



C-ROB



California Rehabilitation Oversight Board

NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING California Rehabilitation Oversight Board

The California Rehabilitation Oversight Board (C-ROB) will meet on Thursday, May 4, 2023, starting at 10:00 a.m. at the California State University, Sacramento, Sacramento State Harper Alumni Center, 7490 College Town Drive, Sacramento, CA 95819.

A campus map and driving directions are available at <http://www.csus.edu/campusmap>. Parking on campus is \$7. Permits may be purchased at self-serve kiosks throughout the parking lots. Parking rules are enforced 24-hours a day.

This notice can be accessed electronically from C-ROB's website: www.crob.ca.gov.

A copy of the agenda is enclosed.

If you would like to submit written materials pertaining to an agenda item for distribution to board members in advance of the meeting, please submit the materials to the address below no later than twelve o'clock noon (12:00 p.m.) on Friday, April 28, 2023, to allow staff time to distribute them to interested persons who have requested notice of board meetings.

Email to whitneyl@oig.ca.gov, or mail to address listed below.

If you need additional information, please call (916) 417-4092 or write to:

**Linda Whitney, Board Secretary
Office of the Inspector General
10111 Old Placerville Road, Suite 110
Sacramento, CA 95827**

The meeting location is architecturally accessible to persons with physical disabilities. Persons who need auxiliary aids or other assistance for effective participation, should phone Linda Whitney at (916) 417-4092 or TTY (800) 735-2929 no later than five (5) working days prior to the board meeting.

Agenda Item

#3



C-ROB



California Rehabilitation Oversight Board

AGENDA

Date: Thursday, May 4, 2023
Time: 10:00 a.m.
Location: California State University, Sacramento
Harper Alumni Center
7490 College Town Drive
Sacramento, CA 95819

Open Session

1. Call to order
2. Introduction and establish quorum
3. Review agenda
4. Review and approve minutes from the January 26, 2023, board meeting
5. Executive Director Updates
 - Six Month Corrective Action Plan in response to the 2022 report recommendations
6. Presentation by California Prison Industry Authority
 - Programs which aid in post-release employment
7. Presentation by California Correctional Health Care Services
 - Transfers of incarcerated persons in the Mental Health Services Delivery System and the effects on rehabilitation
8. Presentation by California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Rehabilitative Programs
 - Programs which aid in post-release housing and post-release housing statistics
9. Future board meeting schedule
10. Future agenda items
11. Public comment
 - The board will accept public comment on any matter under its jurisdiction. Speakers are asked to limit their comments to three (3) minutes. The board cannot act on any public comment or other matters not on the agenda.
12. Adjournment

Gavin Newsom, Governor

10111 OLD PLACERVILLE ROAD, SUITE 110 SACRAMENTO, CA 95827 PHONE: (916) 417-4092

THE ORDER OF BUSINESS MAY BE CHANGED WITHOUT NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that the order of consideration of matters on this agenda may be changed without prior notice. The board will recess for a lunch break, if necessary.

Additional information on the California Rehabilitation Oversight Board and all public notices for meetings may be viewed and downloaded from C-ROB's website: www.crob.ca.gov.

Individuals requiring accommodation for disabilities (including interpreters and alternative formats) should contact Linda Whitney at (916) 417-4092 or TTY (800) 735-2929 at least five (5) working days prior to the scheduled meeting.

Agenda Item

#4

California Rehabilitation Oversight Board Minutes January 26, 2023 Meeting

The California Rehabilitation Oversight Board (C-ROB) met in open session at 10:00 a.m. on January 26, 2023, at the Sacramento State Harper Alumni Center.

Board Members present: **Amarik K. Singh**, Inspector General (Chairperson); **Krissi Khokhobashvili** for Jeffrey Macomber, Secretary, Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR); **William Arroyo, M.D.**, Mental Health Representative (Speaker of the Assembly Appointee); **Jacey Cooper**, State Medicaid Director and Chief Deputy Director, (Designee for Will Lightbourne, Director of the California Department of Health Care Services); **Brent Houser** for Stephanie Clendenin, Director, California Department of State Hospitals; **Alexa Sardina**, Assistant Professor, California State University, Sacramento (Chancellor of California State University appointee); **Carolyn Zachry**, Administrator, Adult Education Office, Career and College Transition Division, (Designee for Tony Thurmond, Superintendent of Public Instruction); **Tamika Nelson**, Chief Probation Officer, San Diego County (Senate Committee on Rules Appointee); and **LeBaron Woodyard**, PhD, Dean, Academic Affairs (Designee for Eloy Ortiz Oakley, Chancellor, California Community Colleges).

Board Members absent: **William Honsal**, Sheriff, Humboldt County (Governor Appointee)

Office of the Inspector General staff: Ashley Barton-Schiele, Executive Director; Shaun Spillane, Counsel to the Board (A); Rita Biddle, Executive Assistant; and Linda Whitney, Board Secretary.

Presenters:

Rising Scholars Network:

Kellie Nadler
Javier Rodriguez
Rebecca Silbert

Public Comments: Byrhonda Lyons

Item 1. Call to order

Chair Singh called the meeting to order at 10:07 am.

Item 2. Introduction and establish quorum

Chair Singh introduced the C-ROB Executive Director and the Office of the Inspector General staff participating in the meeting and asked the board members to introduce themselves. She announced that counsel to the board James Spurling has retired, and we wish him well.

Item 3. Review agenda

There were no comments concerning the agenda.

Item 4. Review and approve minutes from the September 8, 2022 board meeting

T. Nelson moved to approve the minutes and W. Arroyo seconded the motion. J. Cooper, L. Woodyard, T. Nelson, C. Zachry, T. Houser, A. Sardina, A. Singh, and W. Arroyo voted to approve the minutes.

Item 5. Executive Director Updates

Legislation

Ms. Barton-Schiele read the recently approved legislature which includes new reporting requirements for the C-ROB board.

60-day Corrective Action Plan in response to the 2022 report recommendations

Ms. Barton-Schiele reviewed the previous C-ROB recommendations and CDCR's actions.

2023 C-ROB Roadmap

Ms. Barton-Schiele reviewed the roadmap. She stated that it is very similar to last year's except it includes a new section on Housing Data and Programs.

Item 6. Presentation by Califronia Community Colleges Chancellor's Office

Rising Scholars Network

Dr. Woodyard introduced his team for Rising Scholars Network program: Rebecca Silbert, Kellie Nadler, and Javier Rodriguez. Ms. Silbert reported that the network is a network of all Community colleges. She's currently co-located with CDCR. In 2014, there was no face-to-face college courses inside California prisons and SB 1391 allowed for face-to-face courses in prisons. In 2018, grant money was given to 44 colleges and now 80 colleges receive grant money for serving CDCR locations. Now they are in every prison and several jails. Success and completion rates are high in prisons and jails.

For example, Imperial college serves prison, jail, youth detention, and college campus. Ten percent of the CDCR population is enrolled in college classes. College classes in prisons have helped some incarcerated persons drop from Level 4 to 1. It's not just a program, it's a statewide massive partnership. Often the lifers/LWOP incarcerated persons spreading the word about education to other incarcerated persons eligible for parole later. Those who don't finish their degree in prison have the opportunity thru Rising Scholars Network to have their credits applied to a campus to finish or transfer CTE credits as well.

We viewed video clips that play on CDCR DRP TV.

Mr. Rodriguez presented on the on-campus program. He shared the demographics of the students at Palomar College: ten percent of women incarceration and serving nine percent African American students. The Rising Scholar Network program opened in Spring 2023, serving the Vista Detention Facility. The program expands opportunities into higher education and creates alternatives to incarceration and sentencing. An innovative part of the program is having social workers as staff members which provides necessary services not often found on a typical campus. Computer literacy is of particular focus for the incarcerated population since those who have been in a while really need this. Warm handoffs provide extra support and help ease students into the process.

There is a strategic partnership between the UCs and CSUs. They are encouraging students with convictions to pursue higher education opportunities and not be discouraged by conviction.

Ms. Nadler works in the greater bay area, Salinas Valley, North of Sacramento, and Bakersfield. She works with local probation and law enforcement office to let them know how to implement the programs. They are building a new Youth Justice Initiative to prevent juveniles from ending up in adult jail or CDCR. This will include any juveniles arrested or on probation, not just incarcerated persons. They are trying to leverage educational resources to prevent lifetime incarceration.

We viewed the testimonial of a Pelican Bay incarcerated person.

Ms. Nadler stated that in 2016, College of the Redwoods had one teacher and one degree option for Pelican Bay State Prison. Now, there are 20 faculty and five degree options.

Item 7. Board discussion regarding transfers of mentally ill incarcerated persons affecting continuity of rehabilitation

Ms. Barton-Schiele led the discussion. She stated that Penal code section 2933.7 covers continuity of rehabilitation. Dr. Arroyo stated there are challenges for the mentally ill incarcerated persons who were subject to many more changes in incarceration than the general population. Ms. Schiele is exploring that data and plans to incorporate it into the 2024 report.

Dr. Arroyo mentioned there is a CalMatters article covered the problem that the change of prison can undermine an incarcerated person's ability to continue rehabilitation. Sometimes subjecting them to three times the number of transfers of regular incarcerated persons.

Item 8. Board discussion regarding data collection for post-release housing needs

Ms. Barton-Schiele asked the board for data collection ideas and requested additional data idea suggestions since this topic has been added to our penal code. Ms. Cooper shared that the Department of Health Care Services will have a lot of this data moving forward. She offered to provide a presentation to the board later as well. Ms. Zachry suggested tracking county locations and where the person is released from. Ms. Nelson suggested we include not only incarcerated persons housing but housing for entire family.

Item 9. Future board meeting schedule

Ms. Barton-Schiele reviewed the dates for 2023 board meetings: January 26, May 4, and September 12. She also proposed August 24, 2023 for the Report Writing Subcommittee Meeting. She also mentioned that we still have a vacancy on the Report Writing Committee.

Item 12. Future agenda items

Ms. Barton-Schiele solicited new suggestions and Dr. Arroyo suggested a budget presentation at September meeting.

Item 13. Public Comment

Byrhonda Lyons commented that she was the reporter of the article mentioned earlier. Ms. Lyons replied to Ms. Khokhobashvili's earlier comment that the article reflected partial statements and incorrect data by stating that the data available in the article was received directly from CDCR.

Item 14. Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 12:01pm.

C-ROB Secretary

Dated

Agenda Item #5

Subject: RE: [External]RE: Revised C-ROB Minutes
Date: Thursday, January 26, 2023 at 2:07:26 PM Pacific Standard Time
From: Cooper, Jacey@DHCS
To: Sardina, Alexa D, Whitney, Linda, Singh, Amarik, Macomber, Jeff@CDCR, Khokhobashvili, Kristina@CDCR, Carolyn Zachry, Woodyard, LeBaron, Houser, Brent@DSH-S, Nelson, Tamika, Honsal, William, William Arroyo, William Arroyo, Spillane, Shaun, Schiele, Ashley, Richards, Basil
Attachments: image001.jpg, image002.png, 23-02 Justice-Involved Initiative 1-26-23.pdf, CalAIM_JI_a11y_UPDATED_v4.pdf

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the OIG. Do not click any links or open any attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Hello C-ROB members,

I know I had to step out today and the meeting ended before I was able to rejoin but I am excited to announce that California today became the first state in the nation to offer a targeted set of Medicaid (Medi-Cal in California) services to youth and adults in state prisons, county jails, and youth correctional facilities for up to 90 days prior to release. Currently, Medi-Cal services are generally available only after release from incarceration. Through a federal Medicaid 1115 demonstration waiver, the Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) will establish a coordinated community reentry process that will assist people leaving incarceration to connect to the physical, behavioral health and social services they need upon release. I had the pleasure of presenting this initiative to you all last summer. Excited to see it approved today.

Attached is our press release and a fact sheet. I look forward to partnering with all of you regarding this groundbreaking initiative.

Take care,
Jacey

Jacey Cooper
CA State Medicaid Director
Chief Deputy Director, Health Care Programs
Department of Health Care Services
[REDACTED]

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From: Sardina, Alexa D [REDACTED]

Sent: Thursday, January 26, 2023 11:49 AM

To: Whitney, Linda [REDACTED]; Singh, Amarik [REDACTED]; Macomber, Jeff@CDCR [REDACTED];
[REDACTED]; Khokhobashvili, Kristina@CDCR [REDACTED];
Carolyn Zachry [REDACTED]; Woodyard, LeBaron [REDACTED]; Cooper, [REDACTED];
Jacey@DHCS [REDACTED]; Houser, Brent@DSH-S [REDACTED]; Nelson, [REDACTED];
Tamika [REDACTED]; Honsal, William [REDACTED]; William Arroyo [REDACTED];
[REDACTED]; William Arroyo [REDACTED]; Spillane, Shaun [REDACTED];
[REDACTED]; Schiele, Ashley [REDACTED]; Richards, Basil [REDACTED]
Subject: [External]RE: Revised C-ROB Minutes

Here is a link to the Cal Matters article if anyone is interested.

<https://calmatters.org/justice/2022/11/california-mentally-ill-prisoner-transfers/>

Alexa D. Sardina PhD
Assistant Professor
California State University
Division of Criminal Justice
[REDACTED]



Sacramento State is proud to recognize the California Native Nations, communities and peoples throughout the state and to acknowledge the diverse Indigenous peoples connected to this territory. Our campus operates on the traditional and ancestral homelands of the Miwok, Wintu, Maidu, Nisenan (southern Maidu), and Patwin Native peoples. [Learn more about land acknowledgements.](#)

From: Whitney, Linda [REDACTED]
Sent: Thursday, January 26, 2023 8:30 AM
To: Singh, Amarik [REDACTED]; Macomber, Jeff@CDCR [REDACTED];
Khokhobashvili, Kristina@CDCR [REDACTED]; Carolyn Zachry [REDACTED];
[REDACTED]; Woodyard, LeBaron [REDACTED]; Cooper, Jacey@DHCS [REDACTED];
[REDACTED]; Nelson, Tamika [REDACTED];
Sardina, Alexa D [REDACTED]; Honsal, William [REDACTED]; William Arroyo [REDACTED];
[REDACTED]; William Arroyo [REDACTED]; Spillane, Shaun [REDACTED];
[REDACTED]; Schiele, Ashley [REDACTED]; Richards, Basil [REDACTED]
Subject: Revised C-ROB Minutes

Please use the attached revised minutes for tomorrow's meeting.

Sincerely,

Linda Whitney
Senior Legal Analyst
California Office of the Inspector General
www.oig.ca.gov | [REDACTED]
Hours: M-F 8:00am – 4:30pm
916-417-4092

Office of the Inspector General Confidentiality Notice

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NEWS RELEASE



CALIFORNIA SET TO BECOME FIRST STATE IN NATION TO EXPAND MEDICAID SERVICES FOR JUSTICE-INVOLVED INDIVIDUALS

SACRAMENTO – California today became the first state in the nation to offer a targeted set of Medicaid (Medi-Cal in California) services to youth and adults in state prisons, county jails, and youth correctional facilities for up to 90 days prior to release. Currently, Medi-Cal services are generally available only after release from incarceration. Through a federal Medicaid 1115 demonstration waiver, the Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) will establish a coordinated community reentry process that will assist people leaving incarceration to connect to the physical and behavioral health services they need upon release.

“Californians who reenter the community following incarceration have significant physical and behavioral health needs and are at high-risk of injury and death, especially in the days and weeks immediately following their release,” said Jacey Cooper, California’s State Medicaid Director and DHCS Chief Deputy Director for Health Care Programs. “Our justice-involved initiative is a key part of the state’s plan to create a new standard for what person-centered and equity-focused care looks like for all Californians, including the currently and formerly incarcerated.”

“Today we take a step closer to realizing the promise of our vision of a Healthy California for All, where health equity is a true priority,” said Dr. Mark Ghaly, Secretary of the California Health & Human Services Agency. “Historically, Californians residing in prisons, jails, and juvenile detention facilities have gaps in their health care services and transition back into their communities with limited services and without a solid plan. Individuals living with HIV, hypertension, diabetes, epilepsy, cancer, schizophrenia, or addictions can now expect to have the support they need to more securely land on their feet when they leave, with the medications they need, the appointments they need, and the connection to services that are life sustaining and life-saving. Through this initiative, those leaving incarcerated settings will have access to services that make it less likely they go straight from an incarcerated setting to an emergency room or hospital. This initiative will have a lasting impact on individuals as they return to the community by providing stable and reliable access to the care they need. We extend our gratitude and thanks to our federal partners for their innovative spirit and collaborative partnership.”

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The goals of the waiver are to increase and continue Medi-Cal coverage; improve coordination and communication among correctional systems, Medicaid systems, and community-based providers; and provide appropriate health care interventions at earlier opportunities to reduce acute services utilization and adverse health outcomes, including, but not limited to, decompensation, suicide-related death, overdose, overdose-related death, and all-cause death.

Improving adverse health outcomes for incarcerated people is a critical health equity issue. People of color are disproportionately incarcerated, including for mental health- and substance use disorder-related offenses. Approximately 29 percent of the state's male prison population is Black, despite only making up 6 percent of the state's male population, and many have considerable health care needs.

More than one million adults and youth enter or are released from California prisons and jails annually, and at least 80 percent of these justice-involved individuals are eligible for Medi-Cal. Formerly incarcerated individuals are more likely to experience poor health outcomes and face disproportionately higher rates of physical and behavioral health diagnoses. They are also at higher risk for injury and death as a result of violence, overdose, and suicide compared to people who have never been incarcerated.

- Incarcerated individuals in California jails under active care for mental health issues rose by 63 percent over the last decade.
- Sixty-six percent of people in California jails and prisons have a moderate or high need for substance use disorder treatment.
- Overdose death rates are more than 100 times higher in the two weeks after release from incarceration than for the general population.

By providing pre-release and reentry services to individuals who are incarcerated, DHCS aims to improve health outcomes and reduce health disparities. Pre-release services will be anchored in comprehensive care management and include physical and behavioral clinical consultation, lab and radiology, Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT), community health worker services, and medications and durable medical equipment. For those eligible, a care manager will be assigned – either in the carceral setting or via telehealth – to establish a relationship with the individual, understand their health needs, coordinate vital services, and make a plan for community transition, including connecting the individual to a community-based care manager they can work with upon their release.

To help establish this ambitious initiative, DHCS has been working closely with its implementation partners, including the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, county jails and probation, county behavioral health and social services, Medi-Cal managed care plans, and community-based providers. DHCS expects pre-release services to go-live no sooner than April 2024. Correctional facilities will have the flexibility to determine their launch dates within a 24-month time frame and will be subject to a DHCS readiness review process before they can launch.

Medi-Cal is making other important changes to support access to pre-release services and a seamless transition to the community, including making sure people have Medi-Cal coverage. Effective January 1, 2023, state statute (AB 133, Chapter 143, Statutes of 2021) directs all counties implementing Medi-Cal application processes in county jails and youth correctional facilities to “suspend” their status while an individual is in jail or prison, and easily “turn on” when they enter the community so they can access essential health care services upon release.

“The justice-involved initiative is part of California Advancing and Innovating Medi-Cal, our broader initiative to transform Medi-Cal. It will allow California to address the unique and considerable health care needs of justice-involved individuals. It will help to improve health outcomes, deliver care more efficiently, and advance health equity across California,” said Michelle Baass, DHCS Director.

#

California Advancing and Innovating Medi-Cal (CalAIM) Justice-Involved Initiative

The Issue

Justice-Involved individuals -- people who are now, or have spent time, in jails, youth correctional facilities, or prisons -- are at higher risk for poor health outcomes, injury, and death than the general public. They face disproportionate risk of trauma, violence, overdose, and suicide.



Incarcerated individuals in California jails **with an active mental health case rose by 63 percent over the last decade.**



Sixty-six percent of Californians in jails or prisons have moderate or high need for substance use disorder treatment.



Overdose is the leading cause of death for people recently released from incarceration, and people in California jails or prisons have a drug overdose death rate more than three times that of incarcerated people nationwide.



In California, **nearly 29 percent of incarcerated men are Black, while Black men make up only 5.6 percent of the state's total population.**

Through its [Justice-Involved initiative](#), California is taking significant steps to improve poor health outcomes in this population as they prepare to re-enter their community. The initiative allows people to enroll in Medi-Cal and receive a targeted set of services in the 90 days before release. This will help to ensure continuity of health care coverage after incarceration, enabling access to programs and services like [Enhanced Care Management \(ECM\)](#) and [Community Supports](#), warm linkages to medical and behavioral health services, and prescription medications in hand upon release.

Faces of CalAIM: Meet Cameron*

Cameron is nearing the end of his time in prison. He was diagnosed with bipolar disorder and has been on medication while in prison to manage his condition. He will need to continue to see a psychiatrist and take his medications after he is released but does not know how he can get this care. Since Cameron has a diagnosed mental health condition, he qualifies for the Medi-Cal Justice-Involved initiative and begins receiving targeted Medi-Cal services 90 days before his release date. He is assigned a care manager who conducts a needs assessment and develops a transitional care plan for him. Cameron's transitional care plan includes a "warm handoff" to a psychiatrist who will continue his care in the community, and a supply of his bipolar medication in-hand. Cameron also qualifies for post-release enrollment in ECM and Community Supports, including housing and food supports, to help him build stability as he re-enters his community. His ECM care manager has been able to meet him via telehealth before his release in order to build a trusted relationship. (**A hypothetical individual based on a composite of cases.*)

Key CalAIM Initiatives to Improve the Health of Justice-Involved Individuals

The California Justice-Involved initiative ensures continuity of coverage through Medi-Cal pre-release enrollment and provides key services to support a successful re-entry. Under the initiative, county jails, county youth correctional facilities, and state prisons:

- Ensure all eligible individuals are enrolled in Medi-Cal prior to release.
- Provide targeted Medi-Cal health care services to youth and eligible adults in the 90 days prior to release to prepare them to return to the community and reduce gaps in care. Eligible adults include those who have a mental health diagnosis or suspected diagnosis, a substance use disorder or suspected diagnosis, a chronic clinical condition, a traumatic brain injury, intellectual or development disability, or are pregnant or postpartum. All incarcerated youth in a youth correctional facility are eligible with no clinical criteria required.
- Provide “warm handoffs” to health care providers to ensure that individuals who require behavioral and other health care services, medications, and other medical supplies (e.g., a wheelchair) have what they need upon re-entry.
- Work with community-based care managers to offer intensive, community-based care coordination for individuals at re-entry, including through Enhanced Care Management.
- Work with community-based care managers to make Community Supports (e.g., housing supports or food supports) available upon re-entry if offered by their managed care plan.

