

✓ USES OF OBSCIS STATISTICS: 51748
BRIEFING ADMINISTRATORS



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creased demands for information. This document shows how data are presented to administrators for evaluation and use.

The Department's population consists of men and women: felons, civil narcotic addicts, county diagnostic cases, a few Youth Authority wards, safekeepers, and persons from other states. As this Department administers both the prison and the parole programs in the state, the offender statistical data elements were established to cover the entire span of time while the offender is under the Department's jurisdiction. The exhibits used in the presentation are based principally on data concerning male felons.

The California Department of Corrections was established in 1944 by administrators who knew the value and use of statistical data for decision-making. This practice continues today with in-

On July 1, 1977, California changed from an indeterminate to a determinate sentencing law, and so must now operate under both laws. In preparation for this change, the Governor appointed a new Chairman for the release board. This Chairman requested a briefing on the Department's institution and parole populations. Some of the

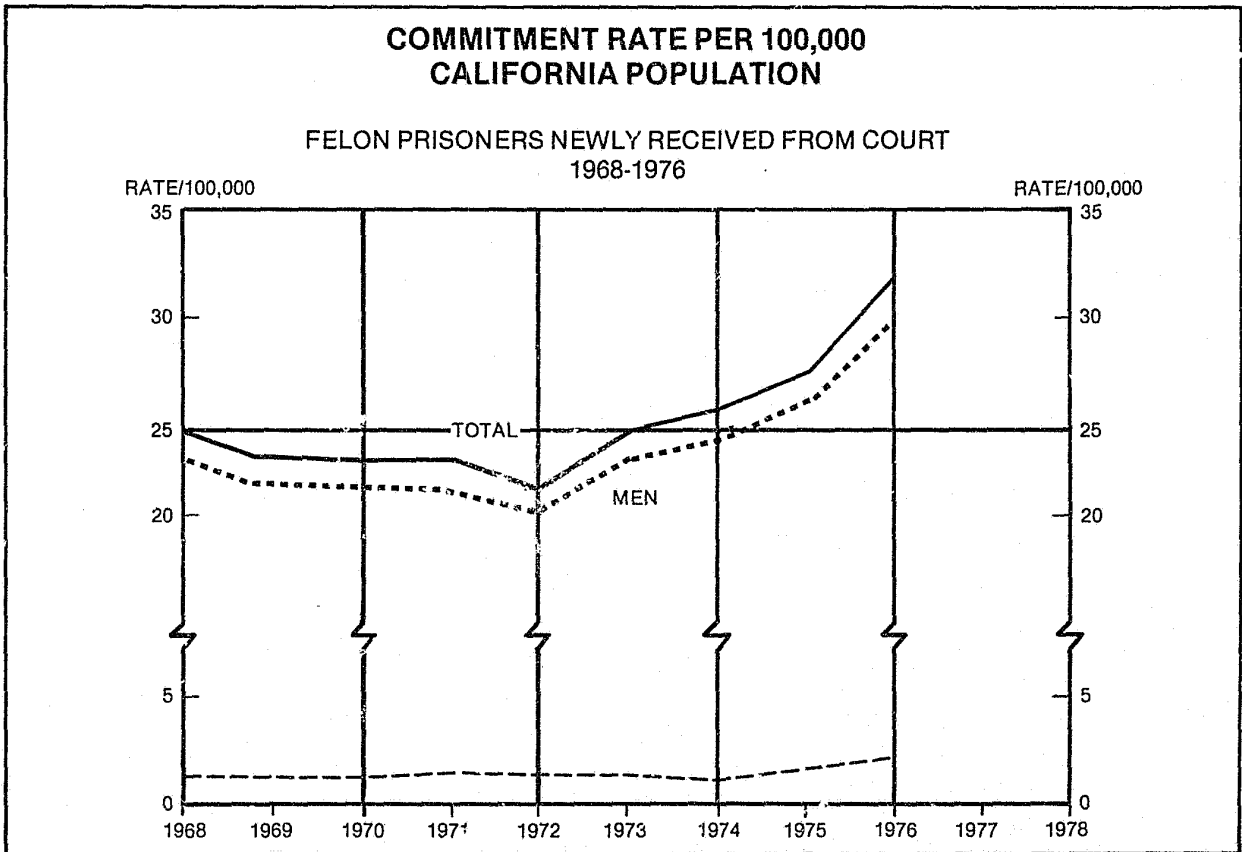


EXHIBIT 1

material in the presentation was used in that briefing. Most of the exhibits are drawn from charts and tables which are routinely presented to administrators either monthly, quarterly, annually, or on an ad hoc basis, depending on the subject matter.

In the first part of the presentation, most of the charts and tables are based on Offender Based State Corrections Information System (OBSCIS) data elements. Some exhibits, shown toward the end, are based on elements that are not included in OBSCIS.

With the aid of the charts and tables presented with oral explanations, arranged in the order of events as the offender moves through the correctional system, admission, residence, board actions, release, parole change and discharge or return to prison, administrators can follow the flow in workload, locate points where decisions are needed, and adjust budgets where necessary. Data on some of these exhibits clearly reflect the effects of changes brought about by judicial decisions, legislative mandates and/or administrative policies.

The design or format of information presented to administrators should vary to meet the level of

understanding and need of the audience. Some persons read tables readily, others prefer charts, and still others require narrative summaries. The problem under discussion and the level of management determine if the data should be in the form of an overview, a summary, or an indepth study. For example, the Director may need an overview whereas a person responsible for a specific program may need more detail.

The California Department of Corrections receives most of its inmates by commitment from court. One measure of rate of commitment of persons to prison may be based upon Superior Court disposition of convicted felons. Another measure is the commitment rate per 100,000 state population. The number of male felons newly received in prison per 100,000 California population is shown from 1968 through 1976 in Exhibit 1. A rise in the past few years is noticeable, and is expected to moderately continue over the next few years.

The department's responsibility for a felon starts with delivery of the person to prison. The actual number of male felons newly received from court each quarter since 1964 and the projected trend to June 30, 1978, are shown in Exhibit 2. This simple line chart permits the administrator to see

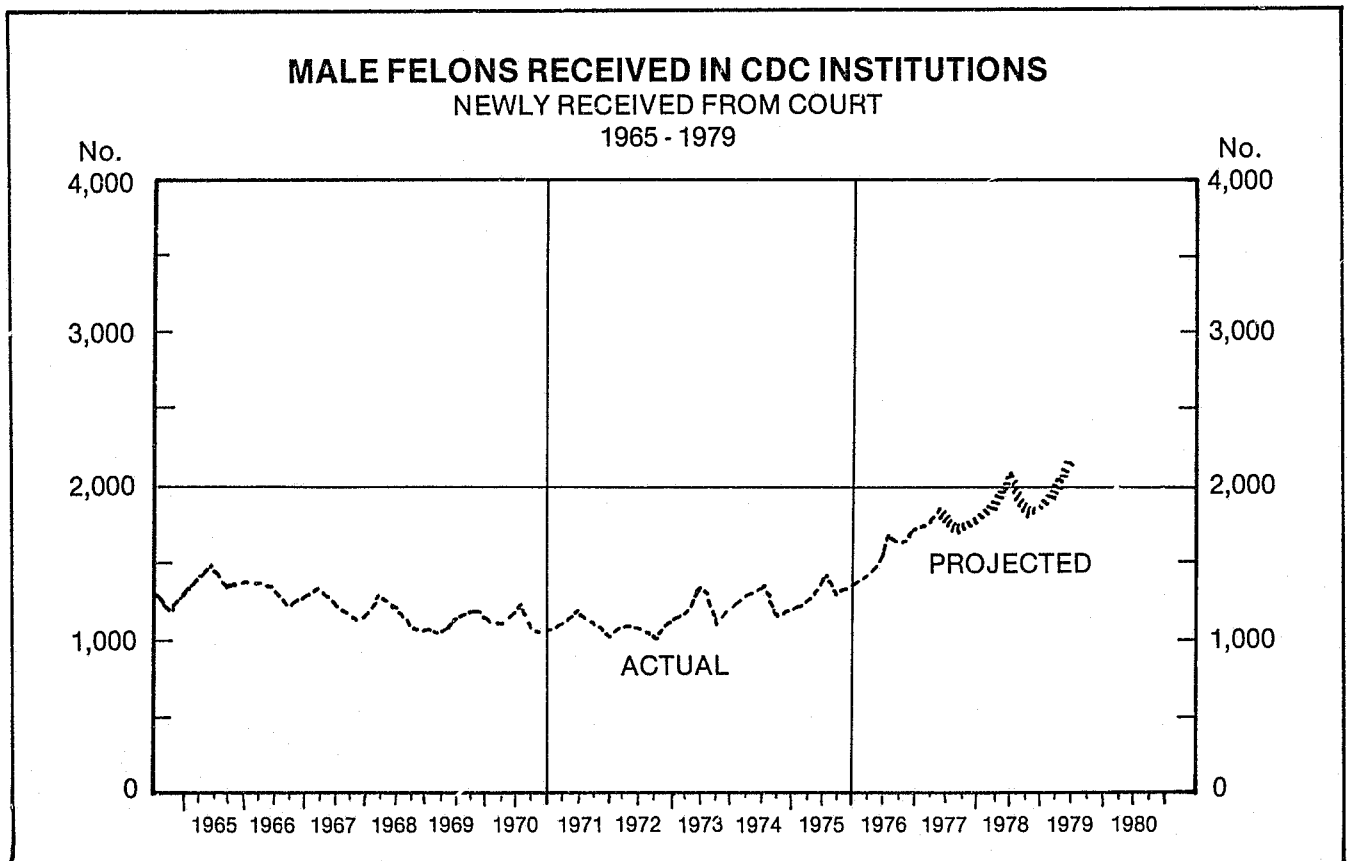


EXHIBIT 2

CRIMES AGAINST PERSON, CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY AND NARCOTICS

EXPRESSED IN PERCENTAGES
OF TOTAL MALE FELONS ADMITTED
1960, 1965, 1970 and 1976

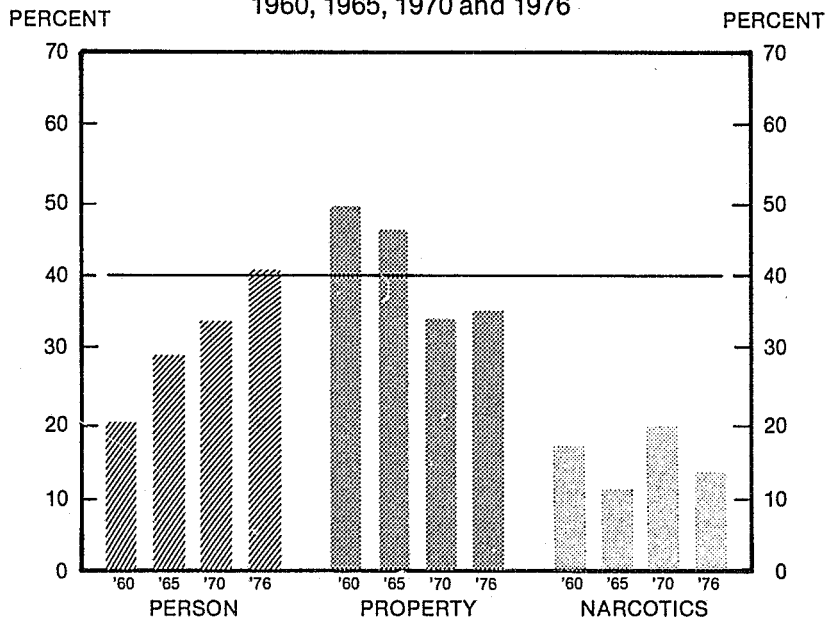


EXHIBIT 3

OFFENSE GROUPS PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MALE FELONS IN PRISON

