

# 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**

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

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## **METHODOLOGY**

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

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

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

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

## INMATE POPULATION TRENDS AND INCARCERATION RATES

### Summary of Key Findings

Table 1 provides historical data (1995 - 2020) 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 decrease of 0.6% from 2009 to 2010 reflects the departure of Maryland from the SLC. From July 1, 2019 to July 1, 2020, the inmate population decreased by 109,094 inmates, or 17.7%.

**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-95	411,746		1-Jul-08	606,223	2.5%
1-Jul-96	444,952	8.1%	1-Jul-09	586,388	-3.3%
1-Jul-97	465,879	4.7%	1-Jul-10	582,961	-0.6%
1-Jul-98	485,399	4.2%	1-Jul-11	585,804	0.5%
1-Jul-99	508,043	4.7%	1-Jul-12	580,909	-0.8%
1-Jul-00	518,361	2.0%	1-Jul-13	577,067	-0.7%
1-Jul-01	523,683	1.0%	1-Jul-14	576,118	-0.2%
1-Jul-02	534,909	2.1%	1-Jul-15	569,675	-1.1%
1-Jul-03	549,493	2.7%	1-Jul-16	564,935	-0.8%
1-Jul-04	561,007	2.1%	1-Jul-17	555,979	-1.6%
1-Jul-05	569,747	1.6%	1-Jul-18	551,011	-0.9%
1-Jul-06	580,757	1.9%	1-Jul-19	595,071	8.0%
1-Jul-07	591,261	1.8%	1-Jul-20	489,977	-17.7%

Table 2 illustrates that between 2010 and 2020 the total resident population of the SLC states increased by 11.1% from 112.1 M to 124.6 M. During that same period, the number of SLC state inmates decreased by 21.6% from 624,899 to 489,977. The incarceration rate is described as the number of inmates per 100,000 population. The incarceration rate in the SLC region decreased by 29.4% from 557.34 to 393.35. During the same period, the U.S. incarceration rate decreased by 30.2% from 525.20 to 366.82.

**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.
2010 (a)	112,121	307,007	624,899	1,612,395	557.34	525.20
2020 (b)	124,564	331,449	489,977	1,215,821	393.35	366.82
<b>% change</b>	<b>11.1%</b>	<b>8.0%</b>	<b>-21.6%</b>	<b>-24.6%</b>	<b>-29.4%</b>	<b>-30.2%</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 April 1, 2020. Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau (Release Date December 2021). Inmate population figures as of year-end 2021.

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 2019 to 2020, the percent change in the inmate population for SLC states varied from a 17.91% decrease in West Virginia to a 4.01% decrease in Arkansas. 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 at 572.13) with the highest number of inmates housed in state correctional facilities per 100,000 population and where 15 denotes the lowest state (Kentucky at 252.88).

Table 4 on page 13, Chart 1 on page 14, and Chart 2 on page 15 reflect the change in the adult inmate population housed in state facilities from 2010 to 2020. All SLC states saw a decrease in inmate population over the ten year period, with the exception of Arkansas, which saw an 8.26% increase in inmate population. Mississippi experienced the largest decrease in inmate population at 29.68%. From 2010 to 2020, SLC states saw a total decrease in inmate population of 92,984, or 16%.

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

STATE	Inmate Population (a)(b)			Inmate per 100,000 Pop. (d)	Rank in SLC	Inmate Population Change	
	1-Jul-18	1-Jul-19	1-Jul-20			18 to 19	19 to 20
ALABAMA	20,670	21,416	19,804	403.90	7	3.6%	-7.5%
ARKANSAS	15,646	15,680	15,051	498.74	3	0.2%	-4.0%
FLORIDA	96,253	95,626	87,736	408.50	6	-0.7%	-8.3%
GEORGIA	55,014	55,047	51,219	482.41	4	0.1%	-7.0%
KENTUCKY	12,657	12,577	11,298	252.88	15	-0.6%	-10.2%
LOUISIANA	15,925	15,834	15,162	326.15	10	-0.6%	-4.2%
MISSISSIPPI	17,637	17,746	15,736	528.74	2	0.6%	-11.3%
MISSOURI	31,724	28,172	24,010	391.21	8	-11.2%	-14.8%
NORTH CAROLINA	35,964	35,046	31,417	299.55	12	-2.6%	-10.35%
OKLAHOMA	27,200	26,110	22,639	572.13	1	-4.0%	-13.3%
SOUTH CAROLINA	18,958	18,848	17,318	336.36	9	-0.6%	-8.1%
TENNESSEE (c)	22,193	21,869	19,896	291.34	13	-1.5%	-9.0%
TEXAS	145,119	143,473	126,590	436.58	5	-1.1%	-11.8%
VIRGINIA	30,053	30,502	27,310	319.96	11	1.5%	-10.5%
WEST VIRGINIA	5,839	5,836	4,791	267.33	14	-0.1%	-17.9%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>550,852</b>	<b>543,782</b>	<b>489,977</b>	<b>395.17</b>		<b>-1.3%</b>	<b>-9.9%</b>

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

(b) Inmate population data for 2018 is as reported in the 2018 Adult Correctional Systems Report.

(c) Tennessee - Inmate population data for 2019 is as reported in the 2019 Adult Correctional Systems Report.

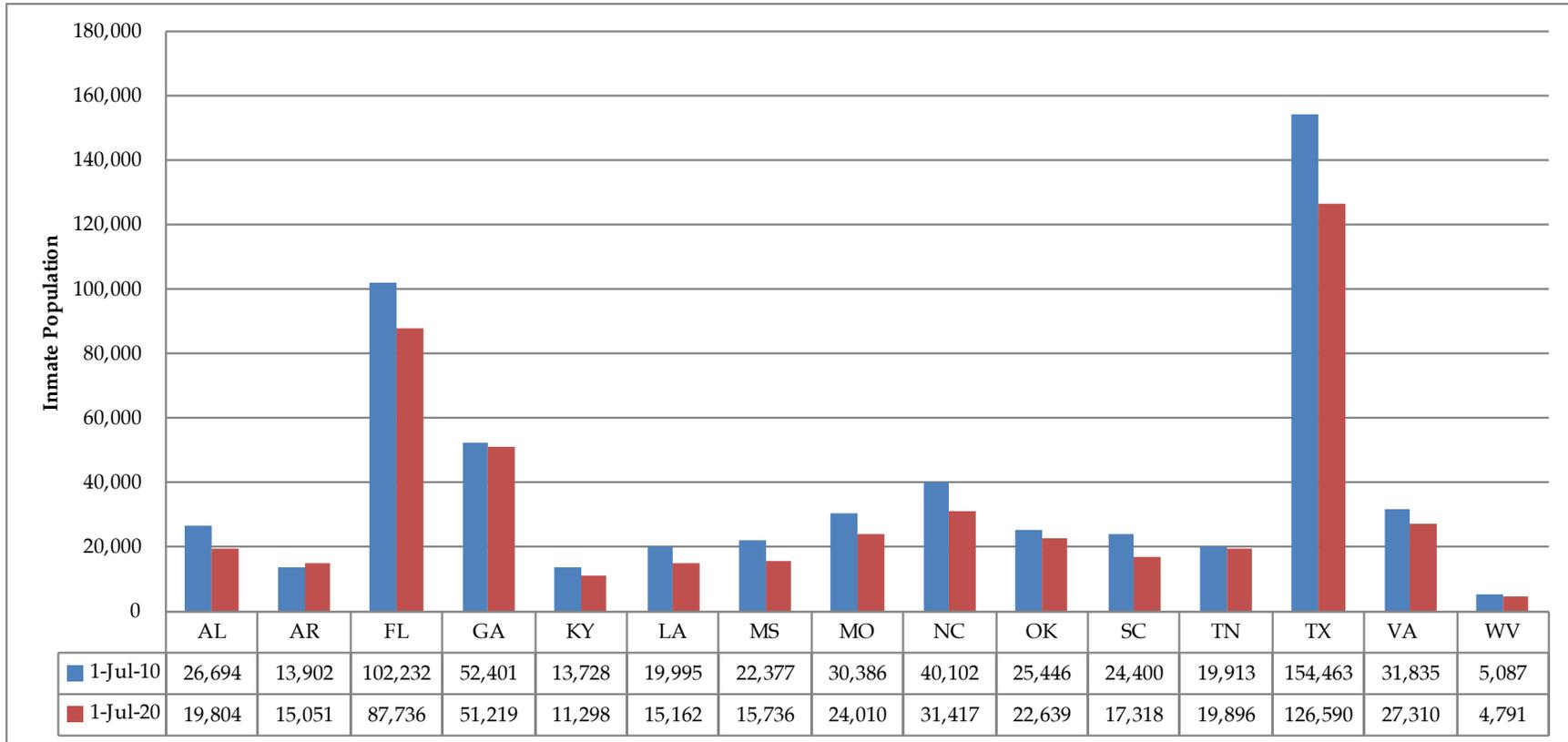
(d) Population data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Resident Population as of April 1, 2020.

**TABLE 4**  
**INMATE POPULATION HOUSED IN STATE FACILITIES**  
**(Comparison of 2010 to 2020)**

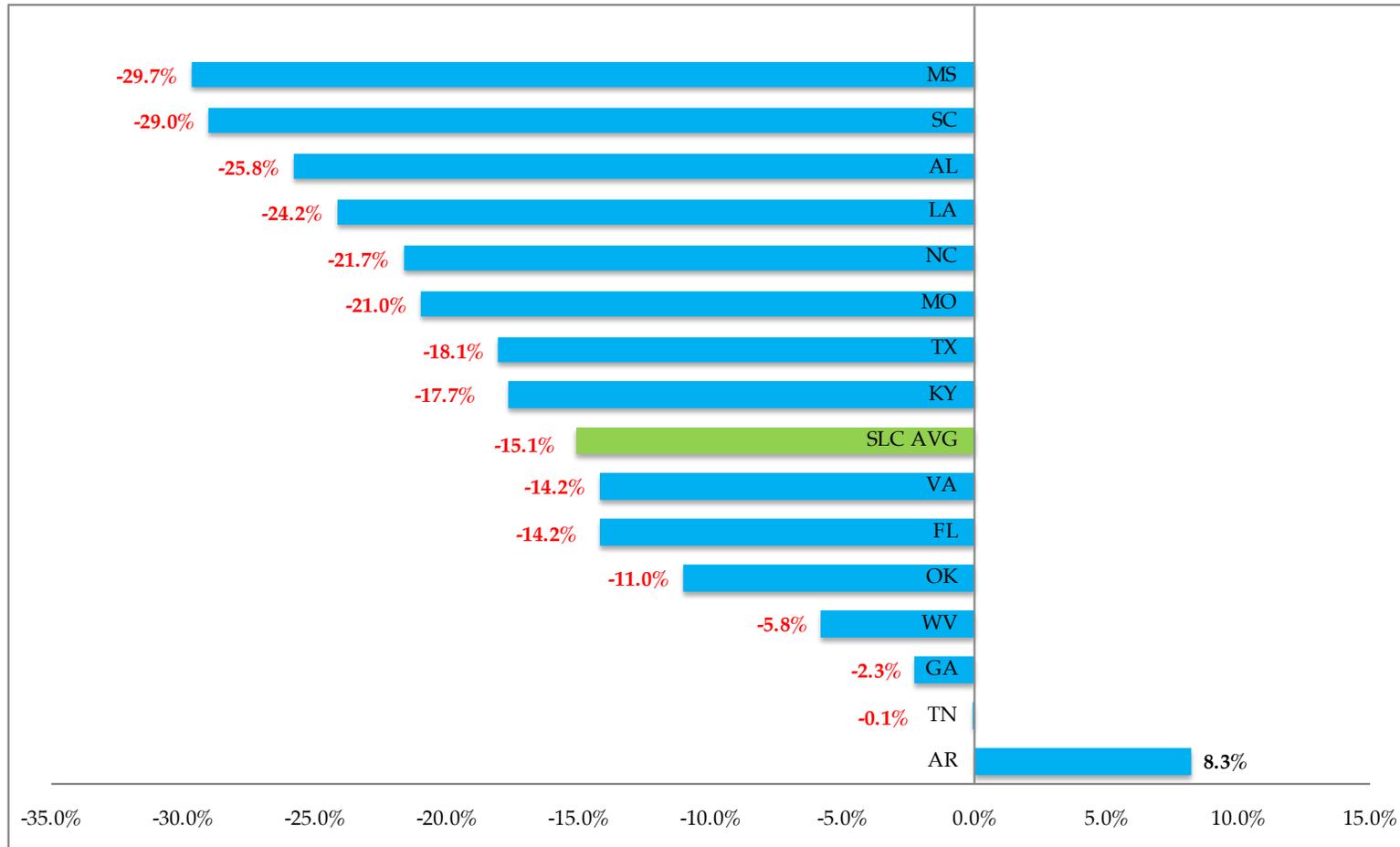
STATE	Inmate Population		Total Change 2010 - 2020	Percent Change
	1-Jul-10 (a)	1-Jul-20		
ALABAMA	26,694	19,804	(6,890)	-25.8%
ARKANSAS	13,902	15,051	1,149	8.3%
FLORIDA	102,232	87,736	(14,496)	-14.2%
GEORGIA	52,401	51,219	(1,182)	-2.3%
KENTUCKY	13,728	11,298	(2,430)	-17.7%
LOUISIANA	19,995	15,162	(4,833)	-24.2%
MISSISSIPPI	22,377	15,736	(6,641)	-29.7%
MISSOURI	30,386	24,010	(6,376)	-21.0%
NORTH CAROLINA	40,102	31,417	(8,685)	-21.7%
OKLAHOMA	25,446	22,639	(2,807)	-11.0%
SOUTH CAROLINA	24,400	17,318	(7,082)	-29.0%
TENNESSEE	19,913	19,896	(17)	-0.1%
TEXAS	154,463	126,590	(27,873)	-18.0%
VIRGINIA	31,835	27,310	(4,525)	-14.2%
WEST VIRGINIA	5,087	4,791	(296)	-5.8%
<b>TOTAL /AVERAGE</b>	<b>582,961</b>	<b>489,977</b>	<b>(92,984)</b>	<b>-16.0%</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 10 - FY 20**



**CHART 2**  
**PERCENT CHANGE IN INMATE POPULATION (State Facilities Only)**  
**FY 10 - FY 20**



## **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, 2020. The number of state inmates housed in local jails (41,424) represents 7.8% of the total inmate population of 531,401 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 (619.33) and 15 denotes the state (North Carolina) with the lowest incarceration rate (300.95). 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, 2020. Two 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 88% of the maximum design capacity.

Table 7 on page 20 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 490,247 inmates in state prisons, 28.3% are housed in Level One institutions, 53.7% are housed in Level Two institutions, 14.7% are housed in Level Three institutions, 2.3% are housed in Community Based settings, and 1% are housed in “Other” settings excluding local jails (see footnotes to Table 7). Chart 4 on page 21 provides the SLC distribution of adult inmate population by type of institution.

Table 8 on page 22 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.

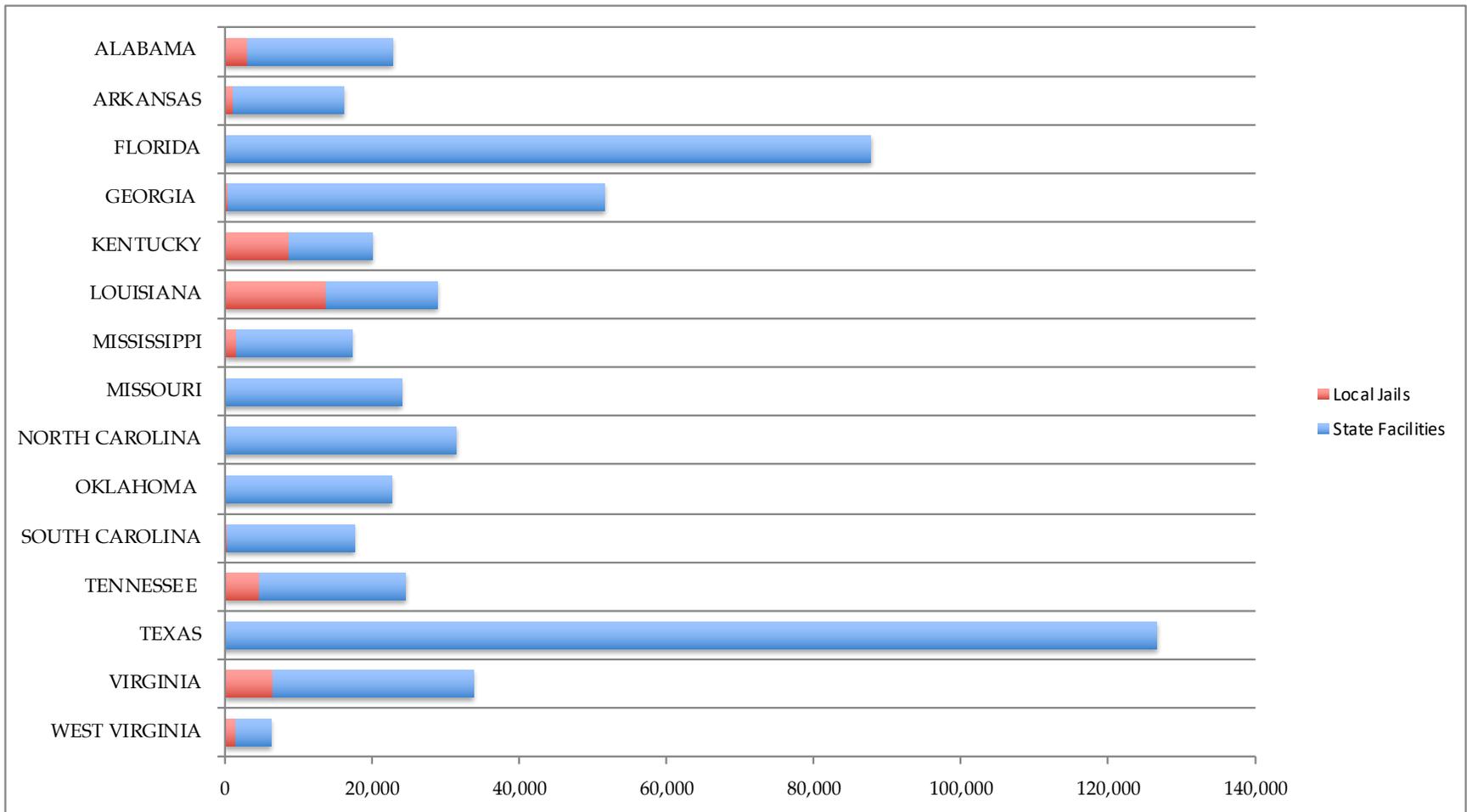
**TABLE 5**  
**TOTAL STATE INMATES HOUSED IN STATE AND LOCAL JAILS**  
**(as of July 1, 2020)**

STATE	STATE INMATES		Total State Inmates	Total State Inmates Per 100,000 Pop. (a)	Rank in SLC
	State Facilities	Local Jails			
ALABAMA	19,804	3,032	22,836	454.52	6
ARKANSAS	15,051	1,106	16,157	536.51	4
FLORIDA (b)	87,736	0	87,736	407.35	9
GEORGIA	51,219	398	51,617	481.87	5
KENTUCKY	11,298	8,730	20,028	444.49	7
LOUISIANA	15,162	13,685	28,847	619.33	1
MISSISSIPPI	15,736	1,560	17,296	584.07	2
MISSOURI (b)	24,010	0	24,010	390.09	11
NORTH CAROLINA (b)	31,417	0	31,417	300.95	15
OKLAHOMA (c)	22,639	13	22,652	572.11	3
SOUTH CAROLINA	17,318	303	17,621	344.26	14
TENNESSEE	19,896	4,670	24,566	355.47	12
TEXAS (b)	126,590	0	126,590	434.34	8
VIRGINIA	27,310	6,478	33,788	391.45	10
WEST VIRGINIA	4,791	1,449	6,240	347.88	13
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>489,977</b>	<b>41,424</b>	<b>531,401</b>	<b>428.57</b>	

(a) Population data from U.S. Census Bureau, Resident Population as of April 1, 2020.

