

A REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE
 CAL AFFAIRS AND GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS COMMITTEE

RANDY L. EWING, PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE
 HUNTINGTON BLAIR DOWNER, JR., SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE

CHRISTOPHER A. ...
 LOUISIANA ...

SOUTHERN LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE

CHRISTOPHER A. LOUISIANA LIBERALISM

COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

1999

This public document was published at a total cost of \$450.00. 100 copies of this public document were published in this first printing. This document was published for the Louisiana Legislative Fiscal Office, Post Office Box 44097, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804 by the Louisiana Senate, Post Office Box 94183, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804 in an effort to provide legislators, staff and the general public with an accurate summary of Adult Correctional Systems Comparative Data for FY 1999. This material was printed in accordance with the standard for printing by state agencies established pursuant to R.S. 43.31.

ADULT CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | <u>PAGE</u> |
|---|-------------|
| PREFACE | |
| INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY | |
| I. INMATE POPULATION TRENDS AND INCARCERATION RATES | 1 - 6 |
| II. PRISON AND JAIL CAPACITIES | 7 - 14 |
| III. BUDGETARY ISSUES..... | 15 - 18 |
| IV. STAFFING PATTERNS AND INMATE VIOLENT INCIDENTS..... | 19 - 27 |
| V. PROJECTED COSTS OF NEW PRISONS | 28 - 30 |
| VI. PROBATION AND PAROLE | 31 - 36 |
| VII. REHABILITATION..... | 37 - 38 |
| VIII. PRISON INDUSTRIES | 39 - 41 |
| IX. PRIVATIZATION | 42 - 44 |

TABLE OF CONTENTS

(CONTINUED)

PAGE

X. STATE PROFILES

| | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| ALABAMA | 45 - 49 |
| ARKANSAS..... | 50 - 57 |
| FLORIDA | 58 - 63 |
| GEORGIA | 64 - 69 |
| KENTUCKY | 70 - 74 |
| LOUISIANA..... | 75 - 81 |
| MARYLAND..... | 82 - 86 |
| MISSISSIPPI | 87 - 91 |
| MISSOURI | 92 - 97 |
| NORTH CAROLINA | 98 - 105 |
| OKLAHOMA | 106 - 111 |
| SOUTH CAROLINA..... | 112 - 118 |
| TENNESSEE | 119 - 124 |
| TEXAS | 125 - 131 |
| VIRGINIA..... | 132 - 136 |
| WEST VIRGINIA..... | 137 - 141 |

PREFACE

In reviewing the traditional goals of corrections, including punishment, incapacitation, deterrence and rehabilitation, it appears that a growing segment of society currently demands the punishment and incapacitation of the offender over rehabilitation and deterrence as the primary objective of imprisonment. Congress has also reflected a reduced belief in the value of rehabilitation such as "Safe Streets" and "3-Strikes You're Out" bills as well as the President's "War on Crime" and "Get Tough" campaigns. One can ask the question, "Does this imply that rehabilitative and deterrent techniques are being abandoned nationally?" some would say the answer is "no", it simply means that such situations as overcrowding, public frustration with crime, unavailability of funds, and the immediate social benefits resulting from incapacitation are beginning to replace the more harder to achieve effects of rehabilitation and deterrence. As you review this document you will see that the number of those entering the criminal justice system is steadily increasing. Even in spite of increases in corrections spending, newly constructed facilities, and innovative programs implemented to rehabilitate those incarcerated, prison capacities are reaching the maximum.

In the last 10 years the inmate population in the SLC has more than doubled from approximately 236,000 to almost 505,000. The southern states are also projecting that the incarceration rate will increase by approximately 33% in the next ten years. With almost all of the states' prisons exceeding 90% capacity coupled with the projected increase in the inmate population, states will be faced with the dilemma of financing new facilities and ultimately increasing operating costs. In addition to this, states have enacted various laws, some of which are federally mandated, which will insure an increase in the inmate population, such as the elimination of "good time" in which an inmate's sentence is reduced due to good behavior, and "Truth in Sentencing" legislation (where inmates must serve 85% of their sentence).

Although this survey mainly focuses on incapacitation, the importance of rehabilitation in the correctional system is realized. While incapacitation temporarily prevents the individual from committing further crimes against free society, it does not address the underlying causes contributing to the crimes nor always promote deterrence. While the current crisis of overcrowding has temporarily slowed the objective of rehabilitation, corrections departments must continue to keep as one of their primary goals, that of crime control through offender rehabilitation and deterrence.

INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

INTRODUCTION

This report is the Twenty-Fourth in a series of annual presentations to the Fiscal Affairs and Government Operations Committee of the Southern Legislative Conference. The report includes a summary of key findings and statistical tables based upon a questionnaire distributed to each member state in July, 1999.

Many thanks to the legislative staff and correctional agency staff who provided the requested information. Thanks also to several co-workers who assisted with the preparation of this report: Gloria Warren, Jean Pedersen, Carolyn Nicklas, Matthew Jones, and Gordon Monk.

Christopher A. Keaton
Legislative Fiscal Analyst
Louisiana Legislative Fiscal Office
P. O. Box 44097
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804
(504) 342-7233
FAX (504) 342-7243
email keatonc@legis.state.la.us

METHODOLOGY

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

A questionnaire was sent to each of the 16 states in the Southern Legislative Conference. The information reported in this survey is taken directly from the returned surveys, unless so noted. In addition to group reporting of like data, selected data from the states has been compiled into a "Corrections State Profile" for each state. These include, but are not limited to, selected characteristics of adult inmates and major state initiatives. Additional information has been included for North Carolina and South Carolina regarding the distribution of the adult inmate population by type of institution due to inconsistencies in the definition for level of security or containment.

It should be noted that although identical surveys were sent to each state, there may 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.

16 of the 16 SLC states responded to the survey.

NOTE: For purposes of this report "n/a" denotes that the requested information was not available for reporting.

INMATE POPULATION TRENDS AND INCARCERATION RATES

The inmate population housed in state correctional facilities throughout the Southern Legislative Conference region increased by 19,504 or 4.0 percent from July 1, 1998 to July 1, 1999 (based on figures reported in previous years surveys). The rate of change for each state varied widely, from a 23 percent increase in West Virginia to a 3.5 percent decrease in Mississippi. A 16 year trend summary of the growth of inmates housed in state correctional systems as of July 1 of each year is presented below. (The variations in this table prior to 1994 reflect the addition of Missouri to the Southern Legislative Conference.) Note: These numbers have been revised where noted based on adjustments provided by the member states.

| Year | Number of Inmates | % Increase |
|----------|-------------------|------------|
| 1-Jul-82 | 168,378 | |
| 1-Jul-83 | 183,325 | 8.9% |
| 1-Jul-84 | 185,756 | 1.3% |
| 1-Jul-85 | 196,251 | 5.6% |
| 1-Jul-86 | 204,075 | 4.0% |
| 1-Jul-87 | 214,786 | 5.2% |
| 1-Jul-88 | 221,990 | 3.4% |
| 1-Jul-89 | 236,492 | 6.5% |
| 1-Jul-90 | 264,283 | 11.8% |
| 1-Jul-91 | 282,046 | 6.7% |
| 1-Jul-92 | 297,037 | 5.3% |
| 1-Jul-93 | 325,232 | 9.5% |
| 1-Jul-94 | 351,833 | 8.2% |
| 1-Jul-95 | 414,717 | 17.9% |
| 1-Jul-96 | 443,114 | 6.8% |
| 1-Jul-97 | 464,593 | 4.8% |
| 1-Jul-98 | 485,399 | 4.5% |
| 1-Jul-99 | 504,903 | 4.0% |

Between 1989 and 1999 the resident population of the sixteen state Southern Legislative Conference region increased from 84.2 million to 98.3 million, a 16.7 percent increase. During that same time period, the number of state inmates (including state inmates housed in local jails) increased by 126 percent from 239,039 to 540,187. Not surprisingly, the incarceration rate in the SLC region, which is the number of inmates per one hundred thousand inhabitants, increased from 283.7 in 1989 to 549.4 in 1999 and continued to exceed the U.S. incarceration rate which increased from 287 in 1989 to 477.5 in 1999.

| YEAR | SLC Total Population (thousands) | U.S. Population (thousands) | SLC Total State Inmates (thousands) | U.S. Inmates | SLC State Inmates/ 100,000 Pop. | U.S. Inmates/ 100,000 Pop. |
|------|--|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1989 | 84,248 | 248,239 | 239,039 | 712,563 | 283.7 | 287.0 |
| 1999 | 98,326 | 267,636 | 540,187 | 1,277,866 | 549.4 | 477.5 |

The number of state inmates housed in local jails accounts for 6.5 percent of the total inmate population of 540,187 housed in both state facilities and local jails. As of July 1, 1999, there were 35,284 state inmates housed in local jails.

Fifteen of the sixteen states surveyed provided projections of the growth of their inmate populations housed in state facilities to the year 2004. These states expect varying increases from 1999 to 2004 in the number of inmates, from 3.5 percent in Texas to 76.4 percent in West Virginia. Eight states projected inmate populations to the year 2009. Predicted increases during the ten-year period range from 14.2 percent in Virginia to 106.4 percent in West Virginia.

ADULT INMATE POPULATION HOUSED IN STATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

| STATE | Inmate Population (a) | | Inmates per 100,000 Pop. (b) | Rank in SLC | Inmate Population Change | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|----------|---------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 1-Jul-98 | 1-Jul-99 | | | 95 to 96 | 96 to 97 | 97 to 98 | 98 to 99 |
| ALABAMA | 20,465 | 22,593 | 523.1 | 5 | 7.8% | 0.3% | 0.2% | 10.4% |
| ARKANSAS | 10,336 | 10,699 | 424.2 | 12 | -0.5% | 5.8% | 18.1% | 3.5% |
| FLORIDA | 66,280 | 68,282 | 466.0 | 7 | 4.0% | 0.6% | 2.4% | 3.0% |
| GEORGIA | 38,489 | 41,665 | 556.6 | 4 | 2.1% | 4.7% | 5.9% | 8.3% |
| KENTUCKY | 11,610 | 11,849 | 303.2 | 15 | 3.6% | 7.0% | 4.9% | 2.1% |
| LOUISIANA | 18,679 | 19,303 | 443.5 | 9 | 7.7% | 2.6% | 4.5% | 3.3% |
| MARYLAND | 20,887 | 21,670 | 425.4 | 11 | 2.9% | 1.3% | -5.9% | 3.7% |
| MISSISSIPPI | 10,073 | 9,724 | 356.1 | 13 | 18.1% | 32.4% | -31.8% | -3.5% |
| MISSOURI | 24,795 | 25,385 | 469.9 | 6 | 8.1% | 15.6% | 4.6% | 2.4% |
| NORTH CAROLINA | 32,478 | 31,593 | 425.5 | 10 | 10.4% | 8.1% | 5.7% | -2.7% |
| OKLAHOMA | 20,217 | 21,480 | 647.6 | 2 | 2.6% | 2.1% | 36.2% | 6.2% |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | 20,971 | 21,172 | 563.1 | 3 | 10.0% | -0.3% | 4.2% | 1.0% |
| TENNESSEE | 15,425 | 16,342 | 304.4 | 14 | 4.4% | 5.5% | 9.2% | 5.9% |
| TEXAS | 145,973 | 148,964 | 766.3 | 1 | 13.4% | 5.1% | 5.1% | 2.0% |
| VIRGINIA | 26,279 | 31,178 | 463.0 | 8 | 7.8% | 0.4% | 5.3% | 18.6% |
| WEST VIRGINIA | 2,442 | 3,004 | 165.4 | 16 | 10.9% | -2.4% | 1.2% | 23.0% |
| TOTAL | 485,399 | 504,903 | 513.5 | | 8.1% | 4.7% | 4.2% | 4.0% |

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

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

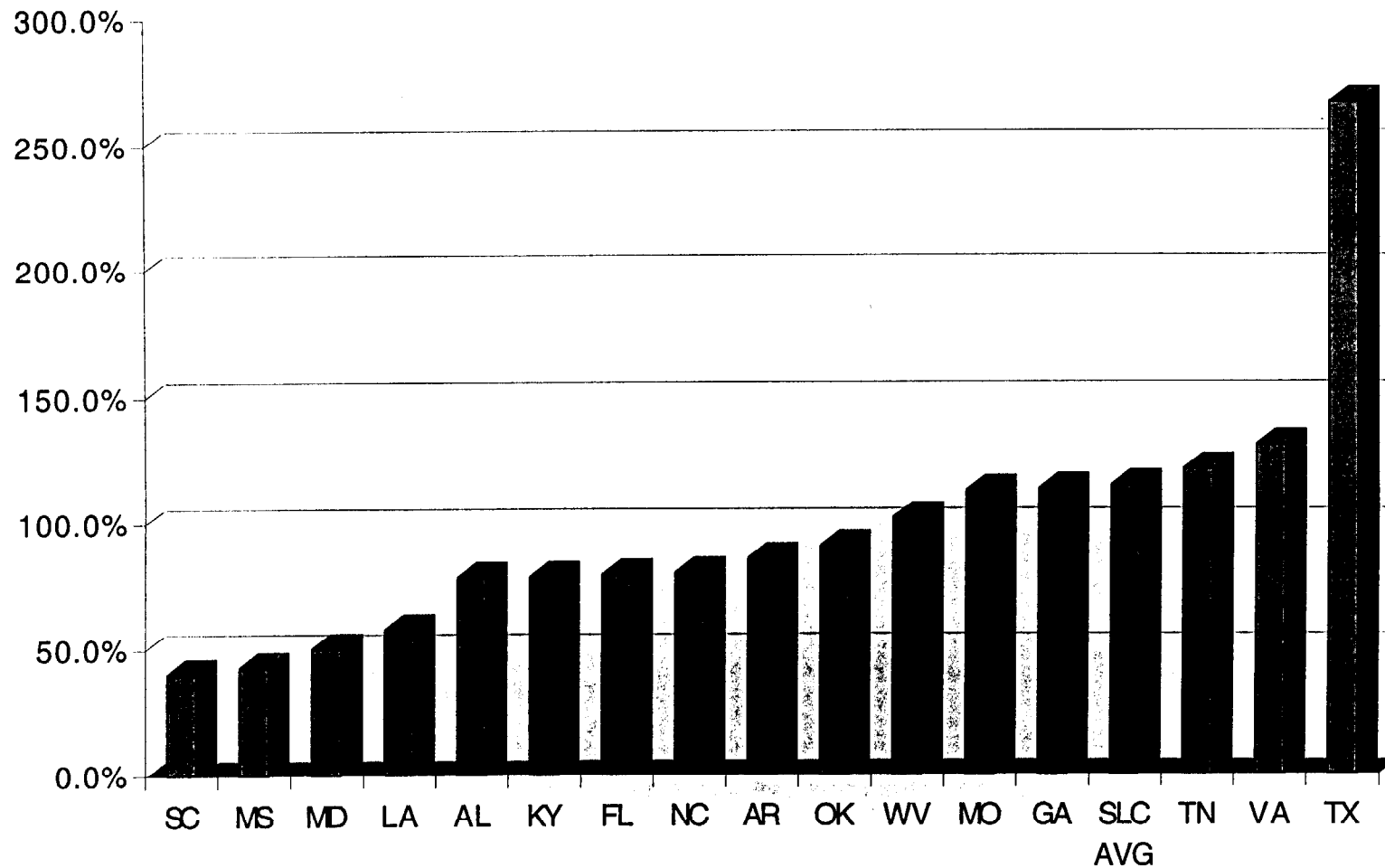
(b) Population data from Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Branch.

GROWTH OF ADULT
INMATE POPULATION HOUSED IN STATE FACILITIES
1989 TO 1999

| STATE | Inmate Population | | Total Increase 1989-1999 | Percent Increase |
|----------------|-------------------|----------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| | 1-Jul-89 (a) | 1-Jul-99 | | |
| ALABAMA | 12,668 | 22,593 | 9,925 | 78.3% |
| ARKANSAS | 5,759 | 10,699 | 4,940 | 85.8% |
| FLORIDA | 38,032 | 68,282 | 30,250 | 79.5% |
| GEORGIA | 19,515 | 41,665 | 22,150 | 113.5% |
| KENTUCKY | 6,633 | 11,849 | 5,216 | 78.6% |
| LOUISIANA | 12,253 | 19,303 | 7,050 | 57.5% |
| MARYLAND | 14,455 | 21,670 | 7,215 | 49.9% |
| MISSISSIPPI | 6,814 | 9,724 | 2,910 | 42.7% |
| MISSOURI | 11,922 | 25,385 | 13,463 | 112.9% |
| NORTH CAROLINA | 17,531 | 31,593 | 14,062 | 80.2% |
| OKLAHOMA | 11,269 | 21,480 | 10,211 | 90.6% |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | 15,125 | 21,172 | 6,047 | 40.0% |
| TENNESSEE | 7,383 | 16,342 | 8,959 | 121.3% |
| TEXAS | 40,625 | 148,964 | 108,339 | 266.7% |
| VIRGINIA | 13,505 | 31,178 | 17,673 | 130.9% |
| WEST VIRGINIA | 1,488 | 3,004 | 1,516 | 101.9% |
| TOTAL | 234,977 | 504,903 | 269,926 | 114.9% |

(a) As reported in 1990 survey.

PERCENT INCREASE IN INMATE POPULATION HOUSED IN STATE FACILITIES (1989-1999)



PROJECTED ADULT INMATE POPULATION (State Facilities)

| STATE | 1-Jul-99 | <u>Projected</u> | | <u>Percent of Increase</u> | |
|----------------|----------|------------------|---------|----------------------------|--------------|
| | | 2004 | 2009 | 1999 to 2004 | 1999 to 2009 |
| ALABAMA | 22,593 | 29,848 | 35,644 | 32.1% | 57.8% |
| ARKANSAS | 10,699 | 13,669 | 16,189 | 27.8% | 51.3% |
| FLORIDA | 68,282 | 90,128 | n/a | 32.0% | n/a |
| GEORGIA | 41,665 | 56,517 | n/a | 35.6% | n/a |
| KENTUCKY | 11,849 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| LOUISIANA | 19,303 | 22,859 | 25,490 | 18.4% | 32.1% |
| MARYLAND | 21,670 | 24,450 | n/a | 12.8% | n/a |
| MISSISSIPPI | 9,724 | 23,261 | n/a | 139.2% | n/a |
| MISSOURI | 25,385 | 35,753 | 37,666 | 40.8% | 48.4% |
| NORTH CAROLINA | 31,593 | 33,685 | 38,125 | 6.6% | n/a |
| OKLAHOMA | 21,480 | 23,983 | 24,592 | 11.7% | 14.5% |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | 21,172 | 25,006 | n/a | 18.1% | n/a |
| TENNESSEE | 16,342 | 26,489 | n/a | 62.1% | n/a |
| TEXAS | 148,964 | 154,139 | n/a | 3.5% | n/a |
| VIRGINIA | 31,178 | 32,992 | 35,620 | 5.8% | 14.2% |
| WEST VIRGINIA | 3,004 | 5,300 | 6,200 | 76.4% | 106.4% |
| TOTAL (a) | 504,903 | 598,079 | 219,526 | 21.3% | 32.9% |

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

PRISON AND JAIL CAPACITIES

On July 1, 1999, inmate population exceeded or equaled capacity in six of sixteen states reporting the maximum design capacity of their state correctional facilities. The percent of capacity ranged from 89 percent in South Carolina to 104 percent in Kentucky, with the average for the region at 96 percent.

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

****A Level One institution is an institution with maximum security inmates (extended lockdown and working cell blocks), medium and minimum security inmates.**

****A Level Two institution consists of maximum security inmates (working cell blocks), medium and minimum security inmates or an institution with medium and minimum security inmates.**

****A Level Three institution contains minimum security inmates only.**

Of the inmates in state prisons, 20 percent are in Level One institutions, 44.1 percent are in Level Two institutions, 19.6 percent are in Level Three institutions, 3.7 percent are in Community Based Centers, and 12.7 percent are in other settings (excluding local jails). (Two states did not provide data for Levels I, II, and III).

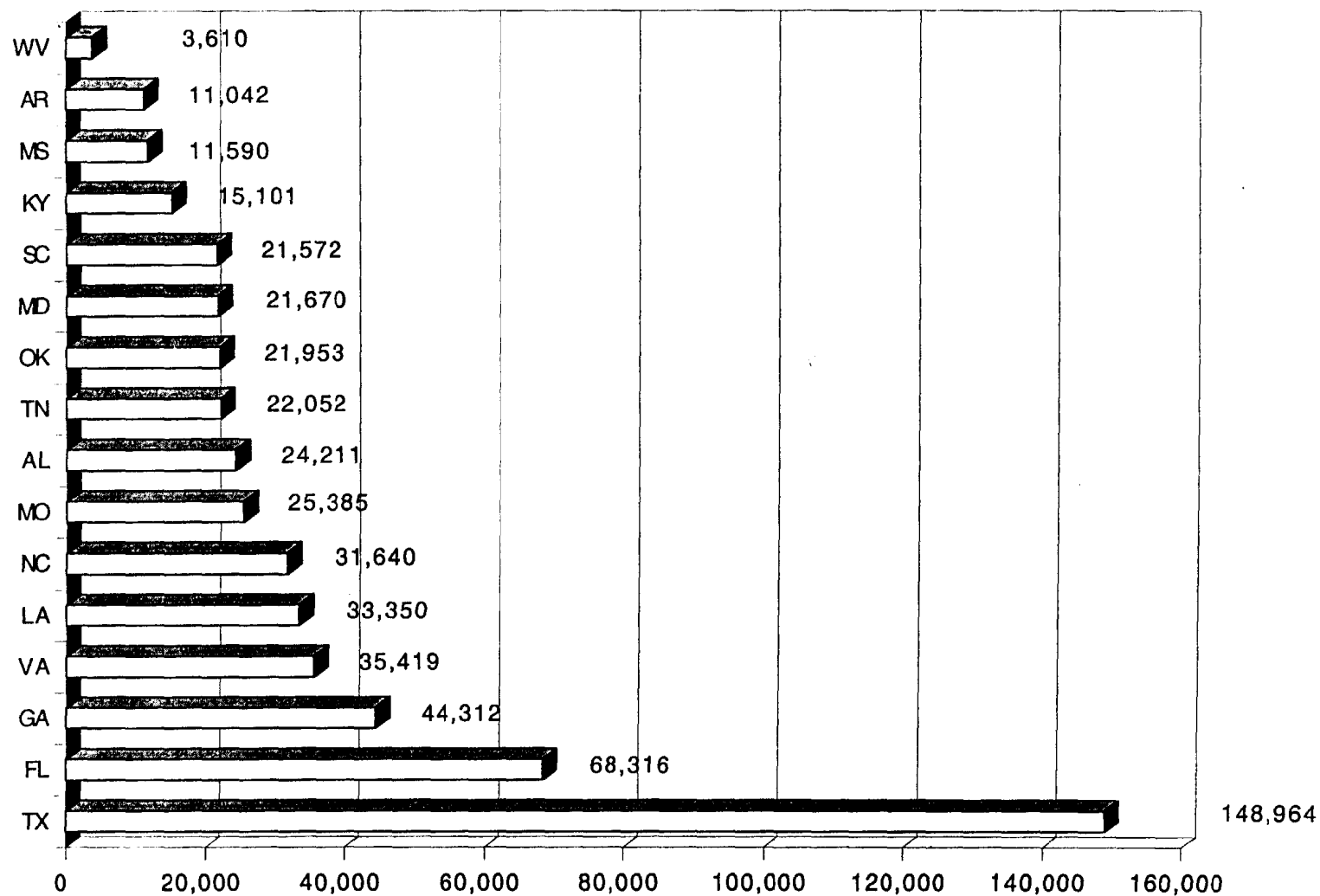
Of the sixteen states surveyed, 13 confined inmates in local jails. The shifting of inmates to the local level has caused some jails to house inmates in excess of designed capacities. Of the ten states reporting local jail capacity data, 35,284 state inmates filled approximately 13.9 percent of those beds. Local jail populations exceed or equaled reported capacity in five of the nine states reporting total jail populations.

STATE INMATES HOUSED IN STATE AND LOCAL JAILS
(As of July 1, 1999)

| STATE | STATE INMATES | | Total State Inmates | Total State Inmates Per 100,000 Pop. (a) | Rank in SLC |
|----------------|------------------|-------------|------------------------|---|-------------------|
| | State Facilities | Local Jails | | | |
| ALABAMA | 22,593 | 1,618 | 24,211 | 560.6 | 6 |
| ARKANSAS | 10,699 | 343 | 11,042 | 437.8 | 10 |
| FLORIDA | 68,282 | 34 | 68,316 | 466.2 | 9 |
| GEORGIA | 41,665 | 2,647 | 44,312 | 591.9 | 4 |
| KENTUCKY | 11,849 | 3,252 | 15,101 | 386.4 | 15 |
| LOUISIANA | 19,303 | 14,047 | 33,350 | 766.3 | 2 |
| MARYLAND | 21,670 | 0 | 21,670 | 425.4 | 12 |
| MISSISSIPPI | 9,724 | 1,866 | 11,590 | 424.4 | 13 |
| MISSOURI | 25,385 | 0 | 25,385 | 469.9 | 8 |
| NORTH CAROLINA | 31,593 | 47 | 31,640 | 426.1 | 11 |
| OKLAHOMA | 21,480 | 473 | 21,953 | 661.8 | 3 |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | 21,172 | 400 | 21,572 | 573.7 | 5 |
| TENNESSEE | 16,342 | 5,710 | 22,052 | 410.8 | 14 |
| TEXAS | 148,964 | 0 | 148,964 | 766.3 | 1 |
| VIRGINIA | 31,178 | 4,241 | 35,419 | 526.0 | 7 |
| WEST VIRGINIA | 3,004 | 606 | 3,610 | 198.8 | 16 |
| TOTAL | 504,903 | 35,284 | 540,187 | 549.4 | |

(a) Population data from Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Branch.

STATE INMATES HOUSED IN STATE AND LOCAL JAILS
(AS OF JULY 1, 1999)

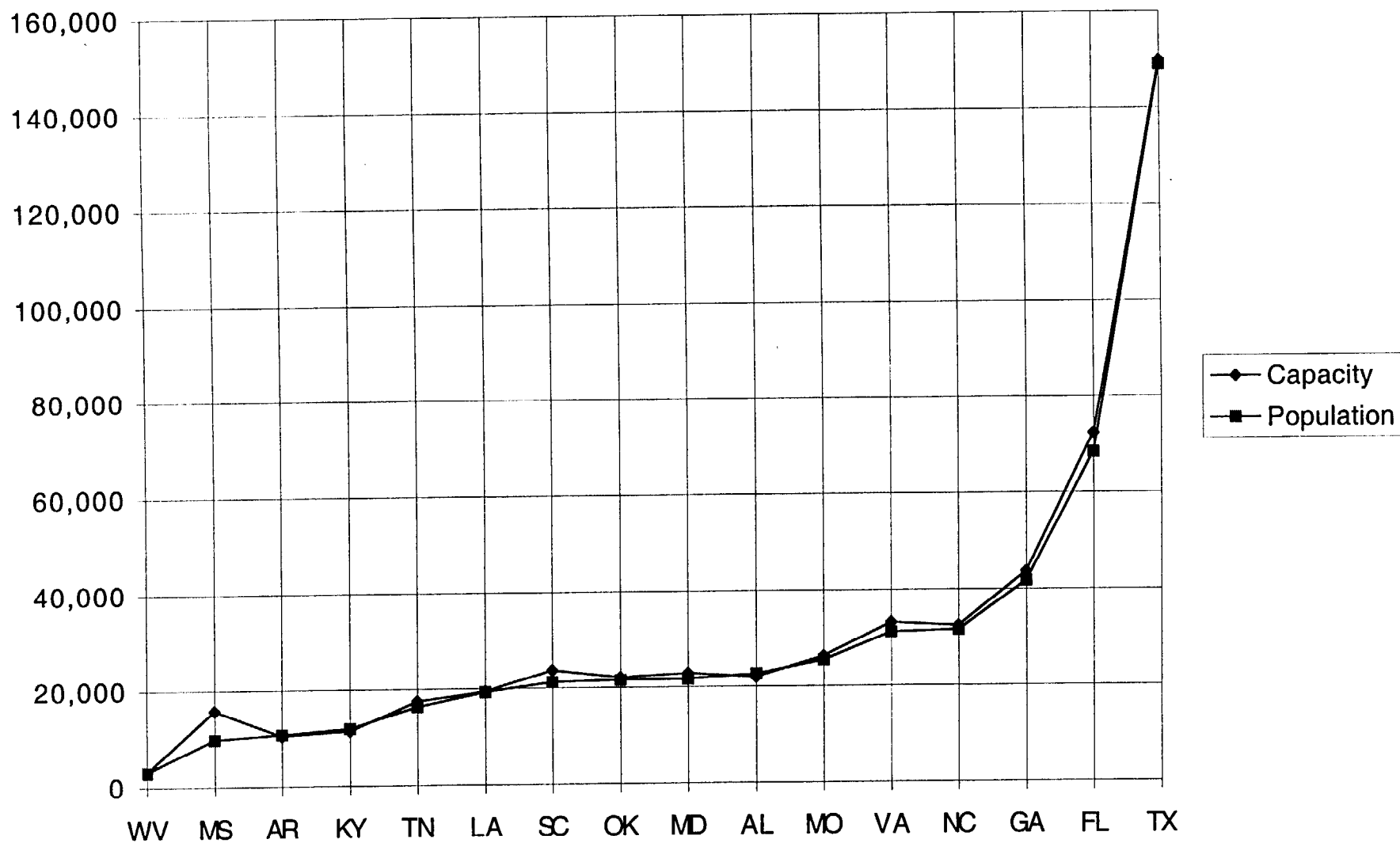


POPULATION AND CAPACITY OF STATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

(As of July 1, 1999)

| STATE | Inmate Population | Maximum Design Capacity | Percent of Capacity |
|----------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| ALABAMA | 22,593 | 21,997 | 103% |
| ARKANSAS | 10,699 | 10,416 | 103% |
| FLORIDA | 68,282 | 72,213 | 95% |
| GEORGIA | 41,665 | 43,579 | 96% |
| KENTUCKY | 11,849 | 11,393 | 104% |
| LOUISIANA | 19,303 | 19,400 | 100% |
| MARYLAND | 21,670 | 22,828 | 95% |
| MISSISSIPPI | 9,724 | 15,780 | 62% |
| MISSOURI | 25,385 | 26,224 | 97% |
| NORTH CAROLINA | 31,593 | 32,434 | 97% |
| OKLAHOMA | 21,480 | 22,066 | 97% |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | 21,172 | 23,696 | 89% |
| TENNESSEE | 16,342 | 17,522 | 93% |
| TEXAS | 148,964 | 149,666 | 100% |
| VIRGINIA | 31,178 | 33,168 | 94% |
| WEST VIRGINIA | 3,004 | 3,000 | 100% |
| TOTAL | 504,903 | 525,382 | 96% |

Population and Capacity of State Correctional Facilities



DISTRIBUTION OF ADULT INMATE POPULATION BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION

(As of July 1, 1999)

