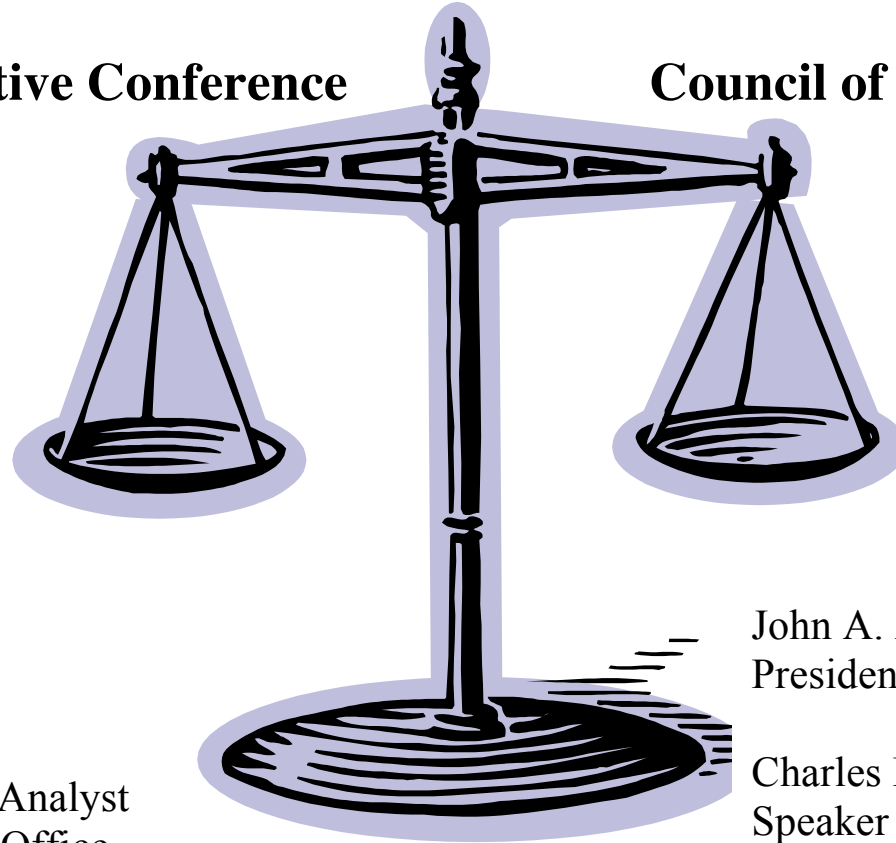


ADULT CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS

**A Report Submitted to the
FISCAL AFFAIRS AND GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS COMMITTEE
Southern Legislative Conference Council of State Governments**



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ADULT CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS

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INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

INTRODUCTION

This report is part of a series of annual presentations to the Fiscal Affairs and Government Operations Committee of the Southern Legislative Conference. The report includes a summary of key findings and statistical tables based upon a questionnaire distributed to each member state in October 2012.

Many thanks to the legislative staff and correctional agency staff who provided the requested information. Thanks also to several co-workers who assisted with the preparation of this report: John Carpenter, Evan Brasseaux, Travis McIlwain and Willie Scott.

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METHODOLOGY

The purpose of this report is to provide legislators and staff in each state with a reference document that can be used to compare Corrections Programs in a particular state to others throughout the southern region.

A questionnaire was sent to each of the 15 states in the Southern Legislative Conference. The information reported in this survey is taken directly from the returned surveys, unless so noted. In addition to group reporting of like data, selected data from the states has been compiled into a “Corrections State Profile” for each state. These include, but are not limited to, selected characteristics of adult inmates and major state initiatives.

It should be noted that although identical surveys were sent to each state, there might be certain inconsistencies due to differences in interpretation of corrections data. We have attempted to adjust these inconsistencies when making comparisons among states. To the best of our ability this has been done with each state’s prior approval.

All fifteen SLC states responded to the survey. Previously, the report included 16 states. However, Maryland has joined The Council of State Governments’ Eastern region, the Eastern Regional Conference (SLC) in December 2009 and is not included in the report.

NOTE: For purposes of this report “N/A” denotes that the requested information was not provided or was not available for reporting.

INMATE POPULATION TRENDS AND INCARCERATION RATES

The inmate population housed in state correctional facilities throughout the Southern Legislative Conference region decreased by 4,895 or 0.8% from July 1, 2011 to July 1, 2012. The rate of change for each state varied widely; from a 9.6% increase in Georgia to a 7.9% decrease in Kentucky. A region-wide yearly trend summary of the change of inmates housed in state correctional systems as of July 1 of each year is presented below. (The significant increase in this table in 1994 reflects the addition of Missouri to the Southern Legislative Conference and a decrease in 2009 reflects the departure of Maryland from the Southern Legislative Conference.) Note: These numbers have been revised where noted based on adjustments provided by the member states.

Year	Number of Inmates (in state facilities)	% Increase/ Decrease
1-Jul-92	297,037	
1-Jul-93	325,232	9.5%
1-Jul-94	352,768	8.5%
1-Jul-95	411,746	16.7%
1-Jul-96	444,952	8.1%
1-Jul-97	465,879	4.7%
1-Jul-98	485,399	4.2%
1-Jul-99	508,043	4.7%
1-Jul-00	518,361	2.0%
1-Jul-01	523,683	1.0%
1-Jul-02	534,909	2.1%
1-Jul-03	549,493	2.7%
1-Jul-04	561,007	2.1%
1-Jul-05	569,747	1.6%
1-Jul-06	580,757	1.9%
1-Jul-07	591,261	1.8%
1-Jul-08	606,223	2.5%
1-Jul-09	586,388	0.5%
1-Jul-10	582,961	-0.6%
1-Jul-11	585,804	0.6%
1-Jul-12	580,909	-0.8%

Between 2002 and 2012 the resident population of the 15 state Southern Legislative Conference region increased from 106.1 million to 114.7 million, an 8.1% increase. During the same time period, the number of SLC state inmates (including state inmates housed in local jails) increased by 17.8% from 577,365 to 634,537. Not surprisingly, the incarceration rate in the SLC region, which is the number of inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, increased from 544.2 in 2002 to 553.4 in 2012 and was above the the U.S. incarceration rate, which decreased from 638.6 in 2002 to 517.5 in 2012. The SLC states' incarceration rate remains above the U.S. rate in terms of inmates per 100,000 population.

YEAR	SLC Total Population (thousands)	U.S. Population* (thousands)	SLC Total State Inmates (incl. jails)	U.S. Inmates* in Prisons	SLC State Inmates/ 100,000 Pop.	U.S. Inmates/ 100,000 Pop.
2002	106,089	284,796	577,365	1,818,572	544.2	638.6
2012	114,665	311,592	634,537	1,598,780	553.4	517.5
% Increase	8.1%	9.4%	9.9%	-12.1%	1.7%	-18.9%

*Population figures as of July 1, 2011. Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau

**U.S. figures as of June 30, 2011. Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prison Inmates at Midyear
2002 figures are those used in the 2002 SLC Report

The number of state inmates housed in local jails in the SLC accounts for 8.1% of the total inmate population of 634,537 housed in both state facilities and local jails. As of July 1, 2012, there were 53,628 state inmates housed in local jails. Thirteen states surveyed provided projections of the growth of their inmate populations housed in state facilities to the year 2017. These states expect varying increases from 2012 to 2017 in the number of inmates with an expected SLC increase of 16.3% in the adult inmate population. Eight states projected inmate populations to the year 2022. Predicted changes during the ten-year period range from a 9.5% decrease in Louisiana to a 57.1% increase in Alabama.

ADULT INMATE POPULATION HOUSED IN STATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

STATE	Inmate Population (a)		Inmates per 100,000 Pop. (b)	Rank in SLC	Inmate Population Change			
	1-Jul-11	1-Jul-12			08 to 09	09 to 10	10 to 11	11 to 12
ALABAMA	26,590	26,738	556.6	5	2.0%	1.0%	-0.4%	0.6%
ARKANSAS	14,180	14,076	479.0	8	-0.4%	5.0%	2.0%	-0.7%
FLORIDA	102,254	100,527	526.8	6	2.8%	1.3%	0.1%	-1.7%
GEORGIA	53,351	58,466	595.8	4	0.9%	-3.3%	2.0%	9.6%
KENTUCKY	13,825	12,738	291.7	14	0.9%	-8.0%	4.1%	-7.9%
LOUISIANA	19,155	19,582	428.0	10	-2.4%	-2.2%	-4.2%	2.2%
MISSISSIPPI	22,467	23,147	777.4	1	-3.2%	-2.9%	0.4%	3.0%
MISSOURI	30,754	31,028	516.4	7	1.5%	-0.2%	1.2%	0.9%
NORTH CAROLINA	41,030	38,385	397.7	11	3.8%	-1.8%	2.3%	-6.4%
OKLAHOMA	25,035	25,388	670.9	2	0.5%	2.9%	-1.6%	1.4%
SOUTH CAROLINA	23,306	22,161	474.2	9	-0.6%	-0.3%	-4.5%	-4.9%
TENNESSEE	20,135	19,898	310.9	13	-0.5%	4.0%	1.1%	-1.2%
TEXAS	156,469	153,641	599.4	3	-0.9%	-0.5%	1.3%	-1.8%
VIRGINIA	32,106	29,935	369.4	12	-0.3%	-6.7%	0.9%	-6.8%
WEST VIRGINIA	5,147	5,199	280.3	15	0.9%	1.6%	1.2%	1.0%
TOTAL	585,804	580,909	506.6		0.5%	-0.7%	0.6%	-0.8%

(a) Incarceration rates shown are for inmates in state facilities only.

For total incarceration rates see table "State Inmates in State and Local Jails."

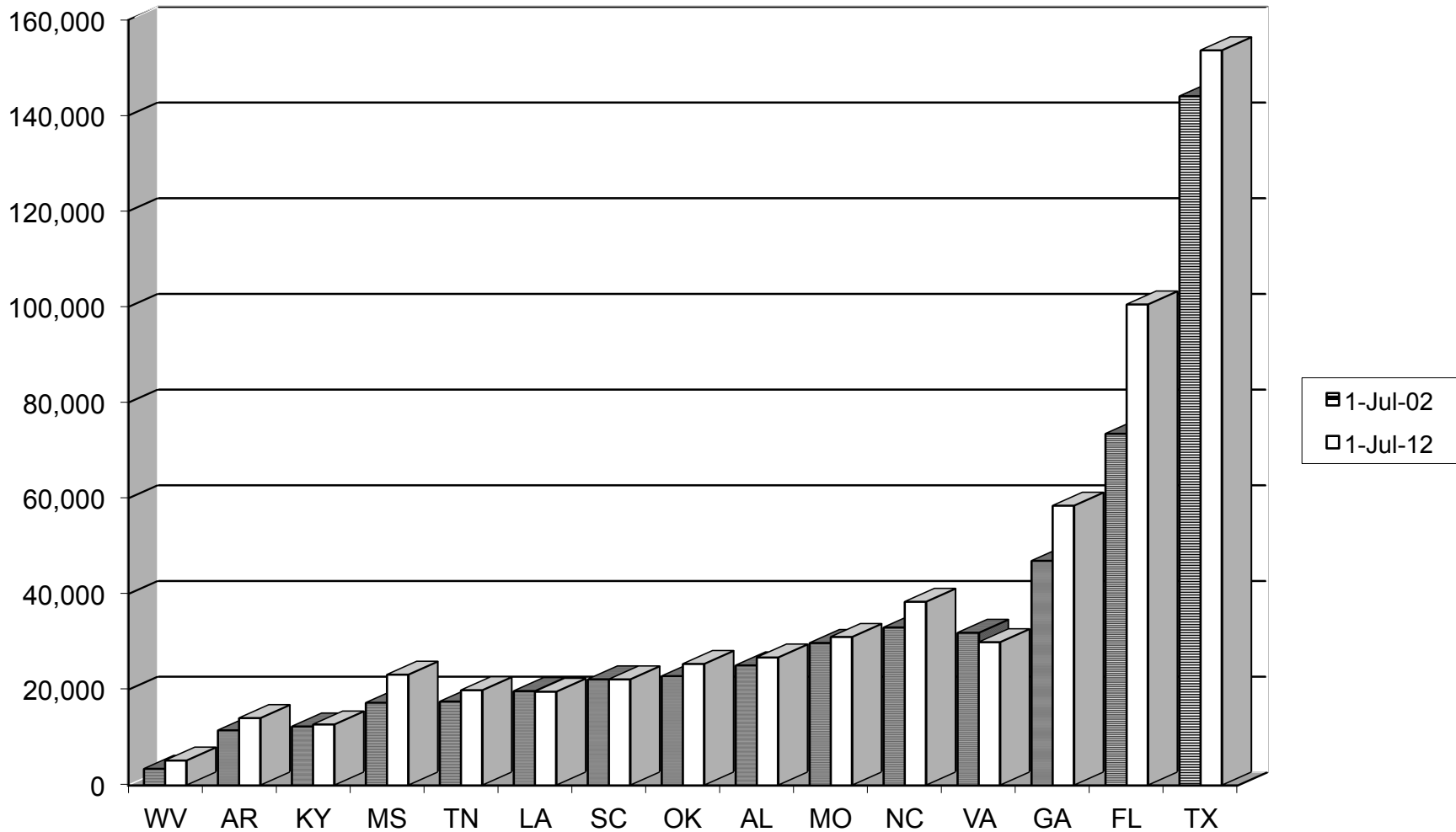
(b) Population data from U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division.

GROWTH OF ADULT
INMATE POPULATION HOUSED IN STATE FACILITIES
2002 to 2012

STATE	Inmate Population		Total Increase 2002-2012	Percent Increase
	1-Jul-02 (a)	1-Jul-12		
ALABAMA	25,090	26,738	1,648	6.6%
ARKANSAS	11,521	14,076	2,555	22.2%
FLORIDA	73,506	100,527	27,021	36.8%
GEORGIA	46,937	58,466	11,529	24.6%
KENTUCKY	12,320	12,738	418	3.4%
LOUISIANA	19,733	19,582	-151	-0.8%
MISSISSIPPI	17,279	23,147	5,868	34.0%
MISSOURI	29,771	31,028	1,257	4.2%
NORTH CAROLINA	33,021	38,385	5,364	16.2%
OKLAHOMA	22,843	25,388	2,545	11.1%
SOUTH CAROLINA	22,169	22,161	-8	0.0%
TENNESSEE	17,533	19,898	2,365	13.5%
TEXAS	144,051	153,641	9,590	6.7%
VIRGINIA	31,907	29,935	-1,972	-6.2%
WEST VIRGINIA	3,473	5,199	1,726	49.7%
TOTAL	511,154	580,909	69,755	13.6%

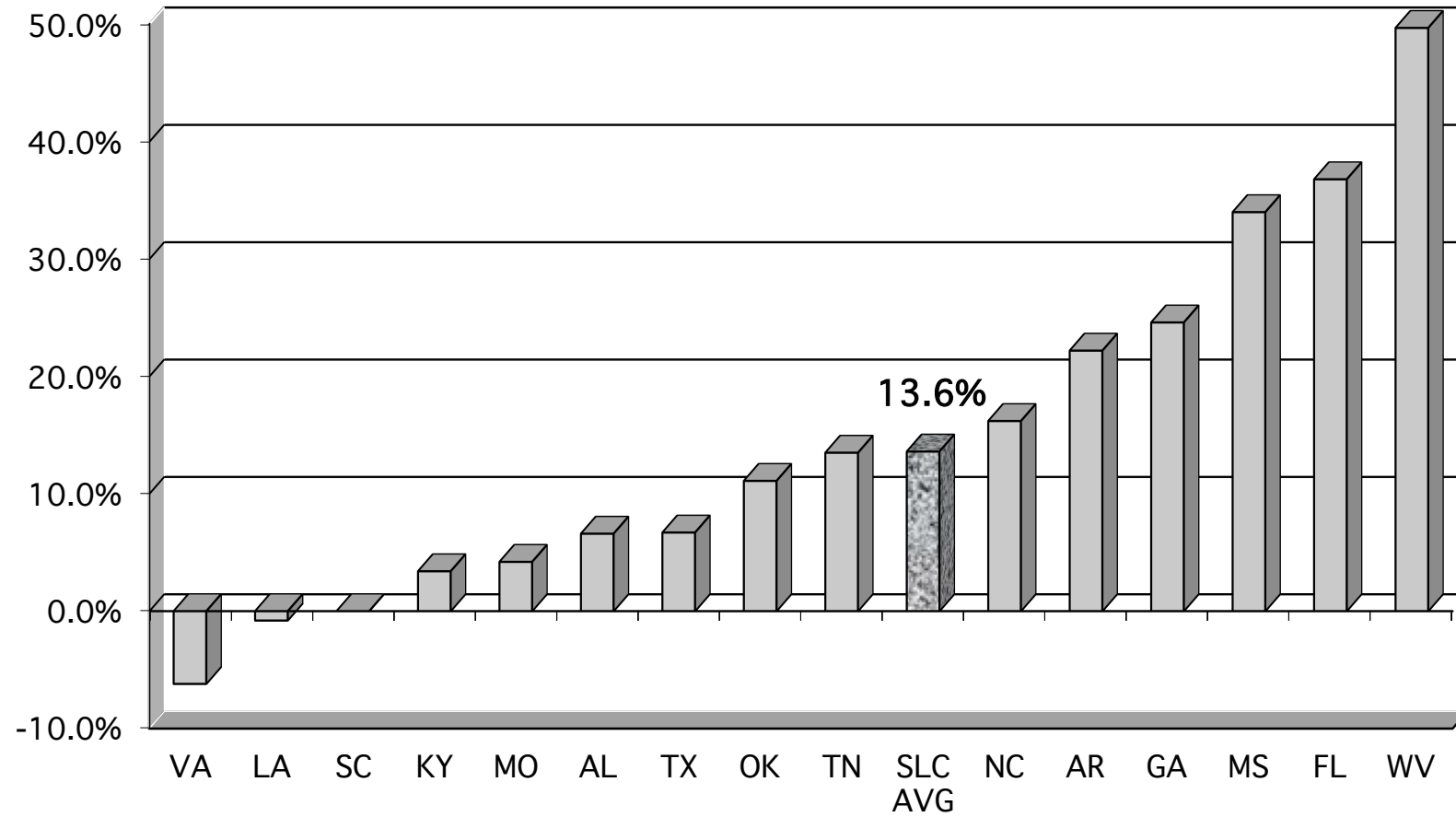
(a) As reported in 2002 survey and revised according to updated figures from the SLC states.

GROWTH OF INMATE POPULATION (STATE FACILITIES ONLY, 2002-2012)



PERCENT INCREASE IN INMATE POPULATION

(STATE FACILITIES ONLY, 2002-2012)



PROJECTED ADULT INMATE POPULATION (State Facilities)

STATE	1-Jul-12	<u>Projected</u>		<u>Percent of Increase</u>	
		2017	2022	2012 to 2017	2012 to 2022
ALABAMA	26,738	37,383	42,007	39.8%	57.1%
ARKANSAS	14,076	17,819	19,989	26.6%	42.0%
FLORIDA	100,527	101,804	N/A	1.3%	N/A
GEORGIA (b)	58,466	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
KENTUCKY	12,738	17,320	17,259	36.0%	35.5%
LOUISIANA (c)	40,460	37,461	36,625	-7.4%	-9.5%
MISSISSIPPI	23,147	24,253	24,763	4.8%	7.0%
MISSOURI	31,028	32,415	33,480	4.5%	7.9%
NORTH CAROLINA	38,385	39,135	N/A	2.0%	N/A
OKLAHOMA	25,388	28,506	31,192	12.3%	22.9%
SOUTH CAROLINA (b)	22,161	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TENNESSEE	19,898	29,740	30,288	49.5%	52.2%
TEXAS	153,641	157,950	N/A	2.8%	N/A
VIRGINIA	29,935	37,972	N/A	26.8%	N/A
WEST VIRGINIA	5,199	8,750	N/A	68.3%	N/A
TOTAL (a)	601,787	570,508	235,603	16.3%	40.2%

(a) These figures only reflect reporting states and do not reflect the SLC total.

(b) Georgia and South Carolina do not do projections on populations.

(c) Louisiana's population includes state prisoners in local jails and projected figures are for 2017 and 2022, respectively.

PRISON AND JAIL CAPACITIES

On July 1, 2012, the inmate population exceeded or equaled the maximum design capacity of the state correctional facilities in five of the fifteen states reporting. The percent of capacity ranged from 89% in Florida to 199% in Alabama, with the capacity for the region at 97%.

States were asked to ascertain the percentage of inmates housed in various levels of security. The levels ranged from one to three and consist of the following:

- A Level One institution is an institution with maximum-security inmates (extended lockdown and working cell blocks).
- A Level Two institution consists of medium-security inmates (working cell blocks).
- A Level Three institution contains minimum-security inmates only.

Of the inmates in state prisons, 22.3% are in Level One institutions, 44.5% are in Level Two institutions, 17.2% are in Level Three institutions, 2.9% are in Community Based Centers, and 13.2% are in other settings (excluding local jails).

