



Offender Programs and Education Report

Fiscal Year 2008

Idaho Department of Correction

Executive Summary

This report provides an analysis of selected program and education services within the Idaho Department of Correction. It includes education services enabling offenders to obtain a high school education and employment skills and the program areas of Cognitive Self-Change (CSC), Therapeutic Communities (TC), and New Directions (ND). The goal is to examine program achievement and help program managers determine how programs are performing.

The analyses describe offender participation and completion rates as well as the overall impact represented by recidivism. Recidivism data is included for offenders completing programs through FY 2006 but not for offenders completing programs in FYs 2007 or 2008 because not enough time has elapsed for these offenders to be released and return. Using data from FYs 2007 and 2008 will cause us to understate the magnitude of the recidivism problem.

The report is not an exhaustive examination of all program and education services. In the education area, it focuses on attainment of a high school education and job skills since these are nationally recognized as important contributors to offender success. In the programs area, it focuses on CSC, TC, and ND because these are widely recognized core treatment programs.

This report analyzes participation, completions, and outcomes for TC and high school education programs delivered from FYs 1999 through 2008. CSC program data allows for reporting only since FY 2002 and ND program data allows for reporting only since FY 2003. Data for Vocation Education allows for reporting since FY 2005.

From FYs 2002 through 2008, 6,395 incarcerated offenders completed CSC programs. Riders have a historical completion rate of 84%. Riders who completed CSC between FYs 2002 and 2006 revoked Probation at a rate of 36%, while those who needed CSC, but who did not complete revoked at a rate of 44%. Term offenders have a 45% completion rate. Termers who completed CSC between FYs 2002 and 2006 revoked Parole at a rate of 33%, while those who needed CSC, but did not complete revoked at a rate of 39%.

From FYs 1999 through 2008, 5,014 incarcerated offenders completed a high school education. Riders seeking a high school education during this period had a 51% completion rate while Term offenders had a 15% completion rate. For the period FYs 1999 through 2006, 44% of offenders who completed a high school education during their Rider revoked Probation. During the same period, offenders who had completed a Rider but did not complete a high school education during their Rider, revoked at a rate of 54%. Term offenders who completed their high school education while incarcerated revoked Parole at a rate of 35%. Lack of data on high school attainment for Termers prior to incarceration precludes recidivism comparison for Termers who entered prison without an education and failed to complete while incarcerated.

From FYs 1999 through 2008, 3,209 Term offenders completed TC programming. The completion rate was 68%. Of offenders who completed a TC between FYs 1999 and 2006, 47% revoked Parole. During the same period, offenders who participated in but did not complete TC programming, revoked Parole at a rate of 55%.

From FYs 2003 through 2008, 1,853 Riders completed ND. The completion rate was 90%, and 97% went to Probation. For Riders who completed ND from FYs 2003 through 2006, 48% revoked Probation. For the same period, 56% of the Riders who participated, but did not complete ND revoked Probation.

Of the 287 inmates who earned a welding or carpentry certificate since FY 2005, 133 had paroled by 11/01/2008 and 71% (95) were employed at that time. This compares to 58% (52 out of 90) for those who participated in job skills training, but did not earn a job skills certificate.

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Section 1

Cognitive Self-Change Programs

Idaho Department of Correction

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Cognitive Self-Change (CSC) programming is designed to change the criminal thinking patterns of offenders in order to reduce negative behavior. During FYs 2002 and 2003, the Idaho Department of Correction (IDOC) offered a three-phase cognitive program. CSC-1 and CSC-2 were offered system-wide and CSC-3 was offered for offenders in the community. There was no pre-determined course length. Completion was based on demonstrated competency.

During 2003 IDOC implemented an enhanced program called Cognitive Self-Change, Idaho Model (CSCIM). It is similar to CSC but provides improved organizational structure for incarcerated offenders. It teaches the connection between thinking, feeling, behavior, and how patterns of thinking can drive habitual or automatic ways of behaving. CSCIM facilitates self-change by enabling the offender to learn about, as well as practice, changing faulty patterns of thinking and feeling which lead to negative behaviors. CSCIM is a singular program consisting of a brief orientation followed by two stages. CSCIM Stage 1 programming typically lasts six months and is implemented using 2-hour sessions twice per week until complete. Progress is measured in six levels. The Offender Management Plan for incarcerated offenders whose assessment indicates a need for cognitive restructuring generally includes an objective for completing Stage 1 while in prison. CSCIM Stage 2 participation begins when the offender transitions into the community. CSCIM Stage 2 includes weekly 2-hour sessions for 6-12 months. Full completion is recognized at the end of Stage 2.

The Rider program uses courseware developed by National Institute of Corrections titled "Thinking for a Change". Inmates receive CSC-1, or CSCIM Stage 1. These programs are similar and each provides the minimum level of programming needed to prepare an incarcerated offender to succeed in the community. Data for the programs will be grouped together and referred to as CSC.

Data for the CSC analysis goes back only to FY 2002. Data for outcome measures, such as the number of CSC completers who have revoked, tend to understate the eventual revocation rates because not enough time has elapsed for most of these offenders to revoke. The analysis is intended to help guide development of offender management strategies. Completion rates are a valuable indicator of a successful system and it remains important to monitor release rates as the parole preparation process is continually improved.

Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT) is also being included beginning with this year's analysis. MRT is a cognitive-behavioral program that was implemented in FY 2005. It was designed to promote positive self-image and identity to help clients learn positive social behaviors and beliefs, and to begin to make decisions from higher levels of moral judgment. It is a systematic treatment system which employs active group participation, written exercises, and homework. Recently MRT has been recognized in the National Registry of Evidence-Based Programs and Practices (NREPP). It is currently being used in approximately 42 states.

For this analysis an offender was counted only once, as either a participant or a completer, regardless of the number of times they had enrolled. Some offenders completed CSC more than once but are only counted once as a completion. The completion rate is based on the number of offenders that completed compared to the number of offenders that participated. The data also includes the number of offenders that were released to community supervision after successful completion of CSC. Cognitive programming is an important precursor to community re-integration and is often required by the Parole Commission prior to parole approval.

**Chart 1:
CSC Offender Participation, Completion, and Release**

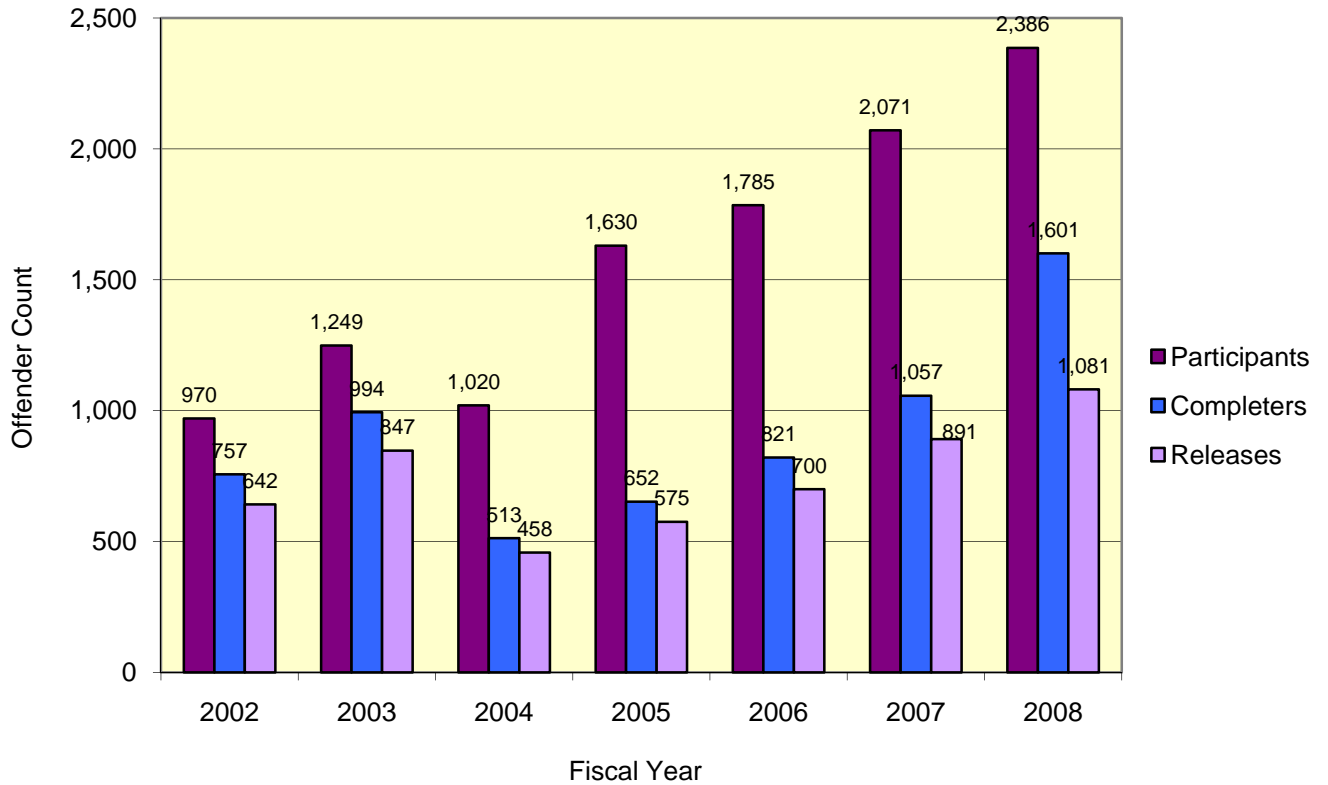


Chart 1 shows Rider participation and completions. Historically about 94% of Riders completing CSC programming are subsequently released to probation (Table 1). The drop in Rider participants in FY 2004 resulted from a change in Rider programming. The New Direction program was implemented at NICI about half way through FY 2003. Since the New Direction program includes a robust Cognitive Self-Change component, only offenders who are not enrolled in New Direction complete their cognitive restructuring needs with CSC. Of the Riders who completed CSC and went to Probation between FY 2002 and 2006, 36% have revoked Probation. A group of 319 Riders who participated in CSC during the same period, but did not complete revoked Probation at a rate of 44%. They also had a much higher Rider failure rate than those who completed CSC, with only 81% being released to Probation.

