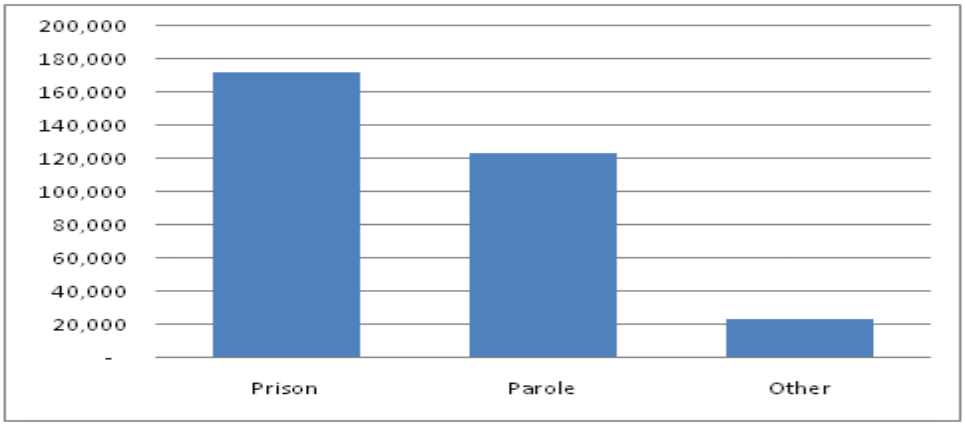
Appendix L—Detailed CDCR Adult Offender Profile Information and Tables

CDCR Adult Offender Distribution

The CDCR is currently responsible for providing services to 321,222 adult offenders in its prison and parole systems. As Figure 2.1 shows, 172,385 (54%) are located in the CDCR prisons, 123,781 (39%) are on parole supervision, and 23,236 (7%) are in other populations, including non-CDCR facilities or programs (i.e., Federal prison or County jail).

Figure L-1: California's Adult Offender Population



Source: CDCR (Weekly Population Report, April 23, 2007)

CDCR Adult Offender Cohorts

Although Figure L-1 suggests that there is really only one adult offender population that is distributed into three large categories, that isn't exactly the case. When considering the overall CDCR adult offender population, there are actually four ways to look at it:

1. those admitted to prison (an "Admissions Cohort"),
2. those in prison (an "In-Prison Cohort"),
3. those on parole (an "On Parole Cohort"), and
4. those released to parole (an "Exit Cohort").

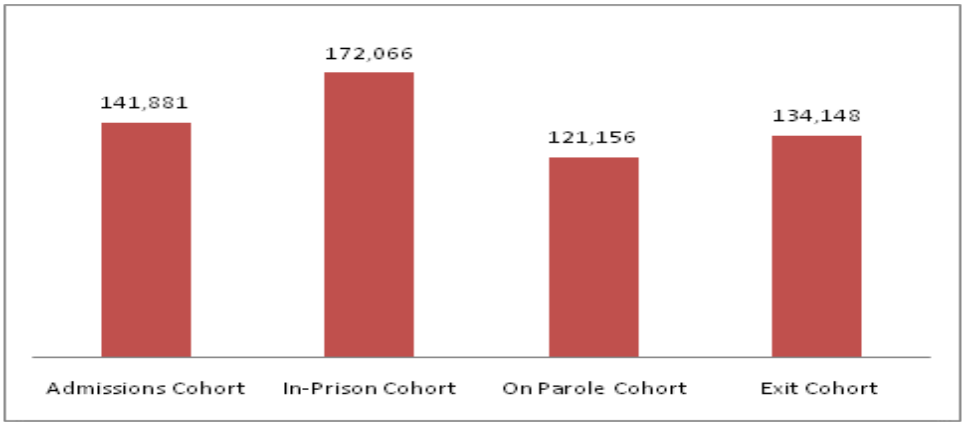
This is important because, as we will discuss later, one of the first questions that needs to be answered when discussing effective offender programming is: *What are the offender's needs?* The answer to that question provides the basis for the "rehabilitation" of the offender. Thus, if the offender population was truly monolithic as Figure L-1 suggests, it would be easy to describe the average needs of the adult offenders in the CDCR. However, the answer is not that simple, because each of the four cohorts listed above has different risks and needs profiles. For example, on average, people committed to prison for violent crimes serve longer prison terms than those committed for nonviolent or drug crimes. Because it takes longer for violent offenders to be released from prison, their representation in an Exit Cohort is lower than that of nonviolent or drug offenders.

While this distinction may on the surface appear to be self-evident and, therefore, trivial to discuss, the fact of the matter is that the differences between In-Prison and Exit Cohorts accounts for some of the greatest discrepancies in the figures cited by those who argue that offenders are not a particularly dangerous or serious group (they tend to use Admissions or Exit Cohorts) and those who argue that the majority of offenders are dangerous and serious career criminals (they tend to use In-Prison Cohorts).[an]

From a programming standpoint, the answer of *"Which parole or prison population is being considered?"* has important implications. If the public perceives released offenders as people who have many needs, yet pose little risk to public safety, they are more likely to be sympathetic to their circumstances and urge their lawmakers to invest in rehabilitation and work programs. But if the public believes that most released offenders are dangerous and serious career criminals who present a great risk to public safety, they are more likely to urge their lawmakers to invest resources in law enforcement and surveillance activities.

Given its importance for programming considerations, we felt it was important to provide a snapshot of all four of the CDCR's adult offender cohorts. We have presented this data in Figures L-2 – L-9. *Please note: the data used for these tables came from 2006 CDCR offender records, while the data at the beginning of this chapter came from April 2007 CDCR offender records. As the CDCR population is continuing to grow, there is a slight discrepancy when comparing the total numbers between the two data sources.*

Figure L-2: CDCR Adult Offender Cohorts



Source: CDCR (2006 Admissions and Exit Data, December 31, 2006 In-Prison and On Parole Data)

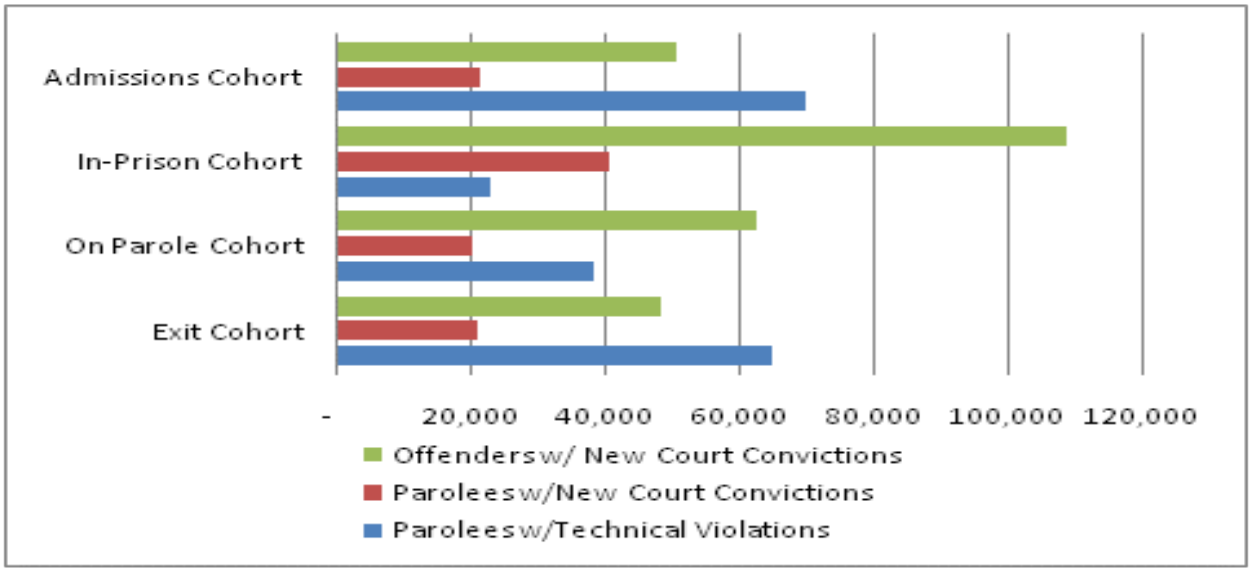
Figure L-2 provides a comparison of the number of offenders in each of the cohorts.

an See Tonry (1995) for a full discussion.

