

# **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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**2017**

This public document was published at a total cost of \$739.55. One hundred (100) copies of this public document were published in this first printing at a cost of \$739.55. The total cost of all printings of this document including reprints is \$739.55. This document was published by OTS-Production Support Services, 627 North 4th Street, Baton Rouge, LA 70802 for the Louisiana Legislative Fiscal Office in an effort to provide legislators, staff and the general public with an accurate summary of Adult Correctional Systems Comparative Data for FY 17. This material was printed in accordance with the standards for printing by state agencies established pursuant to R.S. 43.31. Printing of this material was purchased in accordance with the provisions of Title 43 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes.

# 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 (SLC). The information contained in this report is organized into ten sections, namely: Inmate Population Trends and Incarceration Rates; Prison and Jail Capacities, Budgetary Issues; Staffing Patterns and Select Inmate Characteristics; Projected Costs of New Prisons; Probation and Parole; Rehabilitation; Prison Industries; Privatization; and State Profiles.

Each section of the report includes a summary of key findings, statistical tables and figures based on survey research involving each member state in the SLC. The fifteen states that make up the SLC are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

My sincere appreciation to the legislative and correctional agency staff across the Southern Legislative Conference who provided the information that was used in the preparation of this report. Many thanks also to the Louisiana Legislative Fiscal Office, namely John Carpenter, Evan Brasseaux, Alan Boxberger, Willie Marie Scott, Debbie Roussel and Rachel Feigley. A special thanks is also extended to Robyn Cockerham, with the Louisiana House Legislative Research Library. Last, but not least, thank you to Colleen Cousineau and the entire team with the Southern Legislative Conference, Council of State Governments.

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## **METHODOLOGY**

The purpose of this report is to provide legislators and staff in each SLC state with a reference document that can be used to compare Adult Correctional Systems throughout the region.

A questionnaire was sent to each of the fifteen SLC states and each state provided a response. The data collected from the surveys were used to compile this report, unless noted. In addition to group reporting of like data, selected data from the states was 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.

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

# INMATE POPULATION TRENDS AND INCARCERATION RATES

## INMATE POPULATION TRENDS AND INCARCERATION RATES

### Summary of Key Findings

Table 1 provides historical data (1994-2017) on the number of inmates in the SLC member states. 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. The significant increase of 16.7% from 1994 to 1995 reflects the addition of Missouri to the SLC, while a decrease of 0.6% from 2009 to 2010 reflects the departure of Maryland from the SLC. From July 1, 2016, to July 1, 2017, the inmate population decreased by 8,956, or 1.59%. Finally, it should be noted that the 2016 data were revised based on adjustments provided by the member states.

**TABLE 1**  
Historical Trend Data of Adult Inmate Population  
(State Facilities)

YEAR	Number of Inmates (in state facilities)	Percent Change Increase/-Decrease
1-Jul-94	352,768	
1-Jul-95	411,746	16.70%
1-Jul-96	444,952	8.10%
1-Jul-97	465,879	4.70%
1-Jul-98	485,399	4.20%
1-Jul-99	508,043	4.70%
1-Jul-00	518,361	2.00%
1-Jul-01	523,683	1.00%
1-Jul-02	534,909	2.10%
1-Jul-03	549,493	2.70%
1-Jul-04	561,007	2.10%
1-Jul-05	569,747	1.60%
1-Jul-06	580,757	1.90%
1-Jul-07	591,261	1.80%
1-Jul-08	606,223	2.50%
1-Jul-09	586,388	0.50%
1-Jul-10	582,961	-0.60%
1-Jul-11	585,804	0.60%
1-Jul-12	580,909	-0.80%
1-Jul-13	577,067	-0.70%
1-Jul-14	576,118	-0.16%
1-Jul-15	569,675	-1.12%
1-Jul-16	564,935	-0.83%
1-Jul-17	555,979	-1.59%



Table 2 illustrates that between 2007 and 2017 the total resident population of the SLC states increased by 11.5% from 109.5 M to 122.1 M. During the same period, the number of SLC state inmates (including state inmates housed in local jails) decreased by 1.3% from 638,726 to 630,685. The incarceration rate is described as the number of inmates per 100,000 population. The incarceration rate in the SLC region decreased by 11.4% from 583.4 to 516.7. During the same period, the U.S. incarceration rate decreased by 12.9% from 530.6 to 462.2. Over the last decade, the SLC states' incarceration rate has remained above the U.S. incarceration rate by approximately 55 inmates per 100,000 population.

**TABLE 2**

A Comparison of Incarceration Rates (includes federal inmates)

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.
2007 (a)	109,477	301,231	638,726	1,598,316	583.4	530.6
2017 (b)	122,064	325,719	630,685	1,505,397	516.7	462.2
% change	11.5%	8.1%	-1.3%	-5.8%	-11.4%	-12.9%

a) U.S. Population figures as of July 1, 2007. Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau. (Release Date September 2011)  
Inmate population figures as of December 31, 2006. Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in 2007 Report Revised (Release Date: January 12, 2009).

b) Population figures as of July 1, 2017. Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau. (Release Date December 2017) Inmate population figures as of December 31, 2016. Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in 2016 Report (Release Date: January 2018.)

Note: For consistency, the data are reported for current SLC member states only.

Table 3 on page 12 identifies the adult inmate population housed in state correctional facilities. From 2016 to 2017, the percent change in the inmate population for SLC states varied widely from a 5.91% increase in Tennessee to a 18.3% decrease in Louisiana. The table ranks SLC incarceration rates for adult inmates housed in state-only correctional facilities from 1 to 15, where 1 denotes the state (Kentucky) with the lowest incarceration rate (276.97) and 15 denotes the state (Oklahoma) with the highest incarceration rate (675.80).

Table 4 on page 13 and Chart 1 on page 14 reflect the change in the adult inmate population housed in state facilities from 2007 to 2017. Arkansas experienced the highest percent increase of 24.9%, while Mississippi experienced the highest percent decrease of 25.1%. From 2007 to 2017, the average percent change in inmate population for the SLC states from 2007 to 2017 was a 2.3% decrease (Chart 2 on page 15).

**TABLE 3**  
**ADULT INMATE POPULATION HOUSED IN STATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES**

STATE	Inmate Population (a)		Inmate per 100,000 Pop. (b)	Rank in SLC	Inmate Population Change			
	1-Jul-16	1-Jul-17			12 to 13	13 to 14	15 to 16	16 to 17
ALABAMA	24,203	21,868	448.60	8	0.6%	-2.4%	-4.9%	-9.6%
ARKANSAS	16,032	15,889	528.88	12	-0.7%	5.7%	4.0%	-0.9%
FLORIDA	99,119	97,794	466.03	9	-1.7%	-0.9%	-0.9%	-1.3%
GEORGIA	54,026	54,847	525.89	11	9.6%	1.4%	0.3%	1.5%
KENTUCKY (c)	12,606	12,337	276.97	1	-7.9%	-1.6%	0.3%	-2.1%
LOUISIANA	19,562	15,990	341.35	4	2.2%	-2.2%	1.5%	-18.3%
MISSISSIPPI	17,854	17,259	578.37	14	3.0%	-12.6%	-6.4%	-3.3%
MISSOURI (c)	32,837	32,805	536.60	13	0.9%	1.2%	1.7%	-0.1%
NORTH CAROLINA	36,429	36,433	354.63	5	-6.4%	-0.7%	-2.6%	0.01%
OKLAHOMA (c)(d)	27,447	26,565	675.80	15	1.4%	3.2%	-3.7%	-3.2%
SOUTH CAROLINA	20,951	19,989	397.84	7	-4.9%	-3.0%	-1.4%	-4.6%
TENNESSEE	20,817	22,045	328.25	3	-1.2%	-4.0%	2.3%	5.9%
TEXAS	146,985	146,085	516.12	10	-1.8%	-1.8%	-0.6%	-0.6%
VIRGINIA	30,196	30,173	356.23	6	-6.8%	-0.2%	-0.6%	-0.1%
WEST VIRGINIA	5,871	5,900	324.91	2	1.0%	-0.7%	0.5%	0.5%
TOTAL	564,935	555,979	455.48		-0.8%	-1.2%	-1.0%	-1.6%

(a) Incarceration population shown is for inmates in State Facilities only.

(b) Population data from U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. For incarceration rates of State Inmates in State and Local Jails, see Table 5 on page 17.

(c) Adjustments to 2016 inmate populations were updated as needed.

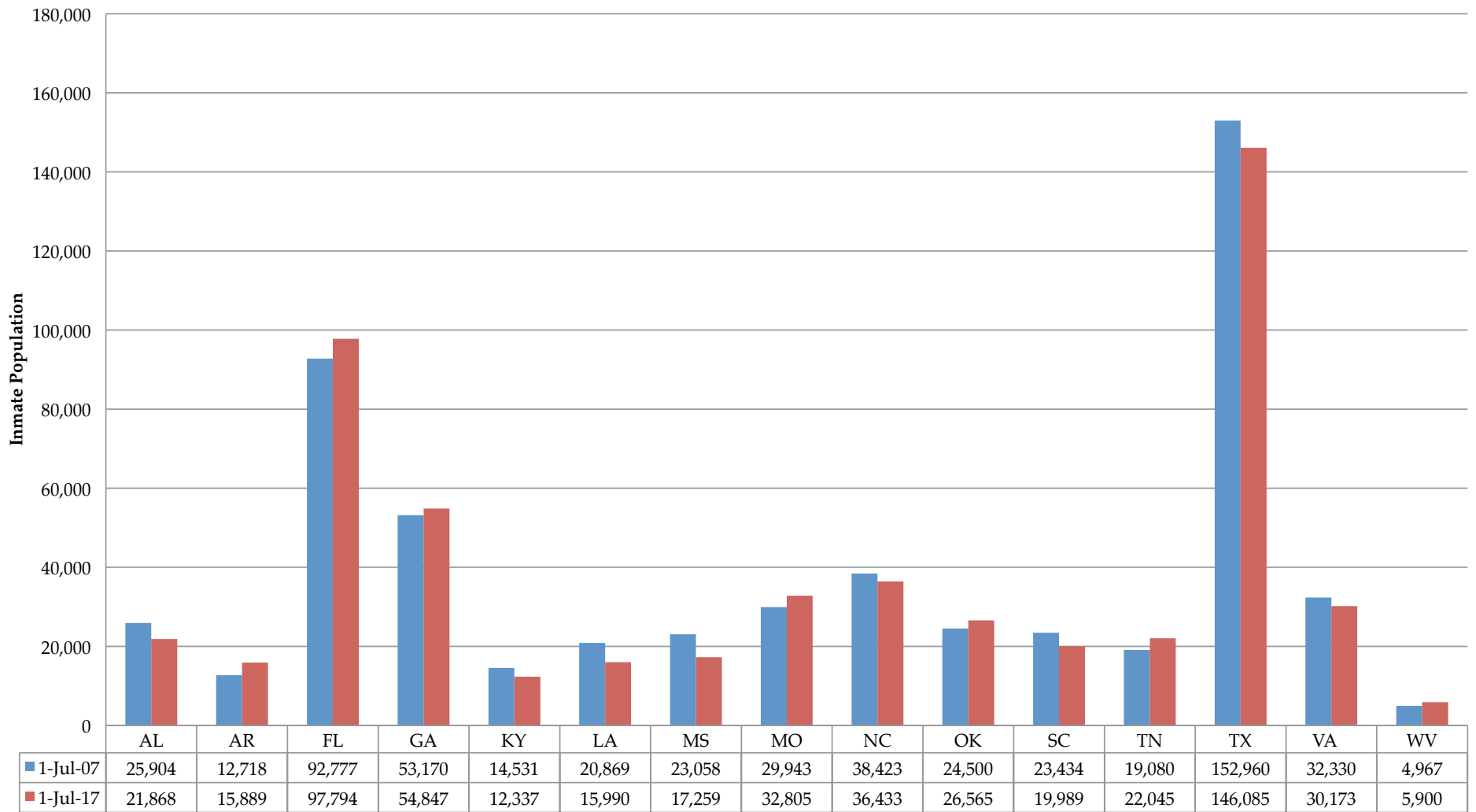
(d) Oklahoma's revised number for 2016 now includes state inmates who were out for court, hospital, etc.

**TABLE 4**  
**INMATE POPULATION HOUSED IN STATE FACILITIES**  
**(Comparison of 2007 to 2017)**

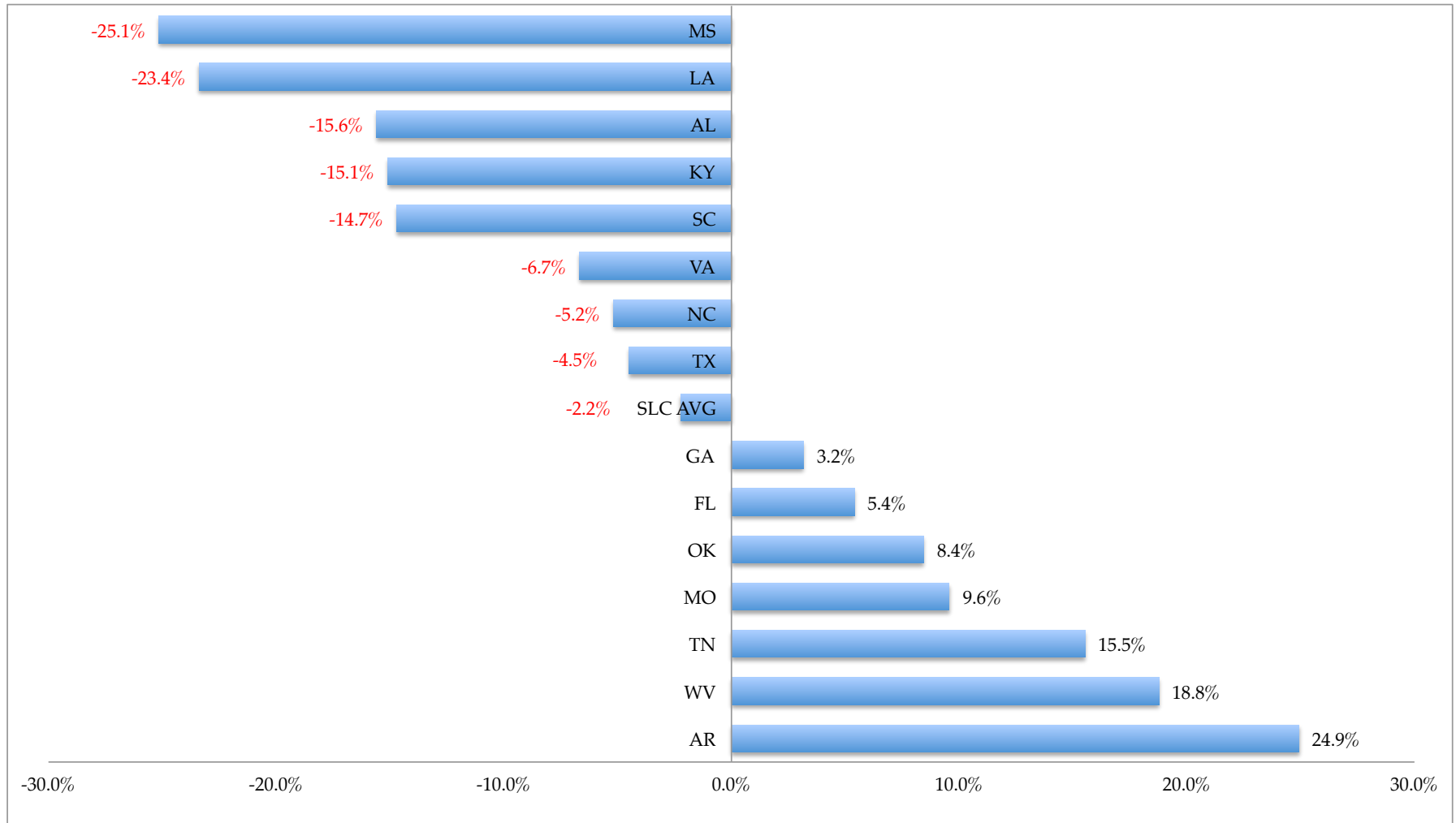
STATE	Inmate Population		Total Change 2007-2017	Percent Change
	1-Jul-07 (a)	1-Jul-17		
ALABAMA	25,904	21,868	(4,036)	-15.6%
ARKANSAS	12,718	15,889	3,171	24.9%
FLORIDA	92,777	97,794	5,017	5.4%
GEORGIA	53,170	54,847	1,677	3.2%
KENTUCKY	14,531	12,337	(2,194)	-15.1%
LOUISIANA	20,869	15,990	(4,879)	-23.4%
MISSISSIPPI	23,058	17,259	(5,799)	-25.1%
MISSOURI	29,943	32,805	2,862	9.6%
NORTH CAROLINA	38,423	36,433	(1,990)	-5.2%
OKLAHOMA	24,500	26,565	2,065	8.4%
SOUTH CAROLINA	23,434	19,989	(3,445)	-14.7%
TENNESSEE	19,080	22,045	2,965	15.5%
TEXAS	152,960	146,085	(6,875)	-4.5%
VIRGINIA	32,330	30,173	(2,157)	-6.7%
WEST VIRGINIA	4,967	5,900	933	18.8%
TOTAL / AVERAGE	568,664	555,979	(12,685)	-2.2%

(a) As reported in 2008 survey and revised according to updated figures from the SLC states.

**CHART 1**  
**CHANGE IN INMATE POPULATION (State Facilities Only)**  
**FY 07 - FY 17**



**CHART 2**  
**PERCENT CHANGE IN INMATE POPULATION (State Facilities Only)**  
**FY 07 - FY 17**



# PRISON AND JAIL CAPACITIES

## **PRISON AND JAIL CAPACITIES**

### **Summary of Key Findings**

Table 5 on page 17 provides data for the combined total of state inmates housed in both state and local jails for the SLC states as of July 1, 2017. The number of state inmates housed in local jails (55,510) represents 9.1% of the total inmate population of 611,489 housed in both state facilities and local jails. Of the fifteen SLC states surveyed, eleven confined inmates in local jails. The table ranks SLC incarceration rates for adult inmates housed in state and local jails from 1 to 15, where 1 denotes the state (North Carolina) with the lowest incarceration rate (354.63) and 15 denotes the state (Louisiana) with the highest incarceration rate (782.15). Chart 3 on page 18 provides information on total state inmates housed in state and local jails.

Table 6 on page 19 captures the inmate population and the capacity of state correctional facilities as of July 1, 2017. Six of the fifteen SLC states reported that the maximum design capacity was exceeded by the inmate population. Overall, the population for the SLC states was reported at 98% of the maximum design.

Table 7 on page 21 identifies the distribution of the adult inmate population by institution type based on security levels. States were asked to report the percent of inmates housed in various levels of security. The levels range from one to three as follows:

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

Of the 555,979 inmates in state prisons, 23.6% are housed in Level One institutions, 53.3% are housed in Level Two institutions, 18.3% are housed in Level Three institutions, 3.0% are housed in Community Based settings, and 1.9% are housed in “Other” settings excluding local jails (see footnotes to Table 7). Chart 4 on page 22 provides the SLC distribution of adult inmate population by type of institution.

Table 8 on page 23 provides data regarding utilization of local jails for state inmates, including: total local jail population, maximum design capacity, percent of capacity, number of state inmates in local jails and the average state payment per inmate day and inmate year.

**TABLE 5**  
**TOTAL STATE INMATES HOUSED IN STATE AND LOCAL JAILS**  
**(as of July 1, 2017)**

STATE	STATE INMATES		Total State Inmates	Total State Inmates Per 100,000 Pop. (a)	Rank in SLC
	State Facilities	Local Jails			
ALABAMA	21,868	2,169	24,037	493.10	7
ARKANSAS	15,889	1,643	17,532	583.56	12
FLORIDA (b)	97,794	0	97,794	466.03	6
GEORGIA	54,847	604	55,451	531.68	10
KENTUCKY	12,337	11,331	23,668	531.36	9
LOUISIANA (c)	15,990	20,649	36,639	782.15	15
MISSISSIPPI	17,259	1,328	18,587	622.87	13
MISSOURI (b)	32,805	0	32,805	536.60	11
NORTH CAROLINA (b)	36,433	0	36,433	354.63	1
OKLAHOMA	26,565	11	26,576	676.08	14
SOUTH CAROLINA	19,989	323	20,312	404.27	3
TENNESSEE	22,045	8,701	30,746	457.80	5
TEXAS (b)	146,085	0	146,085	516.12	8
VIRGINIA (d)	30,173	7,569	37,742	445.60	4
WEST VIRGINIA	5,900	1,182	7,082	390.00	2
TOTAL	555,979	55,510	611,489	500.96	

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

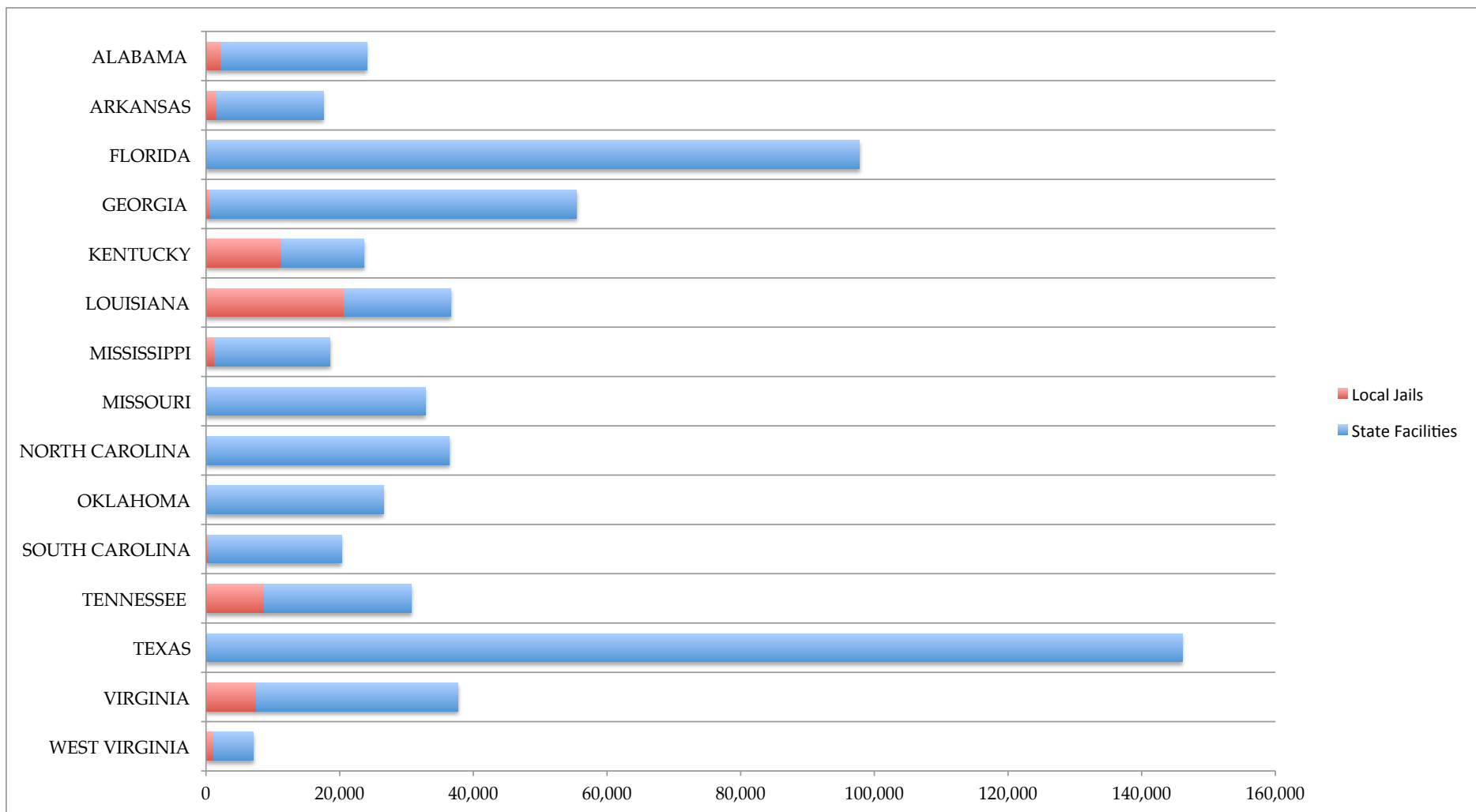
(b) States that do not house state prisoners in local jails.

(c) Louisiana includes 2,844 private prison beds.

(d) Virginia includes 1,534 private prison beds.



**CHART 3**  
**TOTAL STATE INMATES HOUSED IN STATE AND LOCAL JAILS**  
 (as of July 1, 2017)



**TABLE 6**  
**POPULATION AND CAPACITY OF STATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES**  
**(as of July 1, 2017)**

STATE	Inmate Population	Maximum Design Capacity	Percent of Capacity
ALABAMA (a)	21,868	13,318	164%
ARKANSAS	15,889	14,900	107%
FLORIDA (b)	97,794	100,867	97%
GEORGIA	54,847	59,565	92%
KENTUCKY (c)	12,337	12,236	101%
LOUISIANA (d)	15,990	19,276	83%
MISSISSIPPI (e)	17,259	24,223	71%
MISSOURI	32,805	29,361	112%
NORTH CAROLINA	36,433	37,617	97%
OKLAHOMA	26,565	25,298	105%
SOUTH CAROLINA (f)	19,989	22,147	90%
TENNESSEE (g)	22,045	23,873	92%
TEXAS (h)	146,085	152,916	96%
VIRGINIA (i)	30,173	24,250	124%
WEST VIRGINIA	5,900	5,989	99%
TOTAL / AVERAGE	555,979	565,836	98%

(a) Alabama double bunks prisoners. Alabama reports that local authorities determine designed bed capacity for local jails.

(b) Florida reports that it does not oversee county jails. Each local jail is managed, maintained, and regulated at the county level.

(c) Kentucky's DOC promulgated administrative regulations concerning jail standards, for both full service and life safety jails. Maximum designed bed capacity for county jails are contingent on the style of each individual jail, but DOC administrative regulations stipulate that cells shall provide no less than 70 square feet for confinement areas that also shall not exceed two penal-type bunks. For dormitory settings, a minimum of 40 square feet per prisoner is required. Bed capacity is set by DOC utilizing requirements set in jail standards.

(d) Louisiana includes 2,844 private prison beds. Louisiana reports that the maximum designed capacity of local jails is a rated capacity and is established by the State Fire Marshal, State Health Department, the Louisiana Sheriff's Association and the Department of Public Safety and Correction Services.

(e) Mississippi reports that its state legislature and the federal courts determine the capacity of approved jails including allotment of beds for state inmates.

(f) South Carolina reports the capacity is defined as the number of inmates, of whatever classification, based upon square footage and other relevant requirements that can be properly housed in each facility and in the various living areas within each facility. The different types of facilities are evaluated based upon the appropriate respective edition of the Minimum Standards for Local Detention Facilities in South Carolina that applies in terms of square footage: ratio of toilets, sinks, showers, etc., dayroom space, and other circumstances that impact living conditions.

(g) Tennessee reports that the maximum designed bed capacity is determined by the Tennessee Corrections Institute, in accordance with Tennessee Code Annotated 41-4-140. Minimum Standards are based on fixed ratios and available online.

(h) Texas reports that county jails are subject to a plan review process based on several factors that are incorporated into the design, including clear/unencumbered floor space within the cells, number of fixtures (toilets, lavatories, showers, etc.) and support/ancillary space provided. After construction is complete, an onsite inspection is conducted in order to ensure that all minimum requirements have been met, and that the facility was built as designed and approved through the review process. If all minimum requirements are met, the designed capacity of the facility becomes the facility capacity.

(i) Virginia includes 1,534 private prison beds and reports an operational capacity of 29,305, which includes the number of inmates that can be accommodated based on staff, existing programs and services. Virginia reports it 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.

**TABLE 7**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF ADULT INMATE POPULATION BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION**  
**(as of July 1, 2017)**

STATE	Level One		Level Two		Level Three		Community Based		Other		Total
	Inmates	%	Inmates	%	Inmates	%	Inmates	%	Inmates	%	
ALABAMA (a)	7,092	32.4%	11,115	50.8%	0	0.0%	3,349	15.3%	312	1.4%	21,868
ARKANSAS	5,802	36.5%	9,192	57.9%	0	0.0%	895	5.6%	0	0.0%	15,889
FLORIDA	5,323	5.4%	88,918	90.9%	0	0.0%	3,553	3.6%	0	0.0%	97,794
GEORGIA	5,798	10.6%	39,207	71.5%	7,180	13.1%	2,642	4.8%	20	0.0%	54,847
KENTUCKY (b)	834	6.8%	10,233	82.9%	870	7.1%	400	3.2%	0	0.0%	12,337
LOUISIANA (c)	9,442	59.0%	4,511	28.2%	519	3.2%	1,101	6.9%	417	2.6%	15,990
MISSISSIPPI	3,181	18.4%	10,473	60.7%	2,867	16.6%	738	4.3%	0	0.0%	17,259
MISSOURI	15,714	47.9%	10,884	33.2%	6,207	18.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	32,805
NORTH CAROLINA (d)	6,133	16.8%	16,432	45.1%	12,722	34.9%	30	0.1%	1,116	3.1%	36,433
OKLAHOMA	1,952	7.3%	14,299	53.8%	7,026	26.4%	3,288	12.4%	0	0.0%	26,565
SOUTH CAROLINA (e)	7,030	35.2%	8,929	44.7%	1,896	9.5%	0	0.0%	2,134	10.7%	19,989
TENNESSEE	7,899	35.8%	14,146	64.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	22,045
TEXAS	49,193	33.7%	43,399	29.7%	53,493	36.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	146,085
VIRGINIA (f)	4,421	14.7%	11,408	37.8%	8,172	27.1%	0	0.0%	6,172	20.5%	30,173
WEST VIRGINIA (g)	1,537	26.1%	3,136	53.2%	553	9.4%	554	9.4%	120	2.0%	5,900
TOTAL	131,351	23.6%	296,282	53.3%	101,505	18.3%	16,550	3.0%	10,291	1.9%	555,979

(a) Alabama's Other category includes in-transient, records monitor and leased beds.