Chart 2 shows Inmate participation, completions, and releases by fiscal year. Historically, about 70% of Inmates completing CSC programming are subsequently released to parole (Table 1). The completion and release rate for Inmates is lower than for Riders. Also, Inmates typically take about twice as long to complete CSC as Riders. Of Inmates who completed CSC and went to Parole between FYs 2002 and 2006, 33% have revoked. Inmates who participated in CSC, but did not complete, paroled at a rate of 71%. This is about the same as the 70% rate for completers but their paroles typically occur after a substantially longer period of incarceration. A group of 1,575 CSC non-completer Inmates who paroled between FYs 2002 and 2006 was also tracked. That group revoked at a rate of 39% (compared to the revocation rate of completers of 33%, difference between rates is statistically significant, $\chi^2 = 9.81$, $p=0.0017$, odds ratio = 1.3, 95% confidence interval 1.09 to 1.52).

**Chart 2:
CSC Inmate Participation, Completion, and Release**

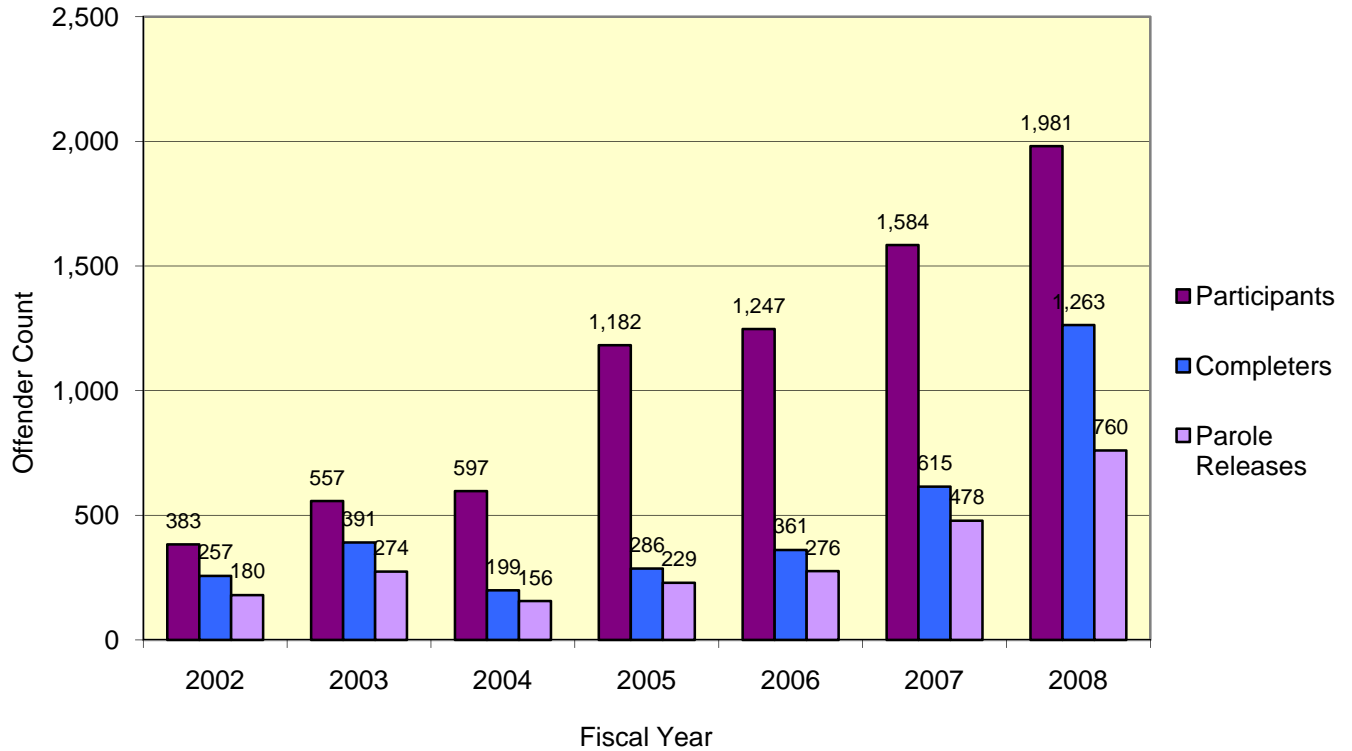


Table 1
Cognitive Self Change Participation for FY08

Incarceration Status	Individual Participation			Outcome by Offender Completions			
	Individuals	Completions to Date		Release to Community Supervision		Return to Incarceration	
		#	#	% ¹	#	% ¹	#
FY 2002							
Rider	587	500	85%	462	92%	199	43%
Inmate	383	257	67%	180	70%	77	43%
Total	970	757	78%	642	85%	276	43%
FY 2003							
Rider	692	603	87%	573	95%	241	42%
Inmate	557	391	70%	274	70%	99	36%
Total	1,249	994	80%	847	85%	340	40%
FY 2004							
Rider	423	314	74%	302	96%	103	34%
Inmate	597	199	33%	156	78%	43	28%
Total	1,020	513	50%	458	89%	146	32%
FY 2005							
Rider	448	366	82%	346	95%	98	28%
Inmate	1,182	286	24%	229	80%	78	34%
Total	1,630	652	40%	575	88%	176	31%
FY 2006							
Rider	538	460	86%	424	92%	122	29%
Inmate	1,247	361	29%	276	76%	71	26%
Total	1,785	821	46%	700	85%	193	28%
FY 2007						Not enough time has elapsed to provide meaningful revocation information.	
Rider	487	442	91%	413	93%		
Inmate	1,584	615	39%	478	78%		
Total	2,071	1,057	51%	891	84%		
FY 2008							
Rider	405	338	83%	321	95%		
Inmate	1,981	1,263	64%	760	60%		
Total	2,386	1,601	67%	1,081	68%		
Grand Totals							
Rider	3,580	3,023	84%	2,841	94%	763	36%
Inmate	7,531	3,372	45%	2,353	70%	368	33%
Total	11,111	6,395	58%	5,194	81%	1,131	35%

¹The percent of individuals paroled is based on offenders who completed the program, while the percentage revoked is calculated on those who were paroled



Section 2

Education Report

Idaho Department of Correction

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In Idaho about 12%¹ of the adult population has not achieved a high school education while nationally the number is about 16%¹. Among Idaho's commitments in FY 2008, about 61% of Riders and 74% of Inmates reported completing a high school education prior to incarceration. Among Inmates, 23% had completed their high school education during a prior period of IDOC incarceration. Research points to educational deficiencies as a major factor in criminal behavior and recidivism. Employment opportunities are limited for those without a high school education, and jobs that do not require a high school education tend to pay less. National research also indicates that offenders without a high school education recidivate at a significantly higher rate than those with a high school education. Since those without a high school education are over-represented in incarceration and recidivism, educational services have become a major focus for IDOC.

This analysis will deal with two types of incarcerated offenders: Inmates and Riders. Riders are offenders sentenced to a period of incarceration for assessment and intensive programming. Inmates are offenders sentenced to prison. The average length of stay for Inmates is about 2.5 years. Though both groups are incarcerated in IDOC facilities there are differences in their environments, programming opportunities, and program intensity. We will focus on attainment of a high school education in the form of a general equivalency degree (GED), a high school equivalency (HSE), or a high school diploma (HSD) as the primary measure for education.

The Rider program is isolated at separate institutions where offenders are exposed to intensive programming and education. Each year more than 500 offenders are enrolled in classes that can enable them to complete a high school education.

Chart 1 shows the number of Rider education class participants and completers by fiscal year. Among the Rider population both annual participation and completions have shown a reasonably steady increase over time, although there was a slight decrease in completions during FY 2007. The dramatic increase in participants in FYs 2004 through 2006 reflects a similar increase in commitments to the Rider program during that time. The decline in participation in FY 2007 mirrors the decline in commitments that year. Over the past ten years, Riders had an average education completion rate of 51%.

Chart 2 shows the number of Inmate education participants, and the number of those that completed, by fiscal year. Although the same educational services are offered to the Inmate population, their completion rate is much lower than that for Riders. The average completion rate for Inmates taking high school education classes over the past ten years is 15%.

The difference in Rider and Inmate completion rates may be explained by the clear incentive for those in the Rider program to demonstrate achievement. This tends to positively influence the court so as to increase the likelihood that the offender is sentenced to Probation rather than prison at the completion of the Rider. This seems to be supported by the fact that about 93% of those completing a high school education while on Rider received Probation while only 88% of the general Rider population received Probation (Table 1). Comparison of completion rates is also complicated by the fact that many Inmates take high school education classes over a period of several years before completing. As a result they are counted as participants in multiple years. Additionally, some Inmates already have a high school education and are only participating in classes to improve their literacy level so as to meet the entry criteria for more intensive programming. These two factors dilute the Inmate completion rate.

