



Offender Programs and Education Report

Fiscal Year 2004

Idaho Department of Correction

Executive Summary

This report provides an analysis of selected program and education service areas within the Idaho Department of Correction. It includes education services enabling offenders to obtain a General Equivalency Degree (GED), High School Equivalency (HSE), or High School Diploma (HSD) and the program service areas of Therapeutic Communities (TC) 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 overall impact represented by recidivism. Completion rates are important to program managers, Department Administrators, and the legislature. We included the numbers of individual participants as well as completions. Recidivism data is included for offenders completing programs through fiscal year 2002 but not for offenders completing programs in FY 2003 or 2004 because not enough time has elapsed for these offenders to be released and return. From previous analyses, we know that it takes 30 months for 85% of those offenders who will revoke probation to revoke, and it takes 24 months for 85% those offenders who will revoke parole to revoke. Because of this, recidivism data for FY 2003 is only marginally complete and will likely understate the number that will eventually recidivate.

The report is not an exhaustive examination of all program and education service areas. There are additional education areas that provide offenders opportunities to obtain work skills, gain basic computer knowledge and improve literacy levels. However, based on reviews of national research we concluded the best indicator for education success is High School education attainment.

Similarly, there are additional programs, such as Life Skills, Anger Management and Family Reunification, that are not addressed in this report. We focused on TCs and CSC because both are recognized as effective treatment for drug and alcohol abusers. They are core programs that target criminal thinking and are delivered to our higher risk offenders.

This report analyzes participation, completions and outcomes for TCs and High School education programs delivered from fiscal year 1999 through fiscal year 2004. CSC program data only allows for reporting fiscal years 2002, 2003 and 2004.

From FY 2002 through 2004, 2,224 incarcerated offenders completed CSC programs. Riders have a historical completion rate of 96%. Term offenders have a 57% completion rate. The lower Term completion rate reflects the fact that Termers are typically the higher risk offenders and lower achievers.

From FY 1999 through 2004, 2,528 offenders completed their High School education while incarcerated. Riders seeking a high school education during this period, had a 54% completion rate, while Term offenders had a 16% completion rate. For the period FY 2001 through 2004, 21% of the offenders who had completed a High School education prior to finishing their Rider revoked probation. Riders who did not have a High School education revoked at 26%.

From FY 1999 through 2004, 1,112 Term offenders completed TC programming. They had a 61% completion rate. TC completion has a positive influence on recidivism. Of the offenders who completed a TC between FY 1999 and 2002, 36% have revoked parole. By comparison, 44% of the inmates who participated but did not complete during the same period have revoked parole.

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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 fiscal years 2002 and 2003, the Idaho Department of Correction offered a three phase cognitive program. CSC 1 and 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 solely 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, and 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, breaking the patterns of thinking, feeling, and behaving that lead to negative behaviors. CSCIM is a singular program consisting of a brief orientation followed by two stages. Stage 1 is the only component facilitated in prison. CSCIM Stage 1 programming includes 2-hour sessions twice per week until complete, typically 6-8 months. Progress is measured in 6 levels. An inmate who has completed CSCIM Stage 1 Level 3 is considered the minimum prior to parole. CSCIM Stage 2 participation occurs when the offender transitions into the community. Full completion is recognized at the end of Stage 2. CSCIM Stage 2 includes weekly 2-hour sessions for 6-12 months.

For this analysis we will focus on completion of CSC 1 or CSCIM Stage 1 Level 3. These programs are quite similar. Both provide the minimum level of programming needed to prepare an incarcerated offender to succeed in the community. We will group data for the two programs together and refer to them both as CSC.

Data for the CSC analysis only goes back to FY 2002. Data for outcome measures, such the number of CSC completers who have revoked, will tend to understate the eventual revocation rates because there has not been enough time elapsed for most of these offenders to revoke. The analysis we have completed is best used for Department management strategies. Completion rates are a valuable indicator of a successful system and release rates are important to monitor as we continue to improve our parole preparation process.

For this analysis, an offender was counted only once as a participant or completer regardless of the number of times they were enrolled. Some offenders completed CSC more than once but they are only given credit for their first completion. The completion rate indicates the number of offenders that completed versus 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 integration and is often required by the Parole Commission prior to parole approval.

Chart 1 shows Rider participation and completion. Historically, about 94% of Riders completing CSC programming are subsequently released to probation, as compared to 88% for offenders who needed CSC, but did not complete (See Table 1). The drop in Rider participants in 2004 resulted from a change in programming at NICI. They implemented the New Direction program about half way through 2003. The New Direction includes a robust Cognitive Self Change component. As a result, 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 in FY 2002 or 2003, 30% have revoked probation. No suitable comparison group is available.