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

**CHART 3**  
**TOTAL STATE INMATES HOUSED IN STATE AND LOCAL JAILS**  
 (as of July 1, 2020)



**TABLE 6**  
**POPULATION AND CAPACITY OF STATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES**  
**(as of July 1, 2020)**

STATE	Inmate Population	Maximum Design Capacity	Percent of Capacity
ALABAMA	19,804	12,412	160%
ARKANSAS	15,051	15,100	100%
FLORIDA	87,736	99,532	88%
GEORGIA	51,219	60,475	85%
KENTUCKY	11,298	12,567	90%
LOUISIANA	15,162	15,321	99%
MISSISSIPPI	15,736	23,152	68%
MISSOURI	24,010	29,596	81%
NORTH CAROLINA	31,417	37,330	84%
OKLAHOMA	22,639	24,607	92%
SOUTH CAROLINA	17,318	22,027	79%
TENNESSEE	19,896	24,197	82%
TEXAS	126,590	150,618	84%
VIRGINIA	27,310	24,156	113%
WEST VIRGINIA	4,791	6,249	77%
<b>TOTAL / AVERAGE</b>	<b>489,977</b>	<b>557,339</b>	<b>88%</b>

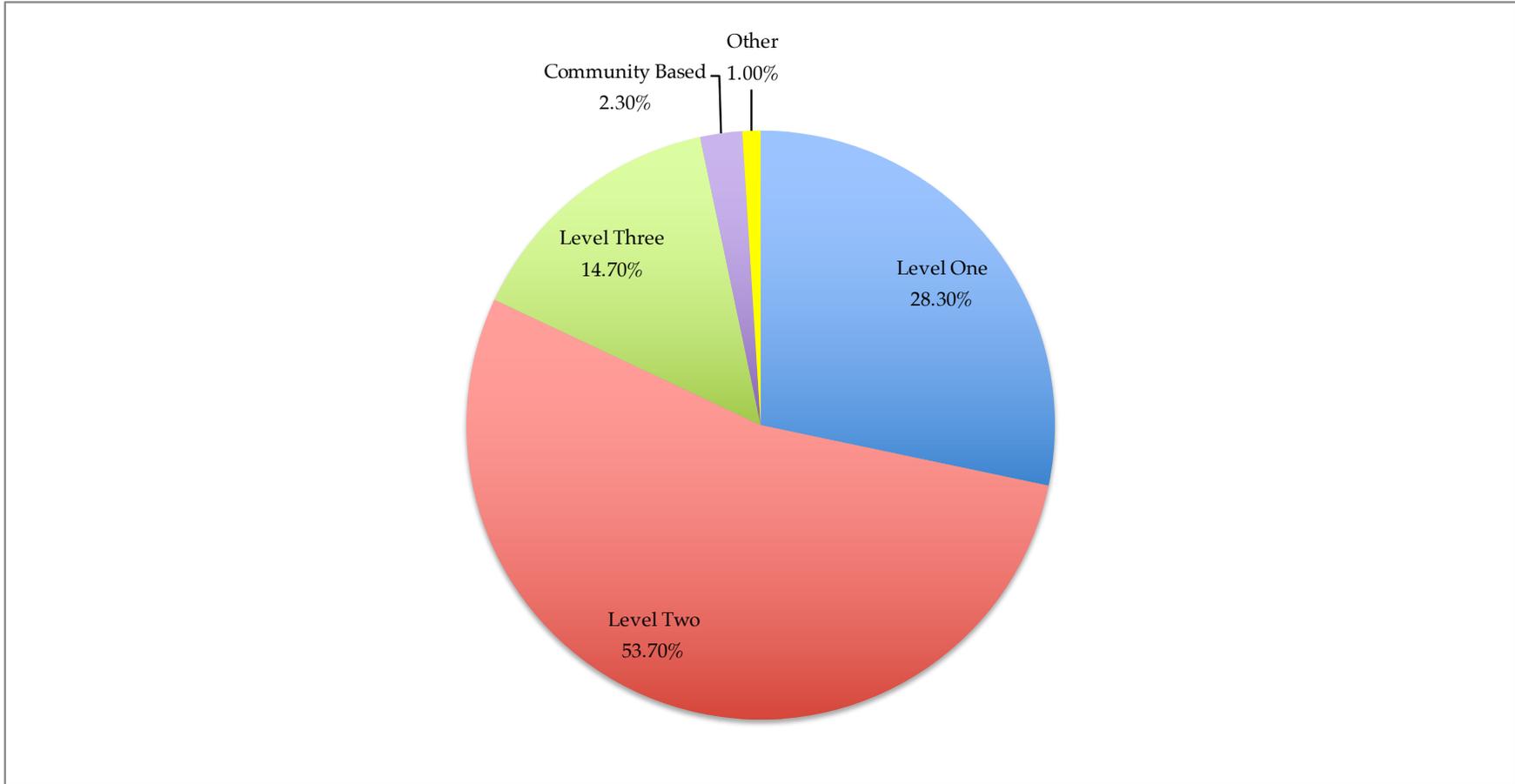
**TABLE 7**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF ADULT INMATE POPULATION BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION**  
**(as of July 1, 2020)**

STATE	Level One		Level Two		Level Three		Community Based		Other		Total
	Inmates	%	Inmates	%	Inmates	%	Inmates	%	Inmates	%	
ALABAMA	6,910	34.9%	9,650	48.7%	0	0.0%	2,584	13.0%	660	3.3%	19,804
ARKANSAS	5,508	36.6%	8,716	57.9%	0	0.0%	827	5.5%	0	0.0%	15,051
FLORIDA	5,105	5.8%	80,005	91.2%	0	0.0%	2,626	3.0%	0	0.0%	87,736
GEORGIA	10,553	20.6%	36,129	70.5%	2,903	5.7%	1,627	3.2%	7	0.0%	51,219
KENTUCKY (a)	839	7.3%	9,793	84.7%	666	5.8%	270	2.3%	0	0.0%	11,568
LOUISIANA	8,645	57.0%	4,975	32.8%	463	3.1%	634	4.2%	445	2.9%	15,162
MISSISSIPPI	2,318	14.7%	10,322	65.6%	2,720	17.3%	376	2.4%	0	0.0%	15,736
MISSOURI	11,273	47.0%	8,535	35.5%	4,202	17.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	24,010
NORTH CAROLINA	6,889	21.9%	13,496	43.0%	9,957	31.7%	30	0.1%	1,045	3.3%	31,417
OKLAHOMA	1,384	6.1%	13,304	58.8%	6,265	27.7%	1,684	7.4%	2	0.0%	22,639
SOUTH CAROLINA	6,739	38.9%	7,558	43.6%	1,233	7.1%	0	0.0%	1,788	10.3%	17,318
TENNESSEE	8,027	40.3%	11,869	59.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	19,896
TEXAS	46,886	37.0%	38,093	30.1%	41,611	32.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	126,590
VIRGINIA (b)	16,382	60.0%	8,207	30.0%	1,760	6.4%	0	0.0%	961	3.6%	27,310
WEST VIRGINIA	1,433	30.0%	2,615	54.6%	231	4.8%	403	8.4%	109	2.3%	4,791
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>138,891</b>	<b>28.3%</b>	<b>263,267</b>	<b>53.7%</b>	<b>72,011</b>	<b>14.7%</b>	<b>11,061</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>5,017</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>490,247</b>

(a) Kentucky does not include the 270 inmates in community-based programs in their total of inmates in state custody. The total in Table 7 differs from the total in Table 3 for this reason.

(b) Virginia has six security levels but has combined their data to conform with the SLC survey. VA Levels 3, 4, 5, and maximum security correspond to SLC Level 1; VA Level 2 corresponds to SLC Level 2; and VA Level 1 corresponds to SLC Level 3.

**CHART 4**  
**SLC DISTRIBUTION OF ADULT INMATE POPULATION BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION**  
**(as of July 1, 2020)**



**TABLE 8**  
**UTILIZATION OF LOCAL JAILS**  
(as of July 1, 2020)

STATE		Total State and Local Inmates Housed in All Local Jails	Maximum Design Capacity	Percent of Capacity	Number of State Inmates Housed in Local Jails	(Average) State Payment Per	
						Inmate Day	Inmate Year
ALABAMA	(a)	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,032	\$1.75	\$639
ARKANSAS	(b)	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,106	<i>see p. 23</i>	<i>see p. 23</i>
FLORIDA	(c)	48,012	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
GEORGIA	(d)	28,705	49,145	58.4%	398	\$30.00	\$10,950
KENTUCKY	(e)	15,003	21,295	70.5%	8,730	\$31.34	\$11,439
LOUISIANA	(f)	27,491	42,630	64.5%	13,685	\$26.39	\$9,632
MISSISSIPPI		N/A	1,793	N/A	1,560	\$20.00	\$7,300
MISSOURI	(g)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NORTH CAROLINA	(h)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
OKLAHOMA		N/A	N/A	N/A	13	\$27.00	\$9,855
SOUTH CAROLINA	(i)	303	N/A	N/A	303	N/A	N/A
TENNESSEE	(j)	22,227	34,002	65.4%	4,670	\$47.84	\$17,462
TEXAS	(k)	61,496	93,991	65.4%	N/A	N/A	N/A
VIRGINIA		22,029	22,632	97.3%	6,478	\$12.00	\$4,380
WEST VIRGINIA		4,911	4,265	115.1%	1,449	\$48.25	\$17,611
<b>TOTAL / AVERAGE</b>		<b>230,177</b>	<b>269,753</b>		<b>41,424</b>	<b>\$24.46</b>	<b>\$8,927</b>

- (a) Alabama reimburses local jails at the rate of \$1.75 per inmate, per day. This is a flat rate established by state statute. The payment is not made by the Department of Corrections.
- (b) Arkansas reports that pursuant to A.C.A. 12-27-114, county jails reimbursement rates are determined by the Chief Fiscal Officer of the state, after consultation with the Division of Legislative Audit and the Department of Corrections, and upon approval of the Governor.
- (c) Florida does not house prisoners in local jails.
- (d) Georgia reports that state inmates are housed in local jails until the prison bound sentence has been verified. The Department of Corrections has fifteen (15) days upon receipt of completed sentencing package to take custody of an offender by transferring them to a GDC facility. Past 15 days, the department must reimburse the county for the cost of incarcerating the offender in their local jail for a flat rate of \$30 per day.
- (e) Kentucky reports the rate of \$31.34 per inmate per day for county jails. The rate increases to \$40.34 if there is substance abuse programming. The rate for a Halfway House is \$33.61.
- (f) Louisiana reports a flat rate of \$26.39 per inmate per day. Work release programs are reimbursed at \$16.39 for non-contract programs and \$12.25 for contract programs. All parishes are also eligible to have approved extraordinary medical expenses reimbursed. Orleans Parish is also reimbursed an additional per diem of \$2 for medical expenses for state offenders and \$7 for all offenders served by their mental health unit.
- (g) Missouri does not house prisoners in local jails.
- (h) North Carolina did not supply any information related to local jails.
- (i) South Carolina only reported the number of inmates housed in local jails. They did not provide any other data.
- (j) Tennessee reports all local jails are paid reasonable allowable costs up to the rate appropriated by the general assembly, \$39 per inmate per day, except for those which contract with the department specifically for locally housed inmates. The rates for those facilities are specific to each of the contracts.
- (k) Texas does not house prisoners in local jails.

## **BUDGETARY ISSUES**

### **Summary of Key Findings**

Table 9 on page 25 provides the operating budgets for adult corrections with actual expenditure data reported for FY 10, FY 15, and FY 20, while projections were reported for FY 21. Over the past decade (FY 10 - FY 20), actual expenditures in the SLC region have increased by 18.42% from \$13.1 B in FY 10 to \$15.5 B in 2020. Table 9B on page 26 reveals an increase in inmate health care expenditures by 2.63%, from \$2.87 B in FY 19 to \$2.94 B in FY 20.

Table 10 on page 27 and Chart 5 on page 29 delineate the FY 20 system-wide operating cost per inmate by institution type. The system-wide average annual operating cost per inmate was \$21,893 annually and \$73.88 daily. Louisiana spends the least at \$17,227 annually and Virginia spends the most at \$33,994 annually. 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: Level One - \$18,150; Level Two - \$17,976; Level Three - \$17,332; Community Based - \$12,571; and Other - \$35,036.

Table 11 on page 30 addresses expenditure data for adult corrections in the SLC states. Two notable rankings are presented. The first ranking is associated with the expenditures per inmate for FY 20, where 1 denotes the state (Virginia) with the highest expenditure per inmate (\$33,994), while 15 denotes the state (Louisiana) with the lowest expenditure per inmates (\$17,227). The second ranking is associated with the expenditures per capita for FY 20, where 1 denotes the state (Virginia) with the highest expenditures per capita (\$133.07), while 15 denotes the state (South Carolina) with the lowest expenditure per capita (\$68.60).

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

STATE	Actual Corrections Expenditures (a)(b)			Projected Corrections Expenditures	Percent Change	
	FY 10	FY 15	FY 20	FY 21	FY 15 to FY 20	FY 10 to FY 20
ALABAMA	\$443,100	\$472,300	\$550,200	\$670,000	16.49%	24.17%
ARKANSAS	\$320,088	\$336,640	\$363,866	\$364,787	8.09%	13.68%
FLORIDA	\$2,357,524	\$2,254,157	\$2,620,820	\$2,797,207	16.27%	11.17%
GEORGIA	\$1,140,641	\$1,200,775	\$1,229,448	\$1,222,720	2.39%	7.79%
KENTUCKY	\$185,571	\$188,269	\$233,996	\$233,000	24.29%	13.68%
LOUISIANA	\$562,163	\$535,106	\$559,720	\$539,633	4.60%	11.17%
MISSISSIPPI	\$337,699	\$358,145	\$350,910	\$358,127	-2.02%	7.79%
MISSOURI	\$526,731	\$726,256	\$807,062	\$806,694	11.13%	53.22%
NORTH CAROLINA (c)	\$1,577,006	\$1,329,746	\$1,667,575	\$1,728,983	25.41%	5.74%
OKLAHOMA	\$476,669	\$515,121	\$596,668	\$557,358	15.83%	25.17%
SOUTH CAROLINA	\$330,008	\$379,846	\$455,647	\$455,647	19.96%	38.07%
TENNESSEE	\$622,011	\$846,677	\$996,372	\$1,119,637	17.68%	60.19%
TEXAS	\$3,054,124	\$3,236,705	\$3,485,674	\$3,413,163	7.69%	14.13%
VIRGINIA	\$980,674	\$1,131,177	\$1,341,385	\$1,389,459	18.58%	36.78%
WEST VIRGINIA	\$154,936	\$195,234	\$216,888	\$223,394	11.09%	39.99%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$13,068,945</b>	<b>\$13,706,154</b>	<b>\$15,476,231</b>	<b>\$15,879,809</b>	<b>12.91%</b>	<b>18.42%</b>

(a) The data for this table was taken from answers supplied on the FY 20 questionnaire. Some states' data may not match data printed in prior years' reports.

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

(c) North Carolina did not provide budget information for FY 10 in the FY 20 questionnaire. The FY 10 data in this report was taken from the FY 10 Adult Correctional Systems Report.

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

STATE	Actual Corrections Expenditures			Projected Corrections Expenditures	Percent Change	
	FY18	FY19	FY 20		FY 21	FY 18 to FY 19
	ALABAMA	\$136,700	\$141,000	\$153,800	\$188,000	3.15%
ARKANSAS	\$68,445	\$61,676	\$68,480	\$66,232	-9.89%	11.03%
FLORIDA	\$431,619	\$463,059	\$566,976	\$567,019	7.28%	0.22%
GEORGIA	\$239,709	\$251,904	\$251,266	\$264,205	5.09%	-0.25%
KENTUCKY	\$69,050	\$74,806	\$71,737	\$67,000	8.34%	-4.10%
LOUISIANA	\$60,870	\$62,152	\$68,467	\$58,320	2.11%	10.16%
MISSISSIPPI	\$65,912	\$76,054	\$81,655	\$78,355	15.39%	7.36%
MISSOURI	\$152,075	\$149,458	\$149,999	\$156,909	-1.72%	0.36%
NORTH CAROLINA	\$327,581	\$342,157	\$319,877	\$333,288	4.45%	-6.51%
OKLAHOMA	\$88,275	\$81,841	\$96,060	\$85,714	-7.29%	17.37%
SOUTH CAROLINA	\$91,936	\$94,395	\$102,014	\$102,414	2.67%	8.07%
TENNESSEE	\$139,676	\$138,570	\$157,631	\$182,682	-0.79%	13.76%
TEXAS	\$552,456	\$675,076	\$644,485	\$638,485	22.19%	-4.53%
VIRGINIA	\$205,097	\$222,112	\$182,795	\$229,529	8.29%	-17.70%
WEST VIRGINIA	\$30,971	\$30,759	\$25,185	\$25,941	-0.68%	-18.12%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$2,660,372</b>	<b>\$2,865,019</b>	<b>\$2,940,427</b>	<b>\$3,044,093</b>	<b>7.69%</b>	<b>2.63%</b>

**TABLE 10**  
**ANNUAL OPERATING COST PER INMATE BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION (a)**  
**FY 20 Actuals**

STATE	Level One	Level Two	Level Three	Community Based	Other	System-wide Annual Operating Cost Per Inmate (a)	System-wide Average Operating Cost Per Inmate Day (b)
ALABAMA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$23,364	\$64.01
ARKANSAS	\$25,509	\$23,708	N/A	\$20,378	N/A	\$23,426	\$64.18
FLORIDA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$24,332	\$66.48
GEORGIA	\$22,053	\$31,945	\$18,256	\$15,982	N/A	\$23,140	\$62.23
KENTUCKY	\$35,870	\$25,649	\$20,183	\$12,284	N/A	\$20,878	\$77.00
LOUISIANA	\$28,732	\$23,221	\$381	\$9,640	N/A	\$17,227	\$47.20
MISSISSIPPI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$42.46
MISSOURI (c)	\$24,056	\$28,702	\$42,425	N/A	N/A	\$32,119	\$88.00
NORTH CAROLINA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$30,336	\$128.00
OKLAHOMA	\$36,232	\$17,830	\$17,647	\$20,036	N/A	N/A	\$58.14
SOUTH CAROLINA	\$20,565	\$19,269	\$19,988	N/A	N/A	\$19,927	\$73.00
TENNESSEE	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$86.48
TEXAS	\$23,405	\$22,728	\$30,238	N/A	N/A	\$25,318	\$69.17
VIRGINIA (d)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$33,994	\$93.00
WEST VIRGINIA	\$19,523	\$22,655	\$24,206	\$22,245	\$35,036	\$32,444	\$88.89
<b>AVERAGE</b>	<b>\$18,150</b>	<b>\$17,976</b>	<b>\$17,332</b>	<b>\$12,571</b>	<b>\$35,036</b>	<b>\$21,893</b>	<b>\$73.88</b>

NOTE:

