison institutions and non-prison entities is: 172,750 for December 31, 2008.

² The risk to recidivate was derived from California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) as of March 27, 2009

³ 'Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions' (COMPAS) dataset is from North Point, provided on April 15, 2009.

⁴ Scores not available at this time.

Appendix A: Identifying the Rehabilitative Needs of Offenders

Location	Total Parole Population ¹	Risk to Recidivate (CSRA) ²		Academic ³		Vocational ³		Substance Abuse ³		Anger ³		Criminal Thinking ³		Family Criminality ³		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	Low	Mod/High
All Parole Region's Total	122,484	109,287	86,010	34.6%	65.4%	40.1%	59.9%	27.5%	72.5%	42.1%	57.9%	51.6%	48.5%	65.1%	35.0%	41.7%	58.3%	*	*
Parole Region I	27,752	24,799	19,622	31.4%	68.6%	39.1%	60.9%	21.8%	78.2%	39.8%	60.2%	52.8%	47.2%	57.8%	42.2%	42.2%	57.8%	*	*
Parole Region II	22,597	20,406	16,343	36.1%	64.0%	40.4%	59.6%	23.2%	76.8%	40.3%	59.7%	52.7%	47.3%	62.2%	37.8%	52.6%	47.4%	*	*
Parole Region III	38,535	34,505	26,709	35.7%	64.3%	38.9%	61.1%	35.8%	64.2%	42.9%	57.1%	49.2%	50.8%	71.4%	28.6%	40.9%	59.1%	*	*
Parole Region IV	33,600	29,577	23,336	35.2%	64.8%	42.2%	57.8%	25.8%	74.2%	44.4%	55.7%	52.3%	47.7%	66.0%	34.0%	32.5%	67.5%	*	*

¹ The Parole Population is 122,484, this was derived from the Offender Base Information Systems (OBIS) dataset created on May 11, 2009, as of December 31, 2008.

² The risk to recidivate was derived from California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) as of March 27, 2009.

³ Needs assessment was derived from the 'Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions' (COMPAS) dataset North Point provided on April 15, 2009.

⁴ Scores not available at this time.

Appendix B: Determining Gaps in Rehabilitative Services

All Institutions	Institution Population ¹	CSRA Score Low ²	Moderate/High CSRA Scores										
			CSRA Score Mod/High ²	0-6 Months to Serve ³		7-12 Months to Serve ³		13-24 Months to Serve ³		25-36 Months to Serve ³		Over 36 Months to Serve ³	
				#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	159,793	30,177	101,038	26,444	26.17%	12,078	11.95%	12,830	12.70%	6,445	6.38%	31,343	31.02%
Serious or Violent ⁴	86,456	19,604	52,339	5,793	11.07%	3,460	6.61%	5,211	9.96%	3,634	6.94%	25,369	48.47%
Sex Registrants ⁴	21,073	8,452	9,122	1,950	21.38%	681	7.47%	847	9.29%	641	5.93%	4,224	46.31%
Enhanced Out-Patients (EOPs) ⁴	10,812	2,090	7,237	1,801	24.89%	658	9.09%	737	10.18%	468	6.47%	2,677	36.99%
Immigration & Customs Enforcement (ICE) holds ⁴	16,203	4,952	8,219	1,540	18.74%	774	9.42%	901	10.96%	516	5.28%	3,219	39.17%
Inmates Serving a Life Sentence ⁴	27,574	6,965	15,333	129	0.84%	158	1.03%	287	1.87%	307	2.00%	6,206	40.47%

Rehabilitative Program Areas (I-VIII)	A	B	C	D
	Assessed Need COMPAS	Capacity (Quota)	Enrolled Assigned	Unmet Need (A-C=D)
I. Academic Programs	104,693	37,858	38,519	66,174
Traditional Education Programs (TEP) ⁵				
Sub Total TEP		13,432	14,184	
Alternative Education Delivery Model (AEDM) ⁵				
Independent Study (IS)		6,000	4,937	
Distance Learning (DL)		3,360	4,505	
Sub Total AEDM		9,360	9,442	
Bridging Education Program (BEP)				
Sub Total BEP		15,066	14,893	
II. Vocational Programs	101,680	10,973	9,373	92,307
Sub Total Vocational Programs		10,973	9,373	
III. Substance Abuse Programs⁷	117,044	12,128	9,747	107,297
Phoenix (Level II)		200	200	
Amity (Level II SNY)		250	50	
Westcare (Level II)		250	50	
Cognitive Behavioral Therapy				
Psycho-Educational				
Therapeutic Community				
Sub Total SAP		12,128	9,747	
IV. Criminal Thinking, Behavior, Skills, & Associations⁸	83,749			83,749
Thinking for a Change (T4C)				
Sub Total Criminal Thinking				
V. Aggression, Hostility, Anger & Violence⁸	99,132			99,132
CALM				
Sub Total Anger				
VI. Family Criminality⁸	59,687			59,687
Sub Total Family Criminality				
VII. Family Support⁸				
Sub Total Family Support				
VIII. Sex Offending⁸				
Sub Total Sex Offending				