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Chart 1

CSC Rider Participation, Completion and Release

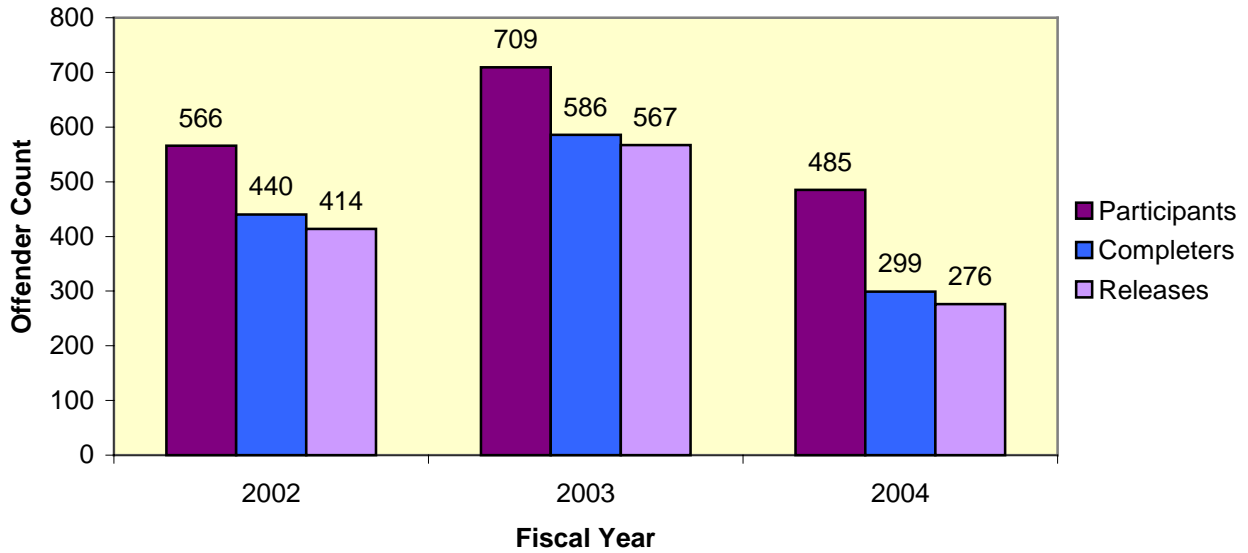


Chart 2 shows inmate participation, completions and releases by fiscal year. Historically, about 60% of inmates completing CSC programming are subsequently released to parole (See Table 1). The completion and release rate for Inmates is significantly lower than for Riders. Because of the time constraints for Riders to complete their programming in 120 days. Inmates typically spend about twice as long to complete CSC as Riders. Of the Inmates who completed CSC and went to parole in FY 2002 or 2003, 24% have revoked. This can be compared to 42% for Inmates who had an identified need for CSC but were not able to complete the program prior to parole. The primary reason for Inmates with identified CSC needs not participating in CSC is a shortage of programming resources.

Chart 2

CSC Inmate Participation, Completion and Release

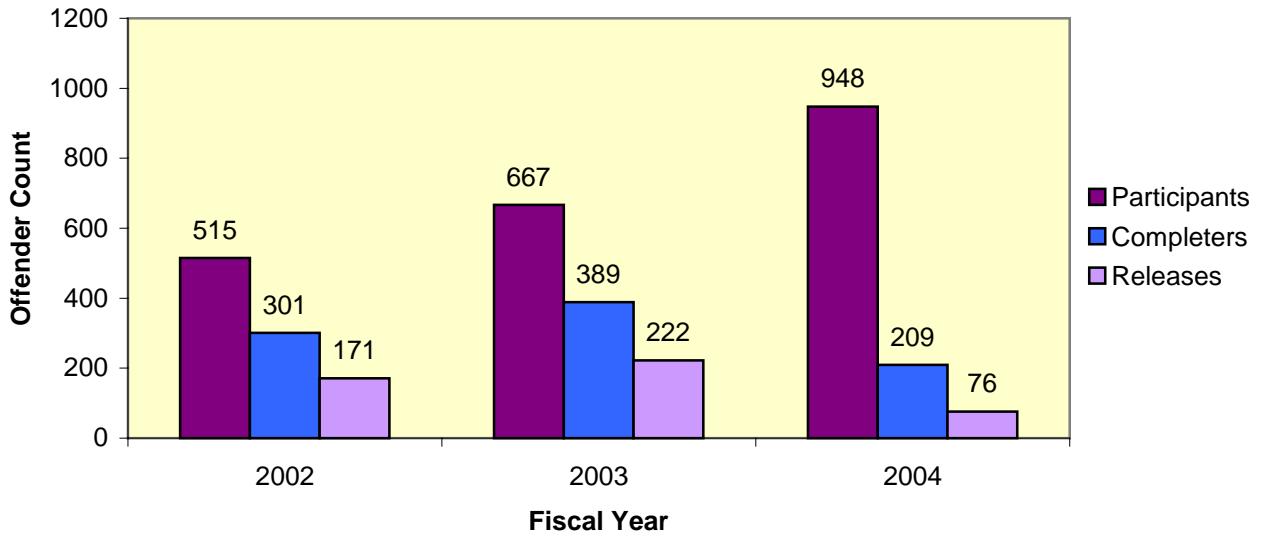


Table 1
Cognitive Self Change Participation for FY04

Class and Facility	Individual Participation			Outcome by Offender Completions			
	Individuals	Completions to Date		Release to Community Supervision		Return to Incarceration	
		#	#	% ¹	#	% ¹	#
FY 2002							
CWC	156	86	55%	31	36%	10	32%
ICC	30	7	23%	6	86%	1	17%
ISCI	22	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
IMSI	44	32	73%	15	47%	4	27%
ICI-O	35	13	37%	5	38%	1	20%
NICI	450	354	79%	338	95%	126	37%
PWCC	23	15	65%	1	7%	0	0%
SAWC	38	37	97%	28	76%	3	11%
SICI	167	111	66%	85	77%	24	28%
SBWCC	116	86	74%	76	88%	14	18%
Total	1081	741	69%	585	79%	183	31%
FY 2003							
CWC	121	86	71%	46	53%	6	13%
ICC	115	3	3%	2	67%	0	0%
ISCI	85	18	21%	13	72%	1	8%
IMSI	18	13	72%	7	54%	3	43%
ICI-O	132	113	86%	41	36%	7	17%
NICI	453	360	79%	360	100%	113	31%
PWCC	12	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
SAWC	18	13	72%	10	77%	1	10%
SICI	166	143	86%	103	72%	20	19%
SBWCC	256	226	88%	207	92%	37	18%
Total	1376	975	71%	789	81%	188	24%
FY 2004							
CWC	181	54	30%	18	33%	Not enough time has elapsed to provide meaningful recovation information.	
ICC	149	1	1%	0	0%		
ISCI	224	53	24%	21	0%		
IMSI	15	3	20%	2	0%		
ICI-O	118	37	31%	10	27%		
NICI	243	170	70%	159	94%		
PWCC	37	12	32%	0	0%		
SAWC	13	2	15%	0	0%		
SICI	211	47	22%	25	53%		
SBWCC	242	129	53%	117	91%		
Total	1433	508	35%	352	69%		

¹The percent of individuals paroled is based on offenders who completed the program, while the percentage of those violated and the percentage of those revoked is calculated on those who were paroled. Another 254 of those offenders enrolled in FY 2004 completed before the end of October, 2004.