To implement these aims, Medi-Cal [provides funding to build capacity for workforce, technology changes, and data sharing that support justice-involved initiatives.](#)

CalAIM’s Positive Impact on Justice-Involved Individuals

The great majority of individuals leaving jail and prison are people of color, whose incarceration can often be traced back to inequitable treatment and stigmatization, and who have poorer health outcomes than other populations. The state’s Justice-Involved initiative addresses these disparities by reducing gaps in care, improving health outcomes, and preventing unnecessary admissions to inpatient hospitals, psychiatric hospitals, nursing homes, and emergency departments.

California is the first state to obtain federal authority (and federal matching funds) to provide Medi-Cal services to incarcerated individuals prior to their release. This initiative is part of California’s broader transformation of Medi-Cal and its commitment to a healthier, more equitable health system for all.



**CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION
6-MONTH CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN**

Office of the Inspector General

2022 C-ROB

Report Released September 15, 2022

Item	Recommendation / Description	Action Required by Whom	Proposed Action Plan	Date to be Completed	Implementation Status*	Comments / Proof of Practice
1	To assist in evaluation of program efficacy, the Department should utilize dynamic risk assessments to measure the predictive risk of recidivism before and after rehabilitative programming. While assessing static risk can be beneficial, as it calculates a person's likelihood to reoffend based on age and prior offenses, it does not show the likelihood to reoffend after participation in rehabilitative programming.	Division of Rehabilitative Programs (DRP), Office of Research (OOR), Division of Adult Institutions (DAI)	The Department will not be moving to modify its current validated risk assessment program known as California Static Risk Assessment. To examine program efficacy, DRP—in collaboration with OOR—began conducting increased evaluations of individuals participating in rehabilitative programming relative to recidivism in 2021. Thus far, data shows individuals that complete Educational and Career Technical Education programming have lower recidivism rates.	N/A	Not Implemented	No further action will be taken on this recommendation, and the Department considers this matter closed.
2	The Department should create a streamlined data collection tool for rehabilitation. The tool should allow for all departmental entities who provide rehabilitation to access, monitor, and document a person's rehabilitative journey from the start of incarceration to release from departmental custody. The tool should be actively monitored and updated by rehabilitative staff to	DRP, OOR, DAI	The Department will create a data warehouse for linking rehabilitative data within DRP Automated Re-Entry Management System (ARMS) and California Prison Industry Authority systems to Strategic Offender Management System data. Upon completion of the warehouse, interactive data dashboards will be built to allow monitoring of	June 2023	Partially Implemented	6-Month Update: DRP continues to work with OOR on the development and future utilization of a rehabilitative data warehouse. Because of the complexity of DRP's ARMS reporting, OOR continues to build and test existing ARMS reporting to ensure accuracy and consistency of the data. Upon the conclusion of the replicated reporting, OOR and DRP will engage on

*Fully Implemented – the recommendation has been implemented and no further corrective action is necessary.

*Substantially Implemented – more than half of the corrective actions necessary to fulfill the recommendation have been implemented.

*Partially Implemented – half or less than half of the corrective actions necessary to fulfill the recommendation have been implemented.

*Not Implemented – the recommendation has not been implemented.

*Not Applicable (N/A) – the recommendation is no longer applicable.

**CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION
6-MONTH CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN**

Office of the Inspector General

2022 C-ROB

Report Released September 15, 2022

Item	Recommendation / Description	Action Required by Whom	Proposed Action Plan	Date to be Completed	Implementation Status*	Comments / Proof of Practice
	<p>ensure persons are in programs consistent with their needs as well as, progressing, participating, and completing the programs. Active monitoring of progress allows for staff to identify if a program needs to be changed or if a person needs assistance. Progress in these programs or lack of progress could indicate a person's willingness to rehabilitate. This tool should also track successful employment, housing, and treatment while on parole. This may help the Department determine if and how a person's rehabilitative programming in prison impacts their reintegration. The tool would also allow for the Department to make evidence-based management decisions on allocation of resources.</p>		incarcerated individuals' commitment lifecycle with the Department.			<p>determining key dashboard views that can be used for internal use.</p> <p>In addition, DRP will be bringing in CARE grant recipients to use ARMS as early as March 2023, as it continues to expand end-user data entry access to rehabilitative grant programs and other rehabilitative programs not actively entering into ARMS.</p> <p>60-Day Response: DRP, in collaboration with OOR, have begun building the rehabilitative data warehouse. The OOR has ingested ARMS data, and it is currently working with DRP to build out business rules for data. Some basic reporting is being developed for interim solution until dashboards can be brought online.</p> <p>In addition, DRP is looking into the feasibility of enhancing the ARMS system to include all types of rehabilitative programming (such as grants), as well as streamlining the referral process and</p>

*Fully Implemented – the recommendation has been implemented and no further corrective action is necessary.

*Substantially Implemented – more than half of the corrective actions necessary to fulfill the recommendation have been implemented.

*Partially Implemented – half or less than half of the corrective actions necessary to fulfill the recommendation have been implemented.

*Not Implemented – the recommendation has not been implemented.

*Not Applicable (N/A) – the recommendation is no longer applicable.

**CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION
6-MONTH CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN**

Office of the Inspector General

2022 C-ROB

Report Released September 15, 2022

Item	Recommendation / Description	Action Required by Whom	Proposed Action Plan	Date to be Completed	Implementation Status*	Comments / Proof of Practice
						monitoring of parolees in DRP's community programs.
3	The Department should initiate the processing of SSA/SSI and VA benefit applications earlier, since the Department indicated these agencies have historically taken longer to process applications. This would allow more incarcerated persons to have completed application dispositions upon release.	DAI, Division of Adult Parole Operations (DAPO)	The Supplemental Security Income (SSI)/Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) pre-release application timelines are controlled by the Social Security Administration (SSA) and their regulations. DAPOs' Transitional Case Management Program provides pre-release assistance for offenders with completing and submitting their SSI/SSDI and Veterans Administration (VA) applications at 120 days from their Earliest Possible Release Date (EPRD), as the SSA contract dictates application submittals may only begin at 90 days from the EPRD.	N/A	N/A	No further action will be taken on this recommendation, and the Department considers this matter closed.
4	Although not discussed in this report, many prior reports have discussed space. Space continues to be an issue with the expansion of rehabilitative programming. There are limited spaces that can accommodate	DRP, Facilities	The Department will redesign current DRP space for multi-use purpose to allow for different types of DRP programming.	Oct 2023	Partially Implemented	6-Month Update: The Department continues to work towards updating computer labs in order to allow space to conform to any programming needs.

*Fully Implemented – the recommendation has been implemented and no further corrective action is necessary.

*Substantially Implemented – more than half of the corrective actions necessary to fulfill the recommendation have been implemented.

*Partially Implemented – half or less than half of the corrective actions necessary to fulfill the recommendation have been implemented.

*Not Implemented – the recommendation has not been implemented.

*Not Applicable (N/A) – the recommendation is no longer applicable.

**CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION
6-MONTH CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN**

Office of the Inspector General

2022 C-ROB

Report Released September 15, 2022

Item	Recommendation / Description	Action Required by Whom	Proposed Action Plan	Date to be Completed	Implementation Status*	Comments / Proof of Practice
4 Cont.	programming, and these spaces are often shared between different rehabilitative programs at institutions. Institutional staff have worked well together to coordinate program schedules with shared spaces, but the Department should work towards creating more programming space to allow for continued expansion of programs.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify underutilized space as a designation for programming. Use technology and laptops, as well as creative programming, to provide more flexibility in addressing space needs. Assess rehabilitative program space needs. 			<p>Closure information is being analyzed to determine the next steps in the assessment of rehabilitative program space needs.</p> <p>60-Day Response: The Department is in the process of updating all computer labs from desktop setup to laptops in order to allow space to conform to any programming need. California Rehabilitation Center converted unused space to multiple Integrated Substance Use Disorder Treatment programming spaces. DRP is providing laptops to students via the Technology for Incarcerated Persons Participating in Academic Programs Budget Change Proposal. The Peer Literacy Mentor Program is an example of creative programming whereby tutoring is available outside of nontraditional classrooms. CDCR will conduct an assessment of rehabilitative program space needs after prison closures have been determined.</p>

*Fully Implemented – the recommendation has been implemented and no further corrective action is necessary.

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2022 C-ROB

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Item	Recommendation / Description	Action Required by Whom	Proposed Action Plan	Date to be Completed	Implementation Status*	Comments / Proof of Practice
						Attachments: Item 4 - Budget Change Proposal FY 2019-20 Item 4 - Technology for Inmates Participating in Academic Programs Item 4 - C5 Pic 3 Programming Space

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*Not Applicable (N/A) – the recommendation is no longer applicable.

Agenda Item #6

CalPIA Overview Video:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Aro7nzt-0C0>



CALPIA

REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE FY 2021–22

★ QUALITY PRODUCTS

★ CHANGED LIVES

★ A SAFER CALIFORNIA

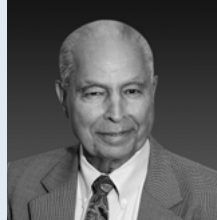


Gavin Newsom
Governor
State of California

California Prison Industry Board



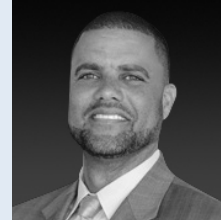
Kathleen Allison
Chair
Secretary, California Department of
Corrections and Rehabilitation



Darshan Singh
Vice-Chair
Senate Appointee



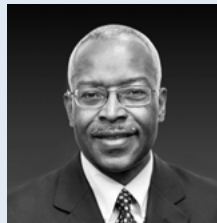
Dr. Armond Aghakhanian
Assembly Appointee



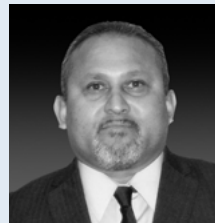
Jemahl Ämen
Statutory Appointee



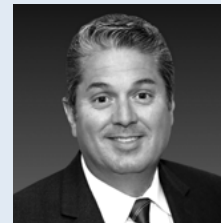
Dawn Davison
Governor Appointee



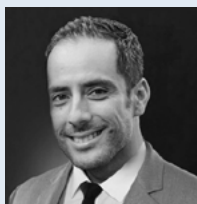
Mack Jenkins
Assembly Appointee



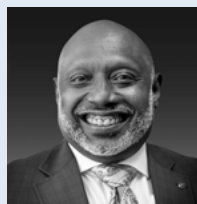
Michael Lopez
Governor Appointee



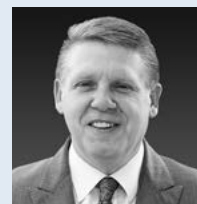
Felipe Martin
Governor Appointee



Carlos Quant
Statutory Appointee



Troy Vaughn
Governor Appointee



William Davidson
Executive Officer

The Prison Industry Board's Fiscal Year 2021-22 Report to the Legislature regarding the California Prison Industry Authority (CALPIA) is submitted pursuant to Chapter 1549, Statutes of 1982, as embodied in paragraph 2808(k) of the California Penal Code, requiring the Board to report to the Legislature in writing on or before February 1 of each year regarding the following:

1. The financial activity and condition of each enterprise under its jurisdiction;
2. The plans of the board regarding any significant changes in existing operation;
3. The plans of the board regarding the development of new enterprises; and
4. A breakdown, by institution, of the number of prisoners at each institution, working in enterprises under the jurisdiction of the authority, said number to indicate the number of prisoners who are not working full-time.



Report to the Legislature FY 2021–22

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Committed to Public Safety

THE PRISON INDUSTRY BOARD

The Prison Industry Board (Board) was established in 1983, pursuant to Chapter 1549, Statutes of 1982, to oversee the California Prison Industry Authority (CALPIA). The same legislation reconstituted the former California Correctional Industries Commission as today's CALPIA.

The Board oversees CALPIA operations, much like a corporate board of directors. It sets general policy for CALPIA, oversees the performance of existing CALPIA industries, determines which new industries shall be established, and appoints and monitors the performance of CALPIA's Chief Executive Officer/ General Manager. The Board also serves as a public hearing body, ensuring CALPIA enterprises are both self-sufficient and do not have an adverse impact on the private sector. The Board actively solicits public input for the decisions it makes to expand existing, or develop new, prison industries.

On July 1, 2005, pursuant to the passage of Senate Bill 737, the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) underwent reorganization. Under the reorganization, CALPIA was to continue its existence within CDCR but as a separate entity, with the General Manager being the hiring authority for all CALPIA employees.

CALPIA STATUTORY OBJECTIVES¹

- To develop and operate industrial, agricultural and service enterprises that provide work opportunities for incarcerated individuals under the jurisdiction of the CDCR and provide government agencies with products and services commensurate with their needs.
- To create and maintain working conditions within CALPIA enterprises as much as possible like those which prevail in private industry, ensuring assigned incarcerated individuals the opportunity to work productively to earn funds, and to acquire or improve effective work habits or occupational skills.
- To operate work programs for incarcerated individuals that are self- supporting through the generation of sufficient funds from the sale of products and services to pay all its expenses, thereby avoiding the cost of alternative incarcerated individual programming by CDCR. CALPIA receives no annual appropriation from the Legislature.

1. Penal Code Section 2800-2818

CALPIA Mission Statement

CALPIA is a self-funded, customer-focused organization that reduces recidivism and enhances prison and public safety by providing incarcerated individuals with life-changing training opportunities for successful re-entry into the community.



CALPIA's graduation at Mule Creek State Prison, May 2022

CALPIA PROGRAM GOAL

CALPIA's program goal supports CDCR's public safety mission by developing incarcerated individuals to have job skills, good work habits, basic education and job support in the community so that when they are released they never return to prison. CALPIA incarcerated individuals receive industry-accredited certifications that employers value.

CALPIA VISION

Changing incarcerated individuals' lives through innovative training programs for a safer California.

CALPIA VALUES

Leadership: Have a vision, inspire and empower others to act.

Professionalism: Mutual courtesy and respect among all levels of staff.

Integrity: Do the right thing in all circumstances.
Teamwork: Be collaborative in working towards solutions.

Safety: Be proactive in identifying and preventing safety issues.

Accountability: Accept responsibility for the outcomes expected of you—both good and bad.

DOES CALPIA SAVE THE STATE MONEY?

Yes. CALPIA's incarcerated individual programming saves the State General Fund millions of dollars annually through lower recidivism. It also saves CDCR millions of dollars by providing approximately 6,500 alternatively funded programming positions for incarcerated individuals that CDCR does not have to fund.

DOES CALPIA WORK?

Yes. The lower recidivism rate has saved the State General Fund millions of dollars of incarceration costs every year².

2. CALPIA Economic Impact Report FY 2012-13

www.calpia.ca.gov/news/publications/economic-impact-report-2012-13/;

The Effect of Prison Industry on Recidivism:

An Evaluation of CALPIA November 2021

https://www.calpia.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/calpia/news/Reports_and_Publications/CALPIARecidivism.pdf

To achieve its mission, CALPIA has established **three main strategic and business goals:**

1. Enhance Incarcerated Individuals' Lives to Reduce Recidivism
2. Provide High-Quality, Sustainable Products and Services
3. Foster Continuous Improvement as a Customer-Focused Organization



Correctional Industries

CALPIA manages more than 100 manufacturing, service and consumable enterprises in 34 CDCR institutions, with approximately 6,500 incarcerated individuals in manufacturing, agricultural, consumable, service and support functions, including warehouse and administration. CALPIA's administrative offices are in Folsom, California.

The goods and services provided by CALPIA's enterprises are sold predominately to departments of the State of California and other government entities. CDCR is CALPIA's largest customer. It accounted for \$157.0 million (63.7%) of all sales in FY 2021-22, \$155.9 million (68.8%) of all sales in FY 2020-21, and \$169.3 million (64.3%) of all sales in FY 2019-20.

Other major State customers include the Department of Motor Vehicles, the Department of State Hospitals, the Department of Healthcare Services, the Department of Transportation, the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, the California Highway Patrol, the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Department of General Services, the California Military Department, and the California Department of Parks and Recreation.

CALPIA manages more than 100 manufacturing, service and consumable enterprises in 34 CDCR institutions, with approximately 6,500 incarcerated individuals

Upper: CALPIA's Metal enterprise at the California State Prison, Solano

Lower: CALPIA's Optical enterprise at the Central California Women's Facility

Career Technical Education

CALPIA established its Career Technical Education (CTE) program in 2006. The program began as a pre-apprenticeship program with instruction administered by journeyman instructors under contract from local trade labor unions representing carpentry, construction labor, roofing and iron working. When released, program graduates can obtain employment in their specific apprenticeship fields. CALPIA provides graduates with trade tools and pays their first year of union dues.

Besides the pre-apprentice programs, CALPIA's CTE programs includes Commercial Diving, Computer-Aided Design (AutoCAD), Computer Coding (Code.7370) and Culinary Arts Management. The Governor's Budget Act includes \$2.6 million in CDCR's base budget for rehabilitative program contracts with CALPIA.



Upper: CALPIA's Career Technical Education Culinary Arts Management program at Folsom Women's Facility
Left: CALPIA's Commercial Diving program at the California Institution for Men in Chino

THE CALPIA'S CTE PROGRAM OFFERS TRAINING IN THE FOLLOWING FIELDS:

1. Carpentry
2. Commercial Diving
3. Computer-Aided Design (AutoCAD)
4. Computer Coding (Code.7370)
5. Construction Labor
6. Culinary
7. Iron Working
8. Roofing



CALPIA's Joint Venture Program check presentation at the Central California Women's Facility

Joint and Free Venture Programs

On behalf of CDCR, CALPIA manages California's Joint and Free Venture Programs. The Joint and Free Venture Programs were established in 1990 with the passage of Proposition 139, "The Prison Inmate Labor Initiative." The initiative created rehabilitative opportunities for incarcerated individuals in both adult institutions and juvenile facilities to gain valuable work experience and job-skills training.

The Joint Venture Program (JVP) operates in California's adult correctional institutions and the Free Venture Program (FVP) operates in California's juvenile facilities. Incarcerated individuals work for private companies or non-profits while serving their time and earn comparable industry wages. The programs are available to businesses that plan to expand, open a new enterprise or division, return from offshore, or relocate to California from another state. Both programs prepare incarcerated individuals for successful reintegration into the community.

The wages an incarcerated individual earns through the Joint and Free Venture Programs are subject to deductions for room and board, crime victim restitution, incarcerated individual family support, trust account, and mandatory incarcerated individual savings for release.

In addition, incarcerated employees pay federal and state taxes. State law mandates the deduction of 20% of the incarcerated individuals' net wages which goes to pay off restitution fines or in the event none is owed, to compensate programs that benefit victims of crimes. JVP disbursed \$47,262.15 for crime victim restitution in FY 2021–22.



CALPIA's Free Venture Program at N.A. Chaderjian Youth Correctional Facility



CALPIA's graduation ceremony at the California Institution for Men

Industry Employment Program

The Industry Employment Program (IEP) enhances the ability of incarcerated individuals to obtain meaningful jobs upon release. IEP helps incarcerated individuals successfully transition from prison to the community and the workforce. The program is a vital part of CALPIA's efforts to reduce recidivism and contribute to safer communities.

Through IEP, CALPIA incarcerated employees are evaluated for improvement in job skills, education, experience and work habits. IEP provides incarcerated individuals access to nationally accredited certifications, state apprenticeship certifications, and internal skill proficiency certificates. All CALPIA incarcerated individuals must earn a high school diploma or equivalent within two years of starting with CALPIA to continue participating in CALPIA programs.

IEP provides transition-to-employment services and information. An appointment at the Department of Motor Vehicles is arranged to provide valid identification. IEP applies for and acquires duplicate birth certificates for released incarcerated individuals born in California. Information and request forms are provided for a Social Security card, out-of-state birth certificate, child support and veteran's benefits. IEP also provides incarcerated individuals and their families access to a statewide community resource guide to help them successfully transition home.





CALPIA's Healthcare Facilities Maintenance Apprenticeship graduation at Salinas Valley State Prison

State Apprenticeships

For the first time in California prisons, incarcerated individuals can achieve full apprenticeships while working for CALPIA. Through a partnership with the California Department of Industrial Relations, CALPIA has established an apprenticeship system within CDCR institutions.

The apprenticeship certification qualifies incarcerated individuals for meaningful employment upon release. Since December 31, 2018, apprenticeship

opportunities have been made available at every CALPIA enterprise. During FY 2021–22, there were 1,684 incarcerated individuals registered into the state apprenticeship program with 358 incarcerated individuals completing an apprenticeship program.

Lower left: CALPIA's Healthcare Facilities Maintenance program at Salinas Valley State Prison

Lower right: CALPIA's Dental program at the Central California Women's Facility in Chowchilla



Accredited Certifications

CALPIA invests in curriculum for incarcerated individuals, offering more than 134 nationally recognized accredited certifications, such as computer-aided design, computer coding, technology, food-handling, laundry, agriculture, welding, metal-stamping, industrial safety and health, electrical systems, mechanical systems, and maintenance. CALPIA incarcerated individuals may also earn certificates of proficiency in occupational disciplines to validate skills and abilities obtained during their time employed by CALPIA.

In FY 2021–22, 5,493 participants successfully completed an accredited certification program. IEP's enrollment of all CALPIA incarcerated individuals into TPC Training Systems course 109.1, Industrial Safety and Health, is required.



Upper: CALPIA graduate from the California Institution for Men
Lower: CALPIA graduate from the California Institution for Women

AMERICAN BOARD OF OPTICIANRY

- Optician

AMERICAN WELDING SOCIETY

- Gas Metal Arc Welding (GMAW-1Mig)
- Gas Tungsten Arc Welding (GTAW-1Tig)
- Gas Tungsten Arc Welding (GTAW-2)
- Gas Tungsten Arc Welding (GTAW-3)

ASSOCIATION FOR LINEN MANAGEMENT

- Certified Linen Technician
- Certified Washroom Technician
- Certified Laundry Linen Manager

CA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD & AGRICULTURE

- Pasteurizer License
- Sampler/Weigher License

CAREER TECHNICAL 7370 COMPUTER CODING

- 7370 Computer Coding Track 1
- 7370 Computer Coding Track 2
- 7370 Computer Coding Track 3
- 7370 Computer Design Track

CAREER TECHNICAL AUTOCAD

- AutoCAD Drafting
- Inventor
- Revit

CAREER TECHNICAL CARPENTRY

- Core-Classroom Curriculum

CAREER TECHNICAL CULINARY

- Intro to Culinary Arts/Culinary Sanitation and Safety
- Culinary Customer Service
- Food Theory and Preparation/Financial Management
- Quantity Food Production/Purchasing

CAREER TECHNICAL IRONWORKER

- Multi-Craft Core Curriculum

CAREER TECHNICAL LABORERS

- Lead Worker/Mentor Training

CAREER TECHNICAL ROOFING

- Multi-Craft Core Curriculum

CAREER TECHNICAL DIVING

- Commercial Welder Course Program
- Dive Top Side Tender Course Program
- Commercial Diver/Commercial Dive Inspection

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS ASSOCIATION

- Customer Service Specialist
- Certified Electronics Technician
- Journeyman (Industrial)

Accredited Certifications continued...