Admissions Type

The first aspect of the adult offender population that we examined was admissions type. In California, there are two ways to enter the CDCR adult prison system. The first way is through a criminal court conviction. In this category are either Offenders with New Court Convictions or Parolees with New Court Convictions (parolees convicted of new crimes). The second way is through a technical parole violation. In this category are Parolees with Technical Violations (parolees who have violated one or more of their parole conditions). Figure L-3 displays our findings.

Figure L-3: Admissions Type Distribution

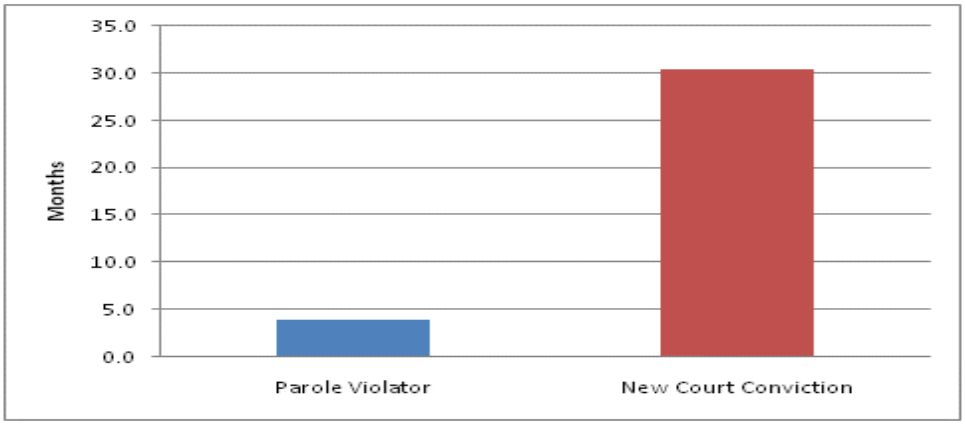


Source: CDCR (2006 Admissions and Exit Data, December 31, 2006 In-Prison and On Parole Data)

As Figure L-3 shows, 149,294 offenders (86.8%) in the In-Prison Cohort were admitted to prison because of new court convictions (offenders with new court convictions plus parolees with new court convictions). But only 71,915 offenders (50.7%) in the Admissions Cohort and 69,250 offenders (51.6%) in the Exit Cohort were admitted to prison because of new court convictions. This tells us two things. First, nearly 50% of the offenders in the Admissions and Exit Cohorts were admitted to prison due to technical parole violations, not because of new court convictions. Second, parolees with technical violations spend less time in prison than offenders and parolees with new criminal convictions.

Data provided by CDCR shows that two-thirds of the offenders admitted to prison in 2006 were parole violators. The new court conviction group reflects only 36% of new prison admissions, and even within this group a sizeable number (10%) are probation violators. **Put differently, nearly 70% of all 2006 prison admissions were people who failed to satisfy their probation or parole obligations.** Any improvement in these existing failure rates would have a large impact on reducing the CDCR prisoner population.

Figure L-4: Length of Stay Comparison



Source: CDCR 2006

Figure L-4 compares the average lengths of stay (LOS) of parole violators and offenders with new court convictions. Parole violators' LOS when returned to prison are an average of just four months. (This large group churns quickly in and out of California prisons and occupies 20,000 beds on any given day.) On the other hand, the LOS for offenders released in 2006 as a result of a new court convictions was an average of 29.1 months.

These admission and release trends have important consequences for the design and application of rehabilitation programs. Most credible treatment programs require at least 3-6 months of participation in what would be considered the initial phase of a well structured program. It is also assumed that the initial phase of rehabilitation should be followed by additional months (usually 3-9) in subsequent and often less intensive services.[ao]

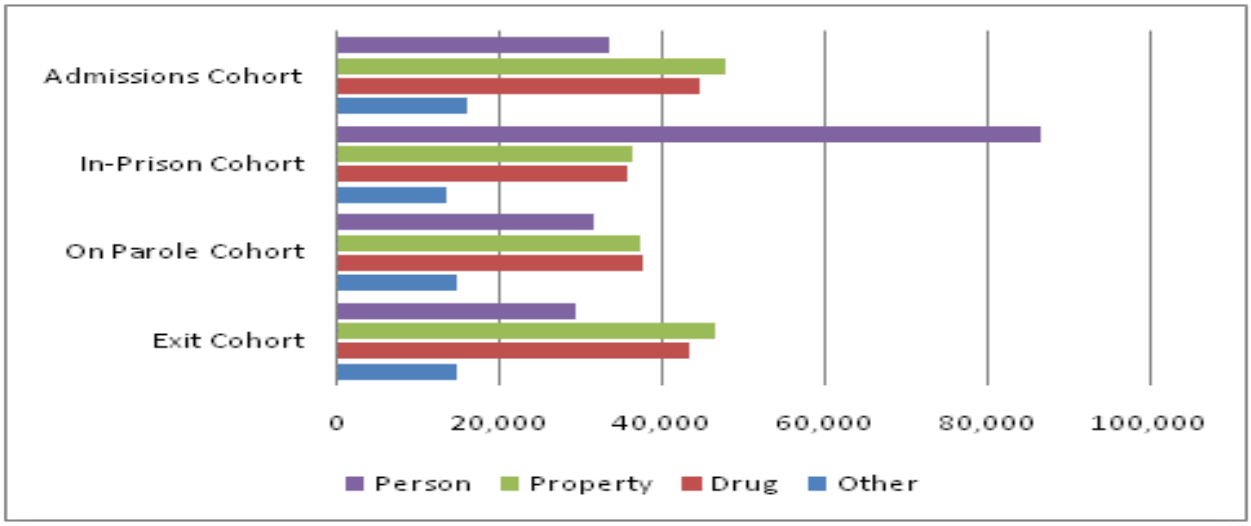
From a programming standpoint, the first implication is that effective programming will have to take into account the differing lengths of stay between offenders admitted due to new court convictions and those admitted due to technical parole violations. Offenders admitted due to new court convictions will have more time to participate in programming in prison because their sentences are longer. The second implication is that because technical parole violators spend less time in prison, the CDCR needs to pay close attention to the programs this group will be receiving in the community.

ao For reviews, see Wilson, Gallagher, & MacKenzie (2000) and MacKenzie (2006).

Offenses

The next aspect that we examined was type of current conviction or offense. For this analysis, we used four different categories of offenses: (a) crimes against persons, (b) property crimes, (c) drug crimes, and (d) other crimes, which we display in Figure L-5.[ap]