DECEMBER 31, 1961 THROUGH 1976

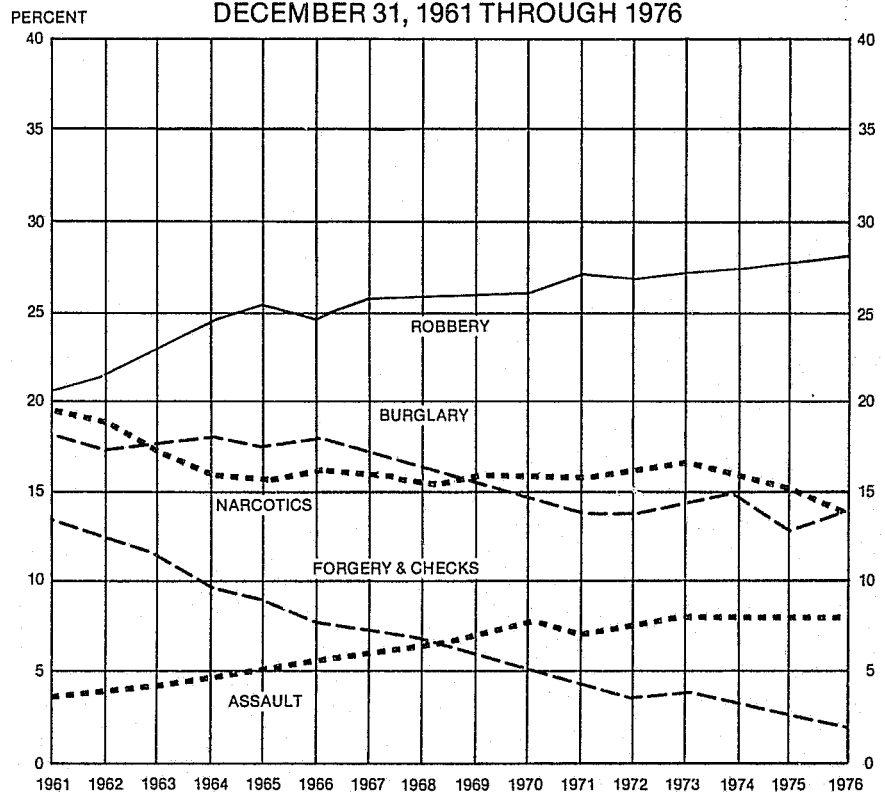


EXHIBIT 4

the trend and decide if the projected figures seem reasonable. Each quarter, as actual counts become available, the data are overlaid on the projected figures. Thus, administrators have a comparison between the actual and the expected trend and can consider reassignment of resources, if necessary.

As previously shown, there has been a recent increase in the number of men newly received in California prisons. This bar chart shows the change in the types of offense for which men are being received, Exhibit 3. By grouping three principal types of offense, expressing them in percentages of total male felons received from court, and spanning 1960-1976 by using only four bars

per group, it is evident that the proportion of men committed for crimes against persons increased while the proportion for crimes against property decreased. Crimes against persons have recently comprised the highest percentage among the offense groups.

The offense groups for men in prison as of December 31, 1961 through 1976 are expressed as percentages in Exhibit 4. The characteristics of male felons in prison are different from those of men admitted from court, since length of stay in prison is usually longer for offenders committed for more serious crimes. The lines shown in Exhibit 4 indicate the percentage of men in prison by offense group. The percentages for 1961

CHARACTERISTICS OF FELON POPULATION IN CALIFORNIA STATE PRISONS BY INSTITUTION*										
December 31, 1976										
Characteristics	Total males		Total women		California Conservation Ctr.-Susanville		Sierra Conservation Center		California Correctional Inst. (Teh.)	
	No.	Perc.	No.	Perc.	No.	Perc.	No.	Perc.	No.	Perc.
Grand total	19,964		1,124		956		1,652		1,116	
Reception Centers (adult felons only)	1,568		64		-		-		-	
Controlled Substances Treatment Control Units (non-suspended & full felons)	52		1		-		-		-	
Other than adult felons**	2,453		469		-		1		102	
Total, excl. Reception Centers and other	15,891		590		956		1,651		1,014	
Offense	15,891	100.0	590	100.0	956	100.0	1,651	100.0	1,014	100.0
Homicide	2,849	17.9	122	20.7	55	5.7	136	8.2	116	11.4
Robbery	4,400	27.7	85	14.4	342	35.8	464	28.1	276	27.2
Assault	1,243	7.8	30	5.1	67	7.0	93	5.6	57	5.6
Burglary	2,151	13.6	41	6.9	191	20.0	374	22.7	139	13.7
Theft except auto	624	3.9	57	9.7	50	5.2	87	5.3	64	6.3
Auto theft	206	1.3	5	0.8	16	1.7	22	1.3	18	1.8
Forgery and checks	335	2.1	75	12.7	17	1.8	57	3.5	29	2.9
Rape	821	5.2	1	0.2	24	2.5	2	0.1	29	2.9
Other sex	456	2.9	3	0.5	7	0.7	2	0.1	6	0.6
Controlled substances & marijuana	2,163	13.6	151	25.6	168	17.6	375	22.7	242	23.9
Escape	28	0.2	2	0.3	-	-	-	-	3	0.3
Habitual criminal	39	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other	576	3.6	18	3.1	19	2.0	39	2.4	35	3.4
Ethnic Group	15,891	100.0	590	100.0	956	100.0	1,651	100.0	1,014	100.0
White	7,111	44.7	268	45.4	337	35.3	787	47.7	377	37.2
Mexican-American	3,086	19.4	88	14.9	234	24.5	353	21.4	246	24.2
Black	5,400	34.0	211	35.8	355	37.1	476	28.8	380	37.5
Other	294	1.9	23	3.9	30	3.1	35	2.1	11	1.1
Age in Years	15,891	100.0	590	100.0	956	100.0	1,651	100.0	1,014	100.0
Under 20	241	1.5	8	1.3	19	2.0	23	1.5	12	1.2
20-24	3,704	23.3	116	19.6	410	42.9	416	25.2	225	22.2
25-29	4,670	29.4	179	30.4	331	34.6	512	31.0	345	34.0
30-34	2,960	18.6	118	20.0	120	12.6	324	19.6	210	20.7
35-39	1,703	10.7	67	11.4	49	5.1	178	10.8	110	10.8
40-44	1,116	7.0	36	6.1	16	1.7	98	5.9	73	7.2
45-49	723	4.6	33	5.6	8	0.8	60	3.6	21	2.1
50-54	399	2.5	17	2.9	2	0.2	36	2.2	9	0.9
55-59	206	1.3	11	1.9	1	0.1	4	0.2	7	0.7
60 and over	169	1.1	5	0.8	-	-	-	-	2	0.2
Median age in years	29.3		29.8		25.7		28.8		28.9	
Percent under 21		3.9		3.0		6.1		3.7		3.0
Percent under 25		24.8		20.9		44.9		26.7		23.4

*Includes camps

**Includes county diagnostic cases, Youth Authority wards, federal prisoners, safekeepers, and California Rehabilitation Center narcotic addicts received under W&I Code Section 3000 et seq.

through 1976 of men in prison with robbery or assault convictions have steadily increased, while the corresponding percentages for forgery and checks and for burglary have decreased.

The 1976 data, shown on the prior exhibit, were based upon figures expressed in Exhibit 5. The demographic characteristics of persons in each institution and camp are published as of June 30 and December 31 each year. This 12-page report, of which only one page is shown, allows the administrator of each institution to compare populations housed in his institution with those of prior six month periods and with populations in other prisons. This table also provides a base for comparing the distribution of inmates in work assignments and in educational programs within the institution and can be used as a check on the affirmative action plan. An institution may specialize in certain designated programs or security levels which influence the type of individual assigned, such as age or past criminal record. The administrator can then monitor such policies and

programs.

Only one page is shown here, but the continuing pages give status with reference to number of times paroled, prior commitment record, escape record, sentence, county and area from which committed, and grade placement for offenders in each institution.

Under California's indeterminate sentence law, in effect prior to July 1, 1977, the male felon term-setting board determined the date of release from prison. At the board's request, each month summary reports were compiled on cases seen by the board. The reports consisted of tables, charts, and narrative highlights on such subjects as:

- Percentages of men granted release dates based on the number of cases heard, Exhibit 6;
- Length of term set;
- Time from hearing to release date; and,
- Percentage of inmate population with release dates set.