**Chart 1:
Rider High School Education Participation**

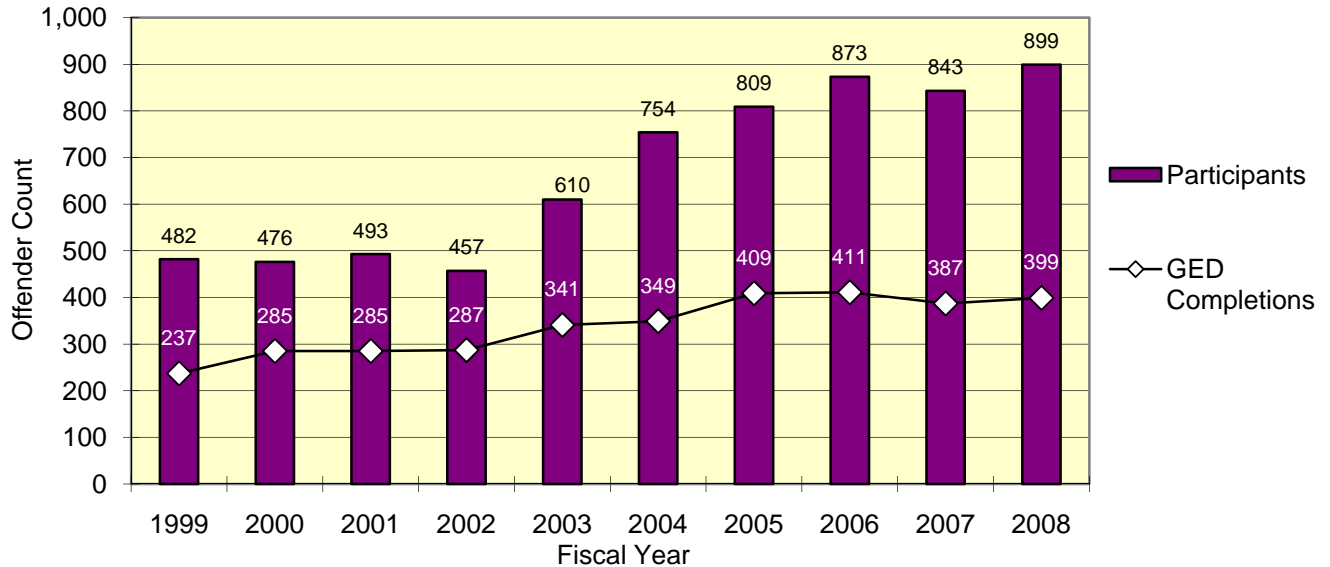


Chart 2 shows the number of Inmate education course participants and the number of those participants who completed. Inmate participation has fluctuated more than Rider participation over the past ten years. Interestingly, the completions have remained relatively stable. This observation supports the notion that there are inmates who take classes each year with the intention of improving reading and math skills rather than of completing a high school education.

**Chart 2:
Inmate High School Education Participation**

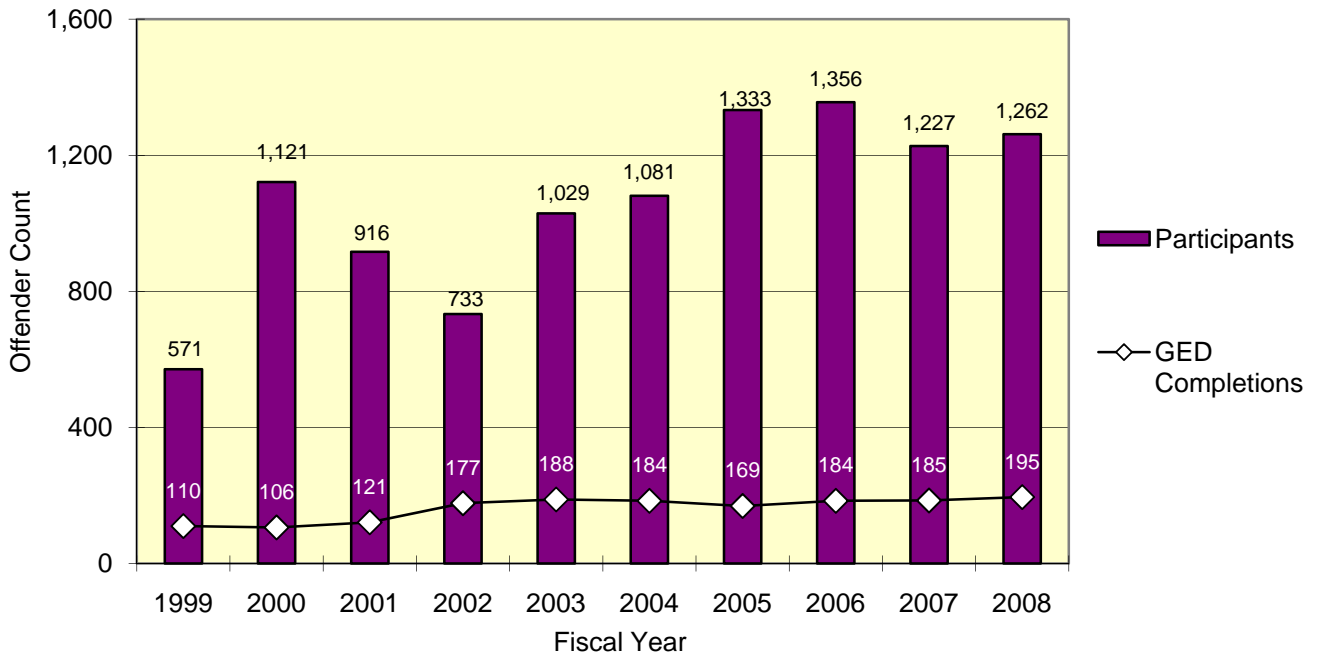
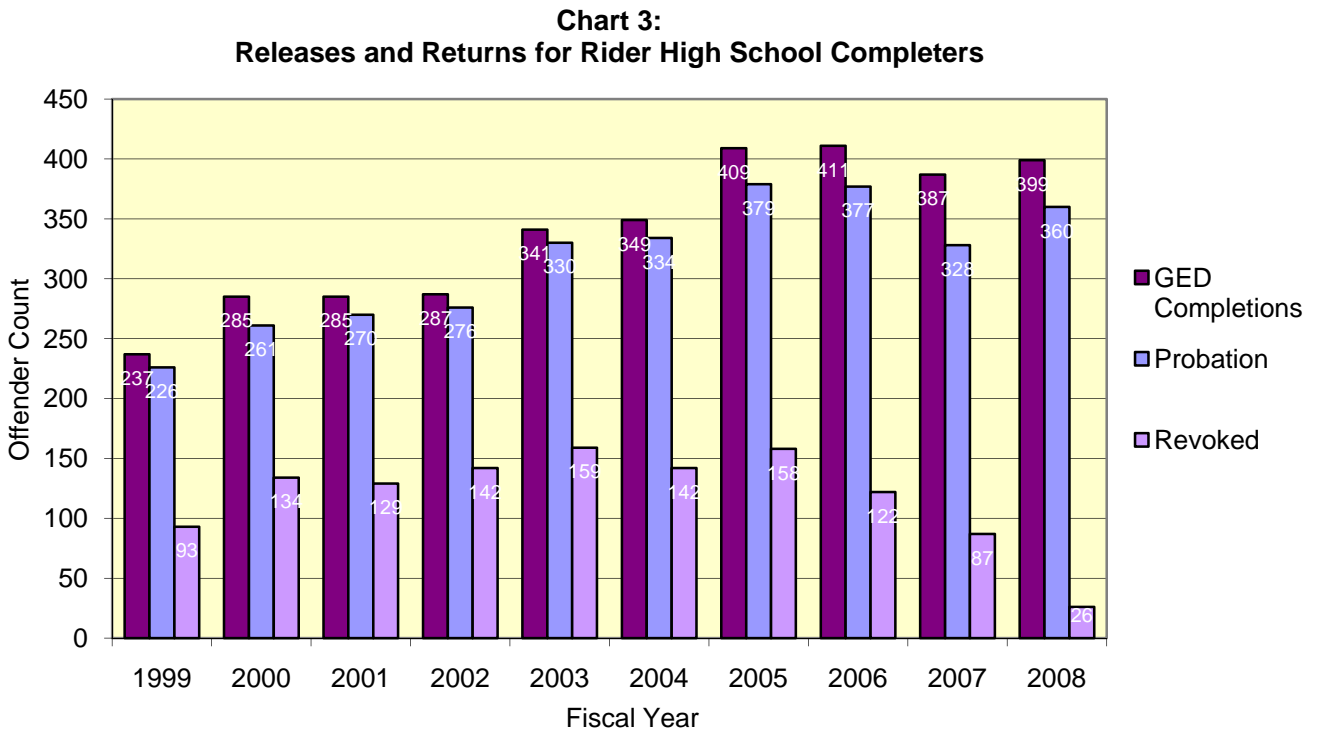


Chart 3 shows the number of Riders who completed a high school education while incarcerated, the number released to Probation, and the number revoked to Term, by fiscal year of completion.



Though it appears that there has been a reduction in general population revocations in recent years it is important to realize that this group has not had as much time to revoke as offenders from earlier years.