(b) Kentucky reported its minimum security inmates housed in a medium or maximum security facility with that level.

(c) Louisiana's Other category captures adult reception and diagnostic center inmates.

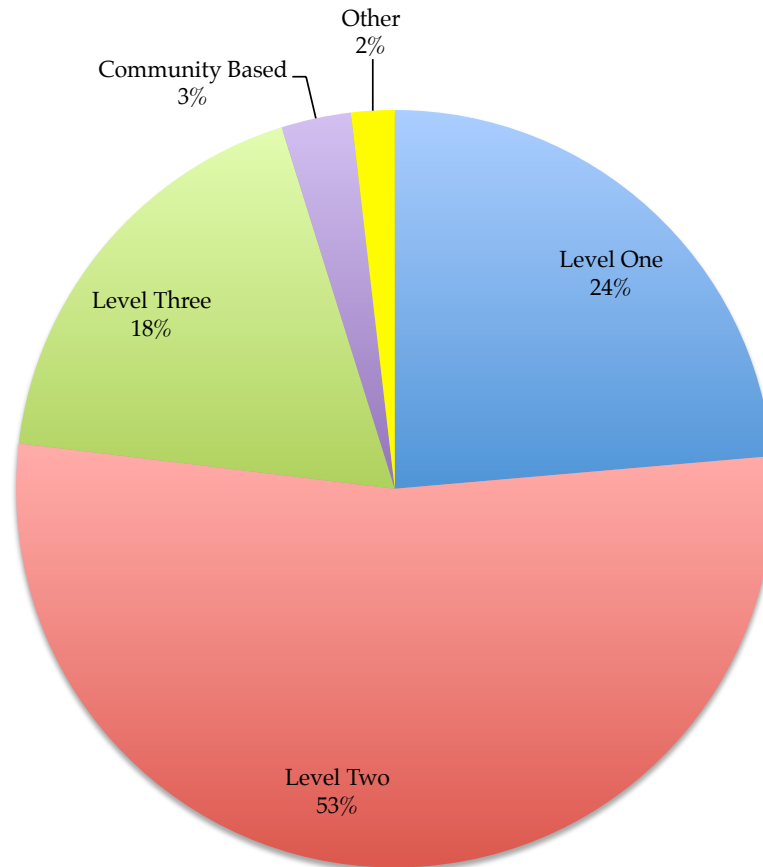
(d) North Carolina's Other category includes safekeepers and unassigned custody.

(e) South Carolina's Other category includes psychiatric hospital, infirmary designations and authorized absences.

(f) Virginia's Other category includes restricted housing, transition, protective custody, death row, hearing impaired and unassigned.

(g) West Virginia's Other category includes receiving and intake.

**CHART 4**  
**SLC DISTRIBUTION OF ADULT INMATE POPULATION BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION**  
**(as of July 1, 2017)**



**TABLE 8**  
**UTILIZATION OF LOCAL JAILS**  
**(as of July 1, 2017)**

STATE		Total Local Jail Population	Maximum Design Capacity	Percent of Capacity	Number of State Inmates	(Average) State Payment Per	
						Inmate Day	Inmate Year
ALABAMA	(a)	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,169	\$15.00	\$5,475
ARKANSAS	(b)	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,643	\$21.00	\$7,665
FLORIDA	(c)(d)	53,218	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
GEORGIA	(e)	36,564	48,101	76.0%	604	\$30.00	\$10,950
KENTUCKY	(f)	22,950	19,788	116.0%	11,331	\$34.45	\$12,574
LOUISIANA	(g)	37,358	44,990	83.0%	20,649	\$24.39	\$8,902
MISSISSIPPI	(h)	N/A	1,791	N/A	1,328	\$20.00	\$7,300
MISSOURI	(c)	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A
NORTH CAROLINA	(c)(i)	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A
OKLAHOMA	(j)	N/A	N/A	N/A	11	\$32.50	\$11,863
SOUTH CAROLINA	(k)	N/A	N/A	N/A	323	\$0.00	\$0
TENNESSEE	(l)	29,369	33,446	87.8%	8,701	\$46.97	\$17,144
TEXAS	(c)	66,365	93,537	71.0%	0	N/A	N/A
VIRGINIA	(m)	30,022	22,776	N/A	7,569	\$12.00	\$4,380
WEST VIRGINIA	(n)	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,182	\$48.25	\$17,611
TOTAL / AVERAGE	(o)	275,846	264,429		55,510	\$28.46	\$10,386

(a) Alabama's State Finance Department pays a flat rate reimbursement of \$1.75 per inmate per day for food set by the legislature. In 2017 when ADOC didn't have enough bed space and had to lease beds from county jails, ADOC paid a flat rate of \$15 a day to lease beds.

(b) Arkansas reports rates for inmates on the County Jail Backlog, the County is reimbursed \$30 per day, per inmate and for inmates housed in the County Jails under Contract (Act 309), the County is reimbursed \$12 per day, per inmate. The average payment per day is \$21.

(c) Florida, Missouri, North Carolina and Texas do not house state prisoners in local jails.

- (d) Florida's figure represents an estimate of the total number of local (non-state) inmates. The Florida Department of Corrections does not oversee county jails. Each local jail is managed, maintained, and regulated at the county level.
- (e) Georgia reports that after 15 days, it must reimburse the county for the cost of incarcerating an offender in a local jail at a rate of \$30 per day.
- (f) Kentucky pays county jails \$31.41 per state inmate per day. It increases to \$40.34 if the county jails provide a substance abuse treatment program that state inmates utilize and \$31.61 per state inmate per day for Halfway House Standard inmates. The average payment per day is \$34.45. The per diem amounts are not tied to existing statute, but are instead determined based on the budgeted resources that the department of corrections is provided by the general assembly. Therefore, the budgeted resources dictate how much latitude the department has in increasing the per diem to county jails and halfway houses for housing state inmates.
- (g) Louisiana reimburses all facilities at a flat rate of \$24.39 per day (set by state statute) except for Work Release Facilities, which are reimbursed at \$14.39 for non-contract programs and \$10.25 for contract programs, and one facility that earns an additional \$7 per inmate per day through an approved cooperative endeavor agreement to provide and capitalize additional beds for the state. All parishes are also eligible to have approved extraordinary medical expenses reimbursed. Orleans Parish is reimbursed an additional per diem of \$2 per day for medical expenses for state inmates, \$7 per day for all inmates served by their mental health unit and \$3 per day for the Intensive Incarceration and Parole Supervision Program.
- (h) Mississippi's state legislature and federal courts determine its capacity of approved jails to include the allotment of beds for state inmates.
- (i) North Carolina reports that it handles payments for medical expenses for some prisoners in local jails. At times the state realizes a backlog, but inmates are not "state prisoners" until they have been officially admitted to prison.
- (j) Oklahoma reports the rate per inmate per day is based on contract.
- (k) South Carolina does not reimburse local facilities. Local facilities utilize certain skilled state inmates to provide certain services such as plumbing or electrical work to cover the cost to house state inmates. The Agency will authorize and facilitate the selection, assignment, and transfer of eligible inmates to and from designated facilities in accordance with the provisions of the Designated Facility Contractual Agreement. To promote the safety and security of the general public and all victims of crime, SCDC inmates requesting to be considered for assignment to a designated facility will be thoroughly screened prior to a transfer being authorized. All designated facility inmate transfers will be approved and implemented in compliance with all applicable SCDC policies/procedures and state and federal statutes.
- (l) Tennessee has four types of reimbursements: contract fixed rate, contract reasonable allowable, fixed rate and resolution allowable. While the average budgeted reimbursement to localities to house state inmates is \$46.97, the fixed rate for counties that do not have a contract receive a maximum reimbursement rate of \$37. Reasonable rates are for counties who have not yet received three consecutive years of the maximum reimbursement rate. This rate requires impacted counties to complete a final cost settlement to determine an official reimbursement rate.

- (m) Virginia's Compensation Board provides payment to any locality that had an average daily jail population of under ten in FY 1995 an inmate per diem rate of \$18 per day for local responsible inmates and \$12 per day for state responsible inmates held in these jails in lieu of personal service costs for corrections' officers.
- (n) West Virginia's flat rate is based on West Virginia's Jail Authority statute and rule.
- (o) The reported average reflects only the ten states reporting state payments by inmate day and years. Note: The July 1, 2017, computations were based on a 365 day year.



# BUDGETARY ISSUES

## **BUDGETARY ISSUES**

### **Summary of Key Findings**

Table 9 on page 27 provides the operating budgets for adult corrections with actual expenditure data reported for FY 07, FY 12, and FY 17, while projections were reported for FY 18. Over the past decade (FY 07 – FY 17), actual expenditures in the SLC region have increased by 19.33% from \$12.17 B to \$14.5 B.

Table 10 on page 28 and Chart 5 on page 29 delineate the FY 17 system-wide operating cost per inmate by institution type. The system-wide average annual operating cost per inmate was \$21,027 with North Carolina spending the most at \$32,594 (\$89 per day) and Louisiana spending the least at \$14,198 (\$39 per day). The system-wide annual operating costs per inmate varied across the SLC states by type of confinement. Specifically, the average system-wide annual operating costs by the type of confinement were as follows: \$24,505 for Level One; \$23,066 for Level Two; \$19,822 for Level Three; \$16,360 for Community Based; and \$21,901 for Other.

Table 11 on page 30 addresses expenditure data for adult corrections in the SLC states. Two notable rankings are presented. The first ranking is associated with the expenditures per inmate for FY 17, where 1 denotes the state (North Carolina) with the highest expenditure per inmate (\$42,555), while 15 denotes the state (Kentucky) with the lowest expenditure per inmate (\$9,266). The second ranking is associated with the expenditures per capita for FY 17, where 1 denotes the state (North Carolina) with highest expenditures per capita (\$150.91), while 15 denotes the state (Kentucky) with the lowest expenditure per capita (\$49.24).

**TABLE 9**  
**ADULT CORRECTIONS OPERATING BUDGETS**  
**(in thousands of dollars)**

STATE	Actual Corrections Expenditures			Projected Corrections Expenditures	Percent Change	
	FY 07 (a)(b)	FY 12	FY 17	FY 18	FY 07 to FY 17	FY 12 to FY 17
ALABAMA	\$403,200	\$443,700	\$458,300	\$504,400	13.67%	3.29%
ARKANSAS	\$259,675	\$324,319	\$352,488	\$355,909	35.74%	8.69%
FLORIDA	\$2,205,116	\$2,132,309	\$2,337,639	\$2,362,071	6.01%	9.63%
GEORGIA	\$1,122,305	\$1,140,968	\$1,231,832	\$1,193,178	9.76%	7.96%
KENTUCKY	\$169,342	\$177,516	\$219,311	\$225,000	29.51%	23.54%
LOUISIANA	\$483,442	\$557,067	\$519,850	\$539,750	7.53%	-6.68%
MISSISSIPPI	\$309,446	\$339,823	\$337,337	\$309,935	9.01%	-0.73%
MISSOURI	\$560,941	\$701,007	\$791,656	\$815,167	41.13%	12.93%
NORTH CAROLINA	\$1,377,413	\$1,563,939	\$1,550,400	\$1,672,113	12.56%	-0.87%
OKLAHOMA	\$520,885	\$494,521	\$544,084	\$548,945	4.45%	10.02%
SOUTH CAROLINA	\$330,280	\$349,849	\$387,619	\$419,880	17.36%	10.80%
TENNESSEE	\$646,967	\$786,971	\$926,202	\$1,010,737	43.16%	17.69%
TEXAS	\$2,680,928	\$3,035,092	\$3,487,556	\$3,331,924	30.09%	14.91%
VIRGINIA	\$963,973	\$1,008,440	\$1,197,707	\$1,204,873	24.25%	18.77%
WEST VIRGINIA	\$138,477	\$168,367	\$183,743	\$189,256	32.69%	9.13%
TOTAL / AVERAGE	\$12,172,390	\$13,223,888	\$14,525,724	\$14,683,138	19.33%	9.84%

(a) As reported in the 2017 survey.

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

**TABLE 10**  
**ANNUAL OPERATING COST PER INMATE BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION (a)**  
**FY 17 Actuals**

STATE	Level One	Level Two	Level Three	Community Based	Other	System-wide Annual Operating Cost Per Inmate	System-wide Average Operating Cost Per Inmate Day
ALABAMA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$17,691	\$48.00
ARKANSAS	\$21,864	\$22,523	N/A	\$18,880	N/A	\$22,104	\$61.00
FLORIDA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$20,367	\$55.80
GEORGIA	\$21,634	\$33,538	\$17,880	\$15,980	N/A	N/A	\$59.15
KENTUCKY	\$34,637	\$22,301	\$18,911	\$12,113	N/A	\$17,879	\$70.00
LOUISIANA	\$23,584	\$15,654	\$370	\$8,580	\$0	\$14,198	\$39.00
MISSISSIPPI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$18,173	\$49.97
MISSOURI	\$21,471	\$20,701	\$21,626	\$0	\$21,312	\$21,312	\$58.85
NORTH CAROLINA	\$39,023	\$32,770	\$29,003	N/A	N/A	\$32,594	\$89.00
OKLAHOMA (b)	\$23,882	\$13,437	\$14,195	\$11,707	\$14,405	\$14,063	\$44.10
SOUTH CAROLINA	\$16,479	\$15,280	\$15,820	N/A	N/A	\$15,864	\$52.00
TENNESSEE	\$34,645	\$24,932	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$77.81
TEXAS	\$19,277	\$22,482	\$27,408	\$0	\$0	\$23,056	\$62.85
VIRGINIA	\$20,218	\$30,824	\$30,402	\$30,309	N/A	\$29,967	\$82.00
WEST VIRGINIA (c)	\$17,352	\$22,348	\$22,600	\$16,949	\$29,987	\$26,081	\$71.45
AVERAGE	\$24,505	\$23,066	\$19,822	\$16,360	\$21,901	\$21,027	\$61.40

**NOTE:**

The definitions of the distribution of the prison population will remain at three levels:

Level 1 - Maximum-security inmates (extended lockdown and working cellblocks), Medium- and Minimum-security inmates

Level 2 - Medium-security inmates (working cell blocks) and Minimum-security inmates

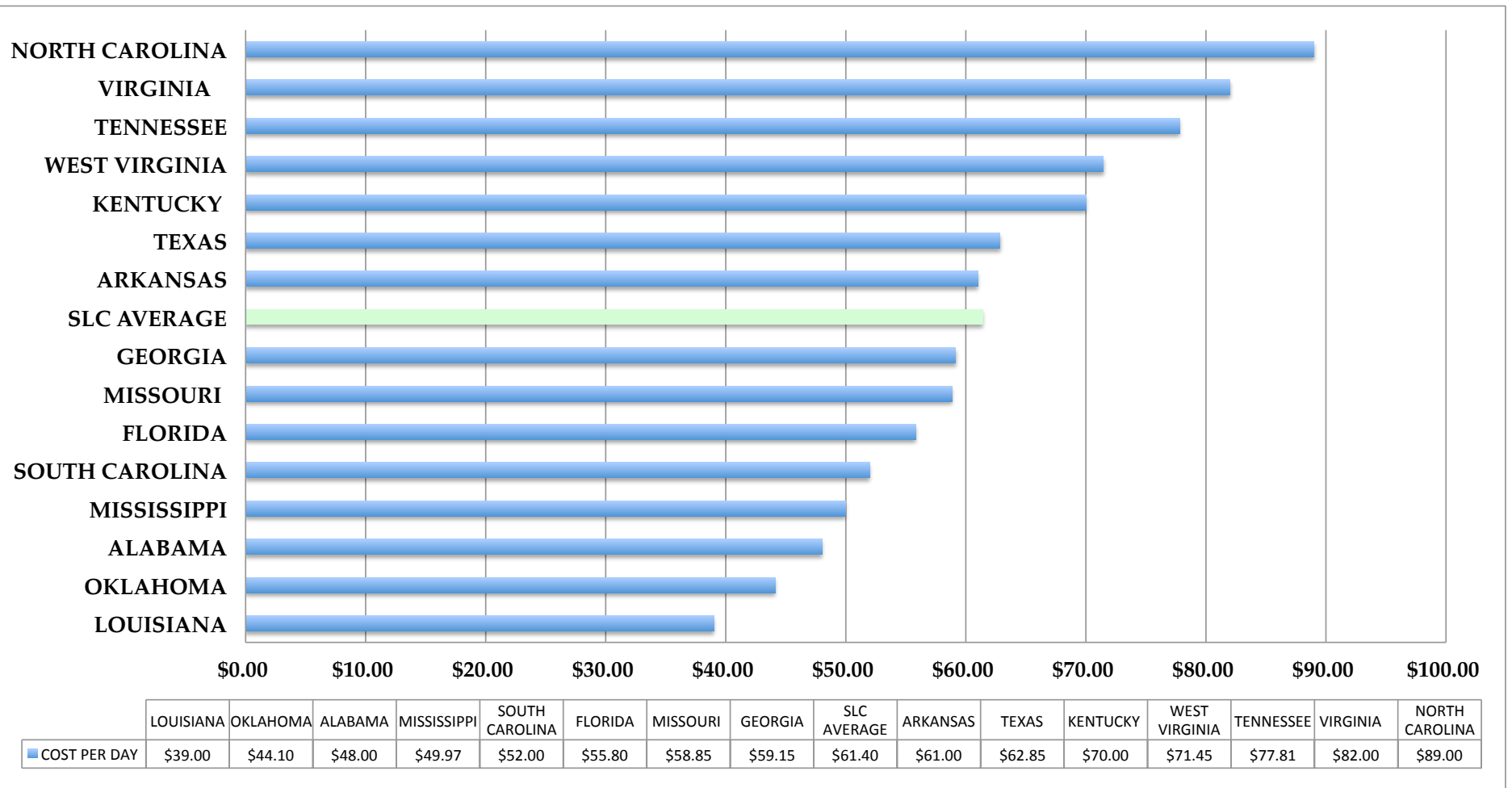
Level 3 - Only Minimum-security inmates

(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) Oklahoma reports that the cost for inmates at county jails is \$14,012 and Halfways Houses is \$14,797. The average of both is \$14,405 and is reported above in Other.

(c) West Virginia reports Other as the intake facility.

**CHART 5**  
**SYSTEM-WIDE AVERAGE OPERATING COST PER INMATE DAY**  
 (as of July 1, 2017)



**TABLE 11**  
**ADULT CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES FOR SLC STATES**

STATE	Adult Corrections Expenditures FY 17 (in thousands of dollars)	Total State Inmates FY 17 (a)	Expenditures Per Inmate FY 17	Expenditures per Inmate Rank	Population Estimate 7/1/17	Expenditures Per Capita FY 17	Expenditures Per Capita Rank
ALABAMA	\$458,300	24,037	\$19,066	12	4,874,747	\$94.02	13
ARKANSAS	\$352,488	17,532	\$20,105	10	3,004,279	\$117.33	8
FLORIDA	\$2,337,639	97,794	\$23,904	6	20,984,400	\$111.40	10
GEORGIA	\$1,231,832	55,451	\$22,215	8	10,429,379	\$118.11	7
KENTUCKY	\$219,311	23,668	\$9,266	15	4,454,189	\$49.24	15
LOUISIANA	\$519,850	36,639	\$14,188	14	4,684,333	\$110.98	11
MISSISSIPPI	\$337,337	18,587	\$18,149	13	2,984,100	\$113.04	9
MISSOURI	\$791,656	32,805	\$24,132	5	6,113,532	\$129.49	5
NORTH CAROLINA	\$1,550,400	36,433	\$42,555	1	10,273,419	\$150.91	1
OKLAHOMA	\$544,084	26,576	\$20,473	9	3,930,864	\$138.41	3
SOUTH CAROLINA	\$387,619	20,312	\$19,083	11	5,024,369	\$77.15	14
TENNESSEE	\$926,202	30,746	\$30,124	3	6,715,984	\$137.91	4
TEXAS	\$3,487,556	146,085	\$23,873	7	28,304,596	\$123.22	6
VIRGINIA	\$1,197,707	37,742	\$31,734	2	8,470,020	\$141.41	2
WEST VIRGINIA	\$183,743	7,082	\$25,945	4	1,815,857	\$101.19	12
TOTAL / AVERAGE	\$14,525,724	611,489	\$23,755		122,064,068	\$119.00	

**Note:** Expenditures are total operating expenditures for adult corrections.  
(a) State and Local Jail Inmates as of July 1, 2017.

# STAFFING PATTERNS AND SELECTED INMATE CHARACTERISTICS

## **STAFFING PATTERNS AND SELECTED INMATE CHARACTERISTICS**

### **Summary of Key Findings**

Table 12 on page 32 details the staffing ratios and starting salaries for the fifteen SLC states as of July 1, 2017. The states in the region were authorized employment of 102,843 correctional officers. As of July 1, 2017, approximately 85.2% of those positions were filled. There was an average of 6.34 inmates per filled correctional officer in the region. The average SLC starting salary was \$28,983, not including related benefits. Table 12 identifies two SLC rankings. The first ranking addresses the inmate to filled officer ratio, where 1 denotes the state (Mississippi) with the highest number of inmates per officer (16.39), while 15 denotes the state (North Carolina) with the lowest number of inmates per officer (3.69). The second ranking addresses the average starting salaries, where 1 denotes the state (Texas) with the highest average starting salary (\$35,931), while 15 denotes the state (West Virginia) with the lowest average starting salary (\$22,584). Chart 6 on page 34 details the average starting salary of a correctional officer by SLC state.

Table 13 on page 35 provides data on adult correctional officers such as the average hours of classroom training (241), the average first year of employment on-the-job training hours (83) and the average turnover rate (26.6%) for the SLC states. States require an average of 41.17 hours of in-service training each year thereafter. Mississippi averaged the highest turnover rate at 47.5%, while Virginia averaged the lowest turnover rate at 6.5%. Table 14 on page 37 reflects data on violent incidents, where the average number of assaults on inmates per 1,000 inmates was 20.05. Based on the survey data provided by the states, Alabama had the highest number of violent incidents on inmates per 1,000 inmates at 121.14, while Virginia had the lowest number at 0.8. Collectively, the states reported a total of 11,148 assaults by inmates on other inmates and 6,538 assaults by inmates on staff.

Tables 15 and 16 on pages 39 and 40 provide data on selected characteristics of adult inmates where the average SLC demographic statistics are as follows: White (48.5%), Black (44.9%), Hispanic (4.8%), Other (1.9%), Male (91.2%), and Female (8.8%). Additionally, the average age at commitment was 33.9 years, the average sentence was 6.6 years, and the average time served was 3.1 years. There were 40,772 inmates admitted who were parole violators, 169,589 inmates serving sentences of 20 years or more, 26,778 inmates serving life without the possibility of parole, 1,243 inmates sentenced to death, and 19 executions. Finally, a total 276,084 inmates were released from custody in FY 17.



**TABLE 12**  
**POSITIONS, STAFFING RATIOS, AND STARTING SALARIES**  
**(as of July 1, 2017)**

STATE		Correctional Officer Positions		Percent Filled	State Inmate Population 2017 (a)	Inmate to Filled Officer Ratio	Ratio Rank	Average Starting Salary(b)	Salary Rank
		Authorized	Filled						
ALABAMA	(c)	4,463	1,806	40.5%	21,868	12.11	3	\$29,954	6
ARKANSAS		3,494	2,970	85.0%	15,889	5.35	14	\$29,046	10
FLORIDA	(d)	17,288	15,318	88.6%	97,794	6.38	9	\$33,500	2
GEORGIA	(e)	7,691	6,741	87.6%	54,847	8.14	4	\$29,488	8
KENTUCKY		2,304	1,820	79.0%	12,337	6.78	8	\$30,000	5
LOUISIANA	(f)	3,063	2,818	92.0%	15,990	5.67	10	\$24,357	14
MISSISSIPPI		1,594	1,053	66.1%	17,259	16.39	1	\$24,903	13
MISSOURI	(g)	4,915	4,601	93.6%	32,805	7.13	5	\$29,368	9
NORTH CAROLINA	(h)	11,357	9,864	86.9%	36,433	3.69	15	\$30,856	4
OKLAHOMA		2,506	1,765	70.4%	26,565	15.05	2	\$26,573	12
SOUTH CAROLINA	(i)	3,835	2,903	75.7%	19,989	6.89	7	\$31,263	3
TENNESSEE	(j)	3,532	3,194	90.4%	22,045	6.90	6	\$27,329	11
TEXAS	(k)	29,244	26,222	89.7%	146,085	5.57	11	\$35,931	1
VIRGINIA		6,133	5,471	89.2%	30,173	5.52	12	\$29,596	7
WEST VIRGINIA	(l)	1,424	1,101	77.3%	5,900	5.36	13	\$22,584	15
TOTAL / AVERAGE		102,843	87,647	85.2%	555,979	6.34		\$28,983	

(a) This column reflects only state inmates in facilities staffed by state employees.

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

(c) Alabama reports that it provides longevity bonus/subsistence pay of \$12.00 per work day

(d) Florida reports that select institutions throughout the state qualify for a \$1,000 hiring bonus.

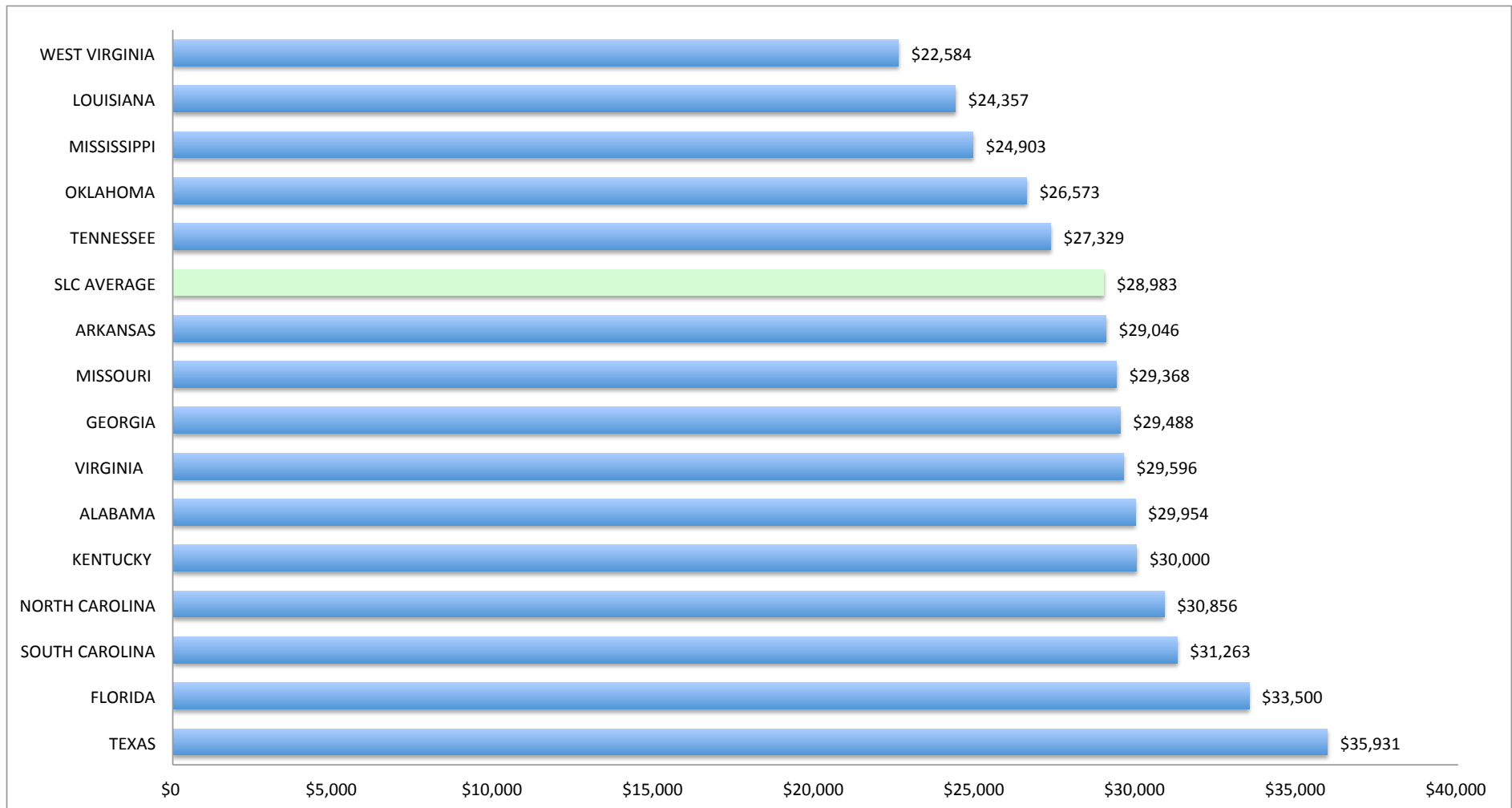
(e) Georgia reports its starting salary at \$27,936 for medium security and \$31,040 for close security /special mission. The average of both is \$29,488.

(f) Louisiana's Correctional Officer positions staff state run facilities only; therefore, the inmate population was reduced by 2,844 inmates who are housed in 2 state facilities that are managed/operated by non-state contractors.

(g) Missouri provides \$50.00 semi-monthly shift differential, \$0.30 per hour for 12:00PM-5AM shifts, prior year amounts reported were based on different step and range.

- (h) North Carolina reports starting salary for Correction Officer I = \$30,856, Correction Officer II = \$31,904, and Correction Officer III = \$34,190.
- (i) South Carolina reports that it provides various retention bonuses or spot bonuses (pay for performance) of \$250 per year.
- (j) Tennessee reports that CoreCivil corrections officer positions established is 812 and the number of CoreCivic correctional officer positions filled is 641. A signing bonus of \$600.00 is included in stated starting salary information.
- (k) Texas reports starting salary of \$34,591 for regular applicants and \$37,270 for applicants with Bachelor's Degree or two years active military service. The average of both is \$35,931.
- (l) West Virginia reports effective September 2017, CO starting salary increased by \$2,080 to \$24,664.