Appendix B: Determining Gaps in Rehabilitative Services

SUMMARY

Inmate Program assignments do not reflect all those that have been assessed in COMPAS (Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions) All criminogenic needs include 'low', 'moderate', and 'high' results. The data has been collected and reported for only the main institutions. The inmate population that is omitted from this report is: 12,957. The breakout of the omitted population comprises from the following entities: Community Correctional Facilities (except Leo Chesney) (CCF) 4,995, California Out-of-state Correctional Facility Program (COCF) 6,170, Legal Processing Unit - 18 (LPU18) 1, LPU/Family Foundation Program (LUPFP) 78, LPU Prisoner Mother Programs (LPUPM) 70, Re-entry Program-Region 1 (RENT1) 93, Re-entry Program-Region 2 (RENT 2) 26, Re-entry Program Region 3 (RENT 3) 132, Re-entry Program Region 4 (RENT 4) 144, Rio Consumnes Correctional Facility (RIOCC) 356, San Bruno County Jail (SBRUN) 1, Santa Rita County Jail (SRITA) 891, for a total of 12,957. Total inmate population, for both prison and non-prison entities is: 172,750 for December 31, 2008 for data reported as of May 11, 2009.

C-ROB Counting Rules

Footnotes

¹ The Institution Population is 172,750, this was derived from the Offender Base Information Systems (OBIS) dataset created on May 11, 2009, as of December 31, 2008.

² The risk to recidivate was derived from California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) as of March 27, 2009.

³ At the time the data was extracted, 11.45% of the population did not have a projected release date calculated. 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.

⁴ Some offenders may be represented in more than one program/placement criteria.

⁵ Traditional Academic programs such as ELD, ABE I, ABE II, ABE III, GED, High School, and vocational program students are assigned to program. These figures are derived from the Education Monthly Report.

⁶ Typically, sub-total AEDM accommodates students who are in need of educational services, but are unable to attend class. Information derived from Education Monthly Report.

⁷ Capacity (quota) is not standardized among all SAP programs due to limited programming space, population movement, intensity of treatment, or number of staff.

⁸ Rehabilitation Program has not been implemented. Data has not been collected at this time.

⁹ Leo Chesney - Academic and Vocational data is from COMPSTAT (Computative Statistics) December 2008 Report for Community Correctional Facility Master DCI Version 1.1 2008/09 from the Division of Adult Institutions, Community Correctional Facility Administration.

Columns (A-D)

Column A: Total number, per program, was extrapolated by the percentage of those that had been assessed with a Moderate/High need multiplied to the total institution population. Column A was derived from the 'Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions' (COMPAS) dataset North Point provided on April 15, 2009.

Column B: Capacity (Quota) is defined as the total number of available seats/slots in a classroom or program given staffing ratios, classroom size, and/or other restrictions. Academic Capacity (quota) is an

Column C: Enrolled/Assigned may exceed capacity due to half day assignments. TEP/Voc: EMR. DARS: Monthly Contractor's Report.

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

Data Source: December 2008 Education Monthly Report, TABE database, DARS monthly contractor reports

Appendix B: Determining Gaps in Rehabilitative Services

All Parole Regions I-IV	Parole Population ¹	CSRA Score Low ²	CSRA Score Mod/High ²
Totals	122,484	23,277	77,923

Rehabilitative Program Areas (I-IV) ³	A	B
	Capacity (Quota)	Enrolled/Assigned
I. Residential Programs		
Residential Multi-Service Centers ⁴		
Total RMSC	652	636
Parolee Service Centers ⁵		
Total PSC	805	685
Total Residential Programs	1,457	1,321
II. Day Center Programs		
Day Reporting Centers ⁶		
Total DRC	700	617
Community-Based Coalition ⁷		
Total CBC	450	348
Total Day Center Programs	1,150	965
III. Substance Abuse Program		
Substance Abuse Treatment & Recovery ⁸		
Total STAR	518	548
Total Substance Abuse Program	518	548
IV. Education Program		
Computerized Literacy Learning Centers ⁹		
Total CLLC	421	692
Total Education Program	421	692

¹ Parole Population derived from Offender Base Information Systems (OBIS) 05/11/2009 dataset as of December 31, 2008, is 122,484

² The risk to recidivate was derived from California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) as of March 27, 2009.

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

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

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

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

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

⁸ STAR provides substance abuse education including addiction/recovery, 12-step methodology, relapse prevention, community transition, healthy relationships, and health education.