Section 2

Education Report

Idaho Department of Correction

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In Idaho, and nationally, about 15% of the adult population have not achieved a high school education. Among Idaho's initial court commitments in FY 2004, only 56% of Riders and 65% of Inmates reported that they had completed their high school education prior to incarceration. Among the Inmates, 8% had completed their high school education during a prior period of 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 those jobs that do not require a high school education tend to pay less. Additionally, national research indicates 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 recidivation, educational services have become a major focus for the Idaho Department of Correction.

Our analysis will deal with two types of incarcerated offenders, Inmates and Riders. Riders are offenders sentenced to a 120 day period of incarceration for assessment and intensive programming. Inmates include those offenders sentenced to a period of Term incarceration. 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 our 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. Over the past 6 years, an average of 54% of the offenders participating, completed their high school education.

Chart 1 shows the number of Rider education course participants and the number of those that completed, by fiscal year. Among the Rider population both annual participation and completions have steadily increased over the years, with a small decline in FY 2002. The dramatic increase in participants in FY 2004 reflects a similar increase in commitments to Rider during the last four months of the year. Although these offenders will have participated in education classes in FY 2004, they would not have had time to complete in that year.

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 for Riders. The average completion rate for inmates taking high school education courses over the past 6 years is 16%.

The difference in Rider and Inmate completion rates may be explained by the clear incentive for those in the Rider program to demonstrate achievement in order to positively influence the court so that they may be sentenced to probation instead of prison at the completion of their Rider. This seems to be supported by the fact that about 94% of those who completed their high school education while on rider, got probation, while only 88% of the general rider population got probation (See Table 1). Comparison of completion rates is also complicated by the fact that a number of Inmates take high school education courses over several years before completion, so they are counted as participants in multiple years. Another Inmate group already has their high school education and is only participating in classes to improve their literacy level in order to meet the entry criteria for more intensive programming such as Therapeutic Community. These two factors dilute the Inmate completion rate.

Chart 1

Rider High School Education Participation

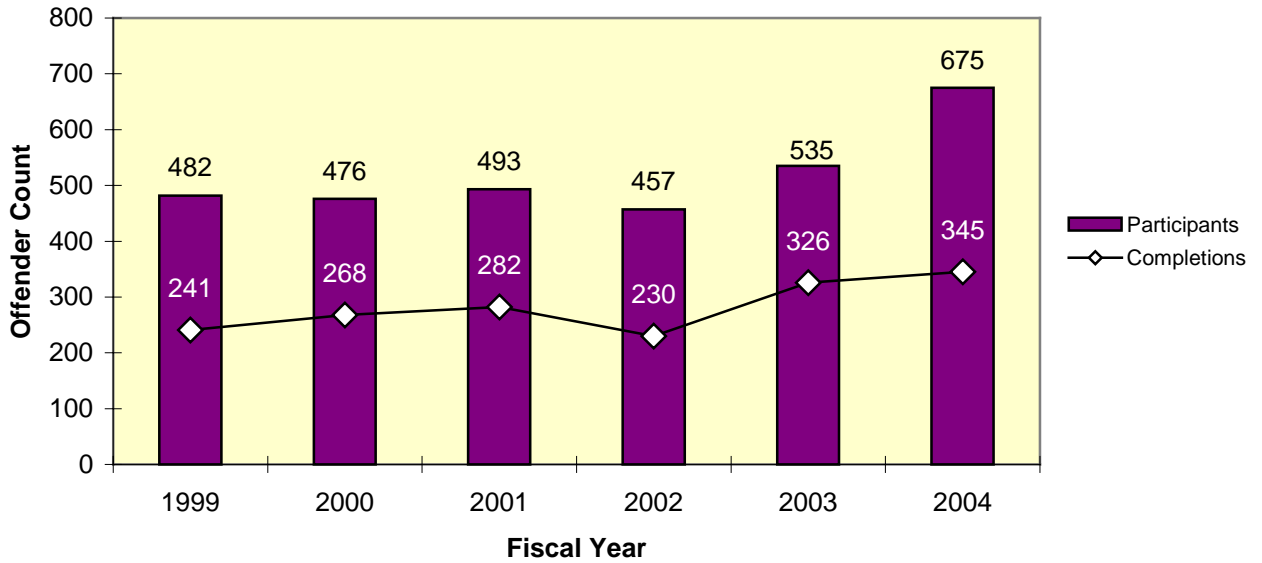
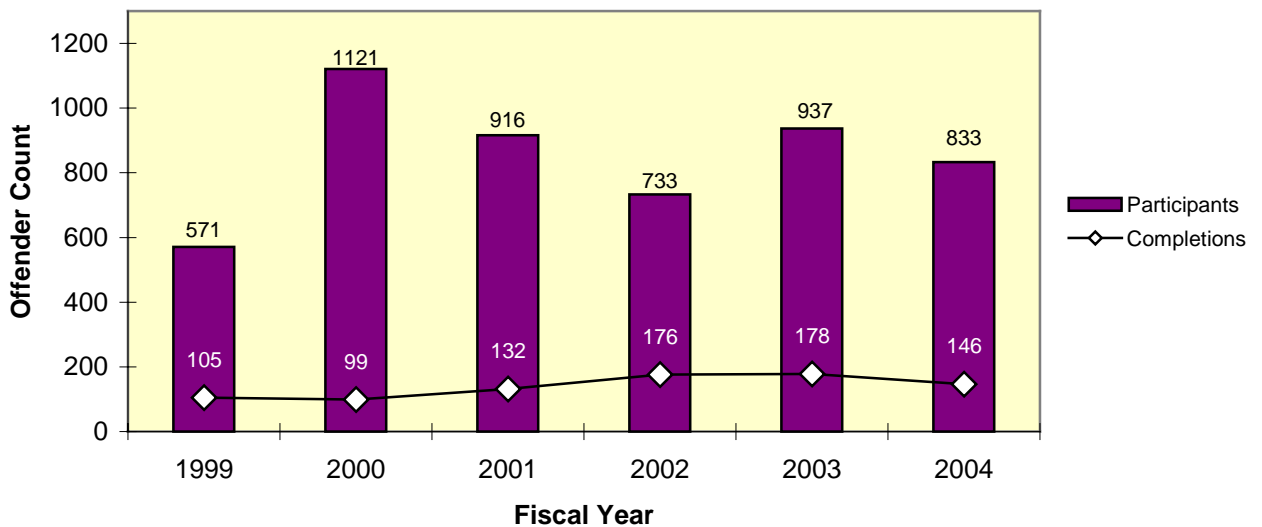