**CHART 6**  
**CORRECTIONAL OFFICER AVERAGE STARTING SALARIES**  
**(W/O RETIREMENT AND RELATED BENEFITS)**



**TABLE 13**  
**ADULT CORRECTIONAL OFFICER STATISTICS**  
**(as of July 1, 2017)**

STATE		Hours of Classroom Training	1st Year of Employment On-the-Job Training Hours	Total	In Service Each Year Thereafter	Average Turnover Rate (%)
ALABAMA	(a)	480	96	576	40	23.0%
ARKANSAS	(b)	160	40	200	40	8.1%
FLORIDA	(c)	420	120	540	40	23.8%
GEORGIA	(d)	240	40	280	60	27.2%
KENTUCKY	(e)	120	40	160	40	22.4%
LOUISIANA	(f)	120	40	160	40	43.0%
MISSISSIPPI	(g)	200	160	360	40	47.5%
MISSOURI	(h)	160	80	240	40	25.0%
NORTH CAROLINA	(i)	200	80	280	40	20.5%
OKLAHOMA	(j)	240	56	296	40	25.5%
SOUTH CAROLINA	(k)	280	24	304	37.5	26.0%
TENNESSEE	(l)	240	80	320	40	36.7%
TEXAS	(m)	240	144	384	40	28.2%
VIRGINIA	(n)	400	200	600	40	6.5%
WEST VIRGINIA	(o)	120	40	160	40	36.0%
AVERAGE		241	83	324	41.17	26.6%

(a) Alabama calculates its turnover rate by the number of losses divided by the number of Correctional Officers.

(b) Arkansas calculates its turnover rate by adding the four quarters then dividing it by four. This is for turnovers of CO1s and Corporals.

(c) Florida calculates its turnover rate as the average of the beginning and end of fiscal year positions and all separations from the agency for any reason. This does not include OPS (non-career service) correctional officers, but does include all Correctional Officer series.

- (d) Georgia calculates its turnover rate by dividing the number of officers who left the department that month by the count of officers employed by the department at the end of the month. The turnover rate for the fiscal year is determined by calculating the sum of the turnover rates for the twelve months.
- (e) Kentucky calculates its turnover rate for the Kentucky Personnel Cabinet by the total number of employees subtracted from the service divided by the ending employee count.
- (f) Louisiana calculates its turnover rate by total exits divided by authorized table of organization positions.
- (g) Mississippi calculates its turnover rate by total separations for period divided by total number of officers for period. Separations include all separation types.
- (h) Missouri calculates its turnover rate as the percentage based on the total number of separation actions divided by the total number of full time employees.
- (i) North Carolina reports 20.47% as its total turnover rate, 18.20% as its voluntary turnover rate (including retirees) and 2.27% as its involuntary turnover rate.
- (j) Oklahoma calculates its turnover rate by total terminations divided by (starting head count plus new hires).
- (k) South Carolina calculates its turnover rate by terminations during FY 17 divided by authorized strength. Authorized strength is the number of FTEs required to staff each post at an institution.
- (l) Tennessee reports that the turnover rate includes all officers leaving positions, but excludes those transferred or promoted. Turnover is calculated by dividing number of separations by employee headcount.
- (m) Texas reports that its turnover rate is calculated by dividing the number of separations during the fiscal year by the average filled positions during the fiscal year.
- (n) Virginia reports that its turnover rate is calculated by total number separations divided by average number of employees multiplied by 100 to determine the (turnover) percentage.
- (o) West Virginia calculates its turnover rate by the number of Correctional Officer separations divided by the number of correctional officer staff positions for FY 17.

**TABLE 14**  
**FY 17 SELECT REPORTED INCIDENTS PER 1,000 INMATES**

STATE		Assaults on				Death of				Escapes (a)			
		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	(b)	2,649	121.14	1,569	71.75	28	1.28	1	0.05	35	1.60	1	0.05
ARKANSAS	(c)	359	22.59	446	28.07	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.19	1	0.06
FLORIDA		1,632	16.69	551	5.63	6	0.06	0	0.00	5	0.05	0	0.00
GEORGIA	(d)	827	15.08	317	5.78	5	0.09	0	0.00	2	0.04	0	0.00
KENTUCKY	(e)	337	27.32	306	24.80	3	0.24	0	0.00	5	0.41	0	0.00
LOUISIANA	(f)	377	23.58	649	40.59	1	0.06	0	0.00	2	0.13	0	0.00
MISSISSIPPI		732	42.41	319	18.48	3	0.17	0	0.00	1	0.06	0	0.00
MISSOURI	(g)	196	5.97	296	9.02	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
NORTH CAROLINA		1,291	35.43	550	15.10	0	0.00	1	0.03	10	0.27	4	0.11
OKLAHOMA	(h)	355	13.36	139	5.23	5	0.19	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
SOUTH CAROLINA		486	24.31	756	37.82	5	0.25	0	0.00	5	0.25	0	0.00
TENNESSEE		376	17.06	550	24.95	1	0.05	0	0.00	3	0.14	0	0.00
TEXAS	(i)	1,482	10.14	83	0.57	7	0.05	0	0.00	1	0.01	0	0.00
VIRGINIA	(j)	24	0.80	0	0.00	1	0.03	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
WEST VIRGINIA	(k)	25	4.24	7	1.19	3	0.51	0	0.00	11	1.86	2	0.34
TOTAL / AVERAGE		11,148	20.05	6,538	11.8	68	0.1	2	0.00	83	0.15	8	0.01

(a) Escapes from prison grounds.

(b) Alabama defines assaults as: the threat or use of force on another that causes the person to have a reasonable apprehension of imminent harmful or offense contact; or the act of putting another person in reasonable fear or apprehension of an immediate battery by means of an act amounting to an attempt or threat to commit a battery. Reported incidents include fights and assaults with and without serious injury.

- (c) Arkansas defines assault as any threat(s) to inflict injury upon another, directly or indirectly, verbally or in writing. Total number of reported incidents are battery in which ADC defines - use of physical force (inmates or staff) & aggravated battery - use of a weapon in battery upon another person (inmates or staff).
- (d) Georgia defines inmate on inmate assault as any assault (injury or non-injury) in which the victim is willing to admit to being assaulted. An inmate-on-staff assault is defined as intentionally causing harm to staff. Reported incident is defined as any usual event that normally would not occur in the day-to-day operation of a facility or an event that has an unexpected outcome. Incident reports must include names of persons involved.
- (e) Kentucky defines Incident Report as any major disciplinary action/conviction logged into its system. An inmate assault disciplinary action is logged for an inmate causing injury to another inmate. A staff assault disciplinary action is logged for an inmate physical action toward a staff member or non-inmate.
- (f) Louisiana defines reported incidents as all assaults recorded in its Category A, B and C reports. Category A incidents require immediate reporting. This includes escapes, death (accident, violence, suicide, suspicious, unknown, unnatural, execution), assault resulting in life-threatening injury, staff injured in the line-of-duty resulting in life-threatening injury, and other including significant property damage (i.e., fire, flooding or other incident where all or part of the facility is unusable as a result of the incident), significant disruption to unit operation/loss of control (hostage situation, work stoppage of ten or more (offenders or staff), riot, natural disaster, necessity of tact team/outside assistance, lockdown of all or part of the facility, and hunger strikes of entire facility or multiple housing units. Category B incidents require reporting within 24 hours. This category includes, apprehension of escapee, death from apparent natural causes (including illness), assault resulting in significant (but not life-threatening) injury, staff injured in the line-of-duty resulting in significant (but not life-threatening) injury, attempted suicide, individual hunger strike lasting consecutively for more than ten days or resulting in hemodynamic instability or requiring an emergency trip, organized multiple hunger strike (not on institutional or entire housing unit level), and other - including self-mutilation that resulted in significant injury, minor disruptions to unit operations (i.e. lockdown of a group of offenders) or any employee arrested or charged with criminal behavior other than traffic offenses. Category C incidents include sex offenses and use of force. The total number of reported incidents were 2,362 (on inmates = 1,699 /on staff = 663).
- (g) Missouri defines a serious assault (including attempts and conspiracy) 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 body fluids (i.e. urine, blood, saliva, etc.); and subjecting an employee to physical contact by kissing or touching the sexual parts.
- (h) Oklahoma states that a reported incident is any occurrence that falls under Section IX. A, B or C in OP-050108 entitled "Use of Force Standards and Reportable Incidents."
- (i) Texas data are for September 1, 2016 - August 31, 2017. Texas defines assault as any physical altercation between staff or offenders that results in an injury that requires treatment beyond first aid, as determined by medical staff, to any of the participants.
- (j) Virginia defines a serious assault as one which results in a serious injury that requires urgent and immediate medical treatment and restricts the offender's usual activity. Medical treatment should be more extensive than mere first aid, such as the application of bandages to wounds. It might include stitches, settings of broken bones, treatment of concussion, loss of consciousness, etc.
- (k) West Virginia reports that assaults result in serious injury. The state only tracks completed guilty findings of assaults of staff/inmates.

**TABLE 15**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
**(as of July 1, 2017)**

STATE	Average Age at Commitment	Avg. Sentence (Yrs.)	Avg. Time Served (Yrs.)	Race and Sex Distribution (a)						# of State Drug Offenders	% Drug Offenders of State Inmate Pop.
				% White	% Black	% Hispanic	% Other	% Male	% Female		
ALABAMA	29.0	13.0	3.0	44.8	54.7	0.0	0.5	92.0	8.0	3,929	16.35%
ARKANSAS	35.0	8.5	4.9	54.4	41.6	3.2	0.8	92.0	8.0	2,832	16.15%
FLORIDA	34.8	4.5	3.7	39.8	47.5	12.4	0.3	93.1	6.9	18,011	18.42%
GEORGIA	35.0	9.4	3.7	35.5	60.3	3.7	0.5	93.0	7.0	6,195	11.17%
KENTUCKY	34.0	4.8	2.2	75.8	21.4	1.4	1.4	87.3	12.7	6,282	26.54%
LOUISIANA	33.0	6.0	2.0	33.2	66.4	0.1	0.3	94.0	6.0	7,472	20.39%
MISSISSIPPI	34.0	6.0	3.0	36.2	62.6	0.9	0.4	92.0	8.0	3,670	19.74%
MISSOURI	34.7	7.2	1.8	63.4	34.1	1.9	0.6	89.5	10.5	5,350	16.31%
NORTH CAROLINA	33.0	2.0	2.0	39.5	52.7	0.0	7.8	92.0	8.0	5,430	14.90%
OKLAHOMA	34.0	8.9	2.4	53.8	26.6	7.7	11.9	88.9	11.1	10,719	40.33%
SOUTH CAROLINA	34.0	4.5	2.4	36.3	60.4	2.3	1.0	93.0	7.0	3,118	15.35%
TENNESSEE	34.9	6.6	4.7	56.9	40.7	2.0	0.4	89.1	10.9	3,980	12.94%
TEXAS	34.7	6.6	4.1	32.8	33.2	33.4	0.6	91.6	8.4	23,756	16.26%
VIRGINIA	35.0	4.0	4.0	38.63	58.22	2.64	0.51	93.0	7.0	10,374	27.49%
WEST VIRGINIA	N/A	N/A	N/A	86.26	12.51	0.33	0.90	88.0	12.0	802	11.32%
<b>AVERAGE / TOTAL</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>111,920</b>	<b>18.30%</b>

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



**TABLE 16**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (Continued)**  
**(as of July 1, 2017)**

STATE		Inmates admitted who were Parole Violators	Inmates Serving 20 yrs. ≥	Number of Inmates Released from custody in FY 17 for:						Inmates Serving Life (a)	Inmates Serving Death	Executions	
				Expiration	Parole	Goodtime	Probation	Death	Other				Total
ALABAMA		3,661	13,656	3,263	4,115	N/A	3,925	120	2,897	14,320	1,535	108	2
ARKANSAS	(b)	5,476	7,395	814	8,534	N/A	N/A	81	126	9,555	579	29	4
FLORIDA	(c)	N/A	32,089	18,941	20	N/A	4,876	386	6,610	30,833	9,361	351	0
GEORGIA	(d)	4,914	13,138	7,101	7,950	N/A	N/A	160	1,247	16,458	1,323	55	5
KENTUCKY	(e)	4,564	4,962	322	7,750	4,301	1,456	60	7,356	21,245	120	32	0
LOUISIANA	(f)	5,048	5,871	1,079	325	14,583	310	134	109	16,540	4,841	73	0
MISSISSIPPI	(g)	1,695	4,239	673	5,833	N/A	1,674	72	833	9,085	1,616	47	0
MISSOURI	(h)	6,035	7,648	1,531	11,783	N/A	5,045	97	89	18,545	1,162	25	1
NORTH CAROLINA	(i)	N/A	8,932	7,217	15,574	N/A	N/A	122	1,395	24,308	1,466	143	0
OKLAHOMA	(j)	62	6,376	2,643	291	N/A	6,673	103	1,134	10,844	898	46	0
SOUTH CAROLINA	(k)	348	3,643	4,015	1,532	N/A	1,831	86	1,841	9,305	1,158	37	0
TENNESSEE	(l)	1,655	3,681	4,981	2,948	N/A	3,830	86	1,270	13,115	353	60	0
TEXAS	(m)	6,628	50,109	24,573	21,602	12,767	335	475	6,462	66,214	985	232	6
VIRGINIA	(n)	59	7,850	N/A	370	1,089	10,936	110	34	12,539	1,097	5	1
WEST VIRGINIA	(o)	627	N/A	725	1,943	N/A	48	35	427	3,178	284	0	0
TOTAL		40,772	169,589	77,878	90,570	32,740	40,939	2,127	31,830	276,084	26,778	1,243	19

(a) Life without the possibility of parole.

(b) Arkansas reports Other as Boot Camp Releases and Released to Interstate Compact.

(c) Florida reports Other as Conditional Releases, Executions and Other Release Mechanisms.

(d) Georgia reports Other as inmates released on reprieve. Note: Inmates that went to probation are included in those with expired sentences "serving" time expired and those who went on parole (released on parole until their probation starts).

(e) Kentucky reports Goodtime is described as minimum expiration of sentence as calculated by application of statutory credits. Other includes active inmate release, escaped, home incarceration program, mandatory reentry supervision, postincarceration supervision, sex offender conditional discharge, and sex offender postincarceration supervision.

(f) Louisiana reports Other as conviction overturned, court ordered, and released to Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS).

(g) Mississippi reports Goodtime and Other as earned release supervision, house arrest, medical release, conditional release and undetermined.

(h) Missouri reports Other as interstate transfers, absconders, etc.

- (i) North Carolina reports Other as release safekeeper, court order release, record close out, released in error, etc.
- (j) Oklahoma reports Other as exits not from release, parole, probation or death.
- (k) South Carolina reports Other as appeals, community supervision, remanded and resentenced.
- (l) Tennessee reports 1,068 were released to community correction and an additional 196 not processed.
- (m) Texas reports that Goodtime is calculated as inmates 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 the total sentence.
- (n) Virginia reports Other as released by court order, pardon/commutation, death while in local jail custody and other release types.
- (o) West Virginia reports Other as diagnostic releases, court order releases, escapes and Anthony Correctional Center for Young Adult Offenders successful and unsuccessful completions.

# PROJECTED COSTS OF NEW PRISONS

## **PROJECTED COST OF NEW PRISONS**

### **Summary of Key Findings**

Table 17 on page 43 provides data on the assumed projected construction costs for selected new medium security prisons in each SLC state if one were to be built. Based on the survey data, the average size of a planned facility was 1,468 beds at an average total construction cost of \$140.6 M. This equates to a weighted average construction cost per bed of approximately \$109,926. Tennessee reported the highest projected construction cost per bed at \$204,986, while Mississippi reported the lowest projected construction cost per bed at \$25,000.

Table 18 on page 44 captures the projected operating costs for selected new medium security prisons. The average maximum design capacity for the fifteen SLC states was 1,468. Alabama reported the highest maximum design capacity of 3,900, while Louisiana reported the lowest maximum design capacity of 500. The average number of positions (security and non-security) needed to operate a new medium security prison was 349. Oklahoma reported the largest number of positions needed to operation a new medium security prison at 645, while Louisiana reported the lowest at 171.

The average annual operating cost was estimated at \$25.5 M with Alabama reporting the highest estimated annual operating costs at \$50 M, while Louisiana reported the lowest at \$9.9 M. The average operating cost per bed was \$17,926 with Virginia reporting the highest annual operating cost per bed at \$24,000, while Georgia reported the lowest average operating cost at \$11,071. Finally, the average number of inmates per security guard was 5.6.

**TABLE 17**  
**SELECTED NEW MEDIUM SECURITY PRISONS: PROJECTED CONSTRUCTION COSTS**

STATE	Capacity	Construction	Design	Supervision	Contingencies	Equipment	Land	Other	Total Costs	Cost per Bed	Method of Financing
ALABAMA	3,900	\$240,000,000	N / A	N / A	N / A	N / A	N / A	N / A	\$240,000,000	\$61,538	N / A
ARKANSAS	1,000	\$100,000,000	\$5,000,000	N / A	N / A	N / A	N / A	N / A	\$105,000,000	\$105,000	Bonds
FLORIDA	1,335	\$71,905,580	\$7,190,558	\$0	\$2,054,445	\$4,108,890	\$0	\$17,462,784	\$102,722,257	\$76,946	N / A
GEORGIA	1,200	\$145,000,000	\$12,500,000	\$2,150,000	\$14,500,000	\$2,150,000	\$10,500,000	N / A	\$186,800,000	\$155,667	Bonds
KENTUCKY	1,000	\$105,000,000	\$7,350,000	\$250,000	\$10,500,000	\$2,500,000	\$0	\$0	\$125,600,000	\$125,600	Bonds
LOUISIANA	500	\$25,562,239	\$1,533,734	\$181,507	\$1,487,721	\$2,773,830	\$879,096	\$0	\$32,418,127	\$64,836	Bonds
MISSISSIPPI	1,000	\$25,000,000	N / A	N / A	N / A	N / A	N / A	N / A	\$25,000,000	\$25,000	Bonds
MISSOURI	1,636	\$131,763,671	\$10,541,094	\$3,952,910	\$10,541,094	\$11,858,730	N / A	\$4,941,138	\$173,598,637	\$106,112	Bonds
NORTH CAROLINA	1,512	\$130,000,000	\$14,500,000	N / A	\$3,900,000	N / A	N / A	\$9,880,000	\$158,280,000	\$104,683	Bonds
OKLAHOMA	2,000	\$374,850,000	N / A	N / A	N / A	N / A	N / A	N / A	\$374,850,000	\$187,425	Bonds
SOUTH CAROLINA	1,500	\$185,700,000	\$16,800,000	\$1,900,000	\$21,400,000	\$9,300,000	\$2,000,000	\$6,500,000	\$243,600,000	\$162,400	Bonds
TENNESSEE (a)	1,444	\$236,486,000	\$10,526,500	\$8,926,400	\$11,824,300	\$6,810,900	\$2,068,300	\$19,357,600	\$296,000,000	\$204,986	Bonds / Cash
TEXAS	1,000	\$76,400,000	\$5,300,000	\$10,000,000	\$4,900,000	\$6,300,000	\$0	\$800,000	\$103,700,000	\$103,700	Bonds
VIRGINIA (b)	1,000	\$61,000,000	N / A	\$500,000	\$0	\$3,000,000	\$0	\$500,000	\$65,000,000	\$65,000	Bonds
WEST VIRGINIA	2,000	\$200,000,000	N / A	N / A	N / A	N / A	N / A	N / A	\$200,000,000	\$100,000	Bonds
AVERAGE (c)	1,468	\$140,577,833	\$8,294,717	\$3,482,602	\$8,110,756	\$5,422,483	\$3,861,849.00	\$8,491,646		\$109,926	

(a) Tennessee reports Other as additional designer fees, surveys, site investigations / studies, etc.

(b) Virginia reports that it uses design-build construction methods; so, for this purpose, the costs of construction and design are merged. Other includes inspection, testing, permitting (VA Bureau of Capital Outlay Management), etc.

(c) The SLC average excludes any state within each respective column for which no data was reported.

**TABLE 18**  
**SELECTED NEW MEDIUM SECURITY PRISONS: PROJECTED OPERATING COSTS**  
**(as July 1, 2017)**

STATE	Maximum Design Capacity	Number of Positions			Inmates Per Corrections Officer (a)	Annual Operating Cost	Average Operating Cost Per Bed
		Security	Non-Security	Total			
ALABAMA	3,900	420	80	500	9.3	\$50,000,000	\$12,821
ARKANSAS	1,000	220	28	248	4.5	\$20,000,000	\$20,000
FLORIDA	1,335	203	39	242	6.6	\$27,189,945	\$20,367
GEORGIA	1,200	158	66	224	7.6	\$13,284,736	\$11,071
KENTUCKY	1,000	180	70	250	5.6	\$16,000,000	\$16,000
LOUISIANA	500	138	33	171	3.6	\$9,876,900	\$19,754
MISSISSIPPI	1,000	167	53	220	6.0	\$12,000,000	\$12,000
MISSOURI	1,636	302	207	509	5.4	\$36,377,250	\$22,235
NORTH CAROLINA	1,512	280	190	470	5.4	\$23,986,767	\$15,864
OKLAHOMA	2,000	468	177	645	4.3	\$31,797,276	\$15,899
SOUTH CAROLINA	1,500	289	97	386	5.2	\$14,700,000	\$9,800
TENNESSEE	1,444	288	154	442	5.0	\$40,000,000	\$27,701
TEXAS	1,000	190	81	271	5.3	\$18,877,800	\$18,878
VIRGINIA	1,000	213	93	306	4.7	\$24,000,000	\$24,000
WEST VIRGINIA	2,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$45,000,000	\$22,500
AVERAGE (b)	1,468	251	98	349	5.6	\$25,539,378	\$17,926

(a) Assumes 100% staffing.

(b) The SLC average excludes any state within each respective column for which no data was reported.

# PROBATION AND PAROLE

## **PROBATION AND PAROLE**

### **Summary of Key Findings**

Table 19 on page 46 provides data on the probation and parole (P&P) population that totaled 1,306,555, comprised of probationers and parolees throughout the SLC. Texas reported the highest number of P&P offenders at 344,399, comprised of 259,653 probationers and 84,746 parolees. In contrast, West Virginia reported the lowest number of P&P offenders at 3,310, comprised of 1,139 probationers and 2,171 parolees. The total number of agents reported was 15,490 throughout the SLC. Texas reported the highest number of agents at 4,496, while West Virginia reported the lowest number of agents at 67. Chart 7 on page 48 reflects the caseload per probation/parole agent with Mississippi reporting the highest caseload per agent at 164, while North Carolina reported the lowest caseload at 53. The SLC average caseload was 94.

Table 20 on page 49 captures data for state inmates, probationers and parolees per 100,000 population. As of July 1, 2017, the SLC average number of state inmates per 100,000 population was 501 with Louisiana ranking the highest at 782 and North Carolina the lowest at 355. The SLC average of probationers and parolees per 100,000 population was 1,070 with Georgia ranking the highest at 2,235 and West Virginia the lowest at 182. The SLC average for total number of inmates, probationers and parolees per 100,000 population was 1,571 with Georgia ranking the highest at 2,767 and West Virginia the lowest at 572.

Table 21 on page 50 provides data on probation and parole funding. The total funding for probation and parole across the SLC was \$1.89 B, while the average funding per state was \$126 M. A ranking of expenditure per offender is provided for the SLC states, where 1 denotes the state (Alabama) with the highest expenditure per offender at \$2,171, while 15 denotes the state (Georgia) with the lowest expenditure per offender at \$752.



**TABLE 19**  
**PROBATION AND PAROLE POPULATION**

STATE		Number of Offenders			Total Offenders	Number of Agents	Offenders Per Agent	Caseload Per Agent (a)
		Probationers	Parolees					
ALABAMA	(b)	24,349	7,754		32,103	293	110	110.0
ARKANSAS	(b)	33,339	24,075		57,414	468	123	123.0
FLORIDA	(c)	136,095	5,582		141,677	2,091	68	86.3
GEORGIA	(b)(d)	210,383	22,708		233,091	1,615	144	144.0
KENTUCKY		32,998	14,098		47,096	599	79	82.0
LOUISIANA		40,175	30,232		70,407	510	138	139.0
MISSISSIPPI	(e)	24,304	8,537		32,841	281	117	164.0
MISSOURI		41,280	16,047		57,327	1,071	54	54.0
NORTH CAROLINA		85,600	14,106		99,706	1,860	54	53.0
OKLAHOMA		26,877	2,468		29,345	269	109	100.0
SOUTH CAROLINA	(b)(f)	25,655	3,989		29,644	365	81	55
TENNESSEE	(g)	58,173	11,325		69,498	761	91	112.5
TEXAS	(h)	259,653	84,746		344,399	4,496	77	57.3
VIRGINIA		57,058	1,639		58,697	744	79	80.0
WEST VIRGINIA		1,139	2,171		3,310	67	49	54.0
TOTAL / AVERAGE		1,057,078	249,477		1,306,555	15,490	84.3	94

(a) Caseload per agent as reported by states.

(b) Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia and South Carolina - probation and parole services are provided by a separate agency.

(c) Florida reports the caseload per agent are: 22.8 per agent for Community Control, 29.2 per agent for Sex Offender / Post-prison, 46 per agent for Drug Offender / Probation, 246.7 per agent for Pretrial Intervention and 86.6 per agent for Probation.

(d) Georgia Department of Community Supervision (DCS) was within its first full year of operation in FY 16, and as a new agency merged supervision responsibilities previously undertaken by other state agencies. Commencing operations on July 1st, 2015, as a part of the executive branch of Georgia's government, the DCS is responsible for the effective and efficient supervision of more than 200,000 adult felony offenders and Class A and Class B designated juvenile offenders. DCS has transferred the responsibilities of the community supervision of parolees from the State Board of Pardons and Paroles, probationers from the Department of Corrections, and select Class A and B juveniles from the Department of Juvenile Justice to the Department of Community Supervision. NOTE: Georgia reports 144 offenders per agent or caseload per agent based on the number of cases divided by the number of officers in FY 17. However, Georgia notes that DCS supervises cases according to risk and needs creating a wide variety in caseload sizes cases per agent.

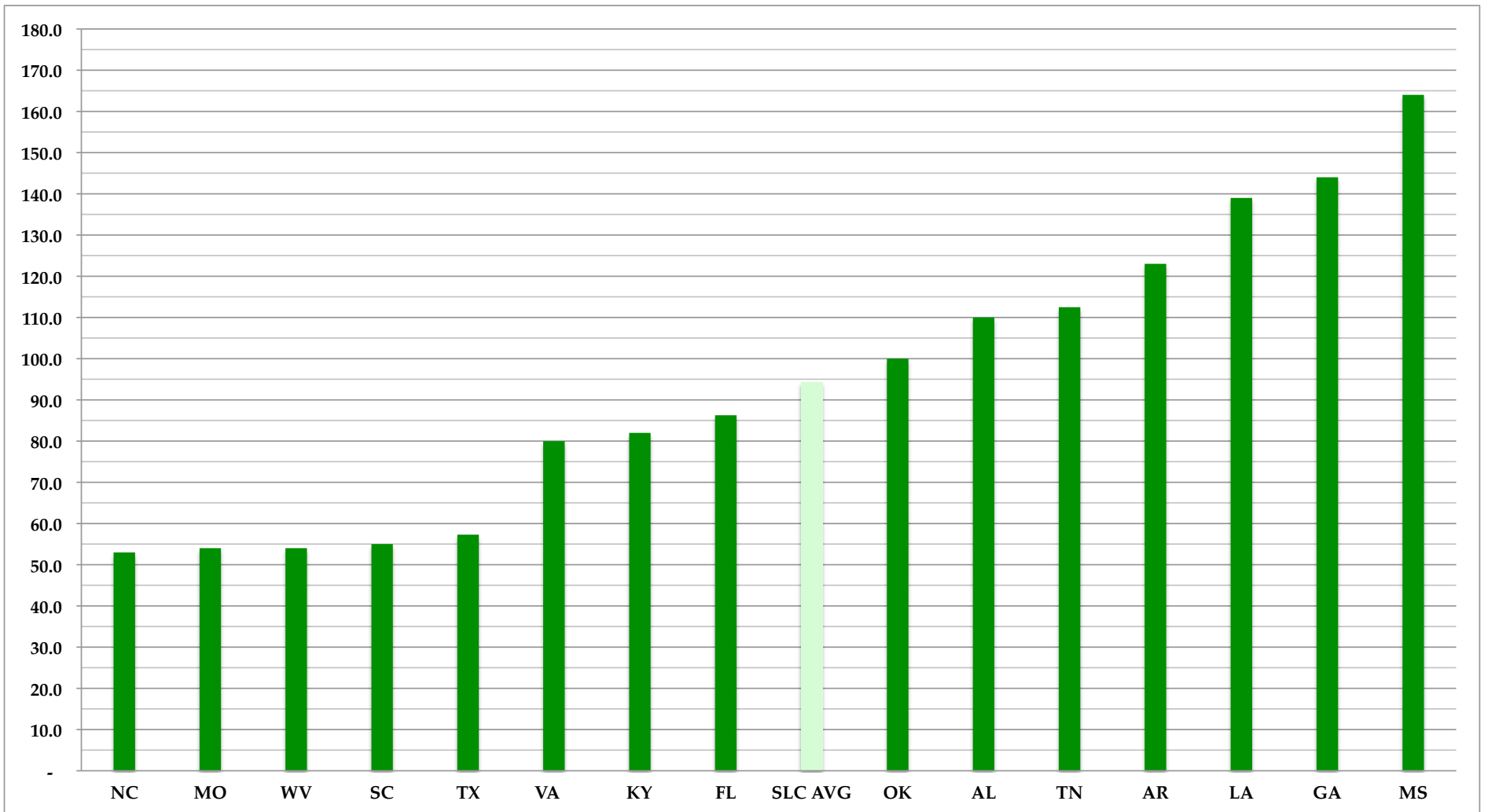
(e) Mississippi reports that the electronic monitoring caseload size averages 55 offenders.