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

Appendix C: Determining Levels of Offender Participation and Offender Success
Academic
December 2008

Traditional Academic ¹	Budgeted slots at start of reporting period (July 1, 2008 Quota) ²	Beginning population as of July 1, 2008 ³	Admissions during reporting period (July 1, 2008 to December 31, 2008) ³	Program exits during reporting period (July 1, 2008 to December 31, 2008) ³		Ending population as of December 31, 2008 ⁴	# of program hours per period (XSEA) ⁵	Participant hours* per period (X-Time) ⁶	Participation Rate (Monthly Average of X/XSEA Time for this period) ⁷
				Completion Percentage	Total				
ASP							870,115	610,158	70%
CAL							397,719	258,816	65%
CCC							242,394	147,603	61%
CCI							283,589	202,114	71%
CCWF							411,420	226,395	55%
CEN							308,896	216,894	70%
CIM							129,374	89,065	69%
CIW							191,631	151,265	79%
CMC							349,074	238,041	68%
CMF							108,499	58,606	54%
COR							324,553	259,547	80%
CRC							230,496	141,464	61%
CTF							330,679	210,866	64%
CVSP							153,711	126,211	82%
DVI							0	0	0%
FOL							269,537	205,866	76%
HDSP							400,499	336,017	84%
ISP							104,175	53,293	51%
KVSP							139,964	114,889	82%
LAC							54,712	28,193	52%
MCSP							288,114	175,696	61%
NKSP							5,840	3,776	65%
PBSP							47,917	35,479	74%
PVSP							367,907	244,325	66%
RJD							68,508	36,816	54%
SAC							155,197	117,026	75%
SATF							843,104	536,264	64%
SCC							364,734	264,037	72%
SOL							405,281	222,884	55%
SQ							125,653	87,028	69%
SVSP							192,141	124,381	65%
VSPW							441,910	310,019	70%
WSP							0	0	0%
All institutions							8,607,343	5,833,034	68%

Academic Footnotes

- ¹ Traditional Academic is any adult rehabilitative program or class instructing literacy in the Office of Correctional Education (OCE) or the Division of Education,
- ² Budgeted slots in DEVOP/OCE are not available for this reporting schedule.
- ³ Beginning population, program admissions, and program exit figures for December 2008 are not available for DEVOP/OCE. Modifications are being made to the
- ⁴ Ending population is a derived figure taken from adding the beginning population and the admissions and subtracting program exits. This data is not available for
- ⁵ Total hourly attendance for this time period is illustrated through XSEA-time. XSEA-time is defined in the December 2008 EMR as the following: The combined
- ⁶ X-time is the total amount of actual hours and time an inmate attends the classroom they are assigned (Data Source: December 2008 EMR Counting Rules).
- ⁷ 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).

Appendix C: Determining Levels of Offender Participation and Offender Success
Vocational
December 2008

Traditional Vocational ¹	Budgeted slots at start of reporting period (July 1, 2008 Quota) ²	Beginning population as of July 1, 2008 ³	Admissions during reporting period (July 1, 2008 to December 31, 2008) ³	Program exits during reporting period (July 1, 2008 to December 31, 2008) ³		Ending population as of December 31, 2008 ⁴	# of program hours per period (XSEA) ⁵	Participant hours* per period (X-Time) ⁶	Participation Rate (Monthly Average of X/XSEA Time for this period) ⁷
				Completion Percentage	Total				
ASP							445,605	321,105	72%
CAL							244,192	115,326	47%
CCC							197,537	121,386	61%
CCI							273,807	167,265	61%
CCWF							197,922	119,259	60%
CEN							338,498	208,950	62%
CIM							116,846	81,434	70%
CIW							45,790	39,912	87%
CMC							204,368	153,590	75%
CMF							70,747	39,031	55%
COR							324,553	259,547	80%
CRC							203,941	127,004	62%
CTF							209,740	118,805	57%
CVSP							153,711	126,211	82%
DVI							0	0	0%
FOL							271,807	202,454	74%
HDSP							39,403	26,728	68%
ISP							386,972	188,327	49%
KVSP							105,196	44,667	42%
LAC							53,747	24,863	46%
MCSP							143,660	98,702	69%
NKSP							0	0	0%
PBSP							19,883	8,368	42%
PVSP							413,787	209,540	51%
RJD							46,788	28,237	60%
SAC							39,605	28,989	73%
SATF							596,534	384,832	65%
SCC							191,505	127,132	66%
SOL							264,318	135,763	51%
SQ							90,658	61,981	68%
SVSP							27,173	15,122	56%
VSPW							254,630	169,350	67%
WSP							0	0	0%
All Institutions							5,972,923	3,753,880	63%

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,

² Budgeted slots in DEVOP/OCE are not available for this reporting schedule.

³ Beginning population, program admissions, and program exit figures for December 2008 are not available for DEVOP/OCE. Modifications are being made to the

⁴ Ending population is a derived figure taken from adding the beginning population and the admissions and subtracting program exits. This data is not available for

⁵ Total hourly attendance for this time period is illustrated through XSEA-time. XSEA-time is defined in the December 2008 EMR as the following: The combined hourly total

⁶ X-time is the total amount of actual hours and time an inmate attends the classroom they are assigned (Data Source: December 2008 EMR Counting Rules).

⁷ X/XSEA-time is the actual programming hours an inmate spent (X-time) 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).