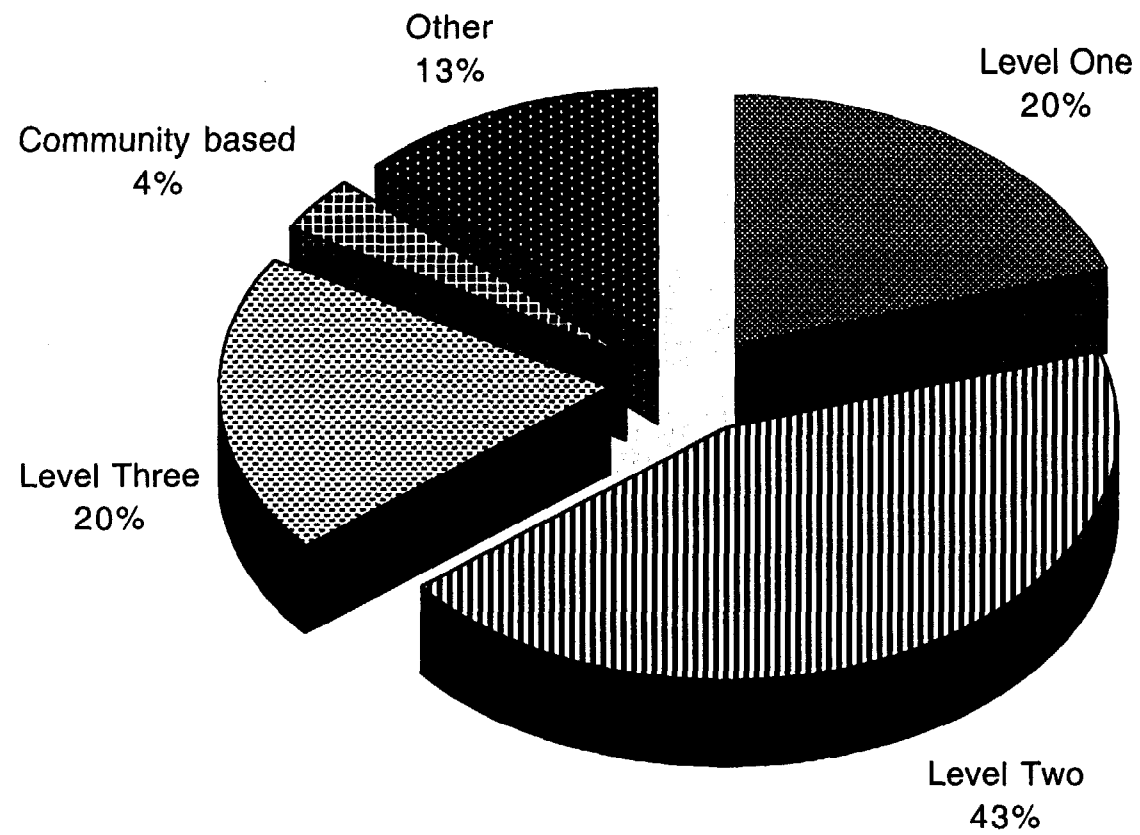
| STATE | Level One | | Level Two | | Level Three | | Community Based | | Other | | Total |
|----------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-------------|-------|-----------------|-------|-----------|-------|---------|
| | Inmates | % | Inmates | % | Inmates | % | Inmates | % | Inmates | % | |
| ALABAMA | 5,744 | 25.4% | 9,220 | 40.8% | 2,294 | 10.2% | 3,565 | 15.8% | 1,770 | 7.8% | 22,593 |
| ARKANSAS | 2,246 | 21.0% | 5,215 | 48.7% | 2,748 | 25.7% | 490 | 4.6% | 0 | 0.0% | 10,699 |
| FLORIDA | 5,055 | 7.4% | 60,864 | 89.1% | 0 | 0.0% | 2,280 | 3.3% | 83 (a) | 0.1% | 68,282 |
| GEORGIA | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 707 | 1.7% | 40,958 | 98.3% | 41,665 |
| KENTUCKY | 802 | 6.8% | 8,072 | 68.1% | 2,404 | 20.3% | 571 | 4.8% | 0 | 0.0% | 11,849 |
| LOUISIANA | 7,699 | 39.9% | 9,571 | 49.6% | 804 | 4.2% | 701 | 3.6% | 528 | 2.7% | 19,303 |
| MARYLAND | 1,896 | 8.7% | 10,865 | 50.1% | 3,069 | 14.2% | 1,817 | 8.4% | 4,023 | 18.6% | 21,670 |
| MISSISSIPPI | 6,620 | 68.1% | 1,958 | 20.1% | 1,128 | 11.6% | 0 | 0.0% | 18 | 0.2% | 9,724 |
| MISSOURI | 8,965 | 35.3% | 3,308 | 13.0% | 8,296 | 32.7% | 2,628 | 10.4% | 2,189 | 8.6% | 25,386 |
| NORTH CAROLINA | 4,686 | 14.8% | 15,228 | 48.2% | 11,677 | 37.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 2 | 0.0% | 31,593 |
| OKLAHOMA | 1,844 | 8.6% | 10,374 | 48.3% | 6,558 | 30.5% | 1,997 | 9.3% | 707 | 3.3% | 21,480 |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | 3,338 | 15.8% | 6,340 | 29.9% | 10,279 | 48.5% | 0 | 0.0% | 1,215 | 5.7% | 21,172 |
| TENNESSEE | 3,684 | 22.5% | 12,270 | 75.1% | 388 | 2.4% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 16,342 |
| TEXAS | 47,672 | 32.0% | 43,445 | 29.2% | 46,193 | 31.0% | 2,693 | 1.8% | 8,961 (b) | 6.0% | 148,964 |
| VIRGINIA (c) | 383 | 1.2% | 24,377 | 78.2% | 2,109 | 6.8% | 822 | 2.6% | 3,487 | 11.2% | 31,178 |
| WEST VIRGINIA | 360 | 14.7% | 1,280 | 52.4% | 654 | 26.8% | 148 | 6.1% | 0 | 0.0% | 2,442 |
| TOTAL | 100,994 | 20.0% | 222,387 | 44.1% | 98,601 | 19.6% | 18,419 | 3.7% | 63,941 | 12.7% | 504,342 |

(a) Florida "other" represents substance abuse facilities

(b) Texas "other" includes psychiatric facilities, medical facilities and substance abuse facilities.

(c) Virginia's Dept. of Corrections is going through a transition to a six level classification system; therefore, inmates were allocated in the same percentages as last year.

DISTRIBUTION OF ADULT INMATE POPULATION BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION



UTILIZATION OF LOCAL JAILS
(as of July 1, 1999)

| STATE | Total Local Jail Population | Max. Design Capacity | Percent of Capacity | No. of State Inmates | STATE PAYMENT PER | |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| | | | | | Inmate Day | Inmate Year |
| ALABAMA | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1,618 | \$1.75 (a) | \$639 |
| ARKANSAS | 9,804 | 9,804 | 100.0% | 343 | \$25.00 | \$9,125 |
| FLORIDA | 48,088 | N/A (b) | N/A | 34 | \$32.00 (c) | \$11,680 |
| GEORGIA | 26,604 | N/A | N/A | 2,647 | \$20.00 (d) | \$7,300 |
| KENTUCKY | 9,800 | 9,409 | 104.2% | 3,252 | \$26.43 | \$9,647 |
| LOUISIANA | 29,275 | 29,500 | 99.2% | 14,047 | \$24.62 (e) | \$8,986 |
| MARYLAND | N/A | N/A | N/A | 0 | N/A | N/A |
| MISSISSIPPI | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1,866 | \$20.00 | \$7,300 |
| MISSOURI | N/A | N/A | N/A | 0 | N/A | N/A |
| NORTH CAROLINA | 14,198 (f) | 12,476 (f) | 113.8% | 47 | \$40.00 | \$14,600 |
| OKLAHOMA | N/A | N/A | N/A | 473 | N/A | N/A |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | 8,791 | 7,813 | 112.5% | 400 | \$0.00 (g) | \$0 |
| TENNESSEE | 18,517 | 19,984 | 92.7% | 5,710 | \$41.81 (h) | \$15,261 |
| TEXAS | 59,807 | 69,854 | 85.6% | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0 |
| VIRGINIA | 18,011 (i) | 14,442 (j) | 124.7% | 4,241 | \$32.87 (k) | \$11,998 |
| WEST VIRGINIA | N/A | 1,750 | N/A | 606 | \$39.50 (l) | \$14,418 |
| Total | 242,895 | 175,032 | 99.5% | 35,284 | | |
| Average | | | | | \$30.22 | \$11,031 |

(a) Some localities receive an additional \$1.25 per day based on legislation.

(b) Effective July 1, 1996, the Florida Department of Corrections no longer rates capacity for local jails. Local facilities regulate it.

(c) The Florida Department of Corrections received no specific appropriation for county jail beds; funds are currently paid from the diversion bed appropriation at \$32/per day.

(d) Inmates are housed in jails only until space is available in the state prison system for the inmate. (Temporary, short-term option only.)

(e) All facilities are reimbursed at a flat rate of \$23 per day except for Work Release Facilities operated by the Sheriffs which are reimbursed at \$18.25, and four parishes who earn an additional \$7.00 per inmate per day through approved cooperative endeavors to provide and capitalize additional beds for the state. All parishes are also eligible to have approved extraordinary medical expenses reimbursed. Orleans parish is also reimbursed an additional per diem of \$2 for medical expenses for state inmates and \$7 for all inmates served by their mental health unit.

(f) This is based on 1997 daily population.

(g) Inmates perform work duties at these facilities, therefore there is no reimbursement.

(h) TN uses four methods of reimbursement: contracted agreements, reasonable allowable (not to exceed \$35 per inmate per day), fixed rate, or a flat rate of \$25 per inmate per day. Of the \$35 reimbursement, \$3.30 is for extraordinary medical expenses.

(i) This figure includes 1,072 federal inmates.

(j) The Commonwealth of Virginia does not designate a "maximum designed bed capacity for local jails" All jails have a certified rated operating capacity, as determined by square foot measurements of cell, dayroom and dormitory housing areas.

(k) All full service local and regional jails are provided the same per diem rates (i.e. \$8 per diem for local inmates and \$14 per diem for state felons + personnel costs). Local jail farms, which hold minimum security inmates for various work programs receive \$22 for local inmates and \$28 for state felons as a per diem and no personnel money.

(l) and \$25.00 for county jails.

BUDGETARY ISSUES

Between 1989-90 and 1999-00 expenditures in the region have increased 125.05 percent. With all sixteen states reporting, the average annual cost of housing an inmate in an institution was \$15,276. Expenditures varied by type of confinement unit. The annual average cost of housing an inmate in a local jail was \$11,031 as compared to \$18,567 in a state-operated Level One institution, \$14,529 in a Level Two type institution, \$14,043 in a Level Three type institution, \$11,243 in Community Based type programs, and \$13,170 in other institutional settings. (It should be noted that these costs reflect only those services budgeted to and provided by the respective corrections agencies.)

ADULT CORRECTIONS OPERATING BUDGETS
(in thousands of dollars)

| STATE | Corrections Expenditures | | Projected Corrections Expenditures FY 99-00 | Percent Increase | |
|----------------|--------------------------|-------------|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | FY 89-90 | FY 94-95 | | FY 89-90 to FY 99-00 | FY 94-95 to FY 99-00 |
| ALABAMA | \$122,500 | \$137,900 | \$210,856 | 72.13% | 52.91% |
| ARKANSAS | \$72,493 | \$120,476 | \$164,913 | 127.49% | 36.88% |
| FLORIDA | \$604,195 | \$935,362 | \$1,660,742 | 174.87% | 77.55% |
| GEORGIA | \$504,947 | \$683,984 | \$860,850 | 70.48% | 25.86% |
| KENTUCKY | \$76,649 | \$119,922 | \$285,058 | 271.90% | 137.70% |
| LOUISIANA | \$113,291 | \$194,249 | \$256,744 | 126.62% | 32.17% |
| MARYLAND | \$298,400 | \$389,700 | \$504,545 | 69.08% | 29.47% |
| MISSISSIPPI | \$62,283 | \$113,403 | \$255,488 | 310.21% | 125.29% |
| MISSOURI | \$190,976 | \$242,484 | \$500,701 | 162.18% | 106.49% |
| NORTH CAROLINA | \$311,455 | \$548,528 | \$880,162 | 182.60% | 60.46% |
| OKLAHOMA | \$131,371 | \$186,360 | \$398,250 | 203.15% | 113.70% |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | \$179,009 | \$234,543 | \$363,379 | 102.99% | 54.93% |
| TENNESSEE | \$257,422 | \$353,305 | \$451,084 | 75.23% | 27.68% |
| TEXAS | \$1,240,000 | \$1,750,000 | \$2,315,748 | 86.75% | 32.33% |
| VIRGINIA | \$208,315 | \$350,945 | \$713,259 | 242.39% | 103.24% |
| WEST VIRGINIA | \$23,000 | \$42,000 | \$72,000 | 213.04% | 71.43% |
| TOTAL | \$4,396,306 | \$6,403,161 | \$9,893,779 | 125.05% | 54.51% |

ANNUAL OPERATING COST PER INMATE BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION (a)
(FY 1998-99 Actual)

| STATE | Level One | Level Two | Level Three | Community Based | Other | System Wide Annual Average Cost Per Inmate | System Wide Average Cost Per inmate Day |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------------|----------|--|---|
| ALABAMA | \$11,791 | \$9,575 | \$9,846 | \$6,441 | N/A | \$9,220 | \$25.26 |
| ARKANSAS | \$20,239 | \$14,355 | \$13,983 | \$10,263 | \$11,233 | \$13,742 | \$37.65 |
| FLORIDA (b) | \$25,506 | \$17,757 | N/A | \$10,461 | N/A | \$18,436 | \$50.51 |
| GEORGIA (b) | \$18,812 | \$13,604 | \$12,417 | \$17,355 | \$13,097 | \$14,213 | \$38.94 |
| KENTUCKY (b) | \$18,026 | \$15,114 | \$12,947 | N/A | N/A | \$14,691 | \$40.25 |
| LOUISIANA | \$14,035 | \$11,167 | \$10,824 | \$7,483 | \$8,596 | \$10,931 | \$29.95 |
| MARYLAND | \$24,449 | \$18,553 | \$19,241 | \$16,469 | \$15,714 | \$18,669 | \$51.15 |
| MISSISSIPPI | \$11,202 | \$12,647 | \$16,958 | \$558 | \$3,201 | \$14,939 | \$40.93 |
| MISSOURI | \$12,527 | \$11,855 | \$10,976 | \$12,822 | \$10,976 | \$12,730 | \$34.88 |
| NORTH CAROLINA (c) | \$30,602 | \$23,842 | \$19,590 | N/A | N/A | \$23,152 | \$63.43 |
| OKLAHOMA | \$16,973 | \$14,970 | \$15,077 | \$12,174 | \$15,617 | \$15,083 | \$41.32 |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | \$10,392 | \$12,268 | \$12,812 | N/A | \$17,078 | \$13,622 | \$37.32 |
| TENNESSEE | \$26,417 | \$15,191 | \$14,082 | N/A | \$14,833 | \$16,555 | \$45.36 |
| TEXAS | \$13,516 | \$12,363 | \$12,275 | N/A | \$21,356 | \$14,129 | \$38.71 |
| VIRGINIA | \$21,392 | \$15,003 | \$13,590 | \$17,346 | N/A | \$18,310 | \$50.16 |
| WEST VIRGINIA | \$21,200 | \$14,200 | \$16,025 | \$12,300 | N/A | \$16,000 | \$43.84 |
| AVERAGE (d) | \$18,567 | \$14,529 | \$14,043 | \$11,243 | \$13,170 | \$15,276 | \$41.85 |

(a) Annual operating costs include those attributed to each corrections department. Expenditures associated with non-corrections budget units for inmate support are not included.

(b) Florida, Georgia, and Kentucky did not report figures for 1998-99; therefore, 1997-98 actual figures were used.

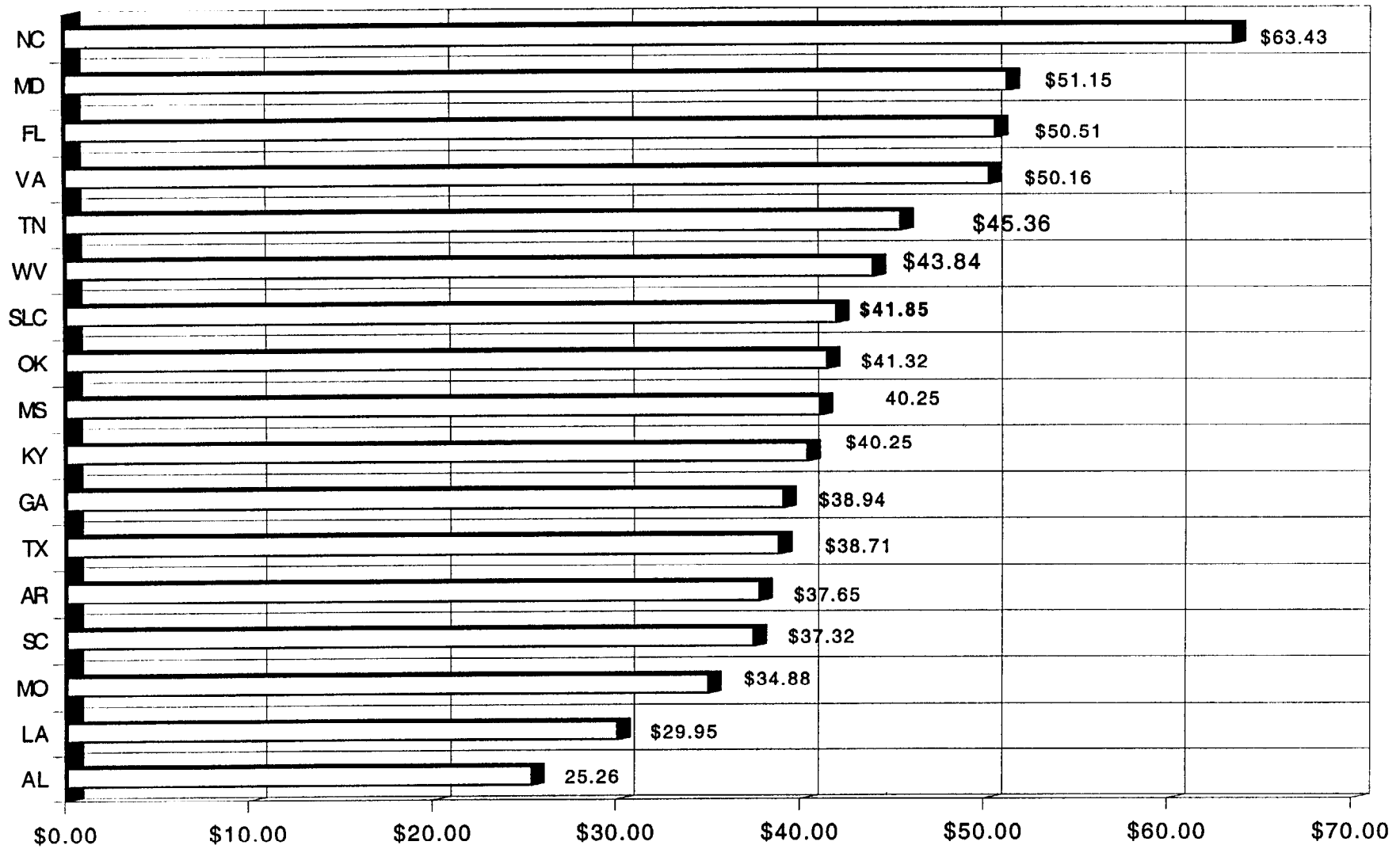
(c) The North Carolina Department of Corrections cost figures include all costs associated with central office and headquarters.

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

Note: A Level One Institution is an institution with maximum security inmates (extended lockdown and working cell blocks), medium and minimum security inmates.

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

SYSTEM WIDE AVERAGE COST PER INMATE DAY



STAFFING PATTERNS AND INMATE CHARACTERISTICS

The states in the region were authorized employment of 107,624 security officers as of July 1, 1999. Approximately 93.6 percent of those positions were filled. There was an average of 5 inmates per security officer in the region. State staffing patterns varied from 3.9 in Virginia to 9.9 inmates per security guard in Oklahoma. The average starting salary of a security officer was \$19,605, not including related benefits. Average training requirements were 205 hours of classroom work in the first year followed by 35 hours of on-the-job training. States require an average of 35 hours of in-service training each year thereafter. (Virginia also requires firearms qualification every two years.)

For the year ending July 1, 1999, the states reported a total of 10,144 assaults on inmates by other inmates (20.09 assaults per 1,000 inmates) and 5,915 assaults on staff (11.72 per 1,000 inmates). There were 61 inmate deaths (0.12 per 1,000 inmates) and 1 staff death. A total of 206 inmates attempted escape from prison grounds (.41 per 1,000 inmates) and 12 inmates remained at-large as of July 1, 1999.

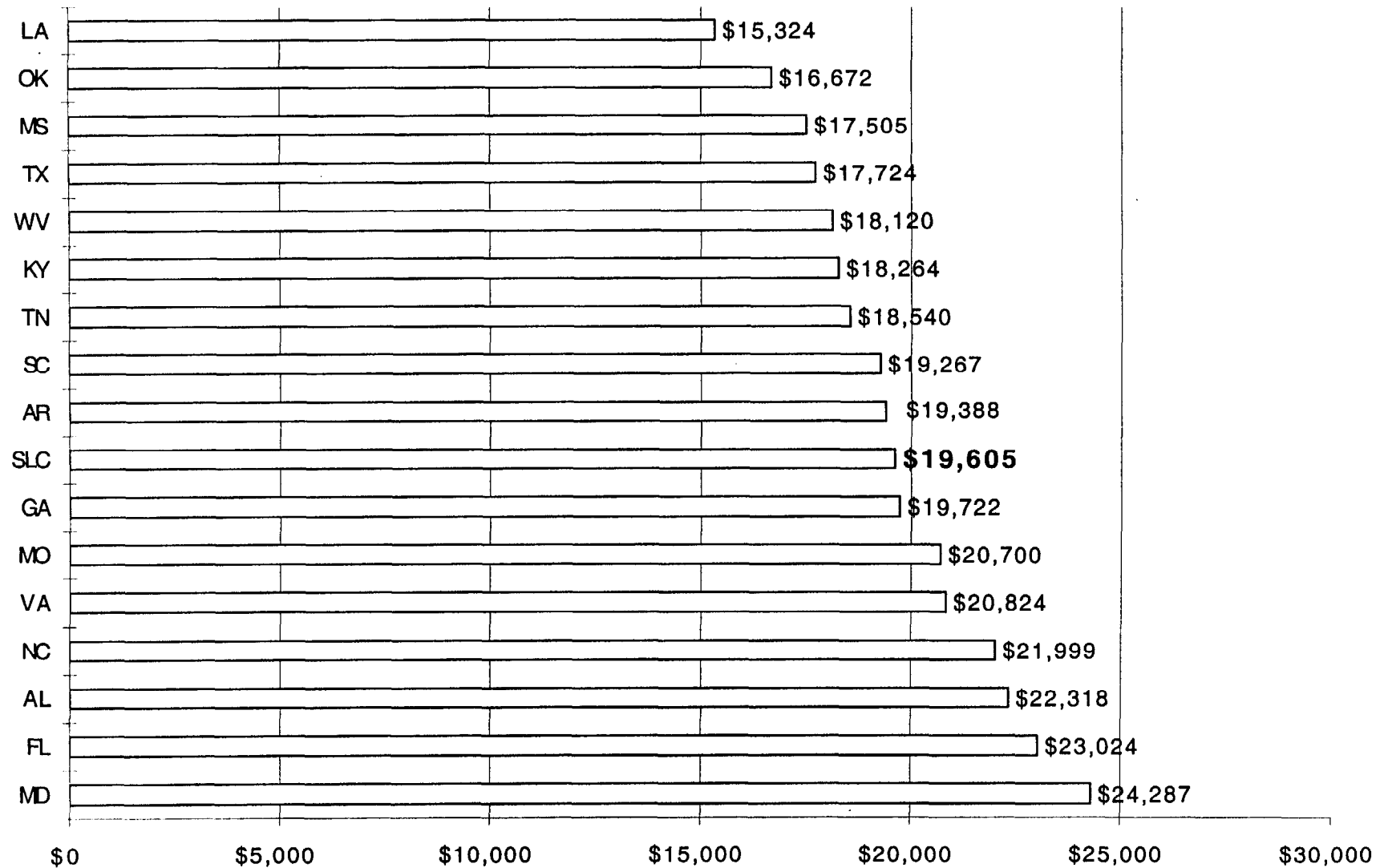
POSITIONS, STAFFING RATIOS, AND STARTING SALARIES *

| STATE | Correctional Officer Positions | | Percent Filled | Inmate Population 1999 | Inmate to Filled Security Ratio | Starting Salaries |
|----------------|--------------------------------|---------|----------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| | Established | Filled | | | | |
| ALABAMA | 2,709 | 2,369 | 87.4% | 22,593 | 9.5 | \$22,318 |
| ARKANSAS | 2,364 | 2,309 | 97.7% | 10,699 | 4.6 | \$19,388 |
| FLORIDA | 16,645 | 15,826 | 95.1% | 68,282 | 4.3 | \$23,024 |
| GEORGIA | 9,211 | 8,731 | 94.8% | 41,665 | 4.8 | \$19,722 |
| KENTUCKY | 1,997 | 1,847 | 92.5% | 11,849 | 6.4 | \$18,264 |
| LOUISIANA | 4,339 | 4,091 | 94.3% | 16,227 | 4.0 | \$15,324 |
| MARYLAND | 5,331 | 5,131 | 96.2% | 21,670 | 4.2 | \$24,287 |
| MISSISSIPPI | 2,935 | 2,431 | 82.8% | 9,724 | 4.0 | \$17,505 |
| MISSOURI | 5,104 | 4,626 | 90.6% | 25,385 | 5.5 | \$20,700 |
| NORTH CAROLINA | 9,336 | 8,276 | 88.6% | 31,593 | 3.8 | \$21,999 |
| OKLAHOMA | 2,519 | 2,180 | 86.5% | 21,480 | 9.9 | \$16,672 |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | 4,873 | 4,262 | 87.5% | 21,172 | 5.0 | \$19,267 |
| TENNESSEE | 3,172 | 3,010 | 94.9% | 16,342 | 5.4 | \$18,540 |
| TEXAS | 28,050 | 27,027 | 96.4% | 148,964 | 5.5 | \$17,724 |
| VIRGINIA | 8,334 | 7,907 | 94.9% | 31,178 | 3.9 | \$20,824 |
| WEST VIRGINIA | 705 | 680 | 96.5% | 3,004 | 4.4 | \$18,120 |
| TOTAL/AVERAGE | 107,624 | 100,703 | 93.6% | 501,827 | 5.0 | \$19,605 |

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

Note: Louisiana's inmate population was reduced by 1,376 inmates in two private institutions.

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



HOURS OF TRAINING FOR ADULT CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS
(AS OF JULY 1, 1999)

| STATE | Hours of Classroom Training | First Year of Employment On-the-Job Training | | Total | In Service Each Year Thereafter |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|--|-----|-------|---------------------------------------|
| ALABAMA | 320 | 80 | | 400 | 16 |
| ARKANSAS | 240 | 40 | | 280 | 40 |
| FLORIDA | 80 | 80 | (a) | 160 | 56 |
| GEORGIA | 204 | 56 | | 260 | 20 |
| KENTUCKY | 120 | 0 | | 120 | 40 |
| LOUISIANA | 160 | 0 | (b) | 160 | 40 |
| MARYLAND | 224 | 0 | | 224 | 18 |
| MISSISSIPPI | 280 | 40 | | 320 | 40 |
| MISSOURI | 256 | 40 | | 296 | 40 |
| NORTH CAROLINA | 160 | 8 | | 168 | 8 |
| OKLAHOMA | 320 | 0 | | 320 | 40 |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | 200 | 15 | | 215 | 40 |
| TENNESSEE | 160 | 40 | | 200 | 40 |
| TEXAS | 160 | 80 | | 240 | 40 |
| VIRGINIA | 280 | 40 | (c) | 320 | 24 (d) |
| WEST VIRGINIA | 120 | 40 | | 160 | 40 |
| AVERAGE | 205 | 35 | | 240 | 35 |

(a) One year probationary status.

(b) May be required on an individual unit basis.

(c) On-the-job training hours soon to change to 120 hours required.

(d) In addition to the hours, firearms qualification is required every 2 years.

VIOLENT INCIDENTS PER 1,000 INMATES
(FY 1998-99)

| STATE | <u>Assaults on</u> | | | | <u>Deaths of</u> | | | | <u>Escapes (a)</u> | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| | Inmates | | Staff | | Inmates | | Staff | | Attempted | | At-Large | |
| | No. | Per 1,000 | No. | Per 1,000 | No. | Per 1,000 | No. | Per 1,000 | No. | Per 1,000 | No. | Per 1,000 |
| ALABAMA (b) | 244 | 10.80 | 49 | 2.17 | 1 | 0.04 | 0 | 0.00 | 13 | 0.58 | n/a | n/a |
| ARKANSAS | 158 | 14.77 | 94 | 8.79 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 8 | 0.75 | 1 | 0.09 |
| FLORIDA | 1,464 | 21.44 | 602 | 8.82 | 3 | 0.04 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| GEORGIA | 1,993 | 47.83 | 315 | 7.56 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 51 | 1.22 | 5 | 0.12 |
| KENTUCKY | 118 | 9.96 | 125 | 10.55 | 1 | 0.08 | 0 | 0.00 | 5 | 0.42 | 0 | 0.00 |
| LOUISIANA (c) | 7 | 0.36 | 3 | 0.16 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 11 | 0.57 | 0 | 0.00 |
| MARYLAND | 2,053 | 94.74 | 785 | 36.23 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 3 | 0.14 | 1 | 0.05 |
| MISSISSIPPI | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 1 | 0.10 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.10 | 0 | 0.00 |
| MISSOURI | 474 | 18.67 | 916 | 36.08 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| NORTH CAROLINA (d) | 354 | 11.21 | 650 | 20.57 | 1 | 0.03 | 0 | 0.00 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| OKLAHOMA (e) | 1,393 | 64.85 | 255 | 11.87 | 44 | 2.05 | 1 | 0.05 | 12 | 0.56 | 3 | 0.14 |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | 109 | 5.15 | 366 | 17.29 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 25 | 1.18 | 0 | 0.00 |
| TENNESSEE | 57 | 3.49 | 22 | 1.35 | 4 | 0.24 | 0 | 0.00 | 48 | 2.94 | n/a | n/a |
| TEXAS | 1,510 | 10.14 | 1,674 | 11.24 | 6 | 0.04 | 0 | 0.00 | 23 | 0.15 | 0 | 0.00 |
| VIRGINIA | 80 | 2.57 | 49 | 1.57 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 4 | 0.13 | 2 | 0.06 |
| WEST VIRGINIA | 130 | 43.28 | 10 | 3.33 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 0.67 | 0 | 0.00 |
| TOTAL | 10,144 | 20.09 | 5,915 | 11.72 | 61 | 0.12 | 1 | 0.00 | 206 | 0.41 | 12 | 0.02 |

(a) Escapes from prison grounds.

(b) Alabama did not report this info. for 1998-99; therefore, 1997-98 data was used.

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

(d) North Carolina's attempted escapes are only reported by assigned area, not from prison grounds.

(e) Of the 44 inmate deaths in Oklahoma, 13 were homicides and 31 were suicides.

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 1999)

| STATE | Avg. Age at Commitment | Avg. Sentence (Yrs.) | Avg. Time Served (Yrs.) | <u>Race and Sex Distribution</u> | | | | |
|----------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| | | | | % White | % Black | % Other | % Male | % Female |
| ALABAMA | 30.0 | 7.8 | n/a | 34.0% | 66.0% | 0.0% | 93.00% | 7.00% |
| ARKANSAS | 31.0 | 8.0 | 2.0 | 46.1% | 53.3% | 0.6% | 93.40% | 6.60% |
| FLORIDA | 31.4 | 5.6 | 3.1 | 42.9% | 55.0% | 2.2% | 94.70% | 5.30% |
| GEORGIA | 31.7 | 6.4 | 5.6 | 33.0% | 67.0% | 0.0% | 94.00% | 6.00% |
| KENTUCKY | 31.3 | 10.2 | 1.4 | 61.1% | 37.8% | 1.1% | 94.00% | 6.00% |
| LOUISIANA | 31.1 | 5.1 | 2.9 | 23.5% | 76.4% | 0.1% | 92.50% | 7.50% |
| MARYLAND | 29.2 | 4.7 | 1.5 | 22.0% | 78.0% | 0.0% | 95.00% | 5.00% |
| MISSISSIPPI | 29.6 | 4.9 | 2.4 | 25.1% | 74.4% | 0.6% | 92.50% | 7.50% |
| MISSOURI | 30.5 | 6.1 | 2.5 | 54.6% | 44.9% | 0.5% | 92.40% | 7.60% |
| NORTH CAROLINA | 30.3 | 1.9 | n/a | 32.7% | 63.4% | 3.9% | 93.90% | 6.10% |
| OKLAHOMA | 31.4 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 53.6% | 35.1% | 11.3% | 89.60% | 10.40% |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | 30.0 | 4.8 | 2.0 | 30.1% | 69.3% | 0.6% | 93.50% | 6.50% |
| TENNESSEE | 31.7 | 5.2 | 3.7 | 45.0% | 54.0% | 1.0% | 94.00% | 6.00% |
| TEXAS | 32.1 | 8.8 | 3.5 | 28.6% | 44.9% | 26.4% (a) | 93.90% | 6.10% |
| VIRGINIA | 31.9 | 4.9 | 3.1 | 32.9% | 66.2% | 0.9% | 93.80% | 6.20% |
| WEST VIRGINIA | 28.0 | 10.0 | 5.8 | 85.0% | 15.0% | 0.0% | 95.00% | 5.00% |
| SLC AVERAGE | 30.7 | 6.0 | 2.6 | 40.6% | 56.3% | 3.7% | 93.45% | 6.55% |

(a) Of the total figure shown for "other", 26% is Hispanic.

