California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

corrections | moving forward

Fall

2009

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT *of*
CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION

Matthew Cate, *Secretary*

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Front cover: *Ironwood State Prison. CDCR recently completed 16 energy conservation projects statewide that will save more than 28 million kilowatt-hours of electricity, 650,000 therms of natural gas and 22.5 million pounds of carbon-dioxide gases - the equivalent of taking about 4,000 vehicles off the road annually. Many of these projects involve upgrading technology such as fan motors and installing modern light fixtures. CDCR last year opened its second 1.18 megawatt solar power plant at Ironwood State Prison, near Blythe, and plans to construct six more over the coming year. Photograph used courtesy SunEdison & Zinn Photography.*

Back cover: *California Correctional Institution, Tehachapi.*

Message from Secretary Matthew Cate

In the midst of significant challenges, the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) has quietly had a remarkable string of successes in the last year. While it is easy to focus on the negative, there have been many positive developments at our agency. In nearly every division we have examples of progress being made to tackle problems, many of which have plagued our system for decades.

Challenges

As the largest general fund agency, with over 66,000 employees, CDCR has had to find ways to drastically reduce costs in response to the state's multibillion-dollar budget deficit. We also have courts overseeing various aspects of our prison system, and federal judges attempting to issue a population cap or early release order. With very limited control over the population levels of inmates and parolees that we incarcerate and supervise, overcoming these challenges can be viewed as a very daunting task.

Opportunities

Fortunately, I believe our agency and this administration are facing this adversity and taking this opportunity to increase efficiencies and work toward long-lasting reform. During my tenure as Secretary I have been consistently impressed with the dedication of our staff, and with the professionalism with which they carry out their very difficult jobs on a daily basis. Staff at headquarters and in the field have played an instrumental role in taking the reform movement and recommendations made by national experts, and putting them into practice.

Future

Even in an era of very limited resources, we are making strides toward significant reforms. There is still much more to be done with our partners in law enforcement, local government and the state legislature involved every step of the way. As we continue to move forward to improve policies, increase efficiencies, and implement reforms, public safety will always remain our top priority.

Report Overview

This "Corrections Moving Forward" document provides an overview of some of CDCR's accomplishments in 2008-09. It also is intended to be used as a resource for information on data, trends and programs in the department. Data included is primarily from the 2008 calendar year or 2008-09 fiscal year. For the most up-to-date information, please visit: www.cdcr.ca.gov.

CDCR Accomplishments

Over the last year CDCR has had many significant accomplishments in various divisions, and program areas. Following is an overview of some of these accomplishments that highlight the theme of Corrections Moving Forward.

Prison and Parole Populations Declining

Over the last several years, the prison and parole population has declined:

- The prison population reached an all-time high in October 2006 of 173,479; by August 2009, the prison population had been reduced to 166,569.
- The parole population reached an all-time high in August 2007 of 128,108; by August 2009, the parole population had been reduced to 111,308.

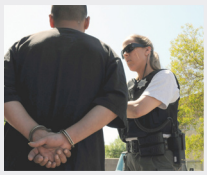
"Bad Beds" Taken Down, Overcrowding Eased Through Out-of-State Transfers

As of July 2009, CDCR had transferred nearly 8,000 inmates out-of-state to ease overcrowding – meeting the goal set in AB 900:

- California's prison system reduced the total number of non-traditional or "bad beds" by 8,900 beds since reaching an all time high of 19,618 inmates in these beds in August 2007. The August 2009 non-traditional bed count is at 10,568, the lowest level since the 1990s.

Parole Reforms Targeting Supervision Based on Risk

CDCR is moving forward with a new evidence-based system for addressing parole violations that will allow parole agents to scientifically weigh an offender's risk level and the benefits of alternatives to prison as part of their decision making process.



This new model will help focus CDCR's parole supervision resources on higher risk offenders while targeting less serious offenders with proven community-based treatment programs that seek to address the root of their problems.

Increased Participation in Rehabilitative Programming

CDCR has increased offender participation in available in-prison academic and vocational programs.

- Participation in academic programs increased from 50 percent participation in March 2007 to 62 percent in December 2008.
- Participation in vocational education programs increased from 42 percent participation in March 2007 to 55 percent in December 2008.

Improvements Made to Inmate Healthcare

Secretary Matthew Cate and Medical Receiver Clark Kelso continue to work collaboratively to improve the quality and delivery of health care to inmates. As a result:

- Preventable deaths are down;
- Medical position vacancies have been largely resolved; and,
- Staff are currently working on a comprehensive plan to improve medical facilities and transfer control of health care operations back to the state.

"Prisons Going Green" Project Underway

CDCR has launched an ambitious retrofit, conservation, and solar energy plan in response to Governor Schwarzenegger's Green Initiative Executive Order.

- The construction of 16 energy efficient retrofit projects statewide is underway. Ultimately, these projects will save 25 million kilowatt hours of electricity and 650,000 therms of energy each year at CDCR facilities. These projects alone are projected to result in $3.2 million in annual savings to California taxpayers.

- Also, CDCR has a new solar power plant at Ironwood State Prison, and has approved six additional contracts for construction of solar power plants at Pleasant Valley State Prison, Salinas Valley State Prison, Valley State Prison for Women, Wasco State Prison, North Kern State Prison and California Correctional Institution with construction expected during fiscal year 2009-10.
- In addition, CDCR has achieved a 21 percent reduction in water use statewide.

Using Technology to Improve Efficiency

- CDCR has improved the agency's online presence to increase transparency. The www.cdcr.ca.gov website has been redesigned, including incorporating a daily blog, Facebook, MySpace, YouTube, Twitter, and other social media, and is focusing on live online streaming of relevant meetings and events. CDCR's Web site won "Best 2008 State Web site" from the California State Information Officers Council.
- CDCR has made the transition to a new and fully integrated Business Information System which has streamlined operations for everything from purchasing, to contracts, to payroll and all other business needs.
- The agency has also launched the Strategic Offender Management System (SOMS) project to consolidate existing databases and records to replace paper files and manual processes while providing a fully automated system for managing all adult, juvenile, and parole offender data.

Reducing Costs Through Internal Audits and Operational Savings

CDCR performed a variety of internal audits to reduce operational costs. This includes audits and reductions in state vehicles, BlackBerries, travel and spending, as well as an approximately ten percent headquarters staff reduction. In addition to these measures, operational costs have been reduced through clamping down on overtime, and sick leave abuse.

Focus on Strategic Planning to Continue Department Improvements

CDCR's executive management continues to work diligently to implement a strategic plan that includes a revised mission, vision and objectives. This plan will lay out significant issues facing the Department, and an action plan with timelines for resolution. The Department is also keenly focused on succession planning, ensuring staff are prepared to step into positions of leadership by giving field staff and managers the tools they need to be successful.

Using Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) Systems to Monitor Offenders

CDCR currently uses GPS technology to aid in the effective monitoring of parolees.

- On January 12, 2009, every sex offender on parole in California was successfully placed on GPS monitoring technology.
- Also, CDCR's Division of Adult Parole Operations, in collaboration with the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, activated 20 GPS bracelets on parolees known to have been involved or previously associated with gang activity. The effort is an attempt to deter parolees from being involved with gangs and serves as a way to track them.

Necessary Issues Resolved to Move Forward with AB 900 Reforms

In 2007 Governor Schwarzenegger signed AB 900, designed to increase prison capacity and implement reforms to reduce recidivism. In the last year the following actions have taken place, moving this agenda forward:

- In September 2008, CDCR had agreements for six reentry sites with 10 counties. These counties are Amador, Calaveras, Kern, Madera, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, and Santa Barbara;

- In February 2009, the California State Legislature passed bills that provided necessary fixes to AB 900 in order to implement the reforms;
- As of July 2009, CDCR has overcome multiple legal challenges to AB 900 and is able to move forward with AB 900 implementation and pursuing the sale of lease revenue bonds.

Division of Juvenile Justice Reforms Well Underway

The Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) is in compliance with 80 percent of the action items required in the Farrell Remedial Plan. DJJ facilities are safer, less violent, and more orderly since the implementation of remedial plan changes.

- DJJ has reduced the size of living units, which has decreased the number of group disturbances, violence and staff assaults.
- All youths currently in a DJJ facility have had educational and treatment needs assessed, which has significantly improved service delivery to each youth.
- There was a 300 percent increase in the number of youths who have attained a GED and a 27 percent increase in the number of youths who have received a high school diploma over the last three years.

Risk and Needs Assessments Used at All 12 Reception Centers

CDCR has implemented the use of risk and needs assessments for all offenders that enter into the prison system. This is a significant milestone in implementing proper rehabilitative programs.

- To date, nearly 25,000 assessments have been completed at intake; about 1,700 of these have been completed by correctional counselors since training began in mid-October 2008.

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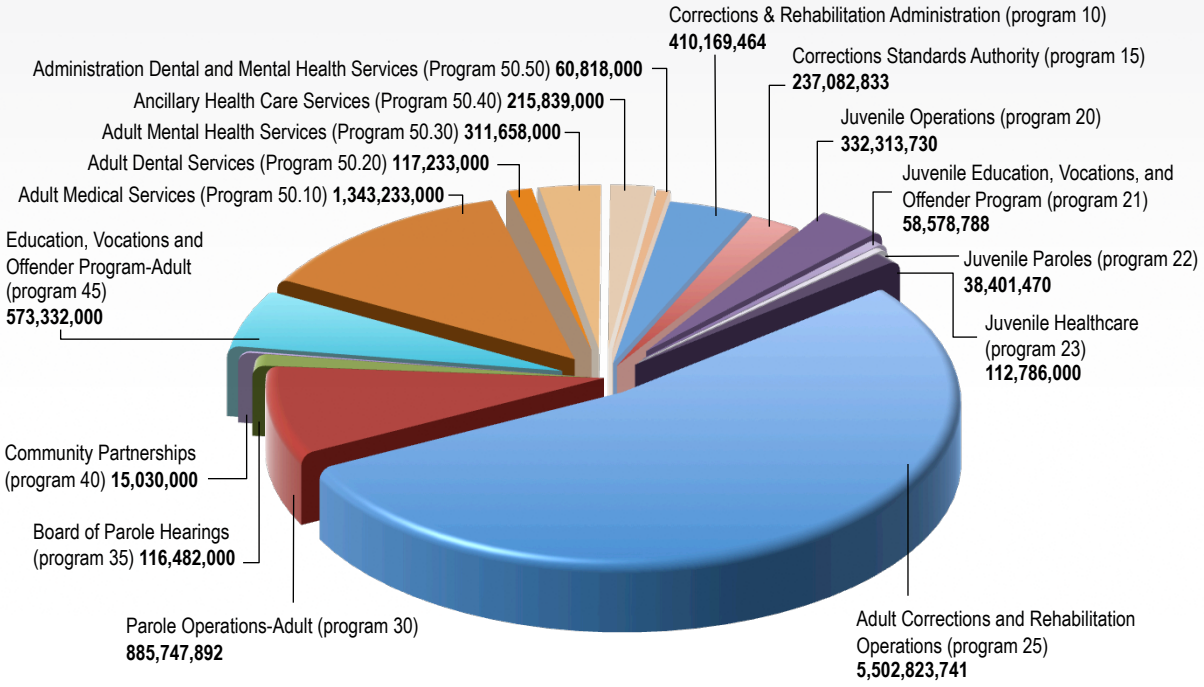
CDCR Budget

CDCR is the largest California state agency in terms of staffing. Nearly 70 percent of CDCR's costs come from the salary and benefits of staff. In fiscal year 2008-09, the Department had approximately 69,000 authorized positions, 36,000 of which were peace officers. Between 1998 and 2009, CDCR's budget grew from $3.5 billion to $10.3 billion. In the 2009-10 budget, CDCR received a $1.2 billion cut, which is expected to be achieved through significant cuts to headquarters, operational savings, "right-sizing" of DJJ, and population reductions. In the past few years, increased funding has been allocated for educational, vocational, drug treatment and health care programs. Health care allocations alone for adults have increased 100 percent since 2006 to $2 billion. CDCR's operating budget comprised 7.2 percent of the state's General Fund in the fiscal year 2008-09 Budget Act.

The average annual cost per california inmate in 2008-09 was $48,536. Of this, aproximately $16,000 per inmate goes toward medical, mental health, and dental care.

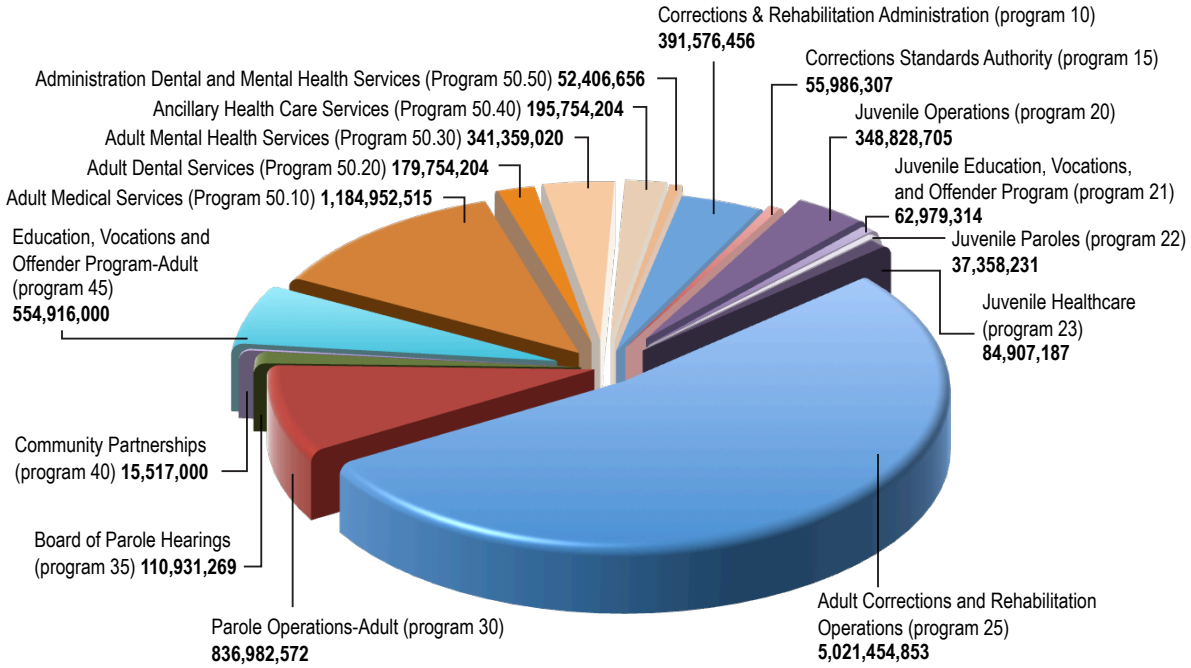
2008-09 Budget and Non-Budget Act (Totals)

Total $10.3 billion



2009-10 Budget and Non-Budget Act (Totals)