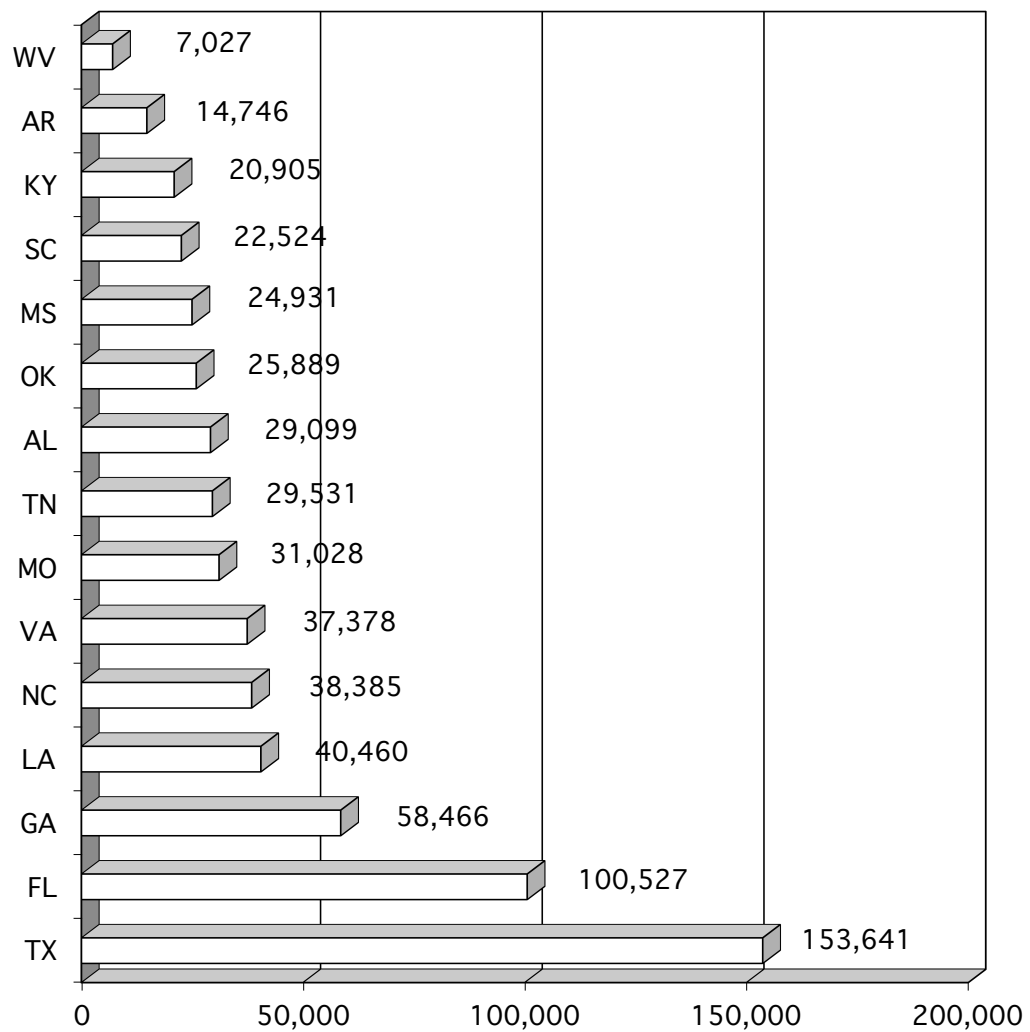
Of the fifteen states surveyed, ten confined inmates in local jails. The shifting of inmates to the local level has caused some jails to house inmates in excess of designed capacities.

STATE INMATES HOUSED IN STATE AND LOCAL JAILS
(As of July 1, 2012)

STATE	STATE INMATES		Total State Inmates	Total State Inmates Per 100,000 Pop.*	Rank in SLC
	State Facilities	Local Jails			
ALABAMA	26,738	2,361	29,099	605.7	4
ARKANSAS	14,076	670	14,746	501.7	9
FLORIDA	100,527	0	100,527	526.8	7
GEORGIA	58,466	0	58,466	595.9	6
KENTUCKY	12,738	8,167	20,905	478.7	11
LOUISIANA	19,582	20,878	40,460	884.4	1
MISSISSIPPI	23,147	1,784	24,931	837.5	2
MISSOURI	31,028	0	31,028	516.4	8
NORTH CAROLINA	38,385	0	38,385	397.7	14
OKLAHOMA	25,388	501	25,889	684.2	3
SOUTH CAROLINA	22,161	363	22,524	482.0	10
TENNESSEE	19,898	9,633	29,531	461.4	12
TEXAS	153,641	0	153,641	599.4	5
VIRGINIA	29,935	7,443	37,378	461.2	13
WEST VIRGINIA	5,199	1,828	7,027	378.8	15
TOTAL	580,909	53,628	634,537	553.4	

* Population data from U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division.

TOTAL STATE INMATES
HOUSED IN STATE AND LOCAL JAILS
(AS OF JULY 1, 2012)



POPULATION AND CAPACITY OF STATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

(As of July 1, 2012)

STATE	Inmate Population	Maximum Design Capacity	Percent of Capacity
ALABAMA	26,738	13,403	199%
ARKANSAS	14,076	13,477	104%
FLORIDA	100,527	113,150	89%
GEORGIA	58,466	61,298	95%
KENTUCKY	12,738	12,167	105%
LOUISIANA	19,582	21,389	92%
MISSISSIPPI	23,147	25,553	91%
MISSOURI	31,028	31,126	100%
NORTH CAROLINA	38,385	39,666	97%
OKLAHOMA	25,388	25,457	100%
SOUTH CAROLINA	22,161	24,203	92%
TENNESSEE	19,898	20,623	96%
TEXAS	153,641	162,753	94%
VIRGINIA *	29,935	30,737	97%
WEST VIRGINIA	5,199	5,233	99%
TOTAL	580,909	600,235	97%

* Virginia includes 1,578 private prison beds

DISTRIBUTION OF ADULT INMATE POPULATION BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION
(As of July 1, 2012)

STATE*	Level One		Level Two		Level Three		Community Based		Other		Total
	Inmates	%	Inmates	%	Inmates	%	Inmates	%	Inmates	%	
ALABAMA	8,198	30.7%	12,673	47.4%	477	1.8%	4,027	15.1%	1,363	5.1%	26,738
ARKANSAS	5,743	40.8%	7,656	54.4%	0	0.0%	677	4.8%	0	0.0%	14,076
FLORIDA	4,654	4.6%	92,353	91.9%	0	0.0%	3,520	3.5%	0	0.0%	100,527
GEORGIA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	58,466	100.0%	58,466
KENTUCKY	2,013	15.8%	7,492	58.8%	1,760	13.8%	1,434	11.3%	39	0.3%	12,738
LOUISIANA	9,105	46.5%	7,962	40.7%	713	3.6%	1,346	6.9%	456	2.3%	19,582
MISSISSIPPI	3,973	17.2%	10,739	46.4%	3,668	15.8%	1,612	7.0%	3,155	13.6%	23,147
MISSOURI	14,573	47.0%	10,762	34.7%	5,693	18.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	31,028
NORTH CAROLINA	7,385	19.2%	18,067	47.1%	11,243	29.3%	29	0.1%	1,661	4.3%	38,385
OKLAHOMA	1,496	5.9%	12,139	47.8%	6,758	26.6%	3,649	14.4%	1,346	5.3%	25,388
SOUTH CAROLINA	7,417	33.5%	9,800	44.2%	2,852	12.9%	0	0.0%	2,092	9.4%	22,161
TENNESSEE	8,892	44.7%	11,006	55.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	19,898
TEXAS	49,389	32.1%	45,072	29.3%	59,180	38.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	153,641
VIRGINIA	5,019	16.8%	9,906	33.1%	7,114	23.8%	183	0.6%	7,713	25.8%	29,935
WEST VIRGINIA	1,469	28.3%	2,667	51.3%	589	11.3%	359	6.9%	115	2.2%	5,199
TOTAL/Average %	129,326	22.3%	258,294	44.5%	100,047	17.2%	16,836	2.9%	76,406	13.2%	580,909

***NOTES:**

Alabama "other" includes in-transient, records monitor, and leased beds.

Georgia levels are combined at each facility.

Kentucky "other" represents those not yet classified.

Louisiana "other" represents Adult Reception & Diagnostic Center Inmates.

Mississippi "other" represents house arrest and earned release supervision

North Carolina "other" includes safe keepers, unassigned custody, or missing data.

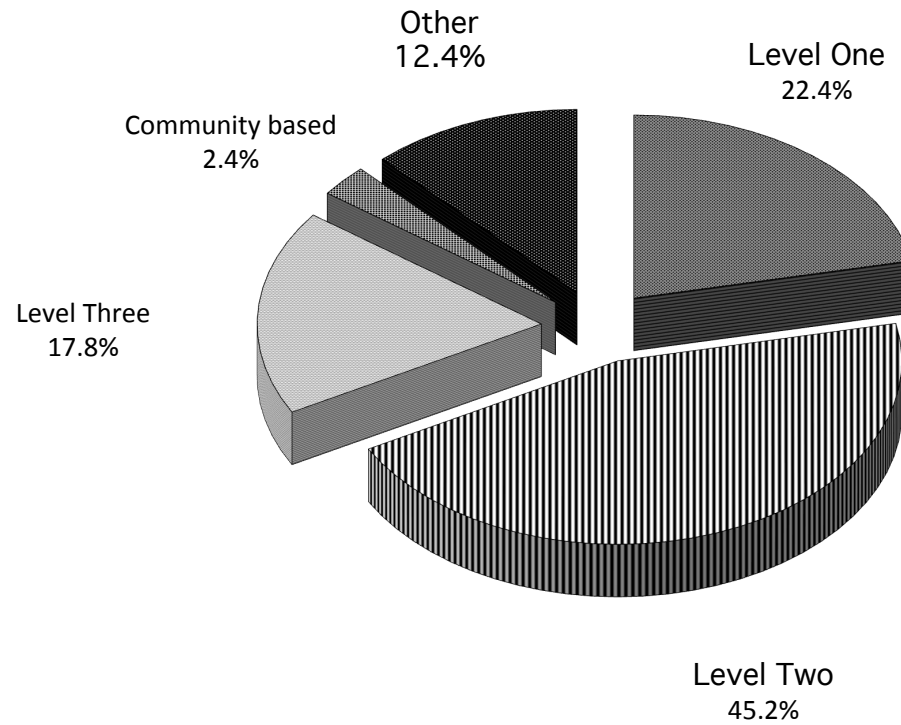
Oklahoma "other" represents those inmates who are not considered in custody but under jurisdiction (jail, court, hospital, escapes, interstate compacts, and GPS).

South Carolina "other" includes hospital and infirmary designations.

Virginia's Dept. of Corrections has a six level classification system. Levels 4, 5, and 6 were placed in Other, which also includes protective custody, death row, hearing impaired, and unclassified.

West Virginia "other" includes receiving/intake inmates.

DISTRIBUTION OF ADULT INMATE POPULATION BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION



Note: Percentages do not total 100% due to rounding.

UTILIZATION OF LOCAL JAILS
(as of July 1, 2012)

STATE		Total Local Jail Population	Max. Design Capacity	Percent of Capacity	No. of State Inmates	STATE PAYMENT PER	
						Inmate Day	Inmate Year
ALABAMA	(a)	unknown	unknown	N/A	2,361	\$1.75	\$639
ARKANSAS	(b)	unknown	unknown	N/A	670	\$21.50	\$7,848
FLORIDA	(c)	54,730	N/A	N/A	0	\$0	\$0
GEORGIA		0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
KENTUCKY		19,826	19,570	101.3%	8,167	\$31.43	\$11,472
LOUISIANA	(d)	38,077	45,161	84.3%	20,878	\$24.39	\$8,902
MISSISSIPPI	(e)	1,784	1,678	106.3%	1,784	\$20.50	\$7,483
MISSOURI		0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
NORTH CAROLINA		0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
OKLAHOMA	(f)	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,079	\$38.39	\$14,012
SOUTH CAROLINA		13,363	12,113	110.3%	363	\$0.00	\$0
TENNESSEE	(g)	29,673	31,763	93.4%	9,633	\$48.47	\$17,692
TEXAS		66,145	94,374	70.1%	0	\$0	\$0
VIRGINIA	(h)	29,863	21,633	138.0%	7,443	\$12.00	\$4,380
WEST VIRGINIA		N/A	N/A	N/A	1,828	\$48.80	\$17,812
Total		253,461	226,292	97.3%	55,206		
Average						\$30.90	\$11,280

(a) Capacities are determined by local authorities. State Finance Department (not AL DOC) pays the flat rate reimbursement set by the legislature.

(b) Flat rate of \$28 for county jail backup and \$15 per day on contracted jail beds.

(c) The Florida Department of Corrections no longer rates capacity for local jails. Local facilities regulate it.

(d) All facilities are reimbursed at a flat rate of \$24.39 per day except for Work Release Facilities which are reimbursed at \$16.39 for non-contract programs and \$12.25 for contract programs, and 2 parishes who earn an additional \$7 per inmate per day through approved cooperative endeavors to provide and capitalize additional beds for the state. All parishes are also eligible to have approved extraordinary medical expenses reimbursed. Orleans Parish is also reimbursed an additional per diem of \$2 for medical expenses for state inmates, \$7 for all inmates served by their mental health unit and \$3 per day for the Intensive Incarceration and Parole Supervision Program.

(e) Population and capacity of approved jails represents the allotment of beds for state inmates.

(f) Oklahoma has 497 offenders in their jurisdiction and 1,582 waiting in county jails that have not been taken into custody but are under DOC jurisdiction.

(g) TN counties that contract with TDOC receive a flat daily rate, reasonable allowance reimbursement, contract reasonable and allowable, or resolution.

(h) The Commonwealth of Virginia does not designate a "maximum designed bed capacity for local jails." All jails have a certified rated operating capacity as determined by square foot measurements of cell, dayroom and dormitory housing areas. All full service local and regional jails are provided per diem rates (i.e. \$8 per diem for first 60 days and \$14 per diem for state felons after 61st day).

BUDGETARY ISSUES

Over the last 10 years expenditures in the region have increased 33.2%. With all 15 states reporting, the system wide average annual operating cost of housing an inmate in an institution was \$19,607. Expenditures varied by type of confinement unit. The annual average cost of housing an inmate in a local jail was \$11,280 (see previous Utilization of Local Jails table) as compared to \$24,460 in a state-operated Level One institution, \$29,160 in a Level Two type institution, \$24,056 in a Level Three type institution, \$23,175 in Community Based type programs, and \$17,049 in other institutional settings. (It should be noted that these costs reflect only those services budgeted for and provided by the respective corrections agencies.)

Additionally, the system wide average cost per inmate per day for the southern states was \$54.06 per inmate per day with North Carolina spending the most at \$76.02 per inmate per day and Louisiana spending the least at \$37.93 per inmate per day. North Carolina spent the most on adult corrections per capita (\$162.05), while Kentucky spent the least (\$65.04).

ADULT CORRECTIONS OPERATING BUDGETS (in thousands of dollars)						
STATE	Actual Corrections Expenditures		Actual Corrections Expenditures FY 12	Projected Corrections Expenditures FY 13	Percent Increase	
	FY 02	(a) FY 07 (a)			FY 02 to FY 12	FY 07 to FY 12
ALABAMA	\$247,900	\$403,200	\$443,700	\$452,100	78.98%	10.04%
ARKANSAS	\$180,747	\$263,344	\$325,468	\$325,386	80.07%	23.59%
FLORIDA	\$1,650,000	\$2,200,000	\$2,133,000	\$2,009,000	29.27%	-3.05%
GEORGIA	N/A	\$1,080,744	\$1,132,667	\$1,153,200	N/A	4.80%
KENTUCKY	\$190,992	\$249,352	\$284,031	\$289,719	48.71%	13.91%
LOUISIANA	\$425,338	\$483,442	\$557,067	\$528,728	30.97%	15.23%
MISSISSIPPI	\$262,273	\$309,446	\$339,823	\$364,793	29.57%	9.82%
MISSOURI	\$460,496 (b)	\$560,941 (b)	\$701,007	\$720,711	52.23%	24.97%
NORTH CAROLINA	\$1,031,150	\$1,377,413	\$1,563,939	\$1,593,246	51.67%	13.54%
OKLAHOMA	\$433,260	\$505,124	\$510,653	\$523,438	17.86%	1.09%
SOUTH CAROLINA	\$282,724	\$330,280	\$349,849	\$357,161	23.74%	5.92%
TENNESSEE	\$449,709	\$646,967	\$707,684	\$853,171	57.36%	9.38%
TEXAS	\$2,516,601	\$2,680,927	\$3,061,461	\$3,118,729	21.65%	14.19%
VIRGINIA	\$811,571	\$946,728	\$1,034,407	\$1,026,839	27.46%	9.26%
WEST VIRGINIA	\$84,000	\$138,477	\$168,367	\$173,418	100.44%	21.58%
TOTAL	\$9,026,761	\$12,176,385	\$13,313,123	\$13,489,639	47.49%	9.34%

(a) As reported in this year's survey.

(b) Years prior to 2011 do not include fringe benefits.

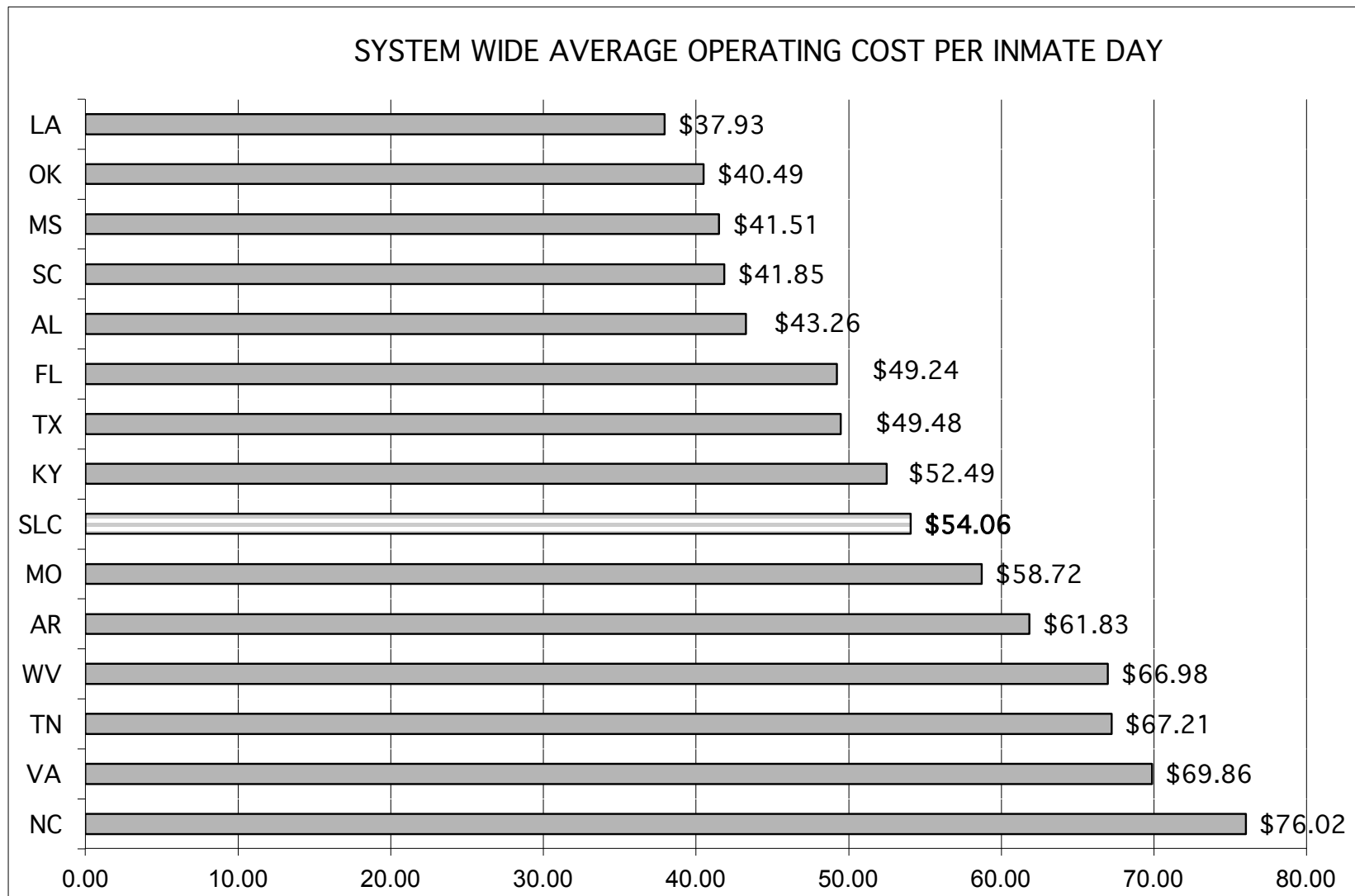
ANNUAL OPERATING COST PER INMATE BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION (a)
(FY 12 Actual)

STATE	Level One	Level Two	Level Three	Community Based	Other	System Wide Annual Operating Cost Per Inmate	System Wide Average Cost Per inmate Day
ALABAMA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$15,789	\$43.26
ARKANSAS	\$21,385	\$20,115	\$19,764	N/A	N/A	\$22,567	\$61.83
FLORIDA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$18,022	\$49.24
GEORGIA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
KENTUCKY	\$12,479	\$15,961	\$21,718	\$11,822	\$1,044	\$18,706	\$52.49
LOUISIANA	\$22,478	\$16,795	\$21,623	\$0	\$8,544	\$13,882	\$37.93
MISSISSIPPI	\$12,666	\$12,815	\$19,046	\$0	\$0	\$15,151	\$41.51
MISSOURI	\$22,320	\$20,250	\$22,411	\$0	\$0	\$21,433	\$58.72
NORTH CAROLINA	\$34,153	\$28,214	\$23,491	\$0	\$0	\$27,747	\$76.02
OKLAHOMA	\$24,990	\$14,627	\$13,763	\$12,489	\$13,286	\$14,780	\$40.49
SOUTH CAROLINA	\$14,566	\$13,089	\$13,159	\$12,854	N/A	\$13,692	\$41.85
TENNESSEE	\$28,243	\$21,709	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$24,680	\$67.21
TEXAS	\$17,001	\$17,775	\$19,338	N/A	N/A	\$18,108	\$49.48
VIRGINIA	\$21,950	\$23,734	\$25,705	\$28,830	\$0	\$25,498	\$69.86
WEST VIRGINIA	\$36,828	\$115,672	\$40,545	\$49,880	\$28,272	\$24,447	\$66.98
AVERAGE (b)	\$24,460	\$29,160	\$24,056	\$23,175	\$17,049	\$19,607	\$54.06

(a) Annual operating costs include those attributed to each corrections department. Expenditures associated with non-corrections budget units for inmate support are not included (i.e. headquarters, capital outlay, or probation and parole).