Most of the variations on Exhibit 6 were the

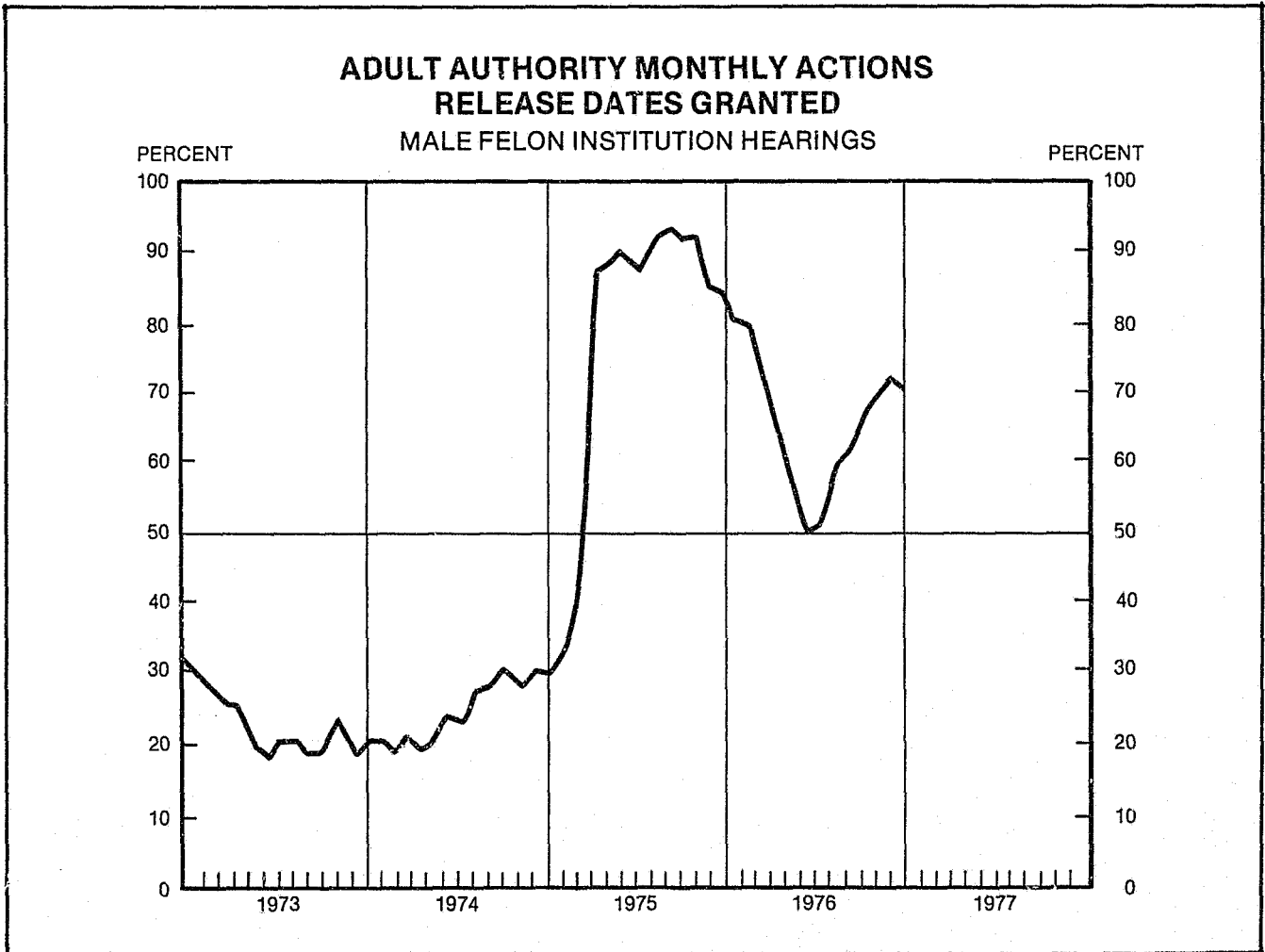


EXHIBIT 6

TYPE OF PAROLE AND MEDIAN TIME SERVED IN PRISON BEFORE LAST PAROLE BY YEAR

**Male Felons Paroled
1950 through 1976**

Year of parole	Total number paroled	First parole		Reparole after return to prison			
		Number	Median time served in months	With new Calif. commitment		Without new Calif. commitment	
				Number	Median time served in months	Number*	Median time served in months
1960	4,871	3,907	24	561	33	403	21
1961	5,689	4,435	27	636	36	616	19
1962	7,457	5,415	27	945	31	1,097	17
1963	5,821	4,058	30	640	33	1,123	18
1964	7,216	4,611	30	918	32	1,687	16
1965	8,163	4,831	30	934	33	2,348	15
1966	6,489	3,809	30	768	33	1,912	13
1967	6,709	4,012	30	791	35	1,906	14
1968	6,021	3,564	36	688	37	1,769	12
1969	7,217	4,422	36	941	39	1,854	15
1970	8,016	5,007	36	1,048	42	1,961	14
1971	9,489	6,261	36	1,241	48	1,987	12
1972	7,288	4,914	32	916	37	1,458	9
1973	4,899	2,939	30	475	35	1,485	7
1974	4,717	2,694	35	485	36	1,538	12
1975	10,578	6,918	39	1,347	40	2,313	18
1976	6,958	5,430	34	938	40	590	9

*Includes felons repared from Controlled Substances Treatment Control Units and short term return units.

EXHIBIT 7

**MEDIAN TIME SERVED IN PRISON BY MALE FELONS BEFORE RELEASE
1975 through March 1977
By Quarter**

Median time served not computed for less than 15 cases

Period of release	Total		First release		Re-release after return to prison			
	Number	Median time served in months	Number	Median time served in months	With new Calif. commitment		Without new Calif. commitment	
					Number	Median time served in months	Number	Median time served in months
	Parole							
1975	10,578	36	6,918	39	1,347	40	2,313	18
1st Qtr.	1,275	32	745	37	163	35	367	15
2nd Qtr.	2,629	35	1,587	41	279	40	763	21
3rd Qtr.	4,036	37	2,648	41.5	507	42	881	21
4th Qtr.	2,638	36	1,938	37	398	40	302	18
1976	6,958	33	5,430	34	938	40	590	9
1st Qtr.	1,932	34	1,470	34	286	39.5	176	12
2nd Qtr.	1,722	34	1,362	34	240	41	120	10
3rd Qtr.	1,467	32	1,142	33	202	41	123	7
4th Qtr.	1,837	32	1,456	33	210	38	171	8
1977								
1st Qtr.	1,819	29	1,407	30	213	39	199	7

EXHIBIT 8

result of policy changes by the releasing board. These reports have been discontinued since determinate sentencing became law in California.

The length of time served in the institutions has little or no meaning unless separated into the three principal types:

- Before first release;
- Before re-release after return to prison from parole with a new commitment;
- Before re-release after return to prison from parole without a new commitment.

The historical trend patterns for each of the three types of time served categories are presented in Exhibit 7. The changes in the number of cases released each year are important in any study of the length of time served. Compare 1975 data with 1974 and 1976 data.

The historical patterns of median time served before release do not comprise sufficient information for the term-setting board in carrying out its mandate. More recent information is needed during the year. This quarterly report contains time served data for those discharged directly from an institution at expiration of sentence as

well as for persons released to parole, Exhibit 8. Only one of three pages is shown here. Time served by principal offense group for felons first paroled is addressed in the remainder of the report.

Time served in prison before first parole is published by offense and ethnic group, annually or more often if requested. There are differences among median time served by ethnic group, Exhibit 9. It appears that the white group served less time than the other two groups. When offenses are studied, one can see that persons convicted of crimes against persons serve more time than those convicted of property crimes. The non-white groups have a greater proportion of men committed for crimes against persons or for narcotic offenses.

Exhibit 10, with statute information, gives the most detailed data that the Department releases on time served in prison. Over 4,000 copies of this nine-page report are distributed each year. They are sent to the Superior Court judges presiding in the criminal courts, district attorneys, public defenders, law schools, legislative committees, and

OFFENSE, ETHNIC GROUP AND TIME SERVED IN PRISON													
Male Felons Paroled For The First Time													
1976													
Selected offense groups	Total			White			Mexican-American			Black			Other
	Number	Time served in months		Number	Time served in months		Number	Time served in months		Number	Time served in months		
		Median	Range middle 80%		Median	Range middle 80%		Median	Range middle 80%		Median	Range middle 80%	
All offenses*	5,430	34	18-60	2,613	32	17-60	1,010	35	20-58	1,699	34	20-62	108
Murder 1st	90	123.5	94-169	42	129.5	95-190	8	-	-	38	110.5	94-157	2
Murder 2nd	196	58	40-82	91	57	40-82	30	54	41-76	71	58	46-87	4
Manslaughter	178	40	26-58	73	38	25-57	42	43	26-56	60	40	26-64	3
Robbery 1st	818	39	27-62	360	39	27-64	122	37	28-65	322	40	28-80	14
Robbery 2nd	417	30	20-53	190	29.5	20-54	68	30	19-54	152	30	20-49	7
Attempted robbery	44	28.5	20-49	10	-	-	8	-	-	26	28.5	20-49	-
Assault with deadly weapon	324	34	22-53	130	33	22-51	64	33.5	22-48	112	35.5	25-58	18
Burglary 1st	175	34	24-71	90	36.5	24-76	21	39	26-53	60	33.5	24-71	4
Burglary 2nd	782	24	16-43	414	23	16-40	142	26	15-49	211	24	16-43	15
Grand theft except auto ..	215	25	16-37	105	23	16-39	28	25	16-36	77	26	18-35	5
Auto theft	119	22	14-38	60	21.5	13-38	20	20	13-36	38	25	15-43	1
Petty theft with prior	28	16.5	8-36	6	-	-	10	-	-	11	-	-	1
Receiving stolen property	145	21	14-33	81	20	14-29	30	21.5	13-42	33	21	14-35	1
Forgery and checks	198	23	14-38	134	24	14-37	20	24	12-60	39	20	14-39	5
Rape	202	44.5	26-71	81	43	28-77	38	39	22-71	76	47.5	28-70	6
Lewd act with child	55	53	31-92	39	54	35-96	6	-	-	9	-	-	1
Sex perversion	38	35.5	22-61	25	40	22-61	4	-	-	9	-	-	-
CSS† I & II (opiate)	643	38	27-60	203	37	27-59	228	38	28-62	209	37	27-60	3
CSS† III, IV & V (dang. drgs)	171	36	20-53	125	36	20-54	22	38	24-51	24	39	18-49	-
Marijuana	137	36	21-54	101	36	23-53	24	37.5	22-54	10	-	-	2
Escape from jail	23	14	7-24	18	12	7-24	3	-	-	1	-	-	1

EXHIBIT 9

other interested parties.

This document has saved many hours of staff time for term-setting board and department administrative personnel, since it is often substituted for expert testimony in criminal court trials. The report is now routinely accepted as evidence in courts.

Institution population is the result of intake and outgo and is related to length of stay. When persons are released at the discretion of a paroling board, greater fluctuations in prison population may occur than when a determinate sentence law specifies length of stay.

In California, an increase in length of stay during 1965-1969 was followed by a great number of men released during 1970-1972, Exhibit 11. This in turn was followed by another buildup of prison population (1972-1973) and again a high number released in 1975.

Although it is difficult to project future population with such fluctuations, projections are necessary for the budget request. Exhibit 11 shows what has actually happened to the prison population during the last few years. The projected population is indicated by the dotted line. This projection has been used by the administrators to support the Department's budget request for fiscal year 1978-79.

The prison population shown in the previous exhibit was principally the result of male felons newly received from court, Exhibit 2, and the number released from prison. California places on parole over ninety percent of the male felons released from prison. Thus, Exhibit 12, male felons received on parole, also reflects the pattern of men released from prison.