Figure L-5: Offense Distribution

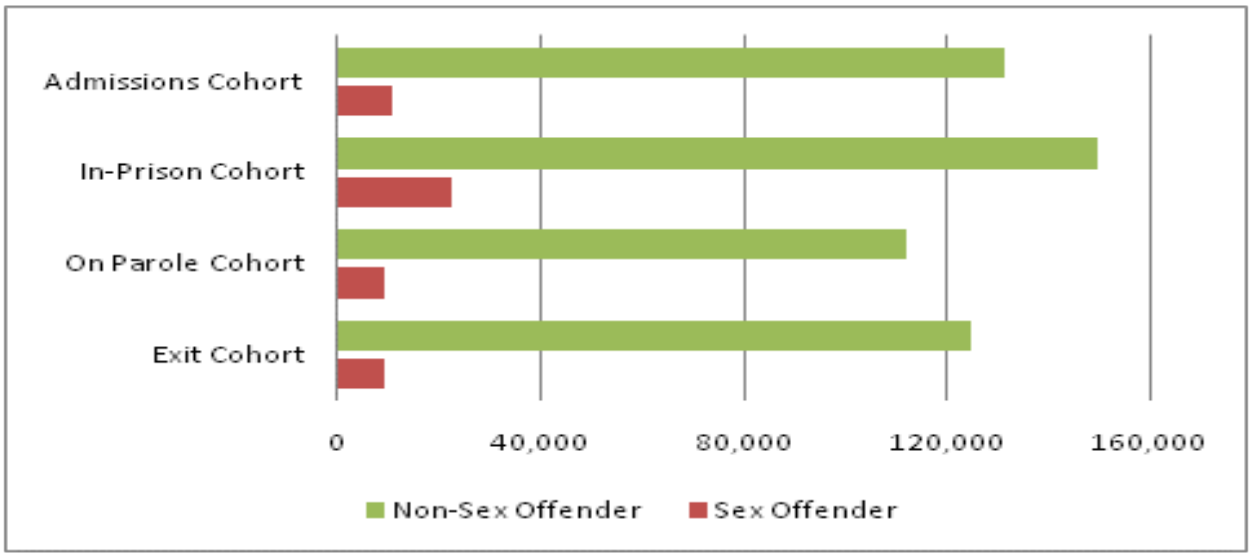


Source: CDCR (2006 Admissions and Exit Data, December 31, 2006 In-Prison and On Parole Data)

As Figure L-5 shows, there are significant differences between the cohorts when it comes to offenses for which offenders have been convicted. For example, property crimes represent the largest category for offenders in the Admissions and Exit Cohorts (33.6% and 34.8%, respectively). But the largest category for offenders in the In-Prison Cohort was crimes against persons (50.4%). And the largest category for offenders in the On Parole Cohort was drug crimes (31.1%). Programmatically this suggests that once again offenders should be provided with different types of programming based on what stage they are in the correctional system. Figure L-6 illustrates this more clearly.

ap Crimes against persons primarily include homicide, robbery, assault, sex crimes, and kidnapping. Property crimes primarily include burglary, theft, forgery, and vehicle theft. Drug crimes include both sales and possession. Other crimes include escape, arson, driving under the influence, weapon possession, and miscellaneous offenses.

Figure L-6: Sex Offender Distribution

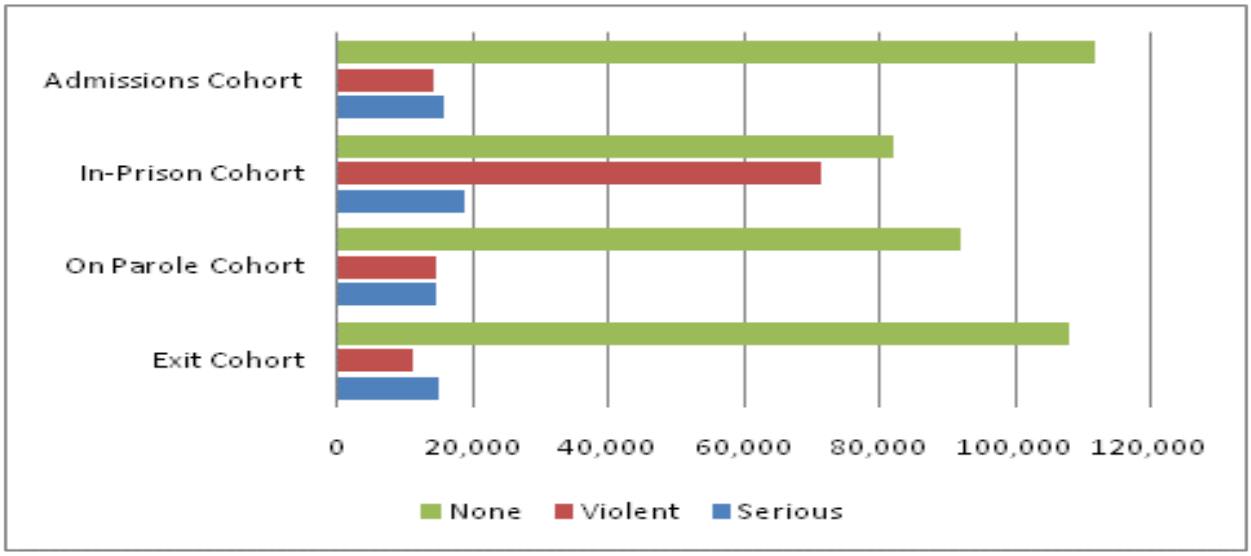


Source: CDCR (2006 Admissions and Exit Data, December 31, 2006 In-Prison and On Parole Data)

Figure L-6 provides a closer examination of one specific type of offender; those who are convicted of crimes against persons—sex offenders.[aq] This figure illustrates that while sex offenders only represent 7.4% of the Admissions Cohort, they make up 13% of the In-Prison Cohort. This indicates that sex offenders receive longer sentences than their average non-sex offender counterparts. Research by Becker and Murphy (1998) and Polizzi, MacKenzie, and Hickman (1999) shows that sex offenders have different programming needs than their non-sex offending counterparts. Figure L-6 also suggests that sex offenders will generally have more time to complete treatment programming.

aq For this analysis, sex offenders are prisoners who must register as sex offenders under California Penal Code (CPC) section 290. For details regarding CPC 290, see http://www.meganslaw.ca.gov/registration/law.htm. It is also true that there is no such thing as a "typical" sex offender and their characteristics and treatment needs are highly variable. California recently established the High Risk Sex Offender Task Force to examine current practices and needs, and a series of reports details their findings at http://www.cya.ca.gov/Communications/SexOffenderMgmt.html.

Figure L-7: Serious or Violent Offense Distribution



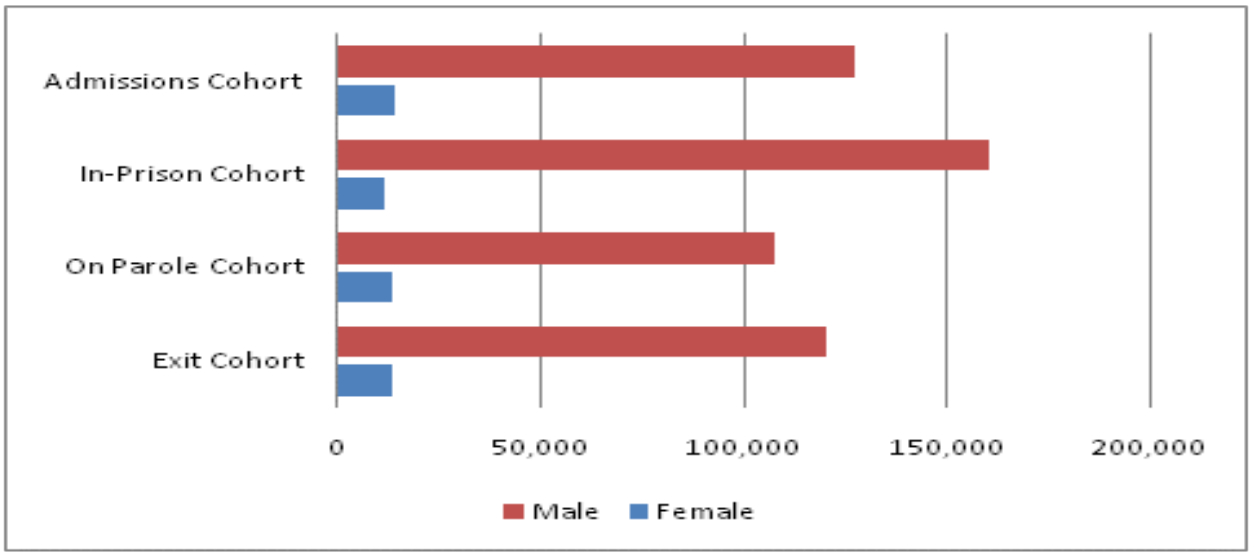
Source: CDCR (2006 Admissions and Exit Data, December 31, 2006 In-Prison and On Parole Data)

Another aspect of offenses that we wanted to examine was the nature of the offense—either serious or violent. Serious offenses are defined by California Penal Code (CPC) sections 1192.7(c) and 1192.8 and include first degree burglary, arson, and furnishing drugs to a minor. Violent offenses are defined by CPC section 667.5 (c) and include murder, rape, and kidnapping. Figure L-7 displays this data. The most noticeable item that this data shows is that most offenders were not convicted of either violent or serious crimes. This should speak to the mixture of programs provided by the CDCR to its offender populations. The next most noticeable item is that 41.4% of offenders in the In-Prison Cohort were convicted of violent crimes, compared to 10.0%, 12.0%, and 8.2% for the Admissions, On Parole, and Exit cohorts, respectively.