**Appendix C: Determining Levels of Offender Participation and Offender Success
Substance Abuse Programs
December 2008**

SAP ¹	Budgeted slots at start of reporting period (July 1, 2008 Quota) ²	Beginning population as of July 1, 2008 ³	Admissions during reporting period (July 1, 2008 to December 31, 2008) ³	Program exits during		Ending population as of December 31, 2008 ⁴	# of program hours per period (XSEA) ⁵	Participant hours* per period (X-Time) ⁵	Participation Rate (Monthly Average of X/XSEA Time for this period) ⁵
				Completion Percentage ⁶	Total				
ASP/	200	185	214	45%	180	219			
CAL									
CCC									
CCI ⁸	375	68	219	15%	34	253			
CCWF ⁹	506	492	406	62%	364	534			
CEN									
CIM ¹⁰	400	388	466	70%	283	571			
CIW	752	729	603	82%	630	702			
CMC	180	177	129	50%	127	179			
CMF									
COR	190	180	156	49%	168	168			
CRC	1,314	1,191	685	65%	751	1,125			
CTF	458	441	332	63%	345	428			
CVSP	340	286	228	50%	220	294			
DVI									
FOL ¹¹	403	277	654	30%	615	316			
HDSP									
ISP									
KVSP	256	254	89	30%	88	255			
LAC									
MCSP									
NKSP	200	171	754	55%	736	189			
PBSP									
PVSP	400	375	285	59%	292	368			
RJD	450	319	353	48%	350	322			
SAC									
SATF	1,878	1,710	851	77%	831	1,730			
SCC	361	286	185	58%	201	270			
SOL ¹²	400	326	187	53%	158	355			
SQ									
SVSP									
VSPW ¹³	506	485	586	49%	548	523			
WSP	300	325	701	72%	735	291			
Leo Chesney ¹⁴	200	0	174	69%	13	161			
All Institutions	10,069	8,665	8,257	63%	7,669	9,253	0	0	0

SAP Footnotes

- ¹ SAP is a Substance Abuse Program. SAP counts do not include offenders participating in the Drug Treatment Furlough program. As of July 1, 2008, DARS had 41 Substance Abuse Programs in 20 institutions.
- ² Budgeted slots are identified in DARS document titled "Slot Authorization Chart by FY and Inst rev 9-26-08.xls". Budgeted slots include AB900 allocation of 2,000 slots.
- ³ Beginning population, program admissions, and program exit figures obtained from Offender Substance Abuse Tracking (OSAT) database on April 9, 2009. Population counts do not include participants in the Drug Treatment Furlough program.
- ⁴ Ending population is a derived figure taken from adding the beginning population and the admissions and subtracting program exits.
- ⁵ Division of Addition and Recovery Services (DARS) does not have hourly attendance data for this time period.
- ⁶ Completion or incompleteness of a SAP program is reported by the SAP treatment provider to DARS. Completion Percentage is the percentage of total program completions and partial completions during this time period.
- ⁷ As of July 1, 2008, ASP only had one 200-slot program. Five hundred slots were allocated to ASP in the FY 2008/2009 AB900 2,000-slot BCP.
- ⁸ On July 1, 2008, CCI had 375 allocated slots in two programs. CCI was in the process of activating a 200-slot Level II Sensitive Needs Yard and also had CCI also received a 50-slot allocation from the FY 2008/2009 AB900 BCP.
- ⁹ On July 1, 2008, CCWF had 506 allocated slots in two programs. CCWF received a 250-slot allocation from the FY 2008/2009 2,000-slot AB900 BCP.
- ¹⁰ On July 1, 2008, CIM had 400 allocated slots in two programs. CIM received a 250-slot allocation from the FY 2008/2009 2,000-slot AB900 BCP.
- ¹¹ The Folsom Transitional Treatment Facility (FTTF) is on the grounds of Folsom State Prison. FTTF hosts the Transitional Treatment Program and the Abuse Program facilities. Both programs are included in the SAP counts.
- ¹² On July 1, 2008, SOL had 400 allocated slots in two programs. SOL received a 500-slot allocation from the FY 2008/2009 2,000-slot AB900 BCP.
- ¹³ On July 1, 2008, VSPW had 506 allocated slots in two programs. VSPW received a 250-slot allocation from the FY 2008/2009 2,000-slot AB900 BCP.
- ¹⁴ The Leo Chesney facility opened on September 30, 2008. Slots for this program were allocated in the FY2008/2009 2,000-slot AB900 BCP.

Appendix C: Determining Levels of Offender Participation and Offender Success
Criminal thinking, behaviors, and associations
December 2008

Criminal thinking, behaviors, and associations (by individual programs ¹ or aggregated)	Budgeted slots at start of reporting period (July 1, 2008 Quota)	Beginning population as of July 1, 2008	Admissions during reporting period (July 1, 2008 to December 31, 2008)	Program exits during reporting period (July 1, 2008 to December 31, 2008)		Ending population as of December 31, 2008	# of program hours per period (XSEA)	Participant hours ² per period (X-Time)	Participation Rate (Monthly Average of X/XSEA Time for this period)
				Completion Percentage	Total				
ASP									
CAL									
CCC									
CCI									
CCWF									
CEN									
CIM									
CIW									
CMC									
CMF									
COR									
CRC									
CTF									
CVSP									
DVI									
FOL									
HDSP									
ISP									
KVSP									
LAC									
MCSP									
NKSP									
PBSP									
PVSP									
RJD									
SAC									
SATF									
SCC									
SOL									
SQ									
SVSP									
VSPW									
WSP									

¹ This is a new program for which data has not been collected at this time. Future reports should have data as programs are implemented.

