PPIC | PUBLIC POLICY INSTITUTE OF CALIFORNIA

30 YEARS

California Prison Programs and Reentry Pathways

Technical Appendices

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Heather Harris, Brandon Martin, and Sean Cremin

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Appendix A. California's Evolving Prison Program Context

California prisons have a century-long history of leading the nation in providing education, employment, and rehabilitative prison programs. Many of these programs began as pilots or partnerships with other institutions. In the education program area, San Quentin and the University of California Extension Division piloted one of the first postsecondary education prison programs in the country in 1925 (Roberts 1973). Prisons remained dependent on their local communities to provide educational programs into the 1940s, and perhaps until the 1980s (Fenton 1947).[1] In the employment program area, vocational training allowed imprisoned people to help with the World War II effort and post war recovery. In 1945, Marin County Schools partnered with San Quentin to provide the department's first vocational program, Machine Shop (McCollum 1962). Shortly thereafter, in 1947, San Quentin partnered with the San Rafael High School District to provide "group counseling sessions." By 1956, more than one-quarter of imprisoned people were participating in group counseling, which were precursors to current programs in the rehabilitative area (McCollum 1962; Arnett and Antenen 1968). San Quentin also led the nation in allowing imprisoned people to participate in support groups (i.e., "inmate activity groups"). In 1942, the prison became the first in the nation to support an Alcoholics Anonymous group (MacCormick 1963).

Early efforts toward developing and implementing innovative programs to provide prisoners with skills that can improve their post-prison opportunities and curb recidivism have proliferated, though investments in them have waxed and waned. For example, CDCR began offering substance use disorder treatment (SUDT) programs at RJ Donovan in 1990. Thereafter, CDCR continued to expand programs to treat substance abuse such that 21 prisons offered various programs to treat substance use disorder within 15 years. New programs included those for incarcerated mothers and an expanded and revised pre-release education program (Janetta 2007).

Overpopulation challenged prison and program administration at the turn of the century

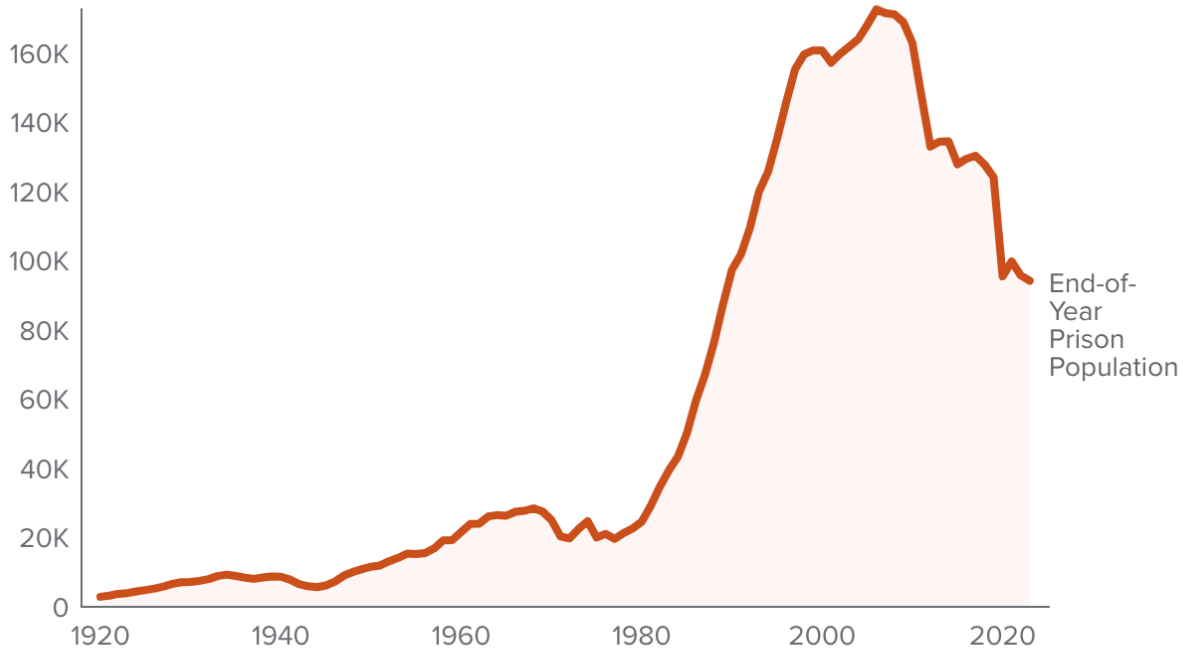
By the turn of the twenty-first century, California's prison system was in crisis. As the prison system experienced rapid population growth from about 24,500 inmates at the end of 1980 to 160,500 in 2000 (and peaking at just over 172,000 in 2006), resources became constrained (Figure A1). Though the state built 20 prisons between 1980 and 2000, the system lacked both the space and staff to meet the health care and rehabilitative needs of imprisoned people.[2]

[1] We are still working to confirm when CDCR began providing education programs "in house." According to a 2007 UCI report, education programming began in 1980. CDCR research reports evaluated education programs in the 1960s. However, it is unclear how those programs were provided.

[2] Facility information, including opening dates, were provided to PPIC by CDCR.

FIGURE A1

California's prison population at year-end, 1920-2023

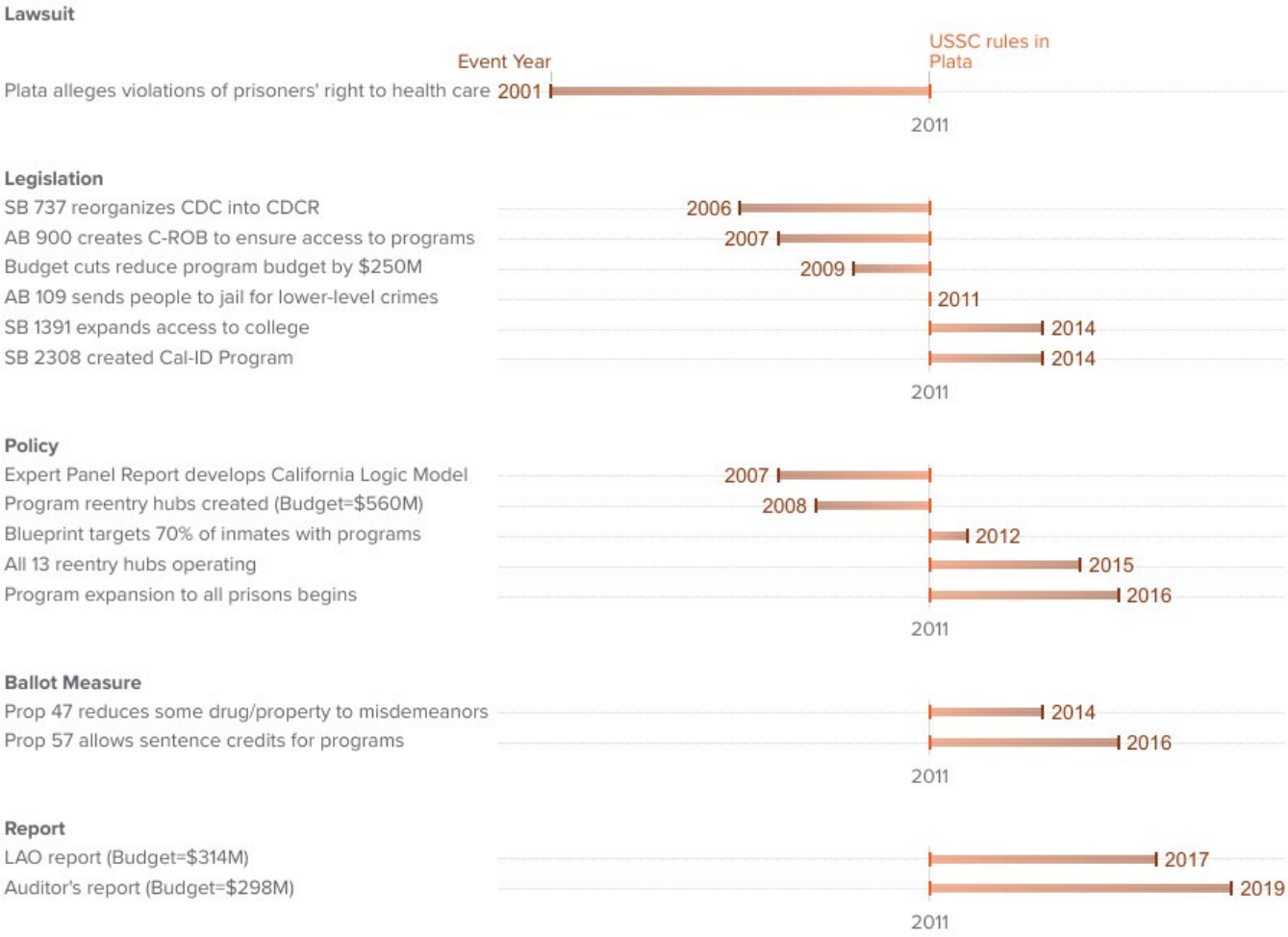


SOURCE: Historical Annual and Monthly CDCR Population Reports.

As shown in Figure A2, these conditions motivated substantial shifts in the political and institutional context that have reshaped California's prison program environment. Lawsuits, legislation, ballot measures, and evaluations by other state agencies created pressure on the prison system to expand its mission, change its policies, and become more supportive to imprisoned people. Perhaps the most important of these efforts has been a lawsuit that the Prison Law Office filed on behalf of prisoners in May 2001. *Plata* alleged that inadequate prison health care caused by overcrowding constituted cruel and unusual punishment in violation of the Eighth Amendment of the United States Constitution (Misczynski 2011).

FIGURE A2

Prisoners, California voters, and the government impact prison programs



SOURCE: Author compilation with UC Berkeley Institute of Governmental Studies Library support.
NOTES: Not all changes in context are represented in the figure.

Reorganization sparked investment in programs, which stalled during the Great Recession

As the *Plata* lawsuit moved through the courts, the state sought to improve prison conditions and rehabilitative opportunities. In 2005, the legislature passed Senate Bill 737, which reorganized the California Department of Corrections into the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and the 2006-7 budget provided funding to help the department reorganize and define its expanded mission. CDCR created the Expert Panel on Adult Offender and Recidivism Reduction Programs ("Expert Panel"), which developed the California Logic Model (CLM) and provided recommendations to improve programming in California's prison and parole system. Overall, the Expert Panel delivered 46 recommendations across 11 major topics. The CLM outlines how CDCR should aim to reintegrate all formerly imprisoned people into local communities through eight evidenced-based principles and practices, based upon implementing all the Expert Panel's recommendations, as shown below.

Components of the 2007 California Logic Model

1. Assess high risk: target offenders who pose the highest risk to reoffend.
2. Assess needs: Identify offenders criminogenic needs and dynamic risk factors.

3. Develop behavior management plans: Utilize assessment results to develop an individualized case plan.
4. Deliver programs: Deliver cognitive behavioral programs offering varying levels of duration and intensity.
5. Measure progress: Periodically evaluate progress, update treatment plans, measure treatment gains, and determine appropriateness for program completion.
6. Prepare for reentry: Develop a formal reentry plan prior to program completion to ensure a continuum of care.
7. Reintegrate: Provide aftercare through collaboration with community providers.
8. Follow up: Track offenders and collect outcome data.

The CLM helped to usher in a new era of prison program provision in California. With the passage of the Public Safety and Offender Rehabilitation Services Act of 2007 (Assembly Bill 900), the legislature funded the construction of new housing facilities at existing prisons with the stipulation that they be supported with programs for imprisoned people.[3] To help implement AB 900, Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger created two strike teams: one looking at prison construction issues and one focused on prison and parole programs.

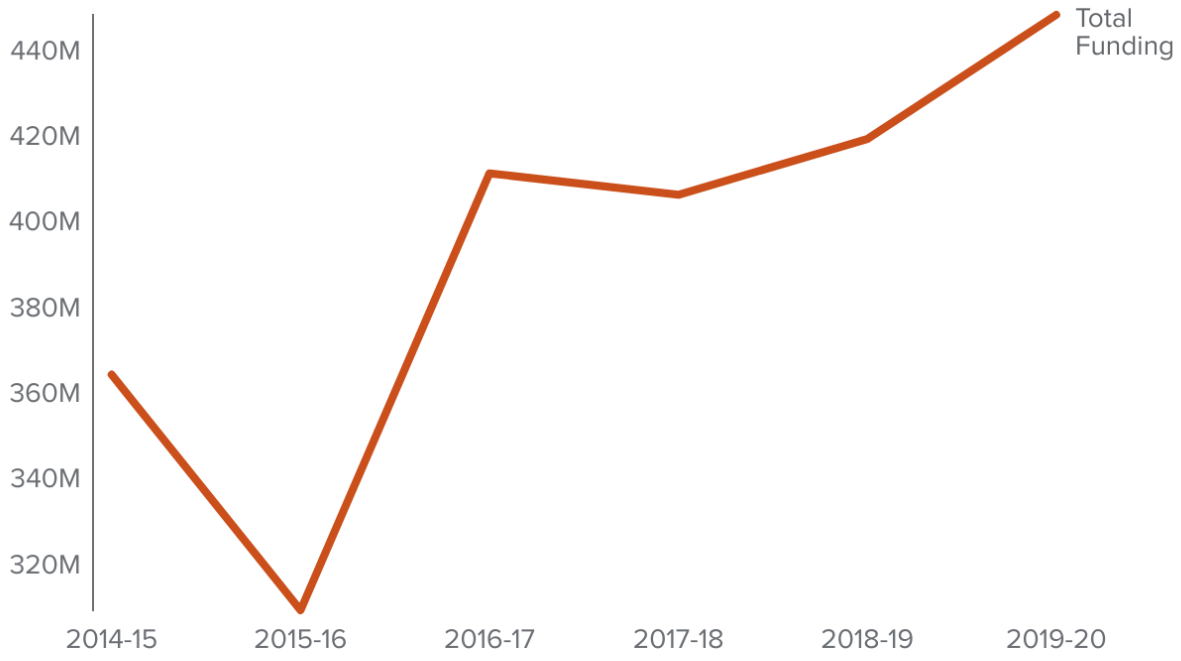
AB 900 also created the California Rehabilitation Oversight Board (C-ROB) within the Office of the Inspector General. The board includes representatives from state and local entities, practitioners, and researchers who are charged with monitoring and regularly reporting to the Governor and legislature on the rehabilitative programs provided to imprisoned people. Since 2007, C-ROB has released annual or biannual reports that describe CDCR program offerings and operations and recommend improvements. Until 2010, C-ROB reports provided detailed tracking of CDCR progress in implementing the Expert Panel's recommendations. Thereafter, tracking stopped.

Implementation of the CLM stalled during the Great Recession because funding for prison programs was drastically cut, including a cut of nearly $250 million in the 2009-2010 fiscal year. Consequently, funding for prison programs increased during our study period, from $364M in 2014 to nearly $450M in 2019, as shown in Figure A3.

[3] AB 900 also provided funding for the construction of jail facilities. However, the legislation allowed counties to construct new jail facilities, in addition to augmenting existing ones. Additionally, counties did not have to support new jail beds with program opportunities.

FIGURE A3

Annual funding (in millions) for prison programs, 2014-2019



SOURCE: Prior Year Actuals, Governor's Proposed Budget (2016-17-2021-22), California Department of Finance.
NOTES: Yearly amount spent is the total of the following budget categories: Rehabilitative Programs-Adult Education, Rehabilitative Programs-Cognitive Behavioral Therapy and Reentry Services, and Rehabilitative Programs-Adult Inmate Activities.

Realignment after *Plata* expanded programs as the prison population fell

As the state recovered from the Great Recession, *Plata* reached the United States Supreme Court (USSC). In 2011, the USSC upheld the 2009 ruling of a lower court that had ordered the state to reduce the prison population to 137.5 percent of design capacity. At the time of the USSC ruling the prison system was operating at roughly 190 percent of capacity (Lofstrom and Martin 2015).

In response to the *Plata* ruling, the legislature passed Assembly Bill 109 (2011), which is titled "Public Safety Realignment" and typically referred to as "realignment." Within one year, the prison population declined by about 27,000 inmates, which was partially offset by an increase in the jail population of about 9,000. However, realignment only partially achieved the prison population decline required: as shown in Figure A1, the state prison population fell below 137.5 percent of capacity only after voters endorsed Proposition 47 in 2014 (Lofstrom, Martin, and Bird 2016).

Though the impact of realignment on the prison population is well understood, how the legislation impacted prison programs is not. The steep reduction in the prison population after realignment prompted CDCR to revamp its plan to rehabilitate incarcerated people. The 2012 "*Blueprint*" plan[4] aimed to increase the percentage of imprisoned people served by programs to 70 percent of the target population.[5] To meet this goal, the department

[4] Future of California Corrections: A Blueprint to Save Billions of Dollars, End Federal Court Oversight, and Improve the Prison System
[5] The target population are individuals with a moderate-to-high risk to reoffend with a moderate-to-high need for services.

planned to hire more staff and expand programs. The department also designated certain prisons as "reentry hubs" where people would receive programs intended to address their needs before they left prison (CDCR 2012).

As CDCR implemented the *Blueprint*, the legislature also independently expanded programs for imprisoned people. In 2014, Senate Bill 1391 provided funding to community colleges to broaden and diversify course offerings in prisons. Also in 2014, Senate Bill 2308 directed CDCR and the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) to provide inmates who met specified criteria a California State Identification Card prior to their release.

Appendix B. Data and Descriptive Statistics

Technical Appendix B contains information on people and programs that supports and supplements the main text.

TABLE B1

Number of releases by release cohort

Release Order	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total releases
First	40,454	33,188	32,894	31,878	30,068	168,482
Second	70	902	2,914	5,187	6,741	15,814
Third	0	---	48	242	688	981
Fourth	0	---	---	---	---	33
Total releases	40,524	34,093	35,856	37,317	37,520	185,310

SOURCE: Author calculation from CDCR administrative data.

NOTES: This table shows 168,482 unique individuals have at least one release from prison from 2015 to 2019. 16,828 of these unique individuals (9.1% of the sample) have more than one release between 2015 and 2019 (people could have been released previously) and up to four releases during those years. Over time, the number of people with more than one release during this period increases. For example, in 2019, 688 people were released from prison for the third time since 2015. 303 unique individuals were released from prison twice in the same year from 2015 to 2019. For example, 70 people who had been previously released in 2015 were then imprisoned and released for a second time in 2015. Of the 902 second releases in 2016, 62 were of people who had a prior release in 2016. Forty-eight people in 2017, 66 people in 2018, and 57 people in 2019 had a prior release within that same year. Blank cells contain fewer than 30 people.

TABLE B2

Demographic characteristics of people released from California prisons, 2015-19

Variable	Mean or Percent	*SD*
Age:		
Age at Entry	33.511	10.930
Age at Release	36.562	11.378
Gender:		
Female	0.073	---
Male	0.927	---
Race:		
White	0.263	---
Latino	0.447	---
Black	0.245	---
Asian American	0.023	---
Native American	0.012	---
Other	0.010	---
Citizenship:		
Native	0.862	---
Naturalized	0.023	---
Resident	0.011	---
Non-Citizen	0.041	---
Other	0.003	---
Unknown	0.059	---
Place of Birth:		
California	0.728	---
Other US	0.122	---
Outside US	0.142	---
Unknown	0.008	---
N	185,007	

SOURCE: Author calculation from CDCR administrative data.

NOTE: N=185,007 first-in-year releases.