ESCO INSTITUTE

- HVAC Technician certification (608 Exam)

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS – BRAILLE

- Literary Transcribing
- Literary Proofreading
- Mathematics Transcribing
- Mathematics Proofreading
- Music Transcribing

NATIONAL BRAILLE ASSOCIATION

- Braille Formats
- Textbook Formatting

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF METALWORKING SKILLS

- Machining, Level I
- Metal Forming, Level I
- Metal Stamping, Level II

NATIONAL RESTAURANT ASSOCIATION

- ServSafe Essentials
- ServSafe Food Handler

NORTH AMERICAN TECHNICIAN EXCELLENCE INSTALLATION AND SERVICE FOR:

- Air Conditioning
- Air Distribution
- Heat Pumps
- Gas Heat
- Oil Heat

OVERTON SAFETY TRAINING, INC.

- Warehouse/Pallet Jack Forklift
- Construction Forklift

PRINTING INDUSTRIES OF AMERICA

- Sheet-fed Offset Press
- Web Offset Press
- Bindery
- Pre-Press

PRODUCTIVITY TRAINING CORPORATION

- Dental Technician

SPECIALTY COFFEE ASSOCIATION

- Barista Skills – Foundation Level
- Barista Skills – Intermediate Level
- Introduction to Coffee
- Roasting – Foundation Level
- Roasting – Intermediate Level

STILES MACHINERY INC.

- Intermediate Week Machine

TPC Training Systems

TYPE: FUNDAMENTALS/CORE COMPETENCIES (SERIES 100)

- 101 Reading Blueprints
- 102 Reading Schematics and Symbols
- 103 Mathematics in the Plant
- 104 Making Measurements
- 105 Metals in the Plant
- 106 Nonmetals in the Plant
- 107 Hand Tools
- 108 Portable Power Tools
- 109.1 Industrial Safety and Health
- 110 Troubleshooting Skills

TYPE: ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS (SERIES 200)

- 201 Basic Electricity and Electronics
- 202 Batteries and DC Circuits
- 203 Transformers and AC Circuits
- 204.1 Electrical Measuring Instruments
- 205.1 Electrical Safety and Protection
- 206 DC Equipment and Controls
- 207 Single Phase Motors
- 208 Three Phase Systems
- 209 AC Control Equipment
- 210 Electrical Troubleshooting
- 211 Electrical Safety – Understanding
NFPA 70E

**TYPE: MECHANICAL SYSTEM
(SERIES 300)**

- 301 Basic Mechanics
- 302 Lubricants and Lubrication
- 303.1 Power Transmission Equipment
- 304 Bearings
- 305 Pumps
- 306 Piping Systems
- 307 Basic Hydraulics
- 308 Hydraulic Troubleshooting
- 309 Basic Pneumatics
- 310 Pneumatic Troubleshooting

**TYPE: PACKAGING MACHINERY
(SERIES 310)**

- 311 Introduction to Packaging
- 312 Packaging Machinery
- 313 Casing Machinery

**TYPE: MACHINE SHOP PRACTICES
(SERIES 320)**

- 315 Machine Shop Practice
- 316 Machine Shop Turning Operations
- 317 Machine Shop Shaping Operations
- 323 Machine Shop Job Analysis
- 324 Lathe-Turning Work Between Centers
- 325 Lathe-Machining Work in a Chuck
- 326 Basic Milling Practices
- 327 Indexed Milling Procedures
- 328 Multiple-Machine Procedures

**TYPE: MECHANICAL MAINTENANCE APPLICATIONS
(SERIES 340)**

- 342 Mechanical and Fluid Drive Systems
- 343 Bearing and Shaft Seal Maintenance
- 344 Pump Installation and Maintenance
- 345 Maintenance Pipefitting
- 346 Tubing and Hose System Maintenance
- 347 Valve Maintenance & Piping
System Protection

**TYPE: BUILDING AND GROUNDS
(SERIES 360)**

- 361 Introduction to Carpentry
- 362 Constructing the Building Shell
- 363 Finishing the Building Interior
- 364 Structural Painting
- 366 Flat Roof Maintenance
- 367 Plumbing Systems Maintenance
- 375 Landscaping Maintenance

**TYPE: WELDING
(SERIES 420)**

- 416 Blueprint Reading for Welders
- 417 Welding Principles
- 418 Oxyfuel Operations
- 419 Arc Welding Operations

**TYPE: CUSTODIAL MAINTENANCE
(SERIES 450)**

- 451 Cleaning Chemicals
- 452 Floors and Floor Care Equipment
- 453 Maintaining Floors and Other Surfaces
- 454 Restroom Care
- 455 Carpet and Upholstery Care



Incarcerated individuals may also earn certificates of proficiency in occupational disciplines to validate skills and abilities obtained through CALPIA



Successful Outcomes

CALPIA wants graduates from its programs to be successful and never return to prison. CALPIA ensures incarcerated individuals have job skills, good work habits, basic education, and job support when they are released. Incarcerated individuals receive

industry-accredited certifications that translate to employment. Thousands of incarcerated individuals have received training through CALPIA, and many of those graduates have successful careers. Here are some of the recent success stories.



ALBERT CARMONA

Albert Carmona graduated from the CALPIA Pre-Apprentice Construction Labor program at the California Institution for Men (CIM). Albert pursued all possible job opportunities and was able to get hired by the Southern California Laborer's-Local 300. Albert now works for Morley Builders. He is building high-rise luxury apartments in Los Angeles. He credits CALPIA, Local 300, and his former instructor Vincent Rodriguez.

“The training I learned through CALPIA helped me stay focused while I was in prison and see a future not only for me, but for my family. I wanted a better way of living and CALPIA was the answer to that when I got out of prison.”

– Albert Carmona

CALPIA Hires Formerly Incarcerated Individual to Lead Dive Program

KENYATTA KALISANA

Kenyatta Kalisana graduated from the CALPIA Commercial Dive Program at the California Institution for Men (CIM). Kalisana returned to his community in 2008 and started working in California and the Gulf of Mexico as a certified welder and commercial diver. He worked on construction projects for power plants, rivers, and dams and had a successful career in the dive industry for more than 12 years before coming to work for CALPIA. Kalisana is now the Lead Commercial Dive Instructor overseeing the program at CIM.

“CALPIA gave me the opportunity and skills to be successful as a Commercial Diver. I am now back in prison, not as an incarcerated individual, but as a Dive Instructor helping others to achieve their fullest potential as divers, underwater welders, and outstanding employees.”

– Kenyatta Kalisana



BILLY PHAM

RUBEN MINJAREZ

TIMOTHY JACKSON

KENYATTA KALISANA

CALPIA former graduates and success stories

CALPIA Participants are Less Likely to be Rearrested, Reconvicted, and Reincarcerated

In January 2022, the California Prison Industry Board approved the study entitled, “The Effect of Prison Industry on Recidivism: An Evaluation of California Prison Industry Authority.” The study was completed by Dr. Susan F. Turner and Dr. James Hess through the Center for Evidence-Based Corrections at the University of California, Irvine.

CALPIA contracted with UCI to determine the official recidivism rates among incarcerated individuals who participated in any CALPIA program. The study created statistically matched individuals with results showing that participation in CALPIA is associated with reduced offending overall.

The study showed that incarcerated individuals who participated within CALPIA have lower rates of rearrests, reconvictions, and reincarcerations compared to those who were qualified to, but did not, participate in CALPIA.

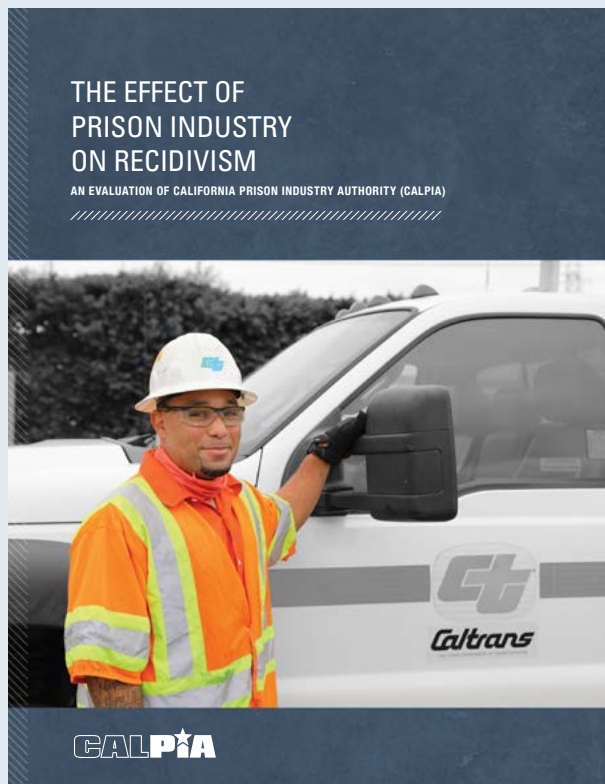
The study compared CALPIA participants with at least six months in the program and released between August 2014 and July 2018 with incarcerated individuals who were accepted into the CALPIA program and put on a waitlist but were released before they could actively participate.

By three years of release, only 15 percent of CALPIA participants has been returned to custody, which means 85 percent of those who were in a CALPIA program did not come back to prison. The number of arrests among CALPIA participants were also lower than the rates for the Waitlist group.

The UCI study utilized 8,603 incarcerated individuals released from custody from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation.

www.calpia.ca.gov/news/reports-and-publications

By three years of release, only 15 percent of CALPIA participants had been returned to custody.





An incarcerated individual at the hiring event at the California State Prison, Solano

Incarcerated Individuals Secure State Job Offers Before Leaving Prison

A civil service workshop and hiring event for incarcerated individuals was held at the California State Prison, Solano on November 17, 2021. This was the second hiring event organized by CALPIA along with multiple state agencies where participants experienced first-hand the reality of prison to employment. In 2021, 23 individuals received conditional job offers from the California Department of

Transportation (Caltrans) before returning to their communities. The first hiring event took place in 2019, also at the California State Prison, Solano with 10 incarcerated individuals receiving conditional job offers from Caltrans. All the participants took the entry-level exams for Highway Maintenance Worker and/or Landscape Maintenance Worker.

Enterprise Improvements

CALPIA IMPROVES SOAP PRODUCTION

CALPIA purchased and installed new soap manufacturing equipment in FY 2021-2022. The new equipment was installed at California State Prison, Los Angeles County and produces approximately 276 cases a day with 240 bars per case. Soap production is part of CALPIA's Cleaning Products enterprise. Incarcerated individuals earn certifications in industrial safety and health, machinery, chemicals, and packaging.

OPTICAL PROGRAM ADDS AUTOMATION

CALPIA has moved toward providing automation equipment in the Optical enterprise to mirror industry standards. The optical labs at California State Prison, Solano, Valley State Prison, and the new lab at Central California Women's Facility have installed automated equipment that include lens surfacing, finishing, and installations. Automation is rapidly growing in optical eyewear manufacturing operations. Optical automation helps incarcerated individuals obtain post-release employment since they not only learn conventional methods, but the latest and most prevalent technologies of automation. This automated solution has further allowed the Optical enterprise to offer non-prescription glasses, which includes a range of reader and safety glasses.

Upper: CALPIA's new soap manufacturing equipment at the California State Prison, Los Angeles County

Lower: CALPIA's Optical program at the California State Prison, Solano



CALPIA OPENS NEW OPTICAL LAB

CALPIA completed construction on the new optical lab at the Central California Women's Facility. The new lab will accommodate anticipated growth in the optical workload due to the restoration of the State's Medi-Cal optional eyewear benefits in January 2020. The new lab provides job training to 125 incarcerated individuals. CALPIA provides industry accredited certifications to graduates within each of its programs. CALPIA partners with the American Board of Opticianry, with formerly incarcerated individuals working as Opticians, Lab Managers, and Lab Technicians in the optical industry. CALPIA operates two other optical labs at Valley State Prison and California State Prison, Solano.

BAKERY REDUCES WASTE

CALPIA is using new automation equipment to improve its Bakery enterprise at Richard J. Donovan Correctional Facility. The new machine is designed to minimize oil use by providing an even spray over the pans. This automated machine reduces excessive oil use and waste generated from complications in the baking process. Bakeries that have moved towards this automation have seen a reduction in oil use of up to 50 percent and reduced baking waste up to 30 percent. Incarcerated individuals can earn industry accredited certifications in the program with success stories in the baking industry.

Upper: CALPIA Optical program participant at the Central California Women's Facility

Lower: CALPIA's Bakery enterprise at Richard J Donovan Correctional Facility







CALPIA's Pre-Apprentice Construction Labor program at Folsom Women's Facility



CALPIA's Fabric enterprise at Mule Creek State Prison



CALPIA's Metal Products enterprise at Folsom State Prison

Improved Processes

CALPIA PRODUCES TELEWORK SOLUTIONS

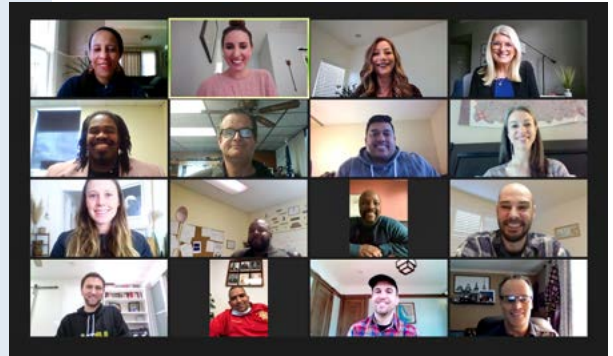
CALPIA's Human Resources and Management Information Systems divisions partnered with the Department of General Services collecting and reporting on telework related information including staff commute data. This effort created a seamless, end-to-end solution leveraging multiple technologies that were already being utilized within CALPIA. The full-scale solution was delivered to users within 90 days. The California DocuSign team requested that CALPIA demo the comprehensive solution at their monthly user group for State of California DocuSign customers.

INFORMATION SECURITY RECEIVES HIGH MARKS

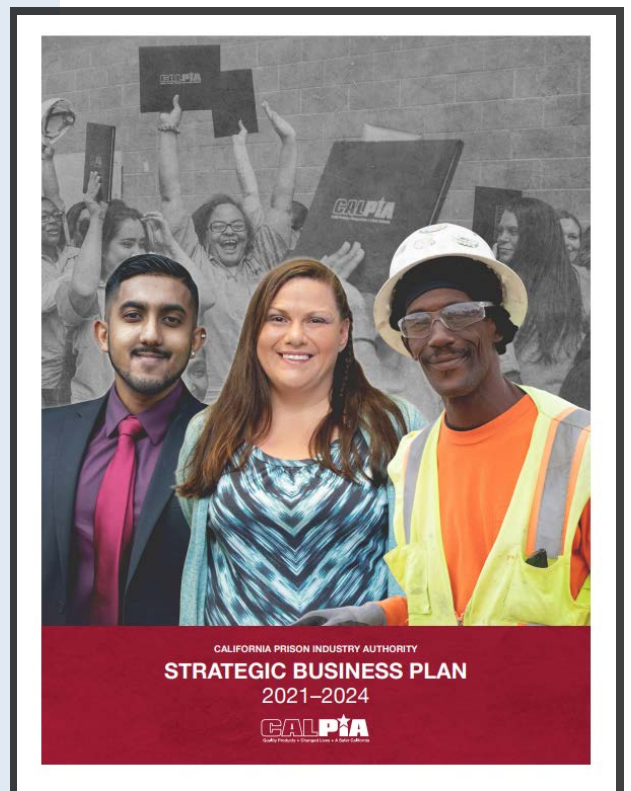
As part of the Information Security Program Audit conducted by the California Office of Information Security, CALPIA received one of the highest scores of compliance for Information Technology Security policy among state agencies. The Information Security Program Audit requires state agencies to follow the requirements specified in the State Administrative Manual. CALPIA had all required security policies in place. The year-long audit began in the summer of 2021 and was completed in the summer of 2022. The audit covered Governance, Risk Assessment, Data Security, Recovery and Response Planning, among other policies and procedures.

CALPIA COMPLETES PHASE ONE OF STRATEGIC BUSINESS PLAN

CALPIA is in the process of updating its Strategic Business Plan. The agency elected to take a robust, interactive, and inclusive approach to gathering feedback. Project managers have engaged incarcerated individuals, staff, and Prison Industry Board members. The agency continues to measure and assess the progress of strategic deliverables. The plan outlines objectives for CALPIA to accomplish during the next three years. CALPIA's most important goal focuses on its efforts to improve the lives of incarcerated individuals to find meaningful employment when they return to their communities, which helps reduce recidivism.



CALPIA staff telework and participate in a zoom call



Summary of Prison Industry Board Action Items FY 2021–2022

The California Prison Industry Board members met throughout FY 2021-22. They voted on a number of action items that are relevant to CALPIA. The Board serves as a public hearing body, charged both with ensuring that CALPIA enterprises are self-sufficient and that they do not have a substantial adverse effect upon private enterprises. The Board actively solicits public input into the decisions it makes with regard to expanding existing or developing new enterprises and programs.



CALPIA Board Meeting, June 2022

Summary of Prison Industry Board Action Items - FY 2021-2022

MEETING DATE	ITEM NUMBER	ACTION ITEMS
10/28/2021	No Action Items Presented	
12/16/2021	21-1216-452-AI	A California Prison Industry Authority's Report to the Legislature, Fiscal Year 2020-2021
1/26/2022	22-0126-453-AI	A Construction Services and Facilities Maintenance Enterprise Increase to Statewide Revenue Limit
6/28/2022	22-0628-454-AI	A Proposed Furniture Consolidation - San Quentin
	22-0628-455-AI	B Proposed Laundry Consolidation - California Men's Colony
	22-0628-456-AI	C Approval of CALPIA's Proposed Annual Plan for Fiscal Year 2022-2023
	22-0628-457-AI	D Approval of CALPIA's Designation of Cash to Support Fiscal Year 2022-2023 Annual Plan



Upper left: Prison Industry Board Chair and CDCR Secretary Kathleen Allison

Upper right: Prison Industry Board Member Mack Jenkins

Lower left: Prison Industry Board Member Felipe Martin

Lower right: Prison Industry Board Members Felipe Martin, Mack Jenkins, and Dr. Armond Aghakhanian visit the State Capitol



Upper left: Prison Industry Board Members Michael Lopez and Troy Vaughn

Upper right: Prison Industry Board Vice-Chair Darshan Singh

Lower left: Prison Industry Board Member Carlos Quant

Lower right: Prison Industry Board Member Dawn Davison

Financial Plan (In Thousands)	FY 2019-20 Audited Actuals	FY 2020-21 Unaudited Actuals	FY 2021-22 Approved Annual Plan	FY 2022-23 Approved Annual Plan
Revenues				
Manufacturing	\$101,833	\$78,541	\$71,333	\$76,820
Services	\$126,923	\$131,493	\$145,566	\$141,413
Agricultural	\$34,605	\$27,957	\$31,323	\$31,743
Total Revenue	\$263,361	\$237,991	\$248,222	\$249,976
Expenses				
Cost of Goods Sold¹				
Manufacturing	\$76,366	\$60,924	\$54,331	\$57,531
Services	\$103,563	\$103,222	\$112,148	\$111,080
Agricultural	\$31,867	\$26,938	\$24,015	\$26,133
Total Cost of Goods Sold	\$211,796	\$191,084	\$190,494	\$194,744
Gross Profit	\$51,565	\$46,907	\$57,728	\$55,232
Selling and Administration¹				
Central Office				
Prison Industry Board	\$132	\$122	\$117	\$143
Executive Management	\$538	\$511	\$871	\$748
Legal	\$1,198	\$1,202	\$1,317	\$1,250
External Affairs	\$504	\$435	\$476	\$480
Information Systems / Project Management	\$7,758	\$7,371	\$8,587	\$6,919
Operations Division	\$3,883	\$3,017	\$3,631	\$1,050
Marketing Division	\$8,569	\$7,735	\$8,598	\$7,828
Administration Division	\$5,358	\$5,254	\$6,201	\$4,600
Fiscal Services Division	\$5,687	\$5,019	\$6,178	\$5,272
Sub-total Central Office	\$33,626	\$30,666	\$35,976	\$28,290
Distribution/Transportation	\$15,157	\$13,908	\$14,984	\$16,067
Total Selling and Administration	\$48,783	\$44,574	\$50,960	\$44,357
Offender Development Programs¹				
Workforce Development Management	\$505	\$287	\$577	\$541
Industry Employment Program	\$2,773	\$1,882	\$2,612	\$2,827
Joint Venture/Free Venture	\$638	\$462	\$705	\$1,121
Reimbursement	(\$850)	(\$1,022)	(\$1,022)	(\$1,195)
Career Technical Education	\$2,223	\$1,416	\$5,780	\$7,513
Reimbursement	(\$1,551)	(\$3,147)	(\$6,459)	(\$5,468)
Total Offender Development Programs	\$3,737	(\$122)	\$2,193	\$5,339
Lump Sum Payouts²	-	\$1,830	\$1,255	\$1,623
Operating Income/(Loss)	(\$955)	\$625	\$3,320	\$3,913
Non-Operating Revenues/(Expenses)	(\$53)	(\$3,545)	(\$245)	(\$234)
Net Gain/(Loss) [non-GAAP]	(\$1,008)	(\$2,920)	\$3,075	\$3,679
Unallocated Items				
FEMA - Reimbursement ³	(\$474)	\$0	-	-
Unallocated Personal Leave	\$887	\$3,532	-	-
Unallocated Workers' Compensation	\$997	\$2,454	-	-
Unallocated Other Post Employment Benefits ⁴	\$4,161	(\$1,821)	-	-
Unallocated Pension	\$7,891	\$8,694	-	-
Total Unallocated Items	\$13,462	\$12,859	\$0	\$0
Net Gain/(Loss) [GAAP]	(\$14,470)	(\$15,779)	\$3,075	\$3,679
<i>The items shown below are for display purposes only.</i>				
Net Pension Liability	\$12,568	\$2,615 ⁴	-	-
State Pro Rata	\$9,610	\$11,066	\$12,951	\$10,972
SB 84 Liability	\$1,179	\$1,179	\$1,179	\$11,179
Legal Settlements	\$80	\$29	\$50	\$57

¹ Prior to FY 2022-23 Annual Plan, Selling & Administration and Offender Development Program costs were not allocated. The Annual Plan reflects the allocation of some of these costs to Cost of Goods Sold and Offender Development programs.

