ADULT CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS

A REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE
FISCAL AFFAIRS AND GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS COMMITTEE

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SOUTHERN LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE
COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

JOHN R. ROMBACH
LEGISLATIVE FISCAL OFFICER

2001
# ADULT CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS

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<td>48 - 55</td>
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<td>Florida</td>
<td>56 - 61</td>
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<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>62 - 67</td>
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<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>68 - 71</td>
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<tr>
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<td>72 - 76</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>82 - 87</td>
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<td>Virginia</td>
<td>121 - 124</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>125 - 128</td>
</tr>
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</table>
While states continue to predict increasing prison populations over the next five to ten years, recent data suggests that the rapid growth rates of the past have slowed. During the last six years, the annual growth of inmates in state facilities has declined from 8.1% from 1995-96 to 1% from 2000-01. This is not only a southern trend, but also a national one as well. Two factors that contribute to this drop in the growth of incarceration over the last few years are lower crime rates and states' efforts to control the amount of money being spent on corrections.

According to the latest FBI crime statistics, the number of incidents per 100,000 residents for the crimes of robbery, assault, burglary, and murder have declined, with the murder rate at a 35 year low. In addition to falling crime rates, states' efforts to control corrections expenditures associated with prior growth in prison populations have also contributed to a slower growth in prison populations. “Truth in Sentencing” legislation, the elimination of “good time” in which an inmate’s sentence is reduced due to good behavior, and longer prison sentences for habitual offenders, have in the past created growing prison populations and put tremendous fiscal pressure on the states. In the last 10 years, corrections expenditures for states in the Southern Legislative Conference have increased by 122%. These southern states spend an average of $16,245 per year to incarcerate an adult inmate and a total which exceeds $10 billion on adult corrections for fiscal year 2000-01.

In an effort to control the growth of the prison population, to reduce the rate at which inmates return to prison, and to contain corrections expenditures, many states are now using alternative programs to incarceration. These include pretrial diversion programs, intensive probation, drug courts which allow for immediate sanctions for substance abusers, home incarceration with the use of electronic monitoring for non-violent offenders, and work release programs for technical parole violators. Many states are starting to evaluate the effectiveness of such programs by tracking participants and comparing recidivism rates. Continued data comparisons and studies of these programs will be key in determining which methods could play a major role in controlling the future growth of prison populations.
INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY
INTRODUCTION

This report is the twenty-sixth in a series of annual presentations to the Fiscal Affairs and Government Operations Committee of the Southern Legislative Conference. The report includes a summary of key findings and statistical tables based upon a questionnaire distributed to each member state in August, 2001.

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

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METHODOLOGY

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

A questionnaire was sent to each of the 16 states in the Southern Legislative Conference. The information reported in this survey is taken directly from the returned surveys, unless so noted. In addition to group reporting of like data, selected data from the states has been compiled into a "Corrections State Profile" for each state. These include, but are not limited to, selected characteristics of adult inmates and major state initiatives.

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

All sixteen SLC states responded to the survey.

NOTE: For purposes of this report "n/a" denotes that the requested information was not available for reporting.
INMATE POPULATION TRENDS AND INCARCERATION RATES
The inmate population housed in state correctional facilities throughout the Southern Legislative Conference region increased by 5,322 or 1.0 percent from July 1, 2000 to July 1, 2001 (based on figures reported in previous years surveys). The rate of change for each state varied widely, from a 8.5 percent increase in West Virginia to a 1.9 percent decrease in Texas. An 19 year trend summary of the growth of inmates housed in state correctional systems as of July 1 of each year is presented below. (The variations in this table prior to 1994 reflect the addition of Missouri to the Southern Legislative Conference.) Note: These numbers have been revised where noted based on adjustments provided by the member states.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Inmates (in state fac.)</th>
<th>% Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-Jul-82</td>
<td>168,378</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-Jul-83</td>
<td>183,325</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-Jul-84</td>
<td>185,756</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-Jul-85</td>
<td>196,251</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-Jul-86</td>
<td>204,075</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-Jul-87</td>
<td>214,786</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-Jul-88</td>
<td>221,990</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-Jul-89</td>
<td>236,492</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-Jul-90</td>
<td>264,283</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-Jul-91</td>
<td>282,046</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-Jul-92</td>
<td>297,037</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-Jul-93</td>
<td>325,232</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-Jul-94</td>
<td>352,768</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-Jul-95</td>
<td>411,746</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-Jul-96</td>
<td>444,952</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-Jul-97</td>
<td>465,879</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-Jul-98</td>
<td>485,399</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-Jul-99</td>
<td>508,043</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-Jul-00</td>
<td>518,361</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-Jul-01</td>
<td>523,683</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Between 1991 and 2001 the resident population of the sixteen state Southern Legislative Conference region increased from 84.9 million to 104.5 million, a 23 percent increase. During that same time period, the number of state inmates (including state inmates housed in local jails) increased by 88 percent from 300,348 to 565,097. Not surprisingly, the incarceration rate in the SLC region, which is the number of inmates per one hundred thousand inhabitants, increased from 353.7 in 1991 to 540.9 in 2001 and continued to exceed the U.S. incarceration rate which increased from 314.6 in 1991 to 491 in 2001.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>84,906</td>
<td>250,443</td>
<td>300,348</td>
<td>787,921</td>
<td>353.7</td>
<td>314.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>104,475</td>
<td>281,421</td>
<td>565,097</td>
<td>1,381,892</td>
<td>540.9</td>
<td>491.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number of state inmates housed in local jails in the SLC accounts for 7.3 percent of the total inmate population of 565,097 housed in both state facilities and local jails. As of July 1, 2001, there were 41,414 state inmates housed in local jails.