Total $9.5 billion



Adult Offenders

The Division of Adult Institutions (DAI) is responsible for the management and operation of 33 adult institutions, 39 conservation camps, and 13 Community Correctional Facilities (CCFs). DAI directly contributes to the primary mission of CDCR, which is to improve public safety through implementation of evidence-based crime prevention and recidivism reduction strategies. DAI's programs are responsible for focusing management attention and specific program resources to facilitate continuous program improvement and operational reforms. There are five operation branches:

- General Population, Levels II & III, camps (male) and CCFs (male)
- General Population, Levels III & IV
- Reception Centers
- Female Offender, camps and CCFs
- High Security and Transitional Housing

As of December 31, 2008, the total population of adult offenders, both in prison and on parole, was 316,229. Of this number, the breakdown is as follows:

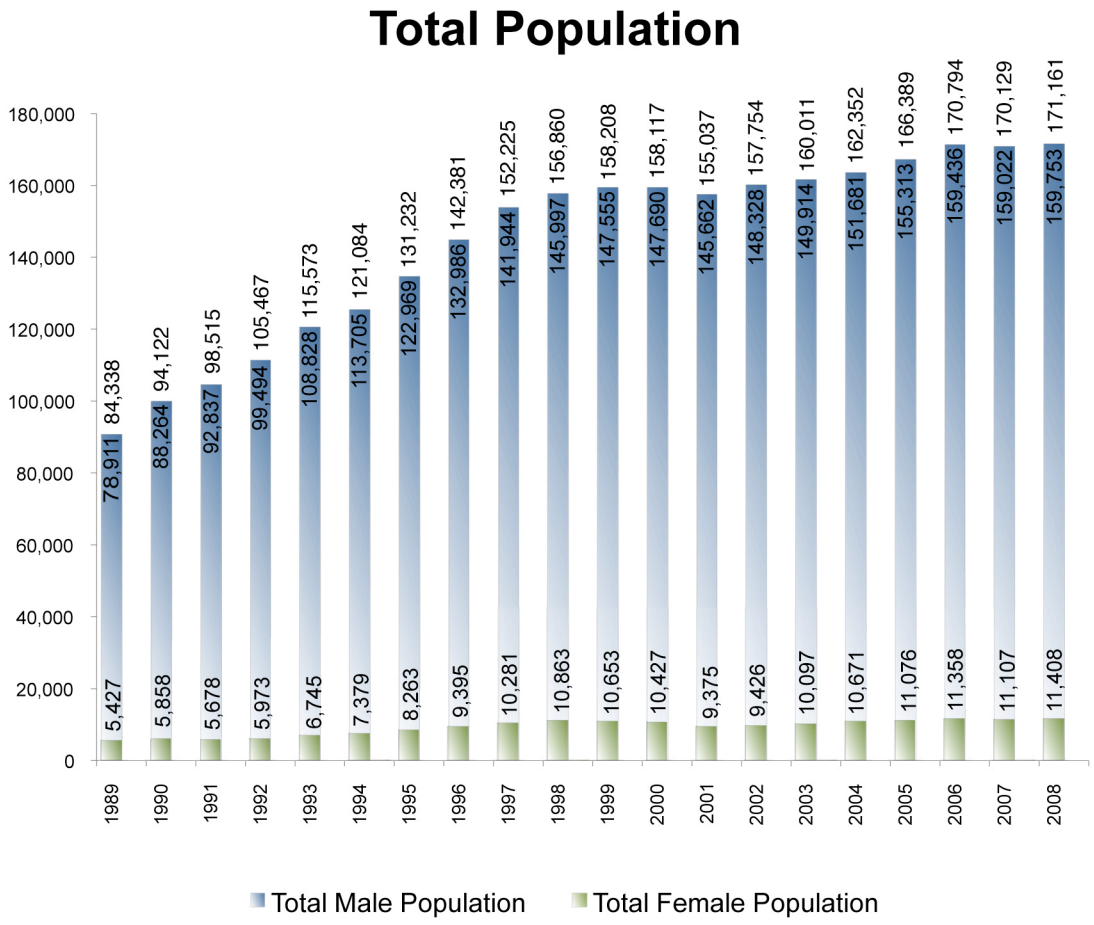
- In-prison population - 171,085
- Active parole population - 123,597
- Non-CDCR jurisdiction (other state/federal insitutions, out-of-state parole) - 1,792
- Out-to-court and escape population - 2,285
- Parolee-at-large population - 17,470

Inmates on the yard.

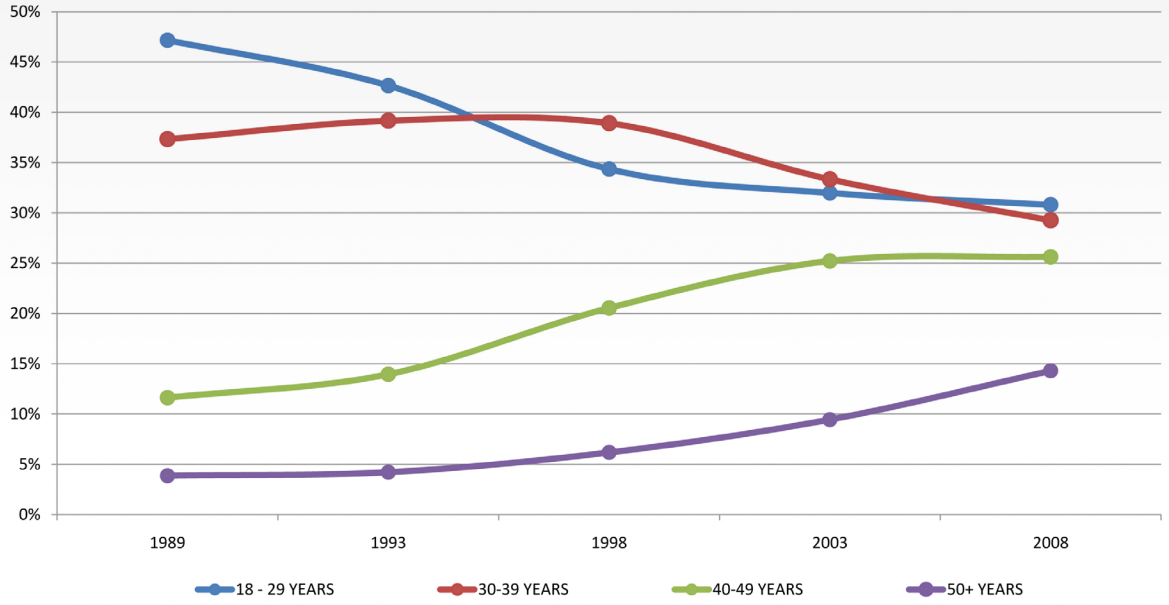
DAI is responsible for the day-to-day management and oversight of program activities, policy development/implementation for specialized headquarters-based programs and field operations through subordinate managers consistent with the Department's Strategic Plan. These headquarters units are responsible for programs that have statewide impact on institution operations and the mission of CDCR. DAI has oversight responsibility for the Department's inmate classification system, inmate case records administration, statewide inmate transportation, statewide inmate appeals, prison bed management, staffing standardization, departmental food administration, interstate compact agreements, institutional audits and various other administrative functions.

Over the last several years, California's prison population has declined:

- The prison population reached an all-time high in October 2006 of 173,479;
- By August 2009, the total prison population had been reduced to 166,569.



Prison Population by Age Group



The percentage of inmates over 40 years old has grown steadily over the last 20 years since 1989, as the percentage of inmates 18 - 39 years old has declined.

Inmate Housing Custody Levels

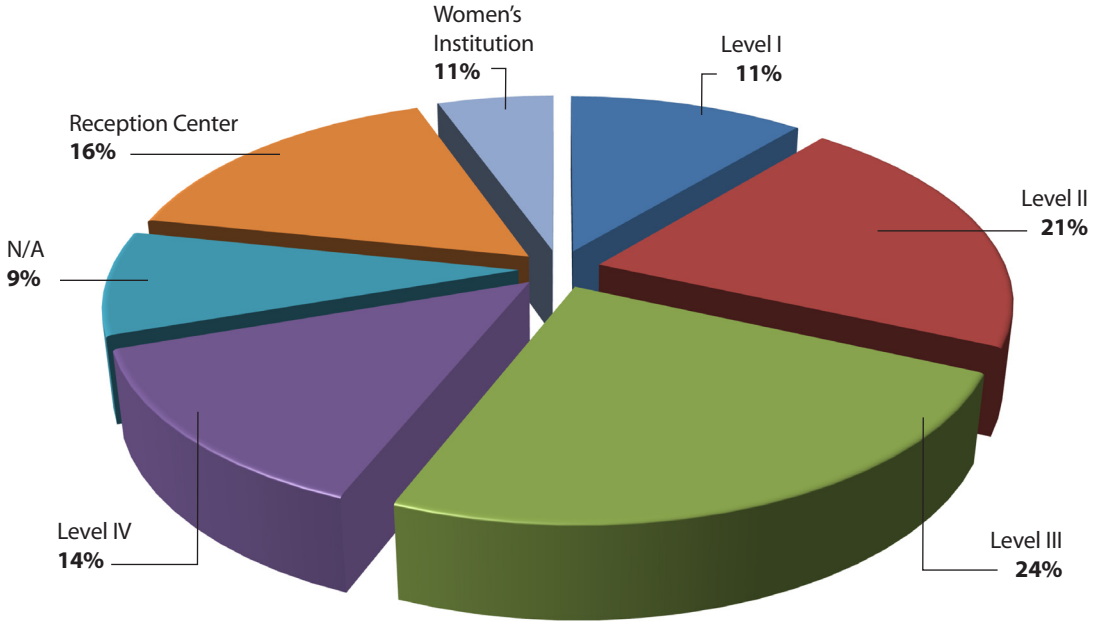
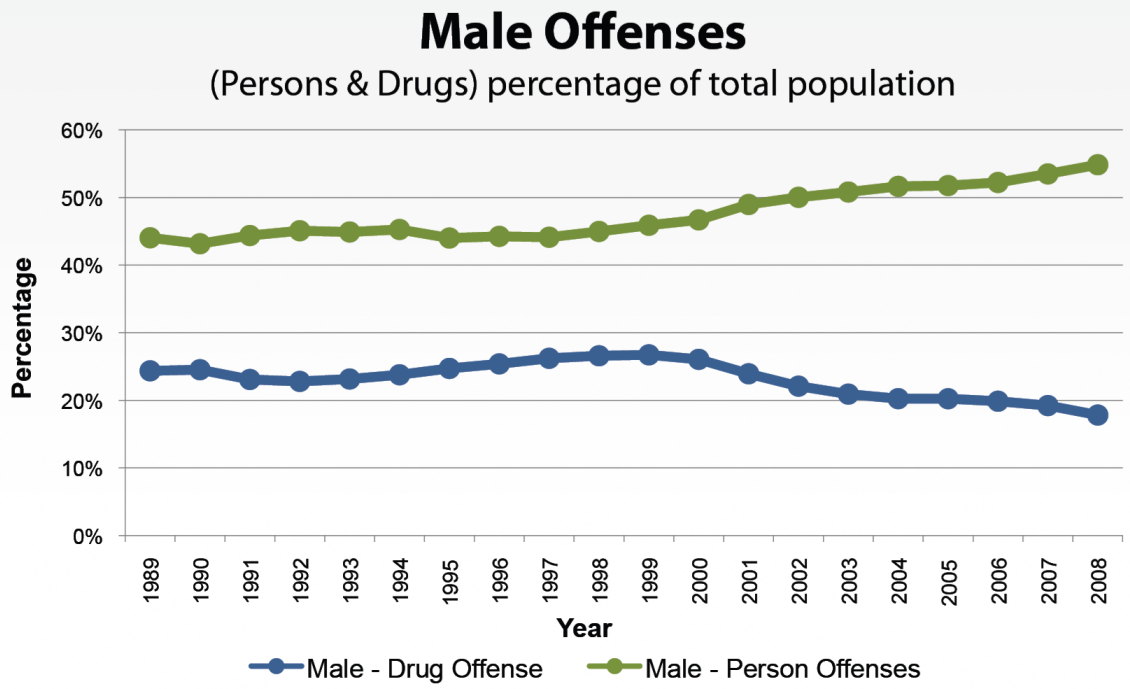
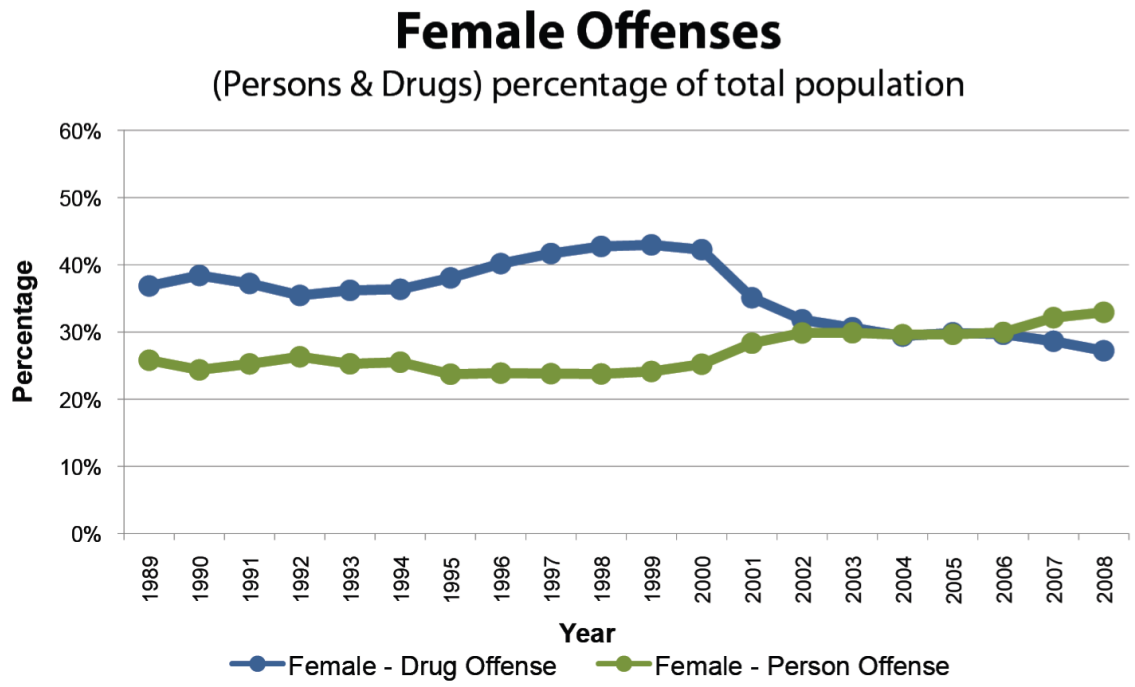


Chart of the institution population broken out by housing custody level as of December 31, 2008. N/A's are inmates housed in areas that do not have an assigned custody level (e.g., hospitals, etc.). Reception centers represent both male and female reception centers. Wome's Institutions are not broken down by levels and are therefore considered their own segment.