TABLE B3

Location information for people released from California prisons, 2015-19

County	Last Prior Residence	Conviction County	Release County
Alameda	0.020	0.019	0.021
Alpine	0.000	0.000	0.000
Amador	0.001	0.001	0.001
Butte	0.009	0.010	0.009
Calaveras	0.001	0.001	0.001
Colusa	0.001	0.001	0.001
Contra Costa	0.012	0.011	0.012
Del Norte	0.001	0.001	0.001
El Dorado	0.003	0.004	0.003
Fresno	0.043	0.043	0.044
Glenn	0.001	0.001	0.001
Humboldt	0.004	0.004	0.004
Imperial	0.004	0.004	0.004
Inyo	0.000	0.001	0.000
Kern	0.036	0.037	0.037
Kings	0.009	0.011	0.009
Lake	0.004	0.004	0.003
Lassen	0.001	0.001	0.001
Los Angeles	0.287	0.293	0.292
Madera	0.005	0.006	0.005
Marin	0.001	0.002	0.001
Mariposa	0.000	0.001	0.000
Mendocino	0.003	0.004	0.003
Merced	0.008	0.008	0.009
Modoc	0.000	0.000	0.000
Mono	0.000	0.000	0.000
Monterey	0.012	0.013	0.012
Napa	0.002	0.003	0.002
Nevada	0.001	0.001	0.001
Orange	0.047	0.051	0.046
Placer	0.006	0.008	0.006
Plumas	0.001	0.001	0.001
Riverside	0.075	0.076	0.076
Sacramento	0.047	0.045	0.048
San Benito	0.001	0.001	0.001

County	Last Prior Residence	Conviction County	Release County
San Bernardino	0.086	0.089	0.088
San Diego	0.067	0.069	0.069
San Francisco	0.007	0.005	0.010
San Joaquin	0.023	0.023	0.024
San Luis Obispo	0.005	0.006	0.008
San Mateo	0.008	0.010	0.008
Santa Barbara	0.009	0.009	0.008
Santa Clara	0.023	0.026	0.024
Santa Cruz	0.004	0.004	0.004
Shasta	0.010	0.010	0.010
Sierra	0.000	0.000	0.000
Siskiyou	0.002	0.002	0.001
Solano	0.009	0.009	0.009
Sonoma	0.007	0.008	0.007
Stanislaus	0.018	0.018	0.018
Sutter	0.003	0.004	0.004
Tehama	0.003	0.004	0.004
Trinity	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tulare	0.014	0.015	0.014
Tuolumne	0.002	0.002	0.002
Ventura	0.014	0.015	0.014
Yolo	0.005	0.006	0.005
Yuba	0.004	0.004	0.004
Out of State	0.004	0.000	0.001
Other Country	0.026	0.000	0.000
Unknown	0.000	0.001	0.010
N	185,310	185,310	185,310

SOURCE: Author calculation from CDCR administrative data.

NOTE: N=185,310 releases.

TABLE B4

Pre-prison characteristics for people released from California prisons, 2015-19

Variable	Mean or Percent	*SD*
Prior Highest Education Level:		
Junior High or Less	0.003	---
Some High School	0.035	---
GED or HSET	0.073	---
High School Graduate	0.087	---
Some College	0.003	---
Associate degree or Higher	0.001	---
Unknown Education	0.798	---
Prior Employment Status:		
Employed	0.258	---
Unemployed	0.112	---
Unknown employment	0.630	---
Prior Criminal History:		
Prior Serious and/or Violent Conviction	0.319	---
Prior Imprisonment	0.528	---
Number of Prior Prison Terms	1.302	1.759
N	185,007	

SOURCE: Author calculation from CDCR administrative data.

NOTE: N=185,007 first-in-year releases.

TABLE B5

Sentence and prison history for people released from California prisons, 2015-19

Variable	Mean or Percent	SD
Sentence and Term Lengths:		
Sentence Length (Months)	60.620	62.251
Time Served (Months)	36.555	58.549
Missing Sentence Length	0.001	---
Sentence Type:		
Determinate	0.975	
Indeterminate	0.024	---
Revocation	0.000	---
Unknown	0.000	---
Admission Type:		
New Sentence	0.852	---
Parolee	0.144	---
Other	0.004	---
Custody Level:		
Minimum (A or B) Custody Level	0.373	---
Medium (A or B) Custody Level	0.491	---
Maximum or Close Custody Level	0.052	---
Unclassified Custody Level	0.031	---
Unknown Custody Level	0.053	---
Security Level:		
Security Level I	0.289	---
Security Level II	0.470	---
Security Level III	0.097	---
Security Level IV	0.059	---
Unknown Security Level	0.084	---
Release Type:		
Parole	0.506	---
PRCS	0.484	---
Discharge	0.011	---
N	185,007	

SOURCE: Author calculation from CDCR administrative data.

NOTE: N=185,007 first-in-year releases.

TABLE B6

TABE scores for people released from California prisons, 2015-19

	Reading	Math	Language	Battery
Mean Score	8.314	6.636	6.099	6.850
% with ABE I Score	0.124	0.217	0.377	0.246
% with ABE II Score	0.261	0.377	0.243	0.325
% with ABE III Score	0.146	0.175	0.114	0.129
% with GED/HSE Score	0.469	0.231	0.266	0.301
N	152,767	57,048	56,308	56,595

SOURCE: Author calculation from CDCR administrative data.

NOTES: This table shows a person's first non-zero, non-missing TABE score for each subject. If a person was released more than once in a year, we use scores from their first release that year. ABE I corresponds to scores (grade levels) from 0.1 to 3.9, ABE II corresponds to scores from 4 to 6.9, ABE III corresponds to scores from 7 to 8.9, and GED/HSE corresponds to scores from 9 to 12.9.

TABLE B7

COMPAS needs assessments for people released from California prisons, 2015-19

COMPAS Test Module	*N*	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need
Anger Management	157,264	0.527	0.280	0.193
Criminal Thinking	159,670	0.602	0.198	0.201
Employment	158,920	0.588	0.219	0.193
Substance Use Disorder	159,670	0.318	0.182	0.500
Family and Relationships	157,134	0.746	0.150	0.104
Education	158,920	0.593	0.246	0.161

SOURCE: Author calculation from CDCR administrative data.

NOTES: This table shows a person's first COMPAS needs assessment for a given COMPAS module. If a person was released more than once in a year, we use scores from their first release that year.

TABLE B8

CSRA recidivism risk scores for people released from California prisons, 2015-19

Level	Percent
Low Risk	0.290
Moderate Risk	0.295
High Drug Risk	0.054
High Property Risk	0.111
High Violent Risk	0.250
N	183,710

SOURCE: Author calculation from CDCR administrative data.

NOTE: N=183,710 first-in-year releases with a non-missing CSRA score.

TABLE B9

Program participation among people released from California prisons, 2015-19

Programs by Area	Percent
EDUCATION	
General Education (Primary/Secondary):	0.210
General ABE I	0.058
General ABE II	0.084
General ABE III	0.066
General GED/HSE	0.056
Voluntary Education (Primary/Secondary):	0.288
Voluntary ABE I	0.053
Voluntary ABE II	0.081
Voluntary ABE III	0.083
Voluntary GED/HSE	0.130
College	0.080
Special and Supportive Education	0.009
REHABILITATIVE	
Core Rehabilitative:	0.209
Anger Management	0.100
Criminal Thinking	0.103
Substance Use Disorder	0.146
Family and Relationships	0.058
Specialized Rehabilitative:	0.010
Denial Management	0.002
Step Down	0.001
Victim Impact	0.004
Mentorship	0.002
EOP	0.003
EMPLOYMENT	
Transitions:	0.190
Transitions - OCE	0.140
Transitions - DRP	0.051
CTE	0.085
Cal-ID (IDs Issued)	0.145
DISABILITY	
Disability Placement Program (DPP)	0.086
Developmental Disability Program (DDP)	0.010
N	185,310

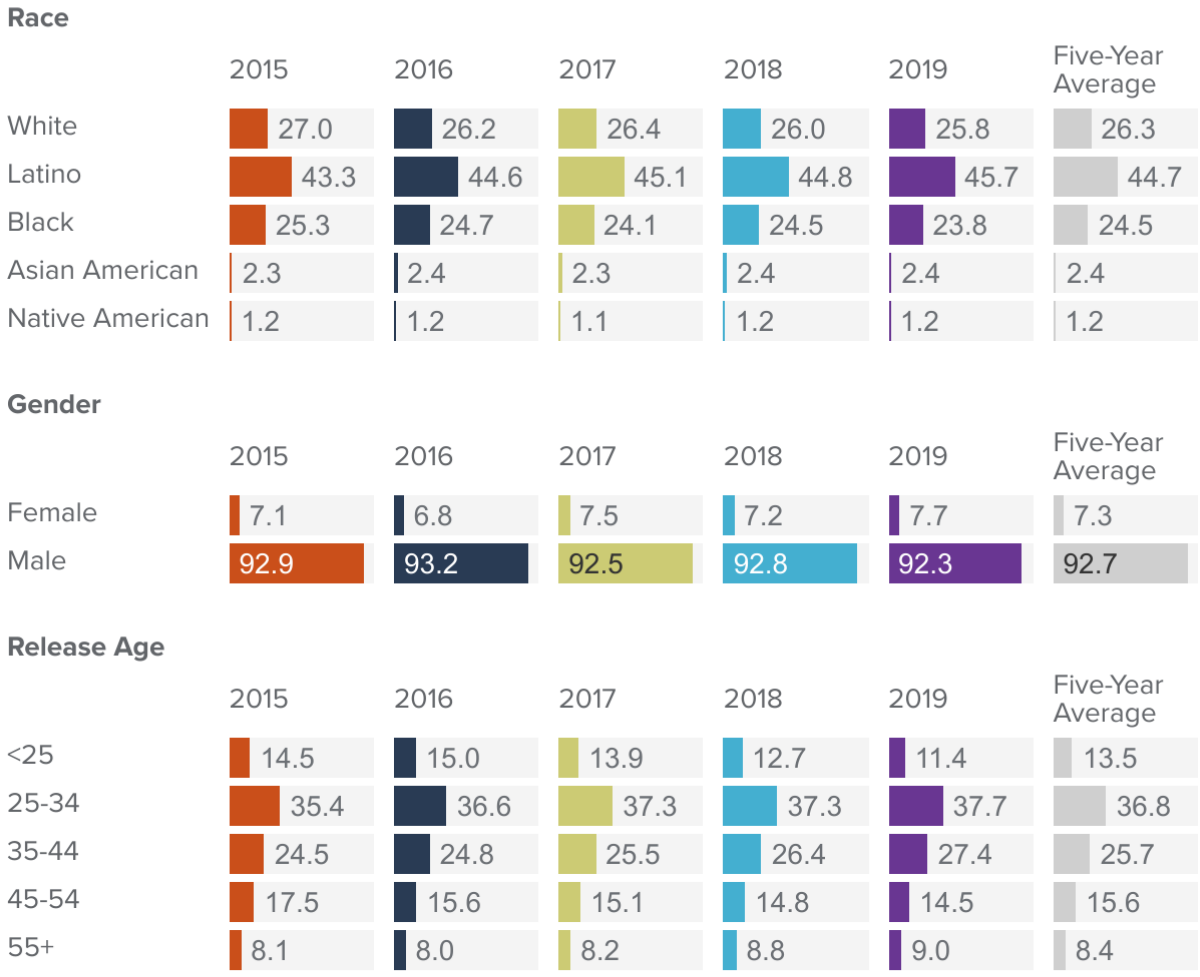
SOURCE: Author calculation from CDCR administrative data.

NOTE: N=185,310 releases.

FIGURE B1

The demographics of released prisoners have changed over time

Cohort demographics by release year



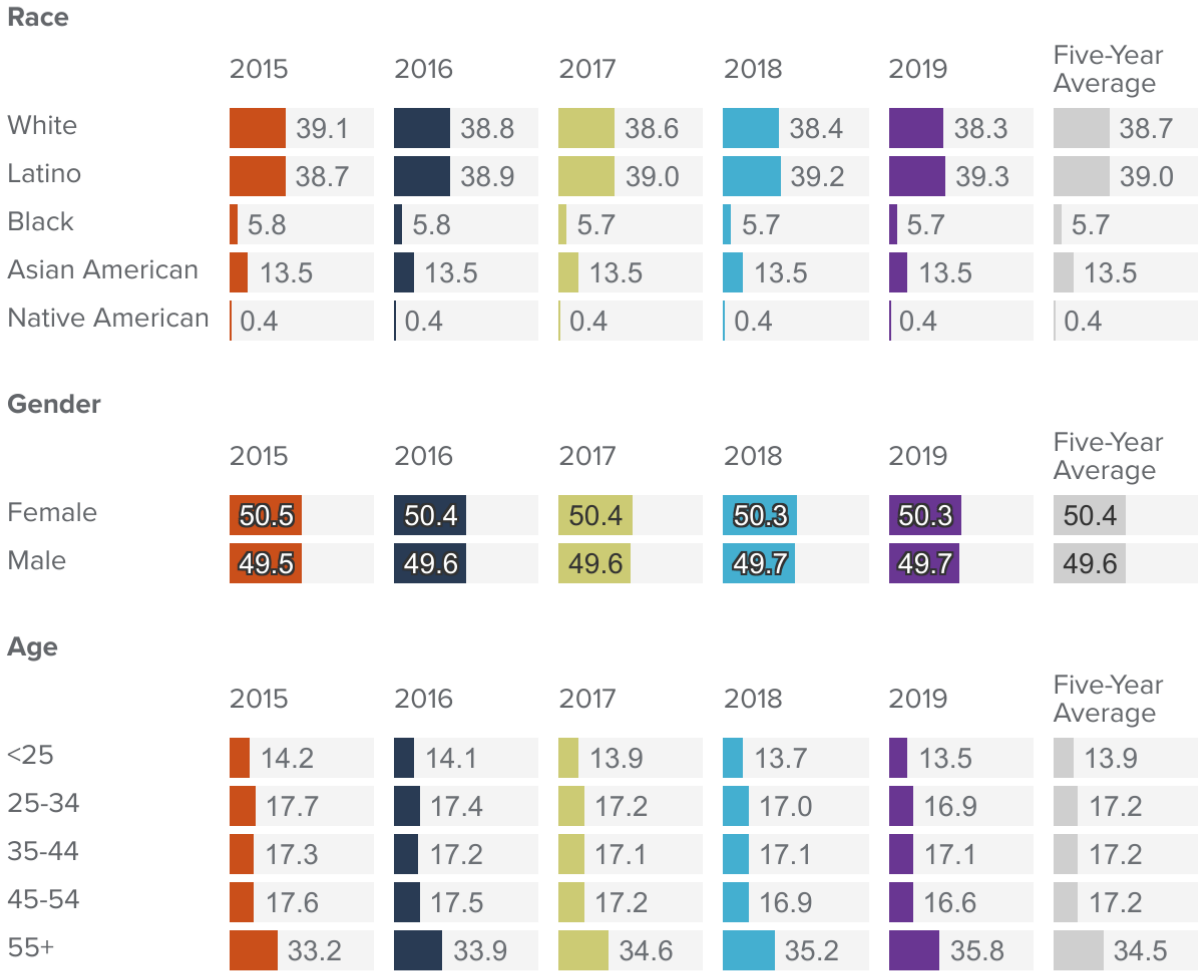
SOURCES: Author calculation from CDCR and DOJ administrative data.

NOTES: N=185,007. CDCR race is recorded as such: Prior to commitment, race information is populated from court records. During intake, people self-report race, which is then updated. DOJ race variables typically reflect the perception of the arresting officer. DOJ and CDCR races conflict 4 percent of the time. Since CDCR races are self-report, we use CDCR race, except when race is unclear, at which time we adopt the DOJ information. CDCR gender data reflect gender at birth. DOJ gender data reflect the perception of the arresting officer. CDCR and DOJ gender data conflict for just 0.4 percent of people. We use CDCR gender for two reasons. First, how CDCR characterizes people determines where they live and the programs available to them. Second, the data do not allow us to reliably identify those whose gender at birth may conflict with their gender identity. Beginning in 2020, SB 132 required CDCR to allow people to be housed according to their gender identity. CDCR and DOJ ages differ by more than one year for 0.6 percent of people

FIGURE B2

The demographics of California are different than California's released prisoner population

California population demographics by year



SOURCES: Author calculation from California Department of Finance (DOF) population data.
NOTES: Due to DOF aggregation, gender shares reflect California's population 15 years and older. Race shares reflect the entire population of California. Age shares reflect California's population 18 years and older.

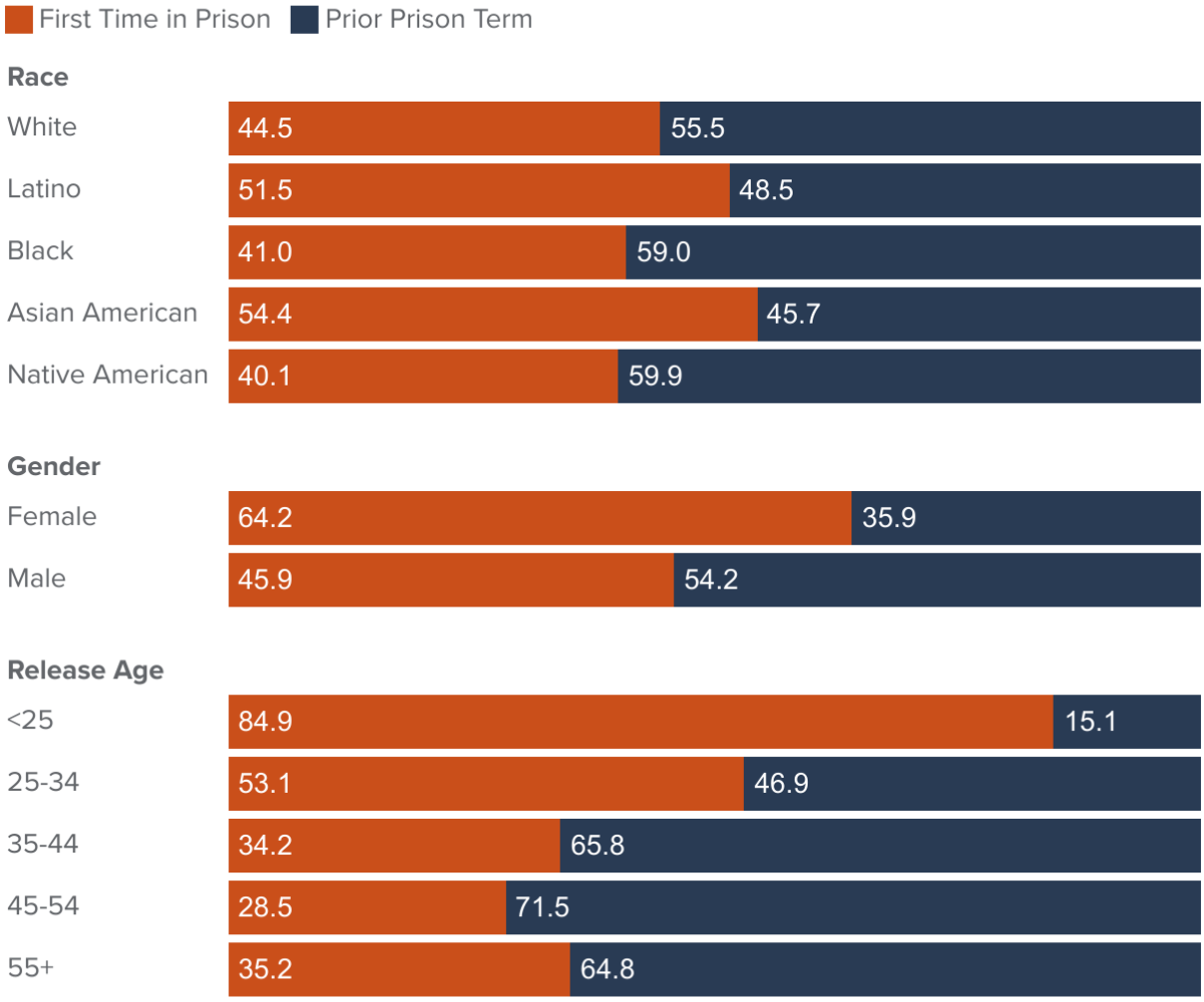
Appendix C. Factors that Shape Program Participation

Technical Appendix C presents supplemental information on factors that shape program participation. Subsections include pathways into prison, program availability, time in prison, and competencies and needs.

FIGURE C1

People serving their first prison sentence looked different than people who have previously been imprisoned

Prison history by demographic group

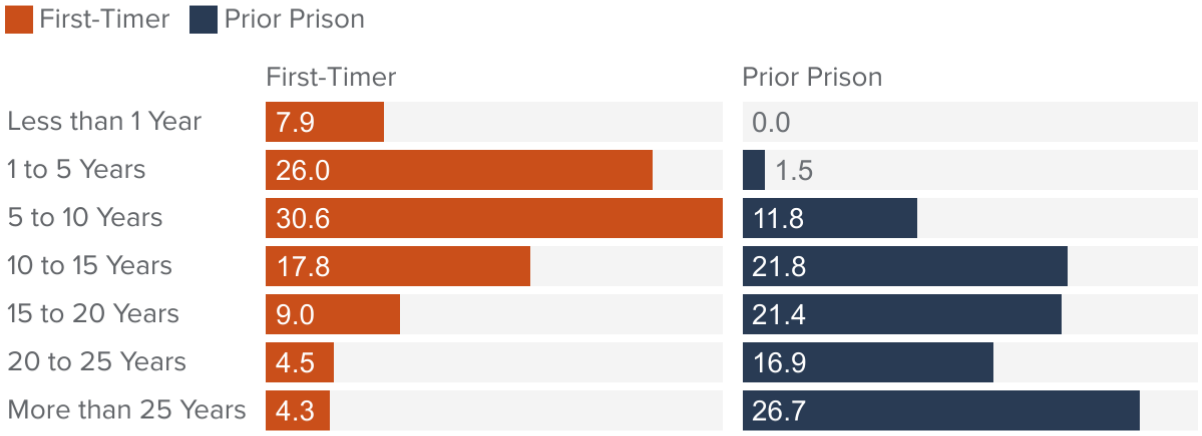


SOURCES: Author calculation from CDCR administrative data.
NOTES: N=185,007 first-in-year releases.

