



Offender Programs and Education Report

Fiscal Year 2006

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 the program service areas of Therapeutic Communities (TC), New Directions (ND), and Cognitive Self-Change (CSC). The goal is to examine areas of program achievement and to help program managers identify areas in which programs can be improved.

The analyses describe offender participation and completion rates as well as the overall impact represented by recidivism. Completion rates are important to program managers, department administrators, and the legislature. The numbers of individual participants as well as completions are included. Recidivism data is included for offenders completing programs through FY 2004 but not for offenders completing programs in FY 2005 or 2006 because not enough time has elapsed for these offenders to be released and return. Using data from FY 2005 and 2006 will cause us to understate the magnitude of the recidivism problem.

The report is not an exhaustive examination of all program and education service areas. There are additional education areas that provide offenders with opportunities to obtain work skills, gain basic computer knowledge, and improve literacy levels. However based on reviews of national research we believe the best indicator for educational success is the attainment of a high school education. Similarly, there are additional programs such as Life Skills, Anger Management, and Family Reunification, which are not addressed in this report. This report focuses on TC, ND, and CSC because they are widely recognized core treatment programs.

This report analyzes participation, completions, and outcomes for TC and high school education programs delivered from FY 1999 through 2006. CSC program data allows for reporting FY 2002 through 2006 only. The ND program was begun in FY 2003, so only FY 2003 through 2006 are reported.

From FY 2002 through 2006, 6,553 incarcerated offenders completed CSC programs. Riders have a historical completion rate of 84%. Riders who completed CSC between FY 2002 and 2004 revoked Probation at a rate of 37%, while those who needed CSC, but did not complete revoked at a rate of 38%. Term offenders have a 37% completion rate. Termers who completed CSC between FY 2002 and 2004 revoked Parole at a rate of 32%, while those who needed CSC, but did not complete revoked at a rate of 46%.

From FY 1999 through 2006, 3,819 offenders completed a high school education while incarcerated. Riders seeking a high school education during this period had a 52% completion rate while Term offenders had a 15% completion rate. For the period FY 1999 through 2004, 45% of offenders who had 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 63%. 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 comparison to recidivism experience for Termers who entered prison without an education and failed to complete while incarcerated.

From FY 1999 through 2006, 2,207 Term offenders completed TC programming. This represents a completion rate of 67%. TC completion has a positive influence on recidivism. Of offenders who completed a TC between FY 1999 and 2004, 40% revoked Parole. During the same time period, offenders who participated in but did not complete TC programming, revoked Parole at a rate of 61%.

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Section 1

Cognitive Self-Change Programs

Idaho Department of Correction

Cognitive Self-Change (CSC) programming is designed to change the criminal thinking patterns of offenders in order to reduce negative behavior. During FY 2002 and 2003, the Idaho Department of Correction 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, called 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.

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 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 2004, 37% have revoked Probation. A group of 222 Riders who participated in CSC during the same period, but did not complete revoked Probation at a rate of 38%. They also had a much higher Rider failure rate than those who completed CSC. with only 78% being released to Probation.

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Chart 1

CSC Rider Participation, Completion and Release

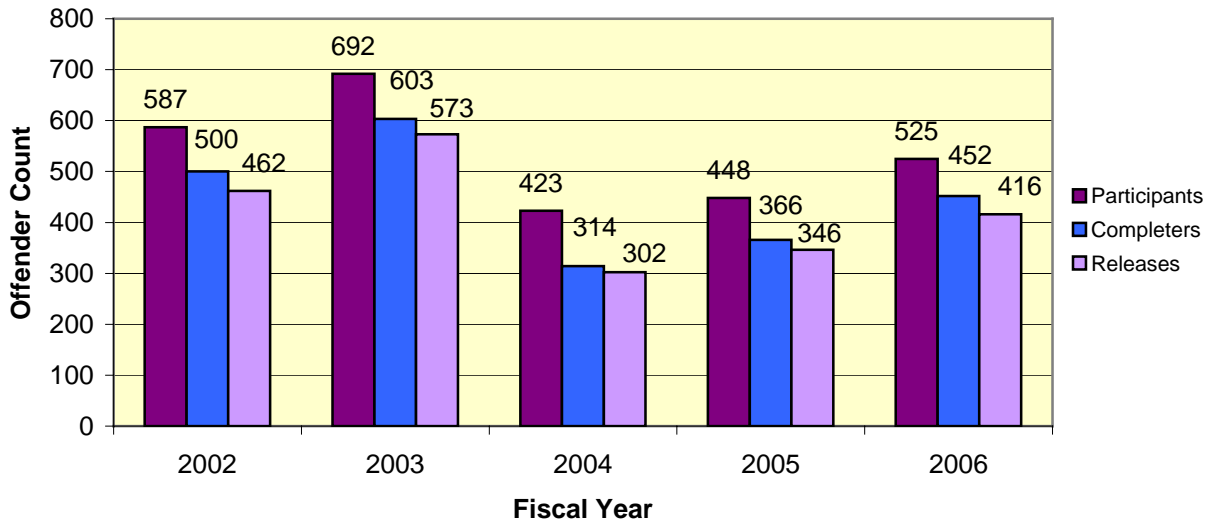


Chart 2 shows Inmate participation, completions, and releases by fiscal year. Historically, about 68% of Inmates completing CSC programming are subsequently released to parole (Table 1). The completion and release rate for Inmates is lower than for Riders. Also, Inmates typically take about twice as long to complete CSC as Riders. Of Inmates who completed CSC and went to Parole between FY 2002 and 2004, 32% have revoked. Inmates who participated in CSC, but did not complete, paroled at a rate of only 43%. This is much lower than the 68% for completers and their paroles typically occur after a substantially longer period of incarceration. A group of 200 CSC non-completer Inmates who paroled between FY 2002 and 2004 was also tracked. That group revoked at a rate of 46% (difference between rates is statistically significant, $\chi^2 = 10.96$, $p < 0.001$, odds ratio = 1.76, 95% confidence interval 1.27 to 2.44).