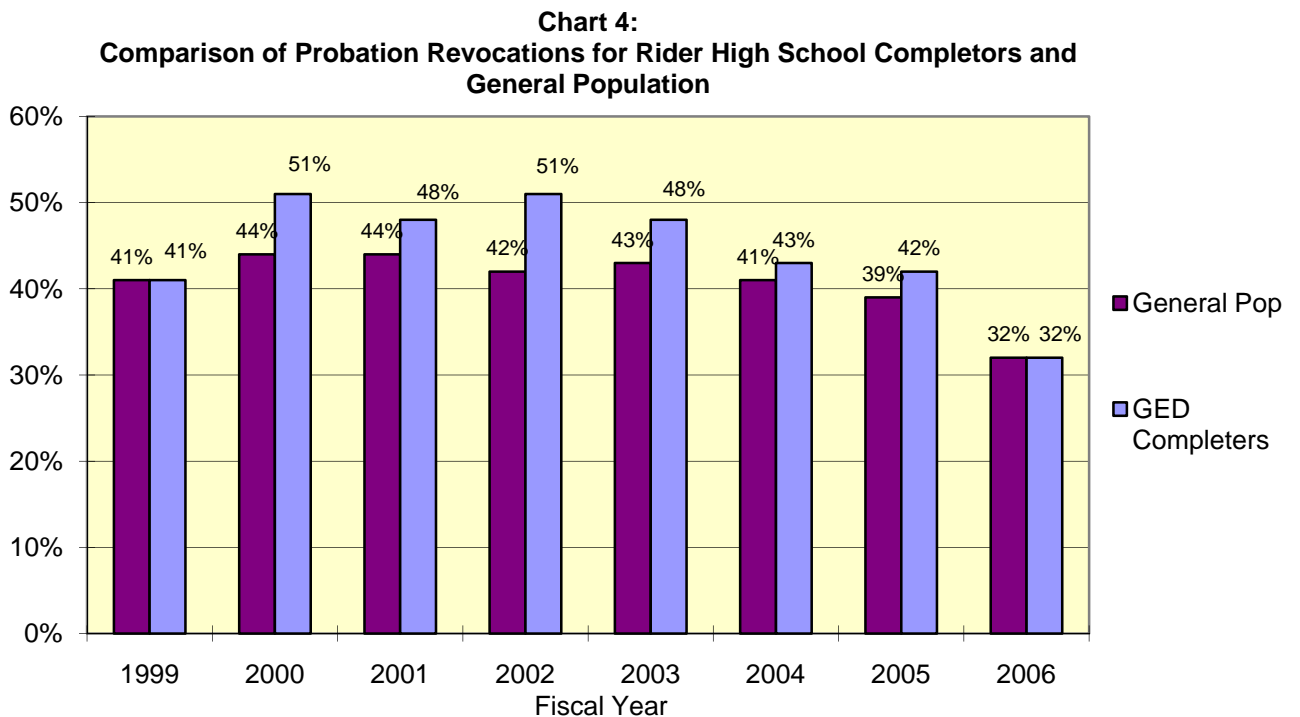


Chart 4 compares the Probation revocation percentages of Riders who completed a high school education while incarcerated with those of the general Rider population.

As previously mentioned, offenders who do not have a high school education are more likely to recidivate than those who have obtained one. We typically compare revocation rates for Riders who complete a high school education with the revocation rates of the general population. Riders who completed a high school education and who were subsequently released to Probation revoked at a rate similar to the general population of Riders released to Probation. We would expect Riders who arrived without a high school education to have greater criminal tendencies than the general population. Had these offenders not obtained an education, they would be expected to revoke at a substantially higher rate than the general population. Perhaps the most useful comparison is of Riders who arrived without a high school education, participated in education classes, failed to complete a GED, and were then released to Probation. Those offenders who completed a Rider during the period FYs 1999 through 2006 without completing their high school education, revoked Probation at a rate of 54%, while the similar group who completed a GED while on Rider revoked at a rate of 44% (difference between rates is statistically significant, $\chi^2 = 35.51$, $p < 0.001$, odds ratio = 1.49, 95% confidence interval 1.31 to 1.70).

Chart 5 shows the number of Inmates who completed a high school education while incarcerated, the number of those who paroled, and the number of those who subsequently revoked. Though it appears there have been reductions in revocations after FY 2004 note that this group has not had as much time to revoke as offenders paroled earlier.

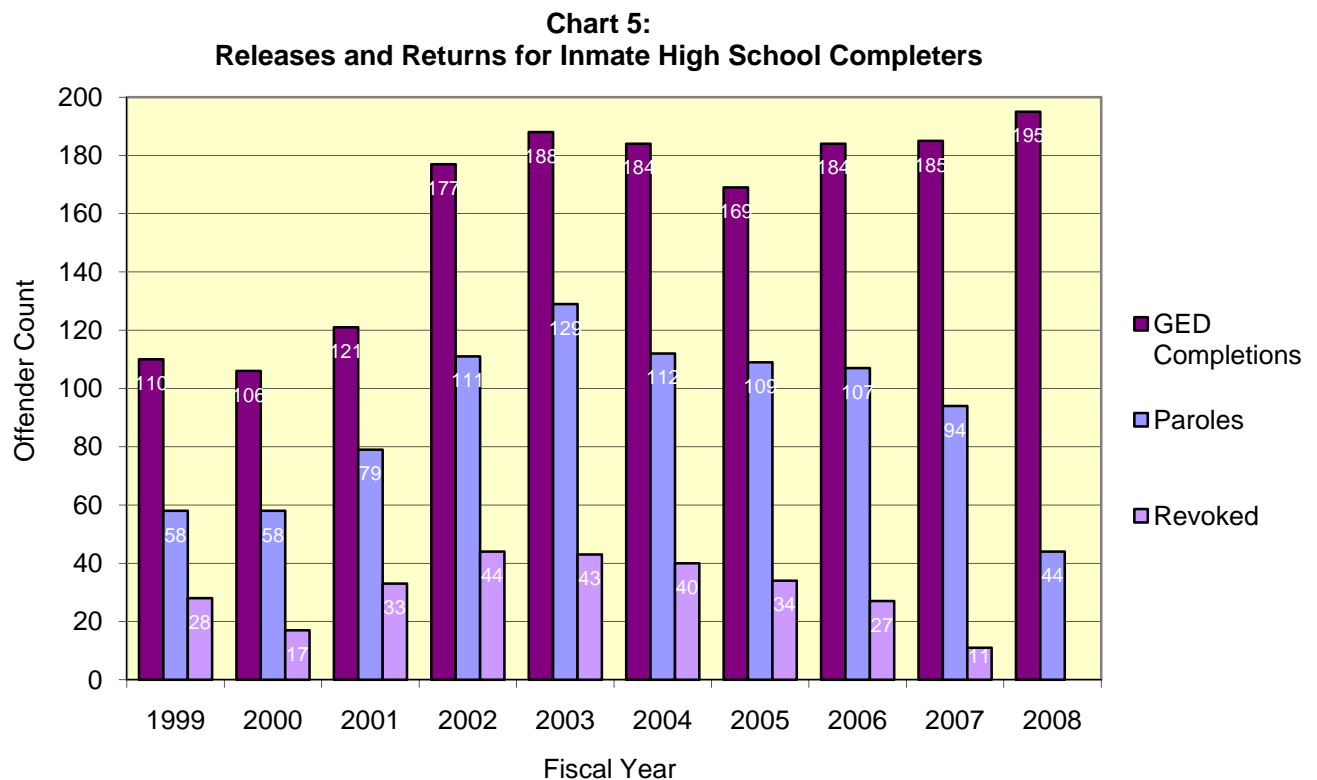
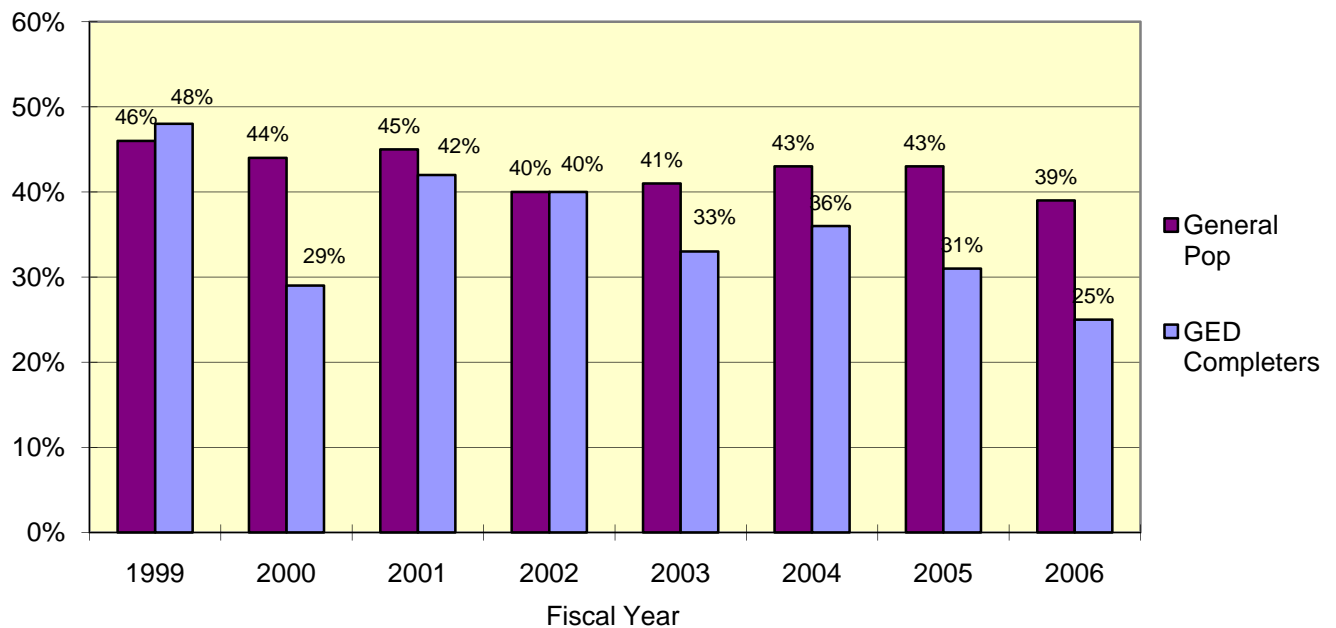


Chart 6 compares the percentage of parole revocations between Inmates who completed a high school education while incarcerated and the general Inmate population. From FYs 1999 through 2006, offenders who completed a high school education with IDOC have lower revocation rates than the general population of parolees. Offenders who completed a high school education while incarcerated revoked at a rate of 35%, while the general population revoked at a rate of about 42%. Lack of data on the offenders who entered Term incarceration without a high school education precludes a comparison of revocation rates.