FIGURE C2

Time between first arrest and first prison term varies between first-timers and people with prior prison terms

Criminal history length by prison history

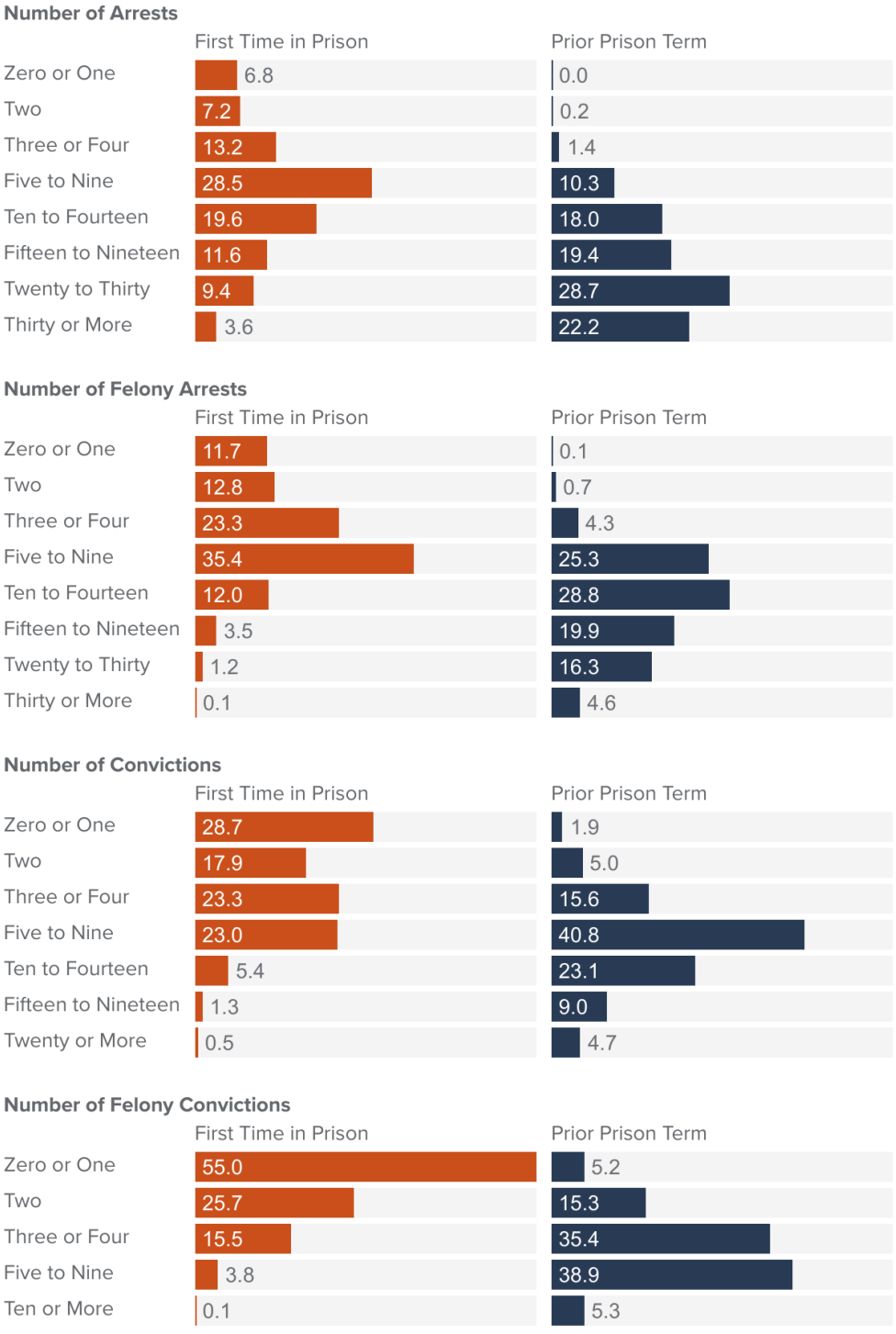


SOURCES: Author calculation from CDCR and DOJ administrative data.
NOTES: N= 167,804 first-in-cohort releases with pre-prison ACHS data. Lengths represent the number of year between the first arrest on record (ACHS) and imprisonment dates from CDCR.

FIGURE C3

On average, the released prisoners had experienced 16 arrests and 3 felony convictions at any time before prison

Arrest and conviction histories by prison history

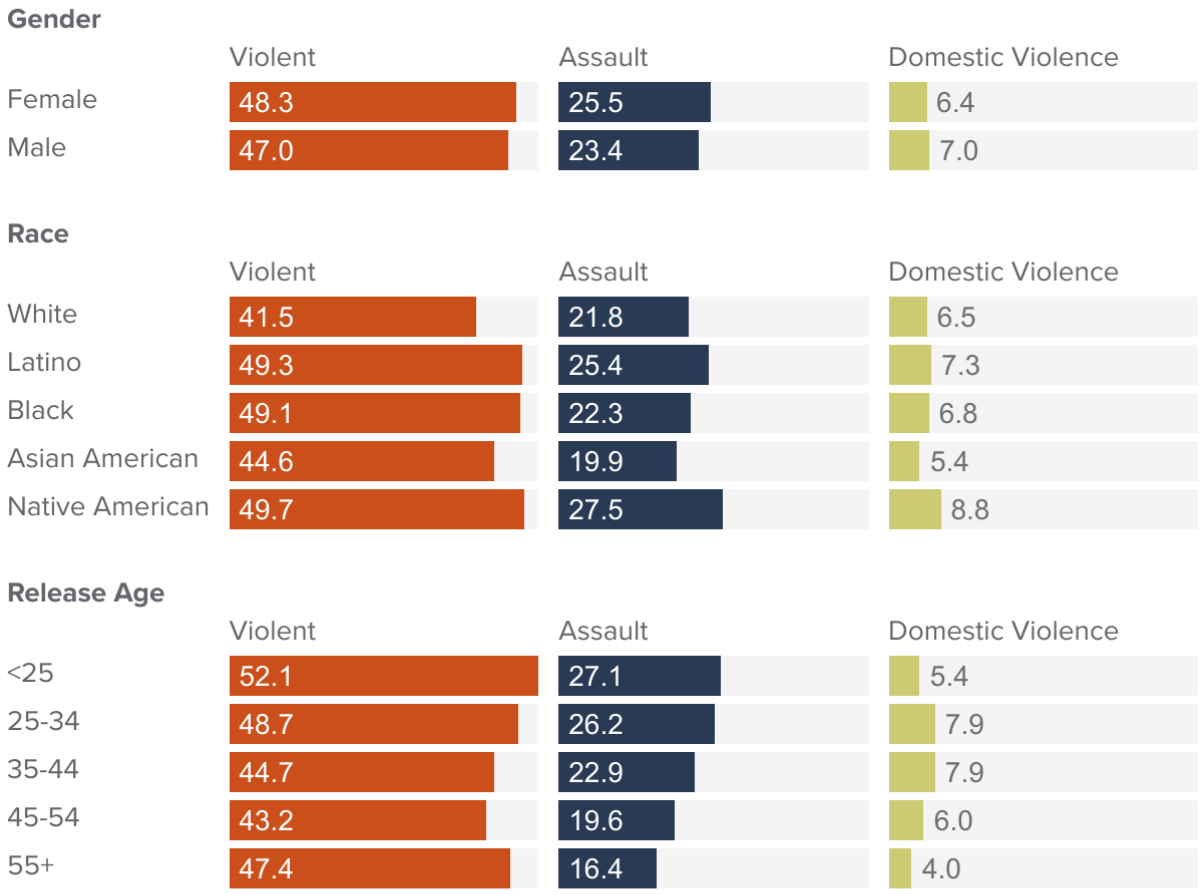


SOURCES: Author calculation from CDCR and DOJ administrative data.
NOTES: N= 167,861 people with DOJ data at first release. Criminal history is relative to first release with 621 missing DOJ data.

FIGURE C4

Native American, Latino, and Black people were more likely to have violent convictions than white or Asian American people

Recent prior felony convictions by charge and demographics

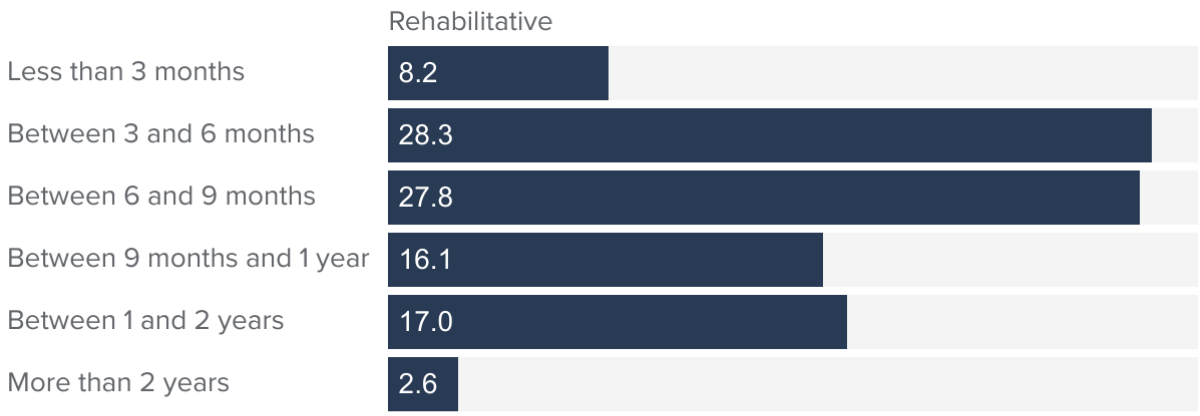


SOURCE: Author calculation from CDCR and DOJ administrative data.
NOTES: N= 167,861 people with DOJ data at first release.

FIGURE C5

One in five people's most recent core rehabilitative program start date was over a year before release

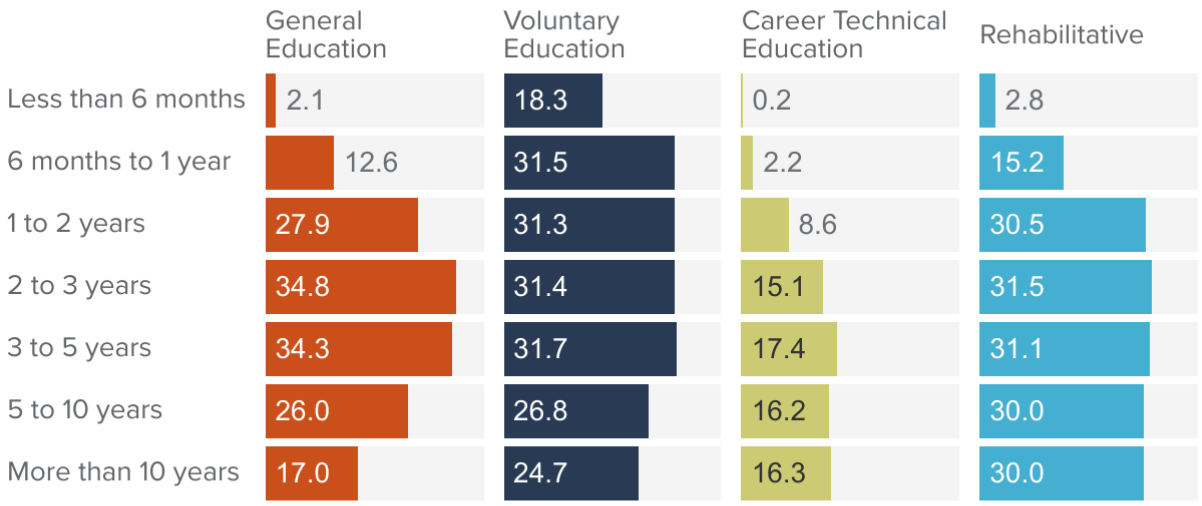
Time between most recent rehabilitative program start date and release date



SOURCES: Author calculation from CDCR administrative data.
NOTES: N=38,679. Core rehabilitative programs include anger management, criminal thinking, substance use disorder, and family and relationships programs.

FIGURE C6

Program participation by time served

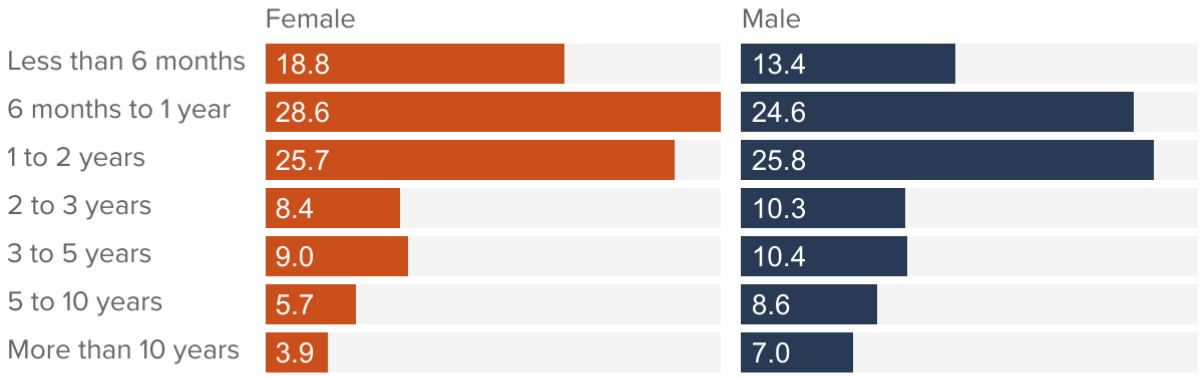


SOURCE: Author calculation from CDCR administrative data.
NOTES: N=185,310. Education programs include primary and secondary GP and VED. Rehabilitative programs include all core and specialized programs.

FIGURE C7

Men serve longer sentences than women

Time served by gender

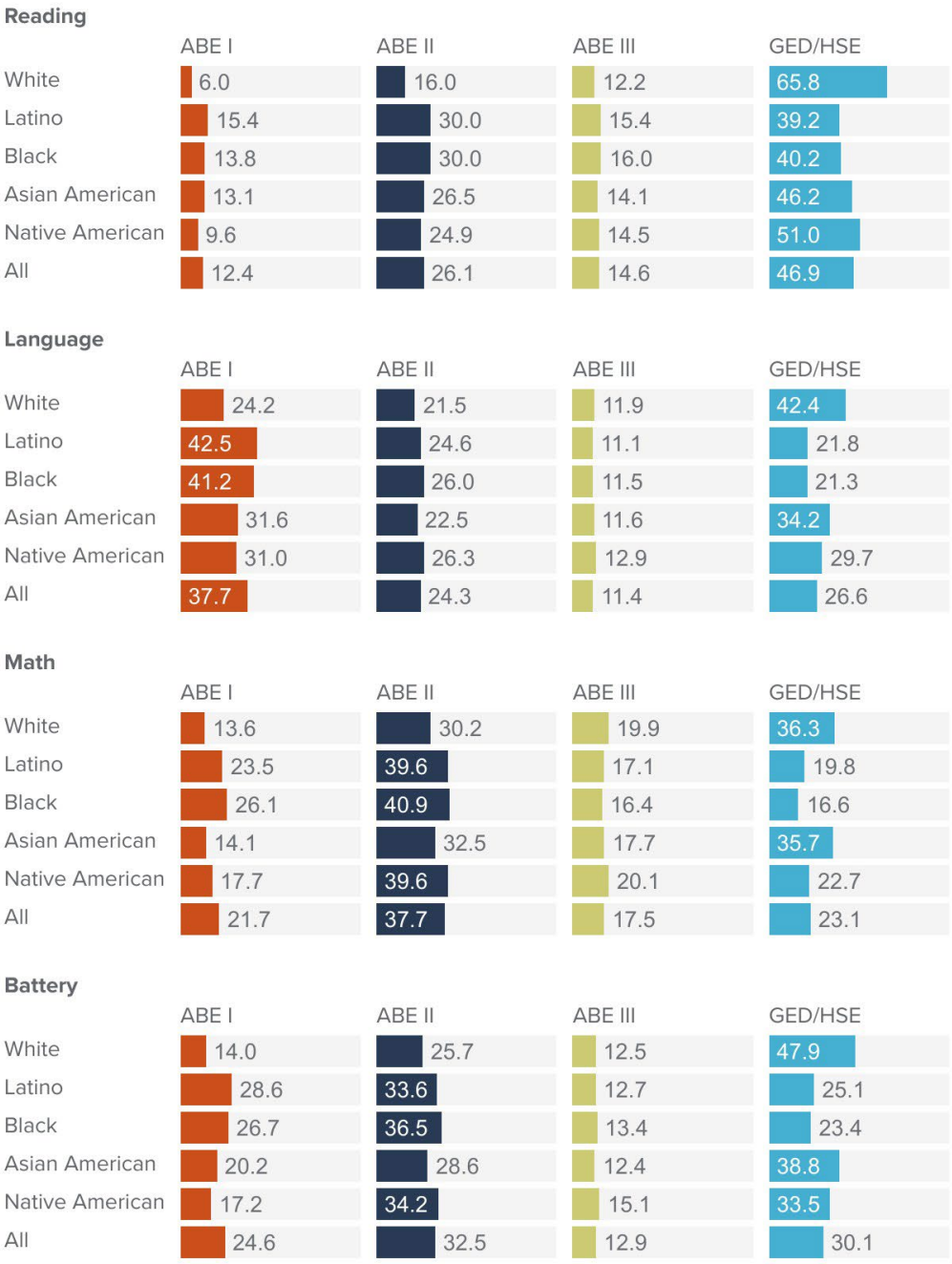


SOURCE: Author calculation from CDCR administrative data.
NOTES: N=185,310 releases

FIGURE C8

Black and Latino people score lower on TABE assessments than white and Asian American people

TABE level by race

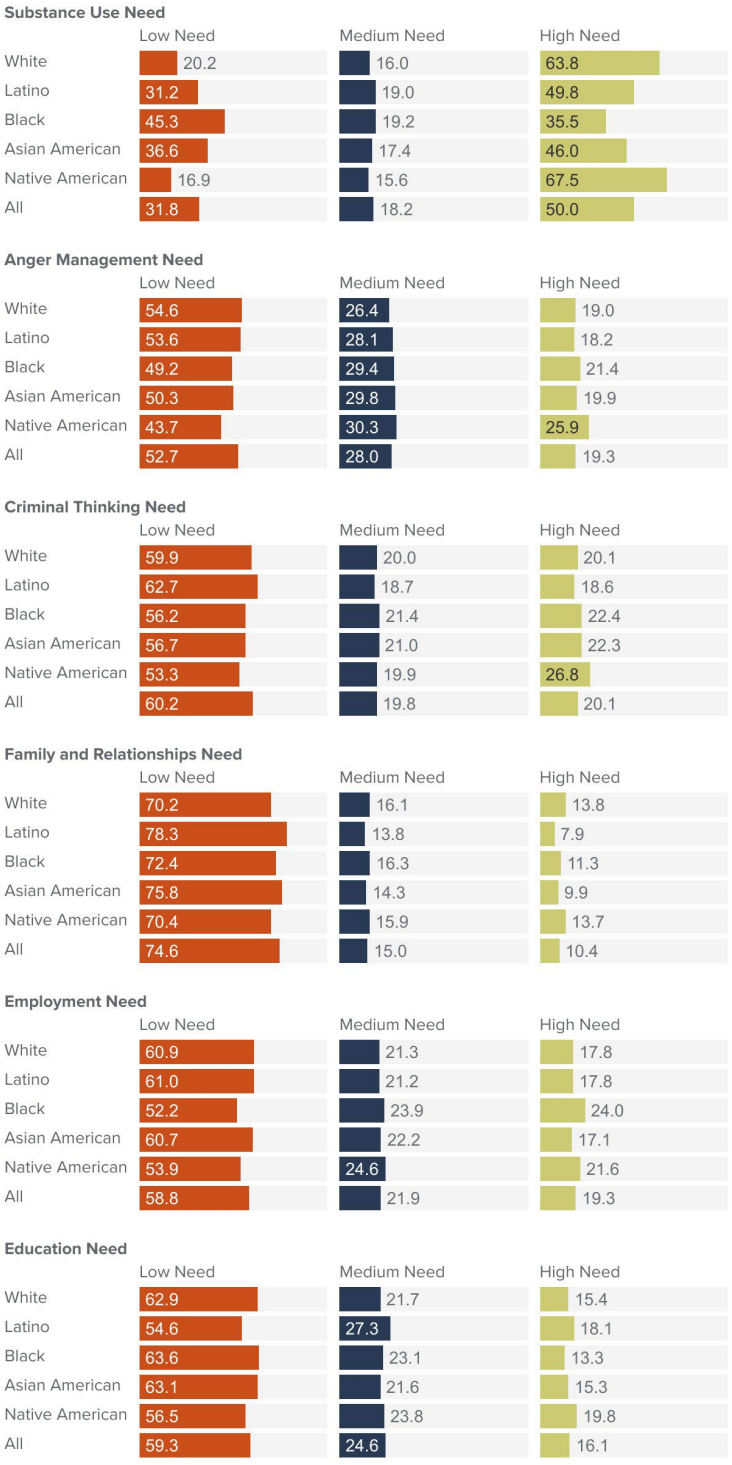


SOURCE: Author calculation from CDCR administrative data.
NOTES: N=152,767 for TABE Reading, N=56,308 for TABE Language, N=57,048 for TABE Math, and N=56,595 for TABE Battery. This figure references a person's first non-zero, non-missing TABE score. If a person was released more than once in a year, we use scores from their first release that year. ABE I corresponds to scores (grade levels) from 0.1 to 3.9, ABE II corresponds to scores from 4 to 6.9, ABE III corresponds to scores from 7 to 8.9, and GED/HSE corresponds to scores from 9 to 12.9.