Chart 2

CSC Inmate Participation, Completion and Release

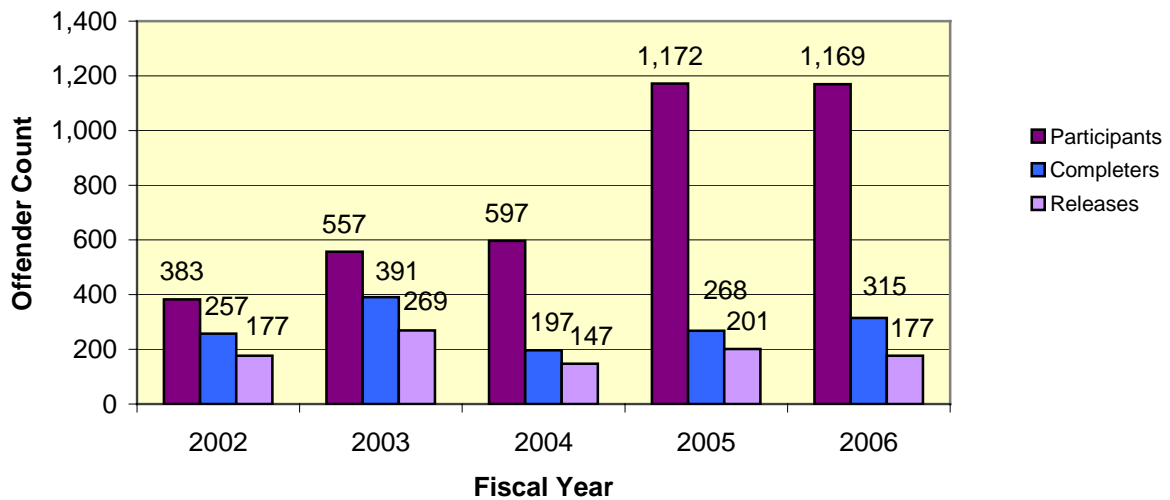


Table 1
Cognitive Self Change Participation for FY06

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%	191	41%
Inmate	383	257	67%	177	69%	69	39%
Total	970	757	78%	639	84%	260	41%
FY 2003							
Rider	692	603	87%	573	95%	223	39%
Inmate	557	391	70%	269	69%	90	33%
Total	1,249	994	80%	842	85%	313	37%
FY 2004							
Rider	423	314	74%	302	96%	83	27%
Inmate	597	197	33%	147	75%	32	22%
Total	1,020	511	50%	449	88%	115	26%
FY 2005							
Rider	448	366	82%	346	95%	Not enough time has elapsed to provide meaningful revocation information.	
Inmate	1,172	268	23%	201	75%		
Total	1,620	634	39%	547	86%		
FY 2006							
Rider	525	452	86%	416	92%		
Inmate	1,169	315	27%	177	56%		
Total	1,694	767	45%	593	77%		
Grand Totals							
Rider	2,675	2,235	84%	2,099	94%	497	37%
Inmate	3,878	1,428	37%	971	68%	191	32%
Total	6,553	3,663	56%	3,070	84%	688	46%

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 11%¹ of the adult population has not achieved a high school education while nationally the number is about 15%². Among Idaho's commitments in FY 2006, only 57% of Riders and 69% of Inmates reported completing a high school education prior to incarceration. Among Inmates, 21% 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 the 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 two and a half 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 2006. The dramatic increase in participants in FY 2004, FY 2005, and FY 2006 reflects a similar increase in commitments to the Rider program during that time. Over the past eight years, Riders had an average education completion rate of 52%.

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 eight 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 94% of those completing a high school education while on Rider received Probation while only 89% 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