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 1999)

| STATE | Inmates admitted who were Parole Violators | Inmates Serving 20 yrs. > | Number of Inmates Released from custody in FY 99 for: | | | | | | | Inmates Serving Life (a) | Inmates Serving Death | Inmates Executed in FY99 |
|----------------|--|---------------------------------|--|--------|----------|-----------|--------|-------|---------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | Expiration | Parole | Goodtime | Probation | Deaths | Other | Total | | | |
| ALABAMA | n/a | 10,514 | 6,333 | 6,335 | n/a | n/a | 36 | n/a | 12,704 | 1,194 | 180 | 2 |
| ARKANSAS | 2,358 | 3,562 | 634 | 4,657 | n/a | 0 | 30 | 516 | 5,837 | 380 | 5 | 3 |
| FLORIDA | 126 | 16,761 | 13,487 | 110 | 0 | 8,523 | 181 | 724 | 23,025 | 2,823 | 373 | 0 |
| GEORGIA | 4,567 | 5,599 | 4,750 | 7,482 | n/a | n/a | 105 | n/a | 12,337 | 119 | 109 | 0 |
| KENTUCKY | 1,713 | 2,825 | 3,325 | 2,271 | n/a | 976 | 22 | 204 | 6,798 | 7 | 31 | 1 |
| LOUISIANA | 8,290 | 3,990 | 469 | 11,779 | 43 | 456 | 78 | 62 | 12,887 | 3,062 | 72 | 1 |
| MARYLAND | 1,867 | 1,276 | 5,607 | 4,011 | 6,224 | n/a | 58 | 1,068 | 16,968 | 153 | 14 | 1 |
| MISSISSIPPI | 110 | N/A | 2,222 | 1,161 | 0 | 1,703 | 34 | 1 | 5,121 | 217 | 63 | 0 |
| MISSOURI | 1,819 | 4,494 | 903 | 5,626 | 56 | 3,348 | 50 | 1,030 | 11,013 | 153 | 95 | 8 |
| NORTH CAROLINA | 2,137 | 6,786 | 13,551 | 8,645 | n/a | n/a | 56 | 3,074 | 25,326 | n/a | 176 | 3 |
| OKLAHOMA | 188 | 5,190 | 3,693 | 386 | n/a | 2,782 | 59 | 0 | 6,920 | 299 | 141 | 7 |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | 1,281 | 3,253 | 5,386 | 2,917 | (b) | 2,144 | 56 | 424 | 10,927 | 85 | 69 | 8 |
| TENNESSEE | 2,588 | 3,205 | 3,573 | 3,364 | 0 | 5,152 | 61 | 0 | 12,150 | 120 | 96 | 0 |
| TEXAS | 10,243 | 34,770 | 1,726 | 10,608 | 16,402 | 1,277 | 341 | 0 | 30,354 | n/a | 456 | 23 |
| VIRGINIA | 1,178 | 18,819 | (c) | 6,435 | 3,818 | n/a | 54 | 330 | 10,637 | 163 | 41 | 16 |
| WEST VIRGINIA | 90 | 900 | 249 | 370 | (d) | 32 | 12 | 0 | 663 | 240 | (e) | (e) |
| TOTAL | 38,555 | 121,944 | 65,908 | 76,157 | 26,543 | 26,393 | 1,233 | 7,433 | 203,667 | 9,015 | 1,921 | 73 |

(a) Life without the possibility of parole.

(b) Expiration and probation inmates earn good time toward sentences.

(c) Included in "Other" Category.

(d) Included in the figure for expiration of sentence.

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

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(AIDS as of July 1, 1999)

| STATE | AIDS Cases | | | Number of Inmates HIV Positive IN 1999 | Number of Confirmed Cases | Segregate Inmates | |
|----------------|------------|---|------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|----------------------|----|
| | | Number of Inmates Tested HIV Antibodies | Percentage of Inmates Tested | | | Yes | No |
| ALABAMA | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | x | |
| ARKANSAS | 27 | 6,908 | 64.57% | 104 | 104 | x | |
| FLORIDA | 795 | 830 | 1.22% | 2,554 | 2,554 | | x |
| GEORGIA | n/a | 20,637 | 49.53% | 862 | 862 | | x |
| KENTUCKY | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | | x |
| LOUISIANA | 136 | n/a | n/a | n/a | 324 | | x |
| MARYLAND | 396 | 6,565 | 30.30% | 853 | 978 | | x |
| MISSISSIPPI | 40 | n/a | n/a | 183 | n/a | x | |
| MISSOURI | 42 | n/a | n/a | 62 | 254 | | x |
| NORTH CAROLINA | 193 | 2,470 | 7.82% | n/a | 536 | | x |
| OKLAHOMA | n/a | 7,449 | 34.68% | 47 | 47 | | x |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | 394 | 30,000 | 141.70% | 639 | 639 | | x |
| TENNESSEE | 60 | 4,842 | 29.63% | 52 | 125 | | x |
| TEXAS | 996 | 29,664 | 19.91% | 475 | 475 | | x |
| VIRGINIA | 453 | 2,936 | 9.42% | 42.00% | 42.00% | | x |
| WEST VIRGINIA | 0 | 450 | 14.98% | 10 | 0 | | x |
| TOTAL | 3,532 | 112,751 | 22.33% | 5,841 | 6,898 | | |

RECIDIVISM RATES

| State | | Returned In How Many Yrs. | |
|-------------|--------|------------------------------|--|
| ALABAMA | 27.00% | 3 | For Inmates Released in 1994. |
| ARKANSAS | 38.00% | 3 | |
| FLORIDA | 18.80% | 2 | |
| GEORGIA | 39.50% | 3 | |
| KENTUCKY | N/A | N/A | For Inmates Released in 1994-95. |
| LOUISIANA | 40.30% | 3 | |
| MARYLAND | 47.00% | 3 | |
| MISSISSIPPI | N/A | N/A | |
| MISSOURI | 20.80% | N/A | Of all new admissions. For Inmates Released in 1994-95. |
| N. CAROLINA | 41.00% | 3 | |
| OKLAHOMA | N/A | N/A | |
| S. CAROLINA | 32.30% | 3 | |
| TENNESSEE | 48.90% | 2 | For Inmates Released in 1994. 1998 new commitments that have severed one or more previous felony sentence. |
| TEXAS | 40.80% | 3 | |
| VIRGINIA | 19.30% | | |
| W. VIRGINIA | N/A | N/A | |

Mississippi and West Virginia do not track recidivism rates.

Note: Recidivism rates are defined differently by the SLC states. In future surveys, states will be asked to report the percentage of new commitments that have served a previous felony sentence.

PROJECTED COSTS OF NEW PRISONS

Data was requested from each state on the projected cost of constructing and operating a new medium security prison. According to the information received, the average size of a planned facility is 1,242 beds and the average cost is \$60 million. This equates to an average construction cost per bed of approximately \$48,000. Costs per bed range from \$27,783 in Florida to \$132,813 in Maryland.

Operation of the hypothetical average-sized medium security institution of 1,221 beds would require 268 security officers, 99 support personnel, and an annual operating budget of \$15.7 million. This is an average operating cost per bed of \$12,376 per year. Projected operating costs per bed ranged from \$5,930 in Kentucky to \$17,551 in North Carolina.

SELECTED NEW MEDIUM SECURITY PRISONS: PROJECTED CONSTRUCTION COSTS
(as of July 1, 1999)

| | Capcy. | Construction | Design | Supervision | Contingencies | Equipment | Land | Other | Total Costs | Cost per Bed | Method of Financing |
|-----|--------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| AL | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| AR | 780 | \$26,324,081 | \$1,942,237 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$28,266,318 | \$36,239 | Bonds |
| FL | 1,499 | \$37,530,000 | \$579,000 | n/a | \$1,300,185 | \$2,000,000 | \$238,000 | \$0 | \$41,647,185 | \$27,783 | Cash |
| GA | 1,000 | \$38,800,000 | \$2,000,000 | \$1,000,000 | \$2,150,000 | \$1,000,000 | \$250,000 | \$0 | \$45,200,000 | \$45,200 | Bonds |
| KY | 1,788 | \$140,086,700 | \$19,600,000 | \$0 | \$13,868,300 | \$6,720,000 | \$3,500,000 | \$125,000 | \$183,900,000 | \$102,852 | Bonds |
| LA | 1,500 | \$32,477,555 | \$3,000,000 | \$100,000 | \$3,247,755 | \$200,000 | \$1,440,000 | \$2,598,204 | \$43,063,514 | \$28,709 | Bonds |
| MD | 512 | \$59,500,000 | \$3,100,000 | \$1,200,000 | \$2,200,000 | \$1,500,000 | \$0 | \$500,000 | \$68,000,000 | \$132,813 | Bonds |
| MS | 1,000 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | \$29,500,000 | \$29,500 | Bonds |
| MO | 1,975 | \$81,886,600 | \$4,606,600 | \$1,525,300 | \$8,188,660 | included in construction | \$0 | \$1,054,500 | \$97,261,660 | \$49,246 | Cash |
| NC | 816 | \$22,808,198 | \$1,499,518 | \$727,921 | \$727,921 | \$727,921 | \$0 | \$2,543,137 | \$29,034,616 | \$35,582 | Cash |
| OK | 1,000 | \$42,000,000 | in construction | in construction | in construction | \$1,650,000 | in construction | \$0 | \$43,650,000 | \$43,650 | Bonds |
| SC | 1,500 | \$66,000,000 | \$4,000,000 | \$0 | \$1,000,000 | \$3,500,000 | \$400,000 | \$0 | \$74,900,000 | \$49,933 | Bonds |
| TN | 1,676 | \$50,500,000 | \$2,500,000 | \$300,000 | \$2,525,000 | \$1,750,000 | \$350,000 | \$75,000 | \$58,000,000 | \$34,606 | Bonds |
| TX | 1,000 | \$25,264,087 | \$1,441,034 | \$1,367,155 | \$757,923 | \$1,672,967 | \$0 | \$37,734 | \$30,540,900 | \$30,541 | Bonds |
| VA | 1,382 | \$53,382,000 | \$1,867,000 | \$1,836,000 | \$2,670,000 | \$4,415,000 | \$1,000,000 | \$1,995,000 | \$67,165,000 | \$48,600 | Bonds |
| WV | 1,200 | \$55,000,000 | \$2,500,000 | \$0 | \$2,500,000 | included in construction | included in construction | \$0 | \$60,000,000 | \$50,000 | Bonds |
| AVG | 1,242 | | | | | | | | \$60,008,613 | \$48,321 | |

SELECTED NEW MEDIUM SECURITY PRISONS: PROJECTED OPERATING COSTS
(AS OF JULY 1999)

| STATE | Maximum Design Capacity | # Positions | | | Inmates Per Guard | Annual Operating Cost | Average Op. Cost Per Bed |
|----------------|-------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Security | Non-Security | Total | | | |
| ALABAMA | 900 | 153 | 59 | 212 | 5.9 | \$8,000,000 | \$8,889 |
| ARKANSAS | 780 | 175 | 50 | 225 | 4.5 | \$11,000,000 | \$14,103 |
| FLORIDA | 1,499 | 244 | 75 | 319 | 6.1 | \$16,755,451 | \$11,178 |
| GEORGIA | 1,000 | 220 | 80 | 300 | 4.5 | \$13,950,000 | \$13,950 |
| KENTUCKY | 1,788 | 350 | 120 | 470 | 5.1 | \$10,602,000 | \$5,930 |
| LOUISIANA | 1,500 | 320 | 71 | 391 | 4.7 | \$20,284,875 | \$13,523 |
| MARYLAND | 512 | 275 | 67 | 342 | 1.9 | N/A | N/A |
| MISSISSIPPI | 1,000 | 200 | 75 | 275 | 5.0 | \$11,000,000 | \$11,000 |
| MISSOURI | 1,975 | 433 | 235 | 668 | 4.6 | \$27,220,700 | \$13,783 |
| NORTH CAROLINA | 816 | 254 | 74 | 328 | 3.2 | \$14,321,319 | \$17,551 |
| OKLAHOMA | 1,000 | 150 | 103 | 253 | 6.7 | \$10,938,323 | \$10,938 |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | 1,500 | 367 | 131 | 498 | 4.1 | \$22,100,000 | \$14,733 |
| TENNESSEE | 1,676 | 294 | 158 | 452 | 5.7 | \$20,799,160 | \$12,410 |
| TEXAS | 1,000 | 164 | 102 | 266 | 6.1 | \$15,270,719 | \$15,271 |
| VIRGINIA | 1,382 | 235 | 101 | 336 | 5.9 | \$15,093,743 | \$10,922 |
| WEST VIRGINIA | 1,200 | 450 | 75 | 525 | 2.7 | \$18,000,000 | \$15,000 |
| AVERAGE | 1,221 | 268 | 99 | 366 | 4.6 | \$15,689,086 | \$12,376 |

Note: Average oper. cost per bed excludes Maryland

PROBATION AND PAROLE

Several states reported that the probation and/or parole functions are handled by agencies other than the corrections departments. There are 1,039,339 persons assigned to supervised probation in the region. Exclusive of Georgia, supervision is provided for 162,630 parolees in the region. Based on information provided by those agencies reporting, there are 14,084 probation and parole agents supervising the 1,201,969 total probationers and parolees reported in the region.

On average, there are 85.3 offenders per agent. The number of offenders per agent ranges from 180.1 in Georgia to 47.3 in West Virginia. The average expenditure per offender is \$1,109 per year of which 86.1 percent is derived from state sources.

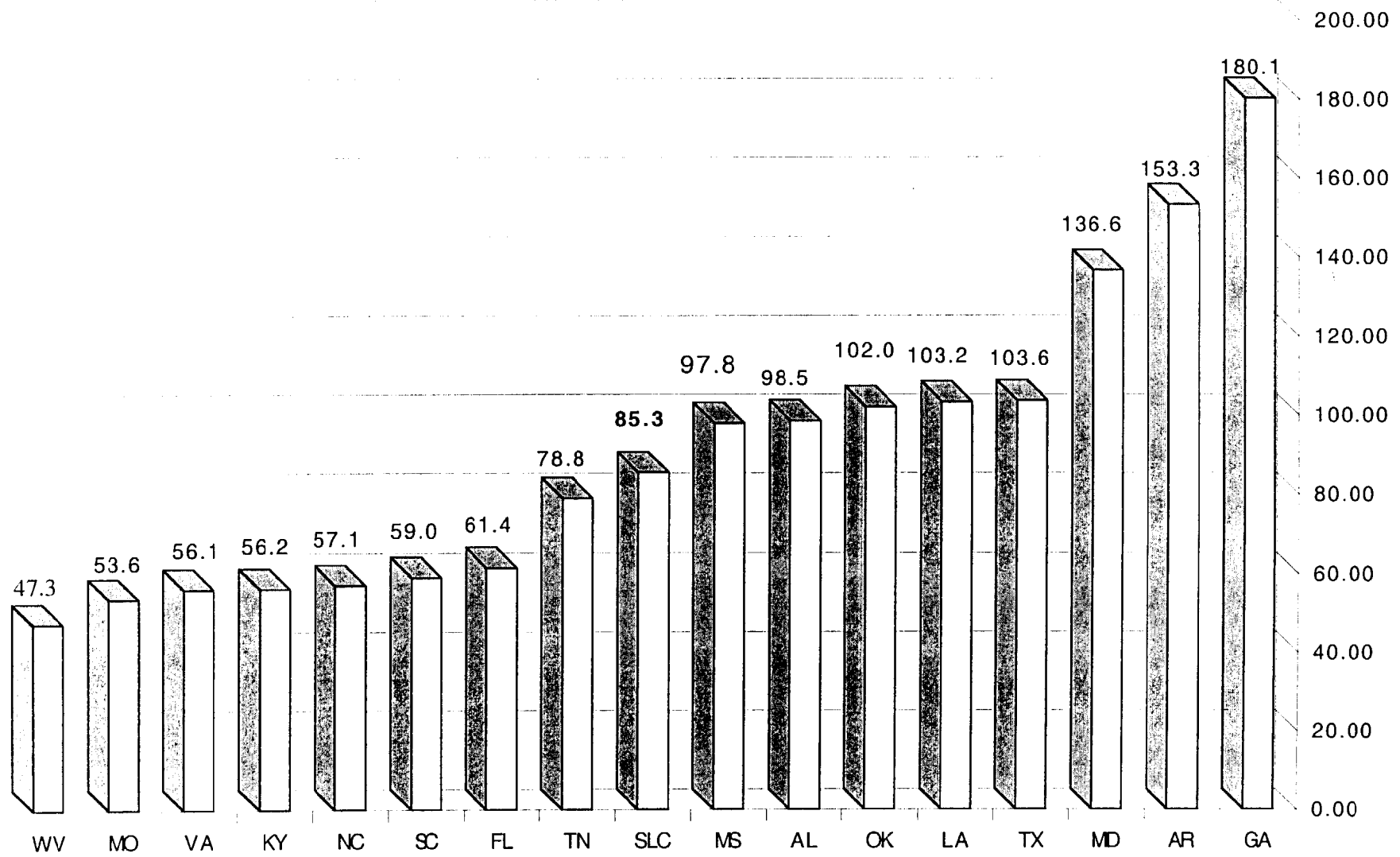
PROBATION AND PAROLE POPULATION

| | | <u>Number of Offenders</u> | | | <u>Number of Agents</u> | <u>Offenders Per Agent</u> |
|----------------|-----|----------------------------|----------|-------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | Probationers | Parolees | Total | | |
| ALABAMA | (a) | 29,779 | 5,782 | 35,561 | 361 | 98.5 |
| ARKANSAS | (a) | 28,961 | 6,600 | 35,561 | 232 | 153.3 |
| FLORIDA | | 153,779 | 2,679 | 156,458 | 2,547 | 61.4 |
| GEORGIA | (a) | 135,650 | n/a | 135,650 (b) | 753 | 180.1 |
| KENTUCKY | | 11,691 | 4,820 | 16,511 | 294 | 56.2 |
| LOUISIANA | | 35,059 | 20,590 | 55,649 | 539 | 103.2 |
| MARYLAND | (a) | 79,640 | 8,068 | 87,708 | 642 | 136.6 |
| MISSISSIPPI | | 13,772 | 1,684 | 15,456 | 158 | 97.8 |
| MISSOURI | | 52,286 | 10,773 | 63,059 | 1,177 | 53.6 |
| NORTH CAROLINA | | 107,197 | 5,935 | 113,132 | 1,982 | 57.1 |
| OKLAHOMA | | 28,195 | 1,908 | 30,103 | 295 | 102.0 |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | (a) | 30,646 | 3,241 | 33,887 | 574 | 59.0 |
| TENNESSEE | | 32,448 | 7,684 | 40,132 | 509 | 78.8 |
| TEXAS | | 268,287 | 75,928 | 344,215 | 3,323 | 103.6 |
| VIRGINIA | | 31,429 | 6,133 | 37,562 | 670 | 56.1 |
| WEST VIRGINIA | | 520 | 805 | 1,325 | 28 | 47.3 |
| TOTAL | | 1,039,339 | 162,630 | 1,201,969 | 14,084 | 85.3 |

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

(b) Figure is only for Probationers and does not include Parolees.

OFFENDERS PER PROBATION/PAROLE AGENT



TOTAL STATE INMATES AND PROBATIONERS PER
100,000 POPULATION
(As of July 1, 1999)

| STATE | Total State Inmates Per 100,000 Pop. | | Rank in SLC | Total State Probationers Per 100,000 Pop. | | Rank in SLC | Total Inmates & Probationers Per 100,000 Pop. | | Rank in SLC |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|-----|-------------|---|-------|-------------|---|-------|-------------|
| | Total State Inmates | | | Total Probationers | | | | | |
| ALABAMA | 24,211 | 561 | 6 | 35,561 | 823 | 11 | 59,772 | 1,384 | 11 |
| ARKANSAS | 11,042 | 438 | 10 | 35,561 | 1,410 | 5 | 46,603 | 1,848 | 6 |
| FLORIDA | 68,316 | 466 | 9 | 156,458 | 1,068 | 8 | 224,774 | 1,534 | 9 |
| GEORGIA | 44,312 | 592 | 4 | 135,650 | 1,812 | 1 | 179,962 | 2,404 | 2 |
| KENTUCKY | 15,101 | 386 | 15 | 16,511 | 422 | 15 | 31,612 | 809 | 15 |
| LOUISIANA | 33,350 | 766 | 2 | 55,649 | 1,279 | 6 | 88,999 | 2,045 | 4 |
| MARYLAND | 21,670 | 425 | 12 | 87,708 | 1,722 | 3 | 109,378 | 2,147 | 3 |
| MISSISSIPPI | 11,590 | 424 | 13 | 15,456 | 566 | 13 | 27,046 | 990 | 14 |
| MISSOURI | 25,385 | 470 | 8 | 63,059 | 1,167 | 7 | 88,444 | 1,637 | 7 |
| NORTH CAROLINA | 31,640 | 426 | 11 | 113,132 | 1,524 | 4 | 144,772 | 1,950 | 5 |
| OKLAHOMA | 21,953 | 662 | 3 | 30,103 | 908 | 9 | 52,056 | 1,569 | 8 |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | 21,572 | 574 | 5 | 33,887 | 901 | 10 | 55,459 | 1,475 | 10 |
| TENNESSEE | 22,052 | 411 | 14 | 40,132 | 748 | 12 | 62,184 | 1,158 | 12 |
| TEXAS | 148,964 | 766 | 1 | 344,215 | 1,771 | 2 | 493,179 | 2,537 | 1 |
| VIRGINIA | 35,419 | 526 | 7 | 37,562 | 558 | 14 | 72,981 | 1,084 | 13 |
| WEST VIRGINIA | 3,610 | 199 | 16 | 1,325 | 73 | 16 | 4,935 | 272 | 16 |
| TOTAL/AVG | 540,187 | 549 | | 1,201,969 | 1,222 | | 1,742,156 | 1,772 | |

PROBATION AND PAROLE FUNDING

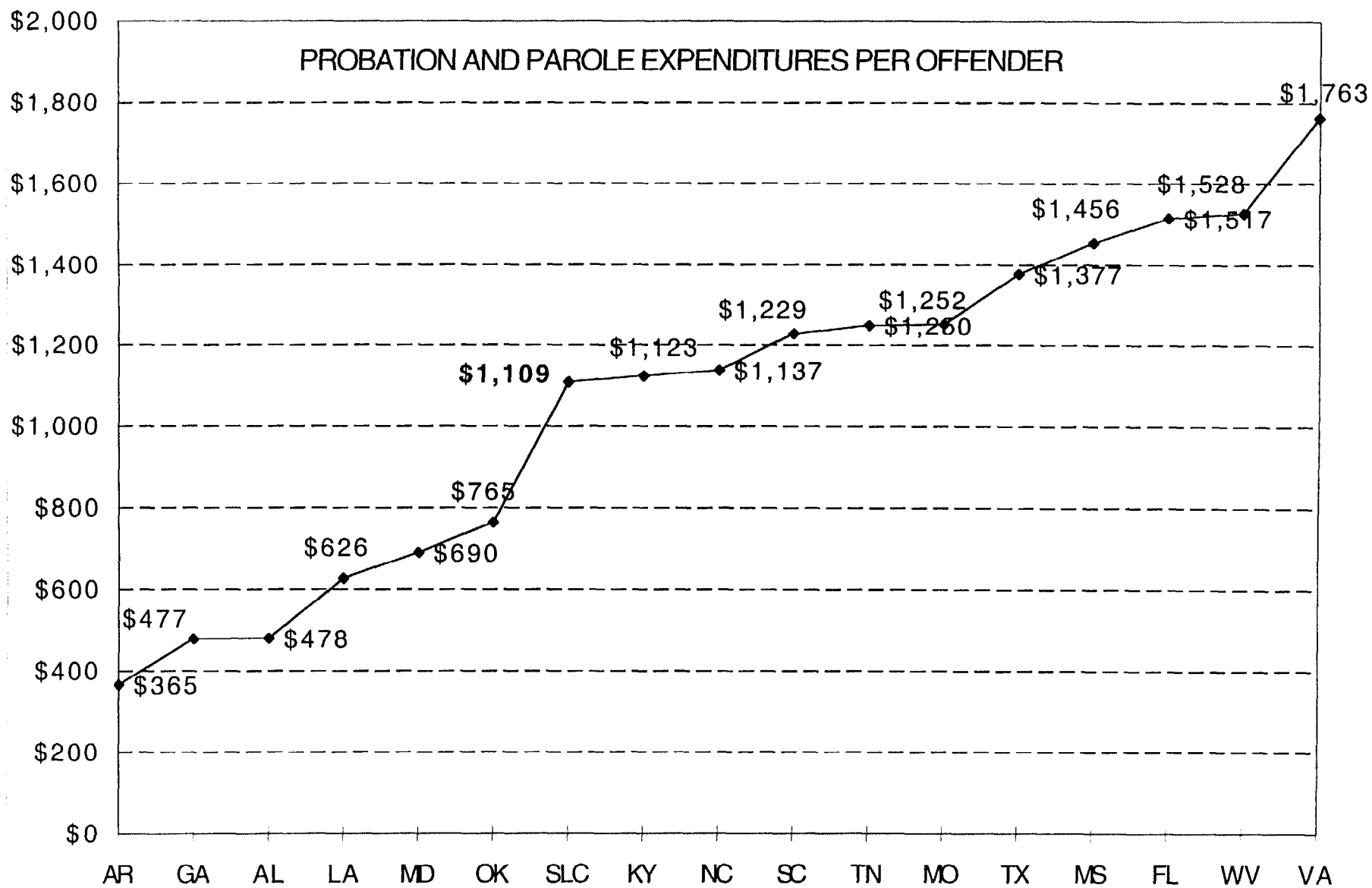
| STATE | | State Funds | Supervision Fees | Other Funds | Total | Exp. Per Offender |
|----------------|-----|-----------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| ALABAMA | (a) | \$13,330,980 | \$3,540,278 | \$136,485 | \$17,007,743 | \$478 |
| ARKANSAS | (a) | \$10,370,909 | \$2,620,562 | \$0 | \$12,991,471 | \$365 |
| FLORIDA | | \$220,064,798 | \$5,365,000 | \$11,858,685 | \$237,288,483 | \$1,517 |
| GEORGIA | (a) | \$64,279,317 | \$0 | \$435,234 | \$64,714,551 | \$477 (b) |
| KENTUCKY | (c) | \$18,273,600 | \$276,000 | \$0 | \$18,549,600 | \$1,123 |
| LOUISIANA | | \$27,543,973 | \$7,308,435 | \$0 | \$34,852,408 | \$626 |
| MARYLAND | (a) | \$59,463,626 | \$0 | \$1,023,200 | \$60,486,826 | \$690 |
| MISSISSIPPI | | \$20,000,000 | \$2,499,995 | \$0 | \$22,499,995 | \$1,456 |
| MISSOURI | | \$75,788,015 | \$0 | \$3,191,862 | \$78,979,877 | \$1,252 |
| NORTH CAROLINA | | \$128,619,998 | \$0 (d) | \$0 | \$128,619,998 | \$1,137 |
| OKLAHOMA | | \$17,358,873 | \$5,663,100 | \$0 | \$23,021,973 | \$765 |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | (a) | \$23,029,945 | \$3,140,525 | \$15,475,000 | \$41,645,470 | \$1,229 |
| TENNESSEE | | \$39,625,200 | \$1,762,700 | \$8,773,700 | \$50,161,600 | \$1,250 |
| TEXAS | | \$362,831,831 | \$95,598,206 | \$15,650,426 | \$474,080,463 | \$1,377 |
| VIRGINIA | | \$65,644,331 | \$0 | \$565,345 | \$66,209,676 | \$1,763 |
| WEST VIRGINIA | | \$1,800,000 | \$225,000 | \$0 | \$2,025,000 | \$1,528 |
| TOTAL | | \$1,148,025,396 | \$127,999,801 | \$57,109,937 | \$1,333,135,134 | |
| Average | | \$71,751,587 | \$11,636,346 | \$5,710,994 | \$83,320,946 | \$1,109 |

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

(b) Figure is only for probationers and does not include parolees.

(c) Kentucky's probation and parole funding figures are from 1998.

(d) Supervision fees are collected \$20 per month but do not go into Corrections budget.



REHABILITATION

This is the fourth year data has been compiled regarding Rehabilitation. All of the sixteen states reported that they have Adult Basic Education and/or Literacy programs. Fifteen of the sixteen states provide some form of Vocational Education to inmates within their system. The number of inmates receiving their GED ranged from 143 in West Virginia to 4,290 in Texas. Twelve states reported the percentage of the Corrections budget allocated to rehabilitation. They range from .5 percent in Georgia to 10.38 percent in Missouri.

INMATE REHABILITATION

| State | Adult Basic Education | Literacy Programs | Average Monthly | Religious Guidance | On-The-Job Training | Number Receiving GED FY 1999 | % of Budget Allocated to Rehab Programs | |
|-------------|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|-----|
| | | | Enrollment Vocational Education | | | | | |
| ALABAMA | 1,875 | n/a | n/a | 1,527 | n/a | 475 | n/a | (a) |
| ARKANSAS | 3,324 | 2,053 | 261 | 350 | 550 | 833 | n/a | (a) |
| FLORIDA | 5,481 | 1,634 | 3,600 | 32,970 | 431 | 2,049 | 1.80% | (b) |
| GEORGIA | 1,704 | 980 | 645 | 15,000 | 45 | 1,870 | 0.50% | |
| KENTUCKY | 1,148 | 413 | 441 | n/a | n/a | 459 | 2.00% | |
| LOUISIANA | 999 | 1,630 | 944 | n/a | 669 | 515 | 0.70% | |
| MARYLAND | 2,974 | 1,793 | 796 | 11,300 | 1,250 | 951 | n/a | |
| MISSISSIPPI | 250 | N/A | 293 | 9,910 | n/a | 111 | 1.50% | |
| MISSOURI | 7,000 | n/a | 658 | 8,885 | n/a | 2,402 | 10.38% | |
| N. CAROLINA | 1,861 | 1,900 | 1,745 | 1,419 | n/a | 1,408 | 5.80% | |
| OKLAHOMA | 752 | 812 | 490 | n/a | n/a | 1,376 | 6.00% | |
| S. CAROLINA | 5,296 | 3,707 | 900 | 7,862 | 0 | 940 | 4.20% | |
| TENNESSEE | 2,085 | (c) | 1,264 | n/a | n/a | 406 | 2.00% | |
| TEXAS | 26,105 | 26,105 | 5,419 | 26,663 | 313 | 4,290 | 6.00% | (d) |
| VIRGINIA | 6,400 | 2,100 | 2,000 | n/a | n/a | 640 | n/a | |
| W. VIRGINIA | 370 | 390 | 395 | 600 | 680 | 143 | 10.00% | |

(a) Funding for the rehabilitation programs is not provided by the Department of Corrections but through the State Post Secondary Education Program.

(b) Since no info. was reported for 1999, the figure from 1998 was used.

(c) Tennessee's Adult Basic Education and Literacy program figures are combined.

(d) This figure includes the Institutional Division, Community Justice Assistance Division, Parole Division and Windham School systems.

PRISON INDUSTRIES

Fifteen of the sixteen states maintain a prison industries program. The State of Florida has transferred the operation of the prison industries program to a private contractor. Total gross sales in all product lines was \$ 381 million for those programs operated by corrections departments. The operations employed 18,709 inmates, an average of 6.31 hours per day. Inmate reimbursement averaged \$.53 per hour ranging from \$0.00 to \$1.50 per hour. State use laws have been enacted by most of the states, with the exception of Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, and Tennessee.