² Participant hours equals the number of hours participants actually attended.

Appendix C: Determining Levels of Offender Participation and Offender Success
Family, marital and relationships
December 2008

Family, marital, and relationships (by individual programs or aggregated) ¹	Budgeted slots at start of reporting period (July 1, 2008 Quota)	Beginning population as of July 1, 2008	Admissions during reporting period (July 1, 2008 to December 31, 2008)	Program exits during reporting period (July 1, 2008 to December 31, 2008)		Ending population as of December 31, 2008	# of program hours per period (XSEA)	Participant hours ² per period (X-Time)	Participation Rate (Monthly Average of X/XSEA Time for this period)
				Completion Percentage	Total				
ASP									
CAL									
CCC									
CCI									
CCWF									
CEN									
CIM									
CIW									
CMC									
CMF									
COR									
CRC									
CTF									
CVSP									
DVI									
FOL									
HDSP									
ISP									
KVSP									
LAC									
MCSP									
NKSP									
PBSP									
PVSP									
RJD									
SAC									
SATF									
SCC									
SOL									
SQ									
SVSP									
VSPW									
WSP									

¹ This is a new program for which data has not been collected at this time. Future reports should have data as programs are implemented.

² Participant hours equals the number of hours participants actually attended.

**Appendix C: Determining Levels of Offender Participation and Offender Success
Sex Offending
December 2008**

Sex Offending (by individual programs or aggregated) ¹	Budgeted slots at start of reporting period (July 1, 2008 Quota)	Beginning population as of July 1, 2008	Admissions during reporting period (July 1, 2008 to December 31, 2008)	Program exits during reporting period (July 1, 2008 to December 31, 2008)		Ending population as of December 31, 2008	# of program hours per period (XSEA)	Participant hours ² per period (X-Time)	Participation Rate (Monthly Average of X/XSEA Time for this period)
				Completion Percentage	Total				
ASP									
CAL									
CCC									
CCI									
CCWF									
CEN									
CIM									
CIW									
CMC									
CMF									
COR									
CRC									
CTF									
CVSP									
DVI									
FOL									
HDSP									
ISP									
KVSP									
LAC									
MCSP									
NKSP									
PBSP									
PVSP									
RJD									
SAC									
SATF									
SCC									
SOL									
SQ									
SVSP									
VSPW									
WSP									

¹ This is a new program for which data has not been collected at this time. Future reports should have data as programs are implemented.

² Participant hours equals the number of hours participants actually attended.

**Appendix C: Determining Levels of Offender Participation and Offender Success
Parole
December 2008**

PAROLE REGION I	Capacity ¹	Beginning Pop. ¹ July 1, 2008	Ending Pop. ¹ December 31, 2008	Referrals ^{1,2} July 08 - Dec 08	Enrollments ^{1,3} July 08 - Dec 08	Exits ^{1,4} July 08 - Dec 08
I. Residential Programs						
Residential Multi-Service Centers ⁵						
New Directions	44	44	43	98	50	51
Turning Point Kennemer	90	88	90	327	172	170
West Care	85	81	79	384	132	134
Cache Creek	25	24	25	98	50	49
Center Point Inc.	10	10	9	89	30	31
Sub-Total RMSC	254	247	246	996	434	435
Parolee Service Centers ⁶						
Turning Point Bakersfield	65	54	59	153	153	174
Turning Point Bakersfield	20	20	19	47	47	43
Turning Point Bakersfield	10	10	10	25	25	16
Turning Point Kennemer Center	12	12	10	21	21	39
Turning Point Visalia	25	20	26	44	44	42
Turning Point Visalia	6	7	4	10	10	12
Turning Point Fresno	40	40	34	105	105	112
Turning Point Fresno	40	40	33	84	84	92
Turning Point Comprehensive Sanction	6	6	4	14	14	20
Shasta Sierra	12	12	12	21	21	24
Sub-Total PSC	236	221	211	524	524	574
II. Day Center Programs						
Day Reporting Centers ⁷						
Behavioral Interventions	100	82	70	239	207	199
Behavioral Interventions	100	75	117	110	128	142
Sub-Total DRC	200	157	187	349	335	341
Community-Based Coalition ⁸						
Sacramento County Office of Educ.	100	100	147	270	219	169
Sub-Total CBC	100	100	147	270	219	169
III. Substance Abuse Program						
Substance Abuse Treatment & Recovery ⁹						
Contra Costa County Office of Education	175	189	183	1557	1530	879
Sub-Total STAR	175	189	183	1557	1530	879
IV. Education Program						
Computerized Literacy Learning Centers ¹⁰						
Contra Costa County Office of Education	125	187	229	588	420	378
Sub-Total CLLC	125	187	229	588	420	378

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁷ DRC provides substance abuse education, anger management, domestic violence awareness, life skills, parenting, money management, GED preparation, transitional housing

⁸ CBC provides substance abuse counseling, employment assistance, domestic violence, general education, parenting for fathers, mental health services

⁹ STAR provides substance abuse education including addiction/recovery, 12-step methodology, relapse prevention, community transition, healthy relationships, and health education. STAR enrollments

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.