The fluctuations indicated in Exhibit 12 were due principally to term-setting board actions. This irregularity in release pattern was a consideration

OFFENSE						PENAL CODE SECTION — STATUTORY SENTENCE					
MONTHS TO MINIMUM ELIGIBLE PAROLE AS OF 1-1-76						NUMBER AND TIME SERVED IN PRISON BEFORE FIRST PAROLE					
MALE FELONS PAROLED						1970 and 1976					
Time Served Not Computed For Offense Groups With Less Than 15 Cases						MALE FELONS FIRST PAROLES					
OFFENSE	PENAL CODE SECTION (Unless otherwise indicated)	STATUTORY SENTENCE YEARS	MONTHS* TO MINIMUM ELIGIBLE PAROLE (Non-aggravated sentence)	1970			1976				
				Number	Time served in months		Number	Time served in months			
					Median	Middle 80% range		Median	Middle 80% range		
TOTAL				5,007	36	18-77	5,430	34	18-60		
Murder, 1st	190	Death or life	84 (life)	48	139	99-234	90	123.5	94-169		
Murder, 2nd	190	5-life	20	117	72	46-113	193	58	40-82		
Murder, 2nd w/use of firearm	190,12022.5	5-life & 5-life CS	40	-	-	-	3	-	-		
Manslaughter	192-1	6 mo-15	6	86	47.5	32-80	178	40	26-58		
Manslaughter by vehicle	193	6 mo-5	6	10	-	-	17	30	16-37		
Robbery, 1st	213	5-life	20	665	51	33-94	697	37	27-62		
Robbery, 1st w/use of firearm	213,12022.5	5-life & 5-life CS	40	-	-	-	113	49	32-63		
Robbery, 2nd	213	1-life	12	309	40	25-66	416	30	20-53		
Robbery, 2nd w/use of firearm	213,12022.5	1-life & 5-life CS	24	-	-	-	1	-	-		
Attempted robbery	664	6 mo-20	6	56	36	24-70	42	28	20-43		
Attempted robbery w/use of firearm	664,12022.5	6 mo-20 & 5-life CS	24	-	-	-	2	-	-		
Assault w/intent to rob	220	1-20	12	5	-	-	6	-	-		
Robbery, 1st w/bodily harm	213	15-life	60	-	-	-	8	-	-		
Attempted murder	664	6 mo-20	6	3	-	-	8	-	-		
Assault w/intent to murder	217	1-14	12	27	48	30-97	29	50	26-91		
Assault with deadly weapon	245(a)	6 mo-life	6	210	45	24-82	298	33	22-50		
Asslt. w/dw with use of firearm	245(a),12022.5	6 mo-life & 5-life CS	24	-	-	-	26	42.5	32-61		
Asslt. w/dw on Peace Officer	245(b)	6 mo-life	6	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Asslt w/dw on Peace Officer w/pfc	245(b)	5-life	20	11	-	24-46	26	36	28-54		
Asslt. w/dw on Peace Officer w/use of firearm	245(b),12022.5	6 mo-life & 5-life CS	24	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Assault, battery on Peace Officer	241,243	6 mo-2, 1-10	12	11	-	18-42	19	30	23-41		
Assault with caustic chemicals	244	1-14	12	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Mayhem	204	6 mo-14	6	3	-	-	1	-	-		
Administer poison	216	10-life	40	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Discharge firearm at inhabited dwelling	246	1-5	12	6	-	-	13	-	-		
Assault by prisoner	4501	3-life	12	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Assault by life prisoner	4500	Death or life	108 (life)	5	-	-	5	-	-		
False imprisonment	236	1-10	12	-	-	-	11	-	-		
Inflict traumatic injury on wife or child	273d	6 mo-10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Cruelty toward child	273a	1-10	12	11	-	-	6	-	-		

*Offense committed under age 23, minimum sentence 6 months, except death penalty offenses 1202b P.C.

MALE FELON POPULATION IN CDC INSTITUTIONS
1965 — 1979

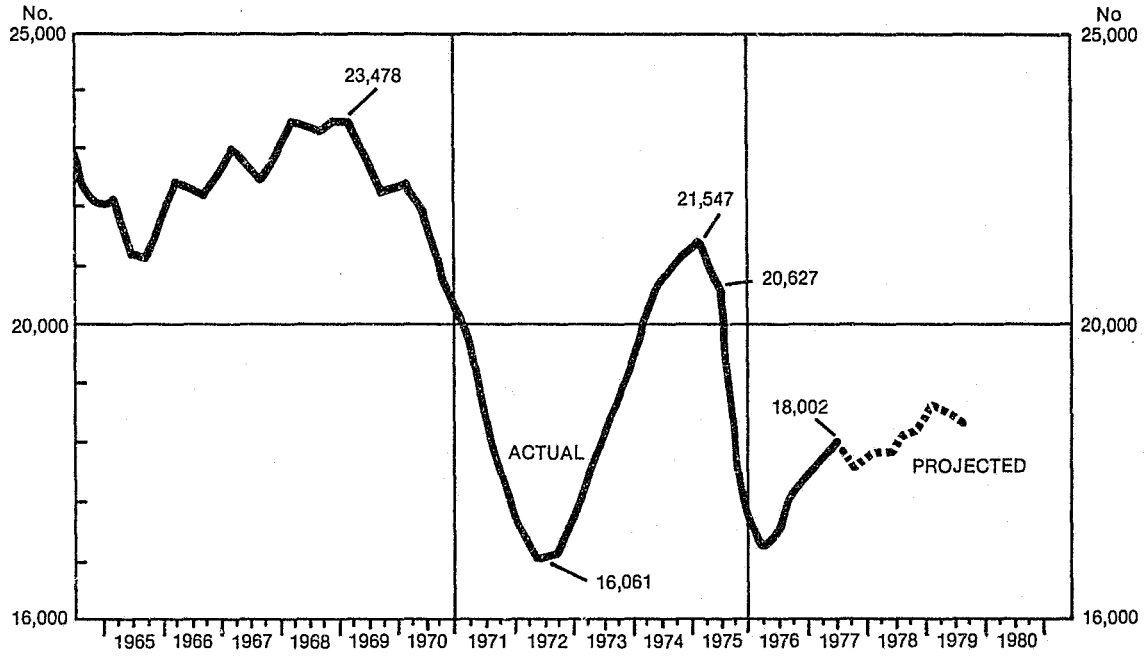


EXHIBIT 11

MALE FELONS RECEIVED ON PAROLE
1965 — 1979

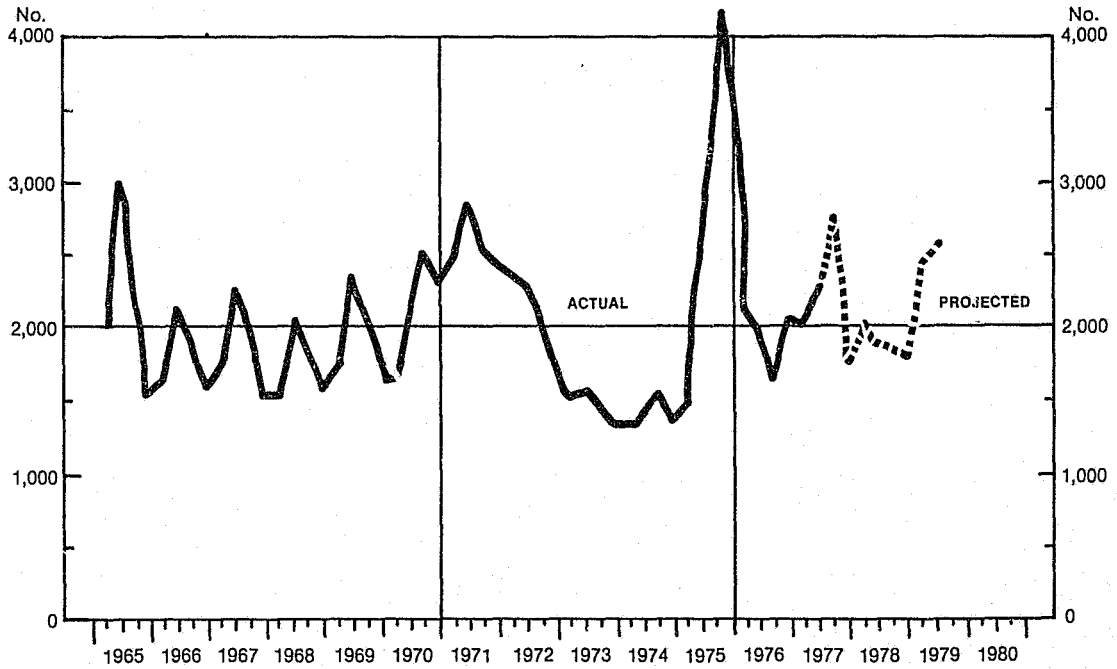


EXHIBIT 12

of the Legislature in changing California's law from indeterminate to determinate sentencing.

The actual counts of male felons received on parole by quarter from the first of 1965 through June 1977 are expressed by the solid line. The dotted line is the projected number received on parole during the fiscal years 1977-78 and 1978-79. The effect of the legislative change to the determinate sentence law is accounted for in these projections.

The relationship of past experience to expected experience is used to aid administrators in budgetary decisions.

Prior to July 1, 1977, California Penal Code Section 2943 provided that a person sentenced to an indeterminate sentence be discharged from parole after 24 months of good parole, or the term-setting board show cause for keeping the person on parole longer. The term-setting board would sometimes discharge a parolee at the end of one year provided the parolee had a good parole record and had served the minimum statutory sentence. These two types of discharge affected the median time served on parole before discharge from parole.

The medians of time in prison and on parole are shown for felons discharged from first parole

during 1975 and 1976, Exhibit 13. Notice the difference between the medians of time served on parole before discharge in 1975 and 1976.

Presentations to executive staff regarding male felon movement include a series of charts depicting intake, outgo, and the resulting populations for institution and parole. For persons on parole, Exhibit 14 reflects the changes each quarter in the male felon parole population 1965 - June 1977. This chart also shows the projected population for September 1977 through June 1979.

The principal types of parole movement are compared for five years. The variations in workload, as indicated in this table, could lead to budget adjustments. Some types of parole movement are more costly in staff time, etc., than others. Also, this table can be used as basis for cost benefit analyses.

This table and a similar one for persons in prison are useful references for speeches, press releases, student requests and quick comparisons.