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

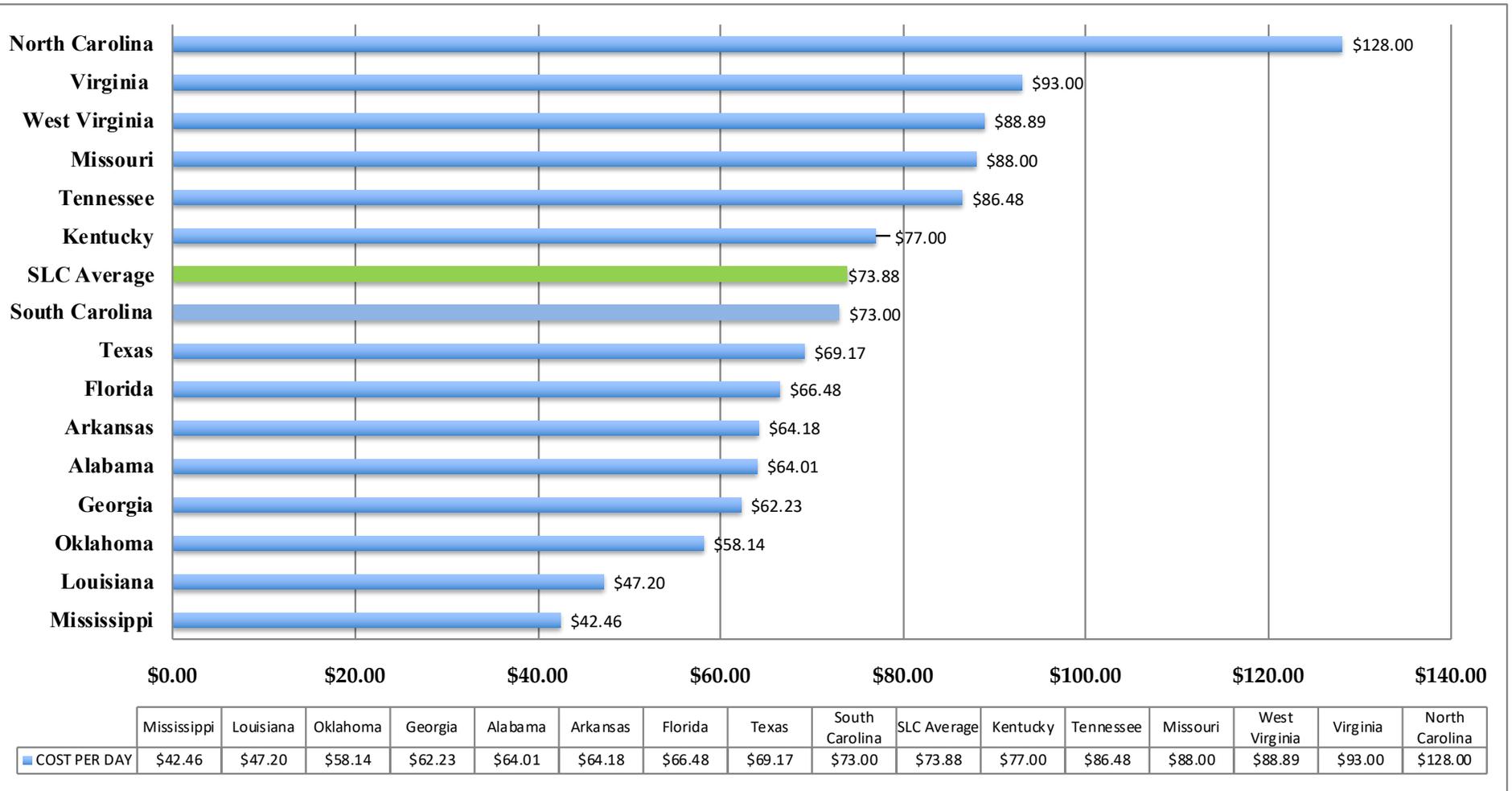
Level 1 - Maximum-security inmates (extended lockdown and working cellblocks), Medium- and Minimum-security inmates

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) System-wide average operating cost per day are as reported by each state.
- (c) Missouri - Other category: \$37,587 for Women's Prison; \$28,662 for Reception & Diagnostic Centers
- (d) Virginia classifies their institutions differently than the categories provided in the questionnaire. Virginia classifies their institutions as follows: \$26,792 for Work Centers; \$31,155 for Field Units; \$34,299 for Major Institutions; \$38,411 for Community-Based Programs.

**CHART 5**  
**SYSTEM-WIDE AVERAGE OPERATING COST PER INMATE DAY**  
 (as of July 1, 2020)



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

STATE	Adult Corrections Expenditures FY 20 (in thousands of dollars)	Total State Inmates FY 20 (a)	Expenditures Per Inmate FY 20	Expenditures Per Inmate Rank	Population Estimate 7/1/20 (b)	Expenditures Per Capita FY 20	Expenditures Per Capita Rank
ALABAMA	\$533,540	22,836	\$23,364	9	5,024,279	\$106.19	10
ARKANSAS	\$378,493	16,157	\$23,426	8	3,011,524	\$125.68	2
FLORIDA	\$2,134,792	87,736	\$24,332	7	21,538,187	\$99.12	12
GEORGIA	\$1,194,417	51,617	\$23,140	10	10,711,908	\$111.50	6
KENTUCKY	\$418,144	20,028	\$20,878	12	4,505,836	\$92.80	13
LOUISIANA	\$496,947	28,847	\$17,227	15	4,657,757	\$106.69	9
MISSISSIPPI (c)	\$311,691	17,296	\$18,021	14	2,961,279	\$105.26	11
MISSOURI	\$771,177	24,010	\$32,119	3	6,154,913	\$125.29	3
NORTH CAROLINA (d)	\$953,066	31,417	\$30,336	5	10,439,388	\$91.30	14
OKLAHOMA (e)	\$483,529	22,652	\$21,346	11	3,959,353	\$122.12	4
SOUTH CAROLINA	\$351,133	17,621	\$19,927	13	5,118,425	\$68.60	15
TENNESSEE (f)	\$766,852	24,566	\$31,216	4	6,910,840	\$110.96	7
TEXAS	\$3,205,005	126,590	\$25,318	6	29,145,505	\$109.97	8
VIRGINIA	\$1,148,589	33,788	\$33,994	1	8,631,393	\$133.07	1
WEST VIRGINIA	\$202,450	6,240	\$32,444	2	1,793,716	\$112.87	5
<b>TOTAL /AVERAGE</b>	<b>\$13,349,825</b>	<b>531,401</b>	<b>\$25,122</b>		<b>124,564,303</b>	<b>\$107.17</b>	

**Note:** Expenditures are total operating expenditures for adult corrections. Calculations provided were calculated by the Louisiana Legislative Fiscal Office by multiplying the total state inmates X the expenditures per inmate.

(a) State and Local Jail Inmates as of July 1, 2020.

(b) Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau (Population Estimate as of April 1, 2020)

(c) Mississippi did not supply an annual system wide average for FY 20. The information provided is based on the 2019 annual expenditure per inmate of \$18,021.

- (d) North Carolina did not supply an annual system wide average for FY 20. The information provided is based on the 2019 annual expenditure per inmate of \$30,336.
- (e) Oklahoma did not supply an annual system wide average for FY 20. The information provided is based on the 2019 annual expenditure per inmate of \$21,346.
- (f) Tennessee did not supply an annual system wide average for FY 20. The information provided is based on the 2019 annual expenditure per inmate of \$31,216.

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

### **Summary of Key Findings**

Table 12 on page 33 details the staffing ratios and starting salaries for the fifteen SLC states as of July 1, 2020. The states in the region had 96,423 authorized correctional officer positions and 80.4% of those were filled. There was an average of 6.32 inmates to correctional officer in the region. The average SLC starting salary was \$31,263, not including fringe benefits. Table 12 identifies two SLC rankings. The first ranking addresses the inmates to filled officer ratio, where 1 denotes the state (Mississippi) with the highest number of inmates per officer (18.49), while 14 denotes the state (North Carolina) with the lowest number of inmates per officer (3.37). 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 (Louisiana) with the lowest average starting salary (\$26,416). Chart 6 on page 35 illustrates the average starting salary of a correctional officer by SLC state.

Table 13 on page 36 provides data on adult correctional officers such as the average hours of classroom training (262), the average first year of employment on-the-job training hours (93), and the average turnover rate (30.8%) for the SLC states. States require an average of 38.7 hours of in-service training each year. Georgia averages the highest turnover rate at 43.91%, while Mississippi averaged the lowest turnover rate at 23.03%.

Table 14 on page 38 reflects data on violent incidents, where the average number of assaults on inmates per 1,000 inmates was 23.51. Based on the survey data provided by the states, Oklahoma has the highest number of violent incidents on inmates per 1,000 inmates at 76.46, while Virginia had the lowest at 1.39. Collectively, the states reported a total of 11,519 assaults by inmates on other inmates and 6,396 assaults by inmates on staff.

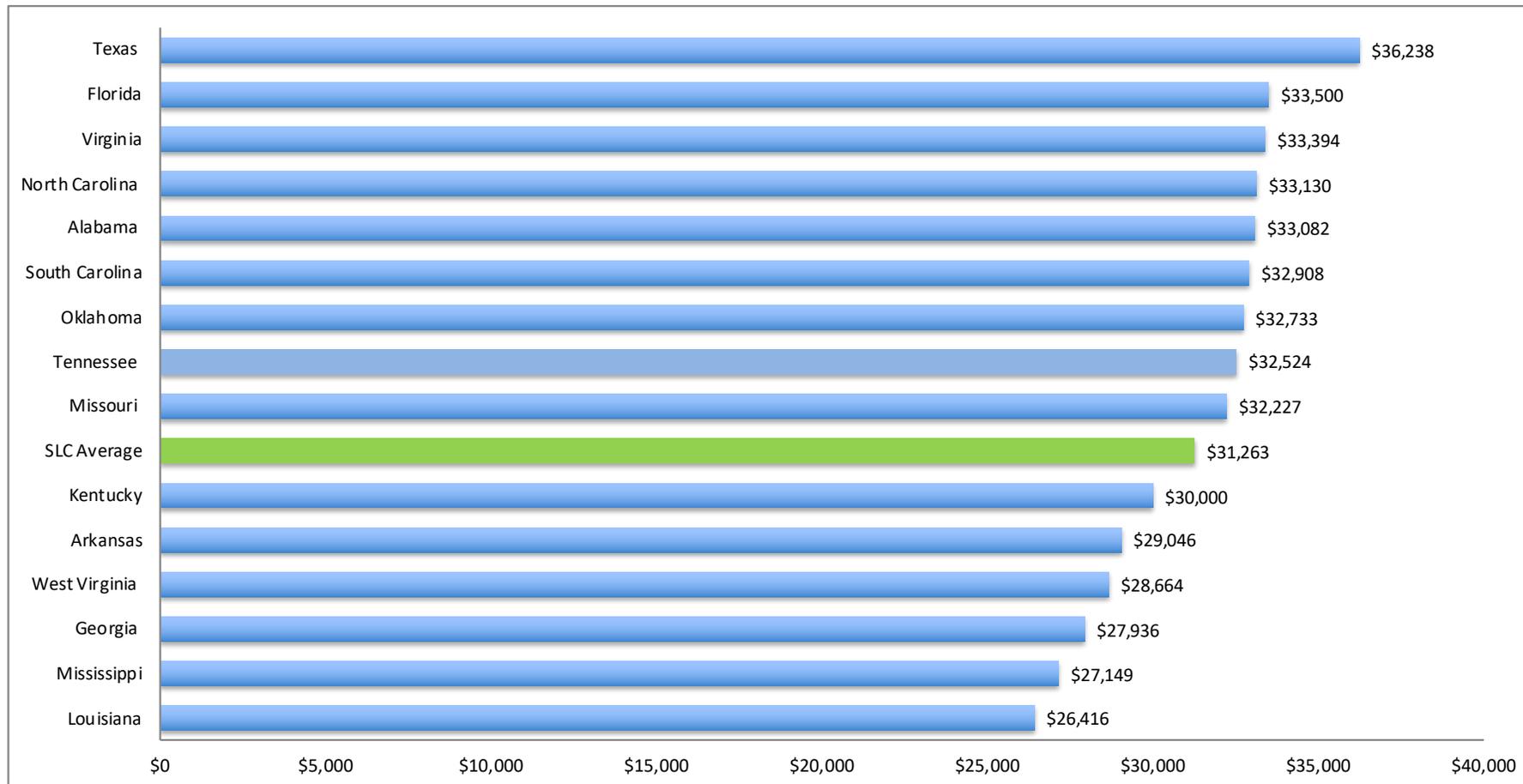
Tables 15 and 16 on pages 39 - 41 provide data on selected characteristics of adult inmates where the average SLC demographic statistics are as follows: White (48.2%), Black (44.9%), Hispanic (4.9%), and Other (2.0%); Male (92%), and Female (8%). Additionally, the average age at commitment was 30 years, the average sentence was 6 years, and the average time served was 2.6 years. Among the reporting states, there were 34,588 inmates admitted who were parole violators, 162,940 inmates serving sentences of 20 years or more, 31,328 inmates serving a life sentence, 27,363 inmates serving life without the possibility of parole, 1,213 inmates serving under the death penalty, and 11 executions. Finally, 262,761 inmates were released from custody in FY 20.

**TABLE 12**  
**POSITIONS, STAFFING RATIOS, AND STARTING SALARIES**  
**(as of July 1, 2020)**

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)	N/A	N/A	N/A	19,804	N/A	N/A	\$33,082	5
ARKANSAS	2,471	1,939	78.5%	15,051	7.76	5	\$29,046	11
FLORIDA	17,919	15,456	86.3%	87,736	5.68	9	\$33,500	2
GEORGIA (d)	7,555	5,323	70.5%	51,219	9.62	3	\$27,936	13
KENTUCKY	2,376	1,714	72.1%	11,298	6.59	7	\$30,000	10
LOUISIANA	3,174	2,688	84.7%	15,162	5.64	10	\$26,416	15
MISSISSIPPI	1,375	851	61.9%	15,736	18.49	1	\$27,149	14
MISSOURI (e)	4,646	3,521	75.8%	24,010	6.82	6	\$32,227	9
NORTH CAROLINA (f)	11,028	9,314	84.5%	31,417	3.37	14	\$33,130	4
OKLAHOMA	2,164	1,643	75.9%	22,639	13.78	2	\$32,733	7
SOUTH CAROLINA	3,826	2,678	70.0%	17,318	6.47	8	\$32,908	6
TENNESSEE (g)	3,423	2,212	64.6%	19,896	8.99	4	\$32,524	8
TEXAS (h)	29,027	23,686	81.6%	126,590	5.34	11	\$36,238	1
VIRGINIA	6,148	5,385	87.6%	27,310	5.07	12	\$33,394	3
WEST VIRGINIA (i)	1,291	1,147	88.8%	4,791	4.18	13	\$28,664	12
<b>TOTAL /AVERAGE</b>	<b>96,423</b>	<b>77,557</b>	<b>80.4%</b>	<b>489,977</b>	<b>6.32</b>		<b>\$31,263</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 their staffing statistics are currently confidential due to ongoing litigation.
- (d) Georgia reports the average starting salary of \$27,936 for a Corrections Officer in a medium-security facility and an average starting salary of \$31,040 for a Corrections Officer in a close-security/special mission position.
- (e) Missouri reports a retention bonus is provided of 1% of base pay for every even year of service, starting with 2 years and maxing out at 20 years. A referral bonus of up to \$500 is offered for each Correctional Officers who completes Basic Training and remains with the department for 6 months.
- (f) North Carolina reports a starting salary of \$33,130 for a Corrections Officer I; \$34,220 for a Corrections Officer II; and \$36,598 for a Corrections Officer III.
- (g) Tennessee reports a \$5,000 hiring bonus paid out over 18 months and a 5% rate increase after completion of a 1 year probationary period. Performance increases begin approximately 1 to 2 years after the date of hire.
- (h) Texas reports a recruiting bonus of up to \$5,000 for new Corrections Officers at select units.
- (i) West Virginia reports a 7% salary increase after the first year of employment.

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



**TABLE 13**  
**ADULT CORRECTIONAL OFFICER STATISTICS**  
(as of July 1, 2020)

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	N/A*
ARKANSAS		240	40	280	40	41.22%
FLORIDA		420	120	540	40	29.37%
GEORGIA	(b)	240	40	280	40	43.91%
KENTUCKY		200	40	240	40	31.64%
LOUISIANA		120	40	160	40	35.00%
MISSISSIPPI		200	160	360	40	23.03%
MISSOURI	(c)	160	120	280	40	41.30%
NORTH CAROLINA		261	120	381	40	23.96%
OKLAHOMA		240	40	280	40	23.78%
SOUTH CAROLINA	(d)	216	120	336	21	33.07%
TENNESSEE	(e)	240	80	320	40	34.80%
TEXAS	(f)	240	144	384	40	33.70%
VIRGINIA	(g)	560	200	760	40	33.29%
WEST VIRGINIA	(h)	120	40	160	40	34.00%
<b>AVERAGE</b>		<b>262</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>30.80%</b>

(a) Alabama reports the total number of hours of on-the-job training required during the first year of employment as 96 hours for those working 8 hour shifts and 144 hours for those working 12 hour shifts. Alabama also requires 32 to 40 hours of in-service training beyond the first year of employment.

\* Alabama reports that their staffing statistics are currently confidential relative to ongoing litigation.

(b) Georgia reports a requirement of 40 hours of pre-service training for entry level corrections officers in addition to the 240 hours during the first year of employment.

(c) Missouri reports the turnover percentage is calculated by dividing the total separation actions in the previous 12 months by the total number of full time employees. The number of total full time employees is calculated by taking the total FTE at the beginning of the period and adding to the total FTE at the end of the period, then dividing by 2.

(d) South Carolina reports a turnover rate of 26.60% for a Corrections Officer I; 29.60% for a Corrections Officer II; and 16.68% for a Corrections Officer III. The turnover rate is calculated by the Corrections Officer terminations during FY 20 divided by the average number of employees/filled positions on the first day of each month during FY 20.

(e) Tennessee reports the turnover rate is calculated by (the number of separations and transfers/average headcount) X 100. The turnover rate includes all security positions, from officers through captains.

(f) Texas reports the total number of hours for on-the-job training as 144 hours, plus another 16 to 32 hours based upon their unit. The turnover rate is calculated by (the number of separations during the fiscal year/the average number of filled positions during the fiscal year).

(g) Virginia reports the turnover rate is calculated (total number of separations/average number of employees) X 100.

(h) West Virginia reports the turnover rate of 34% is from FY 18. The turnover rate is calculated (number of separations/number of positions).

