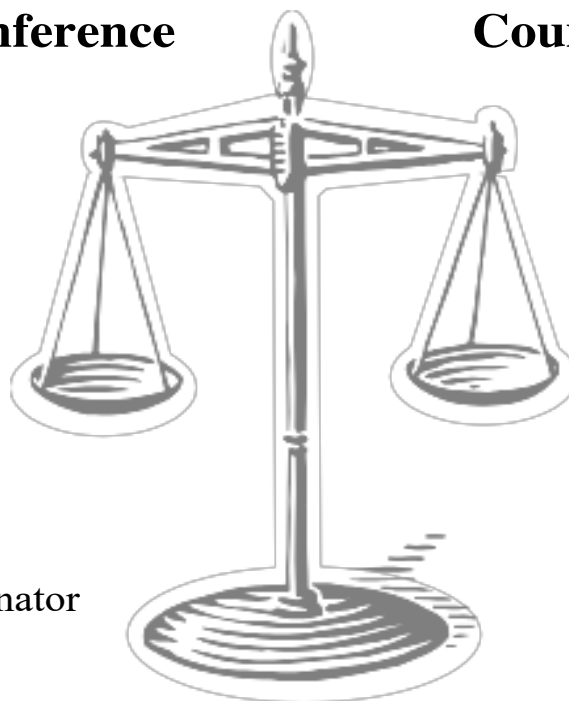


# **ADULT CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS**

**A Report Submitted to the  
FISCAL AFFAIRS AND GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS COMMITTEE**

**Southern Legislative Conference**

**Council of State Governments**



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# ADULT CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS

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## **INTRODUCTION**

This report is part of a series of annual comparative data reports presented to the Fiscal Affairs and Government Operations Committee of the Southern Legislative Conference (SLC). The information contained in this report is organized into ten sections, namely: Inmate Population Trends and Incarceration Rates; Prison and Jail Capacities, Budgetary Issues; Staffing Patterns and Select Inmate Characteristics; Projected Costs of New Prisons; Probation and Parole; Rehabilitation; Prison Industries; Privatization; and State Profiles.

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

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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## **METHODOLOGY**

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

A questionnaire was sent to each of the fifteen SLC states and each state provided a response. The data collected from the surveys were used to compile this report, unless noted. In addition to group reporting of like data, selected data from the states was compiled into a “Corrections State Profile” for each state. These include, but are not limited to, selected characteristics of adult inmates and major state initiatives.

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

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

## INMATE POPULATION TRENDS AND INCARCERATION RATES

### Summary of Key Findings

Table 1 provides historical data (1994-2019) on the number of inmates in the SLC member states. A region-wide yearly trend summary of the change of inmates housed in state correctional systems as of July 1 of each year is presented. The significant increase of 16.7% from 1994 to 1995 reflects the addition of Missouri to the SLC, while a decrease of 0.6% from 2009 to 2010 reflects the departure of Maryland from the SLC. From July 1, 2018, to July 1, 2019, the inmate population increased by 44,060, or 7.92%. Finally, it should be noted that the 2018 data were revised based on adjustments provided by the member states.

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

YEAR	Number of Inmates (in state facilities)	Percent Change Increase/-Decrease	YEAR	Number of Inmates (in state facilities)	Percent Change Increase/-Decrease
1-Jul-94	352,768		1-Jul-07	591,261	1.80%
1-Jul-95	411,746	16.70%	1-Jul-08	606,223	2.50%
1-Jul-96	444,952	8.10%	1-Jul-09	586,388	0.50%
1-Jul-97	465,879	4.70%	1-Jul-10	582,961	-0.60%
1-Jul-98	485,399	4.20%	1-Jul-11	585,804	0.60%
1-Jul-99	508,043	4.70%	1-Jul-12	580,909	-0.80%
1-Jul-00	518,361	2.00%	1-Jul-13	577,067	-0.70%
1-Jul-01	523,683	1.00%	1-Jul-14	576,118	-0.16%
1-Jul-02	534,909	2.10%	1-Jul-15	569,675	-1.12%
1-Jul-03	549,493	2.70%	1-Jul-16	564,935	-0.83%
1-Jul-04	561,007	2.10%	1-Jul-17	555,979	-1.59%
1-Jul-05	569,747	1.60%	1-Jul-18	551,011	-0.88%
1-Jul-06	580,757	1.90%	1-Jul-19	595,071	7.92%

Table 2 illustrates that between 2009 and 2019 the total resident population of the SLC states increased by 10.6% from 112.1 M to 123.9 M. During the same period, the number of SLC state inmates (including state inmates housed in local jails) increased by 1.5% from 586,388 to 595,071. The incarceration rate is described as the number of inmates per 100,000 population. The incarceration rate in the SLC region decreased by 8.2% from 522.99 to 479.92. During the same period, the U.S. incarceration rate decreased by 17.3% from 526.81 to 435.90.

**TABLE 2**  
A Comparison of Incarceration Rates (includes federal inmates)

YEAR	SLC Total Population (thousands)	U.S. Population (thousands)	SLC Total State Inmates (incl. jails)	U.S. Inmates in Prisons	SLC State Inmates/ 100,000 Pop.	U.S. Inmates/ 100,000 Pop.
2009 (a)	112,121	306,656	586,388	1,615,487	522.99	526.81
2019 (b)	123,993	328,240	595,071	1,430,805	479.92	435.90
<b>% change</b>	<b>10.6%</b>	<b>7.0%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>-11.4%</b>	<b>-8.2%</b>	<b>-17.3%</b>

a) U.S. Population figures as of July 1, 2009. Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau. Inmate population figures as of 2009. Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in 2019 Report (Release Date: October 2020).

b) Population figures as of July 1, 2019. Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau (Release Date December 2019). Inmate population figures as of year-end 2019. Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in 2019 Report (Release Date: October 2020).

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

Table 3 on page 12 identifies the adult inmate population housed in state correctional facilities. From 2018 to 2019, the percent change in the inmate population for SLC states varied widely from a 3.6% increase in Alabama to a 11.2% decrease in Missouri. The table ranks SLC incarceration rates for adult inmates housed in state-only correctional facilities from 1 to 15, where 1 denotes the state (Oklahoma) with the highest number in state correctional facilities per 100,000 population (659.85) and 15 denotes the state (Kentucky) with the lowest number of inmates housed in state correctional facilities per 100,000 population (281.51).

Table 4 on page 13 and Chart 1 on page 14 reflect the change in the adult inmate population housed in state facilities from 2009 to 2019. Arkansas experienced the highest percent increase of 18.5%, while Mississippi experienced the highest percent decrease of 23%. From 2009 to 2019, the average percent change in inmate population for the SLC states from 2009 to 2019 was a 7.3% decrease (Chart 2 on page 15).

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

STATE	Inmate Population (a)			Inmate per 100,000 Pop. (b)	Rank in SLC	Inmate Population Change	
	1-Jul-17	1-Jul-18	1-Jul-19			17 to 18	18 to 19
ALABAMA	21,868	20,670	21,416	436.78	8	-5.5%	3.6%
ARKANSAS	15,889	15,646	15,680	519.58	3	-1.5%	0.2%
FLORIDA	97,794	96,253	95,626	445.23	7	-1.6%	-0.7%
GEORGIA	54,847	55,014	55,047	518.46	4	0.3%	0.1%
KENTUCKY	12,337	12,657	12,577	281.51	15	2.6%	-0.6%
LOUISIANA	15,990	15,925	15,834	340.60	11	-0.4%	-0.6%
MISSISSIPPI	17,259	17,637	17,746	596.27	2	2.2%	0.6%
MISSOURI	32,805	31,724	28,172	459.02	6	-3.3%	-11.2%
NORTH CAROLINA	36,433	35,964	35,046	334.15	12	-1.3%	-2.55%
OKLAHOMA	26,565	27,200	26,110	659.85	1	2.4%	-4.0%
SOUTH CAROLINA	19,989	18,958	18,848	366.07	9	-5.2%	-0.6%
TENNESSEE (c)	22,045	22,352	21,869	320.23	14	1.4%	-2.2%
TEXAS	146,085	145,119	143,473	494.80	5	-0.7%	-1.1%
VIRGINIA	30,173	30,053	30,144	353.16	10	-0.4%	0.3%
WEST VIRGINIA	5,900	5,839	5,836	325.64	13	-1.0%	-0.1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>555,979</b>	<b>551,011</b>	<b>543,424</b>	<b>438.27</b>		<b>-0.9%</b>	<b>-1.4%</b>

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

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

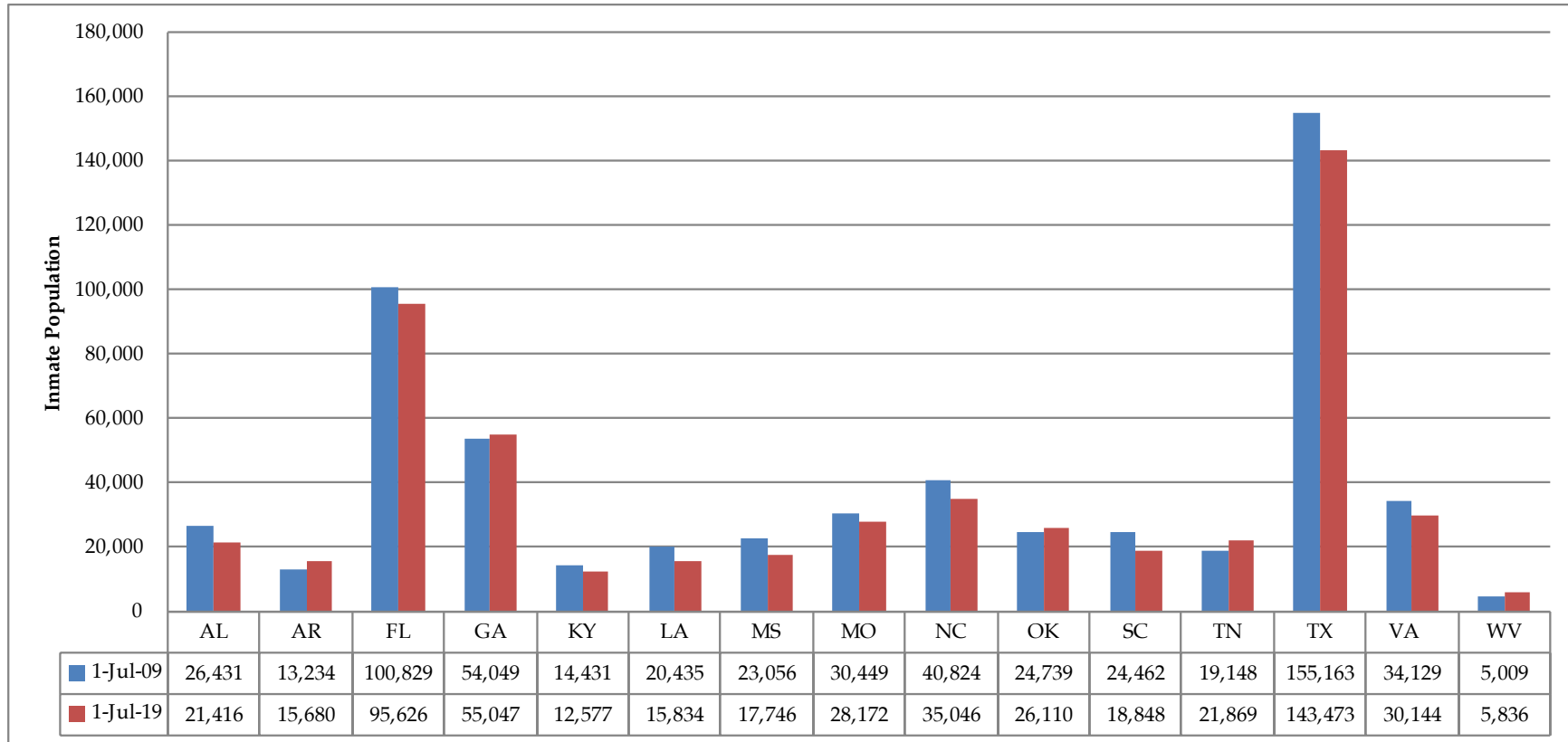
(c) The state revised the July 2018 inmate population.

**TABLE 4**  
**INMATE POPULATION HOUSED IN STATE FACILITIES**  
**(Comparison of 2009 to 2019)**

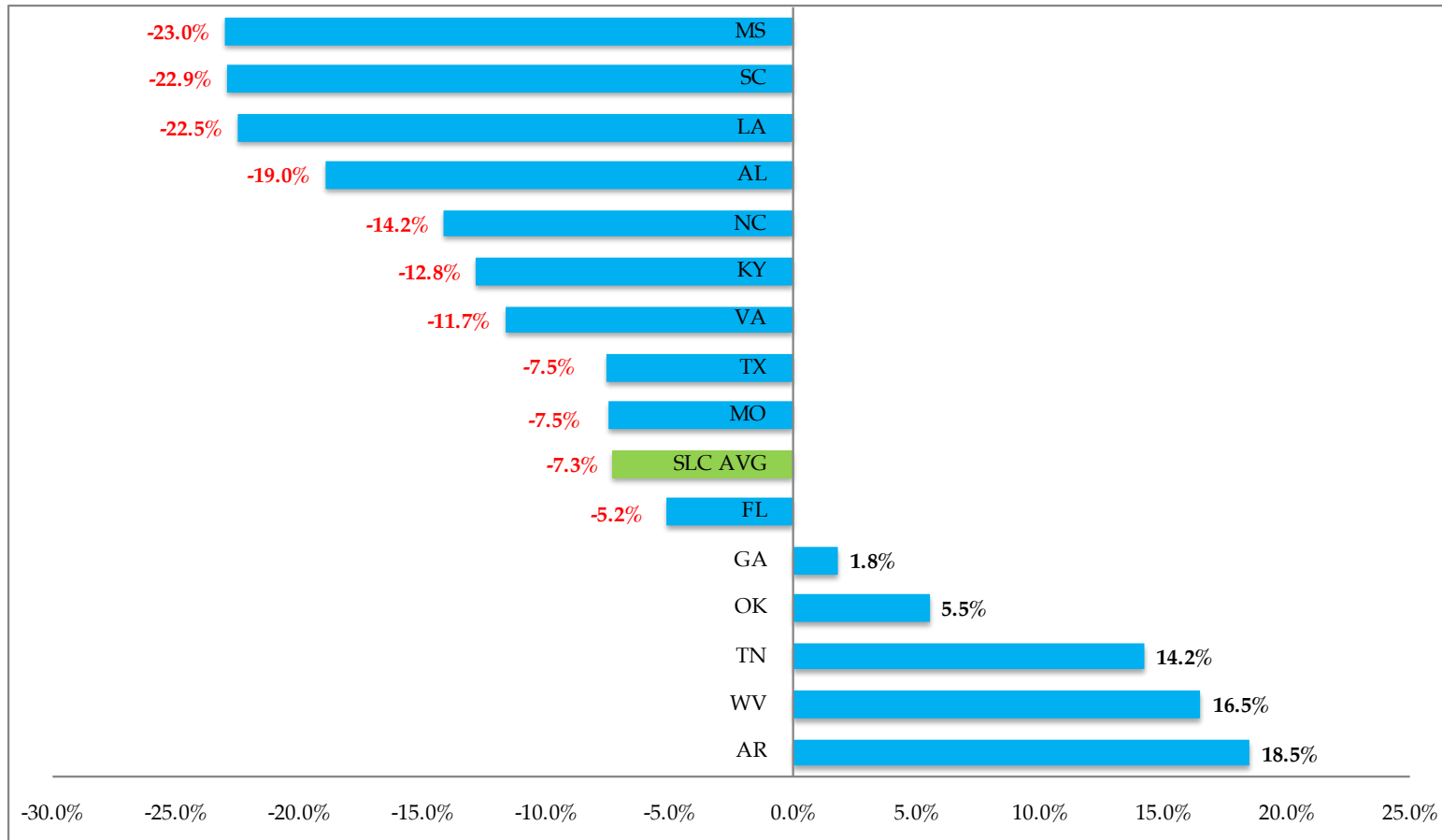
STATE	Inmate Population		Total Change 2009-2019	Percent Change
	1-Jul-09 (a)	1-Jul-19		
ALABAMA	26,431	21,416	(5,015)	-19.0%
ARKANSAS	13,234	15,680	2,446	18.5%
FLORIDA	100,829	95,626	(5,203)	-5.2%
GEORGIA	54,049	55,047	998	1.8%
KENTUCKY	14,431	12,577	(1,854)	-12.8%
LOUISIANA	20,435	15,834	(4,601)	-22.5%
MISSISSIPPI	23,056	17,746	(5,310)	-23.0%
MISSOURI	30,449	28,172	(2,277)	-7.5%
NORTH CAROLINA	40,824	35,046	(5,778)	-14.2%
OKLAHOMA	24,739	26,110	1,371	5.5%
SOUTH CAROLINA	24,462	18,848	(5,614)	-22.9%
TENNESSEE	19,148	21,869	2,721	14.2%
TEXAS	155,163	143,473	(11,690)	-7.5%
VIRGINIA	34,129	30,144	(3,985)	-11.7%
WEST VIRGINIA	5,009	5,836	827	16.5%
<b>TOTAL /AVERAGE</b>	<b>586,388</b>	<b>543,424</b>	<b>(42,964)</b>	<b>-7.3%</b>

(a) As reported in 2010 survey and revised according to updated figures from the SLC states.

**CHART 1**  
**CHANGE IN INMATE POPULATION (State Facilities Only)**  
**FY 09 - FY 19**



**CHART 2**  
**PERCENT CHANGE IN INMATE POPULATION (State Facilities Only)**  
**FY 09 - FY 19**



## **PRISON AND JAIL CAPACITIES**

### **Summary of Key Findings**

Table 5 on page 17 provides data for the combined total of state inmates housed in both state and local jails for the SLC states as of July 1, 2019. The number of state inmates housed in local jails (51,647) represents 8.7% of the total inmate population of 595,071 housed in both state facilities and local jails. Of the fifteen SLC states surveyed, eleven confined inmates in local jails. The table ranks SLC incarceration rates for adult inmates housed in state and local jails from 1 to 15, where 1 denotes the state (Louisiana) with the highest incarceration rate (698.37) and 15 denotes the state (North Carolina) with the lowest incarceration rate (334.15). Chart 3 on page 18 provides information on total state inmates housed in state and local jails.

Table 6 on page 19 captures the inmate population and the capacity of state correctional facilities as of July 1, 2019. Six of the fifteen SLC states reported that the maximum design capacity was exceeded by the inmate population. Overall, the population for the SLC states was reported at 98% of the maximum design capacity.

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

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

Of the 543,424 inmates in state prisons, 24.8% are housed in Level One institutions, 53.5% are housed in Level Two institutions, 18.1% are housed in Level Three institutions, 2.8% are housed in Community Based settings, and 0.8% are housed in “Other” settings excluding local jails (see footnotes to Table 7). Chart 4 on page 22 provides the SLC distribution of adult inmate population by type of institution.

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



**TABLE 5**  
**TOTAL STATE INMATES HOUSED IN STATE AND LOCAL JAILS**  
**(as of July 1, 2019)**

STATE	STATE INMATES		Total State Inmates	Total State Inmates Per 100,000 Pop. (a)	Rank in SLC
	State Facilities	Local Jails			
ALABAMA	21,416	2,377	23,793	485.26	8
ARKANSAS	15,680	1,835	17,515	580.39	4
FLORIDA (b)	95,626	0	95,626	445.23	11
GEORGIA	55,047	534	55,581	523.49	6
KENTUCKY	12,577	11,689	24,266	543.15	5
LOUISIANA (c)	15,834	16,632	32,466	698.37	1
MISSISSIPPI	17,746	1,321	19,067	640.66	3
MISSOURI (b)	28,172	0	28,172	459.02	10
NORTH CAROLINA (b)	35,046	0	35,046	334.15	15
OKLAHOMA (d)	26,110	7	26,117	660.03	2
SOUTH CAROLINA	18,848	300	19,148	371.90	14
TENNESSEE	21,869	9,646	31,515	461.48	9
TEXAS (b)	143,473	0	143,473	494.80	7
VIRGINIA	30,144	6,367	36,511	427.75	12
WEST VIRGINIA	5,836	939	6,775	378.04	13
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>543,424</b>	<b>51,647</b>	<b>595,071</b>	<b>479.92</b>	

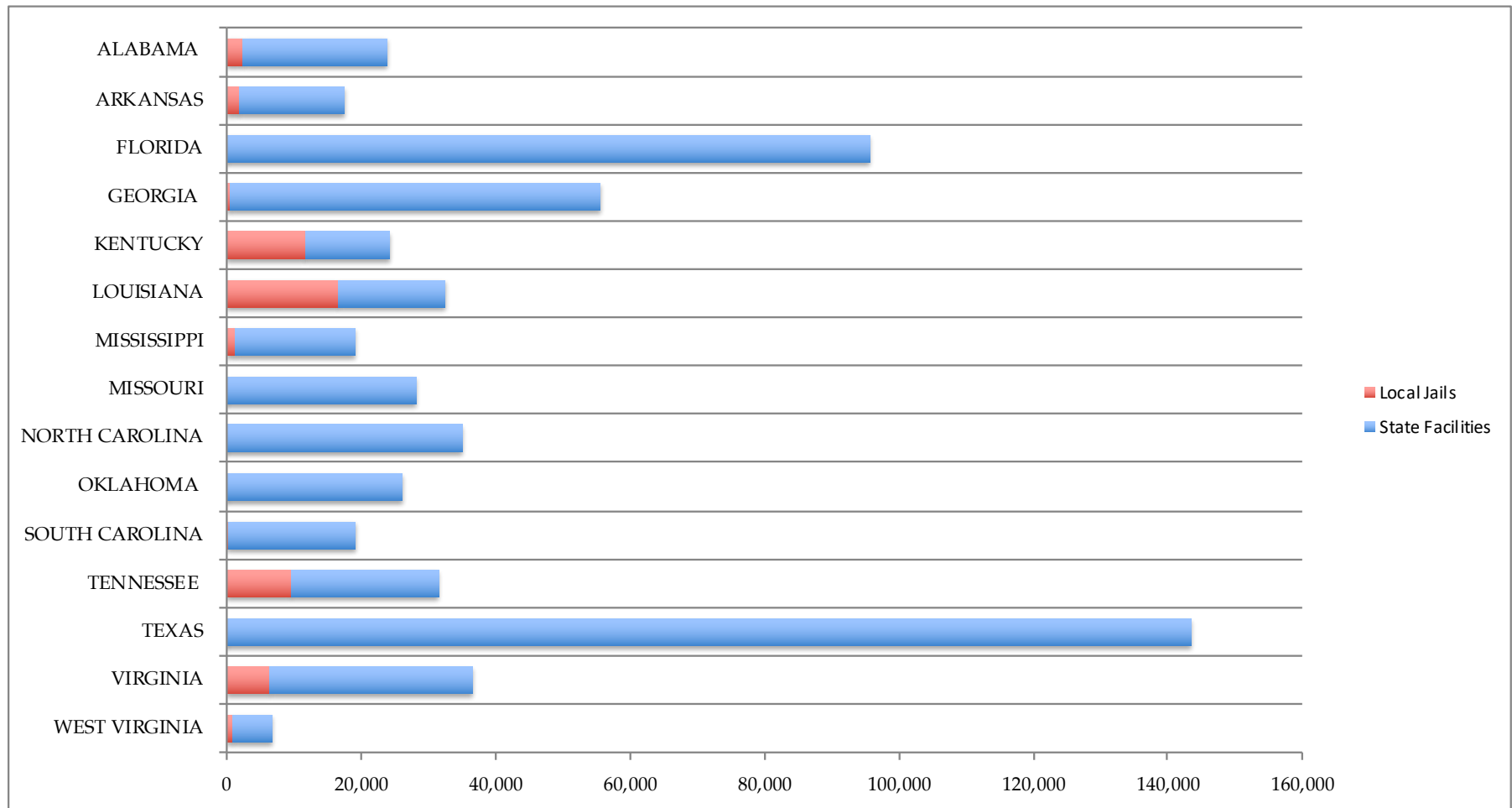
(a) Population data from U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division.

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

(c) Louisiana includes 1,448 private prison beds.

(d) Oklahoma reports one county jail houses the 7 inmates reported above.

**CHART 3**  
**TOTAL STATE INMATES HOUSED IN STATE AND LOCAL JAILS**  
 (as of July 1, 2019)



**TABLE 6**  
**POPULATION AND CAPACITY OF STATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES**  
**(as of July 1, 2019)**

STATE	Inmate Population	Maximum Design Capacity	Percent of Capacity
ALABAMA (a)	21,416	12,412	173%
ARKANSAS	15,680	14,710	107%
FLORIDA (b)	95,626	99,672	96%
GEORGIA	55,047	59,331	93%
KENTUCKY (c)	12,577	11,689	108%
LOUISIANA (d)	15,834	17,141	92%
MISSISSIPPI (e)	17,746	24,230	73%
MISSOURI	28,172	31,216	90%
NORTH CAROLINA	35,046	32,682	107%
OKLAHOMA	26,110	24,568	106%
SOUTH CAROLINA (f)	18,848	21,516	88%
TENNESSEE (g)	21,869	23,795	92%
TEXAS (h)	143,473	152,825	94%
VIRGINIA (i)	30,144	24,250	124%
WEST VIRGINIA	5,836	6,221	94%
<b>TOTAL / AVERAGE</b>	<b>543,424</b>	<b>556,258</b>	<b>98%</b>

(a) Alabama double bunks prisoners. Alabama reports that local authorities determine designed bed capacity for local jails. It is 906 less due to the closure of Draper and J.O. Davis Correctional Facilities.

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

(c) Kentucky reports the maximum designed capacity changed due to double bunking dorms at a medium custody facility (EKCC) and adding day room/TV room beds at the female facility (KCIW) to create additional bed space. KDOC had been operating over operational capacity with beds added after a riot at one of the facilities (NTC) in 2009. Those beds have now been added to the designed bed capacity.

(d) Louisiana includes 1,448 private prison beds.