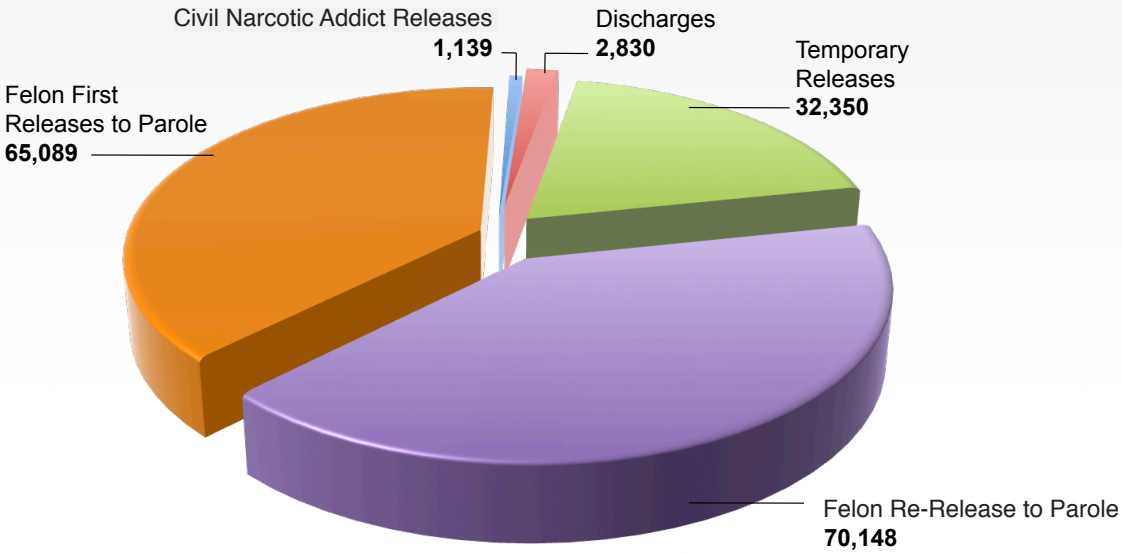


Person offenses grew from 44.0 percent of the total male population in 1989 to 54.8 percent of the total male population in 2008. The percent of drug offenses grew from 24.4 percent in 1989 to 26.7 percent in 1999, and then decreased to 17.8 percent in 2008.



Person offenses grew from 25.8 percent of the total male population in 1989 to 32.9 percent of the total female population in 2008. The percent of drug offenses grew from 36.8 percent in 1989 to 43.0 percent in 1999, and then decreased to 27.2 percent in 2008.

Type of Releases



Releases:

This chart represents the total number of departures from state prison in 2008 and is broken down by type of departure.

Definitions:

Felon First Releases to Parole:
Felons who are released to parole for the first time.

Civil Narcotic Addict Releases:
Release of a patient civilly committed to CDCR for confinement in the narcotic detention, treatment and rehabilitation facility.

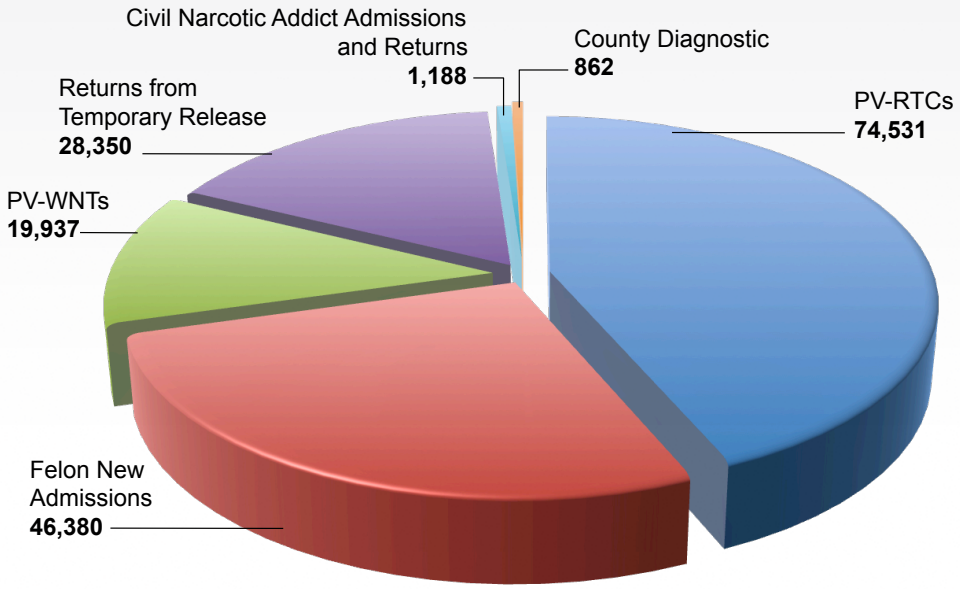
Discharges:
Offenders released from institutions without any parole time.

Temporary Releases:
Inmates who leave the institution for short periods of time (*e.g.* court appearances, hospital visits).

Felon Re-Release to Parole:
Felons released on parole after serving time for a new term, return to custody, or revocation commitment.

Note: Offenders may be counted more than one time. Components may not add up to totals due to independent rounding.

Type of Admissions



Admissions:

This chart represents how offenders are placed into CDCR's custody. In 2008, more than half of our inmate population arrived from violating their parole. New admissions – felons that had not served time in a state prison previously, accounted for approximately one quarter of the population.

Definitions:

PV-RTC:
Parole Violators, Returned to Custody are parolees returned to prison for violating their parole conditions and parolees returned pending a parole revocation hearing.

Individual PV – RTC:
Individual Parole Violators, Returned to Custody.

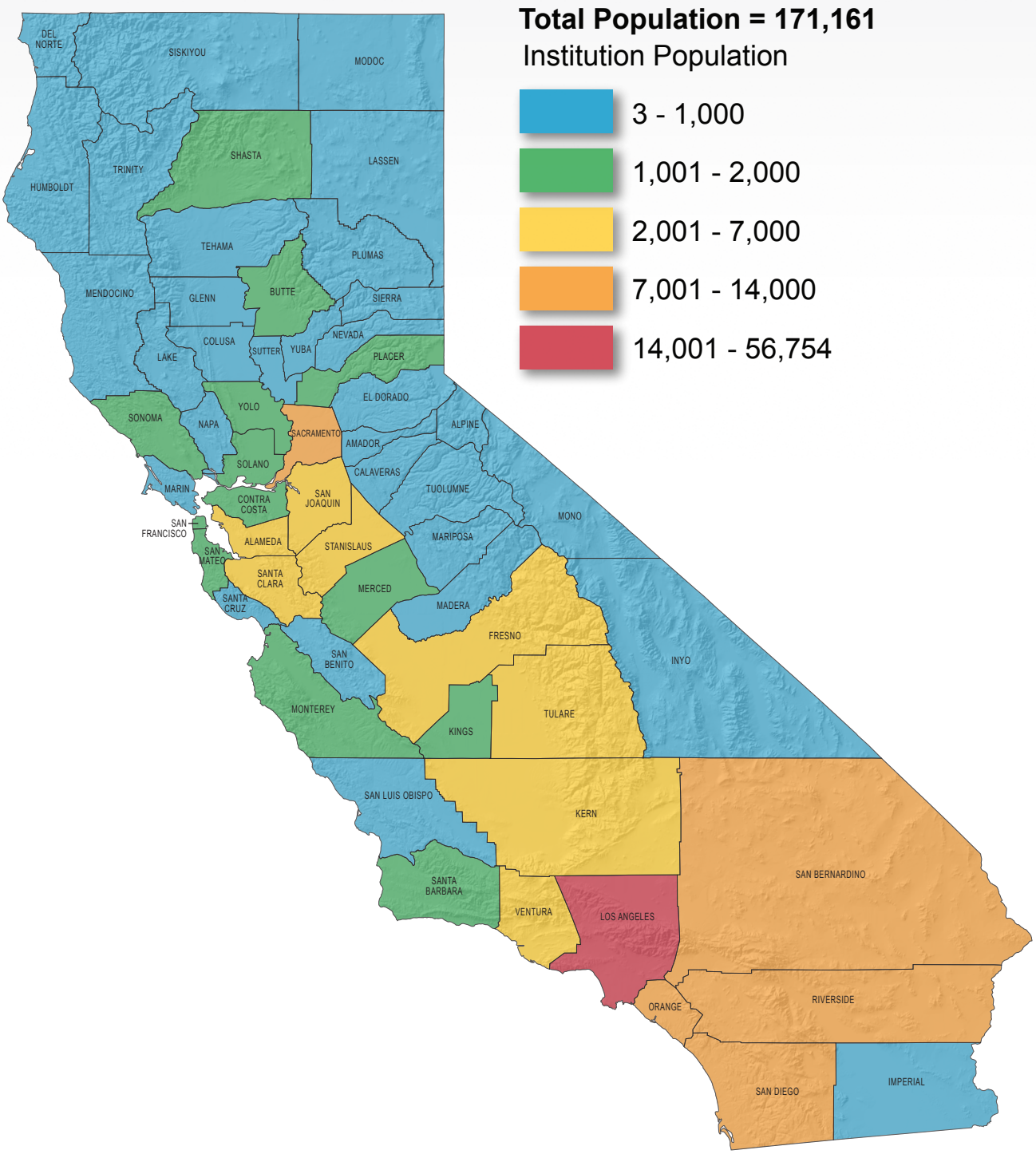
Felon New Admissions:
No prior sentence.

PV-WNT:
Parole Violators with New Terms - parolees returned with a new felony court commitment to prison.

Note: Offenders may be counted more than one time. Components may not add up to totals due to independent rounding.

California Institution Population

By County of Commitment - December 31, 2008



Institution Population by County of Commitment

December 31, 2008 Total Number 171,161

COUNTY OF COMMITMENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	COUNTY OF COMMITMENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Alameda	4,530	2.6	Orange	9,448	5.5
Alpine	3	0.0	Placer	1,053	0.6
Amador	217	0.1	Plumas	64	0.0
Butte	1,377	0.8	Riverside	11,113	6.5
Calaveras	119	0.1	Sacramento	7,560	4.4
Colusa	83	0.0	San Benito	122	0.1
Contra Costa	1,883	1.1	San Bernardino	12,616	7.4
Del Norte	150	0.1	San Diego	12,770	7.5
El Dorado	494	0.3	San Francisco	1,603	0.9
Fresno	5,410	3.2	San Joaquin	3,571	2.1
Glenn	147	0.1	San Luis Obispo	776	0.5
Humboldt	600	0.4	San Mateo	1,768	1.0
Imperial	400	0.2	Santa Barbara	1,632	1.0
Inyo	88	0.1	Santa Clara	5,919	3.5
Kern	5,105	3.0	Santa Cruz	541	0.3
Kings	1,455	0.9	Shasta	1,508	0.9
Lake	503	0.3	Sierra	14	0.0
Lassen	174	0.1	Siskiyou	243	0.1
Los Angeles	56,754	33.2	Solano	1,703	1.0
Madera	800	0.5	Sonoma	1,238	0.7
Marin	446	0.3	Stanislaus	2,469	1.4
Mariposa	73	0.0	Sutter	545	0.3
Mendocino	380	0.2	Tehama	503	0.3
Merced	1,204	0.7	Trinity	69	0.0
Modoc	31	0.0	Tulare	2,870	1.7
Mono	27	0.0	Tuolumne	277	0.2
Monterey	1,810	1.1	Ventura	2,273	1.3
Napa	408	0.2	Yolo	1,118	0.7
Nevada	141	0.1	Yuba	603	0.4
			Other*	360	0.2

* Includes California Division of Juvenile Justice Wards, County Diagnostic Cases, Safekeepers and Other State/Federal Custody.

NOTE: Components may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

Conservation Camps

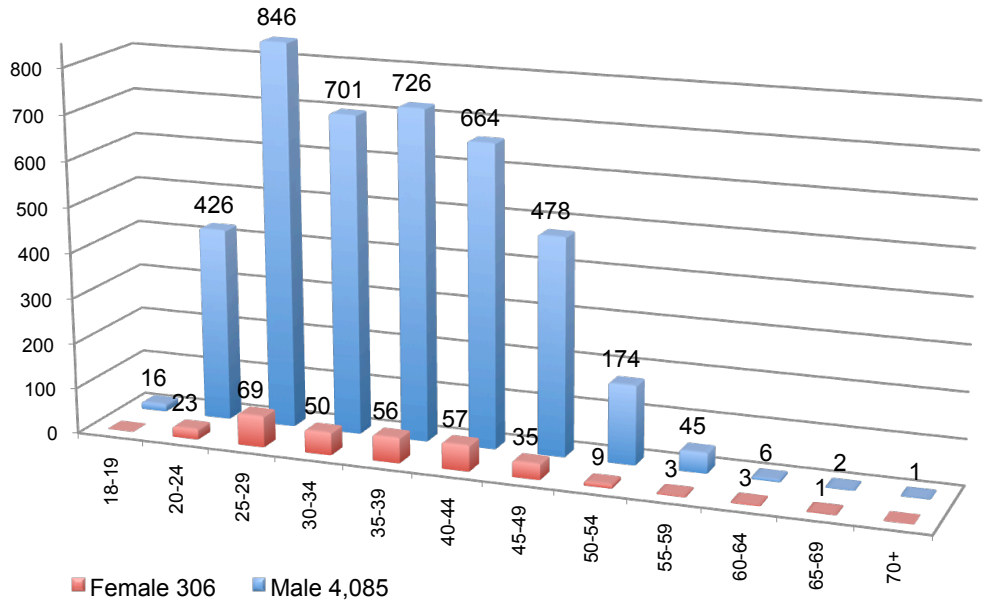
The primary mission of the CDCR Conservation Camp program is to provide California with an able-bodied, trained work force for fire suppression and other emergencies such as floods and earthquakes. In addition, fire crews work on conservation projects on public lands and provide labor on local community services projects.