(b) Average calculation includes only those states that provided cost data.

Note: A Level One Institution is an institution with maximum security inmates (extended lockdown and working cell blocks), medium and minimum security inmates. A Level Two Institution consists of maximum security inmates (working cell blocks), medium and minimum security inmates or an institution with medium and minimum security inmates. A Level Three Institution contains minimum security inmates only.



ADULT CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES FOR SOUTHERN STATES

STATE	Adult Corrections Expenditures FY 12 (in thousands of dollars)	Total State Inmates FY 12*	Expenditures Per Inmate FY 12	Rank	Population Est. 7/1/12	Expenditures Per Capita FY 12	Rank
ALABAMA	\$443,700	29,099	\$15,248	12	4,803,689	\$92.37	12
ARKANSAS	\$325,468	14,746	\$22,072	6	2,938,582	\$110.76	10
FLORIDA	\$2,133,000	100,527	\$21,218	7	19,082,262	\$111.78	9
GEORGIA	\$1,132,667	58,466	\$19,373	10	9,812,460	\$115.43	7
KENTUCKY	\$284,031	20,905	\$13,587	15	4,366,814	\$65.04	15
LOUISIANA	\$557,067	40,460	\$13,768	13	4,574,766	\$121.77	4
MISSISSIPPI	\$339,823	24,931	\$13,631	14	2,977,457	\$114.13	8
MISSOURI	\$701,007	31,028	\$22,593	5	6,008,984	\$116.66	6
NORTH CAROLINA	\$1,563,939	38,385	\$40,743	1	9,651,103	\$162.05	1
OKLAHOMA	\$510,653	25,889	\$19,725	9	3,784,163	\$134.94	2
SOUTH CAROLINA	\$349,849	22,524	\$15,532	11	4,673,348	\$74.86	14
TENNESSEE	\$707,684	29,531	\$23,964	3	6,399,787	\$110.58	11
TEXAS	\$3,061,461	153,641	\$19,926	8	25,631,778	\$119.44	5
VIRGINIA	\$1,034,407	37,378	\$27,674	2	8,104,384	\$127.64	3
WEST VIRGINIA	\$168,367	7,027	\$23,960	4	1,854,908	\$90.77	13
TOTAL/AVERAGE	\$13,313,123	634,537	\$20,981		114,664,485	\$116.11	

*State and Local Jail Inmates as of July 1, 2012.

Note: Expenditures are total operating expenditures for adult corrections.

STAFFING PATTERNS AND SELECTED INMATE CHARACTERISTICS

The states in the region were authorized employment of 110,382 security officers as of July 1, 2012. Approximately 88.8% of those positions were filled. There was an average of 5.9 inmates per security officer in the region. State staffing patterns varied from 3.4 inmates per filled officer position in North Carolina to 15.2 inmates per filled officer position in Oklahoma. The average starting salary of a security officer was \$26,064, not including related benefits. Average training requirements were 247 hours of classroom work in the first year followed by 98 hours of on-the-job training. States require an average of 40 hours of in-service training each year thereafter.

For the year ending July 1, 2012, the states reported a total of 9,495 assaults on inmates by other inmates and 5,075 assaults on staff. There were 32 inmate deaths and 3 staff deaths. A total of 98 inmates attempted escape from prison grounds and 4 of those inmates remained at-large.

In addition, this section of the report includes a table for the violent incidents per 1,000 inmates and selected characteristics of adult inmates.

POSITIONS, STAFFING RATIOS, AND STARTING SALARIES *

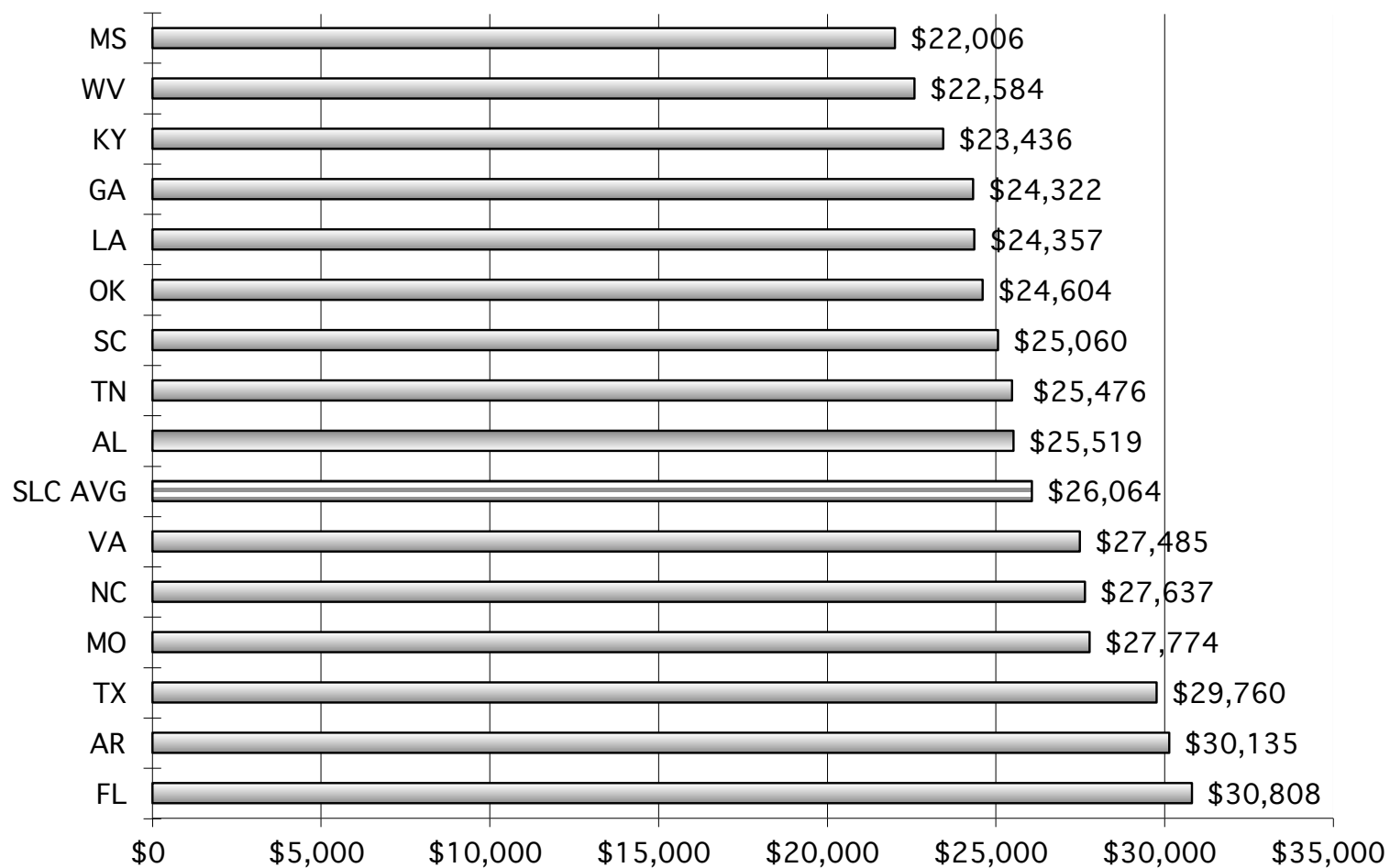
(as of July 1, 2012)

STATE	Correctional Officer Positions		Percent Filled	State Inmate Population 2012	Inmate to Filled Officer Ratio	Average Starting Salaries	Salary Rank
	Established	Filled					
ALABAMA	4,885	3,059	62.6%	26,738	8.7	\$25,519	7
ARKANSAS	3,252	3,049	93.8%	14,076	4.6	\$30,135	2
FLORIDA	16,673	15,174	91.0%	100,527	6.6	\$30,808	1
GEORGIA	8,116	7,591	93.5%	58,466	7.7	\$24,322	12
KENTUCKY	2,247	2,131	94.8%	12,738	6.0	\$23,436	13
LOUISIANA (a)	3,402	3,284	96.5%	16,634	5.1	\$24,357	11
MISSISSIPPI	2,475	1,817	73.4%	23,147	12.7	\$22,006	15
MISSOURI	5,792	5,582	96.4%	31,028	5.6	\$27,774	4
NORTH CAROLINA	12,361	11,377	92.0%	38,385	3.4	\$27,637	5
OKLAHOMA	2,586	1,669	64.5%	25,388	15.2	\$24,604	10
SOUTH CAROLINA	4,175	3,669	87.9%	22,161	6.0	\$25,060	9
TENNESSEE	3,455	3,190	92.3%	19,898	6.2	\$25,476	8
TEXAS	32,136	28,486	88.6%	153,641	5.4	\$29,760	3
VIRGINIA	7,633	6,882	90.2%	29,935	4.3	\$27,485	6
WEST VIRGINIA	1,194	1,084	90.8%	5,199	4.8	\$22,584	14
TOTAL/AVERAGE	110,382	98,044	88.8%	577,961	5.9	\$26,064	

* Salary data is based on base annual salary and does not include retirement and other related benefits.

(a) Louisiana's Correctional Officer positions are for state run facilities; therefore, the inmate population was reduced by 2,948 inmates to reflect the inmates in 2 private institutions.

CORRECTIONAL OFFICER STARTING SALARIES
(W/O RETIREMENT AND RELATED BENEFITS)



ADULT CORRECTIONAL OFFICER STATISTICS
(AS OF JULY 1, 2012)

STATE	Hours of Classroom Training	1st Year of Employment On-the-Job Training Hours	Total	In Service Each Year Thereafter	Average Turnover Rate (%)
ALABAMA	480	96	576	32	10.0%
ARKANSAS	200	40	240	40	27.4%
FLORIDA	460	280	740	40	16.1%
GEORGIA	200	N/A	200	20	25.3%
KENTUCKY	120	N/A	120	40	21.0%
LOUISIANA	120	40	160	40	23.0%
MISSISSIPPI	200	160	360	40	24.2%
MISSOURI	160	80	240	40	15.2%
NORTH CAROLINA*	200	80	280	40	14.3%
OKLAHOMA	240	0	240	40	20.7%
SOUTH CAROLINA	200	20	220	20	23.8%
TENNESSEE	160	160	320	40	30.9%
TEXAS	200	104	304	40	24.7%
VIRGINIA	400	80	480	48	15.6%
WEST VIRGINIA	120	40	160	40	16.7%
AVERAGE	247	98	387	40	22.1%

* Voluntary 12.38%, Involuntary 1.95%

VIOLENT INCIDENTS PER 1,000 INMATES
(FY 2011-12)

STATE*	<u>Assaults on</u>				<u>Deaths of</u>				<u>Escapes (a)</u>			
	<u>Inmates</u>		<u>Staff</u>		<u>Inmates</u>		<u>Staff</u>		<u>Attempted</u>		<u>At-Large</u>	
	No.	Per 1,000	No.	Per 1,000	No.	Per 1,000	No.	Per 1,000	No.	Per 1,000	No.	Per 1,000
ALABAMA	88	3.29	42	1.57	5	0.19	0	0.00	25	0.93	2	0.07
ARKANSAS	632	44.90	410	29.13	0	0.00	1	0.07	2	0.14	0	0.00
FLORIDA	993	9.88	254	2.53	12	0.12	1	0.01	6	0.06	0	0.00
GEORGIA	2,108	36.06	732	12.52	4	0.07	1	0.02	3	0.05	0	0.00
KENTUCKY	37	2.90	167	13.11	0	0.00	0	0.00	14	1.10	0	0.00
LOUISIANA	15	0.77	3	0.15	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.15	0	0.00
MISSISSIPPI	605	26.14	687	29.68	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
MISSOURI	195	6.28	214	6.90	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
NORTH CAROLINA	1,411	36.76	913	23.79	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	0.16	0	0.00
OKLAHOMA	1,286	50.65	360	14.18	5	0.20	0	0.00	7	0.28	1	0.04
SOUTH CAROLINA	319	14.39	425	19.18	1	0.05	0	0.00	14	0.63	1	0.05
TENNESSEE	528	26.54	779	39.15	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	0.35	0	0.00
TEXAS (b)	1,222	7.95	83	0.54	3	0.02	0	0.00	3	0.02	0	0.00
VIRGINIA	39	1.30	4	0.13	2	0.07	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
WEST VIRGINIA	17	3.27	2	0.38	0	0.00	0	0.00	8	8.00	0	0.00
TOTAL	9,495	16.35	5,075	8.74	32	0.06	3	0.01	98	0.17	4	0.01

(a) Escapes from prison grounds.

(b) This is for calendar year 2011.

* *State's definition of assault, when provided:*

Arkansas includes assaults which involve striking, use of a weapon or result in injury.

Louisiana defines assault as "with a weapon or with serious injury with or without a weapon."

Missouri defines assault as with weapon, assaulting of inmate with sexual intent, assault inmate with throwing liquids, fight involving weapons.

North Carolina defines assault as with weapon, assault of inmate with sexual intent, assault inmate with throwing liquids, fight involving weapons.

South Carolina's assault is defined as an unlawful attempt or offer to commit a violent injury to another.

Texas defines serious assault as assault on staff or an offender that requires treatment beyond first aid.

West Virginia defines assault as resulting in injury.

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2012)

		Avg. Age at Commitment	Avg. Sentence (Yrs.)	Avg. Time Served (Yrs.)	Race and Sex Distribution					# of Drug Offenders per State	% of Drug Offenders Population	
STATE					% White	% Black	% Hispanic	% Other	% Male	% Female		
ALABAMA	*	33.0	2.0	3.0	41.6%	58.2%	--	0.1%	92.0%	8.0%	3,067	10.5%
ARKANSAS		34.0	9.3	3.9	52.5%	43.8%	3.1%	0.6%	92.8%	7.2%	2,717	18.4%
FLORIDA		33.0	4.4	3.3	47.7%	48.1%	3.8%	0.4%	93.1%	6.9%	17,479	17.4%
GEORGIA		34.0	5.5	4.0	36.1%	59.4%	4.1%	0.1%	90.9%	9.1%	7,861	13.4%
KENTUCKY		33.0	7.0	1.0	74.0%	24.0%	1.0%	1.0%	88.0%	12.0%	7,577	36.2%
LOUISIANA	*	32.7	5.6	2.1	30.8%	68.7%	0.2%	0.3%	94.0%	6.0%	10,391	25.7%
MISSISSIPPI		33.7	5.9	2.7	39.4%	59.4%	0.9%	0.4%	88.7%	11.3%	7,102	28.5%
MISSOURI		33.6	7.2	2.1	59.3%	38.2%	1.9%	0.6%	91.5%	8.5%	7,736	24.9%
NORTH CAROLINA		33.0	2.9	2.4	35.8%	56.3%	--	8.0%	93.3%	6.7%	5,273	13.7%
OKLAHOMA		34.0	7.0	2.5	52.7%	28.9%	7.4%	9.4%	89.8%	10.2%	9,872	38.1%
SOUTH CAROLINA		33.0	4.0	2.1	32.5%	64.5%	2.1%	0.9%	94.0%	6.0%	3,854	17.1%
TENNESSEE		33.8	5.5	5.2	51.2%	46.3%	2.2%	0.3%	91.3%	8.7%	3,760	12.7%
TEXAS	(a)	33.3	6.6	4.3	30.9%	35.7%	32.9%	0.5%	92.1%	7.9%	25,972	16.9%
VIRGINIA	(a)	34.1	4.6	3.4	36.7%	60.2%	2.1%	1.0%	92.9%	7.1%	9,871	26.4%
WEST VIRGINIA		N/A	N/A	N/A	86.0%	12.0%	1.0%	1.0%	91.0%	9.0%	836	11.9%
SLC AVERAGE	(b)	36.0	6.0	3.2	50.5%	50.3%	4.5%	1.7%	91.7%	8.3%	8,812	19.5%

* Alabama and Louisiana's drug offenders include state inmates in state prisons and local jails.

(a) This information is for FY 11.

(b) Race and sex distribution percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2012)

STATE	Inmates admitted who were Parole Violators	Inmates Serving 20 yrs. >	Expiration	Number of Inmates Released from custody in FY 12 for:						Inmates Serving Life (a)	Inmates Serving Death	Inmates Executed in FY 12
				Parole	Goodtime	Probation	Deaths	Other	Total			
ALABAMA	3,975	14,237	2,757	1,824	0	3,519	70	585	8,755	1,499	196	1
ARKANSAS	1,123	5,131	318	5,897	0	0	60	343	6,618	587	37	0
FLORIDA	N/A	28,457	21,978	57	0	5,410	311	6,707	34,463	8,509	402	4
GEORGIA	N/A	3,456	6,357	7,784	0	0	135	5,363	19,639	737	96	4
KENTUCKY	3,591	5,095	5,908	6,431	0	1,563	184	3,282	17,368	93	34	0
LOUISIANA	5,282	5,526	1,368	578	14,476	243	120	50	16,835	4,654	86	0
MISSISSIPPI	1,181	4,502	1,823	2,362	0	2,670	75	2,995	9,925	1,508	50	6
MISSOURI	6,211	7,374	1,592	11,847	0	4,399	81	40	17,959	1,063	47	0
NORTH CAROLINA	92	8,123	21,629	3,714	0	0	71	1,271	26,685	1,199	155	0
OKLAHOMA	140	8,422	4,282	504	0	3,315	95	0	8,196	767	63	3
SOUTH CAROLINA	746	3,203	6,047	1,596	0	2,455	61	1,250	11,409	982	51	0
TENNESSEE	2,122	3,547	4,631	4,750	0	4,574	57	1,376	15,388	317	86	0
TEXAS (b)	6,725	51,667	30,558	20,497	12,692	772	423	6,397	71,339	464	299	11
VIRGINIA (b)	140	9,216	1,276	652	0	9,483	83	45	11,539	907	10	1
WEST VIRGINIA	503	N/A	857	1,485	0	36	21	507	2,906	266	(c)	(c)
TOTAL	31,831	157,956	111,381	69,978	27,168	38,439	1,847	30,211	279,024	23,552	1,612	30

(a) Life without the possibility of parole.

(b) This information is for FY 11.

(c) West Virginia does not have the death penalty.

PROJECTED COSTS OF NEW PRISONS

Data was requested from each state on the projected cost of constructing and operating a new medium security prison. According to the information received, the average size of a planned facility is 1,382 beds and the average cost is \$118.2 M. This equates to a weighted average construction cost per bed of approximately \$82,979. Costs per bed range from \$25,000 in Mississippi to \$144,044 in Tennessee.

In addition, according to information received, the average annual operating costs of these new security prisons is projected to be approximately \$22.5 M or \$18,544 per bed.