**TABLE 14**  
**FY 20 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	518	26.16	79	3.99	5	0.25	0	0.00	10	0.50	0	0.00
ARKANSAS	481	31.96	1,163	77.27	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.07	0	0.00
FLORIDA	2,057	23.45	540	6.15	16	0.18	0	0.00	2	0.02	0	0.00
GEORGIA	721	14.08	272	5.31	24	0.47	0	0.00	6	0.12	0	0.00
KENTUCKY	624	55.23	152	13.45	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
LOUISIANA	533	35.15	521	34.36	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.07	0	0.00
MISSISSIPPI	853	54.21	199	12.65	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
MISSOURI	861	35.86	1,195	49.77	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NORTH CAROLINA	1,137	36.19	858	27.31	5	0.16	0	0.00	12	0.38	4	0.13
OKLAHOMA	1,731	76.46	199	8.79	3	0.13	0	0.00	1	0.04	1	0.04
SOUTH CAROLINA	274	15.82	389	22.46	5	0.29	0	0.00	N/A	N/A	0	0.00
TENNESSEE	466	23.42	722	36.29	3	0.15	1	0.05	N/A	N/A	0	0.00
TEXAS	1,208	9.54	100	0.79	9	0.07	0	0.00	6	0.05	0	0.00
VIRGINIA	38	1.39	5	0.18	2	0.07	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
WEST VIRGINIA	17	3.55	2	0.42	2	0.42	0	0.00	8	1.67	0	0.00
<b>TOTAL/AVERAGE</b>	<b>11,519</b>	<b>23.51</b>	<b>6,396</b>	<b>13.05</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0.01</b>

**TABLE 15**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2020)

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	33.0	16.0	3.0	44.6	54.6	0.0	0.8	90	10	13,788	60.38%
ARKANSAS	35.0	8.2	4.3	53.8	42.1	3.3	0.8	92	8	2,787	17.25%
FLORIDA	36.0	4.0	4.0	39.5	47.3	12.8	0.4	93	7	11,986	13.66%
GEORGIA	35.4	10.6	3.7	35.6	60.0	4.0	0.4	93	7	5,226	10.12%
KENTUCKY	36.0	5.0	1.0	75.2	21.8	1.5	1.5	89	11	7,123	35.57%
LOUISIANA	33.3	5.5	2.0	32.5	67.0	0.2	0.3	96	4	3,229	11.19%
MISSISSIPPI	35.0	6.6	2.9	34.2	64.5	0.9	0.4	94	6	3,147	18.19%
MISSOURI	35.9	8.5	3.6	62.0	35.1	2.1	0.8	92	9	4,971	20.70%
NORTH CAROLINA	35.0	2.0	2.0	40.0	52.0	0.0	8.0	93	7	4,288	13.65%
OKLAHOMA	35.0	8.0	2.7	52.6	27.1	8.0	12.3	90	10	5,111	22.56%
SOUTH CAROLINA	35.0	5.0	3.0	37.2	59.2	2.6	1.0	93	7	2,672	15.16%
TENNESSEE	N/A	N/A	N/A	55.0	42.0	2.4	0.5	91	9	4,031	16.41%
TEXAS	36.1	7.8	4.3	33.1	33.2	33.1	0.6	93	7	18,810	14.86%
VIRGINIA	36.0	4.1	3.7	41.5	55.0	3.0	0.5	92	8	19,939	59.01%
WEST VIRGINIA	N/A	N/A	N/A	86.0	13.0	0.0	1.0	91	9	682	10.93%
<b>AVERAGE / TOTAL</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>107,790</b>	<b>20.28%</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, 2020)**

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 Sentences	Executions	
			Expiration	Parole	Goodtime	Probation	Deaths	Other	Total				
ALABAMA	(b)	1,636	13,526	3,126	883	N/A	3,147	132	2,897	10,185	1,519	172	1
ARKANSAS	(c)	4,462	6,886	539	6,782	N/A	0	89	0	7,410	545	29	0
FLORIDA	(d)	N/A	32,668	18,303	42	N/A	4,521	449	6,668	29,983	10,061	338	1
GEORGIA	(e)	2,030	10,953	9,549	6,998	N/A	0	218	2,437	19,202	1,659	41	1
KENTUCKY	(f)	3,247	4,187	172	4,690	4,192	1,645	64	9,100	19,863	122	26	0
LOUISIANA	(g)	4,459	5,719	1,108	561	13,979	229	127	71	16,075	4,230	64	0
MISSISSIPPI	(h)	1,658	4,628	531	5,096	N/A	1,337	90	913	7,967	1,644	39	0
MISSOURI	(i)	8,251	7,373	1,109	13,550	N/A	3,859	0	966	19,484	1,010	21	2
NORTH CAROLINA	(j)	N/A	9,219	6,603	16,963	N/A	N/A	103	1,224	24,893	1,594	138	0
OKLAHOMA	(k)	49	6,197	2,676	570	N/A	6,698	78	0	10,022	928	46	0
SOUTH CAROLINA	(l)	418	3,720	2,861	1,519	N/A	1,416	82	1,567	7,445	1,208	37	0
TENNESSEE		3,966	N/A	5,686	4,376	N/A	5,243	0	0	15,305	N/A	57	3
TEXAS	(m)	3,304	49,825	17,891	21,491	12,215	214	684	5,858	58,353	1,287	203	3
VIRGINIA	(n)	22	8,039	0	473	1,116	11,191	101	26	12,907	1,265	2	0
WEST VIRGINIA	(o)	1,086	N/A	657	2,651	0	35	36	288	3,667	291	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>34,588</b>	<b>162,940</b>	<b>70,811</b>	<b>86,645</b>	<b>31,502</b>	<b>39,535</b>	<b>2,253</b>	<b>32,015</b>	<b>262,761</b>	<b>27,363</b>	<b>1,213</b>	<b>11</b>

(a) Life without the possibility of parole.

(b) Alabama reports "Other" includes those inmates released from other states, federal prisons, county jails, or community corrections

(c) Arkansas did not report any definition of "Other."

- (d) Florida reports "Other" includes conditional releases and other release mechanisms.
- (e) Georgia reports "Other" as transfers, reprieves, and other orders
- (f) Kentucky reports it defines "Goodtime" as the minimum expiration of sentence as calculated by application of statutory credits.
- (g) Louisiana reports it defines "Goodtime" as certain offenders eligible for dimunition of sentence options, which include the following: earn thirty days for every thirty days incarcerated; earn thirty-five days for every thirty days incarcerated; or earn forty-five days for every thirty days incarcerated. Louisiana defines "Other" as court order, overturned conviction, and compassionate release.
- (h) Mississippi reports it defines "Other" as earned release supervision, house arrest, medical release, conditional release, and undetermined.
- (i) Missouri reports it defines "Other" as conditional releases, deaths, interstate transfers, and absconders.
- (j) North Carolina reports it defines "Other" as expiration of sentence and parole.
- (k) Oklahoma did not report any definition of "Other."
- (l) South Carolina reports it defines "Other" as those inmates released after appeal, on community supervision, on remand, and those inmates resentenced.
- (m) Tennessee did not report any definition of "Other."
- (n) Texas defines "Goodtime" as inmates approved by the Board of Pardons and Paroles who are released from prison to the supervision of the Parole Division; eligibility requires prison time plus good conduct time to equal the total sentence. "Other" is defined as those inmates released into the Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility.
- (o) Virginia defines "Goodtime" as any inmates sentenced under truth-in-sentencing is eligible to earn up to 15% good time. "Other" includes those inmates released by court order, pardon, or commutation.
- (p) West Virginia defines "Other" as diagnostics, court order releases, successful/unsuccessful young adult offender releases.

## **PROJECTED COST OF NEW PRISONS**

### **Summary of Key Findings**

Table 17 on page 43 provides data on the assumed projected construction costs for selected new medium security prisons in each SLC state if one were to be built. Based on the survey data, the average size of a planned facility was 1,530 beds at an average total construction cost of \$181.1 M. This equates to a weighted average construction cost per bed of approximately \$161,636. North Carolina reported the highest estimated construction cost per bed of \$275,167, while Alabama reported the lowest projected construction cost per bed at \$61,538.

Table 18 on page 44 captures the projected operating costs for selected new medium security prisons. The average maximum design capacity for the eleven reporting SLC states was 1,809. 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 \$33.5 M with Oklahoma reporting the highest estimated annual operating costs at \$117.4 M, while Mississippi reported the lowest at \$12 M. The average operating cost per bed was \$19,564, with Tennessee reporting the highest annual operating cost per bed at \$34,149, while Georgia reported the lowest average operating cost at \$11,557. Finally, the assumed average number of inmates per corrections officer was 5.7.

**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	N/A	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	N/A	\$92,226,099	\$9,222,609	N/A	\$2,635,031	\$5,270,062	\$0	\$22,397,767	\$131,751,568	N/A	N/A
GEORGIA	1,200	\$164,640,000	\$14,175,000	\$2,415,000	\$16,485,000	\$2,415,000	\$12,075,000	N/A	\$212,205,000	\$176,838	Bonds
KENTUCKY	1,000	\$129,162,000	\$8,395,500	\$315,100	\$12,916,200	\$0	\$2,626,500	\$0	\$153,415,300	\$153,415	Bonds
LOUISIANA	1,000	\$103,901,157	\$10,300,000	\$0	\$10,000,000	\$3,200,000	\$0	\$0	\$127,401,157	\$127,401	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	\$148,301,173	\$11,864,094	\$4,449,035	\$11,864,094	\$13,347,106	N/A	\$5,561,294	\$195,386,796	N/A	Bonds
NORTH CAROLINA	1,500	\$325,000,000	\$39,000,000	\$0	\$16,250,000	\$0	N/A	\$32,500,000	\$412,750,000	\$275,167	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	\$279,150,000	\$19,550,000	\$2,185,000	\$24,725,000	\$10,695,000	\$2,300,000	\$7,475,000	\$346,080,000	\$230,720	Bonds
TENNESSEE (a)	1,444	\$255,404,880	\$11,368,568	\$9,640,560	\$12,770,244	\$7,355,745	\$2,233,743	\$20,906,260	\$319,680,000	\$221,385	Bonds/Cash
TEXAS	1,000	\$83,300,000	\$6,200,000	\$12,400,000	\$5,800,000	\$7,500,000	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$116,200,000	\$116,200	Bonds
VIRGINIA	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 (b)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>AVERAGE</b>	<b>1,530</b>	<b>\$181,079,021</b>	<b>\$13,315,979</b>	<b>\$5,929,242</b>	<b>\$12,101,557</b>	<b>\$5,698,101</b>	<b>\$6,411,748</b>	<b>\$13,548,617</b>	<b>\$3,430,539,821</b>	<b>\$161,636</b>	

(a) Tennessee reports the facility would be financed 95% by bonds and 5% by cash.

(b) West Virginia did not report any data related to projected construction costs.

**TABLE 18**  
**SELECTED NEW MEDIUM SECURITY PRISONS: PROJECTED OPERATING COSTS**  
**(as July 1, 2020)**

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	N/A	221	32	253	N/A	\$30,289,014	N/A
GEORGIA	1,200	108	65	173	11.1	\$13,868,212	\$11,557
KENTUCKY	1,000	180	70	250	5.6	\$17,860,200	\$17,860
LOUISIANA (c)	1,000	138	33	171	7.2	\$25,276,250	\$25,276
MISSISSIPPI	N/A	167	53	220	N/A	\$12,000,000	N/A
MISSOURI	N/A	304	202	506	N/A	\$43,205,822	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	\$117,442,000	\$22,585
SOUTH CAROLINA	1,500	302	110	412	5.0	\$25,293,357	\$16,862
TENNESSEE	1,444	288	154	442	5.0	\$49,311,700	\$34,149
TEXAS	1,000	190	81	271	5.3	\$18,545,650	\$18,546
VIRGINIA	1,152	209	97	306	5.5	\$22,530,000	\$19,557
WEST VIRGINIA (d)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>AVERAGE (b)</b>	<b>1,809</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>\$33,543,498</b>	<b>\$19,564</b>

(a) Assumes 100% staffing.

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

(c) Louisiana reports an operating budget of \$69.25 per offender per day.

(d) West Virginia did not report any data related to projected operating costs.

## **PROBATION AND PAROLE**

### **Summary of Key Findings**

Table 19 on page 46 provides data on the probation and parole (P&P) population totaling 1,242,673, comprised of probationers and parolees throughout the SLC states. Texas reported the highest number of P&P offenders at 309,884, comprised of 225,993 probationers and 83,891 parolees. In contrast, South Carolina reporting the lowest number of P&P offenders at 550, comprised only of parolees. The total number of agents reported was 13,983 throughout the SLC. Texas reported the highest number of agents at 4,190, while South Carolina reported the lowest at 58. Chart 7 on page 48 reflects the offenders per probation/parole agent with Georgia reporting the highest caseload at 336, while South Carolina reported the lowest at 9. The SLC average caseload was 103.

Table 20 on page 49 captures data for state inmates, probationers, and parolees per 100,000 population. As of July 1, 2020, the SLC states reported the average number of state inmates per 100,000 population was 393.35, with Oklahoma ranking the highest at 571.8 and Kentucky the lowest at 250.7. The SLC average of probationers and parolees per 100,000 population was 1,002 with Arkansas ranking the highest at 2,243 and South Carolina the lowest at 11. The SLC average for total number of inmates, probationers, and parolees per 100,000 population was 1,397, with Arkansas ranking the highest at 2,743 and South Carolina the lowest at 349.

Table 21 on page 50 provides data on probation and parole funding. The total funding for probation and parole across the SLC was \$1.83 B. A ranking of expenditures per offender is provided for the SLC states, where 1 denotes the state (North Carolina) with the highest expenditures per offender at \$2,373 while 14 denotes the state (Arkansas) with the lowest expenditure per offender at \$619.

**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)	54,143	10,661	64,804	368	176	87.0
ARKANSAS	40,915	26,637	67,552	481	140	140.0
FLORIDA (c)	121,765	2,183	123,948	2,179	57	<i>see below</i>
GEORGIA (d)	198,471	21,073	219,544	654	336	152.0
KENTUCKY	37,157	12,585	49,742	567	87	86.0
LOUISIANA	30,139	22,685	52,824	510	104	107.0
MISSISSIPPI (e)	25,214	9,420	34,634	280	124	90.0
MISSOURI	40,425	19,344	59,769	1,022	58	60.0
NORTH CAROLINA (f)	73,644	15,927	89,571	1,708	52	<i>see p. 46</i>
OKLAHOMA (g)	24,423	2,691	27,114	278	97	97.0
SOUTH CAROLINA	N/A	550	550	58	9	13.0
TENNESSEE	58,553	11,235	69,788	980	71	N/A
TEXAS (h)	225,993	83,891	309,884	4,190	74	<i>see p. 46</i>
VIRGINIA	66,954	1,995	68,949	635	109	109.0
WEST VIRGINIA	1,107	2,893	4,000	73	55	55.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>998,903</b>	<b>243,770</b>	<b>1,242,673</b>	<b>13,983</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>66.4</b>

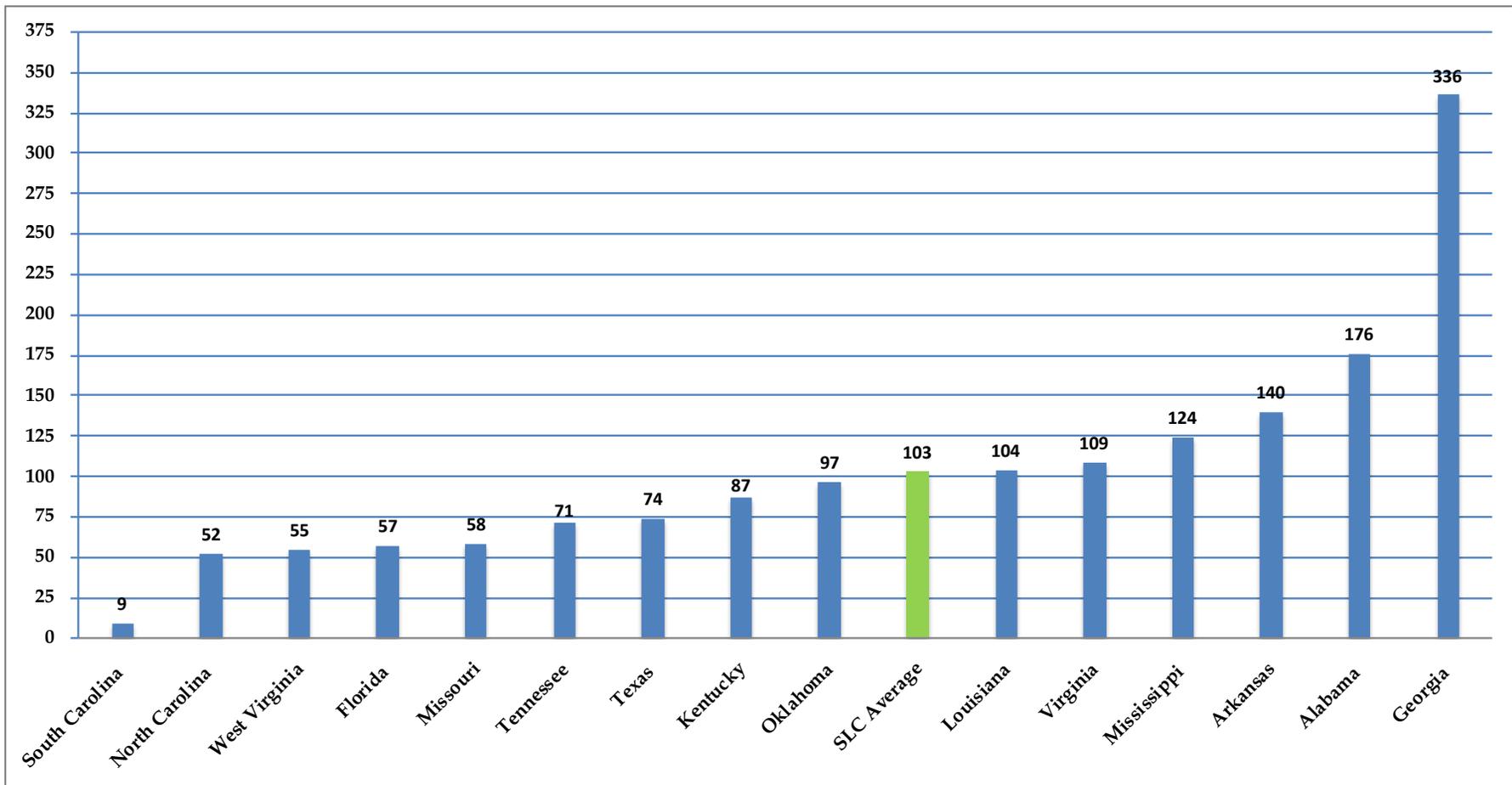
(a) Caseload per agent as reported by states.

(b) Alabama - probation and parole services are provided by the Alabama Board of Pardons and Parole; a separate agency from the Alabama Department of Corrections.

(c) Florida - Caseload per agent: Community Control - 22; Sex Offender/Post Prison - 29.4; Drug Offender/Probation - 42.4; Pre-Trial Intervention - 153.4; Probation - 80

- (d) Georgia - Beginning July 1, 2015, the Georgia Department of Community Supervision is responsible for the effective and efficient supervision of all adult felony offenders in Georgia. Number of Agents and Caseload per Agent exclude specialized assignments, such as court officers, sex offenders, and field training officers.
- (e) Mississippi - Electronic Monitoring Caseload Average is 24 cases per agent.
- (f) North Carolina - High Risk Caseloads (L0, L1) = 40 per agent; Medium Risk (L2, L3) = 60 per agent; Low-Level Risk (L4, L5) = 120
- (g) South Carolina - the Department of Corrections does not oversee the probation functions. The probation and parole functions are handled by the South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services. The Department of Corrections does provide a parole function (Intensive Supervision Services) for young adult offenders convicted between the ages of 17 to 25 that have been sentenced under the Youthful Offender Act. The numbers listed in the above table are for those under Intensive Supervision Services.
- (h) Texas - Probation caseload ratios: 101.2 average regular supervision; Parole caseload ratios: 75:1 non-intensive; 25:1 intensive; 14:1 super-intensive

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



**TABLE 20**  
**TOTAL STATE INMATES, PROBATIONERS, AND PAROLEES PER 100,000 POPULATION**  
**(as of July 1, 2020)**

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	19,804	394.2	8	64,804	1,290	3	84,608	1,684	4
ARKANSAS	15,051	499.8	13	67,552	2,243	1	82,603	2,743	1
FLORIDA	87,736	407.4	10	123,948	575	13	211,684	983	13
GEORGIA	51,219	478.2	12	219,544	2,050	2	270,763	2,528	2
KENTUCKY	11,298	250.7	1	49,742	1,104	6	61,040	1,355	8
LOUISIANA	15,162	325.5	6	52,824	1,134	5	67,986	1,460	6
MISSISSIPPI	15,736	531.4	14	34,634	1,170	4	50,370	1,701	3
MISSOURI	24,010	390.1	8	59,769	971	9	83,779	1,361	7
NORTH CAROLINA	31,417	300.9	4	89,571	858	10	120,988	1,159	11
OKLAHOMA	22,639	571.8	15	27,114	685	12	49,753	1,257	10
SOUTH CAROLINA	17,318	338.3	7	550	11	15	17,868	349	15
TENNESSEE	19,896	287.9	3	69,788	1,010	8	89,684	1,298	9
TEXAS	126,590	434.3	11	309,884	1,063	7	436,474	1,498	5
VIRGINIA	27,310	316.4	5	68,949	799	11	96,259	1,115	12
WEST VIRGINIA	4,791	267.1	2	4,000	223	14	8,791	490	14
<b>TOTAL / AVERAGE</b>	<b>489,977</b>	<b>393.35</b>		<b>1,242,673</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>1,732,650</b>	<b>394</b>	

**TABLE 21  
PROBATION AND PAROLE FUNDING**

STATE	State Funds	Supervision Fees	Other Funds	Total	Expenditures Per Offender	SLC Rank
ALABAMA	\$59,670,519	\$8,111,814	\$1,076,004	\$68,858,337	\$1,063	11
ARKANSAS	\$40,781,564	\$1,058,066	\$0	\$41,839,630	\$619	14
FLORIDA	\$239,430,038	N/A	N/A	\$239,430,038	\$1,932	2
GEORGIA	\$178,576,761	N/A	\$477,196	\$179,053,957	\$816	13
KENTUCKY	\$60,431,536	\$0	\$1,777,200	\$62,208,736	\$1,251	10
LOUISIANA	\$48,410,879	\$19,230,105	\$17,786,612	\$85,427,596	\$1,617	5
MISSISSIPPI	\$32,799,002	\$11,396,815	N/A	\$44,195,817	\$1,276	9
MISSOURI	\$80,071,679	\$10,473,352	\$2,000,000	\$92,545,031	\$1,548	6
NORTH CAROLINA	\$199,637,312	N/A	\$12,909,762	\$212,547,074	\$2,373	1
OKLAHOMA	\$24,482,297	\$3,028,987	\$0	\$27,511,284	\$1,015	12
SOUTH CAROLINA	(a) N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TENNESSEE	\$88,335,000	\$5,730,400	\$1,219,500	\$95,284,900	\$1,365	7
TEXAS	\$433,014,697	\$127,087,354	\$28,325,228	\$588,427,279	\$1,899	3
VIRGINIA	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$89,751,585	\$1,302	8
WEST VIRGINIA	\$5,952,206	\$1,192,168	\$108,103	\$7,252,477	\$1,813	4
<b>TOTAL / AVERAGE</b>	<b>\$1,491,593,490</b>	<b>\$187,309,061</b>	<b>\$65,679,605</b>	<b>\$1,834,333,741</b>	<b>\$1,326</b>	

(a) South Carolina: The Department of Corrections does not oversee the probation function. The SCDOC does provide a parole function (intensive supervision) for young adult offenders convicted between the ages of 17 and 25 that have been sentenced under the Youthful Offender Act. Total FY 20 expenditures = \$5,145,377.