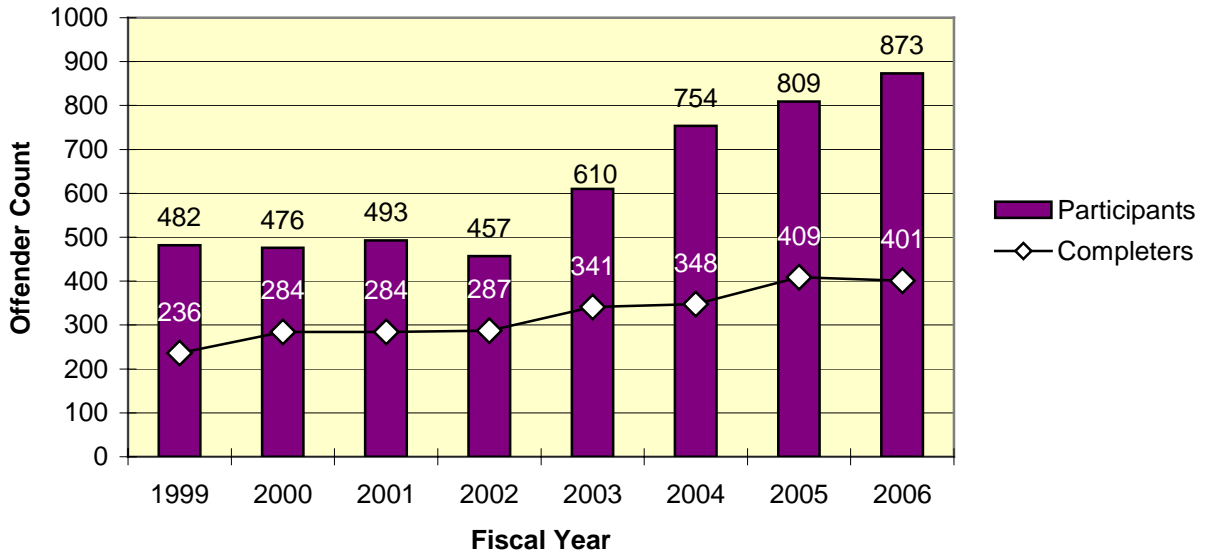
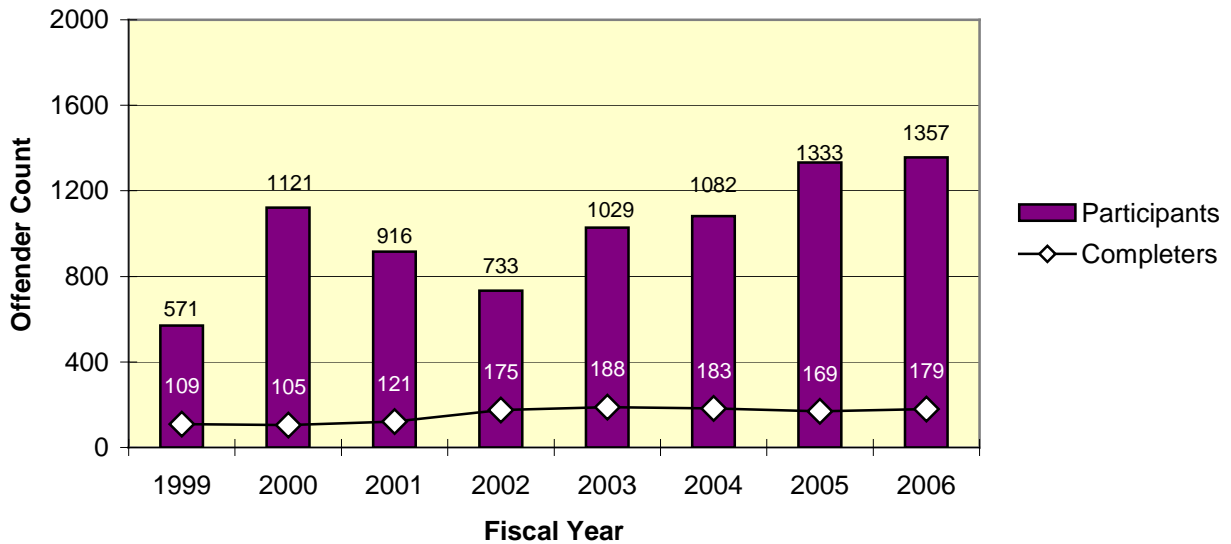


Chart 2 shows the number of Inmate education course participants and the number of those participants who completed. Unlike Riders, Inmate participation has fluctuated over the past eight years. Interestingly, the completions have remained relatively stable. This observation supports the notion that there are

Chart 2

Inmate High School Education Participation



Inmates who take classes each year with the intention of improving reading and math skills rather than of completing a high school education.

Chart 3

Releases and Returns for Rider High School Completers

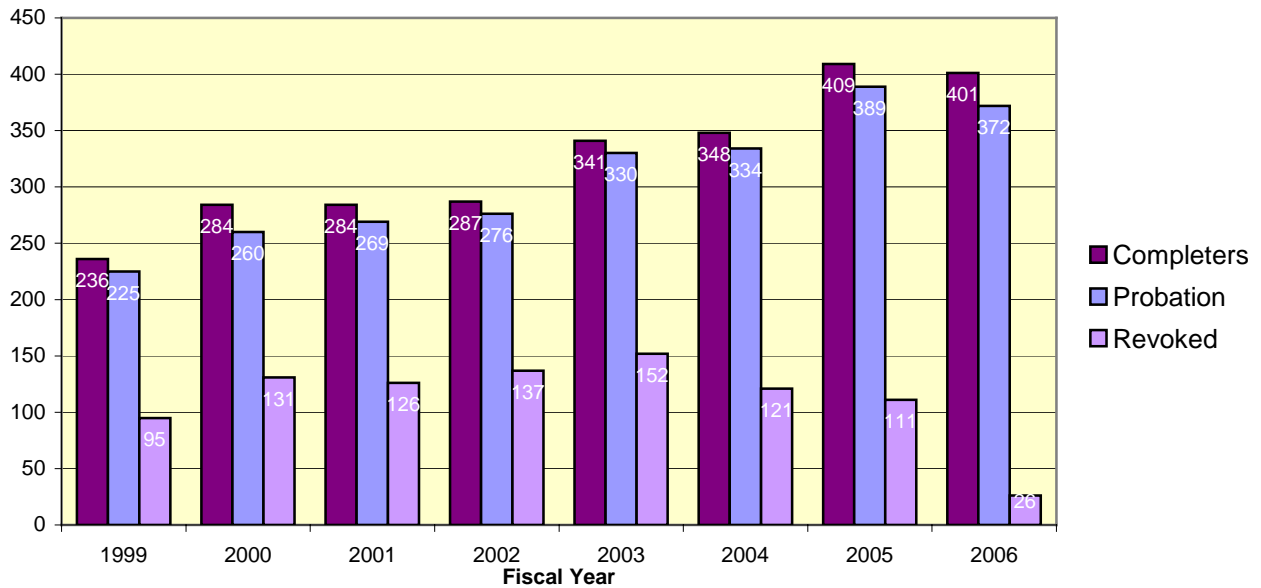


Chart 3 shows the number of Riders who completed a high school education while incarcerated, the number released to Probation, and the number revoked to Term, by fiscal year of completion. Though it appears that there has been a reduction in general population revocations in recent years it is important to realize that this group has not had as much time to revoke as offenders from earlier years.