Chart 2 shows the number of inmate education course participants and the number of those that completed. Unlike the Riders, the Inmate participation has fluctuated over the past 6 years. Interestingly, the completions have remained relatively stable. This observation supports the notion there are a

Chart 2

Inmate High School Education Participation



number of Inmates taking classes each year with the intention of improving their literacy but not necessarily completing a high school education.

Chart 3

Releases and Returns for Rider High School Completers

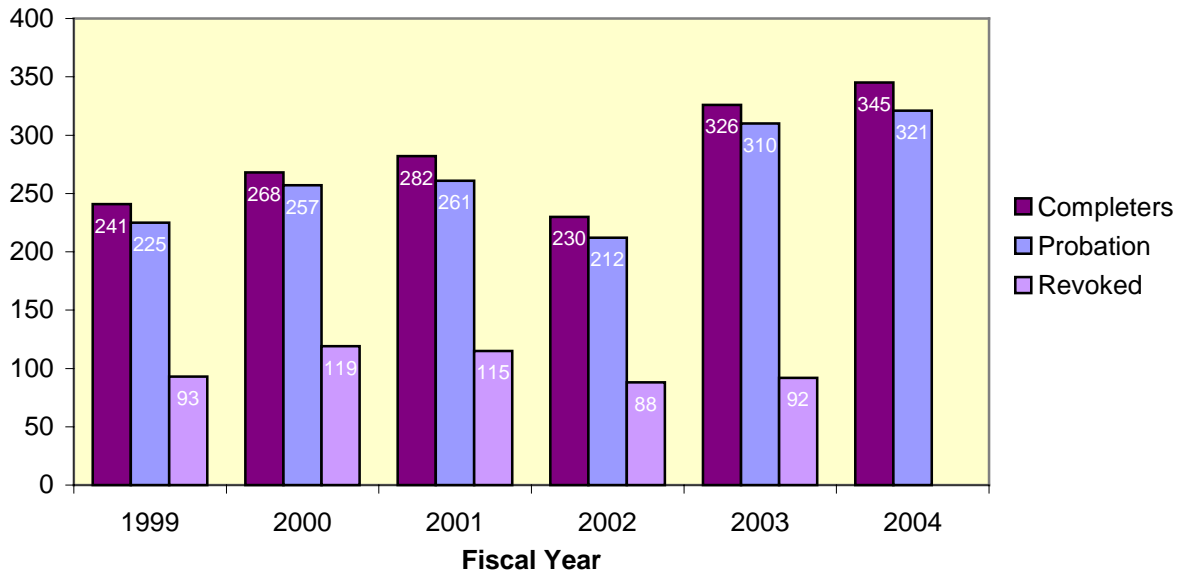


Chart 3 shows the number of Riders that completed their high school education while incarcerated, the number released to Probation and the number revoked to Term by fiscal year of completion. Though it appears that there has been a reduction in revocation rate since FY 2001, it is important to realize that not enough time has elapsed for the revocations from FY 2002 and later to be considered complete.

Chart 4

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

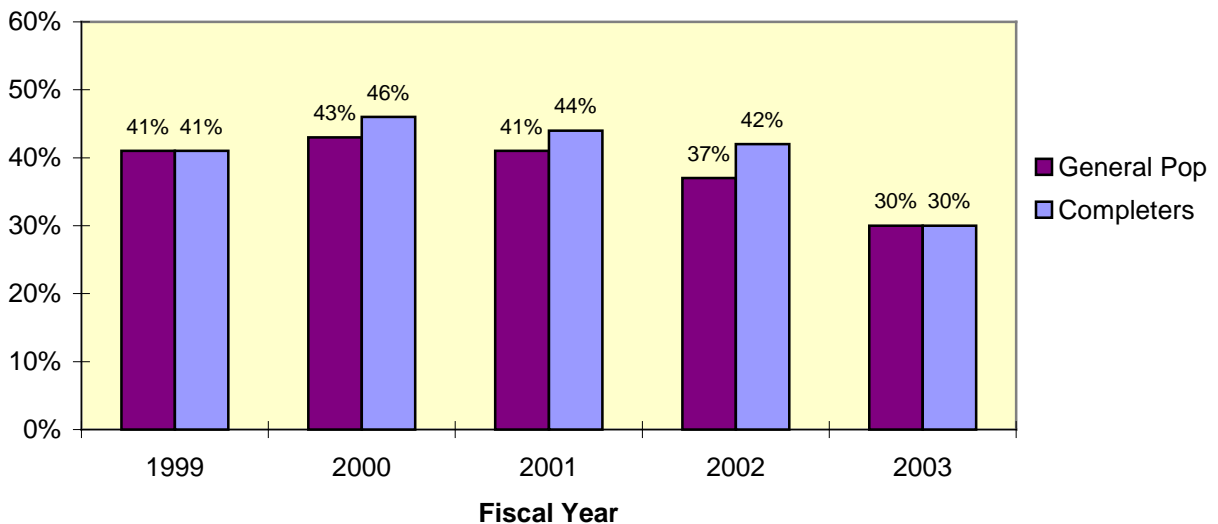


Chart 4 compares the percentage of probation revocations between Riders that completed a high school education while incarcerated and the general Rider population. We would expect the offender completers to have revoked at a rate greater than the general population had they not obtained a higher education level.