## **REHABILITATION**

### **Summary of Key Findings**

Table 22 on page 52 provides data on inmate rehabilitation that includes adult basic education, literacy programs, vocational education, religious guidance, and on-the-job training by each SLC state. Twelve (12) states reported 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 Education Development (GED) certificate ranged from 47 in Virginia to 1,913 in Georgia. The percentage of corrections budgets allocated to rehabilitation programs ranged from 0.9% in Kentucky to 5.0% in Missouri.

**TABLE 22**  
**INMATE REHABILITATION**  
**(as of July 1, 2020)**

STATE	Average Monthly Enrollment					Number Receiving GED FY20	% of Inmates (state facilities) Receiving GED	% of Budget Allocated to Rehab Programs
	Adult Basic Education	Literacy Programs	Vocational Education	Religious Guidance	On-The-Job Training			
ALABAMA (a)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ARKANSAS (b)	1,103	N/A	265	554	450	120	0.8%	2.3%
FLORIDA (c)	662	1,168	493	N/A	293	1,721	1.9%	1.9%
GEORGIA	1,410	620	1,455	19,526	4,491	1,913	3.7%	1.5%
KENTUCKY	409	201	152	6,523	5,562	781	6.9%	0.9%
LOUISIANA	1,244	175	1,123	119	8,352	212	1.4%	1.2%
MISSISSIPPI (d)	277	29	275	N/A	N/A	50	0.3%	N/A
MISSOURI (e)	N/A	886	95	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.0%
NORTH CAROLINA (f)	820	820	845	379	N/A	576	1.8%	4.4%
OKLAHOMA	729	565	445	11,500	N/A	831	3.7%	4.1%
SOUTH CAROLINA (g)	685	698	389	4,225	233	233	1.3%	1.4%
TENNESSEE (h)	1,666	N/A	1,749	N/A	N/A	320	1.6%	1.7%
TEXAS (i)	7,845	242	3,113	290,914	3,958	1,668	1.3%	3.3%
VIRGINIA (j)	2,842	557	1,802	19,098	187	47	0.2%	2.2%
WEST VIRGINIA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	207	4.3%	N/A
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19,692</b>	<b>5,961</b>	<b>12,201</b>	<b>352,838</b>	<b>23,526</b>	<b>8,679</b>		

(a) Alabama did not supply any data related to inmate rehabilitation.

(b) Arkansas did not supply any data on the enrollment of inmates in literacy programs.

(c) Florida did not supply any data on the enrollment of inmates in religious guidance programs.

- (d) Mississippi did not supply any data on the enrollment of inmates in religious guidance programs or on-the-job training programs. No data was supplied related to the funding allocated for rehabilitation programs
- (e) Missouri did not supply data on the enrollment of inmates in literacy, religious guidance, or on-the-job training programs. No data was supplied related to the number of inmates receiving a GED in FY 20.
- (f) North Carolina did not supply data on the enrollment of inmates in on-the-job training programs.
- (g) South Carolina did not supply data on the enrollment of inmates in on-the-job training programs.
- (h) Tennessee did not supply data on the enrollment of inmates in literacy, religious guidance, or on-the-job training programs.
- (i) Texas - The number of inmates enrolled in religious guidance is based on prior years' reports; exact figures are not available. Inmates enrolled in multiple religious guidance programs are counted more than once.
- (j) West Virginia did not supply data on the enrollment of inmates in adult basic education, vocational education, literacy, religious guidance, or on-the-job training programs. No data was supplied related to the funding allocated for rehabilitation programs.

## **PRISON INDUSTRIES**

### **Summary of Key Findings**

Table 23 on pages 55 - 57 provides data on the various prison industries operated by the SLC states. Fourteen states reported maintaining a prison industries program. Total sales in all product lines reported by corrections departments were approximately \$416.6 M, while the total net profit generated was approximately \$116,177. The SLC operations employed an average of 1,060 inmates, who worked an average of 7 hours per day. Table 23 includes whether states have a "state use law" requiring state agencies to purchase from prison industries.

**TABLE 23  
FY 20 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	\$17,490,281	\$2,169,211	338	\$0.50	7.0				X
						Tag	\$5,117,305		
						Clothing	\$3,360,077		
						Modular	\$1,972,284		
						Print	\$1,918,308		
						Janitorial	\$1,106,003		
ARKANSAS	\$6,780,437	\$835,731	500	\$0.00	N/A				X
						Garment Factory	\$1,544,404		
						Bus Barn	\$1,443,736		
						Janitorial Plant	\$1,012,478		
						Eco Products	\$943,700		
						Furniture Factory	\$548,486		
FLORIDA	\$53,453,631	(\$4,237,997)	1,387	\$0.41	7.0				X
						Land Management	\$6,566,568		
						Tag/License Plates	\$5,748,843		
						Paint	\$5,444,396		
						Chemicals	\$3,981,324		
						Food	\$3,604,647		
GEORGIA	\$32,845,835	\$4,608,522	908	\$0	9.0				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	\$8,883,630		
						Garments	\$7,958,854		
						Screens/Signs	\$3,767,662		
						Chemicals	\$3,311,738		
						Printing	\$1,968,283		
KENTUCKY	\$8,034,438	\$1,000,447	558	\$0.68	7.0			X	
						Furniture/Wood	\$1,371,714		
						Tags	\$637,065		
						Print	\$317,183		
						Inmate Clothing	\$482,254		
						Metal Plant	\$561,409		

**TABLE 23  
FY 20 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	\$16,624,232	\$1,584,447	963	\$0.20	8.0			X	
						Canteen Sales	\$8,556,702		
						Garments	\$2,449,393		
						License Plates	\$1,497,162		
						Cleaning Supplies	\$1,315,851		
						Mattress, Mops, Brooms	\$796,378		
MISSISSIPPI	N/A	N/A	477	\$0.32	7.0				X
						Garment	\$1,076,725		
						Metal Products	\$886,948		
						Recycling	\$542,078		
						Printing	\$627,286		
MISSOURI	\$30,346,847	(\$341,135)	1,351	0.30/0.50/0.71	7.0			X	
						License Plates	\$7,449,001		
						Clothing	\$6,098,933		
						Laundry	\$5,070,670		
						Furniture	\$4,884,962		
						Consumables	\$4,529,173		
NORTH CAROLINA	\$89,514,956	(\$5,883,167)	1,415	\$0.36	8.0				X
						Food Products	\$30,602,403		
						Textiles	\$15,517,144		
						Laundry Services	\$7,663,483		
						Janitorial Products	\$7,271,008		
						Optical	\$5,357,108		
OKLAHOMA	\$17,018,395	\$2,741,140	1,239	\$1.16	7.0			X	
						Upholstery	\$2,156,073		
						Metal Fabrication	\$1,501,431		
						Furniture	\$1,319,881		
						Modular Units	\$1,244,029		
						Vehicle Tags	\$1,118,140		

**TABLE 23  
FY 20 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
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>	\$16,446,417	\$456,511	1,007	\$0.31-\$7.94	7 - 9			X	
						Apparel	\$1,547,766		
						Printing	\$1,537,523		
						Mattress/Mops/Brooms	\$778,559		
						Modular Furniture	\$621,424		
						Retread	\$583,565		
<b>TENNESSEE</b>	<i>no information provided</i>								
<b>TEXAS</b>	\$72,342,839	(\$5,309,346)	4,587	N/A	N/A			X	
				Texas does not pay offenders for participation in work programs.		License Plates	\$17,288,632		
						Garments	\$16,840,741		
						Metal	\$15,512,052		
						Furniture	\$12,449,287		
						Graphics	\$8,459,399		
<b>VIRGINIA</b>	\$47,002,711	\$1,438,598	903	\$0.71	5.4			X	
						Wood Furniture	\$10,055,485		
						Clothing	\$8,032,060		
						License Plates	\$6,436,897		
						Office Systems	\$6,186,623		
						Metal Furniture	\$4,257,270		
<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>	\$8,662,672	\$1,053,215	265	\$0.93	7 to 7.5			X	
						Inmate Clothing	\$1,404,920		
						Printing	\$1,082,523		
						Mattresses	\$938,556		
						License Plates	\$904,716		
						Welding	\$601,868		
<b>TOTAL / AVERAGE</b>	<b>\$416,563,691</b>	<b>\$116,177</b>	<b>1,060</b>	<b>\$0.82</b>	<b>7.0</b>				

## **PRIVATIZATION**

### **Summary of Key Findings**

Table 24 on pages 59 - 62 provides data on the different types of privatized services that were provided in the SLC states in FY 20. Privatization of services includes, but is not limited to, the following: 1) Medical Services; 2) Halfway Houses; 3) Food Services; and 4) Management of Prison Facilities. The total value of the privatized services reported was \$2.16 B. Reported private facilities realize an average cost of \$45 per offender per day.

Note: Table 24 includes data as provided by some states. For some, a single cost per day may be included. For others, costs were delineated between different services. If data was not provided, "N/A" will appear in the appropriate column.

**TABLE 24  
FY 20 PRIVATIZATION OF SERVICES**

STATE	Types of Services	Annual Value of Services	Number of Inmates Served	Private Facilities	
				Cost Per Day Per Offender	% of state inmates
ALABAMA				\$35.50	3%
	Inmate Health Services	\$153,800,000	19,014		
	Contract Beds	\$8,600,000	613		
ARKANSAS				N/A	N/A
	Medical Services	\$68,480,358	16,431		
FLORIDA				N/A	N/A
	Private Prisons	\$164,474,262	9,703		
	Health Services	\$404,164,014	83,707		
	Work Release/Transition	\$23,229,448	1,987		
GEORGIA				\$49.40	15%
	Health: Physical, Mental, Dental, etc.	\$43,539,676	43,701		
	Private Prisons	\$140,606,685	7,807		
	Food Service - (Aramark)	\$2,766,626	2,672		
	Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	\$7,003,665	N/A		

**TABLE 24  
FY 20 PRIVATIZATION OF SERVICES**

STATE	Types of Services	Annual Value of Services	Number of Inmates Served	Private Facilities	
				Cost Per Day Per Offender	% of state inmates
KENTUCKY				Inmates - \$35 Private Prison - 69	5%
	Medical Services	\$47,349,477	11,241		
	Halfway Houses & Residential Treatment	\$28,765,956	2,278		
	Dental	\$2,283,734	11,241		
	Pharmacy	\$20,575,781	11,241		
	Private Prison	\$19,566,616	842		
LOUISIANA				\$95.55	0.10%
	Winn CC - Lasalle Corrections (Private)	\$523,142	15		
MISSISSIPPI				N/A	19%
	Private Prison Facilities	\$74,434,007	3,411		
	Medical Services	\$36,026,571	9,543		
	County Regional Facilities	\$38,443,993	4,265		
MISSOURI	<i>No information provided</i>				

**TABLE 24**  
**FY 20 PRIVATIZATION OF SERVICES**

STATE	Types of Services	Annual Value of Services	Number of Inmates Served	Private Facilities	
				Cost Per Day Per Offender	% of state inmates
NORTH CAROLINA	<i>No services provided by private sector.</i>				
OKLAHOMA				\$44.77	25%
	Halfway House	\$7,965,380	610		
	Private Prison (Medium)	\$83,743,713	5,121		
	Private Prison (Maximum)	\$10,485,104	523		
	<i>Note: Annual value of services calculated by the Louisiana Legislative Fiscal Office with data provided on the FY 20 questionnaire.</i>				
SOUTH CAROLINA				\$70.00	0.24%
	Private Prison - CoreCivic	\$1,237,831	54		
TENNESSEE				\$62.47	35%
	Facility Operations	\$159,012,300	7,506		
	Medical	\$97,419,800	21,313		
	Behavioral Health	\$15,209,600	13,807		
	Food Services	\$22,549,900	13,807		

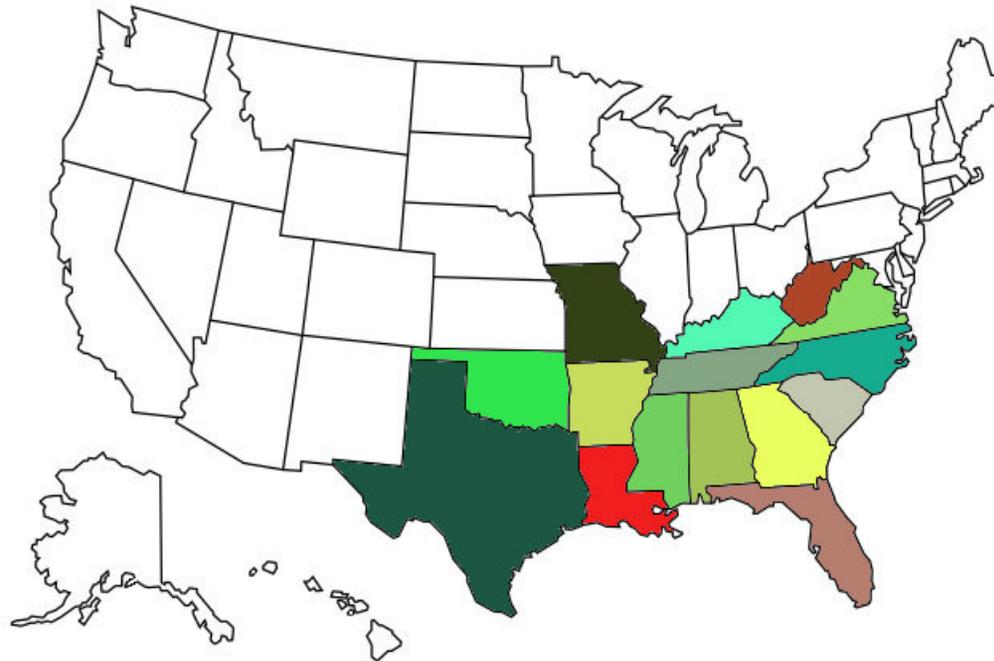
**TABLE 24  
FY 20 PRIVATIZATION OF SERVICES**

STATE	Types of Services	Annual Value of Services	Number of Inmates Served	Private Facilities	
				Cost Per Day Per Offender	% of state inmates
<b>TEXAS</b>				<i>see below</i>	5.60%
	<i>Private Non-Secure Facilities</i>				
	Residential Reentry Center	\$35,970,000	2,080	\$47.25	
	Substance Abuse	\$43,710,000	1,946	\$61.37	
	<i>Private Secure Facilities</i>				
	Correctional Centers	\$63,320,000	4,118	\$42.01	
	Lockhart Work Program	\$6,700,000	500	\$36.62	
	Private State Jails	\$49,650,000	4,080	\$33.25	
	Intermediate Sanction Facilities	\$25,020,000	1,804	\$37.90	
	Contracted SAFP	\$48,320,000	3,240	\$40.75	
	Contracted IPTC Treatment	\$8,630,000	2,637	\$8.94	
	DWI Facility	\$14,800,000	1,000	\$40.43	
<b>VIRGINIA</b>				\$52.00	4.6%
	Medical Services	\$91,037,614	12,551		
	Third Party Administration	\$46,557,211			
	Lawrenceville Correctional Center (Private)	\$29,166,878			
	Pharmacy	\$13,089,587	15,000		
	Food Costs (Privatized Svcs ended 11/19)	N/A	N/A		
	Commissary	\$3,493,891	28,103		
	Renal Dialysis	\$1,776,810	1,549		
<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>	<i>No services provided by private sector.</i>				
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$2,163,499,630</b>			

## 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 2020 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, 2020)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Number of New Admissions in FY 20:	8,564 inmates
Average Age at Commitment:	33 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	1,633 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments (excluding life sentences):	16 years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	3 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	44.6%
Percentage Black	54.6%
Percentage Hispanic	0.0%
Percentage Other	0.8%
Percentage Male	90.0%
Percentage Female	10.0%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	3,465 inmates

**ALABAMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2020)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	1,519 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	207 inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	23.0%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	172 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 20:	1 inmates
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	13,526 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	3,828 inmates
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	1,636 inmates
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	201 inmates
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	481 inmates
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 20 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	3,126 inmates
Parole	883 inmates
Goodtime	N/A inmates
Probation	3,147 inmates
Death	132 inmates
Other (transfer, court order, bond/appeal)	2,897 inmates
Total	10,185 inmates

**ALABAMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2020)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:	N/A
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed: <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>	Yes
Number of Inmates Released in FY 20 Based on the Above:	5 inmates
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	187 inmates
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	28.7%
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	60 inmates
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	18,195 inmates
HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	X
Random	
Incident	X
High Risk Group	
Systems Frequency of Testing: intake and as ordered by a provider	
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	172 inmates
Alabama currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.	

## ALABAMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2020)

Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	1,916 inmates
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	60 inmates
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	X
Random	
Incident	X
High Risk Group	
Systems Frequency of Testing: intake and as ordered by a provider	
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, 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 infirm 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.

**ALABAMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**STATE INITIATIVES**  
**(as of July 1, 2020)**

Number of elderly and/or infirm inmates:	N/A	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	N/A	
Total cost to house elderly or infirm inmates:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirm 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**

The ADOC currently provides nine different types of substance abuse programs in twenty-one facilities throughout the state: an eight week substance abuse program; a six month program; a MATRIX stimulant abuse program; a 120 hour relapse prevention program; an eight week co-disorder program; a pre-treatment program; a twelve month therapeutic community program; and an aftercare program. The ADOC employs the following evidence-based programs: Helping Women Recover and The Change Companies’ Challenge Program; RSAT/RDAP; and a relapse prevention program.

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	16,297	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	21	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	100%	
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, 2020)**

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

The ADOC has Pre-Release/Reentry programming at each facility and a specialized 180 day program at its largest custody facility, Limestone Correctional Facility. 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, with the exception of state/federal funding for certain drug programs. Currently, performance plans are still under development. This performance plan will include true validation with research methodology techniques. The 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 Reentry Program (SRP), which actively assists in this endeavor.

Note: The ADOC did not provide the number of inmates participating in pre-release programs due to the interruption to most programs because of the COVID – 19 pandemic.

Note: ADOC does not track post-release programs as this is a function of the Alabama Bureau of Pardons & Parole or Community Correction function.

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-released program:	N/A	
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, 2020)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Number of New Admissions in FY 20:	7,233 inmates
Average Age at Commitment:	35 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	847 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments (excluding life sentences):	8.2 years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	4.3 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	53.8%
Percentage Black	42.1%
Percentage Hispanic	3.3%
Percentage Other	0.8%
Percentage Male	92.0%
Percentage Female	8.0%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	699 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	545 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	16 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 20:	0 inmates

**ARKANSAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2020)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	6,886 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	1,179 inmates
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	4,462 inmates
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	914 inmates
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	1,857 inmates
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 20 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	539 inmates
Parole	6,782 inmates
Goodtime	N/A
Probation	N/A
Death	89 inmates
Other (transfer, court order, bond/appeal) - Released by Court	- inmate
Total	7,410 inmates
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:	N/A
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
Number of Inmates Released in FY 20 Based on the Above:	4 inmates
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	299 inmates
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	47.5%

**ARKANSAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2020)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	37 inmates
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	7,186 inmates
HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	X
Random	
Incident	X
High Risk Group	X
Systems Frequency of Testing: Upon Admission to ADC and Incident as Indicated	
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	40 inmates
ARKANSAS currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.	
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	1,740 inmates
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	26 inmates
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	X
Random	
Incident	
High Risk Group	
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 Division of Correction (ADOC) is not currently under federal or state court orders.

**ARKANSAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**STATE INITIATIVES**  
**(as of July 1, 2020)**

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

Arkansas does not house elderly inmates based upon their age any different than all other inmates. Some elderly male inmates require housing in a medical barracks; however, that is not based upon their age but rather 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 health related issues, regardless of age. There has also been a Special Needs Unit constructed at the female facility in Newport, Arkansas as well.

Number of elderly and/or infirm inmates:	2,109	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	0	
Total cost to house elderly or infirm inmates:	\$68,480,358	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirm inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$68,480,358	(\$ state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$0	(\$ non-state funds)

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

The Arkansas Division of Correction provides residential alcohol and drug treatment services using modified therapeutic community format. Substance Abuse Treatment Programming (SATP) (including Therapeutic Community) expenses for FY 20 were \$824,817. The SATP is a minimum of six months residential treatment with a total of 583 beds at seven facilities and are funded by general state revenue. The division also operates a nine to twelve month Therapeutic Community Program with a total of 239 beds at three facilities. Both male and female inmates have program availability for both modalities. Positions in all programs are financed as state positions using general state revenue funds. Programs are evaluated daily through clinical supervision, using cognitive behavioral therapies, and are audited by certified drug counselors.

**ARKANSAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**STATE INITIATIVES**  
**(as of July 1, 2020)**

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	822	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	10	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	45.4%	
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$824,818	(\$ 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 a Pathway to Freedom Program that is available for male inmates and the state has a program available for female inmates called Advanced 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 cost to tax payers. ADOC has also set up Re-entry Barracks at all units excluding work release to house inmates nearing their TE or Flat Date and offer programming geared to help prepare them for re-entry. The Arkansas Division of Correction is also utilizing re-entry accountability coaches who track the development of inmates in key areas throughout their incarceration. The re-entry 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:	68.2%	
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, 2020)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Number of New Admissions in FY 20:	21,276 inmates
Average Age at Commitment:	36 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	3,159 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments (excluding life sentences):	4 years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	4 years
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:	
1. Robbery with Weapon      2. Capital Murder      3. Burglary, Dwelling	
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	39.5%
Percentage Black	47.3%
Percentage Hispanic	12.8%
Percentage Other	0.4%
Percentage Male	93.0%
Percentage Female	7.0%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	3,566 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	10,061 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	321 inmates

**FLORIDA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2020)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	19.0%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	338 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 20:	1 inmate
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	32,668 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	8,243 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 20 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	18,303 inmates
Parole	42 inmates
Goodtime	N/A
Probation	4,521 inmates
Death	449 inmates
Other (Conditional Releases, Executions and Other Mechanisms)	6,668 inmates
Total	29,983 inmates
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:	N/A
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
Number of Inmates Released in FY 20 Based on the Above:	33 inmates
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	1,216 inmates

**FLORIDA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2020)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	25.4%
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	N/A
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	N/A
HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	N/A
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	N/A
Florida did not provide information regarding the segregation or isolation of AIDS/HIV inmates.	
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 did not provide information regarding the segregation or isolation of Hepatitis C cases.	

## **FLORIDA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**

### **STATE INITIATIVES**

**(as of July 1, 2020)**

### **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.

**FLORIDA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**STATE INITIATIVES**  
**(as of July 1, 2020)**

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.

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.

Number of elderly and/or infirm inmates:	23,527	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	15	
Total cost to house elderly or infirm inmates:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirm 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) *

## FLORIDA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2020)

#### 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 2,025 IO seats at 29 locations.

## FLORIDA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2020)

#### **Continuation of Prison-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs**

**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 37 locations.

**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 2,960 prevention seats at 35 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.

**FLORIDA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**STATE INITIATIVES**  
**(as of July 1, 2020)**

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	34,653	
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:	\$6,608,779	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$369,108	(\$ non-state funds)

**FLORIDA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**STATE INITIATIVES**  
**(as of July 1, 2020)**

**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, 2020)

#### 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:	5,532	
Number of individuals enrolled in a post-release program:	311	
Number of state operated facilities with pre-release programs:	103	
Percentage of state facilities with pre-release programs:	72.0%	
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, 2020)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Number of New Admissions in FY 20:	15,868 inmates
Average Age at Commitment:	35.4 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	2,062 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments (excluding life sentences):	10.6 years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	3.7 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	35.6%
Percentage Black	60.0%
Percentage Hispanic	4.0%
Percentage Other	0.4%
Percentage Male	93.3%
Percentage Female	6.7%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	7,743 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	1,659 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	331 inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	21%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	41 inmates

**GEORGIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2020)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Inmates Executed in FY 20:	1 inmate
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	10,953 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	4,137 inmates
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	2,030 inmates
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	769 inmates
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	1,261 inmates
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 20 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	9,549 inmates
Parole	6,998 inmates
Goodtime	N/A
Probation	-
Death	218 inmates
Other (released on reprieve)	2,437 inmates
Total	19,202 inmates
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:	N/A
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
Number of Inmates Released in FY 20 Based on the Above:	996 inmates
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	220 inmates
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	28.9%

**GEORGIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2020)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	N/A
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	35,070 inmates
HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	X
Random	
Incident	
High Risk Group	
Systems Frequency of Testing: Intake/Exit and upon request or clinically indicated	
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	N/A
Georgia currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.	
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	112 inmates
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	14 inmates
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	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, 2020)**

**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 195 infirmary beds located within the statewide infirmaries operated by the department. The cost of care and housing for the elderly offenders is not separately identified and tracked.

Number of elderly and/or infirm inmates:	N/A	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	N/A	
Total cost to house elderly or infirm inmates:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirm inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$249,639,767	(\$ state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$6,740,166	(\$ 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, 2020)**

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:	N/A	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	N/A	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	100%	
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$7,420,723	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

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

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 has also integrated the use of the Reentry Roadmap program that will help the returning citizen develop a written reentry plan (pre/post release). This plan is broken down into small timeframes that allow for goal centered success.

GDC's Evidence Based Learning Prison supports pre-release by focusing on training and programming based on evidence based learning principles. The evidence programming was initially funded with the Second Chance grant, but is now completely funded with state funds.

The Department of Community Supervision, works with releasing offenders in designated pilot sites to assist in release of the offender with Community Coordinators, In-Reach Specialists, and networking with local agencies. This is funded through the state budget.

**GEORGIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**STATE INITIATIVES**  
**(as of July 1, 2020)**

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

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, the department 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 so desperately needed when trying to obtain goods and services that will foster their reentry success.

The 3-year recidivism rate is 28.6% (FY 17 3-year felony reconviction rate). All programming used for the department is evidence based and has been shown to reduce recidivism. The department 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; 18,030 in FY 19; and 19,202 in FY 20. These numbers align with the push for Criminal Justice Reform. Currently, 74% 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, GDC 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 skills training.

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-release program:	17,255	
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:	\$57,366,729	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	\$6,012,140	(\$ 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, 2020)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Number of New Admissions in FY 20:	16,282 inmates
Average Age at Commitment:	36 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	1,632 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments (excluding life sentences):	5 years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	1 year
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:	
	1. Possession of a Controlled Substance - 1st degree (methamphetamine)
	2. Tampering with Physical Evidence
	3. Wanton Endangerment - 1st degree
<b>Race and Sex Distribution:</b>	
Percentage White	75.2%
Percentage Black	21.8%
Percentage Hispanic	1.5%
Percentage Other	1.5%
Percentage Male	89.0%
Percentage Female	11.0%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	722 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	122 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	18 inmates

**KENTUCKY CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2020)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	33.0%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	26 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 20:	- inmates
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	4,187 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	609 inmates
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	3,247 inmates
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	3,054 inmates
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	193 inmates
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 20 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	172 inmates
Parole	4,690 inmates
Goodtime (Minimum Expiration, Admin Release, Supervision Credits, etc)	4,192 inmates
Probation	1,645 inmates
Death	64 inmates
Other (Active Inmate Release, Commutation of Sentence, Conditional Release, etc.)	<u>9,100</u> inmates
Total	19,863 inmates
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated: Minimum expiration of sentence as calculated by application of statutory credits.	
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
Number of Inmates Released in FY 20 Based on the Above:	9 inmates
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	226 inmates
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	46.4%

**KENTUCKY CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2020)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	3 inmates
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	1,875 inmates
HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	X
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:	12 inmates
Kentucky currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.	
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	2,126 inmates
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	568 inmates
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	1,775
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, similar to 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, 2020)**

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.

## KENTUCKY CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2020)

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

The state owns and manages a 75 bed nursing care facility at KY State Reformatory (KSR) for male inmates. KY DOC also provides in-prison medical care for 20 female beds at the KY Correctional Institution for Women (KCIW). The state procures medical services through contracts with the private sector. KY DOC utilizes a private health care company that provides health care for inmates at \$11.81 per the average daily population (FY 20). Elderly inmates in need of medical care are housed in KSR and KCIW; however, these inmates are grouped together in units to accommodate equipment and staff.

KRS 439.3405 authorizes the parole of inmates who are medically deteriorated to the point where death is likely within one year. In addition, since 2014, legislative language (14 RS HB 235, 16 RS HB 313, 18 RS HB 200, 20 RS 352) directs the Commissioner of the DOC to parole inmates who are deemed physically and/or mentally infirm. This language provision only allows inmates to be released to nursing facilities that are willing to take offenders.

Number of elderly and/or infirm inmates:	<u>unable to track</u>	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	<u>2</u>	
Total cost to house elderly or infirm inmates:	<u>N/A</u>	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirm inmates:	<u>N/A</u>	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	<u>\$71,737,853</u>	(\$ state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	<u>N/A</u>	(\$ non-state funds)

**KENTUCKY CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**STATE INITIATIVES**  
**(as of July 1, 2020)**

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

The Kentucky Department of Corrections, through the Division of Addiction Services, provides evidence based substance abuse programming via a modified therapeutic community in a licensed evidence based cognitive behavior treatment program that utilizes evidence based curriculum through Betty Ford Hazelden. Programming is facilitated by DOC Addiction Services staff and is available in eleven prison facilities. Substance abuse programs are available for male and female inmate population for a total of 1,103 treatment beds. Substance abuse programs are a direct cost (general funds) for the department. In addition, since approximately half the state inmate population serves their sentence in county jails, treatment is also offered in jails. The services are provided by staff at the county facility. However, the program mirrors what is offered in the prison and the fidelity of the services is overseen by DOC Division of Addiction Services. Currently, twenty-nine programs are available in nineteen jails for a total of 1,590 inmates. The University of Kentucky Center for Drug and Alcohol Research provides annual outcome studies to evaluate the effectiveness of the programs. As a part of the research, baseline interviews are conducted in addition to twelve month follow up interviews. Recidivism rates are available for those who complete substance abuse programs versus those in general population.

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	1,884	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	11	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	78%	
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$11,508,971	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$9,198	(\$ non-state funds)

## KENTUCKY CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2020)

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

Reentry is the effort by the Department of Corrections to support offenders as they transition from prison to the community to improve their ability to successfully reintegrate into society without further criminal behavior. Reentry Coordinators are located at each institution to perform the following functions: facilitate home placements; facilitate evidence based programs; coordinate community partnerships; facilitate PORTAL New Direction program (a life skills class designed to address reentry barriers); assist offenders in obtaining birth certificates and social security cards; host job/resource fairs; assist with referrals to local services provided in area including possible employment opportunities; and host reentry simulations. Reentry Employment Program Administrators are located in regional divisions covering the entire state. These are grant funded positions (Kentucky Opioid Response Effort grant - a SAMHSA award), and focus on connecting our population to employment and/or employment training programs. The programs include cognitive based therapy and risk needs assessment.

Recidivism, as defined by KYODC is a re-incarceration within 24 months of a release from custody. Re-incarceration is categorized as either a new felony commitment or a result of a technical violation of supervision. The 2020 recidivism rate is comprised of offenders released from custody in 2018. Kentucky's recidivism increased between 2010 and 2015. Since 2015 there has been a continued decrease in recidivism rates. The trend continued in 2020, with a significant decrease down to 35.4%. This is the lowest recidivism has been since 2010.

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-release program:	10,020	
Number of individuals enrolled in a post-release program:	17,981	
Number of state operated facilities with pre-release programs:	13	
Percentage of state facilities with pre-release programs:	100%	
Total cost for pre-release programs:	\$10,496,934	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for pre-release programs:	\$1,775,256	(\$ non-state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	\$1,414,850	(\$ 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, 2020)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Number of New Admissions in FY 20:	13,000 inmates
Average Age at Commitment:	33.3 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	2,562 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments: (excluding life sentences)	5.5 years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	2 years
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time: 1. Murder      2. Robbery      3. Drug Offenses	
<b>Race and Sex Distribution:</b>	
Percentage White	32.5%
Percentage Black	67.0%
Percentage Hispanic	0.2%
Percentage Other	0.3%
Percentage Male	95.6%
Percentage Female	4.4%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	228 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	4,230 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	60 inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	11.4
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	64 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 20:	- inmates
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	5,719 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	2,874 inmates

**LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2020)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	4,459 inmates
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	189 inmates
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	959 inmates
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 20 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	1,108 inmates
Parole	561 inmates
Goodtime	13,979 inmates
Probation	229 inmates
Death	127 inmates
Other (Conviction Overturned, Court Order and Released to INS)	<u>71</u> inmates
Total	16,075 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 20 Based on the Above:	15 inmates
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	298 inmates
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	35.6%
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	84 inmates
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	7,169 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

**LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2020)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies: Louisiana currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.	347 inmates
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	1,521 inmates
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	77 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: inmates with high risk factors, requests, abnormal labs, and symptoms 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, 2020)

#### 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 provide extensive medical and mental health services. In addition to routine medical and mental health services, each facility also provides specialty clinic visits and diagnostic services, including basic radiology. Laboratory is also available. 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 beds) 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 are 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, 2020)**

**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 operated 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 be physically disabled and in some cases require long term care.

During calendar year 2019 the following medical releases were completed:

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

During calendar year 2020 the following medical releases were completed:

Compassionate Release: 8    Medical Parole: 2    Medical Treatment Furlough: 0

Number of elderly and/or infirm inmates:	5,016	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	3	
Total cost to house elderly or infirm inmates:	\$126,785,670	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirm inmates:	\$0	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$68,467,046	(\$ state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$0	(\$ non-state funds)

## LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2020)

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

The reception centers for the Department of Public Safety and Corrections (DPS&C) are responsible for the initial mental health and substance use 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. Offenders are assigned codes, which identify their substance use treatment needs.

The DPS&C offers several different evidence based substance use disorder (SUD) curriculums in a variety of settings.

1. Every prison offers at least one evidence based SUD treatment program and peer support groups like AA/NA and/or Celebrate Recovery.
2. DPS&C also funds reentry centers in selected local parishes to provide programming which includes SUD treatment.
3. DPS&C also funds alternative incarceration programs such as ACT 402 - 90 day incarceration with treatment for technical probation violations, the six month In Lieu of Revocation Treatment Program for more serious probation violators, and the Intensive Incarceration Program, which offers up to one year of treatment when ordered by a judge.

The following is a comprehensive list of the SUD treatment programs offered in the programs funded by DPS&C: Beyond Trauma, Blue Waters Substance Abuse Treatment Program, Hazelden's A New Direction, Helping Men Recover, Helping Women Recover, Life's Healing Choices, Living in Balance, Louisiana Risk Management Model: Phase I & 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.

DPS&C also has the following programs that are funded by federal grants: 1) New Beginnings Co-Occurring Treatment; 2) Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT); 3) LASOR 2.0 Medication Assisted Treatment; and 4) ROAR Medication Assisted Treatment.

DPS&C has tracked the recidivism of four of its SUD programs: Steve Hoyle Intensive Substance Abuse Program, Blue Walters, LASOR 2.0, and ROAR. DPS&C 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. Staff is involved in multiple other programs making it impossible to carve out the substance use treatment budget.

## LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2020)

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	7,724	
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:	\$7,273,907	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$0	(\$ non-state funds)

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

Reentry begins at reception for offenders entering state prisons with a variety of assessments (education, vocational, substance abuse, risk/needs, medical and mental health). The department uses the validated "TIGER" risk/need/responsibility tool to determine risk and needs. "TIGER" is more accurate and comprehensive than the previous tools used by the department and was created and validated using the state's corrections population. 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.

When an offender is within six months of release or for some within six months of Transitional Work Program Eligibility date, they are required to participate in a 100 hour Standardized Pre-Release Curriculum 2010. This curriculum includes instructions in the areas of ten modules which includes: 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 as a best practice by the American Correctional Association and published by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt.

## LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2020)

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

Once in the community post release and the offender is under parole or dimunition of sentence supervision, Probation and Parole Officers work with the offender to develop a plan of supervision. Referrals to community programs (education, substance abuse and mental health, employment, housing, etc.) are made 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 eight urban centers, as well as in-patient substance abuse treatment in lieu of revocation, options for offenders under community supervision. Most programs are funded within DPS&C'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. In 2018, the department began contracting with community providers through the Justice Reinvestment Initiative to provide case management, treatment, and wrap around services for those on probation and/or parole supervision.

Performance standards include number of completers and number of successful returns to the community that do not recidivate. The department offers many therapeutic programs designed to ease the transition of offenders back into the community, such as life skills, parenting, anger management, Thinking for a Change (a cognitive behavioral program designed to address criminal thinking), substance abuse treatment, sex offender treatments, etc. Some of the programs are described below.

Education: Most offenders read below the 8th grade level. The department offers literacy, basic adult education, HiSet/High School Equivalence (HSE), special education, college degree programs, and career and technical education training programs.

Substance Abuse Treatment: Approximately 78% of the offender population admits to some type of substance abuse problem that led to their criminality. Corrections offers several substance education programs at each prison. The Blue Walters Substance Abuse Treatment Programs provides substance abuse treatment for technical violators, and offenders that are nearing release. The Steve Hoyle Substance Abuse Rehabilitation Program, located at Bossier Parish Correctional Center in partnership with the Sheriff of Bossier Parish, provides intensive long term residential substance abuse treatment. Six hundred 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.

## LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2020)

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

**Vocational Trades:** Most offenders prior to their incarceration do not have job skills. DPS&C 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 assigned to a transitional work program for 6-48 months depending on the nature of their offense. Offenders are employed in the community 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, DPS&C has approximately 2,801 beds allocated for transitional work programs and about 1,492 are filled. While in the Transitional Work Program, offenders learn work ethics, "soft skills," 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 Office of Motor Vehicles, DPS&C is able to produce a state identification card for offenders that qualify. During FY 20 approximately 3,694 state ID cards were produced through this collaboration. The department also provided three additional stations to produce ID's during FY 19. In July 2019, the new state ID machines were installed at DCI, RLCC, and LCIW (later moved to HCC in June 2020). Additionally, the department applies for replacement Social Security Cards for eligible offenders based on a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Social Security Administration. This MOU was renewed in FY 17 and expanded to include all transitional work program participants in local jails. The department also applied 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 regulations establish a benchmark that 85% of offenders should release with two valid forms of identification.

## LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2020)

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

Partnership with Sheriffs: Almost half of the approximately 28,000 offenders committed to DPS&C 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 has developed and is implementing regional local reentry programming for offenders serving time in local jails. The concept divided the state into nine regions with multiple parishes in each region. Under this plan, there is no new brick and mortar to expand jail capacity to house more offenders, but rather new 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. Additionally, the program, which began by offering the 100 hour pre-release curriculum and discharge planning, continues to expand as needs are identified. Most have incorporated Thinking for a Change and may offer educational and/or vocational programs. 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 19, nine local reentry programs were operational.

