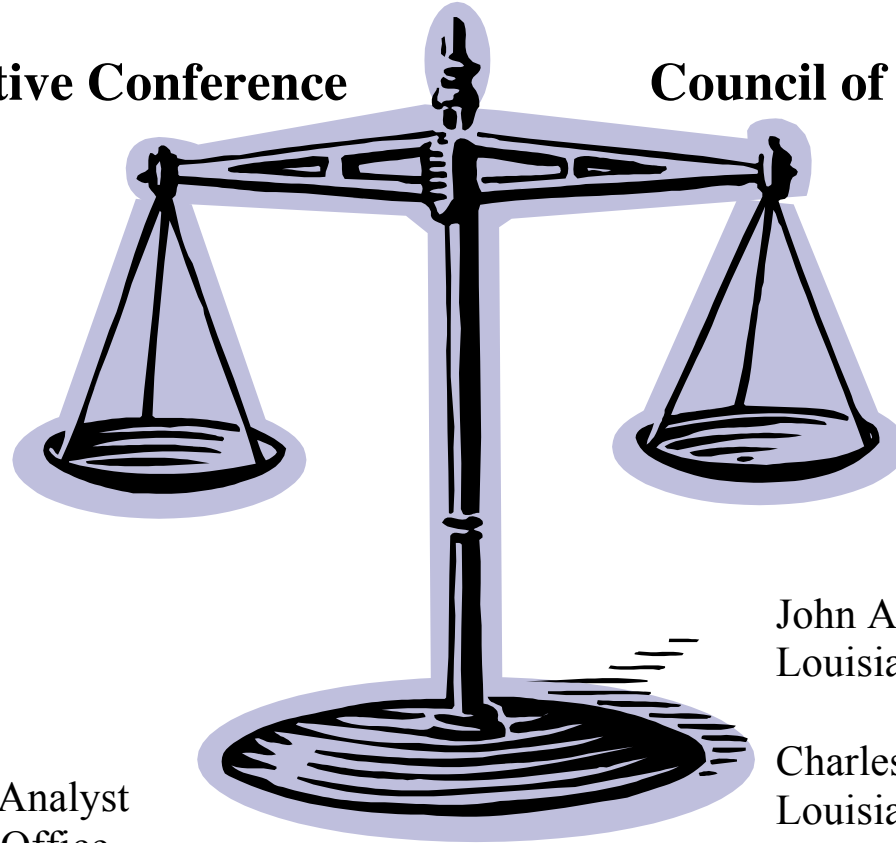


# **ADULT CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS**

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



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**2013**

This public document was published at a total cost of \$369 (\$3.69 per copy). 100 copies of this public document were published in this first printing. This document was published for the Louisiana Legislative Fiscal Office, Post Office Box 44097, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804 by the Louisiana House of Representatives, Post Office Box 94062, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804 in an effort to provide legislators, staff and the general public with an accurate summary of Adult Correctional Systems Comparative Data for FY 13. This material was printed in accordance with the standard for printing by state agencies established pursuant to R.S. 43.31.

# ADULT CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS

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# INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

## INTRODUCTION

This report is part of a series of annual comparative data reports presented 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 2013.

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 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.

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 3,842 or approximately 0.7% from July 1, 2012 to July 1, 2013. The rate of change for each state varied widely; from a 3.4% increase in Louisiana to a 5.5% decrease in Georgia. 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.

Table 1

Year	Number of Inmates (in state facilities)	% Increase/Decrease
1-Jul-93	325,232	
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%
1-Jul-13	577,067	-0.7%

Between 2003 and 2013 the resident population of the 15 state Southern Legislative Conference region increased from 108.9 million to 116.9 million, a 7.4% increase. During the same time period, the number of SLC state inmates (including state inmates housed in local jails) increased by 6.4% from 591,928 to 629,955. The incarceration rate in the SLC region, which is the number of inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, decreased from 549.9 in 2003 to 538.8 in 2013 and was above the U.S. incarceration rate, which decreased from 499.6 in 2003 to 496.8 in 2013. The SLC states' incarceration rate remains above the U.S.

Table 2

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.
2003	108,862	290,810	591,928	1,440,655	549.9	499.6
2013	116,925	316,129	629,955	1,570,400	538.8	496.8
% Increase	7.4%	8.7%	6.4%	9.0%	-2.0%	-0.6%

\*Population figures as of July 1, 2013. Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau

\*\*U.S. figures as of December 31, 2012. Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prison Inmates at Midyear

2003 figures are those used in the 2004 SLC Report

The number of state inmates housed in local jails in the SLC accounts for 6.4% of the total inmate population of 629,955 housed in both state facilities and local jails. As of July 1, 2013, there were 52,888 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 2018. These states expect varying increases from 2013 to 2018 in the number of inmates with an expected SLC decrease of 3.0% in the adult inmate population. Seven states projected inmate populations to the year 2023. Predicted changes during the ten-year period range from an 11.7% decrease in Louisiana to a 71.1% increase in Kentucky.

Table 3  
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-12	1-Jul-13			09 to 10	10 to 11	11 to 12	12 to 13
ALABAMA	26,738	26,618	550.7	5	1.0%	-0.4%	0.6%	-0.4%
ARKANSAS	14,076	14,089	476.1	8	5.0%	2.0%	-0.7%	0.1%
FLORIDA	100,527	100,884	516.0	7	1.3%	0.1%	-1.7%	0.4%
GEORGIA	58,466	55,245	552.9	4	-3.3%	2.0%	9.6%	-5.5%
KENTUCKY	12,738	12,663	288.1	15	-8.0%	4.1%	-7.9%	-0.6%
LOUISIANA	19,582	20,241	437.6	10	-2.2%	-4.2%	2.2%	3.4%
MISSISSIPPI	23,147	23,550	787.3	1	-2.9%	0.4%	3.0%	1.7%
MISSOURI	31,028	31,408	519.6	6	-0.2%	1.2%	0.9%	1.2%
NORTH CAROLINA	38,385	37,469	380.5	11	-1.8%	2.3%	-6.4%	-2.4%
OKLAHOMA	25,388	25,904	672.7	2	2.9%	-1.6%	1.4%	2.0%
SOUTH CAROLINA	22,161	22,168	464.3	9	-0.3%	-4.5%	-4.9%	0.0%
TENNESSEE	19,898	20,455	314.9	13	4.0%	1.1%	-1.2%	2.8%
TEXAS	153,641	150,931	570.7	3	-0.5%	1.3%	-1.8%	-1.8%
VIRGINIA	29,935	30,087	364.2	12	-6.7%	0.9%	-6.8%	0.5%
WEST VIRGINIA	5,199	5,355	288.8	14	1.6%	1.2%	1.0%	3.0%
TOTAL	580,909	577,067	493.5		-0.7%	0.6%	-0.8%	-0.7%

(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.

Table 4  
GROWTH OF ADULT  
INMATE POPULATION HOUSED IN STATE FACILITIES  
2003 to 2013

STATE	Inmate Population		Total Increase 2003-2013	Percent Increase
	1-Jul-03 (a)	1-Jul-13		
ALABAMA	26,603	26,618	15	0.1%
ARKANSAS	11,730	14,089	2,359	20.1%
FLORIDA	77,272	100,884	23,612	30.6%
GEORGIA	47,111	55,245	8,134	17.3%
KENTUCKY	12,286	12,663	377	3.1%
LOUISIANA	19,770	20,241	471	2.4%
MISSISSIPPI	17,743	23,550	5,807	32.7%
MISSOURI	30,283	31,408	1,125	3.7%
NORTH CAROLINA	33,583	37,469	3,886	11.6%
OKLAHOMA	22,583	25,904	3,321	14.7%
SOUTH CAROLINA	23,279	22,168	-1,111	-4.8%
TENNESSEE	19,146	20,455	1,309	6.8%
TEXAS	148,701	150,931	2,230	1.5%
VIRGINIA	31,867	30,087	-1,780	-5.6%
WEST VIRGINIA	3,748	5,355	1,607	42.9%
TOTAL	525,705	577,067	51,362	9.8%

(a) As reported in 2003 survey and revised according to updated figures from the SLC states.



Table 5

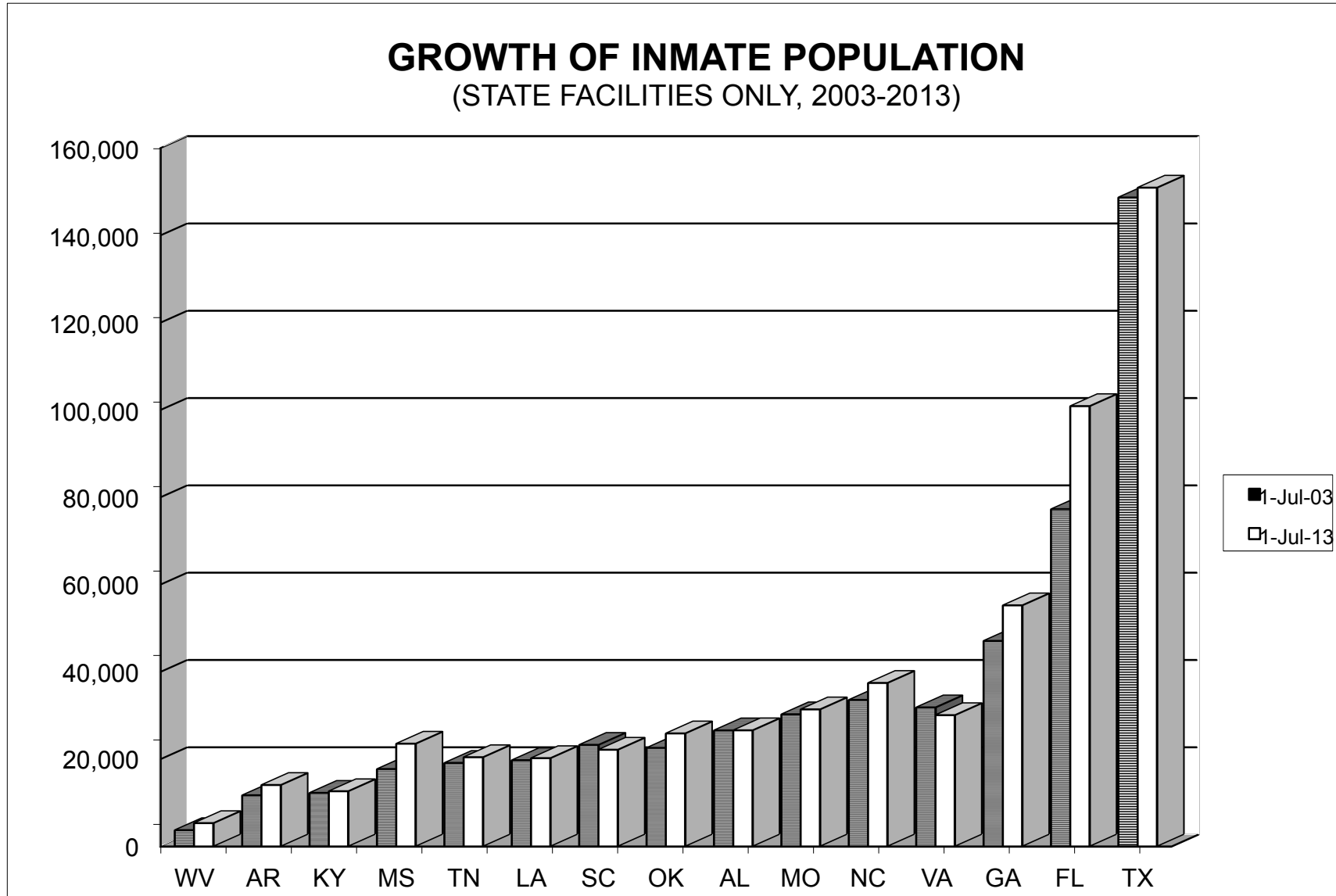


Table 6

**PERCENT INCREASE IN INMATE POPULATION  
(STATE FACILITIES ONLY, 2003-2013)**

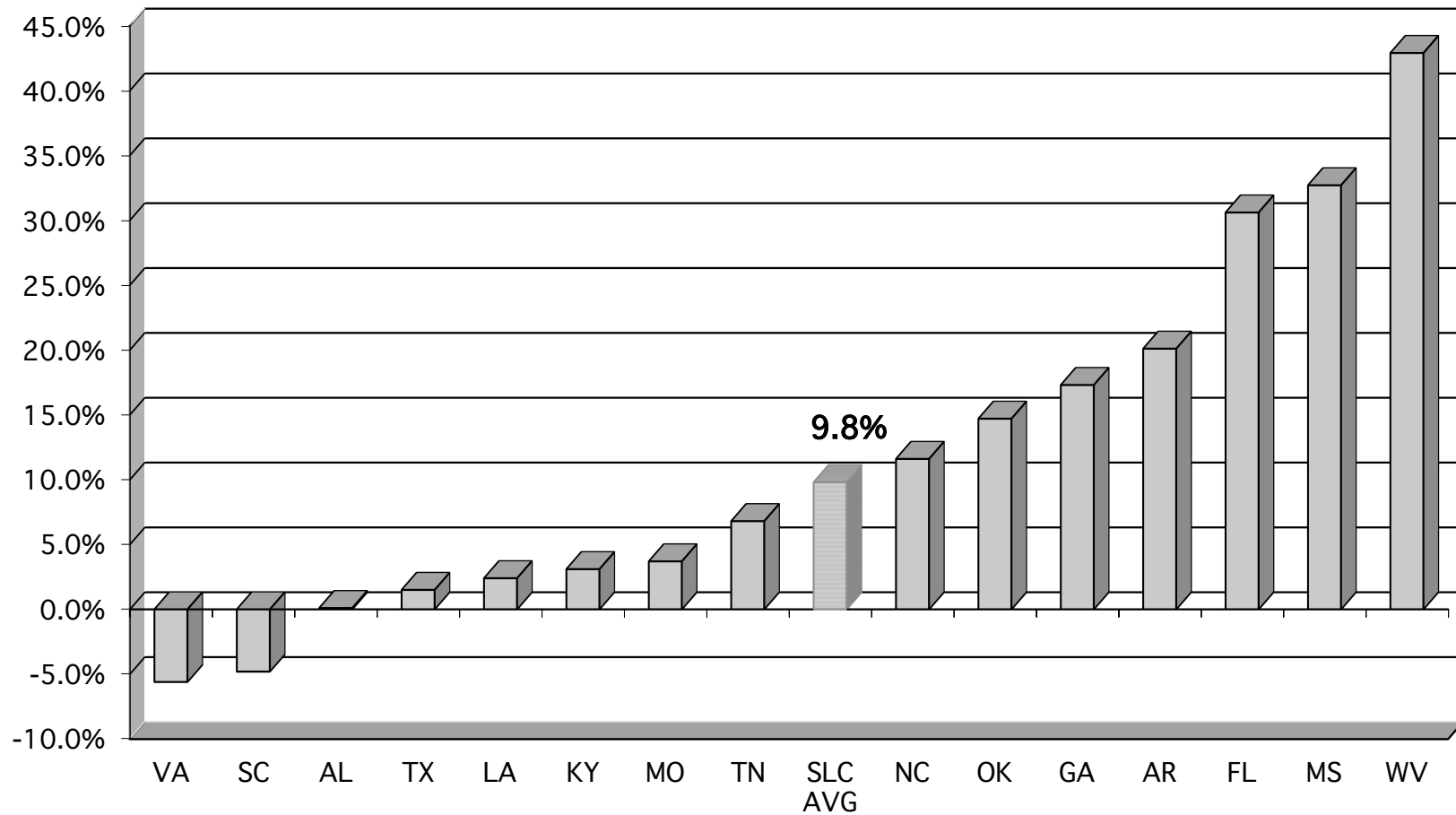


Table 7  
PROJECTED ADULT INMATE POPULATION (State Facilities)

STATE	1-Jul-13	<u>Projected</u>		<u>Percent of Increase</u>	
		2018	2023	2013 to 2018	2013 to 2023
ALABAMA	26,618	38,000	42,558	42.8%	59.9%
ARKANSAS	14,089	16,391	17,070	16.3%	21.2%
FLORIDA	100,884	105,623	N/A	4.7%	N/A
GEORGIA (b)	55,245	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
KENTUCKY	12,663	21,722	21,670	71.5%	71.1%
LOUISIANA (c)	41,464	37,282	36,625	-10.1%	-11.7%
MISSISSIPPI	23,550	24,550	24,846	4.2%	5.5%
MISSOURI	31,408	32,826	33,921	4.5%	8.0%
NORTH CAROLINA	37,469	39,291	N/A	4.9%	N/A
OKLAHOMA	25,904	27,862	29,250	7.6%	12.9%
SOUTH CAROLINA (b)	22,168	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TENNESSEE	20,455	32,723	N/A	60.0%	N/A
TEXAS	150,931	156,877	N/A	3.9%	N/A
VIRGINIA	30,087	38,318	N/A	27.4%	N/A
WEST VIRGINIA	5,355	8,893	N/A	66.1%	N/A
TOTAL (a)	598,290	580,358	205,940	-3.0%	-65.6%

(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 2018 and 2023, respectively.