(f) The South Carolina (SC) Department of Probation and Parole Services reports that it has 326 C1 certified agents and 39 Offender Supervision Specialists (OSS) with an average caseload that ranges from 50 to 60. The sex offender agents in some counties have smaller caseloads. Since 6/30/17 SC has added 20 agents that supervise domestic violence offenders in select counties as a pilot program. While the majority of parole functions is handled by the SC Probation, Parole and Pardon Service, the SC Department of Corrections does provide a parole function (Intensive Supervision Services) for young adult offenders convicted between the ages of 17 and 25 that have been sentenced under the Youthful Offender Act. South Carolina reports that they have 63 Intensive Supervision Officers who have 22 maximum cases per agent. The number of 3,040 parolees represents 769 through the Department of Corrections and the remaining 2,271 are under the Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services. Other is not included, but the number is 1,718. Other includes, youthful offender supervision, community supervision, supervised furlough, not guilty by reason of insanity, a release program for offenders who are at least 17 years of age, but less than 21 who were adjudicated delinquent by a Family Court and who were conditionally released and supervised reentry offenders. NOTE: OSS are not agents and they do not carry a badge or weapon and supervise the lowest level offenders.

(g) Tennessee reports the number of cases per agent range from 100 to 125. The average is reported above.

(h) Texas average caseload per agent of 57.3 represents 109.2 average regular caseload size for probation supervision, 75 average caseload for non-intensive (regular & specialized), 25 average caseload for intensive electronic monitoring, and 20 average caseload for super-intensive. Adult probation offenders are supervised by 123 local Community Supervision and Correction Departments (CSCDs). The Community Justice Assistance Division (CJAD) of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice is responsible for the oversight of community supervision and corrections departments in Texas. CJAD supports and assists the 123 CSCDs, which provide community supervision of adult offenders in 254 counties.

**CHART 7**  
**CASELOADS PER PROBATION/PAROLE AGENT**



**TABLE 20**  
**TOTAL STATE INMATES, PROBATIONERS, AND PAROLEES PER 100,000 POPULATION**  
**(as of July 1, 2017)**

STATE	Total State Inmates	State Inmates Per 100,000 Population	Rank in SLC	Total Probationers & Parolees	Probationers & Parolees Per 100,000 Population	Rank in SLC	Total Inmates, Probationers & Parolees	Per 100,000 Population	Rank in SLC
ALABAMA	24,037	493.1	9	32,103	659	13	56,140	1,152	11
ARKANSAS	17,532	583.6	4	57,414	1,911	2	74,946	2,495	2
FLORIDA	97,794	466.0	10	141,677	675	12	239,471	1,141	12
GEORGIA	55,451	531.7	6	233,091	2,235	1	288,542	2,767	1
KENTUCKY	23,668	531.4	7	47,096	1,057	6	70,764	1,589	6
LOUISIANA	36,639	782.1	1	70,407	1,503	3	107,046	2,285	3
MISSISSIPPI	18,587	622.9	3	32,841	1,101	5	51,428	1,723	5
MISSOURI	32,805	536.6	5	57,327	938	9	90,132	1,474	8
NORTH CAROLINA	36,433	354.6	15	99,706	971	8	136,139	1,325	10
OKLAHOMA	26,576	676.1	2	29,345	747	10	55,921	1,423	9
SOUTH CAROLINA	20,312	404.3	13	29,644	590	14	49,956	994	14
TENNESSEE	30,746	457.8	11	69,498	1,035	7	100,244	1,493	7
TEXAS	146,085	516.1	8	344,399	1,217	4	490,484	1,733	4
VIRGINIA	37,742	445.6	12	58,697	693	11	96,439	1,139	13
WEST VIRGINIA	7,082	390.0	14	3,310	182	15	10,392	572	15
<b>TOTAL / AVERAGE</b>	<b>611,489</b>	<b>501.0</b>		<b>1,306,555</b>	<b>1,070</b>		<b>1,918,044</b>	<b>1,571</b>	

**TABLE 21  
PROBATION AND PAROLE FUNDING**

STATE		State Funds	Supervision Fees	Other Funds	Total	Expenditures Per Offender	SLC Rank
ALABAMA		\$55,488,199	\$13,389,011	\$818,000	\$69,695,210	\$2,171	1
ARKANSAS	(a)	\$86,188,276	\$11,854,456	\$3,473,370	\$101,516,102	\$1,768	6
FLORIDA		\$207,020,002	N/A	N/A	\$207,020,002	\$1,461	8
GEORGIA	(b)	\$171,338,294	N/A	\$3,902,641	\$175,240,935	\$752	15
KENTUCKY	(c)	\$52,433,600	\$0	\$1,145,500	\$53,579,100	\$1,138	10
LOUISIANA		\$48,655,606	\$18,480,105	\$54,000	\$67,189,711	\$954	13
MISSISSIPPI		\$19,967,024	\$14,342,034	N/A	\$34,309,058	\$1,045	12
MISSOURI	(d)	\$82,055,225	\$10,513,352	N/A	\$92,568,577	\$1,615	7
NORTH CAROLINA		\$191,960,502	N/A	N/A	\$191,960,502	\$1,925	3
OKLAHOMA		\$23,363,533	\$3,766,684	\$0	\$27,130,217	\$925	14
SOUTH CAROLINA	(e)	\$40,867,859	N/A	\$21,275,212	\$62,143,071	\$2,096	2
TENNESSEE		\$68,324,600	\$5,730,400	\$1,153,500	\$75,208,500	\$1,082	11
TEXAS	(f)	\$507,762,765	\$137,252,689	\$0	\$645,015,454	\$1,873	5
VIRGINIA		\$82,274,701	\$0	\$1,619,506	\$83,894,207	\$1,429	9
WEST VIRGINIA		\$5,131,198	\$1,153,176	\$0	\$6,284,374	\$1,899	4
TOTAL / AVERAGE		\$1,642,831,384	\$216,481,907	\$33,441,729	\$1,892,755,020	\$1,476	

(a) Arkansas reports that Other Funds includes cash, commissary and telephone fees, federal funds and miscellaneous.

(b) Georgia reports that a new agency, the Department of Community Supervision (DCS) is responsible for the effective and efficient supervision of more than 200,000 adult felony offenders and Class A and Class B designated juvenile offenders. DCS has transferred the responsibilities of the community supervision of parolees from the State Board of Pardons and Paroles, probationers from the Department of Corrections, and select Class A and B juveniles from the Department of Juvenile Justice to the Department of Community Supervision.

(c) Kentucky reports that its supervision fees, per Kentucky statute, are directed to the General Fund for either the state or city/county/consolidated local government.

(d) Missouri reports that the collection of supervision fees has decreased drastically in past years, so funds are internally restricted. The actual expenditures in FY 16 were \$6.4 M.

(e) South Carolina's probation and parole services are provided by a separate agency. The supervision fees are included in other funds \$21,044,391 and federal funds \$230,821. Intensive Supervision services are provided by DOC at a cost of \$4,569,487.

(f) Texas reports that the probation fees (estimated to be \$130.2 M for FY17) make up a portion of the probation department budget authority although are not received by the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ). Based on a statewide average, approximately 65% of community supervision and corrections departments' budget is state funded and allocated by TDCJ. Other funds such as the court-ordered supervision fees meet the community supervision and corrections departments' remaining budget needs. County governments provide community supervision and corrections departments' with facilities, equipment and utilities. The parole fee is estimated to be \$7 M for FY 17.

# REHABILITATION

## **REHABILITATION**

### **Summary of Key Findings**

Table 22 on page 52 provides data on inmate rehabilitation that includes adult basic education, literacy programs, vocational education, religious guidance, and on-the-job training by each SLC state. 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 a General Educational Development (GED) certificate (or equivalent – i.e. Hi-Set) ranged from 57 in West Virginia to 4,921 in Texas, while the percentage of inmates in state facilities receiving a GED ranged from 0.43% in Mississippi to 12.76% in North Carolina.

**TABLE 22**  
**INMATE REHABILITATION**  
**(as of July 1, 2017)**

STATE		Average Monthly Enrollment					Number Receiving GED FY17	% 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		511	329	906	3,198	249	196	0.00%	0.90%
ARKANSAS	(a)	2,184	N/ A	245	1,315	442	641	2.35%	4.03%
FLORIDA	(b)	690	756	522	3,337	113	1,072	1.90%	1.10%
GEORGIA	(c)	2,532	819	1,662	42,226	2,106	2,426	1.18%	4.42%
KENTUCKY	(d)	577	191	189	291	4,685	733	1.10%	5.94%
LOUISIANA	(e)	1,433	214	998	142	10,624	657	1.10%	4.11%
MISSISSIPPI	(f)	448	81	363	17,500	N/ A	75	N/ A	0.43%
MISSOURI	(g)	5,207	N/ A	453	32,523	1,380	1,490	4.51%	4.54%
NORTH CAROLINA	(h)	1,214	N/ A	2,209	473	N/ A	4,650	4.76%	12.76%
OKLAHOMA	(i)	724	544	137	8,697	0	1,344	3.30%	5.06%
SOUTH CAROLINA	(j)	1,378	454	557	5,998	N/ A	256	2.00%	1.28%
TENNESSEE		2,419	326	2,004	9,400	N/ A	406	3.56%	1.84%
TEXAS	(k)	19,704	16,992	3,391	481,054	3,232	4,921	3.22%	3.37%
VIRGINIA		4,925	356	2,460	13,300	604	341	N/ A	1.13%
WEST VIRGINIA		N/ A	N/ A	N/ A	N/ A	N/ A	57	N/ A	0.97%
TOTAL		43,946	21,062	16,096	619,454	23,435	19,265		3.47%

(a) Arkansas reports that \$9 M in state funds were allocated to rehab programs, 14% of its facilities have these programs, and 66% (or 5,174) of its eligible inmates enrolled in rehab programs.

(b) Florida reports that \$35.14 M in state funds were allocated to rehab programs, 57% of its facilities have these programs, and 66.5% (or 64,996) of its eligible inmates enrolled in rehab programs.

(c) Georgia reports that \$17.75 M of state funds and \$0.4 M of non-state funds were allocated to rehab programs, 100% of its facilities have these programs, and 25.46% (or 13,964) of its eligible inmates enrolled in rehab programs.

(d) Kentucky reports that \$5.64 M in state funds and \$0.1 M of non-state funds were allocated to rehab programs, 100% of its facilities have these programs, and 49% (or 5,896) of its eligible inmates enrolled in rehab programs.



- (e) Louisiana reports that \$4.12 M in state funds were allocated to rehab programs, 100% of its facilities have these programs, and 15% (or 2,569) of its eligible inmates enrolled in rehab programs.
- (f) Mississippi reports that \$2.4 M in state funds were allocated to rehab programs, 31% of its facilities have these programs, and 9% (or 967) of its eligible inmates enrolled in rehab programs. Mississippi information for On-the-Job Training includes state and private facilities.
- (g) Missouri reports that \$13.4 M in state funds and \$33.4 M in non-state funds were allocated to rehab programs. Literacy program numbers are included in the adult basic education numbers.
- (h) North Carolina reports that \$69.83 M in state funds and \$4.15 M in non-state funds were allocated to rehab programs and 100% of its facilities have these programs. North Carolina's literacy program is included in the adult basic education enrollment figure of 503.
- (i) Oklahoma reports that \$16.53 M in state funds and \$1.64 M in non state funds were allocated to rehab programs, 100% of its facilities have these programs, and
- (j) South Carolina reports the following information: GEDs/High School Diplomas = 256, Vocational Certificates = 2,429, WorkKeys = 938, On-the-Job Training Certificates = 3,086, Employability Skills Curriculum = 210, and Department of Labor Apprenticeships = 30. The combined total of awards is 6,949.
- (k) Texas reports that offenders enrolled in multiple religious guidance programs are counted more than once.

# PRISON INDUSTRIES

## **PRISON INDUSTRIES**

### **Summary of Key Findings**

Table 23 on pages 55-57 provides data on the various prison industries operated by the SLC states. All fifteen states reported maintaining a prison industries program. Total sales in all product lines reported by corrections departments were approximately \$500.9 M, while the total net profit generated was approximately \$43.8 M. The SLC operations employed an average of 22,744 inmates, who worked an average of 7.1 hours per day. Table 23 includes whether states have a “state use law” requiring state agencies to purchase from prison industries.

**TABLE 23  
FY 17 PRISON INDUSTRIES**

STATE	Total Sales	Net Profit	Average # Inmates Employed	Average Inmate Pay Per Hour	Average Hrs / Day / Inmate	Largest Product Lines	Gross Sales	State Use Law	
								Yes	No
ALABAMA	\$16,027,969	\$1,735,696	450	\$0.50	7.0			X	
						Tag Clothing Print Janitorial Modular	\$4,450,956 \$2,481,585 \$1,978,363 \$1,231,167 \$1,098,954		
ARKANSAS	\$7,474,875	\$1,277,313	500	\$0.00	N / A			X	
						Bus Factory Garment Factory Janitorial Plant Eco Products Furniture Factory	\$2,165,836 \$1,648,504 \$1,001,465 \$915,322 \$827,635		
FLORIDA	\$76,903,439	\$2,829,824	3,148	\$0.37	N / A				X
					Agency reports a total of 4,154,239 hrs	Speciality Manufacturing Graphics and Digital Sewn Products Services Agriculture	\$22,666,843 \$14,996,816 \$13,806,697 \$12,808,210 \$7,448,129		
GEORGIA	\$39,126,419	\$4,669,559	985	\$0	8.0				X
				GA law does not allow pay to inmates unless part of Federal P.I.E. Program.	Those inmates are paid a minimum of \$7.25/hr and work on average 4 10 hour days to make 40 hr wk.	License Plates / Tag Decals Screen / Signs Print Optics Metal	\$8,618,818 \$4,216,742 \$3,985,615 \$3,090,477 \$2,321,064		
KENTUCKY	\$10,468,343	\$463,800	632	\$0.65	6.5			X	
						Furniture / Wood Tags Print Inmate Clothing Janitorial Products	\$2,019,058 \$1,940,197 \$1,415,229 \$1,161,200 \$959,383		

**TABLE 23  
FY 17 PRISON INDUSTRIES**

STATE	Total Sales	Net Profit	Average # Inmates Employed	Average Inmate Pay Per Hour	Average Hrs / Day / Inmate	Largest Product Lines	Gross Sales	State Use Law	
								Yes	No
LOUISIANA	\$18,717,895	\$2,262,122	743	\$0.20	8.0	Canteen Sales License Plates Garments Cleaning Supplies Mattresses, Brooms & Mops	\$8,045,757 \$3,208,878 \$3,135,525 \$1,255,493 \$909,847	X	
MISSISSIPPI	N / A	N / A	623	\$0.32	7.0	Fiberglass Garment Metal Products Printing Recycling	\$4,762,031 \$4,189,571 \$866,724 \$765,649 \$54,225		X
MISSOURI	\$29,447,582	\$848,218	1,350	\$0.30 / \$0.50 / \$0.71	7.5	License Plates Consumable Products FCC Laundry Component Chair Chemical Products	\$3,694,910 \$2,977,632 \$2,965,286 \$2,057,929 \$1,711,028	X	
NORTH CAROLINA	\$90,000,000	\$620,000	4,438	\$0.26	8.0	Meat Textiles Laundry Janitorial Sign	\$16,000,000 \$14,446,000 \$8,682,000 \$7,000,000 \$6,160,000		X
OKLAHOMA	\$21,410,502	\$10,501,873	1,260	\$0.97	7.0	Vehicle Tags Metal Fabrication Garment Modular Furniture Furniture	\$8,651,047 \$2,969,013 \$1,764,649 \$1,186,926 \$1,161,401	X	

**TABLE 23  
FY 17 PRISON INDUSTRIES**

STATE	Total Sales	Net Profit	Average # Inmates Employed	Average Inmate Pay Per Hour	Average Hrs / Day / Inmate	Largest Product Lines	Gross Sales	State Use Law	
								Yes	No
SOUTH CAROLINA	\$18,472,836	(\$96,176)	1,158	\$0.73-\$7.89	6.7 - 7.53	Printing Apparel Modular Furniture/Seating Retread Mattresses	\$1,806,726 \$1,432,066 \$782,211 \$679,737 \$573,098	X	
TENNESSEE	\$31,649,550	\$12,082,460	1,117	\$5.22	5.0	Prison Industry Enhancement Textiles License Plates Agriculture Industrial Cleaning Products	\$8,919,182 \$5,978,456 \$5,652,919 \$1,921,269 \$1,147,322		X
TEXAS	\$83,900,000	\$1,500,000	4,862	\$0.00	N / A	License Plates Garments Metal Furniture Graphics	\$22,700,000 \$22,600,000 \$14,300,000 \$13,700,000 \$8,700,000	X	
VIRGINIA	\$50,036,630	\$4,419,605	1,234	\$0.70	6.0	Wood Furniture License Tags Clothing Office Systems Metal	\$13,146,315 \$7,595,860 \$6,963,489 \$5,885,909 \$4,837,653	X	
WEST VIRGINIA	\$7,312,213	\$701,438	244	\$0.75	7.0	Printing License Plates Inmate Clothing Seating Furniture	\$1,138,386 \$1,079,310 \$940,272 \$907,169 \$705,135	X	
TOTAL	\$500,948,253	\$43,815,732	22,744	\$ 1.23	7.1				

# PRIVATIZATION SERVICES

## **PRIVATIZATION SERVICES**

### **Summary of Key Findings**

Table 24 on pages 59-61 provides data on the different types of privatized services that were provided in the SLC states in FY 17. Privatization of services includes, but is 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 the privatized services reported was \$2.4 B for 464,273 inmates. Reported private facilities realize an average cost of \$41.80 per offender per day. NOTE: Table 24 includes data as provided by the states. For some, a single cost per day may be included. For others, costs were delineated between different services. If data was not provided, a N/A will appear in the appropriate column.



**TABLE 24**  
**FY 17 PRIVATIZATION OF SERVICES**

STATE	Types of Services	Annual Value of Services	Number of Inmates / Beds	Private Facilities	
				Cost Per Day Per Offender	% of state inmates
ALABAMA				\$32.00	1.00%
	Inmate Health Services	\$115,100,000	21,616		
	Contract Beds	\$4,100,000	350		
ARKANSAS				N/A	
	Medical Services	\$65,119,383	16,570		
FLORIDA				N/A	
	Private Prisons	\$158,703,746	10,126		
	Health Services	\$320,228,010	87,817		
	Work Release / Transition	\$27,163,792	2,065		
GEORGIA				\$48.76	15%
	Health: Physical, Mental, Dental, etc.	\$239,651,173	43,269		
	Private Prisons	\$135,787,976	7,897		
	Food Service - (Aramark)	\$2,283,375	2,116		
KENTUCKY				N/A	
	Medical Services	\$45,678,948	11,924		
	Halfway Houses & Residential Treatment	\$26,638,640	2,220		
	Dental	\$2,148,088	11,924		
	Pharmacy	\$12,868,937	11,924		
LOUISIANA					
	Allen CC - GEO Group	\$13,304,626	1,576	\$23.07	
	Winn CC - Lasalle Corrections	\$13,407,281	1,576	\$23.24	

**TABLE 24**  
**FY 17 PRIVATIZATION OF SERVICES**

STATE	Types of Services	Annual Value of Services	Number of Inmates / Beds		Private Facilities	
					Cost Per Day Per Offender	% of state inmates
MISSISSIPPI					N/A	18.60%
	Private Prison Facilities	\$61,035,278	3,207			
	Medical Services	\$65,514,363	10,371			
	Regional Facilities	\$39,035,521	3,758			
MISSOURI					N/A	
	Health Services	\$148,259,908	31,504			
	Substance Abuse Services	\$5,609,366	7,572			
	Education Services	\$898,507	501			
NORTH CAROLINA					N/A	
	No services provided by private sector.					
OKLAHOMA					\$43.66	27.00%
	Halfway House	\$21,440,853	1,449	(a)	\$14,797.00	
	Private Prison (Medium)	\$80,789,940	5,159	(a)	\$15,660.00	
	Private Prison (Maximum)	\$13,236,942	618	(a)	\$21,419.00	
SOUTH CAROLINA						
	No services provided by private sector.					
TENNESSEE					\$58.51	34.40%
	Facility Operations	\$148,855,900	7,434			
	Medical	\$105,484,400	21,500			
	Food Service	\$18,962,300	14,066			
	Mental Health	\$13,635,000	14,066			

**TABLE 24**  
**FY 17 PRIVATIZATION OF SERVICES**

STATE	Types of Services	Annual Value of Services	Number of Inmates / Beds		Private Facilities	
					Cost Per Day Per Offender	% of state inmates
TEXAS						6.30%
	Halfway Houses	\$33,045,348	2,040	(b)	\$44.38	
	Substance Abuse (includes residential and relapse beds)	\$37,900,000	1,849	(b)	\$49.31	
	Correctional Centers	\$60,889,366	4,118	(b)	\$40.51	
	Lockhart Work Program	\$6,440,425	500	(b)	\$35.29	
	<i>Private State Jails-Confinee</i>	<b>\$122,900,000</b>	<b>5,129</b>	(b)	<b>\$31.99</b>	
	<i>Private State Jails-Transfer</i>			(b)	<b>\$30.56</b>	
	Pre-Parole Transfer	\$3,607,660	200	(b)	\$49.42	
	Intermediate Sanction Facilities	\$28,600,000	2,733	(b)	\$44.30	
	Contracted SAFF	\$5,826,626	336	(b)	\$47.51	
	Driving While Intoxicated Facility	\$10,000,000	1,000	(b)	\$44.87	
VIRGINIA					\$44.70	5.20%
	Medical Services	\$80,000,000	14,273			
	Pharmacy	\$8,400,000	15,000			
	Third Party Administration	\$65,000,000	30,000			
	Correctional Center (1)	\$23,600,000	1,570			
	Food Operations	\$3,100,000	2,390			
	Commissary	\$2,700,000	28,900			
	Renal Dialysis	\$1,500,000	60			
WEST VIRGINIA						
	No services provided by private sector.					
TOTAL		\$2,398,451,678	464,273	(c)	\$41.80	

(a) Annual Cost

(b) Texas reports average weighted per diems

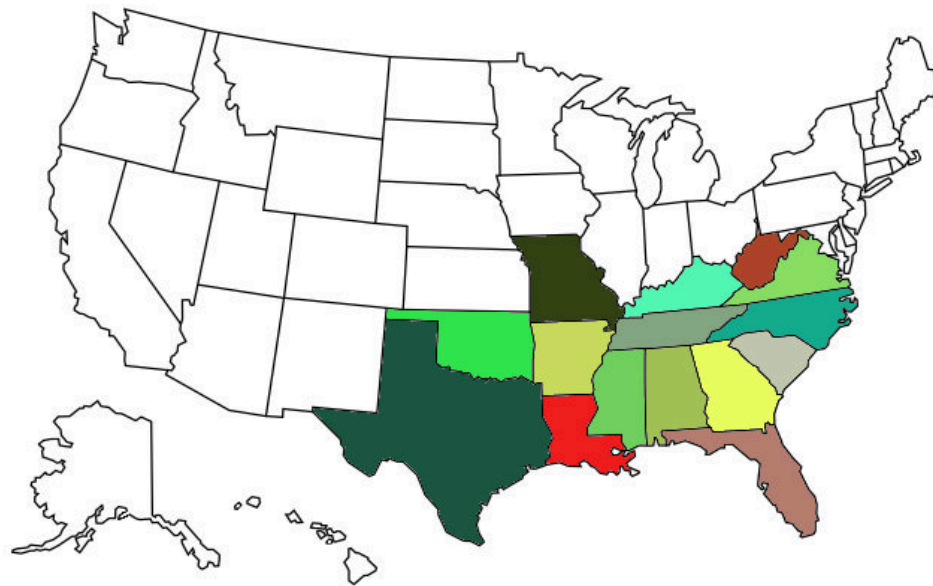
(c) This number represents average cost per bed as reported by SLC states. When multiple cost per day were provided, the average for each state was used in the calculation.

# STATE PROFILES

## STATE PROFILES

### Summary of Key Findings

The questionnaire data was instrumental in compiling the “Corrections State Profile” for each state. These profiles include inmate demographics, the most frequently committed crimes, the prevalence of HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis C, court order requirements, and state initiatives for 2017 such as “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, 2017)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Average Age at Commitment:	29.0 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	1,555 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments (excluding life sentences):	13.0 years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	3.0 years
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:	
A. Property	
B. Drug	
C. Personal	
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	44.80%
Percentage Black	54.70%
Percentage Hispanic	0.00%
Percentage Other	0.50%
Percentage Male	92.00%
Percentage Female	8.00%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	3,570 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	1,535 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	208 inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	18.0%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	108 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 17:	2 inmates
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	13,656 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	3,070 inmates

**ALABAMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2017)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	3,661 inmates
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	302 inmates
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	3,359 inmates
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 17 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	3,263 inmates
Parole	4,115 inmates
Goodtime	0 inmates
Probation	3,925 inmates
Death	120 inmates
<u>Other (transfer, court order, bond/appeal)</u>	<u>2,897 inmates</u>
Total	14,320 inmates
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:	N / A
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
<i>The Alabama Medical Furlough Act became a law on September 1, 2008, and provides the Commissioner of DOC discretionary authority to grant medical furlough 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.</i>	
Number of Inmates Released in FY 17 Based on the Above:	3 inmates
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	414 inmates
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	31.9%
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	51 inmates
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	16,721 inmates
HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	Yes
Random	N / A
Incident	N / A
High Risk Group	N / A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	Intake/Exit
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	213 inmates
Alabama currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.	

**ALABAMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2017)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	2,433 inmates
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	14 inmates
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	Yes
Systems Frequency of Testing:	As needed
Alabama currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.	

**COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS**

The Alabama Department of Corrections (ADOC) is currently under federal and state court orders for the year ending June 30, 2017. The state has been under state court order since 1999. The court order requirements include: removal of state inmates from county jails, addressing sexual safety for females at Tutwiler Prison for Women, addressing ADA compliance statewide, and addressing mental health involuntary medication.



## ALABAMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2017)

#### Summary on Addressing the Issue of Increasing Number of Elderly and Infirm Inmates

ADOC operates a 300-bed facility for aged and infirmed inmates. The ADOC has a Medical Furlough Program. The Alabama Medical Furlough Act became law on September 1, 2008. This act provides the Commissioner of the Department of Corrections 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. Compassionate release recommendations are submitted to the parole board on a case by case basis.

Number of elderly and/or infirmed inmates:	N/A	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	1	
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

#### Summary of Prison-based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

ADOC currently provides nine (9) different types of substance abuse programs in 22 facilities throughout the state of Alabama. These programs include an 8-week Substance Program (SAP), a 6-month RSAT program, a MAXTRIX Stimulant Abuse Program, a 120-hour Relapse Program, an 8-week Co-Occurring Disorder Program, a Pre-Treatment Program, a 12-month Therapeutic Program, and an ongoing Aftercare Program throughout the facilities.

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	3,423	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	22	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	N/A	
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

## ALABAMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2017)

#### Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs

ADOC has Pre-Release/Re-Entry programming at each facility and a specialized program at its largest medium custody facility (Limestone CF). All of its drug treatment, mental health, co-occurring, psycho-social, religious, industry, educational, vocational, and other specialized programs provide tools to the inmates to aid in their successful reentry journey. Funding is provided by agency general funds for the most part, including salary, benefits, materials, and equipment. The exception being state/federal funding for certain drug programs. Plans are in place to develop performance standards. True validation with research methodology techniques will be the performance standard basis for the future. Validation studies will also be implemented. ADOC provides support for job placement and place to live, while additional treatment processes are handled through the referral process to community resources during the programming, including vocational rehabilitation. The only exception is the ADOC Supervised Re-Entry Program (SRP), which actively assists in this endeavor. Based on passage of legislation which became effective this calendar year, the SRP is being dismantled and its previous activity is being handled by the Alabama Pardon and Parole Board. Follow-up appointments for mental health inmates, and certain medical conditions are handled through the ADOC Office of Health Services, and one month's supply of medicine, if applicable, is provided in order to eliminate breaks in the continuity of care.

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-released program:	3,121	
Number of individuals enrolled in a post-release program:	N/A	
Number of state operated facilities with pre-release programs:	27	
Percentage of state facilities with pre-release programs:	100% (DOC facilities)	
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

**ARKANSAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2017)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Average Age at Commitment:	35.0 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	1,107 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments (excluding life sentences):	8.5 years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	4.9 years
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:	
A. Rape	
B. First Degree Murder	
C. Aggravated Robbery	
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	54.47%
Percentage Black	41.59%
Percentage Hispanic	3.18%
Percentage Other	0.76%
Percentage Male	92.00%
Percentage Female	8.00%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	778 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	579 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	15 inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	14.0%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	29 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 17:	4 inmates
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	7,395 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	1,426 inmates

**ARKANSAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2017)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	5,476 inmates
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	1,406 inmates
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	4,070 inmates
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 17 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	814 inmates
Parole	8,534 inmates
Goodtime	N/A
Probation	N/A
Death	81 inmates
<u>Other (transfer, court order, bond / appeal)</u>	126 inmates
Total	9,555 inmates
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:	N/A
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
Number of Inmates Released in FY 17 Based on the Above:	8 inmates
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	295 inmates
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	51.8%
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	33 inmates
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	9,704 inmates
HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	Yes
Random	N/A
Incident	Yes - as indicated
High Risk Group	Yes
Systems Frequency of Testing:	Intake/Exit, by request and as indicated
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	9 inmates
ARKANSAS currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.	

**ARKANSAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2017)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	1,704 inmates
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	29 inmates
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	By risk assessment
Random	N/A
Incident	By risk assessment
High Risk Group	By risk assessment
Systems Frequency of Testing:	Certain Inmates are seen every 3 months in a Chronic Care Clinic
ARKANSAS currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.	
<b>COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS</b>	

The ARKANSAS Department of Corrections (ADOC) is not currently under federal or state court orders.

## ARKANSAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2017)

#### Summary on Addressing the Issue of Increasing Number of Elderly and Infirm Inmates

Arkansas does not house elderly inmates based upon their age any differently than all other inmates. Some elderly male 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 again, age is not a determinative factor. A Special Needs Unit was constructed at the Ouachita Unit in Malvern, Arkansas, which expanded the number of available beds for all male inmates with medical and mental health related issues, regardless of age. There has also been a Special Needs Unit constructed at the female facility in Newport, Arkansas as well.

\*Note: The Arkansas Department of Correction has two facilities that have special needs barracks within the facilities, these represent state operated special needs facilities

Number of elderly and/or infirmed inmates:	1,905	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	See Note *	
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$65,119,383	(\$ state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$0	(\$ non-state funds)

#### Summary of Prison-based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

ADOC provides alcohol and drug treatment services under licensure from the Department of Behavioral Health Services (DBHS). Substance Abuse Treatment Programming (SATP) including Therapeutic Community expenditures for FY 17 were \$774,652. The SATP programs are a minimum of six months residential treatment with a total of 563 beds at six units and are funded by general state revenues. The ADOC also operates a nine- to twelve-month Therapeutic Community with a total of 224 beds at three units. Both male and female inmates have programs available for both modalities. Positions in all programs are financed as state positions using general state revenue funds. Programs are evaluated daily through clinical supervision, use cognitive behavioral therapies and are audited by DBHS.

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	809	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	6	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	4%	
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$774,652	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$0	(\$ non-state funds)

## ARKANSAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2017)

#### Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs

Arkansas has Pathway to Freedom that is available for male inmates and the state has a program available for female inmates called Advance Principal Application for Life (APAL). All are voluntary, faith-based pre-release programs that promote transformation from the inside out. Arkansas also has a Community Based Re-entry Initiative Program that provides the necessary tools to assist inmates to successfully re-enter society, reduce the rate of recidivism, and ultimately reduce the costs to tax payers.

ADOC has also set up Reentry Barracks at all units excluding work release, to house inmates nearing their Transfer Eligible or Flat Date and offer programming geared to help prepare them for reentry. ADOC is utilizing Reentry Accountability Coaches who track the development of inmates in key areas throughout their incarceration. The Reentry Accountability Coaches also provide the inmates a copy of their final Report Card/Development Rubric and Program Achievements.

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-released program:	N/A	
Number of individuals enrolled in a post-release program:	N/A	
Number of state operated facilities with pre-release programs:	17	
Percentage of state facilities with pre-release programs:	81%	
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

**FLORIDA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2017)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Average Age at Commitment:	34.8 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	3,693 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments (excluding life sentences):	4.5 years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	3.7 years
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:	
A. Robbery with Weapon	
B. Burglary, Dwelling	
C. Capital Murder	
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	39.8%
Percentage Black	47.5%
Percentage Hispanic	12.4%
Percentage Other	0.3%
Percentage Male	93.1%
Percentage Female	6.9%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	3,867 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	9,361 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	413 inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	18.4%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	351 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 17:	0 inmates
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	32,089 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	7,195 inmates



**FLORIDA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2017)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	N/A
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	N/A
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	N/A
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 17 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	18,941 inmates
Parole	20 inmates
Goodtime	N/A
Probation	4,876 inmates
Death	386 inmates
<u>Other (Conditional Releases, Executions and Other Mechanisms)</u>	<u>6,610 inmates</u>
Total	30,833 inmates
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:	N/A
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
Number of Inmates Released in FY 17 Based on the Above:	15 inmates
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	2,022 inmates
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	25.4%
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	N/A
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	N/A
HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	N/A
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	N/A
FLORIDA did not provide information regarding the segregation or isolation of AIDS/HIV inmates.	

**FLORIDA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2017)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	N/A
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	N/A
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	N/A

**COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS**

The Florida Department of Corrections is currently under two federal court orders. First, there will be no non-spontaneous use of chemical agents on inmates M.M. and J.T. (deceased), without first consulting with mental health staff. A copy of the notice is to be in inmate M.M.'s file regarding use of chemical agents. Non-spontaneous use of chemical agents on inmate M.M. must be video-taped. If inmate M.M. is transferred back to Florida State Prison in close management (CM) status, a notice will be filed with the court within 15 days and to the Plaintiff's counsel. For one year after, a notice must be filed with the court within 15 days of non-spontaneous use of chemical agents. Second, the Department is to provide a Kosher diet to inmates.

## FLORIDA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2017)

#### **Summary on Addressing the Issue of Increasing Number of Elderly and Infirm Inmates**

The department 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 status. By department policy, all inmates (including those age 50 and older) who have limitations in the performance of Activities of Daily Living are assessed and diagnosed by a physician, provided with a service plan that is designed to meet their medical and mental health needs, and housed consistent with their custody level and medical status. Inmates who are blind, deaf, require a walker or a wheelchair, or who have more specialized housing and/or service needs are assigned only to institutions designated for such custody and care. Certain facilities serve relatively large populations of elderly inmates. Housing these inmates separate from the general population reduces the potential for predatory and abusive behavior by younger, more aggressive inmates and promotes efficient use of medical resources.

Reception and Medical Center has a 120-bed licensed hospital on-site in Lake Butler, Florida, and also cares for chronically ill, elderly inmates in different dorms on campus including F dorm where nursing care is provided chiefly to the infirmed elderly and others. 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. Zephyrhills Correctional Institution has two dorms 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. South Florida Reception Center - South Unit includes 487 beds for inmates age 50+. Union Correctional Institution includes 156 beds for inmates age 50+. F-Dorm at South Florida Reception Center features 84 beds designated for long-term and palliative care. The facility also provides 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 department has ten Transitional Care Units, which are inpatient mental health units where elderly inmates with impairment in mental and cognitive functioning receive necessary care in a safe and protective environment. The department contracts with two private correctional health care companies to provide comprehensive health care services to 99,000 inmates statewide. Demand for bed space for elderly inmates with chronic medical needs is very high. Though the private companies are providing care to all elderly inmates, the department retains responsibility for assigning and transferring elderly inmates with chronic medical needs to the specialty beds outlined above. This ensures elderly inmates with the highest levels of acuity are placed in the most appropriate setting.

Number of elderly and/or infirmed inmates:	22,985	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	Included Above	
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$397,613,492	(\$ state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

Southern Legislative Conference  
LA Legislative Fiscal Office

## FLORIDA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2017)

#### Summary of Prison-based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

There are four types of inmate substance abuse programming:

**Intensive Outpatient** - A four- to six-month substance abuse intensive outpatient licensed program provided to inmates at designated institutions throughout the state. Treatment occurs for half a day, at least four days per week and inmates participate in a minimum of 12 hours of counselor-supervised activities. These activities include group and individual counseling. The inmates spend the remainder of their days performing institutional work assignments.

**Residential Therapeutic Community** - A nine- to twelve-month Therapeutic Community (TC) program housed within the institution or at a designated community based facility. The program is divided into four phases. Inmates are housed together in the same dormitory, segregated from non-program inmates. Services are provided in a positive, supportive environment wherein participants share similar problems of chemical abuse and patterns of criminal thinking. They live and work together to change their lives while residing in the therapeutic community. The TC model emphasizes structure, responsibility, credibility, accountability, discipline, consistency and limit-setting with consequences.

**Program Centers** - The department's Substance Abuse Transitional/Re-Entry Programs is a sixteen- to twenty-four month program model designed to assist inmates nearing release in making a successful transition from the correctional institution to the community. They offer a continuum of substance abuse services. Inmates who successfully complete the 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 thirteen department-operated work release centers to provide outpatient services (four months in length) and aftercare services to inmates based on their identified needs. Inmates work in the community while attending treatment in the evenings or on the days they are not working.

The evaluation and effectiveness of the substance abuse programs is monitored and tracked via Annual Comprehensive Program Evaluations and written reports, recommitment data and program success rates. Participants are tracked in the programs and the department does compare recidivism rates for those in Substance Abuse Programs to those inmates in the general population.

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	42,050	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	88	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	62%	
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$26,289,031	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$1,848,880	(\$ non-state funds)

## FLORIDA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2017)

#### **Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs**

The Florida Department of Corrections (FDC) operates three re-entry facilities (Baker, Polk, and Sago Palm) and three re-entry centers (Baker, Gadsden, and Everglades). With this mission each re-entry facility operates under the same basic criteria: (1) three years left to serve on sentence, (2) release to an identified geographical area served by a re-entry facility (Duval, Hillsborough, Polk, Pinellas, Panhandle Region, Palm Beach, and Miami-Dade), and (3) meets the profile of the facility. One of the main differences between a reentry facility and other facilities is the involvement of 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 (including but not limited to transitional housing, continuing substance abuse treatment, basic necessities, job placement services, etc.). This model provides a seamless delivery of services for the transitioning inmate. These facilities are general revenue funded. However, the Baker and Sago Palm program services were strongly supported by federal grants (\$750,000 Baker; \$1,500,000 Sago Palm). For Baker, the Department collected preliminary recidivism data that showed a 21.5% rate for program completers since 2010.

The type of programs Florida offers to ease inmate's transition back into society, including details of the program, funding sources and performance standards for the programs are detailed below. The Florida Department of Corrections, in partnership with local community-based entities (the Miami-Dade Re-Entry Task Force and the Marion County Public Policy Institute) was awarded Department of Justice grants to deliver comprehensive inmate re-entry services in Miami-Dade and Marion counties, Florida. The projects are designed to reduce recidivism by identifying needs, providing targeted evidence-based programs, and coordinating pre- and post-release services that will assist inmates transitioning from prison to the community. The initiative targets medium- to high-risk inmates housed with FDC, age 18 and older, returning to Miami-Dade and Marion counties with or without supervision. Based on assessment results, inmates participate in pre-release programming such as life skills, academic education, vocational training, substance abuse programs and mental health treatment. Correspondingly, inmates and staff build an individualized continuity of care plan that sets goals and address post-release needs including family, housing, employment, and social services. Upon release, participants return through local Portals of Entry to be linked with specific program providers and direct support services (i.e., legal, health, family services, education, substance abuse, life skills, job training and placement, food, clothing, and housing). Follow up assessments and services continue to support the participants throughout their transitional time period. The funding associated with this effort is: Miami Portal = \$750,000 federal funds, \$750,000 state funds, total project is \$1.5 million; and Marion Portal = \$1 million federal funds, \$1 million state funds, total project is \$2 million.

## FLORIDA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2017)

#### **Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs (continued)**

The Bureau of Readiness and Community Transition contracts with Post Release Transitional Housing organizations for the provision of post-release transitional housing services to assist recently released inmates in their transition from the institution to the community. Post-Release Transitional Housing programs are funded by general revenue dollars. Performance outcomes and standards are required and are outlined in the contract. This program has a general revenue allocation of \$1,404,108.

Florida helps in finding a job, place to live, methods of receiving additional treatment, etc. Florida has determined that these programs have an impact on recidivism rates. Three (3) years after release, Post-Release Transitional Housing Program completers have a 27.5% recidivism rate as of 2014. The rate for 2017 is pending.

Florida Statute 944.7065 mandates that all individuals released from prison complete a 100-hour comprehensive transition course that covers job readiness and life management skills. In 2017, the 100-Hour Transition Program was replaced with Compass 100, a Career Readiness Initiative developed by the FDC's Division of Development: Improvement and Readiness. Compass 100 is the new 100-hour, comprehensive, individualized community readiness course that will be offered to all residents releasing from the FDC. Compass 100 was developed to enhance FDC's current academic and vocational programs while also updating the old transition program to reflect current re-entry needs. Participants in Compass 100 create individualized re-entry plans with guidance from a Career Development Specialist. The end product of Compass 100 is a Readiness Portfolio, which reflects an individual's post-incarceration plans and is a vital tool for obtaining employment upon release. The Bureau of Readiness and Community Transition also maintains a statewide Resource Directory to further assist in providing community resources to releasing inmates. The Resource Directory has been designed as a searchable website to assist staff, inmates and ex-offenders locate resources in their community. The resources included in this directory are verified on a routine basis to ensure provision of the most up-to-date information to ex-offenders. The Resource Directory can be accessed at: <http://www.dc.state.fl.us/resourceDirectory/>

In an effort to facilitate a smooth transition for returning offenders to the community a Transition Assistant Passport (TAP) was developed. The pocket-sized booklet is a resource tool meant to be used as a guide to assist during the inmates' transition period. The booklet has a 'fill-in' format allowing inmates to customize the information regarding employment, references, transportation, important contact information, finances, budget, medical history, family support contacts, etc.

## FLORIDA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2017)

#### Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs (continued)

In order to assist inmates with their transition back into Florida communities, the department has partnered with the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV), Social Security Administration and Department of Health, Vital Statistics to assist inmates in obtaining a state identification prior to release. Released inmates with identification can immediately begin the process of searching for a job, finding housing, opening bank accounts, seeking driver's licenses and cashing checks. The 2014 Florida Legislature passed CS/CS/HB 53. This new law requires FDC to provide all Florida-born inmates with a certified copy of their birth certificate and a Florida identification card or driver license, if valid.

Research demonstrates that strategies targeting stronger relationships between inmates and their families correlate with better outcomes. Adopting a "family-focused" approach is about changing policy and practice in ways that acknowledge that family members are key variables in the success or failure of offenders transitioning to the community from prison. Through current substance abuse contractor services, Transition Services was able to implement the Parenting from Inside curriculum. This curriculum focuses on parenting, goals of parenting, effective discipline, family communication, conflict resolution and negotiating, effects of parental incarceration, child maltreatment and protective factors.

The Veteran Dorm Program, established in 2011, is designed to provide specialized services to the verified military service population. The purpose is to align resource providers and assistance with the state's veteran population while incarcerated and post-release. The most recent count of self-reported military service duty identified approximately 6,000 individuals within the Florida Department of Corrections. Inmates housed in the Florida Department of Corrections who have verified military status through DD-214 (honorable discharge) within 36 months of release are eligible for participation. The Department of Corrections has designated four dorms for the incarcerated veterans program. The current locations are: Gulf Annex, Santa Rosa Annex, Martin, Sumter and Union Correctional Institution.

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-release program:	12,247	
Number of individuals enrolled in a post-release program:	502	
Number of state operated facilities with pre-release programs:	102	
Percentage of state facilities with pre-release programs:	72%	
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

**GEORGIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2017)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Average Age at Commitment:	35.0 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	2,070 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments (excluding life sentences):	9.4 years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	3.7 years
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:	
A. Murder	
B. Armed Robbery	
C. Aggravated Assault	
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	35.51%
Percentage Black	60.27%
Percentage Hispanic	3.68%
Percentage Other	0.54%
Percentage Male	93.00%
Percentage Female	7.00%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	7,633 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	1,323 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	368 inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	19.0%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	55 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 17:	5 inmates
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	13,138 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	3,494 inmates



**GEORGIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2017)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	4,914 inmates
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	1,985 inmates
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	2,898 inmates
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 17 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	7,101 inmates
Parole	7,950 inmates
Goodtime	N/A
Probation	N/A
Death	160 inmates
<u>Other (released on reprieve)</u>	1,247 inmates
Total	16,458 inmates
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:	N/A
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
Number of Inmates Released in FY 17 Based on the Above:	1,247 inmates
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	151 inmates
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	27.0%
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	N/A
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	33,399 inmates
HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	16,941 inmates
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	Intake/Exit and upon request or clinically indicated
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	735 inmates
GEORGIA currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.	

**GEORGIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2017)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	1,000 inmates
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	67 inmates
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing: Testing is done as medical symptoms or signs prevail. Medical protocol determines the frequency. GEORGIA currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.	
<b>COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS</b>	

The GEORGIA Department of Corrections (GDC) is not currently under federal or state court orders.

## GEORGIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2017)

#### **Summary on Addressing the Issue of Increasing Number of Elderly and Infirm Inmates**

GDC has 13 infirmary sites (11 male and 2 female) with 149 beds for acute care and 5 facilities where offenders needing accommodative housing (4 male and 1 female) are assigned. Offenders that are visual/hearing impaired are assigned to 1 facility. Volunteer inmate "helpers" provide non-skilled services, to include wheelchair assistance with transporting to various sites within a prison. An infirmed offender is an offender that would be in need of acute and/or sub-acute medical services. There is no definition for elderly offenders but have used >55 and >65 years old.

Number of elderly and/or infirmed inmates:	N/A	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	N/A	
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$240,723,261	(\$ state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$8,559,746	(\$ non-state funds)

#### **Summary of Prison-based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs**

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Programs (RSAT) is a nine-month program provided to offenders with an identified substance abuse need. Offenders are referred to this program based on assessed need. The funding associated with this effort is \$7,005,171 in state funds and \$433,552 from federal grant funds.

Central Georgia Technical College Customer Service provides technical training and employment assistance to RSAT participants at selected prison sites. The funding associated with this effort is \$785,553 in state funds.

Matrix Early Recovery Skills Model is an eight-session substance abuse intervention program designed for High Need offenders. Matrix Relapse Prevention Skills is a 32-session substance abuse program utilized to enhance skills learned in early recovery. Motivation for Change provides cognitive lessons that seek to motivate offenders to participate in programming and provide basic substance abuse education. No cost was reported for these efforts.

Georgia evaluates the effectiveness of substance abuse programs by tracking offenders utilizing a three-year felony re-conviction rate. Georgia compares recidivism rates for those in substance abuse to the general population.

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	4,541	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	33	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	100%	
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$7,790,743	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$433,552	(\$ non-state funds)

## GEORGIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2017)

#### Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs

GDC has an Evidence Based Learning Prison that supports pre-release by focusing on training and programming based on Evidence Based Learning principles. This is operated with state funds as well as a Second Chance Recidivism Grant.

The Governor's Office of Transition and Support (GOTSR), which is a division of Community Supervision, works in designated pilot sites to assist in release of offenders with Community Coordinators, In-reach specialists and networking with local agencies. This is funded through the state budget and federal grants.

The 3-year recidivism rate is 27% at the present. This has dropped from 32% over the last 10 years. Currently the Faith and Character-Based Program shows a recidivism rate of 10.47%. All programming used for the department is evidence based and has been shown to reduce recidivism.

GDC released 21,303 offenders in FY 13, 20,629 in FY 14, 17,816 in FY 15, 18,131 in FY 16 and 16,458 in FY 17. These numbers go in line with the push for Criminal Justice Reform. Currently, 66.18% of the offenders have violent and sex crimes. Criminal Justice Reform has reduced the number of offenders incarcerated and those incarcerated are for longer periods of time. Additionally, the Georgia Department of Corrections maintains a Career Center in each state prison. The Career Center works in conjunction with the Reentry class to provide offenders with training regarding the use of computers, career interest profilers, resume writing, job interviewing techniques, job search skills, and Department of Labor information regarding soft skill training.

#### Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs (continued)

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-released program:	19,876	
Number of individuals enrolled in a post-release program:	N/A	
Number of state operated facilities with pre-release programs:	33	
Percentage of state facilities with pre-release programs:	100%	
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

**KENTUCKY CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2017)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Average Age at Commitment:	34.0 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	1,684 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments (excluding life sentences):	4.8 years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	2.2 years
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:	A. Burglary III, Degree B. Burglary II, Degree C. Theft By Unlawful Taking > \$500 and < \$10,000
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	75.80%
Percentage Black	21.42%
Percentage Hispanic	1.42%
Percentage Other	1.36%
Percentage Male	87.27%
Percentage Female	12.73%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	774 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	120 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	23 inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	27.3%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	32 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 17:	0 inmates
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	4,962 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	610 inmates

**KENTUCKY CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2017)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	4,564 inmates
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	4,424 inmates
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	120 inmates
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 17 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	322 inmates
Parole	7,750 inmates
Goodtime (Minimum Expiration, Admin Release, Supervision Credits, etc)	4,301 inmates
Probation	1,456 inmates
Death	60 inmates
<u>Other (Active Inmate Release, Commutation of Sentence, Conditional Release, etc.)</u>	<u>7,356 inmates</u>
Total	21,245 inmates
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated: Seven days/month in addition to program and education completed awards.	
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
Number of Inmates Released in FY 17 Based on the Above:	6 inmates
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	572 inmates
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	47.7%
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	7 inmates
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	78 inmates
HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	As needed either by request or incident
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	19 inmates
KENTUCKY currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.	

**KENTUCKY CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2017)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	1,191 inmates
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	17 inmates
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A

Systems Frequency of Testing: Identification, evaluation and monitoring of KDOC inmates with Hepatitis C, as mirrored by the Federal Bureau of Prisons guidelines: Pre-medication assessment, including determination of liver disease severity, comorbidities and patient likelihood of adherence to prescribed medications and monitoring; Urgency of initiating antiviral therapy should be based on the risk of developing decompensated cirrhosis or dying from liver cancer or liver-related diseases. Urgent antiviral therapy considered in patients with advanced cirrhosis. Individuals with mild liver disease have less urgency for antiviral therapy in the short term. Antiviral therapy is not indicated in patients with limited life expectancy (ie: multiple co-morbidities, non-curative hepatocellular cancer) unless there is reason to anticipate that duration or quality of life can be improved by eradication of HCV. KDOC obtains health history from all newly incarcerated inmates during intake. If an inmate reports previously being treated for Hepatitis C at an outside facility, the inmate signs a Release of Information to obtain outside records to verify if the patient reached a sustained viral response after completing antiviral medications. If an inmate reports being treated for Hepatitis C at a KDOC facility and obtained a sustained viral response, KDOC submits a lab requisition for a HCV RNA Qualitative (Lab Corp: 550713). Testing for HCV infection is recommended for inmates with risk factors for HCV, certain clinical conditions and for those who request testing. Establishing criteria is a vital component of the initial evaluation and ongoing management of patients with chronic HCV infection. Although all patients with chronic HCV may benefit from antiviral therapy, certain patients are at higher risk for complications, disease progression and require more urgent consideration for initiation of antiviral therapy. Priority levels (Level 1-3) have been established to ensure those with the greatest need are identified. The patient will have a clinic visit with the medical provider at 2 weeks and 4 weeks after starting antiviral medications, and monthly thereafter for the duration of antiviral therapy; more frequently as clinically indicated. Labs are drawn at 4, 8, and 12 weeks.

KENTUCKY currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.

## COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The KENTUCKY Department of Corrections (KYDOC) is not currently under federal or state court orders.

## KENTUCKY CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2017)

#### Summary on Addressing the Issue of Increasing Number of Elderly and Infirm Inmates

The state owns and manages a 67-bed nursing care facility at KY State Reformatory (KSR) for male inmates. KYDOC also provides in-prison medical care to female inmates at the KY Correctional Institution for Women (KCIW) with 20 beds. The state procures medical services through contracts with the private sector. KYDOC utilizes a private health care company that provides health care for inmates at \$10.332 per inmate per day. Elderly inmates in need of medical care are housed in KSR and KCIW; however, these inmates are grouped together in units to accommodate equipment and staff. KRS 439.3405 authorizes the parole of inmates who are medically deteriorated to the point where death is likely within one year. In addition, HB 235 2014 RS contained language provisions directing the Commissioner of the KYDOC to parole inmates who are deemed physically and/or mentally infirm. This language provision was in effect for a two-year period during which no inmates were successfully placed in the community. The KYDOC has previously stated that the reason for this has to do with a shortage of nursing facilities that are willing to take ex-offenders. Specifically, nursing facilities are not bound by law to accept any individuals that seek treatment and have raised liability concerns to the KYDOC. Nursing facilities in the community have asserted that there is a chance that they could be legally liable for damages in the event that a paroled, infirm inmate were to commit a new crime, particularly a violent one. KYDOC currently has 28 inmates that could use nursing home type beds; however, their charges prevent them from qualifying. Note - No current definition for KYDOC to track/identify applicable inmates.

Number of elderly and/or infirmed inmates:	N/A	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	2	
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	\$10.332 per inmate per day	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$67,871,215	(\$ state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

#### Summary of Prison-based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

KDOC, through the Division of Substance Abuse Services, provides evidence based substance abuse programming via therapeutic community and cognitive behavioral therapy. Programming is available in seven (7) prison facilities. Substance abuse programs are available for male and female inmate populations. The University of Kentucky Center for Alcohol and Drug Research provides outcome data to evaluate the effectiveness of the programs.

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	765	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	10 programs in 7 facilities	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	58%	
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$6,122,238	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$137,673	(\$ non-state funds)



## KENTUCKY CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2017)

#### Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs

Reentry is the effort by KYDOC to support offenders as they transition from prison to the community to improve their ability to successfully reintegrate into society without further criminal behavior. The number of inmates released has remained consistent.

Reentry Coordinators are located at each institution. They facilitate home placements, coordinate community partnerships, facilitate the PORTAL New Direction program (promising practice to address reentry barriers) and assist offenders in obtaining birth certificates and social security cards

Probation and Parole Reentry Liaisons and Facilitators are located statewide throughout the Probation and Parole Districts. They coordinate community partnerships, assist with referrals to local services provided in each area including possible employment opportunities, facilitate evidence based programs, and other programming such as: Moral Recognition Therapy, Thinking for a Change, 24/7 Dads and Portal New Direction (promising practice barrier program). Reentry staff and liaisons work in partnership with 11 Reentry Councils across the state. Programs are cognitive therapy based, address the criminogenic needs as identified by the risk needs assessment utilized by KYDOC and must be evidence based.

NOTE: Mandatory Reentry Supervision and Post-Incarceration Supervision are not included in the counts. The counts represent reentry programming only. The program numbers are based on completions. At this time Kentucky does not track enrollments that do not complete.

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-released program:	6,192	
Number of individuals enrolled in a post-release program:	896	
Number of state operated facilities with pre-release programs:	12	
Percentage of state facilities with pre-release programs:	100%	
Total cost for pre-release programs:	\$7,735,864	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for pre-release programs:	\$1,138,465	(\$ non-state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	\$9,964	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

**LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2017)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Average Age at Commitment:	33.0 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	3,123 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments: (excluding life sentences)	6.0 years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	2.0 years
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:	
A. Drug Offenses	
B. Robbery	
C. Homicides	
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	33.20%
Percentage Black	66.40%
Percentage Hispanic	0.10%
Percentage Other	0.30%
Percentage Male	94.00%
Percentage Female	6.00%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	N/A
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	4,841 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	150 inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	10.0%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	73 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 17:	0 inmates
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	5,871 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	2,305 inmates

**LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2017)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	5,048 inmates
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	309 inmates
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	878 inmates
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 17 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	1,079 inmates
Parole	325 inmates
Goodtime	14,583 inmates
Probation	310 inmates
Death	134 inmates
Other (Conviction Overturned, Court Order and Released to INS)	109 inmates
Total	16,540 inmates
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated: For certain offenders eligible for diminution sentence options include the following: earn 30 days for every 30 days incarcerated, earn 35 days for every 30 days incarcerated or earn 45 days for every 30 days of incarcerated.	
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
Number of Inmates Released in FY 17 Based on the Above:	19 inmates
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	641 inmates
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	34.8%
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	108 inmates
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	276 inmates
HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	N/A
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	490 inmates
LOUISIANA currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.	

**LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2017)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	2,097 inmates
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	2,097 inmates
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	As needed when clinically indicated
LOUISIANA currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.	
<b>COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS</b>	

The LOUISIANA Department of Corrections is not currently under federal or state court orders.

## LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2017)

#### **Summary on Addressing the Issue of Increasing Number of Elderly and Infirm Inmates**

The reception centers for the Department of Public Safety and Corrections (DOC) are responsible for the initial medical and mental health screenings of offenders upon arrival. The medical and mental health screenings, along with classification screenings, are key elements in determining the permanent housing assignment for each offender.

There are three facilities within the department that are considered to be a Level of Care (LOC) 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 services are also available. A Skilled Nursing Unit (SNU) provides extensive inpatient medical services. The SNU at Elayn Hunt Correctional Center (EHCC) has a 64-bed capacity. Louisiana State Penitentiary, known as Angola, has a 62-bed capacity. Louisiana Correctional Institute for Women (LCIW) has a 13-bed capacity. These units also provide an End-of-life Care program and Palliative Care, which provides palliative treatment to patients that are terminally ill. These programs do not cost more and allow the offenders to make a decision in the type of care they receive. The extensive use of offender volunteers and offender visitors in place of, and in conjunction with, actual family visits, plus the willing and active role of medical and security staff, allows the offender to have a dignified end-of-life plan.

As of June 30, 2017, there were 7,432 offenders 50 years of age and older. Of those, 4,758 are housed in the eight DOC facilities and 2,674 are housed in local jails. The annual cost for housing elderly offenders in DOC facilities is \$93,988,580 ( $4,758 \times \$54.12$  per day  $\times 365$  days) and \$23,804,884 ( $2,674 \times \$24.39$  per day  $\times 365$  days) for elderly offenders housed in local jails.

Elderly offenders with chronic health care needs that do not require 24-hour nursing care are housed in a dorm that is handicap and wheelchair accessible to accommodate those with medical disabilities. Health care orderlies are assigned to assist offenders with activities of daily living in these areas. The offender can remain in the dorm longer without having to be admitted to the Nursing Unit for care. A new unit was opened at EHCC that houses elderly and offenders with chronic care needs that are unable to maintain activities of daily living in general population. Due to the flood of August 2016, LCIW offenders are housed at EHCC in this building.

Each institution has a chronic disease management plan. This program includes protocols and chronic care clinics for the management of offenders with chronic illnesses, including at a minimum: hypertension, diabetes, congestive heart failure, hyperlipidemia and asthma/COPD.

## LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2017)

#### Summary on Addressing the Issue of Increasing Number of Elderly and Infirm Inmates (continued)

The Keep on Person Medication Program is available to offenders for self-administration of approved medications. The offender must be able to read and write and be allowed to handle the approved medications. This program encourages independence and allows the offender to play a part in their healthcare plan.