As previously mentioned, those offenders that do not have a high school education are more likely to recidivate than those who have obtained a high school education. Since we were unable to identify a matched comparison group for Riders who complete their High School education, we compared the revocation rates of the education completers to the revocation rates of the general population. When compared to the general population the Riders released to probation revoked at a rate similar to the other Riders released to probation. Had these offenders not obtained this education we would have expected their revocation rate to be higher than that of the general population. This measure seems inconclusive, so we also looked at another measure to estimate the influence of a high school education on recidivism. We compared Riders who got Probation in two groups; 1) those that had completed a high school education (either having arrived with one or having completed one while incarcerated) and 2) those that did not have a high school education at the time they went to Probation. Our data limited us to the period FY 2002 through 2004. For all Riders who went to Probation during this period, 26% of those without a high school education revoked, while only 21% of those with a high school education revoked. This finding is consistent with national studies regarding the influence of education on recidivism.

Chart 5 shows the number of inmates that completed their high school education while incarcerated, the number of those paroled, and those who violated and subsequently revoked. Though it appears there had been reductions in violations and revocations after 2001, not enough time has passed for those who paroled after 2001 to have complete data on revocation experience.

Chart 5
Releases and Returns for Inmate High School Completers

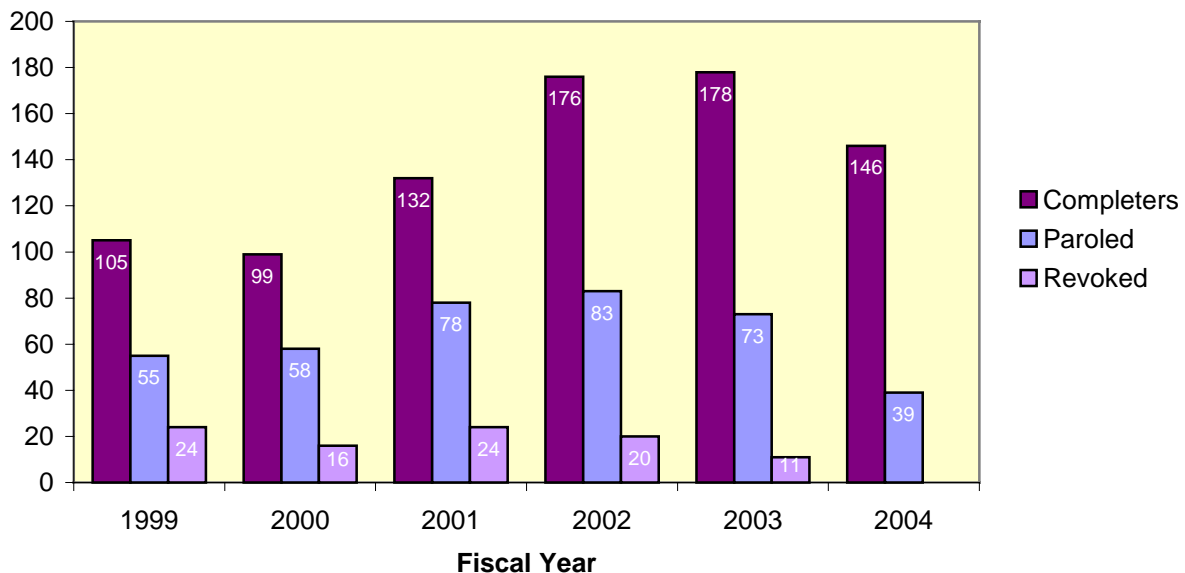
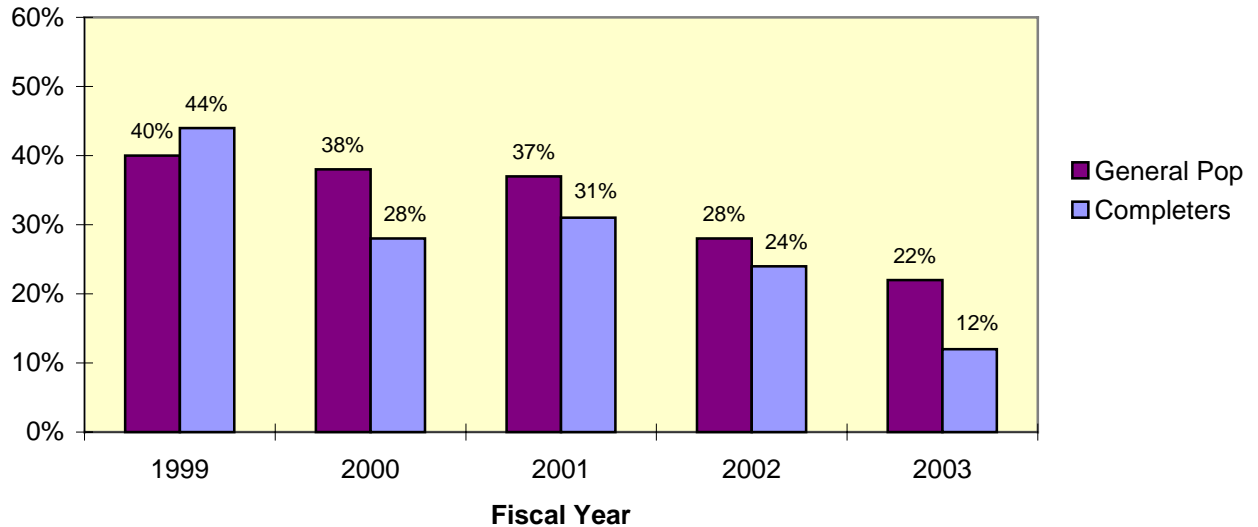


Chart 6 compares the percentage of parole revocations between inmates that completed their high school education while incarcerated and the general inmate population. There are two important factors to note in this discussion. The first is that there may not actually be a significant difference in the percentage of revocations but rather a significant difference in how long it takes them to revoke. The second point of

interest is that the actual numbers of completer revocations are so small (See Table 1) that it is impossible to draw many valid conclusions.