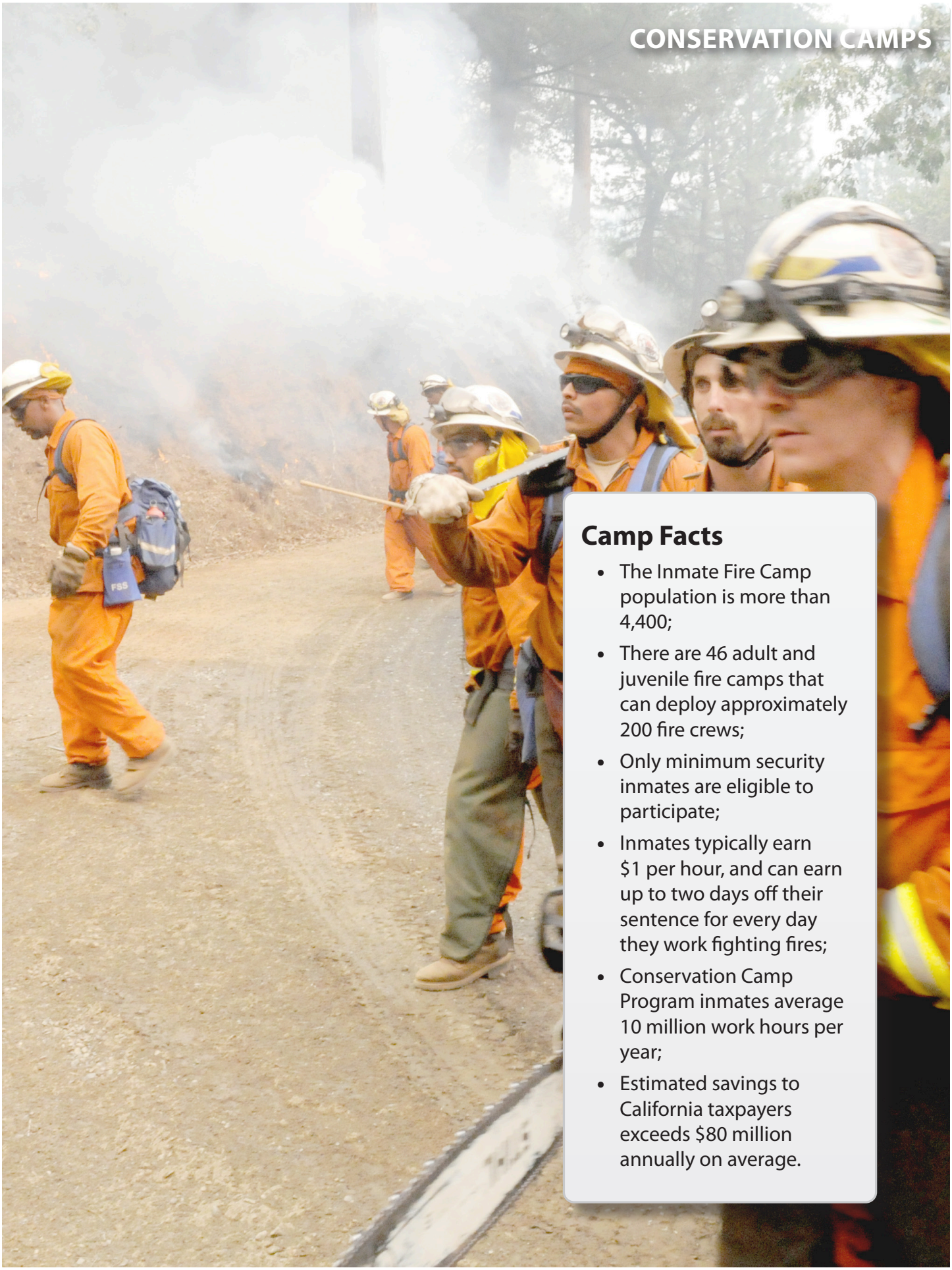
In 2008, inmate firefighters from CDCR conservation camps contributed thousands of hours toward fighting fires and fire prevention efforts, all while learning valuable skills that will contribute to gainful employment once their prison sentences are complete. Inmates assigned to the camps are carefully screened and medically cleared. Only minimum custody inmates may participate in the Conservation Camps Program. To be eligible, they must be physically fit and have no history of a violent crime including kidnapping, sex offenses, arson or escape. The average sentence for adult inmates selected for camp is less than two years and the average time they will spend in camp is eight months.

CDCR road camps were established in 1915. During World War II, much of the work force used by the Division of Forestry (now the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection [CALFIRE]) was depleted. CDCR provided the needed work force by having inmates occupy temporary camps to augment the regular firefighting forces. In 1946, the Rainbow Conservation Camp, north of San Diego, was opened as the first permanent male conservation camp. Rainbow made history again when it converted to a female camp in 1983.

Inmate Firefighters

by Gender and Age, 2008

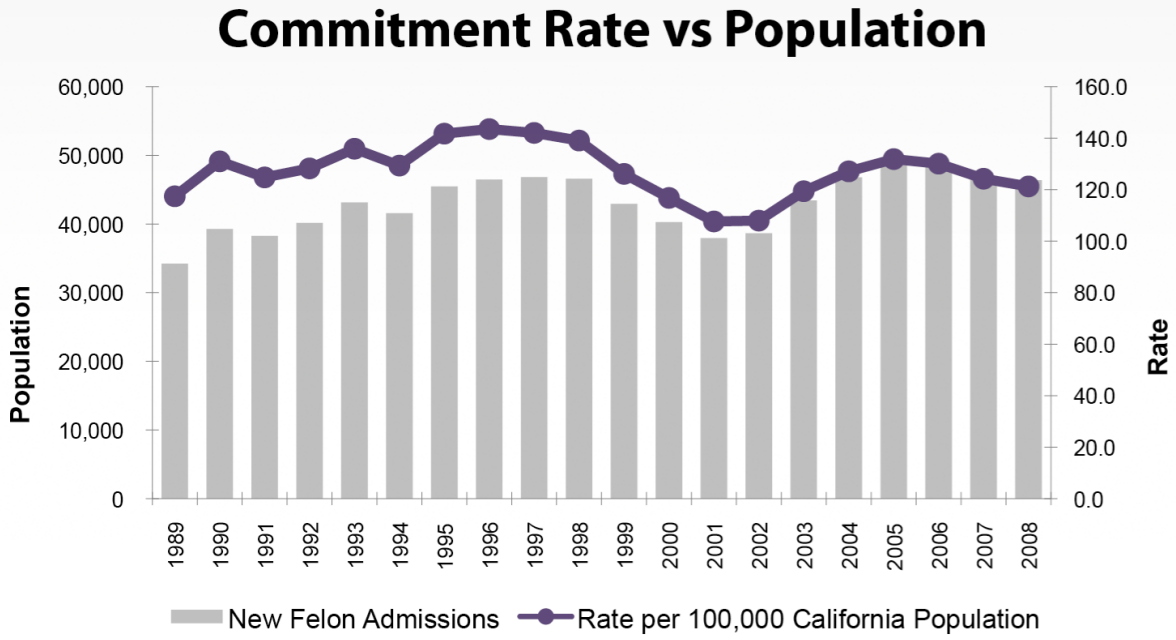




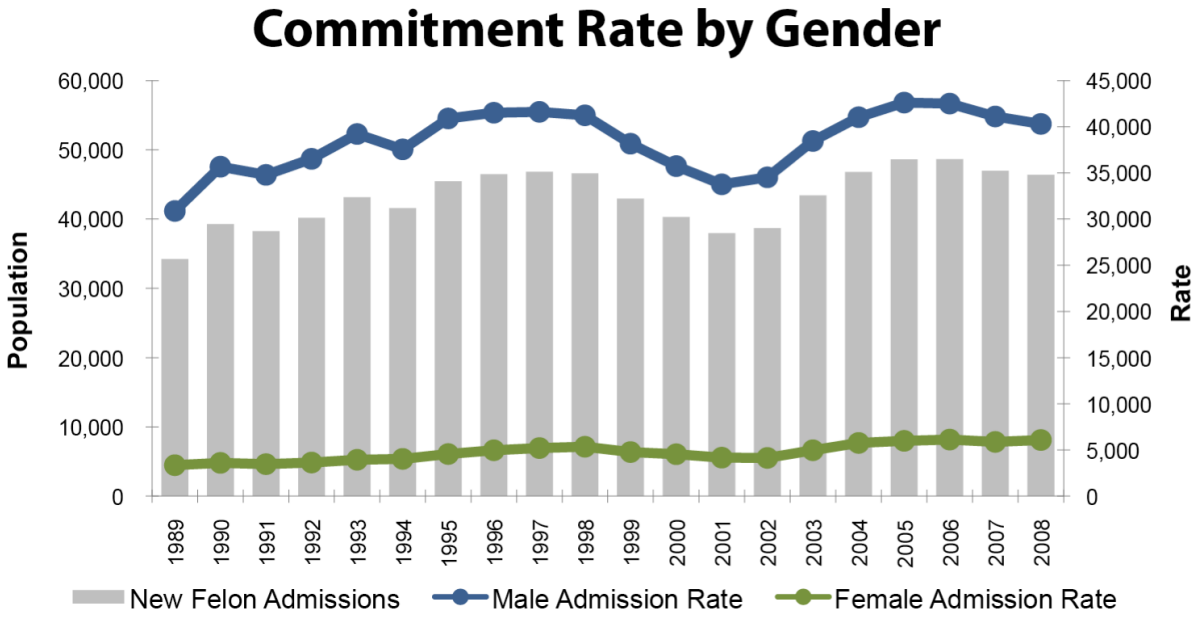
Camp Facts

- The Inmate Fire Camp population is more than 4,400;
- There are 46 adult and juvenile fire camps that can deploy approximately 200 fire crews;
- Only minimum security inmates are eligible to participate;
- Inmates typically earn $1 per hour, and can earn up to two days off their sentence for every day they work fighting fires;
- Conservation Camp Program inmates average 10 million work hours per year;
- Estimated savings to California taxpayers exceeds $80 million annually on average.

New Felon Admissions



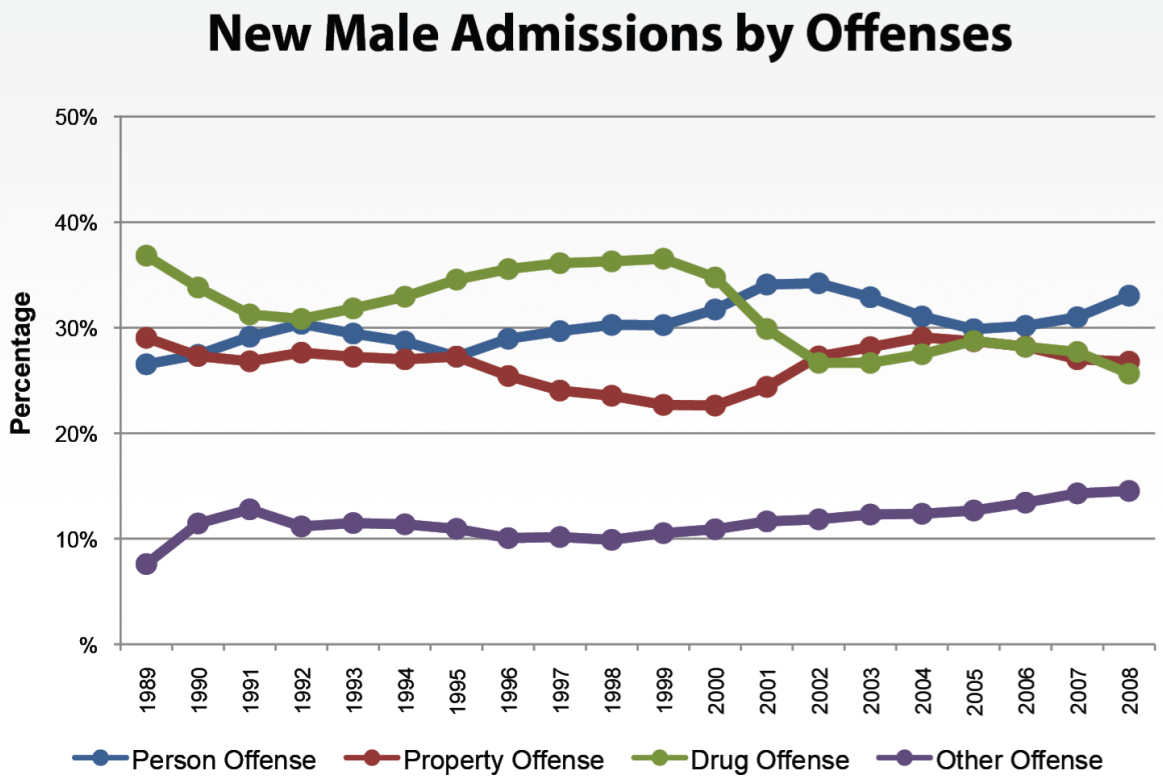
Felon new admissions grew from 34,226 in 1989 to 46,386 in 2008. The commitment rate grew from 117.4 per 100,000 California population in 1989 to 121.3 per 100,000 California population in 2008.



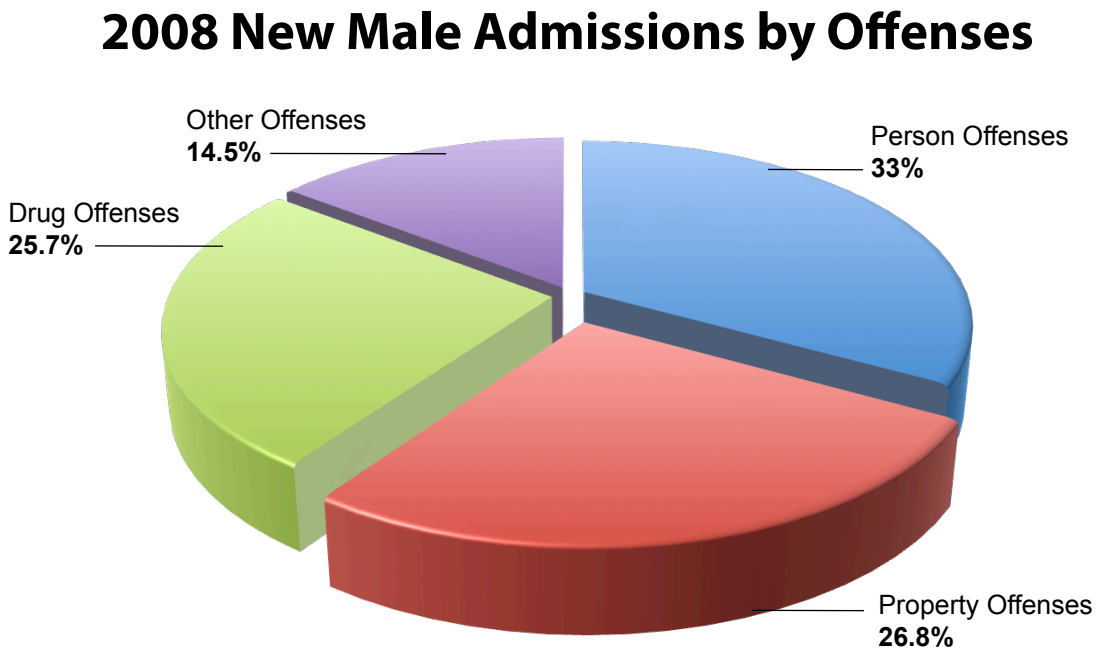
The male felon admission commitment rate was 105.9 in 1989 and 105.4 in 2008. The female felon admission commitment rate grew from 11.5 in 1989 to 15.9 in 2008.