SELECTED NEW MEDIUM SECURITY PRISONS: PROJECTED CONSTRUCTION COSTS
(as of July 1, 2012)

		Capcy.	Construction	Design	Supervision	Contingencies	Equipment	Land	Other	Total Costs	Cost per Bed	Method of Financing
AL	*	1,800	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$100,000,000	\$55,556	N/A
AR		2,000	\$181,747,952	\$13,866,980	N/A	\$6,908,636	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$195,614,932	\$97,807	Bonds
FL	**	432	\$16,595,959	\$493,829	\$113,207	\$999,046	\$1,471,840	\$0	\$307,037	\$19,980,918	\$46,252	
GA		1,500	\$93,457,900	\$3,598,130	\$1,542,056	\$9,859,808	\$2,000,000	\$500,000	N/A	\$110,957,894	\$73,972	Bonds
KY		980	\$94,500,000	\$6,165,000	\$500,000	\$9,450,000	\$2,100,000	\$0	\$0	\$112,715,000	\$115,015	Bonds
LA		500	\$23,624,640	\$1,417,477	\$167,749	\$1,374,953	\$2,563,575	\$812,462	N/A	\$29,960,856	\$59,922	Bonds
MS		1,000	\$25,000,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$25,000,000	\$25,000	Bonds
MO	*	1,636	\$110,350,000	\$8,830,000	\$3,310,000	\$8,830,000	\$9,930,000	N/A	\$4,140,000	\$145,390,000	\$88,869	Bonds
NC		1,512	\$107,041,940	\$12,127,850	N/A	\$3,211,260	N/A	N/A	\$8,181,200	\$130,562,250	\$86,351	Cash
OK		2,400	\$205,326,000	in construction	in construction	in construction	in construction	in construction	in construction	\$205,326,000	\$85,553	Bonds
SC		1,500	\$102,800,000	\$10,500,000	\$500,000	N/A	\$4,500,000	\$1,000,000	N/A	\$119,300,000	\$79,533	Bonds
TN		1,444	\$167,630,620	\$13,484,900	in design	\$5,314,334	\$4,500,000	\$0	\$17,070,146	\$208,000,000	\$144,044	Bonds/Cash
TX		1,000	\$64,000,000	\$3,800,000	\$6,600,000	\$3,700,000	\$6,000,000	\$0	\$300,000	\$84,400,000	\$84,400	Bonds
VA		1,024	\$113,000,000	\$0	\$2,260,000	\$2,260,000	\$4,784,000	\$0	\$3,052,000	\$125,356,000	\$122,418	Bonds
WV	(a)	2,000	\$160,000,000	in construction	in construction	in construction	in construction	in construction	in construction	\$160,000,000	\$80,000	Bonds
AVG		1,382								\$118,170,923	\$82,979	

* Women's prison design

** Male re-entry

(a) West Virginia listed construction costs between \$120 M and \$200 M.

SELECTED NEW MEDIUM SECURITY PRISONS: PROJECTED OPERATING COSTS
(as of July 1, 2012)

STATE	Maximum Design Capacity	# Positions			Inmates Per Security Guard	Annual Operating Cost	Average Op. Cost Per Bed
		Security	Non-Security	Total			
ALABAMA	1,800	300	75	375	6.0	\$11,000,000	\$6,111
ARKANSAS	2,000	440	48	488	4.5	\$14,687,286	\$7,344
FLORIDA	432	251	28	279	1.7	\$24,000,000	\$55,556
GEORGIA	1,500	219	86	305	6.8	\$14,986,916	\$9,991
KENTUCKY	980	180	60	240	5.4	\$15,000,000	\$15,306
LOUISIANA	500	138	33	171	3.6	\$9,816,675	\$19,633
MISSISSIPPI	1,000	167	53	220	6.0	\$12,000,000	\$12,000
MISSOURI	1,636	343	217	560	4.8	\$33,515,145	\$20,486
NORTH CAROLINA	1,512	284	165	449	5.3	\$30,394,973	\$20,102
OKLAHOMA	2,400	301	199	500	8.0	\$35,632,397	\$14,847
SOUTH CAROLINA	1,500	274	93	367	5.5	\$23,500,000	\$15,667
TENNESSEE	1,444	288	154	442	5.0	\$30,907,900	\$21,404
TEXAS	1,000	190	81	271	5.3	\$16,103,800	\$16,104
VIRGINIA	1,024	213	118	331	4.8	\$22,900,000	\$22,363
WEST VIRGINIA	2,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$42,500,000	\$21,250
AVERAGE	1,382	239	94	333	4.9	\$22,463,006	\$18,544

PROBATION AND PAROLE

Four states reported that the probation and/or parole functions are handled by agencies other than the corrections departments. There are over 1.2 million persons assigned to supervised probation in the region. Based on information provided by those agencies reporting, there are 12,959 probation and parole agents supervising the 1,261,368 total probationers and parolees reported in the region.

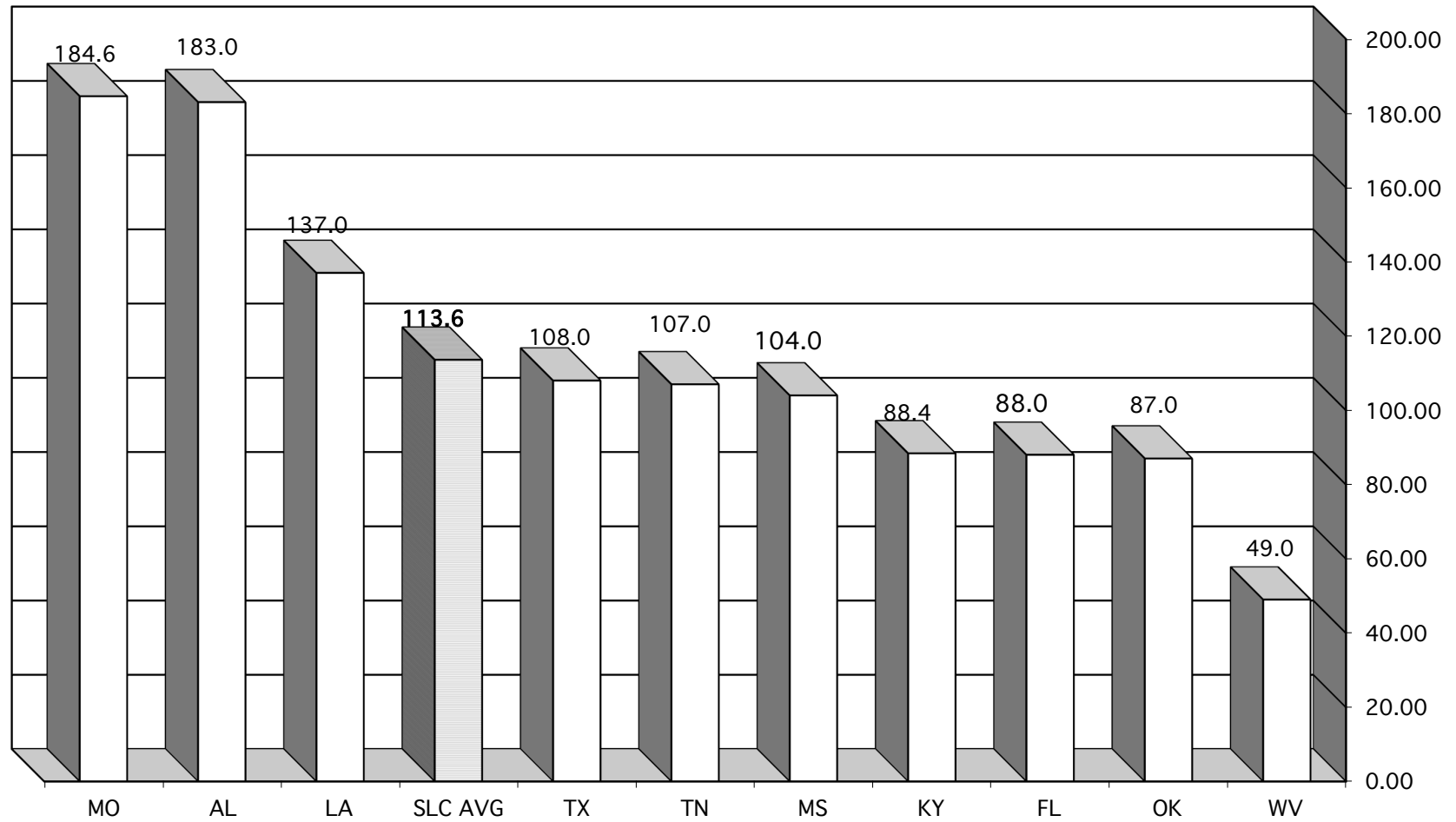
PROBATION AND PAROLE POPULATION

		Number of Offenders			Total Offenders	Number of Agents	Offenders Per Agent	Caseload per Agent
		Probationers	Parolees					
ALABAMA	(a)	42,085	7,832		49,917	274	182.2	183.0
ARKANSAS	(a)	27,236	20,396		47,632	N/A	N/A	N/A
FLORIDA		145,849	5,307		151,156	1,803	83.8	88.0
GEORGIA	(b)	162,857	0		162,857	N/A	N/A	N/A
KENTUCKY		29,920	12,639		42,559	530	80.3	88.4
LOUISIANA		43,786	26,168		69,954	511	136.9	137.0
MISSISSIPPI		28,571	6,802		35,373	317	111.6	104.0
MISSOURI		54,790	18,903		73,693	1,114	66.2	184.6
NORTH CAROLINA		98,752	4,893		103,645	1,466	70.7	N/A
OKLAHOMA		20,815	3,069		23,884	276	86.5	87.0
SOUTH CAROLINA	(a)	27,824	2,846		30,670	354	86.6	N/A
TENNESSEE	(a)	56,833	13,006		69,839	801	87.2	107.0
TEXAS		259,797	86,786		346,583	4,628	74.9	108.0
VIRGINIA		49,140	1,911		51,051	833	61.3	N/A
WEST VIRGINIA		885	1,670		2,555	52	49.1	49.0
TOTAL		1,049,140	212,228		1,261,368	12,959	90.6	113.6

(a) Probation and parole services are provided by a separate agency.

(b) Georgia Department of Corrections supervises only felony probationers. Parole is administered by a separate state agency, Board of Pardons and Paroles.

CASELOAD PER PROBATION/PAROLE AGENT



TOTAL STATE INMATES, PROBATIONERS, AND PAROLEES PER
100,000 POPULATION
(As of July 1, 2012)

STATE	Total State Inmates	State Inmates Per 100,000 Pop.	Rank in SLC	Total Probationers & Parolees	Probationers & Parolees Per 100,000 Pop.	Rank in SLC	Total Inmates, Probationers, & Parolees	Per 100,000 Pop.	Rank in SLC
ALABAMA	29,099	606	4	49,917	1,039	9	79,016	1,645	7
ARKANSAS	14,746	502	9	47,632	1,621	2	62,378	2,123	3
FLORIDA	100,527	527	7	151,156	792	11	251,683	1,319	11
GEORGIA	58,466	596	6	162,857	1,660	1	221,323	2,256	2
KENTUCKY	20,905	479	11	42,559	975	10	63,464	1,453	10
LOUISIANA	40,460	884	1	69,954	1,529	3	110,414	2,414	1
MISSISSIPPI	24,931	837	2	35,373	1,188	6	60,304	2,025	4
MISSOURI	31,028	516	8	73,693	1,226	5	104,721	1,743	6
NORTH CAROLINA	38,385	398	14	103,645	1,074	8	142,030	1,472	9
OKLAHOMA	25,889	684	3	23,884	631	13	49,773	1,315	12
SOUTH CAROLINA	22,524	482	10	30,670	656	12	22,524	1,138	13
TENNESSEE	29,531	461	12	69,839	1,091	7	29,531	1,553	8
TEXAS	153,641	599	5	346,583	1,352	4	500,224	1,952	5
VIRGINIA	37,378	461	13	51,051	630	14	88,429	1,091	14
WEST VIRGINIA	7,027	379	15	2,555	138	15	9,582	517	15
TOTAL	634,537	553		1,261,368	1,100		1,795,396	1,566	

PROBATION AND PAROLE FUNDING

STATE		State Funds	Supervision Fees	Other Funds	Total	Exp. Per Offender	SLC Rank
ALABAMA	(a)	\$28,318,966	\$13,649,375	\$372,000	\$42,340,341	\$848	3
ARKANSAS	(a)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
FLORIDA		\$215,287,573	\$0	\$2,208,912	\$217,496,485	\$1,439	10
GEORGIA		\$93,909,560	\$0	\$2,714,351	\$96,623,911	\$593	2
KENTUCKY		\$39,136,490	\$0	\$150,000	\$39,286,490	\$923	5
LOUISIANA		\$43,069,152	\$18,337,594	\$1,562,221	\$62,968,967	\$900	4
MISSISSIPPI		\$2,672,723	\$13,822,335	\$130,587	\$16,625,645	\$470	1
MISSOURI	(b)	\$106,999,510	\$16,612,524	\$0	\$123,612,034	\$1,677	13
NORTH CAROLINA		\$163,837,926	\$0	\$0	\$163,837,926	\$1,581	12
OKLAHOMA		\$22,321,011	\$3,714,561	\$0	\$26,035,572	\$1,090	6
SOUTH CAROLINA	(a)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TENNESSEE	(a)	\$90,163,600	\$557,700	\$279,500	\$91,000,800	\$1,303	8
TEXAS		\$435,565,765	\$7,678,439	\$0	\$443,244,204	\$1,279	7
VIRGINIA		\$71,013,753	\$0	\$1,764,098	\$72,777,851	\$1,426	9
WEST VIRGINIA		\$2,951,627	\$908,624	\$0	\$3,860,251	\$1,511	11
TOTAL		\$1,315,247,656	\$75,281,152	\$9,181,669	\$1,399,710,477		
Average		\$93,946,261	\$7,528,115	\$1,020,185	\$99,979,320	\$1,157	

(a) Probation and parole services are provided by a separate agency.

REHABILITATION

This is the seventeenth year data has been compiled regarding Rehabilitation. Fourteen states reported that they have Adult Basic Education and/or Literacy programs and provide some form of Vocational Education to inmates within their system. The number of inmates receiving their GED ranged from 141 in West Virginia to 4,624 in Texas; though, the percentage of inmates (in state facilities) receiving their GED ranged from 1.66% in Alabama to 6.23% in Arkansas.

INMATE REHABILITATION

State	Average Monthly Enrollment					Number Receiving GED FY 12	% of Budget Allocated to Rehab Programs	% of inmates (state facilities) receiving GED
	Adult Basic Education	Literacy Programs	Vocational Education	Religious Guidance	On-The-Job Training			
ALABAMA	32	14	55	161	10	443	N/A	1.66%
ARKANSAS	3,632	0	294	630	1,049	877	3.50%	6.23%
FLORIDA	3,851	817	3,774	55,779	322	2,601	2.07%	2.59%
GEORGIA	1,694	705	717	25,911	930	1,268	0.40%	2.17%
KENTUCKY	282	188	670	N/A	670	508	1.27%	3.99%
LOUISIANA	1,452	380	1,310	94	11,274	786	1.30%	4.01%
MISSISSIPPI	186	69	371	12,986	N/A	651	1.22%	2.81%
MISSOURI	4,710	1,195	373	37,353	0	1,671	6.19%	5.39%
N. CAROLINA	2,011	(a)	2,637	632	N/A	2,016	N/A	5.25%
OKLAHOMA	755	724	446	6,781	446	996	2.39%	3.92%
S. CAROLINA	2,890	247	611	18,352	121	1,042	1.72%	4.70%
TENNESSEE	2,115	128	2,017	N/A	N/A	640	1.76%	3.22%
TEXAS	17,325	(a)	3,130	217,032	5,590	4,624	3.80%	3.01%
VIRGINIA	2,993	2,296	2,100	12,500	251	761	4.58%	2.54%
W. VIRGINIA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	141	N/A	2.71%
AVERAGE	3,138	564	1,322	29,862	1,722	1,268	2.52%	

(a) Adult Basic Education and Literacy program figures are combined.

PRISON INDUSTRIES

All 15 states reported maintaining a prison industries program. Total sales in all product lines reported by corrections departments were approximately \$473.8 M. The operations employed 23,838 inmates, who worked an average of 7 hours per day.

PRISON INDUSTRIES
(FY 12)

State	Total Sales	Net Profit	# Inmates Employed	Inmate Pay/Hr.	Hrs./Day/ Inmate	Largest Product Lines	Gross Sales	State Use Law	
						Line		Yes	No
ALABAMA	\$14,210,000	\$282,000	530	\$0.38	7	License Plates Printing Fleet Services Janitorial Services Garments Clothing	\$4,230,000 \$2,120,000 \$2,110,000 \$1,400,000 \$1,340,000	x	
ARKANSAS	\$6,699,843	\$829,221	53	N/A	8	Bus Barn Clothing Furniture Janitorial Graphic	\$1,981,777 \$1,372,014 \$1,215,953 \$960,605 \$549,944		x
FLORIDA * **	\$63,108,336	\$25,095	3,955	\$0.37	6.6	Traffic Paint Sugar Cane Sanitary Maintenance Tire Retread License Plates	\$9,473,628 \$6,141,602 \$5,270,337 \$4,433,739 \$3,258,795		x
*Prison Industries are operated by a private not-for-profit corporation (PRIDE Enterprises), which was authorized by the Florida Legislature to operate and manage the prison industries for the state in 1981. **Results are from calendar year 2011.									
GEORGIA	\$26,322,892	\$834,785	1,100	N/A	6.5	Garments Signs Chemicals Printing License Tags	\$5,848,341 \$4,044,110 \$3,179,084 \$2,925,183 \$2,449,278		x
KENTUCKY	\$10,928,100	(\$1,141,400)	650	\$0.65	6.5	Print License Plates Furniture Janitorial/Soaps/Cleansers Seating	\$2,293,500 \$1,902,700 \$1,548,600 \$794,800 \$781,500	x	
LOUISIANA	\$17,926,299	\$1,275,432	968	\$0.20	8	Canteen Sales Garments License Plates Cleaning Supplies Metal Fabrication	\$9,888,290 \$2,282,393 \$1,525,236 \$1,139,585 \$770,970	x	
MISSISSIPPI	\$6,503,320	\$1,770	339	\$0.28	7	Textiles Metal Fabrication Furniture & Service Warehouse Distribution Printing	\$2,997,491 \$1,290,211 \$886,015 \$724,830 \$604,773		x
MISSOURI	\$29,375,040	(\$3,478,282)	1,450	\$0.60	7	Furniture Laundry Clothing Consumables License & Engraving	\$5,429,092 \$5,270,267 \$4,931,541 \$4,892,376 \$4,164,409	x	

PRISON INDUSTRIES

State	Total Sales	Net Profit	# Inmates Employed	Inmate Pay/Hr.	Hrs./Day/ Inmate	Largest Product Lines Line	Gross Sales	State Use Law	
								Yes	No
N. CAROLINA	\$95,234,428	(\$1,497,636)	4,333	\$0.21	8	Meat Processing Highway Signage Sewing Laundries Paint	\$19,116,943 \$9,886,790 \$9,945,590 \$9,558,339 \$6,732,249	x	
OKLAHOMA	\$15,191,881	\$1,721,486	1,499	\$0.34	7.5	Office Furniture Modular Office Systems Upholstered Furniture/Chairs Garments Chemicals (Janitorial)	\$3,542,978 \$2,742,409 \$1,339,890 \$1,386,360 \$552,879	x	
S. CAROLINA	\$21,396,819	\$5,800	1,433	\$0.57	7.25	Modular Furniture/Seating Apparel Printing Signs Retread	\$2,036,945 \$1,421,945 \$1,401,220 \$1,314,480 \$907,011	x	
TENNESSEE *	\$36,046,808	\$1,653,876	948	\$3.59	5	Food Products Farm Products Wood Flooring Textiles License Plates	\$8,383,215 \$5,993,614 \$5,346,926 \$4,655,471 \$4,461,712		x
*Prison Industries are operated by an independent state agency, TRICOR (TN Rehabilitative Initiative in Correction), which receives no state-appropriated funds for the management of this program.									
TEXAS *	\$73,300,000	\$1,100,000	5,022	N/A	N/A	Garment Metal License Plate & Sticker Graphics Furniture	\$22,400,000 \$12,100,000 \$16,600,000 \$8,500,000 \$10,800,000	x	
The State of Texas does not pay inmates.									
VIRGINIA	\$49,656,699	(\$540,715)	1,308	\$0.69	5.54	Wood Furniture Office Systems License Tags Clothing Printing	\$15,082,660 \$9,057,029 \$6,629,587 \$5,886,146 \$3,961,042	X	
W. VIRGINIA	\$7,886,397	\$537,218	250	\$0.74	7	Printing License Plates Furniture Inmate Clothing Seating	\$1,771,540 \$1,086,103 \$747,815 \$675,637 \$612,465	X	
TOTAL/AVG.	\$473,786,862	\$1,608,650	23,838	\$0.72	6.92				

PRIVATIZATION

Privatization of services for 13 SLC states encompasses a wide array of services. They include, but are not limited to, the following: (1) Medical & Drug Treatment Services; (2) Halfway Houses, Community Rehabilitation Centers, and Work Release Centers; (3) Food Services; and (4) Management of Prison Facilities. The total value of these services by those states reporting is \$1.7 B for approximately 420,233 inmates.

Also reported in the case of privatization of prison facilities is the cost per day per offender (SLC average - \$37.24).