Chart 4

Comparison of Probation Revocations for Rider High School Completers and General Population

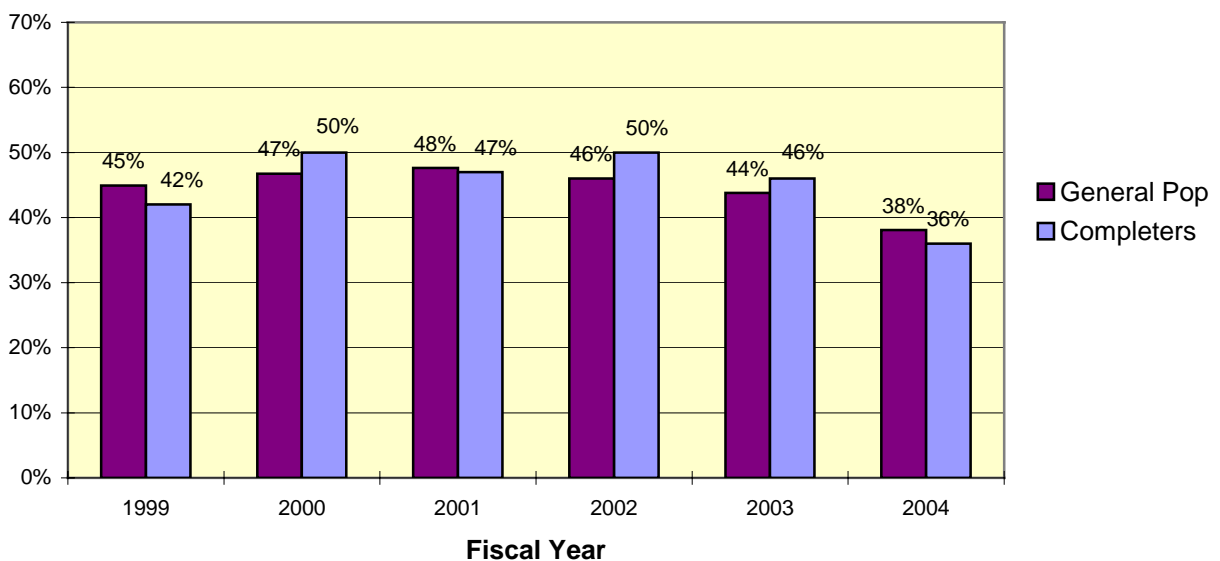


Chart 4 compares the Probation revocation percentages of Riders who completed a high school education while incarcerated with those of the general Rider population.

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 who were then released to Probation. Those offenders who completed a Rider during the period FY 1999 through FY 2004 without completing their high school education, revoked Probation at a rate of 63%, while the similar group who completed a GED while on Rider revoked at a rate of 45% (difference between rates is statistically significant, $\chi^2 = 69.49$, $p < 0.001$, odds ratio = 2.05, 95% confidence interval 1.73 to 2.42).

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 2003 note that this group has not had as much time to revoke as offenders paroled earlier.