Electrified Fences

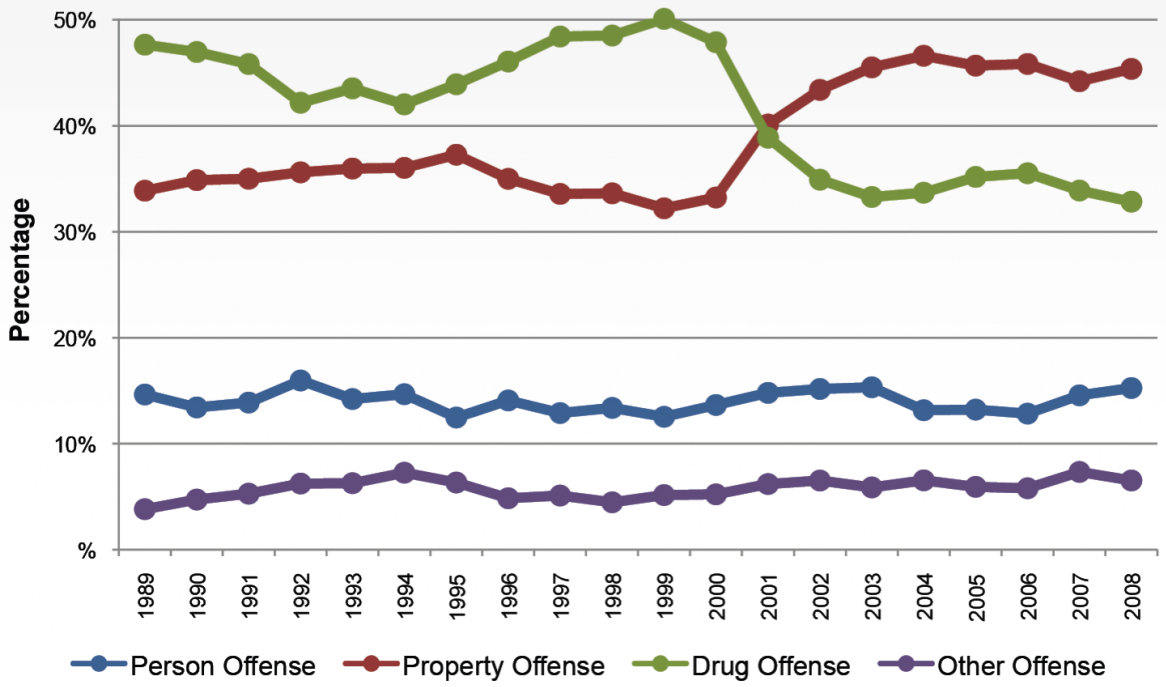
- In 1993, the first electrified fence was built at Calipatria State Prison.
- These electrified fences are installed at medium and maximum security prisons; there are electrified fences at 27 facilities in California.
- To date, there has not been a successful escape through, over, or compromising the lethal electrified fence.



The male admissions for person offenses ranged from a low of 26.5 percent in 1989 to a high of 34.2 percent in 2002; it was 33.0 percent in 2008. Property offenses were 29.0 percent in 1989 and 26.8 percent in 2008, with a low of 22.6 percent in 2000. Drug offenses were 36.8percent in 1989 and 25.7 percent in 2008.

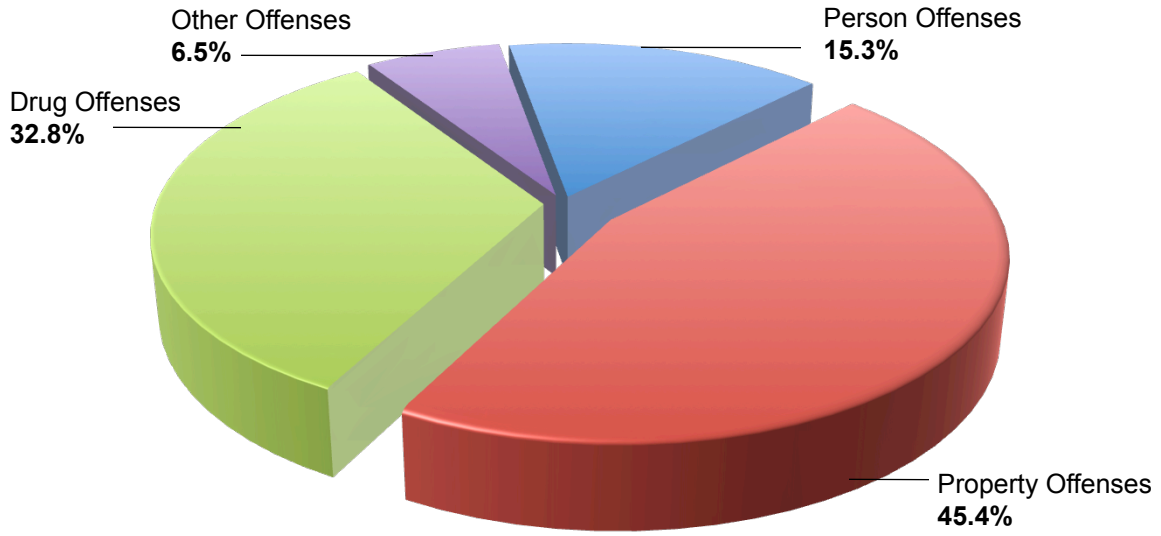


New Female Admissions by Offenses



The female admissions for person offenses averaged about 14.0 percent of total female admissions between 1989 and 2008. Property offenses were 33.9 percent in 1989 and 45.4 in 2008. Drug offenses grew from 47.7 percent in 1989 to 50.1 in 1999, and then decreased to 32.8 percent in 2008.

2008 New Female Admissions by Offenses



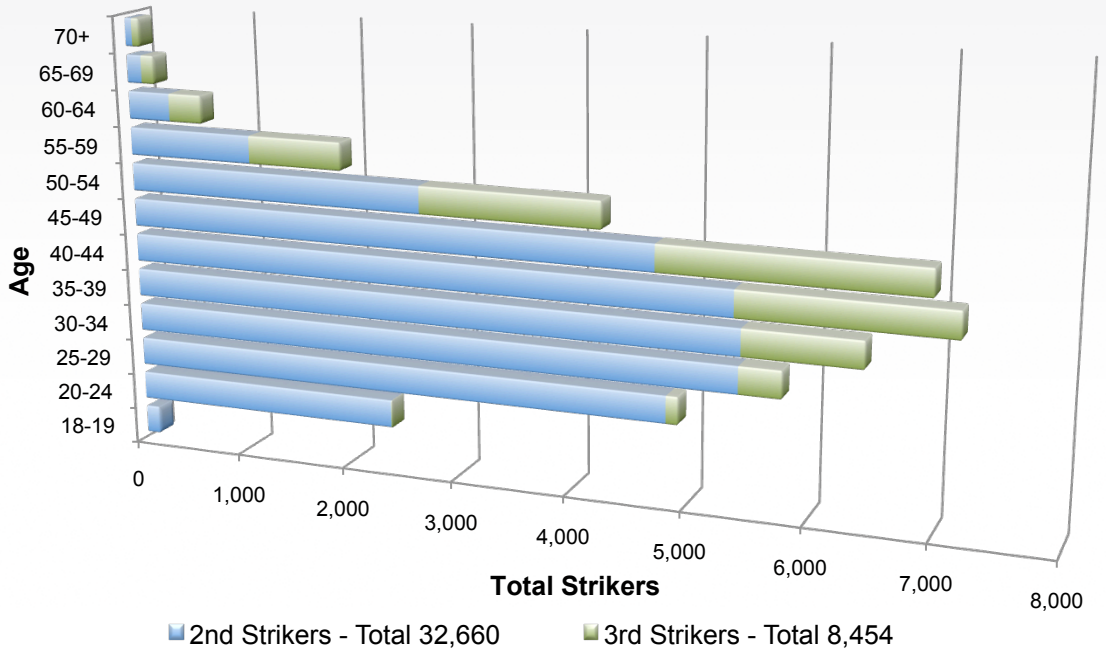
Three Strikes
Population

In November 1994, the voters of California passed Proposition 184, which is better known as California's Three Strikes law. The intent of this major policy initiative is to reduce crime by targeting serious, repeat offenders for long-term incarceration. Toward this end, the law increases the penalty for a third felony conviction to 25 years to life if the offender has two or more previous serious or violent felony convictions. The law also doubles the sentence for a new felony conviction if the offender has previously been convicted of one serious or violent felony. The charts (at right) show the number of second and third strikers that made up California's prison population in 2008.

Inmate prepped for transfer.

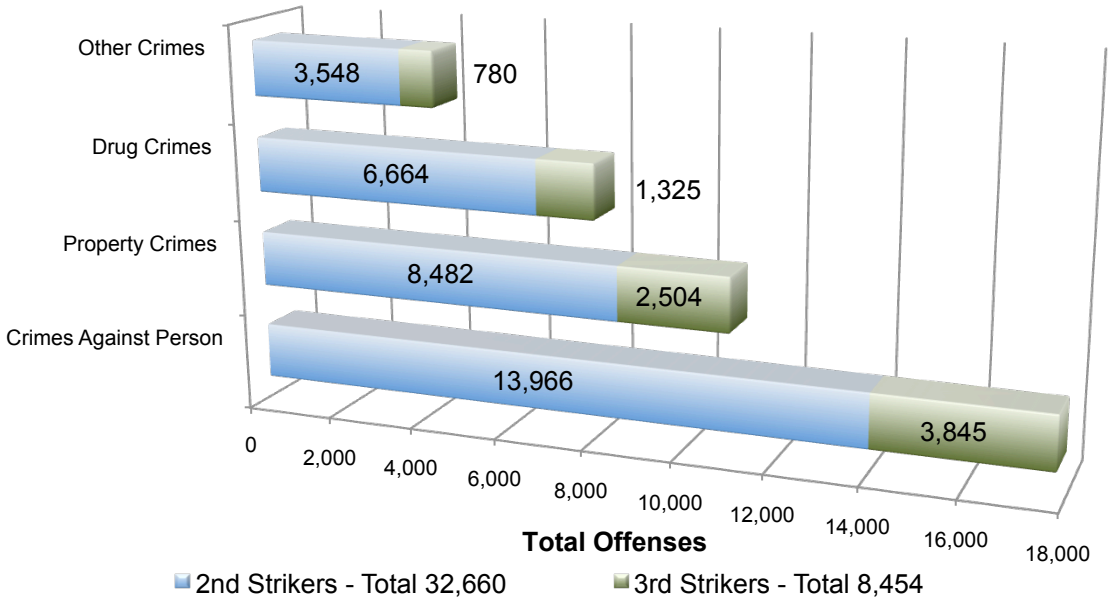
Second and Third Strikers by Age

Total 41,114



Due to the added length of stay in prison for second and third strike offenders, it has resulted in the average age of this population to be in the late 30's to late 40's

Second and Third Strikers by Offense



Based on the Three Strikes Law, the population of 2nd and 3rd strikers has increased through the years, with the largest of this population continuing to be for Crimes Against Persons.

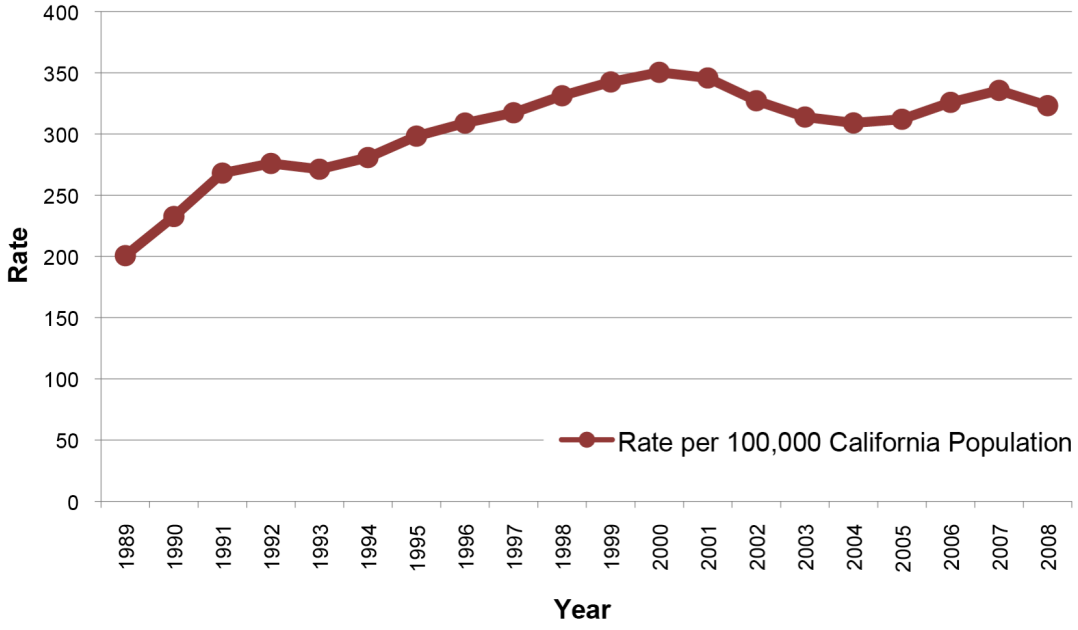
Adult Parole Population

On December 31, 2008, there were 123,597 felons and civil narcotic addicts on parole in California, a 2.6 percent decrease from 2007. During 2008, 142,954 offenders were admitted to an institution as a new admission or a parole violator and 139,535 offenders were paroled, discharged or otherwise released from custody.

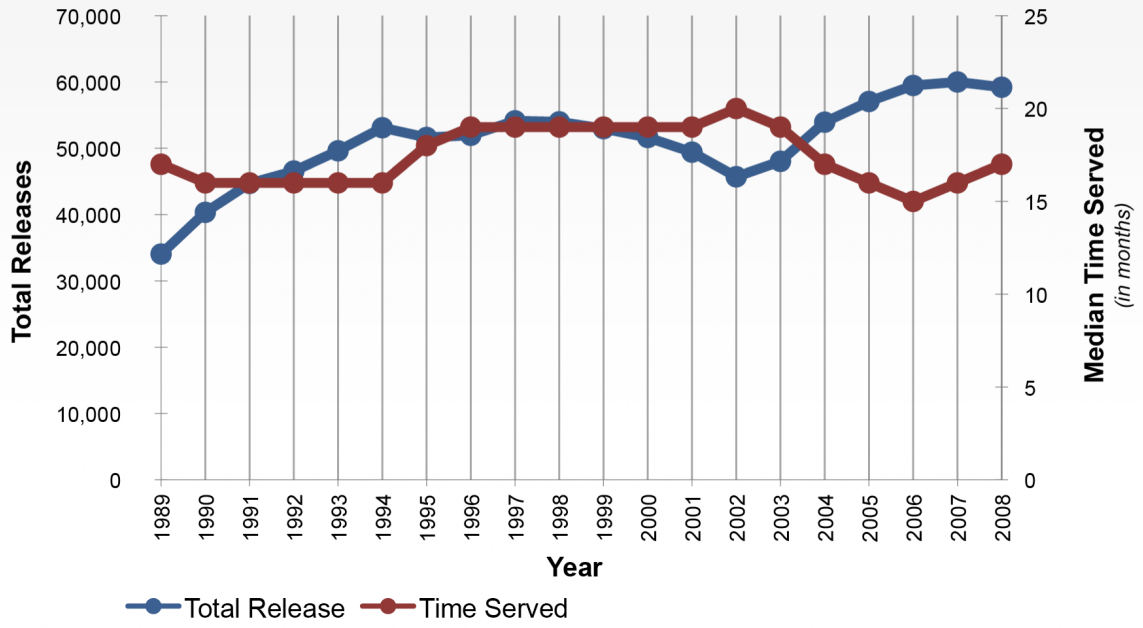
The Division of Adult Parole Operations (DAPO) is one of the largest law enforcement agencies in the nation. Parole agents supervise offenders released to parole from state prison. Agents work closely with local law enforcement to protect public safety as they help offenders reintegrate into the communities. DAPO is responsible for the following:

- Protecting the community by enabling the parole agents to be an active part of the community's public safety plans;
- Providing a range of resources and services to offer the opportunity for change; and
- Encouraging and assisting parolees in their effort to reintegrate into the community.