The movement of parole population by unit of supervision is published monthly and annually. Since the number of parole agents is based on a workload formula, these data are needed by supervisory personnel to relocate staff as the parole

OFFENSE AND MEDIAN TIME SERVED IN PRISON BEFORE PAROLE AND ON PAROLE BEFORE DISCHARGE						
Male Felons Discharged From First Parole						
1975 and 1976						
Selected offenses*	1975			1976		
	Number	Median time served in months		Number	Median time served in months	
		In prison	On parole		In prison	On parole
All offenses**	3,366	34	25	3,094	36	16
Murder 2nd	123	56	25	79	60	17
Manslaughter	141	39	25	110	44	14
Robbery 1st	523	40	26	433	42	25
Robbery 2nd	230	33	25	429	36	15
Assault with deadly weapons	170	34	25	163	39	15
Burglary 1st	74	36	25	76	43	18.5
Burglary 2nd	378	24	25	422	27	15
Grand theft except auto	109	26	25	118	28	14
Auto theft	81	22	22	105	24	14
Receiving stolen property	73	24	24	71	24	14
Forgery and checks	145	24	25	171	24	19
Rape	106	43.5	25	72	45	18.5
Lewd act with child	98	44.5	25	41	60	15
Controlled substances & marijuana	736	35	25	601	38	17
CSS† I & II (poiate)	256	39	25	303	40	18
CSS† III, IV & V (dang. drugs)	234	28	22	154	36	15
Marijuana	246	36	26	144	37	14.5

EXHIBIT 13

**MALE FELON POPULATION ON PAROLE
1965 — 1979**

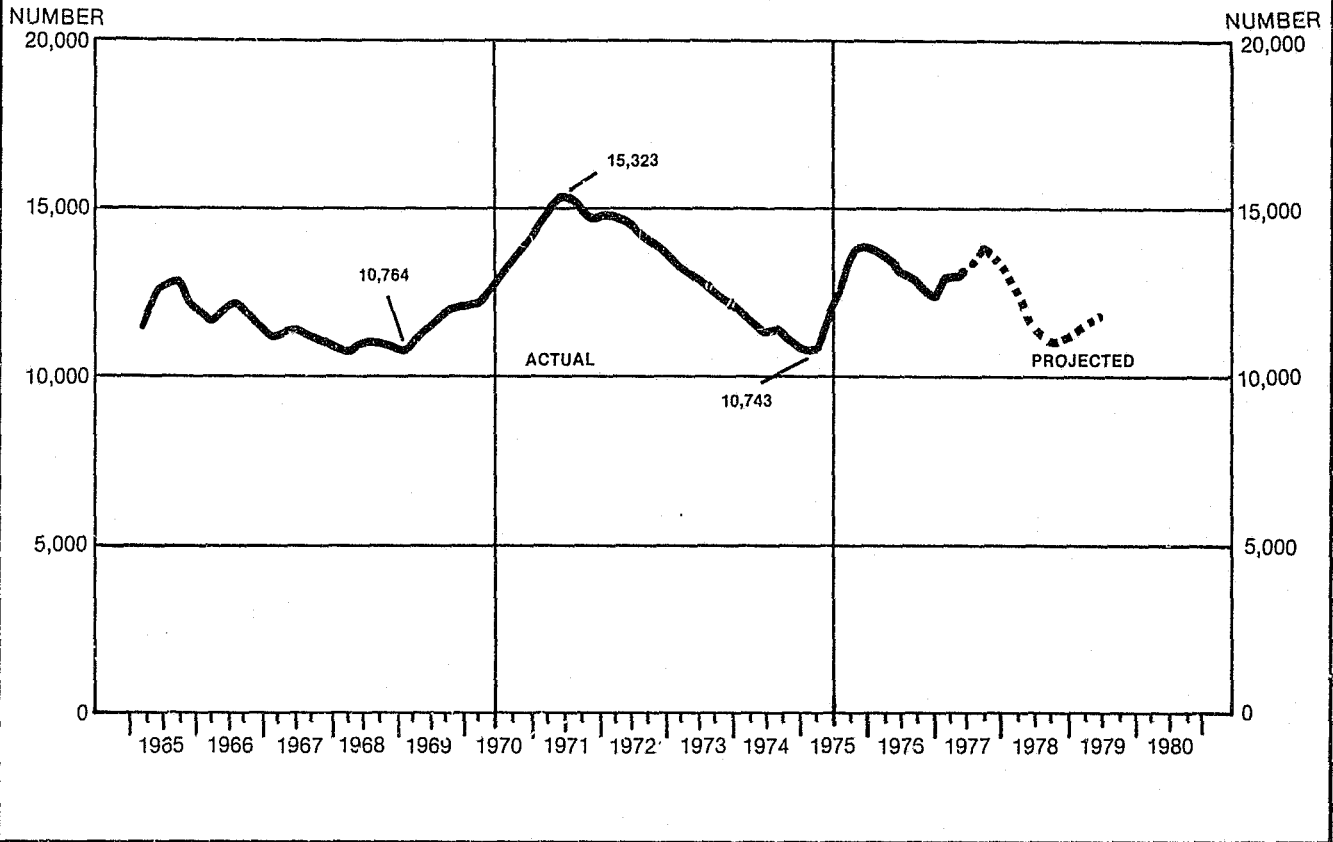


EXHIBIT 14

**MOVEMENT OF MALE FELON PAROLE POPULATION
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, and 1976**

Movement	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Population, end of previous year	14,779	13,827	12,164	10,787	13,994
Received on parole	8,149	5,883	5,634	11,289	7,717
Paroled	7,288	4,899	4,717	10,578	6,958
Reinstated	854	962	892	689	705
Reactivated	7	22	25	22	54
Removed from parole	9,101	7,546	7,011	8,082	9,260
Parole terminated	4,385	3,117	3,807	5,592	5,583
Discharged	4,120	2,931	3,620	5,422	5,325
Pardned or commuted	9	4	5	-	-
Died	256	182	182	170	258
Suspended	4,716	4,429	3,204	2,490	3,677
Population, end of year	13,827	12,164	10,787	13,994	12,451
Net change during year	-952	-1,663	-1,377	3,207	-1,543

EXHIBIT 15

workload demands, Exhibit 16.

The second page of this report (not shown in this presentation) has information regarding other California parole units and also data on California parolees who are supervised out of state, in custody, deport, or who are in a suspended status.

Movement reports similar to those of the parole population are published for each institution on a fiscal year basis, Exhibit 17. The report permits the superintendent or warden to compare the population and flow of persons through the institution with corresponding data of other institutions and provides a basis of comparison with prior years' workload.

This report was first prepared at the request of the control agencies, the California Department of Finance and the Legislative Analyst Office.

The common question "How successful are parolees?" is hard to answer. Most measures pertain

only to persons who fail while still under the jurisdiction of the supervising department and thus are influenced by length of time under supervision.

Exhibit 18 is a two-page table addressing male felons returned to California prison either after parole or after discharge.

Using the number of male felons released each year as a cohort, the number returned during each following calendar year is expressed as a cumulative percentage of the total released. The table thus permits a percentage comparison of men returned by December 31 for specified numbers of years after release.

Returned from parole includes those who were discharged from parole, thus the variance in length of time of parole does not influence these figures with respect to men returned with a new California felony commitment. The term-setting

CALIFORNIA MALE FELON PAROLE POPULATION BY LOCATION 1976																					
ACTIVE PAROLEES																					
Location	Pop. 12-31-75	Received on parole					Removed from parole												Pop. 12-31-76	Co-op cases 12-31-76	Total Calif. super- vision 12-31-76
		Total	Paroled	Reactivated	Reinstated	Trans- ferred	Total	Sus- pended	Discharged					Transferred							
									Expir- ation of sen- tence	AA Res. 275	PC 2943	TRF in re Rodri- guez	Court order and other	Died	To other unit	To cust. CRC					
Grand total	13,994	13,995	6,958	54	705	6,278	15,538	3,677	1,134	2,002	472	1,453	264	258	6,253	25	12,451				
Total in State	12,342	12,952	6,442	52	672	5,786	14,404	3,484	897	1,929	374	1,245	246	238	5,991		10,890	1,269	1,985		
Region I	2,070	2,212	1,117	7	92	996	2,463	644	126	370	62	166	43	33	1,019		1,819	166	1,985		
Fresno North	192	70	58		3	9	262	15	1	6		6			234						
Fresno South	168	573	112		12	449	351	93	29	39	7	27	7	5	144		390	39	429		
Modesto	245	221	142	2	16	61	250	64	23	51	6	9	9	7	61		216	22	238		
Redding	253	254	170	1	8	75	234	78	9	50	7	17	6	1	66		273	23	296		
Sacramento North ..	321	275	168	1	8	98	343	101	18	80	16	18	2	5	103		253	34	287		
Sacramento Downtn ..	175	151	83		14	54	210	69	13	24	2	15	4	1	82		116	2	118		
Sacramento South ..	363	334	209	2	12	111	358	98	12	62	12	39	11	9	115		339	28	367		
Stockton	254	209	128	1	16	64	231	73	12	37	8	27	2	4	68		232	18	250		
Visalia	99	125	47		3	75	224	33	9	21	4	6	2	1	146						
Region II	3,642	3,610	1,979	12	268	1,351	4,020	1,163	227	590	80	330	68	73	1,489		3,232	298	3,530		
West Alameda	453	357	224	2	32	99	497	142	25	58	5	53	6	7	201		313	20	333		
East Alameda	363	226	103	1	15	107	400	78	17	54	9	38	11	7	186		209	37	246		
Central Alameda ..	63	339	133	2	7	197	152	47	10	16	1	12	4	3	59		250	20	270		
Eureka	72	75	47		1	27	76	10	7	14	1	8	2		34		71	10	81		
Salinas	265	265	190	1	17	57	271	98	23	34	9	21	3	7	76		259	21	280		
San Francisco #1 ..	210	308	188		22	98	279	82	13	42	6	13	5	7	111		239	36	275		
San Francisco #2 ..	342	242	146		21	75	354	118	15	60	11	31	3	12	104		305	1	231		
San Francisco #3 ..	386	331	148	3	41	139	412	128	29	59	10	43	9	10	124		230	10	315		
San Jose #1	399	380	220	2	30	128	468	145	22	93	7	16	5	7	173		311	28	339		
San Jose #2	256	275	108		22	145	298	82	17	37	4	16	7	2	133		233	10	243		
San Mateo	184	256	141		20	95	315	62	11	30	1	13	4	1	93		225	18	243		
Santa Rosa	241	244	147	1	10	86	239	64	7	39	3	30	3	5	88		246	37	283		
Walnut Creek	388	312	184		30	98	359	107	31	54	13	36	6	5	107		341	50	391		
Region III	4,778	5,406	2,418	30	230	2,728	5,909	1,192	441	697	171	468	55	94	2,791		4,275	520	4,795		
Bakersfield	212	219	155	1	7	56	187	70	17	28	4	12	2	3	51		244	23	267		
Eagle Rock	402	288	170	2	14	102	382	85	52	32	22	46	4	2	139		308	55	363		
Eastside	322	264	132	4	17	111	311	65	37	47	15	46	5	5	91		275	13	288		
Exposition Park ..	7						7														
Long Beach	327	376	187	2	18	169	373	95	30	39	3	25	6	13	162		330	41	371		
Los Angeles #1	374	334	148	2	24	160	427	106	38	47	12	38	3	7	176		281	34	315		
Los Angeles #2	406	330	134	5	32	159	457	101	46	43	6	57	4	8	192		279	20	299		
Southeast LA #1 ..	311	339	191	1	15	132	417	86	28	49	9	22	1	4	215		233	30	263		
Southeast LA #2 ..	271	876	172		14	690	668	89	21	51	6	23	6	7	465		479	92	571		
Southeast LA #3 ..		124	2			122	8		1						4		116		117		
Southwest LA #1 ..	302	410	212	3	13	182	361	71	24	35	9	34	3	6	179		351	27	378		
Southwest LA #2 ..	317	261	128		14	119	578	69	21	52	8	24	2	4	398						
West LA #1	318	411	194	2	13	202	392	65	28	55	22	15	5	4	198		337	51	388		
West LA #3	316	325	134	1	9	181	408	63	23	57	15	35	2	8	205		233	29	262		

EXHIBIT 16

board actions still influence the percentage of men returned for technical parole violations.

This table is unique in that it records persons returned to California prison after discharge from parole.

The California Department of Corrections collects more data than are presented in the OBSCIS Dictionary. Some of the following subjects may or

may not be common in other states but represent services provided to meet operational or administrative needs in California.