1. The Northwest Regional Reentry Program: in partnership with Caddo Parish Sheriff's Office, which serves the parishes of Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, Claiborne, Desoto, Jackson, Natchitoches, Red River, Webster and Union Correctional Center.
2. The Southeast Regional Reentry Program: in partnership with the Plaquemines Parish Sheriff's Office, which serves the parishes of Orleans, Jefferson, Plaquemines, and St. Bernard.
3. The Louisiana Transition Center for Women (LTCW): in partnership with the Madison Parish Sheriff's Office. The program addresses transitional issues associated with females. Females are transferred to the program prior to release and receive gender specific reentry and transitional services consistent with those provided to male participants in other regional reentry programs.
4. The Southwest Central Regional Reentry Program: in partnership with the Lafayette Parish Sheriff's Office, which serves the parishes of Acadia, Allen, Evangeline, Iberia, Lafayette, St. Landry, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Vermillion.
5. The Northeast Regional Reentry Program in cooperation with the Franklin Parish Sheriff's Office, which serves the parishes of Caldwell, East and West Carroll, Franklin, Lincoln, Madison, Morehouse, Ouachita, Richland, Tensas, and Union.
6. The Central Regional Reentry Program: in partnership with the Rapides Parish Sheriff's Office, which serves the parishes of Avoyelles, Catahoula, Concordia, Grant, LaSalle, and Rapides.

## LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2020)

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

7. The Florida Parishes Regional Reentry Program: in partnership with the St. Tammany Parish Sheriff's Office, which serves the parishes of St. Tammany, Washington, and Tangipahoa parishes.

8. The Southwest Regional Reentry Program located at Allen Correctional Center in Kinder, LA opened in 2017. This program was moved to Phelps Correctional Center through a contract with the Beauregard Parish Sheriff's Office in 2018 and serves the parishes of Beauregard, Calcasieu, Cameron, Jefferson Davis, and Vernon parishes.

9. The Southeast Central Regional Reentry Program for males was opened in FY 20 in partnership with the Lafourche Parish Sheriff's Office. This program serves offenders returning to the parishes of Ascension, Assumption, Lafourche, St. Charles, St. James, St. John the Baptist, and Terrebonne.

Local Jail Certified Treatment Programs are available in thirty-seven parishes and collectively offer 429 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 identified 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 twenty-two transition specialists into thirty-five local jails housing the largest number of state offenders to provide individual assessments and reentry programming to those offenders. Additionally, the department partners with twenty-three local/parish jails to provide adult education programs, including HiSET preparation and testing.

**Reentry Court:** The department, in collaboration with 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.

## LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2020)

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

Day Reporting Center Program (DRC): Initially the program was structured 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.). The program has expanded with the use of risk/needs responsiveness tools, officers identifying those with high needs at the onset of supervision, and the continuation of programs from prison to the community. DRC's are currently operating in highly populated areas throughout the state. Based on the 2014 Government Efficiency Management Systems (GEMS) recommendations and subsequent funding, eight DRC's were opened, but four were subsequently closed due to budget cuts at the end of FY 16. However, in FY 18, two DRC's were opened and another two were opened in FY 19. Currently, there are eight DRC's in operation in Shreveport, Monroe, Lafayette, Baton Rouge, Thibodaux, Harvey, New Orleans, and Covington. Additional DRC sites are planned as funds become available.

DRC's 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 collaboration 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 showed to reduce recidivism for participants.

## LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2020)

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

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-release program:	5,319	
Number of individuals enrolled in a post-release program:	811	
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:	\$4,343,436	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for pre-release programs:	\$1,800,000	(\$ non-state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	\$0	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	\$0	(\$ non-state funds)

**MISSISSIPPI CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2020)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Number of New Admissions in FY 20:	6,246 inmates
Average Age at Commitment:	35 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	642 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments: (excluding life sentences)	6.6 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	34.2%
Percentage Black	64.5%
Percentage Hispanic	0.9%
Percentage Other	0.4%
Percentage Male	94.0%
Percentage Female	6.0%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	489 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	1,644 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	35 inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	12.0%

**MISSISSIPPI CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2020)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	39 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 20:	0 inmates
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	4,628 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	312 inmates
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	1,658 inmates
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	1,455 inmates
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	203 inmates
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 20 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	531 inmates
Parole	5,096 inmates
Goodtime	0 inmates
Probation	1,337 inmates
Death	90 inmates
Other (released on reprieve)	913 inmates
Total	7,967 inmates
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:	N/A
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
Number of Inmates Released in FY 20 Based on the Above:	10 inmates
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	458 inmates
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	35.4%

**MISSISSIPPI CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2020)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	45 inmates
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:	138 inmates
Mississippi currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.	
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	780 inmates
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	1 inmate
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, 2020)

**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 infirm inmates:	263	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	2	
Total cost to house elderly or infirm inmates:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirm inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$81,655,927	(\$ 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, 2020)**

**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 conduct 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:	1,296	
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:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

## MISSISSIPPI CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2020)

#### 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:	1,004	
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:	\$515,833	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	\$178,501	(\$ 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, 2020)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Number of New Admissions in FY 20:	6,407 inmates
Average Age at Commitment:	35.9 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	768 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments: (excluding life sentences)	8.5 years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	3.6 years
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:	
1. Robbery 1st Degree    2. Murder 2nd Degree    3. Felony Possession of Controlled Substance	
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	62.0%
Percentage Black	35.1%
Percentage Hispanic	2.1%
Percentage Other	0.8%
Percentage Male	91.5%
Percentage Female	8.5%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	1,830 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	1,010 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	20
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	19.0%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	21 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 20:	2 inmates

**MISSOURI CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2020)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	7,373 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	2,383 inmates
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	8,251 inmates
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	5,383 inmates
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	2,858 inmates
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Inmates Released from Custody in FY 20 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	1,109 inmates
Parole	13,550 inmates
Goodtime	N/A
Probation	3,859 inmates
Death	N/A inmates
Other	966 inmates
Total	19,484 inmates
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Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:	N/A
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Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
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Number of Inmates Released in FY 20 Based on the Above:	N/A
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Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	129 inmates
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Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	37.2%
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Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	28 inmates
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	1,095 inmates

**MISSOURI CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2020)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	X
Random	
Incident	
High Risk Group	
Systems Frequency of Testing:	Upon intake, release, request, and report of high risk behavior
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	342 inmates
Missouri currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.	
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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
Note: Missouri did not report any data regarding Hepatitis C cases.	

**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, 2020)**

**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. The state of Missouri does not track elderly or disabled inmate expenses separately.

Number of elderly and/or infirm inmates:	N/A	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	N/A	
Total cost to house elderly or infirm inmates:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirm inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$149,999,793	(\$ state funds) *
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

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

All prison-based substance use treatment programs provide assessment, treatment planning, group education, group counseling, and individual counseling for at least one hour per month and reentry and discharge planning. Special needs offenders receive weekly individual contact. Program length ranges from 84 days to 12 months. Recently revised state standards require provision of services per individual for 25 hours per week. All programs but one use a modified therapeutic community model. Program progress for program participants is tracked via attendance, accomplishment of treatment plan goals, relapse prevention plan, etc. In FY 19, there were 2,567 treatment beds spread across 10 program sites. Program participants include offenders court-ordered for treatment and those referred by the Board of Probation and Parole and by assessment-driven placement. Recidivism rates are compared for participants who complete programs with those who do not complete, and also with offenders who have not received insitutional treatment.

**MISSOURI CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**STATE INITIATIVES**  
**(as of July 1, 2020)**

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	1,401	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	8	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	0%	
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$11,591,797	(\$ 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.

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 reentry 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 reentry support services are provided to a portion of offenders in general population.

**MISSOURI CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**STATE INITIATIVES**  
**(as of July 1, 20120)**

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-release program:	N/A	
Number of individuals enrolled in a post-release program:	N/A	
Number of state operated facilities with pre-release programs:	N/A	
Percentage of state facilities with pre-release programs:	N/A	
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	\$7,978,001	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	\$133,060	(\$ non-state funds)

Note: The information related to pre-release and post-release programs has been taken from the 2019 report. Missouri did not report any new information regarding programming for FY 20. However, the expenditures for post-release programs listed above are for FY 20.

**NORTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2020)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Number of New Admissions in FY 20:	16,906 inmates
Average Age at Commitment:	35 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	1,798 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments: (excluding life sentences)	2 years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	2 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	
<b>Race and Sex Distribution:</b>	
Percentage White	40.0%
Percentage Black	52.0%
Percentage Hispanic	0.0%
Percentage Other	8.0%
Percentage Male	93.0%
Percentage Female	7.0%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	1,390 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	1,594 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	61 inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	34.0%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	138 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 20:	0 inmates

**NORTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2020)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	9,219 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	1,262 inmates
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	N/A
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	N/A
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	N/A
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Inmates Released from Custody in FY 20 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	6,603 inmates
Parole	16,963 inmates
Goodtime	-
Probation	-
Death	103 inmates
Other	1,224 inmates
Total	24,893 inmates
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Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:	N/A
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Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
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Number of Inmates Released in FY 20 Based on the Above:	13 inmates
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Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	635 inmates
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Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	21.0%
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Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	296 inmates
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	12,765 inmates

**NORTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2020)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	X
Random	
Incident	X
High Risk Group	
Systems Frequency of Testing: admission, self referral, every four years from last negative test, and within one year of release	
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	348 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:	1,752 inmates
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	86 inmates
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	
Random	
Incident	
High Risk Group	X
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.	

**NORTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**STATE INITIATIVES**  
 (as of July 1, 2020)

**COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS**

No information provided.

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

## NORTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2020)

#### **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 20 average cost per day per inmate in a prison-based program was \$95.19. These estimations are calculated using both program and custody costs. ACDP program cost per day per inmate was \$16.55. 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, 2020)**

**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 creates 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:	4,674	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	17	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	31%	
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$6,246,573	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$311,000	(\$ non-state funds)

## NORTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2020)

#### 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.

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-release program:	310	
Number of individuals enrolled in a post-release program:	809	
Number of state operated facilities with pre-release programs:	56	
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, 2020)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Number of New Admissions in FY 20:	6,098 inmates
Average Age at Commitment:	35 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	646 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments (excluding life sentences):	8 years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	2.7 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. Robbery or attempted robbery with a dangerous weapon	
3. Murder - 1st degree	
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	52.6%
Percentage Black	27.1%
Percentage Hispanic	8.0%
Percentage Other	12.3%
Percentage Male	90.0%
Percentage Female	10.0%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	1,993 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	928 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	63 inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	38.8%

**OKLAHOMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2020)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	46 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 20:	- inmates
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	6,197 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	1,676 inmates
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	49 inmates
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	44 inmates
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	5 inmates
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 20 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	2,676 inmates
Parole	570 inmates
Goodtime	N/A
Probation	6,698 inmates
Death	78 inmates
Other	- inmates
Total	10,022 inmates
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:	N/A
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
Number of Inmates Released in FY 20 Based on the Above:	5 inmates
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	316 inmates
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	22.6%

**OKLAHOMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2020)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	43 inmates
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	85 inmates
HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	X
Random	
Incident	X
High Risk Group	X
Systems Frequency of Testing:	Inmates are tested at intake (initial reception) & when known risk exposure
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	- inmates
Oklahoma currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.	
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Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	2,693 inmates
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	263 inmates
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	X
High Risk Group	X
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, 2020)

### 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

The Oklahoma Department of Corrections (ODOC) defines elderly as inmates who are age 50 and older. As of July 1, 2020, ODOC had 4,871 inmates incarcerated who were age 50 or older. The ODOC does not operate a specific state facility or housing unit solely for the purpose of housing elderly inmates. On July 1, 2020, ODOC had 10,069 inmates in chronic clinic. There were 6,118 inmates identified as having two or more chronic illnesses. ODOC has four facilities with infirmaries for a total of 37 male infirmary beds, and 11 female infirmary beds. There is also a unit which is ADA compliant. The ADA unit houses 258 male inmates.

Number of elderly and/or infirm inmates:	4,894	inmates
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	0	inmates
Total cost to house elderly or infirm inmates:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirm inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$92,942,216	(\$ state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$3,586,882	(\$ non-state funds)

**OKLAHOMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**STATE INITIATIVES**  
**(as of July 1, 2020)**

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

The ODOC operates twenty-three prison-based substance abuse treatment programs at nineteen facilities across the state. Cognitive behavioral modality is the method of 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 principles of effective interventions. All non-state funds are derived from grant funds.

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	2,188	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	19	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	78%	
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

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

The ODOC offers various courses for inmates designed to assist and prepare them for transition back into society. Generally, inmates participate in these programs and activities within twelve months of being released from custody. Transition workshops are held monthly for inmates who are within six months of release from custody. Inmates are provided with resources for housing, employment, ongoing medical and mental health treatment along with various other reentry checks.

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-release program:	8,416	
Number of individuals enrolled in a post-release program:	N/A	
Number of state operated facilities with pre-release programs:	23	
Percentage of state facilities with pre-release programs:	100%	
Total cost for pre-release programs:	\$1,250,000	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	\$0	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

**SOUTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2020)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Number of New Admissions in FY 20:	5,891 inmates
Average Age at Commitment:	35 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	680 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments (excluding life sentences):	5 years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	3 years
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:	
1. Homicide      2. Dangerous Drugs      3. Robbery	
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	37.2%
Percentage Black	59.2%
Percentage Hispanic	2.6%
Percentage Other	1.0%
Percentage Male	93.0%
Percentage Female	7.0%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	807 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	1,208 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	35 inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	27.0%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	37 inmates

**SOUTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2020)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Inmates Executed in FY 20:	- inmates
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	3,720 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	1,552 inmates
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	418 inmates
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	231 inmates
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	187 inmates
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 20 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	2,861 inmates
Parole	1,519 inmates
Goodtime	-
Probation	1,416 inmates
Death	82 inmates
Other	1,567 inmates
Total	7,445 inmates
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:	N/A
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
Number of Inmates Released in FY 20 Based on the Above:	4 inmates
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	348 inmates

**SOUTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2020)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	20.2%
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	101 inmates
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	6,145 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:	Admissions, on exposure and clinical indications
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	146 inmates
South Carolina currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.	
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	1,303 inmates
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	109 inmates
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	Physician's request and presence of risk factor

## **SOUTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**

### **STATE INITIATIVES**

**(as of July 1, 2020)**

South Carolina currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates. The South Carolina Department of Corrections has implemented a Hepatitis C management program, which includes testing and treatment protocol for all inmates.

### **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, 2020)

#### 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.

Number of elderly and/or infirm inmates:	2,205	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	8	
Total cost to house elderly or infirm inmates:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirm inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$102,062,200	(\$ state funds) *
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$142,442	(\$ non-state funds) *

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

South Carolina Substance Abuse Services include the following programs:

- 1) Horizon ATU at Turbeville Correctional Institution - The program is 6 - 12 months long and is for adult males who are straight-timers. Horizon ATU is a therapeutic community with a capacity of 126 beds.
- 2) Correctional Recovery Academy at Turbeville Correctional Institution - The program is 6 - 9 months long and is for male youthful offenders ages 17 - 25. Correctional Recovery Academy is a therapeutic community with a capacity of 126 beds.

**SOUTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**STATE INITIATIVES**  
**(as of July 1, 2020)**

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

3) Camille Griffing Graham HOPE Program at Camille Griffin Graham Correctional Institution - The program is 6 - 9 months long and is for female adult and youthful offenders. The HOPE program is a therapeutic community with a capacity of 70 beds.

General admission for each program requires a SCDC offender to be identified as chemically dependent and/or court-ordered to treatment. Offenders must be medically cleared if medical restrictions exist at the time of admission and those classified as mentally ill must be medically and therapeutically stabilized prior to admission. Offenders with pending charges must receive additional SCDC approval prior to admission and the offender cannot have a documented history of assaultive behavior 6 months prior to admission. Offenders must have at a minimum appropriate remaining sentence length from max out or 1 year from earliest parole eligibility date at time of admission.

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	126	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	2	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	9.50%	
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$1,828,261	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$0	(\$ non-state funds)

**SOUTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**STATE INITIATIVES**  
**(as of July 1, 2020)**

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

SCDC offers reentry services through partnerships with community and state organizations. The statewide reentry program began at Manning Reentry/Work Release Center and has expanded to Kershaw Correctional Institution and Graham Correctional Institution. Educational services for completion of the GED and WIN (formerly Work Keys) curriculum are available along with several vocational trades programs. Soft skills, employability skills, and life skills training is provided. Outside agencies such as the Department of Employment and Workforce (DEW) offer special training assistance and job search activities. Catholic Charities, at Manning Reentry, 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. Goodwill also offers services at Manning Reentry such as: work readiness training, one-on-one relationships with a case manager prior to release/post release, and computer training. Through a partnership with the Department of Labor, Goodwill also provides vouchers for inmates returning to specific poverty identified communities. SCDC is also establishing relationships/partnerships with local colleges to assist returning citizens with attainment of industry recognized credentials and post-secondary training and education.

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-release program:	319	
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:	18%	
Total cost for pre-release programs:	\$10,669,466	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	\$0	(\$ 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, 2020)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Number of New Admissions in FY 20:	10,243 inmates
Average Age at Commitment:	N/A
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	3,987 inmates
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. Drug Offenses	
2. Homicides	
3. Property Offenses	
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	55.0%
Percentage Black	42.0%
Percentage Hispanic	2.4%
Percentage Other	0.5%
Percentage Male	91.0%
Percentage Female	9.0%
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:	53.0%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	57 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 20:	3 inmates

**TENNESSEE CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2020)

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:	3,966 inmates
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	N/A
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	6,162 inmates
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Inmates Released from Custody in FY 20 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	5,686 inmates
Parole	4,376 inmates
Goodtime	-
Probation	5,243 inmates
Death	- inmates
Other	- inmates
Total	15,305 inmates
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Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:	N/A
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Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
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Number of Inmates Released in FY 20 Based on the Above:	3 inmates
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Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	171 inmates
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Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	45.8%
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Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	27 inmates
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	5,643 inmates

**TENNESSEE CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2020)

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:	172	inmates
Tennessee currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.		
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	3,463	inmates
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	227	inmates
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:		
Admission		X
Random		X
Incident		
High Risk Group		
Systems Frequency of Testing: Intake, during PHAs if not done prior, and per patient request		
The Tennessee Department of Corrections (TDOC) Advisory Board on viral hepatitis works closely with the site to identify and track HCV positive offenders. The Board also provides evaluations and recommends treatment. HCV education is presented during the intake process and annually overseen by the TDOC stateside nurse educator.		
Tennessee currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.		

**TENNESSEE CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**STATE INITIATIVES**  
**(as of July 1, 2020)**

**COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS**

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

**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.

Number of elderly and/or infirm inmates:	N/A	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	1	
Total cost to house elderly or infirm inmates:	\$53,274,000	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirm inmates:	\$1,060,100	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$139,546,100	(\$ state funds) *
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$162,700	(\$ 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:	1,381	
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:	\$126,700	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$380,100	(\$ non-state funds)

## TENNESSEE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2020)

#### 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:	741	
Number of individuals enrolled in a post-release program:	1,871	
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:	\$625,000	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	\$643,300	(\$ 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, 2020)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Number of New Admissions in FY 20:	30,228 inmates
Average Age at Commitment:	36.1 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	4,634 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments (excluding life sentences):	7.8 years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	4.3 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	33.1%
Percentage Black	33.2%
Percentage Hispanic	33.1%
Percentage Other	0.6%
Percentage Male	92.7%
Percentage Female	7.3%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	8,007 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	1,287 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	128 inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	22.2%

**TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2020)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	203 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 20:	3 inmates
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	49,825 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	9,858 inmates
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	3,304 inmates
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	582 inmates
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	2,722 inmates
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Inmates Released from Custody in FY 20 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	17,891 inmates
Parole	21,491 inmates
Goodtime	12,215 inmates
Probation	214 inmates
Death	684 inmates
Other	5,858 inmates
Total	58,353 inmates
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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.	
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Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
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Number of Inmates Released in FY 20 Based on the Above:	45 inmates
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Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	1,780 inmates
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Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	20.3%
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Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	443 inmates
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	77,263 inmates

**TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**STATE INITIATIVES**  
**(as of July 1, 2020)**

HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:

Admission	X
Random	
Incident	
High Risk Group	

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

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies: 1,696 inmates

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

Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases: 10,734 inmates

Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C: 1,257 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, 2020)**

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

The Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) considers inmates 55 years of age and older as geriatric. Certain units have designated housing areas for geriatric inmates with fewer medical issues, one facility has been designated for geriatric inmates with moderate medical issues, and one 60-bed sheltered housing unit serves inmates with more significant medical issues. In addition, as of May 31, 2021, the TDCJ had a total 407 sheltered housing beds located at five facilities. The Texas legislature also established the Medically Recommended Intensive Supervision Program, which provides an alternative to continued incarceration for some geriatric inmates with significant medical issues.