# PRISON AND JAIL CAPACITIES

On July 1, 2013, 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 86% in North Carolina to 199% in Alabama, with the capacity for the region at 95%.

States were asked to report 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, 22.4% are in Level One institutions, 44.7% are in Level Two institutions, 17.5% are in Level Three institutions, 2.9% are in Community Based Centers, and 12.5% 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.

Table 8

**STATE INMATES HOUSED IN STATE AND LOCAL JAILS**  
(As of July 1, 2013)

STATE	STATE INMATES		Total State Inmates	Total State Inmates Per 100,000 Pop.*	Rank in SLC
	State Facilities	Local Jails			
ALABAMA	26,618	2,151	28,769	595.2	4
ARKANSAS	14,089	667	14,756	498.6	9
FLORIDA	100,884	0	100,884	516.0	8
GEORGIA	55,245	0	55,245	552.9	6
KENTUCKY	12,663	6,948	19,611	446.2	13
LOUISIANA	20,241	21,223	41,464	896.4	1
MISSISSIPPI	23,550	1,922	25,472	851.6	2
MISSOURI	31,408	0	31,408	519.6	7
NORTH CAROLINA	37,469	0	37,469	380.5	15
OKLAHOMA	25,904	634	26,538	689.2	3
SOUTH CAROLINA	22,168	342	22,510	471.4	10
TENNESSEE	20,455	9,895	30,350	467.2	11
TEXAS	150,931	0	150,931	570.7	5
VIRGINIA	30,087	7,365	37,452	453.4	12
WEST VIRGINIA	5,355	1,741	7,096	382.7	14
TOTAL	577,067	52,888	629,955	538.8	

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

Table 9

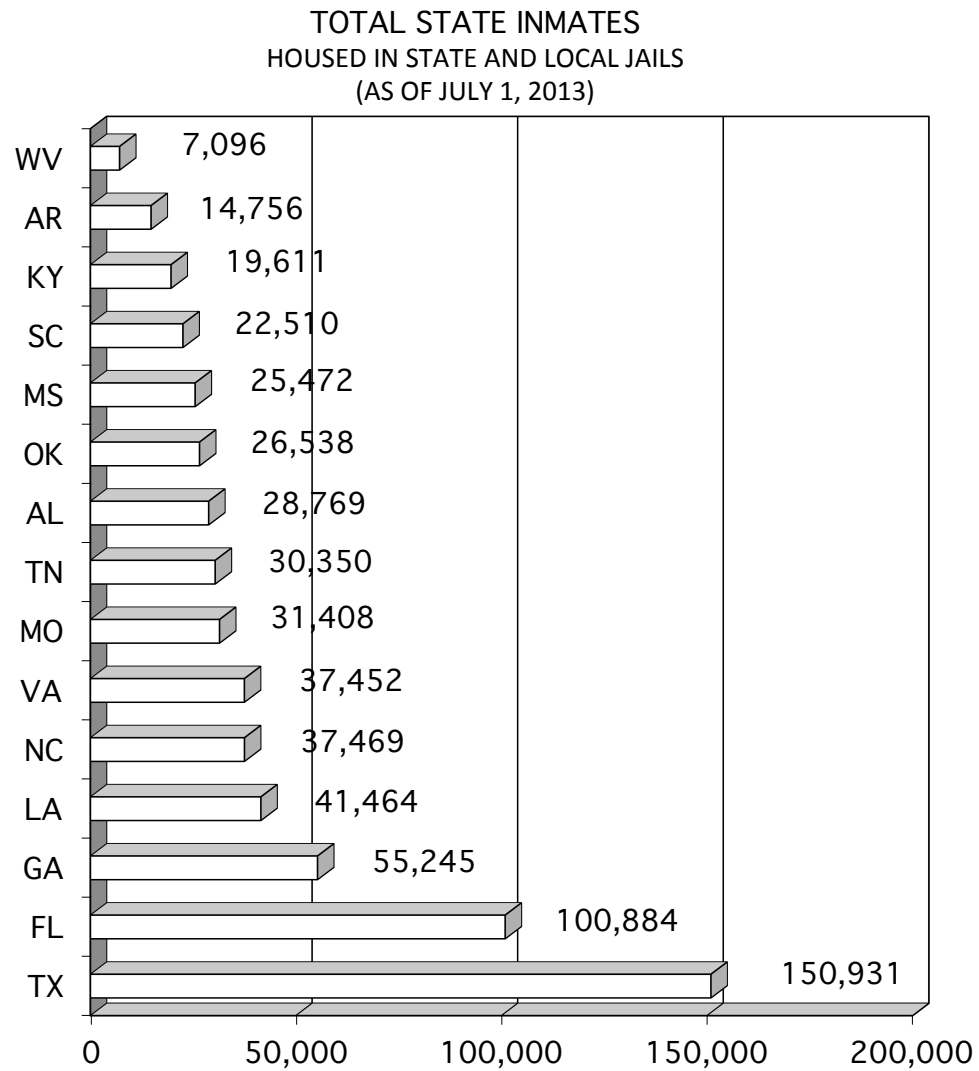


Table 10

**POPULATION AND CAPACITY OF STATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES**  
(As of July 1, 2013)

STATE	Inmate Population	Maximum Design Capacity	Percent of Capacity
ALABAMA	26,618	13,403	199%
ARKANSAS	14,089	13,472	105%
FLORIDA	100,884	114,722	88%
GEORGIA	55,245	60,658	91%
KENTUCKY	12,663	12,167	104%
LOUISIANA (a)	20,241	20,451	99%
MISSISSIPPI	23,550	25,861	91%
MISSOURI	31,408	31,156	101%
NORTH CAROLINA	37,469	43,417	86%
OKLAHOMA	25,904	25,846	100%
SOUTH CAROLINA	22,168	23,874	93%
TENNESSEE	20,455	22,058	93%
TEXAS	150,931	161,168	94%
VIRGINIA (b)	30,087	31,184	96%
WEST VIRGINIA	5,355	5,390	99%
TOTAL	577,067	604,827	95%

(a) Louisiana includes 2,960 private prison beds

(b) Virginia includes 1,561 private prison beds



Table 11

**DISTRIBUTION OF ADULT INMATE POPULATION BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION**  
(As of July 1, 2013)

STATE*	Level One		Level Two		Level Three		Community Based		Other		Total
	Inmates	%	Inmates	%	Inmates	%	Inmates	%	Inmates	%	
ALABAMA	8,152	30.6%	12,595	47.3%	396	1.5%	4,232	15.9%	1,243	4.7%	26,618
ARKANSAS	5,791	41.1%	7,653	54.3%	0	0.0%	645	4.6%	0	0.0%	14,089
FLORIDA	4,449	4.4%	92,978	92.2%	0	0.0%	3,457	3.4%	0	0.0%	100,884
GEORGIA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	55,245	100.0%	55,245
KENTUCKY	1,584	12.5%	7,296	57.6%	2,160	17.1%	1,509	11.9%	114	0.9%	12,663
LOUISIANA	10,189	50.3%	7,690	38.0%	522	2.6%	1,538	7.6%	302	1.5%	20,241
MISSISSIPPI	4,126	17.5%	11,037	46.9%	3,610	15.3%	1,495	6.3%	3,282	13.9%	23,550
MISSOURI	14,899	47.4%	10,661	33.9%	5,848	18.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	31,408
NORTH CAROLINA	7,260	19.4%	17,533	46.8%	10,644	28.4%	30	0.1%	2,002	5.3%	37,469
OKLAHOMA	1,779	6.9%	10,908	42.1%	8,287	32.0%	3,582	13.8%	1,348	5.2%	25,904
SOUTH CAROLINA	7,417	33.5%	9,904	44.7%	2,989	13.5%	0	0.0%	1,858	8.4%	22,168
TENNESSEE	8,557	41.8%	11,898	58.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	20,455
TEXAS	48,573	32.2%	44,449	29.4%	57,909	38.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	150,931
VIRGINIA	5,156	17.1%	10,812	35.9%	7,791	25.9%	0	0.0%	6,328	21.0%	30,087
WEST VIRGINIA	1,477	27.6%	2,674	49.9%	587	11.0%	494	9.2%	123	2.3%	5,355
TOTAL/Average %	129,409	22.4%	258,088	44.7%	100,743	17.5%	16,982	2.9%	71,845	12.5%	577,067

**\*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, escapees, interstate compacts, and GPS).

South Carolina "other" includes psychiatric hospital, infirmary, R&E and authorizes absences.

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 unassigned.

West Virginia "other" includes receiving/intake inmates.

Table 12

DISTRIBUTION OF ADULT INMATE POPULATION BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION

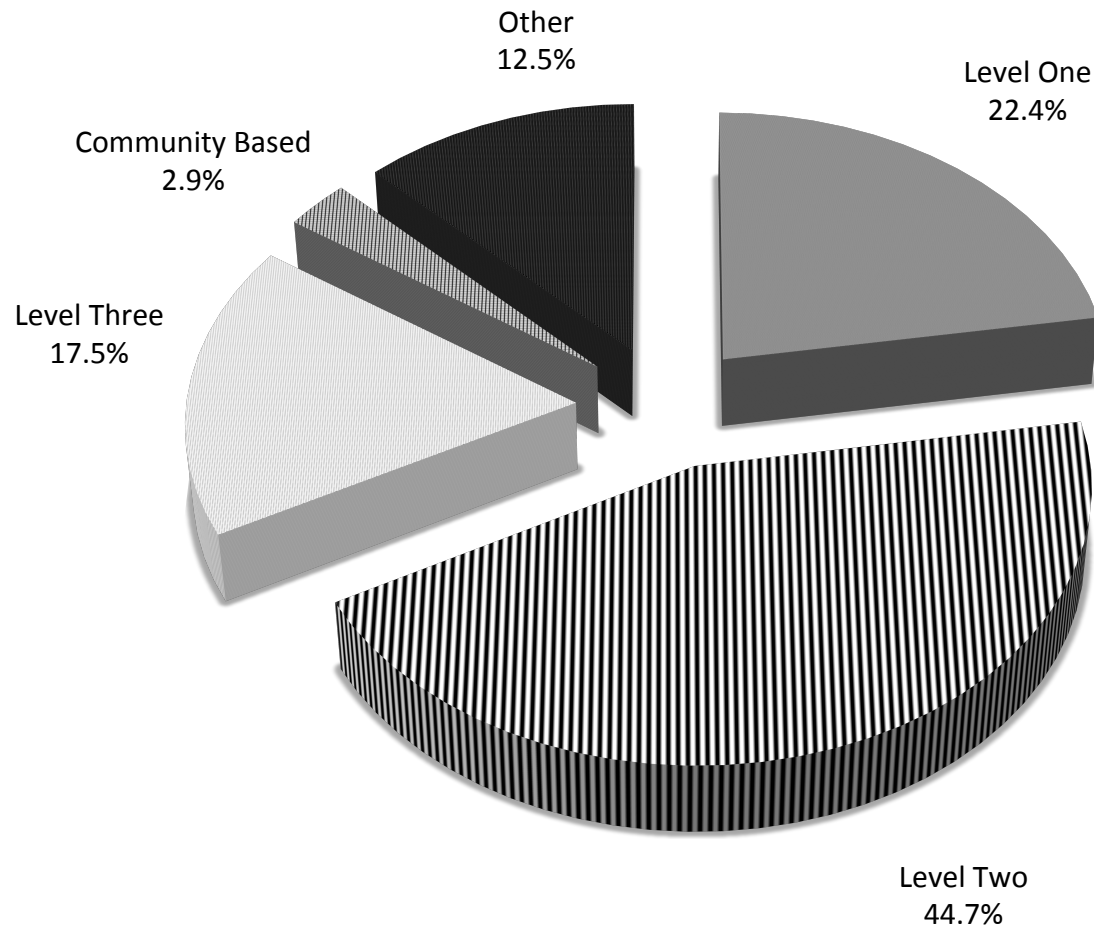


Table 13  
UTILIZATION OF LOCAL JAILS  
(as of July 1, 2013)

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	2,151	\$1.75	\$639
ARKANSAS	(b)	unknown	unknown	N/A	667	\$20.00	\$7,300
FLORIDA	(c)	54,932	N/A	N/A	0	\$0	\$0
GEORGIA		0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
KENTUCKY		17,144	19,695	87.0%	6,948	\$31.34	\$11,439
LOUISIANA	(d)	37,471	45,118	83.1%	21,223	\$24.39	\$8,902
MISSISSIPPI	(e)	1,922	1,872	102.7%	1,922	\$20.50	\$7,483
MISSOURI		0	N/A	N/A	0	\$0	\$0
NORTH CAROLINA		0	N/A	N/A	0	\$0	\$0
OKLAHOMA	(f)	unknown	N/A	N/A	634	\$41.20	\$15,038
SOUTH CAROLINA		12,494	12,134	103.0%	342	\$0	\$0
TENNESSEE	(g)	28,562	32,530	87.8%	9,895	\$50.54	\$18,447
TEXAS		67,543	94,931	71.1%	0	\$0	\$0
VIRGINIA	(h)	28,967	21,850	132.6%	7,365	\$12.00	\$4,380
WEST VIRGINIA		N/A	N/A	N/A	1,741	\$48.50	\$17,703
Total		249,035	228,130		52,888		
Average						\$27.80	\$10,148

(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 \$12 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 634 offenders in their jurisdiction and 1,845 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 contract fixed rate, fixed rate, contract reasonable allowable, or resolution allowable.

(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. Per 2013 Virginia Acts of Assembly, "The Compensation Board shall provide payment to any locality with an average daily jail population of under ten in FY 95 an inmate per diem rate of \$22 per day for local responsible inmates and \$28 per day for state responsible inmates held in these jails in lieu of personal service costs for correctional officers."

# BUDGETARY ISSUES

Over the last 10 years expenditures in the region have increased 32.57%. With all 15 states reporting, the system wide average annual operating cost of housing an inmate in an institution was \$19,439. Expenditures varied by type of confinement unit. The annual average cost of housing an inmate in a local jail was \$10,148 (see previous Utilization of Local Jails table) as compared to \$21,757 in a state-operated Level One institution, \$19,503 in a Level Two type institution, \$19,116 in a Level Three type institution, \$17,955 in Community Based type programs, and \$15,386 in other institutional settings. Note: 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 \$54.92 per inmate per day with North Carolina spending the most at \$75.54 per inmate per day and Louisiana spending the least at \$36.59 per inmate per day. North Carolina spent the most on adult corrections per capita (\$140.14), while Kentucky spent the least (\$65.29).