Offender Assistants (under staff supervision) perform familial duties commensurate with their level of documented training. These duties may include the following: peer support and education, hospice or end-of-life care activities, and/or assisting impaired offenders on a one-on-one basis with activities of daily living.

Louisiana R.S. 15:574.20 and R.S. 15:833 allow offenders who meet qualifications for compassionate release and medical parole to be released early. The offender must have a terminal illness or are physically disabled and require long-term care. During the 2017 Regular Legislative Session a new type of medical release was added. It is medical treatment furlough and it allows offenders with first and second degree murder charges to be released to a medical facility or nursing home if he/she meets the medical criteria. Other laws that DOC has implemented provide potential medical parole for low-risk offenders by clearly defining the medical condition.

There are also two Geriatric Parole Acts for which some offenders may qualify. Act 790 of 1991 and Act 253 of 2011 allow those offenders who are non-violent, over age 60, who have served more than 10 years, and meet other determined pre-release educational readiness to be eligible for geriatric parole.

Number of elderly and/or infirmed inmates:	4,758	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	N / A	
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	\$93,988,580	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	\$0	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$53,954,997	(\$ state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$0	(\$ non-state funds)

## LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2017)

#### **Summary of Prison-based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs**

The reception centers for the DOC are responsible for the initial mental health and substance abuse screenings of offenders upon arrival. Each offender receives an individualized treatment plan. The screenings are key elements in determining placement and the type of treatment that is required.

Every institution has substance abuse treatment and education programs. Each DOC institution is mandated to follow/provide the following per Health Care Policy No. HC – 40 16:

- 1) Living in Balance: Moving From a Life of Addiction to a Life of Recovery;
- 2) Availability of Alcoholics Anonymous/Narcotics Anonymous weekly meetings;
- 3) A pre-treatment and post-treatment evaluation to measure the progress of participants at Steve Hoyle facility;
- 4) Provisions for illiterate offenders or those with reading disorders (utilized as needed);
- 5) Provisions that the offender will be involved in aftercare discharge planning.

Each institution also provides pre-release counseling services. In addition, the residential pre-release “Blue Walters” drug treatment program is operational in cooperation with the privately operated Richwood Correctional Center. Recidivism rates are measured for Blue Walters. LCIW uses the Living in Balance Curriculum for their substance abuse program. This program is scheduled as an 8 1/2-week curriculum where there is a pre- and post-test involved. Only offenders in general population participate in the program. LCIW does not track the recidivism rate for those participants once they release from LCIW. The cost of the program is \$1,214.

DOC offers an intensive substance abuse program, ranging from three to nine months, housed at Bossier Parish Correctional Facility. The Steve Hoyle Intensive Substance Abuse Program (SHISAP) houses 600 male treatment beds. The SHISAP program, modeled after the successful IMPACT program previously housed at Forcht Wade Correctional Center, provides treatment for addiction and its underlying causes. Curriculums include Living In Balance, Dr. Eric Cohen’s risk management program (Mind Altering Substance Abuse Program, Phase 1 - Identifying and Phase 2 - Understanding), Cognitive Behavioral/Emotive Therapy, Moral Reconnection Therapy (MRT), victims awareness, anger management, family therapy, Big Book study groups, AA meetings, community meetings, dual-diagnosis treatment, and drug specific courses. The program is supported through state funds with a budget focused on the salaries of approximately \$300,000 for the substance abuse treatment providers. It is also supported with the awarding of the federal grant, RSAT- Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Grant.

## LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2017)

#### Summary of Prison-based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs (continued)

The efficacy of the SHISAP program is determined by reviewing the recidivism tendencies of released graduates compared to the recidivism rates of offenders who did not receive treatment. The department also tracks monthly graduation rates, determined by Certified Treatment Rehabilitation Programs.

The Concordia Correctional Treatment Program in Ferriday, LA, is a 40-bed facility for male, adult offenders. Funded through grants from the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement and the Louisiana Office of Addictive Disorders (OAD). The facility has been in operation since May 1997 and has treated upwards of 800 inmates with substance abuse problems. The program lasts for 90 days and inmates are placed in the program at the beginning of their last 90 days of incarceration. The ratio of clients to counselors in this program is 14:1, based on grant requirements from the OAD. The emphasis is on cognitive-behavioral therapeutic techniques. A vast array of treatment material from well-known names in the treatment field is utilized. The twelve-step approach also provides tools for the inmate to use when he is released to stay clean and sober, if he so chooses. This program uses Living in Balance, Recovery Dynamics and Cage Your Rage.

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	8,855	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	7	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	100%	
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	state and federal funds are below	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$5,859,874	(\$ non-state funds)

#### Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs

Reentry begins at reception for offenders entering state prisons with a variety of assessments (educational, vocational, substance abuse, risk/needs, medical and mental health). Once assessed, individuals are tracked into reentry programming based on the amount of time to be served and their custody status. An individualized reentry accountability plan is developed, monitored, and adjusted based on the offender's progress and conduct. The department uses the Louisiana Risk/Needs Assessment (LARNA) to determine criminogenic risk and began using a validated criminogenic needs assessment and screening tool from Texas Christian University (TCU) in FY 13 for all intakes into state prisons. Over the past three years, the Department has partnered with Louisiana State University to develop a new risk/need/responsivity tool. This tool is nearly complete and is being automated in a web-based platform that includes an integrated reentry accountability plan (REAP). The new "TIGER" tool will replace the LARNA and TCU screens and is more accurate and comprehensive than the current tools used by the Department. TIGER is on target for completion and implementation by the end of FY 18.



## LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2017)

#### **Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs (continued)**

When offenders are nearing release, normally within six months of release or for some within six months of Transitional Work Program Eligibility date, they are required to participate in the 100-hour Standardized Pre-release Curriculum 2010 that includes instructions in the areas of 10 modules: substance abuse, money management, communications, values development, victim awareness, abiding by conditions of probation and parole, housing, employment, and resources in the community. This curriculum was recognized by the American Correctional Association as a best practice and published by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt.

Once in the community post-release and the offender is under parole or diminution of sentence supervision, they are assisted by probation and parole officers. The officers develop a plan of supervision for each offender and make referrals to community programs (education, substance abuse and mental health, employment, housing, etc.) based on the needs of the offenders as identified by the risk/needs assessments and the conditions of release. For high risk and/or need offenders, or those who have technical violations of supervision conditions, the department offers Day Reporting Centers in 8 urban centers, as well as in-patient substance abuse treatment in lieu of revocation as options for offenders under community supervision.

Most programs are funded within DOC's budget. Some of the education programs are funded through Title I funding. The Louisiana Community and Technical College System provides some funding for vo-tech instructors. LCTCS also assists offenders serving their sentences in local jails to access federal Pell grant funds to pay for programs offered in those jails.

Performance standards include number of completers and the number that successfully return to the community and do not recidivate.

The department offers many therapeutic programs designed to ease the transition of offenders back into the community (life skill, parenting, anger management, Thinking for a Change (Cognitive Behavior), Sex Offender Treatment, etc). Some of the programs are described below.

Education: Most offenders read below the 8th grade level. DOC offers literacy, adult basic education, GED/High School Equivalence (HSE), special education and some college courses.

## LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2017)

#### **Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs (continued)**

**Substance Abuse:** Approximately 78% of the offender population admits to some type of substance abuse problem that led to their criminality. DOC offers several substance education programs at each prison. The Blue Walters Substance Abuse Treatment Program provides substance abuse treatment for technical violators and offenders that are nearing release. In July 2012, Forcht Wade Correctional Center (FWCC) was closed. The primary mission of FWCC was to provide intensive substance treatment through the Steve Hoyle Substance Abuse Program. The Steve Hoyle Substance Abuse Rehabilitation Program is now located at Bossier Parish Correctional Center in conjunction with a partnership with the Sheriff of Bossier Parish. Six hundred (600) clinical substance abuse treatment program beds are provided at Bossier Parish Correctional Center. The program is research-driven and evidenced based, offering extensive substance abuse treatment that focuses on addictive disorders, as well as psychological concerns of the individual and their family.

**Sex Offender Treatment Unit:** A twelve-month program with 100 beds located at Bossier Medium Security Facility. It is commonly known as the Steve Hoyle Rehabilitation Program. The program requires that each offender complete all four phases of the LA Risk Management Model to graduate. They are also required to complete victims' awareness, anger management, Thinking For A Change, Moral Recognition Therapy, and Unlock Your Thinking. A criminogenic needs assessment determines if an offender should also be required to take Mind Altering Substances Phase 1 and Living In Balance. The curriculum is designed to use evidence-based treatment to prevent future offenses, increase pro-social thinking, and mitigate factors contributing to sexual crimes.

**Vocational Trades:** Most offenders prior to their incarceration do not have job skills. DOC offers training in the areas of plumbing, carpentry, welding, culinary arts, horticulture, automotive technology, masonry, electrical, upholstery and many others to offenders serving their sentences in both state institutions and local jails..

**Values Development:** Each state prison has a chaplain that works with hundreds of volunteers from the faith-based community that comprise the heart of faith and character-based programs. Louisiana State Penitentiary (Angola) also offers a four-year degree program through the New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary Angola Campus. Offenders earn a bachelor's degree and they are used to assist chaplains at Angola as well as transferred to other state prisons to assist chaplains.

## LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2017)

#### **Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs (continued)**

Transitional Work Program: Eligible offenders can be in a transitional work program for 6-48 months depending on the nature of their offense. Offenders are employed and earn prevailing wages. A percentage of their salary is deposited into an account for the inmate and a percentage pays for room and board and incidental costs. Currently DOC has approximately 5,432 beds allocated for transitional work programs and about 3,175 are filled. While in the Transitional Work Program offenders begin to understand work ethic and in many instances obtain a job skill. They can also begin to pay child support, victim restitution, and become taxpayers rather than tax burdens.

Partnership with Sheriffs: Almost half of the approximately 35,000 offenders committed to DOC serve out their sentences in local jails and approximately 11,000 of the 17,000 offenders released from custody annually are released from local jails. In most instances these facilities provide limited to no reentry programs. The department developed and is implementing regional local reentry programming for offenders serving time in local jails. The concept has divided the state into nine (9) regions with multiple parishes in each region, plus an additional gender-specific program for female offenders. Under this plan, there is no new brick and mortar to expand jail capacity to house more offenders, but rather funding for staff and supplies are provided to deliver rehabilitative opportunities. Each program draws reentry participants from all local jails within the region and offers the same mandatory pre-release curriculum provided in state correctional facilities. The programs, which began by offering the department's standardized 100-hour pre-release curriculum and discharge planning, continue to expand as needs are identified. Both state and local reentry programs focus on securing two valid forms of identification for offenders and preparing them for discharge by assisting with obtaining residence and employment plans. Based on Government Efficiency Management Systems (GEMS) recommendations, the department expanded Regional Reentry Programs as noted above. The department deployed 20 transition specialists into 40 local jails housing the largest number of state offenders to provide individual assessments and reentry programming to those offenders. Additionally, the department expanded adult basic education classes into 15 local jails. Local reentry programs are:

A. The Northwest Regional Reentry Program opened in FY 12 in partnership with the Caddo Parish Sheriff's Offices. The region includes the parishes of Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, Claiborne, DeSoto, Jackson, Natchitoches, Red River, Webster and Union.

## LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2017)

#### **Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs (continued)**

B. The Southeast Regional Reentry Program opened in FY 12 in partnership with the Orleans Parish Sheriff. In FY 16, this program was moved to Plaquemines Parish Detention Center in partnership with the Plaquemines Parish Sheriff's Office. The region includes the parishes of Orleans, Jefferson, Plaquemines, and St. Bernard.

C. The Louisiana Transition Center for Women (LTCW), formerly the Steve Hoyle Rehabilitation Center located in Tallulah, opened in FY 12 in partnership with the Madison Parish Sheriff. The program addresses transitional issues associated with females. Females are transferred in from various local jails and receive reentry transitional services consistent with those provided for male participants at the other Regional Reentry Programs.

D. The Southwest Central Regional Reentry Program opened in September 2014, in partnership with the Lafayette Parish Sheriff's Office. The region served includes the parishes of Acadia, Allen, Evangeline, Iberia, Lafayette, St. Landry, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Vermilion.

E. The Northeast Regional Reentry Program opened in November 2014, in cooperation with the Madison Parish Sheriff's Office. The region served includes the parishes of Caldwell, East and West Carroll, Franklin, Lincoln, Madison, Morehouse, Ouachita, Richland, Tensas, and Union.

F. The Central Regional Reentry Program opened in November 2014, in partnership with the Rapides Parish Sheriff's Office. The region served includes the parishes of Avoyelles, Catahoula, Concordia, Grant, LaSalle, and Rapides.

G. The Jefferson Parish Regional Reentry Program opened in January 2015, in partnership with the Franklin Parish Sheriff's Office. The region served by this program consists of Jefferson Parish.

H. The Florida Parishes Regional Reentry Program opened in July 2015, in partnership with the St. Tammany Parish Sheriff's Office. The region served by this program consists of St. Tammany, Washington, and Tangipahoa Parishes.

I. The Capital Regional Reentry Program opened in partnership with the West Baton Rouge Parish Sheriff's Department. The region served by this program consists of West Feliciana, East Feliciana, St. Helena, Pointe Coupee, West Baton Rouge, East Baton Rouge, Iberville, and Livingston Parishes.

NOTE: In FY 18, a Regional Reentry Program will be opened in Calcasieu (Southwest Region) and in subsequent fiscal years, the final Regional Reentry Program for males will be opened in the Southeast Central region of the state.

## LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2017)

#### **Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs (continued)**

Reentry Court - The department, in collaboration with the Orleans Criminal Court, created a Reentry Court Pilot Program to address workforce development training for program participants. Participants receive other reentry programming as well, which includes the Thinking for a Change cognitive behavioral program. Participants enter industry-based certification vocational programs at the Louisiana State Penitentiary operated by long-term inmates certified as instructors and master trainers. Once participants complete the training phase of the program, they are returned to the sentencing court. The court suspends the balance of the sentence and places the offender on intensive probation supervision. Legislation passed in the 2017 Legislative Session expanded this program to all judicial districts in the state.

Day Reporting Center Program (DRC) – This includes structured programs for selected probation and parole violators who are on the cusp of being re-incarcerated for technical violations. They remain in the community, are required to report to the structured program offered at the DRC and are assessed and provided treatment or services in identified needs areas, (i.e., substance abuse, mental health referrals, job search, education, etc). DRC's are currently operating in the Northwest and Southeast Regions. Based on the 2014 Government Efficiency Management Systems (GEMS) recommendations and subsequent funding, 8 DRC's were opened, but 4 were subsequently closed due to budget cuts at the end of FY 16. Currently, there are DRC's in operation in Baton Rouge, Shreveport, New Orleans, and Covington. Additional DRC sites are planned as funds become available.

DRC helps individuals find jobs post-release, places to live, provides information for methods of receiving additional treatment, etc. through collaborations with employers, the Louisiana Workforce Commission and local staffing agencies. Annually, all state prisons have Resource Fairs for offenders that are within six months of being released. During the Resource Fairs offenders can complete applications with employers. Additionally, through collaboration with the Louisiana Workforce Commission, the Job One Mobile unit travels to state prisons to sign up offenders into their database and a job resume is completed. Transitional work program offenders are sometimes able to keep their job with the employer once they have been released from custody. Through collaborations with faith and community-based partners, DOC makes referrals for housing and shelter for offenders at release.

## LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2017)

#### Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs (continued)

Probation and Parole Officers - make referrals for treatment, education, and other services for offenders that are released to their supervision. Each probation and parole office has a community resource coordinator and each office also has a manual of resources in the community as well as services listed on the Corrections Resource Database.

These programs have a positive impact on recidivism rates. Recidivism rates are lower for offenders that complete programs in education, transitional work programs, faith-based, and parole supervision as compared to the total population released.

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-released program:	10,120	
Number of individuals enrolled in a post-release program:	702	
Number of state operated facilities with pre-release programs:	7	
Percentage of state facilities with pre-release programs:	100%	
Total cost for pre-release programs:	\$4,130,262	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for pre-release programs:	\$0	(\$ non-state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	\$1,798,198	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	\$0	(\$ non-state funds)

**MISSISSIPPI CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2017)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Average Age at Commitment:	34.0 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	693 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments: (excluding life sentences)	6.0 years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	3.0 years
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:	
A. Armed Robbery	
B. Aggravated Assault	
C. Sexual Battery	
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	36.16%
Percentage Black	62.58%
Percentage Hispanic	0.87%
Percentage Other	0.39%
Percentage Male	92.00%
Percentage Female	8.00%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	588 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	1,616 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	44 inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	18.0%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	47 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 17:	0 inmates
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	4,239 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	264 inmates

**MISSISSIPPI CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2017)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	1,695 inmates
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	1,539 inmates
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	156 inmates
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 17 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	673 inmates
Parole	5,833 inmates
Goodtime	N/A
Probation	1,674 inmates
Death	72 inmates
<u>Other (released on reprieve)</u>	833 inmates
Total	9,085 inmates
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:	N/A
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
Number of Inmates Released in FY 17 Based on the Above:	4 inmates
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	428 inmates
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	31.4%
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	49 inmates
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	192 inmates
HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	All inmates are tested at intake
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	At intake and as clinically indicated
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	3 inmates
MISSISSIPPI currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.	



**MISSISSIPPI CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2017)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	734 inmates
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	2 inmates
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	As clinically indicated. Not all are tested for Hepatitis C.

MISSISSIPPI currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.

**COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS**

The MISSISSIPPI Department of Corrections (MDOC) is currently not under a federal or state court order.

## MISSISSIPPI CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2017)

#### Summary on Addressing the Issue of Increasing Number of Elderly and Infirm Inmates

Special needs, disabled and geriatric male inmates have a special housing unit at the Mississippi State Penitentiary (MSP) and the Central Mississippi Correctional Facility. The East Mississippi Correctional Facility, a privately operated facility, is the designated mental health facility.

Number of elderly and/or infirmed inmates:	271	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	2	
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	State funds - costs not separately defined for this inmate subgroup	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	Non-state funds - not used	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$65,514,363	(\$ state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	Medical paid by state funds except in-patient stays reimbursed through Medicaid	(\$ non-state funds)

#### Summary of Prison-based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

MDOC provides long-term and short-term treatment as well as alcohol and drug therapeutic community programs for offenders who have a history of substance abuse or who commit alcohol and drug-related crimes. Priority is given to offenders who are court-ordered to complete alcohol and drug treatment programs. The short-term program is a twelve-week program provided for offenders with special needs (disabilities). The therapeutic community program is a long-term program and requires participants to be within six to thirty months of earliest release date. Alcohol and drug programs are funded by state funds and by grant funds received through the Mississippi Department of Mental Health and the Mississippi Department of Public Safety. The Alcohol and Drug Program evaluates the effectiveness of treatment by administering a pre-test upon entry and a post-test at program completion to measure progress made during the treatment. A Phase Change test is administered to participants to determine progress made between phases of the program. Management Information Systems conducts a recidivism study of program participants who successfully complete the program to determine the rate of return within 36 months of release. The recidivism rate for program completers can be compared to the recidivism rate of offenders in the general population.

## MISSISSIPPI CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2017)

#### Summary of Prison-based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs (continued)

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	2,788
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	6
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	46%

Total cost for prison-based substance programs: \$830,486 includes state & non-state (\$ state funds)

Total cost for prison-based substance programs: amount is included above (\$ non-state funds)

#### Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs

MDOC provides pre-release/job assistance to incarcerated offenders who are within two years of their sentence completion date or who are within six months of their parole eligibility date. The program teaches the offenders basic and remedial education, GED, employability, readjustment and social skills. The program assists offenders in securing employment, residence, and provides community resources for reentry into society. The program is funded with state funds and with grant funds from the Mississippi Community College Board. Performance standards for the program are set by the grantors and the Department of Corrections. Participants are administered the Test for Adult Basic Education (TABE) upon entry into the program and prior to release to evaluate participant performance. Management Information Systems conducts a recidivism study of program participants who successfully complete the program to determine the rate of return within 36 months of release. The recidivism rate for program completers can be compared to the recidivism rate of offenders in the general population. NOTE: The combined cost for pre-release and post-release programs is \$251,752.

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-released program:	665
Number of individuals enrolled in a post-release program:	N/A
Number of state operated facilities with pre-release programs:	2
Percentage of state facilities with pre-release programs:	15%

Total cost for pre-release programs: See Note Above (\$ state funds)

Total cost for pre-release programs: See Note Above (\$ non-state funds)

Total cost for post-release programs: See Note Above (\$ state funds)

Total cost for post-release programs: See Note Above (\$ non-state funds)

**MISSOURI CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2017)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Average Age at Commitment:	34.7 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	1,054 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments: (excluding life sentences)	7.2 years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	1.8 years
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:	A. Possession of Controlled Substance B. Distribution/Delivery of Manufactured Controlled Substances C. Robbery 1st Degree
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	63.43%
Percentage Black	34.08%
Percentage Hispanic	1.88%
Percentage Other	0.61%
Percentage Male	89.51%
Percentage Female	10.49%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	1,772 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	1,162 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	53 inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	16.3%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	25 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 17:	1 inmate
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	7,648 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	1,638 inmates

**MISSOURI CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2017)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	6,035 inmates
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	3,263 inmates
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	2,772 inmates
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 17 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	1,531 inmates
Parole	11,783 inmates
Goodtime	N/A
Probation	5,045 inmates
Death	97 inmates
<u>Other</u>	89 inmates
<u>Total</u>	<u>18,545 inmates</u>
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:	N/A
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
Number of Inmates Released in FY 17 Based on the Above:	6 inmates
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	621 inmates
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	42.9%
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	80 inmates
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	39,293 inmates
HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	1,062 inmates
Incident	1,759 inmates
High Risk Group	1,759 inmates
Systems Frequency of Testing:	Entrance, exit, exposure, offender report
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	38 inmates
MISSOURI currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.	

**MISSOURI CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2017)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	5,227 inmates
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	5,624 inmates
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	Offenders are tested at the discretion of physicians depending on the offenders reporting of high-risk behavior.

MISSOURI currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.

**COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS**

The MISSOURI Department of Corrections (MDOC) is not currently under a federal or state court order.

## MISSOURI CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2017)

#### Summary on Addressing the Issue of Increasing Number of Elderly and Infirm Inmates

Elderly offenders are housed in general population. There is no dedicated housing for offenders over 50. It costs \$12.578 per day to provide medical services per inmate. The state of Missouri does not track elderly or disabled inmate expenses separately.

Number of elderly and/or infirmed inmates:	N/A	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	0	
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	\$0	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	\$0	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$184,549,508	(\$ state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$0	(\$ non-state funds)

#### Summary of Prison-based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

MDOC provides residential substance abuse treatment for 2,987 offenders at any given time. The following types of programs are included:

- Long-Term Substance Abuse Treatment (12-24 months)
- Offenders Under Treatment and Intermediate (6 months)
- Intermediate Program (6 months)
- Short-Term (84 Days)
- All but one of the sites use a modified Therapeutic Community Model of treatment.

MDOC has both contracted and state operated substance abuse treatment programs. MDOC also has specialized programs for women with co-occurring substance abuse and mental health disorders, and for male offenders with mobility impairments as well as special mental health needs and/or cognitive impairments.

All programs provide recovery-focused education, group counseling, psychoeducational groups, limited individual counseling, and numerous therapeutic community activities. Programs focus on recovery from both substance use disorders and criminality.

## MISSOURI CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2017)

#### **Summary of Prison-based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs (continued)**

The following are programs whose service delivery is outsourced:

- Chillicothe Correctional Center (256 beds) – Substance abuse programming services for women: \$14.28 per offender per day, to include Short-Term, Intermediate, and Long-Term Treatment programs.
- Maryville Treatment Center (525 beds total, 300 of them contracted) – Substance abuse programming services for men: \$9.68 per day per offender, to include Intermediate and Long-Term Treatment programs.
- Northeast Corrections Center (62 beds) – Mobility adapted and special needs treatment services for men: \$21.72 per offender per day, to include group education, group counseling and individual counseling for those with specific medical and mental health needs, traumatic brain injury or adaptive.
- Ozark Correctional Center Therapeutic Community Services (650 beds) – Comprehensive Substance Abuse Therapeutic Community programming services for men: \$8.30 per offender per day for Long-Term Therapeutic Community program.
- Western Reception Comprehensive Substance Abuse Services (325 beds contracted) – Substance Abuse Programming services for men: \$9.87 per offender per day includes Short-Term Program services, Intermediate Program services, and Partial-Day Treatment services.
- Women’s Eastern Assessment and Comprehensive Substance Abuse Treatment Services (240 beds) – Substance Abuse programming services for women: \$17.02 per offender per day to include all other substance services. Treatment programs include Long-Term Treatment, Intermediate Program, Short-Term Treatment, and the Offenders Under Treatment six-month program.

MDOC also has a number of substance use disorder treatment programs with services provided by department treatment staff. It is difficult to compute the cost of those programs because all of the funding is dedicated to staff salaries. However, the average cost per offender for all programs (both contracted and department-provided) is approximately \$1,100. The following is a list of institutional treatment programs in which the treatment services are provided by department staff:

- Boonville Treatment Center (60 beds) - Services for offenders Court and Board ordered for short-term treatment are provided.
- Cremer Therapeutic Community Center (180 beds) - This provides services to court and board offenders ordered for 84-120 days of treatment.
- Fulton Reception Diagnostic Correctional Center (15 beds) - Provides court-ordered, short-term treatment services for 120-day treatment for offenders who have medically related mobility problems that preclude participation at other programs.



## MISSOURI CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2017)

#### **Summary of Prison-based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs (continued)**

- Farmington Treatment Program (364 beds) - Provides services to offenders stipulated to short-term, six-month and long-term treatment.
- Western Regional Treatment Center (325 beds) - Provides short-term and six-month services (Offender Under Treatment Program services) to offenders for court-ordered or Probation and Parole stipulated treatment.

Missouri evaluates the effectiveness of substance abuse programs by outcome measures that include program completions and recidivism rates over periods of 6, 12, 24 and 36 months for various offender populations. Additionally, program reviews are conducted annually and contracted programs are monitored monthly. MDOC tracks participants in programs until the end of their community supervision. The department tracks program completion, reasons for program failure, program success by offense type and numerous other areas.

Missouri compares recidivism rates for those who complete treatment programs and those who have not accessed or completed their assigned treatment program. The most substantial difference is consistent with longitudinal national research. Outcomes show a particularly positive impact for those offenders participating in both institutional treatment and continuing treatment in the community with support from traditional and non-traditional (faith-based) or community programs. Research conducted by the Department of Mental Health on offenders who were released between July 1, 2008, and June 30, 2015, and who completed both institutional and community substance abuse treatment demonstrates that individuals who have not completed either institutional or community treatment recidivate at an average rate of approximately 32% within one year compared to those who have completed at approximately 20%.

Missouri has some additional projects for which outcomes are being tracked: 1) for high risk offenders who graduate from institutional treatment and receive prompt community continuing care, and 2) for offenders released from treatment after an initial injection of Vivitrol and continue on Medication Assisted Treatment and intensive substance abuse treatment in the community while under community supervision. Both of these projects are implemented in collaboration with the Department of Mental Health and their certified treatment providers as well as MDOC's institutional treatment providers.

Participants in a substance use disorder treatment program are compared and tracked while incarcerated. MDOC and the Department of Mental Health integrate their data and use it for aggregated outcomes.

## MISSOURI CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2017)

#### **Summary of Prison-based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs (continued)**

Missouri evaluates the effectiveness of substance abuse programs by way of yearly audits/program surveys as well as monthly monitoring of contracted programs. Offenders also complete exit surveys and participants at contracted programs periodically complete satisfaction surveys. MDOC compares agency program objectives and goals from the previous year with the current year and analyzes the variances. MDOC monitors recidivism rates of offenders as related to re-incarceration and use of alcohol and illegal substances.

Recidivism rates for those in substance use disorder programs are compared to those inmates in the general population. Treatment offenders who completed their programs are compared to those who entered and did not complete treatment, as well as to offenders in general population who have not received treatment. *Note: Programs have lowered recidivism rates among those who complete them by 9%.*

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	7,572	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	22	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	100%	
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$5,609,366	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$0	(\$ non-state funds)

#### **Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs**

MDOC reports that the specific costs of these programs cannot be broken apart from academic education, substance abuse, and reentry appropriations. Missouri Vocational Enterprises (MVE) has authority to spend from the Working Capital Revolving Fund.

## MISSOURI CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2017)

MDOC reports that it has both contracted and state-operated substance abuse treatment programs. They also have specialized programs for women with co-occurring substance abuse and mental health disorders, and for male offenders with mobility impairments as well as special mental health needs and/or cognitive impairments.

All programs provide recovery-focused education, group counseling, psychoeducational groups and limited individual counseling as well as numerous therapeutic community activities. Programs focus on recovery from both substance use disorders and criminality. All but one program are delivered in a modified therapeutic community model. All programs use cognitive-behavioral approaches.

Performance standards are developed in collaboration with the Missouri Department of Mental Health. Counselors provide community resources to the offenders before their release and the most high-risk offenders are scheduled for appointments with community agencies before they are released. Programs include re-entry oriented curricula that assist with skills development. Probation and parole staff assist with housing placement, albeit sometimes transitional housing, before the offenders are released. Offenders with serious mental illnesses receive their discharge planning from institutional mental health staff. Offenders who complete institutional treatment and are returning to inner city Kansas City and St. Louis are required to attend outpatient programs expressly for them. The male programs are called Free & Clean. The women's programs are called "Alt-Care".

None of the treatment centers are staffed to offer assistance with job placement. However, vocational programs and re-entry support services are provided to a portion of offenders in general population.