² Prior to FY 2020-21, Lump Sum Payouts were recorded at cost center level. It is now recorded as unallocated under Selling & Administration.

³ FEMA was recorded in FY 2019-20. No new FEMA requests in FY 2020-21.

⁴ On June 27, 2017, Assembly Bill No. 103, Sections 37 and 38 were approved by the Governor, pursuant to its authority, and Penal Code Sections 2801 and 2808 were amended. Pursuant to amendments, CALPIA is not required to fund its OPEB liability. During fiscal year 2018, the State implemented GASB 75. The adoption resulted in the elimination of Net OPEB Obligation under GASB 45 and introduced Net OPEB Liability in accordance with GASB 75.

Designation of Cash (In Thousands)	FY 2019-20 Audited Actuals	FY 2020-21 Unaudited Actuals	FY 2021-22 Approved Annual Plan	FY 2022-23 Approved Annual Plan
Cash Flows from Operations				
Total Cash Receipts	\$274,712	\$234,719	\$248,222 ¹	\$249,976 ¹
Total Cash Payments	(\$266,547)	(\$233,852)	(\$234,601) ²	(\$235,570) ²
Net Cash from Operations	\$8,166	\$867	\$13,621	\$14,406
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities				
Interest Paid	(\$57)	(\$71)	(\$74)	(\$102)
Net Cash Used in Noncapital Financing Activities	(\$57)	(\$71)	(\$74)	(\$102)
Cash Flows - Capital and Related Financing				
Acquisitions of New Capital Assets	(\$10,530)	(\$6,591)	(\$7,562)	(\$10,411)
Rollover Capital Projects Expensed in Current Year	\$0	\$0	(\$8,851)	(\$5,098)
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	\$506	\$1,935	(\$321)	(\$92)
Net Cash - Capital and Related Financing	(\$10,024)	(\$4,656)	(\$16,734)	(\$15,601)
Cash Flow From Investing Activities				
Interest Received	\$493	\$149	\$314	\$82
Net Cash Flow From Investing Activities	\$493	\$149	\$314	\$82
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	\$37,131	\$34,835	\$43,288³	\$45,102³
Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(\$2,296)	(\$3,711)	(\$2,873)	(\$1,215)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$34,835	\$31,124	\$40,415	\$43,887
Operating Activities Reconciliation				
Revenue	\$263,361	\$237,990	\$248,222	\$249,976
Cost of Goods Sold	(\$211,796)	(\$191,084)	(\$190,494)	(\$194,744)
Selling and Administration	(\$52,520)	(\$44,452)	(\$53,153)	(\$49,696)
Lump-Sum Payouts ⁴	-	(\$1,830)	(\$1,255)	(\$1,623)
Operating Income/(Loss)	(\$955)	\$624	\$3,320	\$3,913
Non-Operating Revenues/(Expenses)	(\$53)	(\$3,545)	(\$245)	(\$234)
Net Gain/(Loss) [non-GAAP]	(\$1,008)	(\$2,920)	\$3,075	\$3,679
Adjustments				
Depreciation	\$10,887	\$10,280	\$10,465	\$10,615
Other Fees	(\$189)	(\$97)	(\$164)	(\$122)
Net Effect of Other Adjustments	(\$1,577)	(\$9,940)	\$0	\$0
Net Adjustments	\$9,121	\$243	\$10,301	\$10,493
Current Year Adjustments				
Other - FEMA ⁵	[\$474]	\$0	\$0	\$0
Net OPEB	[\$4,161]	[-\$1,821]	\$0	\$0
Net Pension	[\$7,890]	[\$8,694]	\$0	\$0
Unallocated Workers' Compensation/Personal Leave ⁶	[\$1,884]	[5,986]	\$0	\$0
Net Current Year Adjustments	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Net Cash Provided by Operations	\$8,166	\$867	\$13,621	\$14,406

¹ Budget figures are estimated Revenues.

² Budget figures are estimated Cost of Goods Sold + Selling and Administration expenses + Other Revenue/(Expenses) + Unallocated Items - Depreciation.

³ To more accurately display the current year activity, Annual Plan numbers reflect Actual Cash and Cash Equivalents FY YTD through May.

⁴ Prior to FY 2020-21, Unallocated Lump Sum Payouts were recorded at cost center level. It is now recorded as unallocated under Selling & Administration.

⁵ FEMA was recorded in FY 2019-20. No new FEMA requests in FY 2020-21.

⁶ Beginning FY 2018-19, Workers' Compensation and Personal Leave are displayed in Current Year Adjustments.

FY 2022-23 Approved Annual Plan			
Enterprise Overview			
(In Thousands)	Revenue	Cost of Goods Sold	Gross Profit (Loss)
Manufacturing			
Furniture	\$8,000	\$6,449	\$1,551
Metal Products	\$6,000	\$5,934	\$66
License Plates	\$21,000	\$9,610	\$11,390
General Fabrication	\$9,000	\$8,457	\$543
Bindery	\$2,500	\$2,186	\$314
Knitting Mill	\$915	\$715	\$200
Fabric Products	\$17,000	\$13,953	\$3,047
Shoes	\$2,400	\$2,348	\$52
Mattresses	\$2,330	\$1,929	\$401
Cleaning Products	\$7,425	\$5,177	\$2,248
Modular Construction	\$250	\$773	(\$523)
Sub-Total Manufacturing	\$76,820	\$57,531	\$19,289
Services			
Meat Cutting	\$9,990	\$8,364	\$1,626
Bakery	\$1,503	\$1,305	\$198
Coffee Roasting	\$1,515	\$1,438	\$77
Food & Beverage Packaging	\$25,610	\$20,105	\$5,505
Metal Signs	\$2,250	\$1,391	\$859
Printing	\$6,275	\$4,431	\$1,844
Dental Lab	\$700	\$550	\$150
Digital Services	\$900	\$490	\$410
Laundry	\$12,000	\$11,001	\$999
Optical	\$20,000	\$16,589	\$3,411
Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance	\$60,670	\$45,416	\$15,254
Sub-Total Services	\$141,413	\$111,080	\$30,333
Agricultural			
Dairy	\$14,950	\$11,804	\$3,146
Crops	\$1,203	\$1,905	(\$702)
Poultry	\$6,890	\$5,859	\$1,031
Egg Production	\$8,700	\$6,565	\$2,135
Sub-Total Agricultural	\$31,743	\$26,133	\$5,610
Total	\$249,976	\$194,744	\$55,232

Incarcerated Individual Assignments	FY 2019-20 Actuals¹	FY 2020-21 Actuals¹	FY 2021-22 Approved Annual Plan	FY 2022-23 Approved Annual Plan
Manufacturing				
Furniture	461	388	498	343
Metal Products	275	223	289	289
License Plates	108	105	120	120
General Fabrication	139	105	147	147
Bindery	79	70	100	100
Knitting Mill	66	40	75	75
Fabric Products	1,026	816	1,207	1,212
Shoes	117	91	135	135
Mattress	33	30	35	35
Cleaning Products	46	44	50	50
Modular Construction	8	4	12	12
Sub-Total Manufacturing	2,358	1,916	2,668	2,518
Services				
Meatcutting	54	53	66	66
Bakery	57	56	60	60
Coffee Roasting	20	17	23	23
Food & Beverage Packaging	279	250	299	299
Metal Signs	36	34	40	40
Printing	94	74	112	112
Dental Lab	63	61	75	75
Digital Services	22	13	18	18
Laundry	611	495	652	633
Optical	219	219	295	325
Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance	1,325	1,107	1,596	1,304
Sub-Total Services	2,780	2,379	3,236	2,955
Agricultural				
Dairy	139	94	88	88
Crops	23	13	45	45
Poultry	41	30	47	47
Egg Production	22	11	30	30
Sub-Total Agricultural	225	148	210	210
Selling and Administration				
Statewide Administrative Support	183	144	249	234
On-Time Delivery	10	4	40	14
Central Office	33	8	58	58
Career Technical Education Programs	336	190	513	513
Sub-Total Selling and Administration	562	346	860	819
Total	5,925	4,789	6,974	6,502

¹ Actuals are based on the average filled assignments for the FY.

Incarcerated Individual Positions by Location	Average Monthly Filled Assignments			
	FY 2019-20 Actuals	FY 2020-21 Actuals	FY 2021-22 Approved Annual Plan	FY 2022-23 Approved Annual Plan
Avenal State Prison	443	343	468	468
California City Correctional Facility	19	18	19	19
California Correctional Center	44	35	38	38
California Correctional Institution	255	176	261	261
California Health Care Facility Stockton	19	0	0	0
California Institution for Men / On-Time Delivery (South)	234	139	264	264
California Institution for Women	182	124	224	204
California Men's Colony	483	354	603	556
California Rehabilitation Center	29	24	24	24
California State Prison, Lancaster	119	113	123	123
California State Prison, Sacramento	72	68	80	80
California State Prison, Solano / California Medical Facility	568	453	616	616
Calipatria State Prison	35	27	31	31
Centinela State Prison	101	96	101	121
Central California Women's Facility / Valley State Prison	332	307	425	425
Central Office	33	8	361	108
Chuckawalla Valley State Prison	57	48	50	50
Corcoran State Prison / Substance Abuse Treatment Facility / On-Time Delivery (Central)	388	324	417	432
Correctional Training Facility	400	353	427	427
Deuel Vocational Institution	79	42	26	0
Folsom State Prison	450	365	531	531
Folsom Women's Facility / On-Time Delivery (North)	87	39	132	106
High Desert State Prison	37	29	30	30
Ironwood State Prison	35	26	28	28
Kern Valley State Prison	34	33	35	35
Mule Creek State Prison	433	408	507	507
North Kern State Prison	29	28	28	28
Pelican Bay State Prison	99	78	99	99
Pleasant Valley State Prison	31	28	31	31
Richard J. Donovan Correctional Facility	216	191	234	234
Salinas Valley State Prison	44	67	94	94
San Quentin State Prison	285	234	348	213
Sierra Conservation Center	153	120	223	223
Wasco State Prison	100	91	96	96
TOTALS	5,925	4,789	6,974	6,502



Upper: CALPIA's Furniture enterprise at Avenal State Prison
Lower: CALPIA's Computer Coding program at San Quentin State Prison

CALPIA Enterprise, Career Technical Education (CTE), Joint Venture (JV) and Free Venture (FV) Locations

1 Pelican Bay State Prison (PBS)

- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance
- Laundry
- Support Services
- **CTE Programs**
- Computer-Aided Design
- Computer Coding

2 High Desert State Prison (HDSP)

- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance
- Support Services

3 California Correctional Center (CCC)

- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance
- **JV Program**
- Barnum Farming

4 Folsom State Prison (FSP)

- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance
- Digital Services
- License Plates
- Metal Products
- Metal Signs
- Modular Building
- Printing
- Support Services
- **CTE Programs**
- Computer-Aided Design
- Pre-Apprentice Carpentry
- Pre-Apprentice Construction Labor
- Pre-Apprentice Iron Worker
- Pre-Apprentice Roofing

Folsom Women's Facility (FWF)

- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance
- **CTE Programs**
- Computer-Aided Design
- Computer Coding
- Culinary Arts Management
- Pre-Apprentice Carpentry
- Pre-Apprentice Construction Labor

5 CSP Sacramento (SAC)

- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance
- Laundry

6 California Medical Facility (CMF)

- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance

7 CSP Solano (SOL)

- Bindery
- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance
- Laundry
- Metal Products
- Optical
- Support Services
- **JV Program**
- Customer Model Laundry

8 Mule Creek State Prison (MCSP)

- Coffee Roasting
- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance
- Fabric Products
- Food & Beverage Packaging
- Laundry
- Meat Cutting
- Support Services

9 California Health Care Facility (CHCF)

- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance

10 CSP San Quentin (SQ)

- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance
- Furniture
- Mattress
- Support Services
- **CTE Programs**
- Computer Coding
- Pre-Apprentice Construction Labor

11 Sierra Conservation Center (SCC)

- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance
- Fabric Products

12 Valley State Prison (VSP)

- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance
- Laundry
- Optical

13 Central California Women's Facility (CCWF)

- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance
- Crops
- Dental Lab
- Fabric Products
- Optical
- Support Services
- **CTE Programs**
- Pre-Apprentice Carpentry
- Pre-Apprentice Construction Labor
- **JV Program**
- Allwire

14 Correctional Training Facility (CTF)

- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance
- Fabric Products
- Furniture
- Support Services
- **JV Program**
- Merit Partners

15 Salinas Valley State Prison (SVSP)

- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance

16 Pleasant Valley State Prison (PVSP)

- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance

17 CSP Corcoran (COR)

- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance
- Crops
- Dairy
- Food & Beverage Packaging
- Laundry
- Support Services

18 Substance Abuse Treatment Facility (SATF)

- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance
- Food & Beverage Packaging

19 Avenal State Prison (ASP)

- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance
- Egg Production
- Furniture
- General Fabrication
- Laundry
- Poultry
- Support Services

20 North Kern State Prison (NKSP)

- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance

21 Kern Valley State Prison (KVSP)

- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance
- Support Services

22 Wasco State Prison (WSP)

- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance
- Laundry

23 California Men's Colony (CMC)

- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance
- Fabric Products
- Knitting Mill
- Laundry
- Printing
- Shoes
- Support Services

24 California Correctional Institution (CCI)

- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance
- Fabric Products
- Support Services

25 CSP Los Angeles County (LAC)

- Cleaning Products
- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance
- Laundry
- Support Services
- **JV Program**
- Goldpoint Homes

26 California Institution for Men (CIM)

- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance
- Food & Beverage Packaging
- Laundry
- Support Services
- **CTE Programs**
- Commercial Diving
- Pre-Apprentice Construction Labor

27 California Rehabilitation Center (CRC)

- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance

28 California Institution for Women (CIW)

- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance
- Fabric Products
- **CTE Programs**
- Computer Coding
- Pre-Apprentice Carpentry
- Pre-Apprentice Construction Labor

29 Chuckawalla Valley State Prison (CVSP)

- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance
- Laundry

30 Ironwood State Prison (ISP)

- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance

31 Calipatria State Prison (CAL)

- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance

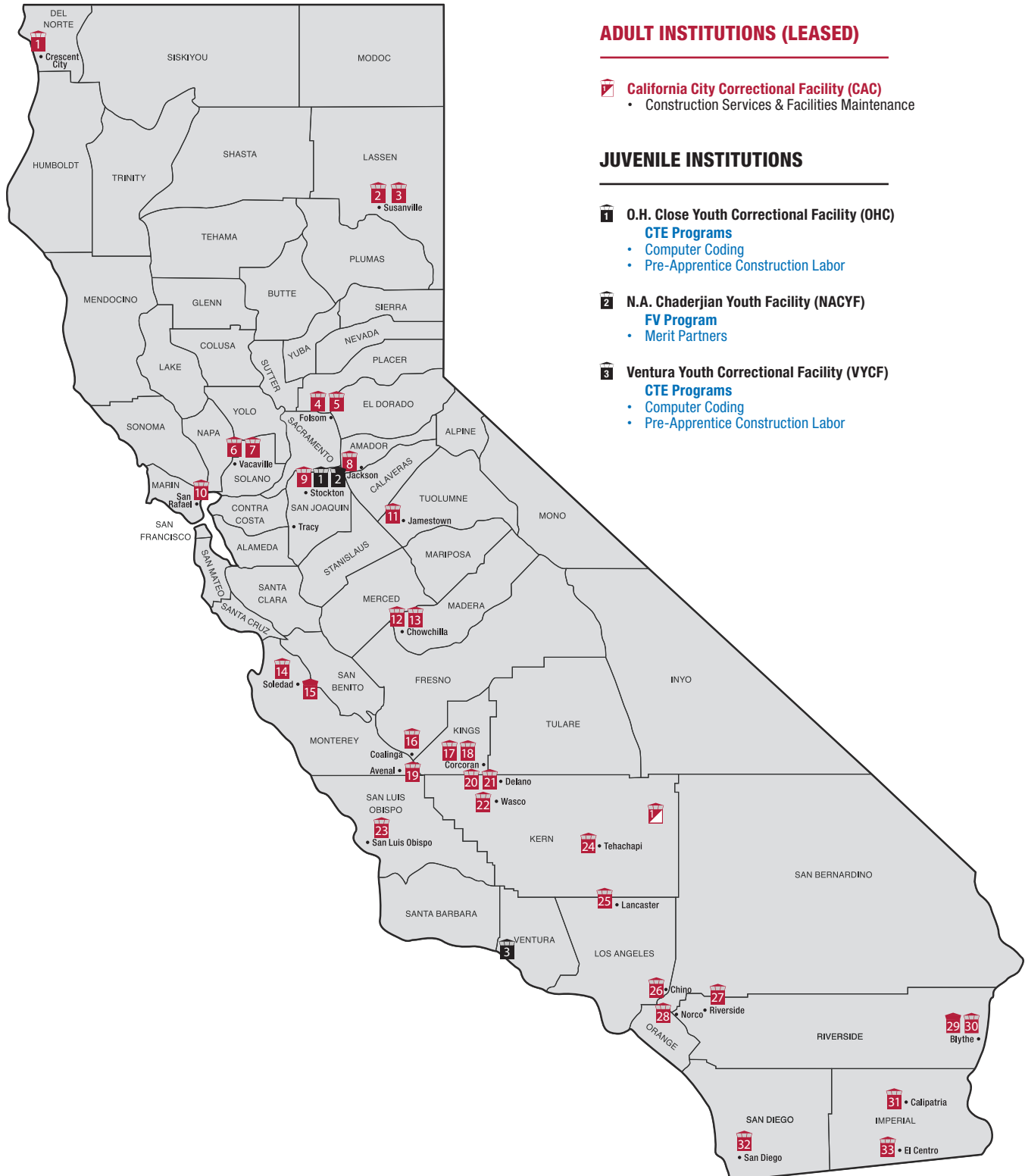
32 R.J. Donovan Correctional Facility (RJD)

- Bakery
- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance
- Laundry
- Shoes
- Support Services

33 Centinela State Prison (CEN)

- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance
- Fabric Products
- Support Services

CALPIA Enterprise, Career Technical Education (CTE), Joint Venture (JV) and Free Venture (FV) Locations



ADULT INSTITUTIONS (LEASED)

- California City Correctional Facility (CAC)
 - Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance

JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS

- 1 O.H. Close Youth Correctional Facility (OHC)
 - CTE Programs
 - Computer Coding
 - Pre-Apprentice Construction Labor
- 2 N.A. Chaderjian Youth Facility (NACYF)
 - FV Program
 - Merit Partners
- 3 Ventura Youth Correctional Facility (VYCF)
 - CTE Programs
 - Computer Coding
 - Pre-Apprentice Construction Labor

Approved by the California Prison Industry Board
on December 20, 2022



12202203

CALIFORNIA PRISON INDUSTRY AUTHORITY
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THE EFFECT OF PRISON INDUSTRY ON RECIDIVISM

AN EVALUATION OF CALIFORNIA PRISON INDUSTRY AUTHORITY (CALPIA)



MEET MAYNARD WALKER, A CALPIA SUCCESS STORY



MAYNARD WALKER graduated from CALPIA's Commercial Diving program at the California Institution for Men in Chino. He was released in 2015 and has been working for Caltrans as an Equipment Operator II in Southern California. Maynard is also working on his college degree in Civil Engineering. Besides a full-time career and going to school, Maynard is happily married and has two children.

“CALPIA gave me the foundation of hard work and perseverance. I got the skills and technical training I needed to make it on the outside.”



The Effect of Prison Industry on Recidivism:

An Evaluation of California Prison Industry Authority (CALPIA)



James Hess and Susan F. Turner
Center for Evidence-Based Corrections
University of California, Irvine
November 2021

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The California Prison Industry Authority (CALPIA) is a self-supporting training and production program currently operating within the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR). CALPIA provides training, certification and employment to inmates in a variety of different fields. The goods and services produced by CALPIA are sold to the state and other government entities, which provides an economic benefit to the state. In addition to the vocational and economic aspect of the program, one of CALPIA's missions is to reduce the subsequent recidivism of their inmate participants. This research examines the effect of participation in CALPIA on the recidivism of CDCR inmates released into the community.

Unlike prior recidivism reports on CALPIA, this study compares CALPIA participants with at least 6 months in the program and released between August 2014 and July 2018 with incarcerated individuals who were accepted into the CALPIA program but were released before they could actively participate (i.e., the "Waitlist" group). Both groups must apply and be accepted into the program, thus the Waitlist group helps control for

eligibility criteria as a comparison group. To further our confidence that any program effects are due to the program, we utilize a propensity score matching (PSM) technique to statistically match CALPIA and Waitlist individuals in order to control for the differences in background characteristics.

This study reports on measures of recidivism in three ways: rearrest, reconviction and reincarceration during one-, two- and three-years post-prison release. We also examine participation in Career Technical Education (CTE). Our findings show that participation in CALPIA is associated with reduced offending overall. CALPIA individuals had lower rates of arrests, convictions and incarcerations during a three-year follow-up than a Waitlist comparison group. Although the sample size for our analysis of CTE was small, participation in this CALPIA program yields lower recidivism rates than other CALPIA program participation. For female individuals, observed differences for CALPIA and Waitlist individuals were significant, however, no differences remained significant between groups after matching was performed.

“CALPIA individuals had lower rates of arrests, convictions and incarcerations during a three-year follow-up”



*CALPIA's Computer-Aided Design Program at Pelican Bay State Prison
(Pre-COVID-19)*

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*CALPIA's Healthcare Facilities Maintenance graduation
at Salinas Valley State Prison*

INTRODUCTION

The California Prison Industry Authority (CALPIA) is an enterprise that provides work assignments to inmates housed in the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR). CALPIA currently manages manufacturing, service provision and consumables production in all 35 CDCR prisons. Produced goods are sold to state and other government offices. CALPIA is a self-supporting business—in other words, the profits that are generated using inmate labor sustain the organization without state and federal funding. In addition to providing inmate training and certification, producing goods, and providing an economic benefit to the state, one of CALPIA's missions is reducing recidivism, which is the focal point of the current study.