PRIVATIZATION OF SERVICES
(FY 12)

State	Type of Services	Annual Value of Service	Number of Inmates/Beds	Private Prison Facilities	
				Cost per day per offender	% of state inmates
Alabama	Inmate Health Services	\$102,100,000	26,766		
	Contract Beds	\$7,300,000	1,041	\$32.00	3.9%
Arkansas	Medical Services	\$57,107,587	14,450		
Florida	Private Prisons	\$166,316,629	10,078	\$45.09	10.0%
	Contract Work Release	\$20,004,330	1,728		
	Inmate Health Services	\$171,226,503	90,850		
Georgia	Facility Operations (3 private prisons)	\$105,600,000	6,740	\$52.75	12.9%
Kentucky	Halfway House Beds		615		
	Male	\$31.61 per inmate day			
	Female	\$32.64 per inmate day			
	Private Prisons:		794		10.0%
	Marion Adjustment Center - Minimum	\$37.99 per inmate day			
	Marion Adjustment Center - Medium	\$47.98 per inmate day			
	Food Services	\$11,453,826			
	Medical Services	\$52,207,461			
Louisiana	Private Prisons	\$34,792,039	2,948	\$32.34	15.9%
Mississippi	Private Prisons	\$75,150,379	4,687	\$40.06	36.0%
	County Regional Facilities	\$41,089,747	3,862		
	Medical Services	\$49,811,422	15,804		
Missouri	Medical/Mental Health	\$142,627,255	30,943		
	Substance Abuse	\$4,714,064	7,948		
	Educational Services	\$729,156	785		
	Diagnostic Education Services	\$372,204	4,083		
North Carolina	No services provided by private sector				
Oklahoma	Halfway Houses (Male and Female)	\$19,836,110	1,343	\$42.80	24.0%
	Private Prisons (Medium)	\$67,080,944	4,348		
	Private Prisons (Maximum)	\$7,615,800	360		
	Medical	\$9,289,018	25,542		

PRIVATIZATION OF SERVICES
(FY 12)

State	Type of Services	Value of Service	Number of Inmates/Beds	Private Facilities	
				Cost per day per offender	% of state inmates
South Carolina	No services provided by private sector				
Tennessee	Facility Operation	\$93,689,040	5,095	\$50.24	25.6%
	Medical	\$65,043,135	19,926		
	Mental Health	\$5,559,408	14,831		
Texas	Private Non-Secure Facilities				
	Halfway House	\$27,000,000	1,880	\$39.19	9.5%
	Substance Abuse	\$28,000,000	1,870	\$40.89	
	Private Secure Facilities				
	Correctional Centers *	\$56,600,000	4,118	\$37.54	
	Lockhart Work Program *	\$6,500,000	500	\$35.47	
	State Jails *	\$81,100,000	7,345	\$30.15	
	Pre-Parole Transfer	\$28,800,000	2,300	\$34.25	
	Intermediate Sanction Facilities	\$30,300,000	2,013	\$41.12	
	Driving While Intoxicated Facility	\$8,500,000	500	\$46.26	
	* Figures include health care services				
Virginia	Medical Services	\$74,000,000	12,200		
	Pharmacy Services	\$7,200,000	17,000		
	Renal Dialysis Services	\$2,100,000	50		
	Third Party Administrator	\$5,800,000	30,000		
	Food Operations	\$6,900,000	5,300		
	Commissary Operations	\$2,100,000	30,000		
	One Correctional Center	\$23,400,000	1,575	\$40.77	5.0%
West Virginia	Medical Services	\$21,007,168	5,003		
	Food Services	\$6,821,883	3,012		
Total/Average		\$1,726,845,108	420,233	\$37.24	15.3%

STATE PROFILES

STATE PROFILES

The data collected from the individual survey responses was compiled into a “Corrections State Profile” for each state. These profiles include inmate demographics, the most frequently committed crimes in each state, HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis C, court order requirements in each state, and state initiatives. The initiatives discussed for 2012 include “The Elderly and Infirm Population in the Corrections System,” “Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs,” and “Pre-Release/Post-Release (Reentry) Programs.”

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2012)



PROFILE QUESTION

Average Age At Commitment:

Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:

Average Sentence for New Commitments:
(excluding life sentences)

Average Time Served By Those Released:
(excluding life sentences)

The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes For Which
Inmates are Currently Serving Time:

Race and Sex Distribution:

Percentage White

Percentage Black

Percentage Hispanic

Percentage Other

Percentage Male

Percentage Female

Number of Inmates Serving Life

Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole)

New Commitments to Life Sentences:

Percentage of inmates that are considered to have mental
and/or emotional health conditions:

STATE RESPONSE:

33 years

2,189 inmates

2.00 years

3 years

A. Burglary & Theft

B. Robbery

C. Murder

41.60%

58.20%

N/A

0.10%

92.00%

8.00%

3,935 inmates

1,499 inmates

164 inmates

20%



STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2012)



PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 12

Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:

Inmates That Have Already Served Twenty (20)
Years of Their Current Sentence:

Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:

Number of technical parole violators:

Number of new crime parole violators:

Inmates Released from Custody in FY 12 for the following:

Expiration of Sentence

Parole

Goodtime

Probation

Death

Other (transfer, court order, bond/appeal)

Total

Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:

Number of inmates released in FY 12 based on the above:

Inmates between the ages of 17 and 20:

Recidivism rate for total population base 3 years after release:

STATE RESPONSE:

196 inmates

1 inmate

14,237 inmates

2,451 inmates

3,975 inmates

597 inmates

13,733 inmates

2,757 inmates

1,824 inmates

N/A

3,519 inmates

70 inmates

585 inmates

8,755 inmates

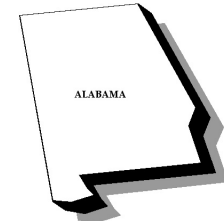
N/A

Yes

0 inmates

825 inmates

33.98%



STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2012)



PROFILE QUESTION

Number of AIDS Cases:
Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies

Testing of Inmates By Category:
Admission
Random
Incident
High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:

Alabama currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.

STATE RESPONSE:

12 inmates
13,011 inmates

Required by Statute
All Inmates
N/A
N/A
N/A

Intake/Discharge
25 inmates



Number of known Hepatitis C Cases:
Number of Inmates being treated for Hepatitis C:

1,710 inmates
4 inmates

Testing of Inmates By Category:
Admission
Random
Incident
High Risk Group

N/A
N/A
N/A
All Inmates

Systems Frequency of Testing:

As Needed

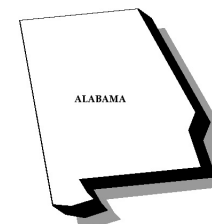
Alabama currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS



The Alabama Department of Corrections is currently under a state court order for the year ending June 30, 2012. They have been under state court order since 1999. The court order requirements include: removal of state ready inmates from county jails and creation of a secular substance abuse program.



STATE INITIATIVES

Elderly or Infirm inmates

The Alabama Department of Corrections operates a 300-bed facility for elderly and medically disabled inmates. Compassionate release recommendations are submitted to the parole board on a case by case basis.

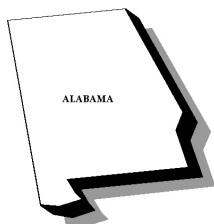
Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

The Alabama Department of Corrections assesses inmates at intake for those needing substance abuse treatment and are placed into one of the following programs:

1. Pre-Treatment
2. 8-Week Substance Abuse Program
3. 8-Week Secular Substance Abuse Program
4. 8-Week APRI SAP
5. 15-Week Co-occurring Disorders Program
6. 6-Month Crime Bill Program (RSAT)
7. 6-Month Secular SAP Program
8. Relapse Treatment Program
9. Aftercare
10. Therapeutic Community
11. Restart Program
12. Aftercare Secular SAP
13. Pre-Treatment Secular SAP
14. MATRIX Program

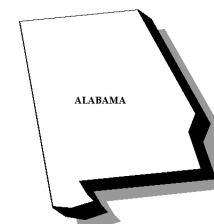
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES (continued)



Pre-release/Post-release ("reentry") Programs

The Alabama DOC offers pre-release programs to inmates transitioning into the community. The goals of the Pre-Release/Re-Entry programs are: 1) decrease the overall prison recidivism rates and overcrowding; 2) promote public safety for the general community; 3) reunite parents and children; 4) Decrease public health disparities within the offender populations; and 5) offer referral linkages to inmates and ex-offenders transitioning to society. The program is divided into 7 modules that inmates are invited to participate in 90 days prior to release. The Re-Entry modules are: 1) addiction and recovery; 2) job, career, communication, and financial skills; 3) faith, communications, and character rebuilding skills; 4) health education, screenings, and referrals; 5) family re-integration; 6) education and; 7) law enforcement.



STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2012)



PROFILE QUESTION

Average Age At Commitment:

Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:

Average Sentence for New Commitments:
(excluding life sentences)

Average Time Served By Those Released:
(excluding life sentences)

The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes For Which
Inmates are Currently Serving Time:

Race and Sex Distribution:

Percentage White

Percentage Black

Percentage Hispanic

Percentage Other

Percentage Male

Percentage Female

Number of Inmates Serving Life

Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole)

New Commitments to Life Sentences:

Percentage of inmates that are considered to have mental
and/or emotional health conditions:

STATE RESPONSE:

34 years

620 inmates

9.3 years

3.9 years

A. Controlled Substance

B. Sexual Offenses

C. Homicide

52.50%

43.80%

3.10%

0.60%

92.80%

7.20%

887 inmates

587 inmates

23 inmates

7.70%



ARKANSAS

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2012)



PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 12

Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:

Inmates That Have Already Served Twenty (20)

Years of Their Current Sentence:

Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:

Number of technical parole violators:

Number of new crime parole violators:

Inmates Released from Custody in FY 12 for the following:

Expiration of Sentence

Parole

Goodtime

Probation

Death

Other (Boot Camp, Court Order, Interstate Compact)

Total

Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:

Request is initiated, either by inmate, family member, medical staff, or other.

Evaluation conducted and submitted to the Parole Board for approval.

Number of inmates released in FY 12 based on the above:

Inmates between the ages of 17 and 20:

Recidivism rate for total population base 3 years after release:

STATE RESPONSE:

37 inmates

0 inmates

5,131 inmates

964 inmates

1,496 inmates

290 inmates

1,206 inmates

318 inmates

5,897 inmates

0 inmates

0 inmates

60 inmates

343 inmates

6,618 inmates

N/A

Yes

0 inmates

337 inmates

44.90%



ARKANSAS

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2012)



PROFILE QUESTION

Number of AIDS Cases:

Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies

Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Random

Incident

High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:

The Arkansas Department of Corrections does segregate AIDS or HIV infected inmates.

Number of known Hepatitis C Cases:

Number of Inmates being treated for Hepatitis C:

Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Random

Incident

High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:

Arkansas currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.

STATE RESPONSE:

49 inmates

19,879 inmates

Yes

N/A

Yes

Yes

Intake, Exit, Incident or Order

30 inmates

1,624 inmates

9 inmates

Yes

N/A

Yes

Yes

High Risk Groups, Physician's Order

ARKANSAS

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The Arkansas Department of Corrections is not currently under a federal or state court order during the year ending June 30, 2012.



STATE INITIATIVES

Elderly or Infirm Inmates

The Arkansas Department of Corrections does not house elderly inmates based upon their age any differently than all other inmates. Some inmates require housing in medical barracks; however, that is not based upon their age, but upon their health. There is legislation that allows for early release based upon medical reasons that cannot be addressed within the Department, but age is not a factor. A Special Needs Unit was constructed by the Department at the Ouachita Unit in Malvern, Arkansas, which expanded the number of beds for all medical and mental health related issues for male inmates of all ages. There has been a Special Needs Unit constructed at the female facility in Newport, Arkansas as well.

Prison-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

The Arkansas Department of Corrections provides alcohol and drug treatment services under licensure from the DHHS Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention (OADAP) division. Substance Abuse Treatment Programming (SATP) expenses for FY 10 are approximately \$1,844,689 (this amount includes Federal funding of approx. 5%). Arkansas has SATP, which is a minimum of 6 months residential treatment with a total of 418 beds at 7 units. It is funded by general state revenues. There is also a 9-12 month Therapeutic Community treatment program that has 226 beds at 3 units, which is funded by a grant. Programs are evaluated daily through clinical supervision, with quarterly and annual audits by OADAP. Grantor requires a quarterly report, which includes a 3-year recidivism study based upon any arrest on new charges.

Pre-release/Post-Release ("Reentry") Programs

The Arkansas Department of Corrections provides Pre-Release Programs at several facilities. In these programs inmates attend class 1/2 day for approximately 100 class days, not including weekends and holidays. The purpose of this program is to educate inmates on the importance of setting socially acceptable goals and developing healthy ways of achieving these goals. Modules in this program include such topic areas as: Community Resources, Character Traits, Anger Management, Living Skills, Values and Responsibility, Parenting,

ARKANSAS

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES (continued)



Relapse Prevention, Job Skills, Budget and Finances, Job Skills, Search and Rentention and Parole Education. Funding for the program comes from general state revenues for positions and operating costs.

Arkansas' newest faith based program, Pathway to Freedom, modeled after InnerChange Freedom Initiative (IFI) that was operated by Prison Fellowship for several years but was cut in Arkansas over a year ago due to funding issues. Currently, Pathway to Freedom is available for male inmates, and the state has a program available for the female inmates called Advanced Principal Application for Life Skills (APALs). These programs are voluntary pre-release programs that promote transformation from the inside out.



Pre-release / Post-Release ("Reentry") Programs (continued)

IFI provides a participant with Reentry assistance for 12 months following his or her release from prison. Arkansas is the fifth state to contract with IFI (other states include Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, and Texas). The IFI Arkansas program has a contract for 200 male and 50 female inmates and there are 117 male and 41 females currently enrolled in the program. IFI Arkansas is funded by private donations.

ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

In addition to the adult inmate population incarcerated and reported by the Arkansas Department of Corrections, Arkansas currently has in operation five residential based facilities which house minimum-security inmates with felony sentences not exceeding two years. Community Corrections also operates a 60-day Technical Violator Program. In an effort to include this population in the survey, for information purposes only, the following data has been submitted:

This population totaled 1,386 as of July 1, 2011 and 1,461 as of July 1, 2012. The projected inmate population is 1,887 in year 2017 and 2,087 in 2022. The maximum designed capacity was 1,687 on July 1, 2011 and 1,687 on July 1, 2012. The actual operating budget for FY 12 is \$72 M with an average cost per day per inmate of \$53.01. These figures reflect only the Department of Community Corrections. On July 1, 2012 there were 186 filled correctional officer positions out of 216 established correctional officer positions. The entry-level base

ARKANSAS

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS (continued)



annual salary of a correctional officer on July 1, 2012 was \$25,531. Classroom training totaling 160 is required with an additional 40 hours of on-the-job training and 40 hours of in-service training per year. The turnover rate for correctional officers is 15%.

The average age at commitment of inmates is 33 years with 181 inmates being 50 years or older. The three most frequently committed crimes for which inmates are currently serving are #1 Manufacture, Delivery, Possession of Controlled Substance, #2 Theft/Property and #3 Advertise Drug Paraphernalia. The Race and Sex distribution is 73% White, 24% Black, 2% Hispanic, and 1% Other, of which 80% are males and 20% are females.

The number of inmates released from custody in FY 12 for Expiration of Sentence was 45, Parole 2,410, Probation 669, Goodtime 1,741, Deaths 1, and Other (releases to Arkansas Department of Corrections) 172, for a total of 2,922.

The number of inmates between the age of 17 and 20 years old is 174 inmates. The recidivism rate for the total population base 3 years after release is 22.5%.

Pre-release/Post-Release ("Reentry") Programs

The Arkansas Department of Community Corrections (DCC) has a pre-release program that starts 3 months before an offender is released to the community. A parole officer, counselor and other DCC staff agree on an after-care plan for the offender. Program participants receive substance abuse, mental health, transitional living, educational determinations, and other services identified in the after-care plan.

Other Initiatives:

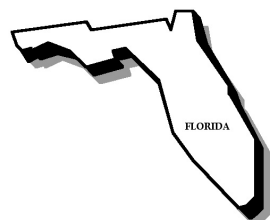
DCC is partnering with the Arkansas Department of Corrections and the Arkansas Parole Board to initiate the 2010 Offender Reentry Project (ORP) with the goal of reducing recidivism and ensuring public safety. The target population is offenders that are past their parole eligibility date because of housing that is not approved, not completed APB stipulated programming, or do not have an approved parole plan. The group of offenders could include sex offenders, offenders with mental health issues, and offenders with substance abuse problems. Once release is approved, a reentry plan will be the focus for programs and services that address the risks and needs of the inmate. The U.S. Department of Justice provided \$1,337,614 (\$668,807 Federal and \$668,807 state) to initiate the project.

ARKANSAS



STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 2012)



PROFILE QUESTION

Average Age At Commitment:

Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:

Average Sentence for New Commitments:
(excluding life sentences)

Average Time Served By Those Released:
(excluding life sentences)

The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes For Which
Inmates are Currently Serving Time:

Race and Sex Distribution:

Percentage White

Percentage Black

Percentage Hispanic

Percentage Other

Percentage Male

Percentage Female

Number of Inmates Serving Life

Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole)

New Commitments to Life Sentences:

STATE RESPONSE:

33.0 years

3,349 inmates

4.4 years

3.3 years

A. Burglary of a Dwelling

B. Robbery w/ Firearm/deadly weapon

C. Murder/Premed. Or Attempt

47.70%

48.10%

3.80%

0.40%

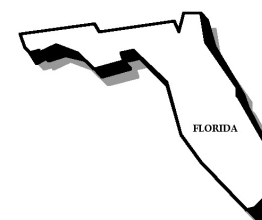
93.10%

6.90%

3,749 inmates

8,509 inmates

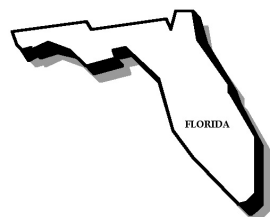
520 inmates



FLORIDA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 2012)



PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 12

Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:
Inmates That Have Already Served Twenty (20)
Years of Their Current Sentence:

Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:
Number of technical parole violators:
Number of new crime parole violators:

Inmates Released from Custody in FY 12 for the following:

Expiration of Sentence

Parole

Goodtime

Probation

Death

Other (Vacated sentence, conditional release, conditional medical, executions, etc.)

Total

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:

The Florida Parole Commission in conjunction with the Dept. of Corrections will consider an inmate eligible for release under the conditional medical release program when the inmate, because of an existing medical or physical condition, is determined to be permanently incapacitated or terminally ill.

Number of inmates released in FY 12 based on the above:

Inmates between the ages of 17 and 20:

Recidivism rate for total population base 3 years after release:

Percentage of inmates that are considered to have mental
and/or emotional health conditions:

STATE RESPONSE:

402 inmates

4 inmates

28,457 inmates

5,632 inmates

N/A

N/A

N/A

21,978 inmates

57 inmates

N/A

5,410 inmates

311 inmates

6,707 inmates

34,463 inmates

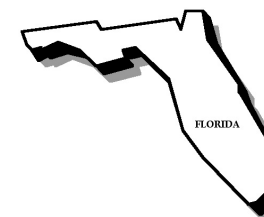
Yes

16 inmates

3,402 inmates

30.00%

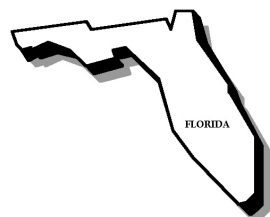
17.53%



FLORIDA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 2012)



PROFILE QUESTION

Number of AIDS Cases:

Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies

Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Random

Incident

High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:

The Florida Department of Corrections does not segregate or isolate HIV-infected inmates.

Number of known Hepatitis C Cases:

Number of Inmates being treated for Hepatitis C:

Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Random

Incident

High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:

STATE RESPONSE:

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

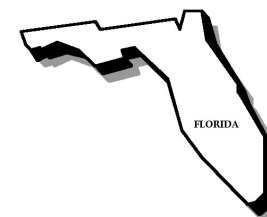
N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

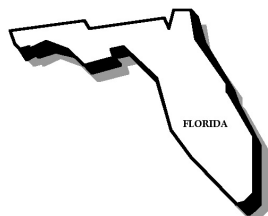
N/A



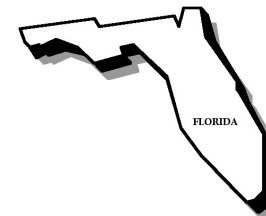
FLORIDA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS



The Florida Department of Corrections is currently under a federal court order for the year ending June 30, 2012. Florida DOC has been under federal court order since 2010. The court order requires the department to not use chemical agents on specific inmates.



STATE INITIATIVES

Elderly or Infirm inmates

The Florida Department of Corrections has designated several facilities as elderly camps to assist with activities of daily living. The F-dorm at South Florida Reception Center offers various programs to the inmates as part of a classification function. At Zephyrhills, 2 dorms are specifically designed for inmate patients who need palliative or complex medical care, many of whom are elderly. Union Correctional also is designated to house elderly inmates. All chronic illnesses are monitored in chronic clinics every three to six months to put a focused emphasis on addressing the illness.

Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

On July 1, 2000, the Florida Department of Corrections implemented mandatory substance abuse program participation for inmates meeting select criteria. An automated screening and priority placement system was implemented to identify inmates meeting the criteria for the program and to prioritize them based on risk to public safety and severity of addiction.

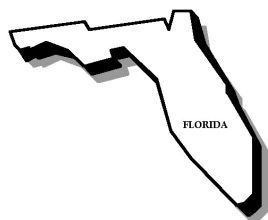
Florida's In-Prison Substance Abuse Programs Offered:

- Intensive Outpatient Programming (17 programs): 4-6 month outpatient (w/in prison setting) program at designated institutions for 1/2 day at least 4 days a week with a minimum of 12 hours of counselor-supervised activities.
- Residential Therapeutic Community (9 programs): 9-12 month program housed within institution or a designated community-based facility.
- Substance Abuse Transitional Re-entry Program (Continuum of Services - 7 programs): modified therapeutic community to provide prevention, outpatient, and aftercare services, as well as education/vocational services.
- Work Release Centers (Continuum of Services - 19 programs): services provided based on inmates individualized needs, outpatient services are a minimum of 4 months and aftercare services are provided until the inmate is released.

FLORIDA

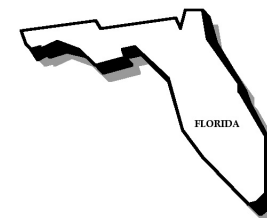
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES (continued)



Pre-release / Post-Release ("Reentry") Programs

The Florida DOC does have pre-release programs and provides post-release assistance for inmates to facilitate a smooth transition from prison to the community. The Bureau of Substance Abuse Program Services contracts with faith-based organizations in the community for the provision of the programs. Transitional housing programs exist to assist newly released inmates in their transition from institution to the community by offering a structured and supportive environment.

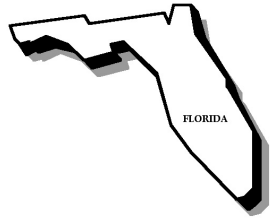


1. 100-hour transition program is a statutorily mandated comprehensive transition program that covers job readiness and life management skills. This training is provided to all inmates within 12 months of their release from a Florida prison.
2. Adult Education program is staffed by certified academic teachers and operates in 69 correctional facilities. The program offers Adult Basic Education and General Education Development (ABE/GED) to help offenders outside of prison.
3. Vocation Education Programs offered by the department provide inmates with specific entry-level job skills through career and technical training programs. There are 80 programs offered in 33 occupational trades.
4. Ready to Work is a workforce education and economic development program that offers inmates, who are generally within 6 months of release, the opportunity to earn a credential signed by the Governor that certifies they are Florida Ready to Work. Over 650 employers in Florida recognize this credential.
5. The Re-Entry Resource Directory is a user-friendly tool that enables a person looking for resources such as career counseling, debt management, substance abuse counseling, dental services, free clinics, shelters and many other services to find available resources within zip code, city, county or circuit.
6. Teaching and Enhancing Careers in High-Technology (TECH) grant project was implemented at Polk CI in January 2012 and is dedicated to inmates returning to Hillsborough County during 12-18 months prior to release. The goal is to provide 130 inmates with technology training and secure employment post-release in a related field.

FLORIDA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES (continued)

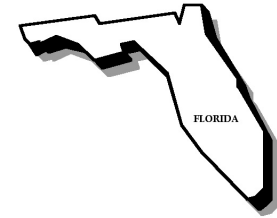


Pre-release/Post-Release ("Reentry") Programs (continued)

7. Apprenticeship Programs are designed to provide selected inmates who have been assessed with the greatest vocational need an industry recognized apprenticeship certificate issued from the U.S. Department of Labor and the Florida Department of Education. The program length ranges from 2.5 years to over 5 year.

8. Portals of Re-Entry is a designated release site for offenders that are returning to a specific county upon release. The Portal site connects the ex-offender with the necessary services that have been identified through a thorough needs assessment during the release planning process. Portals are funded by local entities.

9. Substance Abuse Treatment Services contracts with post-release transitional housing organizations to assist recently released inmates in their transition from institution to community.



FLORIDA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2012)



PROFILE QUESTION

Average Age At Commitment:

Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:

Average Sentence for New Commitments:
(excluding life sentences)

Average Time Served By Those Released:
(excluding life sentences)

The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes For Which
Inmates are Currently Serving Time:

Race and Sex Distribution:

Percentage White

Percentage Black

Percentage Hispanic

Percentage Other

Percentage Male

Percentage Female

Number of Inmates Serving Life

Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole)

New Commitments to Life Sentences:

STATE RESPONSE:

34.00 years

2,126 inmates

5.5 years

4.0 years

A. Murder

B. Armed Robbery

C. Burglary

35.06%

59.38%

4.14%

0.08%

90.85%

9.15%

7,188 inmates

737 inmates

320 inmates



GEORGIA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 2012)



PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 12:

Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:
Inmates That Have Already Served Twenty (20)
Years of Their Current Sentence:

Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:
Number of technical parole violators:
Number of new crime parole violators:

Inmates Released from Custody in FY 12 for the following:
Expiration of Sentence
Parole
Goodtime
Probation
Death
Other
Total

Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:
(Only the Board of Parole may grant medical reprieves.)

Number of inmates released in FY 12 based on the above:

Inmates between the ages of 17 and 20:

Recidivism rate for total population base 3 years after release:

Percentage of inmates that are considered to have mental
and/or emotional health conditions:

STATE RESPONSE:

96 inmates

4 inmates

3,456 inmates

1,647 inmates

839 inmates

N/A

839 inmates

6,357 inmates

7,784 inmates

N/A inmates

0 inmates

135 inmates

5,535 inmates

19,811 inmates

N/A

Yes

0

1,765 inmates

27.45%

16.12%



GEORGIA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 2012)



PROFILE QUESTION

Number of AIDS Cases:
Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies

Testing of Inmates By Category:
Admission
Random
Incident
High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:

The Georgia Department of Corrections does not isolate HIV-infected inmates.

Number of known Hepatitis C Cases:
Number of Inmates being treated for Hepatitis C:

Testing of Inmates By Category:
Admission
Random
Incident
High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:

The Georgia Department of Corrections does not isolate Hepatitis C inmates. Education, counseling, and a pre-release program are provided for both HIV+ and HCV+.

STATE RESPONSE:

N/A
26,313 inmates

Yes
N/A
Unknown
N/A

Admission, Incident
405 inmates

N/A
20 inmates

Yes
N/A
N/A
N/A

Admission, Exit, and Incident



GEORGIA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The Georgia Department of Corrections is not under a federal or state court order during the year ending June 30, 2012.



STATE INITIATIVES

Elderly or Infirm Inmates

Similar to other correctional systems, the Georgia Department of Corrections (GDC) has experienced an increase in elderly and inmates with chronic illness. To address this issue, GDC is ensuring that all facilities are ADA compliant. Inmates with chronic illnesses are enrolled in chronic care clinics within GDC facilities. Inmates with similar conditions and disabilities are housed together. All inmates/probationers with medical impairments that interfere with activities of daily living are classified by medical staff and housed in facilities that are able to address their medical, nursing, and mental health needs. There are 11 infirmary facilities with a total of 175 infirmary beds that provide accommodative living for elderly/infirm inmates.

Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

The Georgia Department of Corrections has 7 substance abuse treatment programs. GDC offers: Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Programs, Substance Abuse Aftercare Services, Middle Georgia Technology College Computer Technology, Behavior Stabilization, Matrix Model, Relapse Prevention, and Motivation for Change. Georgia Department of Corrections evaluates by measuring three-year felony reconviction rates. Recidivism rates for those in the substance abuse programs are compared with those in the general population.

Pre-release/Post-Release ("Reentry") Programs

Georgia partners and collaborates with several Community-Based Organizations and Faith-Based Organizations that provide pre-release and post-release services. These organizations receive their funding from public and private grants, donations, contracts and businesses.

GEORGIA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES (continued)



Georgia Re-Entry Initiatives include:

- *Faith and Character-Based Initiatives
- *Prison Industry Enhancement (PIE)
- *Transition from Prison to Community Initiative (TPCI)
- *Pre-Release Centers
- *In-house Transitional Centers
- *Re-entry Partnership Housing (RPH)
- *Volunteers and Mentors
- *Reentry Pre-Release Handbook & Curriculum

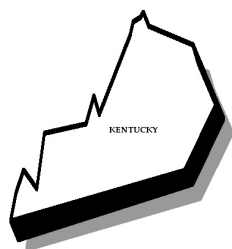


GEORGIA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2012)



PROFILE QUESTION

Average Age At Commitment:

Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:

Average Sentence for New Commitments:
(excluding life sentences)

Average Time Served By Those Released:
(excluding life sentences)

The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes For Which
Inmates are Currently Serving Time:

Race and Sex Distribution:

Percentage White

Percentage Black

Percentage Hispanic

Percentage Other

Percentage Male

Percentage Female

Number of Inmates Serving Life

Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole)

New Commitments to Life Sentences:

Percentage of inmates that are considered to have mental
and/or emotional health conditions:

STATE RESPONSE:

33 years

1,076 inmates

7 years

1 years

A. Burglary - 3rd Degree

B. Burglary - 2nd Degree

C. Trafficking Controlled Substance

74.00%

24.00%

1.00%

1.00%

88.00%

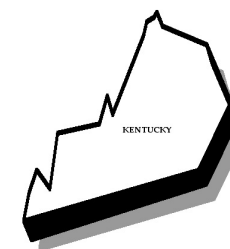
12.00%

781 inmates

93 inmates

16 inmates

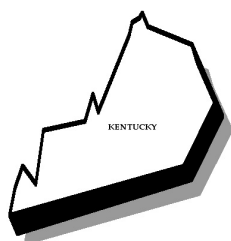
14.60%



KENTUCKY

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 2012)



PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 12:

Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:
Inmates That Have Already Served Twenty (20)
Years of Their Current Sentence:

Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:
Number of technical parole violators:
Number of new crime parole violators:

Inmates Released from Custody in FY 12 for the following:

Expiration of Sentence

Parole

Goodtime

Probation

Death

Other (sex offender discharge, active release, court, escape, home incarceration)

Total

Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:

Number of inmates released in FY 12 based on the above:

Inmates Between the ages of 17 and 20:

Recidivism rate for total population base 3 years after release:

STATE RESPONSE:

34 inmates

0 inmates

5,095 inmates

335 inmates

3,591 inmates

3,303 inmates

288 inmates

5,908 inmates

6,431 inmates

0 inmates

1,563 inmates

184 inmates

3,282 inmates

17,368 inmates

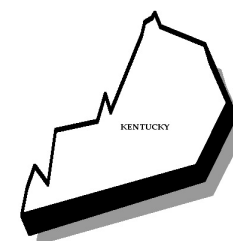
N/A

Yes

6 inmates

439 inmates

38.00%

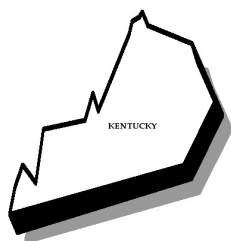


KENTUCKY

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2012)



PROFILE QUESTION

Number of AIDS Cases:

Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies

Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Random

Incident

High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:

Kentucky does not segregate HIV-infected inmates.

Number of known Hepatitis C Cases:

Number of Inmates being treated for Hepatitis C:

Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Random

Incident

High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:

Kentucky does not segregate Hepatitis C inmates, but does have a Hepatitis Management Plan to address, prevent, and control hepatitis viruses in the correctional setting.

STATE RESPONSE:

11 inmates

372 inmates

Yes

N/A

N/A

N/A

Only Clinically Indicated

81

1,061 inmates

17 inmates

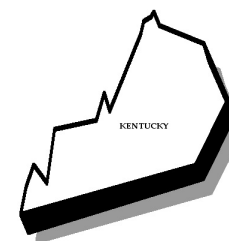
N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

Only Clinically Indicated

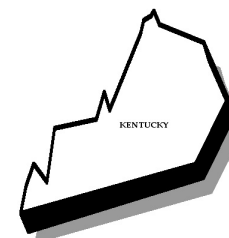
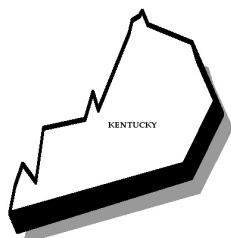


KENTUCKY

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

As of June 30, 2012, the Kentucky Department of Corrections is not under a federal court order.



STATE INITIATIVES

Elderly or Infirm Inmates

At this time, the elderly and infirmed are housed with KY State Reformatory amongst 3 different dorms; DAL, Dorm 10, and Nursing Care Facility. KY does not currently have a separate facility for these special needs inmates, but there has been discussion about a facility in the future as elderly inmates continue to become a larger percentage of our overall population.

Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

The KY DOC provides substance abuse treatment within a Therapeutic Community model for prison based substance abuse programming for male and female prisoners. The cost to provide these programs is \$1,512,408. The evaluation process is in conjunction with the University of Kentucky Center for Alcohol & Drug Research. The contract requires random sample tracking of inmates one year post-release. The state compares the recidivism rates for those in treatment and in the general population.

Pre-release/Post-Release ("Reentry") Programs

The Department of Corrections operates several Pre-Release Programs for offenders. There are specialized reentry coordinators in each institution and 6 of the 13 state operated prisons have a grant funded reentry coordinator to provide assistance. The other 7 prisons have a pre-release coordinator to perform reentry duties. The 2 privately contracted prisons also have pre-release coordinators to provide assistance.

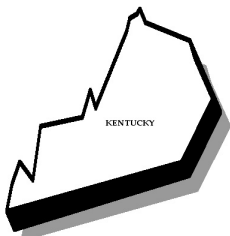
KY DOC offers a Prison to the Streets class, vocational training, substance abuse programs, GED, college courses, faith based assistance and mentoring to assist with the transition back into the community.

For probationers and parolees the Recovery KY is a new program for offenders struggling with addictions. There are 10 residential facilities that are contracted out.

KENTUCKY

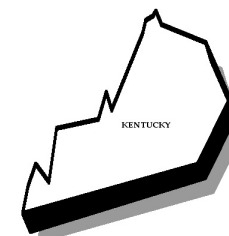
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES (continued)



Pre-release/Post-Release ("Reentry") Programs (Continued)

Parolee Orientation Rehabilitation Training Assimilation Lesson Plan (PORTAL) is available in 10 of the 19 District Probation and Parole offices. The program is mandatory for parolees returning to a district with the program. It addresses 12 areas: the Mechanics of Community Supervision, Employment Workshop, Financial Issues, GED/ Adult Education, Health and Wellness, Nutrition, Relationships Issues, Stress and Anger Management, Smoking Cessation, Addiction, Effective Parenting Skills, and Decision Making.



For all offenders, family members, and the community at large, there is a 24/7 reentry hotline manned by offenders at one of the state institutions. The hotline provides resources for housing, employment, counseling, clothing banks, etc. for all areas of Kentucky.

House Bill 463 was enacted on June 8, 2011. This legislation will require the department to release a significant number of offenders on mandatory reentry supervision. The number of releases, as compared to previous years, will increase dramatically. After the initial releases in January 2012, the number will decrease because there will be fewer individuals eligible for mandatory reentry supervision. Lastly, HB 463 also expanded the Home Incarceration Program, which influences a number of releases.

KENTUCKY

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 2012)



PROFILE QUESTION

Average Age At Commitment:
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:

Average Sentence for New Commitments:
(excluding life sentences)

Average Time Served By Those Released:
(excluding life sentences)

The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes For Which
Inmates are Currently Serving Time:

Race and Sex Distribution:

Percentage White

Percentage Black

Percentage Hispanic

Percentage Other

Percentage Male

Percentage Female

Number of Inmates Serving Life

(In a ruling made by the Supreme Court, inmates serving life are no longer eligible for parole in LA.)

Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole)

New Commitments to Life Sentences:

Percentage of inmates that are considered to have mental
and/or emotional health conditions:

STATE RESPONSE:

32.7 years

3,174 inmates

5.6 years

2.1 years

A. Drug Offenses

B. Homicides

C. Robbery

30.80%

68.70%

0.20%

0.30%

94.00%

6.00%

0 inmates

5,654 inmates

174 inmates

20.32%



LOUISIANA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 2012)



PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 12:

Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:
Inmates That Have Already Served Twenty (20)
Years of Their Current Sentence:

Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:
Number of technical parole violators:
Number of new crime parole violators:
Number with Waiver Pending:

Inmates Released from Custody in FY 12 for the following:
Expiration of Sentence
Parole
Goodtime
Probation
Death
Other (released to I.N.S., court order, conviction overturn)
Total

Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:
Release of any inmate convicted of a crime (unless violent or sexual)
committed after July 1992 and generally calculated as earning 35 days for every
30 days served.

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:

Number of inmates released in FY 12 based on the above:

Inmates Between the ages of 17 and 20:

Recidivism rate for total population base 3 years after release:

STATE RESPONSE:

86 inmates

0 inmates

5,526 inmates

1,952 inmates

5,282 inmates

607 inmates

815 inmates

3,860 inmates

1,368 inmates

578 inmates

14,476 inmates

243 inmates

120 inmates

50 inmates

16,835 inmates

Yes

20 inmates

1,052 inmates

36.20%



LOUISIANA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 2012)



PROFILE QUESTION

Number of AIDS cases:
 Number of inmates testing positive for AIDS antibodies:
 Testing of Inmates By Category:
 Admission
 Random
 Incident
 High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:

The Louisiana Department of Corrections does not segregate or isolate HIV-infected inmates.

Number of known Hepatitis C Cases:
 Number of inmates being treated for Hepatitis C:

Testing of Inmates By Category:
 Admission
 Random
 Incident
 High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:

The Louisiana Department of Corrections does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.

STATE RESPONSE:

130 inmates
 7,051 inmates

Yes
 N/A
 N/A
 N/A

As Needed, Admission,
 Prior to Release
 549 inmates

2,017 inmates
 2,017 inmates

N/A
 N/A
 N/A
 N/A

Test on an "as needed" basis.



LOUISIANA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The Louisiana Department of Corrections was not under a federal or state court order as of June 30, 2012.



STATE INITIATIVES

Elderly or Infirm Inmates

Reception centers for the Louisiana DOC are responsible for the initial medical and mental health screenings of offenders upon arrival. There are 2 facilities within the department that are considered to be a Level of Care 1 facility that provide extensive medical and mental health services. In addition to routine medical and mental health services, each facility also provides specialty clinic visits and diagnostic services, including basic radiology. Laboratory is also available.

Elayn Hunt Correction Center (EHCC) is a male facility with a capacity of 2,125 offenders. The facility is the reception center for all state facilities and conducts the initial medical and mental health screenings of offenders. The intake facility, called the Adult Reception and Diagnostic Center (ARDC) houses approximately 452 offenders. The medical and mental health screenings along with classification screenings are key elements in determining the permanent housing for each offender. EHCC is also the mental health treatment center for the department and consists of 48 beds to provide acute and long term psychiatric services. Also within EHCC is the Skilled Nursing Unit (SNU) which provides extensive inpatient medical services. It began operating in 1976 with 28 beds. The unit began expanding in 1998 with funding from state and federal programs. The new SNU opened in January 2011 with a 64 bed capacity.

In addition, the R.E. Barrow, Jr. Treatment center, located at LA State Penitentiary at Angola, LA, is a fully staffed medical facility with a total of 623 skilled nursing beds divided between 2 units.

These units also provide an End of Life Care program, Hospice, and Palliative Care for the patients that are terminally ill.

Each institution has a Chronic Disease management plan.

The Keep on Person Medication Program is available to offenders for self administration of approved medications.

LOUISIANA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES (continued)



Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

Every institution has substance abuse treatment and education programs. Each institution also provides pre-release counseling services. In addition, the residential pre-release "Blue Walters" drug treatment program is operating in cooperation with Richwood Correctional Center.



LA Correctional Institute for Women uses the Living in Balance Curriculum for their substance abuse program, which lasts 8 1/2 weeks with a pre- and post-test. The program is open only to offenders that are in general population. LCIW does not track recidivism rates for participants once they are released. The actual cost of the program was \$1,214.

The IMPACT (Intensive Motivational Program of Alternative Correctional Treatment) Programs at Elayn Hunt Correctional Center are rigorous multifaceted programs that include substance abuse counseling.

The LA DOC offers a nine-month intensive substance abuse program located in a parish facility. The Steve Hoyle Intensive Substance Abuse Program at Bossier Parish Sheriff's Medium Security Facility provides therapy for addiction and its underlying causes. The treatment curriculum for the program is modeled after the IMPACT Program previously housed at Forcht Wade Correctional Center. The program is supported through state funds with a budget focused on the salaries of approximately \$250,000 for the substance abuse providers.

The Concordia Correctional Treatment Program in Ferriday, LA, is a 40-bed facility for male, adult offenders. Funded through grants from LA Commission on Law Enforcement received from the federal Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT), and Office of Addictive Disorders, the facility has been in operation since May 1997 and has treated upwards of 800 inmates with substance abuse problems. The program lasts for 150 days and inmates are placed in the program at the beginning of their last 150 days of incarceration. The ratio of clients to counselors in the program is 14:1, based on grant requirements from the Office of Behavioral Health.