- (e) Mississippi reports that its state legislature and the federal courts determine the capacity of approved jails including allotment of beds for state inmates.
- (f) South Carolina reports the capacity is defined as the number of inmates, of whatever classification, based upon square footage and other relevant requirements that can be properly housed in each facility and in the various living areas within each facility. The different types of facilities are evaluated based upon the appropriate respective edition of the Minimum Standards for Local Detention Facilities in South Carolina that applies in terms of square footage: ratio of toilets, sinks, showers, etc., dayroom space, and other circumstances that impact living conditions.
- (g) Tennessee reports that the maximum designed bed capacity is determined by the Tennessee Corrections Institute, in accordance with Tennessee Code Annotated 41-4-140. Minimum Standards are based on fixed ratios and available online.
- (h) Texas reports that county jails are subject to a plan review process based on several factors that are incorporated into the design, including clear/unencumbered floor space within the cells, number of fixtures (toilets, lavatories, showers, etc.) and support/ancillary space provided. After construction is complete, an onsite inspection is conducted in order to ensure that all minimum requirements have been met, and that the facility was built as designed and approved through the review process. If all minimum requirements are met, the designed capacity of the facility becomes the facility capacity.
- (i) Virginia includes 1,534 private prison beds and reports an operational capacity of 29,305, which includes the number of inmates that can be accommodated based on staff, existing programs and services. Virginia reports it does not designate a "maximum designed bed capacity for local jails." All jails have a certified rated operating capacity as determined by square foot measurements of cell, dayroom and dormitory housing areas. Maximum design capacity is defined as the number of offenders a facility's dining, medical, and program space, supporting infrastructure and equipment are intended to accommodate.

**TABLE 7**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF ADULT INMATE POPULATION BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION**  
**(as of July 1, 2019)**

STATE	Level One		Level Two		Level Three		Community Based		Other		Total
	Inmates	%	Inmates	%	Inmates	%	Inmates	%	Inmates	%	
ALABAMA (a)	7,369	34.4%	10,248	47.9%	0	0.0%	3,146	14.7%	653	3.0%	21,416
ARKANSAS	5,523	35.2%	9,283	59.2%	0	0.0%	874	5.6%	0	0.0%	15,680
FLORIDA	5,363	5.6%	86,841	90.8%	0	0.0%	3,422	3.6%	0	0.0%	95,626
GEORGIA	10,359	18.8%	39,104	71.0%	2,917	5.3%	2,655	4.8%	12	0.0%	55,047
KENTUCKY (b)	851	6.8%	10,760	85.6%	612	4.9%	354	2.8%	0	0.0%	12,577
LOUISIANA (c)	8,781	55.5%	5,127	32.4%	481	3.0%	872	5.5%	573	3.6%	15,834
MISSISSIPPI	3,785	21.3%	10,571	59.6%	2,739	15.4%	651	3.7%	0	0.0%	17,746
MISSOURI	12,801	45.4%	9,540	33.9%	5,831	20.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	28,172
NORTH CAROLINA (d)	7,018	20.0%	15,118	43.1%	11,816	33.7%	30	0.1%	1,064	3.0%	35,046
OKLAHOMA (e)	1,782	6.8%	14,287	54.7%	7,406	28.4%	2,632	10.1%	3	0.0%	26,110
SOUTH CAROLINA	6,657	35.3%	8,512	45.2%	1,776	9.4%	0	0.0%	1,903	10.1%	18,848
TENNESSEE	8,403	38.4%	13,466	61.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	21,869
TEXAS	48,501	33.8%	43,164	30.1%	51,808	36.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	143,473
VIRGINIA (f)	5,818	19.3%	11,550	38.3%	12,535	41.6%	0	0.0%	241	0.8%	30,144
WEST VIRGINIA (g)	1,530	26.2%	3,116	53.4%	368	6.3%	701	12.0%	121	2.1%	5,836
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>134,541</b>	<b>24.8%</b>	<b>290,687</b>	<b>53.5%</b>	<b>98,289</b>	<b>18.1%</b>	<b>15,337</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>4,570</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>543,424</b>

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

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

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

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

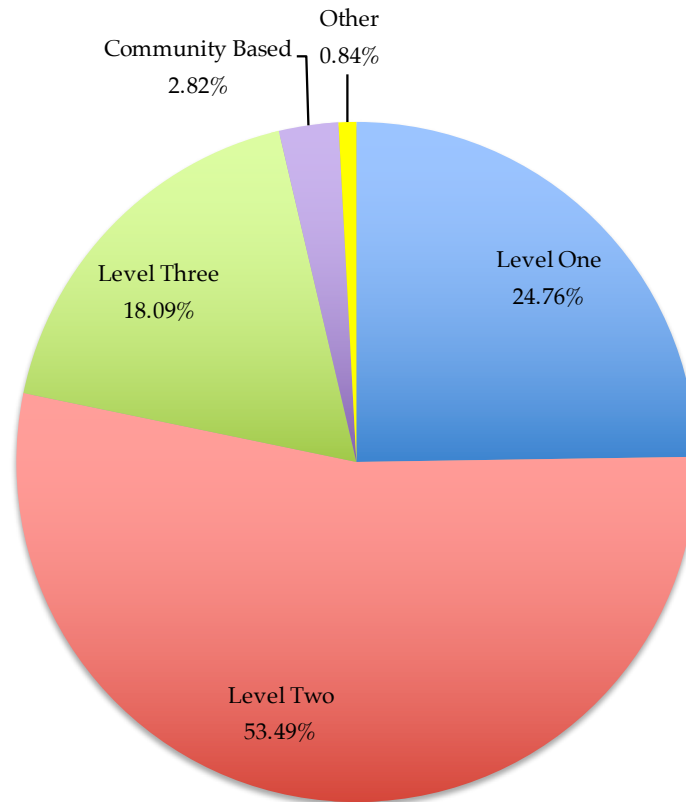
(e) Oklahoma reports its Other category is (3) females who were in-transit on 7/1/19.

(f) Virginia's information reflects the following: Level One reflects Maximum, Close and Death Row, Level Two reflects Medium and Moderate, Level Three reflects Minimum. The Other category includes restricted housing, transition, protective custody, hearing impaired and unassigned.

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

NOTE: Georgia and South Carolina didn't identify "Other".

**CHART 4**  
**SLC DISTRIBUTION OF ADULT INMATE POPULATION BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION**  
**(as of July 1, 2019)**



**TABLE 8**  
**UTILIZATION OF LOCAL JAILS**  
**(as of July 1, 2019)**

STATE		Total Local Jail Population	Maximum Design Capacity	Percent of Capacity	Number of State Inmates	(Average) State Payment Per	
						Inmate Day	Inmate Year
ALABAMA	(a)	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,377	\$15.00	\$5,475
ARKANSAS	(b)	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,835	\$21.00	\$7,665
FLORIDA	(c)(d)	55,381	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
GEORGIA	(e)	53,830	N/A	N/A	534	\$30.00	\$10,950
KENTUCKY	(f)	25,046	20,644	121.3%	11,689	\$35.84	\$13,082
LOUISIANA	(g)	36,657	42,309	86.6%	16,632	\$25.45	\$9,289
MISSISSIPPI	(h)	N/A	1,807	N/A	1,321	\$20.00	\$7,300
MISSOURI	(c)	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A
NORTH CAROLINA	(c)(i)	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A
OKLAHOMA	(j)	N/A	N/A	N/A	7	\$27.00	\$9,855
SOUTH CAROLINA	(k)	N/A	N/A	N/A	300	\$0.00	\$0
TENNESSEE	(l)	31,806	33,517	94.9%	9,646	\$50.00	\$18,250
TEXAS	(c)	67,506	96,589	69.9%	0	N/A	N/A
VIRGINIA	(m)	28,644	21,613	132.5%	6,367	\$12.00	\$4,380
WEST VIRGINIA	(n)	5,235	N/A	N/A	939	\$48.00	\$17,520
<b>TOTAL / AVERAGE</b>	<b>(o)</b>	<b>304,105</b>	<b>216,479</b>		<b>51,647</b>	<b>\$28.43</b>	<b>\$10,377</b>

(a) Alabama's State Finance Department pays a flat rate reimbursement of \$1.75 per inmate per day for food set by the legislature. In 2017 when ADOC didn't have enough bed space and had to lease beds from county jails, ADOC paid a flat rate of \$15 a day to lease beds. In 2019, ADOC didn't lease beds from county jails for physical custody. However, ADOC did have 2,377 in jurisdictional custody. The 2,377 in jurisdictional custody are those individuals that have been sentenced to ADOC, but not yet transferred into state facilities.

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

- (c) Florida, Missouri, North Carolina and Texas do not house state prisoners in local jails.
- (d) Florida's figure represents an estimate of the total number of local (non-state) inmates. The Florida Department of Corrections does not oversee county jails. Each local jail is managed, maintained, and regulated at the county level.
- (e) Georgia reports that after 15 days, it must reimburse the county for the cost of incarcerating an offender in a local jail at a rate of \$30 per day.
- (f) Kentucky pays county jails \$31.34 per state inmate per day. It increases to \$40.34 if the county jails provide a substance abuse treatment program that state inmates utilize. The per diem amounts are not tied to existing statute, but are instead determined based on the budgeted resources that the department of corrections is provided by the general assembly. Therefore, the budgeted resources dictate how much latitude the department has in increasing the per diem to county jails and halfway houses for housing state inmates. NOTE: KDOC's total population is 23,289 (25,046 with federal inmates).
- (g) Louisiana reimburses all facilities at a flat rate of \$25.39 per day (set by state statute) except for Work Release Facilities, which are reimbursed at \$15.39 for non-contract programs and \$11.25 for contract programs, and one facility that earns an additional \$7 per inmate per day through an approved cooperative endeavor agreement to provide and capitalize additional beds for the state. All parishes are also eligible to have approved extraordinary medical expenses reimbursed. Orleans Parish is reimbursed an additional per diem of \$2 per day for medical expenses for state inmates, \$7 per day for all inmates served by their mental health unit and \$3 per day for the Intensive Incarceration and Parole Supervision Program.
- (h) Mississippi's state legislature and federal courts determine its capacity of approved jails to include the allotment of beds for state inmates. The state inmate maximum designed bed capacity at the local level of 1,807 is reported above.
- (i) North Carolina reports that it handles payments for medical expenses for some prisoners in local jails. At times the state realizes a backlog, but inmates are not "state prisoners" until they have been officially admitted to prison.
- (j) Oklahoma reports the rate per inmate per day is based on contract.
- (k) South Carolina does not reimburse local facilities. Local facilities utilize certain skilled state inmates to provide certain services such as plumbing or electrical work to cover the cost to house state inmates. The agency will authorize and facilitate the selection, assignment, and transfer of eligible inmates to and from designated facilities in accordance with the provisions of the Designated Facility Contractual Agreement. To promote the safety and security of the general public and all victims of crime, SCDC inmates requesting to be considered for assignment to a designated facility will be thoroughly screened prior to a transfer being authorized. All designated facility inmate transfers will be approved and implemented in compliance with all applicable SCDC policies/procedures and state and federal statutes.
- (l) Tennessee has four types of reimbursements: contract fixed rate, contract reasonable allowable, fixed rate and resolution allowable. While the average budgeted reimbursement to localities to house state inmates is \$50, the fixed rate for counties that do not have a contract receive a maximum reimbursement rate of \$39 which is set by legislation. Reasonable rates are for counties who have not yet received three consecutive years of the maximum reimbursement rate of \$39. This rate requires impacted counties to complete a final cost settlement to determine an official reimbursement rate.



- (m) Virginia's Compensation Board provides payment to any locality that had an average daily jail population of under ten in FY 1995, an inmate per diem rate of \$18 per day for local responsible inmates and \$12 per day for state responsible inmates held in these jails in lieu of personal service costs for corrections' officers.
- (n) West Virginia's flat rate of \$48 is based on West Virginia's Jail Authority statute and rule.
- (o) The reported average reflects only the eleven states reporting state payments by inmate day and years. Note: The July 1, 2019, computations were based on a 365 day year.

## **BUDGETARY ISSUES**

### **Summary of Key Findings**

Table 9 on page 27 provides the operating budgets for adult corrections with actual expenditure data reported for FY 09, FY 14, and FY 19, while projections were reported for FY 20. Over the past decade (FY 09 – FY 19), actual expenditures in the SLC region have increased by 11.98% from \$13.7 B to \$15.3 B. Table 9B on page 28 reveals an increase in inmate health care expenditures by 7.69% from \$2.66 B in 2018 to \$2.87 B in 2019.

Table 10 on page 29 and Chart 5 on page 31 delineate the FY 19 system-wide operating cost per inmate by institution type. The system-wide average annual operating cost per inmate was \$23,398 with North Carolina spending the most at \$36,219 (\$103 per day) and Mississippi spending the least at \$14,804 (\$40.56 per day). The system-wide annual operating costs per inmate varied across the SLC states by type of confinement. Specifically, the average system-wide annual operating costs by the type of confinement were as follows: \$26,491 for Level One; \$25,241 for Level Two; \$21,597 for Level Three; \$19,310 for Community Based; and \$22,213 for Other.

Table 11 on page 32 addresses expenditure data for adult corrections in the SLC states. Two notable rankings are presented. The first ranking is associated with the expenditures per inmate for FY 19, where 1 denotes the state (North Carolina) with the highest expenditure per inmate (\$47,120), while 15 denotes the state (Kentucky) with the lowest expenditure per inmate (\$13,997). The second ranking is associated with the expenditures per capita for FY 19, where 1 denotes the state (North Carolina) with highest expenditures per capita (\$157.45), while 15 denotes the state (Kentucky) with the lowest expenditure per capita (\$76.03).

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

STATE	Actual Corrections Expenditures			Projected Corrections Expenditures	Percent Change	
	FY 09 (a)(b)	FY 14	FY 19	FY 20	FY 09 to FY 19	FY 14 to FY 19
ALABAMA	\$426,400	\$455,600	\$530,800	\$617,200	24.48%	16.51%
ARKANSAS	\$290,344	\$325,185	\$359,805	\$369,560	23.92%	10.65%
FLORIDA	\$2,310,941	\$2,181,865	\$2,524,166	\$2,645,806	9.23%	15.69%
GEORGIA	\$1,134,078	\$1,189,757	\$1,248,877	\$1,190,383	10.12%	4.97%
KENTUCKY	\$276,059	\$280,355	\$339,661	\$357,010	23.04%	21.15%
LOUISIANA	\$602,611	\$521,616	\$540,984	\$545,004	-10.23%	3.71%
MISSISSIPPI	\$347,785	\$379,011	\$343,600	\$365,279	-1.20%	-9.34%
MISSOURI	\$673,799	\$679,049	\$778,246	\$783,906	15.50%	14.61%
NORTH CAROLINA	\$1,703,811	\$1,439,864	\$1,651,380	\$1,700,630	-3.08%	14.69%
OKLAHOMA	\$499,084	\$529,588	\$557,504	\$618,221	11.71%	5.27%
SOUTH CAROLINA	\$371,306	\$379,505	\$457,690	\$474,585	23.26%	20.60%
TENNESSEE	\$685,675	\$878,598	\$983,786	\$1,121,143	43.48%	11.97%
TEXAS	\$3,075,571	\$3,196,953	\$3,498,352	\$3,550,213	13.75%	9.43%
VIRGINIA	\$1,097,246	\$1,057,512	\$1,261,383	\$1,276,972	14.96%	19.28%
WEST VIRGINIA	\$157,471	\$191,923	\$210,845	\$217,171	33.89%	9.86%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$13,652,181</b>	<b>\$13,686,381</b>	<b>\$15,287,079</b>	<b>\$15,833,083</b>	<b>11.98%</b>	<b>11.70%</b>

(a) As reported in the 2019 survey.

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

**TABLE 9B**  
**INMATE HEALTH CARE EXPENDITURES**  
**(in thousands of dollars)**

STATE	Actual Corrections Expenditures			Projected Corrections Expenditures	Percent Change	
	FY17	FY18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 17 to FY 18	FY 18 to FY 19
ALABAMA	\$115,100	\$136,700	\$141,000	\$155,400	22.50%	3.15%
ARKANSAS	\$65,119	\$68,445	\$61,676	\$69,433	-5.29%	-9.89%
FLORIDA	\$383,411	\$431,619	\$463,059	\$566,867	20.77%	7.28%
GEORGIA	\$249,290	\$239,709	\$251,904	\$244,895	1.05%	5.09%
KENTUCKY	\$67,871	\$69,050	\$74,806	\$75,500	10.22%	8.34%
LOUISIANA	\$53,955	\$60,870	\$62,152	\$61,513	15.19%	2.11%
MISSISSIPPI	\$65,514	\$65,912	\$76,054	\$77,404	16.09%	15.39%
MISSOURI	\$148,550	\$152,075	\$149,458	\$155,875	0.61%	-1.72%
NORTH CAROLINA	\$322,048	\$327,581	\$342,157	\$317,762	6.24%	4.45%
OKLAHOMA (a)	\$85,242	\$88,275	\$81,841	\$92,942	-3.99%	-7.29%
SOUTH CAROLINA	\$79,145	\$91,936	\$94,395	\$94,679	19.27%	2.67%
TENNESSEE (b)	\$124,447	\$139,676	\$138,570	\$143,550	11.35%	-0.79%
TEXAS	\$601,546	\$552,456	\$675,076	\$644,485	12.22%	22.20%
VIRGINIA	\$198,825	\$205,097	\$222,112	\$215,317	11.71%	8.30%
WEST VIRGINIA	\$21,226	\$30,971	\$30,759	\$31,681	44.91%	-0.68%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$2,581,289</b>	<b>\$2,660,372</b>	<b>\$2,865,019</b>	<b>\$2,947,303</b>	<b>10.99%</b>	<b>7.69%</b>

(a) Oklahoma's FY 19 Actual Corrections Expenditures includes \$1,301,106 that is federal.

(b) Tennessee revised FY 18 expenditures from \$353,793 to \$139,676 (in thousands of dollars).

**TABLE 10**  
**ANNUAL OPERATING COST PER INMATE BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION (a)**  
**FY 19 Actuals**

STATE		Level One	Level Two	Level Three	Community Based	Other	System-wide Annual Operating Cost Per Inmate	System-wide Average Operating Cost Per Inmate Day
ALABAMA		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$22,024	\$60.34
ARKANSAS		\$23,554	\$23,075	N/A	\$19,218	N/A	\$23,062	\$63.18
FLORIDA		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$22,688	\$62.16
GEORGIA		\$22,308	\$32,150	\$17,972	\$15,939	N/A	\$22,531	\$61.73
KENTUCKY	(b)	\$36,787	\$23,944	\$18,699	\$13,043	N/A	\$19,681	\$53.92
LOUISIANA		\$27,799	\$19,705	\$218	\$9,290	\$0	\$16,602	\$45.48
MISSISSIPPI		\$14,567	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$6,497	\$14,804	\$40.56
MISSOURI	(c)	\$20,539	\$25,073	\$28,316	\$28,410	\$26,358	\$25,739	\$70.52
NORTH CAROLINA	(d)	\$44,961	\$38,365	\$33,014	N/A	N/A	\$36,219	\$103.00
OKLAHOMA		\$33,052	\$18,826	\$17,548	\$18,058	N/A	\$18,860	\$51.67
SOUTH CAROLINA	(e)	\$20,221	\$18,708	\$19,443	N/A	N/A	\$19,457	\$71.00
TENNESSEE		\$37,887	\$28,367	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$79.00
TEXAS		\$21,414	\$20,369	\$26,898	\$0	N/A	\$22,894	\$62.72
VIRGINIA		\$22,115	\$31,054	\$32,681	\$31,145	N/A	\$32,146	\$88.07
WEST VIRGINIA	(f)	\$19,180	\$23,255	\$21,180	\$19,373	\$33,783	\$30,870	\$84.58
<b>AVERAGE</b>	(g)	<b>\$26,491</b>	<b>\$25,241</b>	<b>\$21,597</b>	<b>\$19,310</b>	<b>\$22,213</b>	<b>\$23,398</b>	<b>\$66.53</b>

NOTE:

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

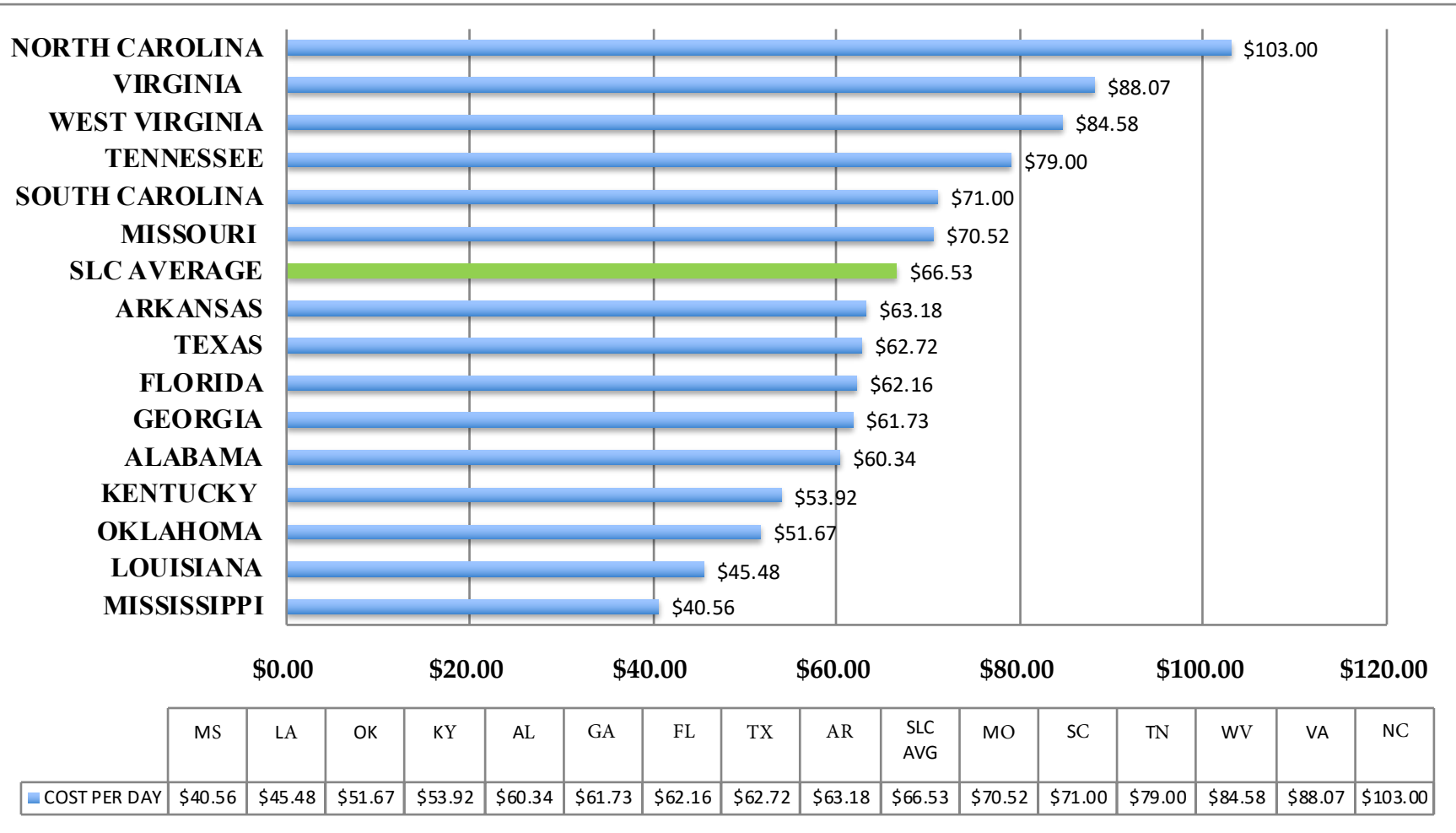
Level 1 - Maximum-security inmates (extended lockdown and working cellblocks), Medium- and Minimum-security inmates

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

Level 3 - Only Minimum-security inmates

- (a) Annual operating costs include those attributed to each corrections department. Expenditures associated with non-corrections budget units for inmate support are not included (i.e. headquarters, capital outlay, or probation and parole).
- (b) Kentucky reports \$73 as its system-wide average operating cost per inmate day as opposed to \$53.92. This was calculated by dividing the total expenditures by 365 and the total population of the facilities combined. This number includes not only the average of the state correctional facilities, but also the community based programs (jails and half-way houses). It does not include overhead costs.
- (c) Missouri reports Other as Women and Reception & Diagnostic.
- (d) North Carolina reports \$103 as its system-wide average operating cost per inmate day as opposed to \$99.23. This was calculated by dividing the total expenditures by 365.
- (e) South Carolina reports \$71 as its system-wide average operating cost per inmate day as opposed to \$53.71. This was calculated by dividing the total expenditures by 365.
- (f) West Virginia reports Other as the intake facility.
- (g) States reporting \$0 or N/A for any cost related to a type of institution are excluded from the calculation of the SLC average.

**CHART 5**  
**SYSTEM-WIDE AVERAGE OPERATING COST PER INMATE DAY**  
**(as of July 1, 2019)**



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

STATE	Adult Corrections Expenditures FY 19 (in thousands of dollars)	Total State Inmates FY 19 (a)	Expenditures Per Inmate FY 19	Expenditures per Inmate Rank	Population Estimate 7/1/19 (b)	Expenditures Per Capita FY 19	Expenditures Per Capita Rank
ALABAMA	\$530,800	23,793	\$22,309	10	4,903,185	\$108.26	13
ARKANSAS	\$359,805	17,515	\$20,543	12	3,017,804	\$119.23	7
FLORIDA	\$2,524,166	95,626	\$26,396	6	21,477,737	\$117.52	10
GEORGIA	\$1,248,877	55,581	\$22,469	9	10,617,423	\$117.63	9
KENTUCKY	\$339,661	24,266	\$13,997	15	4,467,673	\$76.03	15
LOUISIANA	\$540,984	32,466	\$16,663	14	4,648,794	\$116.37	11
MISSISSIPPI	\$343,600	19,067	\$18,021	13	2,976,149	\$115.45	12
MISSOURI	\$778,246	28,172	\$27,625	5	6,137,428	\$126.80	5
NORTH CAROLINA	\$1,651,380	35,046	\$47,120	1	10,488,084	\$157.45	1
OKLAHOMA	\$557,504	26,117	\$21,346	11	3,956,971	\$140.89	4
SOUTH CAROLINA	\$457,690	19,148	\$23,903	8	5,148,714	\$88.89	14
TENNESSEE	\$983,786	31,515	\$31,216	3	6,829,174	\$144.06	3
TEXAS	\$3,498,352	143,473	\$24,383	7	28,995,881	\$120.65	6
VIRGINIA	\$1,261,383	36,511	\$34,548	2	8,535,519	\$147.78	2
WEST VIRGINIA	\$210,845	6,775	\$31,121	4	1,792,147	\$117.65	8
<b>TOTAL /AVERAGE</b>	<b>\$15,287,079</b>	<b>595,071</b>	<b>\$25,690</b>		<b>123,992,683</b>	<b>\$123.29</b>	

**Note:** Expenditures are total operating expenditures for adult corrections.

(a) State and Local Jail Inmates as of July 1, 2019.