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-release program:	N/A	
Number of individuals enrolled in a post-release program:	N/A	
Number of state operated facilities with pre-release programs:	N/A	
Percentage of state facilities with pre-release programs:	N/A	
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

**NORTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2017)

<b><u>PROFILE QUESTION</u></b>	<b><u>STATE RESPONSE</u></b>
Average Age at Commitment:	33.0 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	1,853 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments: (excluding life sentences)	2.0 years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	2.0 years
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:	
	A. Habitual Felon
	B. Murder 2nd Degree
	C. Robbery with dangerous weapon
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	39.50%
Percentage Black	52.68%
Percentage Hispanic	0.00%
Percentage Other	7.81%
Percentage Male	92.00%
Percentage Female	8.00%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	1,536 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	1,466 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	66 inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	40.0%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	143 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 17:	0
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	8,932 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	1,472 inmates

**NORTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2017)

<b>PROFILE QUESTION</b>	<b>STATE RESPONSE</b>
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	N/A
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	N/A
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	N/A
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 17 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	7,217 inmates
Parole	15,574 inmates
Goodtime	N/A
Probation	N/A
Death	122 inmates
Other	1,395 inmates
Total	24,308 inmates
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:	N/A
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
Number of Inmates Released in FY 17 Based on the Above:	15 inmates
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	1,077 inmates
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	21%
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	157 inmates
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	19,561 inmates
HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	Mandatory at intake, every four years from last negative test, and within one year of release.
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	279 inmates

NORTH CAROLINA currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates. North Carolina conducts infectious disease education classes at processing centers upon entry into the system. Offenders are provided with training and education when they are placed into certain jobs within the department for blood borne pathogen exposure risks.

**NORTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2017)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	1,013 inmates
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	70 inmates
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing: NORTH CAROLINA provides medical follow-up for anti-HCV positive inmates. All anti-HCV positive inmates should be counseled about: (1) the natural history of HCV, (2) risk of transmission to others, and (3) lifestyle changes that can minimize disease progression.	
NORTH CAROLINA currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates. A hepatology clinic is provided for the offender population for the management of their hepatitis C disease process.	

**COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS**

The NORTH CAROLINA Department of Corrections (DOC) is not currently under a federal or state court order.

## NORTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2017)

#### Summary on Addressing the Issue of Increasing Number of Elderly and Infirm Inmates

Randolph Correctional center has the capacity to accommodate up to 100 offenders in a Long-Term Care (LTC) facility.

North Carolina General Statute 15A – 1369 governs the medical release of inmates. This legislation allows for the early medical parole of geriatric offenders, 65 years or older; terminally ill offenders with a projected prognosis of death within six months, or permanently and totally disabled offenders except those convicted of class A and B crimes (primarily first and second degree murder) or offenders who have to register as sex offenders at release.

North Carolina General Statute 148 – 4 governs the custody and control of prisoners, authorizing a prisoner to leave his or her place of confinement. The Secretary of the Department of Public Safety may extend the limits of confinement for terminally ill and permanently and totally disabled offenders to receive palliative care. Offenders must be minimum custody, terminally ill (within six months of death) and/or permanently and totally disabled.

Prisons Policy and Procedure C.2200 Extension of Limits of Confinement

[http://www.doc.state.nc.us/dop/policy\\_procedure\\_manual/c2200.pdf](http://www.doc.state.nc.us/dop/policy_procedure_manual/c2200.pdf)

Prisons Health Care Policy CC – 11 Extending the Limits of Confinement

[https://www.ncdps.gov/div/Prisons/HealthServices/CC\\_ContinuityPatientCare/cc11.pdf](https://www.ncdps.gov/div/Prisons/HealthServices/CC_ContinuityPatientCare/cc11.pdf)

Number of elderly and/or infirmed inmates:	N/A	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	N/A	
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

## NORTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2017)

#### **Summary of Prison-based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs**

Alcoholism and Chemical Dependency Programs (ACDP) Section operates prison-based programs within selected minimum and medium custody prison units. Residential and program space for participants are separate from the regular prison population. The ACDP Substance Abuse Program Director and/or Administrator is responsible for overseeing the treatment program while the prison superintendent or warden is responsible for all matters pertaining to the custody, security, and administration of the prison.

Eligibility for ACDP prison-based substance use disorder treatment program placement is established during diagnostic processing and utilizes the Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory (SASSI) as a severity indicator of substance use problems. Upon the inmate's admission to treatment, ACDP staff complete a thorough assessment, which further defines the history and extent of the substance use disorder. Together, these measures establish the final recommendation for treatment placement. Once an inmate completes an ACDP prison-based intensive outpatient treatment program, the individual is either released from prison due to reaching the end of their sentence or returned to regular population where they are encouraged to participate in other recovery activities.

ACDP programs are based on Cognitive-Behavioral Interventions and encompass two service levels including intermediate and long-term treatment. The intermediate treatment programs provide intensive outpatient services to inmates identified as having a moderate to severe substance use disorder for a period of at least 90 days. Intermediate programs use a gender-specific curriculum in fourteen (14) prison units across the state. Long-term intensive outpatient treatment programs range in length from 120 to 365 days. Long-term programs use a gender-specific curriculum and are designed to treat inmates identified as having a severe substance use disorder in need of long-term treatment. Long-term programs are located in four (4) prison units across the state.

The NC Department of Public Safety Controller's Office computes agency and ACDP prison-based program costs annually. NC reported that the FY 16 average cost per day per inmate in a prison-based program was \$72.35. These estimations are calculated using both program and custody costs. ACDP program cost per day per inmate was \$18.21. ACDP operates one prison-based program with a federal Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) grant which provides 75% of the funding with a state match of 25%.



## NORTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2017)

#### Summary of Prison-based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs (continued)

The North Carolina General Assembly requires an annual evaluation of the ACDP prison-based programs. Evaluation measures include reduction in substance use, improvements in disciplinary/infracton rates, recidivism (defined as return-to-prison rates), and other measures of programs' success. These measures include:

- The Brief Situational Confidence Questionnaire (BSCQ), which assesses an offender's self-confidence to resist the urge to drink heavily or use drugs in eight situations using a repeated measures design, is a comparison of pre- and post-intervention testing results.
- The Criminal Thinking Scales (CTS), which measures improvement on select criminal thinking traits. The instrument uses six scales that represent distinct elements of anti-social cognitions and attitudes based on a national sample of male and female offenders. Criminal justice literature highlights criminal thinking as one of several key determinates of an individual's willingness to commit crime both before and after criminal justice sanctions have been applied. Research has shown when anti-social attitudes and cognitions are addressed; an individual's risk of future offending can be reduced. The results of the CTS survey provides treatment programs with a method to document the impact of program interventions and the change in an offender's thinking and attitudes that have been associated with substance use and criminal activity.
- Recidivism, as an ACDP outcome measure, is defined as return-to-prison within 3 years of program completion. It evaluates each program's impact using statistical techniques that consider potential differences among inmates and create equivalent groups appropriate for comparison. This method not only demonstrates when completion of an ACDP prison-based program statistically decreases the likelihood of return-to-prison, but also allows for comparison of program participants with inmates not assigned to an ACDP program.

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	5,242	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	17	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	31%	
Total cost for prison-based substance abuse programs:	\$5,840,997	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance abuse programs:	\$350,250	(\$ non-state funds)

## NORTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2017)

#### Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs

There are a number of evidence based programs offered to the inmate population along with services to remove barriers that would impact a successful transition back into the community. In addition, the agency partners with a number of faith-based and community-based organizations to provide in-reach reentry and transition services - meaning these organizations make contact prior to release and then follow up after release. The programs, services, and activities can be categorized under prison programming, transition planning and preparation, and community services. The agency utilizes evidence based correctional interventions.

The agency does not offer one specific program but utilizes many programs and services offered at the various facilities during the period of incarceration as reentry and transition programming. In the future, the agency will implement dedicated reentry facilities (at all custody levels) to ensure that all releasing individuals have access to a core set of reentry services as well as any specific programming related to their unique situation (e.g., sex offenders, chronic medical, mental health, etc.) The dedicated facilities will enable the agency to provide comprehensive reentry planning and preparation for all offenders exiting prison.

Prison case management policy outlines reentry activities completed prior to release, which include obtaining relevant identification cards (e.g., valid state ID, Social Security card, and birth certificate), gathering credentials and certifications earned during incarceration for the Transition Documents Envelope (TDE), a discharge summary for follow up treatment appointments, and a home plan for after release. Employment assistance is provided by partner agencies or through referrals to services in the community post-release.

Certain work programs such as Correction Enterprises, Work Release, treatment-oriented programs for substance abuse and cognitive behavioral interventions are regularly evaluated and demonstrate an impact on recidivism.

The number of released inmates has been fairly stable over the past few fiscal years.

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-released program:	N/A	
Number of individuals enrolled in a post-release program:	N/A	
Number of state operated facilities with pre-release programs:	N/A	
Percentage of state facilities with pre-release programs:	N/A	
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

**OKLAHOMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2017)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Average Age at Commitment:	34.0 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	997 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments (excluding life sentences):	8.9 years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	2.4 years
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:	A. Possession of a Controlled Substance B. Distribution of Controlled Dangerous Substance/Possession with Intent C. Robbery or Attempted with Dangerous Weapon
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	53.82%
Percentage Black	26.61%
Percentage Hispanic	7.69%
Percentage Other	11.88%
Percentage Male	88.85%
Percentage Female	11.15%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	1,893 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	898 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	99 inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	50.3%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	46 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 17:	0 inmates
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	6,376 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	1,498 inmates

**OKLAHOMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2017)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	62 inmates
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	37 inmates
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	25 inmates
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 17 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	2,643 inmates
Parole	291 inmates
Goodtime	N/A
Probation	6,673 inmates
Death	103 inmates
<u>Other</u>	1,134 inmates
Total	<u>10,844 inmates</u>
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:	N/A
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
Number of Inmates Released in FY 17 Based on the Above:	4 inmates
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	511 inmates
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	24.75%
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	55 inmates
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	56 inmates
HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	Inmates are tested at intake (initial reception) and when known risk exposure
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	1 inmate
OKLAHOMA currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.	

**OKLAHOMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2017)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	2,505 inmates
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	3 inmates
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	Upon request, known risk exposure or when signs/symptoms present

OKLAHOMA currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.

**COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS**

The OKLAHOMA Department of Corrections (ODOC) is not currently under a federal or state court order.

**Summary on Addressing the Issue of Increasing Number of Elderly and Infirm Inmates**

ODOC defines elderly as inmates who are age 60 and older. As of 6/30/17, ODOC had 5,244 inmates incarcerated who were age 50 or older. ODOC does not operate a specific state facility or housing unit solely for the purpose of housing elderly inmates. For FY 17, which is July 1, 2016 - June 30, 2017, outside provider billing, lab services, patient-specific pharmaceuticals and hospital costs for age 50 and over was \$14,840,525. This amount equates to 41.36% of the total amount spent on all incarcerated age groups in the same categories and time frames. Oklahoma is not a Medicaid expansion state. However, in specific instances, inmates who are hospitalized are able to access Medicaid funding. In FY 17, Medicaid reimbursed \$1,294,941 for inmates across all age groups, of which DOC paid the state-matching share of \$514,382.

Number of elderly and/or infirmed inmates:	5,244	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	0	
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$85,241,972	(\$ state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$1,294,941	(\$ non-state funds)

## OKLAHOMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2017)

#### Summary of Prison-based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

ODOC operates seventeen prison-based substance abuse treatment programs at fifteen facilities across the state. Cognitive behavioral modality is the method of treatment delivery. Inmate participation is tracked via an online database, providing real-time program participation data. Substance abuse treatment programs are evaluated according to ODOC policy every three years utilizing the Correctional Program Checklist (CPC). The CPC is a tool used to measure how closely correctional programs follow the principles of effective interventions.

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	2,142	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	15	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	41%	
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$481,492	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$238,107	(\$ non-state funds)

#### Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs

ODOC provides the Principal Living Skills program that was developed by its education department. This is offered at all state institutions and provides information for developing and enhancing basic life skills intended to assist releasing inmates to better function in society. Topics range from personal budgeting and banking to resume development and job interview skills. Career Tech Skills Centers, located within state institutions, provide job skill training in an array of vocation areas. Career Tech transition coordinators assist releasing inmates with job searches and placement. Transition workshops are provided monthly at each facility and create a pre-release plan specific to the re-entry needs of each releasing inmate to include housing, after care referral, etc. Principal Living Skills is a new program and has not been in place long enough to have a recidivism study.

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-released program:	2,661	
Number of individuals enrolled in a post-release program:	N/A	
Number of state operated facilities with pre-release programs:	24	
Percentage of state facilities with pre-release programs:	100%	
Total cost for pre-release programs:	\$834,600	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for pre-release programs:	\$0	(\$ non-state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	\$0	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	\$0	(\$ non-state funds)

**SOUTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2017)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Average Age at Commitment:	34.0 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	862 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments (excluding life sentences):	4.5 years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	2.4 years
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:	
A. Homicide	
B. Dangerous Drugs	
C. Burglary	
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	36.27%
Percentage Black	60.47%
Percentage Hispanic	2.31%
Percentage Other	0.95%
Percentage Male	92.74%
Percentage Female	7.26%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	983 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	1,158 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	48 inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	16.9%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	37 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 17:	0 inmates
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	3,643 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	1,334 inmates

**SOUTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2017)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	348 inmates
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	178 inmates
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	170 inmates
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 17 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	4,015 inmates
Parole	1,532 inmates
Goodtime	N/A
Probation	1,831 inmates
Death	86 inmates
<u>Other</u>	1,841 inmates
Total	<u>9,305 inmates</u>
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:	N/A
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
Number of Inmates Released in FY 17 Based on the Above:	2 inmates
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	585 inmates
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	22.7%
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	122 inmates
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	8,532 inmates
HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	Yes
Random	N/A
Incident	Yes
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	Admissions, on exposure and clinical indications
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	173 inmates
SOUTH CAROLINA currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.	



**SOUTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2017)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	624 inmates
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	4 inmates
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	Physician's request and presence of risk factor

SOUTH CAROLINA currently 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. The department has developed new treatment protocols that are in the process of implementation.

**COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS**

The SOUTH CAROLINA Department of Corrections (SCDC) is currently under four federal court orders. 1) 1993 – Limitations on inmate labor and materials for certain construction projects; 2) 1999 – Five Percenter threat group members can possess Five-Percent literature, but only in Administrative Segregation; 3) 2000 – Limitations imposed on use of drug dogs to search visitors, and 4) 2013 – HIV positive inmates will be housed in general population and eligible for all programs.

## SOUTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2017)

#### Summary on Addressing the Issue of Increasing Number of Elderly and Infirm Inmates

The elderly and infirmed inmates committed to SCDC 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. SCDC has two handicap units for inmates that have ambulating, hearing, or sight problems, and an assisted living unit for inmates that need assistance with activities of daily living or who may just not be able to keep up with the pace of the general population inmates. SCDC has three infirmaries for any inpatient care needed including a chronic care infirmary for the inmates that can no longer care for themselves. If the SCDC infirmaries cannot provide the services necessary, the inmates are admitted to a community hospital for more intense care. SCDC provides a number of specialty clinics (i.e. ortho, surgery, urology, pulmonary etc.) in-house. Consultants follow inmates and make recommendations for care. The SCDC Primary Care Physicians and Nurse Practitioners follow inmates as needed at their assigned institutions. No legislation has been enacted that addresses this issue. SCDC does not track individual inmate costs, so it is unable to separate costs for elderly and infirmed inmates from its overall budget.

Number of elderly and/or infirmed inmates:	2,012	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	9	
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$78,967,889	(\$ state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$207,317	(\$ non-state funds)

## SOUTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2017)

#### Summary of Prison-based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

South Carolina Substance Abuse Services include the following programs:

Therapeutic Community Model, Horizon Addiction Treatment Unit at Lee Correctional Institution - This program is for adult males who are straighttimers and the program duration is 6–12 months. Approximately \$393,304 in state funds were used for this program. The total bed number is 126. The inception of the program was 2002.

Correctional Recovery Academy at Turbeville Correctional Institution - This program is for young, male offenders age 17–25 and the duration of the program is 6-9 months. Approximately \$185,656 in state funds were used for this program. The total bed number is 126. The inception of the program was 1997.

Camille Griffin Graham Addiction Treatment Unit – This program is for female adult and youthful offenders and the duration of the program is 6-9 months. Approximately \$269,259 in state funds were used for this program. The total bed number is 80. The inception of the program was 2012.

General admission for each of these programs requires a DOC offender identified as chemically dependent and/or court-ordered to treatment. Offenders with current or past sex crime convictions are not permitted. Offenders with pending charges must receive additional DOC approval. Offenders must be medically cleared if medical restrictions exist at the time of admission. Offenders classified as mentally ill must be medically and therapeutically stabilized prior to admission.

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	191	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	3	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	14.0%	
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$2,209,968	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

## SOUTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2017)

#### Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs

SCDC, through partnerships with community and state organizations, has expanded its reentry efforts offered to inmates over the last several years. The state wide reentry program is located at Manning Reentry/Work Release Center. Inmates who are eligible for level 1 placement and are within six months of their scheduled release date are brought to the center to participate in a variety of reentry services. Educational services are available for completion of the GED and Work keys curriculum along with several vocational trades programs. Soft skills and life skills training are provided. Employability skills training is provided during the latter part of the sentence. Outside agencies such as the Department of Employment and Workforce offers special training assistance and job search activities. Catholic Charities offers a variety of employability skills training opportunities and job placement once released. Goodwill Industries has just started a program that will work directly with the offenders who are more difficult to assist due to lack of education and/or work experience. Camille Griffin Graham Correctional Institution houses the same partners for female offenders being released. In January 2018, SCDC will start a third reentry program at Kershaw Correctional Institution for male offenders not qualified for placement at our level 1 site. All institutions (22 facilities statewide) have put forth efforts to incorporate reentry programming for their general population inmates, pushing for offenders to start thinking and preparing for their release at the point of initial incarceration.

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-released program:	198	
Number of individuals enrolled in a post-release program:	N / A	
Number of state operated facilities with pre-release programs:	2	
Percentage of state facilities with pre-release programs:	9%	
Total cost for pre-release programs:	\$8,547,736	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for pre-release programs:	\$0	(\$ non-state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N / A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N / A	(\$ non-state funds)

**TENNESSEE CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2017)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Average Age at Commitment:	34.9 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	1,343 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments (excluding life sentences):	6.6 years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	4.7 years
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:	
A. Homicide	
B. Drug Offenses	
C. Property Offenses	
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	56.90%
Percentage Black	40.70%
Percentage Hispanic	2.00%
Percentage Other	0.40%
Percentage Male	89.10%
Percentage Female	10.90%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	1,933 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	353 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	38 inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	32.0%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	60 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 17:	0 inmates
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	3,681 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	1,857 inmates

**TENNESSEE CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2017)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	1,655 inmates
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	376 inmates
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	1,279 inmates
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 17 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	4,981 inmates
Parole	2,948 inmates
Goodtime	N/A
Probation	3,830 inmates
Death	86 inmates
Other                      *(Community Correction = 1,127 and Other = 143)	1,270 inmates *
Total	13,115 inmates
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:	N/A
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
Number of Inmates Released in FY 17 Based on the Above:	2 inmates
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	389 inmates
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	40.2%
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	204 inmates
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	6,378 inmates
HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	6,372 inmates
Random	1,064 inmates
Incident	63 inmates
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	All inmates at intake, per inmate request, blood borne exposure and known high-risk exposure
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	61 inmates
TENNESSEE currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.	

**TENNESSEE CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2017)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	3,946 inmates
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	23 inmates
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	1,782 inmates
Random	2,659 inmates
Incident	44 inmates
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	Intake, per inmate request, blood borne exposure, high-risk exposure, elevated liver functions, etc.

TENNESSEE currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.

**COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS**

The TENNESSEE Department of Corrections (TDOC) is not currently under a federal or state court order.

**TENNESSEE CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**STATE INITIATIVES**  
(as of July 1, 2017)

**Summary on Addressing the Issue of Increasing Number of Elderly and Infirm Inmates**

There are special-needs facilities for male and female offenders. However, special-needs is based on medical and behavioral health needs vs. age. There is a male unit which houses 96 offenders based on age. Cost data is not available. They are not housed in a separate facility. NOTE: Those 55 and older are identified as elderly.

Number of elderly and/or infirmed inmates:	2,394	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	1	
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$101,794,200	(\$ state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$171,200	(\$ non-state funds)

**Summary of Prison-based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs**

TDOC requires program managers to complete a standard monthly report. Information is collected with regard to intake, discharge, urinalysis testing, and dismissal. TDOC has partnered with a behavioral health vendor that provides mental health services and drug treatment services to inmates in the custody of TDOC. TDOC offers Intensive Residential Drug Treatment through a 9- to 12-month Therapeutic Community and Intensive Outpatient Group Therapy. Recidivism rates for those in substance abuse programs are not available.

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	1,191	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	10	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	100%	
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$57,800	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$173,300	(\$ non-state funds)



## TENNESSEE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2017)

#### Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs

TDOC offers in-house delivery of cognitive behavioral based programming, Batterers Intervention programming, Victim Impact, Relapse Prevention, Anger Management, and Job Readiness. Through collaborative agreements with other state agencies, TDOC offers housing assistance for transitional housing programs to eligible offenders, transportation services for treatment, job interviews, etc., as well as alcohol and substance abuse treatment, including Interactive Offender Tracking and residential treatment. TDOC also has a number of community partnerships throughout the state, offering resource assistance including, but not limited to, clothing, food, nutrition education, computer skills, GED / HiSET, higher education, etc. Six areas of the state have TDOC-operated Community Resource Centers where TDOC staff counselors provide services and referrals to probationers and parolees under community supervision as well as to former offenders whose sentences have expired.

Community partnerships have independent funding sources for which TDOC does not maintain data. Collaborations for housing and alcohol and substance use treatment are with the Tennessee Housing Development Authority and Tennessee Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse, respectively. Funding for these programs, and for the Community Resource Centers, is provided through the TDOC budget. Transportation services are provided through Tennessee Office of Criminal Justice Programs grant funding.

Each TDOC probation parole district has an Employment Specialist who assists offenders with job readiness and placement. Social Workers in each district assist probationers and parolees in addressing needs identified through a validated risk and needs assessment and officer interaction.

TDOC does not currently have empirical data on whether or not these programs have an impact on recidivism rates. The rate of release to parole has shown a decline.

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-released program:	606	
Number of individuals enrolled in a post-release program:	1,300	
Number of state operated facilities with pre-release programs:	10	
Percentage of state facilities with pre-release programs:	100%	
Total cost for pre-release programs:	\$463,600	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N / A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	\$1,399,700	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N / A	(\$ non-state funds)

**TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2017)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Average Age at Commitment:	34.7 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	5,992 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments (excluding life sentences):	6.6 prison and 0.9 jail years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	4.1 prison and 0.8 jail years
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:	
A. Drugs	
B. Assault	
C. Robbery	
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	32.80%
Percentage Black	33.20%
Percentage Hispanic	33.40%
Percentage Other	0.60%
Percentage Male	91.60%
Percentage Female	8.40%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	8,235 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	985 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	227 inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	18.6%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	232 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 17 :	6 inmates
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	50,109 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	9,328 inmates

**TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2017)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	6,628 inmates
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	1,297 inmates
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	5,331 inmates
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 17 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	24,573 inmates
Parole	21,602 inmates
Goodtime	12,767 inmates
Probation	335 inmates
Death	475 inmates
<u>Other</u>	6,462 inmates
Total	66,214 inmates
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated: Approved by Board of P&P and supervised by Parole Division. Prison-time plus good time must equal total sentence.	
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
Number of Inmates Released in FY 17 Based on the Above:	81 inmates
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	2,904 inmates
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	21.0%
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	586 inmates
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	70,432 inmates
HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	61,608 inmates
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing: All inmates at intake, pre-release, as clinically indicated, and annually upon offender request.	
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	2,271 inmates
TEXAS currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.	

**TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2017)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	19,175 inmates
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	205 inmates
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing: Offenders are tested at intake if they are predetermined to be in a high risk group. Offenders will also be tested as clinically indicated and upon offender request annually.	
TEXAS currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.	

**COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS**

The TEXAS Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) is not currently under a federal or state court order.

## TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2017)

#### Summary on Addressing the Issue of Increasing Number of Elderly and 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 geriatric offenders with significant medical issues.

Number of elderly and/or infirmed inmates:	18,387	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	11	
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$670,761,401	(\$ state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

## TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2017)

#### **Summary of Prison-based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs**

IN-PRISON THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY (IPTC) – This program is an intensive substance abuse Therapeutic Community (TC) program for Correctional Institutions Division offenders who have an FI-5 vote from the Board of Pardons and Paroles. It is a six-month, in-prison therapeutic community program divided into three phases: Phase I (Orientation), Phase II (Main Treatment) and Phase III (Re-Entry). TC is a positive, self-contained environment where offenders who have similar treatment needs live and work together toward a common goal of addiction recovery, positive behavior and life change. Upon completion of the IPTC, offenders are released to the Continuum of Care through placement in Phase I - Transitional Treatment Residential Services or Phase I-B - Outpatient Care Services for up to 90 days. Subsequent phases consist of Phase II - Supportive Outpatient Services for up to nine months and Phase III - Support and Follow-Up for up to twelve months. Offenders may also participate in peer support groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), Narcotics Anonymous (NA), Cocaine Anonymous (CA), Winners' Circle, Secular Organization for Sobriety (SOS), or Recovery Support Services (RSS). FY 17 expenditures totaled \$21,396,821.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE FELONY PUNISHMENT FACILITIES (SAFPF) – This program is an intensive substance abuse treatment program for offenders on probation or parole. The program is operated in a TC setting and lasts six months in most cases, but nine months for offenders with special needs. A judge sentences an offender to a SAFPF as a condition of probation or as a modification of probation. The Board of Pardons and Paroles may also place an offender in the program as a modification of parole supervision. The program is divided into three phases: Phase I (Orientation), Phase II (Main Treatment) and Phase III (Re-Entry). The TC is a positive, self-contained environment where offenders who have similar treatment needs live and work together toward a common goal of addiction recovery, positive behavior and life change. Upon completion of the SAFPF, offenders are released to the Continuum of Care through placement in Phase I - Transitional Treatment Residential Services or Phase I-B/4C - Outpatient Care Services for up to 90 days. Subsequent phases consist of Phase II - Supportive Outpatient Services for up to nine months and Phase III - Support and Follow-Up for up to twelve months. Offenders may also participate in peer support groups such as AA, NA, CA, Winners' Circle, SOS, or RSS. FY 17 expenditures totaled \$46,581,156.

## TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2017)

#### **Summary of Prison-based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs (continued)**

PRE-RELEASE SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAM (PRSAP) – This program is an intensive 6-month substance abuse treatment program for offenders approved for parole contingent upon completion of this program. This program is operated in a substance abuse treatment environment. The treatment modality is similar to the IPTC program in that it consists of three in-prison phases: Phase I (Orientation), Phase II (Treatment), and Phase III (Re-Entry). Offenders released from the PRSAP onto parole supervision, and who have the appropriate special condition imposed by the Board of Pardons and Paroles, are placed on a specialized TC caseload into Phase III - Support and Follow-Up for six months. Offenders may also participate in peer support groups such as AA, NA, CA, Winners' Circle, or SOS. FY 17 expenditures totaled \$1,463,815.

PRE-RELEASE THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY (PRTC) – This program is an intensive 6-month TC program for offenders approved for parole contingent upon completion of this program. The PRTC is comprised of three primary tracks: education and vocational training, substance abuse treatment and cognitive restructuring. The treatment modality is similar to the IPTC program in that it consists of three in-prison phases: Phase I (Orientation), Phase II (Treatment), and Phase III (Re-Entry). Offenders released from the PRTC onto parole supervision, and who have the appropriate special condition imposed by the Board of Pardons and Paroles, are placed on a specialized TC caseload into Phase III - Support and Follow-Up for six months. Offenders may also participate in peer support groups such as AA, NA, CA, Winners' Circle, or SOS. FY 17 expenditures totaled \$768,424.

IN-PRISON DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED (DWI) RECOVERY PROGRAM – This program is an intensive 6-month program that addresses the scope of needs within the In-Prison DWI Recovery Program. The best-practice approach utilizes a multimodal design that accommodates the diversity of needs presented in the population to maximize the potential of success for each offender. The multimodal In-Prison DWI Recovery Program contains a variety of educational modules and treatment activities, including group and individual therapy. A comprehensive treatment plan is developed for each offender based on the results of an evaluation designed to assess the needs and risk of recidivating. A schedule of appropriate interventions is included on the plan. Offenders that complete the 6-month DWI program may be required to participate in post-release substance abuse programming upon vendor recommendation and the appropriate special condition imposed by the Board of Pardons and Paroles. FY 17 expenditures totaled \$3,225,679.

## TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2017)

#### **Summary of Prison-based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs (continued)**

STATE JAIL SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAM (SJSAP) – The SJSAP is designed as a multimodal program to accommodate the diversity of offender characteristics and individual needs within this specific offender population. The program structure is comprised as a one-track model that includes two tiers:

- 60- to 90-day Tier – A 90-day program with the option to complete the program in 60 days based on documented evidence of the offender's stage of readiness and progress. The program is designed to provide substance abuse treatment services to offenders that meet the criteria of substance abuse. This tier shall encompass 15 hours per week of treatment delivered through clinical groups and individual sessions, utilizing a curriculum validated to address the appropriate level of services and comprehensive enough to address the offender's individual treatment needs.
- 90- to 120-day Tier – A 120-day program with the option to complete the program in 90 days based on documented evidence of the offender's stage of readiness and progress. The program is designed to provide substance abuse treatment services to offenders that meet the criteria of substance dependence. This tier shall encompass 20 hours per week of treatment delivered through clinical groups and individual sessions, utilizing a curriculum validated to address the appropriate level of services and comprehensive enough to address the offender's individual treatment needs.

Offenders may also participate in peer support groups such as AA, NA, CA, Winners' Circle, SOS, or RSS. FY 17 expenditures totaled \$2,219,040.