Chart 5
Releases and Returns for Inmate High School Completers

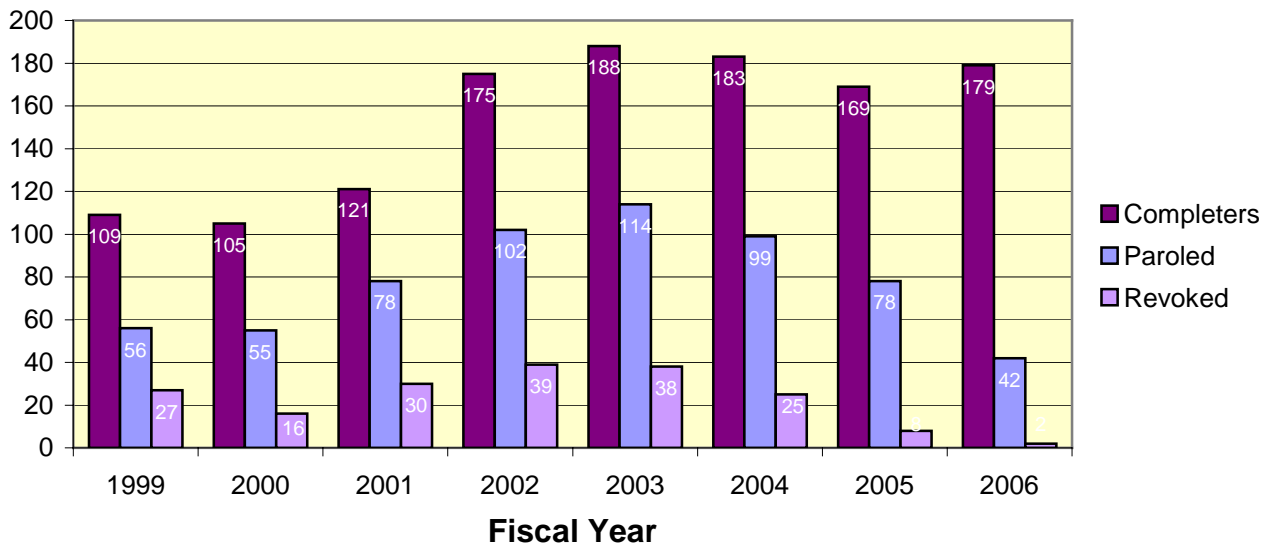
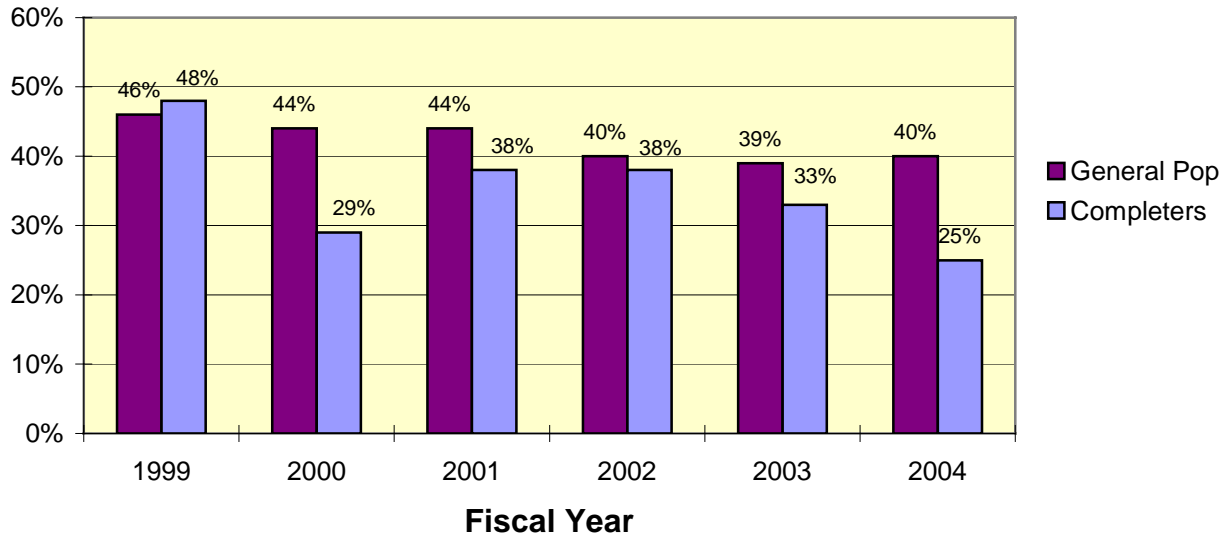


Chart 6 compares the percentage of parole revocations between Inmates who completed a high school education while incarcerated and the general Inmate population. From FY 1999 through 2004, offenders who completed a high school education with IDOC have lower revocation rates than the general population 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 which offenders 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 2006, 69% arrived with a high school education. In that group, 21% 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 2006 that had a high school education by the time they were paroled. Of Inmates paroled in FY 2006, 10% completed a high school education during their incarceration period. About 79% of all Inmates paroled in FY 2006 completed a high school education either through normal channels or with IDOC.

¹ Educational Attainment of the Population 25 Years and Over, by State, Including Confidence Intervals of Estimates: 2005. Issued: October 2006. Internet. Available from <http://www.census.gov/population/socdemo/education/cps2005/tab13.xls> accessed November 17, 2006.

² Educational Attainment in The United States: 2003. Issued June 2004. Internet. Available from <http://www.census.gov/prod/2004pubs/p20-550.pdf> accessed September 28, 2005.

Table 1
High School Education Completions by Fiscal Year

Completion Year	Incarceration Status		Offender Participation			Outcome by Offender Completions ⁴			
			Individuals	Completions		Rider to Probation/ Term to Parole ²		Probation/Parole Revocation ³	
				#	#	%	#	%	#
FY 99	General Pop ¹	4,422	1,053	345		87% / 65%		45% / 46%	
	Rider		482	236	49%	221	94%	93	42%
	Inmate		571	109	19%	56	51%	27	48%
FY 00	General Pop	5,002	1,597	389		89% / 65%		47% / 44%	
	Rider		476	284	60%	259	91%	130	50%
	Inmate		1,121	105	9%	55	52%	16	29%
FY 01	General Pop	5,452	1,409	405		90% / 63%		48% / 44%	
	Rider		493	284	58%	269	95%	126	47%
	Inmate		916	121	13%	78	64%	30	38%
FY 02	General Pop	5,802	1,190	462		89% / 65%		46% / 40%	
	Rider		457	287	63%	275	96%	137	50%
	Inmate		733	175	24%	102	58%	39	38%
FY 03	General Pop	5,825	1,639	529		90% / 65%		44% / 39%	
	Rider		610	341	56%	325	95%	152	47%
	Inmate		1,029	188	18%	114	61%	38	33%
FY 04	General Pop	6,312	1,836	531		91% / 67%		38% / 40%	
	Rider		754	348	46%	331	95%	121	37%
	Inmate		1,082	183	17%	99	54%	25	25%
FY 05	General Pop	6,526	2,142	578		90% / 65%			
	Rider		809	409	51%	377	92%		
	Inmate		1,333	169	13%	78	46%		
FY 06	General Pop	6,976	2,230	580		89% / 65%			
	Rider		873	401	46%	367	92%		
	Inmate		1,357	179	13%	42	23%		
Totals	Rider		4,954	2,590	52%	2,424	94%	759	45%
	Inmate		8,142	1,229	15%	624	51%	175	35%
	Total		13,096	3,819	29%	3,048	80%	934	43%

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 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 FY 2005 and 2006 have been paroled yet. It takes about 24 months to get a complete picture of parole revocation actions, so offenders who paroled in FY 05 and 06 have not had enough time to revoke. Therefore information for revocations in FY 2005 and 2006 is not provided and the data for FY 2004 may be incomplete. Similarly, it takes about 30 months for revocation from probation, so revocation data is incomplete for FY 05 - 06.