FIGURE C9

Rehabilitative needs vary by race

COMPAS assessment scores

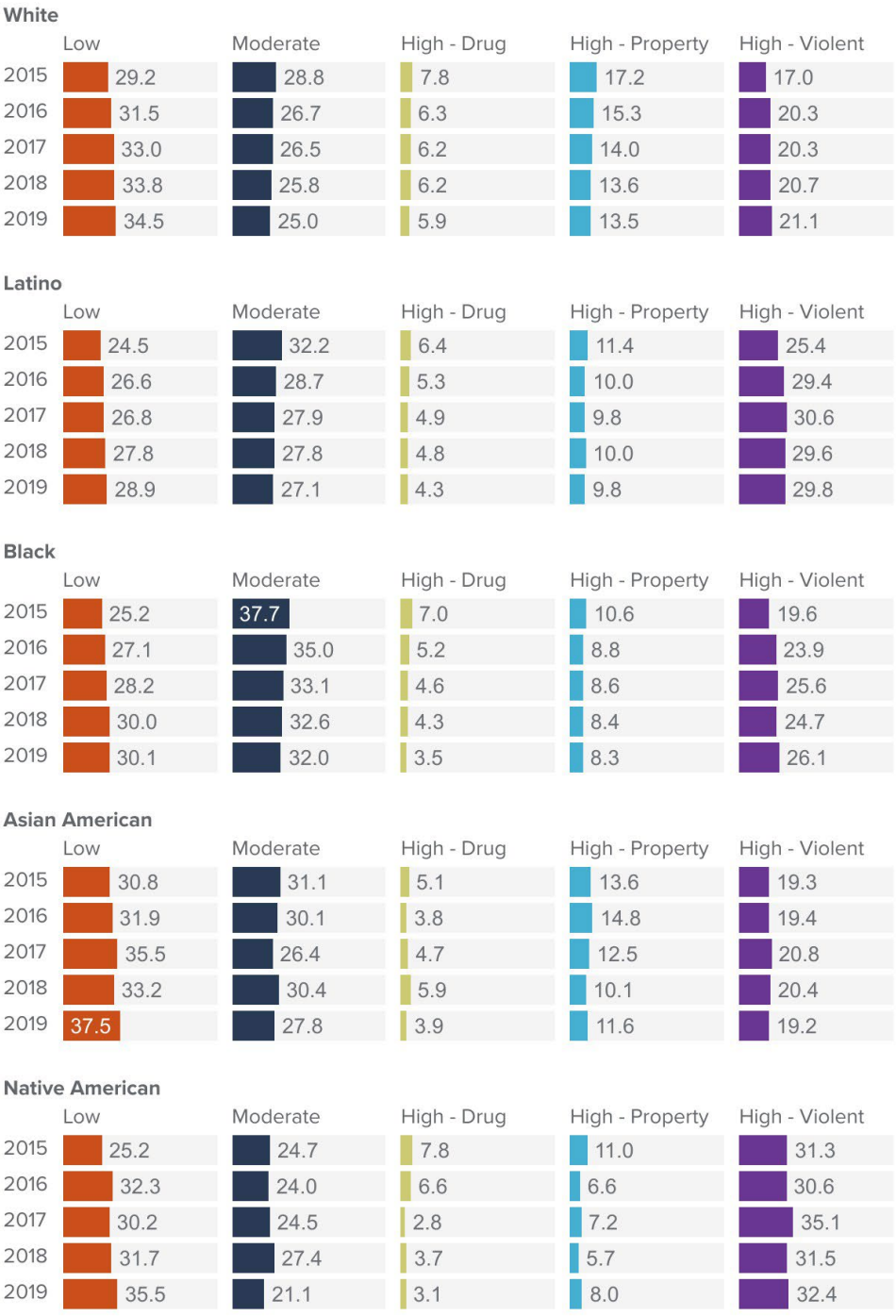


SOURCE: Author calculation from CDCR administrative data.
NOTES: For those with COMPAS data, we use scores aligned with their earliest test date for each particular subject. For substance use, N=159,670. For anger management, N=157,264. For criminal thinking, N=159,670. For family and relationships, N=157,134. For employment, N=158,920. For education, N=158,920. For people released more than once between 2015-2019, we use their earliest COMPAS scores from each stay. If a person was released twice in a year, we report scores from their first release in that year. We use scores from core COMPAS assessments only and do not include scores from re-entry COMPAS assessments.

FIGURE C10

Released people were more likely to score low and high violent in 2019 than in 2015

CSRA scores by release year and race



SOURCE: Author calculation from CDCR administrative data.
NOTES: N=183,710 first-in-year releases with CSRA scores. CDCR assesses recidivism risk using an assessment developed with the University of California, Irvine. The California Static Risk Assessment System (CSRA) assesses an incarcerated person's recidivism risk using "static" demographic information and criminal history measures. The CSRA categorizes people into risk levels ranging from "low" to "high violent."

Appendix D. Education Programs and Participation

Technical Appendix D contains supplementary information for education programs. Table D1 shows the programs that allow prisoners to earn sentence credits. Figures D1 through D6 illustrate differences in primary education, secondary education, and college courses by year, race, and other demographics. Finally, a subsection describes special and supportive education programs and participation therein.

TABLE D1

Education programs with MCC

Academic MCC Areas
ABE I
ABE II
ABE III
High School Equivalency
High School
College
Literacy (CASAS Benchmark)
Math (CASAS Benchmark)

SOURCE: Appendix G, 2015 C-ROB Annual Report.

TABLE D2

Community colleges offering courses in prison, 2018

Community College	City	Prison
Antelope Valley College	Lancaster	CSP
Antelope Valley College	Lancaster	LAC
Bakersfield College - Delano Campus	Delano	KVSP
Bakersfield College - Delano Campus	Delano	NKSP
Bakersfield College - Delano Campus	Delano	CSP
Bakersfield College - Delano Campus	Delano	COR
Bakersfield College - Delano Campus	Delano	SATF
Bakersfield College - Delano Campus	Delano	WSP
Cerro Coso College	Ridgecrest	CAC
Cerro Coso College	Ridgecrest	CCI
Chaffey College	Rancho Cucamonga	CIW
Chaffey College	Rancho Cucamonga	CIM
College of the Redwoods	Eureka	PBSP
Columbia College	Sonora	SCC
Cosumnes River College	Sacramento	FWF
Cuesta College	San Luis Obispo	CMC
Folsom Lake College	Folsom	FWF
Folsom Lake College	Folsom	FSP
Folsom Lake College	Folsom	MCSP
Hartnell College	Salinas	SVSP
Hartnell College	Salinas	CTF
Imperial Valley College	Imperial	CAL
Imperial Valley College	Imperial	CEN
Lassen College	Susanville	HDSP
Lassen College	Susanville	CCC
Merced College	Merced	VSP
Merced College	Merced	CCWF
Norco College	Norco	CRC
Palo Verde College	Blythe	CVSP
Palo Verde College	Blythe	ISP
San Joaquin Delta College	Stockton	DVI
Solano College	Fairfield	SQL
Solano College	Fairfield	CMF
Southwestern College	Chula Vista	RJD
West Hills College Coalinga	Coalinga	ASP
West Hills College Coalinga	Coalinga	PVSP

SOURCE: California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office, Eloy Ortiz Oakley, Chancellor: 2018 Report (Delivered January 2019): Incarcerated Students: Encouraging Results from Pilot Program.

Information Associated with Figure 11

TABLE D3

Sample sizes corresponding to each cell of Figure 11

	Total number of people with initial TABE score at this level	Total number of people with initial TABE score not at this level	Total number of people who ever participated in a course at this level
ABE I	16,070	109,389	16,745
ABE II	35,564	89,895	24,582
ABE III	18,939	106,520	21,893
GED/HSE	54,886	70,573	26,514

SOURCE: Author calculation based on CDCR administrative data.

NOTES: This table corresponds to Figure 11. The total sample size for that figure is restricted to the number of people released from 2015 to 2019 who did not have a high school degree or higher (N=154,718). If a person was released more than once in a year, we present information from their first release within that year.

TABLE D4

Additional targeting calculations for primary and secondary education programs

	Share of ABE I participants initially assessed at different levels	Share of ABE II participants initially assessed at different levels	Share of ABE III participants initially assessed at different levels	Share of GED/HSE participants initially assessed at different levels
ABE I	-	38.2%	8.4%	13.7%
ABE II	58.8%	-	35.4%	47.6%
ABE III	13.9%	30.2%	-	38.7%
GED/HSE	27.3%	31.6%	56.4%	-
N	5,875	7,662	13,739	9,232

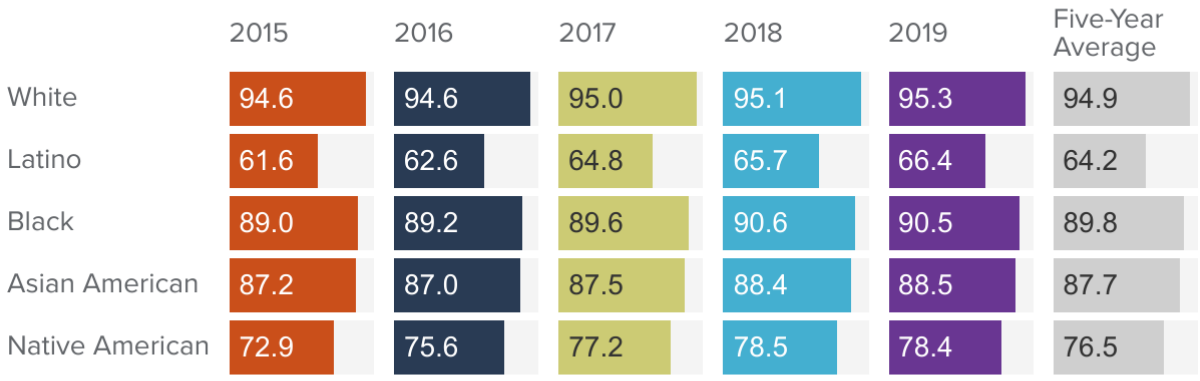
SOURCE: Author calculation based on CDCR administrative data.

NOTES: This table corresponds to Figure 11. The total sample size for that figure is restricted to the number of people released from 2015 to 2019 who did not have a high school degree or higher (N=154,718). If a person was released more than once in a year, we present information from their first release within that year. This table does not include information on people who have no TABE assessment records.

FIGURE D1

Racial disparities in TABE assessments are reflected in California's educational attainment statistics

Percent of high school graduates or higher in California by race



SOURCES: Author calculation from American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (2015-2019).
NOTES: This figure shows the percent of high school graduates or higher in California by race from 2015-2019.

FIGURE D2

The share of people participating in education courses increased from 2015 to 2019 release cohorts

Percentage of people who ever participated in education courses by release year

SOURCES: Author calculation from CDCR administrative data.
NOTES: This figure restricts the total sample to people without a high school credential or missing prior education data (n=154,718). Given that an individual may participate in either general population education programming or voluntary education programming, we present results by participation modality. This figure shows participation rates if an individual ever participated in education programming during their stay. If a person was released more than once in a year, we use their information from the first release within that year.

FIGURE D3

Over half of the participants in ABE I courses did not initially test into ABE I

Participation in ABE I education courses

All	Participation rate for people initially assessed at this level	Participation rate for people initially assessed at different level	Share of participants initially assessed at this level
All	42.9	5.4	41.2

Race	Participation rate for people initially assessed at this level	Participation rate for people initially assessed at different level	Share of participants initially assessed at this level
White	37.4	3.4	34.5
Latino	43.7	5.9	41.1
Black	44.0	6.7	43.7
Asian American	40.8	4.4	47.5
Native American	46.4	4.3	46.4

Gender	Participation rate for people initially assessed at this level	Participation rate for people initially assessed at different level	Share of participants initially assessed at this level
Women	57.7	4.3	56.7
Men	41.9	5.5	40.1

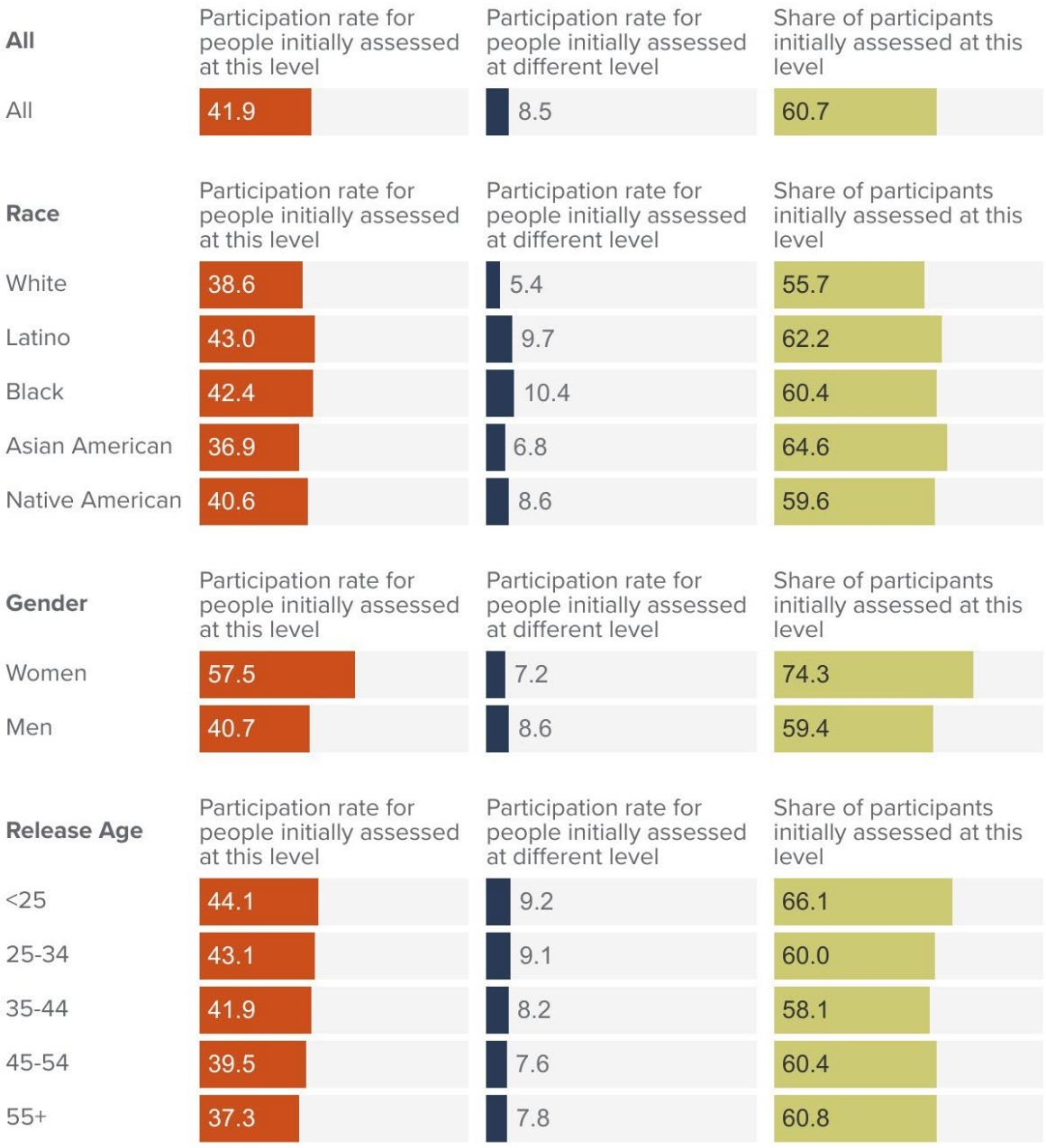
Release Age	Participation rate for people initially assessed at this level	Participation rate for people initially assessed at different level	Share of participants initially assessed at this level
<25	42.1	6.2	40.0
25-34	41.8	5.4	39.7
35-44	44.1	4.9	41.4
45-54	42.8	5.1	42.6
55+	44.6	5.6	44.5

SOURCES: Author calculation from CDCR administrative data.
NOTES: For column 1, N=16,070, or the total number of people with initial TABE scores at the ABE I level. For column 2, N=109,389, or the total number of people with initial TABE scores not at the ABE I level. For column 3, N=16,745, or the total number of participants in ABE I courses (GP and/or VEP). This figure restricts the total sample to people without a high school credential or missing prior education data (n=154,718).

FIGURE D4

Six of 10 ABE II course participants initially tested into the ABE II level

Participation in ABE II education courses



SOURCES: Author calculation from CDCR administrative data.

NOTES: For column 1, N=35,564, or the total number of people with initial TABE scores at the ABE II level. For column 2, N=89,895, or the total number of people with initial TABE scores not at the ABE II level. For column 3, N=24,582, or the total number of participants in ABE II courses (GP and/or VEP). This figure restricts the total sample to people without a high school credential or missing prior education data (n=154,718).

FIGURE D5

Less than one-third of ABE III course participants tested into ABE III

Participation in ABE III education courses

All	Participation rate for people initially assessed at this level	Participation rate for people initially assessed at different level	Share of participants initially assessed at this level
All	35.3	12.9	30.5

Race	Participation rate for people initially assessed at this level	Participation rate for people initially assessed at different level	Share of participants initially assessed at this level
White	32.2	11.5	27.4
Latino	36.5	13.3	31.9
Black	36.4	14.1	30.9
Asian American	26.1	9.4	29.3
Native American	32.1	13.3	27.2

Gender	Participation rate for people initially assessed at this level	Participation rate for people initially assessed at different level	Share of participants initially assessed at this level
Women	54.4	14.6	38.3
Men	33.8	12.8	29.8

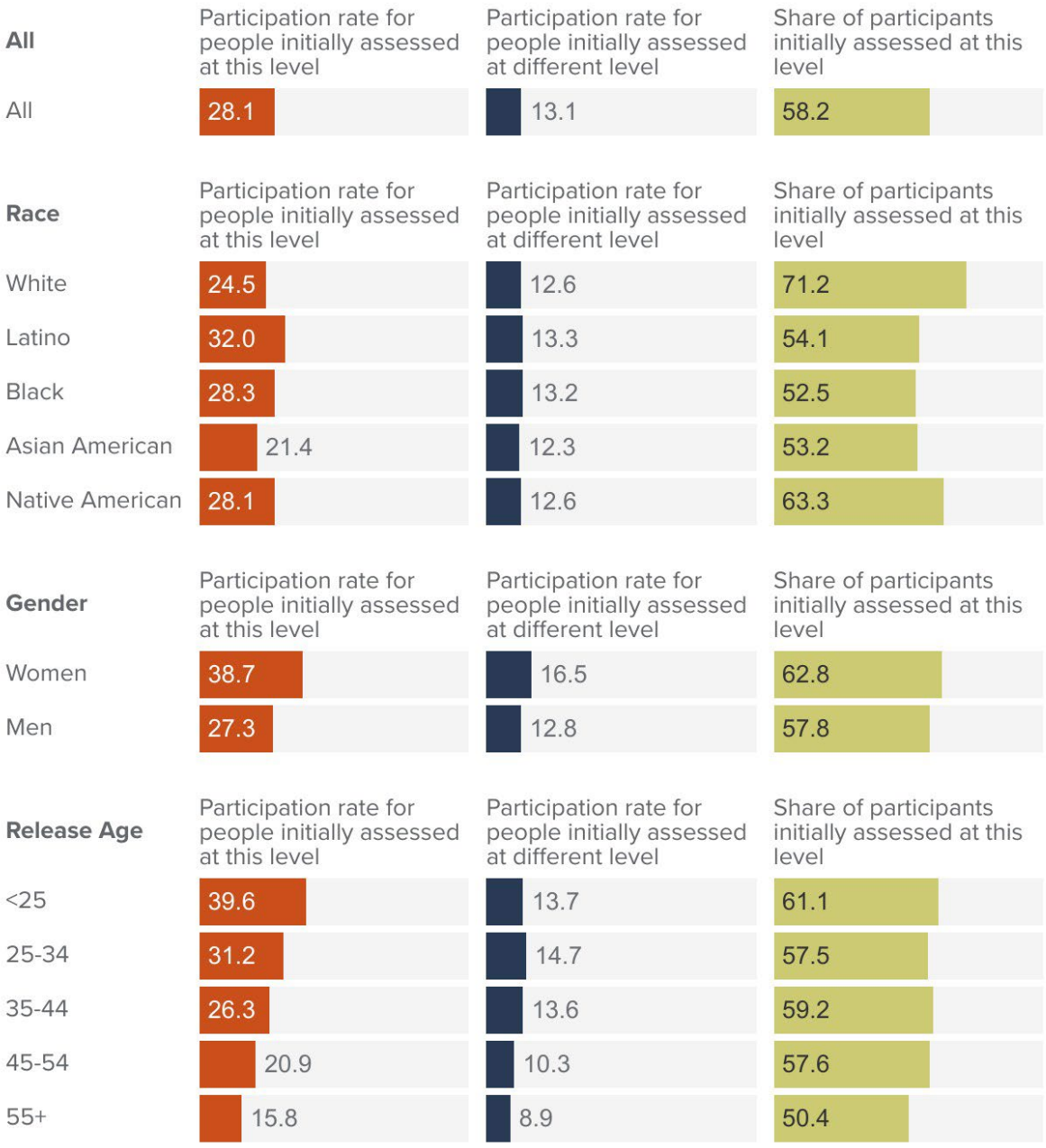
Release Age	Participation rate for people initially assessed at this level	Participation rate for people initially assessed at different level	Share of participants initially assessed at this level
<25	38.9	14.6	33.5
25-34	37.8	13.9	31.3
35-44	33.8	12.7	28.8
45-54	30.9	10.9	29.3
55+	26.9	9.9	26.8

SOURCES: Author calculation from CDCR administrative data.
NOTES: For column 1, N=18,939, or the total number of people with initial TABE scores at the ABE III level. For column 2, N=106,520, or the total number of people with initial TABE scores not at the ABE III level. For column 3, N=21,893, or the total number of participants in ABE III courses (GP and/or VEP). This figure restricts the total sample to people without a high school credential or missing prior education data (n=154,718).