INTERMEDIATE SANCTION FACILITY (ISF) TREATMENT - ISF is a secure community residential facility and associated programs within the State of Texas for the detention, training, education, rehabilitation and reformation of offenders released onto supervision (community supervision, parole or mandatory supervision). ISF provides a two-track program providing services in substance abuse treatment and cognitive intervention. The tracks are comprised as follows:

There are three (3) ISF programs:

- a 45-day relapse program for those In-Prison Therapeutic Community (IPTC) or Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility (SAFPF) offenders that previously completed one of these programs.



## TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2017)

#### Summary of Prison-based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs (continued)

- a 90-day substance abuse treatment program for those who were not previously completed IPTC or SAFPF, and have current substance use or abuse problems.
- a 45-day cognitive program for those who are identified as having current problem behaviors (i.e., supervision violations) other than substance abuse.

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	9,993	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	22	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	21.2%	
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$75,617,566	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	N / A	(\$ non-state funds)

## TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2017)

#### Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs

Note: Substance Abuse Treatment Programs are also pre-release programs.

**CORRECTIVE INTERVENTION PRE-RELEASE PROGRAM (CIPP)** - The Corrective Intervention Pre-release Program is a collaborative effort to provide programming to level 1, 2 and 3 administrative segregation offenders who are going to be released to the community from administrative segregation. The behavioral issues that precipitated the placement in segregation are likely associated with a higher risk of criminal behavior in the future as are the concomitant adjustment issues that will result from their social isolation. The 90-day program curriculum include a variety of topics utilizing cognitive intervention strategies (including anger/stress management, social skills, healthy relationships, preparation for and maintaining employment, spirituality, gang intervention, substance abuse, and limited basic education), which are developed to target criminogenic needs thereby impacting risk and enhancing reentry opportunities for the offenders upon release. The program currently has a capacity of 197 offenders. The 90-day in-cell program works with pre-release offenders. The intensity of the program is high and the importance of time with each offender is emphasized. The program utilizes technology to make the most efficient use of staff time to present concepts in a virtual classroom environment.

**SERIOUS AND VIOLENT OFFENDER REENTRY INITIATIVE (SVORI) PROGRAM** – The SVORI program is a pre-release program that provides in-cell programming for male offenders assigned to and releasing directly from administrative segregation. The program is designed to reduce recidivism by better preparing and assisting offenders confined to administrative segregation to successfully reenter their communities. The offender's nature of offense does not have to be violent to be eligible for the program. Offenders may be placed in the program as a result of a Parole Board vote; or the offender may volunteer for the program if he is eligible for mandatory supervision release or flat discharge. The curriculum addresses the leading causes of recidivism: anger management, thinking errors, substance abuse, life skills, employment and re-engaging into society. Offenders with the parole stipulation of SVORI aftercare may participate in a continuum of care through a Parole District Reentry Center (DRC) upon release. FY 17 expenditures totaled \$657,643.

## TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2017)

#### **Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs (continued)**

INNERCHANGE FREEDOM INITIATIVE (IFI) is a faith-based, pre-release program at the Carol Vance Unit in Richmond, Texas, through a coordinated effort between TDCJ and Prison Fellowship Ministries and involves the use of many community volunteers. The program emphasizes restorative justice, by which the offender works to restore himself, his family, his victims, and his community. The IFI Program consists of a 30-day orientation, 18 months of programming, and a minimum of 6 months of aftercare programming upon the offender's release. Offenders selected for participation are from Harris, Dallas, Bexar and surrounding counties. This program is privately funded by Prison Fellowship Ministries.

SEX OFFENDER EDUCATION PROGRAM (SOEP-4) is a 4-month, low-intensity program designed to assist sex offenders assessed to pose a low sexual reoffense risk. SOEP-4 employs a cognitive intervention model utilizing psychoeducational classes. The format of SOEP-4 is didactic and is intended to provide the information necessary to impact offenders lacking knowledge as necessary to effect change in their patterns of thinking. FY 17 expenditures totaled \$101,669.

SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT PROGRAM (SOTP-9) is a nine-month moderate-intensity treatment program designed to assist sex offenders assessed to pose a moderate sexual reoffense risk. The SOTP-9 employs a cognitive-behavioral model and includes psychoeducational classes as well as group and individual therapy designed to facilitate acceptance of responsibility, acknowledgement of deviant patterns, and development of needed interventions to correct patterns and resolve underlying issues. FY 17 expenditures for SOTP-9 and SOTP-18 combined totaled \$2,327,410.

## TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2017)

#### **Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs (continued)**

SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT PROGRAM (SOTP-18) is an eighteen-month, high-intensity treatment program designed to assist sex offenders assessed to pose a high sexual reoffense risk. The SOTP-18 employs a cognitive-behavioral model and includes psychoeducational classes as well as group and individual therapy in a TC. The enhanced intensity of TC and additional group assignments focus on enhancing victim empathy and are designed for offenders of higher risk and need. The primary goal of this program is to reduce the rate of reoffense and move the participant toward a more pro-social lifestyle. FY 17 expenditures for SOTP-9 and SOTP-18 combined totaled \$2,327,410.

OUR ROADWAY TO FREEDOM (ORTF) PROGRAM is a six-month program for offenders that volunteer to participate in an intervention and recovery program. The program targets offenders with a past or current prostitution charge, or who self-report a history of prostitution or associated activities, domestic violence or identify as victims of human trafficking. The curriculum provides cognitive intervention, life skills, conflict resolution, recognition of victimization, trauma support and personal safety. ORTF includes modules on addiction, affect regulation, healthy relationships, appropriate boundaries, dress and behavior, hygiene and legal/financial responsibilities. The program is housed at Plane State Jail with a bed capacity of 116 offenders. FY 17 expenditures totaled \$175,751.

BABY AND MOTHER BONDING INITIATIVE (BAMBI) - This program partners the TDCJ Rehabilitation Programs Division with the Health Services Division, Correctional Institutions Division, the University of Texas Medical Branch and the Santa Maria Hostel, Inc., to provide child development education and training in a residential facility for up to 20 new mothers. The program allows offender mothers and their newborns time to form a healthy attachment in a secure setting. The offender receives child development education, life skills, infant first aid and CPR, nutrition, peer recovery, cognitive skills, anger management and family reunification sessions. Additional programming may include substance abuse education and GED classes. FY 17 expenditures totaled \$533,834.

## TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2017)

#### **Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs (continued)**

FEMALE COGNITIVE PRE-RELEASE PROGRAM (FCPRP) – FCPRP is PRTC for women, providing cognitive-behavioral programming for female offenders who are within 6 months of release and who demonstrate a willingness to maintain appropriate behavior to benefit from the offered programming. The program is designed to effectively manage the behavior of offenders who have served long-term sentences by providing opportunities for behavioral changes through faith-based and secular programming, motivating participants to change, and thus reducing the recidivism rate. The didactic and therapeutic interventions are designed to impact the cognitive distortions associated with previous destructive and illegal behaviors, as well as the underlying issues that continue to support and perpetuate maladaptive decision making. The program, designed to impact criminogenic risk factors, includes developing or enhancing basic life skills intended to help the participant to function successfully upon return to society. The program offers opportunities to practice prosocial behaviors in a controlled environment and better understand personal triggers that lead to inappropriate behaviors, including promiscuity, alcohol abuse or substance abuse. In addition, topics range from personal budgeting and banking, resume development, substance abuse education, anger management, family relationships, domestic violence awareness, criminal thinking, victim awareness and the impact of crime on victims, and basic literacy education. The program is augmented by support groups and self-help educational materials. Utilizing a gender-responsive, trauma-informed, cognitive-behavioral curriculum developed to meet the treatment needs of female offenders in correctional settings, the program is delivered by skilled practitioners trained in the delivery of this specific curriculum and evaluated to ensure that current, researched modalities for effective treatment delivery are utilized. FY 17 expenditures totaled \$124,360.

## TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2017)

#### **Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs (continued)**

ADMINISTRATIVE SEGREGATION DIVERSION PROGRAM (ASDP) – ASDP is a method of allowing confirmed Security Threat Group members the immediate opportunity to renounce their previously established gang affiliation upon their return to TDCJ custody. The process involves three phases and entails a period of acclimation to work on emotional balance, beliefs, dysfunctional thinking patterns, life and coping skills, problem solving, and building/maintaining appropriate and healthy relationships. Additionally, offenders may receive up to one month of orientation prior to beginning Phase I.

SOUTHWESTERN BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY (SWBTS) AT THE DARRINGTON UNIT - Offers a four-year accredited bachelor degree at no expense to the offenders. The program is provided through collaboration between the TDCJ and SWBTS. This program is available to offenders of all faith preferences or no faith preference. The curriculum is focused on equipping men for ministry in such a way that they will be able to assist in teaching, preaching and ministering to the population within TDCJ. Admission requirements are such that upon graduation, the offender will have a significant number of years remaining on his sentence and he agrees to spend those years in ministry service within TDCJ to teach, mentor, counsel, advise, guide, and encourage the moral rehabilitation of other offenders within TDCJ.

FAITH-BASED DORMS - Faith-based dorms were implemented in March 1997 and have expanded to 97 facilities. There are 120 faith-based dorms, with a total of 7,841 beds statewide. FBD offers support for offenders who desire to incorporate religious faith and practice in a group setting. FBD offers a curriculum to assist with successful reentry into the local community and/or rehabilitation needs in order to effect improved institutional adjustment. The programming is conducted by local faith-based and community volunteers whose activities are directed by the unit chaplain and unit administration.

GANG RENOUNCEMENT AND DISASSOCIATION (GRAD) – The GRAD program (9 months) provides a safe and secure environment for offenders who choose to voluntarily renounce their gang affiliation by affording a structured process that will furnish the proper tools to reintegrate offenders into general population. The goal of GRAD is disassociation from the Security Threat Group through providing tools for anger management, criminal addictive behavior, other cognitive skills, and substance abuse intervention.

## TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2017)

#### **Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs (continued)**

**CIVIL COMMITMENT TREATMENT PROGRAM** - A pre-release program designed to prepare offenders that have been civilly committed as sexually violent predators for transfer to the Texas Civil Commitment Center upon release from TDCJ custody. The capacity is dependent upon the number of qualifying participants and duration of the program is dependent upon the time each has to participate but shall not exceed 18 months.

**WRAPAROUND** - The mission of the Female Offender WrapAround Program is to provide a strong continuum of care component designed to meet the unique needs of female offenders to promote successful and meaningful reentry into the community through a multi-level system of case management. WrapAround is a transitional assistance program for female offenders being released from Plane State Jail. Eligible offenders meet with community resource providers prior to release. Community resources are committed to providing assistance that meet specific needs (housing, education, job skills, counseling, female health and wellness issues, physical and sexual abuse intervention, substance abuse treatment, etc.), as well as making referrals to other agencies when necessary.

**VOLUNTEER INITIATIVES** - In addition to the above programs, the TDCJ Rehabilitation Programs Division oversees volunteer initiatives. During FY 17, the TDCJ had 29,630 approved volunteers that provided volunteer services to the agency. Examples of substance abuse programs provided by volunteers included, but are not limited to: Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, Christians Against Substance Abuse, Celebrate Recovery, and Overcomers. These programs are funded by the volunteers.

**POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION ACADEMIC AND VOCATION PROGRAMS** - The purpose of offering post-secondary programs in TDCJ is to give offenders an opportunity for rehabilitation by developing their mental skills and providing marketable job training skills so they can re-enter society as successful productive citizens. Career and technical training also address the TDCJ's need for qualified offender workers. Post-secondary programs are provided through contracts with colleges and universities serving the geographic areas where units are located. Offenders wishing to participate in these post-secondary programs must meet the criteria for admission of each college or university. The TDCJ has criteria that must also be met, and offenders must receive security and classification clearance before entry into the programs.

## TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2017)

#### **Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs (continued)**

REENTRY AND INTEGRATION DIVISION - Provides reentry services for eligible offenders through a three-phase program. Reentry case managers conduct screenings and contact eligible offenders to engage them in each phase. The case manager arranges referrals to meet the highest priority needs and provides resources to help the offender in addressing other lower priority needs. This program is designed to address offender needs in areas identified as keys to successful reentry including: identification, housing, employment and education, health care, substance abuse, transportation, clothing, food, amenities, financial resources and support systems.

During Reentry Phase I a reentry case manager will assist eligible offenders in ordering a replacement social security card, certified birth certificate, DD214 Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty and Texas identification card. The identification documents are ordered prior to release and issued to the offender at the time of release from TDCJ. These documents equip the offender with the identification information necessary to secure employment, housing, benefits and other services upon return to the community.

Reentry Phase II includes assessment and reentry planning. A case manager conducts a risk assessment to determine an offender's risk level as it relates to criminogenic need and risk of reoffending. The assessment is completed using the Texas Risk Assessment System Reentry Tool or Supplemental Reentry Tool. Those scoring moderate or high risk receive individual case planning by a reentry case manager. The case manager works in conjunction with the offender to develop an individualized reentry plan that identify and prioritize needs, goals, action steps and referrals/resources targeted toward equipping the offender for successful return to the community. The individual reentry plan is shared with the supervising parole officer and post-release, or community, case manager to ensure continuity in the elimination of barriers post-release.

Reentry Phase III is available to clients enrolled in Phase II pre-release, or those with moderate or high risk assessment scores who are self-referred or referred by a parole officer. Clients receive individual case management as well as employment classes and job fair services to assist in eliminating barriers to successful reentry.



## TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2017)

#### **Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs (continued)**

TEXAS CORRECTIONAL OFFICE ON OFFENDERS WITH MEDICAL AND MENTAL IMPAIRMENTS (TCOOMMI) CONTINUITY OF CARE (COC) PROGRAM - Provides pre-release screening and referral to aftercare treatment services for special needs offenders referred from the Correctional Institutions Division, state jails, SAFPF's, local jails, or other sources. Special needs offenders are defined as those diagnosed as mentally ill, intellectually disabled, physically and developmentally disabled, having serious and terminal illnesses, requiring long-term care and the elderly. Through contracts with Mental Health and Mental Retardation (MHMR) service providers and Memorandums of Understanding with State Health and Human Service agencies, the Social Security Administration and Veteran's Administration, COC services include but are not limited to the following: service coordination for aftercare services, joint treatment planning and benefits eligibility applications and services.

The COC referral process begins up to six months prior to the offender's release into the community. Upon receipt of the referral, service providers review medical and psychiatric records to determine aftercare needs, schedule clinic appointments and begin the application process for state and/or federal benefits/entitlements. TCOOMMI is updated on the status of each referral through 30-day post-release reports.

PAROLE DIVISION - TDCJ provides programs and services to offenders who have been identified and assessed with needs for specific program placement while incarcerated. COC is established to assist in the individual's successful re-entry into society upon program completion and release. COC is a system that provides uninterrupted essential services to individuals entering, within and exiting the system. True continuity of care requires intra- and inter-agency coordination and information sharing, as well as pre- and post-admission and release treatment planning. The TDCJ-Parole Division offers the following programming based on the offender's needs.

DISTRICT REENTRY CENTER (DRC) PROGRAM - DRC is designed to address the reentry needs of offenders by providing a COC through organized programming within approved district parole offices. Core programming for DRCs consists of: cognitive intervention, substance abuse education, anger management, victim impact panel classes, and pre-employment preparation classes for unemployed offenders. An offender's program requirements are based on his/her individual needs and special conditions. Programming is provided by trained parole officers and volunteers.

## TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2017)

#### **Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs (continued)**

SEX OFFENDER (SO) PROGRAM - Prior to a sex offender's release to supervision, parole officers are responsible for approving a sponsor and residence plan. Visits to the proposed residence are conducted in-person to meet with the sponsor to ensure the residence is a viable home plan and that the sponsors are aware of relevant risk factors. Parole officers also ensure that the residence does not conflict with any conditions of release, such as child safety zones for certain sex offenders and that there is a sex offender treatment provider within a reasonable driving distance. Upon an offender's release, if sex offender treatment or sex offender evaluation conditions are imposed, the offender is provided with a list of available treatment providers in their approved residence area. During the initial visits with the community-based parole officer, the offender will be provided with a specific referral to sex offender treatment or evaluation, whichever applies.

The Parole Division manages the SO Program using the Containment Approach. This approach uses team management to verify offender's compliance to assist in the offender's success. The team includes the parole officer, sex offender treatment provider and the polygraph examiner. Sex offenders are supervised at different levels based on their initial level of risk. Each level of risk has specific contact standards. Sex offenders are supervised by specially trained parole officers.

The Parole Division contracts statewide with sex offender treatment providers and polygraph examiners in order to subsidize services for offenders who are determined indigent, and otherwise could not afford to pay for their treatment. The subsidy program allows for partial payment for weekly treatment groups and evaluations (initial and annual). Polygraphs are paid in full for offenders who have been determined to be indigent. The subsidy program is intended to be short-term to assist offenders who are just released from prison and for those who do not have the financial means for these services. Officers work closely with the sex offender treatment providers and polygraph examiners to identify and address high-risk behaviors to increase offender compliance and to assist in the offender's reentry in the community.

SPECIAL NEEDS OFFENDER PROGRAM (SNOP) - Serves the mentally ill, intellectually disabled, physically handicapped, terminally ill, and elderly. The COC for SNOP is administered by the Reentry and Integrations Division (RID) and TCOOMMI for the parole division. Some funding for TCOOMMI is provided by TDCJ - Parole Division as well as RID. These offenders may be identified at any point of the criminal justice process or while in prison.

## TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2017)

#### **Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs (continued)**

**SPECIAL NEEDS OFFENDER CONTINUITY OF CARE (COC)** - A system that provides uninterrupted essential services to individuals entering, within and exiting the system. The offenders are identified by TCOOMMI while in custody in a county jail, Intermediate Sanction Facility or while incarcerated. Those offenders who are mentally ill and diagnosed with a priority diagnosis of Bipolar, Major Depression or Schizophrenia are monitored by TCOOMMI until release. Prior to release an intake/evaluation appointment is coordinated by TCOOMMI with the local MHMR center that will provide services to the offender. The offender and field parole staff are provided appointment information prior to release and the offender's treatment plan will be forwarded to the treating MHMR and the assigned parole officer. The offender will be placed on the SNOP caseload and maintain monthly contact with the MHMR service provider and/or the Human Service Specialist (HSS) worker regarding terminally ill and physically handicapped offenders. This system relies on contracted local MHMR agencies as well as the department of Human Services contract staff to assess an offender's aftercare needs. These agencies will also make referrals to appropriate community resources prior to an offender's release. Upon release, the contracted staff will facilitate the offender's engagement with community resources.

**THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY (TC) PROGRAM** - A substance abuse aftercare treatment program which administers a range of therapeutic, outpatient, and resource programs for those offenders released from an IPTC Program or SAFPF. Pre-release programming includes a six- to nine-month program followed up with aftercare components upon the offender's release. Aftercare is based on a COC model incorporating a three-phase transitional process that eases the offender from the prison into society. The aftercare continuum begins with a residential or intensive outpatient program, followed by a supportive outpatient program administered through contracted vendors throughout the state. The continuum concludes with a support and follow-up period. Offenders in all phases of the TC COC are required to attend no less than two community based support groups per week and one peer support group per week, as well as undergo monthly urinalysis testing. Offender supervision while on the program is additionally enhanced by placement on the caseload of specially trained TC Officers who supervise and assist the offender throughout all phases of the program.

## TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2017)

#### **Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs (continued)**

RESIDENTIAL REENTRY CENTER (RRC) PROGRAM - Some offenders lack family and community resources in their county of residence. For those offenders requiring an alternative to the home plan, the Parole Division's Review and Release Processing Section, Huntsville Placement and Release Unit, assists in making a RRC placement. RRC facilities help to ease the transition from prison life to community life, which may include transitional services to promote responsibility and success.

TEMPORARY HOUSING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (THAP) - If an offender lacks residential resources or does not have a RRC in their legal county of residence, THAP is a TDCJ assistance program for offenders released or eligible for release to supervision and provides approved temporary post-release housing where available.

WINDHAM SCHOOL DISTRICT - Offers a 60-day, cognitive-based life skills program designed to prepare offenders for release. The pre-release program is entitled Changing Habits and Achieving New Goals to Empower Success (CHANGES). The CHANGES Program consists of lessons in personal development, healthy relationships, living responsibly, drug education, living well, putting together a new start, and going home. These practical, everyday issues are explored within the context of developing self-esteem, a positive mental attitude, accurate thinking for self-assessment and life planning, self-discipline, appropriate interpersonal skills, and values definition and clarification. Offenders who are within two years of projected release are eligible to participate in the program. The program is funded through Windham School District. A pre-/post-test has been implemented as a performance measure. Windham also works with outside employers in fields related to Windham vocational training to place former students in jobs once they are released. Employer needs and vocational industry certifications are matched to assist the former students obtaining employment.

COGNITIVE INTERVENTION TRANSITION PROGRAM (CITP) – CITP is a method of assisting offenders in the transition from Administrative Segregation and General Population Level 5 to the General Population Level 4 or below environment. The process involves three phases over four months and entails a period of acclimation to work on emotional balance, beliefs, dysfunctional thinking patterns, life and coping skills, problem solving, and building/maintaining appropriate and healthy relationships.

## TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2017)

MANUFACTURING, AGRIBUSINESS AND LOGISTICS (MAL) - The MAL Division provides offenders with on-the-job training certification programs, work certification training programs and apprenticeship programs with the opportunity to earn trade- or skill-based certifications from the United States Department of Labor, Library of Congress and American Welding Society. Offenders are provided opportunities to receive and learn relevant and marketable job skills training in the fields of accounting, automotive body and engine repair, braille transcribing, computer refurbishing, geographical information system mapping, graphics, metal fabrication, printing, production assembly, textiles, warehousing and woodworking. Texas Correctional Industries, MAL Division performance standards for fiscal year 2017: 3,077 offenders successfully completed certification programs, 72 nationally accredited certifications earned, and 302 certification programs were implemented. MAL employees attend job fairs to assist released offenders with reentry resources such as their work experience while being incarcerated and their documented work history as well as informing participating employers about the job skills offenders can learn while working in a correctional industries work environment. Offenders with MAL Division work experience have a reduced recidivism rate.

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-released program:	5,781	
Number of individuals enrolled in a post-release program:	7,134	
Number of state operated facilities with pre-release programs:	83	
Percentage of state facilities with pre-release programs:	80%	
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	\$50,261,728	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

**VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2017)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Average Age at Commitment:	35.0 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	1,570 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments (excluding life sentences):	4.0 years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	3.75 years
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:	
A. Robbery	
B. Rape / Sexual Assault	
C. Assault	
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	38.63%
Percentage Black	58.22%
Percentage Hispanic	2.64%
Percentage Other	0.51%
Percentage Male	93%
Percentage Female	7%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	1,115 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	1,097 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	56 inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions: (State Reported 30,173 inmates/10,374 confined to DOC facilities)	N / A
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	5 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 17:	1 inmate
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	7,850 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	1,974 inmates

**VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2017)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	59 inmates
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	16 inmates
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	43 inmates
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 17 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	N/A
Parole	370 inmates
Goodtime	1,089 inmates
Probation	10,936 inmates
Death	110 inmates
<u>Other (Includes court order, death and other)</u>	<u>34 inmates</u>
Total	12,539 inmates
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated: (State responsible confined offender is eligible to receive sentence credits through good conduct, program participation, etc.)	
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
Number of Inmates Released in FY 17 Based on the Above:	7 inmates
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	275 inmates
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	22.4%
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	29
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	N/A
HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	Yes
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	Test at admission and at release, but offender can refuse
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	1 inmate
VIRGINIA currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.	

**VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2017)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	N/A
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	26 inmates
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	Based on Hep C guideline & VCU Provider

VIRGINIA currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.

**COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS**

The VIRGINIA Department of Corrections (VDOC) is currently under a federal order for adequacy of medical care at Fluvanna Correctional Center for Women (February 2016).



## VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2017)

#### Summary on Addressing the Issue of Increasing Number of Elderly and Infirm Inmates

Deerfield Correctional Center is a level 2 minimum security institution housing 1,100 male prisoners. This institution's medical department operates 24 hours a day. There are on-site dental, lab, and x-ray services. The facility has an 18-bed infirmary and a 57-bed assisted living unit. The clinical operation consists of MD call, nurse sick call, and chronic care clinics five days a week. After hour emergency care is provided by on-site nursing staff and the local emergency room as indicated. The medical director is available on-call 14 hours a day. Mental health services are provided by the psychology staff on-site five days a week and also by on-call services. Services and clinical activities provided by the medical department include ongoing patient assessments by means of doctor and nurse sick call, psychological evaluations, intake assessments, and annual physicals. The health care staff provide one-on-one counseling, patient teaching, discharge planning, treatments and medication administration. The Infirmary and Assisted Living Unit is staffed 24 hours per day with licensed nursing staff as well as nursing assistants. The medical unit servicing the general population is also staffed 24/7 with licensed nursing staff and nursing supervisors. The staff work eight and twelve hour shifts. Offenders also assist other offenders who are wheelchair-bound in other facilities.

Number of elderly and/or infirmed inmates:	771	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	1	
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	\$9,581,250	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	\$0	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$193,690,555	(\$ state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$955,080	(\$ non-state funds)

## VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2017)

#### Summary of Prison-based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

There are three VDOC sites offering intensive drug treatment: Indian Creek Correctional Center (1,008 male treatment beds), Virginia Correctional Center for Women (90 female treatment beds), and Halifax Correctional Unit (30 male treatment beds). In addition, for those offenders with substance abuse issues but not rising to the highest level per the COMPAS instrument, the VDOC provides programming at its 18 intensive reentry sites. Currently, VDOC offers a modified version of the MATRIX drug treatment curriculum at each of its 18 facilities. Participants in these programs are tracked. Currently, the VDOC is evaluating the effectiveness of its Therapeutic Community Program at Indian Creek Correctional Center, and recidivism rates of program participants are being compared to those of confined offenders in the general population.

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	3,023	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	18	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	100%	
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$6,295,256	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$0	(\$ non-state funds)

## VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2017)

#### Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs

Virginia offers pre-release and post-release re-entry programming. Components offered in the reentry program include: education, job readiness, community resources, housing, substance abuse, rules of post-release supervision, family reunification, cognitive behavior, health care, mental health, and personal identification. In addition, nearly all localities in Virginia are at some stage of establishing a local reentry council. Support services include: housing, employment, education, benefits, medical and mental health services, financial obligations, and veterans services. Scheduled classes for release preparation are offered. Intensive reentry for most offenders is 12 months, 5 days per month, 8 hours per class. Cognitive community is offered for 6 months prior to release. For higher security reentry at six months to a year, the counselor usually goes to the offender's cell and talks about reentry issues and tries to work out any potential problems. Group sessions are restricted to 5 offenders at a time in a secured location to complete "Thinking for a Change" curriculum or other reentry curriculum. As far as post-release programs, there are pools of funding for specific programming for probation and parole districts (substance abuse, sex offender) that are in the budget and standard across the VDOC but, other than that, each district manages its own post-release programs usually through the help of reentry councils and community service providers outside of VDOC oversight/funding.

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-released program:	30,173	
Number of individuals enrolled in a post-release program:	64,679	
Number of state operated facilities with pre-release programs:	43	
Percentage of state facilities with pre-release programs:	100%	
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

**WEST VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2017)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Average Age at Commitment:	N / A
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	N / A
Average Sentence for New Commitments (excluding life sentences):	N / A
Average Time Served by Those Released:	N / A
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:	
A. Sex Offenses / Forcible	
B. Homicide	
C. Burglary / Breaking and Entering	
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	86.26%
Percentage Black	12.51%
Percentage Hispanic	0.33%
Percentage Other	0.90%
Percentage Male	88.00%
Percentage Female	12.00%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	334 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	284 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	19 inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	24.0%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	0
Inmates Executed in FY 17:	0
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	N / A
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	N / A

**WEST VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2017)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	627 inmates
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	532 inmates
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	47 inmates
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 17 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	725
Parole	1,943 inmates
Goodtime	N/A
Probation	48 inmates
Death	35 inmates
<u>Other (Includes court order, death and other)</u>	427 inmates
Total	3,178 inmates
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:	N/A
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
Number of Inmates Released in FY 17 Based on the Above:	0 inmates
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	35 inmates
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	25.0%
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	N/A
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	N/A
HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	Upon Request
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	N/A
WEST VIRGINIA currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.	

**WEST VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2017)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	1,022 inmates
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	6 inmates
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	Upon Request
WEST VIRGINIA currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.	
<b>COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS</b>	

The WEST VIRGINIA Department of Corrections (WVDOC) is not currently under federal or state court orders.

## WEST VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2017)

#### Summary on Addressing the Issue of Increasing Number of Elderly and Infirm Inmates

WVDOC cannot provide numbers on state funds at this time. No legislation has been enacted to address the issue. Some facilities in WV do have units where they try to house the elderly together.

Number of elderly and/or infirmed inmates:	109	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	0	
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N / A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N / A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$21,226,064	(\$ state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	N / A	(\$ non-state funds)

#### Summary of Prison-based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

WVDOC has the following prison-based substance abuse treatment programs: Alcohol and Drug Education, Treatment, and Relapse Prevention (ALADRUE), Helping Women Recover and Therapeutic Communities. 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, the 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 Abuse 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. Currently WVDOC does not compare recidivism rates for those in these programs to those in general population

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	N / A	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	11	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	69%	
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	N / A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	N / A	(\$ non-state funds)

## WEST VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2017)

#### Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs

WVDOC programs are focused on improving the offender's chances at successful reentry by offering services such as ALADRUE, Women's Classes, Crime Victim Awareness, and DUI/DWI Flex Modules. WVDOC also allows inmates to attend outside Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous meetings at various community locations. Inmates are given names and locations of places where they can attend substance abuse meetings and get assistance finding jobs. WVDOC recently hired a Housing Coordinator to help inmates find employment/housing. There has not yet been a study to see how these programs affect the recidivism rate in WV.

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-released program:	N / A	
Number of individuals enrolled in a post-release program:	N / A	
Number of state operated facilities with pre-release programs:	16	
Percentage of state facilities with pre-release programs:	100%	
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N / A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N / A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N / A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N / A	(\$ non-state funds)