While working on the computerized Corrections Decision Information System, necessity required the California Department of Corrections to establish a system by which law enforcement could be accurately notified if an arrested person was

MOVEMENT OF INSTITUTION POPULATION BY EACH INSTITUTION								
FISCAL YEAR 1975-76								
Movement	Men							
	Total males	Calif. Conserv. Center	Sierra Conserv. Center	Calif. Correc. Inst. (Teh.)	Correctional Training Facility			
					Central	North	South	Work Furlough
Population 6-30-75	22,937	1,245	2,112	1,186	1,622	1,124	443	-
Total received	53,142	1,018	2,224	1,373	4,084	1,982	730	6
New admissions	7,396	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred from reception center	6,616	671	830	453	395	482	61	-
New admissions - felons	6,239	671	830	453	395	482	61	-
Parolees returned	377	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Youth Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred from other institutions	26,714	268	1,265	778	3,535	1,418	663	6
Regular	19,860	268	1,265	624	1,894	1,418	663	6
Civil narcotic addicts	3,455	-	-	154	6	-	-	-
Parolees returned	164	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Overnight	3,235	-	-	-	1,635	-	-	-
County diagnostic cases received	2,698	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parolees and outpatients returned	4,219	2	-	31	30	80	-	-
Returned from court	4,336	71	112	99	104	-	5	-
Non-suspended parolees	403	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Youth Authority	99	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
All other	661	6	17	12	15	-	1	-
Total released	56,857	1,354	2,782	1,520	4,537	2,310	811	5
Discharged	643	18	65	26	32	18	14	-
Paroled	10,328	454	1,216	728	598	496	409	4
To outpatient status	3,311	-	-	95	-	-	-	-
Transferred out of reception center	6,616	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New admissions - felons	6,239	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parolees returned	377	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Youth Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to other institutions	26,714	788	1,265	528	3,758	1,696	373	1
Regular	19,860	786	1,265	514	2,087	1,696	373	1
Civil narcotic addicts	3,455	-	-	14	30	-	-	-
Parolees returned	164	2	-	-	6	-	-	-
Overnight	3,235	-	-	-	1,635	-	-	-
County diagnostic cases discharged	2,727	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Out to court	4,531	84	168	120	111	96	9	-
Non-suspended parolees	245	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Youth Authority	106	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other	1,636	10	68	23	38	4	6	-
Population 6-30-76	19,222	909	1,554	1,039	1,169	796	362	1
Youth Authority wards total	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paroled	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

EXHIBIT 17

wanted by the Department. The Warrant Register was implemented. After the system was established and ready for operation, a series of exhibits

were prepared for explanation and training. Exhibits 19 through 22 are excerpts from the larger educational manual.

MALE FELONS RETURNED TO CALIFORNIA PRISON EACH YEAR AFTER RELEASE IN 1965 through 1976												
Returned To California Prison After Release By Parole Or By Discharge												
Cumulative Percentage As Of December 31												
	Year of Release From Prison											
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Returned after release by parole or by discharge from prison												
Number released	9,226	7,193	7,339	6,450	7,583	8,310	9,776	7,488	5,097	4,914	1,152	7,287
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Year of release	12.0	8.6	9.4	7.4	6.1	5.2	4.2	6.8	5.9	4.0	2.4	4.6
1st year after release	30.5	27.7	27.2	24.7	20.6	17.3	19.6	24.7	21.4	16.0	16.3	
2nd year after release	38.7	36.8	35.4	33.2	28.3	26.4	30.3	34.1	29.2	22.5		
3rd year after release	42.7	40.3	39.1	36.4	32.5	31.6	34.6	37.4	32.6			
4th year after release	44.4	42.3	40.8	38.2	35.2	34.5	36.6	39.2				
5th year after release	45.5	43.5	42.1	39.8	36.9	35.9	38.0					
Returned after parole												
Number released	8,163	6,489	6,709	6,021	7,217	8,016	9,489	7,288	4,899	4,717	0,578	6,958
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Year of release	13.0	9.2	10.0	7.8	6.3	5.3	4.2	7.0	6.0	4.1	2.5	4.6
1st year after release	32.9	29.6	28.8	25.7	21.3	17.7	20.0	25.1	22.0	16.2	15.7	
2nd year after release	41.7	39.2	37.5	34.5	29.1	26.7	30.8	34.5	29.9	22.8		
3rd year after release	45.6	42.8	41.2	37.7	33.3	32.0	35.2	37.8	33.2			
4th year after release	47.3	44.6	43.0	39.6	36.1	34.9	37.2	39.6				
5th year after release	48.4	45.9	44.3	41.1	37.7	36.3	38.5					
Returned after discharge from prison												
Number released	1,063	704	630	429	366	294	287	200	198	197	574	329
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Year of release	4.5	3.0	3.2	2.8	1.4	3.1	1.7	0.5	1.5	1.5	0.5	3.0
1st year after release	12.3	10.8	10.2	9.8	6.0	8.8	7.3	11.0	7.1	9.1	8.2	
2nd year after release	17.1	15.3	13.3	15.2	12.3	16.3	12.9	17.5	11.6	14.7		
3rd year after release	19.9	17.8	16.0	18.2	15.8	21.1	15.3	21.5	15.7			
4th year after release	22.1	20.2	17.3	18.9	18.0	23.1	18.5	23.5				
5th year after release	23.1	21.2	18.3	20.3	20.2	25.5	20.9					
Year of parole												
Year of return	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Number paroled	8,163	6,489	6,709	6,021	7,217	8,016	9,489	7,288	4,899	4,717	10,578	6,958
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Returned from parole without a new California felony commitment												
Year of parole	9.5	6.5	7.9	6.2	4.8	4.1	2.8	5.0	4.7	2.8	1.1	2.1
1st year after parole	22.7	20.4	21.6	18.8	15.4	12.0	13.1	17.1	15.1	8.9	6.8	
2nd year after parole	28.8	26.9	27.6	24.8	20.4	17.9	20.5	23.3	19.2	11.4		
3rd year after parole	31.0	28.8	29.9	26.5	22.9	21.1	23.2	24.9	20.2			
4th year after parole	31.7	29.6	30.5	27.4	24.2	22.6	23.7	25.2				
5th year after parole	32.1	30.0	30.8	28.0	24.7	22.9	23.8					
Returned from parole with a new California felony commitment												
Year of release	3.5	2.7	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.4	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.4	2.5
1st year after parole	10.0	9.1	7.1	6.8	5.8	5.6	6.8	7.9	6.8	7.1	9.1	
2nd year after release	12.3	11.7	9.5	9.3	8.3	8.3	9.7	10.9	10.2	9.9		
3rd year after parole	13.2	12.7	10.4	10.1	9.4	9.4	10.9	11.9	11.2			
4th year after parole	13.4	12.9	10.7	10.6	9.8	9.9	11.4	12.3				
5th year after parole	13.4	13.0	10.9	10.7	10.0	10.1	11.5					
Returned with a new California felony commitment after discharge from parole												
Year of release	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.8	
1st year after parole	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	1.5		
2nd year after parole	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.8			
3rd year after parole	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.6	2.1	2.4	2.1	2.1				
4th year after parole	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.4	3.0	3.3	3.2					
5th year after parole												

Every legislative bill that affects prison or parole population is sent to the Management Information Section for analysis, including evaluation of fiscal impact.

In September 1976, the Governor signed into law a bill changing California's sentencing structure from indeterminate to largely determinate, effective July 1, 1977. While this bill was in the Legislature, many hours were spent in analyzing the effect it would have on the Department. Exhibit 23 was one of the principal charts used to show the effect of the proposed legislation. This composite of three principal offense groups depicted the bill's effect on time served in prison prior to release. It was used by the Agency as well as the Legislature and in an indirect way assisted in bringing about several legislative amendments.

The Department of Corrections budget request to the Governor and the Legislature is based upon projections of prison and parole populations.

Projections are used for capital outlay planning and for the operating budget. Projections for capital outlay planning are usually for ten years

WHAT IS THE WARRANTS REGISTER?

A computerized inventory of men and women felons and civil addicts wanted by the Department of Corrections.

These are:

- Escapees
- Parolees at large
- Releasees at large

The register has been developed as a part of the Corrections Decision Information System (CDIS).

EXHIBIT 19

WHAT DOES THE REGISTER PROVIDE?

On-Line Inquiry

Warrants Register information will be available during normal working hours, 7 AM to 5 PM, Monday through Friday, from any of the CDIS Terminals:

- Central Office Records
- Institutions
- Parole Regions (when terminals are installed)
- Management Information Section

EXHIBIT 20

WHAT INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE BY QUERY?

ALL OFFENDERS

CDC NUMBER
NAME
SEX
ETHNIC
BIRTH DATE
BIRTH PLACE
HEIGHT
WEIGHT
EYES
HAIR
CII NUMBER
FBI NUMBER

WANTED

REASON WANTED
WARRANT ISSUED BY
WARRANT NUMBER
EFFECTIVE DATE
ESCAPE/PAL/RAL FROM
PRIMARY LOCATION
SECONDARY LOC. (CAMP)
JUSTICE CLEARING NUMBER
RELATED PRIOR WARRANTS

NOT WANTED

DISPOSITION
DATE CANCELLED
DATE CDC HOLD PLACED

EXHIBIT 21

AND WHAT ELSE DOES THE REGISTER PROVIDE?

REPORTS

- WEEKLY (FRIDAY)
TWO COMPLETE LISTS OF THE OFFENDERS WANTED BY THE DEPARTMENT
 - ONE IN CDC NUMBER ORDER
 - ONE ALPHABETICALLY BY NAME
- DAILY
A LIST OF ALL ADDITIONS OR DELETIONS TO THE REGISTER SINCE THE LAST WEEKLY LIST

THESE DAILY LISTS ARE IN CDC NUMBER ORDER ONLY

EXHIBIT 22

and are not done in great detail. Projections for the current year and the next fiscal year are done in great detail for the operating budget.

Control agencies such as the Office of the Legislative Analyst, Department of Finance, and our own Department administrators often ask how projections are done. Projections are based on intake and outgo. The result of these movements combined with beginning population is the new population. Some factors entering into this intake/outgo model are: received from court, expected time in prison, percentage paroled, parolees returned to prison, parolee time stopped by the release board and discharge. One of the displays

used in explaining how the projections are done is Exhibit 24. These algebraic equations include the ratios between different movements, which are estimated based on past experience.