FIGURE D6

Less than 30 percent of people who tested at the high school level participated in GED courses

Participation in GED/HSE education courses



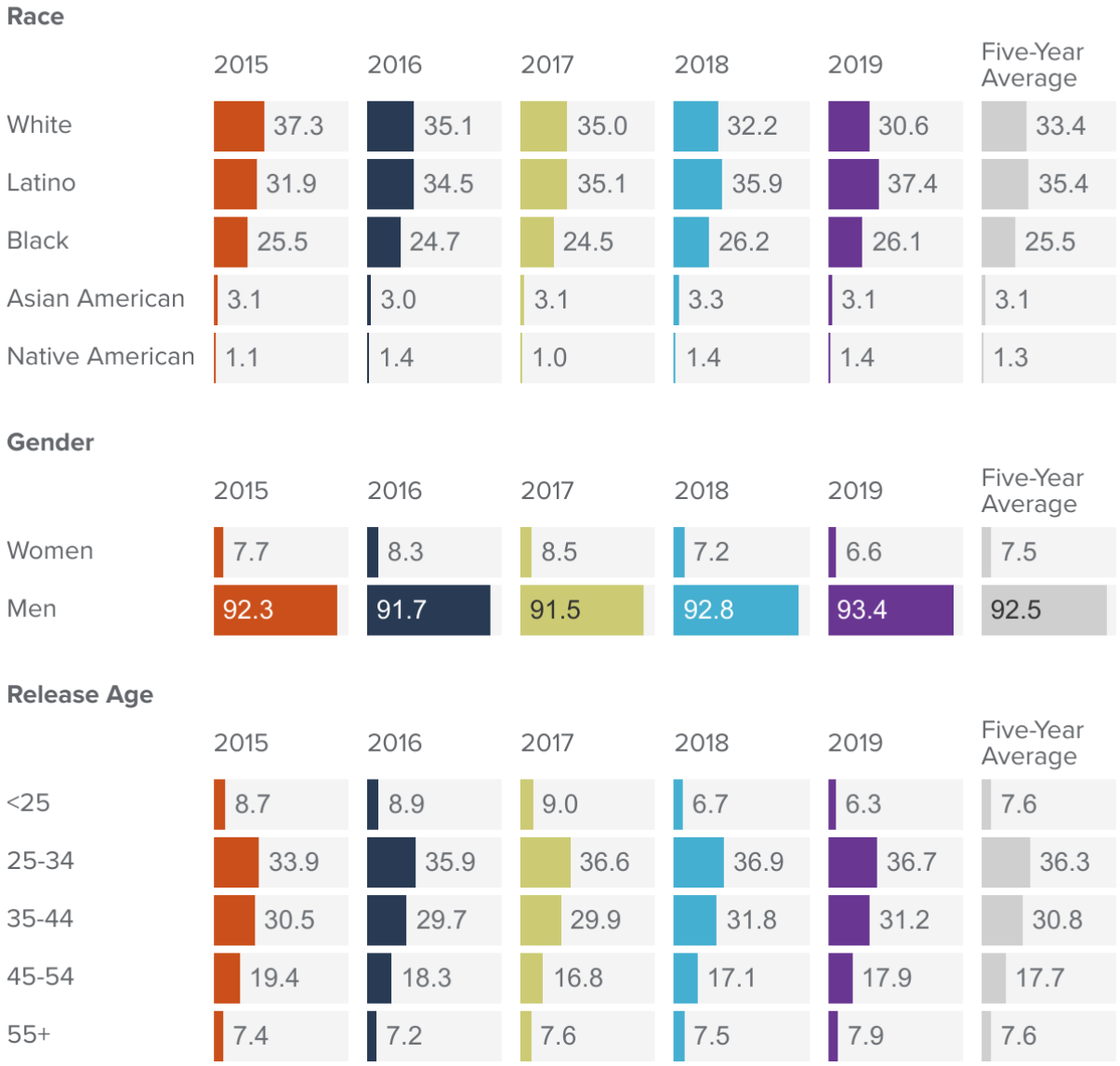
SOURCES: Author calculation from CDCR administrative data.

NOTES: For column 1, N=54,886, or the total number of people with initial TABE scores at the GED/HSE level. For column 2, N=70,573, or the total number of people with initial TABE scores not at the GED/HSE level. For column 3, N=26,514, or the total number of participants in GED/HSE courses (GP and/or VEP). This figure restricts the total sample to people without a high school credential or missing prior education data (n=154,718).

FIGURE D7

White people were overrepresented in college course participation, while Latino people were underrepresented

Participation in college courses by race, gender, and release age



SOURCES: Author calculation from CDCR administrative data.
NOTES: N=14,829 people released from 2015 to 2019 who participated in college courses.

Special and Supportive Education Programs

CDCR provides accommodation and/or special instruction to English language learners (ELL), students with learning disabilities (DDP), students with physical disabilities (DPP), and young adult learners (ESSA).

English as a Second Language (ESL) instruction and associated resources help people whose native tongue is not English achieve English language proficiency. As in California public schools, OCE aims for equal academic achievement among English learners and native speakers.

The Developmental Disability Program (DDP) protects people with low cognitive functioning and impaired adaptive functioning from discrimination and provides housing and program accommodations. People must satisfy both criteria to be assigned to DDP.

The Disability Placement Program (DPP) supports imprisoned people with permanent impairments related to mobility, hearing, speech, and vision. Imprisoned people with a DPP designation are housed in units that can accommodate their disabilities and provided reasonable program accommodations.

The Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) is national legislation that guides primary and secondary education and seeks to promote equity therein. The CDCR ESSA program prepares imprisoned people under the age of 22 for reentry and further education by honing their math, literacy, and life skills.

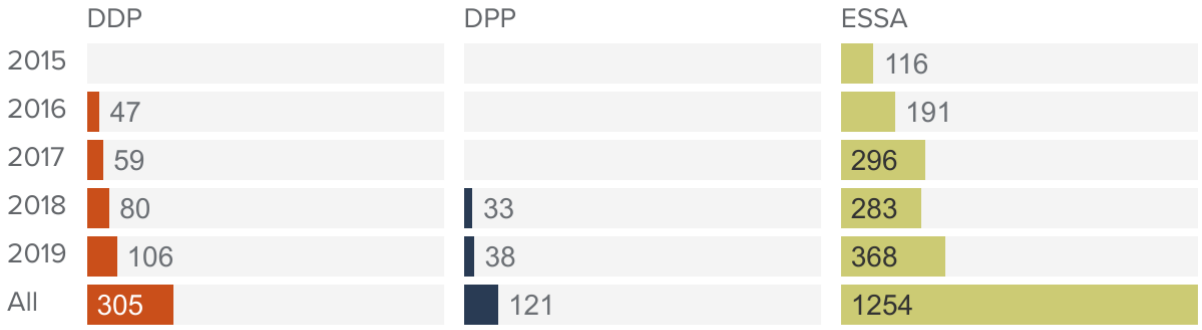
Participation in Special and Supportive Education

Only a fraction of imprisoned people participated in special education programs. However, participation in special and supportive education grew dramatically, as shown in Figure D8. While only 133 people participated in any special or supportive education program in 2015, participation increased fourfold to 507 individuals in 2019.[6]

FIGURE D8

Only a fraction of people participated in special and supportive education programs

People participating in special and supportive education by release year



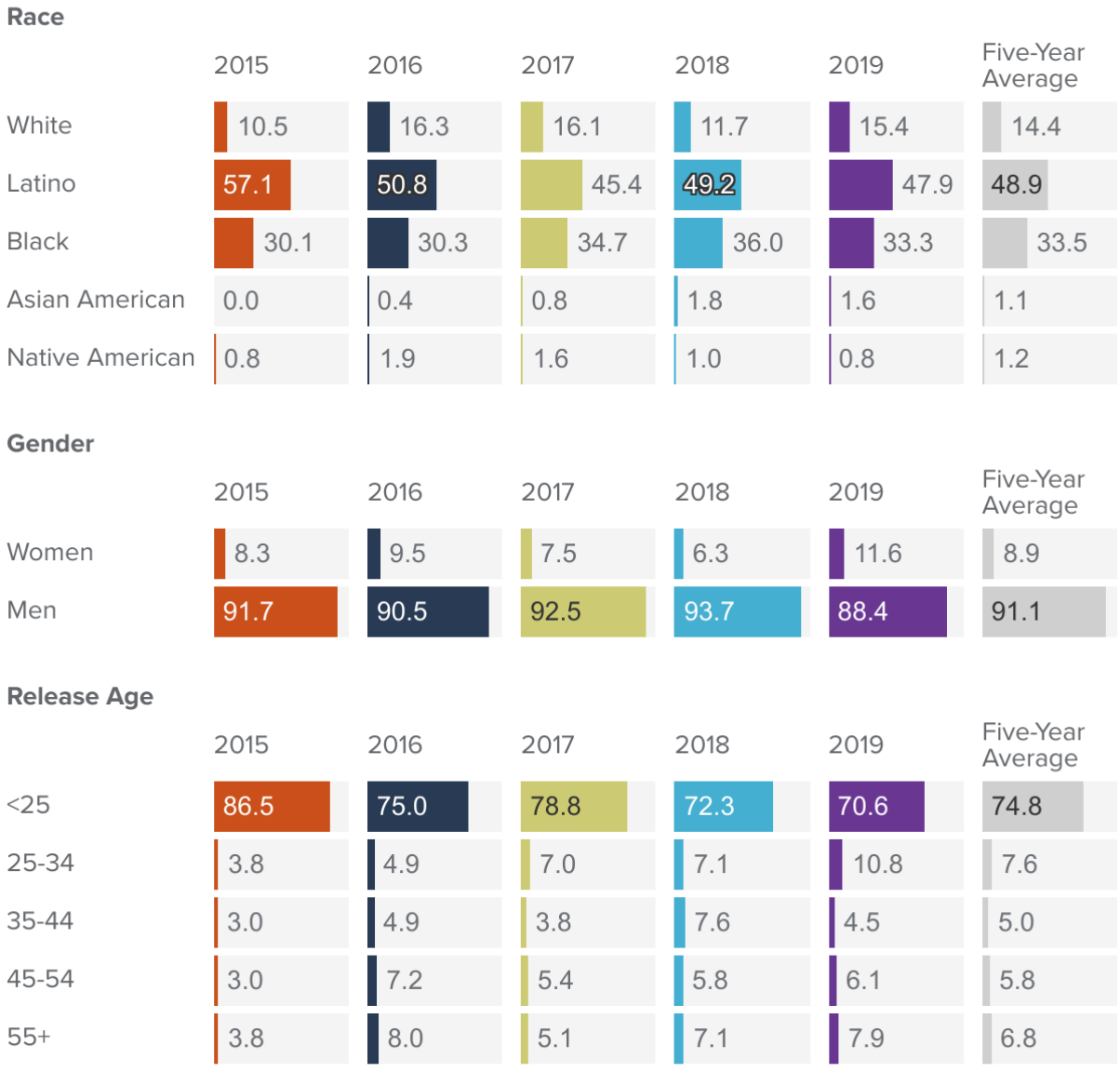
SOURCES: Author calculation from CDCR administrative data.
NOTES: N=1,670. We calculate the number of people in special and supportive education programs by identifying all unique individuals enrolled in a special and/or supportive education course within each year. Within a year, no person is counted twice, but a person can be double counted across years. Cells with less than 30 individuals are left blank.

[6] We do not examine how well these programs were targeted. We recently received individual-level information for some of these needs, including DDP and DPP.

FIGURE D9

Black and Latino people, women, and younger people were overrepresented in special and supportive education programs

Participation in special and supportive education by race, gender, and release age



SOURCES: Author calculation from CDCR administrative data.
NOTES: N=1,670. We calculate the percentage of people participating in each program by identifying all unique individuals enrolled within each year. Within a year, no person is counted twice, but a person can be double counted across years. The overrepresentation of younger people in these programs is driven by a 95 percent participation rate of under 25 years olds in ESSA.

Appendix E. Rehabilitative Programs and Participation

Technical Appendix E contains supplementary information for rehabilitative programs. Table E1 shows the rehabilitative programs that allow prisoners to earn sentence credits. Table E2 shows how rehabilitative programs were rolled out across prisons by presenting contract start dates, as compiled by DRP. Figures E1 through E4 show differences in core rehabilitative program participation by year, race, and other demographics. A final subsection describes rehabilitative programs beyond the core, which include victim impact, gang interventions, and mental health treatment.

TABLE E1

Rehabilitative programs with MCC credit earning potential

Rehabilitative MCC Areas
Core Programs
Criminal Thinking (Thinking for Change 4.0)
Anger Management (CALM or ART)
EOP Group Module Treatment (Benchmark 1-4)
Reception Center EOP Group Module Treatment (Benchmark 1-2)
FOPS Community Beds
Substance Abuse Programs
3-month Course
5-month Course
6-month Course
Reentry Hub Programs
CBT-Substance Abuse Treatment
CBT-Anger Management
CBT-Criminal Thinking
CBT-Family Relationships
Transitions

SOURCE: Appendix G, 2015 C-ROB Annual Report.

TABLE E2

SUDT and CBI contract start dates

Institution	Prison	Reentry Hub	Contract Start
Avenal State Prison	ASP	Yes	3/12/2014
California City Correctional Center	CAC		1/23/2014
Calipatria State Prison	CAL		5/27/2014
California Correctional Center	CCC		7/1/2016
California Correctional Institution	CCI		5/29/2014
Central California Women's Facility	CCWF	Yes	9/1/2013
Centinela State Prison	CEN		5/27/2014
California Health Care Facility	CHCF		10/7/2016
California Institution for Men	CIM	Yes	3/12/2014
California Institution for Women	CIW	Yes	9/1/2013
California Men's Colony	CMC	Yes	9/1/2013
California Medical Facility	CMF		10/10/2016
California State Prison, Corcoran	COR		5/21/2014
California Rehabilitation Center	CRC		6/24/2014
Correctional Training Facility	CTF	Yes	3/12/2014
Chuckawalla Valley State Prison	CVSP	Yes	3/12/2014
Deuel Vocational Institution	DVI		10/5/2016
Folsom State Prison	FSP		10/7/2016
Folsom Women's Facility	FWF	Yes	1/2/2014
High Desert State Prison	HDSP	Yes	3/18/2014
Ironwood State Prison	ISP	Yes	9/1/2013
Kern Valley State Prison	KVSP		10/21/2016
California State Prison, Los Angeles County	LAC	Yes	7/1/2014
Mule Creek State Prison	MCSP		10/7/2016
North Kern State Prison	NKSP		10/7/2016
Pelican Bay State Prison	PBSP		10/28/2016
Pleasant Valley State Prison	PVSP		5/29/2014
Richard J. Donovan Correctional Facility	RJD		5/27/2014
California State Prison, Sacramento	SAC		10/11/2016
California Substance Abuse Treatment Facility	SATF	Yes	3/18/2014
Sierra Conservation Center	SCC		5/29/2014
California State Prison, Solano	SOL		1/2/2014
California State Prison, San Quentin	SQ		10/10/2016
Salinas Valley State Prison	SVSP		10/5/2016
Valley State Prison	VSP	Yes	3/18/2014
Wasco State Prison	WSP		5/20/2014

SOURCE: Contract data compiled by the Division of Rehabilitative Programs.

Information for Rehabilitative Programs Targeting (Figure 16)

TABLE E3

Sample sizes corresponding to each cell of Figure 16

	Total number of people initially assessed with med/high need	Total number of people initially assessed with low need	Total number of people who ever participated in this type of rehabilitative program
SUDT	108,892	50,778	26,996
Anger Management	74,420	82,844	18,569
Criminal Thinking	63,636	96,034	19,031
Family & Relationships	39,950	117,184	10,794

SOURCE: Author calculation from CDCR administrative data.

NOTES: This table corresponds to Figure 16. The total sample size for that figure is N=185,007. If a person was released more than once in a year, we present information from their first release within that year.

TABLE E4

Additional targeting calculations for core rehabilitative programs

	Total number of people without a COMPAS assessment in this subject	Participation rate for people without a COMPAS assessment	Share of participants with no COMPAS assessment in this subject
SUDT	25,337	3.2%	3.0%
Anger Management	27,743	2.0%	3.0%
Criminal Thinking	25,337	2.4%	3.2%
Family & Relationships	27,873	1.0%	2.6%

SOURCE: Author calculation from CDCR administrative data.

NOTES: This table corresponds to Figure 16. The total sample size for that figure is N=185,007. If a person was released more than once in a year, we present information from their first release within that year.