**Chart 6:
Comparison of Parole Revocations for Inmate High School Completers and
General Population**



Among Inmates who entered prison during FY 2008, 74% arrived with a high school education. In that group, 23% had completed a high school education during a previous period of incarceration with IDOC. This pattern has been relatively constant over the last several years.

The final measure is the portion of Inmates paroled in FY 2008 that had a high school education by the time they were paroled. Of Inmates paroled in FY 2008, 9% completed a high school education during their incarceration period. About 77% of all Inmates paroled in FY 2008 completed a high school education either through normal channels or with IDOC.

¹ R1501. Percent of People 25 Years and Over Who Have Completed High School (Includes Equivalency): 2007. Issued: October 2008. Internet. Available from http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/GRTTable?_bm=y&-geo_id=01000US&-box_head_nbr=R1501&-ds_name=ACS_2007_1YR_G00_&-redoLog=false&-format=US-30&-mt_name=ACS_2006_EST_G00_R1501_US30 accessed October 20, 2008.

Table 1
High School Education Completions by Fiscal Year

Completion Year	Incarceration Status		Offender Participation			Outcome for Offenders Completing GED ⁴			
			Individuals	Completions		Rider to Probation/ Term to Parole ²		Probation/Parole Revocation ³	
				#	#	%	#	%	#
FY 99	General Pop ¹	4,422	1,053	347		87% / 65%		41% / 46%	
	Rider		482	237	49%	226	95%	93	41%
	Inmate		571	110	19%	58	53%	28	48%
FY 00	General Pop	5,002	1,597	391		88% / 63%		44% / 44%	
	Rider		476	285	60%	261	92%	134	51%
	Inmate		1,121	106	9%	58	55%	17	29%
FY 01	General Pop	5,452	1,409	406		87% / 65%		44% / 45%	
	Rider		493	285	58%	270	95%	129	48%
	Inmate		916	121	13%	79	65%	33	42%
FY 02	General Pop	5,802	1,190	464		90% / 65%		42% / 40%	
	Rider		457	287	63%	277	97%	142	51%
	Inmate		733	177	24%	111	63%	44	40%
FY 03	General Pop	5,825	1,639	529		89% / 67%		43% / 41%	
	Rider		610	341	56%	330	97%	159	48%
	Inmate		1,029	188	18%	129	69%	43	33%
FY 04	General Pop	6,312	1,835	533		90% / 65%		41% / 43%	
	Rider		754	349	46%	334	96%	142	43%
	Inmate		1,081	184	17%	112	61%	40	36%
FY 05	General Pop	6,526	2,142	579		89% / 64%		39% / 43%	
	Rider		809	410	51%	380	93%	158	42%
	Inmate		1,333	169	13%	109	64%	34	31%
FY 06	General Pop	6,976	2,229	598		87% / 67%		32% / 39%	
	Rider		873	414	47%	382	92%	122	32%
	Inmate		1,356	184	14%	107	58%	27	25%
FY 07	General Pop	7,357	2,070	573		86% / 70%		Not enough time has elapsed to provide meaningful revocation information	
	Rider		843	388	46%	347	89%		
	Inmate		1,227	185	15%	94	51%		
FY 08	General Pop	7,338	2,161	594		88% / 71%		Not enough time has elapsed to provide meaningful revocation information	
	Rider		899	399	44%	360	90%		
	Inmate		1,262	195	15%	44	23%		
Totals	Rider		6,696	3,395	51%	3,167	93%	1,079	44%
	Inmate		10,629	1,619	15%	901	56%	266	35%
	Total		17,325	5,014	29%	4,068	81%	1,345	42%

¹General population is the total number of incarcerated offenders. These offenders are eligible for educational services. They may receive a range of services from literacy improvement to a high school diploma. Participation refers to all educational services.

²The percent of individuals released from Rider to Probation or from Prison to Parole is based on those offenders that received educational services allowing them to complete a GED, HSE, or HSD while incarcerated.

³Revocation rates are based on a commitment to Term incarceration for both probationers and parolees.

⁴Not all of the offenders who completed GEDs in FYs 2007 and 2008 have been paroled yet. It takes about 24 months to get a complete picture of revocation actions, so many of these offenders have not had enough time to revoke. Therefore the information for violations in FYs 2007 and 2008 is blank and the data for FY 2006 may be incomplete. It also takes about 30 months for revocation from probation, so revocation data is incomplete for FYs 07 - 08.

⁵Completions are based on the year the offender first attains a high school education. Attainment of a higher level (like HSD to HSE) is not recorded.



Section 3

Therapeutic Community Programs

Idaho Department of Correction

Therapeutic Community (TC) programs establish treatment communities for incarcerated offenders with chronic criminal and substance abuse histories. These programs provide a drug-free correctional residential setting that uses a hierarchical model with treatment stages that reflect increased levels of personal and social responsibility. Peer influence, mediated through a variety of group processes, is used to help offenders learn and assimilate social norms and develop more effective problem solving skills. TCs differ from other treatment approaches principally in their use of the community model where both treatment-staff and those in recovery act as key agents of change. TC members interact in both structured and unstructured ways to influence attitudes, perceptions, and behaviors, associated with drug use, in a comprehensive holistic approach. TCs are the most intensive interventions available for moderate and high-risk offenders with chemical dependency issues. National research indicates they offer the best hope of moderating recidivism for these offenders.

Therapeutic Community programs are offered at ICIO, SICI, SBWCC, and ICC. IDOC has a total capacity of 412 TC beds. There are three TCs offered for the male Inmate population. The SICI TC is referred to as the TEAM program and is operated out of the Parole Release Center (PRC). It originally opened with 48 beds. An additional 48 beds were added in June 2001. It has since been expanded to form a 100-bed TC. The FRIENDS program at ICIO opened as a 39-bed unit and was increased to a 51-bed unit in October 2001. The TC at ICC has 177 participants divided into four separate living units. The program length at all three facilities is 9 to 12 months.

The women's therapeutic community began in 1999 at PWCC with 12 beds. It increased in August 2001 to 18 beds, increased again in October 2001 to 51 beds, and again in April 2002, to its current capacity of 60. In January 2006 the women's TC moved to SBWCC as a six-month program with a capacity of 63 offenders. It was expanded to 84 offenders in May 2007.

The Idaho State Correctional Institution operated a TC for a short time in FY 2003, but it was eliminated after operating for only six months as a result of a budget holdback. Offenders participating in this TC are not included in this analysis since it was not in place long enough to allow offenders to complete.

Offenders who participate in TCs are frequently difficult to manage because of disciplinary and motivational issues and many are terminated from the program. In FY 2008, 25% of TC participants were terminated from the program and an additional 3% withdrew. Offenders with substance abuse issues, low education levels, and poor job skills, are more likely to revoke parole or commit a new crime. There are obviously many other factors to consider but TC completion is generally expected to reduce the likelihood of offender recidivism.

In this report we examine yearly TC accomplishments and compare the parole release rate and revocation rate for TC completers to that of non-completer participants. The non-completer comparison group includes TC participants from FY 1999 through FY 2006 who participated in a TC without completing. The exit reasons for the non-completer group included voluntary withdrawals, behavioral drops, performance drops, and class failures. The non-completers make a useful comparison group to help estimate the benefits of TCs because we can assume they had risks and needs similar to offenders who completed. Data for the unsuccessful participant group are aggregate numbers for the period FYs 1999 through 2006. This comparison indicates a higher level of success for TC completers than for non-completers. Chart 1 shows the total number of participants, completers, and completers who have paroled. Since FY 1999, TC participation has greatly increased and approximately 68% of participants have completed the program (Table 1). Of offenders who completed between FYs 1999 and 2006, 93% have since been paroled to the community. There are still some