Appendix C: Determining Levels of Offender Participation and Offender Success

Parole

December 2008

PAROLE REGION II	Capacity ¹	Beginning Pop. ¹ July 1, 2008	Ending Pop. ¹ December 31, 2008	Referrals ^{1,2} July 08 - Dec 08	Enrollments ^{1,3} July 08 - Dec 08	Exits ^{1,4} July 08 - Dec 08
I. Residential Programs						
Residential Multi-Service Centers ⁵						
Allied Fellowship Services	55	54	55	149	113	112
Walden House	40	37	37	79	55	55
Sub-Total RMSC	95	91	92	228	168	167
Parolee Service Centers ⁵						
CCCI San Francisco	40	37	40	91	91	47
Turning Point Salinas	45	47	45	57	57	66
Turning Point Salinas	6	6	2	7	7	12
VOA Elsie Dunn	48	47	48	116	116	119
VOA Oakland West	72	74	72	77	77	62
Sub-Total PSC	211	211	207	348	348	306
II. Day Center Programs						
Day Reporting Centers ⁷						
Northern California Service League	100	46	113	183	134	66
Sub-Total DRC	100	46	113	183	134	66
Community-Based Coalition ⁸						
East Palo Alto Police Dept.	50	36	32	71	34	40
Sub-Total CBC	50	36	32	71	34	40
III. Substance Abuse Program						
Substance Abuse Treatment & Recovery ⁹						
Contra Costa County Office of Education	82	95	81	742	744	442
Sub-Total STAR	82	95	81	742	744	442
IV. Education Program						
Computerized Literacy Learning Centers ¹⁰						
Contra Costa County Office of Education	16	22	18	80	39	48
Sub-Total CLLC	16	22	18	80	39	48

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁷ DRC provides substance abuse education, anger management, domestic violence awareness, life skills, parenting, money management, GED preparation, transitional housing

⁸ CBC provides substance abuse counseling, employment assistance, domestic violence, general education, parenting for fathers, mental health services

⁹ STAR provides substance abuse education including addiction/recovery, 12-step methodology, relapse prevention, community transition, healthy relationships, and health education.

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.

Appendix C: Determining Levels of Offender Participation and Offender Success
Parole
December 2008

PAROLE REGION III	Capacity ¹	Beginning Pop. ¹ July 1, 2008	Ending Pop. ¹ December 31, 2008	Referrals ^{1,2} July 08 - Dec 08	Enrollments ^{1,3} July 08 - Dec 08	Exits ^{1,4} July 08 - Dec 08
I. Residential Programs						
Residential Multi-Service Centers ⁵						
Amistad De Los Angeles	100	98	100	497	183	181
Weingart Foundation	167	166	162	475	298	302
Sub-Total RMSC	267	264	262	972	481	483
Parolee Service Centers ⁶						
Behavioral Systems SW Orion	112	107	94	284	284	302
Behavioral Systems SW Hollywood	63	60	53	170	170	184
Hoffman House	15	15	15	12	12	14
CiviGenics, Inc.	45	45	43	119	119	122
Sub-Total PSC	235	227	205	585	585	622
II. Day Center Programs						
Day Reporting Centers ⁷						
Human Potential Consultants, LLC	100	63	73	145	136	126
Behavioral Systems Southwest	100	41	97	181	146	77
Sub-Total DRC	200	104	170	326	282	203
Community-Based Coalition ⁸						
Human Potential Consultants, LLC	300	165	169	709	380	383
Sub-Total CBC	300	165	169	709	380	383
III. Substance Abuse Program						
Substance Abuse Treatment & Recovery ⁹						
Contra Costa County Office of Education	135	160	151	1040	1203	639
Sub-Total STAR	135	160	151	1040	1203	639
IV. Education Program						
Computerized Literacy Learning Centers ¹⁰						
Contra Costa County Office of Education	189	327	276	842	641	666
Sub-Total CLLC	189	327	276	842	641	666

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁷ DRC provides substance abuse education, anger management, domestic violence awareness, life skills, parenting, money management, GED preparation, transitional housing

⁸ CBC provides substance abuse counseling, employment assistance, domestic violence, general education, parenting for fathers, mental health service

⁹ STAR provides substance abuse education including addiction/recovery, 12-step methodology, relapse prevention, community transition, healthy relationships, and health education.

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.

Appendix C: Determining Levels of Offender Participation and Offender Success
Parole
December 2008