PRISON INDUSTRIES

| State | Total Sales | Net Profit | # Inmates Employed | Inmate Pay/Hr. | Hrs./Day/ Inmate | Largest Product Lines | | State Use Law | |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--|---|---------------|----|
| | | | | | | Line | Gross Sales | Yes | No |
| ALABAMA | \$13,000,000 | \$1,200,000 | 1,317 | \$0.25 | 7 | License Tags Construction Printing Inmate Clothing Chemicals | \$3,650,000 \$2,600,000 \$700,000 \$1,200,000 \$900,000 | x | |
| ARKANSAS | \$5,850,930 | n/a | 475 | \$0.00 | 8 | Duplicating (printing) Clothing Chair Operation Furniture Vehicle Refurbishing | \$1,178,024 \$1,749,170 \$1,002,277 \$788,219 \$509,638 | | x |
| FLORIDA (a) | \$0 | \$0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | n/a | \$0 | n/a | |
| GEORGIA | \$30,513,585 | \$2,140,147 | 1,800 | n/a | 6.5 | Textiles Metal Fabrications Signs/Decals Chemicals Furniture | \$6,279,002 \$3,443,765 \$4,495,410 \$2,993,311 \$3,014,000 | | x |
| KENTUCKY | n/a | n/a | 700 | \$0.55 | 6 | Office Furniture Clothing Data and printing Metal Fabrication Chemicals (Janitorial) | n/a n/a n/a n/a n/a | x | |
| LOUISIANA | \$9,999,529 | \$2,151,376 | 669 | \$0.14 | 6.5 | Garments License Tags Chemicals (Soap/Cleaning) Furniture Mattress, Brooms, Mops | \$2,544,669 \$2,375,452 \$1,256,780 \$1,177,604 \$717,033 | x | |
| MARYLAND | \$35,750,429 | 1,894,773 | 1,300 | \$0.78 | 6.34 | Modular Office Furniture Meat Maintenance/Construction Upholstery Tags | \$4,458,664 \$4,254,350 \$3,984,074 \$3,869,316 \$3,056,110 | X | |
| MISSISSIPPI | \$4,117,792 | \$260,297 | 325 | .16 -.32 | 6.5 | Textiles Printing Metal Fabrication Furniture | \$2,090,484 \$1,209,883 \$511,401 \$163,575 | | X |

(a) In 1982 this program was transferred to a private nonprofit entity.

| State | Total Sales | Net Profit | # Inmates Employed | Inmate Pay/Hr. | Hrs./Day/ Inmate | Largest Product Lines | | State Use Law | |
|-------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------|---|--|---------------|----|
| | | | | | | Line | Gross Sales | Yes | No |
| MISSOURI | \$31,203,432 | \$2,795,839 | 1,400 | .13 - .72 | 6.5 | Office Furniture Furniture Clothing Metal Products License Plates | \$7,091,314 \$4,011,914 \$4,028,676 \$3,526,487 \$3,391,298 | x | |
| N. CAROLINA | \$71,200,000 | \$8,900,000 | 1,900 | \$1.50 | 7 | Meat Signs Paint License Tags Janitorial Products | \$13,800,000 \$6,900,000 \$5,800,000 \$3,900,000 \$34,000,000 | x | |
| OKLAHOMA | \$15,415,000 | \$1,714,000 | 1,300 | \$0.40 | 7.5 | Furniture Garments Upholstry Metal Products License Plates | \$1,776,000 \$1,948,000 \$1,842,000 \$1,545,000 \$1,138,000 | x | |
| S. CAROLINA | \$19,986,784 | N/A | N/A | \$0.25 | 7 | Printing License Tags Apparel Modular Panel Systems Laundry | \$2,886,293 \$2,814,073 \$1,996,359 \$1,283,422 \$1,054,994 | x | |
| TENNESSEE | \$22,800,000 | \$2,900,000 | 912 | \$1.00 | 6.5 | License Plates Textiles Dairy Wood Printing | \$5,100,000 \$2,600,000 \$2,400,000 \$2,200,000 \$1,900,000 | | x |
| TEXAS | \$83,364,000 | \$1,941,000 | 5,156 | \$0.00 | 8 | Metal Garment Graphics Manufacturing Furniture | \$24,581,000 \$17,380,000 \$15,622,000 \$14,942,000 \$10,839,000 | x | |
| VIRGINIA | \$33,997,534 | \$6,127,006 | 1,205 | \$0.65 | 5.7 | Clothing License Tags Office Systems Wood Furniture Metal Furniture | \$8,811,001 \$6,442,930 \$6,114,876 \$4,058,010 \$2,517,113 | X | |
| W. VIRGINIA | \$4,200,000 | n/a | 250 | \$0.87 | 6 | License Plates Printing Signs Furniture Janitorial Supplies | n/a n/a n/a n/a n/a | X | |
| TOTAL/AVG | \$381,399,015 | \$32,024,438 | 18,709 | 0.53 | 6.31 | | | | |

PRIVATIZATION

Privatization of Services for the SLC region encompasses a wide array of services. They include, but are not limited to the following: (1) Medical and Drug Treatment Services; (2) Halfway Houses, Community Rehabilitation Centers, and Work Release Centers; (3) Food Service; (4) Electronic Monitoring; and (5) Management of Prison Facilities.

This table replaces the table found on page 43 of the SLC 1999 Adult Correctional Systems Comparative Data Report

PRIVATIZATION OF SERVICES
(FY 1998-99)

| State | Type of Services | Value of Service | Number of Inmates/Beds |
|-------------|--|------------------|------------------------|
| Alabama | Medical Services | \$23,000,000 | 22,590 |
| Arkansas | Medical/Dental | \$18,087,921 | 9,888 |
| | Operation of Facilities | \$11,686,013 | 1,200 |
| Florida | Food Services | \$8,664,300 | 8,364 |
| | Health Services | \$21,068,114 | 5,078 |
| | Substance Abuse | \$7,026,672 | 12,670 |
| Georgia | Substance Abuse Intervention Programs | \$2,250,000 | 6,600 |
| Kentucky | Management of three (3) private facilities | \$16,720,389 | 1,521 |
| Louisiana | Community Based Rehabilitation Centers | \$2,776,187 | 357 |
| | (a) Corrections Corp. of America-WNC | \$14,900,903 | 1,511 |
| | (a) Wackenhut Corporation-ALC | \$14,355,401 | 1,518 |
| Maryland | Food Services | \$8,900,000 | 6,800 |
| | Medical Services | \$52,000,000 | 26,000 |
| Mississippi | Food Services | \$2,300,000 | 9,000 |
| | Medical Services | \$19,900,000 | 10,500 |
| Missouri | Medical Services | \$3,697,262 | 25,322 |

(a) WNC-Winn Correctional Center is a privately managed correctional facility;
ALC-Allen Correctional Center is a privately managed correctional facility

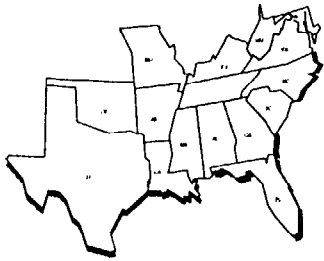
PRIVATIZATION OF SERVICES
(FY 1998-99)

| State | Type of Services | Value of Service | Inmates/Beds |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| North Carolina | Medical Services | \$3,275,187 | 1,634 |
| | Substance Abuse Treatment Beds | \$7,544,437 | 321 |
| | Private Prisons | \$12,257,066 | 628 |
| | Halfway House | \$318,200 | 20 |
| Oklahoma | Private Prisons | \$71,120,628 | 5,000 |
| | Halfway House | \$7,125,543 | 640 |
| South Carolina | Medical Services | \$16,650,600 | 9,466 |
| Tennessee | Facility Operation | \$42,680,416 | 3,159 |
| | Medical | \$9,566,739 | 7,560 |
| | Food Service | \$8,375,433 | 12,612 |
| Texas | Medical Services | \$289,320,272 | 130,155 |
| | Operations-Institutional Division | \$43,634,695 | 4,060 |
| | Operations-State Jail Division | \$77,152,891 | 7,346 |
| | Substance Abuse | \$57,987,018 | 58,439 |
| | Halfway Houses | \$9,849,015 | 6,155 |
| | Pre-Parole Transfer Facilities | \$23,469,735 | 5,735 |
| | Work Facility | \$5,046,561 | 838 |
| | Intermediate Sanction Facility | \$18,868,659 | 9,106 |
| Virginia | Medical Services | \$19,214,437 | 5,819 |
| West Virginia | Medical Services | \$6,500,000 | 1,600 |
| | Food Services | \$2,400,000 | 1,600 |
| Total | | \$929,916,760 | 409,724 |

STATE PROFILES

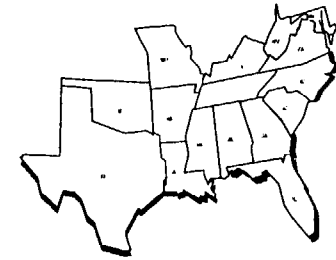
The data collected from the individual survey responses was compiled into a "Corrections State Profile" for each state. These profiles include inmate demographics, the most frequently committed crimes in each state, HIV/AIDS information and statistics, methods utilized by the member states to relieve overcrowding, court order requirements in each state, and state initiatives. The initiatives discussed for 1999 include "The Elderly and Infirm Population in the Corrections System" and "Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs".

Comparisons of selected inmate characteristics in each state profile are found in the chapter entitled "Staffing Patterns and Inmate Characteristics". Also, a comparison is made in each profile of the number of drug offenders included in the total inmate population. For purposes of this survey, drug offenders are defined as those individuals sentenced for offenses related to possession, sale, use, growing, and manufacturing of narcotic drugs.



STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 1999)



PROFILE QUESTION

Average Age At Commitment:

Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:

Average Sentence for New Commitments:
(excluding life sentences)

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

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

Race and Sex Distribution:

Percentage White

Percentage Black

Percentage Other

Percentage Male

Percentage Female

Number of Inmates Serving Life

Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole)

New Commitments to Life Sentences:

STATE RESPONSE:

30 years

191 inmates

7 years, 10 months

N/A

A. Murder

B. Unlawful Possession of a
Controlled Substance

C. Robbery I

34.00%

66.00%

0.00%

93.00%

7.00%

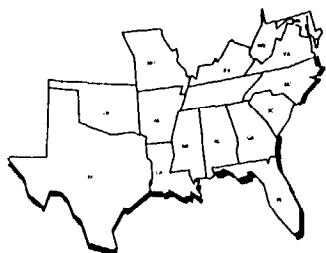
2,907 inmates

1,194 inmates

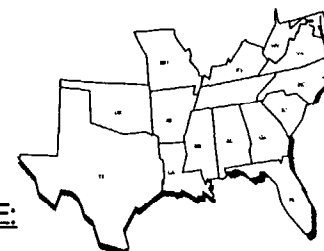
81 inmates

ALABAMA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE



SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 1999)



PROFILE QUESTION

STATE RESPONSE:

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

180

Inmates Executed in FY 99

2

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

10,514 inmates

n/a

Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:

n/a

Inmates Released from Custody in FY99 for the following:

Expiration of Sentence

6,333 inmates

Parole

6,335 inmates

Goodtime

n/a

Probation

n/a

Death

36 inmates

Other

n/a

Total

n/a

Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

No Response

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:

No

Number of inmates released in FY 99 based on the above:

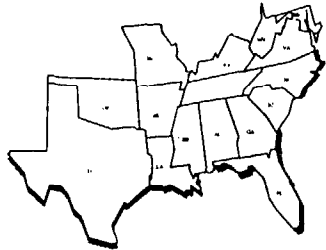
0 inmates

Inmates Between the ages of 17 and 20:

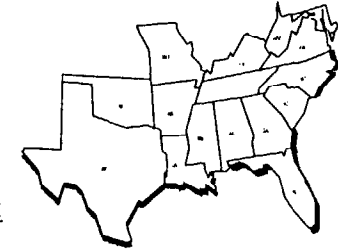
1,531 inmates

ALABAMA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE



SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (HIV/AIDS as of July 1, 1999)



PROFILE QUESTION

Number of AIDS Cases:

Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies

Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Random

Incident

High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:

Number of Confirmed HIV Cases:

Availability of Condoms to the Inmates:

STATE RESPONSE:

n/a

n/a

This is required by statute

n/a

n/a

n/a

n/a

All entry/exit

n/a

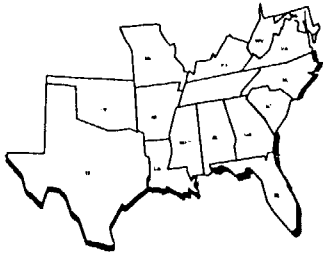
n/a

Condoms are not available

Note: Alabama state law requires the separation of all inmates with sexually transmitted diseases.

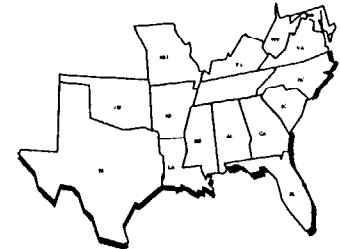
ALABAMA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE



METHODS OF RELIEVING OVERCROWDING

The Alabama Department of Corrections (DOC) did not respond regarding methods of relieving overcrowding.



COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

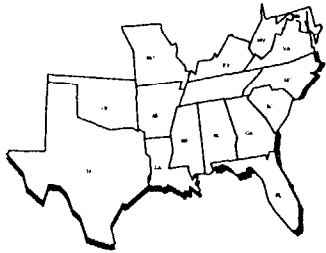
The Alabama Department of Corrections has indicated that they are involved in a class action lawsuit by county sheriffs in Alabama against the Department which enjoins the Department of Corrections from retaining state inmates in county jails over a specified period of time.

STATE INITIATIVES

Elderly or Infirm inmates

The Alabama Department of Corrections houses aged and infirmed inmates at the Hamilton Prison for the Aged and Infirm in Hamilton, Alabama. This 200-bed prison in northwestern Alabama near the Mississippi line is one of only a few in the nation specializing in aged and disabled inmates.

ALABAMA

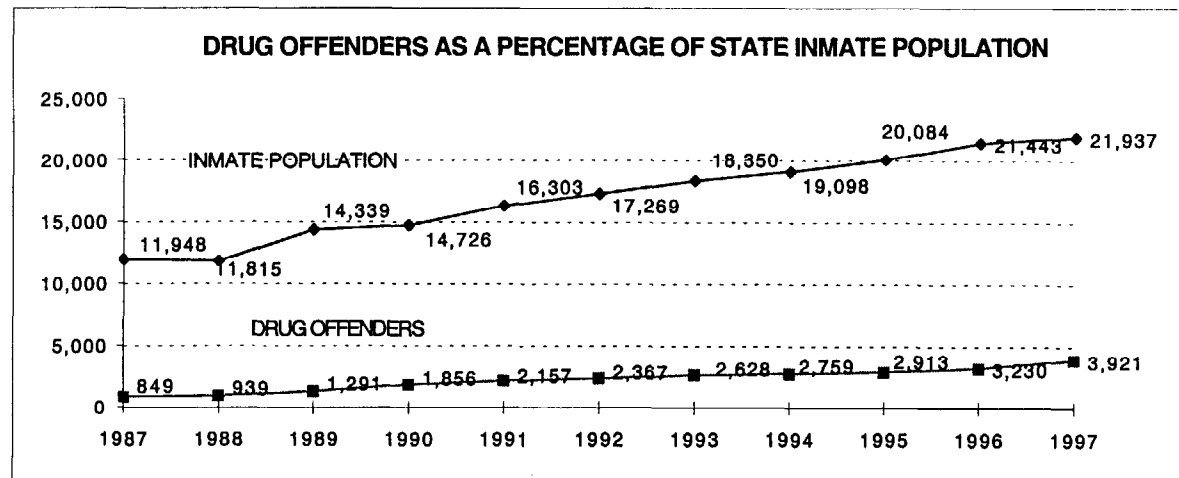
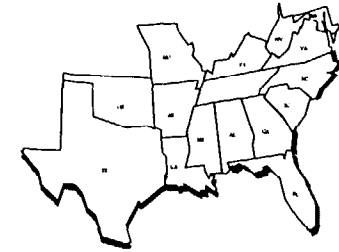


STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES (continued)

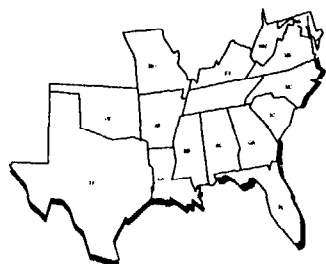
Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

The Alabama Department of Corrections has indicated that they provide eight types of substance abuse treatment programs in numerous facilities. These programs are as follows: (1) An eighteen month treatment center at two facilities for a total of 312 beds; (2) Six month crime bill facilities, inclusive of an HIV unit at one facility for a total of 451 beds; (3) Eight to Nine month crime bill facility (outpatient) with 40 beds; (4) A Twelve week Dual Diagnosis Program at one facility with 74 beds; (5) An eight week inpatient treatment program at seven facilities for a total of 435 beds; (6) A sixteen week treatment program with an eight week program as outpatient at one 50 bed facility; (7) A Twenty-eight day relapse program at one 100 bed facility; and (8) One-hundred twenty hour relapse programs "detoxification" on an outpatient basis. there is no bed limit associated with these facilities.



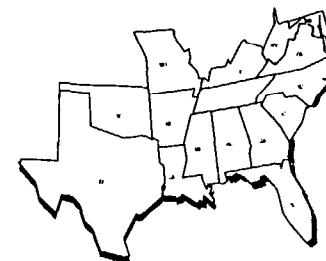
Note: The number of drug offenders related to the total inmate population for Alabama has increased from 7.11% in 1987 to 17.87% in 1997.

ALABAMA



STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 1999)



PROFILE QUESTION

Average Age At Commitment:

Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:

Average Sentence for New Commitments:
(excluding life sentences)

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

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

Race and Sex Distribution:

Percentage White

Percentage Black

Percentage Other

Percentage Male

Percentage Female

Number of Inmates Serving Life

Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole)

New Commitments to Life Sentences:

STATE RESPONSE:

31 years

42 inmates

8 years

2 years

A. Controlled Substance

B. Homicide

C. Burglary

46.10%

53.30%

0.60%

93.40%

6.60%

669 inmates*

380 inmates

45 inmates

*In the state of Arkansas, a lifer is never eligible for parole. An individual may obtain Executive Clemency to reduce this sentence to a specified number of years.

ARKANSAS

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 1999)

PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 99

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

Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:

Inmates Released from Custody in FY99 for the following:
Expiration of Sentence

Parole

Goodtime

Probation

Death

Other

Total

Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:

Number of inmates released in FY 99 based on the above:

Inmates between the ages of 17 and 20:

STATE RESPONSE:

5 inmates

3 inmates

3,562 inmates

176 inmates

2,358 inmates

634 inmates

4,657 inmates

N/A

N/A

30 inmates

516 inmates

5,837 inmates

N/A

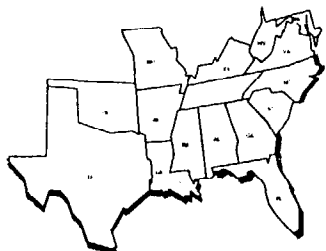
Yes

3 inmates

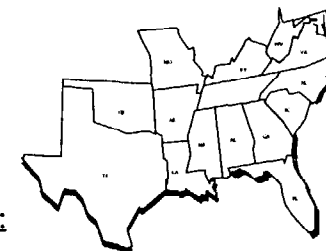
961 inmates

ARKANSAS

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE



SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (HIV/AIDS as of July 1, 1999)



PROFILE QUESTION

Number of AIDS Cases:

STATE RESPONSE:

27 inmates

Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies

6,908 inmates

Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

all

Random

n/a

Incident

Bites and Fights

High Risk Group

TB & Sexually Active

Systems Frequency of Testing:

Upon intake, thereafter, upon
reason or request

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:

104 inmates

Number of Confirmed HIV Cases:

104 inmates

(This is an overall total of confirmed HIV cases.)

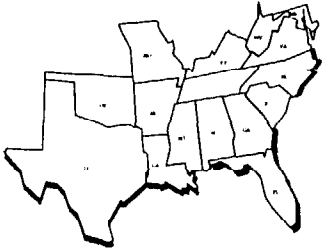
Availability of Condoms to the Inmates:

Condoms are not available

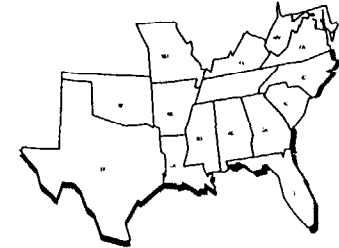
The Arkansas Department of Corrections does institute a form of isolation known as medical isolation, which is administered only as necessary. Should an inmate demonstrate abhorrent behavior such as assault, engaging in sex w/other inmates, or be convicted of "knowingly" transmitting HIV an inmate is placed in closed custody single-cell isolation. Otherwise, HIV infected inmates may be housed in general population.

ARKANSAS

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE



METHODS OF RELIEVING OVERCROWDING



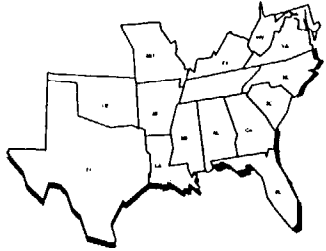
The General Assembly of Arkansas established Act 418 in 1987, which provides the department of corrections with the "Prison Overcrowding Emergency Powers Act." Under authority granted by this act, the Corrections Board may declare a "Prison Overcrowding State of Emergency" when the prison population exceeds 98% of capacity for thirty consecutive days. During such an emergency, the Board may move up parole eligibility and/or discharge dates by up to ninety days for release. The act may be invoked each ninety days thereafter if the Board declares an emergency. Since 1983, the Department has frozen intake on various occasions so as not to overcrowd and thus inmates were backed up in county jails. Therefore, the Department's units have never been overcrowded.

The 1993 General Assembly enacted Act 548 and Act 531, known as the Community Punishment Act to promote an alternative to traditional prisons by offering a well-rounded approach to community punishment through the use of supervision, facilities, and programs for low-risk offenders.

In addition, Act 549 created the Department of Community Punishment (July 1, 1993). The Department is comprised of adult probation, parole and other intermediate sanctions including regional community punishment centers (CPC). CPC's house non-violent, low risk offenders confined as a condition of probation or sentenced to the Arkansas Department of Corrections for judicial transfer to the Department of Community Punishment.

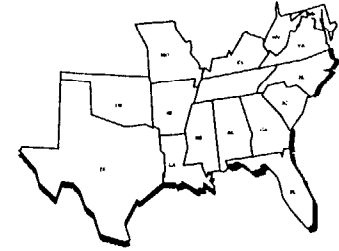
ARKANSAS

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE



COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The Arkansas Department of Corrections is not currently under a federal or state court order during the year ending June 30, 1999.



STATE INITIATIVES

Elderly or Infirm Inmates

The Arkansas Department of Corrections has indicated that it does not take issue with elderly or infirmed inmates due to little or no increases in the number of elderly inmates.

Prison-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

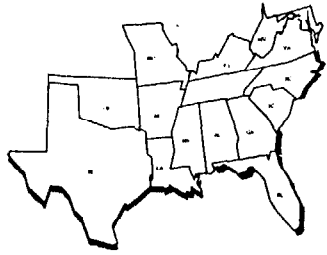
The Arkansas Department of Corrections (ADC) screens all inmates for a history of substance abuse and develops recommendations for individual treatment. These recommendations are forwarded to the appropriate units within the ADC. The Unit Classification Committee reviews targeted inmates for participation in the Substance Abuse Treatment Program (SATP). Through various programs, SATP currently maintains a six hundred and three (603) bed treatment capacity located at thirteen (13) correctional sites within the state.

The programs are as follows:

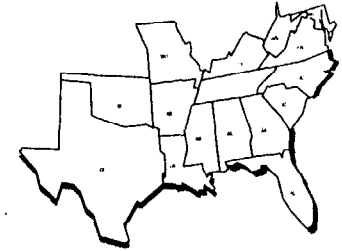
- (1) Primary Care (Capacity 221)-classic, thirty (30) day alcohol and drug treatment. Depending on the unit, the treatment modality could be residential, day care, or intensive outpatient. Cost: State \$625,578.
- (2) Boot Camp (Capacity 120)-One hundred five (105) day military style program for male and female first time, non-violent offenders. Intensive outpatient drug and alcohol treatment complements mental health services and GED classes. Cost: State \$109,390.

ARKANSAS

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE



STATE INITIATIVES (continued)



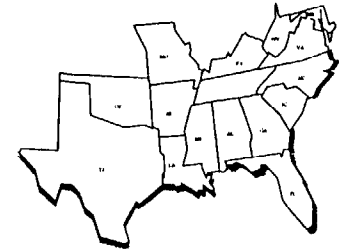
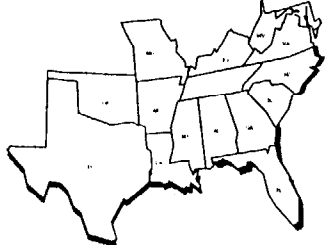
(3) Technical Parole Violator Program (Capacity 64)-alternative, sixty (60) day intense drug and alcohol treatment program combined with group therapy, job preparation, relapse prevention, parenting and GED classes for parolees who receive a technical parole violation from a Parole Hearing Officer.

(4) Dual Diagnosis Program (Capacity 8)-structured, intensive outpatient drug and alcohol program for males and females with a significant history of addiction and mental disorders. The curriculum is designed to meet the special needs of this unique inmate population. Cost: State \$15,000.

(5) Therapeutic Community (Capacity 190)-a nine (9) month modified therapeutic community approach provides the treatment modality for this comprehensive drug and alcohol treatment program. A unique feature of this program is that it is designed to actively track participants into the community to provide intensive aftercare supervision. Cost: Federal \$355,670; State \$118,563

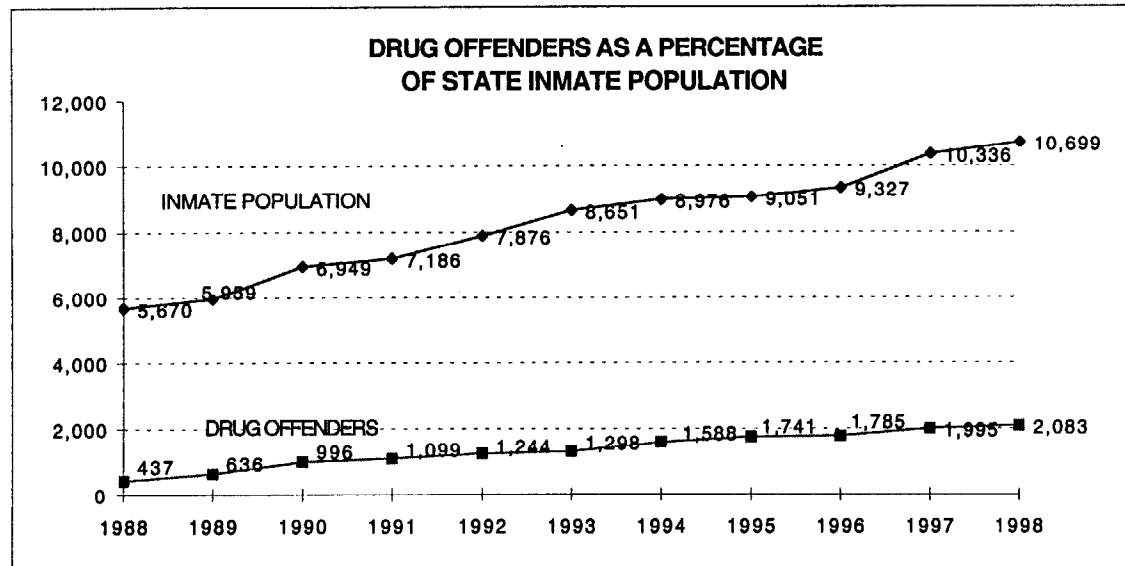
ARKANSAS

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE



STATE INITIATIVES (continued)

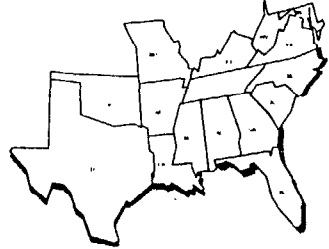
(6) Risk Assessment Program - A project to enhance the safety of the community by conducting risk assessments on a targeted population of inmates who are soon to be released from prison. All participants (approximately 3,000) in SATP, Therapeutic Community, Boot Camp, RSVP, Dual Diagnosis and the Technical Violator Program will be assessed. This project will help coordinate care for releases, and it will provide a database to support community supervision. Cost: Federal \$84,016 State \$28,005.



Note: The number of drug offenders related to the total inmate population for Arkansas has increased from 7.71% in 1988 to 19.47% in 1998.

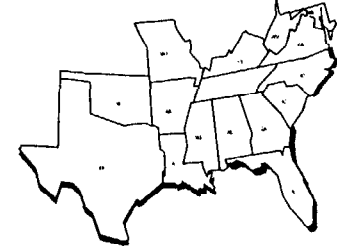
ARKANSAS

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE



ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY PUNISHMENT

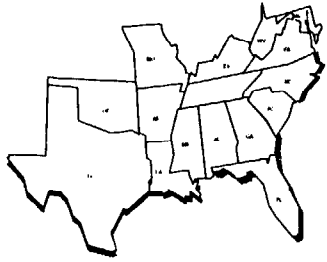
In addition to the adult inmate population incarcerated and reported by the Arkansas Department of Corrections, Arkansas currently has in operation three residential based facilities which house minimum-security inmates with felony sentences not exceeding two years. In an effort to include this population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



This population totaled 703 as of July 1, 1998 and 754 as of July 1, 1999. The projected inmate population is 1,420 in year 2004 and 1,900 in 2008. The maximum designed capacity was 700 on July 1, 1998 and 725 on July 1, 1999. The operating budget for FY 1998-99 is \$27,742,28, with an average cost per day per inmate of \$46.70. These figures exclude probation and parole. On July 1, 1999 there were 143 filled correctional officer positions out of 225 established correctional officer positions. The entry-level base annual salary of a correctional officer on July 1, 1999 was \$19,388. One hundred-sixty hours of classroom training is required with an additional 40 hours of on-the-job training and 40 hours of in-service training per year.

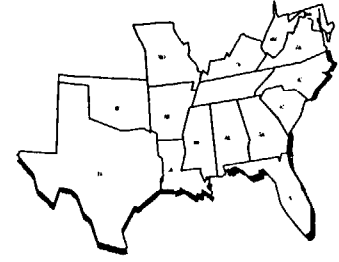
The average age at commitment of inmates is 27 years with 46 inmates being 50 years or older. The three most frequently committed crimes for which inmates are currently serving are Mfg/Deliv/Poss of Controlled Substance/Drug Paraphernalia, Theft of Property and Fraud. The Race and Sex distribution is 79% White, 19% Black, and 2% Other, of which 75% are males and 25% are females. The number of inmates released from custody in Fiscal Year 1999 for Expiration of Sentence was 55, Parole 626, Goodtime 10, Probation 508 and Other 1 for a total of 1,200. The number of Aids cases on July 1, 1999 was 0, out of 1,429 inmates tested for HIV antibodies of which 5 inmates were confirmed HIV cases. The number of assaults on inmates by other inmates was 108, and 5 inmate assaults on staff. No deaths resulted from violent incidents and 59 escapes were attempted with 2 inmates still at large.

ARKANSAS



STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 1999)



PROFILE QUESTION

Average Age At Commitment:

Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:

Average Sentence for New Commitments:
(excluding life sentences)

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

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

Race and Sex Distribution:

Percentage White

Percentage Black

Percentage Other

Percentage Male

Percentage Female

Number of Inmates Serving Life

Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole)

New Commitments to Life Sentences:

STATE RESPONSE:

31.4 years

1,019 inmates

5.6 years

3.1 years

A. Burglarly

B. Drugs

C. Murder/manslaughter

42.87%

54.98%

2.15%

94.70%

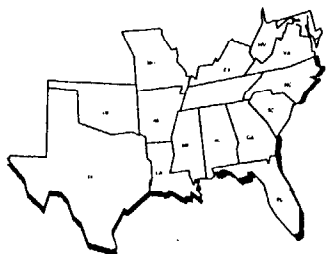
5.30%

4,512 inmates

2,823 inmates

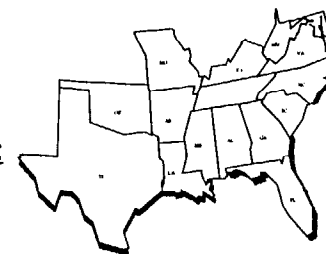
490 inmates

FLORIDA



STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 1999)



PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 99

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

Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:

Inmates Released from Custody in FY99 for the following:

Expiration of Sentence

Parole

Goodtime

Probation

Death

Other

Total

Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:

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

Number of inmates released in FY 99 based on the above:

Inmates between the ages of 17 and 20:

STATE RESPONSE:

373 inmates

0 inmates

16,761 inmates

1,739 inmates

126 inmates

13,487 inmates

110 inmates

Almost all inmates whose sentences expired or were released have received some form of goodtime.