Parole Population Rate in California

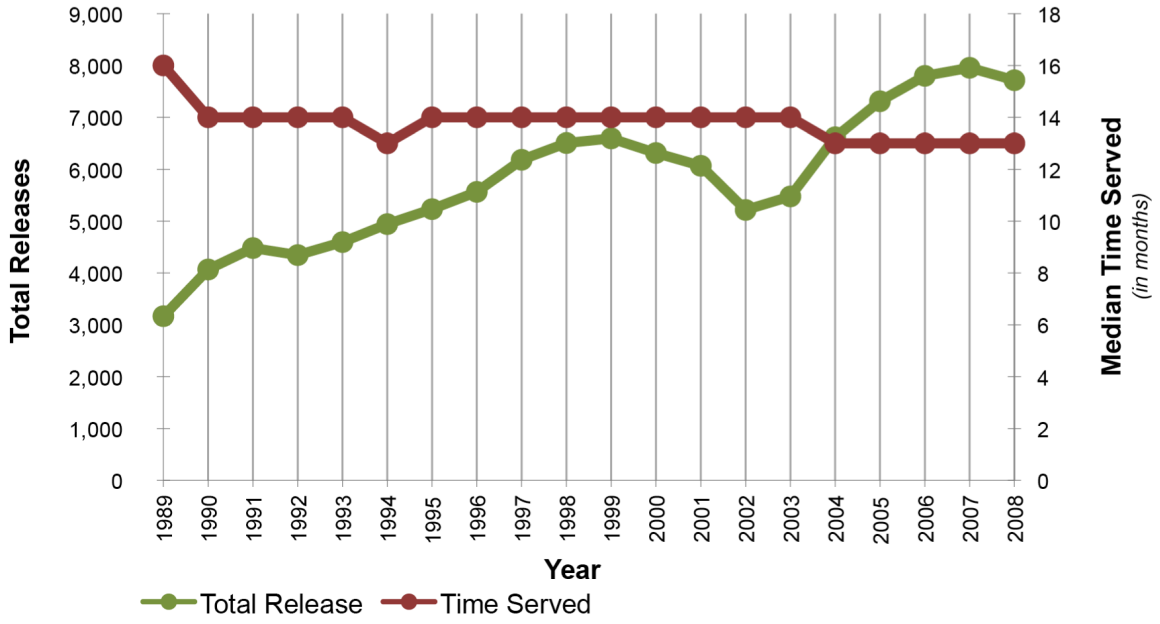


Male Felons First Released to Parole



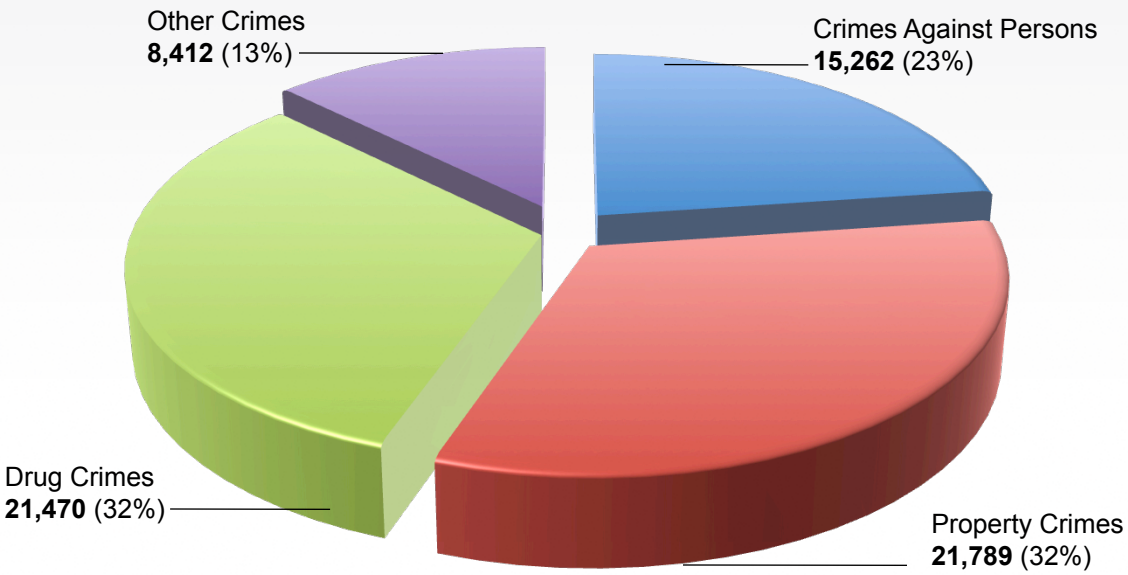
The median time served for male felons first released to parole increased one month while total releases decreased minimally (794).

Female Felons First Released to Parole



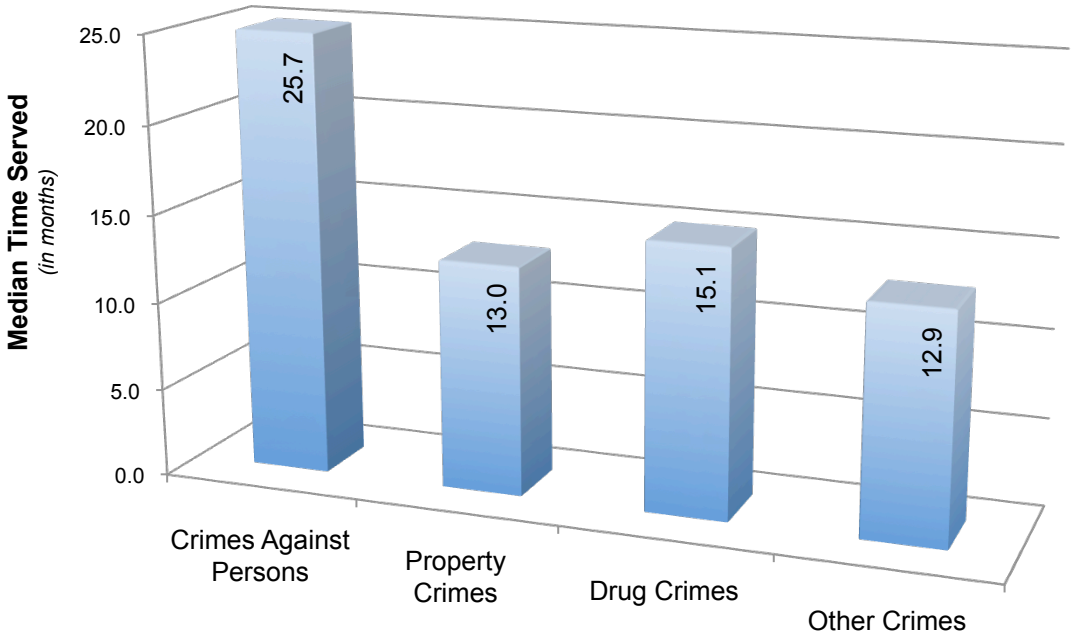
The median time served for female felons first released to parole remained static in 2008 while total releases decreased by 240.

Total First Released to Parole by Offense



Property and Drug Crimes make up the largest type offenses for felons first released to parole.

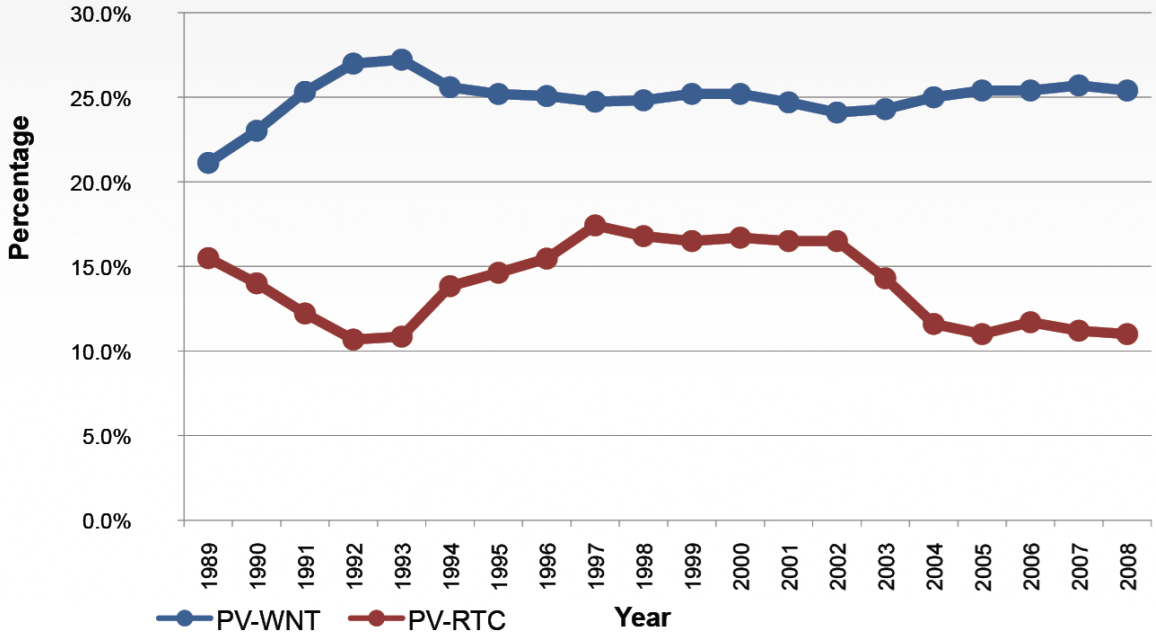
Months Served on Prison Sentence



Crimes against persons constituted the highest number of months served in prison for all felons released to parole.

Male Parole Violators

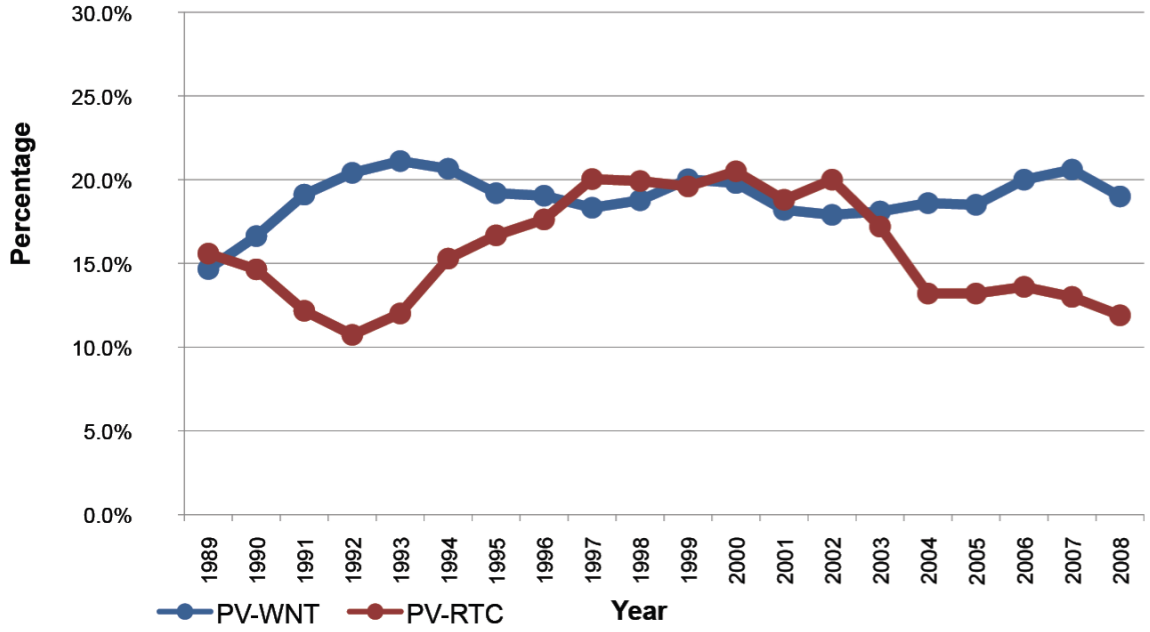
Felon Institution Population Percentage by Admission/Return Status



Male parole violators decreased a respective 0.2 and 0.3 percent for Parole Violators, Returned to Custody (PV-RTC) & Parole Violators with New Terms (PV-WNT) new admissions in 2008.

Female Parole Violators

Felon Institution Population Percentage by Admission/Return Status



Female parole violators decreased a respective 1.1 percent for Parole Violators, Returned to Custody (PV-RTC) and 1.6 percent for Parole Violators with New Terms (PV-WNT) new admissions in 2008.

Adult Programs

California's Landmark Rehabilitation Reforms

Evidence-Based Rehabilitation

On May 3, 2007, Governor Schwarzenegger signed AB 900, the Public Safety and Offender Rehabilitation Services Act of 2007. This important legislation fundamentally reforms California's system of incarcerating and rehabilitating prisoners – to improve public safety by reducing the rates at which offenders re-victimize communities and return to prison.

The Three "R's" of CDCR's Adult Rehabilitation Reform

- **REDUCE** victimization in California communities
- **REFOCUS** programs through use of proven practices
- **REUNITE** offenders with their community with a job and support system

Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger attends inmate graduation ceremony.

Reform Progress – A Safer California through Correctional Excellence

Adult Programs has led landmark reforms to bring evidence-based programs and tools to turn prison bars into bridges of opportunity. As of February 2009, reform measures completed include:

- Added 2,000 substance abuse treatment slots;
- Increased education program utilization;
- Obtained additional rehabilitation services;
- Launched the California Logic Model based on eight evidence-based principles and practices shown to reduce recidivism;
- Launched COMPAS offender risk and needs assessment instrument;
- Developed a prison-to-employment plan.

Newest Achievement:

For the first time, CDCR is using an evidence-based instrument, *Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS),* to assess offender needs and assign them to appropriate programs for maximum effectiveness. As of February 6, 2009, nearly 25,000 COMPAS assessments have been completed at all 12 Reception Center prisons. The next step is to roll out the COMPAS instrument to all 33 prisons.