Chart 6

Comparison of Parole Revocations for Inmate High School Completers and General Population



We attempted to do a comparison of Inmates that had completed a high school education prior to being paroled with those that did not, similar to the one for the Riders. We were frustrated by the fact that our data on education achievement prior to incarceration only goes back to 2002. Because the average length of stay in prison is about 2.5 years, we did not have enough information on paroles and revocations for Inmates admitted since 2002 to make a meaningful comparison. As a result, we are left with the comparison shown in Chart 6 and education attainment as our primary measure for Inmates.

Of the inmates incarcerated at the end of FY 2004, 55% arrived with a high school education (23% had a high school diploma, the remaining 22% had a GED or HSE. Of the 22%, 8% got their high school education on a previous period of incarceration with IDOC). The Department provided education services that allowed another 19% to complete a high school education while incarcerated. As a result, about 74% of the inmate population incarcerated at the end of FY 2004 had completed a high school education.

The final measure is the portion of Inmates paroled in FY 2004 that had a high school education by the time that they were paroled. Of those Inmates paroled in FY 2004, 77% had completed their high school education prior to parole. Of this group, 55% arrived in prison with a high school education and 22% completed their high school education during this incarceration period.

Table 1
High School Education Completions by Fiscal Year

Completion Year	Incarceration Status		Individual Participation			Outcome by Offender Completions ⁵					
			Individuals	Completions		Rider to Probation/ Term to Parole ²		Violation ³		Probation/Parole Revocation ⁴	
				#	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
FY 99	General Pop	4,422	1,053			87% / 58%		57%		41% / 40%	
	Rider		482	241	50%	225	93%			93	41%
	Inmate		571	105	18%	55	52%	25	45%	24	44%
FY 00	General Pop	5,002	1,597			87% / 53%		53%		43% / 38%	
	Rider		476	268	56%	257	96%			119	46%
	Inmate		1,121	99	9%	58	59%	21	36%	16	28%
FY 01	General Pop	5,452	1,409			87% / 55%		51%		41% / 37%	
	Rider		493	282	57%	261	93%			115	44%
	Inmate		916	132	14%	78	59%	45	58%	24	31%
FY 02	General Pop	5,802	1,190			89% / 53%		59%		37% / 28%	
	Rider		457	230	50%	212	92%			88	42%
	Inmate		733	176	24%	83	47%	35	42%	20	24%
FY 03	General Pop	5,825	1,362			89% / 47%		51%		30% / 22%	
	Rider		535	326	61%	310	95%			92	30%
	Inmate		937	178	19%	73	41%	25	34%	11	15%
FY 04	General Pop	6,312	1,362			91% / NA					
	Rider		675	345	51%	321	93%	Not enough time has elapsed to provide meaningful revocation information.			
	Inmate		833	146	18%	39	27%				
Totals	Rider		3,118	1,692	54%	1,586	94%				
	Inmate		5,111	836	16%	386	46%				
	Total		8,229	2,528	31%	1,972	78%				

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.

³Violation rates are based on those offenders released from Prison to Parole. There is no violation status for probationers.

⁴Revocation rates are based on a return to Term incarceration for both probationers and parolees.

⁵ Not all of the offenders who completed GEDs in FY 2003 and 2004 have been paroled yet. It takes about 18 months to get a complete picture of violation actions. So, many of these offenders have not had enough time to violate. Therefore, the information for violations in FY 2004 is blank and the data for ⁶FY 2003 is incomplete. Similarly, it takes about 30 months from probation to revocation, so revocation data is incomplete for FY 02 - 04.

Completions are based on the year that 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 social skills. TCs differ from other treatment approaches principally in their use of the community model comprised of both treatment staff and those in recovery acting 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 and national research indicates that they offer the best hope of moderating recidivism for these offenders.

Therapeutic Community programs are offered at ICIO, SICI, PWCC, and ICC. IDOC has a total capacity of 378 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). The TEAM program originally opened with 48 beds and an additional 48 beds were added in June 2001. In October of 2001 the two 48 bed units were combined to form the 100 bed PRC. The FRIENDS program at ICIO opened as a 39 bed unit and was increased to a 50 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 at PWCC is a 6-month program with 50 beds. It opened in 1999 as a 12 bed center, 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.

The Idaho State Correctional Institution (ISCI) operated a TC for a short time, but it was eliminated as a result of a budget holdback after operating for only 6 months. Offenders participating in this TC are not included in this analysis because it was not in place long enough to allow any offenders to complete.

Offenders who participate in TCs are typically difficult to manage because of disciplinary and motivational issues and many are terminated from the program. In FY 2004, 24% of TC participants were terminated from the program and an additional 14% withdrew. Offenders with substance abuse issues, low education levels and poor job skills are more likely to be revoked on parole or commit another 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 compare the parole release rate, violation rate and revocation rate for TC completers to that of the non-completer participants. Both groups were assessed with similar needs, so the non-completers make a useful comparison group to estimate the benefits of TCs. We combined the unsuccessful participants from fiscal years 1999, 2000, 2001 and 2002 and measured their parole rate, violation rate and revocation rate (See Table 1). This comparison indicates a higher level of success for TC completers than for non-completers. The parole rate for TC completers in fiscal years 1999, 2000, 2001 and 2002 is 93% while the parole rate for non-completers is only 58%. Additionally, 36% of the TC completers from the same time period have revoked, while 44% of the non-completers have revoked. Offenders who complete a TC have a substantially better level of success than offenders with similar needs who do not complete a TC. This indicates a substantial cost avoidance for the

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Department as more offenders are released and fewer return than we would have expected without treatment.