8,523 inmates

181 inmates

724 inmates

23,025 inmates

Early Release via Control Release;

Goodtime (gain time) is applied to each inmate according to their respective sentencing guidelines.

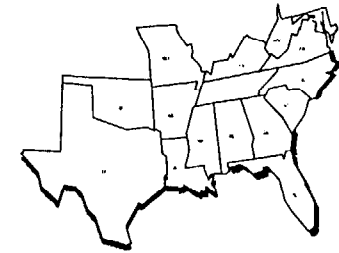
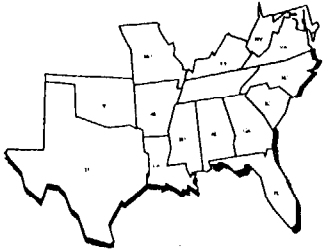
Yes

8 inmates

4,580 inmates

FLORIDA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE



SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (HIV/AIDS as of July 1, 1999)

PROFILE QUESTION

Number of AIDS Cases:

Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies

Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Random

Incident

High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:

Number of Confirmed HIV Cases:

Availability of Condoms to the Inmates:

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

STATE RESPONSE:

795 inmates

not tracked

n/a

n/a

n/a

n/a

Voluntary

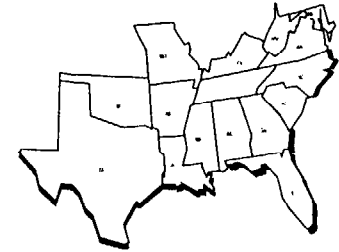
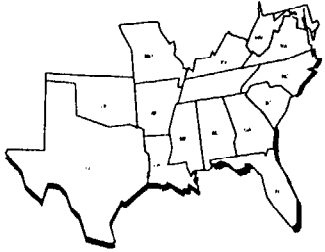
830 inmates

2,554 cases

Condoms are not available

FLORIDA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE



METHODS OF RELIEVING OVERCROWDING

The Florida Department of Corrections has indicated that when the population of the state correctional system exceeds 100 percent of its total capacity for 21 days, the Governor may use his emergency powers to reduce the population of the state correctional system by transferring inmates to federal jurisdictions which may have a concurrent or consecutive sentence or any active detainer placed on the inmate. Notification of this transfer must be made within 30 days. No prisoner shall be so transferred who is convicted of a capital felony in the state nor shall any transfer take place to any county or municipal jurisdiction within the state.

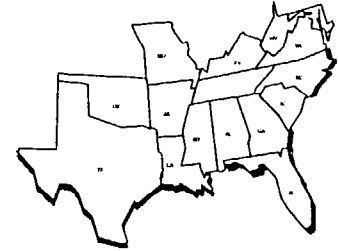
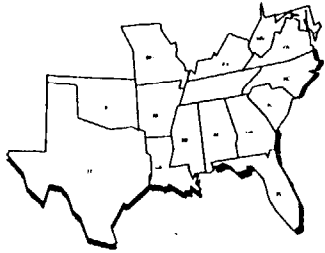
When the inmate population of the state correctional system is projected, based upon the last criminal justice estimating conference, to exceed the total capacity, the secretary shall develop a plan to address the projected bed-capacity deficiency. This plan shall be submitted to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives at least 30 days prior to the projected bed-capacity deficit occurring.

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The Florida Department of Corrections is not under a federal or state court order during the year ending June 30, 1999.

FLORIDA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE



STATE INITIATIVES

Elderly or Infirm Inmates

The Florida Department of Corrections has indicated that elderly inmates are not housed separately. Each inmate, regardless of age, has their health assessed upon reception and is treated accordingly thereafter. The Florida Department of Corrections has a database capability to monitor aging inmates by use of the Offender Based Information System (OBIS), which is designed to track the physical health and mental health of every inmate.

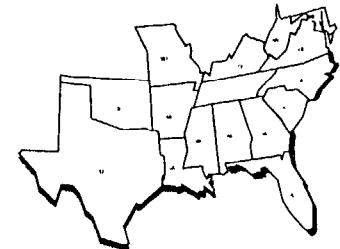
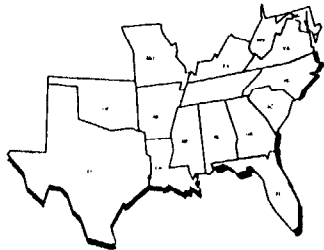
Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

Comprehensive Substance Abuse Treatment Programs are being provided at 43 Major Institutions and 28 community correctional centers. These programs annually serve up to 18,000 inmates with substance involvement, abuse, or related problems. The program's main objectives are to identify substance abusers, assess the severity of their drug problems, measure their readiness for treatment, and then place them in the most appropriate treatment program. These objectives are accomplished through inmate testing and interviewing at the time they enter reception centers for classification. Offenders assessed as being in need of services are either sent directly to appropriate programming or placed on a waiting list pending availability of such programming.

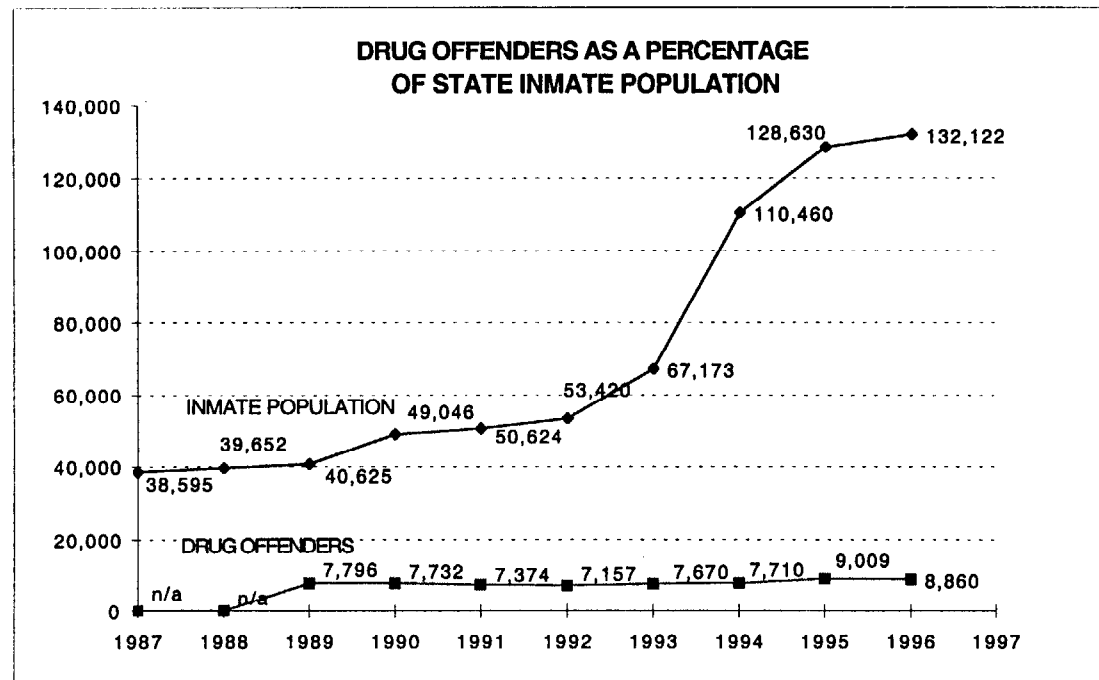
Funding for Substance Abuse Programs consist of General Revenue and Federal Funds for a total of \$23,04,549 for the 1997-98 fiscal year.

FLORIDA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

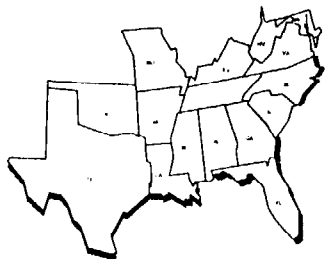


STATE INITIATIVES (continued)



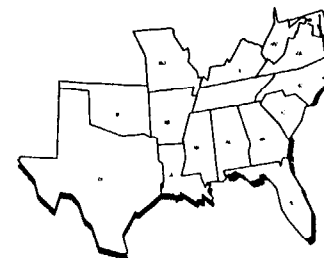
Note: The number of drug offenders related to the total inmate population for Florida has decreased from 19.19% in 1989 to 6.71% in 1996. Florida attributes this decline to the following: (1) The eighty-five percent rule which means that 85% of the sentence must be served; and (2) overall prison "admissions" have decreased since 1990-91, with a slight increase in FY 1996-97.

FLORIDA



STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 1999)



PROFILE QUESTION

Average Age At Commitment:

Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:

Average Sentence for New Commitments:
(excluding life sentences)

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

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

Race and Sex Distribution:

Percentage White

Percentage Black

Percentage Other

Percentage Male

Percentage Female

Number of Inmates Serving Life

Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole)

New Commitments to Life Sentences:

STATE RESPONSE:

31.7 years

301 inmates

6.4 inmates

5.62

A. Burglary

B. Armed Robbery

C. Murder

33.00%

67.00%

0.00%

94.00%

6.00%

5,686 inmates

155 inmates

395 inmates

GEORGIA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 1999)

PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 99:

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

Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:

Inmates Released from Custody in FY99 for the following:

Expiration of Sentence

Parole

Goodtime

Probation

Death

Other

Total

Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

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

Number of inmates released in FY 99 based on the above:

Inmates between the ages of 17 and 20:

STATE RESPONSE:

122 inmates

0 inmates

5,599 inmates

327 inmates

4,567 inmates

4,750 inmates

7,482 inmates

n/a

n/a

105 inmates

n/a

12,337 inmates

No response

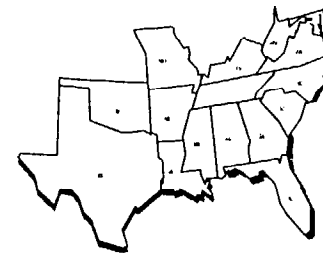
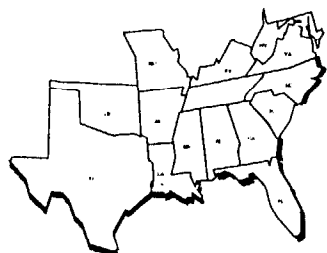
Yes

n/a

4,078 inmates

GEORGIA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE



SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (HIV/AIDS as of July 1, 1999)

PROFILE QUESTION

Number of AIDS Cases:

Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies

Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Random

Incident

High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:

Number of Confirmed HIV Cases:

Availability of Condoms to the Inmates:

The Georgia Department of Corrections does not isolate HIV-infected inmates. However, a small percentage who are considered sexual predators are placed in separate housing (~<10%)

STATE RESPONSE:

unknown

20,637 inmates

20,637 inmates

n/a

n/a

n/a

Upon admission; Upon request, or clinically indicated

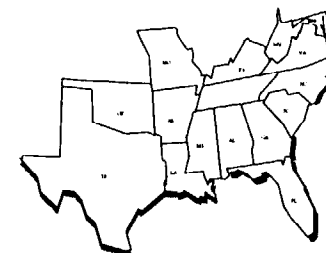
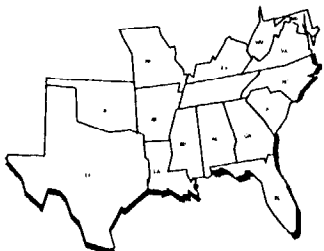
862 inmates

862 inmates

Condoms are not available

GEORGIA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE



METHODS OF RELIEVING OVERCROWDING

The Georgia Department of Corrections has added a large number of beds, more than doubling their capacity between July 1987 and July 1999, from 17,040 to 43,579.

Georgia has also adopted a higher-density definition of "maximum operating capacity" by double-bunking and using day-room space in most locations.

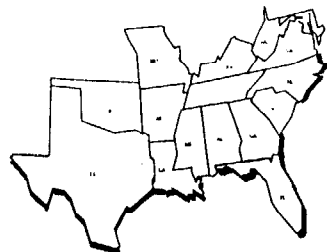
Also, the Georgia Legislature has excluded misdemeanants and probation technical violators from prison.

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

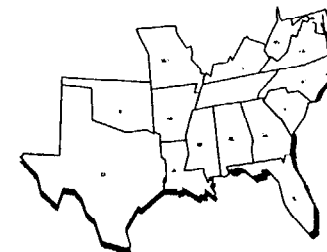
The Georgia Department of Corrections is not currently under a federal or state court order during the year ending June 30, 1999.

GEORGIA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE



STATE INITIATIVES



Elderly or Infirm Inmates

Georgia's elderly/infirm inmates are housed at Men's State Prison and some at the prison hospital in Augusta. Costs of providing medical care for this population is not separated out from all other costs. There is no legislation enacted addressing this issue. The Georgia Department of Corrections has conducted a study of chronically ill inmates to determine the number of inmates and their medical and assisted living needs. The Department is in the process of building an assisted living unit for 192 inmates with medical impairments.

Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

Georgia's prison-based substance abuse treatment programs involve a continuum of substance abuse services designed in progressive phases: Education Phase, Intervention Phase, Pre-Release Phase, and Aftercare Phase.

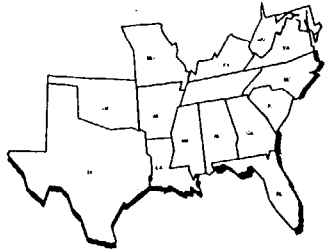
I) Education Phase-A holistic overview of the effects of substance use and abuse. Offered to all offenders. The annual cost associated with providing this program is \$27,000 in state funds.

II) Intervention Phase-A progressive three tier system of services that covers pertinent topics including, but not limited to recovery concepts, cognitive learning, and relapse prevention. The components include the following: (A & B) Substance Abuse Intervention Programs (SIP Levels 1 & 2). These are independent psycho-educational groups for inmates identified with low to high substance use or abuse problems. Each program is progressive in nature and is intensified with each level progression. (C) Prison Substance Abuse Prevention Program (PSAP) This is a short term (35 day) structured residential program designed for inmates who have been identified with a moderate to high substance use or abuse problem. The annual cost associated with this program is \$39,360 in state funds.

GEORGIA

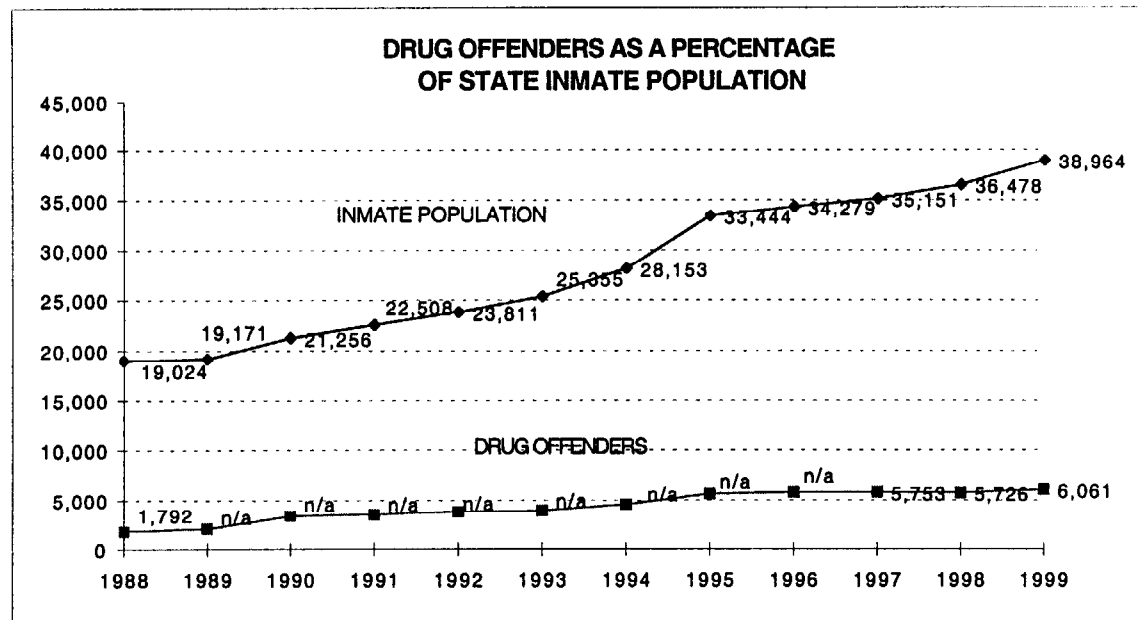
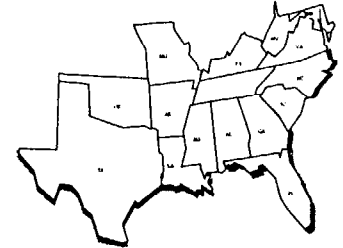
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES (continued)



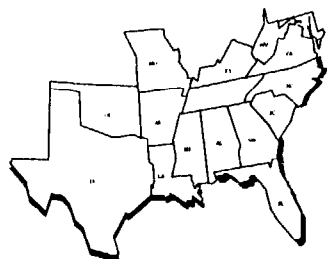
III) Pre-Release Phase/Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program (RSAT). This is an intensive, structured comprehensive 6 month residential program designed for chronic and polydrug using inmates who are within 18 months of release. The annual cost of this program is \$1,374,026 in federal funds.

IV) Aftercare Phase-The actual service provider is the GA Board of Pardons and Parole. It involves collaborative linkages with the GA Board of Pardons and Paroles and GDC and community resources.



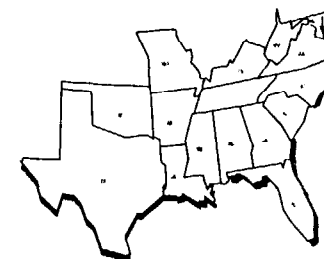
Note: The number of drug offenders related to the total inmate population for Georgia has increased from 9.42% in 1988 to 15.56% in 1999.

GEORGIA



STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 1999)



PROFILE QUESTION

Average Age At Commitment:

Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:

Average Sentence for New Commitments:
(excluding life sentences)

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

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

Race and Sex Distribution:

Percentage White

Percentage Black

Percentage Other

Percentage Male

Percentage Female

Number of Inmates Serving Life

Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole)

New Commitments to Life Sentences:

STATE RESPONSE:

31.3 years

1,106 inmates

10.2 years

1.4 years

- A. Robbery I
- B. Burglary III
- C. Burglary II

61.10%

37.80%

1.10%

94.10%

5.90%

665 inmates

9 inmates

7 inmates *

* For 1998 life only, not life with parole for 25 yrs.

KENTUCKY

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 1999)

PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY99:

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

Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:

Inmates Released from Custody in FY99 for the following:

Expiration of Sentence

Parole

Goodtime

Probation

Death

Other

Total

Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:

Number of inmates released in FY 99 based on the above:

Inmates Between the ages of 17 and 20:

STATE RESPONSE:

39 inmates

1 inmate

2,825 inmates (excluding life and death)

N/A

1,713 inmates (includes
new convictions)

3,588 inmates

2,909 inmates

N/A

1,209 inmates

29 inmates

184 inmates

7,919 inmates

No Response

Yes

No Response

732 inmates

KENTUCKY

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (HIV/AIDS as of July 1, 1998)

PROFILE QUESTION

Number of AIDS Cases:

STATE RESPONSE:

N/A

Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies

N/A

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

Number of Confirmed HIV Cases:

N/A

(This is an overall total of confirmed HIV cases.)

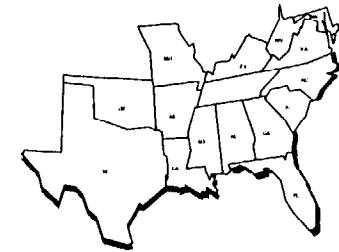
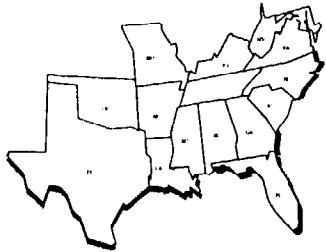
Availability of Condoms to the Inmates:

Condoms are not available

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

KENTUCKY

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE



METHODS OF RELIEVING OVERCROWDING

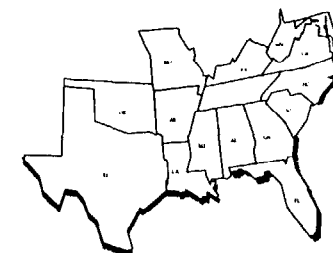
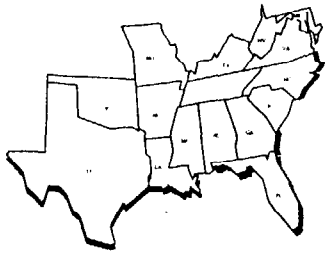
In an effort to alleviate overcrowding, Kentucky has continued to construct new facilities, contract for private prison beds, double bunk inmates where possible, and house inmates in county jails. (Kentucky is currently under contract for three (3) minimum security private prisons.)

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The Kentucky Department of Corrections has been under a federal court order since 1987. This court order does not require a set number of inmates per institution or a minimum ratio of security officers to inmates. The court order does require the Kentucky DOC to transfer sentenced felons to state institutions 45 days after sentencing.

KENTUCKY

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE



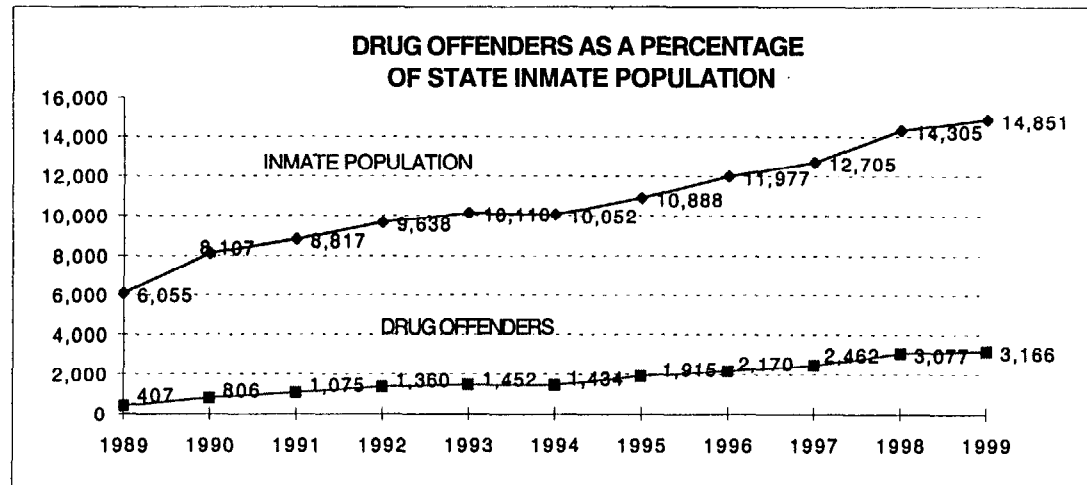
STATE INITIATIVES

Elderly or Infirm Inmates

The Kentucky Department of Corrections has a nursing home wing and dorm for elderly and elderly infirm persons with a total of 88 beds. These two facilities are attached to existing facilities and are financed with state funds. The total cost of these facilities was not provided.

Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

The Kentucky Department of Corrections has indicated that they provide two substance abuse programs. One is a 6 month program for Intensive Residential Substance Abuse which costs approximately \$288,000 in state funding. This program is divided into two classes of 100 each for a total of 200 clients each year. The other program is scheduled for 4 times a year with 25 clients in each class. This program provides for a substance abuse program as a major component of the Boot Camp program. The annual state cost of this program is approximately \$44,000.

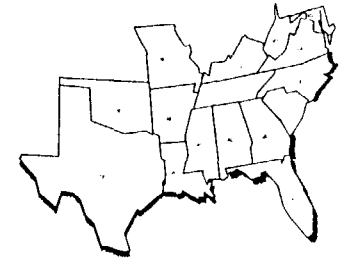
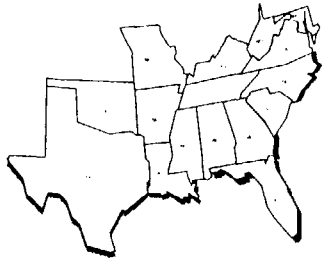


Note: The number of drug offenders related to the total inmate population for Kentucky has increased from 6.72% in 1989 to 21.32% in 1999.

KENTUCKY

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 1999)



PROFILE QUESTION

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

Average Sentence for New Commitments:
(excluding life sentences)

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

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

Race and Sex Distribution:

Percentage White
Percentage Black
Percentage Other
Percentage Male
Percentage Female

Number of Inmates Serving Life
(In a ruling made by the Supreme Court, inmates serving life are no longer
eligible for parole in Louisiana.)

Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole)

New Commitments to Life Sentences:

STATE RESPONSE:

31.1 years
563 inmates

5.1 years

2.9 years

A. Drug Offenses
B. Robbery
C. Homicide

23.50%
76.40%
0.10%
92.50%
7.50%

0 inmates

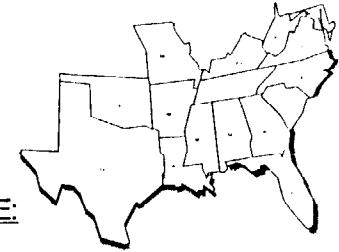
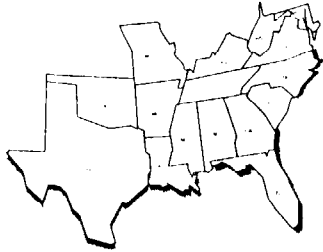
3,339 inmates

172 inmates

LOUISIANA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 1999)



PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 99:

Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:

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

Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:

Inmates Released from Custody in FY99 for the following:

Expiration of Sentence

Parole

Goodtime

Probation

Death

Other

Total

STATE RESPONSE:

81 inmates

1 inmate

4,396 inmates

453 inmates

8,492 inmates (1,145 new felony convictions;
4,291 technical violations; 3,056 waivers)

552 inmates

853 inmates

11,013 inmates

574 inmates

80 inmates

54 inmates

13,126 inmates

Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

Release of any inmate convicted of a crime committed prior to July 1982 and generally calculated as serving two-thirds of their sentence.

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:

Yes

Number of inmates released in FY 99 based on the above:

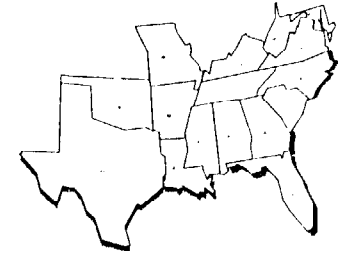
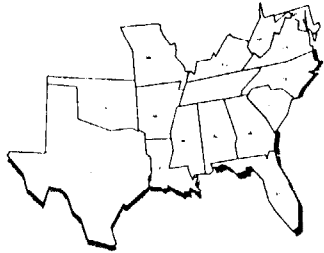
2 inmates

Inmates Between the ages of 17 and 20:

1,602 inmates

LOUISIANA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE



SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (HIV/AIDS as of July 1, 1999)

PROFILE QUESTION

Number of AIDS Cases:

Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies

Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Random

Incident

High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:

Number of Confirmed HIV Cases:

Availability of Condoms to the Inmates:

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

STATE RESPONSE:

136 inmates

n/a

n/a

n/a

n/a

n/a

Testing is administered on an "as needed" basis.

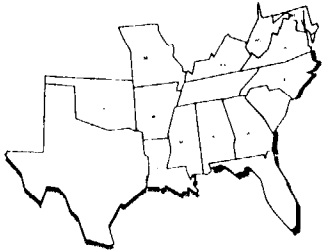
n/a

324 inmates

Condoms are not available

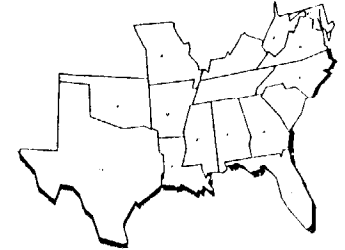
LOUISIANA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE



METHODS OF RELIEVING OVERCROWDING

The Louisiana Department of Corrections has addressed overcrowding by utilizing current and anticipated federal funding for construction of new beds and renovation of certain existing housing units (with 10% matching state funds) as authorized under the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994. These funds are dedicated to provide for increasing capacities of facilities. Under these funds, as well as through other authorized appropriations, we expect to increase population (over a five-year period) by 3,742 state beds. A 20% increase in beds at the local level is planned through 2002 (for housing state inmates).

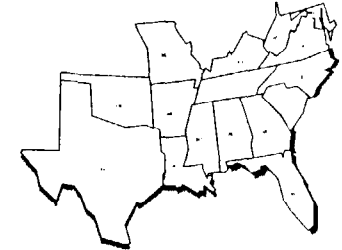
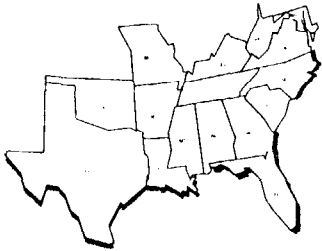


COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

During fiscal year 1998-99 three state operated juvenile institutions and Louisiana State Penitentiary were under court orders. On 7/22/99 Louisiana State Penitentiary was released from all court supervision. The juvenile facilities, Jetson Correctional Center for Youth, Swanson Correctional Center for Youth, and Bridge City Correctional Center for Youth remain under a consent decree.

LOUISIANA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE



STATE INITIATIVES

Elderly or Infirm Inmates

The number of special needs inmates residing in the population and entering prison has increased over the years. More inmates now arrive with immunological deficiencies and other contagious conditions, renal disease and other serious health conditions. The combination of longer sentences and more limited eligibility for diminution of sentence will cause the number of special needs inmates in the population to continue to rise.

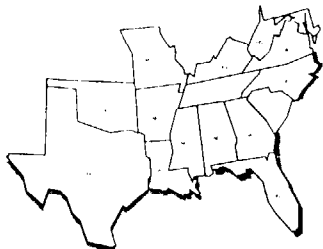
While these inmates are generally scattered throughout the system, years of pouring maximum custody inmates with long sentences into the Louisiana State Penitentiary (LSP) resulted in LSP having a significant number of inmates with special needs. During the last several years, steps have been taken to spread these special populations into other institutions due, in part, to continued challenges with recruiting and retaining a sufficient number of medical personnel at LSP.

One special needs facility is being developed in Caddo Parish near Shreveport as a satellite of David Wade Correctional Center (DWCC). The unit will occupy the old Caddo Detention Center, which was deeded to the State of Louisiana on July 1, 1996, through Resolution No. 14 of 1996 by the Caddo Parish Commission. It is being renovated with assistance from Federal Crime Bill funds. It will house adult male inmates who, by virtue of age and/or physical impairment, can be cared for in a special needs facility, inmates from the northern part of the state who are being processed into the state correctional system and minimum custody inmates to help with grounds maintenance and other service functions.

The location of this facility is very convenient for serving inmates with special needs because it is located in Shreveport near the LSU Medical Center and its School of Allied Health Care. Plans are to use medical center staff as consultants and to provide important medical components like physical and occupational therapy through contacts with the School of Allied Health Care. DWCC will manage and operate the facility as a satellite unit under the name of Dr. Martin L. Forcht, Jr., Clinical Treatment Unit.

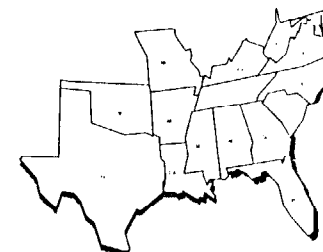
LOUISIANA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE



STATE INITIATIVES (continued)

STATUS: The processing center is operating temporarily at DWCC and transferred to Forcht-Wade on July 1, 1998 and the operational capacity is 348 beds.



Medical and psychiatric care will be strengthened through centralization of these services at Elayn Hunt Correctional Center (EHCC). As a first step in this process, inmates and support staff from LSP's Clinical Treatment Unit II were transferred to EHCC. Additionally, a Skilled Nursing/Mental Health/Aids-HIV unit is planned. It will provide 600-700 beds and deliver acute and chronic medical and mental health care. The facility will include new clinical areas and inpatient housing units designed to provide for Corrections' short and long-term health care needs for non-hospital services such as emergency care, frequent medical monitoring, long-term skilled nursing home care, and hospice care and will supplement the services provided by the Louisiana State University Health Care Services Division.