Gender, Race, Ethnicity, and Age

In Part I of the report, we discussed the responsivity principle. Basically, responsivity means that effective rehabilitation programs take into consideration the differences in offender gender, race, culture, age, and other factors and deliver information in ways that best respond to those differences. We provide Figures L-8 – L-10 to give the reader snapshots of the differences in gender, race, and age in the four different offender cohorts.

Figure L-8: Gender Distribution

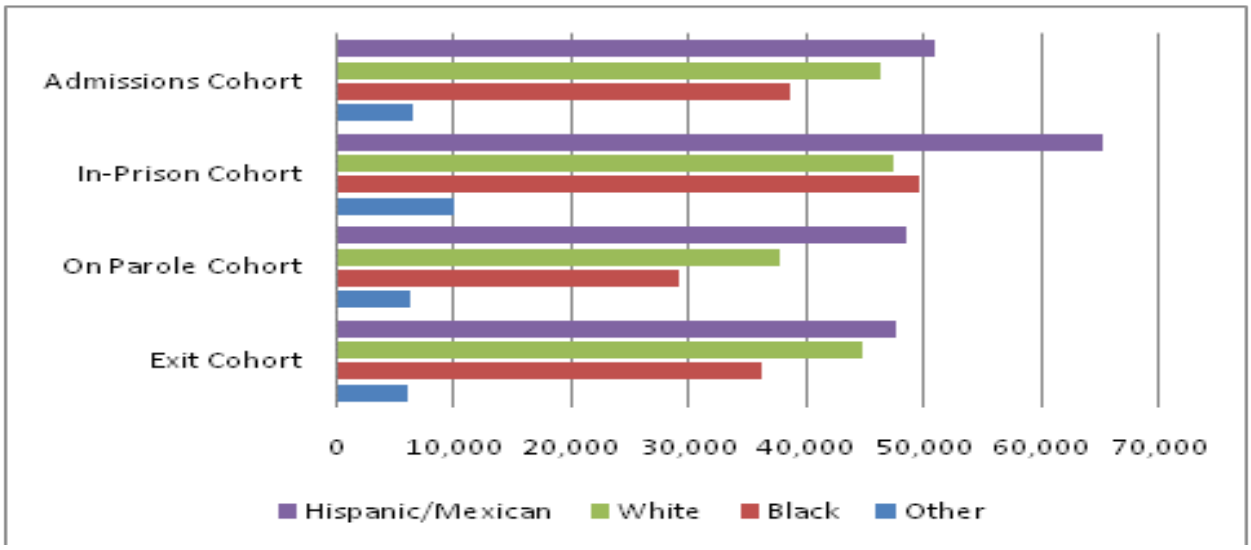


Source: CDCR (2006 Admissions and Exit Data, December 31, 2006 In-Prison and On Parole Data)

Figure L-8 shows that female offenders comprise 10% of the Admissions Cohort, 11.3% of the On Parole Cohort, and 10.2% of the Exit Cohort. However, female offenders represent only 6.8% of the In-Prison Cohort. This suggests that female offenders, on average, spend less time in prison than their male counterparts. Studies of female offenders in California prisons show that they are more likely than male offenders to be incarcerated for drug-related or less serious, nonviolent property crimes. Imprisoned females tend to have fragmented families, other family members involved with the criminal justice system, significant substance abuse issues, and multiple physical and mental health problems.[ar] Typically, females receive relatively short prison sentences and they are soon released into their communities having received few services to address their pathways to crime and even fewer transitional services, setting them up for failure. This means that in addition to providing them with gender-responsive programming in prison, the CDCR will need to ensure that female offenders receive adequate gender-responsive programming in the community.

ar Little Hoover Commission (2004), Bloom et. al., and Wolf (2006).

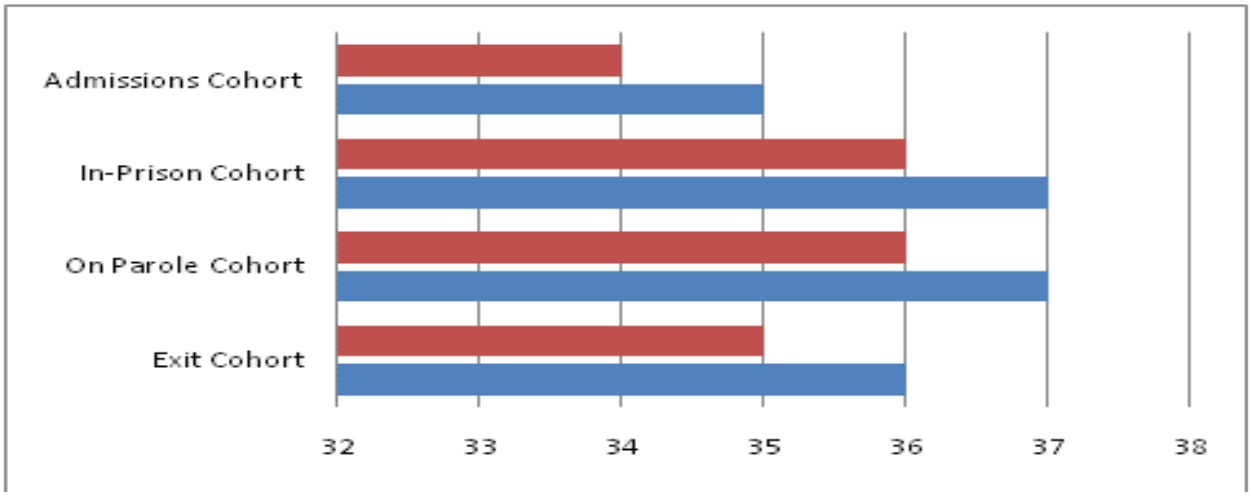
Figure L-9: Race and Ethnicity Distribution



Source: CDCR (2006 Admissions and Exit Data, December 31, 2006 In-Prison and On Parole Data)

Figure L-9 shows that Hispanic offenders comprise the largest group of offenders in all four cohorts. This means that the CDCR will have to ensure that it considers not only cultural responsivity issues when developing its programming, but it will also need to ensure that its program deliverers and providers are fluent in the Spanish language, as well as preparing program materials in Spanish.

Figure L-10: Age Distribution



Source: CDCR (2006 Admissions and Exit Data, December 31, 2006 In-Prison and On Parole Data)

Figure L-10 shows that there is very little difference in the average ages of offenders in all four cohorts, although offenders in the In-Prison and On Parole Cohorts are somewhat older than those in the Admissions Cohort. The main programming implication that this data suggests is that the CDCR should ensure that its programming is responsive to offenders in this life stage of their development.

CDCR Offender Programming Needs

Needs and Participation Levels—In Prison

Even though the CDCR doesn't currently use an objective instrument to assess the criminogenic needs of its adult offender prison population, external research by Petersilia (2006) has indicated that California's offenders have serious educational, vocational and substance abuse-related deficits which contribute to their propensity to return to prison. Yet despite this information, Petersilia (2006) reported that more than half of California's offenders in prison reported in that they had not participated in any rehabilitation programming during their current prison term, compared to 31% nationally.[as]

To evaluate prisoner needs and design effective programming, the CDCR began piloting the COMPAS instrument in 4 of its 13 Prison Reception Centers in June of 2007. The COMPAS is an objective instrument that assesses an offender's risks to reoffend and criminogenic needs.