Chart 1

**TC Participatants, Completer and Paroled Completers
by Fiscal Completion Year**

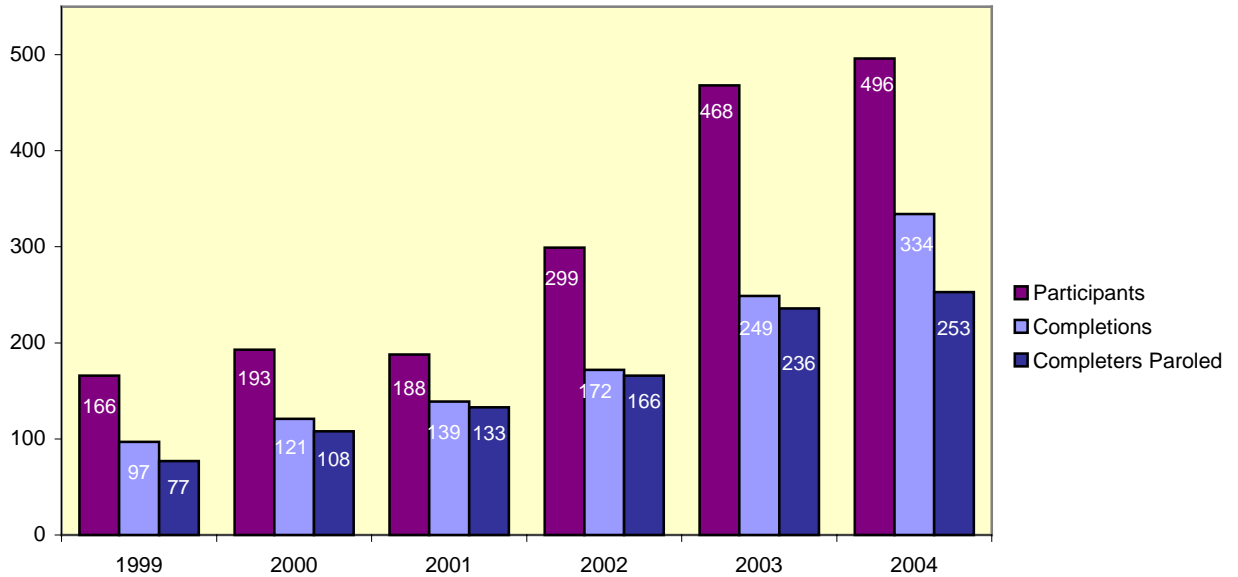


Chart 1 shows the total number of participants, completers and paroled completers from the SICI, ICIO, ICC and PWCC TCs. Since 1999 TC participation has more than doubled and, on average, 61% of participants have completed the program (See Table 1). Additionally, 94% of the offenders who completed between 1999 and 2003 have since been paroled to the community. Not enough time has passed to have complete parole numbers for the fiscal year 2004 completers.

Chart 2

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

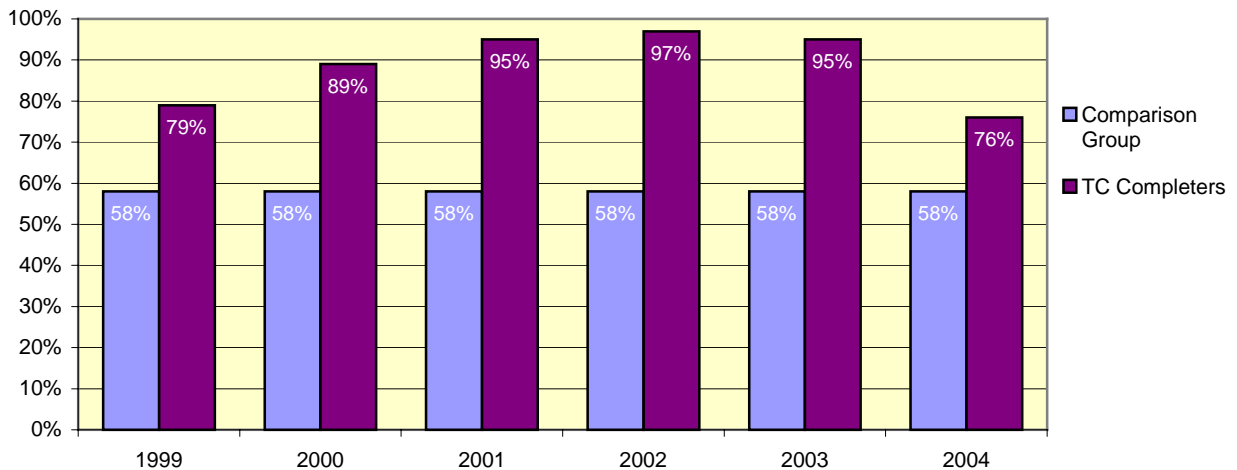


Chart 2 shows a 58% parole rate for the non-completer comparison group which is significantly lower than the completer population. The rate difference demonstrates an increased likelihood of parole for offenders completing a TC versus offenders with similar needs that do not complete a TC. This high parole rate results in cost avoidance for the Department as more offenders are paroled than we would have expected without therapeutic community programming

Charts 3 compare the revocation rates of the TC completers to the TC comparison group. The comparison group includes all TC participants from fiscal years 1999, 2000 and 2001 and 2002 who exited the TC without ever completing a TC. The four years were combined because the number of non-completers who were paroled by year is so small that large apparent variances are induced in yearly rates for both parole and revocation. Combining the years allows us to smooth out those variances and arrive at a suitable comparison value. The black bars represent the rates of the comparison group, which are constant for all fiscal years. This analysis does not apply after fiscal year 2002 because there has not been enough time for offenders to be revoked. Current parole numbers are shown in Table 1 to provide an indication of progress.