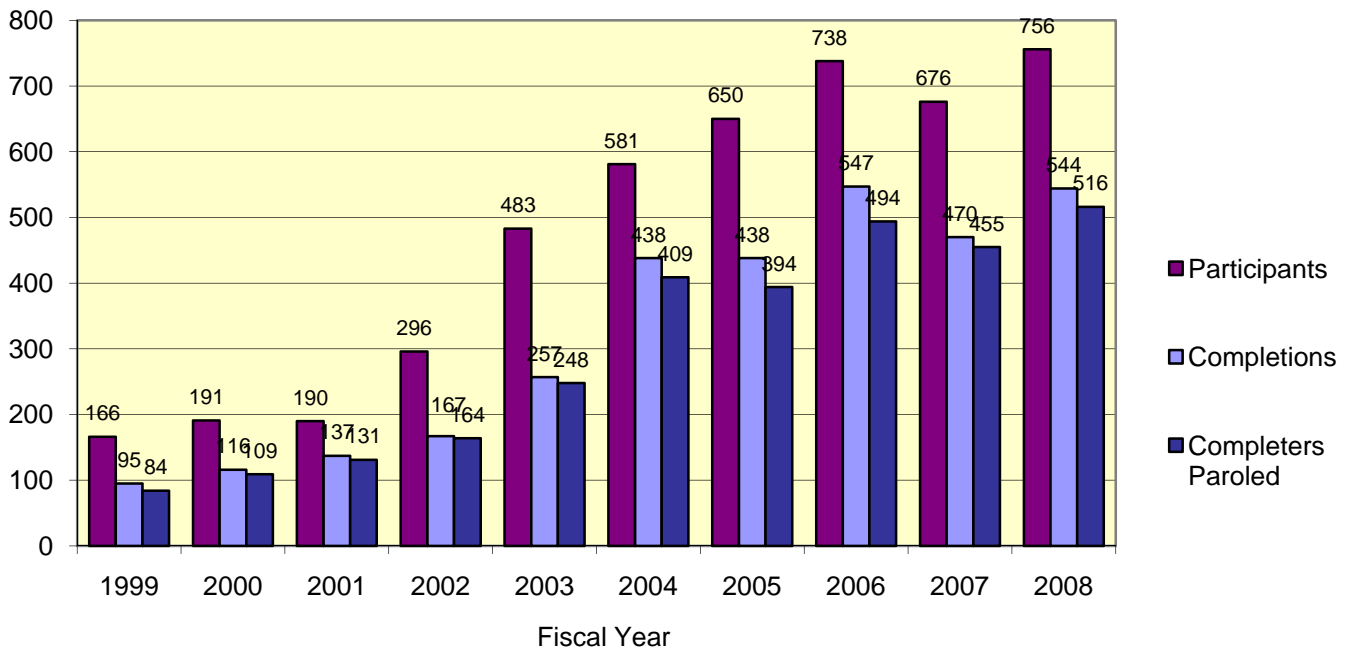
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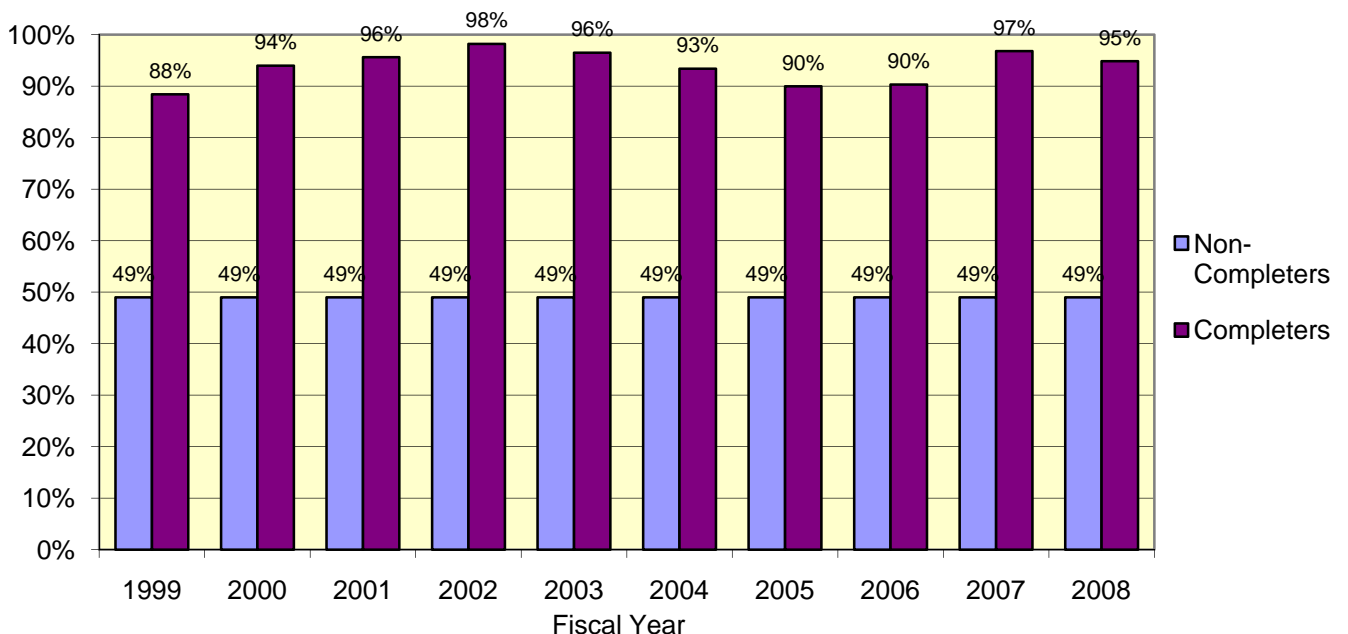
FYs 2007 and 2008 completers who have not yet completed other parole release requirements and have therefore not yet been released to parole. They were not included in this part of the analysis.

**Chart 1:
TC Participants, Completers and Paroled Completers by Fiscal
Completion Year**



The parole rate for TC completers from FYs 1999 through FY 2008 is 93%. Chart 2 shows a 49% parole rate for the non-completer comparison group. This is significantly lower than the annual parole rate for the TC completer population. Offenders who complete a TC have a dramatically higher parole rate.

**Chart 2:
Comparison of TC Completer Parole Rates to Comparison Group Parole Rates**



Offenders who need a TC, but who do not complete are much more likely to top their sentence or be paroled after a substantially longer period of incarceration than those who do complete a TC. The improved parole rate of TC completers results in cost-avoidance for the department as more offenders are paroled than would have been expected without TC programming.

Chart 3
Comparison of TC Completer Revocation Rates to Comparison Group Revocation Rates

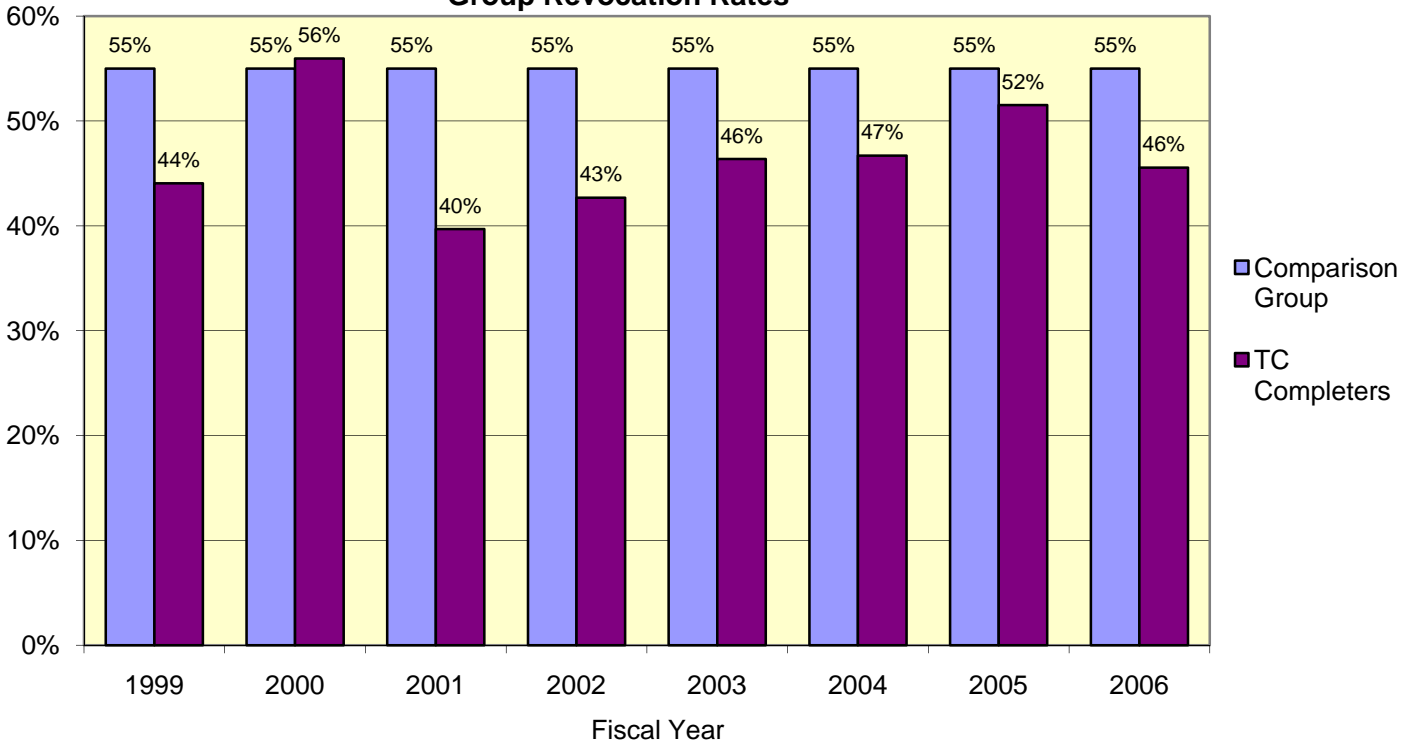


Chart 3 compares the annual revocation rates of TC completers to the rate for the TC comparison group for the period FYs 1999 through 2006. This analysis does not consider years after FY 2006 because not enough time will have passed for offenders who will eventually revoke to do so. For the non-completers comparison group the totals from those eight years have been combined since the number who parole and subsequently revoke is so small that large apparent variances are induced in yearly rates. Combining the years allows us to smooth those variances and arrive at a suitable comparison value. The blue bars represent the revocation rate of the comparison group, which is constant for all fiscal years. The maroon bars represent the revocation rate of TC completers by year of completion. For the period FYs 1999 through 2006, the non-completer comparison group revoked at a rate of 55%. The TC completers revocation rate is much lower, averaging 47% over the eight year period. Overall the TC completers have revoked at a significantly lower rate than the non-completers. More details are available in Table 1. The lower revocation rate may indicate that TC programming is providing offenders skills necessary to succeed in the community.