PAROLE REGION IV	Capacity ¹	Beginning Pop. ¹ July 1, 2008	Ending Pop. ¹ December 31, 2008	Referrals ^{1,2} July 08 - Dec 08	Enrollments ^{1,3} July 08 - Dec 08	Exits ^{1,4} July 08 - Dec 08
I. Residential Programs						
Residential Multi-Service Centers ⁵						
Health Care Services	36	36	36	162	49	49
Sub-Total RMSC	36	36	36	162	49	49
Parolee Service Centers ⁶						
W & B Facilities	43	43	43	131	131	131
National Crossroads	20	18	18	41	41	41
National Crossroads	20	21	18	42	42	46
VOA San Diego	40	40	39	102	102	110
Sub-Total PSC	123	122	118	316	316	328
II. Day Center Programs						
Day Reporting Centers ⁷						
Human Potential Consultants, LLC	100	40	75	240	144	111
Behavioral Interventions	100	96	72	240	171	166
Sub-Total DRC	200	136	147	480	315	277
III. Substance Abuse Program						
Substance Abuse Treatment & Recovery						
Contra Costa County Office of Education ⁸	126	131	133	1065	1241	698
Sub-Total STAR	126	131	133	1065	1241	698
IV. Education Program						
Computerized Literacy Learning Centers ⁹						
Contra Costa County Office of Education	91	183	169	331	330	374
Sub-Total CLLC	91	183	169	331	330	374

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

⁷ DRC provides substance abuse education, anger management, domestic violence awareness, life skills, parenting, money management, GED preparation, transitional housing

⁸ STAR provides substance abuse education including addiction/recovery, 12-step methodology, relapse prevention, community transition, healthy relationships, and health education. STAR

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.

**Appendix C: Determining Levels of Offender Participation and Offender Success
Division of Addiction and Recovery Services (DARS) Contracted Community Programs
December 2008**

Academic, vocational, and SAP program (by individual programs or aggregated) ¹	Budgeted slots at start of reporting period (July 1, 2008 Quota) ²	Beginning population as of July 1, 2008 ³	Admissions during reporting period (July 1, 2008 to December 31, 2008) ³	Program exits during reporting period (July 1, 2008 to December 31, 2008) ³		Ending population as of December 31, 2008 ⁴	# of program hours per period (XSEA) ⁵	Participant hours per period (X-Time) ⁵	Participation Rate (Monthly Average of X/XSEA Time for this period) ⁵
				Completion Percentage ⁶	Total				
Parole Region I		1,738	3,119	80%	2,901	1,956			
Parole Region II		606	1,540	57%	1,556	590			
Parole Region III		1,380	2,902	53%	2,961	1,321			
Parole Region IV		1,252	2,373	69%	2,510	1,115			
All Parole		4,976	9,934	66%	9,928	4,982			

⁷ Alcohol and other drugs (by individual programs or aggregated)	Budgeted slots at start of reporting period (July 1, 2008 Quota)	Beginning population as of July 1, 2008	Admissions during reporting period (July 1, 2008 to December 31, 2008)	Program exits during reporting period (July 1, 2008 to December 31, 2008)		Ending population as of December 31, 2008	# of program hours per period (XSEA)	Participant hours ⁸ per period (X-Time)	Participation Rate (Monthly Average of X/XSEA Time for this period)
				Completion Percentage	Total				
Parole Region I									
Parole Region II									
Parole Region III									
Parole Region IV									
All Parole									

⁷ Aggression, hostility, anger, and violence (by individual programs or aggregated)	Budgeted slots at start of reporting period (July 1, 2008 Quota)	Beginning population as of July 1, 2008	Admissions during reporting period (July 1, 2008 to December 31, 2008)	Program exits during reporting period (July 1, 2008 to December 31, 2008)		Ending population as of December 31, 2008	# of program hours per period (XSEA)	Participant hours ⁸ per period (X-Time)	Participation Rate (Monthly Average of X/XSEA Time for this period)
				Completion Percentage	Total				
Parole Region I									
Parole Region II									
Parole Region III									
Parole Region IV									
All Parole									

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

² DARS does not maintain a specific number of community-based treatment slots. They are allocated by the SASCA as parolees enter community-based treatment. DARS is required to maintain funding for an amount of community-based slots equal to 50% of the number of in-prison SAP program slots.

³ Beginning population, program admissions, and program exit figures obtained from Offender Substance Abuse Tracking (OSAT) database on April 9, 2009. Population counts include participants in the Drug Treatment Furlough program.

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

⁵ Division of Addiction and Recovery Services (DARS) does not have hourly attendance data for this time period.

⁶ Completion or incompleteness of a SAP program is reported by the SAP treatment provider to DARS. Completion Percentage is the percentage of total program completions and partial completions during this time period.

⁷ Rehabilitation Program has not been implemented. Data has not been collected at this time.

⁸ Participant hours equals the number of hours participants actually attended.

Appendix C (cont'd)

7 Criminal thinking, behaviors, and associations (by individual programs or aggregated)	Budgeted slots at start of reporting period (July 1, 2008 Quota)	Beginning population as of July 1, 2008	Admissions during reporting period (July 1, 2008 to December 31, 2008)	Program exits during reporting period (July 1, 2008 to December 31, 2008)		Ending population as of December 31, 2008	# of program hours per period (XSEA)	Participant hours ⁸ per period (X-Time)	Participation Rate (Monthly Average of X/XSEA Time for this period)
				Completion Percentage	Total				
Parole Region I									
Parole Region II									
Parole Region III									
Parole Region IV									
All Parole									