Pre-release / Post-Release ("Reentry") Programs

Reentry begins at reception for offenders entering state prisons with a variety of assessments. An individual reentry plan is developed, monitored, and adjusted based on progress and conduct. When an offender is within 6 months of release they are required

LOUISIANA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES (continued)



Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs (continued)

to participate in a 100 hour pre-release curriculum that instructs offenders in the areas of: substance abuse, money management, communications, values development, victim awareness, abiding by conditions of probation and parole, housing, employment, and resources in the community.



Additionally all institutions offer a variety of programs within the therapeutic community aimed at improving the offender's transition back into the community. The department provides formal educational programming in the areas of basic literacy, Adult Basic Education (ABE), General Education Development (GED), Job / Life Skills, and vocational training. All institutions have annual Community Resource Fairs, which target offenders who are within a year of release. Day Reporting Centers were created for probation and parole violators who are at the point of being re-incarcerated for technical violations. They remain in the community receiving treatment or services in needed areas. During FY 10 three local reentry programs opened in cooperation with sheriffs in each region.

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 2012)



PROFILE QUESTION

Average Age At Commitment:

Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:

Average Sentence for New Commitments:
(excluding life sentences)

Average Time Served By Those Released:
(excluding life sentences)

The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes For Which
Inmates are Currently Serving Time:

Race and Sex Distribution:

Percentage White

Percentage Black

Percentage Hispanic

Percentage Other

Percentage Male

Percentage Female

Number of Inmates Serving Life

Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole)

New Commitments to Life Sentences:

Percentage of inmates that are considered to have mental
and/or emotional health conditions:

STATE RESPONSE:

33.7 years

808 inmates

5.92 years

2.72 years

A. Property

B. Drug Possession

C. Burglary

39.37%

59.42%

0.85%

0.36%

88.66%

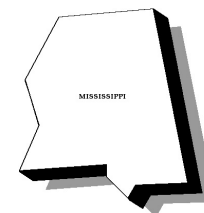
11.34%

546 inmates

1,508 inmates

79 inmates

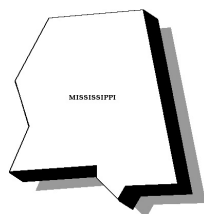
14.19%



MISSISSIPPI

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 2012)



PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 12:

Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:
Inmates That Have Already Served Twenty (20)
Years of Their Current Sentence:

Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:
Number of technical parole violators:
Number of new crime parole violators:

Inmates Released from Custody in FY 12 for the following:
Expiration of Sentence
Parole
Goodtime
Probation
Death
Other (house arrest, earned release supervision, medical release, pardon, pending)
Total

Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:
Number of inmates released in FY 12 based on the above:

Inmates Between the ages of 17 and 20:

Recidivism rate for total population base 3 years after release:

STATE RESPONSE:

50 inmates

6 inmates

4,502 inmates

586 inmates

1,181 inmates

0 inmates

1,181 inmates

1,823 inmates

2,362 inmates

0 inmates

2,670 inmates

75 inmates

2,995 inmates

9,925 inmates

N/A

Yes

9

1,485 inmates

27.65%



MISSISSIPPI

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 2012)



PROFILE QUESTION

Number of AIDS Cases:

Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies

Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Random

Incident

High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:

Mississippi does not segregate or isolate HIV-infected inmates.

Number of known Hepatitis C Cases:

Number of Inmates being treated for Hepatitis C:

Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Random

Incident

High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:

The Mississippi Department of Corrections (MDOC) has indicated they do not segregate or isolate inmates with Hepatitis C.

STATE RESPONSE:

46 inmates

All at Intake

Yes

N/A

Yes

Yes

Intake, Clinically Indicated

210 inmates

406 inmates

1 inmate

N/A

N/A

Yes

Yes

N/A



MISSISSIPPI

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS



The MDOC has been under a Federal Court order since 1973 that requires a set number of state inmates in county jails. A 2012 Federal Court order requires youthful offenders (17 & younger & vulnerable 18 & 19) to be housed in units operated by MDOC and separate from other inmates, among other variables.



STATE INITIATIVES

Elderly and Infirm Inmates

The MDOC is currently experiencing an increase in the number of inmates who would be classified as elderly/infirm - those persons over 50 years of age and those with chronic and disabling disease processes. Special needs, disabled and geriatric male inmates have a special housing unit at Mississippi State Penitentiary. Also MSP has a compassionate care unit for inmates who require end-of-life care. Mississippi Statutes (47-7-4) allows for conditional medical release of terminally ill and/or inmates with debilitating and incapacitated health conditions.

Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

The MDOC provides short-term, long-term and therapeutic community programs for substance abuse treatment. The short-term program is a 12-week programs for offenders with special needs (disability). The therapeutic community program is a long-term program available to offenders within 6 to 30 months of their earliest release date. There are alcohol and drug treatment programs that are funded by the Mississippi Department of Mental Health, the MDOC, and the Department of Public Safety. The program is evaluated by the administering of a pre- and post-test to measure progress during treatment. The Alcohol and Drug Program conducts a 3-year recidivism study of program participants to determine the average rate of return and length of time out of incarceration for participants that complete the program. The recidivism rates are not compared to those in general population.

Pre-release/Post-Release ("Reentry") Programs

The MDOC has pre-release programs to offenders who are within 2 years of their flat time or earned released supervision dates or within 6 months of their parole eligibility date in an institutional setting. The programs offer basic and remedial education, employability skills, readjustment skills, social skills, and GED preparation. The programs provide job assistance, job referrals, job development and residential development. The program is funded by the Mississippi Department of Corrections and the Mississippi Community College Board. All programs meet the performance standards required by the funding sources.

MISSISSIPPI

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 2012)



PROFILE QUESTION

Average Age At Commitment:

Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:

Average Sentence for New Commitments:
(excluding life sentences)

Average Time Served By Those Released:
(excluding life sentences)

The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes For Which
Inmates are Currently Serving Time:

Race and Sex Distribution:

Percentage White

Percentage Black

Percentage Hispanic

Percentage Other

Percentage Male

Percentage Female

Number of Inmates Serving Life

Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole)

New Commitments to Life Sentences:

Percentage of inmates that are considered to have mental
and/or emotional health conditions:

STATE RESPONSE:

33.58 years

925 inmates

7.19 years

2.12 years

- A. Robbery 1st Degree
- B. Distribution/Delivery
Controlled Substance
- C. Burglary 2nd Degree

59.25%

38.20%

1.91%

0.63%

91.53%

8.47%

1,744 inmates

1,063 inmates

60 inmates

16.97%



MISSOURI

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 2012)



PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 12:

Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:

Inmates That Have Already Served Twenty (20)
Years of Their Current Sentence:

Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:

Number of technical parole violators:

Number of new crime parole violators:

Inmates Released from Custody in FY 12 for the following:

Expiration of Sentence

Parole

Goodtime

Probation

Death

Other

Total

Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:

Number of inmates released in FY 12 based on the above:

Inmates Between the ages of 17 and 20:

Recidivism rate for total population base 3 years after release:

STATE RESPONSE:

47 inmates

0 inmates

7,374 inmates

779 inmates

6,211 inmates

3,370 inmates

2,831 inmates

1,592 inmates

11,847 inmates

N/A inmates

4,399 inmates

81 inmates

40 inmates

17,959 inmates

N/A

Yes

1 inmate

966 inmates

47.10%



MISSOURI

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2012)



PROFILE QUESTION

Number of AIDS Cases:
Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies

Testing of Inmates By Category:
Admission
Random
Incident
High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:

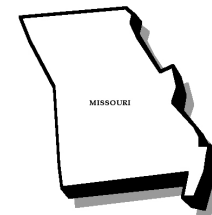
The Missouri Department of Corrections does not segregate or isolate HIV-infected inmates.

STATE RESPONSE:

104 inmates
39,486 inmates

Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes

Admission, Exit, Exposure,
Offender Requested
51 inmates



Number of known Hepatitis C Cases:
Number of Inmates being treated for Hepatitis C:

4,001 inmates
19 inmates

Testing of Inmates By Category:
Admission
Random
Incident
High Risk Group

N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A

Systems Frequency of Testing:

N/A

The Missouri Department of Corrections does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.
Education and counseling are provided on intake and request.

MISSOURI

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS



The Missouri Department of Corrections is not currently under federal or state court orders. Missouri was under Federal order between 1983 and 1992 and has not been under a state court order within the last 15 years.



STATE INITIATIVES

Elderly or Infirm inmates

In general, Missouri has its elderly inmates mainstreamed in the regular population. The Department of Corrections operates one 30-bed housing area where inmates of this type live together, but they continue to participate in most general activities. Medical services are contracted on a per diem basis for the entire population, so no specific medical costs are experienced. There is also no specific funding or legislation that addresses the elderly inmates. Missouri allows inmates with serious medical problems to be considered for parole.

Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

*Women's Eastern Treatment Center - 1) Short-term program for 120 days of treatment with 150 beds, 2) Offenders Under Treatment Program has 15 beds for a 6 months program, 3) Long-term program has 75 beds for 12 months

*Western Reception Comprehensive Substance Abuse Services - 135 beds for a 6 months program, 140 beds for a 120 days program, and 50 beds for a partial day program for parole violators, which lasts 10 1/2 weeks.

*Maryville Treatment Center - 445 beds for a 6 months program and 80 beds for a long term 12 months program.

*Ozark Correctional Center Therapeutic Community Services - 650 beds, 12 months program

*Chillicothe Women's Treatment Center - (256 beds) Short-term Program, Intermediate Program, Long-term Program, Partial Day Treatment, Relapse Program

*Northeast Correctional Center - Intermediate program for 6 months and long term for 12 months, 31 beds

Substance Abuse Treatment Program costs for contracted programs range from \$7.56 to \$49.80. Cost does not include the basic cost of incarceration. A substance abuse assessment service cost between \$49.23 and \$49.80. Other treatment services cost between \$7.56 and \$19.47 per offender.

MISSOURI

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES (continued)



Pre-release/Post-Release ("Reentry") Programs

Missouri was chosen as the first state to implement a model created by the National Institute of Corrections in 2002. In October 2009, the Governor signed an Executive Order directing the the Department of Corrections to continue to lead a permanent interagency steering team for the Missouri Reentry Process. Various federal, state and community agencies have partnered to strengthen the reentry process. There are approximately 40 community MRP teams across the state. Implementation of the enhanced Transitional Accountability Plan (TAP) was completed in all areas of the DOC. Every offender received in the Missouri DOC is assessed and a TAP is developed to focus on their needs and liabilities while incarcerated. Transitional Housing Units have been implemented in various institutions and facilities.



The following reentry programs are offered to offenders incarcerated in Missouri prisons:

Employability/Life Skills

Mental Health

Parenting from Prison Initiative

Substance Abuse Education

Faith-Based Awareness

Division of Workforce Development Resource Linkage and Informational Meetings

Department of Social Services Informational Meetings

MISSOURI

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2012)



PROFILE QUESTION

Average Age At Commitment:

Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:

Average Sentence for New Commitments:
(excluding life sentences)

Average Time Served By Those Released:
(excluding life sentences)

The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes For Which
Inmates are Currently Serving Time:

Race and Sex Distribution:

Percentage White

Percentage Black

Percentage Hispanic

Percentage Other

Percentage Male

Percentage Female

Number of Inmates Serving Life

Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole)

New Commitments to Life Sentences:

Percentage of inmates that are considered to have mental
and/or emotional health conditions:

STATE RESPONSE:

33 years

2,102 inmates

2.89 years

2.37 years

A. Habitual Felon

B. Robbery with a dangerous weapon

C. Murder - second degree

35.75%

56.28%

N/A

7.97%

93.10%

6.90%

1,907 inmates

1,199 inmates

86 inmates

36.55%



NORTH CAROLINA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2012)



PROFILE QUESTION

STATE RESPONSE:

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

155 inmates

Inmates Executed in FY 12:

0 inmates

Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:

8,123 inmates

Inmates That Have Already Served Twenty (20)

Years of Their Current Sentence:

391 inmates

Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:

92 inmates

Number of technical parole violators:

14 inmates

Number of new crime parole violators:

78 inmates

Inmates Released from Custody in FY 12 for the following:

Expiration of Sentence

21,629 inmates

Parole

3,714 inmates

Goodtime

N/A

Probation

N/A

Death

71 inmates

Other (commutation, safekeepers release, court order)

1,271 inmates

Total

26,685 inmates

Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

N/A

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:

Yes

Number of inmates released in FY 12 based on the above:

8 inmates

Inmates Between the ages of 17 and 20:

1,569 inmates

Recidivism rate for total population base 3 years after release:

24.10%

NORTH CAROLINA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2012)



PROFILE QUESTION

Number of AIDS Cases:

Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies

Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Random

Incident

High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:

STATE RESPONSE:

341 inmates

20,673 inmates

Yes

N/A

N/A

Yes

Opt Out Testing, Inmate Request

47 inmates

The North Carolina Department of Corrections does not segregate or isolate HIV-infected inmates.

Number of known Hepatitis C Cases:

Number of Inmates being treated for Hepatitis C:

Unknown

33 inmates

Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Random

Incident

High Risk Group

N/A

N/A

Yes

Yes

Systems Frequency of Testing:

N/A

The North Carolina Department of Corrections does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.



NORTH CAROLINA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS



The North Carolina Department of Corrections is not currently under a federal or state court order.



STATE INITIATIVES

Elderly or Infirm inmates

An Aging Inmate Study was completed that made recommendations for addressing the issue of elderly or infirmed inmates. The data on aging inmates is revised annually in order to track changes in the aging population. Randolph Correctional Center can accommodate up to 100 inmates in a long-term care facility.

The NC Legislature passed legislation allowing for the parole of geriatric inmates projected to be within six months of death; or permanently and totally disabled inmates, except those convicted of class A and B crimes (primarily first and second degree murder) or those who have to register as sex offenders at release.

Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

The North Carolina Department of Corrections has the following substance abuse treatment programs:

Community-Based Residential Treatment Programs:

Drug Alcohol Recovery Treatment (DART) - In-Prison Intensive Residential Treatment (90-day programs) for medium custody adult offenders. Followed up with 8 weeks of aftercare upon completion. The annual cost is \$4.4 M.

Black Mountain Treatment Facility for Women is a 60-bed community based residential facility that treats female probationers and parolees in a 90 day program. Annual cost for community-based treatment programs is \$7.9 M.

Prison-based programs within the Division of Alcoholism and Chemical Dependency Programs (DACDP) are operated within selected minimum and medium custody prison units. Eligibility for DACDP prison-based treatment programs is established during diagnostic processing and utilizes the Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory as a severity indicator for substance abuse problems.

NORTH CAROLINA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES (continued)



Substance Abuse Treatment Programs (continued)

Programs encompass four service levels: brief intervention, short, intermediate, and long-term treatment services. Brief intervention programs consist of 48 hours of intervention services over an 8-week period in 2 prison facilities. Short-term treatment programs provide 35 days of intensive outpatient services in 2 prison facilities. Intermediate treatment programs provide intensive outpatient services for 90 days in 10 prison facilities across the state. Long-term intensive treatment programs in 6 prison facilities range in length from 120 - 365 days and are designed to treat the seriously addicted inmates who are in need of intensive treatment.



Once an inmate completes the intense outpatient portion of the DACDP programs, the inmate either is released or returned to the regular population where he is encouraged to participate in DACDP Aftercare. This is a formal 8-12 weeks track designed to help the inmate transition to the general population and remain in recovery. The annual cost is \$5.3 M.

The effectiveness of substance abuse programs are measured by assessing if: substance abuse services are provided to the inmates who are identified as needing treatment; a sufficient number of inmates who enter the programs actually complete the program; the completers are continuing their recovery through group meetings and other activities; and the inmates who complete the pre-release community transition programs are still active in the recovery process upon release from the Department.

Additionally, participants are tracked in the programs through a separate treatment substance abuse module, ACD, which interfaces with the inmate tracking system used by prisons, OPUS. The North Carolina Sentencing Commission is comparing the recidivism rates for those in substance abuse programs to those inmates in the general population to see if there is a difference.

Pre-release/Post-Release ("Reentry") Programs

North Carolina does not have a specific statewide pre-release program but is currently in the process of enhancing procedures by implementing components of evidence based practices. Additionally, North Carolina is working with a number of community based organizations to provide reentry services in the community. Offenders are provided with 2 pieces of identification upon their release and each offender receives a Transition Document upon release.

NORTH CAROLINA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES (continued)



Pre-release/Post-Release ("Reentry") Programs (continued)

North Carolina offers a variety of programs to help prepare offenders for the transition:

- *Community Volunteer Program
- *Community Leave Program
- *Work Release Program
- *Home Leave Program
- *Vocational Programming
- *Post Release Referrals
- *Correction Enterprises
- *Inmate Construction Program
- *Office of Transition Services



NORTH CAROLINA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2012)



PROFILE QUESTION

Average Age At Commitment:

Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:

Average Sentence for New Commitments:
(excluding life sentences)

Average Time Served By Those Released:
(excluding life sentences)

The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes For Which
Inmates are Currently Serving Time:

Race and Sex Distribution:

Percentage White

Percentage Black

Percentage Hispanic

Percentage Other

Percentage Male

Percentage Female

Number of Inmates Serving Life

Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole)

New Commitments to Life Sentences:

Percentage of inmates that are considered to have mental
and/or emotional health conditions:

STATE RESPONSE:

34 years

908 inmates

7.00 years

2.50 years

A. Possession of Controlled Substance

B. Distribution of CDS/Possession with Intent

C. Burglary - Second Degree

52.73%

28.86%

7.40%

9.39%

89.76%

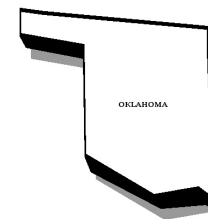
10.23%

1,837 inmates

767 inmates

120 inmates

N/A



OKLAHOMA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 2012)



PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 12

Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:
Inmates That Have Already Served Twenty (20)
Years of Their Current Sentence:

Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:
Number of technical parole violators:
Number of new crime parole violators:

Inmates Released from Custody in FY 12 for the following:

Expiration of Sentence

Parole

Goodtime

Probation

Death

Other

Total

Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

Is Medical, Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:

Medical, early release is implemented through a parole process algorithm.

Number of inmates released in FY 12 based on the above:

Inmates Between the ages of 17 and 20:

Recidivism rate for total population base 3 years after release:

STATE RESPONSE:

63 inmates

3 inmates

8,422 inmates

997 inmates

140 inmates

61 inmates

79 inmates

4,282 inmates

504 inmates

N/A inmates

3,315 inmates

95 inmates

0 inmates

8,196 inmates

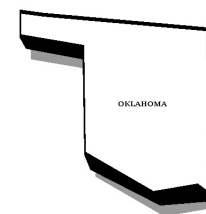
N/A

Yes

8 inmates

617

23.00%



OKLAHOMA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 2012)



PROFILE QUESTION

Number of AIDS Cases:

Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies

Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Random

Incident

High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:

The Oklahoma Department of Corrections does not segregate or isolate HIV-infected inmates.

Number of known Hepatitis C Cases:

Number of Inmates being treated for Hepatitis C:

Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Random

Incident

High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:

Oklahoma currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.

STATE RESPONSE:

5 inmates

728 inmates

Yes

No

Yes

Yes

Offenders Request, High Risk, Physician's Discretion, Admission

130 inmates

1,400 inmates

6

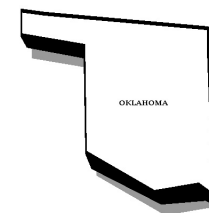
No

No

Yes

Yes

Offenders Request, High Risk, Physician's Discretion, Admission



OKLAHOMA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The Oklahoma Department of Corrections is not currently under a federal or state court order during the year ending June 30, 2012.



STATE INITIATIVES

Elderly or Infirm inmates

Elderly offenders are housed in various units across the DOC. Those offenders who cannot function in the general population are housed in an infirmary bed (48 infirmary beds are available and distributed among 4 facilities), or are housed in the "J unit" at Joseph Harp Correctional Center, a handicapped accessible facility that serves approximately 60 handicapped offenders.

Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

The Oklahoma Department of Corrections utilizes evidence-based research in the design and delivery of substance abuse treatment to offenders. All substance abuse treatment (SAT) programs currently utilize a cognitive behavioral model of treatment. Placement into SAT programs is based on an assessed need. SAT programs vary in length from 4 months to 1 year. DOC spends a total of \$1.4 M in federal and state funds on SAT, excluding personnel and operating expenses (DOC funds total \$420,000). Oklahoma DOC has 8 treatment programs statewide. Oklahoma Department of Mental Health & Substance Abuse funds another four substance abuse treatment programs. OK DOC contracts with 1 private prison that provides treatment and also funds 3 public facility programs.

Pre-release / Post-release ("reentry") Programs

The Oklahoma Department of Corrections does not consider reentry to be a program but a process that encompasses various methods of addressing the needs of the offender. At reception, an offender's needs are assessed to identify criminogenic behaviors and referrals to meet the basic needs upon release. The method by which an offender receives reentry services is dependent upon the individual offender. Each offender will have participated in at least one of the following prior to release:

- 1) Community Corrections - Offenders eligible for community corrections prior to release will receive reentry services at those facilities. These services include work programs, substance abuse aftercare, continuing education, transportation resources, and reestablishment of family and community ties.