The University of California, Irvine's (UCI) Center for Evidence-Based Corrections (CEBC) was asked to conduct a recidivism analysis of CALPIA participants. This study compares recidivism for incarcerated individuals who participated in CALPIA programming to individuals who were waitlisted for CALPIA but were released before participation.

CALIFORNIA PRISON INDUSTRY AUTHORITY (CALPIA)

CALPIA was established in 1983 as part of the California state correctional system, but with oversight from an eleven-member Prison Industry Board. The Board's responsibility was to ensure that the entity was self-sufficient and did not cause adverse impact on private sector businesses. In 2005, when California's state correctional system underwent reorganization, CALPIA was also reorganized—still operating within CDCR prisons and with the Prison Industry Board, but now as an autonomous entity. In addition to self-sustainability, the goal of CALPIA is to provide work opportunities to incarcerated individuals, and to provide job skills training with the potential of earning industry-accredited certifications.

The qualifications for individuals to participate in CALPIA are governed by law (15 CA ADC § 8004). For example, inmates must apply between two and five years from their earliest possible release date and have a minimum adult basic education score. Any inmate who meets the legal requirement may apply for CALPIA.¹ All CALPIA individuals must also

¹ Generally, inmates serving a life sentence without the possibility of parole are not eligible for participation in CALPIA. Some incarcerated individuals convicted of specific offenses, like arson, are not eligible for participation in any CALPIA program unless an exception is made. Individuals with a history of certain criminal offenses are prohibited from participating in programs involving those offenses. For example, individuals convicted of forgery or counterfeiting are not assigned to the CALPIA printing plant.



CALPIA Career Technical Education program, Commercial Diving, at California Institution for Men (Pre-COVID-19)

earn a high school diploma (or equivalent) within two years of joining the program to continue. The programmatic requirements of CALPIA mean that accepted inmates may be distinct from the general population of CDCR inmates.

In FY 2019-2020, CALPIA managed approximately 7,000 assignments.² CALPIA has over 100 accredited certification programs in numerous areas like agriculture, manufacturing, maintenance and administration (CALPIA, 2018).³ In exchange for their work, CALPIA participants are paid a nominal amount per hour with raises for promotion. The pay scale as of August 2018 was \$.35 to \$1.00 per hour (15 CA ADC §8006).⁴

CALPIA Career Technical Education (CTE)

CALPIA also runs a Career Technical Education (CTE) program. The CTE pilot program was launched in 2006. It also provides incarcerated individuals work training and opportunities to earn accredited

certifications, but the CTE program partners with trade unions, non-profit organizations, and public or private companies. Currently, the CTE program offers seven certifications in construction, roofing, iron working, commercial diving, facilities maintenance, computer-aided design, computer coding and culinary arts management.⁵ The CTE program is not available in all CDCR prisons.

Joint Venture and Free Venture

In California, CDCR holds the Prison Industry Enhancement Certification Program (PIECP) certificate for the Joint Venture Program (JVP), which is run by CALPIA. PIECP is run by the Bureau of Justice Assistance through the U.S. Department of Justice. JVP can partner with public, non-profit or for-profit organizations or businesses to employ inmate labor. Unlike CALPIA, JVP inmates are paid a comparable wage to non-inmate employees doing similar work. A portion of the inmate's salary is then paid to CDCR for reimbursement, restitution,

² CALPIA Annual Report to the Legislature: [https://www.calpia.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/calpia/news/Reports_and_Publications/Report%20to%20The%20Legislature%20FY%202019-20%20\(FINAL%20-%20low-resolution\).pdf](https://www.calpia.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/calpia/news/Reports_and_Publications/Report%20to%20The%20Legislature%20FY%202019-20%20(FINAL%20-%20low-resolution).pdf)

³ The following areas are all training programs (and the number of different certificates) offered by CALPIA: Optician (1), Welding (4), Linen Management (3), Food and Agriculture (3), Electronics Technician (3), Braille (6), Metalworking (3), Food Service (2), Technician (5), Forklift Operator (2), Printing (4), Dental Technician (1), Machinery (1), Fundamental Training (10), Electrical (11), Mechanical (10), Packing (3), Machine Shop (9), Mechanical Maintenance (7), Building and Grounds (7), Welding (4), Custodial Maintenance (5).

⁴ [https://govt.westlaw.com/calregs/Document/I804973B205E44979A107B334B5ED7E77?viewType=FullText&originationContext=documenttoc&transitionType=CategoryPageItem&contextData=\(sc.Default\)](https://govt.westlaw.com/calregs/Document/I804973B205E44979A107B334B5ED7E77?viewType=FullText&originationContext=documenttoc&transitionType=CategoryPageItem&contextData=(sc.Default))

⁵ <https://www.calpia.ca.gov/workforce-development/career-technical-education-cte/>

family/child support, an inmate's mandatory savings account, and deposited in an inmate's institutional account for personal use.

CALPIA also runs the Free Venture Program (FVP) within the CDCR's Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ). This program is structured like the Joint Venture Program but runs in the juvenile state correctional facilities.

PREVIOUS RESEARCH ON CALPIA

CALPIA periodically releases analyses of the economic impact of the program on the state of California (Goldman et al., 1998; Goldman & Pradhan, 2002; Price et al, 2008; Harris & Goldman, 2014). Their most recent economic impact report concluded that CALPIA had a total impact of 375.4 million dollars on the state's economy in fiscal year 2012-13 (Harris & Goldman, 2014). The report also cites the National Corrections Industries Association's assessment that in FY 2012-2013, CALPIA had the highest sales of any state correctional industry in the country (Harris & Goldman, 2014).

CALPIA also measures its economic impact by the amount of money saved by reducing recidivism. A CALPIA report that examined the return to prison rate of CALPIA participants between the years 2008 to 2011 found that in the third-year post-release, around 47 to 50 percent of CALPIA participants were recommitted compared to 63 to 67 percent of the general CDCR population (CALPIA, 2013). To date, no CALPIA self-evaluation has included a measure of rearrest and recommitment at the county level as part of the assessment.⁶

CALPIA also reports that "to date, the CALPIA CTE program is one of the most effective correctional rehabilitation programs in California, with cumulative recidivism rate of 7.13%" (CALPIA, 2012). According to this self-evaluation, the CALPIA CTE program alone has provided a net savings of 9.5 million dollars and around 10.1 million dollars in "recidivism cost avoidance" from fiscal years 2007-08 through 2010-11 (CALPIA, 2012). A description of the methods used to calculate this number was not provided.

Their evaluation of the three-year return to custody rates of the cohort released from prison in FY 2007-2008 found that: 11.8 percent of CTE program participants (with at least six months of participation) were returned to prison (CALPIA, 2012), compared to 46.8 percent of all CALPIA general participants (CALPIA, 2014), and 63.7 percent of the general CDCR population (CDCR, 2012).⁷ It is important to note that only 68 incarcerated individuals were included in the release cohort of the CTE program in the CALPIA analysis. The rate of return to prison for the CALPIA CTE cohort released in the following year (FY 2008-2009) was slightly higher (17.6 percent) (CALPIA, 2014).⁸

To our knowledge, no recent external evaluations of CALPIA have been conducted. One limitation of the CALPIA self-studies is the lack of a direct comparison group. Without proper controls, findings cannot estimate the selection effects into CALPIA. For example, a California State Audit (2011: 2) suggested that CALPIA inmates have higher education levels and are less likely to

⁶ Previous CALPIA reports note that future measures of recidivism will include rearrest or reincarceration in the county (CALPIA, 2014; 2015).

⁷ The presentation of these data suggest that these groups are not mutually exclusive. In other words, the same individuals could be represented in all three groups. For example, the CALPIA CTE group members are also included in the CALPIA general members group and included in the general CDCR release cohort group. The return to custody numbers are taken from various sources and compared together in the CALPIA (2014) report. The methods and definitions used to create the comparison groups is not included in the report.

⁸ A 2011 audit of CALPIA asserted that the cost-savings and recidivism rate reported by CALPIA was inaccurate. The recidivism rate was higher than the rates presented by CALPIA, and as a result, the estimated cost-savings of the program was inflated (California State Auditor, 2011). The audit also concluded that CALPIA lacked reliable data and sufficient follow-up information on participant success. Until it is definitively known whether CALPIA has since remedied these concerns, results from their self-study should be considered along with the Auditor findings.



CALPIA's Dental program at Central California Women's Facility

have a substance abuse history, thus potentially contributing to the lower recidivism rates that they demonstrate. This research study addresses comparability by contrasting CALPIA participants to a statistically similar comparison group as described in more detail below.⁹

RESEARCH ON PRISON INDUSTRY AND RECIDIVISM

Research on inmate employment and behavior generally conclude that inmates who work are less likely to get into trouble, both inside and outside of prison. However, the research on inmate

⁹ Unfortunately, data on education and substance abuse contained too many missing values to be used in the statistical match.

employment includes many different aspects of work. They can include work assignments in prison, vocational education and/or certification, vocational programming or mentorships, prison industries, work release (where inmates are released from prison to work in the community), re-entry work programs (run by parole after release from prison), or job placement assistance. Many reviews and meta-analyses combine these types of programs and find that, in general, working inmates are less likely to recidivate and less likely to misbehave while incarcerated (for a review see Duwe, 2017).

CALPIA, however, is a “prison industry” program (with a component of training and certification). Research studies on prison industry programs, specifically, are not as common as other inmate employment studies. It is even distinct from a prison “work assignment,” which is also employment of inmates inside prison but not run through a prison industry. The two major forms of prison industry research are summarized in the two following sections.

The Prison Industry Enhancement Certification Program

The Prison Industry Enhancement Certification Program (PIECP) was created in 1979 by the Justice Improvement Act. The program intends for private organizations to work with federal and state governments to run prison-based joint ventures. Since then, at least 38 states have participated in the program (Hopper, 2013). From 1979 to 2012, PIECP has provided almost 630 million dollars in wages to inmates, which then benefits victims’ programs, room and board, family support, and taxes. A financial analysis suggests that the program effectively reduces the cost of incarceration through these methods, regardless of any change in recidivism (Hopper, 2013). An evaluation of some states found that there was a significant reduction in the odds of recidivism for inmates participating in PIECP. The effect is largest when comparing PIECP inmates to all inmates, but was still significant when comparing PIECP participants to other inmates with work assignments in prison (Hopper, 2013). In a comparison of PIECP inmates matched to inmates

with non-PIECP work activities in 46 prisons across five states, Smith and colleagues (2006) found that PIECP participants had better outcomes after release. PIECP participants obtained and retained employment longer, and had higher wages than inmates with other work or programming experience. The PIECP group was also less likely and slower to recidivate (Smith, Bechtel, Patrick, Smith & Wilson-Gentry, 2006).

In California, the PIECP program is Joint Venture. There are major differences between Joint Venture and CALPIA work. First, Joint Venture participants are hired and employed by private companies. The company is responsible for hiring and terminating the inmate employees. Second, inmate employees working for Joint Venture must earn wages that are comparable to non-inmate wages for similar work. A proportion of inmate wages is deducted for taxes, room and board, fines or restitution, and family support. Eligibility for participation in the Joint Venture program rests predominantly with the hiring business. Prison staff screen inmates for safety and security concerns, and inmates are hired after the businesses interview them. The length and tenure of each inmate’s employment is determined by the employer. The differences in these PIECP programs and traditional prison industry programs could lead to differing outcomes, thus generalizing to all prison industry programs may not be possible.

Prison Industries

According to the 2005 Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 31 percent of all US state facilities operate a prison industry program (Stephan, 2008). At that time, almost every state had a prison industry operating in at least one of its facilities. The characteristics of these prison programs can vary significantly. Many states run PIECP programs, but some do not. Prison industries can vary in the variety of industries that are available. They can include a certification and training component or not. They can be run in conjunction with outside non-profits and programs or not.

Despite the number of prison industry programs, there are relatively few evaluations of them. The same prison industry program studies are usually

included in scholarly reviews or meta-analyses (e.g., Aos, Miller, & Drake, 2006; Bouffard, MacKenzie, & Hickman, 2000; Duwe, 2017; MacKenzie, 2000; Wilson, Gallagher, & MacKenzie, 2000). It is important to note that the Smith et al. (2006) study on PIECP is generally included in these reviews even though, as previously discussed, PIECP can be distinct from other prison industry programs.

The reviews with the most stringent inclusion criteria include the same three studies: 1) Smith et al. (2006) reviewed above, 2) Saylor and Gaes (1996; 1997; 2001) and 3) Maguire, Flanagan, & Thornberry (1988). Saylor and Gaes (1996; 1996; 2001) is an evaluation of 7,000 inmates in the federal prison industries program. They found that prison industry participants demonstrated reductions in recidivism, prison misconduct and increased employment. Later analyses found that the program outcomes on recidivism and misconduct were more pronounced for minority inmates (Saylor & Gaes, 2001). Maguire, Flanagan, & Thornberry (1988) evaluated prison industry data from New York State. They found that after controlling for independent factors, the difference in recidivism between the program and control participants was no longer statistically significant.

Other state-specific evaluations of prison industries have shown mixed results and have varied in methodological rigor. The evaluation of the Washington State Department of Corrections program found that there were no significant differences in in-prison behavior, but program participants had higher post-release employment and lower recidivism than their matched comparison group without the program (Drake, 2003). An assessment of Minnesota's Affordable Homes Program used propensity scores to match the prison work crew with the control group and found that the program participants had higher rates of employment in construction, higher earnings, and program cost savings, but there was no difference in

the rates of recidivism (Bohmert & Duwe, 2012). An evaluation of Florida's PRIDE program has shown no direct effect of employment on recidivism (OPPAGA, 2003; Richardson, 2005). The evaluation conducted by the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction on their Ohio Penal Industries program showed a reduction in recidivism in program participants versus the comparison group (Anderson, 1995). A report released by the Iowa Department of Corrections (Boudouris, 1985) concluded that recidivism rates were lowest for inmates involved in prison industry, and other vocational and educational programming.¹⁰ Day and colleagues (Day et al., 2017) suggest that in order to understand "what works" in prison industry programs, programs need to be designed and delivered based on theories that can be empirically tested.

Evaluations into the effect of prison industry on the recidivism of female incarcerated individuals shows mixed results. Richmond (2014) analyzed the federal prison industries employment on female inmates. After using propensity score matching on program and non-program participants, Richmond found that there was no significant difference in rearrest or recommitment for female program participants. In contrast, O'Brien and Bates' (2005) study on the post-release experiences of incarcerated females found that participation in prison industry programs was one of the significant variables that predicted lower recidivism rates.

There have been three meta-analyses of the prison industry research (e.g., Aos, et al., 2006; Bouffard, et al., 2000; Wilson et al, 2000). All three analyses include Saylor and Gaes (1996) and Maguire and colleagues (1988). Each of the three analyses use a total of only four to five studies (most reviewed above) to determine if the studies show effectiveness of prison industry programs as a whole.¹¹ Wilson, Gallagher and MacKenzie (2000) found the work in the area was inconclusive. The results were trending toward, but did not reach statistically

¹⁰ The quality of the methods used in the Ohio (Anderson, 1995) and Iowa (Boudaris, 1985) evaluations could not be assessed because the full report could not be obtained.

¹¹ Methodologically, the quality of results from a meta-analysis depends on the quality of the studies that are used for that analysis. Therefore, the discrepancy of the findings of these three meta-analyses can be attributed to the quality and findings of the studies that were not shared by the three reports.



CALPIA's Optical enterprise at Central California Women's Facility

significant difference. Bouffard and colleagues (2000) concluded that the overall quality of studies in the prison industry area was low, and that most studies showed "significant but not substantive reductions" in recidivism (i.e., reductions of 2 to 4 percentage points). Finally, Aos et al. (2006), in the most recent meta-analysis, concluded that there was a 5.9 percent reduction in recidivism overall and an average of 9,439 dollars saved per participant.

In summary, there is some, but not overwhelming evidence, that prison industry programs can reduce recidivism. The lack of evidence seems as much to do with the lack of methodologically rigorous studies as a lack of recent evaluations in the area. What evidence there is suggests that reductions in recidivism are possible, but may be relatively small in magnitude.

Regardless, most work on prison industry emphasize that recidivism should be considered just one aspect of the potential benefit. After all, despite many states having these industries, only a small proportion of inmates participate in them. The average number of prisoners involved has been estimated between 3 and 15 percent (Lawrence, Mears, Dublin, & Travis, 2002). However, in most states, prison industries are self-sufficient enterprises, which means they do not cost the state or federal government any money to run (Lawrence, et al., 2002). They also generate goods and services that can be sold to other agencies at a reduced cost, so the financial benefit, even without calculating the cost of lower recidivism, could still make the enterprise advantageous. Experts also urge critics to consider the skill-building afforded inmates before their release as an important benefit of these programs (Lawrence, et al., 2002).



CALPIA Graduation for Participants in the Essential Skills Workbook Program at Folsom State Prison

THE CURRENT RESEARCH

The purpose of this study is to investigate whether participation in CALPIA significantly reduces the likelihood of recidivism upon release. As stated previously, prior studies of CALPIA did not conduct direct comparisons of CALPIA participants to a matched comparison group. This study compares CALPIA participants with other CDCR inmates who qualified for CALPIA but were released before participating in the program. These “Waitlist” inmates provide the closest possible match to CALPIA program participants from the CDCR inmate population. Our analyses examine CALPIA participants who had at least 6 months of CALPIA program experience. A propensity score matching protocol is utilized to help ensure that the CALPIA

and the Waitlist groups are statistically similar prior to program participation, thus bolstering the confidence that any group differences are due to CALPIA participation and not any other pre-existing characteristic. In addition, we consider individuals who had at least some programming during their prison term, including in education, self-help groups, jobs and cognitive behavioral programming.¹²

¹² We also conducted analyses comparing CALPIA individuals who had at least one day in CALPIA, contrasted with Waitlist participants. Differences between the two groups were smaller than those reported in this report, although the CALPIA group recidivism rates were still significantly lower than the Waitlist group.



CALPIA Healthcare Facilities Maintenance graduation at the California State Prison, Los Angeles County (Pre-COVID-19)

METHODS

SAMPLE SELECTION

Individuals in this study were either CALPIA participants or on the CALPIA Waitlist prior to their release from CDCR custody between August 2014 and July 2018.

In total (see Table 1), this study utilizes 8603 CDCR inmates released from custody in the timeframe. Of these inmates, 2,453 participated in CALPIA¹³ and 6,150 qualified for CALPIA but never had the opportunity to participate (i.e., “Waitlist” participants). We included individuals who had any CDCR programming data in their records to help control for the effects of programming other than CALPIA.

DATA COLLECTION

Data for this study originate from two main sources. CDCR Office of Research provided the CALPIA sample of those who participated and those on the waitlist, demographic, work/program history, needs assessments and movement data for the entire sample. Most released inmates from California prisons no longer return to prison for a supervision violation, therefore, return to custody is not the only measure of recidivism used. Rearrest and reconviction at the county level are also important measures to include.

“Individuals in this study were either CALPIA participants or on the CALPIA Waitlist prior to their release from CDCR custody between August 2014 and July 2018.”

¹³ This is based on completing 6 months or more in a single CALPIA program.



CALPIA's Computer Coding program at San Quentin State Prison (Pre-COVID-19)

Rearrest and reconviction information was obtained through criminal history records provided by the California Department of Justice (DOJ). CDCR provided the CII numbers for the sample to DOJ, who matched participants. DOJ then sent the criminal history records to UCI for analysis.¹⁴ Virtually all (approximately 99.8 percent) study participant data were matched with DOJ records. Return to custody results were based on data provided by CDCR.

THE COMPARISON GROUP

Given the specific standards governing the CALPIA application process, individuals accepted into CALPIA are distinct from the general population of inmates at CDCR. Anyone accepted to CALPIA would not be a lifer, should not have active substance abuse problems, and is likely better educated than the general population. These qualities should be true of both active CALPIA incarcerated individuals and the Waitlist individuals. Thus, they provide us comparable groups to test the unique effect of program participation on recidivism. We would expect that active CALPIA participants would be more similar to the Waitlist

group than any other potential comparison group. There may still be, however, group differences if the method by which an inmate is chosen from the Waitlist to participate in CALPIA is not random.

The California Code of Regulations (15 CA ADC §8004.1) describes how CALPIA shall fill vacant job/training positions. Positions are filled based on a number of factors, including the incarcerated individual's skill level, behavior in the institution, and formal education and training, among other criteria. Inmates are to have a minimum of two years and a maximum of five years until their earlier possible release date. Educational requirements also include (with specified exception for disabling conditions) that CALPIA inmate workers complete a GED or high school diploma within two years of initial CALPIA assignment. CALPIA performs drug testing in its workplaces to ensure safe and drug-free environments. These criteria indicate the selection process is not random. Unfortunately, data on educational level at hiring, urinalysis, or any reasons for dismissal from the program were not available for analysis in this study.¹⁵

¹⁴ DOJ policy prevents giving the CII number to outside researchers; the CII was deleted from the data sent to UCI.

¹⁵ For reference, current CALPIA regulations are located at: <https://www.calpia.ca.gov/about/regulations/>. See CALPIA Regulations (Title 15, Division 8).

SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS

Our study was designed to test the effectiveness of CALPIA for those participants who had been in the program for at least six months. Table 1 below presents the characteristics of those individuals contrasted with the individuals in the waitlist control group.

Observed

Table 1 compares the characteristics of the study sample. In columns 2 and 3 we present the unweighted, or observed percentages. All differences between CALPIA and Waitlist were statistically different at the $p < .001$ level except for job participation¹⁶. This indicates that the groups were not well matched on background characteristics and differences in outcomes may be due to their background characteristics, rather than participation in CALPIA. For the observed sample, a majority was male; however, the waitlist had a higher percentage of males than did the CALPIA sample. The CALPIA sample had roughly 30 percent black, Hispanic/Latinx and white participants, respectively. This is in contrast to the Waitlist sample which has a higher percentage of Hispanic/Latinx. CALPIA participants were slightly older than Waitlist participants and had been in prison for a longer period of time than the Waitlist sample. The controlling offense was more likely to be a person offense (homicide, assault) for CALPIA, although their CSRA risk scores were likely to be lower than Waitlist participants. A larger percentage of CALPIA participants were released to parole (rather than PRCS) compared to Waitlist participants. Programming days revealed that CALPIA participants spent more time in educational, self-help and CBT programming than Waitlist participants.

Weighted – Propensity Score Matching

In order to statistically match the two groups, we used Propensity Score Matching. This technique helps control for the observed differences between the CALPIA and waitlist groups to bring them more in line with each other.