California administrators work furlough programs based on three types of living conditions. County-based programs include furloughees living in jails, community correctional center-based programs are those living in halfway houses, and institution-based programs are persons living in units for furloughees only that are located separately on the prison grounds. These data address those living in the community and Exhibit 25 is only one page of a two-page report. The demo-

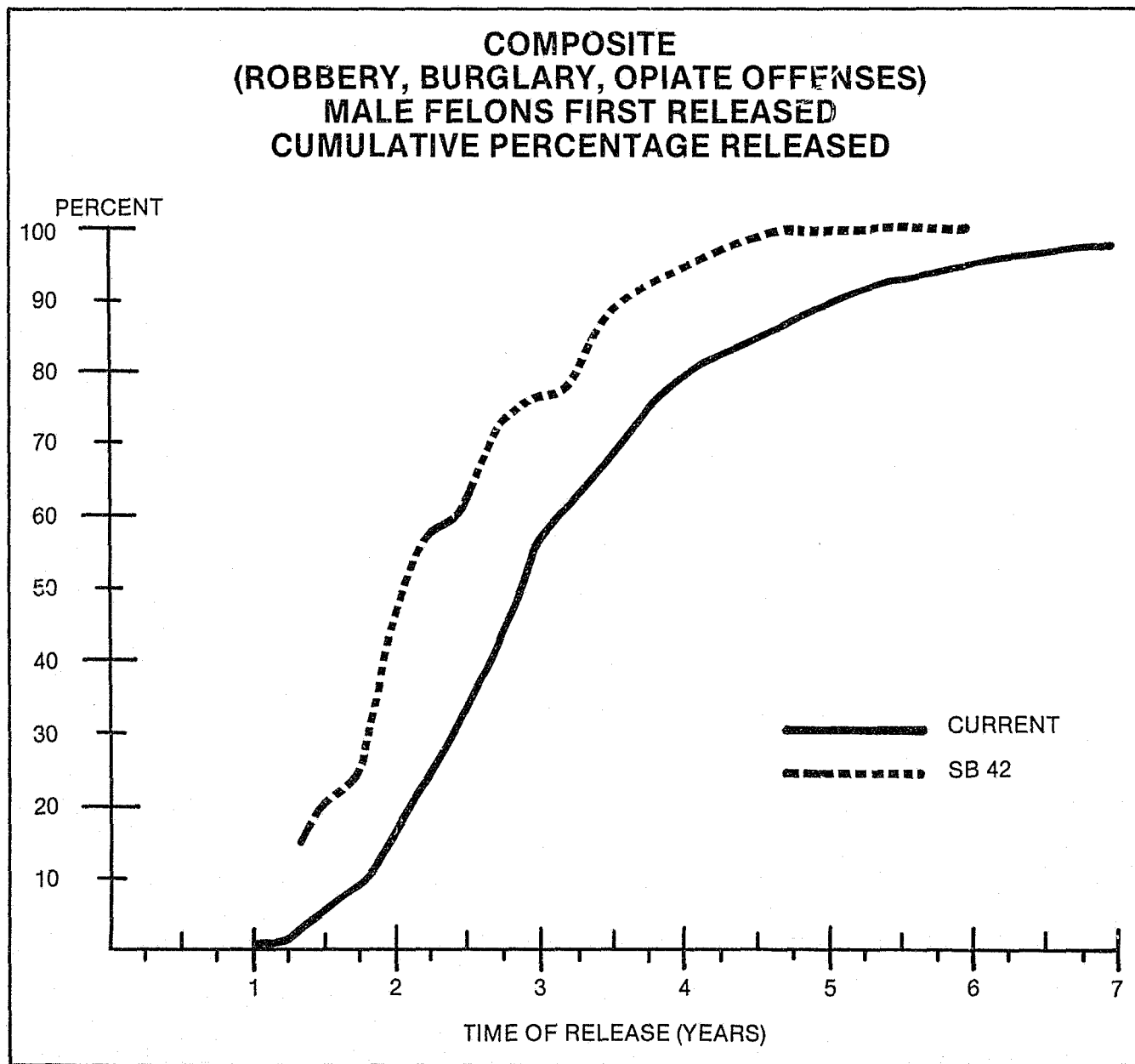


EXHIBIT 23

SOME EQUATIONS FOR MALE FELON PAROLE PROJECTIONS

Given:

Number released to parole = P
 Suspended from parole = S
 Reinstated to active parole = R
 Parole population intake same year = I
 Parole population intake one year prior = I₋₁
 Est rates K₁, ..., K_n from time series

Then:

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= K_1 (I + I_{-1}) \\
 R &= K_2 S \\
 I &= P + R \\
 \therefore I &= P + K_2 S = P + K_2 [K_1 (I + I_{-1})] \\
 \therefore I &= P + K_2 K_1 I + K_2 K_1 I_{-1} \\
 \rightarrow I(1 - K_1 K_2) &= P + K_1 K_2 I_{-1} \\
 \rightarrow I &= (P + K_1 K_2 I_{-1}) / (1 - K_1 K_2) \\
 \therefore S &= K_1 [(P + K_1 K_2 I_{-1}) / (1 - K_1 K_2) + I_{-1}] \\
 R &= K_2 K_1 [(P + K_1 K_2 I_{-1}) / (1 - K_1 K_2) + I_{-1}] \\
 \text{or, } R &= I - P \\
 &= [(P + K_1 K_2 I_{-1}) / (1 - K_1 K_2)] - P
 \end{aligned}$$

EXHIBIT 24

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF MALE FELONS PLACED IN WORK FURLOUGH PROGRAM COUNTY BASE AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER BASE FISCAL YEARS 1974-75 and 1975-76

Characteristics	FY 1975		FY 1976	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Offense	760	100.0	869	100.0
Homicide	69	9.1	102	11.7
Murder 1st	9	1.2	28	3.2
Murder 2nd	20	2.6	35	4.0
Manslaughter	34	4.5	37	4.3
Manslaughter by vehicle	6	0.8	2	0.2
Robbery	191	25.1	225	25.9
Robbery 1st	129	17.0	161	18.5
Robbery 2nd	52	6.8	55	6.3
Other	10	1.3	9	1.1
Assault	42	5.5	66	7.6
Assault with deadly weapon	33	4.3	55	6.3
Other	9	1.2	11	1.3
Burglary	148	19.5	146	16.9
Burglary 1st	18	2.4	26	3.0
Burglary 2nd	126	16.6	113	13.0
Other	4	0.5	7	0.9
Theft except auto	68	8.9	80	9.2
Auto Theft	19	2.5	16	1.8
Forgery and checks	67	8.8	73	8.4
Rape	12	1.6	14	1.6
Other sex offenses	6	0.8	5	0.6
Controlled substances and marijuana	102	13.4	106	12.2
CS Schedules I & II (opiate)	45	5.9	62	7.1
CS Schedules III, IV & V (dang. drugs)	41	5.4	33	3.8
Marijuana	16	2.1	11	1.3
Other offenses	36	4.8	36	4.1
Ethnic Group	760	100.0	869	100.0
White	349	45.9	348	40.1
White, Mexican descent	58	7.6	95	10.9
Black	343	45.2	412	47.4
Other	10	1.3	14	1.6

EXHIBIT 25

**TIME IN WORK FURLOUGH PROGRAM, TIME IN INSTITUTION PRIOR TO PROGRAM, AND "TAKE HOME PAY"
OF MALE FELONS RELEASED FROM WORK FURLOUGH PROGRAM
COUNTY BASE AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER BASE DURING FISCAL YEAR 1975-76**

Type of release	Number	Percent	Time served				Total "take home pay" earned in program
			Months in institution		Days in program		
			Median	Full range	Median	Full range	
Total	861*	100.0	38	0-408	81	0-208	\$698,652
Paroled	677	78.6	40	0-408	83	6-154	643,530
Discharged	5**	0.6	-	2-15	-	36-113	4,423
Died	1	0.1	-	28	-	47	363
Escaped	50	5.8	37	1-91	40	0-97	8,597
Returned to prison	128	14.9	33	1-86	64	1-208	41,739
New felony commitment	3	0.3					
Other criminal act	7	0.9					
Administrative reasons	40	4.7					
Inmate request	-	-					
Medical	1	0.1					
Job termination	3	0.3					
No employment available	-	-					
Disciplinary or poor performance on job	74	8.6					
Other	-	-					

* Excludes 6 men transferred from county-based work furlough to community-based work furlough.
** Includes one 1168 discharge.

EXHIBIT 26

**SELECTED INCIDENTS IN INSTITUTIONS & CAMPS
1975, 1976, and 1977**

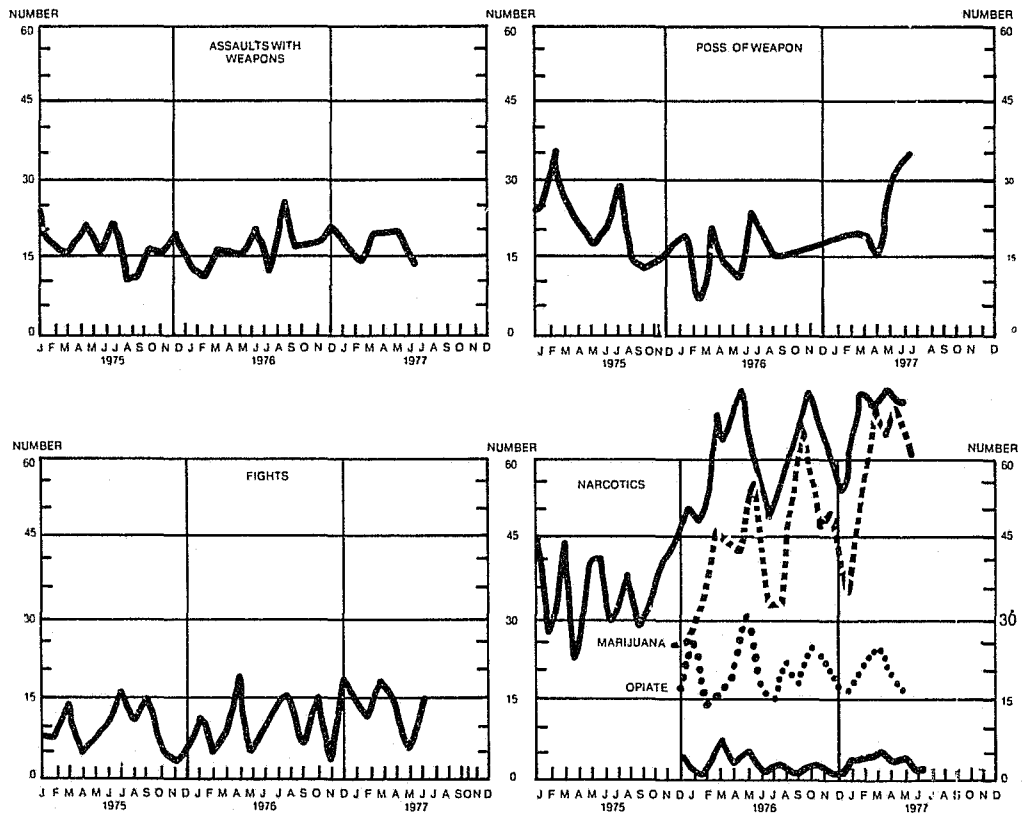


EXHIBIT 27

graphic characteristics are published each year. These characteristics are the same data items and are comparable to the published characteristics of persons in prison and characteristics of persons on parole. Most of these characteristics are similar to OBSCIS data elements.