7 Family, marital, and relationships (by individual programs or aggregated)	Budgeted slots at start of reporting period (July 1, 2008 Quota)	Beginning population as of July 1, 2008	Admissions during reporting period (July 1, 2008 to December 31, 2008)	Program exits during reporting period (July 1, 2008 to December 31, 2008)		Ending population as of December 31, 2008	# of program hours per period (XSEA)	Participant hours ⁸ per period (X-Time)	Participation Rate (Monthly Average of X/XSEA Time for this period)
				Percentage of Completions	Total				
Parole Region I									
Parole Region II									
Parole Region III									
Parole Region IV									
All Parole									

7 Sex Offending (by individual programs or aggregated)	Budgeted slots at start of reporting period (July 1, 2008 Quota)	Beginning population as of July 1, 2008	Admissions during reporting period (July 1, 2008 to December 31, 2008)	Program exits during reporting period (July 1, 2008 to December 31, 2008)		Ending population as of December 31, 2008	# of program hours per period (XSEA)	Participant hours ⁸ per period (X-Time)	Participation Rate (Monthly Average of X/XSEA Time for this period)
				Completion Percentage	Total				
Parole Region I									
Parole Region II									
Parole Region III									
Parole Region IV									
All Parole									

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

² DARS does not maintain a specific number of community-based treatment slots. They are allocated by the SASCA as parolees enter community-based treatment. DARS is required to maintain funding for an amount of community-based slots equal to 50% of the number of in-prison SAP program slots.

³ Beginning population, program admissions, and program exit figures obtained from Offender Substance Abuse Tracking (OSAT) database on April 9, 2009. Population counts include participants in the Drug Treatment Furlough program.

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

⁵ Division of Addiction and Recovery Services (DARS) does not have hourly attendance data for this time period.

⁶ Completion or incompleteness of a SAP program is reported by the SAP treatment provider to DARS. Completion Percentage is the percentage of total program completions and partial completions during this time period.

⁷ Rehabilitation Program has not been implemented. Data has not been collected at this time.

⁸ Participant hours equals the number of hours participants actually attended.

Appendix D: Determining the Effectiveness of Rehabilitative Programming

Program	% of participants to obtain a ged	% of participants to obtain a diploma	% of participants to obtain a certificate	% of participants to obtain employment upon release	% of participants to demonstrate a reduction in risk in their primary criminogenic risk factor within xx months
Program A	*	*	*	*	*
Program B	*	*	*	*	*
Program C	*	*	*	*	*
Program D	*	*	*	*	*
Etc	*	*	*	*	*
Total Statewide	1,510	91	3,739	*	*

Longer-Term Outcome Measures

Program	% of participants with a felony arrest within 1 year of release	% of participants with a felony conviction within 1 year of release	% of participants returned to custody within 1 year of release	% of participants to maintain employment for xx consecutive months after release
Program A	*	*	*	*
Program B	*	*	*	*
Program C	*	*	*	*
Program D	*	*	*	*
Etc	*	*	*	*

Appendix E: Proxy Totals for Appendix A (Institution)								
	Academic	Vocational	Substance Abuse	Criminal Thinking	Anger	Family Criminality	Sex Offending	
ASP	995	994	994	994	994	994	*	
CAL	306	305	305	305	305	305	*	
CCC	686	686	685	682	686	685	*	
CCI	1394	1390	1385	1386	1387	1887	*	
CCWF	700	904	910	910	910	911	*	
CEN	669	666	666	666	666	665	*	
CIM	2172	2167	2160	2160	2160	2160	*	
CIW	586	721	721	721	720	721	*	
CMC	577	574	574	574	574	574	*	
CMF	250	250	250	250	250	250	*	
COR	478	476	477	477	477	476	*	
CRC	631	631	631	631	630	631	*	
CTF	886	886	884	884	885	885	*	
CVSP	751	750	750	750	750	750	*	
DVI	1998	1994	1993	1993	1994	1995	*	
FOL	740	738	738	738	737	738	*	
HDSP	660	658	660	659	661	661	*	
ISP	617	616	612	613	613	612	*	
KVSP	337	337	336	336	336	336	*	
LAC	1580	1567	1566	1567	1566	1566	*	
MCSP	202	201	200	200	200	200	*	
NKSP	2019	2019	2018	2017	2017	2020	*	
PBSP	232	233	233	233	233	233	*	
PVSP	512	511	511	512	512	512	*	
RJD	1115	1115	1110	1109	1110	1109	*	
SAC	266	264	264	264	264	264	*	
SATF	864	863	862	862	862	862	*	
SCC	774	771	771	771	771	771	*	
SOL	887	883	886	883	888	885	*	
SQ	1496	1488	1489	1485	1486	1488	*	
SVSP	299	297	297	296	297	297	*	
VSP	949	1141	1145	1143	1141	1145	*	
WSP	2469	2467	2465	2466	2466	2467	*	

Appendix F: Proxy Totals for Appendix A (Parole)								
Parole Region	Academic	Vocational	Substance Abuse	Criminal Thinking	Anger	Family Criminality	Family Support	Sex Offending
Region I	12416	12517	12508	12509	12506	12509	204	*
Region II	8846	8932	8923	8924	8923	8923	135	*
Region III	16061	16126	16093	16095	16095	16095	159	*
Region IV	14169	14315	14292	14292	14291	14292	157	*