Needs and Participation Levels—On Parole

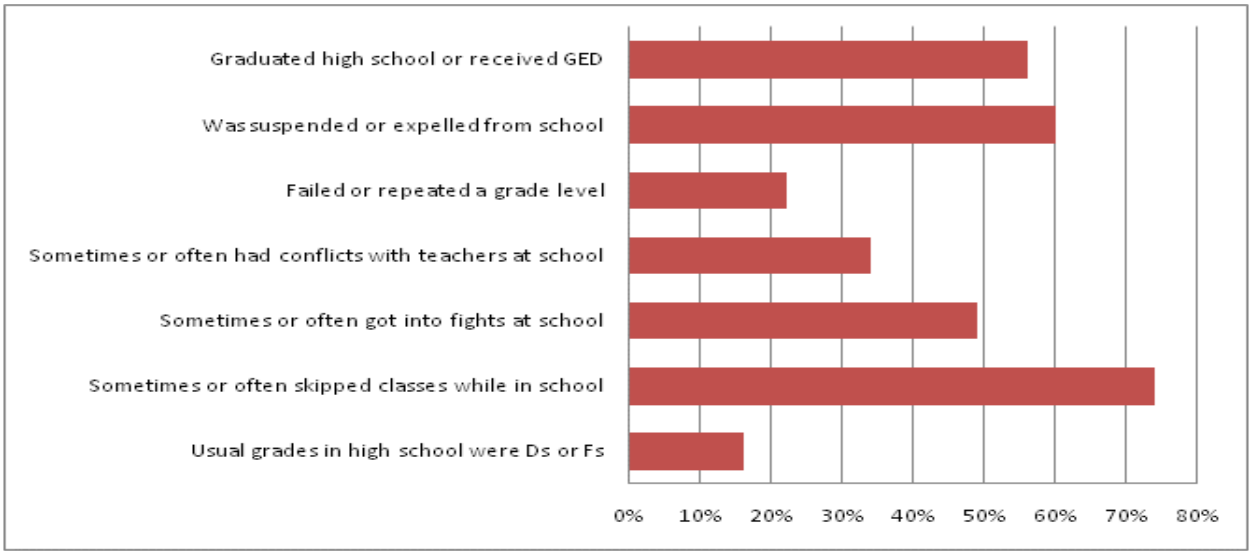
The CDCR's Parole Division began using the COMPAS instrument in February 2005. This represented an advance for California corrections. It was a necessary first step towards matching available parole programs to offenders who can most likely benefit from them. It also allows the Parole Division to assign parolees to differential case loads (e.g., minimum, intensive) based on their statistical risks of reoffending.

The Panel used the COMPAS data that currently exists to assess the needs of parolees in the Exit Cohort. For this report, we analyzed COMPAS data from a sample of parolees released from California prisons between March 2006 and July 2006. The COMPAS data described in the following figures (Figures L-11 – L-18) represent the characteristics of offenders who had been sentenced in court for criminal offenses. Because of certain biases in the data, statistics in these figures are likely to underestimate the actual degree of need in the CDCR parole release population. They should be interpreted as "lowball" estimates of the needs of those released to parole in California.

as It should be noted that the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) data on which Petersilia based her analysis was derived from offender self-reports and is now almost ten years old, which makes the need for an objective needs assessment instrument even more vital.

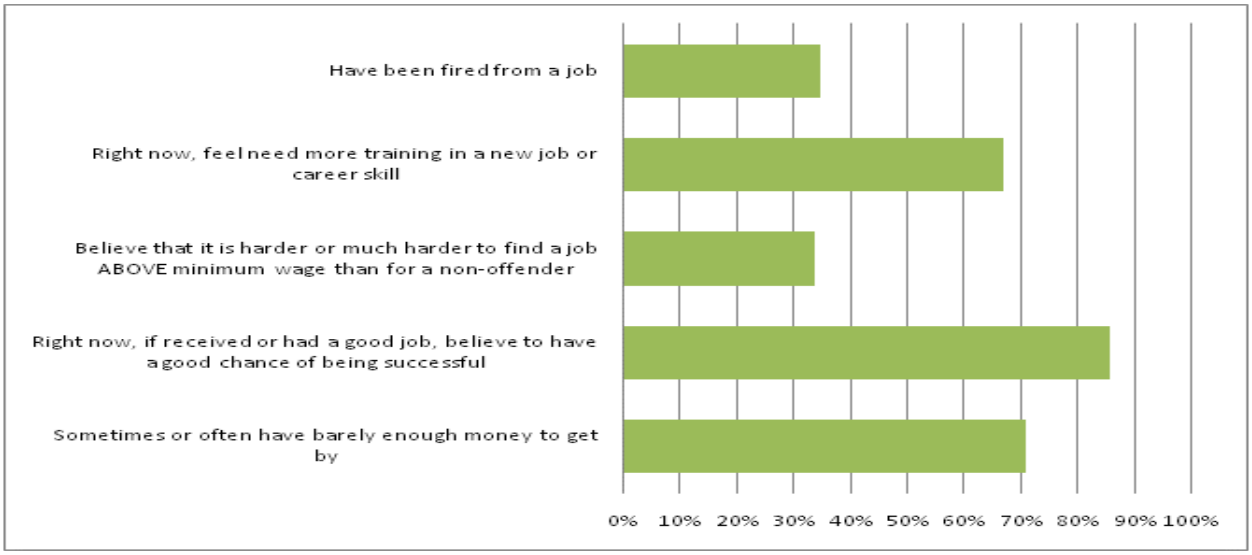
This sample consisted of 11,140 parolees, representing about 31% of the offenders being released from prison and assigned to parole between March and July 2006. The COMPAS data available for analysis by the Expert Panel were biased in ways that likely result in an underestimation of California parolee needs. Specifically, COMPAS was administered only to prisoners being released from an original sentence and parole violators with a new term (PVWNTs; e.g., those sentenced in court) who had served longer than six months in an institution. COMPAS was not administered to those being released from CDCR camps, re-entry centers, hospitals, and other non-institutional settings; offenders with Correctional Clinical Case Management System-Enhanced Outpatient Program (CCCMS-EOP) status; offenders targeted by the state's Substance Abuse Program (SAP); and offenders pending deportation. In addition, our analysis excluded all parole violators returned to custody (PVRTCs; e.g., those sentenced by the Parole Board), since the Parole Division did not include them in this first round of COMPAS assessments. As excluded offenders with CCCMS-EOP status, those targeted by the SAP program, and PVRTCs are believed to have more serious employment, mental health, and substance abuse needs than average, those included in the analysis are probably less likely to have employment, mental health, and substance abuse problems than those who have been excluded. Thus, all COMPAS-related statistics reported in this chapter are likely to understate the actual degree of need in CDCR parole exit cohorts.