(b) Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau (Population Estimate as of July 1, 2019)



## **STAFFING PATTERNS AND SELECT INMATE CHARACTERISTICS**

### **Summary of Key Findings**

Table 12 on page 34 details the staffing ratios and starting salaries for the fifteen SLC states as of July 1, 2019. The states in the region were authorized employment of 103,550 correctional officers. As of July 1, 2019, approximately 82.3% of those positions were filled. There was an average of 6.36 inmates per filled correctional officer in the region. The average SLC starting salary was \$31,270, not including fringe benefits. Table 12 identifies two SLC rankings. The first ranking addresses the inmate to filled officer ratio, where 1 denotes the state (Mississippi) with the highest number of inmates per officer (25.10), while 15 denotes the state (North Carolina) with the lowest number of inmates per officer (3.73). The second ranking addresses the average starting salaries, where 1 denotes the state (Texas) with the highest average starting salary (\$36,238), while 15 denotes the state (Mississippi) with the lowest average starting salary (\$24,903). Chart 6 on page 36 illustrates the average starting salary of a correctional officer by SLC state.

Table 13 on page 37 provides data on adult correctional officers such as the average hours of classroom training (259), the average first year of employment on-the-job training hours (101) and the average turnover rate (30.76%) for the SLC states. States require an average of 39.7 hours of in-service training each year. Mississippi averaged the highest turnover rate at 47.5%, while Arkansas averaged the lowest turnover rate at 10.5%. Table 14 on page 39 reflects data on violent incidents, where the average number of assaults on inmates per 1,000 inmates was 22.53. Based on the survey data provided by the states, Alabama had the highest number of violent incidents on inmates per 1,000 inmates at 123.46, while Virginia had the lowest number at 1.16. Collectively, the states reported a total of 12,244 assaults by inmates on other inmates and 6,545 assaults by inmates on staff.

Tables 15 and 16 on pages 41 and 42 provide data on selected characteristics of adult inmates where the average SLC demographic statistics are as follows: White (48.79%), Black (44.30%), Hispanic (4.89%), Other (2.02%), Male (91%), and Female (9%). Additionally, the average age at commitment was 35.1 years, the average sentence was 6.7 years, and the average time served was 3.1 years. Among reporting states, there were 33,554 inmates admitted who were parole violators, 161,982 inmates serving sentences of 20 years or more, 28,056 inmates serving life without the possibility of parole, 1,245 inmates sentenced to death, and 21 executions. Finally, a total 269,615 inmates were released from custody in FY 19.

**TABLE 12**  
**POSITIONS, STAFFING RATIOS, AND STARTING SALARIES**  
**(as of July 1, 2019)**

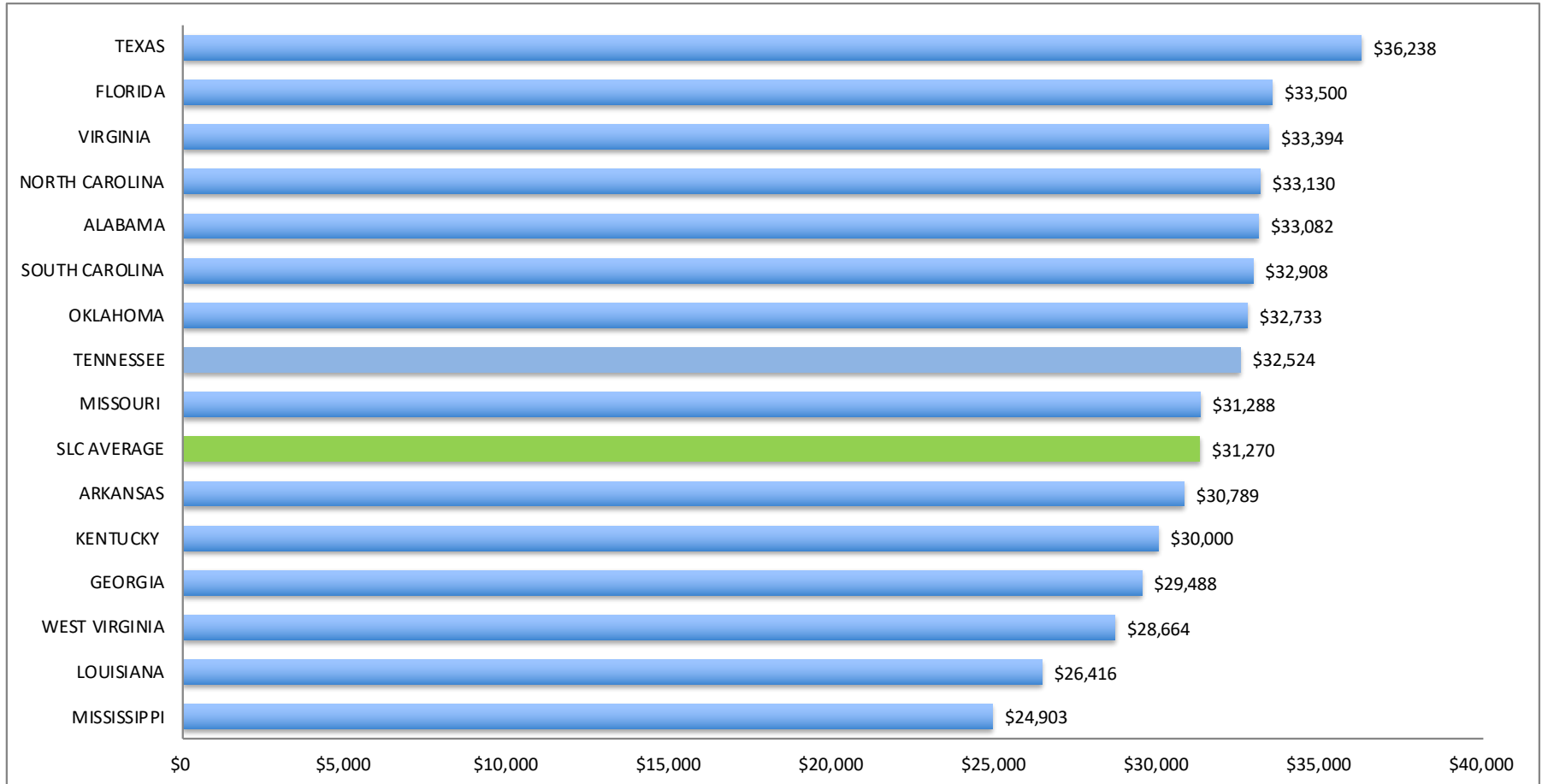
STATE		Correctional Officer Positions		Percent Filled	State Inmate Population 2019 (a)	Inmate to Filled Officer Ratio	Ratio Rank	Average Starting Salary(b)	Salary Rank
		Authorized	Filled						
ALABAMA	(c)	4,016	2,318	57.7%	21,416	9.24	4	\$33,082	5
ARKANSAS		3,904	3,502	89.7%	15,680	4.48	14	\$30,789	10
FLORIDA	(d)	17,646	15,419	87.4%	95,626	6.20	8	\$33,500	2
GEORGIA	(e)	7,663	5,928	77.4%	55,047	9.29	3	\$29,488	12
KENTUCKY		2,230	1,752	78.6%	12,577	7.18	6	\$30,000	11
LOUISIANA	(f)	3,176	2,779	87.5%	14,346	5.16	12	\$26,416	14
MISSISSIPPI		1,352	707	52.3%	17,746	25.10	1	\$24,903	15
MISSOURI	(g)	5,877	4,707	80.1%	28,172	5.99	9	\$31,288	9
NORTH CAROLINA	(h)	11,048	9,399	85.1%	35,046	3.73	15	\$33,130	4
OKLAHOMA		2,549	1,656	65.0%	26,110	15.77	2	\$32,733	7
SOUTH CAROLINA	(i)	3,873	2,872	74.2%	18,848	6.56	7	\$32,908	6
TENNESSEE	(j)	3,473	2,769	79.7%	21,869	7.90	5	\$32,524	8
TEXAS	(k)	29,234	24,738	84.6%	143,473	5.80	10	\$36,238	1
VIRGINIA		6,166	5,435	88.1%	30,144	5.55	11	\$33,394	3
WEST VIRGINIA	(l)	1,343	1,204	89.7%	5,836	4.85	13	\$28,664	13
<b>TOTAL /AVERAGE</b>		<b>103,550</b>	<b>85,185</b>	<b>82.3%</b>	<b>541,936</b>	<b>6.36</b>		<b>\$31,270</b>	

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

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

- (c) Alabama reports that it provides subsistence pay of \$12.00 per work day and after five years of state service officers receive longevity bonuses.
- (d) Florida reports that select institutions throughout the state qualify for a \$1,000 hiring bonus.
- (e) Georgia reports its starting salary at \$27,936 for medium security and \$31,040 for close security/special mission. The average of both is \$29,488.
- (f) Louisiana's Correctional Officer positions staff state run facilities only; therefore, the inmate population was reduced by 1,448 inmates who are housed in 1 state facility that is managed/operated by a non-state contractor.
- (g) Missouri provides \$50 differential semi-monthly for the CERT team members. This is the prison "SWAT" team on call for security incidents. This is different than the \$0.30 per hour differential for the 12PM to 5AM shift.
- (h) North Carolina reports starting salary for Correctional Officer I = \$33,130, Correctional Officer II = \$34,220, and Correctional Officer III = \$36,598.
- (i) South Carolina reports starting salary as \$32,908 with no experience and \$34,048 with 6 months of experience.
- (j) Tennessee reports a signing bonus of \$600 is included in stated starting salary information. It provides \$200 on first check, then the remaining \$400 paid after graduation from Tennessee Corrections Academy.
- (k) Texas reports that it provides a recruiting bonus that is up to \$5,000 for new correctional officers at select units.
- (l) West Virginia reports a 7% salary increase after the first year.

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



**TABLE 13**  
**ADULT CORRECTIONAL OFFICER STATISTICS**  
**(as of July 1, 2019)**

STATE		Hours of Classroom Training	1st Year of Employment On-the-Job Training Hours	Total		In Service Each Year Thereafter	Average Turnover Rate (%)
ALABAMA	(a)	480	96	576		40	32.50%
ARKANSAS	(b)	160	120	280		40	10.50%
FLORIDA	(c)	420	120	540		40	23.80%
GEORGIA	(d)	280	80	360		40	34.86%
KENTUCKY	(e)	200	40	240		40	21.86%
LOUISIANA	(f)	120	40	160		40	46.00%
MISSISSIPPI	(g)	200	160	360		40	47.50%
MISSOURI	(h)	160	80	240		40	29.30%
NORTH CAROLINA	(i)	261	120	381		40	25.78%
OKLAHOMA	(j)	240	40	280		40	27.85%
SOUTH CAROLINA	(k)	200	150	350		35	24.84%
TENNESSEE	(l)	240	80	320		40	42.50%
TEXAS	(m)	240	144	384		40	32.10%
VIRGINIA	(n)	560	200	760		40	28.16%
WEST VIRGINIA	(o)	120	40	160		40	33.90%
<b>AVERAGE</b>		<b>259</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>359</b>		<b>39.7</b>	<b>30.76%</b>

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

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

- (c) Florida calculates its turnover rate as the average of the beginning and end of fiscal year positions and all separations from the agency for any reason. This does not include OPS (non-career service) correctional officers, but does include all Correctional Officer series.
- (d) Georgia calculates its turnover rate by dividing the number of officers who left the department that month by the count of officers employed by the department at the end of the month. The turnover rate for the fiscal year is determined by calculating the sum of the turnover rates for the twelve months. The 280 classroom training hours consist of 40-hours of pre-service orientation plus 240-hours of basic correctional officer training.
- (e) Kentucky calculates its turnover rate for the Kentucky Personnel Cabinet by the total number of employees subtracted from the service divided by the ending employee count. NOTE: The KDOC vacancy rate as of the end of the fiscal year was 21% statewide, but at the critical level of 44% for the regional average of four (4) prisons located near Louisville, KY. For example, the Kentucky State Reformatory at the close of the fiscal year operated at a 58% vacancy rate.
- (f) Louisiana calculates its turnover rate by total exits divided by authorized table of organization positions.
- (g) Mississippi calculates its turnover rate by total separations for period divided by total number of officers for period. Separations include all separation types.
- (h) Missouri calculates its turnover rate as the percentage based on the total number of separation actions divided by the total number of full-time employees.
- (i) North Carolina reports 25.78% as its total turnover rate, 23.39% as its voluntary turnover rate (including retirees) and 2.39% as its involuntary turnover rate.
- (j) Oklahoma calculates its turnover rate by total terminations divided by (starting head count plus new hires).
- (k) South Carolina calculates its turnover rate by terminations during FY 18 divided by authorized strength. Authorized strength is the number of FTEs required to staff each post at an institution.
- (l) Tennessee reports that the turnover rate includes all officers leaving positions, but excludes those transferred or promoted. Turnover is calculated by dividing number of separations by employee headcount.
- (m) Texas reports that its turnover rate is calculated by dividing the number of separations during the fiscal year by the average filled positions during the fiscal year.
- (n) Virginia reports that its turnover rate is calculated by total number separations divided by average number of employees multiplied by 100 to determine the (turnover) percentage.
- (o) West Virginia calculates its turnover rate by the number of Correctional Officer separations divided by the number of correctional officer staff positions for FY 18.

**TABLE 14**  
**FY 19 SELECT REPORTED INCIDENTS PER 1,000 INMATES**

STATE		Assaults on				Death of				Escapes (a)			
		Inmates		Staff		Inmates		Staff		Attempted		At-Large	
		No.	Per 1,000	No.	Per 1,000	No.	Per 1,000	No.	Per 1,000	No.	Per 1,000	No.	Per 1,000
ALABAMA	(b)	2,644	123.46	384	17.93	14	0.65	0	0.00	9	0.42	0	0.00
ARKANSAS	(c)	454	28.95	1,165	74.30	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	0.26	0	0.00
FLORIDA		2,273	23.77	534	5.58	18	0.19	0	0.00	2	0.02	0	0.00
GEORGIA	(d)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	12	0.22	0	0.00	2	0.04	0	0.00
KENTUCKY	(e)	528	41.98	371	29.50	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	0.32	0	0.00
LOUISIANA	(f)	422	26.65	541	34.17	2	0.13	0	0.00	1	0.06	0	0.00
MISSISSIPPI		663	37.36	234	13.19	3	0.17	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
MISSOURI	(g)	816	28.96	677	24.03	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NORTH CAROLINA		1,812	51.70	1,241	35.41	2	0.06	0	0.00	15	0.43	8	0.23
OKLAHOMA	(h)	481	18.42	134	5.13	3	0.11	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
SOUTH CAROLINA		275	14.59	600	31.83	3	0.16	0	0.00	5	0.27	0	0.00
TENNESSEE		453	20.71	570	26.06	4	0.18	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
TEXAS	(i)	1,381	9.63	87	0.61	7	0.05	0	0.00	4	0.03	0	0.00
VIRGINIA	(j)	35	1.16	6	0.20	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.03	0	0.00
WEST VIRGINIA	(k)	7	1.20	1	0.17	0	0.00	0	0.00	8	1.37	2	0.34
<b>TOTAL/AVERAGE</b>		<b>12,244</b>	<b>22.53</b>	<b>6,545</b>	<b>12.04</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0.02</b>

(a) Escapes from prison grounds.

- (b) Alabama defines assaults as: the threat or use of force on another that causes the person to have a reasonable apprehension of imminent harmful or offensive contact; or the act of putting another person in reasonable fear or apprehension of an immediate battery by means of an act amounting to an attempt or threat to commit a battery. Reported incidents include fights and assaults with and without serious injury.
- (c) Arkansas defines assault as any threat(s) to inflict injury upon another, directly or indirectly, verbally or in writing. Total number of reported incidents are battery in which ADC defines - use of physical force (inmates or staff) & aggravated battery - use of a weapon in battery upon another person (inmates or staff).
- (d) Georgia reports only the total number of reported incidents as 34,909 (inmates 34,501 / staff 408).
- (e) Kentucky defines Incident Report as any major disciplinary action/conviction logged into its system. An inmate assault disciplinary action is logged for an inmate causing injury to another inmate. A staff assault disciplinary action is logged as a result of an inmate's physical action toward a staff member or non-inmate.
- (f) Louisiana defines reported incidents as all assaults recorded in its Category A, B and C reports. Category A incidents require immediate reporting. This includes escapes, death (accident, violence, suicide, suspicious, unknown, unnatural, execution), assault resulting in life-threatening injury, staff injured in the line-of-duty resulting in life-threatening injury, and other including significant property damage (i.e., fire, flooding or other incident where all or part of the facility is unusable as a result of the incident), significant disruption to unit operation/loss of control (hostage situation, work stoppage of ten or more - offenders or staff, riot, natural disaster, necessity of tact team/outside assistance, lockdown of all or part of the facility, and hunger strikes of entire facility or multiple housing units). Category B incidents require reporting within 24 hours. This category includes, apprehension of escapee, death from apparent natural causes (including illness), assault resulting in significant (but not life-threatening) injury, staff injured in the line-of-duty resulting in significant (but not life-threatening) injury, attempted suicide, individual hunger strike lasting consecutively for more than ten days or resulting in hemodynamic instability or requiring an emergency trip, organized multiple hunger strike (not on institutional or entire housing unit level), and other - including self-mutilation that resulted in significant injury, minor disruptions to unit operations (i.e. lockdown of a group of offenders) or any employee arrested or charged with criminal behavior other than traffic offenses. Category C incidents include sex offenses and use of force. The total number of reported incidents were 2,362 (on inmates 1,699 / on staff 663).
- (g) Missouri defines a serious assault (including attempts and conspiracy) as: causing serious physical injury to another either with or without a weapon, or through the use of any substance, instrument or device which can cause physical injury; causing a person to come into contact with or throwing/projecting feces or body fluids (i.e. urine, blood, saliva, etc.); and subjecting an employee to physical contact by kissing or touching the sexual parts.
- (h) Oklahoma states that a reported incident is any occurrence that falls under Section IX. A, B or C in OP-050108 entitled "Use of Force Standards and Reportable Incidents."
- (i) Texas data are for September 1, 2016 - August 31, 2017. Texas defines assault as any physical altercation between staff or offenders that results in an injury that requires treatment beyond first aid, as determined by medical staff, to any of the participants.
- (j) Virginia defines a serious assault as one which results in a serious injury that requires urgent and immediate medical treatment and restricts the offender's usual activity. Medical treatment should be more extensive than mere first aid, such as the application of bandages to wounds. It might include stitches, settings of broken bones, treatment of concussion, loss of consciousness, etc.
- (k) West Virginia reports that assaults result in serious injury. The state only tracks completed guilty findings of assaults of staff/inmates.



**TABLE 15**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
**(as of July 1, 2019)**

STATE	Average Age at Commitment	Avg. Sentence (Yrs.)	Avg. Time Served (Yrs.)	Race and Sex Distribution (a)						# of State Drug Offenders	% Drug Offenders of State Inmate Pop.
				% White	% Black	% Hispanic	% Other	% Male	% Female		
ALABAMA	31.0	13.0	3.0	46.50	52.82	0.00	0.68	91.0	9.0	14,481	60.86%
ARKANSAS	36.0	8.6	4.7	54.00	42.00	3.00	1.00	92.0	8.0	3,156	18.02%
FLORIDA	35.8	4.4	3.8	40.20	46.90	12.50	0.40	93.1	6.9	13,803	14.43%
GEORGIA	36.0	12.0	4.0	36.11	59.54	3.83	0.52	92.8	7.2	6,203	11.16%
KENTUCKY	35.0	5.0	2.0	76.62	20.51	1.33	1.54	87.0	13.0	9,807	40.41%
LOUISIANA	33.4	5.6	2.0	33.60	66.00	0.10	0.30	94.6	5.4	4,891	15.06%
MISSISSIPPI	35.0	6.5	2.9	35.40	63.30	1.00	0.40	93.0	7.0	3,849	20.19%
MISSOURI	34.9	5.9	2.0	63.20	34.00	2.10	0.70	90.4	9.6	7,118	25.27%
NORTH CAROLINA	34.0	2.0	2.0	40.00	52.00	0.00	8.00	85.0	15.0	5,323	15.19%
OKLAHOMA	35.0	8.6	2.5	53.35	26.18	7.85	12.63	89.0	11.0	7,757	29.70%
SOUTH CAROLINA	34.6	4.6	2.8	37.62	58.42	2.97	0.99	93.0	7.0	3,093	16.15%
TENNESSEE	39.0	8.0	N/A	55.53	41.68	2.31	0.48	91.0	9.0	4,133	13.11%
TEXAS	35.9	7.7	4.2	33.70	32.70	33.10	0.50	91.6	8.4	23,750	16.55%
VIRGINIA	36.0	2.0	4.0	40.06	56.47	2.91	0.56	92.0	8.0	10,813	29.62%
WEST VIRGINIA	N/A	N/A	N/A	86.00	12.00	0.40	1.60	90.0	10.0	893	13.18%
<b>AVERAGE / TOTAL</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>48.79</b>	<b>44.30</b>	<b>4.89</b>	<b>2.02</b>	<b>91.0</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>119,070</b>	<b>20.01%</b>

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

**TABLE 16**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (Continued)**  
**(as of July 1, 2019)**

STATE		Inmates admitted who were Parole Violators	Inmates Serving 20 yrs. >	Number of Inmates Released from custody in FY 19 for:							Inmates Serving Life (a)	Inmates Serving Death	Executions
				Expiration	Parole	Goodtime	Probation	Death	Other	Total			
ALABAMA	(b)	3,609	12,763	2,498	2,029	N/A	3,359	101	3,256	11,243	1,542	176	3
ARKANSAS	(c)	3,055	7,107	633	6,824	N/A	N/A	80	1	7,538	555	29	0
FLORIDA	(d)	N/A	28,782	18,301	29	N/A	4,629	389	6,682	30,030	10,575	342	2
GEORGIA	(e)	2,524	13,581	8,473	6,828	N/A	N/A	169	2,560	18,030	1,579	47	2
KENTUCKY	(f)	4,479	4,681	381	5,325	4,258	1,432	68	7,898	19,362	125	29	0
LOUISIANA	(g)	4,813	5,881	1,414	498	14,577	290	129	119	17,027	4,417	69	0
MISSISSIPPI	(h)	2,007	4,607	541	5,138	N/A	1,414	74	946	8,113	1,659	40	0
MISSOURI	(i)	5,899	6,473	1,294	14,179	N/A	4,485	99	43	20,100	1,180	23	1
NORTH CAROLINA	(j)	N/A	9,219	6,899	16,436	N/A	N/A	137	1,784	25,256	1,564	143	0
OKLAHOMA	(k)	27	6,556	2,513	383	N/A	6,826	107	0	9,829	929	45	0
SOUTH CAROLINA	(l)	437	3,685	2,601	1,844	N/A	1,469	79	1,526	7,519	1,184	38	0
TENNESSEE		N/A	N/A	5,533	2,709	N/A	5,523	94	0	13,859	N/A	56	4
TEXAS	(m)	5,932	50,757	22,178	22,427	13,380	367	457	6,093	64,902	1,223	206	9
VIRGINIA	(n)	30	7,890	N/A	413	1,068	11,109	95	12	12,697	1,232	2	0
WEST VIRGINIA	(o)	742	N/A	664	2,969	N/A	46	38	393	4,110	292	0	0
TOTAL		33,554	161,982	73,923	88,031	33,283	40,949	2,116	31,313	269,615	28,056	1,245	21

(a) Life without the possibility of parole.

(b) Alabama reports Other as released to other states, federal prisons, county jails, or community corrections.

- (c) Arkansas reports Other as Boot Camp releases and released to interstate compact.
- (d) Florida reports Other as conditional releases, executions and other release mechanisms.
- (e) Georgia reports Other as inmates conditional transfers, immigration and customs enforcement orders, reprieves, out-of-state parole orders (298).
- (f) Kentucky reports Goodtime is described as minimum expiration of sentence as calculated by application of statutory credits. Other includes active inmate release, escaped, home incarceration program, mandatory reentry supervision, postincarceration supervision, sex offender conditional discharge, and sex offender postincarceration supervision.
- (g) Louisiana reports Other as conviction overturned, court ordered, and released to Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS).
- (h) Mississippi reports Goodtime and Other as earned release supervision, house arrest, medical release, conditional release and undetermined.
- (i) Missouri reports Other as interstate transfers, absconders, etc.
- (j) North Carolina reports Other as release safekeeper, court order release, record close out, released in error, etc.
- (k) Oklahoma reports Other as exits not from release, parole, probation or death.
- (l) South Carolina reports Other as appeals, community supervision, remanded and resentenced.
- (m) Texas reports that Goodtime is calculated as inmates approved by the Board of Pardons and Paroles and released from prison to the supervision of the Parole Division. Eligibility requires prison time plus good conduct time to equal the total sentence.
- (n) Virginia reports Other as released by court order, pardon/commutation, death while in local jail custody and other release types.
- (o) West Virginia reports Other as diagnostic releases, court order releases, escapes and Anthony Correctional Center for Young Adult Offenders successful and unsuccessful completions.

## **PROJECTED COST OF NEW PRISONS**

### **Summary of Key Findings**

Table 17 on page 45 provides data on the assumed projected construction costs for selected new medium security prisons in each SLC state if one were to be built. Based on the survey data, the average size of a planned facility was 1,787 beds at an average total construction cost of \$222.5 M. This equates to a weighted average construction cost per bed of approximately \$136,515. North Carolina reported the highest projected construction cost per bed at \$209,550, while Alabama reported the lowest projected construction cost per bed at \$61,538.

Table 18 on page 46 captures the projected operating costs for selected new medium security prisons. The average maximum design capacity for the fifteen SLC states was 1,787. Oklahoma reported the highest maximum design capacity of 5,200, while several states (Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana and Texas) reported the lowest maximum design capacity of 1,000. The average number of positions (security and non-security) needed to operate a new medium security prison was 421. Oklahoma reported the largest number of positions needed to operate a new medium security prison at 1,676, while Louisiana reported the lowest at 171.