Not only does Exhibit 26 give the type of release from the furlough program, but also time in the program, and time in the institution prior to program placement. "Take home pay" indicates the earnings of the furloughee, from which his board and room are paid, and a proportion goes to the support of his dependents. Some personal allowance is provided and the remainder of his earnings accumulate toward parole.

This information is gathered at time of release

from the work furlough program.

Some of the data elements used that are not OBSCIS data elements are:

- Reason for leaving program
- Months in program
- Earnings

Serious incidents of misbehavior by inmates occur in prison. These serious incidents which require a report to the District Attorney for possible prosecution are summarized by selected pertinent factors. The four principal types of incidents are shown to the administrators monthly, Exhibit 27. The buildup of a "hot spot" in an institution can, therefore, be identified. Patterns and fluctuations indicate where preventive staff efforts should be made.

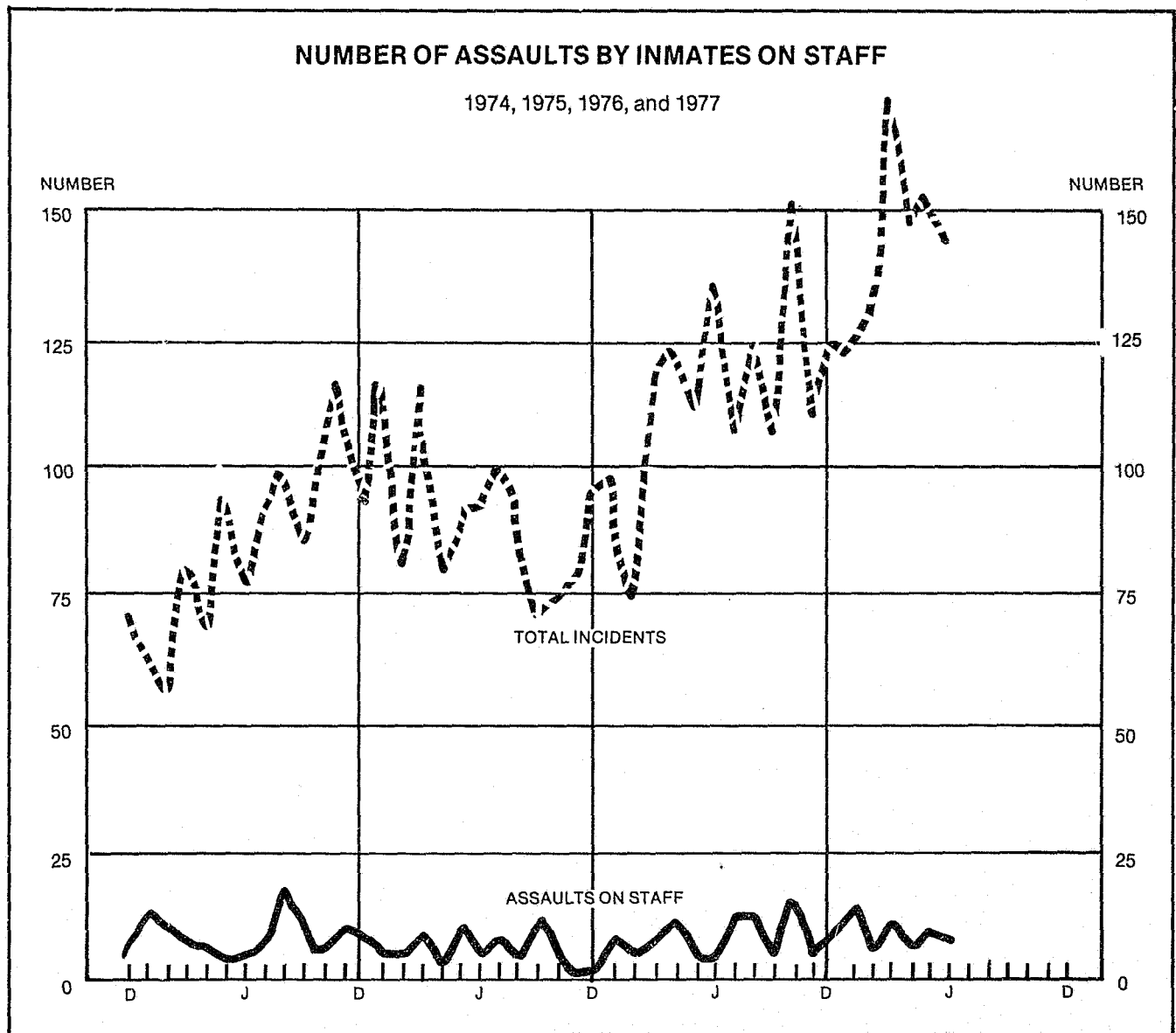


EXHIBIT 28

These exhibits are a sampling of many reports and charts used by Department administrators. Some special programs for which data are collected, but which were not covered in this paper, include psychiatric outpatient clinics and correctional industry operations. California does not have all the data needed by administrators. Work is steadily progressing on the installation of the OBSCIS system, but many hours of data collection and data preparation are still needed.

One indication of task size are population counts which on June 30, 1977 totaled 44,700. This total was comprised of 22,400 persons in the institution and 22,300 on parole. These counts do not include the intake and outgo movements totaling over 150,000 a year.

Narcotic incidents became so numerous that it was necessary to separate this classification into opiate, marijuana and dangerous drugs. The increase was in the category marijuana. The concerted effort to control marijuana includes the use of trained dogs. These incident data are available by location within each institution, and have been used to support budget requests for additional custodial staff in specific locations.

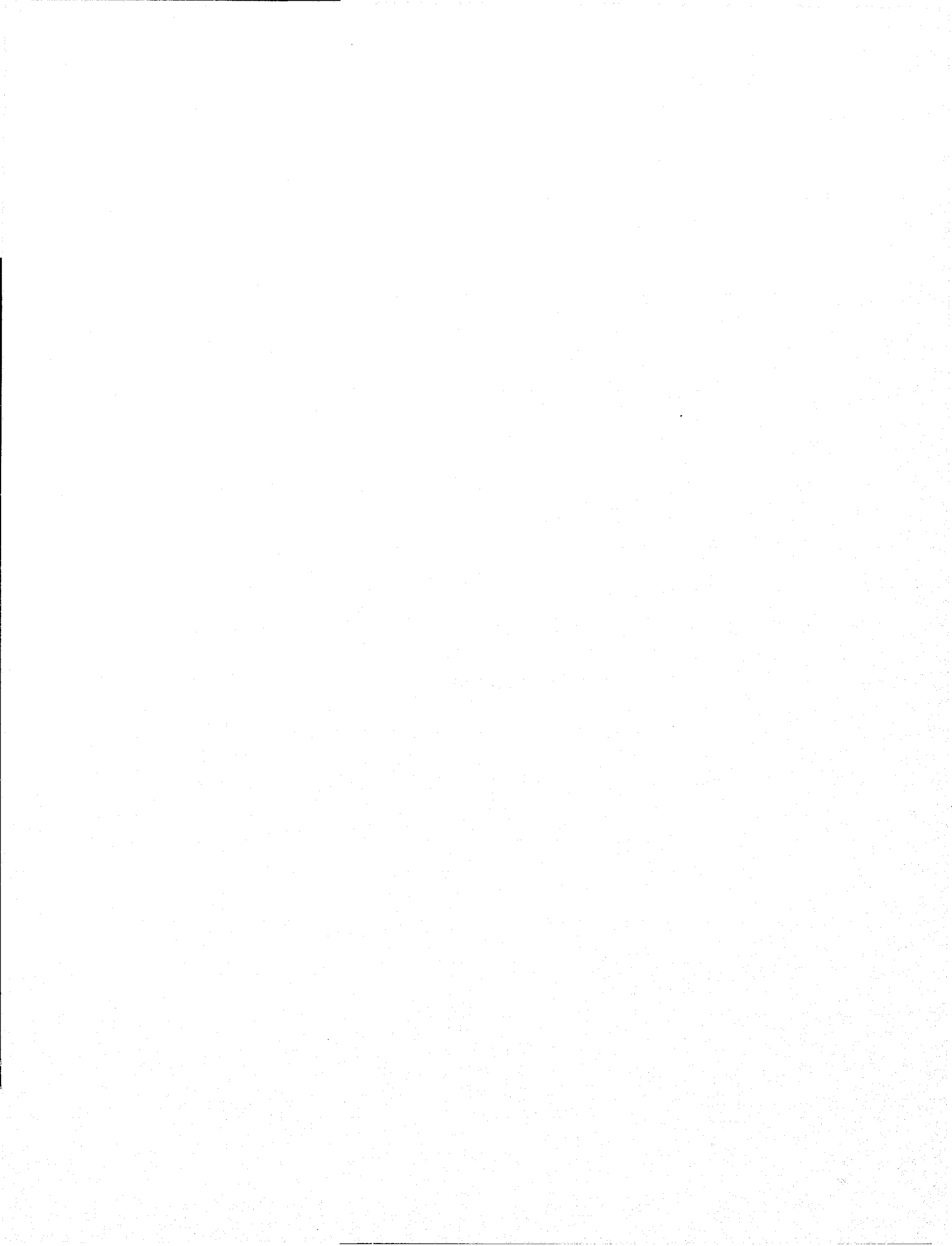
California has had some very serious inmate assaults on staff, Exhibit 28. The total and types of incidents are presented monthly at the administrators' meetings. Although the number of incidents in prison have increased, the number of attacks on staff by inmates has remained at a relatively constant level.

APPENDIX

Some of the data users in direct contact with management Information Section, Statistical Unit, include:

- State of California
 - Governor's Staff
 - Legislators, their Committees and Staff
 - Legislative Analyst and Staff
 - Department of Finance (Control Agency)
 - Health and Welfare Agency (Umbrella Agency)
 - Department of Corrections
 - Director
 - Deputy Directors
 - Administrative Staffs
 - Legislative Liaison
 - Managers
 - Institution and Parole Planners
 - Administrators
 - Budget Staff
 - Day-to-Day Operational Staff
 - Planning Staff
 - Research Personnel
 - Department of Justice
 - BCS (Bureau of Criminal Statistics)
 - CDS (Comprehensive Data System)
 - Attorney General's Office (Also as Expert Witness, and for preping Expert Witnesses)

- Federal Agencies
 - LEAA
 - Bureau of Prisons
 - Bureau of Census
 - OMB (Office of Management and Budget)
 - FBI
- Other Jurisdictions and Organizations
 - Judges (All levels)
 - District Attorneys
 - Defense Attorneys
 - Sheriff and Police Departments (Including Modus Operandi)
 - Professional Associations
 - American Correctional Association
 - NCCD (National Council on Crime and Delinquency)
 - General, Professional and Detailed Libraries
 - Library
 - Depository Libraries
 - Students, all ages
 - Interested Individuals
 - Church Organizations
 - Public Interest Groups
 - Public Advocates, etc.
 - Private Consulting Firms
 - Universities and Colleges
 - Faculty
 - Researchers



END