If the CALPIA and Waitlist groups are too distinct prior to their programming exposure, then differences in the rate of recidivism may be attributed to group differences and not participation in CALPIA. The purpose of Propensity Score matching is to minimize the differences between the CALPIA and the Waitlist groups. In this study, this was done methodologically and statistically. Methodologically, we chose a comparison group that had to meet the application requirements of CALPIA. We then use Propensity Score Matching to additionally minimize group differences.

Propensity score matching (PSM) is a technique that aims to make two comparison groups statistically equal across control covariates. PSM has been used in other studies comparing prison work groups to non-prison work groups (e.g., Bohmert & Duwe, 2012; Richmond, 2014; Saylor & Gaes, 1997). Factors that may distinguish the groups and that occur prior to enrollment into CALPIA are used to predict membership in the CALPIA group. This produces a “propensity score.” Then, CALPIA and Waitlist members are weighted by their propensity score to achieve balance between the two groups. This maximizes similarity of the CALPIA and the Waitlist groups across all of the background measures. A PSM equalizes pre-program differences, and thus, increases confidence that differences in the rates of recidivism between the groups are actually due to participation in the program.¹⁷ Columns 4 and 5 in Table 1 presents the background characteristics weighted. With weighting, there were no significant differences between CALPIA and the Waitlist groups.

¹⁶ We did not include education level, military status, and marital status due to high percentages of missing data for these variables.

¹⁷ Depending on the distribution of characteristics in the groups in the sample, it is not always possible to obtain a good match and the results need to be checked for residual bias as in the appendix. Additionally, the groups may differ on unknown or unmeasured characteristics. Hence, random assignment is preferred when it is possible.



Table 1. Background Characteristics of CALPIA and Waitlist Participants – Unweighted and Weighted

Variable	Unweighted		Weighted	
	CALPIA (%)	Waitlist (%)	CALPIA (%)	Waitlist (%)
	(N=2,453)	(N=6,150)	(N=1,485)	(N=1,502.7)
Sex				
Female	13.0	8.9	14.4	13.6
Male	87.0	91.1	85.6	86.4
Ethnicity				
American Indian	1.1	1.3	0.8	0.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.3	1.7	1.0	1.0
Black	29.5	24.3	29.8	27.8
Hispanic/Latinx	32.2	41.0	34.4	34.9
White	31.1	28.6	29.5	31.1
Other	4.8	3.2	4.4	4.4
Admission Age				
14-24	28.0	28.3	27.5	26.1
25-34	34.3	36.5	34.8	35.4
35-44	22.3	21.0	22.8	23.6
45-54	12.0	11.2	11.7	11.8
55+	3.4	3.0	3.2	3.1
Custody Years				
0- 2	24.1	67.5	26.5	25.9
3-4	23.0	14.4	25.5	25.7
5-8	19.5	9.0	20.9	21.7
9-14	12.8	4.5	12.7	13.8
15-24	11.6	3.1	10.0	8.5
25-34	7.4	1.2	3.6	3.2
35+	1.7	0.3	0.8	1.2
Controlling Offense				
Homicide	16.6	3.7	12.5	11.6
Assault	24.3	28.8	27.3	27.4
Violent Property	17.7	11.9	18.8	19.2
Property	17.9	22.1	20.1	20.4
Drug	9.7	11.8	11.3	10.9
Weapons	3.8	10.6	4.1	3.9
Vehicular Endangerment	2.9	3.7	3.1	4.1
Other	2.7	4.7	2.8	2.7
Missing	4.4	2.8	0.0	0.0

Variable	Unweighted		Weighted	
	CALPIA (%)	Waitlist (%)	CALPIA (%)	Waitlist (%)
	(N=2,453)	(N=6,150)	(N=1,485)	(N=1,502.7)
Prior Serious Offense Count				
0	70.3	77.1	68.0	67.8
1	19.3	16.7	21.5	20.6
2	6.3	4.1	6.2	5.6
3+	4.1	2.1	4.3	6.0
Current Serious Offense Flag				
0-2	97.1	98.3	97.0	97.1
3+	2.9	1.7	3.0	3.0
Current Violent Offense Flag				
0-2	94.7	98.2	95.9	95.9
3+	5.3	1.8	4.1	4.1
CSRA Score				
High Violent	12.6	24.0	15.2	16.2
High Property	8.5	12.6	9.4	9.4
High Drug	3.8	6.1	3.6	3.5
Moderate	26.8	31.1	28.2	27.7
Low	48.3	25.9	43.6	43.3
Missing	0.0	0.4	0.00	0.00
Region				
Los Angeles	28.5	26.5	30.0	29.4
Other Southern California	24.1	28.3	24.2	24.8
North Central California	27.4	27.8	27.7	27.7
North Coast California	15.8	14.5	13.7	13.2
Other/Unknown	4.2	2.9	4.4	4.9
Destination				
Discharged	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4
Post-Release Community Supervision	24.9	49.4	27.6	27.5
Parole	74.7	50.0	72.1	72.1
Programming				
Education Programming (mean days)	220.3	157.0	343.1	381.8
Self-Help Programming (mean days)	113.0	39.5	103.3	106.6
Job Total (mean days)	250.8	253.8	244.8	253.9
Program Total CBT (mean days)	82.3	66.4	71.9	72.8

OUTCOME MEASURES

Recidivism, or the likelihood a released inmate will continue criminal behavior, is the outcome of interest in this study. Recidivism is measured in three ways: rearrest, reconviction and reincarceration.

Rearrest. California Department of Justice (DOJ) criminal history records are used to measure whether a released inmate was rearrested for any felony within three years after being released from CDCR.

Reconviction. DOJ data also allows us to measure if inmates were reconvicted of any felony in California during the follow-up period.

Return to Custody (RTC). Incarcerated individuals released from prison in California may be released to parole supervision by the State, or they may be released to the counties for supervision by the Sheriff's Department. Regardless of the type of post-release supervision, the vast majority of inmates released from prison are not returned to custody for a supervision violation. "Return to custody" indicates a return to a CDCR prison. This will only occur if a person is convicted of a new crime warranting a prison term.

The observed outcomes (from the unweighted sample) and the propensity score analyses are presented for each measure of recidivism (i.e., rearrest, reconviction and return to prison). The details of each type of analysis are offered in the following sections.

OVERALL RESULTS

REARREST

Incarcerated individuals in this sample were followed for three years post-release to examine recidivism. Recidivism is defined as one or more arrests for any felony. In this study sample, almost 56 percent of the individuals were rearrested within three years.

Observed: Rearrest

Table 2 presents the unweighted results on the rearrest of individuals in the study—those observed in the raw sample. At each year, the percentage of participants in the CALPIA group were significantly less likely to be arrested. One year after release from prison, 21.1 percent of CALPIA participants had been arrested, compared to almost 40 percent of Waitlist.

Table 2. Percent Rearrest Rate for All CALPIA and Waitlist Participants – Unweighted

	TOTAL (%)	CALPIA (%)	Waitlist (%)	Significance
Rearrest 1 Year	33.7	21.9	38.5	$\chi^2(1)=215.6^{***}$
Rearrest 2 Years	47.8	34.7	53.1	$\chi^2(1)=238.1^{***}$
Rearrest 3 Years	55.3	42.3	60.4	$\chi^2(1)=194.8^{***}$

* $p<.05$, ** $p<.01$, *** $p<.001$

Propensity Score Match: Rearrest

As noted above, the CALPIA and Waitlist groups were significantly different on background characteristics. The weighted sample, using propensity scores, created more comparable groups. Table 3 below shows the Propensity Score analysis for the difference in arrests. Mirroring the raw observed differences in Table 2, we see that CALPIA participants were significantly less likely to be arrested at one, two and three years post release.

Table 3. Percent Rearrest Rate for CALPIA and Waitlist Participants – Based on Propensity Score Weights

	TOTAL (%)	CALPIA (%)	Waitlist (%)	Significance
Rearrest 1 Year	25.9	22.2	29.5	$\chi^2(1)=20.8^{***}$
Rearrest 2 Years	41.0	36.1	45.8	$\chi^2(1)=29.3^{***}$
Rearrest 3 Years	48.5	44.1	52.9	$\chi^2(1)=18.9^{***}$

* $p<.05$, ** $p<.01$, *** $p<.001$

RECONVICTION

This section examines the rate of reconviction for the study sample. As a point of comparison, the general rate of reconviction for one or more felonies for all CDCR inmates (released in FY 2014-2015) is 46.5 percent (CDCR, 2020). In this study sample, almost 33 percent of all inmates were reconvicted in the three-year period. Table 4 compares all CALPIA participants with all Waitlist participants. The data show that there are statistically significant differences in the rate of reconviction for the two groups in the first, second and third year after release. CALPIA participants are significantly less likely to be convicted than the Waitlist group based on observed outcomes.

Observed: Reconviction

Table 4. Percent Reconviction Rate for CALPIA and Waitlist Participants – Unweighted

	TOTAL (%)	CALPIA (%)	Waitlist (%)	Significance
Reconvict 1 Year	18.0	8.9	21.7	$\chi^2(1)=195.0^{***}$
Reconvict 2 Years	26.9	15.8	31.4	$\chi^2(1)=215.8^{***}$
Reconvict 3 Years	32.1	20.2	36.8	$\chi^2(1)=184.6^{***}$

* $p<.05$, ** $p<.01$, *** $p<.001$

Propensity Score Match: Reconviction

In the descriptive analysis of reconviction, we found that for the unweighted CALPIA sample, the Waitlist group was more likely to be convicted. After matching, we again find that CALPIA participants are less likely to be convicted post rerelease than the Waitlist group. In Table 5, in Year 1, 9.0 percent of CALPIA participants are convicted compared to 13.3 percent of the Waitlist. By Year 3, 20.8 percent of the CALPIA participants were convicted compared with 25.8 percent of the Waitlist group.

Table 5. Percent Reconviction Rate for CALPIA and Waitlist Participants – Based on Propensity Score Weights

	TOTAL (%)	CALPIA (%)	Waitlist (%)	Significance
Reconvict 1 Year	11.2	9.0	13.3	$\chi^2(1)=14.0^{***}$
Reconvict 2 Years	18.7	16.4	20.8	$\chi^2(1)=9.6^{**}$
Reconvict 3 Years	23.3	20.8	25.8	$\chi^2(1)=8.5^{**}$

* $p<.05$, ** $p<.01$, *** $p<.001$

RETURN TO CUSTODY (RTC)

Observed: RTC

Return to custody rates were significantly lower for CALPIA participants than Waitlist controls at each year after release from prison. By three years after release, 15.3 percent of CALPIA participants had been returned to custody. The rate for the Waitlist group was almost twice as high.

Table 6. Percent Returned to Custody for CALPIA and Waitlist Participants – Unweighted

	TOTAL (%)	CALPIA (%)	Waitlist (%)	Significance
RTC 1 Year	8.0	3.5	9.9	$\chi^2(1)=95.6^{***}$
RTC 2 Years	18.4	10.4	21.6	$\chi^2(1)=147.0^{***}$
RTC 3 Years	24.9	15.3	28.7	$\chi^2(1)=138.7^{***}$

* $p<.05$, ** $p<.01$, *** $p<.001$

Propensity Score Match: RTC

Once the groups were weighted, the results are still significantly different for CALPIA and Waitlist participants, although the absolute differences are smaller.

Table 7. Percent Returned to Custody for CALPIA and Waitlist Participants – Based on Propensity Score Weights

	TOTAL (%)	CALPIA (%)	Waitlist (%)	Significance
RTC 1 Year	4.7	3.2	6.1	$\chi^2(1)=14.1^{***}$
RTC 2 Years	13.5	10.8	16.1	$\chi^2(1)=17.7^{***}$
RTC 3 Years	18.8	15.4	22.2	$\chi^2(1)=18.5^{***}$

* $p<.05$, ** $p<.01$, *** $p<.001$

“Return to custody rates were significantly lower for CALPIA participants than Waitlist controls at each year after release from prison.”

CTE VERSUS OTHER CALPIA PARTICIPANT RESULTS



In this section, we present the results of those participants who spent more than 180 days in the CALPIA CTE program contrasted with participants who spent more than 180 days in other types of CALPIA programs. In this analysis, we don't use the Waitlist control¹⁸. In total, the sample size for those CALPIA participants who spent at least 180 days in CTE was relatively small. Of the 2,453 participants with more than 180 days of CALPIA, only 267 were in the CTE group.

REARREST

Observed: Rearrest

Table 8 presents the descriptive results on the rearrest of individuals, broken down by CTE and Other CALPIA programs. This table presents the unweighted percentages—those observed in the raw sample. At each year, the percentage of participants in the CTE group were significantly less likely to be arrested. One year after release from prison, 12.7 percent of CTE participants had been arrested, compared to 23 percent of Other CALPIA participants.

Table 8. Percent Rearrest Rate for CTE versus Other CALPIA Participants – Unweighted

	TOTAL (%)	CTE (%)	Other CALPIA (%)	Significance
Rearrest 1 Year	21.9	12.7	23.0	$\chi^2(1)=14.7^{***}$
Rearrest 2 Years	34.7	26.6	35.6	$\chi^2(1)=8.6^{**}$
Rearrest 3 Years	42.3	31.4	43.6	$\chi^2(1)=12.1^{***}$

* $p<.05$, ** $p<.01$, *** $p<.001$

Propensity Score Match: Rearrest

Table 9 below shows the Propensity Score analysis for the difference in arrests. Although CTE participants continued to have lower arrest rates, the differences were smaller and the rearrest rate differences at two years were not statistically significant due to reduced sample size post-matching.¹⁹

Table 9. Percent Rearrest Rate for CTE versus Other CALPIA Participants – Based on Propensity Score Weights

	TOTAL (%)	CTE (%)	Other CALPIA (%)	Significance
Rearrest 1 Year	16.0	11.4	20.5	$\chi^2(1)=5.8^*$
Rearrest 2 Years	30.4	26.0	34.8	$\chi^2(1)=3.4$
Rearrest 3 Years	39.7	31.8	47.1	$\chi^2(1)=7.6^{**}$

* $p<.05$, ** $p<.01$, *** $p<.001$

¹⁸ Changing the groups to match required different propensity score models for the analysis of CTE participation. Due to the different models and missing data, the recidivism rates for the CALPIA sample in these tables differs slightly from the results of the CALPIA versus Waitlist participants.

¹⁹ We did not include education level, military status, and marital status due to high percentages of missing data for these variables.

RECONVICTION

Observed: Reconviction

Table 10 compares CTE participants with Other CALPIA program participants. The data show that there are statistically significant differences in the rate of reconviction for the two groups in the first, second and third year after release. CTE participants are significantly less likely to be convicted than the Other CALPIA group based on observed outcomes.

Table 10. Percent Reconivction Rate for CTE versus Other CALPIA Participants – Unweighted

	TOTAL (%)	CTE (%)	Other CALPIA (%)	Significance
Reconvict 1 Year	8.9	5.2	9.3	$\chi^2(1)=4.8^*$
Reconvict 2 Years	15.8	10.9	16.4	$\chi^2(1)=5.5^*$
Reconvict 3 Years	20.2	14.6	20.9	$\chi^2(1)=4.9^*$

* $p<.05$, ** $p<.01$, *** $p<.001$

Propensity Score Match: Reconviction

After matching, we again find that CTE participants are less likely to be convicted post rerelease than the Waitlist group. However, the difference in reconvictions in the first year is not significantly different for the two groups – at two and three years, CTE participants have significantly fewer convictions.

Table 11. Percent Reconivction Rate for CTE versus Other CALPIA Participants – Based on Propensity Score Weights

	TOTAL (%)	CTE (%)	Other CALPIA (%)	Significance
Reconvict 1 Year	6.5	4.9	8.1	$\chi^2(1)=1.6$
Reconvict 2 Years	14.0	10.3	17.8	$\chi^2(1)=4.3^*$
Reconvict 3 Years	18.6	13.9	23.1	$\chi^2(1)=4.3^*$

* $p<.05$, ** $p<.01$, *** $p<.001$



“CALPIA CTE participants are significantly less likely to be reconvicted”

CALPIA's Commercial Diving Program at California Institution for Men (Pre-COVID-19)

RETURN TO CUSTODY (RTC)

Observed: RTC

Table 12 presents the unweighted RTC rates for the two groups. Results show that although rates are lower for CTE, they are significant only for two- and three-years post release.

Table 12. Percent Returned to Custody for CTE versus Other CALPIA Participants – Unweighted

	TOTAL (%)	CTE (%)	Other CALPIA (%)	Significance
RTC 1 Year	3.5	2.3	3.7	$\chi^2(1)=1.4$
RTC 2 Years	10.4	6.4	10.9	$\chi^2(1)=5.3^*$
RTC 3 Years	15.3	10.2	15.9	$\chi^2(1)=4.9^*$

* $p<.05$, ** $p<.01$, *** $p<.001$

Propensity Score Match: RTC

Table 13 shows the percent of CTE returned to custody based on the propensity score analysis. Although CTE rates are lower than Other CALPIA, the differences are significant only at three years. The difference at two years are not statistically significant due to reduced sample size post-matching.

Table 13. Percent Returned to Custody for CTE versus Other CALPIA Participants – Based on Propensity Score Weights

	TOTAL (%)	CTE (%)	Other CALPIA (%)	Significance
RTC 1 Year	1.7	1.6	1.8	$\chi^2(1)=.02$
RTC 2 Years	7.5	5.4	9.6	$\chi^2(1)=2.3$
RTC 3 Years	14.2	9.5	18.7	$\chi^2(1)=5.3^*$

* $p<.05$, ** $p<.01$, *** $p<.001$



CALPIA's Computer Coding Graduation at San Quentin State Prison (Pre-COVID-19)

FEMALE CALPIA VERSUS WAITLIST RESULTS

In this section, we present the results for female participants who spent more than 180 days in the CALPIA program contrasted with female participants who were in the Waitlist comparison group. As seen in Table 1, the vast majority of the CALPIA participants were males. Females represented 13 percent of CALPIA participants and just under nine percent of Waitlist controls. Sample sizes for this analysis were 318 female CALPIA participants and 551 waitlist individuals. Propensity score weighting brought the CALPIA and Waitlist

groups closer together but differences remained in several background characteristics. Female CALPIA participants were younger at admission, had served longer sentences, more serious current offenses and were more likely to be released to parole than Waitlist individuals. With these differences remaining in background characteristics, we are less confident that our comparisons of the two groups are the results of CALPIA and not remaining group differences.

REARREST

Observed: Rearrest

Table 14 presents the descriptive results on the rearrest of individuals, broken down by CALPIA and Waitlist groups. This table presents the unweighted percentages—those observed in the raw sample. At each year, the percentage of participants in the

CALPIA group were significantly less likely to be arrested. One year after release from prison, 15.1 percent of female CALPIA participants had been arrested, compared to 28.6 percent of Waitlist participants.

Table 14. Percent Rearrest Rate for Female CALPIA versus Waitlist Participants - Unweighted

	TOTAL (%)	CALPIA (%)	Waitlist (%)	Significance
Rearrest 1 Year	23.6	15.1	28.6	$\chi^2(1)=20.2^{***}$
Rearrest 2 Years	35.6	26.4	40.9	$\chi^2(1)=18.5^{***}$
Rearrest 3 Years	43.1	32.0	49.5	$\chi^2(1)=21.1^{***}$

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$



CALPIA's Computer-Aided Design Program at Folsom Women's Facility (Pre-COVID-19)

Propensity Score Match: Rearrest

Table 15 below shows the Propensity Score analysis for the difference in arrests. Although female CALPIA participants continued to have lower arrest rates, the differences were smaller and the differences were not statistically significant at any year.

Table 15. Percent Rearrest Rate for Female CALPIA versus Waitlist Participants – Based on Propensity Score Weights

	TOTAL (%)	CALPIA (%)	Waitlist (%)	Significance
Rearrest 1 Year	16.3	15.0	17.7	$\chi^2(1)=0.6$
Rearrest 2 Years	28.8	26.6	31.2	$\chi^2(1)=1.0$
Rearrest 3 Years	36.3	32.8	40.2	$\chi^2(1)=2.0$

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$

We looked into how female results lost significance after matching, unlike the overall CALPIA/Waitlist analysis. Statistical significance asks the question, how likely is it that this result could be the result of chance, not a genuine difference. It depends on two factors: the size of the effect, and the size of the sample. The smaller post-match sample makes significance harder to achieve across the board; the sample is cut from 868 to 412.7 (weighting by fractional values results in a fractional total). In addition, matching here consistently reduces the

difference between groups in recidivism rates. For all participants, the ratio of Waitlist to CALPIA participants for 1 year arrests declines with matching from 1.8 to 1.3. For Females, the equivalent reduction is close—from a ratio of 1.9 to a ratio of 1.2. Arrests in the second and third years show a similarly low advantage for CALPIA participants after matching. This is sufficient for significance for three year recidivism for all participants where the matched sample size is 2987.7 (Table 3), but not with the reduced female sample.



CALPIA's Graduation at the California Institution for Women

RECONVICTION

Observed: Reconviction

Table 16 compares female CALPIA participants with Waitlist participants. The data show that there are statistically significant differences in the rate of reconviction for the two groups in the first, second and third year after release. CALPIA participants are significantly less likely to be convicted than Waitlist group members based on observed outcomes.

Table 16. Percent Reconviction Rate for Female CALPIA versus Waitlist Participants – Unweighted

	TOTAL (%)	CALPIA (%)	Waitlist (%)	Significance
Reconvict 1 Year	11.3	5.0	14.9	$\chi^2(1)=19.6^{***}$
Reconvict 2 Years	18.3	11.0	22.6	$\chi^2(1)=17.9^{***}$
Reconvict 3 Years	22.0	12.8	27.2	$\chi^2(1)=20.5^{***}$

* $p<.05$, ** $p<.01$, *** $p<.001$

Propensity Score Match: Reconviction

After matching, we find similar to rearrest, that female CALPIA participants are not significantly different from Waitlist participants on reconviction at one, two or three years after release.

Table 17. Percent Reconviction Rate for Female CALPIA versus Waitlist Participants – Based on Propensity Score Weights

	TOTAL (%)	CALPIA(%)	Waitlist (%)	Significance
Reconvict 1 Year	6.6	5.1	8.3	$\chi^2(1)=1.6$
Reconvict 2 Years	10.9	10.3	11.6	$\chi^2(1)=0.2$
Reconvict 3 Years	14.5	12.3	17.0	$\chi^2(1)=1.5$

* $p<.05$, ** $p<.01$, *** $p<.001$



“CALPIA participants are significantly less likely to be reconvicted”

CALPIA's Graduation at Centinela State Prison (Pre-COVID-19)

RETURN TO CUSTODY (RTC)

Observed: RTC

Table 18 presents the unweighted RTC rates for the two groups. Results show that observed RTC rates are lower for female CALPIA participants than for Waitlist individuals.