Figure L-11: Educational Needs of the 2006 COMPAS Sample



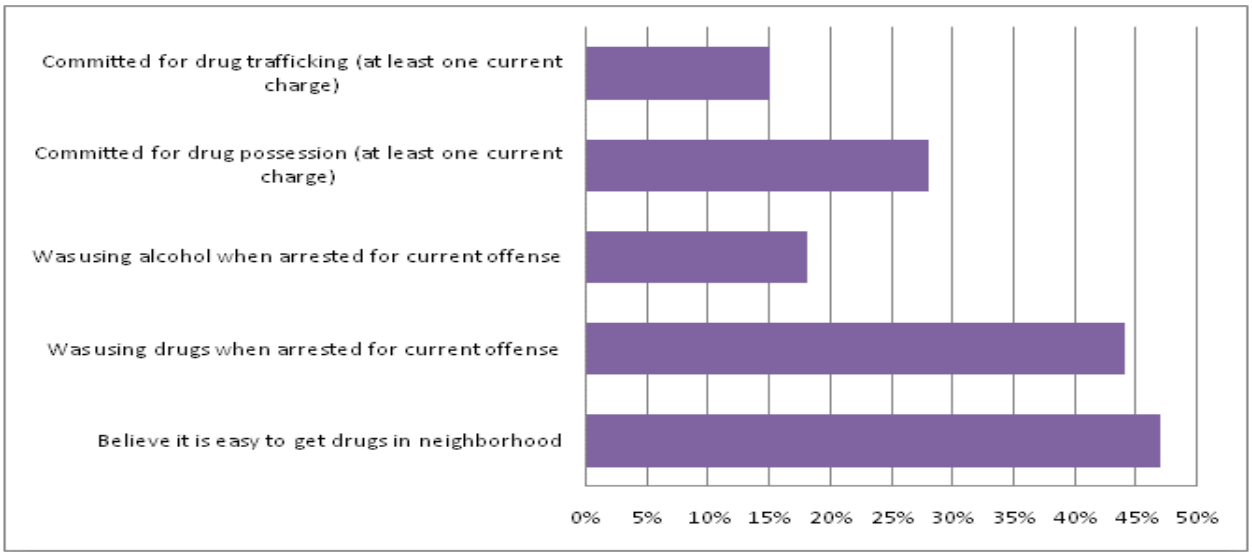
Source: CDCR (2006 COMPAS Data)

Figure L-12: Vocational and Financial Needs of the 2006 COMPAS Sample



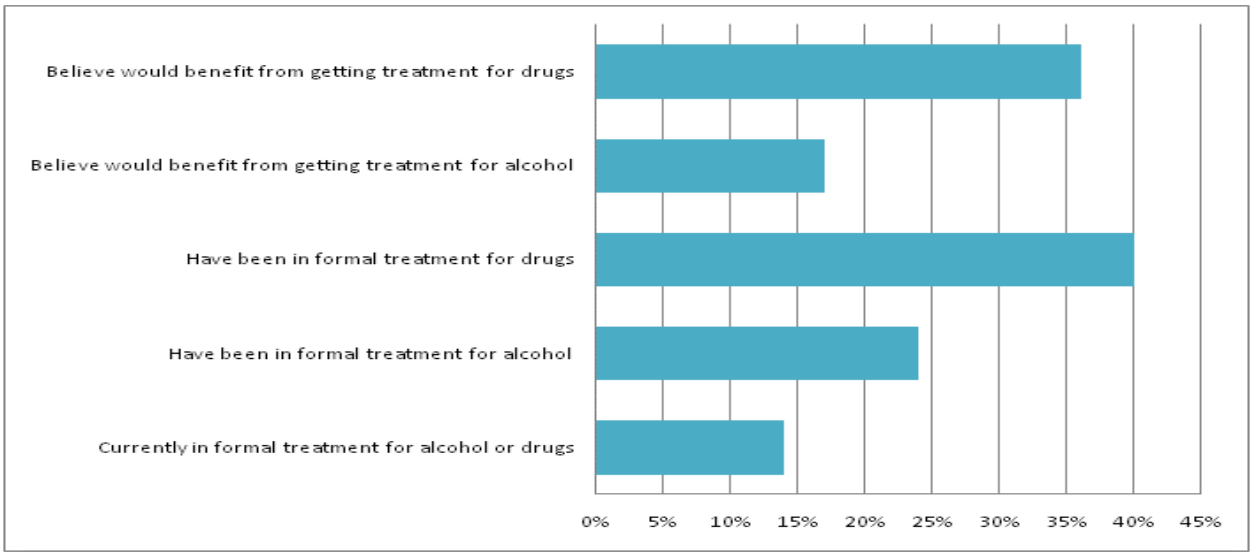
Source: CDCR (2006 COMPAS Data)

Figure L-13: Substance Abuse Needs—Offenses of the 2006 COMPAS Sample



Source: CDCR (2006 COMPAS Data)

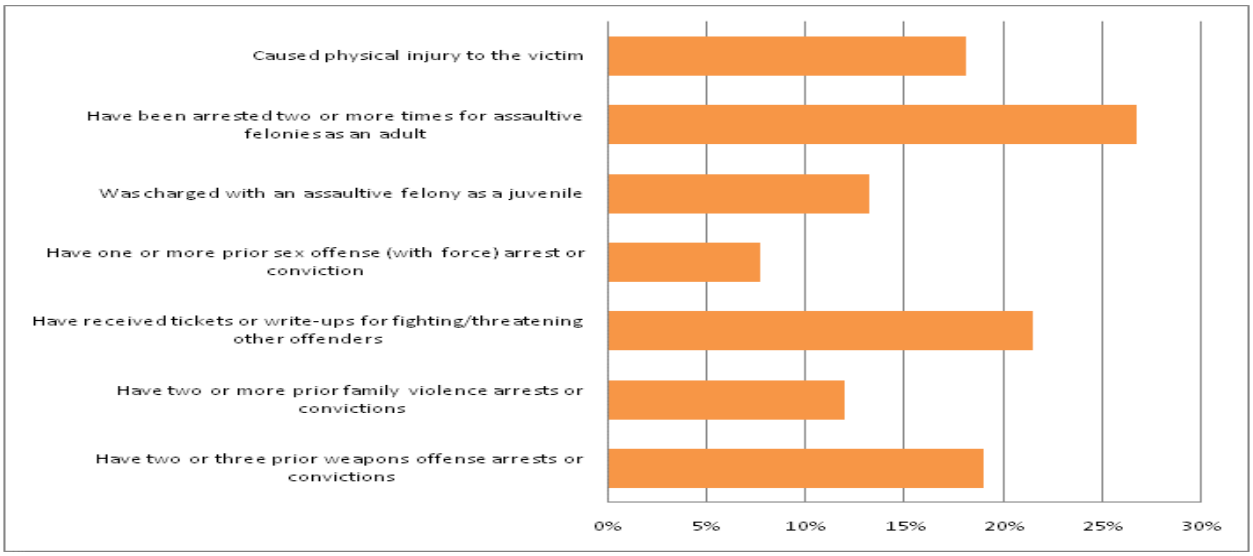
Figure L-14: Substance Abuse Needs and Treatment of the 2006 COMPAS Sample



Source: CDCR (2006 COMPAS Data)

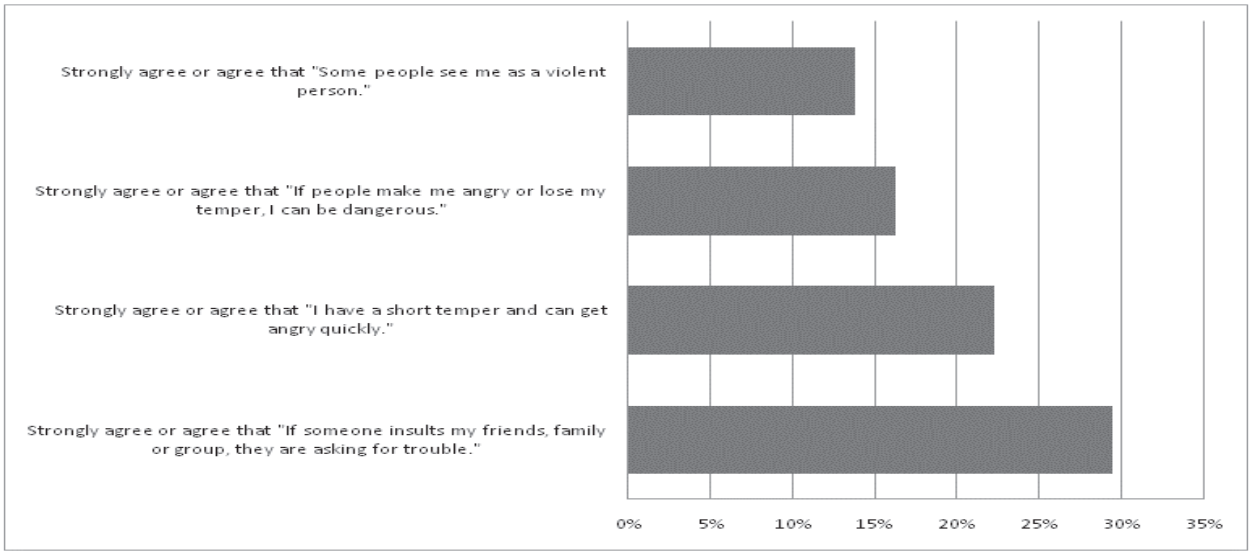
As Figures L-11 – L-14 indicate, California's offenders releasing to parole have high needs for education, vocational, and substance abuse treatment programming. It is also important to recall that given sampling biases, these needs profiled here probably underestimate the needs of the overall parole offender population (see pages 111 for details). The fact that California's offenders on parole have such high programming needs comes as no surprise to anyone familiar with California or U.S. offender populations. What is perhaps most surprising is the low level of offender participation in rehabilitation programs. For example, just 14% of offenders in this COMPAS sample reported currently being in a formal alcohol or drug treatment program (Figure L-14). We will revisit the issue of current program participation in Appendix M of this report.