Only 47% of TC completers revoked parole while 55% of the non-completers revoked parole (difference between rates is statistically significant, $\chi^2 = 8.11$, $p = 0.0044$, odds ratio = 1.4, 95% confidence interval 1.1 to 1.8). Offenders who complete a TC have a substantially higher likelihood of being paroled and a higher level of success in the community than offenders with similar needs who do not complete a TC. This, of course results in a substantial cost-avoidance for the department as more offenders are released sooner and fewer return.

**Table 1
Therapeutic Community Participation By Fiscal Year**

Program Exit Year	Facility	Individual Participation			Outcome by Offender Completions				Offender Exits							
		Individuals		Completions	Parole		Revocation		Completions		Withdrawals		Terminations		Total ²	
		#	#	%	#	% ¹	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	
FY 99	Comparison ³					32%		58%								
	ICIO	40	13	33%	11	85%	6	55%	13	33%	7	18%	20	50%	40	
	PWCC	47	44	94%	36	82%	13	36%	44	94%	0	0%	3	6%	47	
	SICI	79	38	48%	37	97%	18	49%	38	48%	12	15%	29	37%	79	
	Total	166	95	57%	84	88%	37	44%	95	57%	19	11%	52	31%	166	
FY 00	Comparison					32%		58%								
	ICIO	65	28	43%	24	86%	16	67%	28	43%	14	22%	23	35%	65	
	PWCC	54	50	93%	47	94%	19	40%	50	93%	4	7%	0	0%	54	
	SICI	72	38	53%	38	100%	26	68%	38	53%	14	19%	20	28%	72	
	Total	191	116	61%	109	94%	61	56%	116	61%	32	17%	43	23%	191	
FY 01	Comparison					32%		58%								
	ICIO	53	39	74%	36	92%	14	39%	39	74%	3	6%	11	21%	53	
	PWCC	61	59	97%	57	97%	19	33%	59	97%	2	3%	0	0%	61	
	SICI	76	39	51%	38	97%	19	50%	39	51%	18	24%	19	25%	76	
	Total	190	137	72%	131	96%	52	40%	137	72%	23	12%	30	16%	190	
FY 02						32%		58%								
	ICIO	69	44	64%	44	100%	17	39%	44	64%	2	3%	23	33%	69	
	PWCC	88	55	63%	54	98%	14	26%	55	63%	14	16%	19	22%	88	
	SICI	139	68	49%	66	97%	39	59%	68	49%	23	17%	48	35%	139	
	Total	296	167	56%	164	98%	70	43%	167	56%	39	13%	90	30%	296	
FY 03						32%		58%								
	ICIO	71	48	68%	47	98%	26	55%	48	68%	8	11%	15	21%	71	
	PWCC	257	111	43%	106	95%	39	37%	111	43%	95	37%	51	20%	257	
	SICI	155	98	63%	95	97%	50	53%	98	63%	4	3%	53	34%	155	
	Total	483	257	53%	248	96%	115	46%	257	53%	107	22%	119	25%	483	
FY 04						32%		58%								
	ICIO	79	55	70%	55	100%	22	40%	55	70%	8	10%	16	20%	79	
	PWCC	126	78	62%	78	100%	34	44%	78	62%	12	10%	36	29%	126	
	SICI	177	115	65%	112	97%	53	47%	115	65%	13	7%	49	28%	177	
	ICC	199	190	95%	164	86%	82	50%	190	95%	0	0%	9	5%	199	
	Total	581	438	75%	409	93%	191	47%	438	75%	33	6%	110	19%	581	
FY 05						32%		58%								
	ICIO	78	60	77%	59	98%	26	44%	60	77%	1	1%	17	22%	78	
	PWCC	142	84	59%	75	89%	35	47%	84	59%	25	18%	33	23%	142	
	SICI	199	107	54%	105	98%	58	55%	107	54%	2	1%	90	45%	199	
	ICC	231	187	81%	155	83%	84	54%	187	81%	36	16%	8	3%	231	
	Total	650	438	67%	394	90%	203	52%	438	67%	64	10%	148	23%	650	
FY 06																
	ICIO	74	61	82%	61	100%	24	39%	61	82%	2	3%	11	15%	74	
	PWCC/SBWCC	175	105	60%	92	88%	39	42%	105	60%	51	29%	19	11%	175	
	SICI	241	148	61%	144	97%	64	44%	148	61%	3	1%	90	37%	241	
	ICC	248	233	94%	197	85%	98	50%	233	94%	7	3%	8	3%	248	
	Total	738	547	74%	494	90%	225	46%	547	74%	63	9%	128	17%	738	
FY 07																
	ICIO	79	60	76%	60	100%			60	76%	1	1%	18	23%	79	
	SBWCC	97	74	76%	72	97%			74	76%	2	2%	21	22%	97	
	SICI	256	133	52%	132	99%			133	52%	52	20%	71	28%	256	
	ICC	244	203	83%	191	94%			203	83%	11	5%	30	12%	244	
	Total	676	470	70%	455	97%			470	70%	66	10%	140	21%	676	
FY 08																
	ICIO	92	72	78%	72	100%			72	78%	1	1%	19	21%	92	
	SBWCC	150	94	63%	92	98%			94	63%	10	7%	46	31%	150	
	SICI	227	134	59%	117	87%			134	59%	5	2%	88	39%	227	
	ICC	287	244	85%	235	96%			244	85%	9	3%	34	12%	287	
	Total	756	544	72%	516	95%			544	72%	25	3%	187	25%	756	
Grand Totals		4,727	3,209	68%	3,004	94%	954	47%	3,209	68%	471	10%	1047	22%	4727	

¹The percent of individuals paroled is a percentage of those who completed the program, while the percentage of those revoked is calculated on those who paroled.

²The potential exists for the total number of exits to exceed the number of participants because some individuals participated in the program more than once.

³Comparison group is made up of TC participants during the period FYs 1999 through 2006 that did not complete.



Section 4

A New Direction

Idaho Department of Correction

C.L. "Butch" Otter
Governor

Robin Sandy
Carolyn Meline
Jay Nielsen
Board of Correction

Brent Reinke
Director

A New Direction (ND) is an intensive substance abuse program developed by Hazelden Publishing and Educational Services and the Minnesota Department of Correction specifically for incarcerated offenders. ND is a comprehensive cognitive-behavioral therapy treatment program that trains chemically dependent offenders to challenge their thinking in order to change their criminal and addictive behavior patterns. This cognitive-behavioral approach helps inmates understand how their attitudes and assumptions fuel destructive behaviors.

The Idaho Department of Correction began using ND at the North Idaho Correctional Institution (NICI) in October 2002 and offenders began completing the program by the end of February 2003. NICI provides a short term incarcerated intensive programming environment for offenders sentenced to retained jurisdiction (Riders). The program includes the following modules: Intake and Orientation, Criminal and Addictive Thinking, Drug and Alcohol Education, Socialization, Relapse Prevention, and Release and Reintegration. The offender spends 16 hours per week in facilitated groups and another 16 hours working on classroom assignments and homework. Offenders in this program are isolated from other offenders to enhance their change process. Due to program-staff limitations only the highest risk offenders receive ND programming. There are **116** beds available for offenders in the ND program. Staff at NICI use LSI-R scores to screen offenders and make programming assignments. Entry criteria for ND include an LSI-R total score of 31 or greater and a Substance Abuse domain score of 0.6 or greater. These scores are quite high so only the very highest risk offenders participate in ND. Even so the number of qualifying offenders frequently exceeds existing bed space. Once available bed space is used, excess offenders with identified ND needs were assigned to other cognitive based programs.

Chart 1 shows Rider participation and completion. Historically about 97% of Riders completing ND programming are subsequently released to probation (Table 1). This is substantially higher than the normal rate for all Riders of approximately 90%. Clearly the courts consider ND completion a very positive indicator of an offenders' ability to succeed in the community, even for offenders whose LSI indicates high risk of re-offense. Of Riders who completed ND and went to Probation during the period FYs 2003 through 2006, 48% have revoked Probation. A group of 623 Riders with similar needs, as indicated by LSI-R scores, who did not complete ND during the same period (generally because of limited capacity), revoked Probation at a rate of 56% (difference between rates is statistically significant, $\chi^2 = 10.07$, $p=0.0015$, odds ratio = 1.37, 95% confidence interval 1.10 to 1.66). This is still a preliminary comparison as IDOC's implementation of the ND program and its associated aftercare process is still evolving. Revocation analysis excludes offenders who have had less than 30 months on Probation. Completing a revocation analysis before the study group offenders have been on Probation for at least 30 months will result in understating the actual size of the revocation problem.

Table 1 shows the number of participants and completers by year. The completion rate is based on the number of offenders who completed compared to the number of offenders who participated. Since IDOC began using the ND program, 90% of all participants have successfully completed the program. Completion rates are a valuable indicator of a successful system. It is also important to monitor release rates as the Probation preparation process is continually improved. Table 1 also includes the number of offenders released to community supervision after successful completion of ND and associated Probation revocations, as well as exit reasons for those who do not complete the ND Program.