Table 14

ADULT CORRECTIONS OPERATING BUDGETS (in thousands of dollars)						
STATE	Actual Corrections Expenditures		Actual Corrections Expenditures FY 13	Projected Corrections Expenditures FY 14	Percent Increase	
	FY 03	(a) FY 08 (a)			FY 03 to FY 13	FY 08 to FY 13
ALABAMA	\$274,300	\$417,600	\$432,500	\$476,800	57.67%	3.57%
ARKANSAS	\$201,949	\$285,665	\$320,227	\$325,892	58.57%	12.10%
FLORIDA	\$1,726,497	\$2,328,296	\$2,056,683	\$2,133,415	19.12%	-11.67%
GEORGIA	\$978,835	\$1,161,929	\$1,190,138	\$1,145,892	21.59%	2.43%
KENTUCKY	\$192,604	\$285,533	\$286,967	\$278,769	48.99%	0.50%
LOUISIANA	\$438,759	\$547,789	\$543,746	\$500,812	23.93%	-0.74%
MISSISSIPPI	\$276,714	\$348,089	\$360,303	\$383,165	30.21%	3.51%
MISSOURI	\$489,989 (b)	\$877,780 (b)	\$712,987	\$742,880	45.51%	-18.77%
NORTH CAROLINA	\$906,148	\$1,311,472	\$1,380,087	\$1,343,900	52.30%	5.23%
OKLAHOMA	\$434,506	\$535,263	\$523,438	\$520,875	20.47%	-2.21%
SOUTH CAROLINA	\$282,200	\$341,586	\$377,142	\$389,818	33.64%	10.41%
TENNESSEE	\$475,607	\$623,064	\$835,712	\$948,442	75.71%	34.13%
TEXAS	\$2,489,504	\$2,897,350	\$3,105,856	\$3,187,938	24.76%	7.20%
VIRGINIA	\$831,499	\$1,025,080	\$1,026,839	\$1,057,512	23.49%	0.17%
WEST VIRGINIA	\$63,223	\$139,540	\$187,065	\$192,677	195.88%	34.06%
TOTAL	\$10,062,334	\$13,126,036	\$13,339,690	\$13,628,787	32.57%	1.63%

(a) As reported in the 2013 survey.

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

Table 15  
ANNUAL OPERATING COST PER INMATE BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION (a)  
(FY 13 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	\$15,803	\$41.46
ARKANSAS	\$22,027	\$20,718	\$20,357	N/A	N/A	\$22,969	\$62.93
FLORIDA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$17,338	\$47.50
GEORGIA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
KENTUCKY	\$16,673	\$18,856	\$27,820	\$12,406	\$1,110	\$18,940	\$59.31
LOUISIANA	\$21,388	\$16,619	\$416	\$0	\$8,466	\$13,354	\$36.59
MISSISSIPPI	\$12,501	\$13,122	\$18,765	\$0	\$0	\$15,381	\$42.14
MISSOURI	\$21,177	\$20,575	\$21,590	\$0	\$24,258	\$20,736	\$56.81
NORTH CAROLINA	\$33,317	\$27,674	\$24,042	N/A	N/A	\$27,572	\$75.54
OKLAHOMA	\$31,758	\$14,662	\$13,960	\$14,846	\$14,128	\$15,213	\$41.68
SOUTH CAROLINA	\$15,098	\$13,546	\$14,821	\$12,600	N/A	\$14,219	\$45.32
TENNESSEE	\$32,176	\$22,121	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$64.72
TEXAS	\$16,539	\$17,184	\$18,946	N/A	N/A	\$17,624	\$48.15
VIRGINIA	\$19,239	\$24,798	\$27,603	\$32,137	\$0	\$27,112	\$74.28
WEST VIRGINIA	\$19,188	\$24,164	\$21,961	\$17,784	\$28,967	\$26,448	\$72.50
AVERAGE (b)	\$21,757	\$19,503	\$19,116	\$17,955	\$15,386	\$19,439	\$54.92

(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.

Table 16

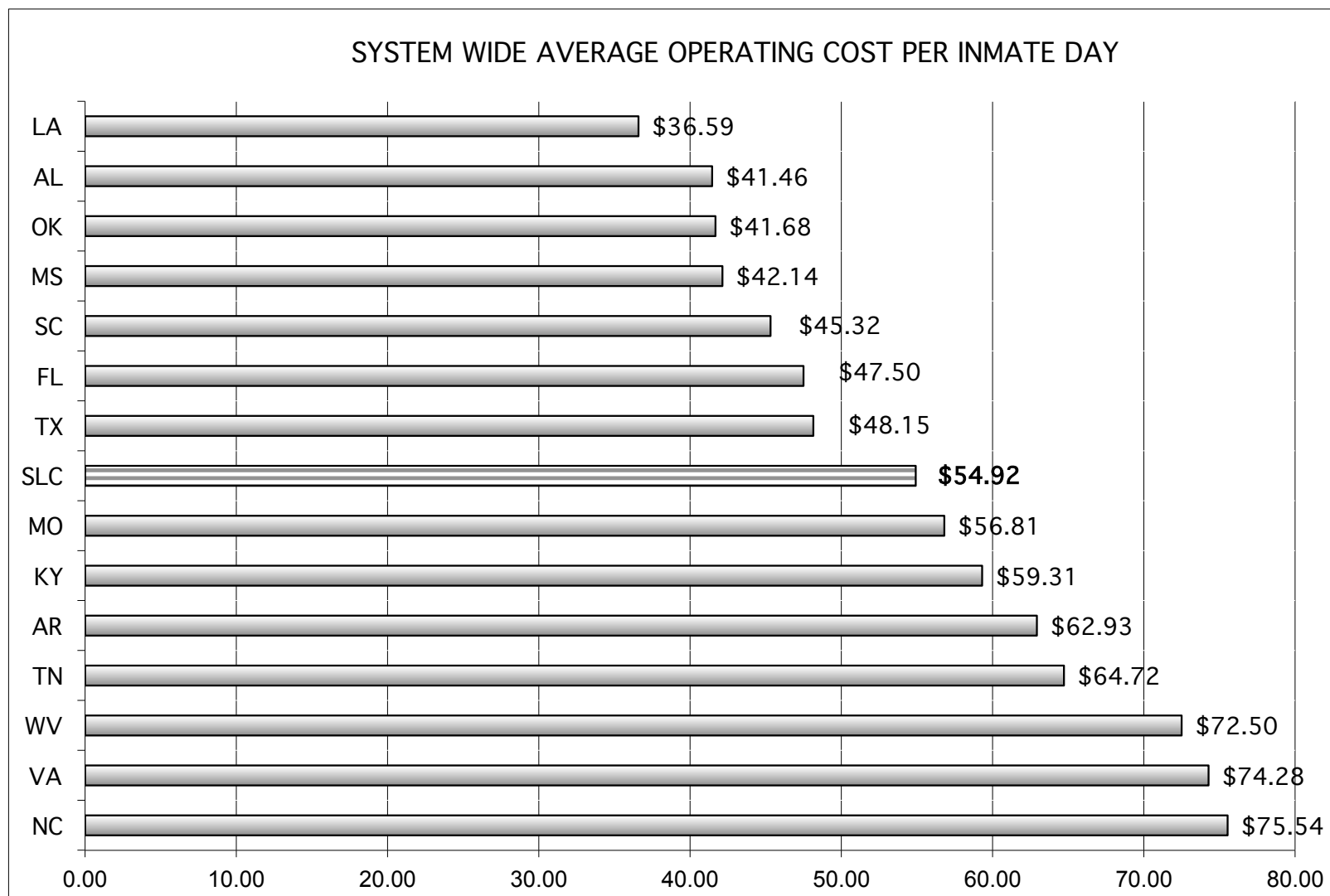




Table 17  
ADULT CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES FOR SLC STATES

STATE	Adult Corrections Expenditures FY 13 (in thousands of dollars)	Total State Inmates FY 13*	Expenditures Per Inmate FY 13	Rank	Population Est. 7/1/13	Expenditures Per Capita FY 13	Rank
ALABAMA	\$432,500	28,769	\$15,034	12	4,833,722	\$89.48	13
ARKANSAS	\$320,227	14,756	\$21,701	6	2,959,373	\$108.21	10
FLORIDA	\$2,056,683	100,884	\$20,387	9	19,552,860	\$105.19	11
GEORGIA	\$1,190,138	55,245	\$21,543	7	9,992,167	\$119.11	6
KENTUCKY	\$286,967	19,611	\$14,633	13	4,395,295	\$65.29	15
LOUISIANA	\$543,746	41,464	\$13,114	15	4,625,470	\$117.55	8
MISSISSIPPI	\$360,303	25,472	\$14,145	14	2,991,207	\$120.45	5
MISSOURI	\$712,987	31,408	\$22,701	5	6,044,171	\$117.96	7
NORTH CAROLINA	\$1,380,087	37,469	\$36,833	1	9,848,060	\$140.14	1
OKLAHOMA	\$523,438	26,538	\$19,724	10	3,850,568	\$135.94	2
SOUTH CAROLINA	\$377,142	22,510	\$16,754	11	4,774,839	\$78.99	14
TENNESSEE	\$835,712	30,350	\$27,536	2	6,495,978	\$128.65	3
TEXAS	\$3,105,856	150,931	\$20,578	8	26,448,193	\$117.43	9
VIRGINIA	\$1,026,839	37,452	\$27,417	3	8,260,405	\$124.31	4
WEST VIRGINIA	\$187,065	7,096	\$26,362	4	1,854,304	\$100.88	12
TOTAL/AVERAGE	\$13,339,690	629,955	\$21,176		116,926,612	\$114.09	

\*State and Local Jail Inmates as of July 1, 2013.

Note: Expenditures are total operating expenditures for adult corrections.

# STAFFING PATTERNS AND SELECTED INMATE CHARACTERISTICS

The states in the region were authorized employment of 107,530 security officers as of July 1, 2013. Approximately 88.7% of those positions were filled. There was an average of 6.0 inmates per filled security officer position in the region. State staffing patterns varied from 3.3 inmates per filled security officer position in North Carolina to 16.2 inmates per filled officer position in Oklahoma. The average starting salary of a security officer was \$26,438, not including related benefits. Average training requirements were 228 hours of classroom work in the first year followed by 168 hours of on-the-job training. States require an average of 37 hours of in-service training each year thereafter.

For the year ending July 1, 2013, the states reported a total of 8,494 assaults on inmates by other inmates and 4,133 assaults on staff. There were 45 inmate deaths and 0 staff deaths. A total of 112 inmates attempted escape from prison grounds and 6 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.

Table 18

**POSITIONS, STAFFING RATIOS, AND STARTING SALARIES \***  
(as of July 1, 2013)

STATE	Correctional Officer Positions		Percent Filled	State Inmate Population 2013	Inmate to Filled Officer Ratio	Ratio Rank	Average Starting Salaries	Salary Rank
	Authorized	Filled						
ALABAMA	4,892	2,978	60.9%	26,618	8.9	13	\$28,517	6
ARKANSAS	3,263	3,048	93.4%	14,089	4.6	4	\$30,135	2
FLORIDA	16,743	14,992	89.5%	100,884	6.7	11	\$31,045	1
GEORGIA	8,282	7,489	90.4%	55,245	7.4	12	\$24,322	12
KENTUCKY	2,399	2,276	94.9%	12,663	5.6	5	\$23,346	13
LOUISIANA (a)	3,127	3,031	96.9%	17,281	5.7	7	\$24,357	11
MISSISSIPPI	2,374	2,015	84.9%	23,550	11.7	14	\$22,006	15
MISSOURI	5,792	5,588	96.5%	31,408	5.6	6	\$28,746	5
NORTH CAROLINA	12,320	11,334	92.0%	37,469	3.3	1	\$28,826	4
OKLAHOMA	2,586	1,595	61.7%	25,904	16.2	15	\$24,605	10
SOUTH CAROLINA	4,137	3,601	87.0%	22,168	6.2	9	\$25,060	9
TENNESSEE	3,510	3,277	93.4%	20,455	6.2	10	\$25,776	8
TEXAS	29,154	26,017	89.2%	150,931	5.8	8	\$29,760	3
VIRGINIA	7,637	6,934	90.8%	30,087	4.3	2	\$27,485	7
WEST VIRGINIA	1,314	1,159	88.2%	5,355	4.6	3	\$22,584	14
TOTAL/AVERAGE	107,530	95,334	88.7%	574,107	6.0		\$26,438	

\* 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 2,960 inmates to reflect the inmates in 2 private institutions.

Table 19

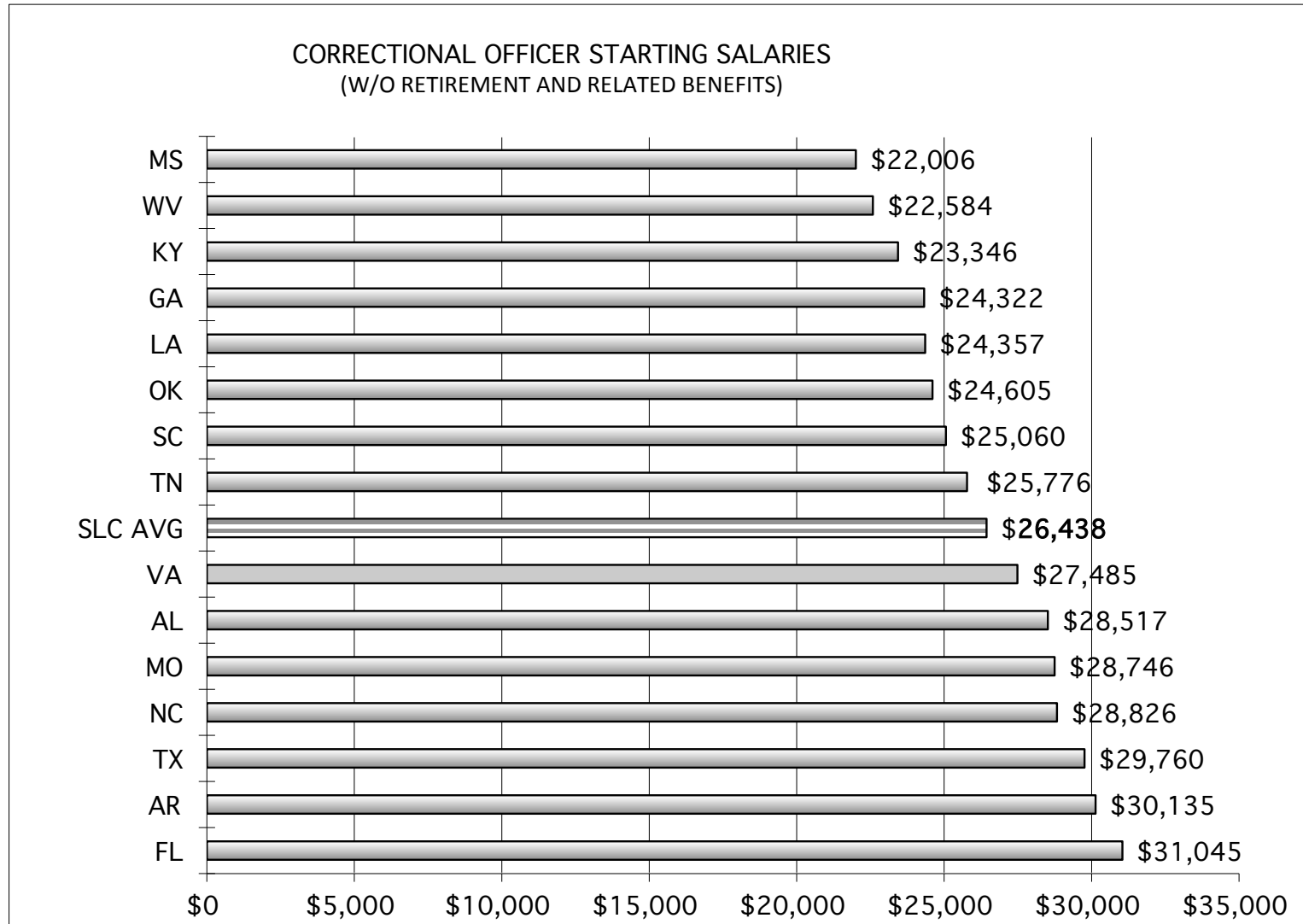


Table 20

**ADULT CORRECTIONAL OFFICER STATISTICS**  
(AS OF JULY 1, 2013)

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	16.0%
ARKANSAS	160	80	240	40	23.8%
FLORIDA	420	280	700	40	14.6%
GEORGIA	200	N/A	200	20	27.0%
KENTUCKY	120	N/A	120	40	29.0%
LOUISIANA	120	40	160	40	25.0%
MISSISSIPPI	200	160	360	40	49.8%
MISSOURI	160	80	240	30	16.2%
NORTH CAROLINA	200	80	280	44	14.4%*
OKLAHOMA	240	960	1200	40	22.8%
SOUTH CAROLINA	200	20	220	20	21.5%
TENNESSEE	160	160	320	40	32.0%
TEXAS	200	104	304	40	24.4%
VIRGINIA	440	80	520	44	16.6%
WEST VIRGINIA	120	40	160	40	20.0%
AVERAGE	228	168	373	37	22.6%