Table 18. Percent Returned to Custody for Female CALPIA versus Waitlist Participants – Unweighted

	TOTAL (%)	CALPIA (%)	Waitlist (%)	Significance
RTC 1 Year	3.2	1.6	4.2	$\chi^2(1)=4.4^*$
RTC 2 Years	9.2	6.0	11.1	$\chi^2(1)=6.3^*$
RTC 3 Years	13.2	6.9	16.9	$\chi^2(1)=14.5^{***}$

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$

Propensity Score Match: RTC

Table 19 shows the percent of female individuals returned to custody based on the propensity score analysis. Although female CALPIA rates are generally lower than for Waitlist individuals, no differences are significant after propensity score matching.

Table 19. Percent Returned to Custody for Female CALPIA versus Waitlist Participants – Based on Propensity Score Weights

	TOTAL (%)	CALPIA (%)	Waitlist (%)	Significance
RTC 1 Year	1.6	1.4	1.9	$\chi^2(1)=0.1$
RTC 2 Years	6.1	6.1	6.1	$\chi^2(1)=0.0$
RTC 3 Years	9.9	7.1	12.8	$\chi^2(1)=2.9$

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$



CALPIA's Culinary Arts Management Graduation at Folsom State Prison (Pre-COVID-19)

CONCLUSIONS

This research explores the impact of participation in CALPIA on the likelihood of future offending. Because of the application and acceptance process of CALPIA, participants are different from the general population of inmates in CDCR. In fact, consistent with the prior self-evaluations conducted by CALPIA, these data show that at each measure of recidivism (i.e., rearrest, reconviction) this study sample performs better than the reported rates of the general CDCR inmate population (CDCR, 2020). However, this does not demonstrate a program effect. There is a clear selection effect and this suggests that the application acceptance process used by CALPIA selects inmates who are less likely to recidivate upon release.

The question of this study, in contrast, is whether active participation in CALPIA further reduces the likelihood of recidivism over and above just being selected for the program. To answer this question, we methodologically and statistically balanced the CALPIA participants with the Waitlist group. Results from this study show that based on observed and weighted groups, CALPIA performed better than those who were qualified for CALPIA, placed on a waitlist, but did not participate in the program before release to the community. Although we had relatively few CALPIA participants in CTE, our analyses show generally better performance for those in CTE than other CALPIA programs, but many of the differences are small and not statistically significant.

With any research, there are limitations to the current study. Although Propensity Score Matching was successful in matching the CALPIA and Waitlist groups on background characteristics on which they differed, there may be other variables that we did not include in our analyses, on which the two groups could differ. With any quasi-experimental research design, it is possible that these unmeasured variables are responsible for observed differences between groups. A randomized design is the gold-standard for being able to draw solid inferences from a study design.

Although our analysis focused on outcomes, we offer the following suggestions for future research.

1. **Conduct a Full Evaluation of CALPIA. This study was limited as a recidivism study or outcome evaluation.** A true program evaluation would include a process evaluation as well as an outcome evaluation. The purpose of a process evaluation is to understand if CALPIA runs as it was intended.
2. **Compare CALPIA with Other Available Programming.** Our analyses controlled for participation in other types of prison programming, however, we did not do a direct test of CALPIA versus other programming. Future research may be directed at this question.
3. **Expand the Outcomes of Interest. While one of the missions of CALPIA is to reduce recidivism, Lawrence and colleagues (2002) urge a consideration of other, non-recidivism related, benefits to these types of programs like skill building or employment post-release.** Other studies on prison work often look at other outcomes besides recidivism. Most commonly, studies measure employability after release. Some studies have shown that prison work programs do not decrease recidivism, but they do increase the likelihood of future employment and earnings (e.g., Bohmert & Duwe, 2012). Other potential outcomes of interest would be improved self-confidence, work ethic or employment readiness.

CALPIA, like many prison industries, is a business that provides an economic benefit to the state. Researchers have urged that a reduction in recidivism of inmate participants be considered just one potential benefit of the prison industry (Lawrence et al., 2002). The current study, like all research, has its limitations. Understanding more about how the program brings about observed recidivism findings, as well as exploring additional employment outcomes after an individual is released into the community would help determine how during- and post-prison employment are associated with recidivism.

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APPENDIX A

Table 20. Bias Diagnostic for the Total Sample of CALPIA versus Waitlist for Propensity Score Match

	Unmatched						Matched					
	CALPIA n=2,453	Waitlist n=6,150	PIA SD	WL SD	Diff	Bias (%)	CALPIA n=1,485	Waitlist n=1,502.72	PIA SD	WL SD	Diff	Bias (%)
Sex – Male	87.0	91.1	0.34	0.28	0.04	12%***	85.6	86.4	0.35	0.34	0.01	2%
Race/Ethnicity – Black	29.5	24.3	0.46	0.43	-0.05	-11%	29.8	27.8	0.46	0.45	-0.02	-4%
Race/Ethnicity – Hispanic/Latinx	32.2	41.0	0.47	0.49	0.09	19%	34.4	34.9	0.48	0.48	0.01	1%
Race/Ethnicity – White	31.1	28.6	0.46	0.45	-0.03	-5%	6.3	6.2	0.24	0.24	0.00	0%
Race/Ethnicity – Other	7.2	6.1	0.26	0.24	-0.01	-4%	29.5	31.1	0.46	0.46	0.02	4%
Age at Admission – 14-24	28.0	28.3	0.45	0.45	0.00	1%	27.5	26.1	0.45	0.44	-0.01	-3%
Age at Admission – 25-34	34.3	36.5	0.47	0.48	0.02	5%	34.7	35.3	0.48	0.48	0.01	1%
Age at Admission – 35-44	22.3	21.0	0.42	0.41	-0.01	-3%	22.8	23.6	0.42	0.42	0.01	2%
Age at Admission – 45-54	12.0	11.2	0.32	0.32	-0.01	-2%	11.6	11.8	0.32	0.32	0.00	1%
Age at Admission – 55+	3.4	3.0	0.18	0.17	0.00	-2%	3.2	3.1	0.18	0.17	0.00	-1%
Years Incarcerated – 0-3	35.3	76.5	0.48	0.42	0.41	86%***	38.7	42.0	0.49	0.49	0.03	7%
Years Incarcerated – 4-7	28.2	13.2	0.45	0.34	-0.15	-33%	31.2	28.2	0.46	0.45	-0.03	-6%
Years Incarcerated – 8-12	12.4	4.8	0.33	0.21	-0.08	-23%	12.0	13.9	0.32	0.35	0.02	6%
Years Incarcerated – 13-19	8.8	2.7	0.28	0.16	-0.06	-22%	8.7	7.2	0.28	0.26	-0.02	-5%
Years Incarcerated – 20+	15.4	2.9	0.36	0.17	-0.13	-35%	9.5	8.7	0.29	0.28	-0.01	-3%
Commit. Offense – Persons	63.7	46.9	0.48	0.50	-0.17	-35%***	59.3	58.3	0.49	0.49	-0.01	-2%
Commit. Offense – Property	17.9	22.1	0.38	0.41	0.04	11%	11.2	10.9	0.32	0.31	0.00	-1%
Commit. Offense – Drug	9.7	11.8	0.30	0.32	0.02	7%	9.4	10.5	0.29	0.31	0.01	4%
Commit. Offense – Other	8.7	19.2	0.28	0.39	0.11	37%	20.1	20.4	0.40	0.40	0.00	1%
Prior Serious Charges – 1+	29.7	22.9	0.46	0.42	-0.07	-15%***	32.0	32.2	0.47	0.47	0.00	0%
Current Serious Charges – 3+	2.9	1.7	0.17	0.13	-0.01	-7%**	3.0	3.0	0.17	0.17	0.00	0%
Current Violent Charges – 3+	5.3	1.8	0.22	0.13	-0.04	-16%***	4.1	4.1	0.20	0.20	0.00	0%

	Unmatched						Matched					
	CALPIA n=2,453	Waitlist n=6,150	PIA SD	WL SD	Diff	Bias (%)	CALPIA n=1,485	Waitlist n=1,502.72	PIA SD	WL SD	Diff	Bias (%)
CSRA Risk Level – Low	48.3	25.9	0.50	0.44	-0.22	-45%***	43.6	43.3	0.50	0.50	0.00	-1%
CSRA Risk Level – Medium	26.8	31.1	0.44	0.46	0.04	10%	28.2	27.7	0.45	0.45	-0.01	-1%
CSRA Risk Level - High Drug	3.8	6.0	0.19	0.24	0.02	12%	3.6	3.5	0.19	0.18	0.00	-1%
CSRA Risk Level - High Property	8.5	12.6	0.28	0.33	0.04	15%	9.4	9.4	0.29	0.29	0.00	0%
CSRA Risk Level - High Violent	12.6	24.0	0.33	0.43	0.11	34%	15.2	16.2	0.36	0.37	0.01	3%
Region - Los Angeles	28.5	26.5	0.45	0.44	-0.02	-4%***	30.0	29.4	0.46	0.46	-0.01	-1%
Region - North Central	27.4	27.8	0.45	0.45	0.00	1%	27.7	27.7	0.45	0.45	0.00	0%
Region - North Coastal	15.8	14.5	0.36	0.35	-0.01	-4%	13.7	13.2	0.34	0.34	0.00	-1%
Region - Other Southern CA	4.2	2.9	0.20	0.17	-0.01	-6%	4.4	4.9	0.21	0.22	0.01	2%
Destination – Discharge	24.1	28.3	0.43	0.45	0.04	10%	24.2	24.8	0.43	0.43	0.01	1%
Destination – PRCS	0.4	0.6	0.06	0.08	0.00	3%***	0.3	0.4	0.05	0.06	0.00	2%
Destination – Parole	24.9	49.4	0.43	0.50	0.25	57%	27.6	27.5	0.45	0.45	0.00	0%
Days in Cog/Behav – None	74.7	50.0	0.43	0.50	-0.25	-57%	72.1	72.1	0.45	0.45	0.00	0%
Days in Cog/Behav - 1 st Quintile	65.7	72.6	0.47	0.45	0.07	15%***	69.7	69.9	0.46	0.46	0.00	0%
Days in Cog/Behav - 2 nd Quintile	6.3	5.4	0.24	0.23	-0.01	-4%	5.5	5.5	0.23	0.23	0.00	0%
Days in Cog/Behav - 3 rd Quintile	7.2	5.4	0.26	0.23	-0.02	-7%	6.5	6.5	0.25	0.25	0.00	0%
Days in Cog/Behav - 4 th Quintile	7.5	5.4	0.26	0.23	-0.02	-8%	7.0	7.2	0.26	0.26	0.00	1%
Days in Cog/Behav - 5 th Quintile	6.4	5.6	0.24	0.23	-0.01	-3%	5.5	5.3	0.23	0.22	0.00	-1%
Days in Education - 1 st Quintile	6.9	5.6	0.25	0.23	-0.01	-5%	5.9	5.6	0.24	0.23	0.00	-1%
Days in Education - 2 nd Quintile	14.6	21.3	0.35	0.41	0.07	19%***	14.6	13.7	0.35	0.34	-0.01	-3%
Days in Education - 3 rd Quintile	15.0	19.8	0.36	0.40	0.05	13%	14.9	13.5	0.36	0.34	-0.01	-4%
Days in Education - 4 th Quintile	18.7	19.7	0.39	0.40	0.01	3%	18.9	19.0	0.39	0.39	0.00	0%
Days in Education - 5 th Quintile	24.4	19.1	0.43	0.39	-0.05	-12%	24.9	25.0	0.43	0.43	0.00	0%
Days in Jobs – None	27.3	20.1	0.45	0.40	-0.07	-16%	26.7	28.8	0.44	0.45	0.02	5%
Days in Jobs - 1 st Quintile	35.8	16.5	0.48	0.37	-0.19	-40%***	39.1	40.5	0.49	0.49	0.01	3%
Days in Jobs - 2 nd Quintile	9.5	17.2	0.29	0.38	0.08	26%	8.1	8.3	0.27	0.28	0.00	1%
Days in Jobs - 3 rd Quintile	10.6	18.9	0.31	0.39	0.08	27%	9.5	8.6	0.29	0.28	-0.01	-3%

	Unmatched						Matched					
	CALPIA n=2,453	Waitlist n=6,150	PIA SD	WL SD	Diff	Bias (%)	CALPIA n=1,485	Waitlist n=1,502.72	PIA SD	WL SD	Diff	Bias (%)
Days in Jobs - 4 th Quintile	11.4	17.3	0.32	0.38	0.06	19%	10.4	10.0	0.31	0.30	0.00	-1%
Days in Jobs - 5 th Quintile	15.7	15.0	0.36	0.36	-0.01	-2%	16.2	15.8	0.37	0.36	0.00	-1%
Days in Self-Help – None	17.0	15.3	0.38	0.36	-0.02	-5%	16.6	16.8	0.37	0.37	0.00	1%
Days in Self-Help - 1 st Quintile	73.7	85.1	0.44	0.36	0.11	26%***	75.1	74.2	0.43	0.44	-0.01	-2%
Days in Self-Help - 2 nd Quintile	3.6	3.2	0.19	0.18	0.00	-2%	3.5	3.6	0.18	0.19	0.00	1%
Days in Self-Help - 3 rd Quintile	4.4	3.3	0.21	0.18	-0.01	-5%	4.0	3.8	0.20	0.19	0.00	-1%
Days in Self-Help - 4 th Quintile	4.8	3.2	0.21	0.18	-0.02	-7%	4.9	5.4	0.22	0.23	0.01	2%
Days in Self-Help - 5 th Quintile	5.4	2.9	0.23	0.17	-0.03	-11%	4.8	5.0	0.21	0.22	0.00	1%

*p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001; from Chi Square for the table of control variable by study group. Some variable categories were collapsed for a more compact presentation.

Note: Although Table 1 in the text shows the means of program days, the propensity score analysis did not use continuous variables: quintiles of days for these measures were used.

SUCCESSFUL OUTCOMES

CALPIA wants the graduates from its programs to be successful and never return to prison. CALPIA ensures incarcerated individuals have job skills, good work habits, basic education, and job support when they are released. Incarcerated individuals receive industry-accredited certifications

that translate to employment. Thousands of incarcerated individuals have received training through CALPIA, and many of those graduates have successful careers.



TOMMY DELUNA

Tommy DeLuna is a Life Coach for the Anti-Recidivism Coalition. Tommy returned to his community in 2019 and now helps the formerly incarcerated find employment and provides guidance to keep people from returning to prison. Tommy received certifications through CALPIA at California State Prison, Corcoran in General Fabrication in 2003-2006. Tommy wants to continue to improve the lives of others especially in the underserved communities and become a motivational speaker.

"CALPIA was the first job I had where I had great responsibility, gained independence, and learned employable job skills where I was able to find a career I actually enjoy."

— Tommy DeLuna

TIMOTHY JACKSON

Timothy Jackson is the owner, founder, and CEO of Quality Touch Cleaning Systems in Southern California. His business is expanding thanks to the training he learned through CALPIA's Healthcare Facilities Maintenance (HFM) program at the California City Correctional Facility. Timothy graduated from CALPIA's HFM program and returned to his community in 2017. He and his team clean office buildings, legal firms, and bio-tech companies like Truvian Sciences.

"I am so blessed to have graduated from CALPIA's program learning those job skills employers value. I am a proud business owner and committed to making work environments the cleanest and safest they can be by cleaning beyond what the eye can see. Thank you CALPIA."

— Timothy Jackson





SUMIT LAL

Sumit Lal graduated from CALPIA's Code.7370 program at San Quentin State Prison after his five-year incarceration. During his time at San Quentin, he decided to take a look to see what opportunities are available to change his life for the better. Since being released, Sumit enrolled into college, teaches Taekwondo, and is a software engineer.

"CALPIA provided the support and network, not only when I discharged my number, but it was a continued support. The Last Mile and CALPIA put me where I am at today. They provided the curriculum; they provided the network that we needed to be successful when I got out."

— Sumit Lal



VERA SALCEDO

Vera Salcedo graduated from CALPIA's Pre-Apprentice Carpentry program at the California Institution for Women. She was hired in Southern California by a large construction firm. Currently, she is building high-rises for Pankow Builders. She is building the Hotel Tower for the San Manuel Casino.

"Learning the skills from CALPIA's Carpentry program at the California Institution for Women helped me succeed. I have taken everything I have learned and built an incredible career for myself and my family."

— Vera Salcedo

Approved by the California Prison Industry Board
on October 28, 2021



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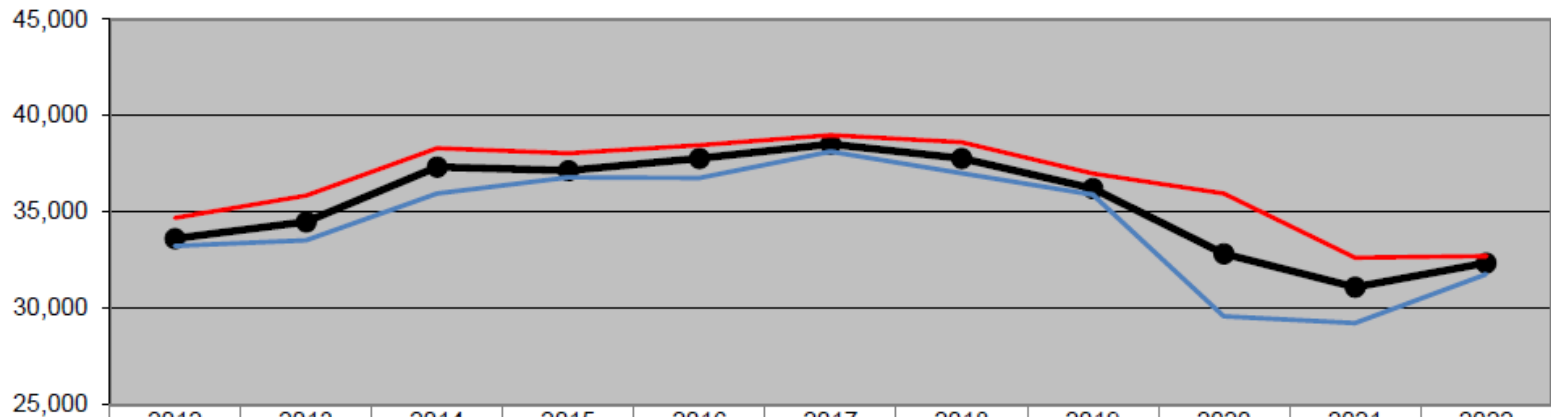
Agenda Item

#7

CDCR Mental Health & Transfers

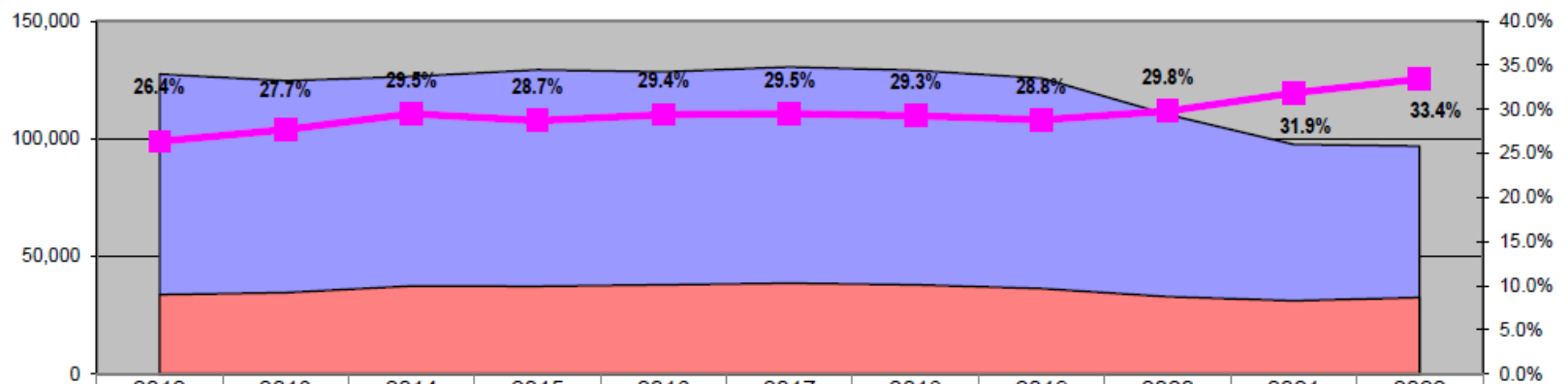
**Amar Mehta, MD
Deputy Director
Statewide Mental Health Program
CA Dept. of Corrections & Rehabilitation**

TOTAL MENTAL HEALTH POPULATION: 2012-2022



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
● Avg Total MH Pop	33,613	34,477	37,322	37,146	37,768	38,511	37,779	36,218	32,822	31,089	32,352
— HIGH Total MH Pop	34,687	35,837	38,293	38,041	38,457	38,979	38,617	36,988	35,943	32,617	32,706
— LOW Total MH Pop	33,222	33,522	35,952	36,777	36,761	38,124	36,998	35,889	29,577	29,224	31,757

MENTAL HEALTH POPULATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF CDCR (TOTAL IN-CUSTODY) POPULATION



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
■ Avg CDCR Pop	127,505	124,575	126,514	129,343	128,425	130,517	129,059	125,686	110,202	97,555	96,792
■ Avg Total MH Pop	33,613	34,477	37,322	37,146	37,768	38,511	37,779	36,218	32,822	31,089	32,352
■ % MH Caseload	26.4%	27.7%	29.5%	28.7%	29.4%	29.5%	29.3%	28.8%	29.8%	31.9%	33.4%

NOTES:

1. Population data source is the weekly TPOP1 report from CDCR Office of Research.
2. The CDCR population data utilized in this report is Total In-Custody Population/CRPP Supervision. The Total In-Custody Population/CRPP Supervision includes In-State, Institutions/Camps, In-State Contract Beds, Department of State Hospitals, and CRPP Supervision.