⁵Completions are based on the year the offender first attains a high school education. Attainment of a higher level (like GED 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 442 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. In October 2001 the two 48-bed units were combined to form a 130-bed TC. In October 2005, 30 beds from the SICI CWC were added for a total of 160-beds. 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 168 participants divided into four separate living units of 42 inmates each. 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.

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 2006, 17% of TC participants were terminated from the program and an additional 9% 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 2004 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. The numbers of unsuccessful participants from FY 1999 through FY 2004 were combined and their parole and revocation rates measured. This comparison indicated a higher level of success for TC completers than for non-completers. The parole rate for TC completers from FY 1999 through FY 2004 is 94%, while the parole rate for non-completers is only 41%. Only 40% of TC completers revoked parole while 61% of the non-completers revoked parole (difference between rates is statistically significant, $\chi^2 = 26.18$, $p < 0.001$, odds ratio = 2.32, 95%

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confidence interval 1.68 to 3.21). Offenders who complete a TC have a substantially higher level of success than offenders with similar needs who do not complete a TC. This represents a substantial cost-avoidance for the department as more offenders are released and fewer return.

Chart 1

**TC Participants, Completers and Paroled Completers
by Fiscal Completion Year**

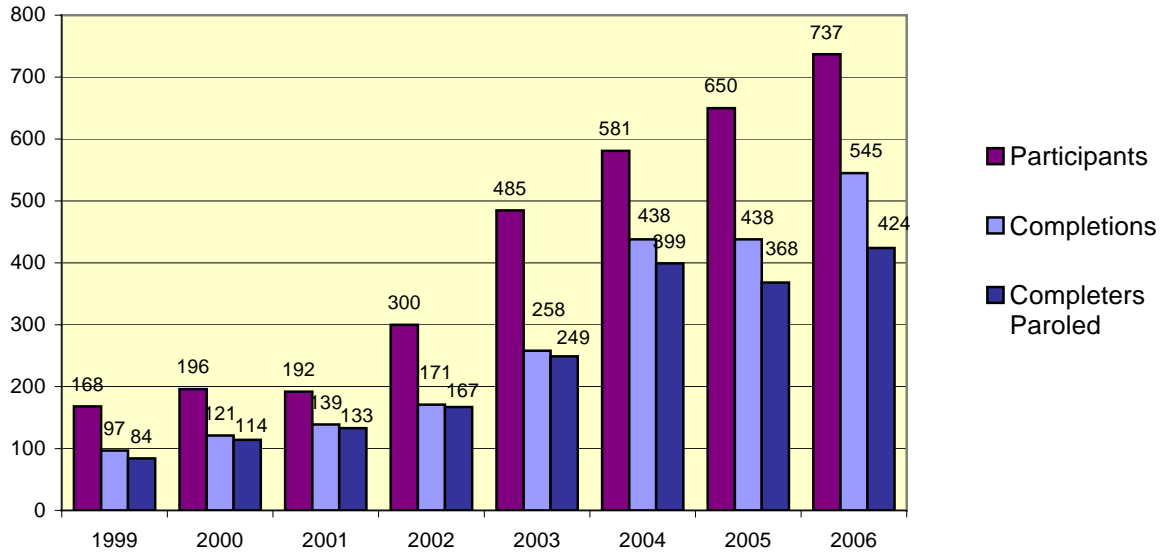


Chart 1 shows the total number of participants, completers, and paroled completers from the SICI, ICIO, ICC, and PWCC/SBWCC TCs. Since FY 1999, TC participation has more than tripled and approximately 67% of participants have completed the program (Table 1). Of offenders who completed between FY 1999 and 2004, 94% have since been paroled to the community. There are still some FY 2005 and 2006 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 2

**Comparison of TC Completer Parole Rates
to Comparison Group Parole Rates**

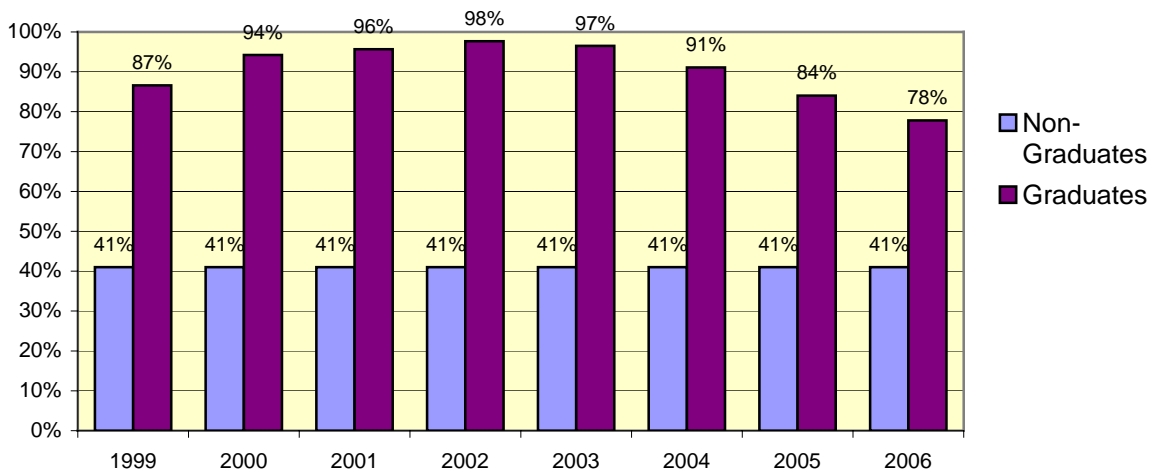


Chart 2 shows a 41% parole rate for the non-completer comparison group. This is significantly lower than the annual parole rate for the TC completer population. Offenders who complete a TC have a dramatically higher parole rate. Offenders who need a TC, but who do not complete are much more likely to 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