Prison-To-Employment Program

Holding a job is one of the best predictors of parolee success and key to reducing victimization and strengthening public safety. The link between in-prison rehabilitation programs and employment

Inmate graduation ceremony

is critical. California's New Start prison-to-employment program is modeled after the best practices from other states. The New Start Program has several key elements:

- Use labor market data to determine the types of jobs that will actually be available in each county;
- Matching existing training and work opportunities in prison to jobs available in communities;
- Providing individual documents needed to secure employment prior to release from prison (e.g., social security card, birth certificate, selective service registration, etc.);
- Providing essential job prerequisites such as resumes, trade certificates, licenses, trade union membership, etc; and,
- Providing support to seek, secure and maintain employment through a collaborative partnership with the community to link offenders to jobs and a support system.

For additional information on the New Start Program, see "Inmate Treatment and Prison to Employment Plan," Legislative Report, 2008.

Academic and Vocational Education Programs – Adult

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Number of inmates who successfully completed Adult Basic Education programs[1]	1,587	4,257	5,141	3,305
Number of high school diplomas or equivalent earned	1,795	2,614	3,690	2,929
Number of inmates enrolled in college courses	991	3,852	4,538	5,261
Number of Associate of Arts/Science degrees earned[2]	177	187	489	236
Number of professional vocational program certifications earned	159	2,193	2,071	5,409
Number of inmates on waiting lists for education programs	NA[3]	25,989	25,234	23,202

[1] Successful completion means that a person obtained a GED. [2] Total includes Associate of Arts and Bachelor of Arts/Sciences Degrees. [3] Data was not tracked.

Education Programs

Academic Vocational

2005-06			2006-07			2007-08		
CLASSROOM SLOTS	ENROLLMENT (ACTUAL)	AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE	CLASSROOM SLOTS	ENROLLMENT (ACTUAL)	AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE	CLASSROOM SLOTS	ENROLLMENT (ACTUAL)	AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE
12,758	10,572	4,427	14,268	12,075	5,358	13,700	14,347	7,497
9,212	7,953	3,071	11,070	8,782	3,681	10,981	9,132	4,661

** Explanation of low ADA: During the year, inmates enroll in education programs in an open-entrance, open-exit forum. They are assigned for a period of time, transferred, unassigned, paroled, etc.*

Guest speaker addresses inmates.

Inmate welder works as part of rehabilitation project.

Division Of
Juvenile Justice

The Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) carries out its responsibilities through three divisions - the Division of Juvenile Facilities, the Division of Juvenile Programs, and the Division of Juvenile Parole Services. Juvenile programs provide rehabilitative, educational and vocational services for youth offenders. In January 2008, the DJJ operated seven juvenile facilities statewide. Due to declining populations, two facilities – DeWitt Nelson in Stockton and El Paso de Robles in Paso Robles – were closed in 2008.

Color Guard fold flag at DeWitt Nelson (DJJ, Stockton) closure ceremony, June 2008

DJJ also operates two youth fire camps, where youths learn valuable skills assisting CALFIRE crews fighting fires each year.

The Division of Juvenile Justice, formerly known as the California Youth Authority, has been making significant improvements in its delivery of services and treatment since 2004. Many of those improvements are the result of efforts to comply with remedial plans approved by the courts in a settlement of a lawsuit, *Farrell v. Cate*, formerly known as *Farrell v. Harper*. This lawsuit, originally filed by the Prison Law Office in Alameda County Superior Court, alleged unacceptable conditions of youth confinement.

The remedial plans are intended to correct those deficiencies in six areas, including education, sexual behavior treatment, health care, safety and welfare, youths with disabilities, and mental health. They form the foundation for reforming California's approach toward educating and treating youths to give them the tools they need to create a constructive life, preventing the recidivism that otherwise could extend into their adult years.

Youths participate in education course.

More important, by 2005, the DJJ made a commitment to go beyond correcting the problems identified by court-appointed experts. It initiated a critical transformation in how the needs of youth are identified and how treatment programs to meet those needs are delivered. As a result, youths are formally assessed using state of the art evaluation tools when they arrive at the DJJ. Subsequently, youths are grouped and housed according to their specific treatment needs. Other factors that affect the grouping and housing of youths include their tendency toward violent behavior and risk of recidivism.

The use of a scientific, rehabilitative model has become more critical in light of significant changes to DJJ's population, the result of historic policy mandates from the Legislature and the courts. From approximately 10,000 youths a decade ago, DJJ's population has decreased to approximately 1,900 by mid-2009, as most youths that would have been in its custody are now directed to county programs, enabling direct access and closer proximity to their homes, families, social programs and services, and other support systems. As of December 31, 2008, DJJ's total population was 3,948, and is broken down as follows:

- Total institution population - 1,870
- Total DJJ parole population - 2,078

EDUCATION

Every youth currently in DJJ facilities has had their educational and treatment needs assessed, which has resulted in a significant improvement in the delivery of services to each of them. Of the many improved outcomes achieved, there was a 300

Juvenile Population Overview

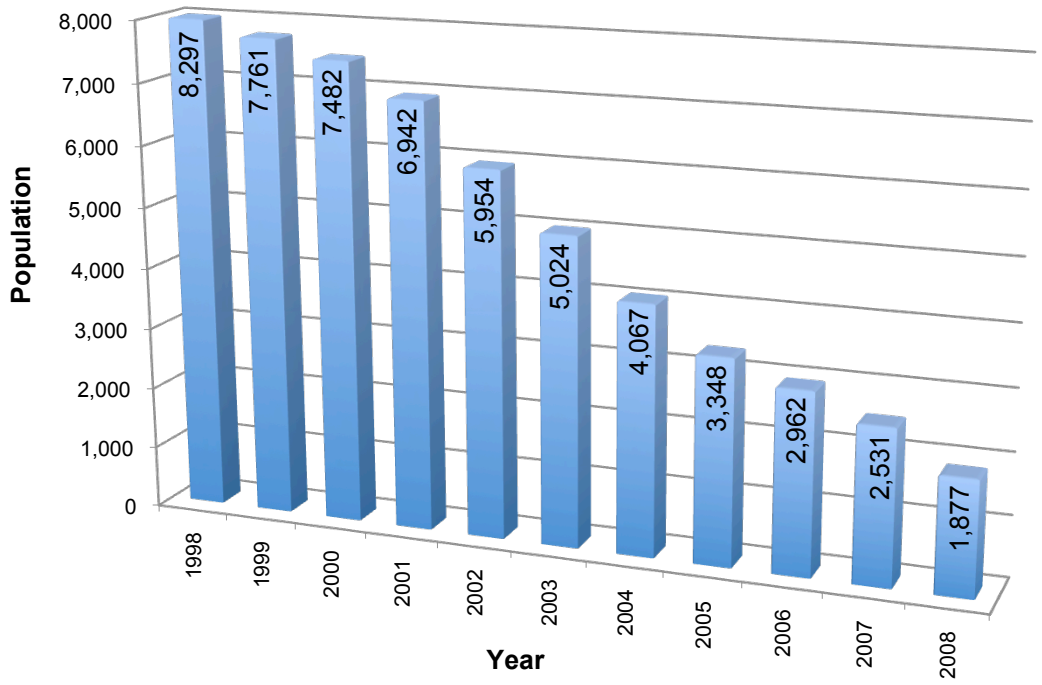
as of December 31, 2008

Characteristics Of DJJ Institution Population (December 31, 2008):

	DJJ CASES	CDCR CASES
TOTAL	**1,569**	**135**
Males	1,496	130
Females	73	5
Juvenile	98.9%	0.0%
Criminal	1.1%	100.0%
Homicide	7.5%	4.4%
Robbery	31.7%	43.0%
Assault	31.2%	38.5%
Burglary	6.7%	2.2%
Drugs	1.1%	1.5%
Rape (Forcible)	3.3%	0.7%
Other	18.5%	9.6%
White	9.6%	3.7%
Hispanic	56.4%	62.2%
African American	29.8%	32.6%
Asian	2.3%	1.5%
Other	1.9%	0.0%

	DJJ CASES	CDCR CASES
AVERAGE AGE	**19.6**	**17.6**
Age 13 and under	3	-
Age 14	11	-
Age 15	35	6
Age 16	101	29
Age 17	202	60
Age 18	305	31
Age 19	322	7
Age 20	264	2
Age 21	124	-
Age 22 and over	202	-
COMMITTING COUNTY		
Los Angeles	25.9%	21.5%
Santa Clara	2.7%	0.0%
Alameda	5.3%	0.0%
Sacramento	2.4%	5.9%
Kern	7.2%	0.0%
San Diego	7.7%	1.5%
San Francisco	0.4%	0.0%

Institution Population



percent increase in the number of youths who have attained a GED and a 27 percent increase in the number of youths who have received a high school diploma over the last three years.

POPULATION DECLINE

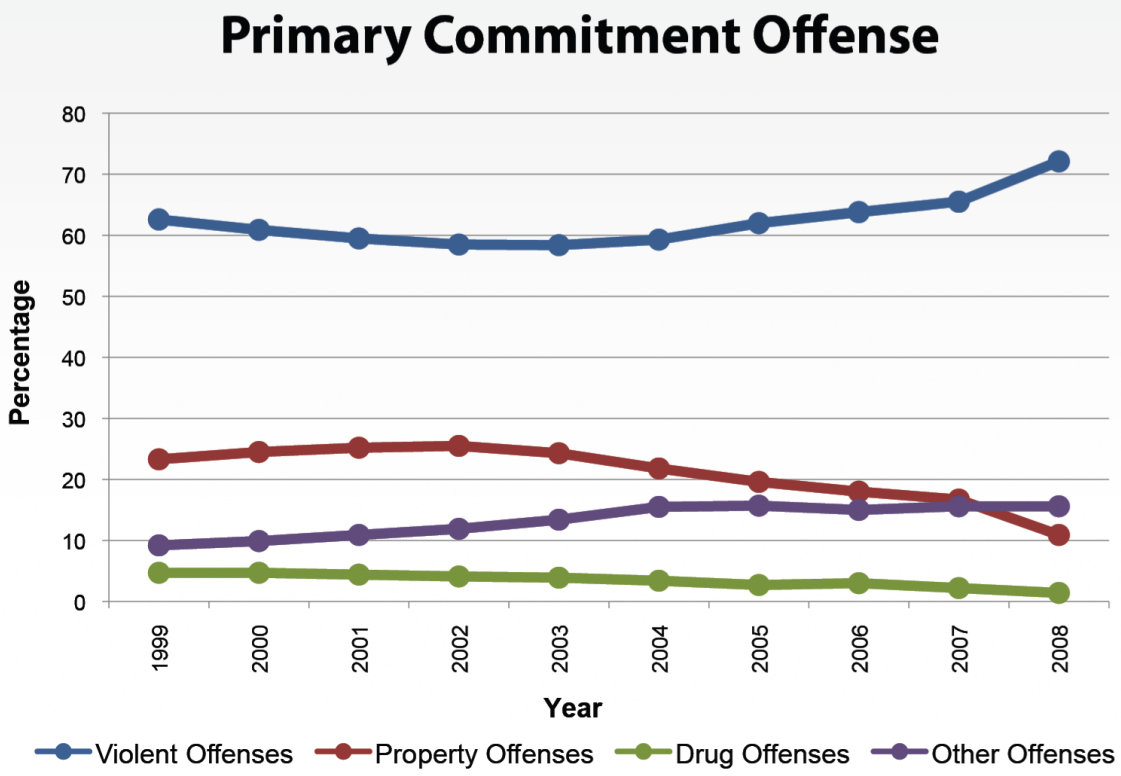
The DJJ's population decline began in the mid to late 1990's due to fiscal reasons. Counties received increased federal funding to build additional treatment facilities and the fees they paid to house youths in DJJ facilities were changed to encourage more local commitments. In addition, changes prompted by SB 81, AB 191 and the courts created a new relationship between the counties and the DJJ, which ultimately established a new role for each. As the vast majority of youth offenders are now directed to county programs, DJJ's population is comprised of those youths with the most violent backgrounds and serious treatment needs. These youths represent only about one percent of 225,000 youth arrests each year.

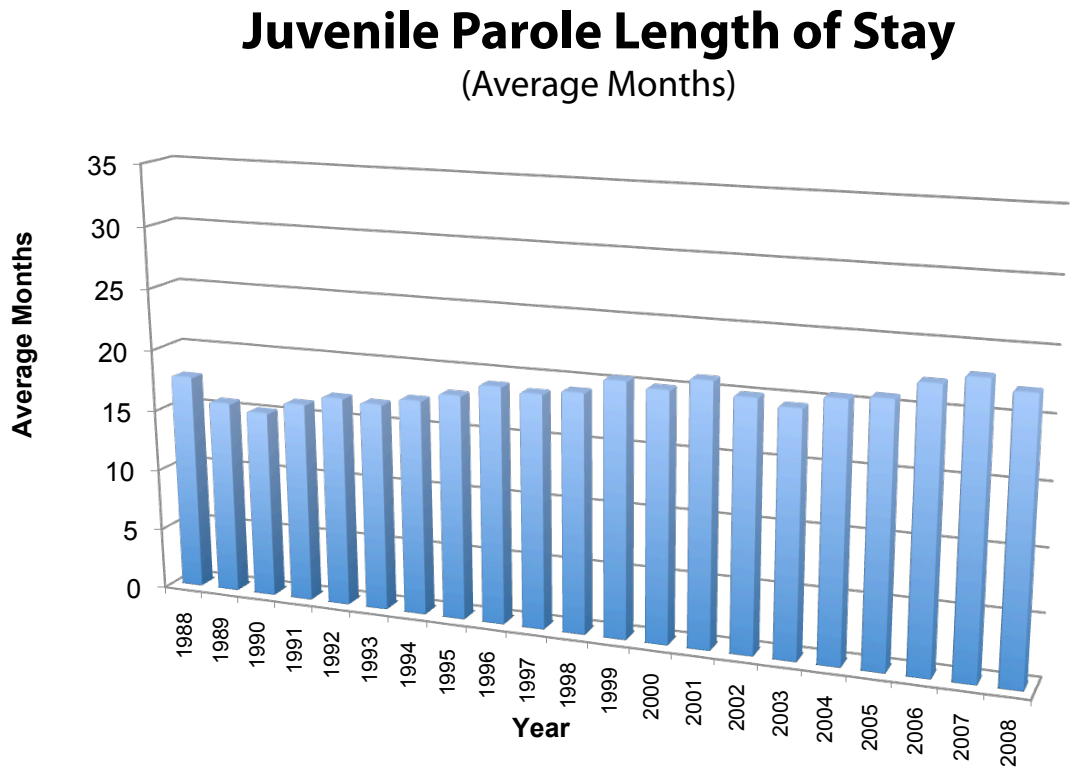
Youths graduate.

As a direct result of these changes:

- 95 percent of new DJJ commitments have a history of serious and violent crimes;
- California is one of only four states that retain youths to the age of 25. Consequently, the average age of DJJ youths is 19.5 years, compared to less than 18 years of age, nationally; and
- The average parole period for DJJ youths is 40 months, compared to a national average of nine months, another reflection of the seriousness of their crimes and specialized treatment needs.