FIGURE E1

SUDT programs are better targeted to those who need them most

SUDT program participation and assessed needs

All	Participation rate for people initially assessed with med/high need	Participation rate for people initially assessed with low need	Share of participants initially assessed with med/high need
All	20.4	7.8	82.3

Race	Participation rate for people initially assessed with med/high need	Participation rate for people initially assessed with low need	Share of participants initially assessed with med/high need
White	20.8	8.4	88.2
Latino	19.8	7.9	82.2
Black	21.3	7.7	74.4
Asian American	16.8	6.2	80.2
Native American	24.8	6.2	91.8

Gender	Participation rate for people initially assessed with med/high need	Participation rate for people initially assessed with low need	Share of participants initially assessed with med/high need
Women	38.0	16.1	83.6
Men	19.0	7.3	82.1

Release Age	Participation rate for people initially assessed with med/high need	Participation rate for people initially assessed with low need	Share of participants initially assessed with med/high need
<25	16.4	5.9	74.8
25-34	19.8	8.3	80.4
35-44	21.2	8.9	84.3
45-54	21.7	8.4	85.2
55+	22.6	6.6	85.9

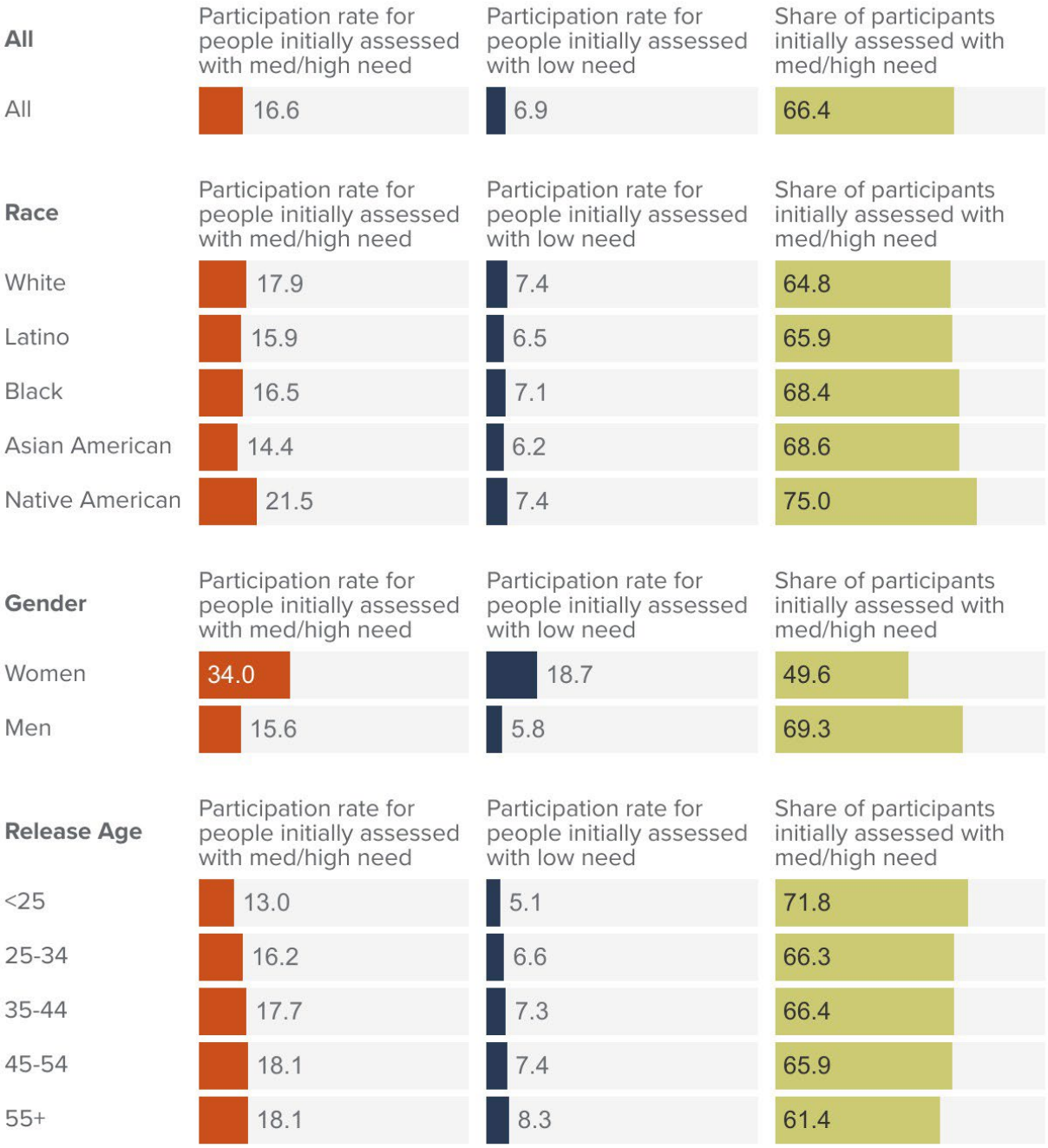
SOURCE: Author calculation from CDCR administrative data.

NOTES: For column 1, N=108,892, or the total number of people assessed to have medium or high need for SUDT according to their initial COMPAS assessment. For column 2, N=50,778, or the total number of people assessed to have low need for SUDT according to their initial COMPAS assessment. For column 3, N=26,996, or the total number of people who ever participated in SUDT programs.

FIGURE E2

Few who need anger management programs participated and the programs were not well targeted

Anger management program participation and assessed needs



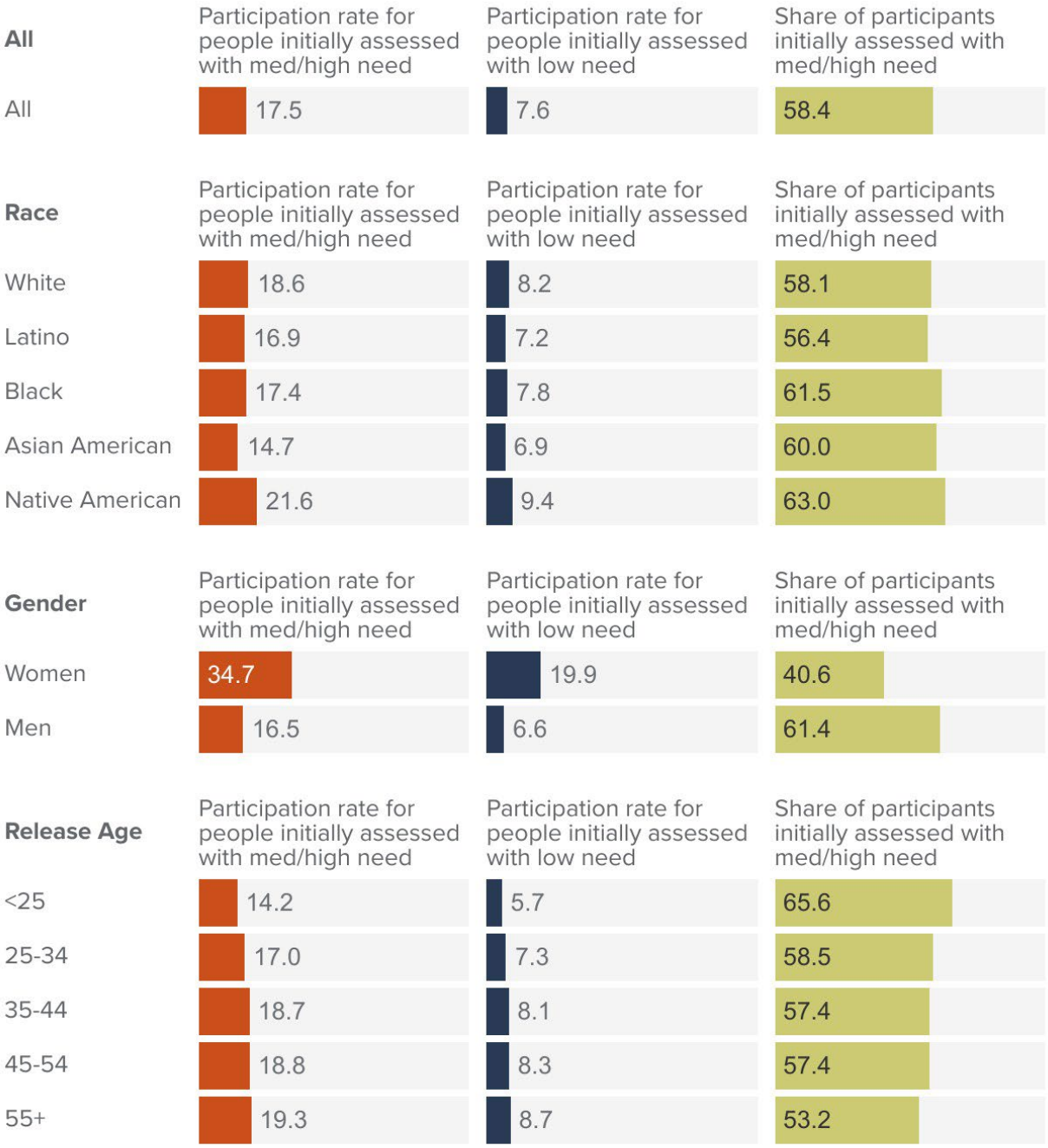
SOURCE: Author calculation from CDCR administrative data.

NOTES: For column 1, N=74,420, or the total number of people assessed to have medium or high need for anger management according to their initial COMPAS assessment. For column 2, N=82,844, or the total number of people assessed to have low need for anger management according to their initial COMPAS assessment. For column 3, N=18,569, or the total number of people who ever participated in anger management programs.

FIGURE E3

Few who need criminal thinking programs participated and they are not targeted well

Criminal thinking program participation and assessed needs



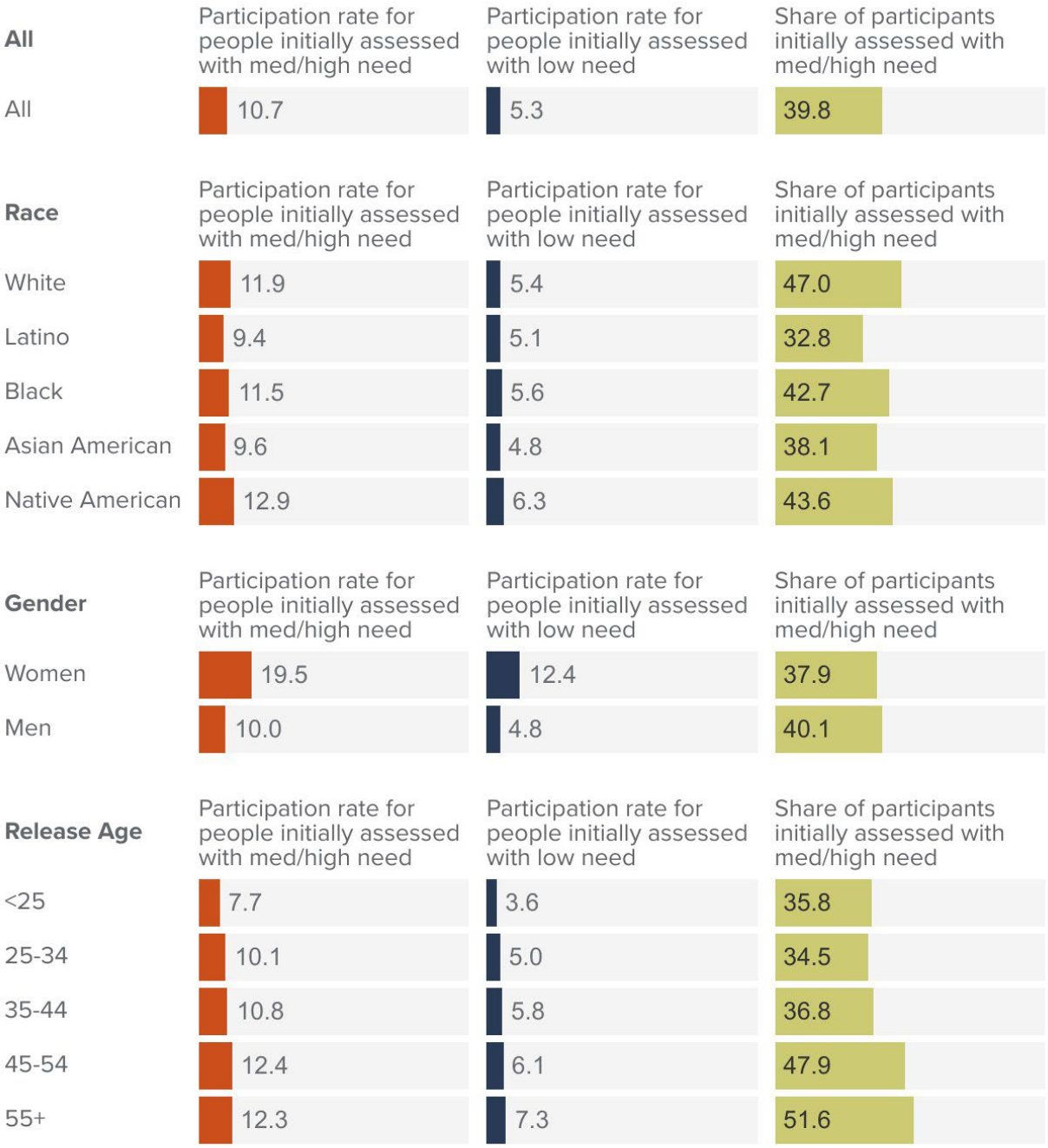
SOURCE: Author calculation from CDCR administrative data.

NOTES: For column 1, N=63,636, or the total number of people assessed to have medium or high need for criminal thinking according to their initial COMPAS assessment. For column 2, N=96,034, or the total number of people assessed to have low need for criminal thinking according to their initial COMPAS assessment. For column 3, N=19,031, or the total number of people who ever participated in criminal thinking programs.

FIGURE E4

Family and relationships programs were the least needed and the least well targeted of all core rehabilitative programs

Family and relationships program participation and assessed needs



SOURCE: Author calculation from CDCR administrative data.

NOTES: For column 1, N=39,950, or the total number of people assessed to have medium or high need for family and relationships according to their initial COMPAS assessment. For column 2, N=117,184, or the total number of people assessed to have low need for family and relationships according to their initial COMPAS assessment. For column 3, N=10,794, or the total number of people who ever participated in family and relationships programs.

Other Rehabilitative Programs

DRP also offers programs that target imprisoned people who have other kinds of assessed needs, specific criminal backgrounds, and aspirations to help others. Many are first-of-their-kind programs that CDCR partnered with expert researchers and practitioners to develop, Now, they are models for other state and federal prison systems.

Offender Mentor Certification Program

The Offender Mentor Certification Program (OMCP) is a first-of-its-kind program that CDCR and Options Recovery in Berkeley, California piloted at San Quentin in 2006. OMCP trains imprisoned people to become alcohol and drug counselors to their peers. OMCP graduates earn industry-recognized certificates that enable them to work as drug and alcohol counselors post-release (Cook et al. 2008).[7] OMCP is a voluntary program available to people serving long-term and life sentences.

Denial Management

Denial management programs help participants understand and recognize problem behaviors, particularly substance abuse. The program aims to help people acknowledge the ways in which their behavior has negatively impacted them and those around them. Only participants in the Long-Term Offender Program (LTOPP) could receive denial management.[8]

Victim Impact

CDCR's Office of Victim and Survivor Services (OVSS) began developing the Victim Impact: Listen and Learn (VILL) program in 2005 with support from the Office of Victims of Crime within the United States Department of Justice. CDCR updated the program in 2016 (OVC 2016). VILL aims to help individuals understand how their actions have harmed victims, victim's families, and their communities by focusing on victim's personal experiences and their rights. Only certain long-term offenders could receive VILL (see footnote 8 on this page).

Step Down Gang Interventions

CDCR's Step Down Program (SDP) was instituted in 2012 after a five-year effort to address gang activity in California prisons. SDP offers people identified as gang members a pathway out of restrictive housing and into the general prison population.[9] By refraining from gang-related activity and maintaining good behavior, people earn privileges in several "steps" or stages that lead to release from the SHU and into the general population. (Prison Law Office 2018).

Sex Offending Intervention

The *Blueprint* called for additional treatment for sex offenders to be piloted at one prison. CDCR piloted the Cognitive Behavior Intervention—Sex Offending (CBI-SO) curriculum developed by the University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute. CBI-SO uses skill-building activities to increase social, emotional, and coping development. Incarcerated individuals required to register under Penal Code section 290 were eligible to participate in the eight-month pilot, which was activated in March 2016 at the Substance Abuse Treatment Facility (SAFT).

The Enhanced Outpatient Program (EOP) is a treatment program for people who have serious mental health conditions that do not require hospitalization or who are experiencing extreme difficulty adjusting to prison life such that they "cannot care for themselves" (Ball 2007). EOP participants are treated by clinicians and receive

[7] OMCP training leads to certification from organizations recognized by the California Department of Health Care Services.
[8] As reentry hubs developed, CDCR piloted a program specifically tailored for long-term offenders (LTOPP). LTOPP included SUDT and core CBI programs, as well as specialized cognitive-behavior interventions such as denial management and victim impact. LTOPP was provided outside the reentry hubs.
[9] In 2015, California Correctional Institution, California State Prison, Sacramento, Corcoran State Prison, and Pelican Bay State Prison had SHUs.

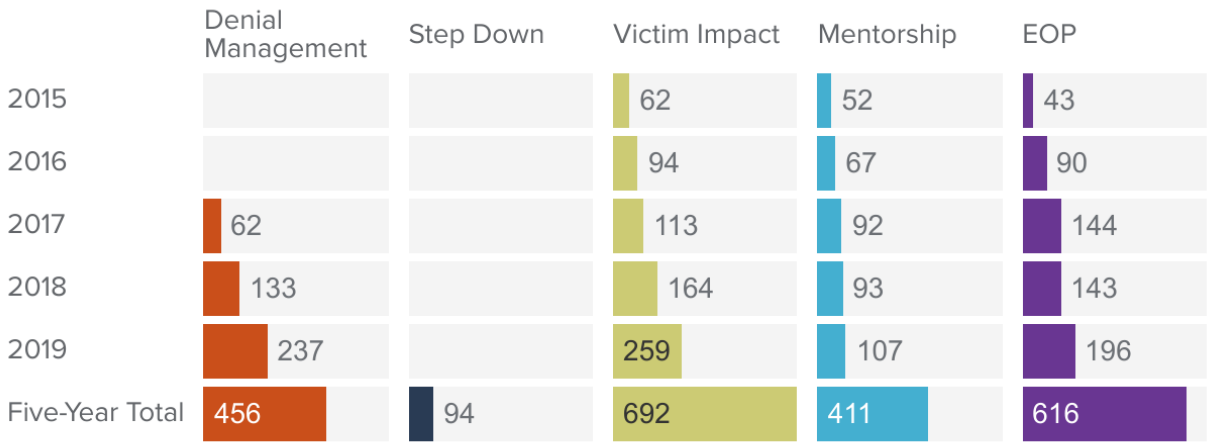
individual and group counseling. Participants may be prescribed medication and are encouraged to engage in recreational activities with the aim of integrating into the general population.

Participation in Other Rehabilitative Programs

FIGURE E5

Only a fraction of people participate in specialized rehabilitative programs

Number of people participating in specialized rehabilitative programs

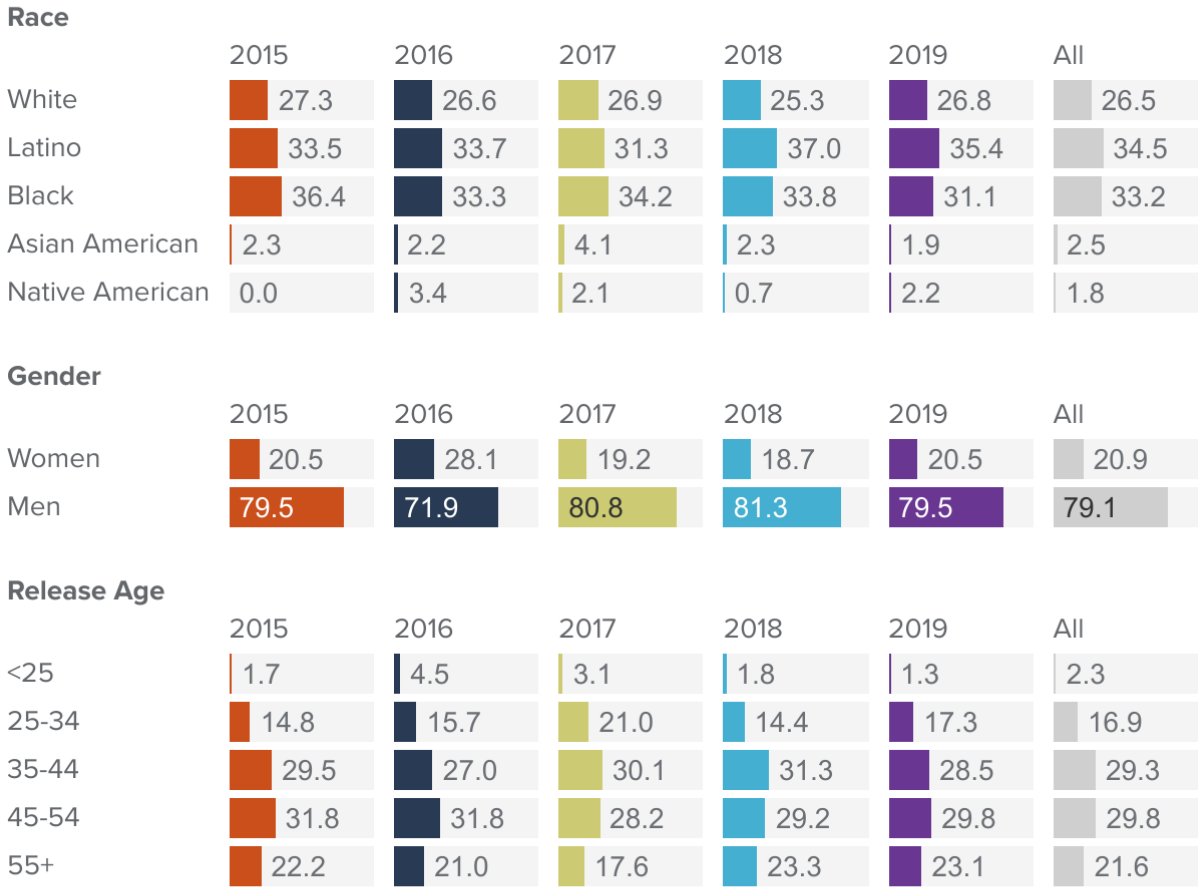


SOURCES: Author calculation from CDCR administrative data.
NOTES: N=1,861. This figure shows the number of people in each release year who have ever participated in a specialized rehabilitative program. For people released twice in the same year, we information from their first release in that year. This figure does not include CBI interventions.