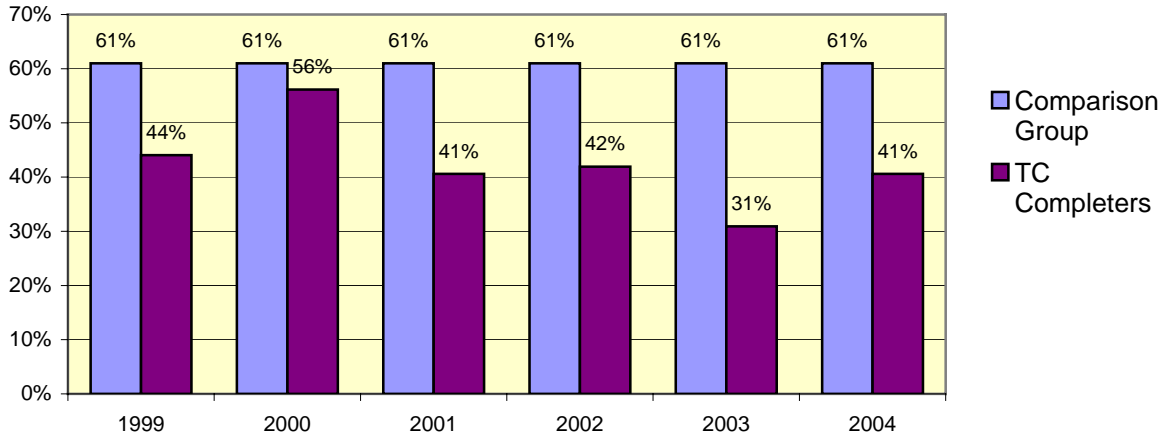


Chart 3 compares the annual revocation rates of TC completers to the rate for the TC comparison group for the period FY 1999 through FY 2004. This analysis does not consider years after FY 2004 because not enough time will have passed for offenders who will eventually revoke to do so. For the non-completers comparison group the totals from those six years have been combined since the number who parole and subsequently revoke is small enough 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 FY 1999 through FY 2004, the non-completer comparison group revoked at a rate of 61%. The yearly TC completers revocation rate is much lower, averaging 40% over the six year period. Overall the TC completers have revoked at a substantially lower rate than the non-completers. More details are available in Table 1. The lower revocation rate indicates that TC programming is providing offenders with skills necessary to succeed in the community.

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	Comparison³														
	ICIO	40	13	33%	11	85%	6	55%	13	33%	7	18%	20	50%	40
	PWCC	49	46	94%	36	78%	13	36%	46	94%	0	0%	3	6%	49
	SICI	79	38	48%	37	97%	18	49%	38	48%	12	15%	29	37%	79
	Total	168	97	58%	84	87%	37	44%	97	58%	19	11%	52	31%	168
FY 00	Comparison														
	ICIO	65	28	43%	24	86%	16	67%	28	43%	14	22%	23	35%	65
	PWCC	59	55	93%	52	95%	22	42%	55	93%	4	7%	0	0%	59
	SICI	72	38	53%	38	100%	26	68%	38	53%	14	19%	20	28%	72
	Total	196	121	62%	114	94%	64	56%	121	62%	32	16%	43	22%	196
FY 01	Comparison														
	ICIO	53	39	74%	36	92%	14	39%	39	74%	3	6%	11	21%	53
	PWCC	63	61	97%	59	97%	21	36%	61	97%	2	3%	0	0%	63
	SICI	76	39	51%	38	97%	19	50%	39	51%	18	24%	19	25%	76
	Total	192	139	72%	133	96%	54	41%	139	72%	23	12%	30	16%	192
FY 02	Comparison														
	ICIO	69	44	64%	44	100%	17	39%	44	64%	2	3%	23	33%	69
	PWCC	92	59	64%	57	97%	14	25%	59	64%	14	15%	19	21%	92
	SICI	139	68	49%	66	97%	39	59%	68	49%	23	17%	48	35%	139
	Total	300	171	57%	167	98%	70	42%	171	57%	39	13%	90	30%	300
FY 03	Comparison														
	ICIO	71	48	68%	47	98%	14	30%	48	68%	8	11%	15	21%	71
	PWCC	259	112	43%	107	96%	39	36%	112	43%	95	37%	52	20%	259
	SICI	155	98	63%	95	97%	24	25%	98	63%	4	3%	53	34%	155
	Total	485	258	53%	249	97%	77	31%	258	53%	107	22%	120	25%	485
FY 04	Comparison														
	ICIO	79	55	70%	55	100%	20	36%	55	70%	8	10%	16	20%	79
	PWCC	126	78	62%	76	97%	30	39%	78	62%	12	10%	36	29%	126
	SICI	177	115	65%	112	97%	46	41%	115	65%	13	7%	49	28%	177
	ICC	199	190	95%	156	82%	66	42%	190	95%	0	0%	9	5%	199
	Total	581	438	75%	399	91%	162	41%	438	75%	33	6%	110	19%	581
FY 05	Comparison														
	ICIO	78	60	77%	59	98%			60	77%	1	1%	17	22%	78
	PWCC	142	84	59%	74	88%			84	59%	25	18%	33	23%	142
	SICI	199	107	54%	105	98%			107	54%	2	1%	90	45%	199
	ICC	231	187	81%	130	70%			187	81%	36	16%	8	3%	231
	Total	650	438	67%	368	84%			438	67%	64	10%	148	23%	650
FY 06	Comparison														
	ICIO	74	61	82%	60	98%			61	82%	2	3%	11	15%	74
	PWCC/SBWCC	176	106	60%	85	80%			106	60%	51	29%	19	11%	176
	SICI	242	147	61%	140	95%			147	61%	4	2%	91	38%	242
	ICC	245	231	94%	139	60%			231	94%	7	3%	7	3%	245
	Total	737	545	74%	424	78%			545	74%	64	9%	128	17%	737
Grand Totals		3309	2207	67%	1938	88%	464	40%	2207	67%	381	12%	721	22%	3309