Figure L-15: Prior Aggression, Family Violence, and Weapon Offenses of the 2006 COMPAS Sample



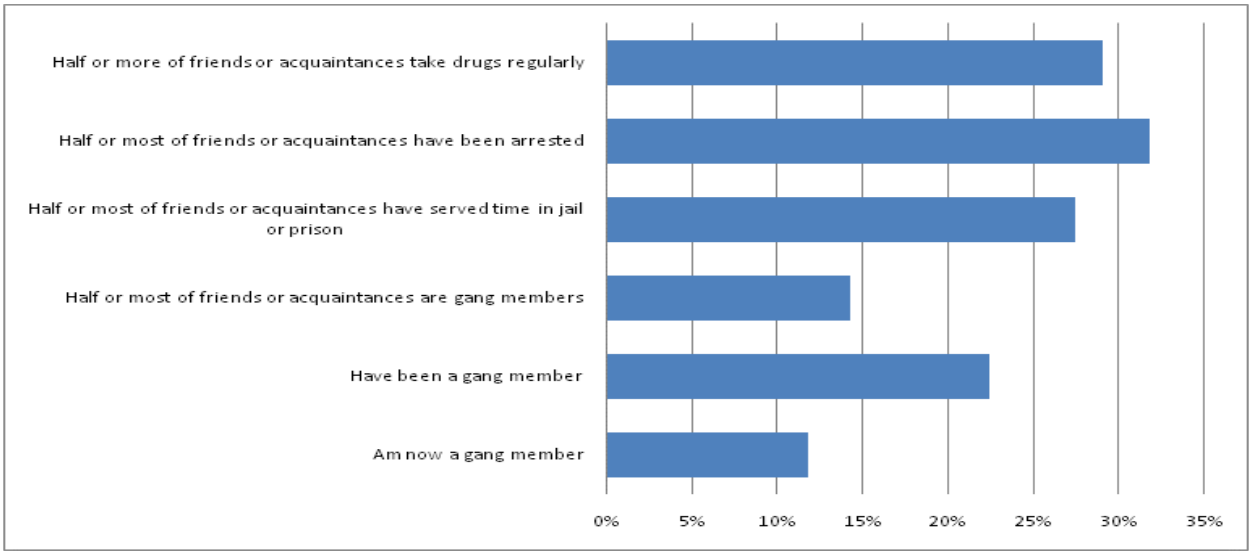
Source: CDCR (2006 COMPAS Data)

Figure L-16: Self and Others' Perceptions and Violent Tendencies of the 2006 COMPAS Sample



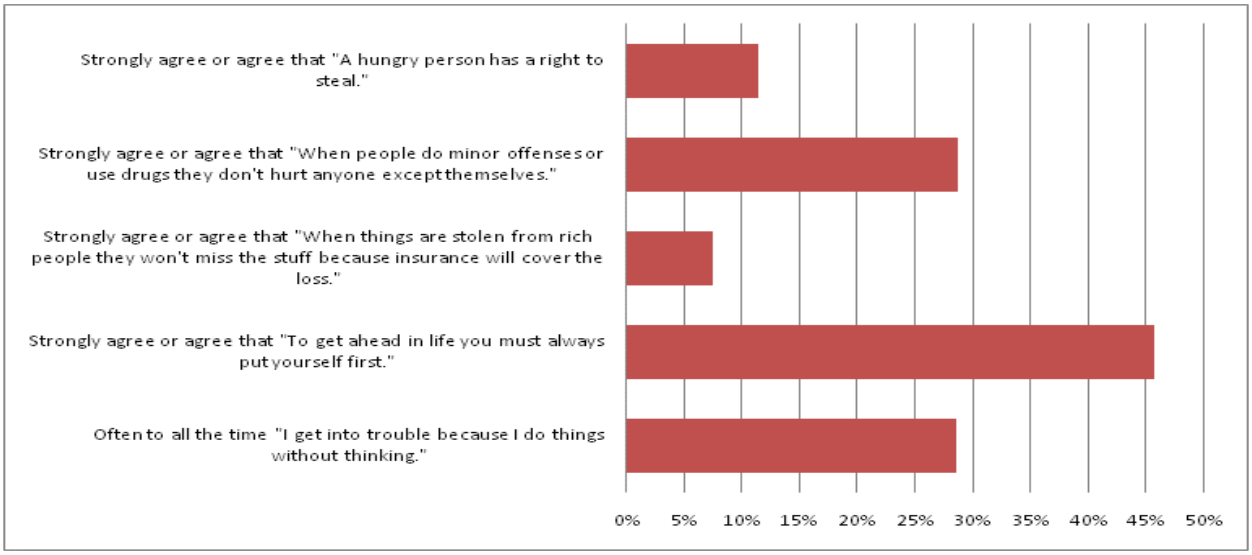
Source: CDCR (2006 COMPAS Data)

Figure L-17: Relationships with Peers, Gang Involvement of the 2006 COMPAS Sample



Source: CDCR (2006 COMPAS Data)

Figure L-18: Criminal Thinking Needs of the 2006 COMPAS Sample



Source: CDCR (2006 COMPAS Data)

In terms of offender programming needs, in Figures L-14 – L-18, we see that roughly 20%-30% of parolees report having issues related to anger management or temper control. Large percentages have criminal records that reflect these problems; almost 40% have prior arrests or convictions for assault (other than homicide or manslaughter); more than 25% have prior family violence arrests or convictions. Peers are often involved in gangs and criminal activities. Almost 33% report that half or more of their friends have been arrested; almost 15% report that half or more of their friends are gang members. Our data does not provide us with measures of criminal thinking, however, we do note that fairly large percentages of offenders are self-focused—almost 50% feel they need to put themselves first, and almost 30% feel they get into trouble because they do things without thinking. Some perceive crimes as justified or not having injured their victims. About 30% feel that minor crimes don't hurt others; but fewer than 10% feel as strongly about justifying stealing. Only one item on the COMPAS addresses sex offending; 6.1% of offenders indicate a prior sex offense arrest or conviction.