FIGURE E6

Women, Black people, and older people are overrepresented in specialized rehabilitative programs

Participation in specialized rehabilitative programs by race, gender, and release age



SOURCES: Author calculation from CDCR administrative data.
NOTES: N=1,861. We calculate the share of people in specialized rehabilitative programs by identifying all unique individuals released in a year who enrolled in a program during prison. For people released twice in the same year, we use data from their first release in that year. This figure does not include CBI interventions.

Appendix F. Employment Programs and Participation

Technical Appendix F contains supplementary information for employment programs. Table F1 shows the CTE programs that allow prisoners to earn sentence credits. Figure F1 illustrates the differences in the number of CTE programs across prisons and shows which prisons house women. Figures F2 though F6 show differences in CTE, Transitions, and Cal-ID program participation by year, race, and other demographics. A final subsection provides a cursory overview of prison jobs (i.e., work assignments).

TABLE F1

CTE programs that have sentence credit earning potential

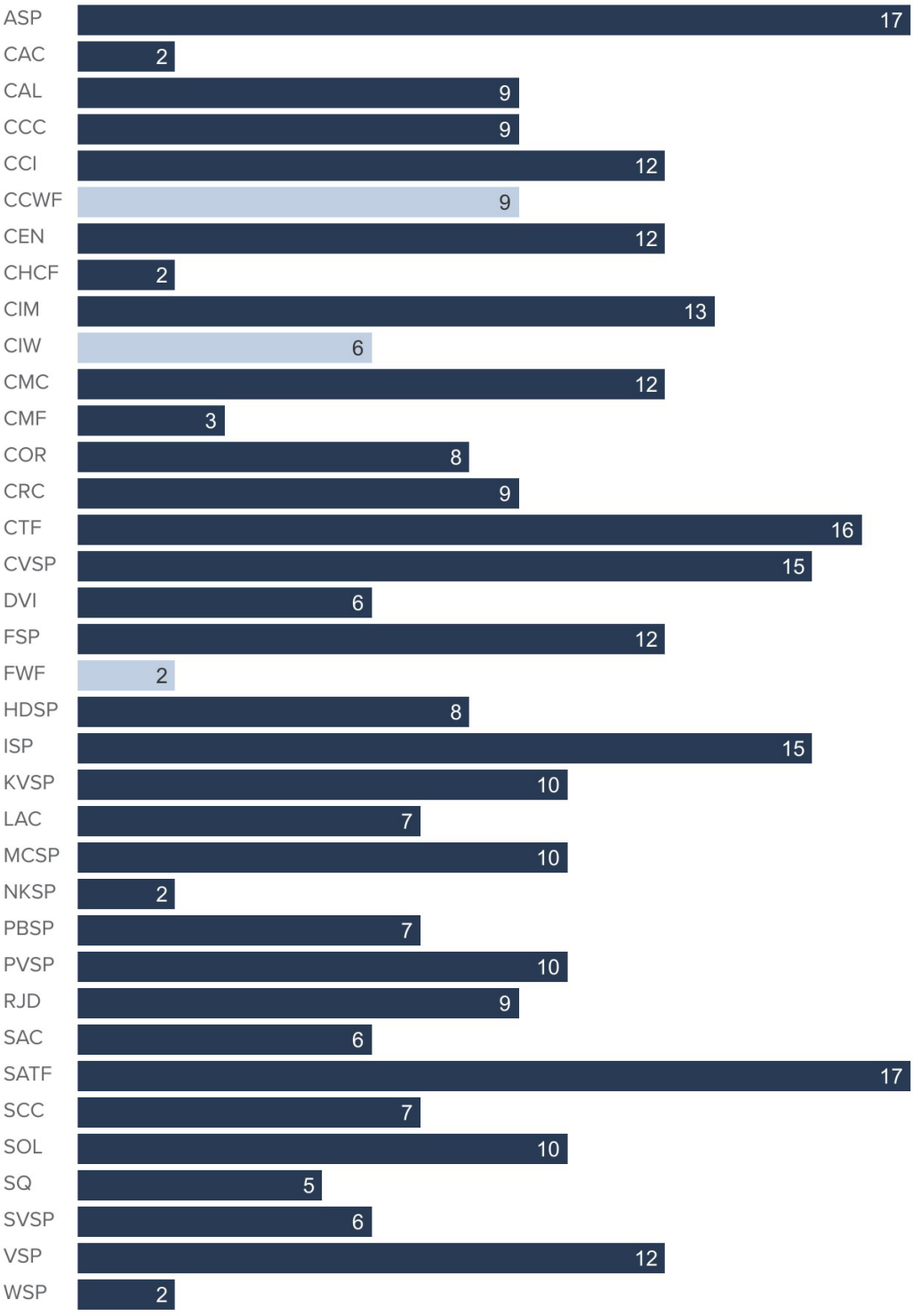
CTE MCC Areas
Auto Body
Auto Mechanics
Nail Care
Cosmetology
Electronics
Machine Shop
Office Services and Related Technology
Small Engine Repair
Carpentry
Building Maintenance
Electrical
HVAC
Masonry
Plumbing
Sheet Metal
Welding
Computer Literacy
Industrial Painting
Roofing
Drywall

SOURCE: Appendix G, 2015 C-ROB Annual Report.

FIGURE F1

Which CTE programs were available varied across prisons in 2018

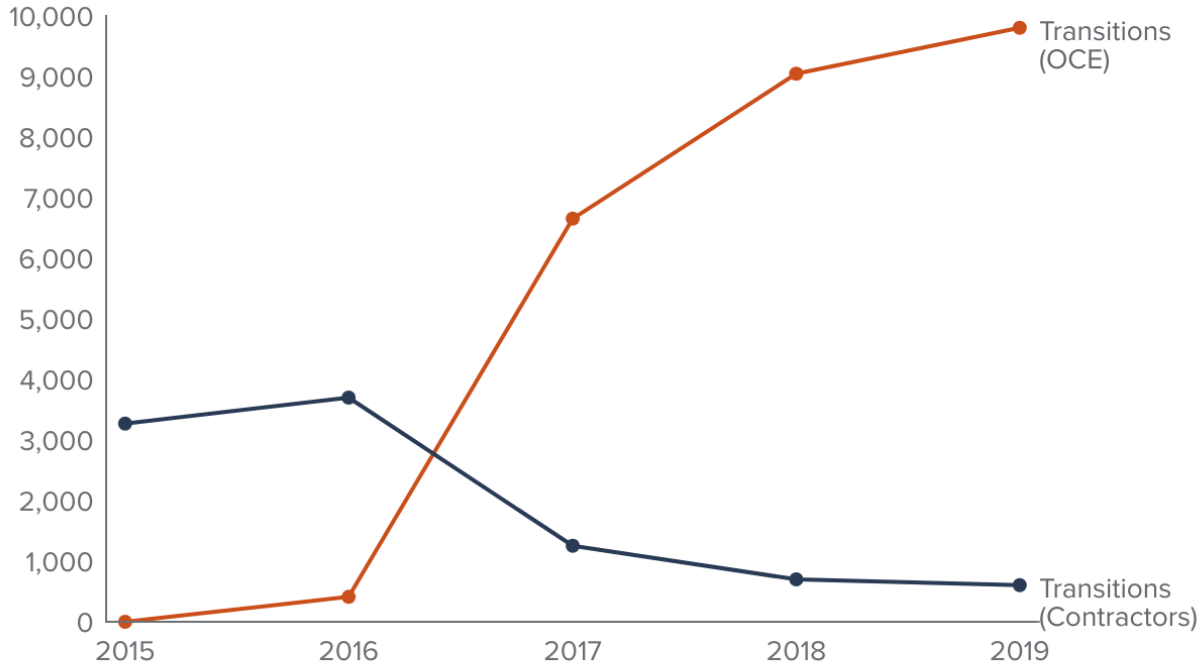
Number of CTE programs offered in each prison in 2018



SOURCES: Author calculation using DRP Program Matrix dated August 2, 2018.
NOTES: The number of prison programs is represented on the X-axis. Lighter bars indicate facilities for women.

FIGURE F2

Participation in Transitions increased as responsibility for providing the program shifted to OCE

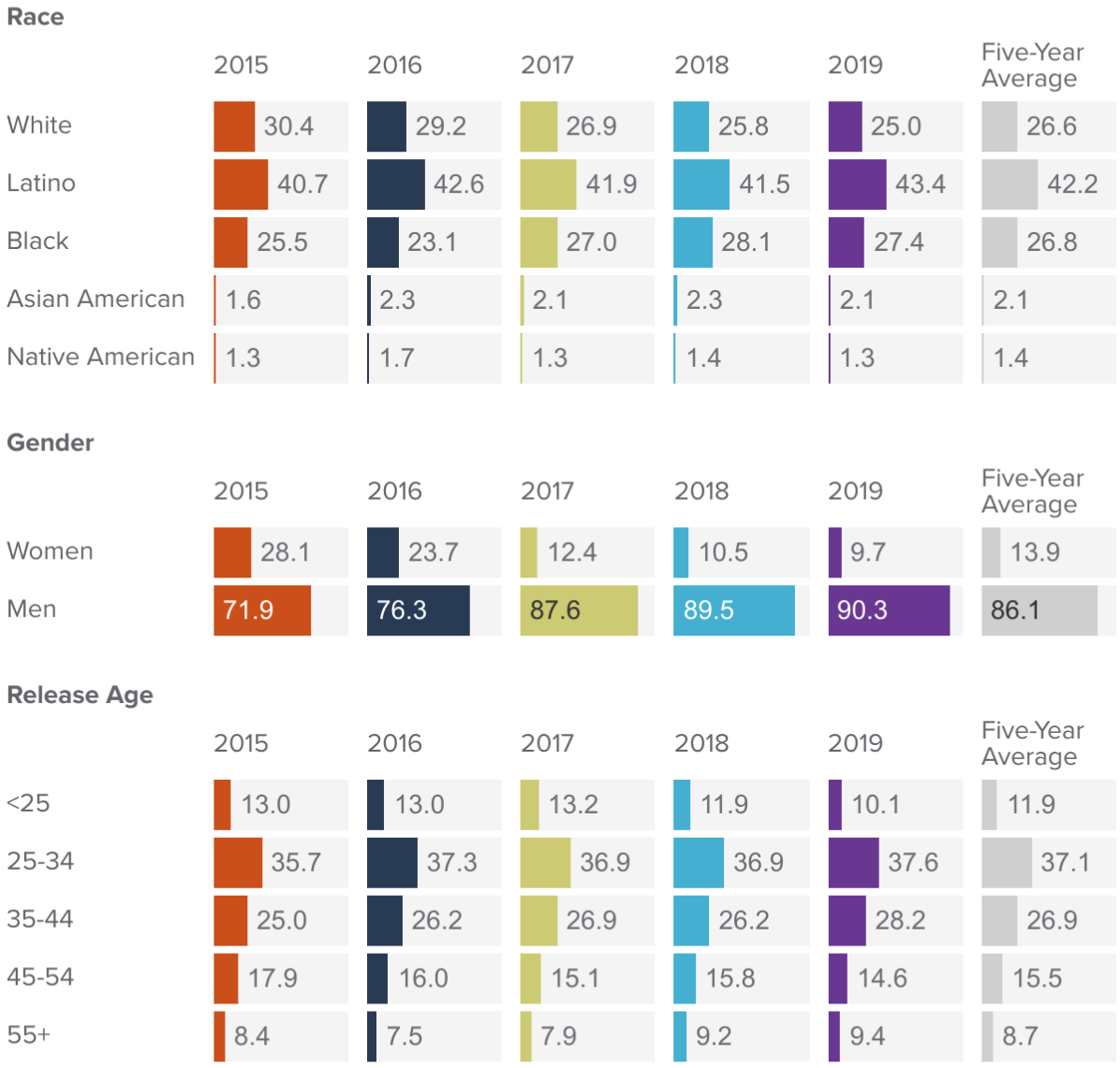


SOURCES: Author calculation from CDCR administrative data.
NOTES: N=35,271 people released from 2015 to 2019 who participated in Transitions.

FIGURE F3

Black people and women are overrepresented in Transitions

Participation in Transitions (OCE & Contractors) by race, gender, and release age

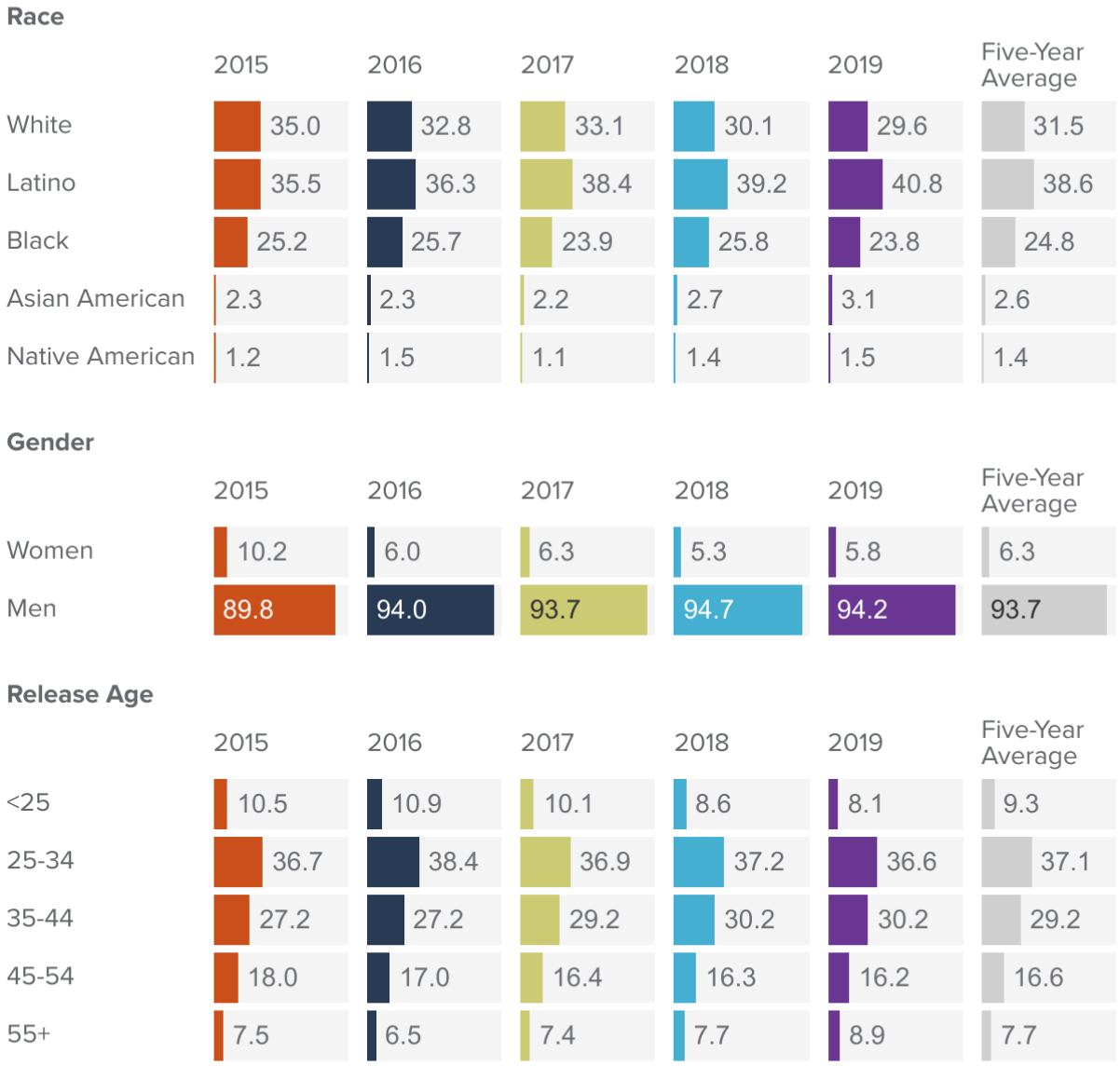


SOURCES: Author calculation from CDCR administrative data.
NOTES: N=35,271 people released from 2015 to 2019 who participated in Transitions.

FIGURE F4

Men and white people are overrepresented in CTE programs

Participation in CTE programs by race, gender, and release age

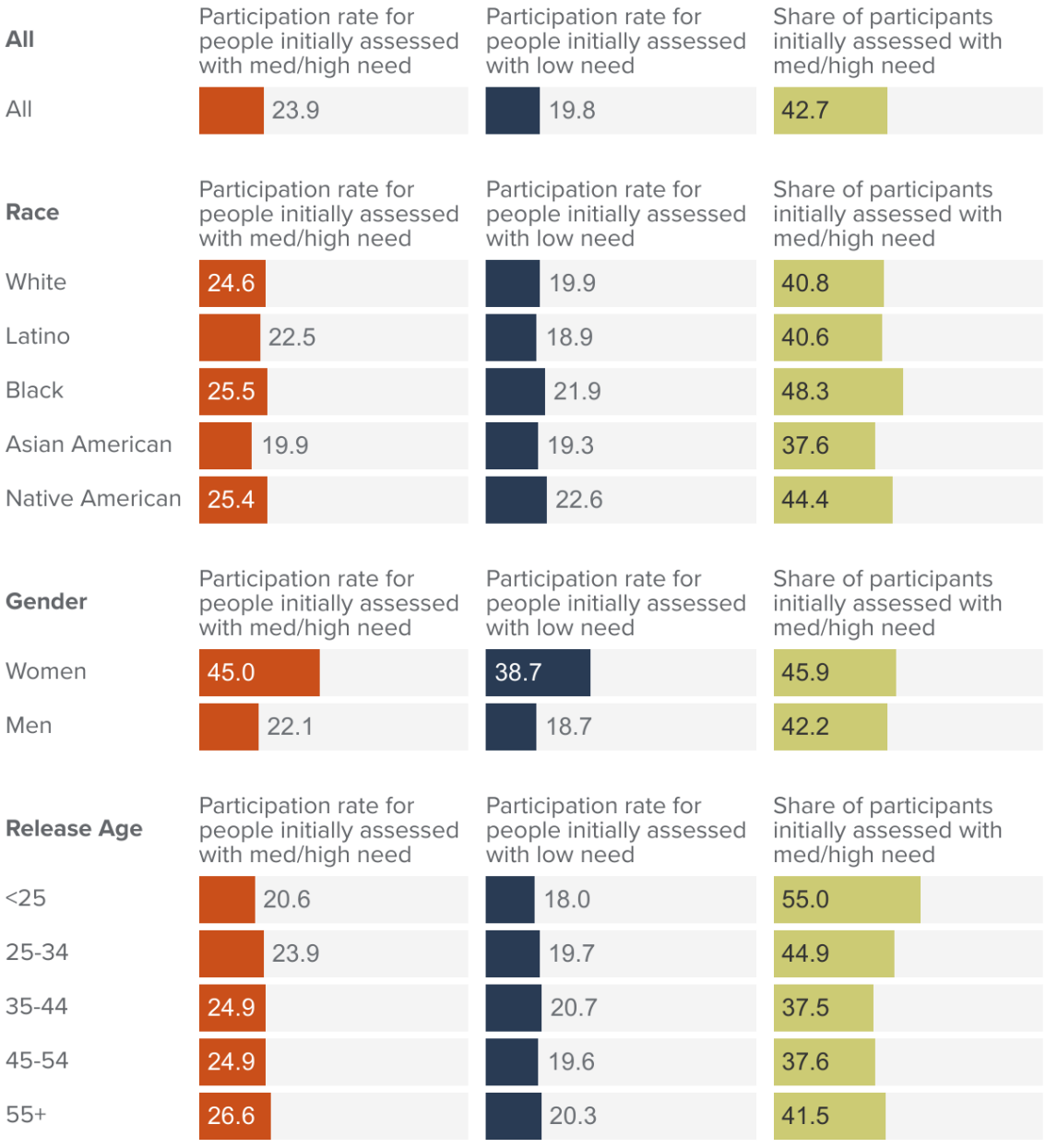


SOURCES: Author calculation from CDCR administrative data.
NOTES: N=15,824 people released from 2015 to 2019 who participated in CTE programs. We calculate the percentage of people participating in CTE programs by identifying all unique individuals enrolled in a CTE program within each year. Within a year, no person is counted twice, but a person can be double counted across years.

FIGURE F5

Transitions has higher participation than CTE, but the majority of participants have low employment needs

Transitions program participation and assessed needs



SOURCES: Author calculation from CDCR administrative data.

NOTES: The N for the first column, which is equal to the number of people who are initially assessed with medium or high employment needs, is 63,040. The N for the second column, which is the number of people who are initially assessed with low employment needs, is 90,520. The N for the third column, or the number of people who participated in Transitions programs, is 35,271. We calculate the percentage of people participating in Transitions programs by identifying all unique individuals enrolled in a Transitions program within each year. Within a year, no person is counted twice, but a person can be double counted across years. We use a person's first COMPAS assessment of their prison stay to identify their level of need.