¹The percent of individuals paroled is a percentage of those individuals who completed the program, while the percentage of those revoked is calculated on those who were 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 FY 1999 through 2004 that did not complete. Not enough time has passed to allow for a meaningful analysis of revocations for completions in FY 2005 or 2006.



Section 4

A New Direction

Idaho Department of Correction

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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 are 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. Of Riders who completed ND and went to Probation during FY 2003 and 2004, 47% have revoked Probation. A group of 360 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 54% (difference between rates is not highly statistically significant, $\chi^2 = 3.09$, $p < 0.08$, odds ratio = 1.29, 95% confidence interval 0.98 to 1.70). This is a preliminary comparison as IDOC's implementation of the ND program and its associated aftercare process is still evolving. Normally revocation analysis is not completed until a large group of study group offenders have had at least 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 the beginning of the program, 92% of all participants have successfully completed the ND 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, 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

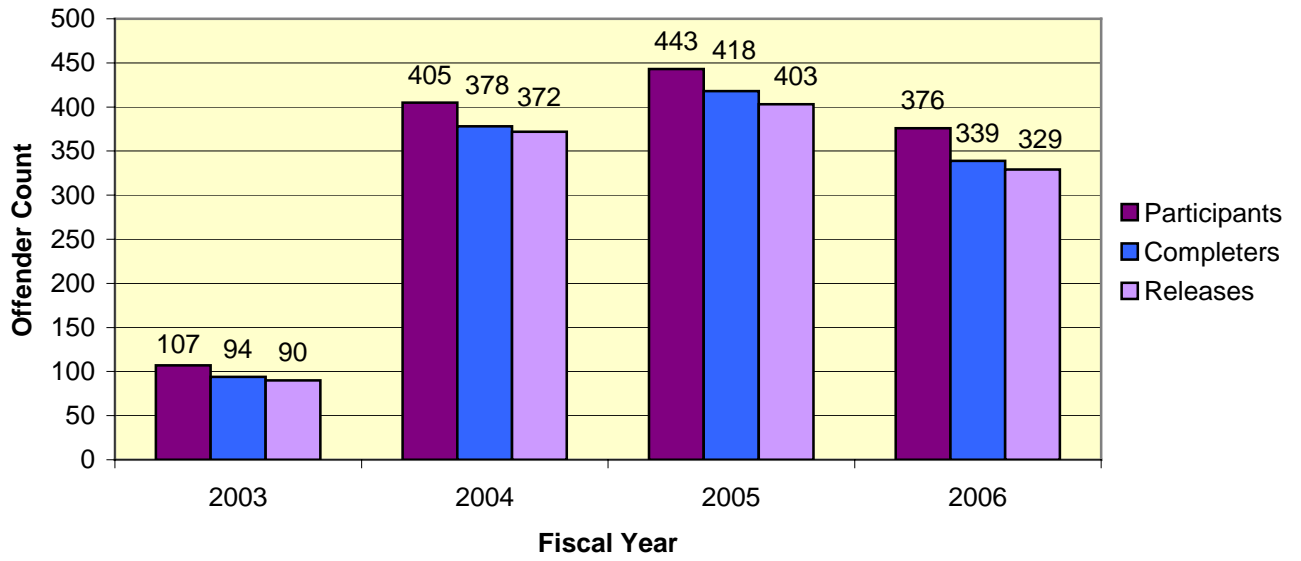


Table 1
A New Direction Participation By Fiscal Year

Program Exit Year	Facility	Individual Participation			Outcome by Offender Completions				Offender Exits						
		Individuals	Completions		Probation		Revocation		Completions		Withdrawals		Terminations		Total
		#	#	%	#	% ¹	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	#	
FY 03	NICI	107	94	88%	90	96%	49	54%	94	88%	6	6%	7	7%	107
FY 04	NICI	405	378	93%	372	98%	169	45%	378	93%	10	2%	17	4%	405
FY 05	NICI	443	418	94%	403	96%	Not enough time has elapsed to provide meaningful revocation information for this time period		418	94%	16	4%	9	2%	443
FY 06	NICI	376	339	90%	329	97%	Not enough time has elapsed to provide meaningful revocation information for this time period		339	90%	10	3%	27	7%	376
Grand Totals		1331	1229	92%	1194	97%	218	47%	1229	92%	42	3%	60	5%	1331

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