\* Voluntary 12.02%, Involuntary 2.42%

Table 21  
VIOLENT INCIDENTS PER 1,000 INMATES  
(FY 2012-13)

STATE*	<u>Assaults on</u>				<u>Deaths of</u>				<u>Escapes (a)</u>			
	Inmates		Staff		Inmates		Staff		Attempted		At-Large	
	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	43	1.62	9	0.34	4	0.15	0	0.00	35	1.31	3	0.11
ARKANSAS	750	53.23	439	31.16	1	0.07	0	0.00	5	0.35	0	0.00
FLORIDA	1,175	11.65	268	2.66	14	0.14	0	0.00	4	0.04	0	0.00
GEORGIA	2,316	41.92	718	13.00	7	0.13	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
KENTUCKY	218	17.22	132	10.42	1	0.08	0	0.00	5	0.39	0	0.00
LOUISIANA	22	1.09	4	0.20	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.15	0	0.00
MISSISSIPPI	602	25.56	372	15.80	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.04	0	0.00
MISSOURI	169	5.38	202	6.43	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
NORTH CAROLINA	832	22.21	736	19.64	1	0.03	0	0.00	8	0.21	0	0.00
OKLAHOMA	297	11.47	83	3.20	2	0.08	0	0.00	20	0.77	0	0.00
SOUTH CAROLINA	326	14.71	368	16.60	1	0.05	0	0.00	13	0.59	0	0.00
TENNESSEE	443	21.66	704	34.42	2	0.10	0	0.00	4	0.20	0	0.00
TEXAS (b)	1,242	8.23	96	0.64	12	0.08	0	0.00	2	0.01	0	0.00
VIRGINIA	41	1.36	1	0.03	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
WEST VIRGINIA	18	3.36	1	0.19	0	0.00	0	0.00	12	8.00	3	0.56
TOTAL	8,494	14.72	4,133	7.16	45	0.08	0	0.00	112	0.19	6	0.01

(a) Escapes from prison grounds.

(b) This is for calendar year 2012.

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

Arkansas defines assault as an attack that results in physical injury ranging from minor bruises or cuts needing no first aid to death or serious harm requiring immediate hospitalization.

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

Missouri defines assault as causing serious physical injury to another either with or without a weapon or through the use of any substance, instrument or device which can cause physical injury, causing a person to come into contact with or throwing/projecting feces or bodily fluids, or subjecting an employee to physical contact by kissing or touching the sexual parts.

North Carolina defines assault as with weapon, assault of inmate/another 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 serious injury.

Table 22

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 2013)												
STATE		Avg. Age at Commitment	Avg. Sentence (Yrs.)	Avg. Time Served (Yrs.)	% White	% Black	% Hispanic	% Other	% Male	% Female	# of Drug Offenders per State	% of Drug Offenders Population
ALABAMA	*	33.0	6.0	3.0	50.1%	49.3%	--	0.5%	86.0%	14.0%	3,067	10.7%
ARKANSAS		34.0	9.1	4.0	52.2%	44.2%	2.9%	0.7%	92.4%	7.6%	2,342	15.9%
FLORIDA		34.1	5.1	4.3	47.9%	47.9%	3.6%	0.4%	93.0%	7.0%	17,035	16.9%
GEORGIA		34.0	4.5	4.0	38.1%	57.8%	3.6%	10.0%	89.6%	10.4%	4,360	7.9%
KENTUCKY		33.0	6.4	2.7	71.3%	26.1%	1.4%	1.2%	90.2%	9.8%	12,980	66.2%
LOUISIANA	*	32.7	5.6	2.4	31.3%	68.3%	0.2%	0.2%	94.4%	5.6%	9,802	23.6%
MISSISSIPPI		33.8	6.3	2.8	33.7%	65.3%	0.7%	0.3%	87.2%	12.8%	6,298	24.7%
MISSOURI		33.9	12.1	2.2	60.3%	37.2%	1.9%	0.6%	91.3%	8.7%	7,991	25.4%
NORTH CAROLINA		33.0	2.5	1.8	36.6%	55.6%	--	7.8%	93.3%	6.7%	4,887	13.0%
OKLAHOMA		34.2	7.0	2.5	53.9%	28.1%	7.7%	10.3%	89.8%	10.2%	9,727	36.7%
SOUTH CAROLINA		33.0	4.0	2.1	33.2%	63.9%	2.0%	0.9%	93.7%	6.3%	3,812	16.9%
TENNESSEE		33.8	5.4	5.3	52.4%	45.1%	2.1%	0.4%	91.4%	8.6%	3,011	9.9%
TEXAS		34.0	6.5	4.3	31.5%	35.1%	32.9%	0.5%	92.0%	8.0%	24,439	16.2%
VIRGINIA	(a)	34.4	4.2	3.0	37.0%	60.0%	2.0%	1.0%	93.0%	7.0%	9,865	26.3%
WEST VIRGINIA		N/A	N/A	N/A	86.8%	11.7%	0.6%	1.0%	90.0%	10.0%	739	10.4%
SLC AVERAGE	(b)	33.6	6.0	3.2	47.8%	46.4%	4.1%	2.4%	91.1%	8.9%	8,024	21.4%

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

(a) This information is for FY 12.

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



# 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 1,480 beds and the average cost is \$124.9 M. This equates to a weighted average construction cost per bed of approximately \$82,452. Costs per bed range from \$25,000 in Mississippi to \$143,290 in Tennessee.

In addition, according to information received, the average annual operating costs of these new security prisons is projected to be approximately \$22.2 M or \$15,099 per bed.

Table 24

**SELECTED NEW MEDIUM SECURITY PRISONS: PROJECTED CONSTRUCTION COSTS**  
(as of July 1, 2013)

		Capcy.	Construction	Design	Supervision	Contingencies	Equipment	Land	Other	Total Costs	Cost per Bed	Method of Financing
AL	*	1,800	\$100,000,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$100,000,000	\$55,556	N/A
AR		2,000	\$184,971,428	\$14,750,700	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$199,722,128	\$99,861	Bonds
FL		1,335	\$48,766,951	\$2,558,577	\$0	\$3,443,094	\$3,408,700	\$0	\$19,822,678	\$78,000,000	\$58,427	N/A
GA		1,500	\$93,457,900	\$3,598,130	\$1,542,056	\$9,859,808	\$2,000,000	\$500,000	\$0	\$110,957,894	\$73,972	Bonds
KY		1,000	\$99,225,000	\$6,950,000	\$500,000	\$9,923,000	\$2,500,000	\$0	\$0	\$119,098,000	\$119,098	Bonds
LA		500	\$23,624,640	\$1,417,477	\$167,749	\$1,374,953	\$2,563,575	\$812,462	\$0	\$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	\$113,660,500	\$9,100,000	\$3,410,000	\$9,100,000	\$10,230,000	N/A	\$4,265,000	\$149,765,500	\$91,544	Bonds
NC		1,512	\$108,648,600	\$12,310,000	N/A	\$3,260,000	N/A	N/A	\$8,304,000	\$132,522,600	\$87,647	Cash
OK		2,400	\$205,000,000	in construction	in construction	in construction	in construction	in construction	in construction	\$205,000,000	\$85,417	Bonds
SC		1,500	\$105,900,000	\$10,500,000	\$600,000	\$5,000,000	\$4,500,000	\$1,200,000	\$4,000,000	\$131,700,000	\$87,800	Bonds
TN		1,540	\$177,839,325	\$14,306,130	in design	\$5,637,977	\$4,774,050	\$0	\$18,109,718	\$220,667,200	\$143,290	Bonds/Cash
TX		1,000	\$67,100,000	\$4,100,000	\$6,800,000	\$3,700,000	\$4,700,000	\$0	\$400,000	\$86,800,000	\$86,800	Bonds
VA		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
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		1,480								\$124,942,441	\$82,452	

\* Women's prison design

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

Table 25

**SELECTED NEW MEDIUM SECURITY PRISONS: PROJECTED OPERATING COSTS**  
(as of July 1, 2013)

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	\$12,600,000	\$7,000
ARKANSAS	2,000	440	48	488	4.5	\$15,431,178	\$7,716
FLORIDA	1,335	225	42	267	5.9	\$23,145,563	\$17,338
GEORGIA	1,500	219	86	305	6.8	\$14,986,916	\$9,991
KENTUCKY	1,000	178	70	248	5.6	\$14,895,000	\$14,895
LOUISIANA	500	138	33	171	3.6	\$8,690,650	\$17,381
MISSISSIPPI	1,000	167	53	220	6.0	\$12,000,000	\$12,000
MISSOURI	1,636	343	217	560	4.8	\$35,079,019	\$21,442
NORTH CAROLINA	1,512	359	165	524	4.2	N/R	N/A
OKLAHOMA	2,400	301	199	500	8.0	\$35,632,397	\$14,847
SOUTH CAROLINA	1,500	274	94	368	5.5	\$23,664,500	\$15,776
TENNESSEE	1,540	288	154	442	5.3	\$30,907,900	\$20,070
TEXAS	1,000	190	81	271	5.3	\$15,326,350	\$15,326
VIRGINIA	N/A	225	106	331	N/A	\$23,100,000	N/A
WEST VIRGINIA	2,000	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/A	\$45,000,000	\$22,500
AVERAGE	1,480	261	102	362	5.5	\$22,175,677	\$15,099

# PROBATION AND PAROLE

Four states reported that the probation and/or parole functions are handled by agencies other than the corrections departments. There are 1.1 million persons assigned to supervised probation in the region. Based on information provided by those agencies reporting, there are 14,578 probation and parole agents supervising the 1,085,953 total probationers and parolees reported in the region.

Table 26

## PROBATION AND PAROLE POPULATION

		Number of Offenders			Total Offenders	Number of Agents	Offenders Per Agent	Caseload per Agent
		Probationers	Parolees					
	ALABAMA (a)	54,288	9,873		64,161	252	254.6	192.0
	ARKANSAS (a)	31,523	24,658		56,181	434	129.4	108.0
	FLORIDA	145,802	5,518		151,320	1,981	76.4	95.9
	GEORGIA (b)	164,051	25,020		189,071	840	225.1	235.0
	KENTUCKY	31,036	14,628		45,664	552	82.7	82.2
	LOUISIANA	42,946	26,646		69,592	510	136.5	137.0
	MISSISSIPPI	29,853	6,508		36,361	301	120.8	125.0
	MISSOURI	50,937	18,113		69,050	1,085	63.6	178.3
	NORTH CAROLINA	98,320	1,612		99,932	1,659	60.2	N/A
	OKLAHOMA	21,096	3,057		24,153	281	86.0	86.0
	SOUTH CAROLINA (a)	29,040	465		29,505	321	91.9	N/A
	TENNESSEE	58,022	13,115		71,137	759	93.7	94.0
	TEXAS	278,616	87,662		366,278	4,740	77.3	107.5
	VIRGINIA	49,530	1,781		51,311	809	63.4	N/A
	WEST VIRGINIA	893	1,996		2,889	54	53.5	54.0
	TOTAL	1,085,953	240,652		1,326,605	14,578	107.7	124.6

(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.

Table 27

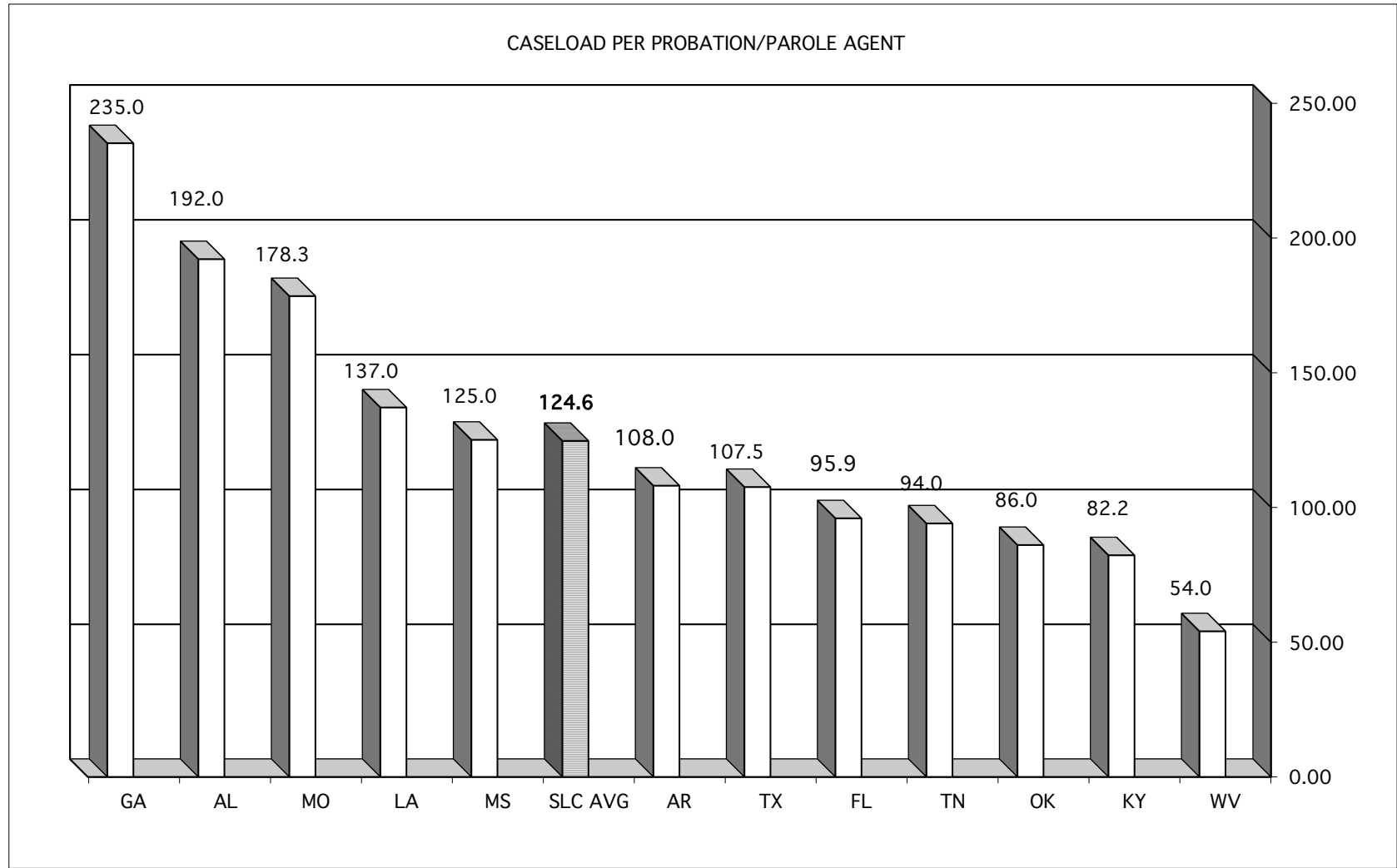




Table 28

TOTAL STATE INMATES, PROBATIONERS, AND PAROLEES PER  
100,000 POPULATION  
(As of July 1, 2013)