FIGURE F6

CTE has low participation among those with assessed needs and the majority of participants have low employment needs

CTE program participation and assessed needs

All	Participation rate for people initially assessed with med/high need	Participation rate for people initially assessed with low need	Share of participants initially assessed with med/high need
All	9.4	10.4	37.3

Race	Participation rate for people initially assessed with med/high need	Participation rate for people initially assessed with low need	Share of participants initially assessed with med/high need
White	11.1	12.6	34.8
Latino	8.2	8.9	35.8
Black	9.4	10.7	43.1
Asian American	10.3	11.6	35.5
Native American	10.3	11.8	40.4

Gender	Participation rate for people initially assessed with med/high need	Participation rate for people initially assessed with low need	Share of participants initially assessed with med/high need
Women	7.8	10.2	39.0
Men	9.5	10.4	37.2

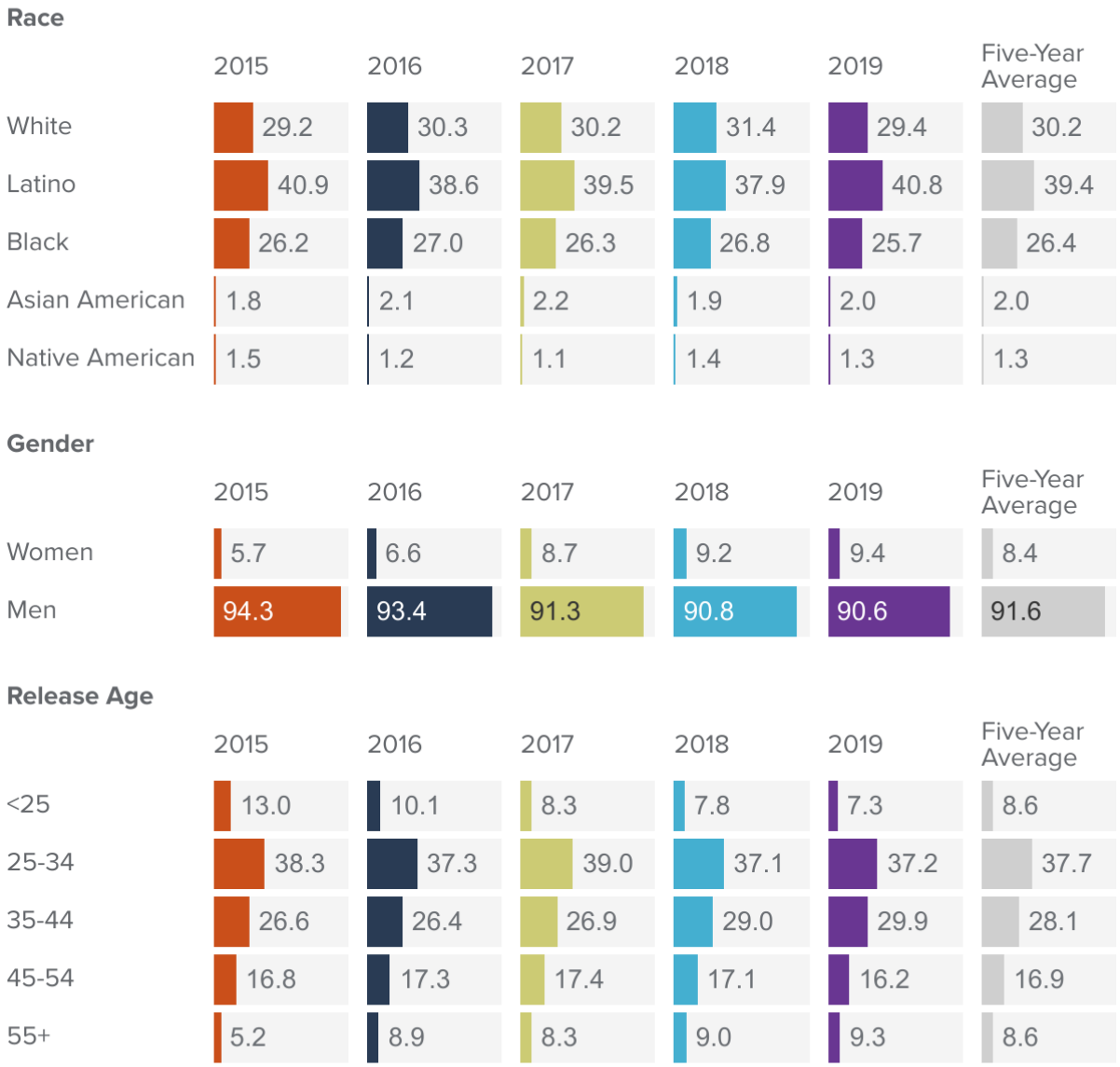
Release Age	Participation rate for people initially assessed with med/high need	Participation rate for people initially assessed with low need	Share of participants initially assessed with med/high need
<25	7.3	7.1	55.5
25-34	10.0	10.0	41.8
35-44	10.8	11.4	33.5
45-54	9.0	11.5	28.3
55+	7.0	10.4	27.4

SOURCES: Author calculation from CDCR administrative data.
NOTES: The N for the first column, which is equal to the number of people who are initially assessed with medium or high employment needs, is 63,040. The N for the second column, which is the number of people who are initially assessed with low employment needs, is 90,520. The N for the third column, or the number of people who participated in CTE programs, is 15,824. We calculate the percentage of people participating in CTE programs by identifying all unique individuals enrolled in a CTE program within each year. Within a year, no person is counted twice, but a person can be double counted across years. We use a person's first COMPAS assessment of their prison stay to identify their level of need.

FIGURE F7

White people, Black people, and females are slightly overrepresented among those issued a Cal-ID

Cal-IDs issued by race, gender, and release age

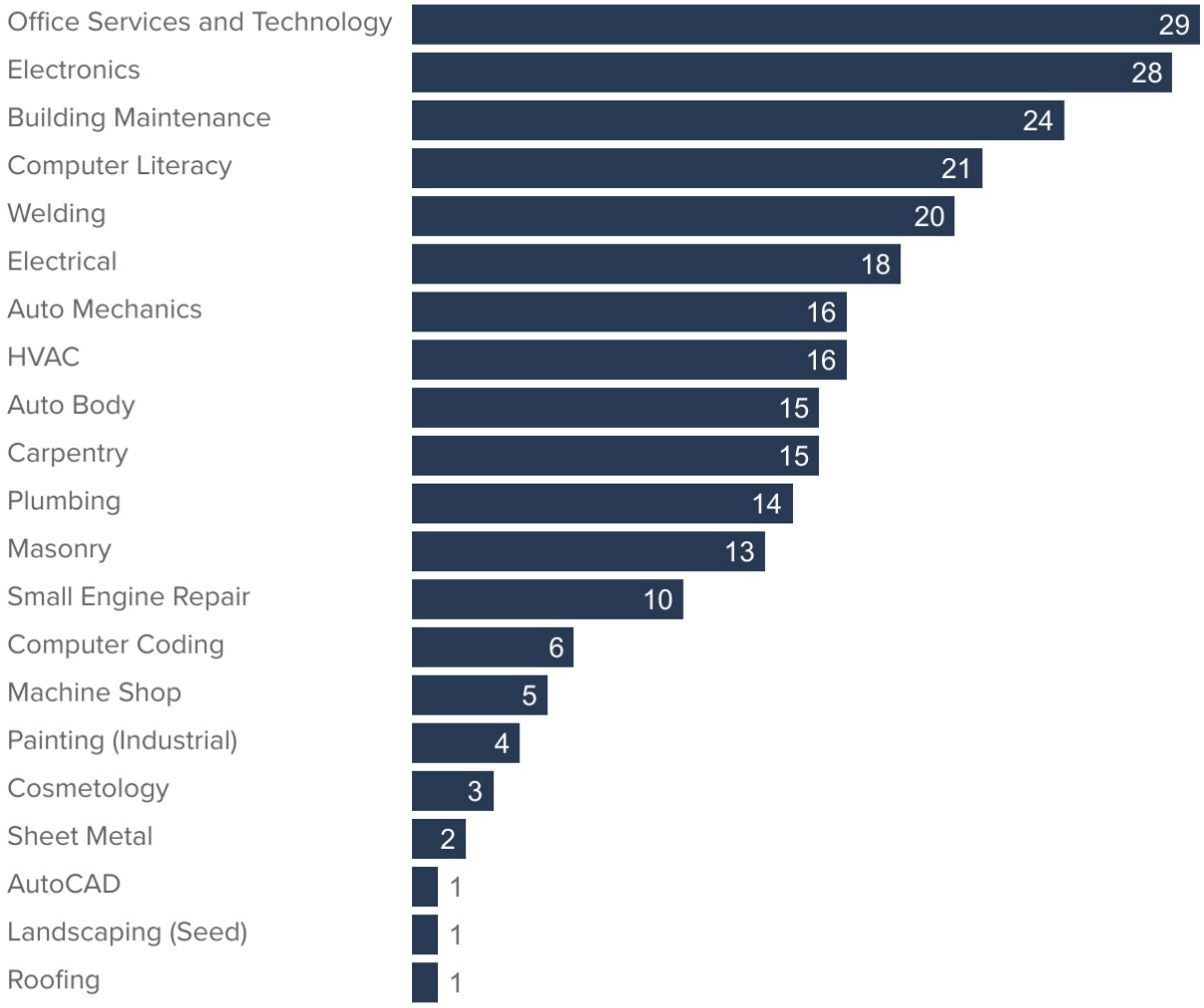


SOURCES: Author calculation from CDCR administrative data.
NOTES: N=26,818 people released from 2015 to 2019 issued a Cal-ID.

FIGURE F8

CTE programs were not offered in all prisons in 2018

Number of prisons with each type of CTE program in 2018



SOURCE: Author calculation using DRP Program Matrix from August 2, 2018.
NOTES: This figure shows the number of prisons with each type of CTE program in 2018.

Prison Jobs

Imprisoned people can hold prison jobs or "work assignments" that can help them build skills and establish or maintain employment, the continuity of which can extend post release. Unit classification committees assign people to jobs. Inmates are paid for working most prison jobs. Job skill level classifications, which range from one to five, dictate pay. Level one laborers, such as dining, kitchen, and yard workers, who work full time earn between $12 and $20 monthly. Level five workers or "inmate lead people" are akin to supervisors who train new workers and manage shifts. Lead people who work full time earn between $48 and $56 monthly. We are still in the process of learning more about how jobs are classified and the responsibilities of each position.

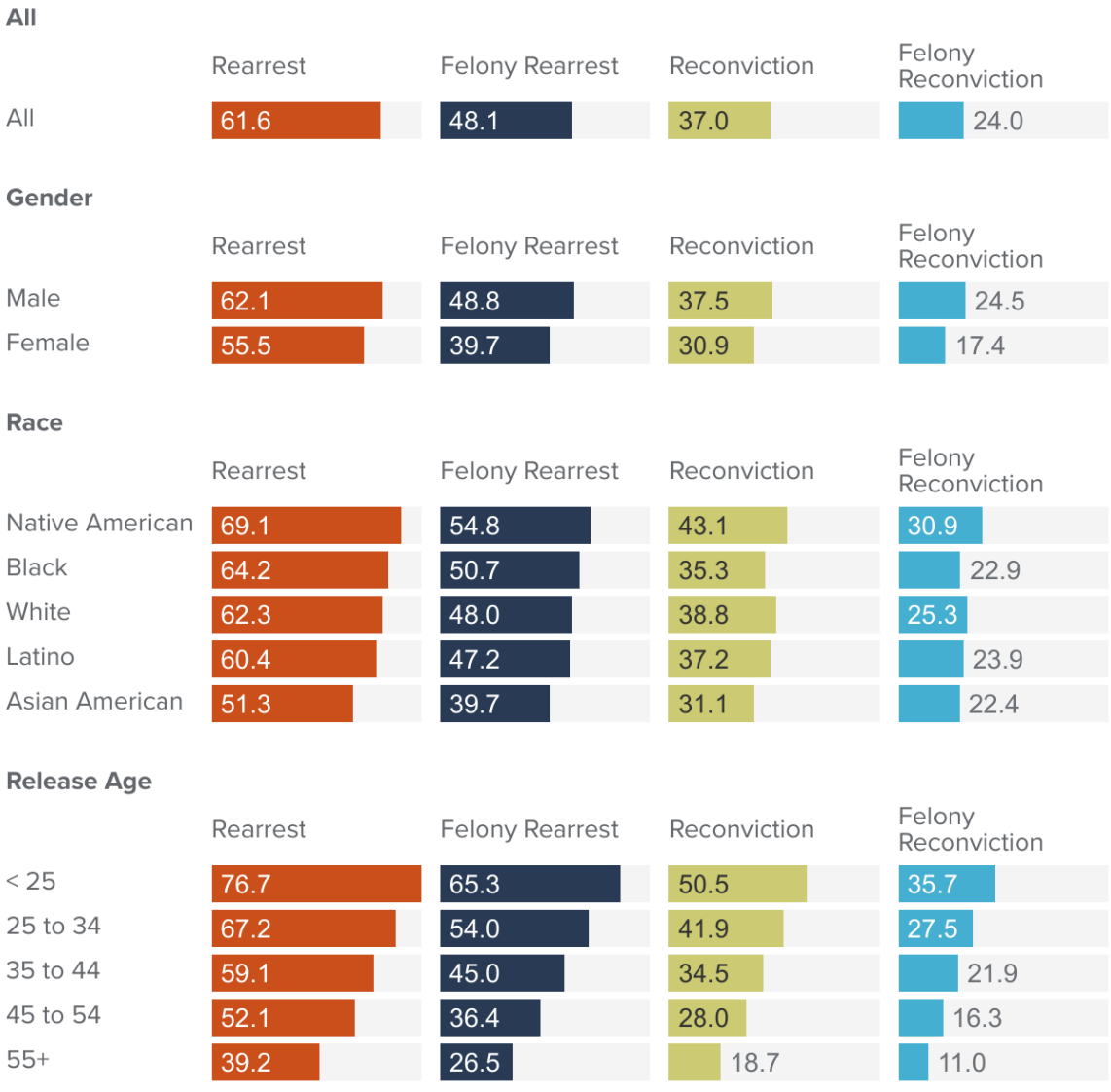
Appendix G. Recidivism Trends

Technical Appendix G contains supplementary information related to recidivism trends.

FIGURE G1

Recidivism rates followed distinct demographic patterns

Two-year rearrest and reconviction rates by gender, race, and age

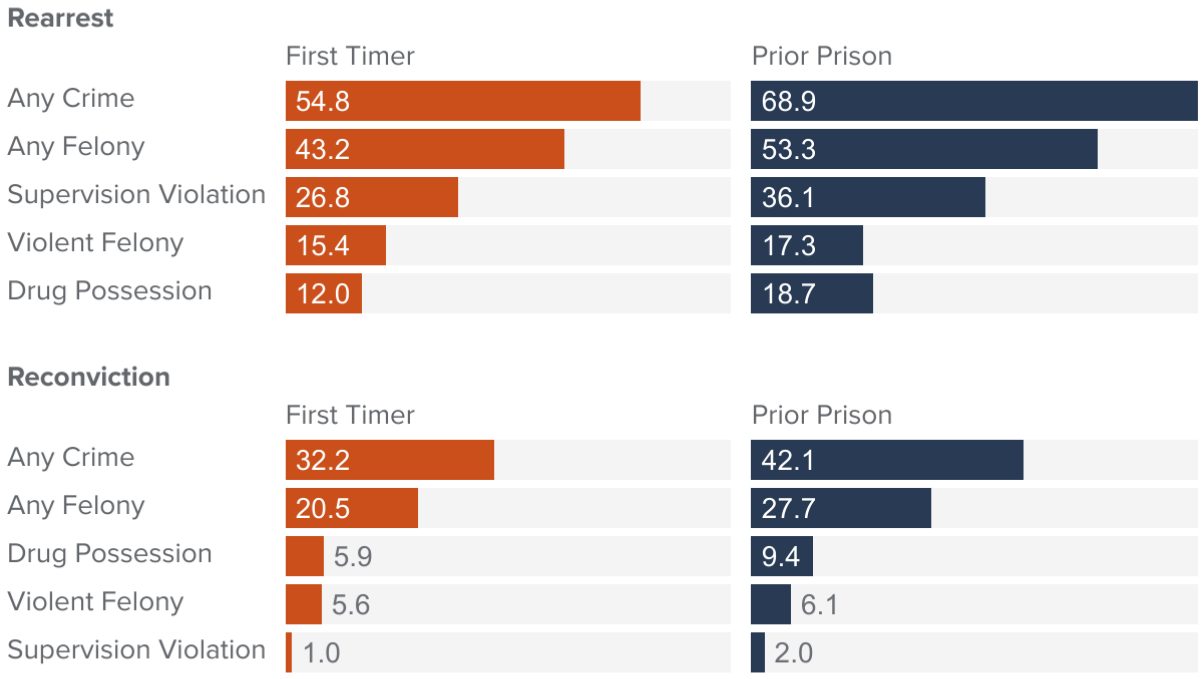


SOURCE: Author calculation from CDCR and DOJ administrative data.
NOTES: N=167,861 people with DOJ data at first release.

FIGURE G2

People with prior prison histories are more likely to be reconvicted

Rearrest and reconviction by crime types and prison history

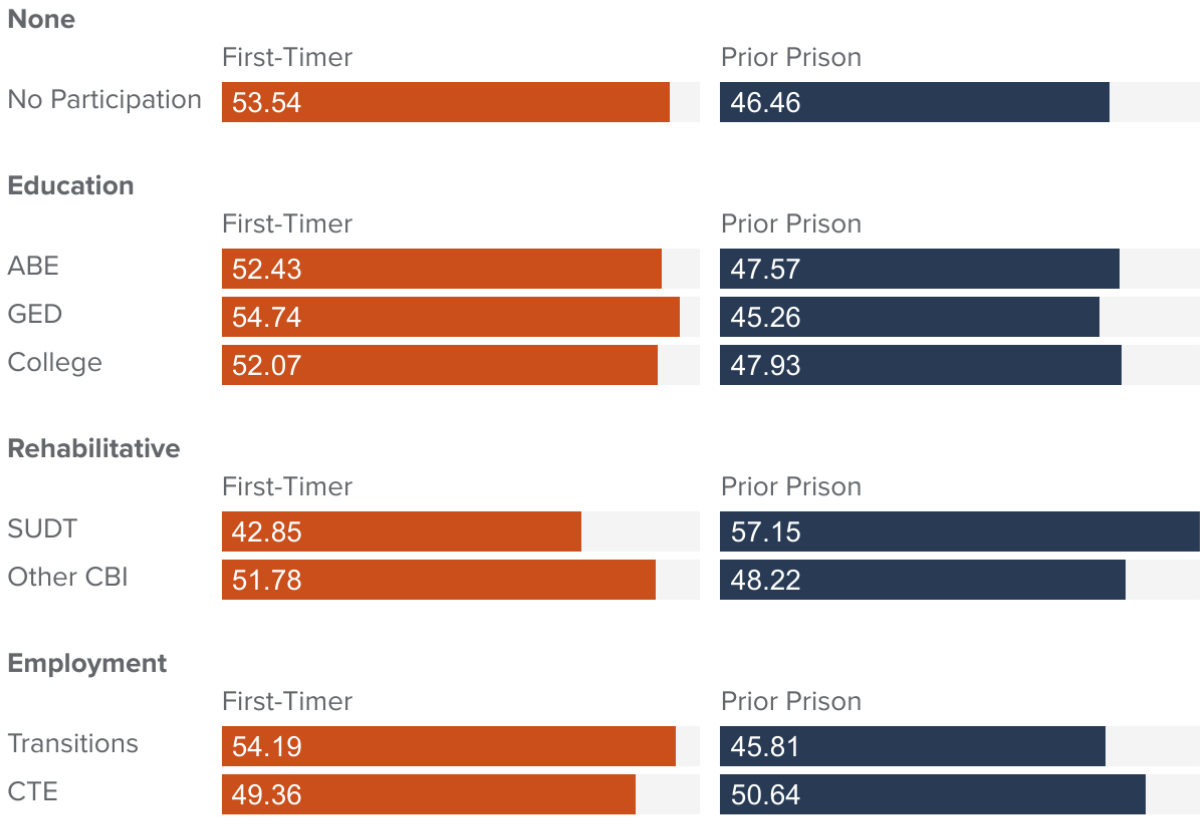


SOURCE: Author calculation from CDCR and DOJ administrative data.
NOTES: N=167,861 people with DOJ data at first release.

FIGURE G3

Previously imprisoned people participate in most programs at lower rates than first timers

Program participation by prison history



SOURCE: Author calculation from CDCR data.
NOTES: N= 166,573 people at first release, with 1,909 discharged excluded.

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Public Policy Institute of California
500 Washington Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94111
T: 415.291.4400
F: 415.291.4401
PPIC.ORG

PPIC Sacramento Center
Senator Office Building
1121 L Street, Suite 801
Sacramento, CA 95814
T: 916.440.1120
F: 916.440.1121