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

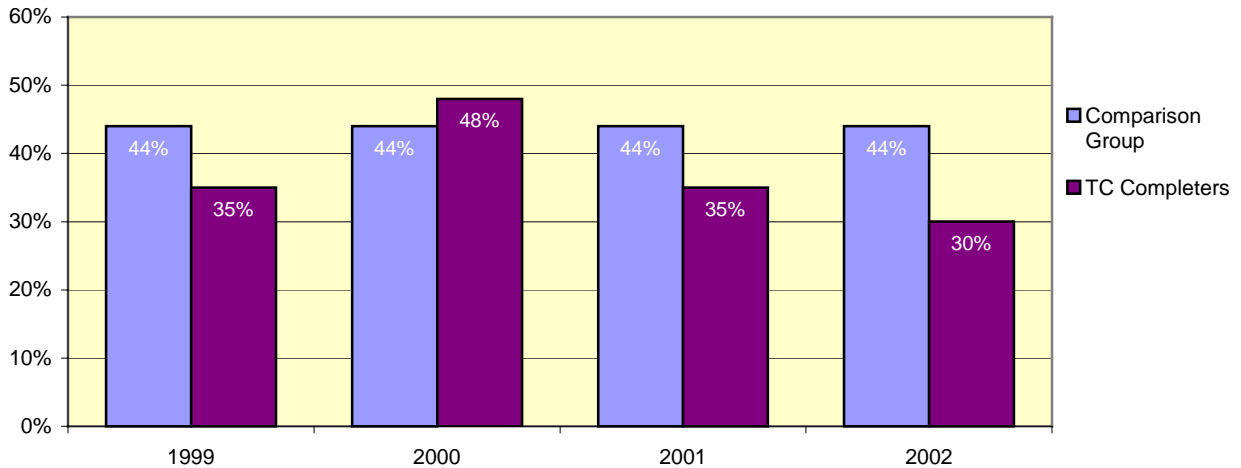


Chart 3 illustrates the parole revocation rate for TC non-completer comparison group versus completers. We studied the period 1999 through 2002 to allow enough time for offenders who paroled to revoke. Revocation information for 2003 and 2004 will be incomplete. For the period 1999 through 2002, the non-completer comparison group has revoked at a rate of 44%, while only 36% of TC completers revoked. Overall, the TC completers have revoked at a lower rate than the non-completers, although there was an exception in 2000. 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		Violation		Revocation		Completions		Withdrawals		Terminations		Total ²	
	#	#	%	#	% ¹	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	
FY 99	Comparison³				58%		68%		44%								
	ICIO	40	13	33%	10	77%	6	60%	5	50%	13	33%	7	18%	20	50%	40
	PWCC	48	46	96%	30	65%	12	40%	5	17%	46	96%	0	0%	2	4%	48
	SICI	78	38	49%	37	97%	21	57%	17	46%	38	49%	12	15%	28	36%	78
	Total	166	97	58%	77	79%	39	51%	27	35%	97	58%	19	11%	50	30%	166
FY 00	Comparison				58%		68%		44%								
	ICIO	64	28	44%	24	86%	17	71%	14	58%	28	44%	14	22%	22	34%	64
	PWCC	59	55	93%	46	84%	22	48%	15	33%	55	93%	4	7%	0	0%	59
	SICI	70	38	54%	38	100%	26	68%	23	61%	38	54%	13	19%	19	27%	70
	Total	193	121	63%	108	89%	65	60%	52	48%	121	63%	31	16%	41	21%	193
FY 01	Comparison				58%		68%		44%								
	ICIO	51	39	76%	36	92%	18	50%	11	31%	39	76%	3	6%	9	18%	51
	PWCC	63	61	97%	59	97%	26	44%	18	31%	61	97%	2	3%	0	0%	63
	SICI	74	39	53%	38	97%	29	76%	17	45%	39	53%	18	24%	17	23%	74
	Total	188	139	74%	133	96%	73	55%	46	35%	139	74%	23	12%	26	14%	188
FY 02					58%		68%		44%								
	ICIO	67	44	66%	44	100%	19	43%	10	23%	44	66%	2	3%	21	31%	67
	PWCC	93	60	65%	57	95%	25	44%	14	25%	60	65%	13	14%	20	22%	93
	SICI	139	68	49%	65	96%	42	65%	26	40%	68	49%	23	17%	48	35%	139
	Total	299	172	58%	166	97%	86	52%	50	30%	172	58%	38	13%	89	30%	299
FY 03																	
	ICIO	67	45	67%	43	96%					45	67%	8	12%	14	21%	67
	PWCC	247	106	43%	98	92%					106	43%	93	38%	48	19%	247
	SICI	154	98	64%	95	97%					98	64%	4	3%	52	34%	154
	Total	468	249	53%	236	95%	Not enough time has elapsed to provide meaningful revocation information for this time period				249	53%	105	22%	114	24%	468
FY 04																	
	ICIO	67	43	64%	39	91%					43	64%	8	12%	16	24%	67
	PWCC	102	58	57%	47	81%					58	57%	11	11%	33	32%	102
	SICI	153	90	59%	87	97%					90	59%	13	8%	50	33%	153
	ICC	174	143	82%	80	56%					143	82%	5	3%	26	15%	174
	Total	496	334	67%	253	76%					334	67%	29	6%	109	22%	496
Grand Totals		1810	1112	61%	973	88%	263	54%	175	36%	1112	61%	245	14%	429	24%	1810

Enrolled as of 6/30/04	
ICIO	47
PWCC	57
SICI	97
ICC	139
Total	340

¹The percent of individuals paroled is a percentage of those individuals who completed the program, while the percentage of those violated and the percentage of those revoked are 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 Fiscal Year 1999 and 2002 that did not complete. Not enough time has passed to allow for a meaningful comparison of revocations in FY 2003 or 2004.