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	28,769	595	4	64,161	1,327	5	92,930	1,923	6
ARKANSAS	14,756	499	9	56,181	1,898	1	70,937	2,397	3
FLORIDA	100,884	516	8	151,320	774	11	252,204	1,290	12
GEORGIA	55,245	553	6	189,071	1,892	2	244,316	2,445	1
KENTUCKY	19,611	446	13	45,664	1,039	9	65,275	1,485	9
LOUISIANA	41,464	896	1	69,592	1,505	3	111,056	2,401	2
MISSISSIPPI	25,472	852	2	36,361	1,216	6	61,833	2,067	4
MISSOURI	31,408	520	7	69,050	1,142	7	100,458	1,662	7
NORTH CAROLINA	37,469	380	15	99,932	1,015	10	137,401	1,395	10
OKLAHOMA	26,538	689	3	24,153	627	12	50,691	1,316	11
SOUTH CAROLINA	22,510	471	10	29,505	618	14	22,510	1,089	13
TENNESSEE	30,350	467	11	71,137	1,095	8	30,350	1,562	8
TEXAS	150,931	571	5	366,278	1,385	4	517,209	1,956	5
VIRGINIA	37,452	453	12	51,311	621	13	88,763	1,075	14
WEST VIRGINIA	7,096	383	14	2,889	156	15	9,985	538	15
TOTAL	629,955	539		1,326,605	1,135		1,855,918	1,587	

Table 29

## PROBATION AND PAROLE FUNDING

STATE	State Funds	Supervision Fees	Other Funds	Total	Exp. Per Offender	SLC Rank
ALABAMA (a)	\$24,635,105	\$12,445,317	\$3,040,855	\$40,121,277	\$804	3
ARKANSAS (a)	\$35,008,282	\$9,331,977	\$587	\$44,340,846	\$931	5
FLORIDA	\$212,181,578	\$0	\$0	\$212,181,578	\$1,404	10
GEORGIA	\$97,888,146	\$0	\$7,825,743	\$105,713,889	\$649	2
KENTUCKY	\$43,378,000	\$0 (b)	\$44,900	\$43,422,900	\$1,020	6
LOUISIANA	\$43,093,167	\$18,689,329	\$149,691	\$61,932,187	\$885	4
MISSISSIPPI	\$8,322,500	\$9,356,634	\$180,280	\$17,859,414	\$505	1
MISSOURI (c)	\$106,999,510	\$16,612,524	\$0	\$123,612,034	\$1,677	14
NORTH CAROLINA	\$171,679,141	\$0	\$0	\$171,679,141	\$1,656	13
OKLAHOMA	\$21,607,102	\$4,300,000	\$0	\$25,907,102	\$1,085	7
SOUTH CAROLINA (a)	\$3,175,814	N/A	N/A	\$3,175,814	N/A	N/A
TENNESSEE (a)	\$80,716,300	\$557,700	\$511,800	\$81,785,800	\$1,171	8
TEXAS	\$449,014,058	\$7,855,240	\$0	\$456,869,298	\$1,318	9
VIRGINIA	\$71,764,951	\$0	\$2,370,241	\$74,135,192	\$1,452	11
WEST VIRGINIA	\$3,011,017	\$891,809	\$0	\$3,902,826	\$1,528	12
TOTAL	\$1,372,474,671	\$80,040,530	\$14,124,097	\$1,466,639,298		
Average	\$91,498,311	\$5,717,181	\$1,008,864	\$97,775,953	\$1,149	

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

(b) Supervision fees are collected by Kentucky's Administrative Office of Courts

(c) Missouri began including fringe benefits in expenditures in FY 11.

# 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 181 in West Virginia to 5,230 in Texas; though, the percentage of inmates (in state facilities) receiving their GED ranged from 2.09% in Mississippi to 6.25% in Missouri.

Table 30

## INMATE REHABILITATION

State	Average Monthly Enrollment					Number Receiving GED FY 13	% 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	25	15	51	268	22	646	N/A	2.43%
ARKANSAS	2,467	0	297	793	892	665	2.50%	4.72%
FLORIDA	4,535	679	3,730	56,355	279	2,862	1.90%	2.84%
GEORGIA	1,719	724	787	1,704	1,121	1,276	0.79%	2.31%
KENTUCKY	418	246	637	N/A	637	434	1.30%	3.43%
LOUISIANA	1,516	366	1,187	102	10,692	692	1.30%	3.42%
MISSISSIPPI	360	65	342	21,353	N/A	493	1.26%	2.09%
MISSOURI	4,452	1,130	405	35,868	0	1,962	5.92%	6.25%
NORTH CAROLINA	1,781	(a)	2,625	576	N/A	2,232	4.14%	5.96%
OKLAHOMA	740	693	402	5,763	402	1,017	1.00%	3.93%
SOUTH CAROLINA	2,606	237	411	18,352	163	863	2.76%	3.89%
TENNESSEE	2,471	189	1,966	8,031	N/A	615	1.64%	3.01%
TEXAS	16,023	(a)	2,740	326,872 (b)	5,448	5,230	3.20%	3.47%
VIRGINIA	2,649	2,021	3,145	10,712	400	1,035	3.55%	3.44%
WEST VIRGINIA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	181	N/A	3.38%
AVERAGE	2,983	530	1,338	37,442	1,823	1,347	2.40%	

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

(b) Many offenders involved in more than one program.

# PRISON INDUSTRIES

All fifteen states reported maintaining a prison industries program. Total sales in all product lines reported by corrections departments were approximately \$487.6 M. The operations employed 23,114 inmates, who worked an average of 7 hours per day.

Table 31

**PRISON INDUSTRIES**  
(FY 2012-13)

State	Total Sales	Net Profit	# Inmates Employed	Inmate Pay/Hr.	Hrs./Day/ Inmate	Largest Product Lines		State Use Law	
						Line	Gross Sales	Yes	No
ALABAMA	\$14,630,000	\$644,000	536	\$0.38	7	License Plates Printing Fleet Services Construction/Remodeling Garments/Clothing	\$4,140,000 \$2,150,000 \$1,900,000 \$1,400,000 \$1,250,000	x	
ARKANSAS	\$7,171,076	\$1,172,173	500	\$7.25	6	Bus Barn * Garment Janitorial Furniture Duplicating * includes chairs, athletic equipment, mattresses and metal fabrication	\$1,749,899 \$1,701,375 \$990,311 \$919,172 \$840,752		x
FLORIDA * **	\$64,392,122	\$4,076,027	3,723	\$0.20 to \$0.55	6.6	General Manufacturing Graphics and Digital Services Agriculture Sewn Products	\$24,081,498 \$12,407,529 \$11,962,166 \$8,527,708 \$7,413,221		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 2012.									
GEORGIA	\$30,188,745	\$1,317,103	900	N/A	7	Garments Metal Signs Printing Chemical	\$6,236,745 \$5,664,811 \$3,253,586 \$3,053,037 \$2,989,587		x
KENTUCKY	\$9,822,316	\$483,890	700	\$0.60	6.5	Print Tags Clothing Soap Furniture	\$2,208,447 \$2,058,650 \$1,378,813 \$937,299 \$582,263	x	
LOUISIANA	\$18,553,690	\$1,218,479	863	\$0.20	8	Canteen Sales Garments License Plates Cleaning Supplies Mattress, Broom, Mop	\$10,091,176 \$3,102,186 \$1,645,459 \$1,284,330 \$796,017	x	
MISSISSIPPI	\$6,503,320	\$1,770	339	\$0.28 to \$7.25	7	Textiles Metal Fabrication Furniture & Service Warehouse Distribution Printing	\$2,997,491 \$1,290,211 \$886,015 \$724,830 \$604,773		x



Table 31

## 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
MISSOURI	\$28,078,843	(\$2,331,549)	1,350	\$0.60	7	Consumables Furniture Laundry License & Engraving Clothing	\$5,358,688 \$5,256,974 \$4,954,362 \$3,975,822 \$3,831,518	x	
N. CAROLINA	\$90,316,511	(\$2,545,800)	4,350	\$0.21	8	Meat Processing Sewing Laundries Highway Signage Janitorial	\$18,873,013 \$11,822,054 \$9,266,015 \$7,131,546 \$6,241,388	x	
OKLAHOMA	\$15,862,962	\$1,886,127	1,133	\$0.38	7.5	Modular Furniture Tags Metal Fabrication Upholstry Office Furniture	\$1,941,273 \$1,697,305 \$1,637,571 \$1,412,736 \$1,174,469	x	
S. CAROLINA	\$20,938,721	(\$412,467)	1,400	\$0.57	7.82	Modular Furniture/Seating Printing Apparel Signs Retread	\$2,629,350 \$1,711,018 \$1,247,597 \$1,213,120 \$879,368	x	
TENNESSEE *	\$39,075,657	\$515,172	937	\$4.36	5	Food Products Wood Flooring Textiles License Plates Farm Products	\$14,453,029 \$5,804,203 \$5,756,594 \$3,531,759 \$2,215,982		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 *	\$80,200,000	\$2,900,000	4,881	N/A	N/A	Garment License Plate & Sticker Metal Graphics Furniture	\$25,000,000 \$20,500,000 \$14,200,000 \$9,100,000 \$9,000,000	x	
The State of Texas does not pay offenders.									
VIRGINIA	\$53,601,429	\$834,648	1,252	\$0.70	5.49	Wood Furniture Office Systems License Tags Clothing Metal Furniture	\$19,050,470 \$6,760,915 \$6,647,010 \$5,942,984 \$4,833,731	X	
W. VIRGINIA	\$8,294,991	\$814,788	250	\$0.74	7	Printing License Plates Furniture Inmate Clothing Seating	\$1,892,475 \$1,247,173 \$750,403 \$971,545 \$586,553	X	
<b>TOTAL/AVG.</b>	<b>\$487,630,383</b>	<b>\$10,574,361</b>	<b>23,114</b>	<b>\$1.62</b>	<b>6.85</b>				

# PRIVATIZATION

Privatization of services for thirteen 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 \$1.76 B for approximately 362,057 inmates.

Also reported in the case of privatization of prison facilities is the cost per day per offender (SLC average - \$38.37).

Table 32  
PRIVATIZATION OF SERVICES  
(FY 2012-13)

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	\$89,200,000	26,605		
	Contract Beds	\$90,000,000	952	\$32.00	3.6%
Arkansas	Medical Services	\$58,819,112	14,388		
Florida	Private Prisons	\$162,786,684	10,113	\$43.86	11.2%
	Contract Work Release	\$19,343,839	1,571		
	Health Services Contract*	\$12,371,877	4,557		
	* Health Services Contract includes the comprehensive health care contract only, which was phased-in the latter part of FY 13.				
Georgia	Facility Operations (private prisons)	\$134,900,000	7,900	\$52.75	12.0%
Kentucky	Halfway House Beds		551		
	Male	\$31.61 per inmate day			
	Female	\$32.64 per inmate day			
	Private Prisons:				4.0%
	Marion Adjustment Center - Minimum	\$37.99 per inmate day	551		
	Marion Adjustment Center - Medium	\$47.98 per inmate day	276		
	Food Services	\$12,398,873	12,095		
	Medical Services	\$55,778,319	21,785		
Louisiana	Private Prisons	\$34,695,471	2,960	\$32.11	16.5%
Mississippi	Private Prisons	\$67,201,366	4,258	\$38.16	23.0%
	County Regional Facilities	\$47,236,350	4,354		
	Medical Services	\$61,413,996	19,987		
Missouri	Medical/Mental Health	\$146,644,098	31,246		
	Substance Abuse	\$5,119,387	7,984		
North Carolina	No services provided by private sector				
Oklahoma	Halfway Houses (Male and Female)	\$18,091,178	1,162	\$47.56	24.1%
	Private Prisons (Medium)	\$73,735,956	4,767		
	Private Prisons (Maximum)	\$7,832,512	368		
	Medical	\$3,173,688	6,297		

PRIVATIZATION OF SERVICES  
(FY 2012-13)

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	\$94,349,100	5,104	\$51.68	25.7%
	Medical	\$67,894,300	19,895		
	Mental Health	\$9,999,000	14,791		
	Food Service	\$6,104,600	14,791		
Texas	Private Non-Secure Facilities				
	Halfway House	\$26,800,000	1,880	\$39.06	8.8%
	Substance Abuse *	\$28,300,000	1,874	\$41.40	
	* Includes Residential and Relapse Beds				
	Private Secure Facilities				
	Correctional Centers **	\$55,600,000	4,118	\$36.97	
	Lockhart Work Program **	\$6,300,000	500	\$34.63	
	State Jails **	\$79,900,000	7,345	\$29.79	
	Pre-Parole Transfer **	\$28,800,000	2,300	\$34.34	
	Intermediate Sanction Facilities	\$32,400,000	2,125	\$41.83	
	Contracted SAFF	\$6,300,000	336	\$51.52	
	Driving While Intoxicated Facility	\$8,600,000	500	\$46.95	
	** Figures include health care services (approximately \$5.13 per day)				
Virginia	Medical Services	\$74,300,000	12,000		
	Pharmacy Services	\$7,200,000	16,700		
	Renal Dialysis Services	\$2,100,000	50		
	Third Party Administrator	\$63,500,000	30,000		
	Food Operations	\$2,770,000	2,350		
	Commissary Operations	\$2,200,000	30,000		
	Correctional Center	\$23,500,000	1,553	\$41.50	4.9%
West Virginia	Medical Services	\$24,912,809	4,460		
	Food Services	\$6,726,401	4,658		
<b>Total/Average</b>		<b>\$1,759,298,916</b>	<b>362,057</b>	<b>\$38.37</b>	<b>13.4%</b>

# STATE PROFILES

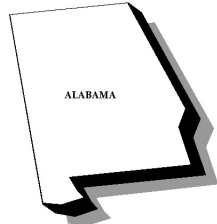
## STATE PROFILES

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 2013 include “The Elderly and Infirm Population in the Corrections System,” “Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs,” and “Pre-Release/Post-Release (Reentry) Programs.”

# ALABAMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2013)



### 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

1,482 inmates

6.00 years

3 years

A. Drugs  
B. Personal  
C. Property

50.10%

49.30%

N/A

0.60%

86.00%

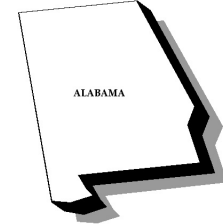
14.00%

3,003 inmates

1,224 inmates

111 inmates

11.27%

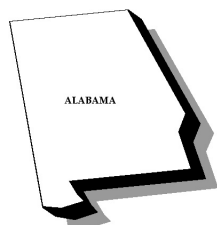




# ALABAMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2013)



### PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 13

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 13 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:

The Alabama Medical Furlough Act became a law on September 1, 2008 and provides the Commissioner of DOC discretionary authority to grant medical furloughs for terminally ill, permanently incapacitated, and geriatric inmates who suffer from a chronic infirmity, illness, or disease related to aging, and who do not constitute a danger to themselves or society.

Number of inmates released in FY 13 based on the above:

Inmates between the ages of 17 and 20:

Recidivism rate for total population base 3 years after release:

### STATE RESPONSE:

193 inmates

0 inmates

10,956 inmates

1,431 inmates

476 inmates

100 inmates

173 inmates

3,781 inmates

2,716 inmates

N/A

4,782 inmates

104 inmates

820 inmates

12,203 inmates

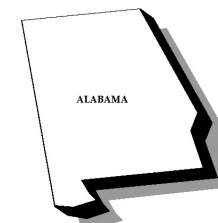
N/A

Yes

0 inmates

375 inmates

32.64%



# ALABAMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2013)



### 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.

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:

Alabama currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.

### STATE RESPONSE:

13 inmates

14,409 inmates

Yes

N/A

N/A

N/A

Intake/Discharge

45 inmates

2,303 inmates

4 inmates

N/A

N/A

N/A

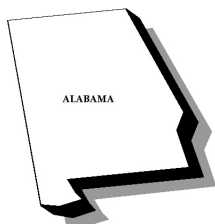
Yes

As Needed

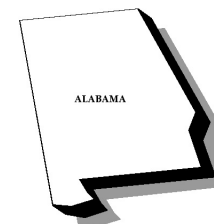


# ALABAMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS



The Alabama Department of Corrections is currently under a state court order for the year ending June 30, 2013. They have been under state court order since 1999. The court order requirements include: removal of state ready inmates from county jails, creation of a secular substance abuse program and elimination of separate housing units for HIV positive inmates.