**Chart 1:
New Direction Rider Participation, Completion and Release**

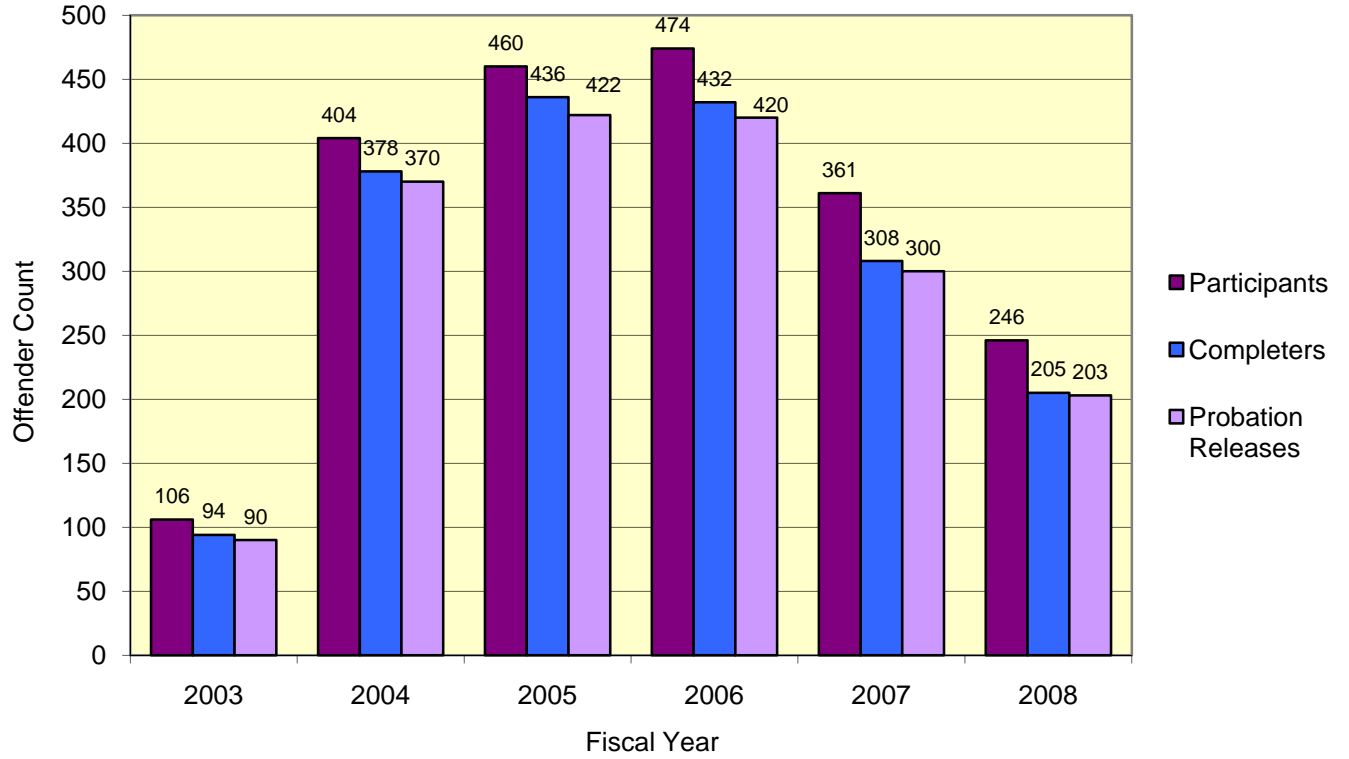


Table 1
A New Direction Participation By Fiscal Year

Program Exit Year	Facility	Individual Participation			Outcome by Offender Completions				Offender Exits						
		Individuals	Completions		Probation		Revocation		Completions		Withdrawals		Terminations		Total
		#	#	%	#	% ¹	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
FY 03	NICI	106	94	89%	90	96%	51	57%	94	89%	6	6%	6	6%	106
FY 04	NICI	404	378	94%	370	98%	196	53%	378	94%	10	2%	16	4%	404
FY 05	NICI	460	436	95%	422	97%	201	48%	436	95%	15	3%	9	2%	460
FY 06	NICI	474	432	91%	420	97%	175	42%	432	91%	13	3%	29	6%	474
FY 07	NICI	361	308	85%	300	97%	Not enough time has elapsed to provide meaningful revocation information for this time period		308	85%	15	4%	38	11%	361
FY 08	NICI	246	205	83%	203	99%			205	83%	13	5%	28	11%	246
Grand Totals		2,051	1,853	90%	1,805	97%	623	48%	1,853	90%	72	4%	126	6%	2,051

¹The percent of individuals receiving Probation is a percentage of those individuals who completed the program, while the percentage of those who revoked is calculated based on those who were placed on Probation



Section 5

Vocational Education

Idaho Department of Correction

Vocational Education programs are available throughout the Department of Correction for incarcerated offenders who have been identified as needing job skills and/or job seeking skills. These courses provide training in several different areas:

1. Workforce Readiness: Soft skills including:
 - Ethics, Resume Writing, Interviewing, Vocational Math, Vocational Safety, Customer Service, Self-Care, Business Communication, and Personal Finance. The total course is 180 hours and certificated through IDOC.
2. Workforce Skills: Hard skills for the workplace.
 - Welding (160 hours), Carpentry (80 hours), Electrical (11 weeks), Commercial Cleaning (8 weeks), and Office Management (100 hours). These courses are certificated through the National Center for Construction Education and Research (NCCER) and/or Boise State University, Lewis Clark State University, Eastern Idaho Technical College, and Idaho State University.
 - The carpentry staff collaborates with Habitat for Humanity for practical experience, and has been a part of nine housing builds in the past four years. Boise State University, Habitat for Humanity, and the Idaho Department of Correction have developed a memorandum of understanding to deliver the services for this non-profit organization.
 - Welding at the Boise prisons has come about through a collaborative effort between Boise State University, Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, Department of Correction, Correctional Work Centers, Boise School District, Treasure Valley Metals Manufacturing Industries Council, US Department of Labor, Idaho Department of Labor, and the Division of Professional Technical Education. Welding in the Orofino Prison is through a collaborative effort between ICIO and Lewis Clark State College.
3. Workforce Experience: Institutional jobs, including Correctional Industries and work-projects, make up the largest portion of the work experience component.

This analysis reviews the accomplishments of selected programs available to offenders within the Vocational Education Program at the Idaho Department of Correction. This analysis will look at several measures of each program for FYs 2005 through 2008. These will include the number of participants in each program, the number of those participants who earned certificates in each program, the number of those earning certificates who subsequently paroled, and the number of those who paroled who later revoked their parole. This information is presented in Tables 1 and 2. Analyses were completed for the carpentry and welding programs. Analysis of other programs within the vocational education program has not been presented as there were an insufficient number of certificates awarded during this time period in these programs to be able to perform a meaningful analysis.

C.L. "Butch" Otter
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	Participation			Outcome by Offender Certificates Earned			
	Individuals	Certificates Earned		Parole		Revocation	
	#	#	%	#	% ¹	#	%
FY 05	93	68	73%	35	51%	14	40%
FY 06	79	33	42%	25	76%	8	32%
FY 07	102	76	75%	29	38%	0	0%
FY 08	104	6	6%	1	17%	0	0%
Totals	378	183	48%	90	49%	22	24%

¹The percent of individuals receiving parole is calculated as a percent of the number of individuals who earned certificates, while the percent of those who revoked is calculated as a percent of the number of individuals placed on parole.

	Participation			Outcome by Offender Certificates Earned			
	Individuals	Certificates Earned		Parole		Revocation	
	#	#	%	#	% ¹	#	%
FY 05	20	19	95%	11	58%	2	18%
FY 06	24	24	100%	22	92%	5	23%
FY 07	20	18	90%	6	33%	0	0%
FY 08	48	43	90%	8	19%	0	0%
Totals	112	104	93%	47	45%	7	15%

¹The percent of individuals receiving parole is calculated as a percent of the number of individuals who earned certificates, while the percent of those who revoked is calculated as a percent of the number of individuals placed on parole.

The employment rate of paroled inmates who participated in carpentry or welding classes but who did not earn a vocational certificate was 58% while the employment rate of paroled inmates who did earn a carpentry or welding vocational education certificate was 71%. The difference between these rates is statistically significant at the 95% confidence level ($\chi^2 = 3.87, p = 0.0493$).

Another useful measure is improvement in earnings as it relates to attainment of a vocational certificate. We compared the average hourly wage of parolees who did not earn a vocational certificate with the average for those who did earn a certificate. The average hourly wage of parolees who earned a vocational certificate was \$10.58 while the average hourly wage of paroled inmates who did not earn a vocational education certificate was actually slightly higher at \$10.80. The difference in average hourly wage between these two groups is not statistically significant at the 95% confidence level ($f = 0.46, p < 0.01$).

We also attempted to correlate the type of vocational training certificate earned with the types of employment offenders were able to obtain upon release. For the vast majority of offenders there appears to be little correlation between the type of vocational training certificate earned and the type of employment obtained after being released. During the period of interest, FYs 2005 through 2008, there were only five such instances. Four offenders with carpentry certificates obtained employment relating to carpentry, and one with a welding certificate obtained employment relating to welding.

Table 1
Vocational Education Participation By Fiscal Year

	Participation			Outcome by Offender Certificates Earned			
	Individuals	Certificates Earned		Parole		Revocation	
	#	#	%	#	% ¹	#	%
FY 05	204	127	62%	68	54%	23	34%
FY 06	412	245	59%	103	42%	21	20%
FY 07	409	175	43%	43	25%	0	0%
FY 08	492	135	27%	20	15%	1	5%
Totals	1,517	682	45%	234	34%	45	19%

¹The percent of individuals receiving parole is calculated as a percent of the number of individuals who earned certificates, while the percent of those who revoked is calculated as a percent of the number of individuals placed on parole