Lawsuits

- **Armstrong I & II** - ADA
- **Ashker** - Solitary confinement (Federal Judge Claudia Wilken)
- **Budd** - Licensing inpatient beds (MH cannot close unlicensed beds without court approval, & has court waivers)
- **Castillo** - Wheelchairs
- **Chandler** - SB 132 countersuit
- **Clark** - DDP/Mental disabilities
- **Coleman** – Mental Health. *Filed 1990, ruled 1994, Special Master appt. 1995, 3-judge court 2007, Pop reduction 2010, USSC appeal 2011*
- **Durand** - Use of force
- **Farrell** - DJJ (juveniles inpatient MH at adult institution). Resolved by consent decree 2003
- **Gates v. Gomez** - rolled into *Coleman* 11/1998
- **Hecker** - MH access (rolled into *Coleman*)
- **Lipsey** - Guard One checks
- **Madrid** - UOF, healthcare, & mentally ill at 'super-max' PBSP. *Decided 1995*
- **Peralta v. Dillard** -
1) prisoners can't sue states for \$ damages, but can for injunctions; 2) "even for prisoners not yet injured by constitutionally deficient conditions, history counsels skepticism about the utility of injunctive relief."
- **Perez v. Tilton** – Dentistry (Done!)
- **Peyton** - Plata's remedial decree didn't create a substantive individual right to bring a civil rights action seeking release (upheld in *Thomas v. Alameda County*)
- **Plata** - Medical. *Filed 8/29/2001 Receiver appt. 2006, 3-judge court 2007, Pop reduction to 137.5% 2010, USSC appeal 2011*
- **Shumate** – women's health
- **Stiavetti** - DSH IST. 2015
- **Valdivia** - delays in parole revocation process violated due process protections. *Decided 2002, parole went from federal to county, case dismissed as moot 2013*



Map of California's Correctional and Rehabilitation Institutions

- Total Pop: **96,828**
- MH Pop: **32,327 (33%)**
- MH Staff: **3,052 (allocated)**
 - Psychiatrists: **318**
 - Psychologists: **989**
 - Social Workers: **386**
 - Rec Therapists: **272**





Statewide Reference Capacities

Outpatient (75%)	~26,500
Enhanced Outpatient (20%)	~6,000
Inpatient (5%)	~1,600
Restricted Housing	~750
<u>Emergency Department</u>	~400
	~35,000



Mental Health Services Delivery System

- Outpatient:

- CCCMS – Psychiatrist: 90 days, Therapist: 90 days
- EOP – Psychiatrist: 30 days, Therapist: 7 days, + Groups

- Inpatient:

- MHCB – Psychiatrist: 3 days, Therapist: 1 day, + 24/7 nursing
- PIP – (Shared treatment & living space) + 24/7 nursing
- DSH – (Shared treatment & living space) + 24/7 nursing

SITES		CCCMS	EOP	MHCB	STRH / LTRH	ASU EOP HUB	OTH (PIP/RC/PSU)
ASP	Avenal State Prison	CCCMS					
CAC	California City Correctional Facility						
CAL	Calipatria State Prison						
CCC	California Correctional Center						
CCI	California Correctional Institution	CCCMS					
CCWF	Central California Women's Facility	CCCMS	EOP	MHCB	STRH	ASU EOP	RC
CEN	Centinela State Prison						
CHCF	CA Health Care Facility - Stockton	CCCMS	EOP	MHCB		ASU EOP	PIP
CIM	California Institute for Men	CCCMS		MHCB	STRH		RC
CIW	California Institute for Women	CCCMS	EOP	MHCB	LTRH	ASU EOP	PIP/PSU
CMC	CA Men's Colony	CCCMS	EOP	MHCB		ASU EOP	
CMF	CA Medical Facility	CCCMS	EOP	MHCB		ASU EOP	PIP
COR	CA State Prison Corcoran	CCCMS	EOP	MHCB	STRH/LTRH	ASU EOP	
CRC	CA Rehabilitation Center	CCCMS					
CTF	Correctional Training Facility	CCCMS					
CVSP	Chuckwalla Valley State Prison						
DVI	Deuel Vocational Institution	CCCMS			STRH		RC
FSP	Folsom State Prison	CCCMS					
HDSP	High Desert State Prison	CCCMS		MHCB	STRH		
ISP	Ironwood State Prison						
KVSP	Kern Valley State Prison	CCCMS	EOP	MHCB	STRH		
LAC	California State Prison, LA County	CCCMS	EOP	MHCB	STRH	ASU EOP	
MCSP	Mule Creek State Prison	CCCMS	EOP	MHCB		ASU EOP	
NKSP	North Kern State Prison	CCCMS		MHCB	STRH		RC
PBSP	Pelican Bay State Prison	CCCMS		MHCB	STRH		
PVSP	Pleasant Valley State Prison	CCCMS		MHCB	STRH		
RJD	R.J Donovan Corr Fac Rock Mountain	CCCMS	EOP	MHCB		ASU EOP	
SAC	California State Prison, Sacramento	CCCMS	EOP	MHCB	STRH	ASU EOP	PSU
SATF	Substance Abuse Treatment Facility	CCCMS	EOP	MHCB	STRH		
SCC	Sierra Conservation Center	CCCMS					
SOL	CA State Prison, Solano	CCCMS		MHCB			
SQ	CA State Prison, San Quentin	CCCMS	EOP		STRH		PIP/RC
SVSP	Salinas Valley State Prison	CCCMS	EOP	MHCB	STRH		PIP
VSP	Valley State Prison	CCCMS	EOP				
WSP	Wasco State Prison	CCCMS		MHCB	STRH		RC



Types of Treatment

- Individual therapy
 - Psychoeducation
 - CBT
 - Trauma focused therapies
 - Insight and understanding
 - Social context
- Psychopharmacology
- Interdisciplinary Treatment Teams
 - School
 - Job assignments
 - Skill building
 - Release planning
- Group treatment
 - Mental Health groups
 - CBT groups
 - Process groups (including trauma)
 - Parenting & relationship groups
 - Recreation Therapy
 - ISUDT groups (& MAT)
 - Nursing-Led Therapeutic Groups
 - Volunteer-led groups
 - Meditation, yoga
 - Skills based
 - Resident-led groups
- Rehabilitation activities (next...)



³America's Job Center of California (AJCC)
I.S. - Independent Study
V - Varies

From:	To:	
Setting/Level of care	Setting/Level of Care	Timeline for Transfer
RC/CCCMS	Mainline/ CCCMS	Within 90 days of referral; 60 days of referral if clinically indicated
RC/EOP	Mainline/EOP	Within 60 days of referral; 30 days of referral if clinically indicated
Any setting/level of care	MHCB	Within 24 hours of referral
Any institution/ level of care	Any Acute DMH placement	Within ten days of referral, if accepted to DMH. (Referral must be completed within two working days of identification. Transport must be completed within 72 hours of bed assignment)
Any institution/level of care	Any Intermediate Care DMH placement	Within 30 days of referral, if accepted to DMH. (Referral must be completed within five working days of identification by IDTT if inmate-patient consent is obtained, and within ten working days of identification if due process hearing is required. Transport must be completed within 72 hours of bed assignment).
Mainline (General Population)/ CCCMS	Mainline (General Population) /EOP	Within 60 days of referral; 30 days of referral if clinically indicated
Desert institutions (CAL, CEN, ISP, CVSP, CCC)/CCCMS	CCCMS	Within 30 days if inappropriately transferred; otherwise 90 days of referral or 60 days of referral if clinically indicated
Desert institutions (CAL, CEN, ISP, CVSP, CCC)/EOP	EOP	Within 21 days if inappropriately transferred; otherwise 60 days of referral or 30 days of referral if clinically indicated
EOP ASU	EOP ASU Hub	Within 30 days of ASU placement or referral to EOP level of care.
EOP ASU/ EOP ASU Hub	PSU	Within 60 days of endorsement to PSU
Outpatient Housing Unit	EOP	Within 30 days of endorsement to EOP



Mental Health Services Delivery System

- Psychiatric Inpatient Programs:
 - CDCR facilities (pre-“lift and shift”)
 - SQSP
 - CIW
 - Department of State Hospitals (DSH)
 - Coalinga
 - Atascadero
 - Patton
 - “Lift and Shift” institutions (2017)
 - CHCF – Stockton
 - CMF – Vacaville
 - SVSP – Salinas Valley



Security Levels

- Levels of security: points added for rule violations, taken away for good behavior.
 - Level 1: **0-18 points**.
Open dormitories with relatively low security perimeter.
 - Level 2: **19-35 points**.
Open dorms with secure perimeter, armed coverage.
 - Level 3: **36-59 points**.
Outside cells, secure perimeter, armed external coverage.
 - Level 4: **60+ points**.
Inside or outside cell construction with a secure perimeter and both internal and perimeter armed coverage.



Everything Else: Safety

- Restricted housing/Administrative segregation & MH
- Resident safety:
 - Residents expressing safety concerns at their current facility are transferred for their own protection.
 - May be due to conflicts such as gang threats, accruing debts, prejudice against certain crimes, prejudice against certain life choices, etc.
 - Residents that threaten others at the institution may be transferred out to protect those other people.
 - Allegations that trigger procedures in the legislated Prison Rape Elimination Act require specific responses.
 - Staff conflicts, misconduct allegations, overfamiliarity, etc.



Everything Else: Medical

- Transfer to an outside medical hospital for treatment that is not routinely provided within CDCR; usually brief, but can be lengthy depending on the nature of the specific ailment.
 - Some institutions designated “Basic” services: continuous nursing, primary care provider and urgent care onsite. Basic consultations: general surgery and orthopedics.
 - Others designated “Intermediate”/specialist services: Basic + Tertiary Care Consultations: oncology, neurosurgery, interventional cardiology.
 - (If a patient needs specialty follow-up, procedures, or treatment, they may need to be transferred to receive it.)



Everything Else: Anyone

- Hardship transfer requested to be nearer the resident's family.
- Transfer to pre-release programs:
 - Fire Camp
 - MCRP
 - CCTR
- Transfer back to county jail to attend a court hearing, then back to CDCR (after an indeterminate length of time).
- Transfer into and out of one of the 3 Reception Centers for classification upon arrival in prison, on a 30-day timeline.
- Parole, recidivism, and return (not a transfer, but misunderstood)



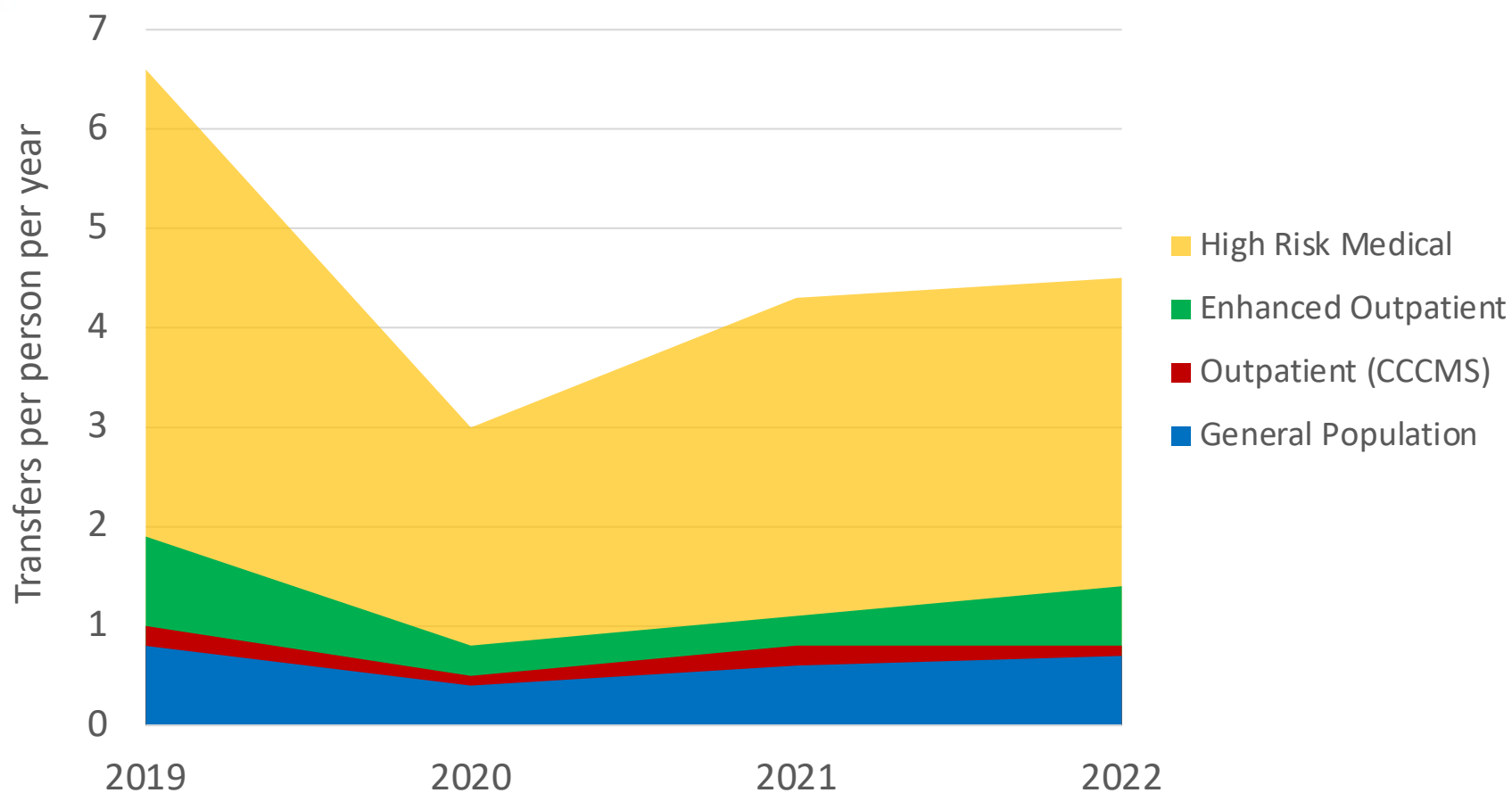
Everything Else: Anyone

- “Other”:
 - Risks of congregate living:
 - Coxsackie virus
 - COVID-19
 - Legionella
 - Tuberculosis
 - Medications with heat restrictions.
 - A/C breakdown
 - Staffing shortages.
 - Flooding.
 - Loss of hot water.
 - Power outages.
 - Biblical plagues.
 - Etc.



What the Data Says

Patient Transfers in CDCR





Process & Consequences

- Many transfers are requested by the resident.
- Pack property
- Receiving and Release (R&R)
- Transfer with security escort (often by bus)
- Receiving and Release (R&R) – MH & trauma screening
- Cell assignment (single cell, or new cellmate)
- Receive property, appointments with new treatment teams, determination of appropriate treatment modalities and assignment to new school, job, groups, release planning, etc.

Agenda Item #8

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation



Division of Rehabilitative Programs

POST RELEASE SERVICES

PRESENTATION OVERVIEW

1. Overview of Division of Rehabilitative Programs (DRP) services for the releasing population.
2. Overview of the collaboration with the Division of Adult Parole Operations (DAPO) on the pre-release/direct placement process.
3. Overview of parolee population by housing status.
4. Overview of programs that provide a housing component.
5. Overview of newly implemented Returning Home Well Housing.

MISSION STATEMENT

Vision

Enhance public safety and promote successful community reintegration through education, treatment, and active participation in rehabilitative and restorative justice programs.

Mission

To facilitate the successful reintegration of the individuals in our care back to their communities equipped with the tools to be drug-free, healthy, and employable members of society by providing education, treatment, rehabilitative, and restorative justice programs, all in a safe and humane environment.

COMMUNITY AND REENTRY SERVICES

Community and Reentry Services contract with Community Based Organizations to provide comprehensive post-release rehabilitative programs and services within communities throughout the State of California. Such services are delivered through various modalities such as residential, outpatient, and drop-in centers. These programs focus on:

- ❑ Substance use disorder treatment and/or education.
 - ❑ Cognitive behavioral interventions
 - ❑ Life skills
 - ❑ Employment
 - ❑ Education
 - ❑ Recovery and Reentry Housing
-

PRE-RELEASE COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

 Division of Rehabilitative Programs	Pre-Release Community Programs	MCRP Male Community Reentry Program	CCTRP Custody to Community Transitional Reentry Program	ACP Alternative Custody Program	CPMP Community Prisoner Mother Program
PROGRAM SPECIFICS:					
Non-Medical Detoxification		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Licensed Residential Treatment		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Housing		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Career Development		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Education		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Family Reunification		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Financial Planning		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Cognitive Behavioral Interventions		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Enrollment into Medi-Cal		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Reentry Plan		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

PRE-PAROLE PLANNING

During the pre-release phase of an individuals' incarceration period, they will meet with DAPO staff that administers a COMPAS reentry assessment focused on criminogenic needs of the individual post-incarceration. In addition, DAPO staff provide eligibility assistance to incarcerated individuals for SSI, VA, and Medi-Cal services.

- ❑ Pre-release parole planning via Community Transitions Program
- ❑ Initiate application process for benefits via Transitional Case Management Program
- ❑ Coordination of direct placements pre-release
- ❑ Verify suitable program to ensure conditions of parole
- ❑ Coordination of transportation from releasing institution

CONTINUOUS COLLABORATION

Once in the community, DAPO parole agents work closely with DRP to get parolees into available community based services, including treatment, employment, transitional housing, and other community services needed to best effectuate an individual's successful reentry into society.

- ❑ Provide a pre/post-release referral process for current parolees.
- ❑ Transition incarcerated individual into the community while maintaining the correct level of care
- ❑ Collaborative Case Management Approach with programs
- ❑ Identifying emergent needs
- ❑ Increasing services to the changing population

REHABILITATIVE PROGRAM MODALITIES

1. Residential Services

- ☐ Licensed Residential Treatment (LRT) 24 hour facilities for parolees with a history of substance use disorder (SUD).
- ☐ 24 hour facilities providing housing for parolees working to achieve independent living skills (RRH).
- ☐ 24 hour facilities for parolees without a SUD need, requiring employment assistance, and/or life skills training.
- ☐ Maintenance and access to Medically Assisted Treatment

2. Outpatient Services

- ☐ Programs that provide day programming for parolees by assessed need.
- ☐ Parolees referred to this type of program typically need a lower level of care.
- ☐ Parolees may be required to attend outpatient treatment in order to receive housing at a Recovery and Reentry Housing Program.
- ☐ Maintenance and access to Medically Assisted Treatment

PAROLEE POPULATION BY HOUSING STATUS

Monthly California Active Parolee Population By Housing Status

Point-In-Time	Housed		Homeless		Shelter		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
January 31, 2022	28,274	83.4%	5,385	15.9%	258	0.8%	33,917	100.0%
February 28, 2022	27,823	83.4%	5,286	15.9%	234	0.7%	33,343	100.0%
March 31, 2022	27,503	83.8%	5,084	15.5%	235	0.7%	32,822	100.0%
April 30, 2022	27,272	83.9%	5,029	15.5%	221	0.7%	32,522	100.0%
May 31, 2022	26,813	83.5%	5,081	15.8%	216	0.7%	32,110	100.0%
June 30, 2022	26,430	83.2%	5,108	16.1%	214	0.7%	31,752	100.0%
July 31, 2022	25,813	83.2%	4,996	16.1%	212	0.7%	31,021	100.0%
August 31, 2022	24,957	83.0%	4,893	16.3%	229	0.8%	30,079	100.0%
September 30, 2022	24,176	82.9%	4,747	16.3%	225	0.8%	29,148	100.0%
October 31, 2022	23,582	82.8%	4,678	16.4%	221	0.8%	28,481	100.0%
November 30, 2022	23,212	82.7%	4,650	16.6%	214	0.8%	28,076	100.0%
December 31, 2022	23,072	83.1%	4,466	16.1%	210	0.8%	27,748	100.0%
January 31, 2023	22,704	83.2%	4,373	16.0%	201	0.7%	27,278	100.0%
February 28, 2023	22,423	83.3%	4,306	16.0%	200	0.7%	26,929	100.0%
March 31, 2023	22,050	83.4%	4,191	15.8%	201	0.8%	26,442	100.0%

DRP FUNDED PROGRAMS WITH HOUSING COMPONENT

Specialized Treatment for Optimized Programming (STOP)

Provides comprehensive, evidence-based programming, and services including substance use disorder treatment, health care, anger management, criminal thinking, life skills, community and family reunification services, and housing, among others.

- ❑ DRP has six STOP contracts with providers that make these services available in most counties throughout the state.
- ❑ Subcontract with over 500 CBOs throughout the state.

DRP FUNDED PROGRAMS WITH HOUSING COMPONENT

Day Reporting Centers (DRC) and Community-Based Coalitions (CBC)

DRCs and CBCs are comprehensive service delivery programs designed to address the assessed needs of parolee participants. Offers a “one-stop shop” comprehensive service delivery program designed to address the assessed needs of parolee participants. Although these programs are mainly non-residential, they have limited transitional housing available.

- ❑ 18 DRC throughout the state
- ❑ 2 CBC throughout the state

DRP FUNDED PROGRAMS WITH HOUSING COMPONENT

Long Term Offender Recovery and Reentry Program (LTORR)

Residential program that focuses on Long Term Offenders (LTOs) needs and provides housing, meals, support services and resources, programming, and supervision in a safe, clean, drug-free environment. These services are currently available in Alameda, Fresno, Los Angeles, Monterey, Riverside, Sacramento, San Francisco, and San Diego counties.

- ❑ 14 LTORRs throughout the state

INCREASING ACCESS TO SERVICES

DRP continues to work with both internal and external stakeholders to enhance service delivery and increase services as the needs of releasing population changes. Currently, DRP has increased the modality of services to those releasing from institutions. DRP is using the current network of CBO's to provide individuals at risk for homelessness with access to Recovery and Reentry Housing.

RETURNING HOME WELL HOUSING

Returning Home Well (RHW) provides temporary housing for those individuals leaving incarceration with an identified housing need. DRP utilizes the STOP network of providers throughout the State to provide RHW housing to these parolees.

- ❑ Initiated February 1, 2023
- ❑ Increased eligibility by expanding services to parolees within their first year of release.
- ❑ Funding to serve approximately 1,100 parolees annually through June 2025.

POST-RELEASE COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

<div><div>CDCR</div><div>Division of Rehabilitative Programs</div></div>	After-Prison Programs	STOP Specialized Treatment for Optimized Programming	DRC-CBC Day Reporting Center / Community-Based Coalition	LTORR Long Term Offender Reentry Recovery	RHW Returning Home Well*
PROGRAM SPECIFICS:					
Non Medical Detoxification	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Licensed Residential Treatment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Housing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Career Development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Family Reunification	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Financial Planning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cognitive Behavioral Interventions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Financial Planning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Enrollment into Medi-Cal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>