## STATE INITIATIVES

### Elderly or Infirm inmates

The Alabama Department of Corrections (ADOC) operates a 300-bed facility for aged and infirm inmates. Compassionate release recommendations are submitted to the parole board on a case by case basis.

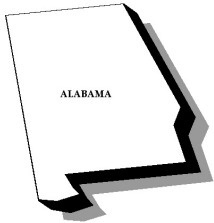
### Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

The ADOC established drug treatment programs in 1988. Currently the ADOC offers 73 drug treatment programs within 23 facilities. At intake, approximately 75% of inmates have a documented or self-reported history of illicit drug use. At any given time, 20% of the inmate population participates in substance abuse programs. Inmates needing substance abuse treatment are assigned to 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

# ALABAMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## STATE INITIATIVES (continued)

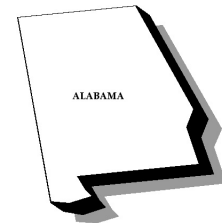


### Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs (continued)

- 13. Pre-Treatment Secular SAP
- 14. MATRIX Program

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

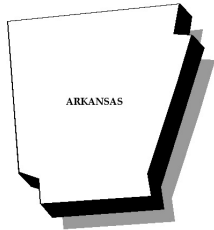
The ADOC utilizes a group therapy approach as an integral part of drug treatment programming to promote cohesiveness, interpersonal learning, and self-understanding. Group processes instill hope and acceptance allowing the inmate to have a better understanding of the various factors associated with substance abuse.



# ARKANSAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2013)



### 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

622 inmates

9.1 years

3.9 years

- A. Manufacture/  
Delivery / Possession  
Controlled Substance
- B. Rape
- C. Aggravated Robbery

52.20%

44.20%

2.90%

0.70%

92.40%

7.60%

887 inmates

596 inmates

25 inmates

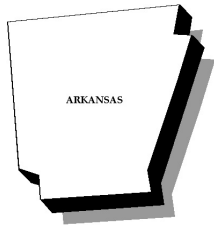
10.10%



# ARKANSAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2013)



### PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 13:

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 13 for the following:

Expiration of Sentence

Parole

Goodtime

Probation

Death

Other (Boot Camp and Released to 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 13 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

5,417 inmates

984 inmates

1,328 inmates

670 inmates

658 inmates

277 inmates

5,911 inmates

0 inmates

0 inmates

47 inmates

244 inmates

6,479 inmates

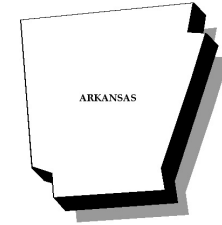
N/A

Yes

1 inmate

335 inmates

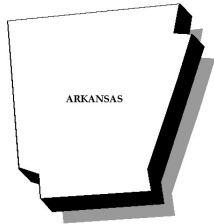
41.60%



# ARKANSAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2013)



### 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:

32 inmates

14,873 inmates

Yes

N/A

Yes

N/A

Intake, Incident

7 inmates

1,576 inmates

12 inmates

Yes

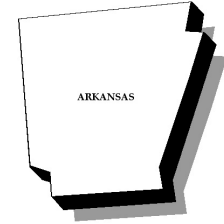
N/A

Yes

Yes

High risk groups,

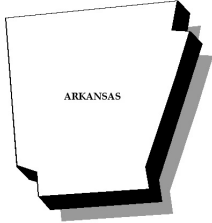
Ordered by physician



# ARKANSAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

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



## 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.

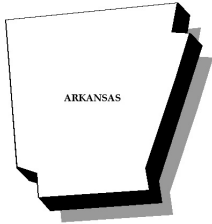
### Pre-release/Post-Release ("Reentry") Programs

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 CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## STATE INITIATIVES (continued)



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

Relapse Prevention, Job Skills, Budget and Finances, Job Skills, Search and Retention 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.



## ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

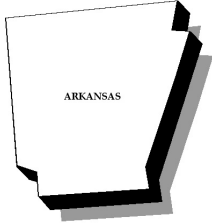
In addition to the adult inmate population incarcerated and reported by the Arkansas Department of Corrections, Arkansas currently has in operation five residential based facilities which house minimum-security inmates with felony sentences not exceeding two years. Community Corrections also operates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

This population totaled 1,461 as of July 1, 2012 and 1,518 as of July 1, 2013. The projected inmate population is 1,603 in year 2018 and 1,603 in 2023. The maximum designed capacity was 1,603 on July 1, 2012 and 1,603 on July 1, 2013. The actual operating budget for FY 13 is \$83 M with an average cost per day per inmate of \$67.07. These figures reflect only the Department of Community Corrections. On July 1, 2013 there were 304 filled correctional officer positions out of 324 established correctional officer positions. The entry-level base annual salary of a correctional officer on July 1, 2013 was \$25,268. Classroom training totaling 160 hours 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 18.44%.

The average age at commitment of inmates is 33 years with 276 inmates being 50 years or older. The three most frequently committed crimes for which inmates are currently serving are

# ARKANSAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS (continued)



1. Manufacture, Delivery, Possession of Controlled Substance, 2. Forgery and 3. Theft of Property. The Race and Sex distribution is 67% White, 32% Black, 0.6% Hispanic, and 0.4% Other, of which 73% are males and 27% are females.

The number of inmates released from custody in FY 13 for Expiration of Sentence was 1, Parole 2,467, Probation 713, Goodtime 485, Deaths 1, and Other (releases to Arkansas Department of Corrections) 161, for a total of 3,828.

The number of inmates between the age of 17 and 20 years old is 157. 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:

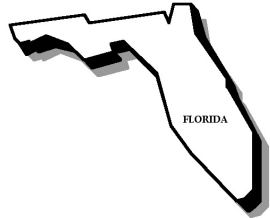
Arkansas Career Education awarded funding to DCC for the continuance of the welding programs implemented. The appropriate staff has been hired and the inaugural classes for the funding cycle began during the first week of September. The current schedule will allow for 3 classes, each spanning a period of 8 weeks, permitting 60 residents to receive welding certificates.

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.



# FLORIDA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 2013)



### 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:

34.1 years

3,613 inmates

5.1 years

4.3 years

A. Robbery with weapon

B. Burglary, dwelling

C. Drugs, manufacture/sale/purchase

48.00%

48.00%

3.60%

0.40%

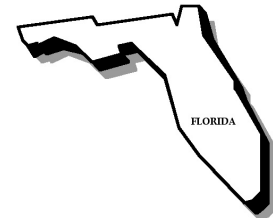
93.00%

7.00%

3,714 inmates

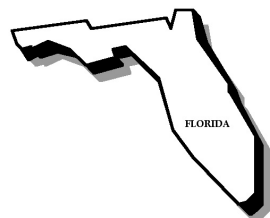
8,815 inmates

492 inmates



# FLORIDA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 2013)



### PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 13

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 13 for the following:

Expiration of Sentence

Parole

Goodtime

Probation

Death

Other (Conditional release, executions, and other release mechanisms)

Total

Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

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 13 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:

405 inmates

4 inmates

29,235 inmates

6,091 inmates

N/R

N/R

N/R

20,984 inmates

32 inmates

N/A

5,085 inmates

327 inmates

6,709 inmates

33,137 inmates

N/A

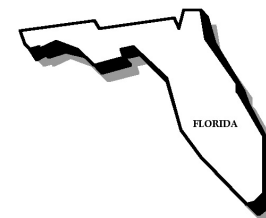
Yes

8 inmates

3,034 inmates

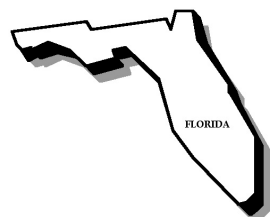
27.60%

17.01%



# FLORIDA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 2013)



### 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/R

N/R

N/R

N/R

N/R

N/R

N/R

N/R

N/R

N/R

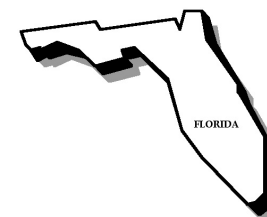
N/R

N/R

N/R

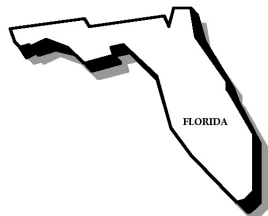
N/R

N/R

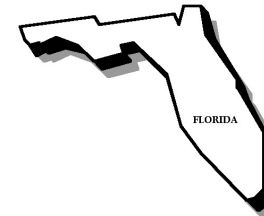


# FLORIDA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS



The Florida Department of Corrections is currently under a federal court order for the year ending June 30, 2013. 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 does not house or treat inmates based solely on age. Elderly inmates are housed in most of the department's major institutions consistent with their custody level and medical needs. Reception and Medical Center has a 100-bed licensed hospital on-site in Lake Butler, Florida, and also cares for chronically ill and elderly inmates. The department is able to care for inmates on ventilators at the hospital as well. The F-dorm at South Florida Reception Center features 84 beds designated for palliative and long-term care. The facility also provides a step down care for inmates who can be discharged from hospitals but are not ready for an infirmary level of care at an institution. The South Unit of the Central Florida Reception Center is specifically designated for special needs inmates, including the elderly, as well as palliative care inmates. At Zephyrhills, 2 dorms are specifically designed for elderly inmates as well as inmates with complex medical needs. Lowell Correctional Institution has a dorm specifically designated for female inmates with complex medical needs, including the elderly.

### Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

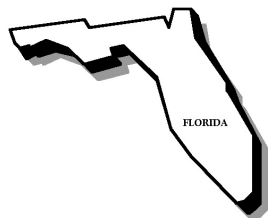
On July 1, 2000, the Florida Department of Corrections implemented mandatory substance abuse program participation for inmates meeting select criteria. An automated screening and priority placement system was implemented to identify inmates meeting the criteria for the program and to prioritize them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

### **Florida's In-Prison Substance Abuse Programs Offers:**

- Intensive Outpatient Programming: 4-6 month outpatient (within 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: 9-12 month program housed within institution or a designated community-based facility.
- Program Centers: 16-24 month program model designed to assist inmates nearing release to make successful transition to the community. Inmates who successfully complete the

# FLORIDA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## STATE INITIATIVES (continued)



### Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs (continued)

initial intensive programming component (9-12 months) are eligible to participate in the work release component.

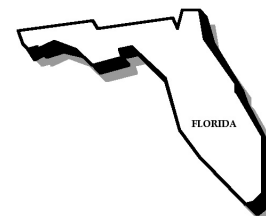
-Work Release Centers: contracted substance abuse counselors operate in 19 department-operated work release centers to provide outpatient services (4 months in length) and aftercare services to inmates based on their identified needs.

Total funding for all 4 programs is \$26,763,503 (\$24,805,019 state funds and \$1,958,484 trust/ grant funds).

### 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 the 18 month period prior to their release from a Florida prison.
2. The Florida DOC operates four re-entry facilities. One of the main differences between a re-entry facility and other facilities is the involvement in the community. By locating inmates closer to their county of release the department has been able to foster stronger connections with their families and community service providers.
3. The department has launched the Thinking for a Change (T4C) program statewide. T4C is offered to select inmates who will be released within 36 months.
4. In an effort to facilitate a smooth transition for returning offenders to the community a Transition Passport (TAP) was developed. The pocket-sized booklet is a resource tool and is meant to be used as a guide to assist during the inmates' transition period.
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

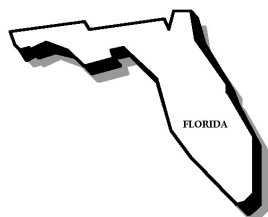


# FLORIDA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## STATE INITIATIVES (continued)

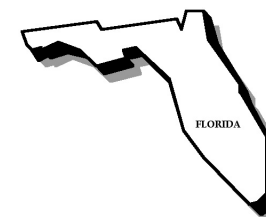
### Pre-release/Post-Release ("Reentry") Programs (continued)

zip code, city, county or circuit.



6. The Florida Department of Corrections is one of ten states to partner with Sesame Street's Little Children, Big Challenges: Incarceration series. As part of the Family Reunification Initiative, the Bureau of Transition and Substance Abuse Treatment Services recently launched a partnership with Sesame Street to provide resources to families with an incarcerated parent.

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





# GEORGIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 2013)



### 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 years

1,885 inmates

4.5 years

4.0 years

A. Murder  
B. Armed Robbery  
C. Burglary

38.11%

57.77%

3.62%

0.10%

89.58%

10.42%

7,257 inmates

850 inmates

308 inmates



# GEORGIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 2013)



### PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 13:

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 13 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 13 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:

91 inmates

1 inmate

3,547 inmates

2,598 inmates

2,059 inmates

771 inmates

1,288 inmates

6,899 inmates

10,772 inmates

N/A inmates

N/A inmates

154 inmates

3,490 inmates

21,315 inmates

N/A

Yes

0

1,699 inmates

27.34%

16.66%



# GEORGIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 2013)



### 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.

### STATE RESPONSE:

N/A  
20,375 inmates

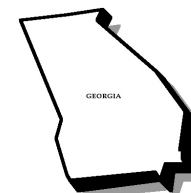
Yes  
N/A  
Unknown  
N/A

Initial intake, exit,  
clinical decision  
322 inmates

unknown  
15 inmates

Yes  
N/A  
N/A  
N/A

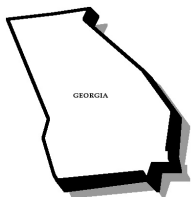
Initial intake, exit,  
clinical decision



# GEORGIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

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



## STATE INITIATIVES

### Elderly or Infirm Inmates

The Georgia Department of Corrections (GDC) operates several "special needs" facilities to accommodate inmates that are frail, aging or those with disabilities. There are 3 facilities for males and one for females. They are Autry State Prison, Coastal State Prison, Augusta State Medical Prison and Pulaski State Prison.

### Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

The Georgia Department of Corrections has 6 substance abuse treatment programs. GDC offers: Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Programs, Substance Abuse Aftercare Services, Central Georgia Technical College Customer Service, Matrix Early Recovery Skills, Model, Matrix Relapse Prevention Skills, and Motivation for Change. GDC 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.

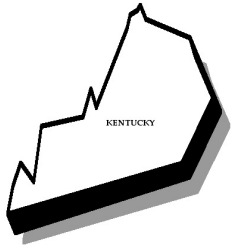
### Pre-release / Post-Release ("Reentry") Programs

Georgia partners and collaborates with several Community-Based Organizations and Faith-Based Organizations that provide pre-release and post-release services. Pre-release programming includes reentry skills building, life skills, job readiness, civics, ethics, parenting, financial literacy, GED, substance abuse, and cognitive restructuring. In general, GDC refers ex-offenders to community-based service providers and partnering state agencies for post-release services.

# KENTUCKY CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2013)



### 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

1,134 inmates

6.4 years

2.7 years

A. Trafficking of a Controlled Substance

B. Possession of a Controlled Substance

C. Burglary

71.30%

26.10%

1.40%

1.20%

90.20%

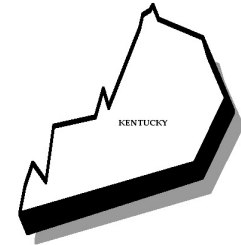
9.80%

806 inmates

98 inmates

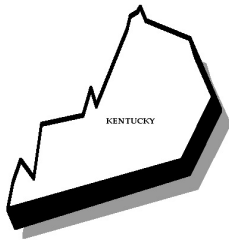
33 inmates

23.00%



# KENTUCKY CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 2013)



### PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 13:

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 13 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:

Inmates are eligible for received meritorious good time (7 days per month served), educational good time/program credit (90 days per program or degree) and work for time credit (1 day for every 40 hour worked).