The average annual operating cost was estimated at \$32.1 M with Oklahoma reporting the highest estimated annual operating costs at \$98 M, while Mississippi reported the lowest at \$12 M. The average operating cost per bed was \$19,092 with Tennessee reporting the highest annual operating cost per bed at \$25,000, while Georgia reported the lowest average operating cost at \$11,554. Finally, the assumed average number of inmates per security guard was 6.1.

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

STATE	Capacity	Construction	Design	Supervision	Contingencies	Equipment	Land	Other	Total Costs	Cost per Bed	Method of Financing
ALABAMA	3,900	\$240,000,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$240,000,000	\$61,538	N/A
ARKANSAS	1,000	\$100,000,000	\$5,000,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$105,000,000	\$105,000	Bonds
FLORIDA	1,335	\$80,793,111	\$8,079,310	\$0	\$2,308,375	\$4,616,748	\$0	\$19,621,184	\$115,418,728	\$86,456	N/A
GEORGIA	1,200	\$156,800,000	\$13,500,000	\$2,300,000	\$15,700,000	\$2,300,000	\$11,500,000	N/A	\$202,100,000	\$168,417	Bonds
KENTUCKY	1,000	\$125,400,000	\$8,151,000	\$306,000	\$12,540,000	\$2,550,000	\$0	\$0	\$148,947,000	\$148,947	Bonds
LOUISIANA	1,000	\$85,000,000	\$8,500,000	\$0	\$8,500,000	\$2,500,000	\$0	\$0	\$104,500,000	\$104,500	Bonds
MISSISSIPPI	N/A	\$25,000,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$25,000,000	N/A	Bonds
MISSOURI	N/A	\$139,788,078	\$11,183,046	\$4,193,642	\$11,183,046	\$12,580,927	N/A	\$5,242,053	\$184,170,792	N/A	Bonds
NORTH CAROLINA	1,500	\$247,500,000	\$29,700,000	N/A	\$12,375,000	N/A	N/A	\$24,750,000	\$314,325,000	\$209,550	Bonds
OKLAHOMA	5,200	\$884,000,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$884,000,000	\$170,000	Bonds
SOUTH CAROLINA	1,500	\$186,100,000	\$17,000,000	\$1,900,000	\$21,500,000	\$9,300,000	\$2,000,000	\$6,500,000	\$244,300,000	\$162,867	Bonds
TENNESSEE (a)	1,444	\$236,486,000	\$10,526,500	\$8,926,400	\$11,824,300	\$6,810,900	\$2,068,300	\$19,357,600	\$296,000,000	\$204,986	Bonds/Cash
TEXAS	1,000	\$81,000,000	\$5,900,000	\$11,600,000	\$5,500,000	\$7,100,000	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$112,100,000	\$112,100	Bonds
VIRGINIA (b)	1,152	\$126,100,000	\$11,400,000	\$10,100,000	\$7,570,000	\$1,500,000	\$0	\$5,000,000	\$161,670,000	\$140,339	Bonds
WEST VIRGINIA	2,000	\$200,000,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$200,000,000	\$100,000	Bonds
<b>AVERAGE (c)</b>	<b>1,787</b>	<b>\$194,264,479</b>	<b>\$11,721,805</b>	<b>\$5,618,006</b>	<b>\$10,900,072</b>	<b>\$5,473,175</b>	<b>\$5,189,433</b>	<b>\$11,638,691</b>	<b>\$222,502,101</b>	<b>\$136,515</b>	

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

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

(c) States reporting \$0 or N/A for any cost category are excluded from the calculation of the SLC average.

**TABLE 18**  
**SELECTED NEW MEDIUM SECURITY PRISONS: PROJECTED OPERATING COSTS**  
**(as July 1, 2019)**

STATE	Maximum Design Capacity	Number of Positions			Inmates Per Corrections Officer (a)	Annual Operating Cost	Average Operating Cost Per Bed
		Security	Non-Security	Total			
ALABAMA	3,900	420	80	500	9.3	\$50,000,000	\$12,821
ARKANSAS	1,000	220	28	248	4.5	\$20,000,000	\$20,000
FLORIDA	1,335	221	32	253	6.0	\$30,289,014	\$22,688
GEORGIA	1,200	118	58	176	10.2	\$13,864,221	\$11,554
KENTUCKY	1,000	180	70	250	5.6	\$17,340,000	\$17,340
LOUISIANA	1,000	138	33	171	7.2	\$22,808,850	\$22,809
MISSISSIPPI	N/A	167	53	220	N/A	\$12,000,000	N/A
MISSOURI	N/A	304	202	506	N/A	\$39,363,933	N/A
NORTH CAROLINA	1,500	280	190	470	5.4	\$23,986,767	\$15,991
OKLAHOMA	5,200	1,217	459	1,676	4.3	\$98,035,600	\$18,853
SOUTH CAROLINA	1,500	289	110	399	5.2	\$23,000,000	\$15,333
TENNESSEE	1,444	288	154	442	5.0	\$40,000,000	\$27,701
TEXAS	1,000	190	81	271	5.3	\$18,546,650	\$18,547
VIRGINIA	1,152	209	97	306	5.5	\$22,530,000	\$19,557
WEST VIRGINIA	2,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$50,000,000	\$25,000
<b>AVERAGE (b)</b>	<b>1,787</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>\$32,117,669</b>	<b>\$19,092</b>

(a) Assumes 100% staffing.

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

## **PROBATION AND PAROLE**

### **Summary of Key Findings**

Table 19 on page 48 provides data on the probation and parole (P&P) population that totaled 1,303,376, comprised of probationers and parolees throughout the SLC. Texas reported the highest number of P&P offenders at 327,940, comprised of 243,858 probationers and 84,082 parolees. In contrast, West Virginia reported the lowest number of P&P offenders at 4,066, comprised of 1,098 probationers and 2,968 parolees. The total number of agents reported was 13,999 throughout the SLC. Texas reported the highest number of agents at 4,341, while West Virginia reported the lowest number of agents at 69. Chart 7 on page 50 reflects the caseload per probation/parole agent with Mississippi reporting the highest caseload per agent at 122, while Texas reported the lowest caseload at 53.6. The SLC average caseload was 85.3.

Table 20 on page 51 captures data for state inmates, probationers and parolees per 100,000 population. As of July 1, 2019, the SLC average number of state inmates per 100,000 population was 479.2, with Louisiana ranking the highest at 698.4 and North Carolina the lowest at 334.2. The SLC average of probationers and parolees per 100,000 population was 1,051 with Arkansas ranking the highest at 2,153 and West Virginia the lowest at 227. The SLC average for total number of inmates, probationers and parolees per 100,000 population was 1,531 with Arkansas ranking the highest at 2,733 and West Virginia the lowest at 227.

Table 21 on page 52 provides data on probation and parole funding. The total funding for probation and parole across the SLC was \$1.94 B, while the average funding per state was \$129.2 M. A ranking of expenditures per offender is provided for the SLC states, where 1 denotes the state (South Carolina) with the highest expenditure per offender at \$2,445, while 15 denotes the state (Georgia) with the lowest expenditure per offender at \$842.

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

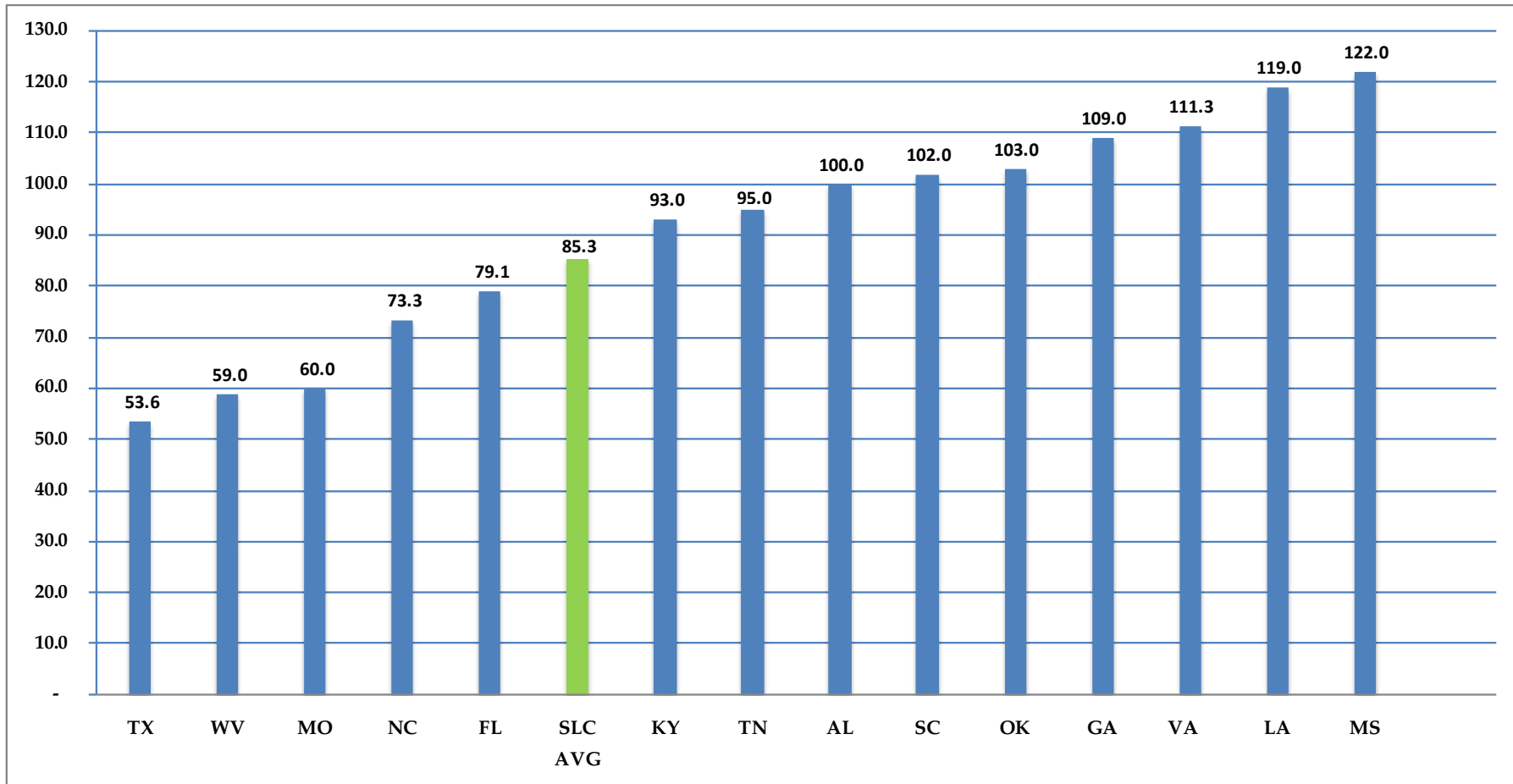
STATE		Number of Offenders			Total Offenders	Number of Agents	Offenders Per Agent	Caseload Per Agent (a)
		Probationers	Parolees					
ALABAMA	(b)	51,204	11,877		63,081	311	202.8	100.0
ARKANSAS	(b)	39,641	25,328		64,969	N/A	N/A	N/A
FLORIDA	(c)	133,050	5,454		138,504	2,179	63.6	79.1
GEORGIA	(b)(d)	199,974	20,513		220,487	790	279.1	109.0
KENTUCKY		36,369	12,519		48,888	616	79.4	93.0
LOUISIANA		34,020	25,441		59,461	510	116.6	119.0
MISSISSIPPI	(e)	24,251	8,902		33,153	300	110.5	122.0
MISSOURI		42,847	18,207		61,054	1,054	57.9	60.0
NORTH CAROLINA	(f)	82,008	15,355		97,363	1,823	53.4	73.3
OKLAHOMA		25,194	2,494		27,688	268	103.3	103.0
SOUTH CAROLINA	(b)(g)	24,506	2,804		27,310	230	118.7	102.0
TENNESSEE	(h)	58,543	10,512		69,055	902	76.6	95.0
TEXAS	(i)	243,858	84,082		327,940	4,341	75.5	53.6
VIRGINIA		58,520	1,835		60,355	606	99.6	111.3
WEST VIRGINIA		1,098	2,968		4,066	69	58.9	59.0
<b>TOTAL /AVERAGE</b>		<b>1,055,083</b>	<b>248,291</b>		<b>1,303,374</b>	<b>13,999</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>85.3</b>

(a) Caseload per agent as reported by states.



- (b) Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia and South Carolina - probation and parole services are provided by a separate agency.
- (c) Florida reports the caseload per agent are: 23.3 per agent for Community Control, 28.3 per agent for Sex Offender/Post-prison, 46.3 per agent for Drug Offender/Probation, 223.1 per agent for Pretrial Intervention and 83 per agent for Probation.
- (d) Georgia Department of Community Supervision (DCS) reports the number of officers (790) excludes specialized assignments, such as court officers, sex offenders, and field training officers. DCS supervises cases according to risk and needs, which creates a wide variety of caseload sizes. Average Caseloads (only includes active supervision) excludes specialized assignments, such as court officers, sex offenders, and field training officers. DCS supervises cases according to risk and needs, which creates a wide variety of caseload sizes.
- (e) Mississippi reports that the electronic monitoring caseload size averages 30 offenders.
- (f) North Carolina reports that high-risk caseloads (LO, L1) have a 40 caseload per officer. Medium Risk L2 and L3 have a 60 caseload per officer. Low level (L4, L5) have a 120 caseload per officer.
- (g) The South Carolina (SC) Department of Probation and Parole Services reports the number of cases assigned to probation and/or parole field agents are 230 for agents and 58 for offender supervision specialists. The number of cases (caseload) or workload units per agent is 102 cases per agent/offender supervision specialists.
- (h) Tennessee reports the number assigned to probation is 58,543 and an additional 10,512 for Community Corrections (total of 69,055). The caseload or workload reported was 90-100. The average of 95 is reported above.
- (i) Texas average caseload per agent are 111.3 average regular caseload size for probation supervision, 25 average caseload for electronic monitoring, 14 average caseload for super-intensive, 75:1 District Reentry Centers, 30 Sex Offenders, 45 MI/MR/TIPH/MRIS and 75 average caseload for substance Abuse. Adult probation offenders are supervised by 122 local Community Supervision and Correction Departments (CSCDs). The Community Justice Assistance Division (CJAD) of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice is responsible for the oversight of community supervision and corrections departments in Texas. CJAD supports and assists the 122 CSCDs, which provide community supervision of adult offenders in 254 counties. The number of agents assigned to probation is 2,997 and 1,344 to parole.

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



NOTE: Arkansas did not report information this year.

**TABLE 20**  
**TOTAL STATE INMATES, PROBATIONERS, AND PAROLEES PER 100,000 POPULATION**  
**(as of July 1, 2019)**

STATE	Total State Inmates	State Inmates Per 100,000 Population	Rank in SLC	Total Probationers & Parolees	Probationers & Parolees Per 100,000 Population	Rank in SLC	Total Inmates, Probationers & Parolees	Per 100,000 Population	Rank in SLC
ALABAMA	23,793	485.3	8	63,081	1,287	4	86,874	1,772	4
ARKANSAS	17,515	580.4	4	64,969	2,153	1	82,484	2,733	1
FLORIDA	95,626	445.2	11	138,504	645	13	234,130	1,090	13
GEORGIA	55,581	523.5	6	220,487	2,077	2	276,068	2,600	2
KENTUCKY	24,266	543.1	5	48,888	1,094	7	73,154	1,637	6
LOUISIANA	32,466	698.4	1	59,461	1,279	3	91,927	1,977	3
MISSISSIPPI	19,067	640.7	3	33,153	1,114	6	52,220	1,755	5
MISSOURI	28,172	459.0	10	61,054	995	9	89,226	1,454	9
NORTH CAROLINA	35,046	334.2	15	97,363	928	10	132,409	1,262	11
OKLAHOMA	26,117	660.0	2	27,688	700	12	53,805	1,360	10
SOUTH CAROLINA	19,148	371.9	14	27,310	530	14	46,458	902	14
TENNESSEE	31,515	461.5	9	69,055	1,011	8	100,570	1,473	8
TEXAS	143,473	494.8	7	327,940	1,131	5	471,413	1,626	7
VIRGINIA	36,511	427.8	12	60,355	707	11	96,866	1,135	12
WEST VIRGINIA	6,775	378.0	13	4,066	227	15	10,841	605	15
<b>TOTAL / AVERAGE</b>	<b>595,071</b>	<b>479.9</b>		<b>1,303,374</b>	<b>1,051</b>		<b>1,898,445</b>	<b>1,531</b>	

**TABLE 21**  
**PROBATION AND PAROLE FUNDING**

STATE		State Funds	Supervision Fees	Other Funds	Total	Expenditures Per Offender	SLC Rank
ALABAMA	(a)	\$45,495,684	\$10,318,827	\$53,984	\$55,868,495	\$886	<b>14</b>
ARKANSAS	(b)	\$92,133,618	\$19,633,229	\$3,095,072	\$114,861,919	\$1,768	<b>4</b>
FLORIDA		\$236,631,166	N/A	N/A	\$236,631,166	\$1,708	<b>5</b>
GEORGIA	(c)	\$182,353,965	N/A	\$3,390,296	\$185,744,261	\$842	<b>15</b>
KENTUCKY	(d)	\$59,936,854	\$0	\$1,668,984	\$61,605,838	\$1,260	<b>11</b>
LOUISIANA		\$55,410,035	\$19,230,105	\$1,014,000	\$75,654,140	\$1,272	<b>10</b>
MISSISSIPPI		\$25,400,499	\$11,103,468	N/A	\$36,503,967	\$1,101	<b>12</b>
MISSOURI	(e)	\$79,163,527	\$10,473,352	\$2,000,000	\$91,636,879	\$1,501	<b>7</b>
NORTH CAROLINA		\$204,180,623	N/A	N/A	\$204,180,623	\$2,097	<b>2</b>
OKLAHOMA		\$23,017,338	\$3,504,916	\$0	\$26,522,254	\$958	<b>13</b>
SOUTH CAROLINA	(f)	\$45,535,663	N/A	\$21,250,391	\$66,786,054	\$2,445	<b>1</b>
TENNESSEE		\$84,081,200	\$6,159,700	\$1,219,500	\$91,460,400	\$1,324	<b>9</b>
TEXAS	(g)	\$429,979,256	\$133,757,620	\$30,612,010	\$594,348,886	\$1,812	<b>3</b>
VIRGINIA		\$87,197,724	\$0	\$2,152,485	\$89,350,209	\$1,480	<b>8</b>
WEST VIRGINIA		\$5,361,413	\$1,192,167	\$0	\$6,553,580	\$1,612	<b>6</b>
<b>TOTAL / AVERAGE</b>		<b>\$1,655,878,565</b>	<b>\$215,373,384</b>	<b>\$66,456,722</b>	<b>\$1,937,708,671</b>	<b>\$1,471</b>	

(a) Alabama reports that probation and parole services are provided by the Alabama Board of Pardons and Parole which is a separate agency from the Alabama Department of Corrections.

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

- (c) Georgia reports that a new agency, the Department of Community Supervision (DCS) is responsible for the effective and efficient supervision of more than 200,000 adult felony offenders and Class A and Class B designated juvenile offenders. DCS has transferred the responsibilities of the community supervision of parolees from the State Board of Pardons and Paroles, probationers from the Department of Corrections, and select Class A and B juveniles from the Department of Juvenile Justice to the Department of Community Supervision.
- (d) Kentucky reports that its supervision fees, per Kentucky statute, are directed to the General Fund for either the state or city/county/consolidated local government.
- (e) Missouri reports that the collection of supervision fees has decreased drastically in past years, so funds are internally restricted. The actual expenditures in FY 16 were \$6.4 M.
- (f) South Carolina's probation and parole services are provided by a separate agency. The supervision fees are included in other funds (\$21,044,391) along with federal funds (\$206,000). Intensive Supervision services are provided by DOC at a cost of \$5,011,165.
- (g) Texas reports that the probation budget for FY19 was \$419,325,190 and parole budget was \$175,023,696.

## **REHABILITATION**

### **Summary of Key Findings**

Table 22 on page 55 provides data on inmate rehabilitation that includes adult basic education, literacy programs, vocational education, religious guidance, and on-the-job training by each SLC state. Fourteen states reported that they have Adult Basic Education and/or Literacy programs and provide some form of Vocational Education to inmates within their system.

The number of inmates receiving a General Educational Development (GED) certificate (or equivalent – i.e. Hi-Set) ranged from 54 in Mississippi to 3,888 in Texas, while the percentage of inmates in state facilities receiving a GED ranged from 0.30% in Mississippi to 18% in Tennessee.

**TABLE 22**  
**INMATE REHABILITATION**  
**(as of July 1, 2019)**

STATE		Average Monthly Enrollment					Number Receiving GED FY 19	% of Budget Allocated to Rehab Programs	% of Inmates (state facilities) Receiving GED
		Adult Basic Education	Literacy Programs	Vocational Education	Religious Guidance	On-The-Job Training			
ALABAMA		656	455	1,765	10,005	307	741	N/A	3.46%
ARKANSAS	(a)	2,145	2,145	264	1,324	500	792	3.04%	5.05%
FLORIDA	(b)	660	1,166	490	N/A	291	1,719	2.50%	1.80%
GEORGIA	(c)	2,376	737	1,828	36,305	4,538	3,021	1.71%	5.49%
KENTUCKY	(d)	946	504	336	2,918	6,884	874	0.89%	6.95%
LOUISIANA	(e)	1,281	98	973	141	8,407	555	1.20%	3.51%
MISSISSIPPI	(f)	260	25	271	17,537	N/A	54	N/A	0.30%
MISSOURI	(g)	911	N/A	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.90%	N/A
NORTH CAROLINA	(h)	1,088	N/A	2,028	536	N/A	846	4.80%	2.41%
OKLAHOMA	(i)	763	586	518	11,600	0	1,149	3.10%	4.40%
SOUTH CAROLINA	(j)	1,035	481	458	4,404	3,656	360	1.40%	1.91%
TENNESSEE		1,910	N/A	1,839	N/A	N/A	397	3.00%	18.00%
TEXAS	(k)	18,905	16,240	3,357	500,000	3,700	3,888	3.25%	2.71%
VIRGINIA		4,264	4,264	2,475	13,249	475	234	2.23%	0.78%
WEST VIRGINIA		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	207	N/A	3.55%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>37,200</b>	<b>26,701</b>	<b>16,703</b>	<b>598,019</b>	<b>28,758</b>	<b>14,837</b>		<b>2.73%</b>

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

- (b) Florida reports that \$35.14 M in state funds were allocated to rehab programs, 57% of its facilities have these programs, and 66.5% (or 64,996) of its eligible inmates enrolled in rehab programs.
- (c) Georgia reports that \$17.75 M of state funds and \$0.4 M of non-state funds were allocated to rehab programs, 100% of its facilities have these programs, and 25.46% (or 13,964) of its eligible inmates enrolled in rehab programs.
- (d) Kentucky reports that \$5.64 M in state funds and \$0.1 M of non-state funds were allocated to rehab programs, 100% of its facilities have these programs, and 49% (or 5,896) of its eligible inmates enrolled in rehab programs.
- (e) Louisiana reports that \$4.12 M in state funds were allocated to rehab programs, 100% of its facilities have these programs, and 15% (or 2,569) of its eligible inmates enrolled in rehab programs.
- (f) Mississippi reports that \$2.4 M in state funds were allocated to rehab programs, 31% of its facilities have these programs, and 9% (or 967) of its eligible inmates enrolled in rehab programs. Mississippi information for On-the-Job Training includes state and private facilities.
- (g) Missouri reports that \$13 M in state funds and \$37.9 M in non-state funds were allocated to rehab programs. Literacy program numbers are included in the adult basic education numbers.
- (h) North Carolina reports that \$74.97 M in state funds and \$3.38 M in non-state funds were allocated to rehab programs and 100% of its facilities have these programs. North Carolina's literacy program is included in the adult basic education enrollment figure of 1,088.
- (i) Oklahoma reports that \$15.5 M in state funds and \$1.6 M in non-state funds were allocated to rehab programs, 100% of its facilities have these programs, and 15.31% (or 2,007) of its eligible inmates enrolled in rehab programs.
- (j) South Carolina reports the following information: GEDs/High School Diplomas = 360, Vocational Certificates = 2,260, WorkKeys = 1,498, On-the-Job Training Certificates = 3,656, Employability Skills Curriculum = 302, and Department of Labor Apprenticeships = 0. The combined total of awards is 8,076.
- (k) Texas reports that offenders enrolled in multiple religious guidance programs are counted more than once. This state also reports \$113.2 M in state funds on rehab programs and \$605,354 in non-state funds.



## **PRISON INDUSTRIES**

### **Summary of Key Findings**

Table 23 on pages 58-60 provides data on the various prison industries operated by the SLC states. All fifteen states reported maintaining a prison industries program. Total sales in all product lines reported by corrections departments were approximately \$466.1 M, while the total net profit generated was approximately \$25.1 M. The SLC operations employed an average of 1,358 inmates, who worked an average of 7.0 hours per day. Table 23 includes whether states have a “state use law” requiring state agencies to purchase from prison industries.