Number of elderly and/or infirm inmates:	19,567	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	11	
Total cost to house elderly or infirm inmates:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirm inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$774,246,883	(\$ 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 20 expenditures totaled \$20,958,592.

## TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2020)

#### **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 SAFPF as a condition of probation or as a modification of probation. The Board of Pardons and Paroles may also place an offender in the program as a modification of parole supervision. The program is divided into three phases: Phase I (Orientation), Phase II (Main Treatment) and Phase III (Re-Entry). The TC is a positive, self-contained environment where offenders who have similar treatment needs live and work together toward a common goal of addiction recovery, positive behavior and life change. Upon completion of the SAFPF, offenders are released to the Continuum of Care through placement in Phase I - Transitional Treatment Residential Services or Phase I-B/4C - Outpatient Care Services for up to 90 days. Subsequent phases consist of Phase II - Supportive Outpatient Services for up to nine months and Phase III - Support and Follow-Up for up to twelve months. Offenders may also participate in peer support groups such as AA, NA, CA, Winners' Circle, SOS, or RSS. FY 20 expenditures totaled \$50,055,330.

**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 20 expenditures totaled \$1,370,995.

## TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2020)

#### **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 20 expenditures totaled \$812,800.

**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 in 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 20 expenditures totaled \$3,830,772.

**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, 2020)**

**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 20 expenditures totaled \$2,733,856.

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	14,672	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	20	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	19.2%	
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$72,869,319	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$630,312	(\$ non-state funds)

**TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**STATE INITIATIVES**  
**(as of July 1, 2020)**

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

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

**Manufacturing, Agribusiness, and Logistics Division:** The Manufacturing, Agribusiness, and Logistics (MAL) provides inmates 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, National Braille Association, Mobile Air Conditioning Society, and Video General Incorporated. Inmates 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. For FY 20, 2,649 inmates successfully completed certification programs, 82 nationally accredited certifications were earned, and 282 certification programs were implemented. MAL attends job fairs to assist released inmates with reentry resources such as their work experience while incarcerated, their documented work history, and to inform attending employers about the job skills inmates can learn while working in a correctional work environment. Inmates with MAL Division work experience have a reduced recidivism rate.

## TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2020)

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

**Reentry and Integration Division:** 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. The first and second phase services are provided pre-release to eligible inmates, with the third phase provided post-release to eligible clients. In addition, the division provides some additional services to veterans and special needs populations. Reentry case managers are located in institutional units, state jails, district parole offices, and community residential facilities to facilitate service delivery. Phase I services includes ordering of replacement of social security cards, certified birth certificates, military service records, and Texas Department of Public Safety state identification cards. All received documents are provided to the inmate at the time of release. 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 services include post-release individual case management, employment readiness training, and employment services with an emphasis on assisting the formerly incarcerated with obtaining sustainable employment. FY 20 expenditures total \$10,499,920.

## TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2020)

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

**Texas Correctional Office on Inmates with Medical and Mental Impairments (TCOOMMI):** The TCOOMMI program provides pre-release screening and referrals to aftercare treatment services for special need inmates 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 goals of the reentry program are reduced recidivism. Recidivism rates for the TDCJ inmate population continue to be among the lowest in the country with the current overall recidivism rate at 20.3% and a 15.5% recidivism rate for inmates enrolled in TCOOMMI case management. FY 20 expenditures total \$27,403,837.

**Windham School District:** Windham School District offers a sixty day, cognitive based skills program designed to prepare students 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.

Residents who are within two years of projected release are eligible to participate in the program. The program is funded through Windham School District. A pre/post-test has been implemented as a performance measure. Windham also 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 career and educational training to place former students in jobs once they are released. Employer needs and industry certification are matched to assist the former students obtaining employment.

## TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2020)

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

##### Rehabilitation Programs Division

**Corrective Intervention Pre-Release Program (CIPP):** The Corrective Intervention Pre-Release Program is a collaborative effort to provide programming to level 1, 2, and 3, restrictive housing, security detention inmates who previously would have been released to the community from restrictive housing. The behavioral issues that precipitated the placement in restrictive housing 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 restriction. The 120 day program curriculum includes a variety of topics (including anger/stress management, social skills, healthy relationships, preparation for and maintaining employment, spirituality, gang intervention, substance abuse, and limited basic education) utilizing cognitive intervention strategies, which are developed to target criminogenic needs thereby impacting risk and enhancing reentry opportunities for the inmates upon release. The program currently has a capacity of 197 male inmates and 10 female inmates. The 120 day in-cell program works with pre-release inmates, the intensity of the program is high and the importance of time with each inmate 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 inmate individually in order to enhance their responsiveness and improve social skills. FY 20 expenditures total \$545,766.

**Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative (SVORI) Program:** The SVORI program is a pre-release program that provides in-cell programming for male inmates 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 inmates confined to restrictive housing. The program is designed to reduce recidivism by better preparing and assisting inmates confined to restrictive housing to successfully reenter their communities. The inmate's nature of offense does not have to be a violent offense to be eligible for the program. Inmates may be placed in the program as a result of a Parole Board vote or the inmate 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. Inmates with the parole stipulation of SVORI aftercare may participate in a continuum of care through a Parole District Reentry Center (DRC) upon release. FY 20 expenditures included in CIPP.

## TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2020)

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

**Female Cognitive Pre-Release Program (FCPRP):** The Female Cognitive Pre-Release (FCPRP) provides cognitive-behavioral programming for female inmates. The program is designed to effectively manage the behavior of inmates 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 factor, participants develop effective skills needed to function successfully within society. The program offers opportunities to practice prosocial behaviors in a controlled environment. The participant learns to identify unhealthy thoughts which lead to inappropriate behaviors. Topics range from substance use education, anger management, relationships, domestic violence awareness, criminal thinking, and victim empathy. The program was initiated in September 2016. Recidivism studies have not yet been conducted. FY 20 expenditures total \$131,000.

**Innerchange Freedom Initiative (IFI):** The Innerchange Freedom Initiative (IFI) is a faith-based pre-release program at the Carol Vance Unit in Richmond, Texas through a coordinated effort between the TDCJ and Prison Fellowship Ministries and involves the use of many community volunteers. The program emphasizes restorative justice, by which the inmate 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 inmate's release. Inmates selected for participation are from Harris, Dallas, Bexar, and surrounding counties. The program is privately funded by Prison Fellowship Ministries.

## TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2020)

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

**Sex Offender Education Program (SOEP-4):** The Sex Inmate Education Program is a four-month, low-intensity program designed to assist sex inmates assessed to pose a low sexual re-offense risk. The SOEP employs a cognitive intervention model utilizing psycho-educational classes. The format of the SOEP is didactic and is intended to provide the information necessary to impact inmates lacking knowledge as necessary to effect change in their patterns of thinking. FY 20 expenditures total \$120,776.

**Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP-9):** The SOTP-9 is a 9 month moderate intensity treatment program designed to assist sex inmates assessed to pose a moderate sexual re-offense risk. The SOTP-9 employs a cognitive-behavioral model and includes psycho-educational classes as well as group and individual therapy in a TC designed to facilitate acceptance of responsibility, acknowledgement of deviant patterns, and development of needed interventions to correct patterns and resolve underlying issues. FY 20 expenditures total \$1,698,381.

**Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP-18):** The SOTP-18 is an 18 month high intensity treatment program designed to assist sex inmates assessed to pose a high sexual re-offense risk. The SOTP-18 employs a cognitive-behavioral model and includes psycho-educational classes as well as group and individual therapy in a TC. The enhanced intensity of a TC and additional group assignments regarding their patterns as well as a focus on enhancing victim empathy are designed for inmates of higher risk and need. The primary goal of this program is to reduce re-offense and move the participant toward a more pro-social lifestyle. FY 20 expenditures are included in SOTP-9.

**Our Roadway to Freedom (ORTF) Program:** The program is a 6 month program for inmates that volunteer to participate in an intervention and recovery program. The program targets inmates with a past or current prostitution charge, or who have 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, and recognition of victimization, trauma support, and personal safety; and includes modules on addiction, affect regulation, health relationships, appropriate boundaries, dress and behavior, hygiene, and legal/financial responsibilities. The program is housed at Place State Jail with a bed capacity of 174 inmates. FY 20 expenditures total \$269,935.

## TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2020)

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

**Baby and Mother Bonding Initiative (BAMBI):** The program, developed in response to House Bill 199 (80th Legislature), 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 members. The program allows inmate mother and their newborns time to form a healthy attachment in a secure setting. The inmate 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 use education and GED classes. FY 20 expenditures total \$527,469.

**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 Intergration, Windham School District and Volunteer Program. Initiated in August 2019, the purpose of STRIVE is to prepare incarcerated women with a FI-2 or Mandatory Supervision Vote or Flat Discharge for successful reentry. The 12 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 speaks, 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. FY 20 expenditures total \$141,600.

#### **Other Rehabilitation Programs**

**Cognitive Intervention Transition Program (CITP):** The Cognitive Intervention Transition Program is a method of assisting inmates in the transition from Restrictive Housing and General Population Level 5 to the General Population Level 4 or below environment. The process involves two 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. FY 20 expenditures total \$559,648.

## TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2020)

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

**Returning Population Gang Renouncement and Disassociation (RPGRAD):** The Returning Population Gang Renouncement and Disassociation Process is a method of allowing confirmed Security Threat Group members the immediate opportunity to renounce their previously established gang affiliation immediately upon their return to TDCJ custody. The process involves three phases and entails a period of acclimation to work on emotional balance, beliefs, dysfunctional thinking patterns, life and coping skills, problem solving, and building/maintaining appropriate and healthy relationships. Additionally, inmates may have up to one month of orientation, prior to beginning Phase I. FY 20 expenditures include in CITP.

**Gang Renouncement and Disassociation (GRAD):** The GRAD process (9 months) provides a safe and secure environment for inmates who choose to voluntarily renounce their gang affiliation by affording a structured process that will furnish the proper tools to reintegrate inmates into general population. The goal of GRAD is disassociation from the Security Threat Group through providing tools for anger management, criminal addictive behavior, other cognitive skills, and substance abuse intervention. FY 20 expenditures included CITP.

**Scarborough College at Darrington Unit:** The Scarborough College at Darrington offers a four-year accredited bachelor's degree at no expense to the inmates. This program is a collaboration between the Texas Department of Criminal Justice and Scarborough College. This program is available to inmates 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 the teaching, preaching, and ministering to the population within the TDCJ. Admission requirements are such that upon graduation, the inmate will have significant number of years remaining on his sentence, and those years he agrees to spend in ministry service with the TDCJ, to teach, mentor, counsel, advise, guide, and encourage the moral rehabilitation of other inmates within the TDCJ.

**TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**STATE INITIATIVES**  
**(as of July 1, 2020)**

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

**Faith Based Dorms:** Faith based dorms (FBD) were implemented in March 1997 and have expanded to all facilities. There are 128 dorms, with a total of 8,467 beds statewide. The FBD offer support for inmates who desire to incorporate religious faith and practice in a group setting. The dorms offer a curriculum to assist with successful entry 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.

**Civil Commitment Treatment Program:** The Civil Commitment Treatment Program is a pre-release program designed to prepare inmates 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. FY 20 expenditures total \$173,604.

**Wraparound:** The Wraparound Program provides a strong continuum of care component designed to meet the unique needs of female inmates 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 inmates being released from Plane State Jail. Eligible inmates meet with community resource providers prior to release. The 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.

**Post-Secondary Education Academic and Vocation Programs:** The purpose of offering post-secondary programs in the TDCJ is to give inmates an opportunity for rehabilitation by developing their mental skills and providing marketable job training skills so they can reenter society as successful productive citizens. Career and technical training also addresses the TDCJ's need for qualified inmates workers. Post-secondary programs are provided through contracts with colleges and universities serving the geographic areas where units are located. The TDCJ has criteria that must also be met, and inmates must receive security and classification clearance before entry into the programs. FY 20 expenditures total \$2,019,044.

## TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2020)

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

**Volunteer Initiatives:** The TDCJ Programs Division oversees volunteer activities. As of August 31, 2020, the TDCJ has 19,589 approved volunteers that provided volunteer services to the agency. Examples of substance use programs provided by volunteers include, but are not limited to: Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, Christians Against Substance Abuse, Celebrate Recovery, and Overcomers. These programs are funded by the volunteers.

**Champions Youth Program:** The Champions Youth Program (CYP) utilizes interventions such as education, life skills, creative expression, and positive communication skills to focus on the problem behaviors and development aspects of the youthful population. The program serves both male (Ellis Unit and Travis County Jail) and female (Hilltop Unit) inmates between 14 and 17 years of age and includes a minimum of 10 hours of structured treatment services per week. Youthful inmates are assigned to this program until their eighteenth birthday. The length of time in the program varies and is determined by age rather than completion of prescribed goals. The CYP is structured according to a two-track programming system. This system has a focus on basic skills and values building and incorporates an individual strategy for each youthful inmate. Assignment to one of the two tracks is determined by the transition needs of the participant (i.e., release to TDCJ general population or from TDCJ custody) and track placement influences the focus of treatment planning. Comprehensive, interdisciplinary programming is established on a weekly schedule, which includes education, social skills training, anger management, values development, goal setting, cognitive restructuring, substance use education, conflict resolution, aggression replacement, and life skills. FY 20 expenditures total \$335,660.

**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 of inmates released onto supervision (community supervision, parole, or mandatory supervision). There are three ISF programs: 1) 45 day relapse program for those clients that completed IFTC or SAFPF, and have relapsed while on supervision; 2) 90 day substance use treatment program for those who were not previously completed ITPC or SAFPF, and have current substance use or use problems; and 3) 45 day cognitive program for those who are identified as having current problem behaviors (i.e., supervision violations) other than substance abuse. FY 20 expenditures total \$6,262,714.

**TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**STATE INITIATIVES**  
**(as of July 1, 2020)**

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-release program:	31,436	
Number of individuals enrolled in a post-release program:	37,461	
Number of state operated facilities with pre-release programs:	81	
Percentage of state facilities with pre-release programs:	78%	
Total cost for pre-release programs:	\$16,469,332	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for pre-release programs:	\$41,336,705	(\$ non-state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	\$553,411	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	\$314,842	(\$ non-state funds)

**VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2020)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Number of New Admissions in FY 20:	9,867 inmates
Average Age at Commitment:	36 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	1,424 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments (excluding life sentences):	4.1 years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	3.7 years
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time: 1. Robbery 2. Assault 3. Rape/Sexual Assault	
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	41.5%
Percentage Black	55.0%
Percentage Hispanic	3.0%
Percentage Other	0.5%
Percentage Male	92.4%
Percentage Female	7.6%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	810 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	1,265 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	46 inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions: <i>(Total represents a range from Minimal Impairment to Diagnosis of Serious Mental Illness) Total offenders is 9,079</i>	26.0%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	2 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 20:	- inmate
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	8,039 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	1,889 inmates

**VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2020)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	22 inmates
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	11 inmates
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	11 inmates
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 20 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	- inmates
Parole	473 inmates
Goodtime	1,116 inmates
Probation	11,191 inmates
Death	101 inmates
Other (Includes court order, death and other)	<u>26</u> inmates
Total	12,907 inmates
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:	Every inmate sentenced under truth-in-sentencing is eligible to earn up to 15% good time.
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
Number of Inmates Released in FY 20 Based on the Above:	39 inmates
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	394 inmates
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	26%
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	15
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	N/A

**VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2020)

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:	Opt in at release; opt out at intake; upon request
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	16 inmates
Virginia currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.	
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	168 inmates
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:	Opt in at release; opt out at intake; upon request
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, 2020)**

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

Virginia DOC operates one assisted living nursing home/skilled nursing 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-hours 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.

Virginia does not track data on elderly or infirm inmates; however, general information on geriatric inmates can be found in the Geriatric Report on the VADOC website. <https://vadoc.virginia.gov/media/1474/vadoc-research-state-responsible-geriatric-offender-report-2018.pdf>

Number of elderly and/or infirm inmates:	N/A	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	N/A	
Total cost to house elderly or infirm inmates:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirm inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$224,155,604	(\$ state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$1,337,934	(\$ non-state funds)

## VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2020)

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

The Virginia Department of Corrections (VADOC) screens inmates for placement into substance use disorder programs based on the COMPAS Assessment. All program enrollment is maintained in the VACoris system and data is collected on an as-needed basis. Prison based services include:

#### **Residential Services**

- 1) Therapeutic Community Program: an approximately 1,000 bed male facility, which utilizes the ASI assessment and TCUDS5 and is contracted at \$180,000 a month.
- 2) Therapeutic Community Program: an approximately 85 bed female facility, which utilizes the ASI assessment and TCUDS5 and is contracted at \$43,000 a month.
- 3) RSAT Rustburg Substance Use Disorder Program: located at a low security level field unit, which offers a modified therapeutic community structure, reentry planning, and post-release SUD referrals (grant funding).
- 4) Intensive Substance Use Disorder Program: a voluntary interventions program for active drug users with 74 bed dedicated pod.

#### **Moderate Services**

- 1) Cognitive Behavioral Interventions for Substance Abuse (CBI-SA): the program is offered statewide for both males and females and is approximately six months in length.
- 2) Recovery Route: the program is based on relapse prevention therapy and offers 11 sessions.
- 3) Helping Women Recover: a program designed for the female offender population.

#### **Voluntary Involvement**

- 1) Medication Assisted Treatment Reentry Initiative (MAT): the program offers Vivitrol in conjunction with treatment services, with specific staff designated to support the MAT participants during the first 12 months post release. The program begins in prison and continues through probation/parole. MAT provides NARCAN take home kits and is funded by the state Opioid Response Grant.
- 2) Women's Way Through the 12 Steps
- 3) Narcotics Anonymous
- 4) Alcoholics Anonymous

**VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**STATE INITIATIVES**  
**(as of July 1, 2020)**

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	1,282	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	37	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	90%	
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

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

Virginia does not have "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. Virginia also has some probation and parole districts that have 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. Virginia 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.

All localities in Virginia have access to Reentry Councils made up of a variety of external stakeholders as well as VADOC staff. These councils have different purposes based on the needs of their communities, but some offer triage services for newly-released supervisees to assist with community reintegration. Virginia also offers Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) that begins pre-release and continues post-release in the community for those that volunteer and meet the qualifications. VADOC also offers Peer Support Recovery Specialists that assist those transitioning back to community with substance abuse issues.

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-release program:	2,891	
Number of individuals enrolled in a post-release program:	N/A	
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:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

**WEST VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2020)

PROFILE QUESTION	STATE RESPONSE
Number of New Admissions in FY 20:	3,473 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	
<b>Race and Sex Distribution:</b>	
Percentage White	86.0%
Percentage Black	13.0%
Percentage Hispanic	0.0%
Percentage Other	1.0%
Percentage Male	91.0%
Percentage Female	9.0%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	301 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	291 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	4 inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	46.0%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	0
Inmates Executed in FY 20:	0

**WEST VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2020)

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:	1,086 inmates
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	680 inmates
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	21 inmates
<b>Inmates Released from Custody in FY 20 for the Following:</b>	
Expiration of Sentence	657 inmates
Parole	2,651 inmates
Goodtime	-
Probation	35 inmates
Death	36 inmates
Other (Includes court order, death and other)	288 inmates
Total	3,667 inmates
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:	N/A
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
Number of Inmates Released in FY 20 Based on the Above:	- inmates
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	16 inmates
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	29.5%
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	N/A inmates
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	27 inmates

**WEST VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2020)

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:	Upon Request
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	27
West Virginia currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.	
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	26 inmates
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	9 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, 2020)**

**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 the department tries to house the elderly together.

Number of elderly and/or infirm inmates:	118	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	0	
Total cost to house elderly or infirm inmates:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirm 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**

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.

**WEST VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**STATE INITIATIVES**  
**(as of July 1, 2020)**

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:	16	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	100%	
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

**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)