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:

Number of inmates released in FY 13 based on the above:

Inmates Between the ages of 17 and 20:

Recidivism rate for total population base 3 years after release:

### STATE RESPONSE:

33 inmates

0 inmates

3,774 inmates

702 inmates

6,996 inmates

3,974 inmates

3,022 inmates

130 inmates

12,309 inmates

4,695 inmates

1,713 inmates

50 inmates

126 inmates

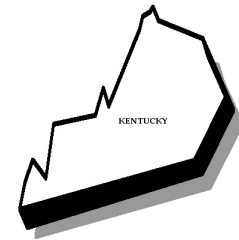
19,023 inmates

Yes

3 inmates

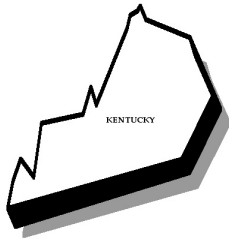
346 inmates

37.90%



# KENTUCKY CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 2013)



### 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:

8 inmates

352 inmates

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

Symptomatic & Upon Request

85 inmates

1,002 inmates

17 inmates

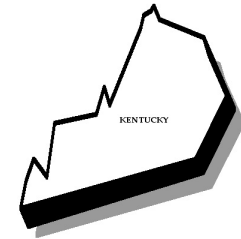
N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

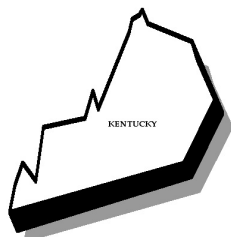
Symptomatic & Upon Request



# KENTUCKY CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The Kentucky Department of Corrections is not currently under a federal or state 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.

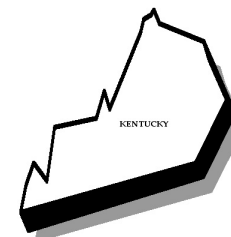
### Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

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 \$10,513,329 (\$9,831,921 state funds and \$681,408 grant funds). 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 and post-release services related to reentry. If incarcerated in one of the prison facilities, the offender may complete the New Direction program which seeks to address reentry barriers that offenders may face upon release. This program has 19 modules with over 26 contact hours required to complete the coursework.

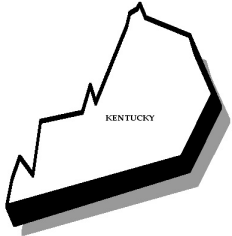
KY DOC offers literacy classes, vocational training, substance abuse programs, GED courses, college courses, faith based assistance and mentoring to assist with the transition back into the community. In addition, evidence-based programming to include the sex offender treatment program, Moral Reconation Therapy, Pathfinders, Thinking for a Change and Seeking Safety, a trauma-informed care group are provided.





# KENTUCKY CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## STATE INITIATIVES (continued)

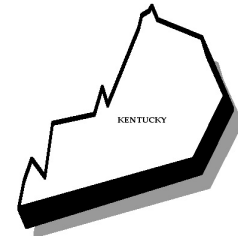


### Pre-release/Post-Release ("Reentry") Programs (Continued)

Parolee Orientation Rehabilitation Training Assimilation Lesson Plan (PORTAL) is available in 10 of the 19 District Probation and Parole offices. It addresses 12 areas: the Mechanics of Community Supervision, Employment Workshop, Financial Issues, GED / Adult Education, Health and Wellness, Nutrition, Relationship 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, enacted on June 8, 2011, requires 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. HB 463 also expanded the Home Incarceration Program, which influences a number of releases.



# LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 2013)



### 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:

32.7 years  
3,344 inmates

5.6 years

2.4 years

- A. Drug Offenses
- B. Homicides
- C. Robbery

31.30%

68.30%

0.20%

0.20%

94.40%

5.60%

86 inmates

4,674 inmates

129 inmates

17.00%



# LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 2013)



### PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 13:

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 13 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 13 based on the above:

Inmates Between the ages of 17 and 20:

Recidivism rate for total population base 3 years after release:

### STATE RESPONSE:

83 inmates

0 inmates

5,496 inmates

2,213 inmates

5,070 inmates

1,169 inmates

402 inmates

3,499 inmates

1,391 inmates

822 inmates

14,406 inmates

267 inmates

138 inmates

67 inmates

17,091 inmates

Yes

10 inmates

1,114 inmates

35.10%



# LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 2013)



### 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:

162 inmates

6,465 inmates

Yes

N/A

N/A

N/A

As Needed, Upon

Admission, Prior to

Release, Clinically indicated

533 inmates

1,886 inmates

1,886 inmates

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

Clinically Indicated



# LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

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



## 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 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 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 program is also supported by 2 federal grants (Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Grant and Second Chance Act Grant).

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. The department began using a validated criminogenic risk and needs assessment and screening tool from Texas Christian University in FY 13 for intake into state prisons. A post-test version of this tool offered prior to an offender's release would provide specific feedback on changes in the offender's criminogenic risks and needs since intake.

# LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## STATE INITIATIVES (continued)



### Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs (continued)

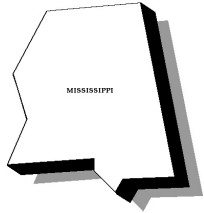
When an offender is within 6 months of release they are required to participate in a 100 hour pre-release curriculum that instructs offenders in the areas of: substance abuse, money management, communications, values development, victim awareness, abiding by conditions of probation and parole, housing, 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 11 three local reentry programs opened in cooperation with sheriffs in each region.

# MISSISSIPPI CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 2013)



### 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:

33.81 years

706 inmates

6.28 years

2.83 years

A. Drug Possession  
B. Burglary  
C. Property

33.70%

65.30%

0.70%

0.30%

87.19%

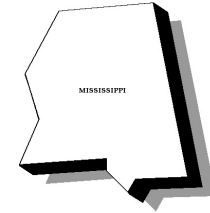
12.81%

568 inmates

1,520 inmates

70 inmates

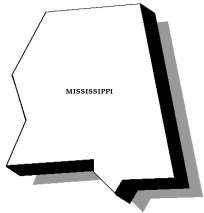
14.14%





# MISSISSIPPI CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 2013)



### PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 13:

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 13 for the following:  
Expiration of Sentence  
Parole  
Goodtime  
Probation  
Death  
Other (house arrest, earned release supervision, medical release)  
Total

Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:  
Number of inmates released in FY 13 based on the above:

Inmates Between the ages of 17 and 20:

Recidivism rate for total population base 3 years after release:

### STATE RESPONSE:

49 inmates

0 inmates

1,706 inmates

697 inmates

1,208 inmates

0 inmates

1,208 inmates

1,894 inmates

2,015 inmates

0 inmates

2,341 inmates

71 inmates

3,175 inmates

9,496 inmates

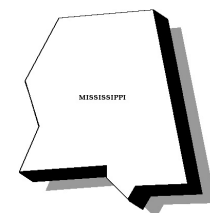
N/A

Yes

8

1,485 inmates

32.98%



# MISSISSIPPI CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 2013)



### 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) indicated they do not segregate or isolate inmates with Hepatitis C.

### STATE RESPONSE:

63 inmates

All at Intake

N/A

N/A

Yes

Yes

Intake, Clinically Indicated

217 inmates

356 inmates

0 inmates

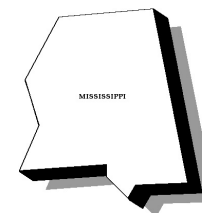
N/A

N/A

Yes

Yes

N/A



# MISSOURI CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 2013)



### 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:

33.86 years  
1,025 inmates

12.12 years

2.22 years

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

60.25%

37.17%

1.92%

0.66%

91.27%

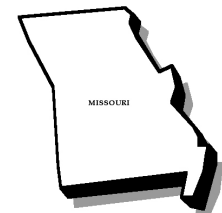
8.73%

1,750 inmates

1,087 inmates

66 inmates

15.91%



# MISSOURI CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 2013)



### PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 13:

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 13 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 13 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

7,405 inmates

695 inmates

6,358 inmates

3,380 inmates

2,978 inmates

1,585 inmates

12,087 inmates

N/A inmates

4,535 inmates

76 inmates

42 inmates

18,325 inmates

N/A

Yes

3 inmates

841 inmates

48.40%



# MISSOURI CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 2013)



### 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.

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

### STATE RESPONSE:

96 inmates  
39,010 inmates

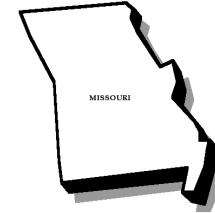
Yes  
Yes  
Yes  
Yes

Admission, Exit, Exposure,  
Offender Request  
35 inmates

4,211 inmates  
22 inmates

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

Discretion of Physician,  
High Risk Behavior



# MISSOURI 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 Assessment and Comprehensive Substance Abuse Treatment Center - substance abuse programming for women: \$49.23 per assessment, \$14.00 per offender per day, to include all other substance abuse services

\*Western Reception Comprehensive Substance Abuse Services - 325 beds contracted \$49.80 per assessment, all other services to include short term program services \$8.07 per offender per day, intermediate program services \$7.96 per offender per day and partial day treatment services \$9.60 per offender per day

\*Maryville Treatment Center - 525 beds, 300 of them contracted, substance abuse for men \$9.19 per day per offender, intermediate and long-term treatment programs

\*Ozark Correctional Center Therapeutic Community Services - 650 beds, 12 months program \$7.56 per offender per day for long-term therapeutic community programs

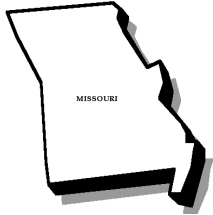
\*Chillicothe Women's Treatment Center - (256 beds) \$14 per per offender, per day includes Short-Term Program, Intermediate Program, Long-term Program, Partial Day Treatment

\*Northeast Correctional Center - Intermediate program for 6 months and long term for 12 months, 31 beds, \$19.47 per offender per day

Missouri Department of Corrections has a number of substance abuse treatment programs with services provides by the department substance abuse treatment staff. Currently, the department estimates an approximate cost of \$12 per offender per day and includes Boonville Treatment Center, Cremer Therapeutic Community Center, Fulton Reception Diagnostic Correctional Center, Farmington Treatment Program, and Western Regional Treatment Center.

# MISSOURI 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. The Missouri Department of Corrections offers more than 200 programs within their institutions that, if an offender qualifies for and participates in can assist them in gaining and enhancing skills/tools that can aid in becoming more successful, productive community members.



# NORTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2013)



### 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

1,843 inmates

2.50 years

1.80 years

A. Habitual Felon

B. Robbery with a dangerous weapon

C. Murder - second degree

36.64%

55.59%

N/A

7.77%

93.26%

6.74%

1,865 inmates

1,255 inmates

79 inmates

38.34%





# NORTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2013)



### PROFILE QUESTION

### STATE RESPONSE:

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

151 inmates

Inmates Executed in FY 13:

0 inmates

Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:

8,248 inmates

Inmates That Have Already Served Twenty (20)

Years of Their Current Sentence:

1,726 inmates

Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:

141 inmates

Number of technical parole violators:

14 inmates

Number of new crime parole violators:

127 inmates

Inmates Released from Custody in FY 13 for the following:

Expiration of Sentence

15,555 inmates

Parole

5,749 inmates

Goodtime

N/A

Probation

N/A

Death

80 inmates

Other (commutation, safe keepers release, court order)

1,071 inmates

Total

22,455 inmates

Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

N/A

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:

Yes

Number of inmates released in FY 13 based on the above:

10 inmates

Inmates Between the ages of 17 and 20:

1,317 inmates

Recidivism rate for total population base 3 years after release:

24.10%

# NORTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2013)



### 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:

221 inmates

21,498 inmates

N/A

N/A

Yes

Yes

Incident, High Risk

381 inmates

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

Number of known Hepatitis C Cases:

328 inmates

Number of Inmates being treated for Hepatitis C:

75 inmates

Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Random

Incident

High Risk Group

N/A

N/A

N/A

Yes

Systems Frequency of Testing:

N/A

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



# NORTH CAROLINA 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:

*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. Programs are based on Cognitive-Behavioral Interventions and encompass two service levels: intermediate and long-term treatment services. 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.

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

# NORTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## STATE INITIATIVES (continued)



### Substance Abuse Treatment Programs (continued)

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 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 Reentry and Transition Services

# OKLAHOMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2013)



### 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:

34.2 years

963 inmates

7.00 years

2.50 years

A. Possession of Controlled Substance

B. Distribution of CDS/Possession with Intent

C. Burglary - Second Degree

53.91%

28.08%

7.72%

10.29%

89.82%

10.18%

1,926 inmates

793 inmates

122 inmates

55.11%



# OKLAHOMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2013)



### PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 13

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 13 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 13 based on the above:

Inmates Between the ages of 17 and 20:

Recidivism rate for total population base 3 years after release:

### STATE RESPONSE:

55 inmates

6 inmates

8,175 inmates

1,322 inmates

94 inmates

34 inmates

60 inmates

4,026 inmates

576 inmates

N/A inmates

3,039 inmates

92 inmates

0 inmates

7,733 inmates

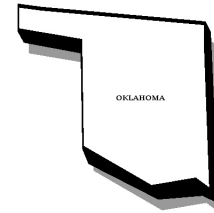
N/A

Yes

0 inmates

519 inmates

21.18%



# OKLAHOMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2013)



### 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. However, treatment is limited to 4 ODOC facilities, which have specific expertise in the treatment of Hepatitis C.

### STATE RESPONSE:

136 inmates

9,102 inmates

Yes

N/A

Yes

Yes

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

56 inmates

1,479 inmates

16 inmates

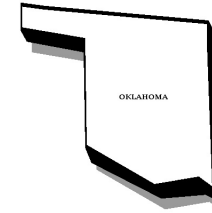
N/A

N/A

Yes

Yes

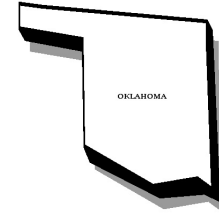
Offenders Request, High Risk,  
Physician's Discretion, Admission



# OKLAHOMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

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



## 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 200 chronically ill offenders, including approximately 60 offenders confined to a wheelchair or walker. It is estimated that the cost of care for elderly offenders is approximately three times that of younger 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 \$1.2 M in federal and state funds on SAT, excluding personnel and operating expenses (DOC funds total \$503,052). 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



# OKLAHOMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## STATE INITIATIVES (continued)



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

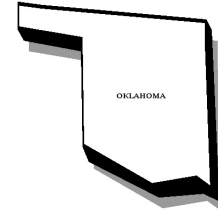
abuse aftercare, continuing education, transportation resources, and reestablishment of family and community ties.

2) *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.

3) *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.

4) *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.

The Oklahoma DOC was a successful applicant for Second Chance Act funding and has developed a program located at the Oklahoma City Community Corrections Center. The program has been operational since April 2010, and has served approximately 272 offenders. The program is designed to remove barriers to reentry and reduce offender recidivism.



# SOUTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2013)



### 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

904 inmates

4 years

2.1 years

A. Drugs

B. Homicide

C. Burglary

33.20%

63.90%

2.00%

0.90%

93.70%

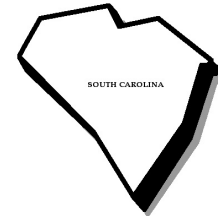
6.30%

1,173 inmates

1,023 inmates

50 inmates

13.72%



# SOUTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 2013)



### PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 13:

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 13 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 FY13 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

3,203 inmates

1,049 inmates

645 inmates

297 inmates

348 inmates

4,842 inmates

1,123 inmates

N/A inmates

2,132 inmates

61 inmates

1,465 inmates

9,623 inmates

N/A

Yes

2 inmates

840 inmates

27.50%



# SOUTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2013)



### 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 South 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:

Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Random

Incident

High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:

The South Carolina Department of Corrections does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates. An infection control coordinator monitors Hepatitis C inmates with the help of medical staff to distribute information along with monthly chronic care clinics at institutions.

### STATE RESPONSE:

171 inmates

9,569 inmates

Yes

N/A

N/A

N/A

Admission, Exposure, Indication

188 inmates

669 inmates

669 inmates

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

Physicians' Request or

Presence of Risk Factors



# SOUTH CAROLINA 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, HIV positive inmates will be housed in general population and eligible for all programs.



## 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, and 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. No legislation has been enacted to address this issue and individual inmate costs are not tracked.

### Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

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

*Goodman Addiction Treatment Unit: 45-bed residential program for female and youthful offenders with 6-9 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 6-12 months of treatment using Therapeutic Community Model (\$619,113 State Funds).*

*Correctional Recovery Academy (at Turberville Correctional): 188-bed residential program for young male offenders (ages 17-25) with 6-9 months of treatment using the Therapeutic Community Model (\$489,271 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 CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## STATE INITIATIVES (continued)



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

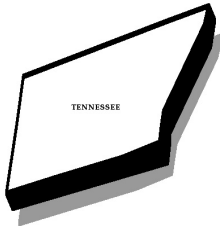
South Carolina's Department of Corrections operated a formal reentry program using federal funds between 2002 and 2006. Subsequent to the termination of the program in June of 2006, South Carolina does not operate a formal re-entry as such; however, it continued to deliver re-entry support functions through its 30-day pre-release and work program at Watkins Pre-Release Center. In 2012, the Manning Correctional Institution became the new site for a statewide pre-release program which dedicated 600 beds to the project and expanded the 30-day concept to 180-days of programming, training, and release assistance for departing offenders.



# TENNESSEE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2013)



### 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

1,298 inmates

5.4 years

5.3 years

A. Homicide

B. Drugs

C. Robbery

52.43%

45.11%

2.10%

0.36%

91.36%

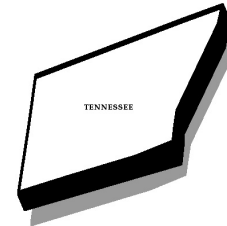
8.64%

2,020 inmates

324 inmates

98 inmates

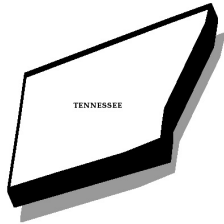
14.72%



# TENNESSEE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2013)



### PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 13:

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 13 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 13 based on the above:

Inmates between the ages of 17 and 20:

Recidivism rate for total population base 3 years after release:

### STATE RESPONSE:

80 inmates

0 inmates

3,600 inmates

1,698 inmates

2,070 inmates

979 inmates

1,091 inmates

4,995 inmates

5,224 inmates

N/A inmates

4,886 inmates

72 inmates

1,556 inmates

16,733 inmates

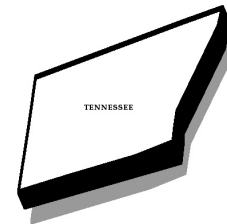
N/A

Yes

3 inmates

735 inmates

46.40%

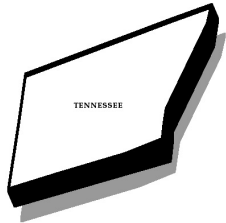




# TENNESSEE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2013)



### 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:

221 inmates  
493

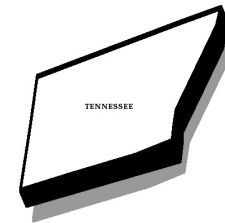
N / A  
N / A  
N / A  
N / A

Intake (< 21), As clinically indicated (> 21)  
29 inmates

2,301 inmates  
2 inmates

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

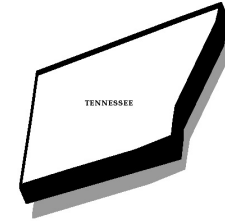
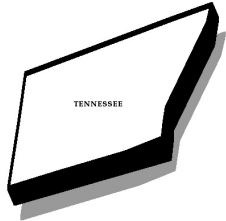
Intake, As Needed



# TENNESSEE 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:

- \* Intensive 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.

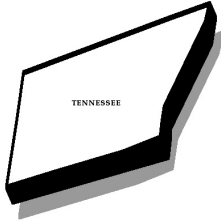
TDOC tracks all substance abuse program participants. Program assignments, terminations, completions, and attendance are tracked through the Tennessee Offender Management System (TOMIS). TDOC can identify program participants who return to state custody.

### 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:

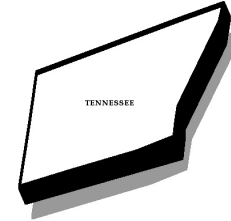
# TENNESSEE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## STATE INITIATIVES (continued)



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

- Job search
- Housing
- 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 released. Services are state funded.

Chattanooga Female Release Center is a 42-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.

# TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2013)



### 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 as of June 30, 2013:

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

7,071 inmates

6.5 years in Prison

0.8 years in State Jail

4.3 years in Prison

0.8 years in State Jail

A. Drugs

B. Robbery

C. Assault

31.50%

35.10%

32.90%

0.50%

92.00%

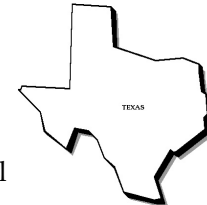
8.00%

8,466 inmates

565 inmates

294 inmates

16.01%



# TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 2013)



### PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences (as of June 2013):

Inmates Executed in FY 13:

Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:

Inmates That Have Already Served Twenty (20)  
Years of Their Current Sentence (as of June 2013):

Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:

Number of technical parole violators:

Number of new crime parole violators:

Inmates Released from Custody in FY 13 for the following:

Expiration of Sentence

Parole

Goodtime

Probation

Death

Other (Substance Abuse & Felony Prevention Program)

Total

### STATE RESPONSE:

281 inmates

19 inmates

50,710 inmates

8,016 inmates

5,770 inmates

998 inmates

4,772 inmates

28,936 inmates

24,258 inmates

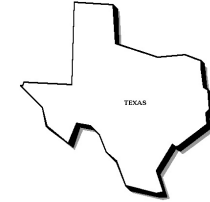
11,869 inmates

642 inmates

445 inmates

6,366 inmates

72,516 inmates



Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

Inmates are approved by the Board of Pardons and Paroles and released from prison to the supervision of the Parole Division. Eligibility requires prison time plus good conduct time to equal total sentence.

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:

Yes

The Medically Recommended Intensive Supervision (HB 1670 - 78th Legislative Session) program provides for early parole and release of certain offenders.

The purpose of this program is to release inmates who pose no or minimal public safety risk.

Number of inmates released in FY 13 based on the above:

69 inmates

Inmates Between the ages of 17 and 20:

4,307 inmates

Recidivism rate for total population base 3 years after release:

22.60%

# TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 2013)



### 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 Texas 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 Texas Department of Corrections does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates, but educational materials are available to inmates, as well as peer education for prevention.

### STATE RESPONSE:

810 inmates

134,346 inmates

Yes

N/A

Yes

Yes

Intake, Pre-Release, Offender / Provider Request

2,236 inmates

17,614 inmates

234 inmates

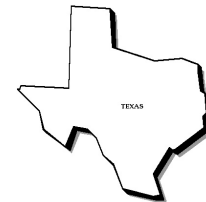
N/A

N/A

N/A

Yes

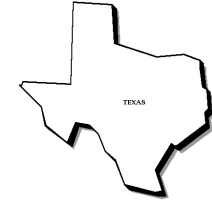
High Risk, Offender Request



# TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

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



## STATE INITIATIVES

### Elderly or Infirm Inmates

Certain units have been designated housing areas for geriatric offenders with less severe medical issues, one facility has been designated for geriatric offenders with moderate medical issues, and one 60-bed sheltered housing unit serves geriatric offenders with more significant medical issues. State legislation, which established the Medically Recommended Intensive Supervision Program, provides an alternative to continued incarceration for some offenders with significant medical issues.

### Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

The Texas Department of Criminal Justice has established the following forms of Substance Abuse Treatment Programs:

- (1) *Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facilities (SAFPF)*: An intensive 6-month Therapeutic Community program sentenced by a judge as a condition of probation or as a modification of parole/probation. The program consists of orientation, main treatment, and reentry. Offenders may also participate in peer support groups. FY 13 expenditures for this program were \$44,468,026.
- (2) *In-Prison Therapeutic Community (IPTC)*: 6-month intensive therapeutic community treatment program for offenders approved for parole contingent upon completion of the program. FY 13 expenditures for this program were \$17,130,073.
- (3) *Pre-Release Substance Abuse Program (PRSAP)*: An intensive 6-month treatment program for offenders with serious substance abuse/dependency and antisocial characteristics from Institutional Division Units. These offenders are within 6 months of release as identified by the Texas Department of Criminal Justice Classification, Department and Parole Division. Treatment modality is similar to Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facilities, but is much more condensed. Offenders may participate in peer support groups. FY 13 expenditures for this program were \$1,084,093.

# TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## STATE INITIATIVES (continued)



### Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs (continued)

(4) *Pre-release Therapeutic Community (PRTC)*: An intensive 6-month program for offenders in a therapeutic community setting which provides pre-release services. The PRTC is comprised of 3 primary components: substance abuse treatment, cognitive restructuring, educational and vocational training. FY 13 expenditures for this program were \$749,454.

(5) *In-Prison Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) Recovery Program*: A program to adequately address the scope of needs within the In-Prison DWI Recovery program. The best practice approach utilizes a multimodal design that will accommodate the diversity of needs presented in the population to maximize the potential of success for each offender. FY 13 expenditures for this program were \$3,024,253.

(6) *State Jail Substance Abuse Program (SJSAP)*: This program was instituted to provide rehabilitation services for those offenders who are confined in a State Jail Facility. To be eligible an individual must be confined in a state jail, within 4 months of release, and in general population. Offenders are placed in one of two tiers: 90 or 120 days based on offender's state of readiness and progress. The FY 13 expenditures for this program were \$2,480,829.

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

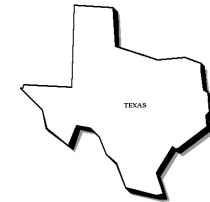
The Texas Department of Criminal Justice has a variety of pre-release and post-release programs for offenders. For offenders being released on supervision, a residential placement is approved by parole officers. This placement may be a private residence or a halfway house under contract with the department.

#### *InnerChange Freedom Initiative:*

This program is offered by the Prison Fellowship Ministries at no expense to the offenders. Male offenders who are within 18 to 30 months of release volunteer for this program. The program uses biblical principles to assist offenders in making good moral decisions and applying biblical values to life situations. Six months of aftercare is provided by the Parole Division and the Program's Aftercare Office.

#### *Faith Based Dorms:*

Faith based dorms were implemented in January 2003 and have expanded to 70 facilities. The dorms offer support and accountability, along with an intensive faith based curriculum and





# TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## STATE INITIATIVES (continued)



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

mentoring program. The programming is conducted by local faith based community volunteers whose activities are directed by the unit chaplain and unit administration.

#### *Bible College:*

In conjunction with the Texas Department of Criminal Justice, the Darrington Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary College offers a four year accredited bachelor's degree at no expense to offenders. The first class will complete in May 2015 and the program is available to offenders of all faith preferences or no faith preferences.

#### *Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative Program:*

The SVORI program is offered to offenders that will be released to parole, mandatory supervision, and flat time administrative segregation offenders. The program is designed to reduce recidivism by better preparing and assisting offenders confined to administrative segregation to successfully reenter their communities.

#### *Sex Offender Education Program:*

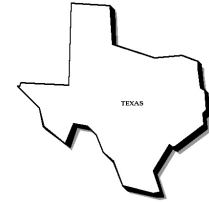
Offenders who are within 2 years of release are selected to participate in this program. Priority is given to offenders who are assessed as low-risk to re-offend. Offenders participate in didactic education programming for 3 to 4 months.

#### *Sex Offender Treatment Program:*

Offenders who are within 18 months of release are selected to participate in the Sex Offender Treatment Program. Priority is given to offenders with two or more convictions for a sex offense, who are being discharged and will be released without supervision. The program operates in a therapeutic community and uses a cognitive based treatment modality. Priority is given to offenders who are assessed as high risk to re-offend.

#### *Wraparound:*

For offenders who are not being released to supervision, community service providers are recruited to meet with offenders and develop community resource plans to assist in meeting their needs at the time of their release. Offenders are interviewed by staff to determine their needs prior to their release.



# TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## STATE INITIATIVES (continued)



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

#### *Baby and Mother Bonding Initiative (BAMBI):*

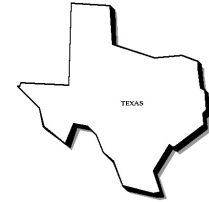
This program provides residential settings for state jail confinees and their newborn infants. The initiative allows time to form a healthy attachment in a secure setting with a strong training and education program for the mother. The mother also receives substance abuse education, life skills, infant first aid and CPR, nutrition, anger, and time management, and if appropriate GED classes and test-preparation. The program is in a residential facility for up to 15 new mothers. During FY 13, 28 women completed the program.

#### *Texas Correctional Office on Offenders with Medical or Mental Impairments (TCOOMMI):*

The TCOOMMI Continuity of Care Program provides pre-release screening and referral to aftercare treatment services for special needs offenders. The referral process begins up to 6 months prior to the offender's release into the community.

#### *Administrative Segregation Pre-Release Program (ASPP):*

The ASPP program is a 90-day program curriculum include a variety of topics including anger/stress management, social skills, healthy relationships, etc. The program currently has a capacity of 197 offenders that meet the eligibility requirements.



# VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (Fiscal Year 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:

34.4 years

1,254 inmates

4.2 years

3 years

A. Robbery

B. Larceny/Fraud

C. Assault

37.00%

60.00%

2.00%

1.00%

93.00%

7.00%

1,279 inmates

1,178 inmates

36 inmates

22.80%



# VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (Fiscal Year 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

Parole

Goodtime

Probation

Death

Other (Court order, Misc.)

Total

### STATE RESPONSE:

9 inmates

1 inmate

7,972 inmates

1,720 inmates

116 inmates

24 inmates

92 inmates

0 inmates

625 inmates

1,081 inmates

9,826 inmates

63 inmates

44 inmates

11,639 inmates

Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

Every state responsible confined offender is eligible to receive sentence  
credits through good conduct, program participation, etc.

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

Inmates Between the ages of 17 and 20:

67 inmates

Recidivism rate for total population base 3 years after release:

23.4% inmates



# VIRGINIA 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.

### STATE RESPONSE:

1,202 inmates  
N/A

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

Clinically indicated or request  
N/A



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

1,517 inmates  
23 inmates

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

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

Systems Frequency of Testing:

Clinically Indicated

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

# VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The Virginia Department of Corrections was not currently 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 \$33,265.

### 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.

Treatment services expenditures totaled \$5,230,468 for FY 11.

### 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.

# VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## STATE INITIATIVES (continued)

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

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.

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.



# WEST VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2013)



### 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. Sex Offense-Forcible

B. Burglary / Breaking & Entering

C. Homicide

86.79%

11.69%

0.56%

0.95%

90.00%

10.00%

362 inmates

279 inmates

N/A

15.20%





# WEST VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2013)



### 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 13 for the following:

Expiration of Sentence

Parole

Goodtime

Probation

Death

Other (Diagnostic Releases, Escapes, Court Ordered Releases, Anthony

Correctional Center for Young Adults Successful/Unsuccessful Completions)

Total

Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:

The process is based policy. Application sent to warden of the facility, if recommended goes to Commissioner of WVDOC, and if recommended sent to Governor's Office for final approval.

Number of inmates released in FY 13 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

552 inmates

537 inmates

15 inmates

850 inmates

1,654 inmates

0 inmates

46 inmates

23 inmates

458 inmates

3,031 inmates

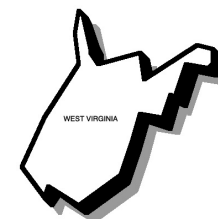
N/A

Yes

0 inmates

49 inmates

26.3%



# WEST VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2013)



### 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:

24 inmates

15 inmates

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

Clinically indicated or request

0 inmates

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

Number of known Hepatitis C Cases:

526 inmates

Number of Inmates being treated for Hepatitis C:

0 inmates

Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Random

Incident

High Risk Group

N/A

N/A

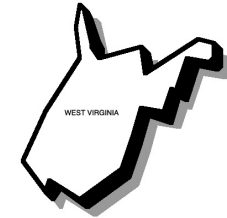
N/A

N/A

Systems Frequency of Testing:

Clinically indicated or request

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



# WEST VIRGINIA 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 (WV DOC) has no specific strategy for elderly inmates and no legislation has been enacted to address the issue. 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 WV DOC has the programs *ALADRUE*, *Helping Women Recover* and *Therapeutic Recover*, and *Therapeutic Communities*.

\**Alcohol & Drug Education, Treatment, & 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.