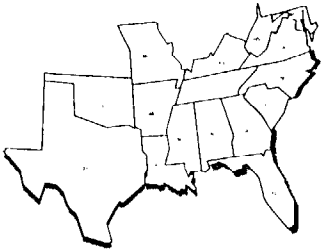
Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

The Louisiana Department of Corrections has indicated that approximately 75% of all adult inmates committed to state custody have some level of substance abuse history. The Department of Corrections was awarded funding from the Federal Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) for State Prisoners Grant Program. Two (2) RSAT programs will be operated through this funding. One is operating at the Concordia Parish Detention Facility and the second will be operating at Elayn Hunt Correctional Center. Through the RSAT program inmates will receive 6-12 months of substance abuse treatment in facilities set apart from the general correctional population. In addition to addressing the substance abuse problems of the inmate, the program is intended to develop the inmates' cognitive, behavioral, social, vocational, and other skills to solve the substance abuse and related problems. Continued drug and alcohol screening after release is required.

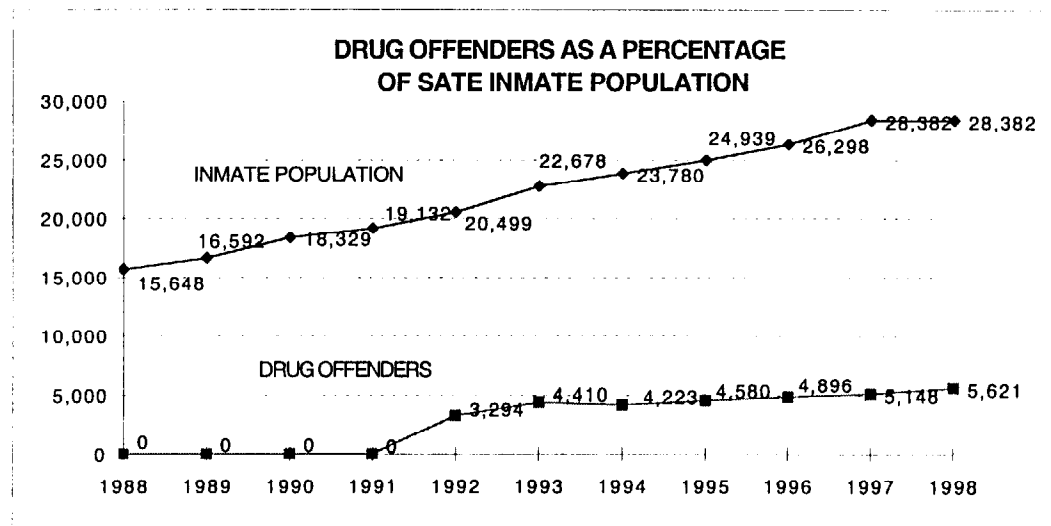
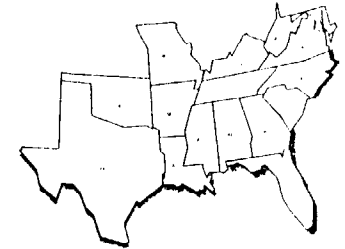
LOUISIANA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES (continued)

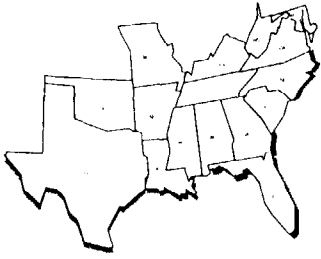


As a stipulation of parole, work release or good-time discharge, some offenders are required to enter into the Blue Walters Substance Abuse Program prior to release. The goal of this program is to reduce recidivism through a structured plan of substance abuse intervention, education and rehabilitation. While in treatment, the inmates undergo an intense program which includes didactic lectures, audios and videos covering all aspects of the disease addiction, the 12-step program of Alcoholics and Narcotics Anonymous, small group therapy, individual counseling, specialized groups covering relapse prevention, stress management/relaxation therapy, assertiveness training, conflict resolution, improving self-esteem, life management skills, adult education, supervised recreation therapy and nightly attendance at AA or NA meetings. Upon discharge, all individuals are referred to a state substance abuse clinic in their community for aftercare services.



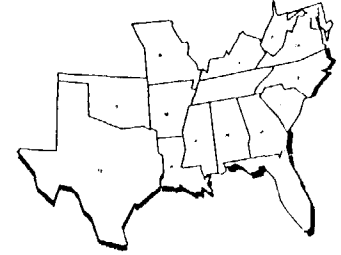
Note: the number of drug offenders related to the total inmate population for Louisiana has increased from 16.07% in 1992 to 19.8% in 1998. (Previous years information is not available.)

LOUISIANA



STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 1999)



PROFILE QUESTION

Average Age At Commitment:

Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:

Average Sentence for New Commitments:
(excluding life sentences)

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

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

Race and Sex Distribution:

Percentage White

Percentage Black

Percentage Other

Percentage Male

Percentage Female

Number of Inmates Serving Life

Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole)

New Commitments to Life Sentences:

STATE RESPONSE:

29.2 years

1,330 inmates

4.7 years

1.5 years

- A. Drugs
- B. Murder
- C. Robbery

22.00%

78.00%

0.00%

95.00%

5.00%

1,880

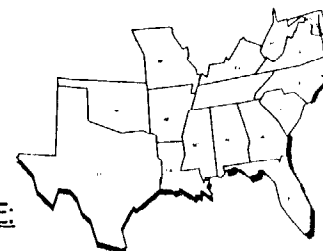
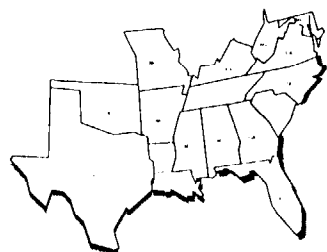
150

83 inmates

MARYLAND

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 1999)



PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 99:

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

Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:

Inmates Released from Custody in FY99 for the following:

Expiration of Sentence

Parole

Goodtime

Probation

Death

Other

Total

STATE RESPONSE:

14 inmates

1 inmate

6,763 inmates

1,287 inmates

N/A

5,614 inmates

3,240 inmates

6,089 inmates

N/A inmates

105 inmates

458 inmates

15,506 inmates

Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

No Response

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:

yes

Since 1991, Maryland has allowed inmates with serious medical problems to be released through the medical parole program. Inmates who are granted medical parole have serious medical problems and no longer present any risk to public safety.

Number of inmates released in FY 99 based on the above:

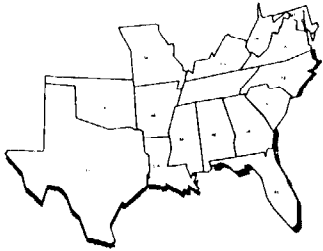
31 inmates

Inmates Between the ages of 17 and 20:

1,314 inmates

MARYLAND

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE



SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (HIV/AIDS as of July 1, 1999)

PROFILE QUESTION

Number of AIDS Cases:

Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies

Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Random

Incident

High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:

Number of Confirmed HIV Cases:

Availability of Condoms to the Inmates:

The Maryland Division of Corrections does not segregate or isolate HIV-infected inmates.

STATE RESPONSE:

396 inmates

6,565 inmates

4,594 inmates

3,500 inmates

28 inmates

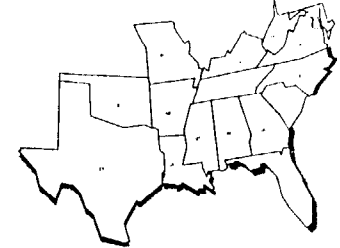
1,971 inmates

voluntary and clinical testing

853 inmates

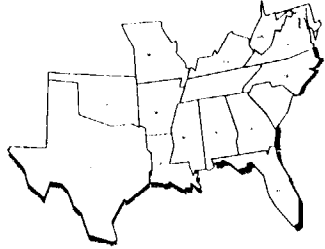
978 inmates

Condoms are not available



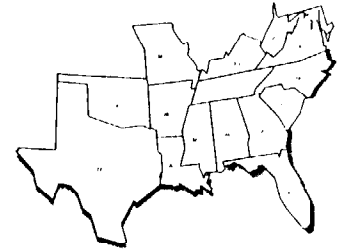
MARYLAND

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE



METHODS OF RELIEVING OVERCROWDING

The Maryland Division of Corrections has plans for a 512 cell maximum facility institution adjacent to the Western Correctional Institution. Additional facilities to relieve overcrowding include: the Herman L. Toulson Correctional Boot-Camp, the 550 capacity Home Detention Unit, and remedial drug programs including RSAT and ROTC.



COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The Maryland Division of Corrections is not currently under a federal or state court order during the year ending June 30, 1999.

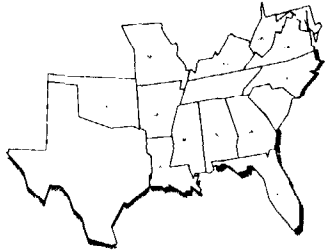
STATE INITIATIVES

Elderly or Infirm Inmates

At this time no special provisions are made for housing elderly inmates. There has been no legislation introduced or enacted up to the present time. Given the growing number of aging inmates, their needs will have to be addressed in the future.

MARYLAND

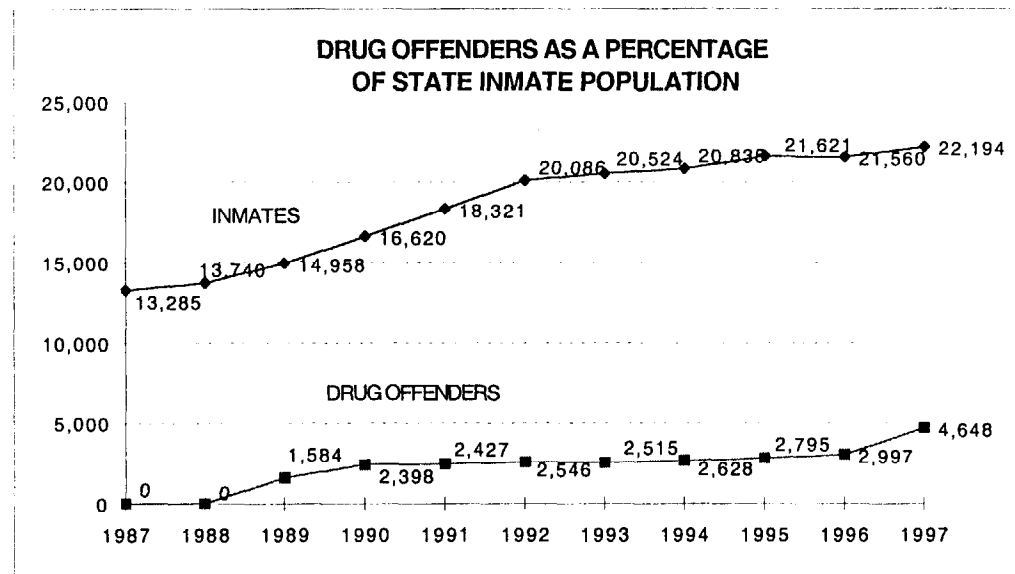
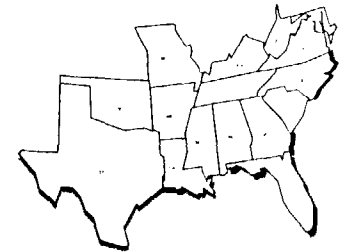
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE



STATE INITIATIVES (Continued)

Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

The Maryland Division of Corrections has indicated the following programs for substance abuse: (1) Inmate Self-Help, (2) Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous by volunteers, and (3) Social Work Education Group and Reentry Group by staff Social Workers. The Maryland DOC also has a federally funded Residential Substance Abuse Treatment program where participation is from 10 to 18 months prior to release. These drug programs cost approximately \$1.2 million.

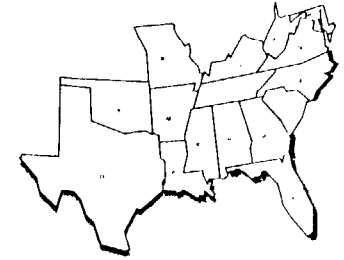
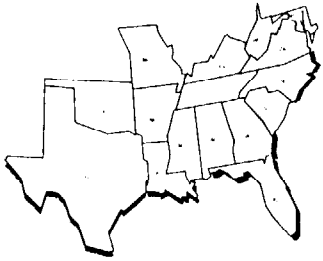


Note: The Number of drug offenders related to the total inmate population for Maryland has increased from 10.59% in 1989 to 20.94% in 1997.

MARYLAND

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 1999)



PROFILE QUESTION

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

Average Sentence for New Commitments:
(excluding life sentences)

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

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

Race and Sex Distribution:

Percentage White
Percentage Black
Percentage Other
Percentage Male
Percentage Female

Number of Inmates Serving Life
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole)

New Commitments to Life Sentences:

STATE RESPONSE:

29.59 years
249 inmates

4.89 years

2.36 years

A. Drugs
B. Burglary
C. Armed Robbery

25.00%
74.40%
60.00%
92.50%
7.50%

1,401 inmates
231 inmates

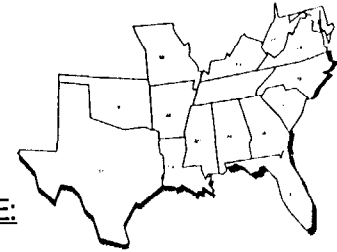
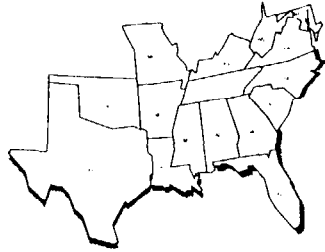
94 inmates

MISSISSIPPI

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 1999)



PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmate Executed in FY 99:

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

Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:

Inmates Released from Custody in FY99 for the following:

Expiration of Sentence

Parole

Goodtime

Probation

Death

Other

Total

STATE RESPONSE:

58 inmates

0 inmates

2,657 inmates

216 inmates

161 inmates

2,158 inmates

901 inmates

0 inmates

1,895 inmates

43 inmates

936 inmates

5,933 inmates

Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

No Response

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:

No

Number of inmates released in FY 99 based on the above:

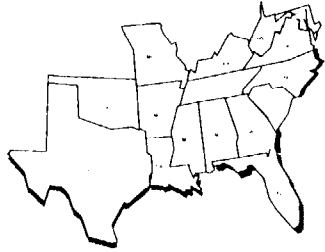
N/A

Inmates Between the ages of 17 and 20:

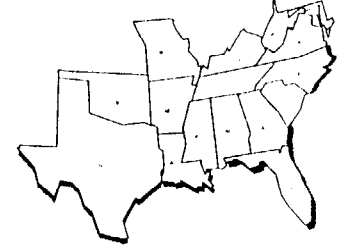
1,691 inmates

MISSISSIPPI

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE



SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (HIV/AIDS as of July 1, 1999)



PROFILE QUESTION

Number of AIDS Cases:

Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies

Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Random

Incident

High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:

Number of Confirmed HIV Cases:

Availability of Condoms to the Inmates:

The Mississippi Department of Corrections has indicated that segregation by classification is a choice made by administration for classification purposes for HIV-infected inmates.

STATE RESPONSE:

40 inmates

N/A

all inmates

all inmates

post exposure

as ordered by MD

Admission, As Needed

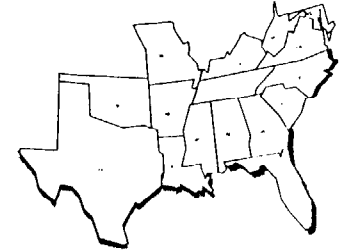
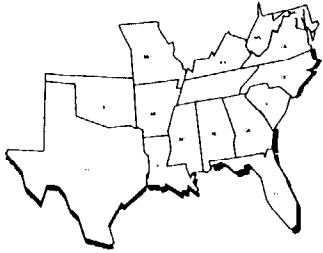
183 inmates

N/A

Condoms are available

MISSISSIPPI

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE



METHODS OF RELIEVING OVERCROWDING

The 1994 Special Session of the Mississippi State Legislature passed Senate Bill 2005, which authorized the creation of the SPECM Board. This body was charged with the task to reduce the overcrowded conditions in the Mississippi Department of Corrections. Since that time 8,431 new prison beds have been constructed. Four new private prisons have been constructed adding 3,350 new beds. Additionally, six regional county jails have opened which each house 250 state inmates. Three others are currently under construction and are scheduled for completion in June 2000. A medical release program was implemented but has since been eliminated. A House Arrest Program was also implemented as an alternative to incarceration, which frees up bed space to help alleviate overcrowding conditions.

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The Mississippi Department of Corrections has been under a federal court order since 1971 that requires a set number of inmates per institution.

Elderly and Infirm Inmates

Designated housing units are used to house elderly or infirmed inmates. Each unit is specific to the needs of the inmate (one is a step-down unit for inmates returning from surgery or critical medical situations). Actual cost figures are not available, however, the estimated cost approximates that of the avg. inmate. Additionally, a Special Needs Unit currently houses 600 inmates. East Mississippi Correctional Facility, one of Mississippi's new private prisons, houses 500 inmates who are on psychotropic medication.

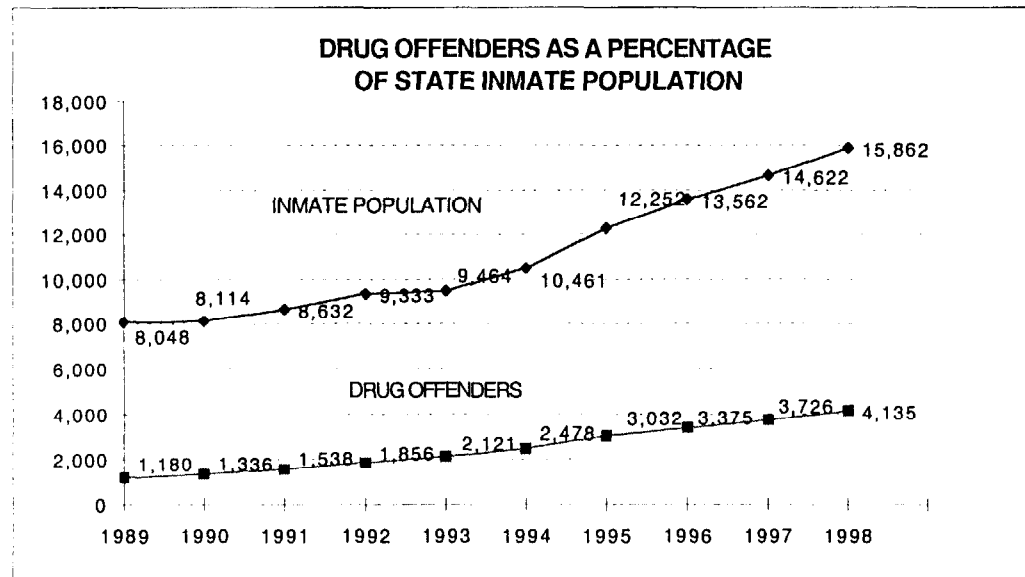
MISSISSIPPI

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES

Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

There is a community based minimum security facility designed to provide gradual systematic reintroduction of an offender into community life by providing opportunities to improve their life coping skills, educational skills, job development and alcohol and drug rehabilitation, and at the same time provide an alternative source of labor for other state agencies and local governments. RSAT funding in 1999 totaled \$511,245 of which MDOC contributed \$127,811.

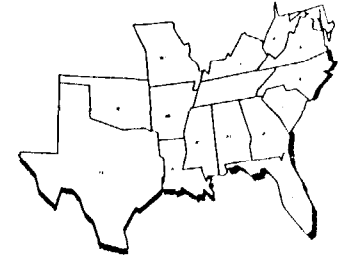
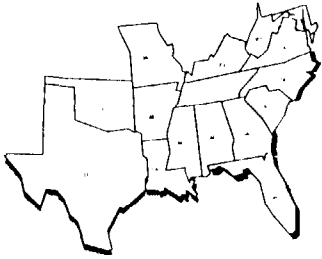


Note: The number of drug offenders related to the total inmate population for Mississippi has increased from 14.66% in 1989 to 26.07% in 1998.

MISSISSIPPI

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 1999)



PROFILE QUESTION

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

Average Sentence for New Commitments:
(excluding life sentences)

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

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

Race and Sex Distribution:

Percentage White

Percentage Black

Percentage Other

Percentage Male

Percentage Female

Number of Inmates Serving Life

Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole)

New Commitments to Life Sentences:

STATE RESPONSE:

30.45 years

897 inmates

6.1 years

2.45 years

A. Dangerous Drugs

B. Homicide

C. Burglary

54.60%

44.90%

0.50%

92.40%

7.60%

1,501 inmates

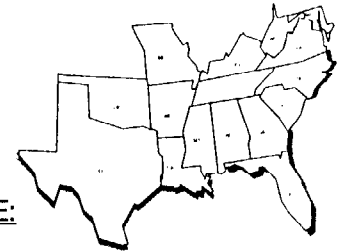
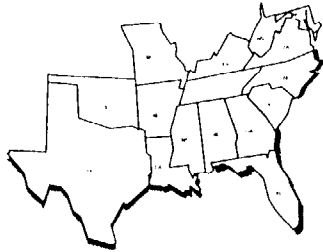
526 inmates

90 inmates

MISSOURI

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 1999)



PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 99:

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

Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:

Inmates Released from Custody in FY99 for the following:

Expiration of Sentence

Parole

Goodtime

Probation

Death

Other

Total

Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:

Number of inmates released in FY 99 based on the above:

Inmates Between the ages of 17 and 20:

STATE RESPONSE:

95 inmates

8 inmates

5,987 inmates

134 inmates

2,118 inmates

992 inmates

7,415 inmates

36 inmates

3,818 inmates

38 inmates

735 inmates

13,034 inmates

credit for time served

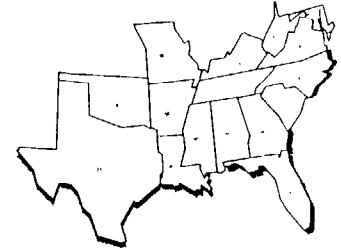
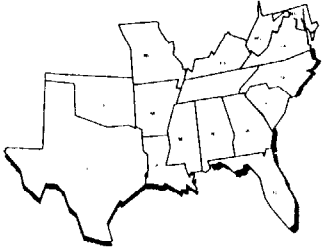
Yes

21 inmates

2,714 inmates

MISSOURI

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE



SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (HIV/AIDS as of July 1, 1999)

PROFILE QUESTION

Number of AIDS Cases:

Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies

Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Random

Incident

High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:

Number of Confirmed HIV Cases:

Availability of Condoms to the Inmates:

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

STATE RESPONSE:

42 inmates

N/A

13,249 inmates

n/a

n/a

n/a

Admission, Exit, Voluntary, Other Random

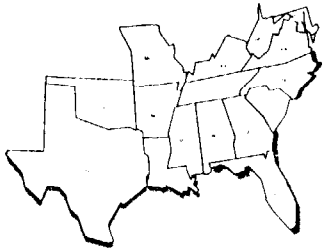
62 inmates

254 inmates

Condoms are not available

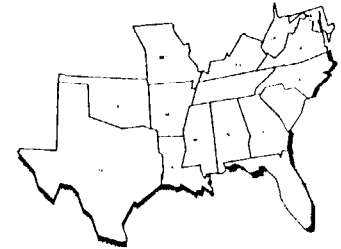
MISSOURI

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE



METHODS OF RELIEVING OVERCROWDING

To relieve overcrowding or reduce the prison population in Missouri, the Department of Corrections has built new prisons and has added on to existing facilities. Also, the use of community diversion programs and drug courts has helped alleviate overcrowding.



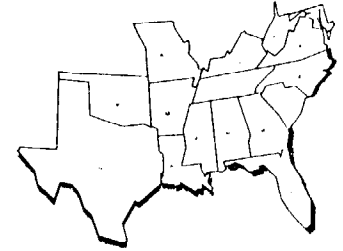
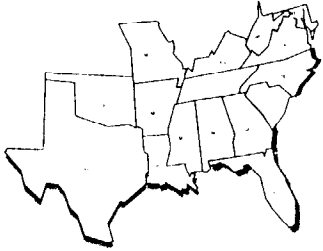
COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The Missouri Department of Corrections has indicated that they have been under a federal court order since 1984. The court order requires a population cap at one correctional center and a minimum space per inmate requirement at another institution. The court order does not require a minimum ratio of security officers to inmates. The major issues addressed in the court order include segregation housing and cross gender pat searches.

MISSOURI

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES



Elderly or Infirm Inmates

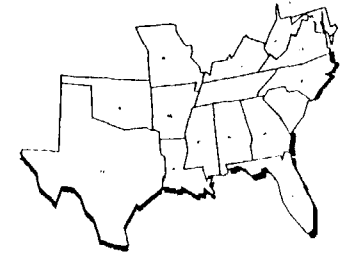
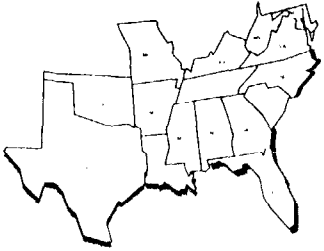
In the Missouri Department of Corrections as of 8/6/99, there were 92 inmates between the ages of 65 and 70 and 74 inmates over 70. Given this very small number (0.6% of the total population) accommodating their needs does not pose a serious problem. The Missouri Board of Probation and Parole does have a medical Parole (Compassionate Release) policy which may apply to elderly or infirmed inmates. Additionally, Missouri Statutes authorize parole of prisoners who are advanced in age. Ten infirmary sites are able to manage those with serious or chronic health problems. Cell assignments for elderly inmates are made on a case by case basis depending upon their particular needs. Elderly inmates are nearly always classified as Sigmas under Quay's AIMS classification system. This allows them to be housed with non-aggressive, non-predatory inmates. Identifying specific costs associated with housing and medical care is not possible. Medical care has been privatized and cost is based upon a firm, fixed per diem rate which is the same for all inmates.

Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

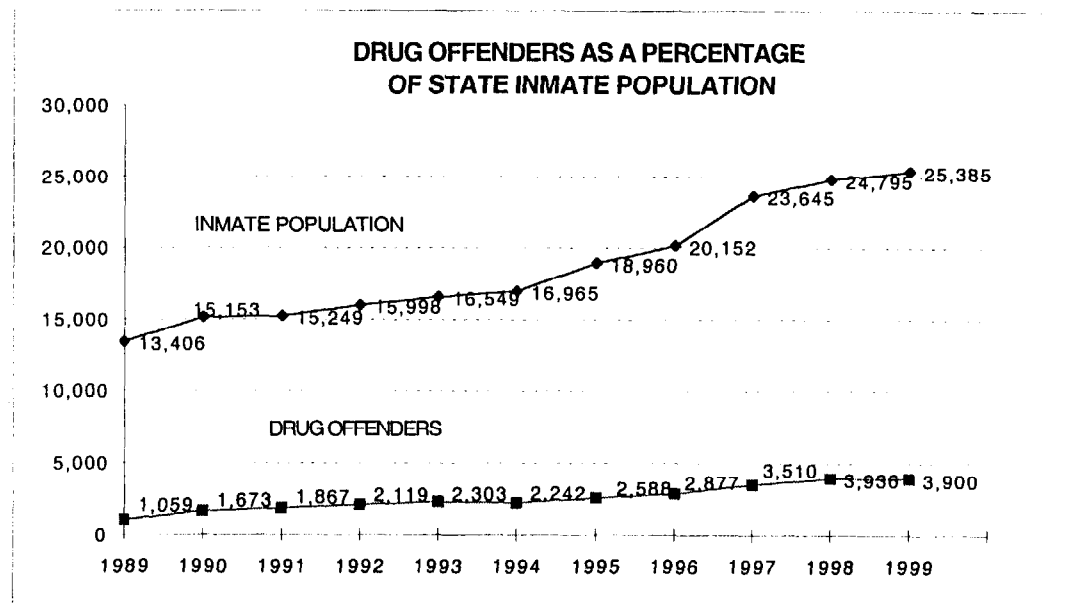
Inmates participate in several types of substance abuse treatment programs. These programs serve inmates who have been recommended by the Court, by the Parole Board, by staff and by members of the community. The institutions have several programs, depending on the needs of the offender, including a twelve-week program and a long-term program. The 12 week Boonville Program is comparable to an inpatient program, with offenders in a separate housing unit for the duration of treatment. In 1998 a study was completed focusing on criminal behavior changes for 175 men who participated in the program. The arrest rate of the research group lowered 78% from the 18 months prior to treatment to the 18-month post-treatment period. Arrests were lowered from 2.32 in the 18 months prior to treatment to .6 arrests in the 18 months after treatment.

MISSOURI

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE



The research group achieved a 5% recidivism rate for 30 months post treatment, which is significantly lower than other high need offenders, whose failure rate on supervision in Missouri ranges from 40% to 82%. Long-term treatment is offered in Therapeutic Communities. In these communities offenders progress through four phases: orientation, intensive treatment, emphasis on work release and job skills, and implementation of an aftercare plan. Recidivism and outcome measures are tracked for the treatment programs. Outcome measures include tracking program completion rates, arrest rates after completion, employment after the program and educational levels achieved.

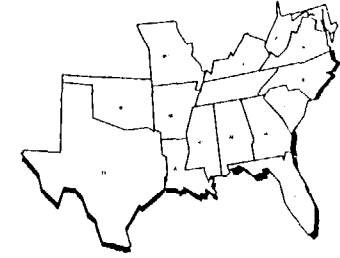
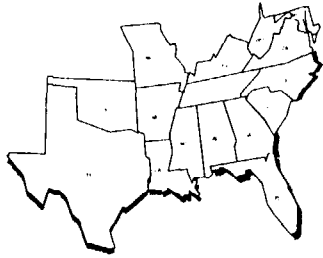


Note: The Number of drug offenders related to the total inmate population for Missouri has increased from 7.9% in 1989 to 15.36% in 1999.

MISSOURI

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 1999)



PROFILE QUESTION

Average Age At Commitment:

Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:

Average Sentence for New Commitments:
(excluding life sentences)

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

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

Race and Sex Distribution:

Percentage White

Percentage Black

Percentage Other

Percentage Male

Percentage Female

Number of Inmates Serving Life

Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole)

New Commitments to Life Sentences:

STATE RESPONSE:

30.3 years

851 inmates

1.9 years

N/A

A. Breaking and Entering

B. Drugs (non-trafficking)

C. Drugs (with intent to sell)

32.69%

63.40%

3.91%

93.94%

6.06%

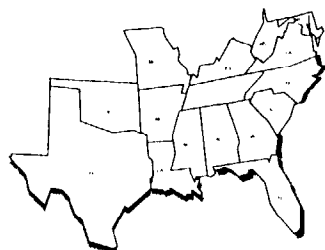
3,203 inmates

160 inmates

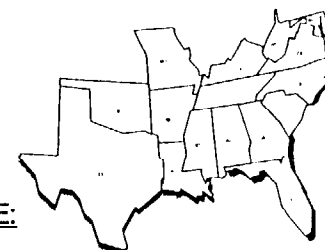
80 inmates

NORTH CAROLINA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE



SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 1999)



PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 99:

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

Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:

Inmates Released from Custody in FY99 for the following:
Expiration of Sentence

Parole

Goodtime

Probation

Death

Other

Total

STATE RESPONSE:

182 inmates

3 inmates

6,888 inmates

N/A

1,521 inmates

16,431 inmates

6,278 inmates

0 inmates

0 inmates

59 inmates

3,091 inmates

25,859 inmates

Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

No Response

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:

No

Number of inmates released in FY 99 based on the above:

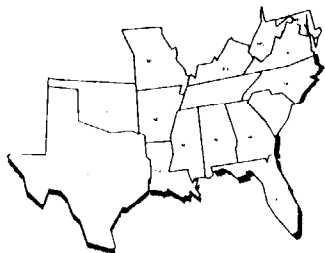
0 inmates

Inmates Between the ages of 17 and 20:

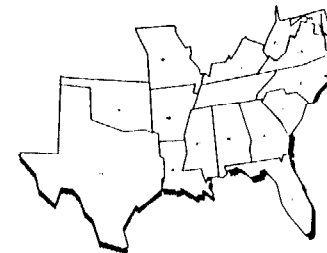
2,750 inmates

NORTH CAROLINA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE



SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (HIV/AIDS as of July 1, 1999)



PROFILE QUESTION

Number of AIDS Cases:

STATE RESPONSE:

193 inmates

Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies

2,470 inmates

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

Number of Confirmed HIV Cases:

536 inmates

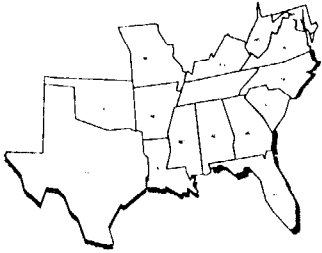
Availability of Condoms to the Inmates:

Condoms are not available

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

NORTH CAROLINA

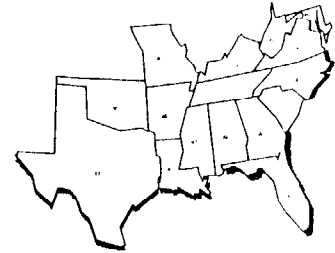
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE



METHODS OF RELIEVING OVERCROWDING

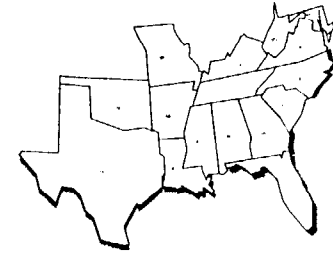
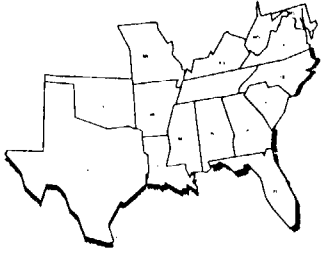
The North Carolina General Assembly has taken several steps to relieve prison overcrowding. The most sweeping change was the implementation of Structured Sentencing, effective October 1, 1994. Structured Sentencing organizes offenders into punishment grid cells based on a combination of offense gravity and prior record level. For certain combinations of offense class and prior record level, prison is mandatory, whereas for others, incarceration is not an option. Prison beds are reserved for the most serious offenders and those with more prior offenses, while less serious offenders are diverted into intermediate and community punishments. Intermediate and community punishments may include one or more of the following: bootcamp, assignment to a residential facility, electronic monitoring, intensive, supervised, or unsupervised probation, out-patient treatment, community service, restitution or fines.