**TABLE 23  
FY 19 PRISON INDUSTRIES**

STATE	Total Sales	Net Profit	Average # Inmates Employed	Average Inmate Pay Per Hour	Average Hrs / Day / Inmate	Largest Product Lines	Gross Sales	State Use Law	
								Yes	No
ALABAMA	\$15,329,618	\$1,243,125	380	\$0.50	7.0				X
						Tag Clothing Print Fleet Services Janitorial	\$4,627,056 \$2,597,236 \$2,382,930 \$1,591,464 \$959,866		
ARKANSAS	\$7,916,133	\$1,425,589	500	\$0.00	N/A				X
						Bus Factory Garment Factory Janitorial Plant Eco Products Furniture Factory	\$2,480,191 \$1,619,352 \$1,019,018 \$814,870 \$716,007		
FLORIDA	\$69,524,370	\$1,235,611	1,839	\$0.37	6.5				X
						Paint Tag/License Plates Tire Retread Sanitary Maintenance & Supply Garment	\$8,345,024 \$7,927,972 \$4,537,917 \$3,951,920 \$3,200,665		
GEORGIA	\$36,225,108	\$5,865,978	944	N/A	N/A				X
				GA law does not allow pay to inmates unless part of Federal Prison Industry Enhancement Program.	Those inmates are paid a minimum of \$7.25/hr and work on average 4 10 hour days to make 40 hr wk.	License Plates / Tag Decals Signs Printing Services Chemical/Janitorial Supplies Pulaski Garments	\$8,806,013 \$4,149,839 \$3,632,972 \$3,061,104 \$2,934,513		
KENTUCKY	\$9,160,387	\$1,719,008	558	\$0.68	7.0			X	
						Furniture/Wood Tags Print Inmate Clothing Janitorial Products	\$1,480,192 \$2,006,671 \$1,235,918 \$1,349,502 \$1,197,935		

**TABLE 23  
FY 19 PRISON INDUSTRIES**

STATE	Total Sales	Net Profit	Average # Inmates Employed	Average Inmate Pay Per Hour	Average Hrs / Day / Inmate	Largest Product Lines	Gross Sales	State Use Law	
								Yes	No
LOUISIANA	\$17,457,436	\$2,005,984	713	\$0.20	8.0			X	
						Canteen Sales	\$7,669,853		
						Garments	\$3,025,954		
						License Plates	\$1,538,046		
						Cleaning Supplies	\$1,295,514		
						Metal Fabrication	\$925,657		
MISSISSIPPI	N/A	N/A	468	\$0.32	7.0				X
						Garment	\$1,738,586		
						Metal Products	\$728,375		
						Printing	\$664,264		
						Recycling	\$927,019		
MISSOURI	\$31,222,532	\$2,533,196	2,416	\$0.64	8.0			X	
						License Plates	\$5,800,117		
						Consumable Products	\$2,486,881		
						FCC Laundry	\$3,436,113		
						MCC Laundry	\$1,971,450		
						Office System	\$1,814,523		
NORTH CAROLINA	\$91,386,050	\$1,086,601	3,297	\$0.340	8.0				X
						Food Products	\$28,766,410		
						Textiles	\$11,902,043		
						Laundry Services	\$8,263,176		
						Janitorial Products	\$7,107,606		
						Signage & Sign Recycling	\$9,944,318		
OKLAHOMA	\$18,352,984	\$2,267,291	1,054	\$1.04	7.0			X	
						Vehicle Tags	\$6,813,161		
						Metal Fabrication	\$2,238,899		
						Upholstery	\$1,635,587		
						Modular Furniture	\$1,169,438		
						Garment	\$1,628,688		

**TABLE 23**  
**FY 19 PRISON INDUSTRIES**

STATE	Total Sales	Net Profit	Average # Inmates Employed	Average Inmate Pay Per Hour	Average Hrs / Day / Inmate	Largest Product Lines	Gross Sales	State Use Law	
								Yes	No
SOUTH CAROLINA	\$17,885,781	\$678,824	1,007	\$0.31-\$7.94	7 - 9			X	
						Printing	\$1,730,918		
						Apparel	\$2,296,663		
						Modular Furniture/Seating	\$792,318		
						Retread	\$419,579		
						Mattresses	\$461,246		
TENNESSEE	\$22,545,101	\$456,442	985	\$4.44	5.0				X
						Prison Industry Enhancement	\$6,205,943		
						Textiles	\$5,136,386		
						License Plates	\$5,723,736		
						Agriculture	\$1,803,413		
						Industrial Cleaning Products	\$1,011,947		
TEXAS	\$73,775,843	\$782,122	4,724	N/A	N/A			X	
				Texas does not pay offenders for participation in work programs.		License Plates	\$14,097,232		
						Garments	\$20,884,102		
						Metal	\$13,295,500		
						Furniture	\$13,690,033		
						Graphics	\$9,329,691		
VIRGINIA	\$46,103,114	\$2,145,909	1,216	\$0.69	5.0			X	
						Wood Furniture	\$9,444,368		
						License Tags	\$7,378,383		
						Clothing	\$7,320,590		
						Office Systems	\$5,572,549		
						Print	\$3,982,399		
WEST VIRGINIA	\$9,237,902	\$1,662,807	275	\$0.84	7 to 7.5			X	
						Printing	\$987,277		
						License Plates	\$1,245,452		
						Inmate Clothing	\$1,107,224		
						Seating	\$785,624		
						Mattresses	\$1,123,109		
<b>TOTAL / AVERAGE</b>	<b>\$466,122,359</b>	<b>\$25,108,487</b>	<b>1,358</b>	<b>\$1.17</b>	<b>7.0</b>				

## **PRIVATIZATION**

### **Summary of Key Findings**

Table 24 on pages 62-65 provides data on the different types of privatized services that were provided in the SLC states in FY 19. Privatization of services includes, but is not limited to, the following: (1) Medical & Drug Treatment Services; (2) Halfway Houses, Community Rehabilitation Centers, and Work Release Centers; (3) Food Services; and (4) Management of Prison Facilities. The total value of the privatized services reported was \$2.07 B for 469,400 inmates. Reported private facilities realize an average cost of \$41 per offender per day. NOTE: Table 24 includes data as provided by the states. For some, a single cost per day may be included. For others, costs were delineated between different services. If data was not provided, a N/A will appear in the appropriate column.

**TABLE 24**  
**FY 19 PRIVATIZATION OF SERVICES**

STATE	Types of Services	Annual Value of Services	Number of Inmates/Beds	Private Facilities	
				Cost Per Day Per Offender	% of state inmates
ALABAMA				\$36.00	1.00%
	Inmate Health Services	\$141,000,000	21,661		
	Contract Beds	\$7,900,000	693		
ARKANSAS				N/A	
	Medical Services	\$61,675,748	16,326		
FLORIDA				\$44.80	10.00%
	Private Prisons	\$156,161,600	9,550		
	Health Services	\$373,837,412	86,213		
	Work Release/Transition	\$19,819,646	1,892		
GEORGIA				\$49.40	15%
	Health: Physical, Mental, Dental, etc.	\$30,275,195	44,149		
	Private Prisons	\$139,784,108	7,834		
	Food Service - (Aramark)	\$2,962,475	2,690		
	Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	\$8,912,628	4,636		
	Various	\$35,653,892			

**TABLE 24**  
**FY 19 PRIVATIZATION OF SERVICES**

STATE	Types of Services	Annual Value of Services	Number of Inmates / Beds	Private Facilities	
				Cost Per Day Per Offender	% of state inmates
KENTUCKY				\$58.00	5%
	Medical Services	\$46,588,647	12,309		
	Halfway Houses & Residential Treatment	\$27,523,278	2,303		
	Dental	\$2,148,088	12,309		
	Pharmacy	\$14,230,378	12,309		
	Private Prison	\$17,949,981	841		
	Food Service Contract	\$13,599,851	12,309		
LOUISIANA					
	Winn CC - Lasalle Corrections (Private)	\$12,942,899	1,362	\$26.04	8.43%
MISSISSIPPI				N/A	16%
	Private Prison Facilities	\$85,187,264	3,198		
	Medical Services	\$76,053,541	18,253		
	County Regional Facilities	\$7,336,162	1,323		
MISSOURI				N/A	
	Health Services	\$151,726,244	32,931		
	Substance Abuse Services	\$4,631,621	6,247		
	Education Services	\$840,103	537		

**TABLE 24**  
**FY 19 PRIVATIZATION OF SERVICES**

STATE	Types of Services	Annual Value of Services	Number of Inmates / Beds		Private Facilities	
					Cost Per Day Per Offender	% of state inmates
NORTH CAROLINA					N/A	
	No services provided by private sector.					
OKLAHOMA					\$46.76	23%
	Halfway House	\$14,855,168	1,024	(a)	\$14,507.00	
	Private Prison (Medium)	\$91,153,392	5,456	(a)	\$16,707.00	
	Private Prison (Maximum)	\$9,189,894	422	(a)	\$21,777.00	
SOUTH CAROLINA					\$70.00	0.24%
	Private Prison - CoreCivic	\$1,224,959	51			
TENNESSEE					\$59.00	35%
	Health Care	\$116,643,834	21,902			
	Mental Health	\$15,583,329	14,300			
	Food Services	\$21,104,241	14,300			
	Private Prisons	\$163,421,095	7,602			



**TABLE 24**  
**FY 19 PRIVATIZATION OF SERVICES**

STATE	Types of Services	Annual Value of Services	Number of Inmates / Beds		Private Facilities	
					Cost Per Day Per Offender	% of state inmates
TEXAS						
	Not reported					
VIRGINIA					\$48.00	5%
	Medical Services	\$76,000,000	14,000			
	Pharmacy	\$10,200,000	15,000			
	Third Party Administration	\$86,000,000	30,500			
	Lawrenceville Correctional Center (Private)	\$27,147,461	1,550			
	Food Costs (Privatized Svcs ended 11/19)	\$1,470,000	2,387			
	Commissary	\$319,877	28,966			
	Renal Dialysis	\$1,830,000	65			
WEST VIRGINIA						
	No services provided by private sector.					
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$2,074,884,011</b>	<b>469,400</b>	<b>(b)</b>	<b>\$ 41.00</b>	

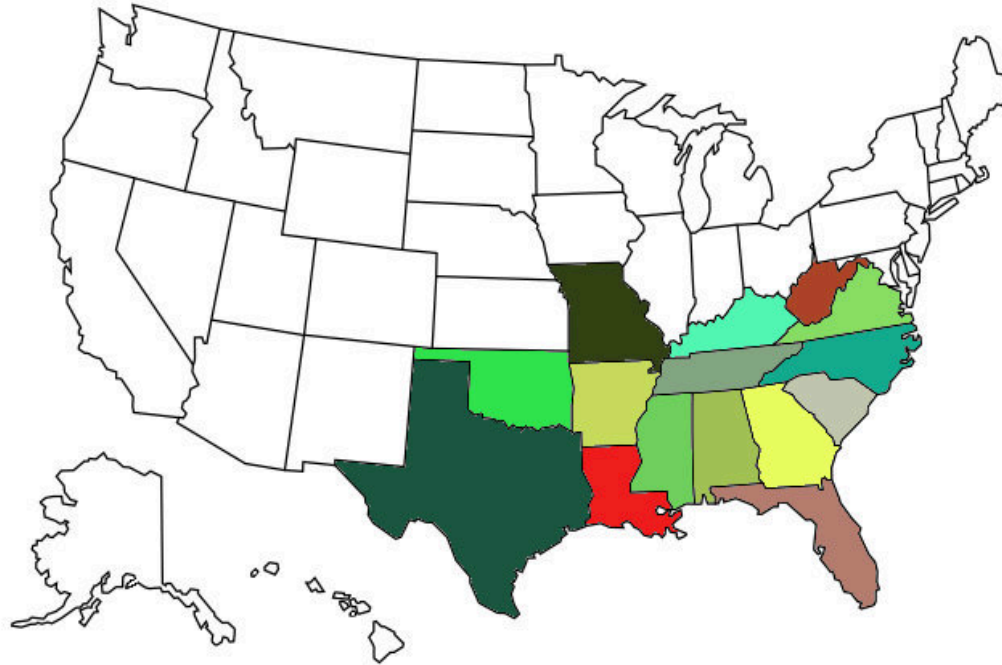
(a) Annual Cost

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

## STATE PROFILES

### Summary of Key Findings

The questionnaire data was instrumental in compiling the “Corrections State Profile” for each state. These profiles include inmate demographics, the most frequently committed crimes, the prevalence of HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis C, court order requirements, and state initiatives for 2018 such as “The Elderly and Infirm Population in the Corrections System,” “Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs,” and “Pre-Release/Post-Release (Reentry) Programs.”



**ALABAMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2019)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Number of New Admissions in FY 19:	11,757 inmates
Average Age at Commitment:	31.0 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	1,495 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments (excluding life sentences):	13.0 years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	3.0 years
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:	
1. Personal	
2. Property	
3. Drugs	
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	46.50%
Percentage Black	52.82%
Percentage Hispanic	0.00%
Percentage Other	0.68%
Percentage Male	91.00%
Percentage Female	9.00%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	3,324 inmates

**ALABAMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2019)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	1,542 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	276 inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	21.0%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	176 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 19:	3 inmates
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	12,763 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	3,089 inmates
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	3,609 inmates
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	326 inmates
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	3,283 inmates
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 19 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	2,498 inmates
Parole	2,029 inmates
Goodtime	N/A
Probation	3,359 inmates
Death	101 inmates
Other (transfer, court order, bond/appeal)	3,256 inmates
Total	<u>11,243 inmates</u>

**ALABAMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2019)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:	N/A
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
<i>The Alabama Medical Furlough Act became a law on September 1, 2008, and provides the Commissioner of DOC discretionary authority to grant medical furlough for terminally ill, permanently incapacitated, and geriatric inmates who suffer from a chronic infirmity, illness, or disease related to aging, and who do not constitute a danger to themselves or society.</i>	
Number of Inmates Released in FY 19 Based on the Above:	12 inmates
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	272 inmates
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	29.4%
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	61 inmates
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	14,153 inmates
HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	Yes
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	Yes
Systems Frequency of Testing: Intake, Discharge, Inmate Request, Symptomatic, etc	
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	53 inmates
Alabama currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.	
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	2,258 inmates

## ALABAMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2019)

Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C: 40 inmates

#### Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:

Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	Yes
High Risk Group	Yes

Systems Frequency of Testing: Inmates with high risk factors, requests, abnormal labs, and symptoms

Alabama currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.

### COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

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

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

ADOC operates a 300-bed facility for aged and infirmed inmates. The ADOC has a Medical Furlough Program. The Alabama Medical Furlough Act became law on September 1, 2008. This act provides the Commissioner of the Department of Corrections discretionary authority to grant medical furloughs for terminally ill, permanently incapacitated, and geriatric inmates who suffer from a chronic infirmity, illness, or disease related to aging, and who do not constitute a danger to themselves or society. Compassionate release recommendations are submitted to the parole board on a case by case basis.

Number of elderly and/or infirmed inmates: N/A

Number of state operated special needs facilities: 1

**ALABAMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**STATE INITIATIVES**  
**(as of July 1, 2019)**

Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

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

ADOC currently provides nine (9) different types of substance abuse programs in 21 facilities throughout the state of Alabama. These programs include an 8-week Substance Abuse Program (SAP), a 6-month Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) program, a MATRIX Stimulant Abuse Program, a 120-hour Relapse Program, an 8-week Co-Occurring Disorder Program, a Pre-Treatment Program, a 12-month Therapeutic Program, and an ongoing Aftercare Program throughout the facilities. Other programs offered are: Helping Women Recover by S. Covington, the RSAT, Relapse prevention by the Change Companies and Therapeutic Communities.

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	1,733	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	21	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	N/A	
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

## ALABAMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2019)

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

ADOC has Pre-Release/Re-Entry programming at each facility and a specialized 180-day program at its largest medium custody facility (Limestone CF). All of its drug treatment, mental health, co-occurring, psycho-social, religious, industry, educational, vocational, and other specialized programs provide tools to the inmates to aid in their successful reentry journey. Funding is provided by agency general funds for the most part, including salary, benefits, materials, and equipment. The exception being state/federal funding for certain drug programs. Plans are in place to develop performance standards. True validation with research methodology techniques will be the performance standard basis for the future. Validation studies will also be implemented. ADOC provides support for job placement and a place to live, while additional treatment processes are handled through the referral process to community resources during the programming, including vocational rehabilitation. The only exception is the ADOC Supervised Re-Entry Program (SRP), which actively assists in this endeavor. Based on passage of legislation that became effective this calendar year, the SRP is being dismantled and its previous activity is being handled by the Alabama Pardon and Parole Board. Follow-up appointments for mental health and certain medical conditions are handled through the ADOC Office of Health Services, and one month's supply of medicine, if applicable, is provided in order to eliminate breaks in the continuity of care. NOTE: Pardons & Parole or Community Corrections handle post-release programs in Alabama.

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-released program:	2,653	
Number of individuals enrolled in a post-release program:	N/A (See Note Above)	
Number of state operated facilities with pre-release programs:	27	
Percentage of state facilities with pre-release programs:	100	
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)



**ARKANSAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2019)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Number of New Admissions in FY 19:	7,983 inmates
Average Age at Commitment:	36.0 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	1,013 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments (excluding life sentences):	8.6 years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	4.7 years
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:	
1. Rape      2. First Degree Murder      3. Aggravated Robbery	
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	54.00%
Percentage Black	42.00%
Percentage Hispanic	3.00%
Percentage Other	1.00%
Percentage Male	92.00%
Percentage Female	8.00%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	736 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	555 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	17 inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	13.0%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	29 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 19:	0 inmates

**ARKANSAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2019)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	7,107 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	1,046 inmates
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	3,055 inmates
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	922 inmates
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	2,133 inmates
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 19 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	633 inmates
Parole	6,824 inmates
Goodtime	N/A
Probation	N/A
Death	80 inmates
Other (transfer, court order, bond/appeal) - Released by Court	1 inmate
Total	<u>7,538 inmates</u>
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:	N/A
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
Number of Inmates Released in FY 19 Based on the Above:	4 inmates
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	300 inmates
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	57.4%
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	41 inmates
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	10,282 inmates

**ARKANSAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2019)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	All inmates
Random	0 inmates
Incident	As indicated
High Risk Group	All inmates
Systems Frequency of Testing: Upon Admission to ADC and Incident as Indicated	
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	7 inmates
ARKANSAS currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.	
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	1,763 inmates
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	15 inmates
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	All inmates
Random	0 inmates
Incident	By risk assessment
High Risk Group	All inmates
Systems Frequency of Testing: <i>Upon admission to ADC, all inmates are screened for high risk factors. If high risk, then counseled and tested for HCV. If positive, followed in Hep C Chronic Care Clinic and treated per Federal Bureau of Prisons guidelines.</i>	
ARKANSAS currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.	

**COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS**

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

## ARKANSAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2019)

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

Arkansas does not house elderly inmates based upon their age any differently than all other inmates. Some elderly male inmates require housing in medical barracks; however, that is not based upon their age, but upon their health. There is legislation that allows for early release based upon medical reasons that cannot be addressed within the department, but again, age is not a determinative factor. A Special Needs Unit was constructed at the Ouachita River Correctional Facility in Malvern, Arkansas, which expanded the number of available beds for all male inmates with medical and mental health related issues, regardless of age. There has also been a Special Needs Unit constructed at the female facility in Newport, Arkansas as well. \*Note: The Arkansas Department of Correction has two facilities that have special needs barracks within the facilities that represent state operated special needs facilities.

Number of elderly and/or infirmed inmates:	2,088	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	2	
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$61,675,748	(\$ state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$0	(\$ non-state funds)

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

ADOC provides alcohol and drug treatment services under the Department of Aging, Adult and Behavioral Health Services (DAABHS). Substance Abuse Treatment Programming (SATP) including Therapeutic Community expenditures for FY 19 were \$774,652. The SATP programs are a minimum of six months residential treatment with a total of 582 beds at seven units and are funded by general state revenues. The ADOC also operates a nine- to twelve-month Therapeutic Community with a total of 239 beds at three units. Both male and female inmates have programs available for both modalities. Positions in all programs are financed as state positions using general state revenue funds. Programs are evaluated daily through clinical supervision, use cognitive behavioral therapies and are audited by DAABHS.

**ARKANSAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**STATE INITIATIVES**  
**(as of July 1, 2019)**

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	821	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	10	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	48%	
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$774,652	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$0	(\$ non-state funds)

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

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

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

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-release program:	N/A	
Number of individuals enrolled in a post-release program:	N/A	
Number of state operated facilities with pre-release programs:	15	
Percentage of state facilities with pre-release programs:	75%	
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

**FLORIDA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2019)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Number of New Admissions in FY 19:	28,782 inmates
Average Age at Commitment:	35.8 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	3,956 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments (excluding life sentences):	4.4 years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	3.8 years
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:	
<div> 1. Robbery with Weapon 2. Capital Murder 3. Burglary, Dwelling </div>	
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	40.2%
Percentage Black	46.9%
Percentage Hispanic	12.5%
Percentage Other	0.4%
Percentage Male	93.1%
Percentage Female	6.9%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	3,189 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	10,575 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	425 inmates

**FLORIDA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2019)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	19.0%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	342 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 19:	2 inmates
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	28,782 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	7,894 inmates
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	N/A
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	N/A
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	N/A
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 19 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	18,301 inmates
Parole	29 inmates
Goodtime	N/A
Probation	4,629 inmates
Death	389 inmates
Other (Conditional Releases, Executions and Other Mechanisms)	6,682 inmates
Total	<u>30,030 inmates</u>
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:	N/A
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
Number of Inmates Released in FY 19 Based on the Above:	41 inmates
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	1,634 inmates

**FLORIDA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2019)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	24.7%
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	N/A
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	N/A
HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	N/A
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	N/A
FLORIDA did not provide information regarding the segregation or isolation of AIDS/HIV inmates.	
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	N/A
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	N/A
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	N/A



## FLORIDA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2019)

#### COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The Florida Department of Corrections is currently under two federal court orders. First, there will be no non-spontaneous use of chemical agents on inmates M.M. and J.T. (deceased), without first consulting with mental health staff. A copy of the notice is to be in inmate M.M.'s file regarding use of chemical agents. Non-spontaneous use of chemical agents on inmate M.M. must be video-taped. If inmate M.M. is transferred back to Florida State Prison in close management (CM) status, a notice will be filed with the court within 15 days and to the Plaintiff's counsel. For one year after, a notice must be filed with the court within 15 days of non-spontaneous use of chemical agents. Second, the Department is to provide a Kosher diet to inmates. The department was ordered to treat inmates who were diagnosed with hernias. It was also ordered by the court to treat inmates with Chronic Hepatitis C. Treatment of inmates in the inpatient mental health units that included addressing individuals treatment plans, use of excessive isolation and restraints, disciplinary reports, medical records, coordination between medical and mental health providers, training of staff, and oversight.

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

The Department has a comprehensive system for ensuring elderly inmates receive appropriate medical, mental health, and dental services. All inmates are screened at a reception center after intake from the county jail, to determine their current medical, dental and mental health care needs. This includes assessments for auditory, mobility and vision disabilities, and the need for specialized services. Elderly inmates are housed in most of the Department's major institutions consistent with their custody level and medical/mental health status.

By Department policy, all inmates (including those age 50 and older) who have limitations in the performance of activities of daily living are assessed and diagnosed by a physician, provided with a service plan that is designed to meet their medical and mental health needs, and housed consistent with their custody level and medical status.

Inmates are monitored at regular intervals for chronic illnesses, and once they turn 50 they automatically receive a periodic screening every year (as opposed to every five years before age 50). Dental periodic oral examinations are performed annually when the inmate turns 50 (as opposed to every two years prior to age 50).

Mental health services for elderly inmates include assessment, consultation, and treatment services in order to facilitate the inmate's ability to adequately function in a prison environment. As part of the health care screening processes, inmates are examined for signs of Alzheimer's or other forms of dementia.

**FLORIDA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**STATE INITIATIVES**  
**(as of July 1, 2019)**

The Department has a number of specialty facilities that house elderly inmates and those with complex medical needs, including: a 120-bed licensed hospital for acute care needs, with a dialysis center, cancer center and large infirmary on the same grounds; specialty dorms/units at six institutions, some of which house males and females age 50+, and others that provide medical care and supportive services for inmates throughout the long-term care continuum (from self-care through palliative care); and eight (8) Transitional Care Units, which are inpatient mental health units where elderly inmates with impairment in mental and cognitive functioning receive necessary care in a safe and protective environment. \*This information is not consistent with what was reported on page 28.

Number of elderly and/or infirmed inmates:	23,946	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	Included Above	
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$476,485,722	(\$ state funds) *
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$565,292	(\$ non-state funds) *

## FLORIDA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2019)

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

On July 1, 2000, the Department implemented mandatory substance use disorder treatment program participation for inmates identified as needing such services. Pursuant to this mandate, inmates are screened during the reception process to determine their substance use disorder treatment program needs. The screening process considers the severity of the inmate's addiction using the Drug Simple Screening Inventory, the inmate's previous treatment history, criminal history, and treatment recommendations of the sentencing authority. The result of the screening process and a risk/needs assessment identifies the inmates with the greatest need for treatment and most likely to recidivate and generates a waiting list for substance use disorder treatment programming based upon inmates' priority ranking for services. Inmates will receive substance use disorder treatment services within three years of their release.

All inmates are screened at reception, and those inmates identified as being in need of treatment or services become Mandated Program Participants (MPP's) and are placed on the department's centralized statewide automated priority list for placement in a program. Inmates screened as being in need of services are either referred to a substance use program or placed on a waiting list pending availability of such programming. The Bureau of Readiness and Community Transitions is responsible for the coordination and delivery of substance use program services for individuals incarcerated in a state correction facility.

There are five types of inmate substance abuse programming:

**Intensive Outpatient (IO)** - A four- to six-month intensive outpatient program depending on the individual clinical need of the inmate. Inmates are involved in substance use disorder treatment programming for half a day and participate in a minimum of twelve (12) hours of counselor-supervised activities per week. These activities include group and individual counseling. Counselor to inmate ratio does not exceed 1:25. These programs are licensed in accordance with F.A.C., 65D-30. The Department has 2,500 IO seats at 34 locations.

**Outpatient Programs (OP)** - provide individual and group counseling for offenders who have substance use disorder issues that are problematic in their life. Outpatient services can be a step-down program for the more intensive Residential Therapeutic Community or an initial program for those whose time is limited for pre-release services and they need other types of services while still incarcerated to have the best opportunity of successful reintegration in the community. Groups meet twice weekly with an individual session held monthly, at minimum. Program duration is four to six months. The Department has 2,078 OP seats at 32 locations.

## FLORIDA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2019)

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

**Residential Therapeutic Community (RTC)** - A nine- to twelve-month residential treatment program depending on the individual clinical need of the inmate. This model emphasizes structure, responsibility, credibility, accountability, discipline, consistency and consequences / limit setting. Emphasis is placed on changing addictive and criminal thinking patterns and behaviors. Inmates participate in daily structured activities, which include a minimum of 10 hours per week of group or individual counseling. Counselor to inmate ratio is 1:25. These programs are licensed in accordance with F.A.C., 65D-30. The Department has 916 RTC seats at eleven (11) locations.