Table L-1: CDCR Gender and Race Distribution

Attribute	Admissions Cohort		In-Prison Cohort		On Parole Cohort		Exit Cohort	
	N=141,881	%	N=172,066	%	N=121,156	%	N=134,148	%
Gender								
Female	14,246	10.04%	11,710	6.81%	13,639	11.26%	13,668	10.19%
Male	127,635	89.96%	160,356	93.19%	107,517	88.74%	120,480	89.81%
Race								
Black	38,534	27.16%	49,521	28.78%	29,033	23.96%	36,057	26.88%
Hispanic/Mexican	50,873	35.86%	65,141	37.86%	48,424	39.97%	47,535	35.43%
White	46,124	32.51%	47,410	27.55%	37,576	31.01%	44,650	33.28%
Other	6,350	4.48%	9,994	5.81%	6,123	5.05%	5,906	4.40%
Source: CDCR 2006								

Table L-2: CDCR Age Distribution

Attribute	Admissions Cohort		In-Prison Cohort		On Parole Cohort		Exit Cohort	
	N=141,881	%	N=172,066	%	N=121,156	%	N=134,148	%
19 – under	1,950	1.37%	1,037	0.60%	114	0.09%	345	0.26%
20 – 24	20,693	14.58%	19,873	11.55%	11,390	9.40%	16,466	12.27%
25 – 29	27,384	19.30%	30,608	17.79%	23,666	19.53%	26,131	19.48%
30 – 34	21,243	14.97%	26,801	15.58%	20,060	16.56%	20,938	15.61%
35 – 39	22,065	15.55%	26,018	15.12%	19,520	16.11%	21,864	16.30%
40 – 44	20,700	14.59%	25,167	14.63%	18,398	15.19%	20,451	15.25%
45 – 49	15,402	10.86%	20,537	11.94%	14,354	11.85%	15,363	11.45%
50 – 54	7,811	5.51%	11,734	6.82%	8,090	6.68%	7,842	5.85%
55 – 59	3,089	2.18%	5,766	3.35%	3,416	2.82%	3,141	2.34%
60 – 64	1,006	0.71%	2,552	1.48%	1,326	1.09%	1,054	0.79%
65 – 69	368	0.26%	1,140	0.66%	500	0.41%	373	0.28%
70 – up	170	0.12%	833	0.48%	322	0.27%	180	0.13%
Source: CDCR 2006								

Table L-3: CDCR Offenses Distribution

Attribute	Admissions Cohort		In-Prison Cohort		On Parole Cohort		Exit Cohort	
	N=141,881	%	N=172,066	%	N=121,156	%	N=134,148	%
Offense Category								
Person	33,318	23.48%	86,689	50.38%	31,413	25.93%	29,184	21.76%
Property	47,708	33.63%	36,222	21.05%	37,352	30.83%	46,650	34.78%
Drug	44,488	31.36%	35,711	20.75%	37,730	31.14%	43,362	32.32%
Other	16,043	11.31%	13,350	7.76%	14,564	12.02%	14,773	11.01%
2-3 Strike Provision								
None	124,267	87.59%	125,899	73.17%	106,198	87.65%	117,780	87.80%
Two	17,280	12.18%	37,332	21.70%	14,939	12.33%	16,345	12.18%
Three	334	0.24%	8,835	5.13%	19	0.02%	23	0.02%
Sex Offender Registration								
Yes	10,520	7.41%	22,438	13.04%	9,302	7.68%	9,399	7.01%
Lifer								
Yes	1,138	0.80%	25,367	14.74%	254	0.21%	77	0.06%
Type of Admission/Release								
New Court Commitments	50,708	35.74%	108,702	63.17%	62,602	51.67%	48,407	36.08%
Probation violators	14,532	10.24%	10,541	6.13%	16,710	13.79%	14,575	10.86%
Parole Violators – Total								
New court	21,207	14.95%	40,592	23.59%	20,163	16.64%	20,843	15.54%
Technical violators	4,505	3.18%	1,879	1.09%	33,298	27.48%	55,481	41.36%
Technical violators-Continue on Parole	N/A				5,093	4.20%	9,417	7.02%
Pending Parole Revocation Hearing	65,461	46.14%	20,893	12.14%			N/A	
Source: CDCR 2006								

Table L-4: Serious and Violent Crime Distribution

Attribute	Admissions Cohort		In-Prison Cohort		On Parole Cohort		Exit Cohort	
	N=141,881	%	N=172,066	%	N=121,156	%	N=134,148	%
Current Serious or Violent Crime								
Missing	236	0.07%	0	0.00%	151	0.11%	126	0.10%
No	111,816	78.81%	82,037	47.68%	108,233	80.68%	91,952	75.90%
Serious	15,703	11.07%	18,746	10.89%	14,813	11.04%	14,519	11.98%
Violent	14,126	9.96%	71,283	41.43%	10,951	8.16%	14,559	12.02%
Current and Prior Serious or Violent Crime Type								
No Current or Prior Violent-Serious	89,973	63.41%	56,643	32.92%	76,241	62.93%	87,242	65.03%
No Current, Prior Violent, No Prior Serious	9,007	6.35%	10,905	6.34%	6,906	5.70%	8,462	6.31%
No Current, Prior Serious, No Prior Violent	12,574	8.86%	13,209	7.68%	9,111	7.52%	12,138	9.05%
No Current, Prior Violent and Serious	3,203	2.26%	5,179	3.01%	2,320	1.91%	3,091	2.30%
Current Violent, No Prior Violent-Serious	11,517	8.12%	55,957	32.52%	12,407	10.24%	8,932	6.66%
Current Violent, Prior Violent, No Prior Serious	849	0.60%	6,232	3.62%	715	0.59%	646	0.48%
Current Violent, No Prior Violent, Prior Serious	779	0.55%	4,212	2.45%	525	0.43%	522	0.39%
Current Violent and Prior Violent-Serious	281	0.20%	2,637	1.53%	229	0.19%	215	0.16%
Current Serious, No Prior Violent-Serious	10,983	7.74%	10,619	6.17%	10,593	8.74%	10,462	7.80%
Current Serious, Prior Violent, No Prior Serious	1,658	1.17%	3,665	2.13%	1,218	1.01%	1,466	1.09%
Current Serious, No Prior Violent, Prior Serious	728	0.51%	1,664	0.97%	651	0.54%	692	0.52%
Current Serious and Prior Violent-Serious	329	0.23%	1,144	0.66%	240	0.20%	280	0.21%
Source: CDCR 2006								

Table L-5: Mental Health Code Distribution

Attribute	Admissions Cohort		In-Prison Cohort		On Parole Cohort		Exit Cohort	
	N=141,881	%	N=172,066	%	N=121,156	%	N=134,148	%
No Mental Health Code	115,312	81.27%	126,435	73.48%	Data not reliable		107,636	80.24%
CCCMS	23,899	16.84%	40,636	23.62%			23,735	17.69%
Crisis Bed	237	0.17%	253	0.15%			162	0.12%
DMH	161	0.11%	480	480			480	0.13%
EOP	2,272	1.60%	4,262	2.48%			2,447	1.82%
Source: CDCR 2006								

Legend: CCMS-Correctional Clinical Case Management System; DMH-Department of Mental Health, EOP-Enhanced Outpatient Program

Table L-6: First Admission Due to Probation Failure Distribution

Attribute	Admissions Cohort		In-Prison Cohort		On Parole Cohort		Exit Cohort	
	N=141,881	%	N=172,066	%	N=121,156	%	N=134,148	%
First Admission Due to Failure on Probation								
No	106,446	75.02%	154,806	89.97%	92,411	76.27%	99,736	74.35%
Yes: Total	35,435	24.98%	17,260	10.03%	28,745	0.24%	34,412	25.65%
Yes: First admission due to failing probation; prior admission	20,903	14.73%	6,719	3.90%	12,035	9.93%	19,837	14.79%
Yes: First admission due to failing probation; current admission	14,532	10.24%	10,541	6.13%	16,710	13.79%	14,575	10.86%
Source: CDCR 2006								

Table L-7: Good Time Group Distribution

Attribute	Admissions Cohort		In-Prison Cohort		On Parole Cohort		Exit Cohort	
	N=141,881	%	N=172,066	%	N=121,156	%	N=134,148	%
0% credit	2,771	1.95%	20,353	11.83%	1,819	1.50%	1,481	1.10%
½ credit	111,612	78.67%	70,645	41.06%	93,406	77.10%	108,332	80.76%
1/3 credit	33	0.02%	9,311	5.41%	152	0.13%	41	0.03%
15% credit (with base term double)	156	0.81%	7,201	4.19%	644	0.53%	532	0.40%
15% credit	10,060	7.09%	35,964	20.90%	10,871	8.97%	7,962	5.94%
20% credit	15,773	11.12%	28,167	16.37%	13,947	11.51%	15,476	11.54%
Unknown	476	0.34%	425	0.25%	317	0.26%	324	0.24%
Source: CDCR								