North Carolina has also expanded prison capacity to provide adequate bedspace for offenders already in prison and for those entering under structured sentencing. The State has embarked upon an aggressive construction and renovation program in which they have spent approximately \$600 million dollars since 1985-86. Also, North Carolina has passed legislation and appropriated funds to house prisoners in private, for-profit facilities in North Carolina, and has established contracts with counties to incarcerate state prisoners.



NORTH CAROLINA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE



COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The North Carolina Department of Corrections is not currently under a federal or state court order during the year ending June 30, 1999.

STATE INITIATIVES

Elderly or Infirm Inmates

The North Carolina Department of Corrections has indicated that there has been no increase nor do they forecast any significant increase in the proportion of the elderly inmate population.

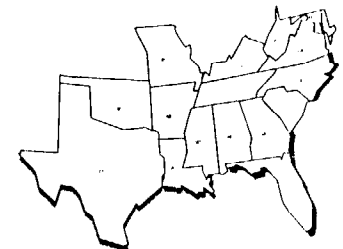
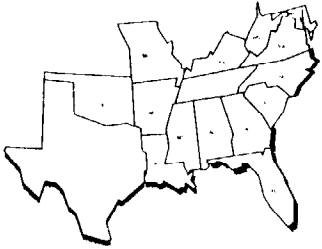
Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

For FY 1998-99, the Division of Alcohol and Chemical Dependency Program total expenditure was \$16,550,414.

DACDP Programs and Services include: Drug Alcohol Recovery Treatment Program (DART), Private Drug Alcohol Treatment Centers, DART Parole and Probation Residential Program, State Alliance for Recovery and General Education of Chemically Dependent Youthful Offenders, Offender Treatment, Alcoholism and Chemical Dependency Data Base and Tracking, Employee Assistance Program, Drug/Alcohol Enforcement Control Programs, Drug/Alcohol Curriculum Development and Training, Program Research Evaluation and Development, and Treatment Improvement Planning and Implementation.

NORTH CAROLINA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE



DART Program: The DART, Drug Alcohol Recovery Treatment, program is based on the Minnesota Model of chemical dependency and treatment. The program provides 5 weeks of intensive treatment for alcohol and drug addiction for about 100 offenders per facility. The programs are generally located in medium custody facilities and provide inmates with an initial opportunity to engage in treatment and early recovery.

Program participants are involved in extensive follow-up after the period of intensive treatment. A specific plan is developed for each inmate, including active involvement with Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, community resources and personal sponsorship. The Department also contracts for part-time, out-patient counselors and others who provide relapse counseling, pre-release and community transition services.

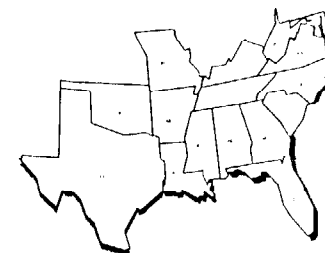
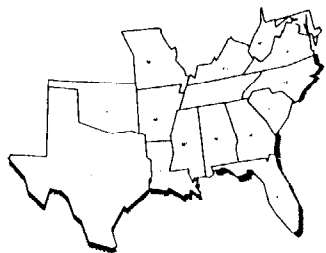
STATE INITIATIVES (continued)

DART Parole and Probation Residential Program: This is a community based residential Program for parolees and probationers which provides 28 days of chemical dependency treatment. The Parole Commission may require an offender to receive treatment as a condition of parole, or the courts may require treatment as a condition of probation. As a condition of parole or probation, offenders are required to successfully complete the program. Those who do not successfully complete the program may be required to continue treatment at the facility, or seek treatment in their local community and continue under supervision.

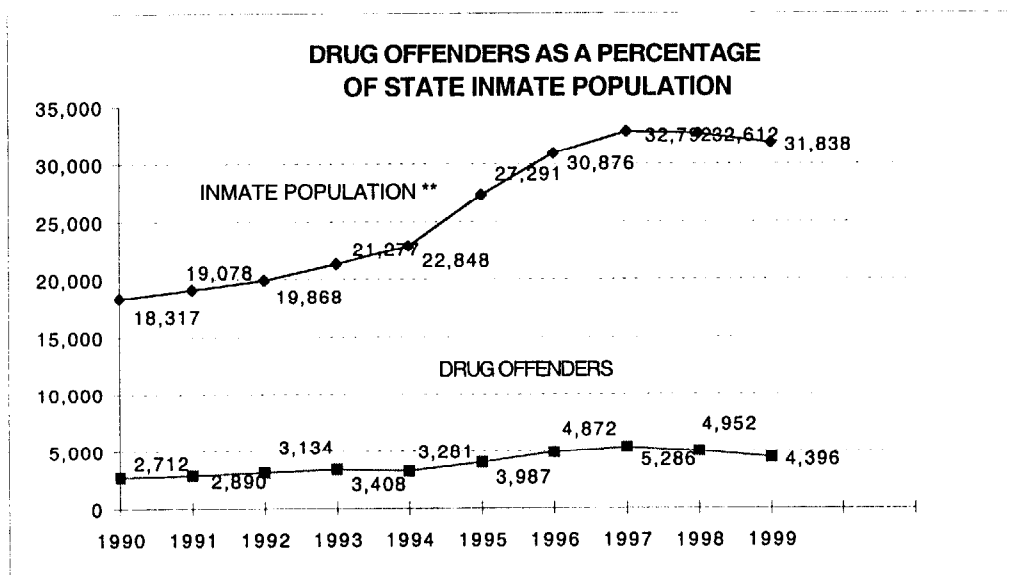
NORTH CAROLINA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES (continued)



Private Drug Treatment Beds (1997-98 Budget was \$6.9 million): These 350 beds provide specialized chemical dependency treatment services for offenders who require long term intervention, pre-release or community transition services. Offenders are assigned to the facilities for a period of 6 to 12 months. Upon finishing the program and being released from prison, offenders are supervised by the Division of Adult Probation and Parole.



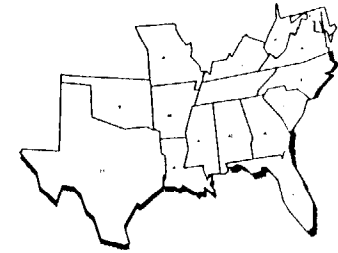
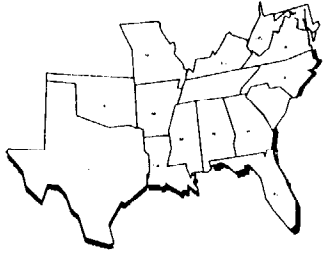
Note: The numbers of drug offenders related to the total inmate population for North Carolina has decreased from 14.81% in 1990 to 13.81% in 1999.

**The Total Inmate population for North Carolina includes all North Carolina prisoners housed in state facilities, out-of-state facilities, and local jails.

NORTH CAROLINA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

DISTRIBUTION OF ADULT INMATE POPULATION "CUSTODY"



North Carolina defines custody as the level of containment provided by type and structure of the facilities perimeter control, which differs from the definitions used for this report. The following are descriptions of the levels of containment and the inmate population associated with each as of July 1, 1999.

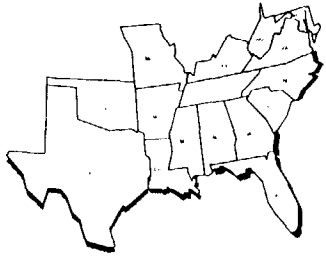
Close Custody (4,686 inmates): Typically for felon offenders having known records of, or potential for, significant institutional or community misbehavior. Most inmates are assigned to an institutional setting because of their threat to a less secure prison facility. The intent is to provide close custody and security while allowing prisoners some general liberties within the regular institutional populations.

Medium Custody (15,228): Inmates remain under armed supervision as do close custody inmates, but medium custody inmates are generally assigned to field units (not institutions) for supervision. Most inmates live in a dormitory setting and participate in work and program activities within the controlled compound or under strict armed supervision elsewhere (road crews). Movement off-site is only allowed under the strict and armed supervision provided to felon inmates.

Minimum Custody (11,677): Most inmates are misdemeanants or carefully selected felons serving relatively short sentences or otherwise nearing the latter portion of their sentences. Minimum custody facilities are frequently considered as pre-release centers to which are assigned lower-risk offenders. Concentration is on supervised and unsupervised work and program activities as deemed appropriate for each inmate.

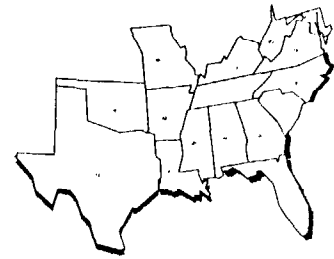
Note: The total inmate population of North Carolina of 31,593 includes 2 inmates which are in "other" programs such as Safe Keeper and Pre-Sentence Diagnostic.

NORTH CAROLINA



STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 1999)



PROFILE QUESTION

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

Average Sentence for New Commitments:
(excluding life sentences)

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

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

Race and Sex Distribution:

Percentage White
Percentage Black
Percentage Other
Percentage Male
Percentage Female

Number of Inmates Serving Life
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole)

New Commitments to Life Sentences:

STATE RESPONSE:

31.37 years
354 inmates

1.7 years

2.35 years

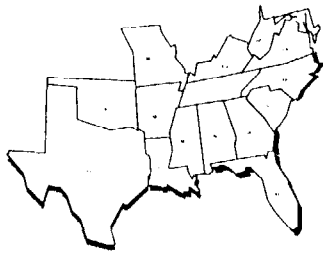
A. Drug Possession
B. Drug Distribution
C. Burglary

53.60%
35.10%
11.30%
89.60%
10.40%

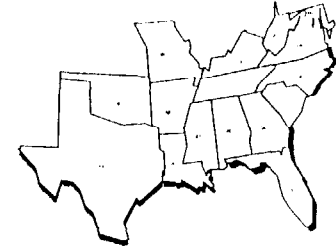
1,269 inmates
330 inmates

97 inmates (Life and Life w/o parole)

OKLAHOMA



STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 1999)



PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 99:

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

Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:

Inmates Released from Custody in FY99 for the following:

Expiration of Sentence

Parole

Goodtime

Probation

Death

Other

Total

STATE RESPONSE:

140 inmates

7 inmates

561 inmates (FY 99 receptions)

175 inmates

102 inmates

3,804 inmates

338 inmates

0 inmates

2,351 inmates

49 inmates

108 inmates

6,650 inmates

Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

Inmates receive earned credits and achievement credits throughout incarceration if eligible. Most inmates have received some form of credit by the time they are released from custody.

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:

Yes

Early medical release can only be considered and allowed by the state Pardon and Parole Board, not the Department of Corrections. DOC may request additions to the Pardon and Parole Board dockets.

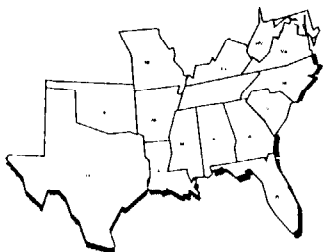
Number of inmates released in FY 99 based on the above:

0

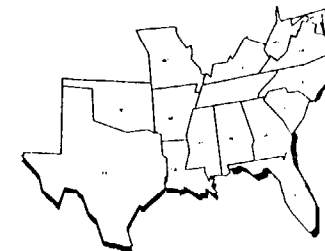
Inmates Between the ages of 17 and 20:

1,046 inmates

OKLAHOMA



STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE



SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (HIV/AIDS as of July 1, 1999)

PROFILE QUESTION

Number of AIDS Cases:

Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies

Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Random

Incident

High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:

Number of Confirmed HIV Cases:

Availability of Condoms to the Inmates:

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

STATE RESPONSE:

N/A

7,449 inmates

7,449 inmates

N/A

N/A

N/A

Admission, subsequently as
ordered by the physician

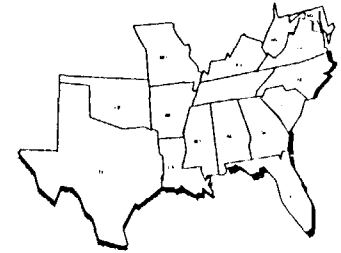
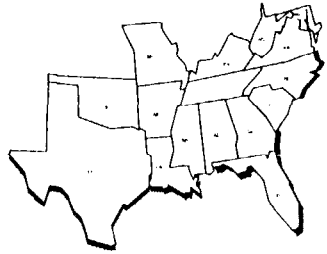
47 inmates

47 inmates

Condoms are not available

OKLAHOMA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE



METHODS OF RELIEVING OVERCROWDING

Community corrections helps to alleviate overcrowding and also provides needed treatment for non-violent offenders. Community corrections provides truthful and certain punishments for non-violent offenders in the community. This year's "Truth-in-Sentencing" legislation was repealed and replaced with a bill that would require offenders to serve eighty-five percent of their sentence only for certain violent crimes that were committed on or after March 1, 2000.

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The Oklahoma Department of Corrections is not currently under a federal or state court order during the year ending June 30, 1999.

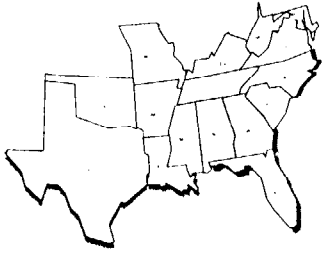
STATE INITIATIVES

Elderly or Infirm Inmates

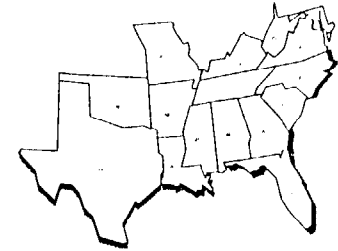
Elderly inmates in Oklahoma are treated comparably to other inmates. Accommodations and medical attention is provided where indicated. During the 1997 legislative session, department staff attempted, unsuccessfully, to initiate legislation that would allow the department to establish a facility that would house elderly and handicapped or disabled offenders.

OKLAHOMA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE



STATE INITIATIVES (continued)

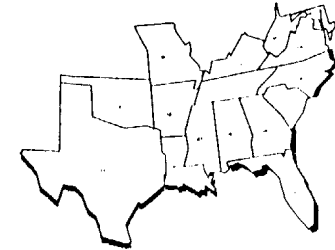
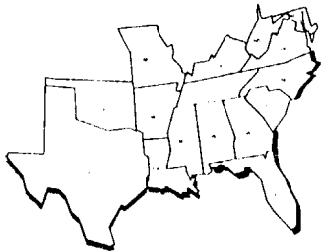


Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

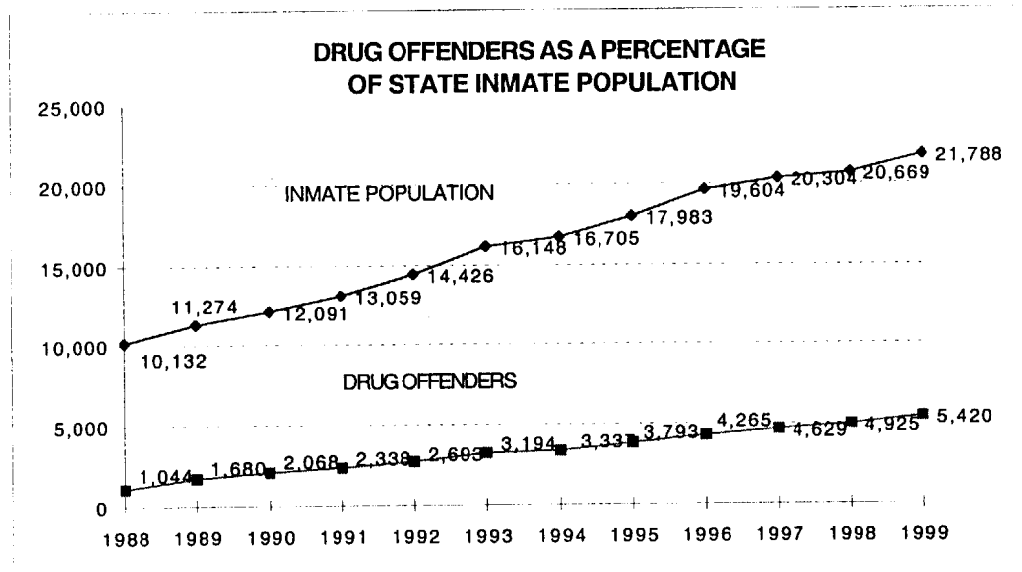
The Oklahoma Department of Corrections provides several programs for the treatment of substance abuse. The programs are as follows: (1) The Chemical Abuse Program (CAP) located at the Jackie Brannon Correctional Center provides services to offenders with a documented history of substance abuse. Services include evaluation, education, behavior training and counseling. The program is comprised of three groups, with each having twenty participants. The program is a seven week program. (2) The Key to Life Program, located at the William S. Key Correctional Center, is an intensive drug/alcohol treatment program. In May and June 1994, the program was revised, utilizing professional drug/alcohol counselors and a program manager. The program is approximately 9-12 months in duration. (3) The New Beginnings Substance Abuse Treatment Program is located at the Mabel Bassett Correctional Center in Oklahoma City. New Beginnings is a thirteen week treatment Program. Twelve-Step programs and other support groups are readily accessible to MBCC residents to help maintain their recovery from addiction. (4) The Lifeline Program is located at the Joseph Harp Correctional Center at Lexington, Oklahoma. The goal of this program is to accomplish a lifelong change in participants from old and self-destructive patterns of behavior to the development and maintenance of new, substance free, pro-social and constructive lifestyles.

OKLAHOMA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

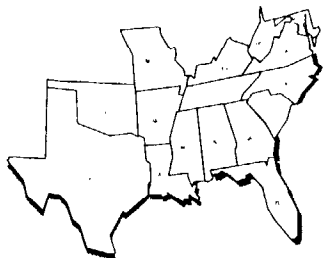


STATE INITIATIVES (continued)



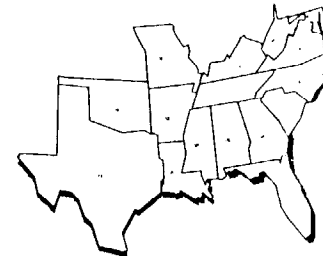
Note: The Number of drug offenders related to the total inmate population for Oklahoma has increased from 10.30% in 1988 to 24.83% in 1999.

OKLAHOMA



STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 1999)



PROFILE QUESTION

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

Average Sentence for New Commitments:
(excluding life sentences)

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

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

Race and Sex Distribution:

Percentage White
Percentage Black
Percentage Other
Percentage Male
Percentage Female

Number of Inmates Serving Life
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole)

New Commitments to Life Sentences:

STATE RESPONSE:

30.0 years
364 inmates

4.78 years

2.0 years

A. Dangerous Drugs
B. Burglary
C. Traffic Offenses

30.10%
69.30%
0.60%
93.50%
6.50%

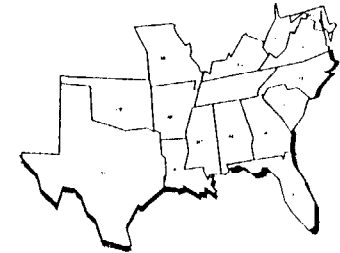
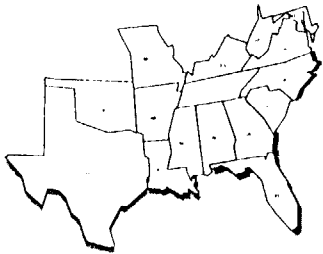
1,597 inmates
240 inmates

77 inmates

SOUTH CAROLINA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 1999)



PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 99:

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

Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:

Inmates Released from Custody in FY99 for the following:

Expiration of Sentence

Parole

Goodtime

Probation

Death

Other

Total

STATE RESPONSE:

66 inmates

8 inmates

3,311 inmates.

234 inmates

1,191 inmates

5,943 inmates

2,531 inmates

* inmates

2,088 inmates

61 inmates

346 inmates

10,969 inmates

Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

* Expiration and probation inmates earned good time toward sentences.

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:

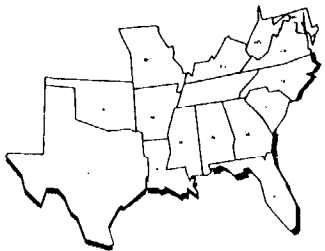
Yes None were released in FY99.

The South Carolina Department of Corrections institutes a policy known as the "Medical Furlough Program for Terminally Ill Inmates". The policy states that any inmate that has been diagnosed by a South Carolina Department of Corrections staff physician as having a terminal illness and who is not eligible for early parole may apply for a medical furlough, which, if approved will allow the inmate to spend approximately his/her last year at home with his/her family.

Inmates Between the ages of 17 and 20:

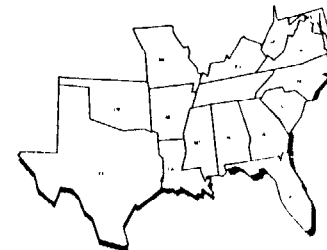
1,893 inmates

SOUTH CAROLINA



STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (HIV/AIDS as of July 1, 1999)



PROFILE QUESTION

Number of AIDS Cases:

Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies

Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Random

Incident

High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:

Number of Confirmed HIV Cases:

Availability of Condoms to the Inmates:

Inmates found to be positive for HIV antibodies are incarcerated in one facility.

STATE RESPONSE:

394 inmates

30,000 inmates

All

0

Post Exposure
with ppd conversion

intake or as clinically needed

639 inmates

639 inmates

Condoms are not available

SOUTH CAROLINA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

METHODS OF RELIEVING OVERCROWDING

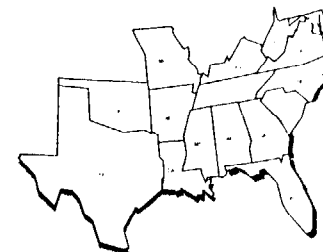
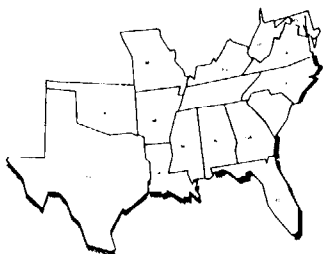
Construction of three 256 bed housing units was completed during FY 98-99 and has increased the agency's capacity. A fourth 256 bed unit is expected to open in August 1999. Additionally, the future construction of eight more 256 bed housing units and a new 132 bed special needs unit at existing facilities should relieve/reduce current overcrowding and will absorb some of the anticipated growth. Projected construction completion dates are from late 2001 through mid 2003 for these next facility additions.

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The South Carolina Dept. of Corrections was not under a federal court order as of July 1, 1999.

SOUTH CAROLINA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE



STATE INITIATIVES

Elderly or Infirm Inmates

Elderly or infirmed inmates are mainstreamed with the general population unless they have medical problems that require specialized care. Assisted living units are available for inmates requiring special attention and for inmates that are being victimized. A protected environment is provided.

Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

The Substance Abuse Services Division in its first full year of operation was dedicated to maintaining and increasing the quality and quantity of treatment, intervention, and prevention services offered to the offender population. The Division began the year with three Addiction Treatment Units: The Key Program, a 384 bed Therapeutic Community for straight-time male offenders; the Corrections Recovery Academy, a 136 bed program that provides residential substance abuse services to male offenders sentenced under the Youthful Offenders Act; and the State Park Correctional Center Addiction Treatment Unit, a 36 bed Therapeutic Community for straight-time female offenders. Collectively, these programs released 502 graduates back to the communities. As of June 30, 1999 only 21 or 4% have been returned to the Department of Corrections.

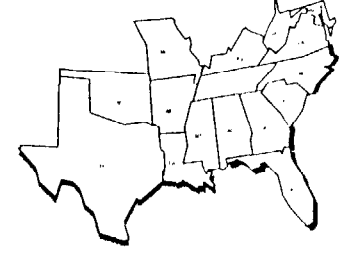
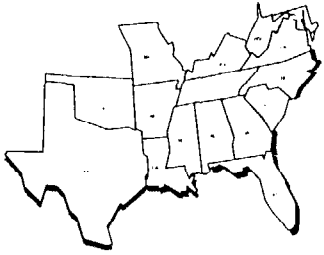
The Substance Abuse Services Division has implemented several new programs including: the Step Down Work Relapse Program, the Reception & Evaluation Centers Substance Abuse Orientation and Screening Program, the Institutional Substance Abuse Program, the Drug Intervention & Assessment Program, and the Leath Addiction Treatment Unit.

In Fy 98/99 state funding for these programs totaled \$2,026,192 and grant funding totaled \$1,249,399.

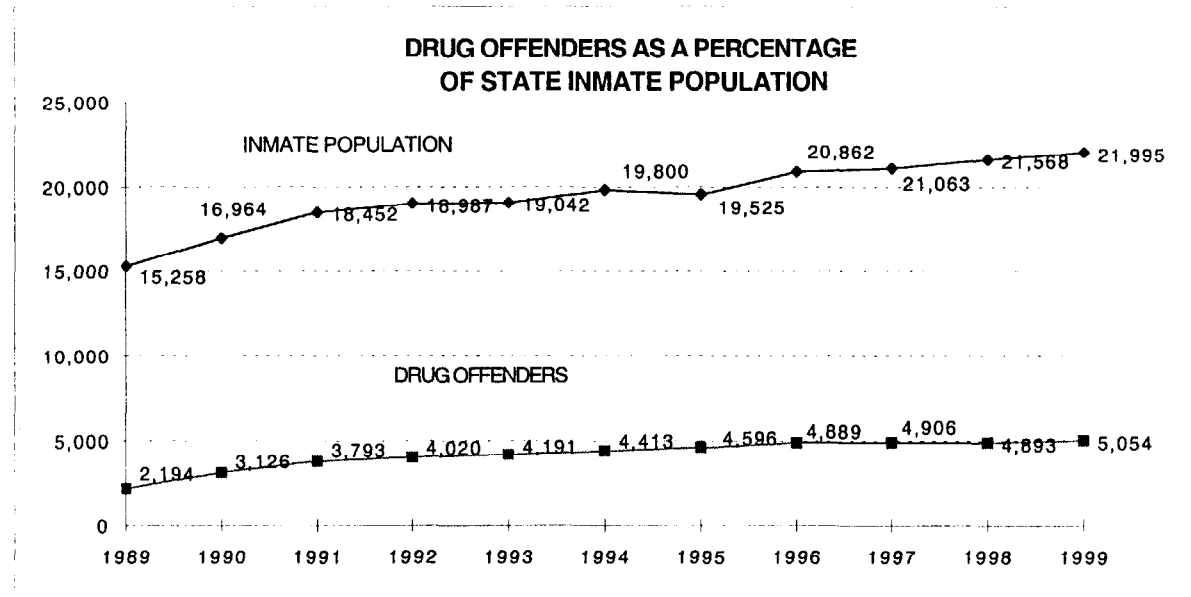
SOUTH CAROLINA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES (continued)



Residential program evaluations are conducted by tracking offenders who have successfully completed the programs, those not completing the programs, and offenders with some level of dependency who receive no treatment while incarcerated. Recidivism rates are the primary device of comparison, but areas such as employment and continued treatment are also included.

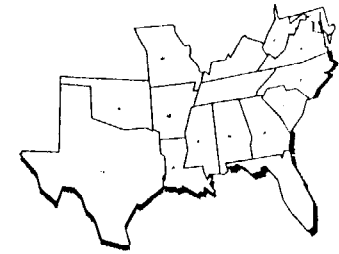
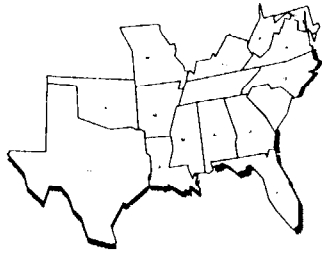


Note: The number of drug offenders related to the total inmate population for South Carolina has increased from 14.4% in 1989 to 23% in 1999.

SOUTH CAROLINA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS' SECURITY/CUSTODY DESIGNATION COUNTS



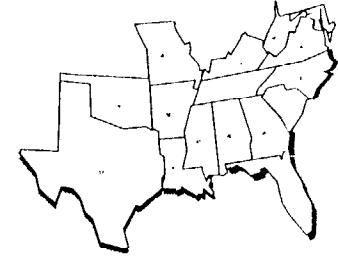
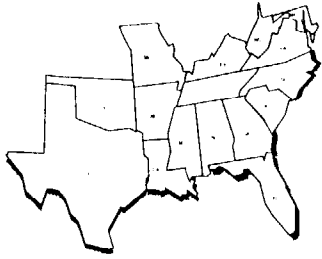
Security designation of South Carolina Department of Corrections' (SCDC) institutions has changed significantly in the last year because of the restructuring of the classification system. Each institution is assigned a broad security level, and houses inmates with various custody designations. SCDC's level I indicates "lowest" security (as opposed to the definition used for this report in which level I denotes the highest security level). The custody, security levels, and inmate count are as follows:

| | | Inmate Count as of <u>July 1, 1999</u> |
|----------------------------|--|---|
| <u>Security Levels</u> | <u>Custody Levels</u> | |
| Level 1A-Work Centers | Minimum OUT and Minimum OUT-restricted | 1,440 |
| Level 1B-Institutions | Minimum OUT and Minimum OUT-restricted | 1,898 |
| Level 2-Institutions | Minimum OUT | 6,340 |
| | Minimum OUT-restricted | |
| | Minimum | |
| | Medium | |
| | Close | |
| | Administrative Segregation | |
| | Protective Custody | |
| | Transient | |
| Level 3-Institutions/Units | Minimum OUT | 10,279 |
| | Minimum OUT-restricted | |
| | Minimum IN | |
| | Medium | |
| | Close | |
| | Maximum | |
| | Administrative Segregation | |
| | Protective Custody and Transient | |
| <u>Other</u> | <u>Specialized Housing</u> | <u>1,215</u> |
| TOTAL | | 21,172 |

SOUTH CAROLINA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 1999)



PROFILE QUESTION

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

Average Sentence for New Commitments:
(excluding life sentences)

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

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

Race and Sex Distribution:

Percentage White
Percentage Black
Percentage Other
Percentage Male
Percentage Female

Number of Inmates Serving Life
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole)

New Commitments to Life Sentences:

STATE RESPONSE:

31.7 years
455 inmates

5.2 years

3.7 years

A. Homicide
B. Robbery
C. Drugs

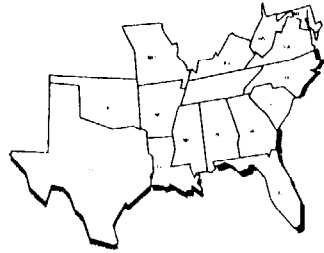
45.00%
54.00%
1.00%
94.00%
6.00%

1,656 inmates
139 inmates

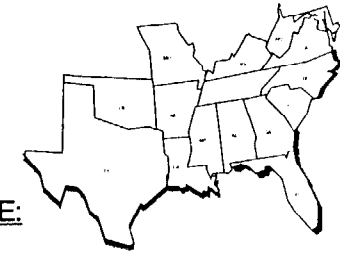
77 inmates

TENNESSEE

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE



SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 1999)



PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 99:

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

Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:

Inmates Released from Custody in FY99 for the following:

Expiration of Sentence

Parole

Goodtime

Probation

Death

Other

Total

STATE RESPONSE:

102 inmates

0 inmates

3,356 inmates

548 inmates

2,173 inmates

3,964 inmates

3,330 inmates

N/A inmates

5,018 inmates

56 inmates

109 inmates

12,477 inmates

Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

No Response

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:

Yes

Number of inmates released in FY 99 based on the above:

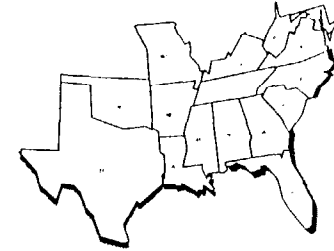
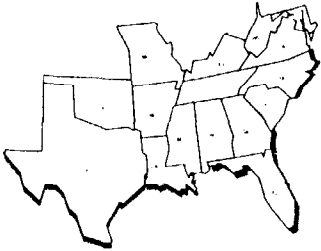
2 inmates

Inmates between the ages of 17 and 20:

1,203 inmates

TENNESSEE

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE



SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (HIV/AIDS as of July 1, 1999)

PROFILE QUESTION

Number of AIDS Cases:

Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies

Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Random

Incident

High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:

Number of Confirmed HIV Cases:
(This is an overall total of confirmed HIV cases.)