OKLAHOMA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES (continued)



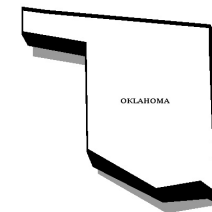
Pre-release / Post-release ("reentry") Programs (continued)

2) Referrals to Transition Coordinators - Transition Coordinators are assigned to work with high-risk offenders who are released from designated facilities to the Tulsa or Oklahoma City Communities. The transition coordinators will utilize strength-based planning to develop wrap-around services for eligible offenders. Offenders will be referred from the existing offender population at the designated facilities.

3) Institutional Pre-Release - The facility case managers ensure the offender has the support and necessary contact information to access community resources based on their individual needs. Case managers assist in securing the appropriate identification necessary to access benefits, services, and employment in the community.

4) In Reach - Any group that comes into a facility in order to work with an offender in creating a pre-release plan prior to release. Examples of In Reach organizations are: faith based groups, tribal groups, other state agencies, and staff of non-profit organizations designed to assist offenders with basic reentry services.

5) Mental Health Reentry Program - DOC and the Oklahoma Department of Mental Health partner to better transition offenders with serious mental illness into appropriate community based mental health services in the community following discharge from prison. DOC also partners with the Oklahoma Department of Social Services to help obtain federal benefits for offenders with disabling serious mental illness.



OKLAHOMA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2012)



PROFILE QUESTION

Average Age At Commitment:

Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:

Average Sentence for New Commitments:
(excluding life sentences)

Average Time Served By Those Released:
(excluding life sentences)

The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes For Which
Inmates are Currently Serving Time:

Race and Sex Distribution:

Percentage White

Percentage Black

Percentage Hispanic

Percentage Other

Percentage Male

Percentage Female

Number of Inmates Serving Life

Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole)

New Commitments to Life Sentences:

Percentage of inmates that are considered to have mental
and/or emotional health conditions:

STATE RESPONSE:

33 years

949 inmates

4 years

2.1 years

A. Drugs

B. Homicide

C. Burglary

32.54%

64.51%

2.10%

0.85%

93.98%

6.02%

1,211 inmates

982 inmates

63 inmates

13.12%



SOUTH CAROLINA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 2012)



PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 12:

Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:
Inmates That Have Already Served Twenty (20)
Years of Their Current Sentence:

Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:
Number of technical parole violators:
Number of new crime parole violators:

Inmates Released from Custody in FY 12 for the following:

Expiration of Sentence

Parole

Goodtime

Probation

Death

Other (Appeal, Community, Remanded, Repentance)

Total

Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:

The South Carolina Department of Corrections institutes a policy known as the
"Medical Furlough Program for Terminally Ill Inmates".

Number of inmates released in FY12 based on the above:

Inmates Between the ages of 17 and 20:

Recidivism rate for total population base 3 years after release:

STATE RESPONSE:

51 inmates

0 inmates

3,203 inmates

982 inmates

746 inmates

419 inmates

327 inmates

6,047 inmates

1,596 inmates

N/A inmates

2,455 inmates

61 inmates

1,250 inmates

11,409 inmates

N/A

Yes

3 inmates

904 inmates

29.40%



SOUTH CAROLINA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 2012)



PROFILE QUESTION

Number of AIDS Cases:

Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies

Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Random

Incident

High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:

Inmates are assigned to a therapeutic community, where services are available and specially tailored for the HIV+ population.

Number of known Hepatitis C Cases:

Number of Inmates being treated for Hepatitis C:

Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Random

Incident

High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:

The South Carolina Department of Corrections does not have a system in place for tracking Hepatitis C and they do not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates. There is an infection control coordinator who monitors Hepatitis C with the help of the medical staff to distribute information to inmates.

STATE RESPONSE:

179 inmates

10,170 inmates

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

Admission, Exposure, Indication

198 inmates

610

610

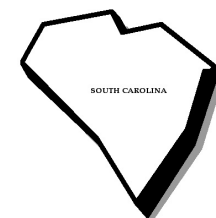
N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

Physicians' Request, Presence of Risk Factors



SOUTH CAROLINA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS



The South Carolina Dept. of Corrections is currently under a federal court order and has been since 1999. The court requires South Carolina to allow certain inmates to have access to literature (but only in Administrative Segregation), limits the use of drug dogs to search visitors and places limitations on inmate labor for certain construction projects.



STATE INITIATIVES

Elderly or Infirm Inmates

All elderly and infirm inmates committed to the South Carolina Department of Corrections are given a medical and mental health assessment upon admission. A treatment plan is developed and the inmate is assigned to an institution according to his medical or mental health needs. South Carolina has two handicapped units for inmates that have ambulating, hearing, or sight problems, an assisted living unit for inmates that need assistance. There are 3 infirmaries for any inpatient care needed which includes a chronic care infirmary for the inmates that can no longer care for themselves. If the South Carolina Dept. of Corrections infirmaries cannot provide the services, the inmates are admitted to a community hospital for more intensive care.

Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

The South Carolina Department of Corrections has the following substance abuse treatment programs:

Goodman Addiction Treatment Unit: 48-bed residential program for female and youthful offenders with 6 months of treatment using the Therapeutic Community Model (\$176,823 State Funds).

Horizon Addiction Treatment Unit (at Lee Correctional): 256-bed residential program for male adult offenders with 6 months of treatment using Therapeutic Community Model (\$445,099 State Funds).

Correctional Recovery Academy (at Turberville Correctional): 272-bed residential program for young male offenders (ages 17-25) with 6-9 months of treatment using the Therapeutic Community Model (\$494,960 RSAT/State Funds).

Camille Griffin Graham Addiction Treatment Unit: 48-bed residential program for female offenders with 6-9 months of treatment using the Therapeutic Community model (\$176,823 RSAT Funds).

SOUTH CAROLINA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES (continued)



Pre-release / Post-Release ("Reentry") Programs

South Carolina's Department of Corrections operated a formal reentry program using federal funds between 2002 and 2006. Subsequent to the termination of the program in June of 2006, South Carolina does not operate a formal re-entry as such; however, it continues to deliver re-entry support functions through its 30-day pre-release and work program preparing inmates for life outside of prison walls.

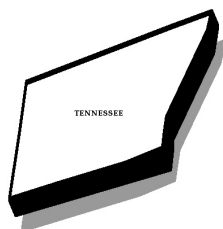


SOUTH CAROLINA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2012)



PROFILE QUESTION

Average Age At Commitment:

Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:

Average Sentence for New Commitments:
(excluding life sentences)

Average Time Served By Those Released:
(excluding life sentences)

The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes For Which
Inmates are Currently Serving Time:

Race and Sex Distribution:

Percentage White

Percentage Black

Percentage Hispanic

Percentage Other

Percentage Male

Percentage Female

Number of Inmates Serving Life

Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole)

New Commitments to Life Sentences:

Percentage of inmates that are considered to have mental
and/or emotional health conditions:

STATE RESPONSE:

33.8 years

1,371 inmates

5.5 years

5.2 years

A. Homicide

B. Drugs

C. Robbery

51.20%

46.30%

2.20%

0.30%

91.70%

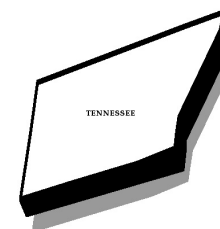
8.30%

1,908 inmates

317 inmates

94 inmates

18.90%

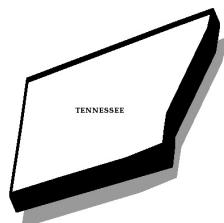


TENNESSEE

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2012)



PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 12:

Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:

Inmates That Have Already Served Twenty (20)
Years of Their Current Sentence:

Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:

Number of technical parole violators:

Number of new crime parole violators:

Inmates Released from Custody in FY 12 for the following:

Expiration of Sentence

Parole

Goodtime

Probation

Death

Other

Total

Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:

By statute, the commissioner may grant furloughs for medical reasons to inmates who meet very strict criteria. This furlough may be revoked at any time. A furlough is not the same as a release.

Number of inmates released in FY 12 based on the above:

Inmates between the ages of 17 and 20:

Recidivism rate for total population base 3 years after release:

STATE RESPONSE:

86 inmates

0 inmates

3,547 inmates

1,691 inmates

2,122 inmates

1,470 inmates

652 inmates

4,631 inmates

4,750 inmates

N/A inmates

4,574 inmates

57 inmates

1,376 inmates

15,388 inmates

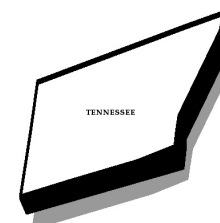
N/A

Yes

1 inmate

836 inmates

46.40%

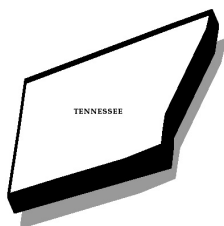


TENNESSEE

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2012)



PROFILE QUESTION

Number of HIV / AIDS Cases:
Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies

Testing of Inmates By Category:
Admission
Random
Incident
High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:

The Tennessee Department of Corrections (TDOC) does not segregate or isolate HIV-infected inmates.

Number of known Hepatitis C Cases:
Number of Inmates being treated for Hepatitis C:

Testing of Inmates By Category:
Admission
Random
Incident
High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:

The Tennessee Department of Corrections does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.

STATE RESPONSE:

235 inmates
N / A

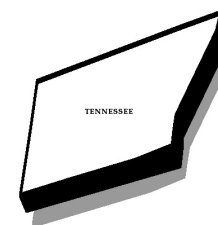
N / A
N / A
N / A
N / A

Intake (< 21), Voluntary Basis (> 21)
N / A

2,984 inmates
81 inmates

N / A
N / A
N / A
N / A

Intake, As Needed

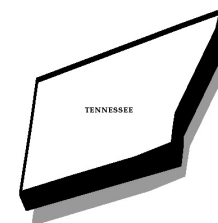
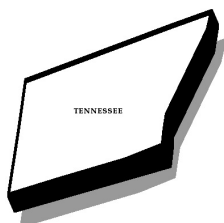


TENNESSEE

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The Tennessee Department of Corrections is not currently under a federal or state court order.



STATE INITIATIVES

Elderly or Infirm Inmates

Elderly or infirmed inmates are placed in housing settings according to their needs and the resources of the facility where they are housed. The residents of this unit are ambulatory and do not require daily skilled care. Inmates requiring daily skilled care or who have conditions that require close monitoring (may or may not be elderly) are placed at the DeBerry Special Needs Facility (for males) or Tennessee Prison for Women (for females). There is no special funding or separate facilities for elderly or infirmed inmates. There is no state legislation addressing the care of the elderly or infirmed who are incarcerated.

Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

The Tennessee Department of Corrections has a number of substance abuse treatment programs:

- *Group Therapy is a 4-month program designed to treat offenders with a medium need for substance abuse programming. The program is performed in addition to daily duties.
- *Therapeutic Community is offered for both men and women at multiple institutions across the state and is a 9 to 12-month program. The program is the most intensive form of substance abuse treatment available. Participants are assigned a full time job and expected to participate on a daily basis.

TDOC tracks all substance abuse program participants. Program assignments, terminations, completions, and attendance are tracked through the Tennessee Offender Management System (TOMIS). TDOC can indentify program participants who return to state custody.

Pre-release/Post-Release ("Reentry") Programs

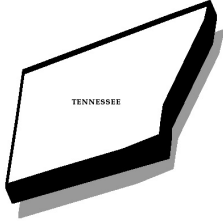
Career Management for Success is a 12-week course to teach offenders subjects that are critical for offender success and a safer community. Offenders within 24 months of release are eligible and all services are state funded. Topics include:

- Job search
- Housing

TENNESSEE

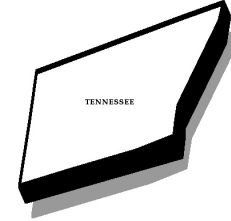
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES (continued)



Pre-release / Post-Release ("Reentry") Programs (continued)

- Parole hearings and success while on parole
- Conflict management
- Victim impact
- Thinking for a Change



Transition Centers for males and females are run in a therapeutic community setting and address substance abuse issues while adding in community service and work release. The programs also helps participants with services like employment, transportation, and identification before being releases. Services are state funded.

Chattanooga Female Release Center is a 30-bed partnership between TDOC, Board of Probation and Parole, and a non-profit service provider. The services provided are life skills, victim impact, and short term reentry services.

A Parole Technical Violator Diversion Program (PTVDP) has been established for male offenders. The Probation & Parole Board will determine eligibility and selection of participants for the PTVDP with release on parole supervision contingent upon successful completion of the anticipated 6-month program.

TENNESSEE

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (Fiscal Year 2011)



PROFILE QUESTION

Average Age At Commitment:

Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:

Average Sentence for New Commitments:
(excluding life sentences)

Average Time Served By Those Released:
(excluding life sentences)

The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes For Which
Inmates are Currently Serving Time:

Race and Sex Distribution:

Percentage White

Percentage Black

Percentage Hispanic

Percentage Other

Percentage Male

Percentage Female

Number of Inmates Serving Life

Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole)

New Commitments to Life Sentences:

Percentage of inmates that are considered to have mental
and/or emotional health conditions:

STATE RESPONSE:

34.1 years

1,208 inmates

4.54 years

3.4 years

A. Robbery

B. Larceny/Fraud

C. Assault

36.70%

60.20%

2.10%

1.00%

92.90%

7.10%

1,248 inmates

907 inmates

50 inmates

15.00%



VIRGINIA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (Fiscal Year 2011)



PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 11:

Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:

Inmates That Have Already Served Twenty (20)
Years of Their Current Sentence:

Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:

Number of technical parole violators:

Number of new crime parole violators:

Inmates Released from Custody in FY 11 for the following:

Expiration

Parole

Goodtime

Probation

Death

Other (Court order, Misc.)

Total

STATE RESPONSE:

10 inmates

1 inmate

9,216 inmates

1,390 inmates

140 inmates

20 inmates

120 inmates

1,276 inmates

652 inmates

0 inmates

9,483 inmates

83 inmates

45 inmates

11,539 inmates

Is Medical, Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:

Yes

If parole eligible, offender may be reviewed for medical clemency or apply to
governor's office for clemency.

Number of inmates released in FY 12 based on the above:

0

Inmates Between the ages of 17 and 20:

765

Recidivism rate for total population base 3 years after release:

26.1% inmates



VIRGINIA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2012)



PROFILE QUESTION

Number of HIV Cases:

Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies

Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Random

Incident

High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:

The Virginia Department of Corrections does not segregate or isolate HIV-infected inmates.

Number of known Hepatitis C Cases:

Number of Inmates being treated for Hepatitis C:

Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Random

Incident

High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:

The Virginia Department of Corrections does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.

STATE RESPONSE:

1,214 inmates

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

Clinically Indicated, Patient Request

N/A inmates

1,532 inmates

24 inmates

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

Clinically Indicated



VIRGINIA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The Virginia Department of Corrections was not under a federal or state court order.



STATE INITIATIVES

Elderly or Infirm Inmates

The Virginia Department of Corrections manages a 1,200-bed correctional continuing care institution for independent living, assisted living, and skilled nursing care called Deerfield Correctional Center. The total annual per capita cost is about \$31,700.

Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

The Matrix Model - This program is an evidence-based intensive outpatient treatment modality. The treatment model consists of four components: early recovery, relapse, prevention, family education and support groups.

Cognitive Therapeutic Communities (CTCs) - The CTC program is an intensive residential treatment model designed to address substance addiction, criminal thinking and anti-social behaviors.

Thinking for a Change - This curriculum uses, as its core, a problem solving program integrating both cognitive restructuring and social skills interventions.

HIDTA/STAND - This program is a sentencing alternative for drug abusing offenders and technical violators under supervision.

Behavioral Correction Program - These program participants are a subset of the CTC program. This program is a sentencing option for offenders with substance abuse needs. Judges are able to place offenders directly into the CTC. Judges impose full sentence with a minimum of 3 years to serve.

Peer Support Groups - In both institutions and Community Corrections, peer support groups such as Narcotics Anonymous and Alcoholics Anonymous are provided by volunteers.

Pre-release/Post-Release ("Reentry") Programs

Virginia's Department of Corrections provides several institution-based programming and community-based programming to prepare offenders for release.

1. The Reentry Services Unit is assigned to establish communication and partnerships between institutions and probation and parole staff within DOC as it relates to releasing offenders.

VIRGINIA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES (continued)



2. Community Placement Coordinators are assigned to the DOC's Community Release Unit, and work on the development of home plans for inmates with serious medical and mental health issues.

3. The Offender Reentry Program initiates pre-release partnerships with local jails and community resources. Transition services are provided to offenders to reestablish community ties. Offenders participate in daily life skills and job readiness workshops for 6 weeks.

4. The Virginia Serious and Violent Offender Reentry (VASAVOR) Initiative identifies services and supervision needed by serious and violent offenders to enhance their chances for successful reentry into the community.

5. The DOC contracts with 6 Community Residential Programs throughout the state and include the following services: food and shelter, urinalysis, basic life skills, substance abuse education/treatment, individual/group counseling, and job placement.



STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2012)



PROFILE QUESTION

Average Age At Commitment:

Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:

Average Sentence for New Commitments:
(excluding life sentences)

Average Time Served By Those Released:
(excluding life sentences)

The Three (3) Most Serious Crimes For Which
Inmates are Currently Serving Time:

Race and Sex Distribution:

Percentage White

Percentage Black

Percentage Hispanic

Percentage Other

Percentage Male

Percentage Female

Number of Inmates Serving Life

Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole)

New Commitments to Life Sentences:

Percentage of inmates that are considered to have mental
and/or emotional health conditions:

STATE RESPONSE:

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

A. Burglary - Breaking and Entering

B. Sex Offenses

C. Homicide

86.00%

12.00%

1.00%

1.00%

91.00%

9.00%

350 inmates

266 inmates

N/A

17.60%



WEST VIRGINIA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2012)



PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:
Inmates That Have Already Served Twenty (20)
Years of Their Current Sentence:

Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:
Number of technical parole violators:
Number of new crime parole violators:

Inmates Released from Custody in FY 12 for the following:
Expiration of Sentence
Parole
Goodtime
Probation
Death
Other (Diagnostic Releases, Escapes, Court Ordered Release)
Total

Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:
The process is based on division policy.

Number of inmates released in FY 12 based on the above:

Inmates Between the ages of 17 and 20:

Recidivism rate for total population base 3 years after release:

STATE RESPONSE:

0 inmates
(WV abolished the death
penalty in 1965)

N/A

N/A

503 inmates
492 inmates
11 inmates

857 inmates
1,485 inmates
0 inmates
36 inmates
21 inmates
507 inmates
2,906 inmates

N/A

Yes

0 inmates

42 inmates

28.5%



WEST VIRGINIA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2012)



PROFILE QUESTION

Number of AIDS Cases:

Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies

Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Random

Incident

High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:

STATE RESPONSE:

6 inmates

26 inmates

N/A

26

N/A

N/A

Request, Physician Order

0

The West Virginia Department of Corrections does not segregate or isolate HIV-infected inmates.

Number of known Hepatitis C Cases:

497 inmates

Number of Inmates being treated for Hepatitis C:

1 inmate

Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Random

Incident

High Risk Group

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

Systems Frequency of Testing:

Request, Physician Order

The West Virginia Department of Corrections does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.



WEST VIRGINIA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The West Virginia Department of Corrections is not currently under a federal or state court order.



STATE INITIATIVES

Elderly or Infirm Inmates

The West Virginia Division of Corrections has no specific strategy for elderly inmates beyond the occasional placement in a geriatric unit and the assignment of "Inmate Helpers." There are no programs available specific to the elderly. Some facilities in West Virginia do have units where an attempt is made to house the elderly together.

Prison-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

The West Virginia Division of Corrections has the programs ALADRUE, Helping Women Recover, and Therapeutic Communities.

*Alcohol and Drug Education, Treatment, and Relapse Prevention (ALADRUE) was developed to address the needs of incarcerated offenders who have used, abused, or are addicted to drugs and alcohol. The premise of this program is to teach the participants the components of physical effects of drugs and alcohol on the body, disease of addiction and effective recovery programming.

*Helping Women Recover is a treatment program for women who are recovering from substance abuse and psychological trauma in correctional settings. It is based on guidelines for comprehensive treatment for women established by the federal government's Center of Substance Abused Treatment (CSAT).

*Therapeutic Community (TC) program model is based on correctional programs operating nationally that have achieved success in producing safer, more secure living units and lower recidivism rates. The TC's were created in all designated facilities treatment units. These identified TC's will guide and direct the power of social learning as the means to re-socialize a substance abusing criminal population.

Pre-release/Post-Release ("Reentry") Programs

All WV DOC programs are focused on improving the offender's chances at successful reentry. Examples of the programs offered in West Virginia that help an inmate transition back into society include ALADRUE classes along with Women's Classes, Crime Victim Awareness, DUI/DWI Flex Modules. Inmates also attend outside Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous meetings at various community locations.

WEST VIRGINIA