Youth housing unit.


Primary Commitment Offense
Percentage
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
Year
Violent Offenses
Property Offenses
Drug Offenses
Other Offenses


Juvenile Parole Length of Stay
(Average Months)
Average Months
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
1988
1989
1990
1991
1992
1993
1994
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
Year

Youth participates in Shelter Dog Training Program at Heman G. Stark Youth Correctional Facility.

Recidivism

Many commentators have cited California's recidivism rate as the highest in the United States, referring to a rate of 70 percent. This figure is widely quoted, most likely from the 70 percent recidivism figure that Joan Petersilia presents in her publication, Understanding California Corrections (2006) from work done by Ryan Fischer. Fischer's 2005 research report was titled, Are California's Recidivism Rates Really the Highest in the Nation? The answer, predictably, was "It depends," especially upon how we define recidivism.

> "While California does indeed have high rates of offenders being rearrested and reconvicted once released from prison, these rates are not the highest in the nation, nor are they markedly different from those found in many other states with the nation's largest offender populations."
>
> Are California's Recidivism Rates Really the Highest in the Nation (2005).

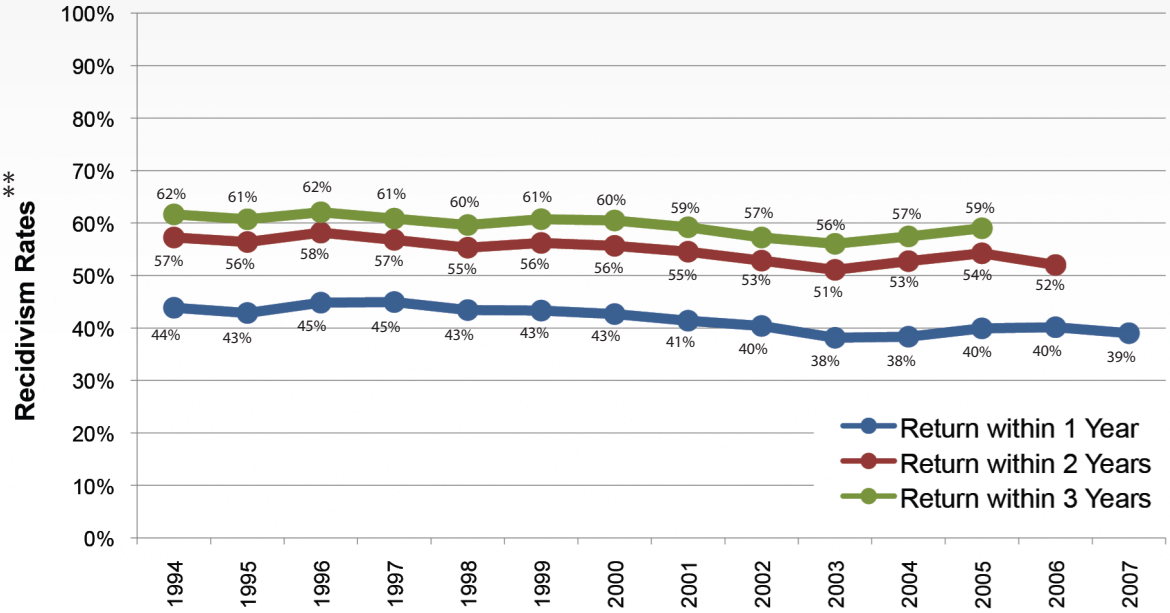
There are many ways to define recidivism: Re-arrest, felony re-arrest, re-conviction, parole revocation, return to incarceration, return to prison, etc. Fischer noted that the 70 percent rate so often quoted is a rate for re-arrests. When he compared the arrest rates over a three-year period for states among those with the largest prison populations, California was third, behind Florida and Illinois. New York's rate of convictions was higher than California's as well.

Does California have the highest rate of recidivism? When recidivism is defined as return to prison, California has a much higher rate than other states. At the time of Fischer's study, about two-thirds of California offenders were returned to prison within three years. But this is true only if technical parole violators–about half of those returned–are included in the count. In contrast to other states, almost all of California inmates are released to a three-year parole period. During this period they may be returned to prison for offenses that never go before a criminal court, or for behavior such as failure to show up for appointments, drinking alcohol, or other things that would not be criminal for the ordinary citizen. If only court convictions for new crimes is the measure, several other states outrank California in returns to prison.

Since the time of Fischer's study, California recidivism figures have improved (see Table on right). The rate of returns to prison is closer to 60 percent. Even so, this is still unacceptably high. The department's efforts at parole reform, evidence-based treatment of parole violations, and its emphasis on matching the right offender to the right evidence-based rehabilitative treatment are only a few of the ways CDCR is strategically addressing the problem of recidivism in California.

One, Two, Three Year Follow-Up Recidivism Rates

For All Paroled Felons Released from Prison for the First Time, from 1994 to 2007, Under the Supervision of the CDCR



** From 1994-1999, the rate of recidivism dropped slightly, but has risen slightly since then. A workgroup has been formed at CDCR to look more closely into recidivism.

3-Year Recidivism for Offenders Released from California Prisons vs. Other States (in percent)

State	Rearrested	Reconvicted	Returned to Jail or Prison			Returned to Prison		
			New Crime	Technical Violation	Total	New Crime	Technical Violation	Total
California	70	49	37	32	69	27	39	66
Florida	79	45	32	8	40	27	26	53
Illinois	77	46	40	4	44	32	6	38
New York	67	57	49	14	63	27	29	56
North Carolina	61	47	45	8	53	34	14	48
Texas	58	32	31	7	38	15	11	26

Source: Ryan Fischer, Are California's Recidivism Rates Really the Highest in the Nation? It Depends on What Meaure of Recidivism You Use, UCI Irvine Center for Evidence-Based Corrections: Bulletin 1 (September 2005). Based on inmates released in 1994.

NOTE: The recidivism rate for California differs for each chart due to the research criteria used to determine the rate.

Adult Institutions

	ABRV	INSTITUTION NAME	CITY
1	PBSP	Pelican Bay State Prison	Crescent City
2	CCC	California Correctional Center	Susanville
3	HDSP	High Desert State Prison	Susanville
4	FSP	Folsom State Prison	Represa
5	SAC	California State Prison, Sacramento	Represa
6	CMF	California Medical Facility	Vacaville
7	SOL	California State Prison, Solano	Vacaville
8	MCSP	Mule Creek State Prison	Ione
9	SQ	California State Prison, San Quentin	San Quentin
10	KVSP	Kern Valley State Prison	Delano
11	SCC	Sierra Conservation Center	Jamestown
12	DVI	Deuel Vocational Institution	Tracy
13	CCWF	Central California Women's Facility	Chowchilla
14	VSPW	Valley State Prison for Women	Chowchilla
15	CTF	Correctional Training Facility	Soledad
16	SVSP	Salinas Valley State Prison	Soledad
17	PVSP	Pleasant Valley State Prison	Coalinga
18	COR	California State Prison, Corcoran	Corcoran
19	ASP	Avenal State Prison	Avenal
20	NKSP	North Kern State Prison	Delano
21	WSP	Wasco State Prison	Wasco
22	CMC	California Men's Colony	San Luis Obispo
23	CCI	California Correctional Institution	Tehachapi
24	LAC	California State Prison, Los Angeles Co	Lancaster
25	CIM	California Institution for Men	Chino
26	CIW	California Institution for Women	Corona
27	CRC	California Rehabilitation Center	Norco
28	CVSP	Chuckawalla Valley State Prison	Blythe
29	ISP	Ironwood State Prison	Blythe
30	CAL	Calipatria State Prison	Calipatria
31	CEN	Centinela State Prison	Imperial
32	RJD	RJ Donovan Correctional Facility	San Diego
33	SATF	California Substance Abuse Treatment Facility and State Prison, Corcoran	Corcoran

Juvenile Institutions

	ABRV	INSTITUTION NAME	CITY
1	NCYCC	Northern California Youth Correctional Center	Stockton
1	NAC	N.A. Chaderjian	Stockton
1	OHC	O.H. Close	Stockton
3	VYCF	Ventura Youth Correctional Facility	Camarillo
4	SRCC	Southern Youth Correctional Reception Center	Norwalk
5	HGS	Heman G. Stark	Chino
6	PYCF	Preston Youth Correctional Facility	Ione

CDCR Headquarters

Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
1515 "S" St.
Sacramento, CA 95814

CDCR Training Center

Richard A. McGee Training Center
9850 Twin Cities Rd.
Galt, CA 95632

Adult Firefighting Conservation Camps

	ADM.	CONSERVATION CAMP	CITY
0	CCC	Norco	Norco
1	SCC	Vallecito	Angels Camp
2	CIW	Rainbow (Female)	Fallbrook
3	CCC	Trinity River	Lewiston
4	SCC	Francisquito	Saugus
5	SCC	Miramonte	Miramonte
6	CCC	Parlin Fork	Fort Bragg
7	CCC	Salt Creek	Paskenta
8	CCC	Delta	Suisun City
9	CCC	Sugar Pine	Bella Vista
10	SCC	Mountain Home	Springville
11	SCC	Acton	Acton
13	CIW	Malibu (Female)	Malibu
14	CIW	Puerta La Cruz (Female)	Warner Springs
15	SCC	Pilot Rock	Crestline
16	SCC	Mount Gleason	Palmdale
17	CCC	Chamberline Creek	Fort Bragg
18	CCC	Ishi	Paynes Creek
19	SCC	Julius Klein	Azusa
20	CCC	Alder	Klamath
21	SCC	McCain Valley	Boulevard
22	CCC	Intermountain	Biebe
23	CCC	Deadwood	Fort James
24	CMC	Cuesta	San Luis Obispo
25	CCC	Antelope	Susanville
26	SCC	Owens Valley	Bishop
27	CCC	Konocti	Lower Lake
28	SCC	Prado	Chino
30	SCC	Baseline	Jamestown
31	CCC	Eel River	Redway
32	CCC	High Rock	Weott
33	SCC	Grolersberg	Georgetown
34	CCC	Valley View	Elk Creek
35	SCC	Oak Glen	Yucaipa
36	SCC	Bautista	Hemet
38	SCC	Gabilan	Soledad
39	SCC	Mt. Bullion	Mariposa
40	CCC	Devil's Garden	Alturas
41	SCC	Finner Canyon	Valyermo
44	CCC	Washington Ridge	Nevada City
45	SCC	Ben Lomond	Santa Cruz
46	SCC	La Cima	Julian

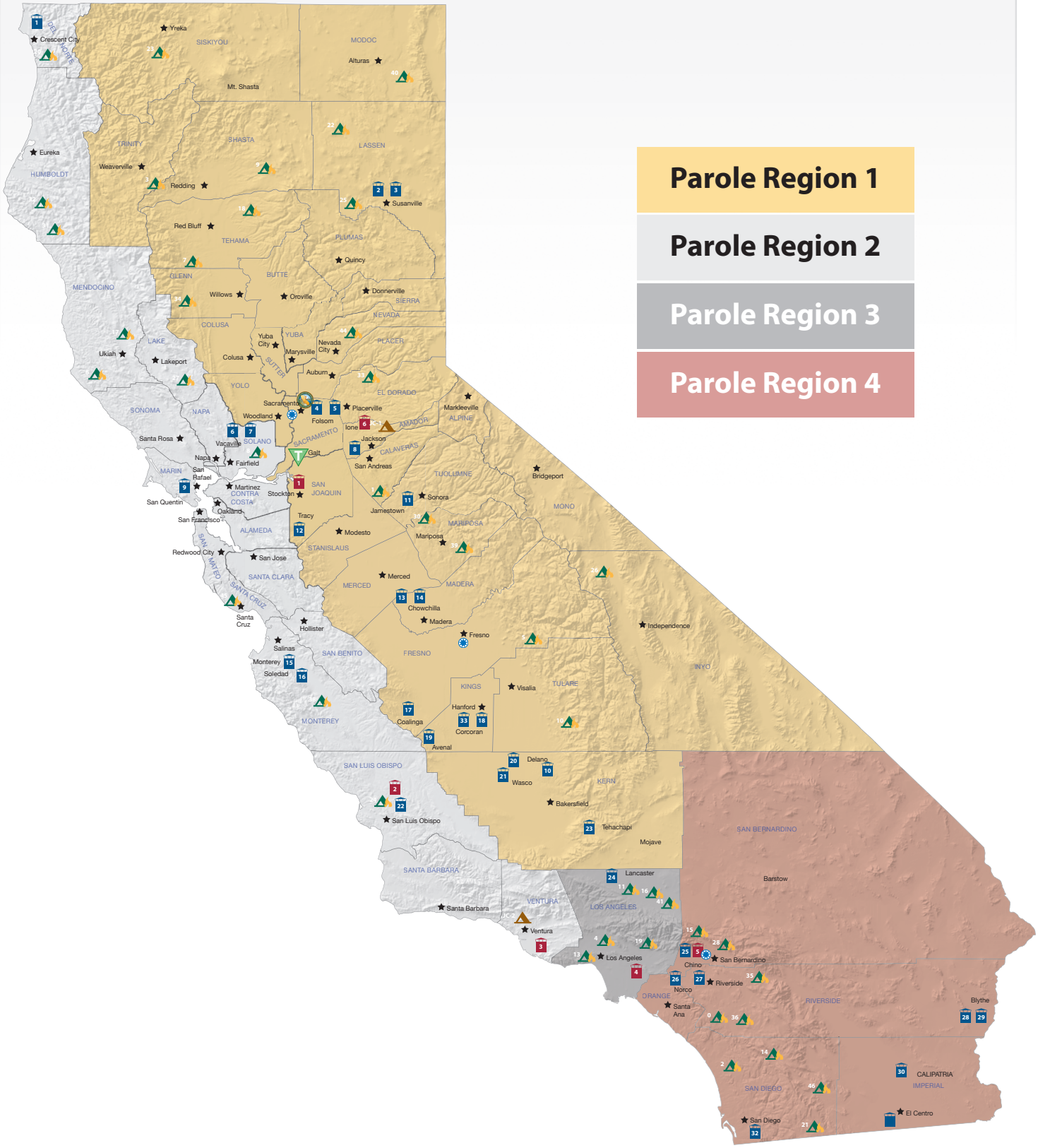
Adult Camps Legend

ADM	Administration of Camps (Training Centers)
CCC	California Conservation Center
SCC	Sierra Conservation Center
CIW	Camps 2, 13, and 14 – Female Camp Training Centers
NOTE:	Camps 4, 11, 13, 16, and 19 are jointly managed by CDCR and the Los Angeles County Fire Department.

Juvenile Camps

	CONSERVATION CAMP	CITY
JC-1	Pine Grove Youth Conservation Camp	Pine Grove
JC-2	Ventura Youth Conservation Camp	Camarillo

CDCR REGIONS, INSTITUTIONS & CAMPS



CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT *of*
CORRECTIONS AND
REHABILITATION

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