**Prevention Services** - include, but are not limited to, cognitive-behavioral programs, substance use disorder education and family reunification programs. All Prevention services are provided in accordance with F.A.C., 65D-30. The Department has 3,335 prevention seats at 34 locations.

**Privately Operated Work Release Programs** - These programs provide housing, meals, job placement opportunities, substance use disorder treatment, education and other transitional services for employed inmates nearing re-entry back into society. The substance use disorder treatment programming offers a continuum of licensed services including outpatient, aftercare and intervention. Services are provided based on inmate's individualized needs. Outpatient services are a minimum of four months and aftercare/alumni services are provided until the inmate is released. Intervention services are provided to inmates with less than 4 months to serve. Inmates in this program must be in community custody and are released directly to the community from the program. The Department has 15 contracted locations.

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	34,563	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	70	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	100%	
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$5,785,422	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$517,195	(\$ non-state funds)

## FLORIDA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2019)

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

The Florida Department of Corrections (FDC) operates Re-Entry Centers/Institutions

Re-Entry Centers/Institutions are specifically designed to provide academic education, career and technical education, and substance use disorder prevention and treatment services to inmates based on an identified need. Their primary goal is to reduce recidivism by providing programming and services to inmates and link them to their communities by housing them near their home. One of the main differences between a reentry center/facility and other facilities is community involvement. By locating inmates closer to their county of release, the department can foster stronger connections with their families and community service providers (including but not limited to transitional housing, continuing substance use treatment, necessities, job placement services, etc.). This model provides a seamless delivery of services for the transitioning inmate. Services are based on availability, an individual needs assessment, and may include academic education, career and technical education, intensive outpatient treatment, outpatient treatment, addiction education, cognitive-behavioral interventions, transitional skills, budgeting, employability skills, anger management, victim awareness, parenting, and family reunification.

#### **Compass 100**

The Compass 100 Program is a statutorily mandated (F.S. 944.7065) program designed to increase skills in areas such as budgeting, goal setting, substance abuse treatment, job readiness and life management skills. This training is provided to all inmates within the 18-month period prior to their release.

#### **Resource Directory**

The Bureau of Readiness and Community Transition also maintains a statewide Resource Directory to further assist in providing community resources to releasing inmates. The Resource Directory has been designed as a searchable website to assist staff, inmates and ex-offenders locate resources in their community. The resources included in this directory are verified on a routine basis to ensure the most up-to-date information is provided to ex-offenders.

The Resource Directory can be accessed at <http://www.dc.state.fl.us/resourceDirectory/>

## FLORIDA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2019)

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

##### Transition Assistance Passport

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

##### Identification

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

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-release program:	5,511	
Number of individuals enrolled in a post-release program:	305	
Number of state operated facilities with pre-release programs:	103	
Percentage of state facilities with pre-release programs:	71.5%	
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

**GEORGIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2019)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Number of New Admissions in FY 19:	17,693 inmates
Average Age at Commitment:	36.0 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	2,378 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments (excluding life sentences):	12.0 years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	4.0 years
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:	
1. Murder 2. Armed Robbery 3. Aggravated Assault	
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	36.11%
Percentage Black	59.54%
Percentage Hispanic	3.83%
Percentage Other	0.52%
Percentage Male	92.78%
Percentage Female	7.22%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	7,787 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	1,579 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	417 inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	24.0%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	47 inmates

**GEORGIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2019)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Inmates Executed in FY 19:	2 inmates
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	13,581 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	3,439 inmates
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	2,524 inmates
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	962 inmates
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	1,562 inmates
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 19 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	8,473 inmates
Parole	6,828 inmates
Goodtime	N/A
Probation	N/A
Death	169 inmates
Other (released on reprieve)	2,560 inmates
Total	<u>18,030 inmates</u>
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:	N/A
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
Number of Inmates Released in FY 19 Based on the Above:	968 inmates
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	1,447 inmates
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	N/A



**GEORGIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2019)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	844 inmates
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	42,224 inmates
HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	16,653 inmates
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing: Intake/Exit and upon request or clinically indicated	
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	238 inmates
GEORGIA currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.	
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	276 inmates
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	29 inmates
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	157 inmates
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	
GEORGIA currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.	

**COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS**

The GEORGIA Department of Corrections (GDC) is currently under a 2019 federal court order. The order pertains to conditions of confinement at the special management unit level.

## GEORGIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2019)

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

The Georgia Department of Corrections (GDC) does not define "elderly offenders" but does monitor those offenders age 55 and greater. Offenders who are aged and require assistance with their average daily living tasks are housed in accommodative housing facilities, of which there are 5 (4 male and 1 female). Other aged offenders depending on medical needs may be housed in one of 184 infirmary beds located within the 13 infirmaries operated by the department. The cost of care and housing for the elderly offenders is not tracked. Augusta State Medical Prison operates 20 accommodative housing beds separated from what is described above.

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

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

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) is a nine-month program provided to offenders with an identified substance abuse need. Offenders are referred to this program based on assessed need. The funding associated with this effort is \$7,420,723 in state funds.

Central Georgia Technical College Customer Service provides technical training and employment assistance to RSAT participants at selected prison sites. The funding associated with this effort is \$816,972 in state funds.

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

## GEORGIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2019)

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

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	4,636	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	34	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	100%	
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$7,486,723	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

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

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

The Department of Community Supervision works in designated pilot sites to assist in release of offenders with Community Coordinators, In-reach specialists and networking with local agencies. This is funded through the state budget and federal grants.

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

GDC released 21,303 offenders in FY 13, 20,629 in FY 14, 17,816 in FY 15, 18,131 in FY 16, 16,458 in FY 17, 18,326 in FY 18 and 18,030 in FY 19. These numbers go in line with the push for Criminal Justice Reform. Currently, 69% of the offenders have violent and sex crimes. Criminal Justice Reform has reduced the number of offenders incarcerated and those incarcerated are for longer periods of time. Additionally, the Georgia Department of Corrections maintains a Career Center in each state prison. The Career Center works in conjunction with the Reentry class to provide offenders with training regarding the use of computers, career interest profilers, resume writing, job interviewing techniques, job search skills, and Department of Labor information regarding soft skill training.

## GEORGIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2019)

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

Metro Reentry facility supports the reentry efforts of offenders returning to the metro Atlanta area by focusing on training and programs that are evidence based. This facility is designed for offenders that are within 12-18 months of release. The focus is classroom learning as well as hands on career/skill development. GDC partners with other agencies as well as business organizations that are committed to developing an offender into a returning citizen through the delivery of classes and programs that will address their reentry barriers. GDC also integrates the use of the Reentry Roadmap program that helps the returning citizen develop a written reentry plan (pre- and post-release). This plan is broken down into small time frames that allow for goal centered success.

GDC partners with the Department of Driver Services (DDS) to provide every eligible offender with a state issued Driver's License or Identification Card. Additionally, GDC partners with the Georgia Department of Vital Records to provide every eligible offender with a valid Birth Certificate. These partnerships allow GDC to assist in reentry efforts by providing the opportunity for releasing offenders to have a valid form of ID that is needed when trying to obtain goods and services that will foster their reentry success.

Educational programming also contributes to successful re-entry. Inmates who receive a GED while in prison also receive a \$500 scholarship to continue their education through the Technical College System of Georgia (TCSG). Inmates who are 18 - 22 years old have the opportunity to earn a high school diploma through Foothills Education Charter High School. In addition, inmates involved in on-the-job training (OJT) receive hours of relevant experience in specific job-related skills. Some inmates also receive certificates through TCSG which eases the transition back into the workforce. Inmates who meet college entrance requirements can participate in college courses through a variety of teacher-led and online programs, including New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary and Ashland University. When inmates are prepared to enter society with tools that allow them to obtain a job, the chances of them returning to prison are reduced.

**GEORGIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**STATE INITIATIVES**  
**(as of July 1, 2019)**

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-release program:	26,193	
Number of individuals enrolled in a post-release program:	N/A	
Number of state operated facilities with pre-release programs:	34	
Percentage of state facilities with pre-release programs:	100%	
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

**KENTUCKY CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2019)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Number of New Admissions in FY 19:	20,129 inmates
Average Age at Commitment:	35.0 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	1,914 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments (excluding life sentences):	5.0 years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	2.0 years
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:	
1. Possession of a Controlled Substance	
2. Tampering with Physical Evidence	
3. Theft By Unlawful Taking > \$500 and < \$10,000	
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	76.62%
Percentage Black	20.51%
Percentage Hispanic	1.33%
Percentage Other	1.54%
Percentage Male	87.00%
Percentage Female	13.00%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	764 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	125 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	20 inmates

**KENTUCKY CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2019)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	29.0%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	29 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 19:	0 inmates
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	4,681 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	630 inmates
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	4,479 inmates
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	4,305 inmates
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	174 inmates
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 19 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	381 inmates
Parole	5,325 inmates
Goodtime (Minimum Expiration, Admin Release, Supervision Credits, etc)	4,258 inmates
Probation	1,432 inmates
Death	68 inmates
Other (Active Inmate Release, Commutation of Sentence, Conditional Release, etc.)	7,898 inmates
Total	19,362 inmates
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated: Seven days/month in addition to program and education completed awards.	
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
Number of Inmates Released in FY 19 Based on the Above:	48 inmates
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	295 inmates
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	51.0%

**KENTUCKY CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2019)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	8 inmates
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	1,973 inmates
HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	1,578 inmates
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing: As needed either by request or incident	
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	10 inmates
KENTUCKY currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.	
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	2,188 inmates
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	515 inmates
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing: Identification, evaluation and monitoring of Kentucky Department of Corrections (KDOC) inmates with Hepatitis C, as mirrored by the Federal Bureau of Prisons guidelines: pre-medication assessment, including determination of liver disease severity, comorbidities and patient likelihood of adherence to prescribed medications and monitoring; urgency of initiating antiviral therapy should be based on the risk of developing decompensated cirrhosis or dying from liver cancer or liver-related diseases. Urgent antiviral therapy considered in patients with advanced cirrhosis. Individuals with mild liver disease have less urgency for antiviral therapy in the short term. Antiviral therapy is not indicated in patients with limited life expectancy (i.e. multiple co-morbidities, non-curative hepatocellular cancer) unless there is reason to anticipate that duration or quality of life can be improved by eradication of HCV.	



## **KENTUCKY CORRECTIONS PROFILE**

### **STATE INITIATIVES**

**(as of July 1, 2019)**

KDOC obtains health history from all newly incarcerated inmates during intake. If an inmate reports previously being treated for Hepatitis C at an outside facility, the inmate signs a Release of Information to obtain outside records to verify if the patient reached a sustained viral response after completing antiviral medications. If an inmate reports being treated for Hepatitis C at a KDOC facility and obtained a sustained viral response, KDOC submits a lab requisition for a HCV RNA Qualitative (Lab Corp: 550713). Testing for HCV infection is recommended for inmates with risk factors for HCV, certain clinical conditions and for those who request testing. Establishing criteria is a vital component of the initial evaluation and ongoing management of patients with chronic HCV infection. Although all patients with chronic HCV may benefit from antiviral therapy, certain patients are at higher risk for complications, disease progression and require more urgent consideration for initiation of antiviral therapy. Priority levels (Level 1-3) have been established to ensure those with the greatest need are identified. The patient will have a clinic visit with the medical provider at 2 weeks and 4 weeks after starting antiviral medications, and monthly thereafter for the duration of antiviral therapy; more frequently as clinically indicated. Labs are drawn at 4, 8, and 12 weeks.

KENTUCKY currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.

### **COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS**

The KENTUCKY Department of Corrections (KDOC) is currently under federal court orders. The state must monitor agreements to ensure accommodations for deaf and hard of hearing inmates. The state must also order for an independent audit of education and programming records.

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

The state owns and manages a 67-bed nursing care facility at KY State Reformatory (KSR) for male inmates. KDOC also provides in-prison medical care to female inmates at the KY Correctional Institution for Women (KCIW) with 20 beds. The state procures medical services through contracts with the private sector. KDOC utilizes a private company that provides health care for inmates at \$11.47 per inmate per day. Elderly inmates in need of medical care are housed in KSR and KCIW; however, these inmates are grouped together in units to accommodate equipment and staff.

## KENTUCKY CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2019)

KRS 439.3405 authorizes the parole of inmates who are medically deteriorated to the point where death is likely within one year. In addition, HB 235 2014 RS contained language provisions directing the Commissioner of the KDOC to parole inmates who are deemed physically and/or mentally infirm. This language provision was in effect for a two-year period during which no inmates were successfully placed in the community. The KDOC has previously stated that the reason for this has to do with a shortage of nursing facilities that are willing to take ex-offenders.

Number of elderly and/or infirmed inmates:	N/A	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	2	
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	<i>\$14.89 per inmate per day average daily population; KDOC is not able to calculate cost for a specific age range</i>	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$74,806,050	(\$ state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

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

KDOC, through the Division of Substance Abuse Services, provides evidence based substance abuse programming via modified therapeutic community in a licensed evidence based cognitive behavior treatment program. Programming is available in nine (9) prison facilities. Substance abuse programs are available for male and female inmate populations. Substance abuse programs are a direct cost for the program. The services are provided by staff at the county level; however, the fidelity of the services is overseen by the state. There are thirty programs available in twenty-two jails for a total of 1,575 inmates. The University of Kentucky Center for Alcohol and Drug Research provides outcome data to evaluate the effectiveness of the programs. (\* Note: \$8.7 M includes programs in jails.)

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	853	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	9	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	75%	
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$8,724,334	(\$ state funds) *
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$319,842	(\$ non-state funds)

## KENTUCKY CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2019)

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

Reentry is the effort by KDOC to support offenders as they transition from prison to the community to improve their ability to successfully reintegrate into society without further criminal behavior. The Division of Reentry Services was created in February 2018 to focus solely on reentry barriers with the justice-involved population.

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

Probation and Parole Reentry Coordinators are located statewide throughout the Probation and Parole Districts. They coordinate community partnerships, assist with referrals to local services provided in each area including possible employment opportunities, facilitate evidence based programs, and other programming such as: Moral Recognition Therapy, Thinking for a Change, 24/7 Dads, Portal New Direction (promising practice barrier program), host job/resource fairs, host reentry simulations and host expungement events. Reentry staff and liaisons work in partnership with 11 Reentry Councils across the state.

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-release program:	10,531	
Number of individuals enrolled in a post-release program:	3,678	
Number of state operated facilities with pre-release programs:	12	
Percentage of state facilities with pre-release programs:	100%	
Total cost for pre-release programs:	\$10,222,670	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for pre-release programs:	\$1,576,250	(\$ non-state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	\$1,776,380	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

**LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2019)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Number of New Admissions in FY 19:	15,975 inmates
Average Age at Commitment:	33.4 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	2,979 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments: (excluding life sentences)	5.6 years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	2.0 years
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:	
1. Drug Offenses      2. Robbery      3. Homicides	
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	33.60%
Percentage Black	66.00%
Percentage Hispanic	0.10%
Percentage Other	0.30%
Percentage Male	94.60%
Percentage Female	5.40%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	253 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	4,417 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	67 inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	11.2%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	69 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 19:	0 inmates
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	5,881 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	2,694 inmates

**LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2019)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	4,813 inmates
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	271 inmates
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	1,257 inmates
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 19 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	1,414 inmates
Parole	498 inmates
Goodtime	14,577 inmates
Probation	290 inmates
Death	129 inmates
Other (Conviction Overturned, Court Order and Released to INS)	119 inmates
Total	17,027 inmates
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated: For certain offenders eligible for diminution sentence options include the following: <i>Earn 30 days for every 30 days incarcerated, earn 35 days for every 30 days incarcerated or earn 45 days for every 30 days of incarcerated.</i>	
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
Number of Inmates Released in FY 19 Based on the Above:	10 inmates
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	564 inmates
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	36.1%
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	83 inmates
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	6,603 inmates
HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	N/A
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	433 inmates
LOUISIANA currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.	

**LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2019)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	1,560 inmates
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	145 inmates
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	N/A
LOUISIANA currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.	

**COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS**

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

**LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**STATE INITIATIVES**  
**(as of July 1, 2019)**

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

**Chronic Disease Program**

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

**Infirmity Setting**

There are three facilities within the department that are considered to be a medical level of care 1 facility that provides extensive medical and mental health services. In addition to routine medical and mental health services, each facility also provides specialty clinic visits and diagnostic services, including basic radiology. Laboratory is also available. A Skilled Nursing Unit (SNU) provides extensive inpatient medical services. The SNU at Elayn Hunt Correctional Center (EHCC) has a 64 bed capacity; Louisiana State Penitentiary (LSP) has a 63 bed capacity and a 12 bed capacity at Louisiana Correctional Institute for Women (LCIW). These units also provide a Hospice/End of Life Care program and Palliative Care which provides palliative treatment to patients that are terminally ill. DOC has eight facilities (180 bed) with the capability to house offenders that require 24/7 nursing care for a short period of time. Any long term care should be transferred to LSP, EHCC or LCIW.

**Assisted Living Dorms**

Elderly offenders with chronic health care needs that do not require 24 hour nursing are housed in a dorm that is handicap and wheelchair accessible to accommodate those with medical disabilities, which enables the offender more privileges without the admission to a long term care nursing unit while maintaining their activities of daily living. Health care orderlies are assigned to assist offenders with activities of daily living in these areas. The offender can remain in the dorm longer without having to be admitted to the Nursing Unit for care. A new unit was opened at EHCC that houses elderly and offenders with chronic care needs that are unable to maintain activities of daily living in general population. Due to the flood in August 2016, LCIW offenders being housed at EHCC. In addition, LSP utilizes 84 assisted living beds with 24-hour offender orderly assistance. Meals and medications are brought to the offender.

**LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**STATE INITIATIVES**  
**(as of July 1, 2019)**

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

**Offender Assistants (under staff supervision)**

Offenders are trained to perform familial duties commensurate with their level of documented training. These duties may include the following: peer support and education, hospice or end of life care activities, and/or assisting impaired offenders on a one-on-one basis with activities of daily living.

**Dialysis Unit**

Dixon Correctional Institute (DCI) has a dialysis center ran by a private company on site at the facility. All offenders requiring dialysis are transferred to DCI for this type of care.

**Medical Releases**

Louisiana allows offenders who meet qualifications for compassionate release, medical parole and medical treatment furlough to be released early. The offender must have a terminal illness or are physically disabled and in some cases require long term care.

During calendar year 2018 the following medical releases were completed:

Compassionate Release: 9    Medical Parole: 13.    Medical Treatment Furlough: 7

During calendar year 2019 the following medical releases were completed:

Compassionate Release: 7    Medical Parole: 5    Medical Treatment Furlough: 4

Number of elderly and/or infirmed inmates:	5,031	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	3	
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	\$115,065,712	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	\$0	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$62,151,722	(\$ state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$0	(\$ non-state funds)



## LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2019)

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

The reception centers for the DOC are responsible for the initial mental health and substance abuse screenings of offenders upon arrival. Each offender receives an individualized treatment plan. The screenings are key elements in determining placement and the type of treatment that is required. Louisiana DOC – offers several different evidence based substance use disorder (SUD) curriculums in a variety of settings.

- Every prison offers at least one evidence based SUD treatment program and peer support groups like Alcoholics Anonymous / Narcotics Anonymous (AA/NA) and/or Celebrate Recovery.
- DOC also funds Reentry Centers in selected local parishes to provide programming which includes SUD treatments.
- DOC also funds alternative incarceration programs such as Act 402-90 day incarceration with treatment for technical probation violations, the 6 months in Lieu of Incarceration Program which offers up to one year treatment when ordered by a judge.

A comprehensive list of the SUD treatment programs offered in the programs funded by DOC. Beyond Trauma, Blue Walters Substance Abuse Treatment Program, Hazelden's A New Direction, Helping Men Recover, Life's Healing Choices, Living in Balance, Louisiana Risk Management Model: Phase I and Phase II, Moral Recognition Therapy, Project 180 (Renew, Restory, Reentry) (A Version of Celebrate Recovery), Thinking for a Change, Understanding and Reducing Angry Feelings, Victim Awareness, Celebrate Recovery, and the Matrix Model for Criminal Justice Settings.

DOC also has programs that are funded by federal grants.

- New Beginnings co-occurring treatment
- State Targeted Response (STR) Medication Assisted Treatment
- Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT)

DOC has tracked the recidivism of 3 of its SUD programs: Steve Hoyle Intensive Substance Abuse Program, Blue Walters, and the STR Medication Assisted Program. DOC is in the process of upgrading the offender management system and also moving into an electronic healthcare record which will allow for improved statistical analysis for all programs in the future.

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	9,608	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	8	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	100%	
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$6,545,939	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$0	(\$ non-state funds)

**LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**STATE INITIATIVES**  
**(as of July 1, 2019)**

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

Reentry begins at reception for offenders entering state prisons with a variety of assessments (educational, vocational, substance abuse, risk/needs, medical and mental health). Once assessed, individuals are tracked into reentry programming based on the amount of time to be served and their custody status. An individualized reentry accountability plan (REAP) is developed, monitored, and adjusted based on the offender's progress and conduct. The department uses the Louisiana Risk/Needs Assessment (LARNA) to determine criminogenic risk and began using a validated criminogenic needs assessment and screening tool from Texas Christian University (TCU) in FY 13 for all intakes into state prisons. Over the past three years, the department has partnered with Louisiana State University to develop a new risk/need/responsivity tool. This tool is nearly complete and is being automated in a web-based platform that includes an integrated REAP. The new "TIGER" tool will replace the LARNA and TCU screens and is more accurate and comprehensive than the current tools used by the Department. TIGER is on target for completion and implementation by the end of FY 19.

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

Once in the community post-release and the offender is under parole or diminution of sentence supervision, they are assisted by probation and parole officers. The officers develop a plan of supervision for each offender and make referrals to community programs (education, substance abuse and mental health, employment, housing, etc.) based on the needs of the offenders as identified by the risk/needs assessments and the conditions of release. For high risk and/or need offenders, or those who have technical violations of supervision conditions, the department offers Day Reporting Centers in 4 urban centers, as well as in-patient substance abuse treatment in lieu of revocation as options for offenders under community supervision. Most programs are funded within DOC's budget. Some of the education programs are funded through Title I funding. The Louisiana Community and Technical College System (LCTCS) provides some funding for vocational programs. LCTCS also assists offenders serving their sentences in local jails to access federal Pell grant funds to pay for programs offered in those jails.

## LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2019)

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

Performance standards include number of completers and the number that successfully return to the community and do not recidivate. The department offers many therapeutic programs designed to ease the transition of offenders back into the community - life skills, parenting, anger management, Thinking for a Change (Cognitive Behavior), Sex Offender Treatment, etc. Some of the programs are described below.

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

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

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

## LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2019)

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

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

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

**Transitional Work Program:** Eligible offenders can be in a transitional work program for 6-48 months depending on the nature of their offense. Offenders are employed and earn prevailing wages. A percentage of their salary is deposited into an account for the inmate and a percentage pays for room and board and incidental costs. Currently, DOC has approximately 2,400 participants in the Transitional Work Program (TWP). While in the TWP offenders begin to understand work ethic and in many instances obtain a job skill, they can also begin to pay child support, victim restitution, and become taxpayers rather than tax burdens.

**Valid Forms of Identification -** Through collaboration with the Louisiana Officer of Motor Vehicles DOC is able to produce a State ID for offenders that qualify. During FY 18, approximately 3,926 state ID cards were produced through this coloration. Additionally, DOC applies for replacement Social Security Cards for eligible offenders based on an MOU with Social Security Administration. This MOU was renewed in FY 17 and expanded to include all transitional work program participants in local jails. DOC also applies for birth certificates and birth cards for offenders. Identification is tracked for offenders in state institutions or participating in a Regional Reentry Program based on the percentage of offenders who release from these facilities with a particular ID. Departmental regulation establishes a benchmark that 85% of offenders should release with two valid forms of identification.

## LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2019)

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

Partnership with Sheriffs: Almost half of the approximately 33,000 offenders committed to DOC serve out their sentences in local jails and approximately 11,000 of the 17,000 offenders released from custody annually are released from local jails. In most instances these facilities provide limited to no reentry programs. The department developed and is implementing regional local reentry programming for offenders serving time in local jails. The concept has divided the state into nine (9) regions with multiple parishes in each region, plus an additional gender-specific program for female offenders. Under this plan, there is no new brick and mortar to expand jail capacity to house more offenders, but rather funding for staff and supplies are provided to deliver rehabilitative opportunities. Each program draws reentry participants from all local jails within the region and offers the same mandatory pre-release curriculum provided in state correctional facilities. The programs, which began by offering the department's standardized 100-hour pre-release curriculum and discharge planning, continue to expand as needs are identified. Both state and local reentry programs focus on securing two valid forms of identification for offenders and preparing them for discharge by assisting with obtaining residence and employment plans. These programs are required by contract to serve at least 600 offenders each on an annual basis. During FY 18 nine local reentry programs were operational:

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

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

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

## LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2019)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. The Southeast Central Regional Reentry Program that serves males is open and in partnership with RE-Entry Alliance for Louisiana (REAL) and St. John Parish Sheriff's Office. The region served by this program consists of Ascension, Assumption, Lafourche, St. John the Baptist, St. Charles, and Terrebonne parishes.

## LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2019)

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

*Local Jail Certified Treatment Programs* are available in 37 parishes and collectively offer 587 certified programs thus providing greater opportunity for successful reentry of offenders serving time at the local level. The department has also developed a catalog of Local Jail Reentry programs, which identifies all programs available at the local level. *Local Jail Pre-Release Programs*, which are included in this number, are currently operational at eleven sheriff's facilities in addition to the regional reentry centers offering the Department's Standardized Pre-Release Curriculum to state offenders housed in local jails and detention centers. Based on Government Efficiency Management Systems (GEMS) recommendations in 2014, the department expanded Regional Reentry Programs as well as deployed 20 transition specialists into 38 local jails housing the largest number of state offenders to provide individual assessments and reentry programming to those offenders. Additionally, the department partners with 15 local jails to provide adult education and HiSET testing.

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

**Day Reporting Center Program (DRC)** – This includes structured programs for selected probation and parole violators who are on the cusp of being re-incarcerated for technical violations. They remain in the community, are required to report to the structured program offered at the DRC and are assessed and provided treatment or services in identified needs areas (i.e., substance abuse, mental health referrals, job search, education, etc).

## LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2019)

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

DRCs are currently operating in the Northwest and Southeast Regions. Based on the 2014 Government Efficiency Management Systems (GEMS) recommendations and subsequent funding, 8 DRC's were opened, but 4 were subsequently closed due to budget cuts at the end of FY 16. Currently, there are four DRC's in operation in Baton Rouge, Shreveport, New Orleans, and Covington. Additional DRC sites are planned as funds become available.

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

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

These programs have a positive impact on recidivism rates. Recidivism rates are lower for offenders that complete programs in education, transitional work programs, faith-based, and parole supervision as compared to the total population released. Louisiana State University, as part of the grant funded partnership to develop the TIGER tool, has identified several programs that have been shown to reduce recidivism for participants.

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-release program:	7,619	
Number of individuals enrolled in a post-release program:	1082	
Number of state operated facilities with pre-release programs:	8	
Percentage of state facilities with pre-release programs:	100%	
Total cost for pre-release programs:	\$4,307,131	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for pre-release programs:	\$0	(\$ non-state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	\$2,312,070	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	\$0	(\$ non-state funds)



**MISSISSIPPI CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2019)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Number of New Admissions in FY 19:	8,023 inmates
Average Age at Commitment:	35.0 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	848 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments: (excluding life sentences)	6.5 years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	2.9 years
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:	
1. Armed Robbery      2. Aggravated Assault      3. Burglary-Residential	
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	35.40%
Percentage Black	63.30%
Percentage Hispanic	1.00%
Percentage Other	0.40%
Percentage Male	93.00%
Percentage Female	7.00%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	493 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	1,659 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	44 inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	15.0%

**MISSISSIPPI CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2019)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	40 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 19:	0 inmates
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	4,607 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	290 inmates
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	2,007 inmates
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	1,772 inmates
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	235 inmates
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 19 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	541 inmates
Parole	5,138 inmates
Goodtime	N/A
Probation	1,414 inmates
Death	74 inmates
Other (released on reprieve)	946 inmates
Total	<u>8,113 inmates</u>
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:	N/A
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
Number of Inmates Released in FY 19 Based on the Above:	10 inmates
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	390 inmates
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	33.4%
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	47 inmates

**MISSISSIPPI CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2019)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	All at intake
HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	All inmates are tested at intake
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	At intake and as clinically indicated
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	192 inmates
MISSISSIPPI currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.	
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	804 inmates
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	6 inmates
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	As clinically indicated. Not all are tested for Hepatitis C.
MISSISSIPPI currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.	

## MISSISSIPPI CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2019)

#### COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

Number of elderly and/or infirmed inmates:	271	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	2	
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	State funds - costs not separately defined for this inmate subgroup	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	Non-state funds - not used	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$76,053,541	(\$ state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	Medical paid by state funds except in-patient stays reimbursed through Medicaid	(\$ non-state funds)

## MISSISSIPPI CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2019)

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

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

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	1,364	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	3	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	100%	
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$0	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$240,778	(\$ non-state funds)

## MISSISSIPPI CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2019)

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

MDOC provides pre-release/job assistance to incarcerated offenders who are within two years of their sentence completion date or who are within six months of their parole eligibility date. The program teaches the offenders basic and remedial education, GED, employability, readjustment and social skills. The program assists offenders in securing employment, residence, and provides community resources for reentry into society. The program is funded with state funds and with grant funds from the Mississippi Community College Board. Performance standards for the program are set by the grantors and the Department of Corrections. Participants are administered the Test for Adult Basic Education (TABE) upon entry into the program and prior to release to evaluate participant performance. Management Information Systems conducts a recidivism study of program participants who successfully complete the program to determine the rate of return within 36 months of release. The recidivism rate for program completers can be compared to the recidivism rate of offenders in the general population. Note: State Funds are not separately defined for pre-release programs.

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-release program:	1,148	
Number of individuals enrolled in a post-release program:	N/A	
Number of state operated facilities with pre-release programs:	3	
Percentage of state facilities with pre-release programs:	100%	
Total cost for pre-release programs:	See Above	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	See Above	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

**MISSOURI CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2019)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Number of New Admissions in FY 19:	15,974 inmates
Average Age at Commitment:	34.9 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	1,581 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments: (excluding life sentences)	5.9 years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	2.0 years
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:	
1. Robbery 1st Degree    2. Murder 2nd Degree    3. Possession of Controlled Substance	
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	63.20%
Percentage Black	34.00%
Percentage Hispanic	2.10%
Percentage Other	0.70%
Percentage Male	90.40%
Percentage Female	9.60%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	1,739 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	1,180 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	N/A
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	18.4%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	23 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 19:	1 inmates
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	6,473 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	2,069 inmates

**MISSOURI CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2019)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	5,899 inmates
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	3,356 inmates
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	2,543 inmates
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 19 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	1,294 inmates
Parole	14,179 inmates
Goodtime	N/A
Probation	4,485 inmates
Death	99 inmates
Other	43 inmates
Total	<u>20,100 inmates</u>
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:	N/A
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
Number of Inmates Released in FY 19 Based on the Above:	19 inmates
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	175 inmates
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	40.1%
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	7 inmates
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	36,759 inmates
HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	14,914 inmates
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A



**MISSOURI CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2019)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Systems Frequency of Testing:	Upon intake, release, request, and report of high risk
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	229 inmates
MISSOURI currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.	
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	4,153 inmates
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	138 inmates
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	687 inmates
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	Offenders are tested at the discretion of physicians depending on the offenders reporting of high-risk
MISSOURI currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.	

**COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS**

The MISSOURI Department of Corrections (MDOC) is currently under a federal and a state court order. MDOC must provide treatment for transgender persons. MDOC must also prohibit the sale, possession and consumption of tobacco products at correctional centers.

## MISSOURI CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2019)

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

Elderly offenders are housed in general population. There is no dedicated housing for offenders over 50. It costs \$13 per day to provide medical services per inmate. The state of Missouri does not track elderly or disabled inmate expenses separately. In FY 19, MDOC had 464 Offenders over age 50. \*This information is not consistent with what was reported on page 28.

Number of elderly and/or infirmed inmates:	464	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	0	
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$182,074,534	(\$ state funds) *
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$0	(\$ non-state funds)

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

MDOC provides residential substance abuse treatment for 2,957 offenders at any given time. The following types of programs are included:

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

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

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

## MISSOURI CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2019)

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

The following are programs whose service delivery is outsourced:

- Chillicothe Correctional Center (256 beds) – Substance abuse programming services for women: \$13.46 per offender per day, to include Short-Term, Intermediate, and Long-Term Treatment programs.
- Maryville Treatment Center (525 beds total, 300 of them contracted) – Substance abuse programming services for men: \$9.15 per day per offender, to include Intermediate and Long-Term Treatment programs.
- Northeast Corrections Center (62 beds) – Mobility adapted and special needs treatment services for men: \$20.48 per offender per day, to include group education, group counseling and individual counseling for those with specific medical and mental health needs, traumatic brain injury or adaptive.
- Ozark Correctional Center Therapeutic Community Services (650 beds) – Comprehensive Substance Abuse Therapeutic Community programming services for men: \$7.60 per offender per day for Long-Term Therapeutic Community program.
- Western Reception Comprehensive Substance Abuse Services (325 beds contracted) – Substance Abuse Programming services for men: \$9.13 per offender per day includes Short-Term Program services, Intermediate Program services, and Partial-Day Treatment services.
- Women’s Eastern Assessment and Comprehensive Substance Abuse Treatment Services (240 beds) – Substance Abuse programming services for women: \$16.05 per offender per day to include all other substance abuse services. Treatment programs include Long-Term Treatment, Intermediate Program, Short-Term Treatment, and the Offenders Under Treatment six-month program.

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

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

**MISSOURI CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**STATE INITIATIVES**  
**(as of July 1, 2019)**

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

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

Missouri evaluates the effectiveness of substance abuse programs by outcome measures that include program completions and recidivism rates over periods of 6, 12, 24 and 36 months for various offender populations. Additionally, program reviews are conducted annually and contracted programs are monitored monthly. MDOC tracks participants in programs until the end of their community supervision. The department tracks program completion, reasons for program failure, program success by offense type and numerous other areas. Missouri compares recidivism rates for those who complete treatment programs and those who have not accessed or completed their assigned treatment program. The most substantial difference is consistent with longitudinal national research. Outcomes show a particularly positive impact for those offenders participating in both institutional treatment and continuing treatment in the community with support from traditional and non-traditional (faith-based) or community programs. Research conducted by the Department of Mental Health on offenders who were released between July 1, 2008, and June 30, 2015, and who completed both institutional and community substance abuse treatment demonstrates that individuals who have not completed either institutional or community treatment recidivate at an average rate of approximately 32% within one year compared to those who have completed at approximately 20%. Missouri has some additional projects for which outcomes are being tracked: 1) for high risk offenders who graduate from institutional treatment and receive prompt community continuing care, and 2) for offenders released from treatment after an initial injection of Vivitrol and continue on Medication Assisted Treatment and intensive substance abuse treatment in the community while under community supervision. Both of these projects are implemented in collaboration with the Department of Mental Health and their certified treatment providers as well as MDOC's institutional treatment providers. Participants in a substance use disorder treatment program are compared and tracked while incarcerated. MDOC and the Department of Mental Health integrate their data and use it for aggregated outcomes.

# MISSOURI CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2019)

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

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

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

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	2,500	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	10	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	50%	
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$10,663,925	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$40,000	(\$ non-state funds)

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

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

## MISSOURI CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2019)

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

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

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-release program:	N/A	
Number of individuals enrolled in a post-release program:	N/A	
Number of state operated facilities with pre-release programs:	N/A	
Percentage of state facilities with pre-release programs:	N/A	
Total cost for pre-release programs:	\$6,978,001 *	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for pre-release programs:	\$199,500 **	(\$ non-state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	included above *	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	included above **	(\$ non-state funds)

**NORTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2019)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Number of New Admissions in FY 19:	19,886 inmates
Average Age at Commitment:	34.0 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	2,000 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments: (excluding life sentences)	2.0 years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	2.0 years
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:	
1. Habitual Felon 2. Murder 2nd Degree 3. Murder 1st Degree	
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	40.00%
Percentage Black	52.00%
Percentage Hispanic	0.00%
Percentage Other	8.00%
Percentage Male	85.00%
Percentage Female	15.00%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	1,471 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	1,564 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	80 inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	40.0%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	143 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 19:	0 inmates
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	9,219 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	1,353 inmates

**NORTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2019)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	N/A
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	N/A
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	N/A
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 19 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	6,899 inmates
Parole	16,436 inmates
Goodtime	N/A
Probation	N/A
Death	137 inmates
Other	1,784 inmates
Total	<u>25,256 inmates</u>
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:	N/A
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
Number of Inmates Released in FY 19 Based on the Above:	11 inmates
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	899 inmates
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	19%
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	125 inmates
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	14,108 inmates
HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A



**NORTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2019)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Systems Frequency of Testing: Mandatory at intake, every four years from last negative test, and within one year of release.	
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	384 inmates
NORTH CAROLINA currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates. North Carolina conducts infectious disease education classes at processing centers upon entry into the system. Offenders are provided with training and education when they are placed into certain jobs within the department for blood borne pathogen exposure risks.	
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	1,893 inmates
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	51 inmates
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing: NORTH CAROLINA provides medical follow-up for anti-HCV positive inmates. All anti-HCV positive inmates should be counseled about: (1) the natural history of HCV, (2) risk of transmission to others, and (3) lifestyle changes that can minimize disease progression.	
NORTH CAROLINA currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates. A hepatology clinic is provided for the offender population for the management of their Hepatitis C disease process.	

**COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS**

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

## NORTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2019)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Number of elderly and/or infirmed inmates:	N/A	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	N/A	
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	342,157,000	(\$ state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

## NORTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2019)

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

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

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

ACDP programs are based on Cognitive-Behavioral Interventions (CBI) and encompass two service levels including intermediate and long-term treatment. The intermediate treatment programs provide intensive outpatient services to inmates identified as having a moderate to severe substance use disorder for a period of at least 90 days. Intermediate programs use a gender-specific curriculum in thirteen (13) prison units across the state. Long-term intensive outpatient treatment programs range in length from 120 to 365 days. Long-term programs use a gender-specific curriculum and are designed to treat inmates identified as having a severe substance use disorder in need of long-term treatment. Long-term programs are located in four (4) prison units across the state.

The NC Department of Public Safety Controller's Office computes agency and ACDP prison-based program costs annually. NC reported that the FY 18 average cost per day per inmate in a prison-based program was \$77.20. These estimations are calculated using both program and custody costs. ACDP program cost per day per inmate was \$15.84. ACDP operates one prison-based program with a federal Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) grant which provides 75% of the funding with a state match of 25%.

## NORTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2019)

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

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

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

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	4,546	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	16	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	29%	
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$5,115,716	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$217,794	(\$ non-state funds)

## NORTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2019)

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

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

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

Prison case management policy outlines reentry activities completed prior to release, which include obtaining relevant identification cards (e.g., valid state ID, Social Security card, and birth certificate), gathering credentials and certifications earned during incarceration for the Transition Documents Envelope (TDE), a discharge summary for follow up treatment appointments, and a home plan for after release. Employment assistance is provided by partner agencies or through referrals to services in the community post-release. Also, Local Reentry Councils serve as organized support systems surrounding the designed Reentry Facilities to better connect offenders to local resources as they prepare to leave prison and continue support after release into the community. There are currently 14 Local Reentry Councils operating with an additional 15 counties interested in becoming a Local Reentry Council.

Certain work programs such as Correction Enterprises, Work Release, treatment-oriented programs for substance abuse and cognitive behavioral interventions are regularly evaluated and demonstrate an impact on recidivism. All state-funded facilities (59) offer some degree of reentry programming and/or services to offenders preparing for release, which may include actual evidence based programming (CBI), case planning, academic/vocational services, employment services, reentry classes, preparation of pertinent documents, community integration (home passes, work release, volunteer passes into the community), volunteer and partnership in-reach and residence planning. The number of released inmates has been fairly stable over the past few fiscal years.

**NORTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**STATE INITIATIVES**  
**(as of July 1, 2019)**

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-release program:	362	
Number of individuals enrolled in a post-release program:	2,277	
Number of state operated facilities with pre-release programs:	52	
Percentage of state facilities with pre-release programs:	100%	
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

**OKLAHOMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2019)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Number of New Admissions in FY 19:	9,384 inmates
Average Age at Commitment:	35.0 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	1,029 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments (excluding life sentences):	8.6 years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	2.5 years
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:	
1. Distribution of Controlled Dangerous Substance/Possession with Intent	2. Possession of a Controlled Substance
3. Robbery or Attempted with Dangerous Weapon	
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	53.35%
Percentage Black	26.18%
Percentage Hispanic	7.85%
Percentage Other	12.63%
Percentage Male	89.05%
Percentage Female	10.95%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	1,977 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	929 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	82 inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	38.6%

**OKLAHOMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2019)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	45 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 19:	0 inmates
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	6,556 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	1,667 inmates
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	27 inmates
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	25 inmates
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	2 inmates
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 19 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	2,513 inmates
Parole	383 inmates
Goodtime	N/A
Probation	6,826 inmates
Death	107 inmates
Other	0 inmates
Total	<u>9,829 inmates</u>
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:	N/A
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
Number of Inmates Released in FY 19 Based on the Above:	12 inmates
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	477 inmates
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	25.10%
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	57 inmates



**OKLAHOMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2019)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	39 inmates
HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	Inmates are tested at intake (initial reception) & when known risk exposure
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	0 inmates
OKLAHOMA currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.	
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	3,171 inmates
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	28 inmates
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	Upon request, known risk exposure or when signs/symptoms present
OKLAHOMA currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.	
The Hepatitis C Management Protocol addresses the identification of Hepatitis C and other types of liver disease, the screening process for medical and mental health contraindications, medical indications to treatment, outside consultations with Hepatologist, treatment guidelines, monitoring during treatment, inmate education materials and post treatment follow-ups.	

## OKLAHOMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2019)

#### COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

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

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

ODOC defines elderly as inmates who are age 50 and older. As of 7/1/19, ODOC had 1,029 inmates incarcerated who were age 50 or older. ODOC does not operate a specific state facility or housing unit solely for the purpose of housing elderly inmates. For FY 19, which is July 1, 2018 - June 30, 2019, outside provider billing, lab services, patient-specific pharmaceuticals and hospital costs for age 50 and over was \$15,650,948. This amount equates to 48.74% of the total amount spent on all incarcerated age groups in the same categories and time frames. Oklahoma is not a Medicaid expansion state. However, in specific instances, inmates who are hospitalized are able to access Medicaid funding. In FY 19, Medicaid reimbursed \$2,106,309 for inmates across all age groups, of which DOC paid the state-matching share of \$805,203.

Number of elderly and/or infirmed inmates:	5,285	inmates
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	0	inmates
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$80,539,847	(\$ state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$1,301,106	(\$ non-state funds)

## OKLAHOMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2019)

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

ODOC operates nineteen prison-based substance abuse treatment programs at seventeen facilities across the state. Cognitive behavioral modality is the method of treatment delivery. Inmate participation is tracked via an online database, providing real-time program participation data. Substance abuse treatment programs are evaluated according to ODOC policy every three years utilizing the Correctional Program Checklist (CPC). The CPC is a tool used to measure how closely correctional programs follow the principles of effective interventions. Substance abuse treatment services is an agency-wide effort and although the figures below include personnel salaries (with benefits) who are dedicated to these services full-time, material costs and contracted services, it does not capture the additional ODOC staff and volunteers who assist in these services in addition to their normal assigned duties. All non-state funds listed below are derived from grant funding.

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	2,460	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	19	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	54%	
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$1,285,624	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$286,751	(\$ non-state funds)

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

ODOC offers several courses for inmates to assist and prepare them to transition back into society. Inmates participate in these courses within twelve months of being released from custody. Also, transition workshops are held for inmates who are within six months of release from custody. At these transition workshops, inmates are provided with resources for, including but not limited to, housing, employment and continued medical/mental health treatment. Additionally, ODOC contracts with the Oklahoma Department of Career and Technology Education (ODCTE) who operates skill centers within several state institutions. They provide job skill training in an array of vocation areas. ODCTE transition coordinators assist releasing inmates with job searches and placement. The figures below include salaries for Reentry personnel (with benefits), material costs and contracted services. Note, although there are certain ODOC staff whose main responsibility is dedicated to reentry process for inmates, there are many other ODOC staff and volunteers who assist inmates with the process, which are not included in the totals below.

## OKLAHOMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2019)

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-release program:	9,079	
Number of individuals enrolled in a post-release program:	N/A	
Number of state operated facilities with pre-release programs:	24	
Percentage of state facilities with pre-release programs:	100%	
Total cost for pre-release programs:	\$1,267,100	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for pre-release programs:	\$0	(\$ non-state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	\$0	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	\$0	(\$ non-state funds)

**SOUTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2019)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Number of New Admissions in FY 19:	7,363 inmates
Average Age at Commitment:	34.6 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	821 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments (excluding life sentences):	4.6 years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	2.8 years
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:	
1. Homicide      2. Dangerous Drugs      3. Burglary	
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	37.62%
Percentage Black	58.42%
Percentage Hispanic	2.97%
Percentage Other	0.99%
Percentage Male	93.00%
Percentage Female	7.00%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	871 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	1,184 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	37 inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	23.9%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	38 inmates

**SOUTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2019)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Inmates Executed in FY 19:	0 inmates
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	3,685 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	1,493 inmates
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	437 inmates
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	223 inmates
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	214 inmates
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 19 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	2,601 inmates
Parole	1,844 inmates
Goodtime	N/A
Probation	1,469 inmates
Death	79 inmates
Other	1,526 inmates
Total	<u>7,519 inmates</u>
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:	N/A
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
Number of Inmates Released in FY 19 Based on the Above:	1 inmate
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	491 inmates

**SOUTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2019)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	21.2%
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	117 inmates
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	7,596 inmates
HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	Yes
Random	N/A
Incident	Yes
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	Admissions, on exposure and clinical indications
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	155 inmates
SOUTH CAROLINA currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.	
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	1,053 inmates
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	52 inmates
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	Physician's request (544) and presence of risk factor

## **SOUTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**

### **STATE INITIATIVES**

**(as of July 1, 2019)**

SOUTH CAROLINA currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates. An infection control coordinator monitors Hepatitis C inmates with the help of medical staff to distribute information along with monthly chronic care clinics at institutions. The department has developed new treatment protocols that are in the process of implementation.

### **COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS**

The SOUTH CAROLINA Department of Corrections (SCDC) is currently under four federal court orders. 1) 1993 – Limitations on inmate labor and materials for certain construction projects; 2) 1999 – Five Percenter threat group members can possess Five-Percent literature, but only in Administrative Segregation; 3) 2000 – Limitations imposed on use of drug dogs to search visitors, and 4) 2018 – Consent agreement with DOJ regarding the treatment of hearing impaired inmates.

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

Upon inmates entering the South Carolina Department of Corrections (SCDC), medical and mental health assessments are conducted for each inmate at Kirkland Reception and Evaluation complex. The results from medical and mental health assessments contribute to the housing assignment determinations for each inmate. If there are medical/mental health treatments required as a result of the SCDC inmate intake assessments/screenings, a treatment plan of care is developed and implemented. Additional criteria such as the level of the inmate's incarceration charges (minimum, medium, and maximum security) contribute to the inmate's housing assignments as well.

Currently, SCDC has limited housing facility options for the geriatric and chronic/acute care inmate population. There are two housing areas designated for inmates with mobility/physical limitations and those who require assistance with their activities of daily living. SCDC has three infirmaries that are designated for inpatient type medical care of chronic and short-term acute levels of care. The profoundly deaf/blind inmates are housed in units together and are concentrated in specific SCDC facilities. If an inmate's medical or mental health needs exceed the available SCDC services and levels of care, the inmates are admitted to area community hospitals to receive higher levels of care for stabilization and treatments.



## SOUTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2019)

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

SCDC has multiple contracts with specialty providers who report onsite to SCDC and provide monthly specialty clinics/treatments to the population such as orthopedics, surgery consults, urology, etc. These specialty providers provide onsite treatments, consultation, and make external referrals for more extensive procedures or levels of care needed by the population.

At this time, there has been no legislation enacted to address the current SCDC geriatric or medically fragile inmate population. Individual inmate cost estimates are not tracked by SCDC based on geriatric or chronic care disease related expenses. \*This information is not consistent with what was reported on page 28.

Number of elderly and/or infirmed inmates:	2,161	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	8	
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$94,436,631	(\$ state funds) *
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$300,438	(\$ non-state funds) *

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

##### South Carolina Substance Abuse Services include the following programs:

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

## SOUTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2019)

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

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

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

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

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	211	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	3	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	9.52%	
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$1,451,491	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$0	(\$ non-state funds)

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

SCDC - through partnerships with community and state organizations, has expanded reentry efforts offered to inmates over the last several years. The statewide reentry program began at Manning Reentry/Work Release Center (Minimum/Level 1 Male Institution). The agency recently developed a reentry division. The Division of Programs and Services was renamed to the Division of Programs, Reentry and Rehabilitative Services. With that in mind, new staff have been hired to place program staff at all Level II and III institutions to implement Reentry/Pre-Release services.

## SOUTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2019)

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

SCDC now has two additional reentry programs implemented at Kershaw Correctional Institution (Medium/Level II Male Institution) and Graham (Camille Griffin) Correctional Institution (Minimum/Level 1 Female Institution). Inmates who are eligible for Level 1 placement and are within six months of their scheduled release date are brought to these designated reentry sites to participate in a variety of reentry services. Educational services for completion of the GED and WIN (formerly Work Keys) curriculum are available along with several vocational trades programs. Soft skills and life skills training is provided. Employability skills training is provided during the latter part of the sentence. Outside agencies such as the Department of Employment and Workforce offer special training assistance and job search activities. Catholic Charities offers assistance to identified homeless/indigent populations, assistance with obtaining identification, Social Security Card, Birth Certificate, Education, Housing, Employment, Medication, Legal intervention, Clothing, Transportation, SNAP, SSI, VA, etc. They have an onsite office space at Manning Reentry. Goodwill also has an onsite office space at Manning Reentry. They provide work readiness training, one-on-one relationships with a case manager prior to release/post release and computer training. They also provide vouchers for inmates returning to specific poverty identified communities. This is a Department of Labor program partnership.

All institutions (21 facilities statewide) have put forth efforts to incorporate a 30-day reentry programming component for their general population inmates, pushing for offenders to start thinking and preparing for their release at the point of initial incarceration. According to U.S. News and World Report (May 14, 2018), South Carolina ranks 5th nationally in lowest recidivism rates. Assistance is provided with job placement and housing. Collaboratively with Mental Health staff, treatment plans are completed to ensure that a supply of medications as well as doctor's appointments are given prior to release.

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-release program:	322	
Number of individuals enrolled in a post-release program:	N/A	
Number of state operated facilities with pre-release programs:	3	
Percentage of state facilities with pre-release programs:	14%	
Total cost for pre-release programs:	\$6,489,715	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for pre-release programs:	\$0	(\$ non-state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

**TENNESSEE CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2019)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Number of New Admissions in FY 19:	12,465 inmates
Average Age at Commitment:	39.0 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	781 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments (excluding life sentences):	8.0 years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	N/A
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:	
1. Drug Offenses	
2. Homicides	
3. Property Offenses	
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	55.53%
Percentage Black	41.68%
Percentage Hispanic	2.31%
Percentage Other	0.48%
Percentage Male	91.00%
Percentage Female	9.00%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	N/A
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	N/A
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	N/A
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	34.0%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	56 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 19:	4 inmates

**TENNESSEE CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2019)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	N/A
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	N/A
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	N/A
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	N/A
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	N/A
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 19 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	5,533 inmates
Parole	2,709 inmates
Goodtime	N/A
Probation	5,523 inmates
Death	94 inmates
Other	0 inmates
Total	<u>13,859 inmates</u>
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:	N/A
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
Number of Inmates Released in FY 19 Based on the Above:	N/A
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	201 inmates
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	46.4%
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	N/A
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	N/A

**TENNESSEE CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2019)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	N/A
TENNESSEE currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.	
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	N/A
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	N/A
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	
TENNESSEE currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.	

**COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS**

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

## TENNESSEE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2019)

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

The Lois M. DeBerry Special Needs Facility (DSNF) provides a number of services for the Department to offenders with multiple and complex medical problems, including acute and convalescent health care, intensive mental health intervention, three skilled nursing units in the Health Center to provide care for offenders with serious illness, housing for offenders whose treatment regimen is not manageable at other TDOC facilities, inmates with long-term medical needs, and inpatient and outpatient care for the offender population in a designated secure area. \* This information is not consistent with what was reported on page 28.

Number of elderly and/or infirmed inmates:	751	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	1	
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	50,432,107	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	609,844	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$157,022,297	(\$ state funds) *
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$162,809	(\$ non-state funds) *

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

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

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	1,454	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	10	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	100%	
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$129,392	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$447,707	(\$ non-state funds)

## TENNESSEE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2019)

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

Through collaborations with other state agencies, TDOC provide post-release Housing & Employment assistance, Substance Alcohol treatment, Transportation, and Job Readiness. During incarceration, TDOC offers programming (educational/vocational). TDOC has not studied the program's impact on recidivism. There has been no decrease or decline in the rate at which prisoners are released.

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-release program:	932	
Number of individuals enrolled in a post-release program:	1,496	
Number of state operated facilities with pre-release programs:	10	
Percentage of state facilities with pre-release programs:	100%	
Total cost for pre-release programs:	\$1,068,806	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	\$1,289,630	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)



**TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2019)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Number of New Admissions in FY 19:	50,503 inmates
Average Age at Commitment:	35.9 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	8,341 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments (excluding life sentences):	7.7 years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	4.2 years
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:	
1. Assault/Terroristic threat/Trafficking	
2. Robbery	
3. Homicide	
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	33.70%
Percentage Black	32.70%
Percentage Hispanic	33.10%
Percentage Other	0.50%
Percentage Male	91.60%
Percentage Female	8.40%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	8,161 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	1,223 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	203 inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	20.1%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	206 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 19:	9 inmates

**TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2019)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	50,757 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	9,791 inmates
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	5,932 inmates
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	1,232 inmates
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	4,700 inmates
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 19 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	22,178 inmates
Parole	22,427 inmates
Goodtime	13,380 inmates
Probation	367 inmates
Death	457 inmates
Other	6,093 inmates
Total	<u>64,902 inmates</u>
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated: Approved by Board of P&P and supervised by Parole Division. Prison-time plus good time must equal total sentence.	
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
Number of Inmates Released in FY 19 Based on the Above:	55 inmates
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	2,474 inmates
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	20.3%
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	560 inmates
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	142,033 inmates

**TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**STATE INITIATIVES**  
**(as of July 1, 2019)**

HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:

Admission	68,168 inmates
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A

Systems Frequency of Testing: All inmates at intake, pre-release, as clinically indicated, and annually upon offender request.

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies: 526 inmates

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

Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases: 18,640 inmates

Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C: 614 inmates

Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:

Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A

Systems Frequency of Testing: Offenders are tested at intake if they are predetermined to be in a high risk group. Offenders will also be tested as clinically indicated and upon offender request annually.

TEXAS currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.

**COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS**

The TEXAS Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) is currently under a federal court order. Since 2018, the order requires the state to install permanent air conditioning at its Pack Unit, it also requires the state to house offenders in heat index temperatures below 88 degrees from April to October, and requires the state to transport offenders in air conditioned vehicles. The order also requires a minimum ratio of security officers to inmates.

## TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2019)

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

The TDCJ considers offenders 55 years of age and older as geriatric. Certain units have designated housing areas for geriatric offenders with less severe medical issues, one facility has been designated to geriatric offenders with moderate medical issues, and one 60-bed sheltered housing unit serves offenders with more significant medical issues. State legislation passed in the 85th Regular Session provided appropriation to add 163 sheltered beds at three additional units. State legislation passed in the 86th Regular Session provided appropriation to add 200 sheltered housing beds at one additional unit. State legislation established the Medically Recommended Intensive Supervision Program, which provides an alternative continued incarceration for some geriatric offenders with significant medical issues.

\*This information is not consistent with what was reported on page 28.

Number of elderly and/or infirmed inmates:	19,946	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	11	
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$756,662,805	(\$ state funds) *
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

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

**IN-PRISON THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY (IPTC)** – This program is an intensive substance abuse Therapeutic Community (TC) program for Correctional Institutions Division offenders who have an FI-5 vote from the Board of Pardons and Paroles. It is a six-month, in-prison therapeutic community program divided into three phases: Phase I (Orientation), Phase II (Main Treatment) and Phase III (Re-Entry). TC is a positive, self-contained environment where offenders who have similar treatment needs live and work together toward a common goal of addiction recovery, positive behavior and life change. Upon completion of the IPTC, offenders are released to the Continuum of Care through placement in Phase I - Transitional Treatment Residential Services or Phase I-B - Outpatient Care Services for up to 90 days. Subsequent phases consist of Phase II - Supportive Outpatient Services for up to nine months and Phase III - Support and Follow-Up for up to twelve months. Offenders may also participate in peer support groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), Narcotics Anonymous (NA), Cocaine Anonymous (CA), Winners' Circle, Secular Organization for Sobriety (SOS), or Recovery Support Services (RSS). FY 19 expenditures totaled \$25,829,250.

## TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2019)

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

**SUBSTANCE ABUSE FELONY PUNISHMENT FACILITIES (SAFPF)** – This program is an intensive substance abuse treatment program for offenders on probation or parole. The program is operated in a TC setting and lasts six months in most cases, but nine months for offenders with special needs. A judge sentences an offender to a SAFP as a condition of probation or as a modification of probation. The Board of Pardons and Paroles may also place an offender in the program as a modification of parole supervision. The program is divided into three phases: Phase I (Orientation), Phase II (Main Treatment) and Phase III (Re-Entry). The TC is a positive, self-contained environment where offenders who have similar treatment needs live and work together toward a common goal of addiction recovery, positive behavior and life change. Upon completion of the SAFP, offenders are released to the Continuum of Care through placement in Phase I - Transitional Treatment Residential Services or Phase I-B/4C - Outpatient Care Services for up to 90 days. Subsequent phases consist of Phase II - Supportive Outpatient Services for up to nine months and Phase III - Support and Follow-Up for up to twelve months. Offenders may also participate in peer support groups such as AA, NA, CA, Winners' Circle, SOS, or RSS. FY 19 expenditures totaled \$44,067,394.

**PRE-RELEASE SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAM (PRSAP)** – This program is an intensive 6-month substance abuse treatment program for offenders approved for parole contingent upon completion of this program. This program is operated in a substance abuse treatment environment. The treatment modality is similar to the IPTC program in that it consists of three in-prison phases: Phase I (Orientation), Phase II (Treatment), and Phase III (Re-Entry). Offenders released from the PRSAP onto parole supervision, and who have the appropriate special condition imposed by the Board of Pardons and Paroles, are placed on a specialized TC caseload into Phase III - Support and Follow-Up for six months. Offenders may also participate in peer support groups such as AA, NA, CA, Winners' Circle, or SOS. FY 19 expenditures totaled \$745,047.

## TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2019)

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

**PRE-RELEASE THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY (PRTC)** – This program is an intensive 6-month TC program for offenders approved for parole contingent upon completion of this program. The PRTC is comprised of three primary tracks: education and vocational training, substance abuse treatment and cognitive restructuring. The treatment modality is similar to the IPTC program in that it consists of three in-prison phases: Phase I (Orientation), Phase II (Treatment), and Phase III (Re-Entry). Offenders released from the PRTC onto parole supervision, and who have the appropriate special condition imposed by the Board of Pardons and Paroles, are placed on a specialized TC caseload into Phase III - Support and Follow-Up for six months. Offenders may also participate in peer support groups such as AA, NA, CA, Winners' Circle, or SOS. FY 19 expenditures totaled \$638,726.

**IN-PRISON DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED (DWI) RECOVERY PROGRAM** – This program is an intensive 6-month program that addresses the scope of needs within the In-Prison DWI Recovery Program. The best-practice approach utilizes a multimodal design that accommodates the diversity of needs presented in the population to maximize the potential of success for each offender. The multimodal In-Prison DWI Recovery Program contains a variety of educational modules and treatment activities, including group and individual therapy. A comprehensive treatment plan is developed for each offender based on the results of an evaluation designed to assess the needs and risk of recidivating. A schedule of appropriate interventions is included on the plan. Offenders that complete the 6-month DWI program may be required to participate in post-release substance abuse programming upon vendor recommendation and the appropriate special condition imposed by the Board of Pardons and Paroles. FY 19 expenditures totaled \$3,508,390.

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

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

## TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2019)

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

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

Offenders may also participate in peer support groups such as AA, NA, CA, Winners' Circle, SOS, or RSS. FY 19 expenditures totaled \$4,362,439.

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

There are three (3) ISF programs:

- a 45-day relapse program for those In-Prison Therapeutic Community (IPTC) or Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility (SAFPF) offenders that previously completed one of these programs.
- a 90-day substance abuse treatment program for those who were not previously completed IPTC or SAFPF, and have current substance use or abuse problems.
- a 45-day cognitive program for those who are identified as having current problem behaviors (i.e., supervision violations) other than substance abuse.

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	19,630	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	21	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	20.3%	
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$78,936,523	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$214,723	(\$ non-state funds)

**TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**STATE INITIATIVES**  
**(as of July 1, 2019)**

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

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

**CORRECTIVE INTERVENTION PRE-RELEASE PROGRAM (CIPP)** - The CIPP is a collaborative effort to provide programming to level 1, 2 and 3 administrative segregation offenders who are going to be released to the community from administrative segregation. The behavioral issues that precipitated the placement in segregation are likely associated with a higher risk of criminal behavior in the future as are the concomitant adjustment issues that will result from their social isolation. The 120-day program curriculum includes a variety of topics utilizing cognitive intervention strategies (including anger/stress management, social skills, healthy relationships, preparation for and maintaining employment, spirituality, gang intervention, substance abuse, and limited basic education), which are developed to target criminogenic needs thereby impacting risk and enhancing reentry opportunities for the offenders upon release. The program currently has a capacity of 207 offenders (197 males and 10 females). The 120-day in-cell program works with pre-release offenders. The intensity of the program is high and the importance of time with each offender is emphasized. The program utilizes technology to make the most efficient use of staff time to present concepts in a virtual classroom environment. Use of technology is not intended to detract from the importance of motivational opportunities and development of therapeutic rapport with each offender individually in order to enhance their responsiveness and improve social skills.

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



## TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2019)

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

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

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

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

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

## TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2019)

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

OUR ROADWAY TO FREEDOM (ORTF) PROGRAM is a six-month program for offenders that volunteer to participate in an intervention and recovery program. The program targets offenders with a past or current prostitution charge, or who self-report a history of prostitution or associated activities, domestic violence or identify as victims of human trafficking. The curriculum provides cognitive intervention, life skills, conflict resolution, recognition of victimization, trauma support and personal safety. ORTF includes modules on addiction, affect regulation, healthy relationships, appropriate boundaries, dress and behavior, hygiene and legal/financial responsibilities. The program is housed at Plane State Jail with a bed capacity of 174 offenders.

BABY AND MOTHER BONDING INITIATIVE (BAMBI) - This program partners the TDCJ Rehabilitation Programs Division with the Health Services Division, Correctional Institutions Division, the University of Texas Medical Branch and the Santa Maria Hostel, Inc., to provide child development education and training in a residential facility for up to 22 new mothers. The program allows offender mothers and their newborns time to form a healthy attachment in a secure setting. The offender receives child development education, life skills, infant first aid and CPR, nutrition, peer recovery, cognitive skills, anger management and family reunification sessions. Additional programming may include substance abuse education and GED classes.

FEMALE COGNITIVE PRE-RELEASE PROGRAM (FCPRP) provides cognitive-behavioral programming for female offenders. The program is designed to effectively manage the behavior of offenders, and provide opportunities for behavioral change. The goal is to motivate participants to change their way of thinking and behaving, thus reducing the likelihood of recidivism.

The curriculum was developed as a gender-responsive, trauma-informed, cognitive-behavioral curriculum. The didactic and therapeutic interventions are designed to impact the cognitive distortions associated with previous destructive and illegal behaviors. Therapeutic interventions also address the underlying issues that perpetuate maladaptive decision making. By identifying and addressing risk factors, participants develop effective skills needed to function successfully within society. The program offers opportunities to practice pro-social behaviors in a controlled environment. The participant learns to identify unhealthy thoughts which lead to inappropriate behaviors. Topics range from substance abuse education, anger management, relationships, domestic violence awareness, criminal thinking and victim empathy.

## TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2019)

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

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

FAITH-BASED DORMS - Faith-based dorms were implemented in March 1997 and have expanded to 101 facilities. There are 130 faith-based dorms, with a total of 8,419 beds statewide. FBD offers support for offenders who desire to incorporate religious faith and practice in a group setting. FBD offers a curriculum to assist with successful reentry into the local community and/or rehabilitation needs in order to effect improved institutional adjustment. The programming is conducted by local faith-based and community volunteers whose activities are directed by the unit chaplain and unit administration.

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

## TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2019)

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

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

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

**VOLUNTEER INITIATIVES** - In addition to the above programs, the TDCJ Rehabilitation Programs Division oversees Volunteer Initiatives. As of August 1, 2019, the TDCJ had 22,506 approved volunteers that provided volunteer services to the agency. Examples of substance abuse programs provided by volunteers included, but are not limited to: Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, Christians Against Substance Abuse, Celebrate Recovery, and Overcomers. These programs are funded by the volunteers.

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

## TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2019)

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

The Texas Department of Criminal Justice Reentry and Integration Division provides a three-phase reentry program consisting of both pre-release and post-release reentry services to eligible offenders. The first and second phase services are provided pre-release, and third phase services are provided post-release. In addition, the division also provides services to veterans and special needs offenders. Reentry case managers are located in institutional units, state jails, district parole offices, and community residential facilities to provide these services to offenders. Phase 1 services include identification document ordering of replacement social security cards, certified birth certificates, military service records, and the Texas Department of Public Safety state identification cards. All received documents are provided to the offender at the time of release. Phase II services include a risk assessment conducted pre-release on offenders being released on parole. The Texas Risk Assessment System tool is used to determine the level of supervision post-release by identifying criminogenic risk factors. Post assessment case management and case planning is initiated pre-release for those who score moderate to high risk to address needs, identify goals, implement action steps and obtain resources. Phase III community based reentry services provide employment readiness and employment referral services through case management, employment classes, employment services and continuity of care.

Texas Correctional Office on Offenders with Medical or Mental Impairments (TCOOMMI) provides pre-release screening and referrals to aftercare treatment services for special need offenders releasing from correctional settings, local jails, or other referral sources. TCOOMMI contracts with Local Mental Health Authorities across the state to provide continuity of care services for individuals on probation or parole.

The ultimate goal of the reentry program is reduced recidivism. Recidivism rates for the Texas Department of Criminal Justice offender population continue to be among the lowest in the country with the current overall recidivism rate at 20.2% and a 16% recidivism rate for offenders enrolled in TCOOMMI case management.

**INTERMEDIATE SANCTION FACILITY (ISF) TREATMENT** – The ISF is a secure community residential facility with associated programs within the State of Texas for the detention, training, education, rehabilitation, and reformation for offenders released onto supervision (community supervision, parole or mandatory supervision).

## TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2019)

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

There are three (3) ISF programs:

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

**STRENGTH THROUGH RESTORATION, INDEPENDENCE, VISION, AND EMPOWERMENT (STRIVE) REENTRY CENTER** – STRIVE is a multi-divisional collaborative effort between Correctional Institutions Division, Manufacturing, Agribusiness and Logistics Division, Parole Division, Rehabilitation Programs Division, Reentry and Integration, Windham School District, and Volunteer Programs. Initiated in August 2019, the purpose of STRIVE is to prepare incarcerated women with a FI-2, Mandatory Supervision Vote, or Flat Discharge for successful reentry. The twelve-week program utilizes a trauma-informed care approach to address issues such as domestic violence, sexual assault, childhood and adult trauma, gender socialization, parenting, and substance abuse. Educational programming includes goal-setting, wellness, financial literacy, and employment skills (such as basic computer, professional attire and hygiene, interview preparation/mock interviews, and communication). Reentry Services include employment/career fairs, employer speakers, and Family Day. The information and skills training offered through this program provide women the opportunity to empower themselves through self-reflection, knowledge and understanding.

**TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**STATE INITIATIVES**  
**(as of July 1, 2019)**

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

WINDHAM SCHOOL DISTRICT - Offers a 60-day, cognitive-based life skills program designed to prepare offenders for release. The pre-release program is entitled Changing Habits and Achieving New Goals to Empower Success (CHANGES). The CHANGES Program consists of lessons in personal development, healthy relationships, living responsibly, drug education, living well, putting together a new start, and going home. These practical, everyday issues are explored within the context of developing self-esteem, a positive mental attitude, accurate thinking for self-assessment and life planning, self-discipline, appropriate interpersonal skills, and values definition and clarification. Offenders who are within two years of projected release are eligible to participate in the program. The program is funded through Windham School District. A pre-/post-test has been implemented as a performance measure. Additionally, Windham offers one-week (15 hour) courses in job/life skills related to Financial Literacy, Workplace Skills, Family Health and Career Planning. Windham also works with outside employers in fields related to Windham vocational training to place former students in jobs once they are released. Employer needs and vocational industry certifications are matched to assist the former students obtaining employment.

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

## TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2019)

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

MANUFACTURING, AGRIBUSINESS AND LOGISTICS (MAL) - The MAL Division provides offenders with on-the-job training, certification programs, work certification training programs, and apprenticeship programs with the opportunity to earn trade- or skill-based certifications from the United States Department of Labor, Library of Congress, Automotive Service Excellence, American Welding Society, National Blindness Professional Certification Board, Canadian National Institute for the Blind, and Mobile Air Conditioning Society. Offenders are provided opportunities to receive and learn relevant and marketable job skills training in the fields of accounting, automotive body and engine repair, agribusiness operations, braille transcribing, computer refurbishing, farm equipment or implement maintenance and repairs, geographical information system mapping, graphics, metal fabrication, printing, production assembly, textiles, warehousing, and woodworking. The MAL Division performance standards for fiscal year 2019: 3,168 offenders successfully completed certification programs, 148 nationally accredited certifications were earned, and 278 certification programs were implemented. MAL attends job fairs to assist released offenders with reentry resources such as their work experience while being incarcerated and their documented work history and to inform attending employers about the job skills offenders can learn while working in a correctional work environment. Offenders with MAL Division work experience have a reduced recidivism rate.

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-release program:	6,428	
Number of individuals enrolled in a post-release program:	31,833	
Number of state operated facilities with pre-release programs:	83	
Percentage of state facilities with pre-release programs:	80%	
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	\$41,377,919	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)



**VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2019)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Number of New Admissions in FY 19:	8,136 inmates
Average Age at Commitment:	36.0 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	1,056 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments (excluding life sentences):	2.0 years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	4.0 years
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:	
1. Robbery 2. Rape/Sexual Assault 3. Assault	
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	40.06%
Percentage Black	56.47%
Percentage Hispanic	2.91%
Percentage Other	0.56%
Percentage Male	92%
Percentage Female	8%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	946 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	1,232 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	33 inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions: (Total represents a range from Minimal Impairment to Diagnosis of Serious Mental Illness) Total offenders is 9,079	30.00%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	2 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 19:	0 inmate
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	7,890 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	2,076 inmates

**VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2019)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	30 inmates
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	13 inmates
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	17 inmates
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 19 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	N/A
Parole	413 inmates
Goodtime	1,068 inmates
Probation	11,109 inmates
Death	95 inmates
Other (Includes court order, death and other)	12 inmates
Total	12,697 inmates
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated: (State responsible confined offender is eligible to receive sentence credits through good conduct, program participation, etc.)	
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
Number of Inmates Released in FY 19 Based on the Above:	46 inmates
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	351 inmates
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	23.4%
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	276
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	N/A
HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	Yes
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A

**VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2019)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Systems Frequency of Testing:	Test at admission, by provider order after high risk behavior is reported and at release
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	Not captured
VIRGINIA currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.	
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	2,754 inmates
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	72 inmates
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	On admission with high risk and reported high risk

VIRGINIA currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.

**COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS**

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

## VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2019)

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

To meet the needs of elderly or infirmed inmates, VDOC operates one assisted living nursing home/skilled nursing care unit and five infirmaries. The assisted living/nursing home unit and one infirmary are located at Deerfield Correctional Center, which uses inmate labor to support staff providing care to patients needing assistance with activities of daily living along with regular care to address at least one chronic medical condition. The facility's department operates 24-hours a day and includes on-site dental, lab, and x-ray services. The clinical operations consist of physician call, nurse sick call, and chronic care clinics with after-hour emergency care provided by on-site nursing staff and local hospital emergency rooms. The medical director is on-call 14 hours/day. Clinical services and activities provided by the medical department include ongoing patient assessments by means of sick call, psychological evaluations, intake assessments, and annual physicals. The assisted living/nursing home unit and infirmary are staffed 24-hours a day with licensed nursing staff. The other four infirmaries located at Greensville, Fluvanna, Deep Meadow, and Powhatan Correctional Centers operate in a similar manner. Recent legislation includes directives to collaborate with state universities to develop plans to ensure that inmates with long-term or high-cost prescription drug needs receive treatment from a federal 340B covered entity and a pilot demonstration to test the feasibility of partnering with a university health system to provide comprehensive health care services to inmates at one or more correctional facilities.

Number of elderly and/or infirmed inmates:		
Number of state operated special needs facilities:		
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:		(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:		(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$222,112,000	(\$ state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:		(\$ non-state funds)

## VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2019)

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

##### Intense Services:

Therapeutic Community Program approximately 1,000 bed male facility (Contracted at \$180,000 monthly)

Therapeutic Community Program approximately 85 bed female facility (Contracted \$43,000 monthly)

Three Community Corrections Alternative Programs focused on substance use services for a total of 300 hours per client dosage; one additional site has both 200 dosage and 300 dosage hour clients. Three of these programs are contracted and one of the programs are through state funds. (Contracted at \$42,000 monthly)

##### Moderate Services:

Cognitive Behavioral Interventions for Substance Abuse (CBI-SA) - group is offered throughout the VADOC (male/female) - daily operations state funds

Matrix SA Group - phased out of the DOC but still make the transition to CBI-SA (male/female)

Helping Women Recovery - female population - daily operations state funds

Web Based Substance Use Program utilizing Therapeutic Education Systems (TES) level 1 location (25 bed program) - Grant funded \$49,000 annually

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) Grant field unit substance abuse program utilizes Cognitive Behavioral Interventions - Substance Abuse (CBI-SA), New Directions by Hazelton (24 bed program) - Grant funded \$118,000 annually

**Community Corrections:** Contracted substance use vendor services (Living In Balance, CBI-SA, Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT), etc.) \$2,900,000 annually

##### Voluntary Involvement: Women's Way through the 12 Steps, Narcotics Anonymous, and Alcoholics Anonymous

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	3,001	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	41	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	100%	
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$4,168,618	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:		(\$ non-state funds)

## VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2019)

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

Virginia doesn't offer "post-release" reentry programs other than Community Residential program placements, but they are specifically for housing and there is little if any required programming attached. Most programming is done specifically by each individual probation and parole district through community referrals and or on/site contracts for substance abuse and sex offender programming. VDOC also has some probation and parole districts with senior reentry probation officers that conduct "Making it Under Supervision" classes in the intensive reentry programs, and also work with development of release plans and follow-up after release. VDOC also has community release staff at headquarters that handle problematic discharges as part of reentry for difficult to place populations such as elderly, disabled, homeless, sex offenders, etc.

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-release program:	29,973	
Number of individuals enrolled in a post-release program:	66,615	
Number of state operated facilities with pre-release programs:	41	
Percentage of state facilities with pre-release programs:	100%	
Total cost for pre-release programs:		(\$ state funds)
Total cost for pre-release programs:		(\$ non-state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:		(\$ state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:		(\$ non-state funds)

**WEST VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2019)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Number of New Admissions in FY 19:	3,885 inmates
Average Age at Commitment:	N/A
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	N/A
Average Sentence for New Commitments (excluding life sentences):	N/A
Average Time Served by Those Released:	N/A
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:	
1. Sex Offenses/Forcible    2. Homicide    3. Drugs / Narcotics	
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	86.00%
Percentage Black	12.00%
Percentage Hispanic	0.40%
Percentage Other	1.60%
Percentage Male	90.00%
Percentage Female	10.00%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	320 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	292 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	30 inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	29.0%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	0
Inmates Executed in FY 19:	0
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	N/A
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	N/A

**WEST VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2019)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	742 inmates
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	402 inmates
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	9 inmates
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 19 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	664 inmates
Parole	2,969 inmates
Goodtime	N/A
Probation	46 inmates
Death	38 inmates
Other (Includes court order, death and other)	393 inmates
Total	4,110 inmates
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:	N/A
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
Number of Inmates Released in FY 19 Based on the Above:	0 inmates
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	40 inmates
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	27.9%
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	0 inmates
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	25 inmates
HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	Upon Request
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	N/A
WEST VIRGINIA currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.	



**WEST VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2019)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	22 inmates
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	7 inmates
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	Upon Request
WEST VIRGINIA currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.	

**COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS**

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

## WEST VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2019)

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

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

Number of elderly and/or infirmed inmates:	112	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	0	
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$30,759,000	(\$ state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

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

WVDOC has the following prison-based substance abuse treatment programs: Alcohol and Drug Education, Treatment, and Relapse Prevention (ALADRUE), Helping Women Recover and Therapeutic Communities. ALADRUE was developed to address the needs of incarcerated offenders who have used, abused, or are addicted to drugs and alcohol. The premise of this program is to teach the participants the components of physical effects of drugs and alcohol on the body, the disease of addiction and effective recovery programming. Helping Women Recover is a treatment program for women who are recovering from substance abuse and psychological trauma in correctional settings. It is based on guidelines for comprehensive treatment for women established by the federal government's Center of Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT). Therapeutic Community (TC) program model is based on correctional programs operating nationally that have achieved success in producing safer, more secure living units and lower recidivism rates. The TC's were created in all designated facilities' treatment units. These identified TC's will guide and direct the power of social learning as the means to re-socialize a substance abusing criminal population. Currently WVDOC does not compare recidivism rates for those in these programs but hopes to begin soon.

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

## WEST VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2019)

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

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

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