Availability of Condoms to the Inmates:

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

STATE RESPONSE:

60 inmates

4,842 inmates

4,842 inmates

N/A

N/A

N/A

Testing is mandatory for inmates under age 21. Inmates over 21 are voluntarily tested upon admission.

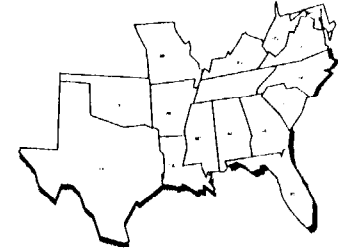
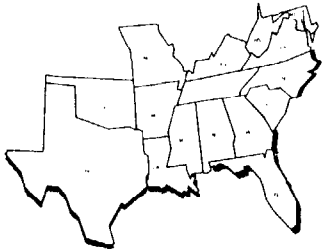
52 inmates

125 inmates

Condoms are not available

TENNESSEE

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE



METHODS OF RELIEVING OVERCROWDING

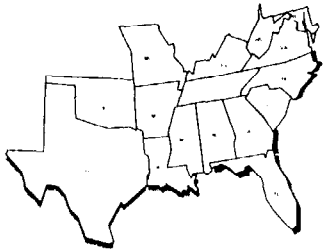
The Tennessee Dept. of Corrections is in the process of locating a new 1,700 bed prison that will have 1,280 medium beds, 300 minimum beds, and 120 maximum beds. In addition to the unsited prison, 150 minimum beds are planned to be added to the Annex at West Tennessee State Penitentiary. Also 240 maximum beds are planned to be added at Riverbend Maximum Security Institution. Tennessee Prison for Women will expand by 256 beds by 2001. At Deberry Special Needs Facility 300 beds for geriatric /assisted living will be added.

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The Tennessee Department of Corrections is not currently under a federal or state court order during the year ending June 30, 1999.

TENNESSEE

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE



STATE INITIATIVES

Elderly or Infirm Inmates

The Tennessee Department of Corrections recognizes the growing needs of elderly and infirmed inmates as special populations. Currently, the TDOC operates the DeBerry Special Needs Facility as its central hospital and pharmacy for medical and mental health needs. The Sheltered Living Unit at DSNF contains beds for inmate workers and also 84 beds for infirmed inmates who are independent in their activities of daily living. A 300 bed expansion in geriatric/ assisted living beds is planned for DSNF.

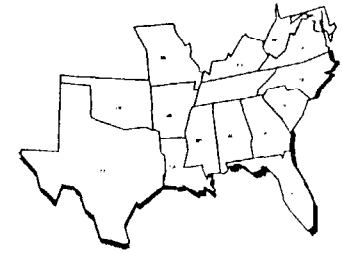
No special programs currently exist for elderly inmates, however, beds at the Wayne County Boot Camp are utilized for geriatric inmates who provide support services for the facility.

Consequently, the cost-per-day, or expenditures for elderly and infirmed inmates is not available because they are generally housed in units with other inmates.

No legislation has been enacted specifically addressing the needs of elderly inmates. However, certain sentencing changes over the past several years will undoubtedly contribute to a growth in this population at some point. Such sentencing changes include Life Without Parole, 100% Sentencing, and Mid-Range Sentencing for "A" felons. These sentencing enhancements provide for longer sentences, increasing the possibility of part of the population aging within the system.

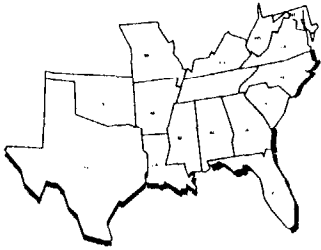
Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

The Tennessee Department of Corrections has received \$1,270,334 in grants for substance abuse programs - \$317,584 in state match funds and \$952,750 in federal funds. The department has other costs associate with substance abuse programming; however, these costs can not be separated from other mental health treatment programs.



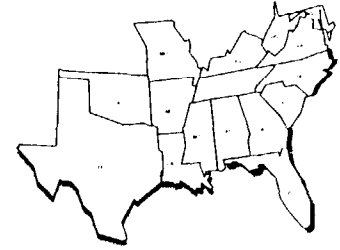
TENNESSEE

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE



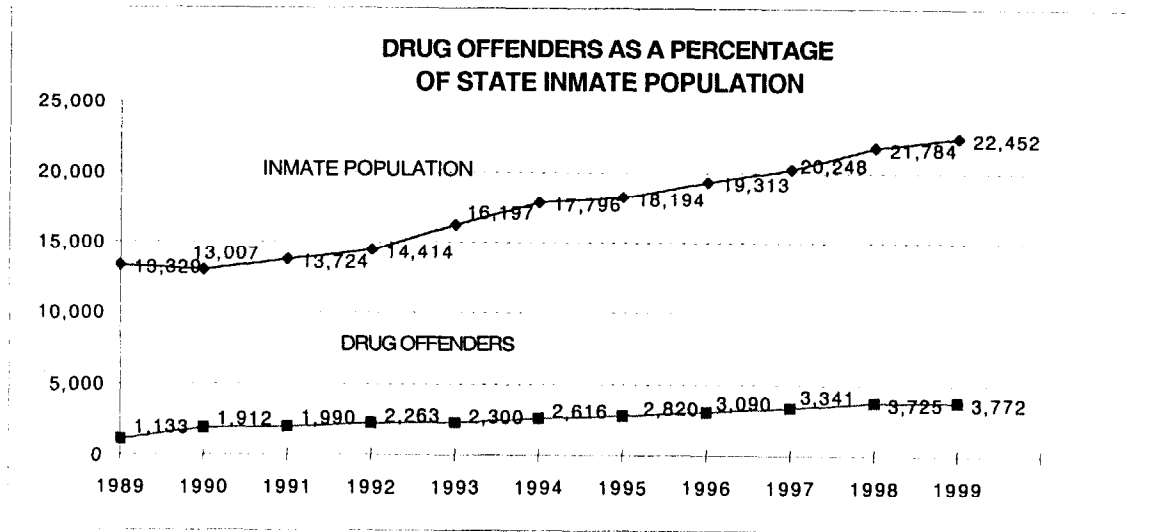
STATE INITIATIVES (continued)

The Tennessee Department of Corrections has ten substance abuse programs with a total annual program capacity of 1,815. Most of these are 6 month programs that offer assessment, education, and structured self-help.



Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs (continued)

The Tennessee Department of Corrections has a number of substance abuse treatment programs including modified therapeutic community programs, structured self-help programs, group counseling programs, etc. The length of these programs ranges from 10 weeks to 6 months and the annual program capacity of these programs is 1,408. The total cost associated with the substance abuse programs is \$1,251,500 of which \$483,800 is federal funds and \$767,700 is state funds.

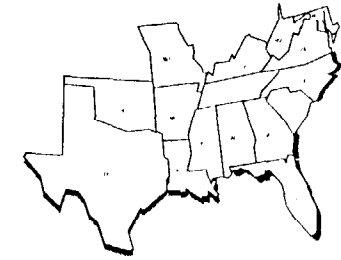
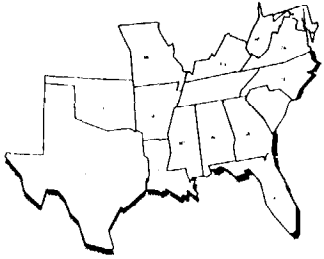


Note: The number of drug offenders related to the total inmate population for Tennessee has increased from 8.5% in 1989 to 16.8% in 1999.

TENNESSEE

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 1999)



PROFILE QUESTION

Average Age At Commitment:
Total Number of Inmates 51 Years or Older:

Average Sentence for New Commitments:
(excluding life sentences)

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

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

Race and Sex Distribution:

Percentage White
Percentage Black
Percentage Hispanic
Percentage Other
Percentage Male
Percentage Female

Number of Inmates Serving Life
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole)

New Commitments to Life Sentences:

STATE RESPONSE:

32.1 years
9,126 inmates

8.8 years

3.5 years

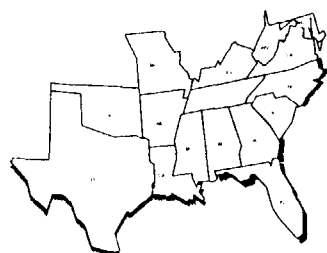
- A. Drugs 28,636
- B. Burglary 21,861
- C. Robbery 21,534

28.60%
44.90%
26.00%
0.50%
93.90%
6.10%

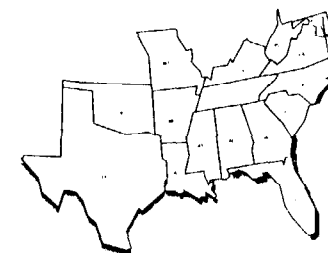
6,970 inmates
N/A

336 inmates

TEXAS



STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 1999)



PROFILE QUESTION

STATE RESPONSE:

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

440 inmates

Inmates Executed in FY99:

23 inmates

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

35,210 inmates

N/A

Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:

11,976 inmates

Inmates Released from Custody in FY99 for the following:

Expiration of Sentence

2,498 inmates

Parole

10,638 inmates

Goodtime

19,112 inmates

Probation

1,028 inmates

Death

428 inmates

Other

0 inmates

Total

33,704 inmates

Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

Eligibility requires prison time plus good
conduct time to equal the total sentence.

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:

Yes

Article 42.18, Section 8 (m) of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure/Special Needs Releases: The Code of Criminal Procedure stipulates that some elderly, physically handicapped, mentally ill, terminally ill or mentally retarded inmates may be released from the TDCJ-ID before their parole date, with written documentation and recommendations from the Institutional Division physicians.

Number of inmates released in FY 98 based on the above:

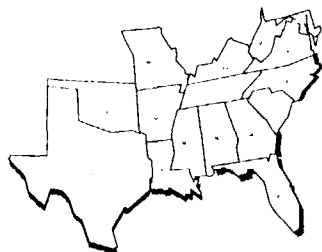
N/A

Inmates Between the ages of 17 and 20:

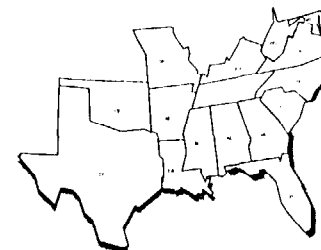
5,078 inmates

TEXAS

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE



SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (HIV/AIDS as of July 1, 1999)



PROFILE QUESTION

Number of AIDS Cases:

Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies

Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Random

Incident

High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:

Number of Confirmed HIV Cases:

Availability of Condoms to the Inmates:

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

STATE RESPONSE:

996 inmates

29,664 inmates

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

475 inmates

475 inmates

Condoms are not available

TEXAS

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

METHODS OF RELIEVING OVERCROWDING

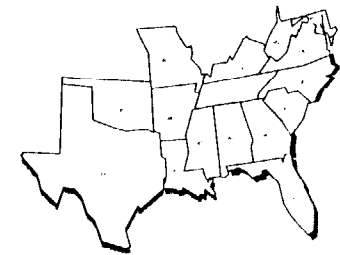
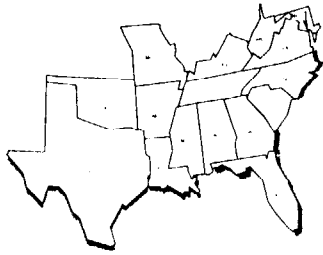
As a method of relieving overcrowding, the Texas Department of Criminal Justice may increase the maximum system capacity by building new facilities as permitted under Texas Government Code, to match the levels permitted under the Final Judgment in Ruiz v. Collins. They may also increase capacity by acquiring new facilities or by contracting for the operation of facilities.

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The Texas Department of Corrections was placed under federal court order in 1982 in which the state is litigating under the Prison Litigation Reform Act. This court order requires a set number of inmates per institution but does not require a minimum ratio of security officers to inmates. Additional requirements include medical/psychiatric care, detailed correspondence rules, and integration of housing areas. The State is currently litigating this order under the Prison Litigation Act.

TEXAS

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE



STATE INITIATIVES

Elderly or Infirm Inmates

The Texas Correctional Health Care Program has indicated that they are well aware of the challenges posed by an increasing population of elderly and infirmed offenders.

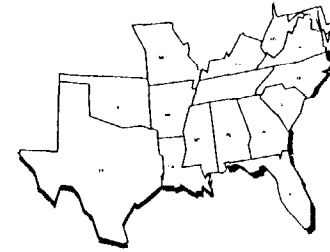
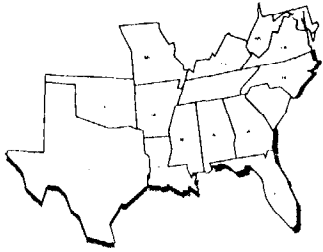
The Texas Correctional Health Care System operates a comprehensive system of facilities designed to provide a complete range of care from ambulatory clinic care provided at each prison facility to a full-service hospital. Specifically designed for the elderly and infirm is a 60-bed geriatric center. Other regional facilities have skilled nursing units for patients requiring 24-hour nursing care. In addition, a comprehensive hospice program is in operation affording offenders access to a complete multi-disciplinary array of services. A separate housing area is also available for mobility-impaired offenders that provides them access to a wide range of services and programs.

In addition, offenders who are elderly, terminally ill, physically handicapped, mentally ill or mentally retarded may be eligible for Special Needs Parole Consideration. This parole mechanism enables eligible offenders to qualify for an earlier release than would otherwise be available.

While health care costs are not currently tracked by offender age categories, estimates indicated that the cost of medical care for older offenders is three times that of a general population offender. In FY 1997, the cost of medical care (excluding psychiatric care) was \$5.23 per offender. For elderly offenders, this cost was approximately \$14.50.

TEXAS

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE



STATE INITIATIVES (continued)

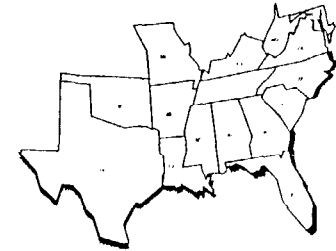
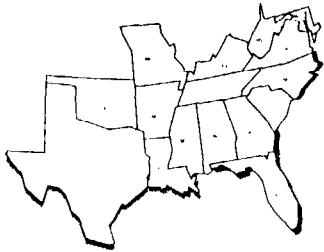
Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

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

- (1) Institutional Division-required screening and assessment; required 24-hour substance abuse education program, self-help groups; community-based support groups provided by community volunteers. Budget as of 08/12/97 was \$3,082,709.
- (2) Pre-Release Substance Abuse Program-intensive 4 month treatment program for Institutional Division Offenders within four months of release who demonstrate serious substance abuse dependence and antisocial characteristics; offenders may volunteer to participate in this program as their release date nears to within 4 to 6 months; budget for LeBlanc Pre-Release Substance Abuse Program as of 8/12/97 was \$1,369,924; budget for Beto I Pre-Release Center as of 8/12/97 was \$746,056.
- (3) In-Prison Therapeutic Community-9 to 12 month intensive therapeutic community treatment program for offenders identified as needing substance abuse treatment; participation by parole board vote, released on parole after program completion to community residential facility for 3 months followed by outpatient treatment for 12 months; budget for IPTC as of 8/12/97 was \$14,788,156; budget for State Jail operated IPTC and SAFP's as of 8/12/97 was \$1,511,511.

TEXAS

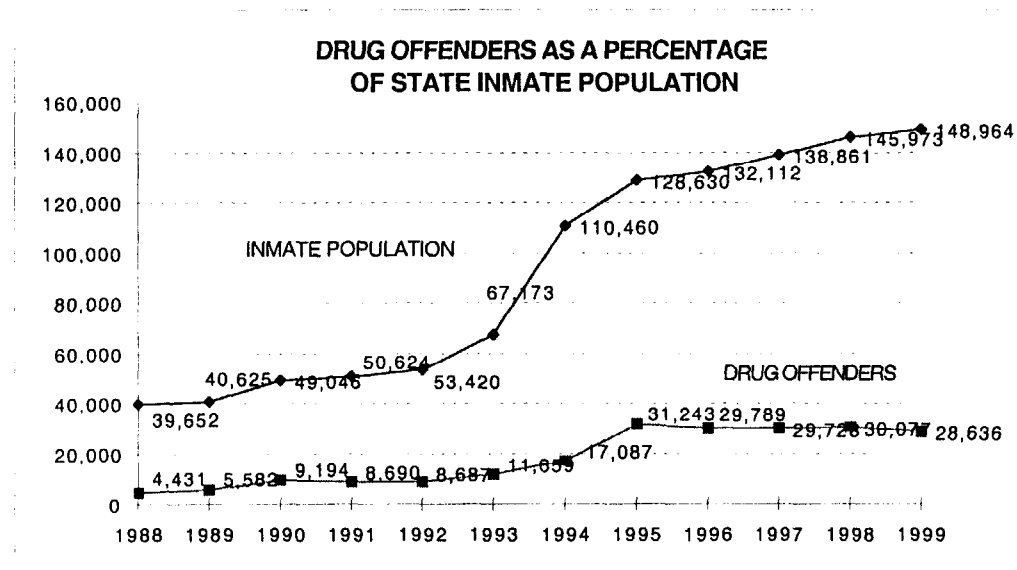
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE



STATE INITIATIVES (continued)

Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs (continued)

(4) Substance Abuse Treatment Facility- 9 to 12 month intensive therapeutic community program for offenders with crime-related substance abuse problems and who have been sentenced as a condition of probation or as a modification of parole or probation; released to community residential facility for 3 months, followed by outpatient treatment for 12 months; budget for State Jail operated IPTC and SAF's as of 8/12/97 was \$1,511,511.

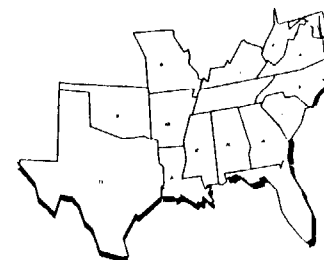
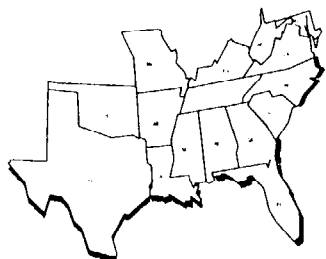


Note: The Number of drug offenders related to the total inmate population for Texas has increased from 11.17% in 1988 to 19.22 % in 1999.

TEXAS

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of December 31, 1998)



PROFILE QUESTION

Average Age At Commitment:

Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:

Average Sentence for New Commitments:
(excluding life sentences)

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

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

Race and Sex Distribution:

Percentage White

Percentage Black

Percentage Other

Percentage Male

Percentage Female

Number of Inmates Serving Life

Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole)

New Commitments to Life Sentences:

STATE RESPONSE:

31.9 years

343 inmates

4.91 years

3.07 years

A. Robbery

B. Drugs (possession, sale, other)

C. Larceny

32.90%

66.20%

0.90%

93.80%

6.20%

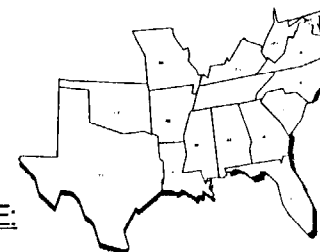
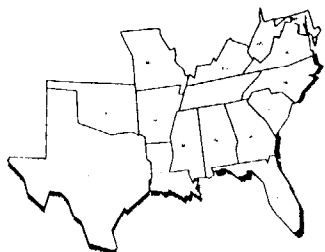
1,529

276

67 inmates

VIRGINIA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE



SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of December 31, 1998)

PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 99:

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

Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:

Inmates Released from Custody in CY98 for the following:
Expiration of Sentence
Parole
Goodtime
Probation
Death
Other

Total

Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:

Number of inmates released in CY 98 based on the above:

Inmates Between the ages of 17 and 20:

STATE RESPONSE:

38 inmates

16 inmates

14,238 inmates
703 inmates

1,493 inmates

Included in goodtime.
4,193 inmates
4,543 inmates
N/A
66 inmates
203 inmates

9,005 inmates

These inmates served approx. 85 to 90%
of their sentence.

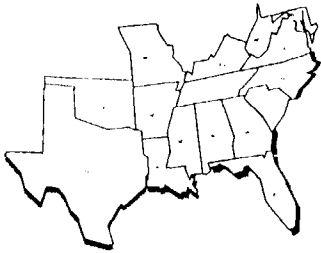
No

N/A

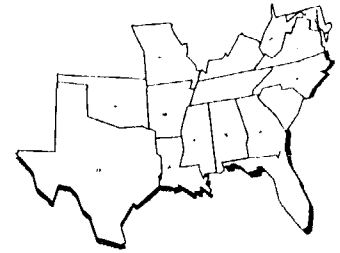
916 inmates

VIRGINIA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE



SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 1999)



PROFILE QUESTION

Number of AIDS Cases:

Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies

Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Random

Incident

High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:

Number of Confirmed HIV Cases:

Availability of Condoms to the Inmates:

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

STATE RESPONSE:

453 inmates

2,936 inmates

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

inmate request or symptomatic

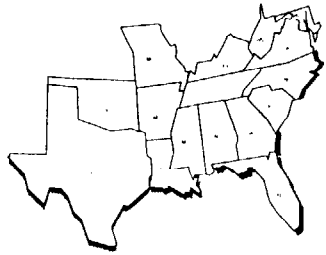
42 inmates

42 inmates

Condoms are not available

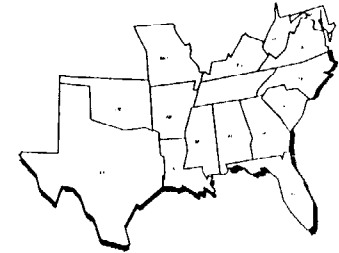
VIRGINIA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE



METHODS OF RELIEVING OVERCROWDING

The Virginia Department of Corrections did not provide a response regarding the question regarding methods to relieve overcrowding.



COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The Virginia Department of Corrections was not under court order as of June 30, 1999.

STATE INITIATIVES

Elderly or Infirm inmates

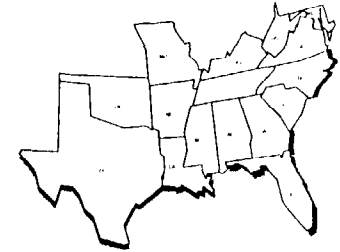
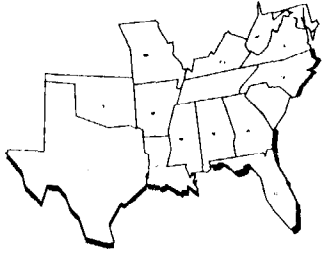
Currently the state of Virginia has a geriatric dormitory at Staunton Correctional Center which houses healthy geriatric inmates who have no physical deficits. In July of 1999, a 40 bed assisted living unit was established at Deerfield Correctional Center.

A budget request was recently submitted to the General Assembly requesting funding for a 200 bed facility at Deerfield Correctional Center. This facility will house handicapped as well as geriatric inmates if approved.

No specific legislation has been enacted. However, a study was requested by the General Assembly in 1998 concerning the issue of the increasing number of elderly inmates.

VIRGINIA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE



STATE INITIATIVES

Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

The Virginia Department of Corrections provides the following forms of substance abuse treatment programs: Education, Group Counseling, and Therapeutic Community. Education and group counseling are provided with case management counselors. This cost is part of normal operating costs and is a separate cost center.

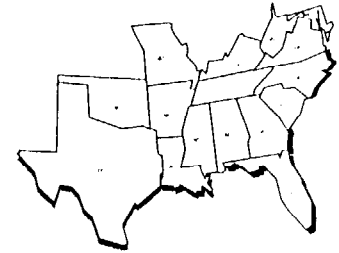
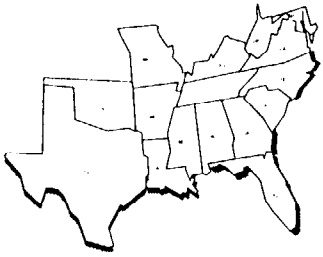
Funding for the therapeutic community is both general fund and federal grant funds. Costs are about \$1,800 per inmate per year.

NOTE: The Virginia Department of Corrections did not provide figures for the number of drug offenders as a percentage of the state inmate population.

VIRGINIA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 1999)



PROFILE QUESTION

Average Age At Commitment:

Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:

Average Sentence for New Commitments:
(excluding life sentences)

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

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

Race and Sex Distribution:

Percentage White

Percentage Black

Percentage Other

Percentage Male

Percentage Female

Number of Inmates Serving Life

Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole)

New Commitments to Life Sentences:

STATE RESPONSE:

28 years

160 inmates

10 years

5.75 years

A. Burglary

B. Grand Larceny

C. Sex Crimes

85.00%

15.00%

0.00%

95.00%

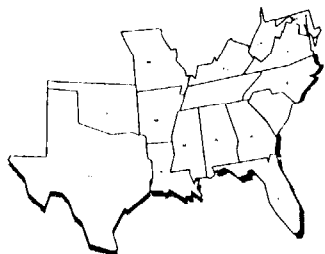
5.00%

340 inmates

265 inmates

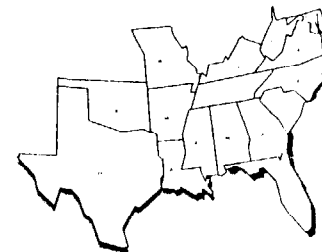
40 inmates

WEST VIRGINIA



STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 1999)



PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

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

Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:

Inmates Released from Custody in FY99 for the following:

Expiration of Sentence

Parole

Goodtime

Probation

Death

Other

Total

Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:

Number of inmates released in FY 99 based on the above:

Inmates Between the ages of 17 and 20:

STATE RESPONSE:

0 inmates (WV abolished the death penalty
in 1965)

928 inmates

722 inmates

99 inmates

390 inmates

664 inmates

N/A inmates

0 inmates

10 inmates

0 inmates

1,064 inmates

No Response

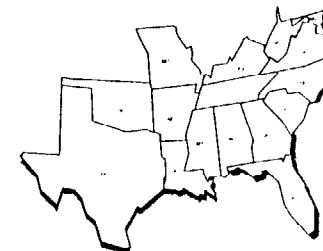
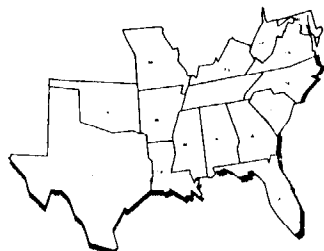
No

0 inmates

305 inmates

WEST VIRGINIA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE



SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (HIV/AIDS as of July 1, 1999)

PROFILE QUESTION

Number of AIDS Cases:

Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies

Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Random

Incident

High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:

Number of Confirmed HIV Cases:

Availability of Condoms to the Inmates:

Note: The West Virginia Department of Corrections does not segregate or isolate HIV-Infected inmates.

STATE RESPONSE:

0 inmates

450 inmates

25 inmates

0 inmates

200 inmates

225 inmates

Clinically needed; Inmate request; Incident

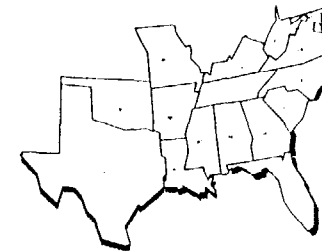
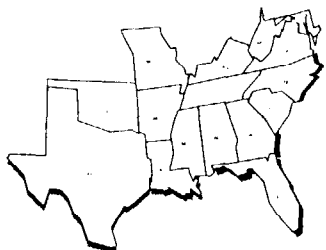
10 inmates

0 inmates

Condoms are not available

WEST VIRGINIA

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE



METHODS OF RELIEVING OVERCROWDING

The West Virginia Department of Corrections renovated the old state mental retardation center into a prison and added bed space to existing facilities.

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The West Virginia Department of Corrections is not currently under a federal or state court order during the year ending June 30, 1999.

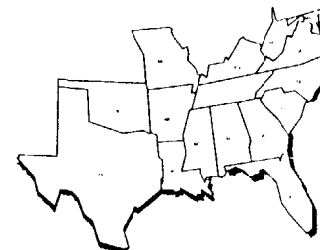
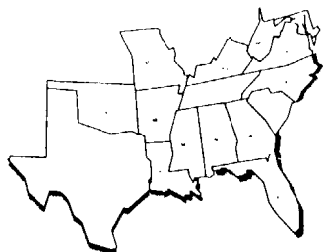
STATE INITIATIVES

Elderly or Infirm Inmates

The West Virginia Division of Corrections converted the old mental retardation center into a prison for older inmates and inmates with medical problems.

WEST VIRGINIA

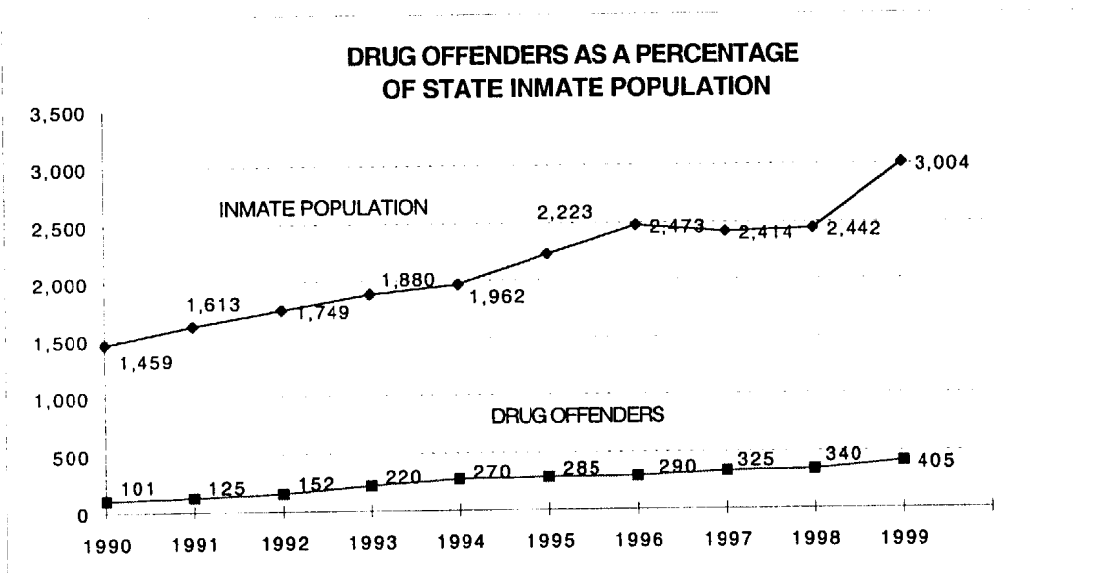
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE



STATE INITIATIVES

Prison-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

The West Virginia Division of Corrections has indicated the following types of prison-based substance abuse treatment programs are provided: Education, counseling, treatment unit, urinalysis, contract substance abuse counselors-work release, institutions and parole offices. The costs of staffing units is approximately \$500,000.



Note: The number of drug offenders related to the total inmate population for West Virginia has increased from 5.58% in 1989 to 13.48% in 1999.

WEST VIRGINIA