All sixteen states surveyed provided projections of the growth of their inmate populations housed in state facilities to the year 2006. These states expect varying increases from 2001 to 2006 in the number of inmates, from 4.1 percent in Maryland to 63.8 percent in Kentucky. Eleven states projected inmate populations to the year 2011. Predicted increases during the ten-year period range from 8.5 percent in Oklahoma to 77.9 percent in Tennessee.
## ADULT INMATE POPULATION HOUSED IN STATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>Inmate Population (a) 1-Jul-00</th>
<th>Inmate Population (a) 1-Jul-01</th>
<th>Inmates per 100,000 Pop. (b) 1-Jul-01</th>
<th>Rank In SLC</th>
<th>Inmate Population Change 97 to 98</th>
<th>Inmate Population Change 98 to 99</th>
<th>Inmate Population Change 99 to 00</th>
<th>Inmate Population Change 00 to 01</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALABAMA</td>
<td>22,692</td>
<td>24,280</td>
<td>546.0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARKANSAS</td>
<td>10,872</td>
<td>11,046</td>
<td>413.2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>18.1%</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLORIDA</td>
<td>71,199</td>
<td>71,960</td>
<td>450.3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEORGIA</td>
<td>43,324</td>
<td>45,463</td>
<td>555.4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KENTUCKY</td>
<td>11,111</td>
<td>11,577</td>
<td>286.4</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>-6.2%</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOUISIANA</td>
<td>19,505</td>
<td>19,528</td>
<td>437.1</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARYLAND</td>
<td>23,156</td>
<td>23,529</td>
<td>444.3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-5.9%</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSISSIPPI</td>
<td>16,013</td>
<td>15,797</td>
<td>555.3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-31.8%</td>
<td>44.4%</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
<td>-1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSOURI</td>
<td>27,219</td>
<td>28,145</td>
<td>503.0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>31,349</td>
<td>31,799</td>
<td>395.1</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
<td>-2.7%</td>
<td>-0.8%</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OKLAHOMA</td>
<td>22,666</td>
<td>22,605</td>
<td>655.0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>36.2%</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>-0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>21,109</td>
<td>21,365</td>
<td>532.5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>-0.3%</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
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<td>TENNESSEE</td>
<td>16,731</td>
<td>17,346</td>
<td>304.9</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>TEXAS</td>
<td>146,949</td>
<td>144,197</td>
<td>691.5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>-1.9%</td>
</tr>
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<td>VIRGINIA</td>
<td>31,422</td>
<td>31,743</td>
<td>448.4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>18.6%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
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<td>WEST VIRGINIA</td>
<td>3,044</td>
<td>3,303</td>
<td>182.7</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>518,361</td>
<td>523,683</td>
<td>501.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Incarceration rates shown are for Inmates in state facilities only.
For total incarceration rates see table "State Inmates in State and Local Jails."
(b) Population data from Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Branch.
## GROWTH OF ADULT INMATE POPULATION HOUSED IN STATE FACILITIES 1991 TO 2001

<table>
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<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>Inmate Population 1-Jul-91 (a)</th>
<th>1-Jul-01</th>
<th>Total Increase 1991-2001</th>
<th>Percent Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALABAMA</td>
<td>15,010</td>
<td>24,280</td>
<td>9,270</td>
<td>61.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARKANSAS</td>
<td>6,823</td>
<td>11,046</td>
<td>4,223</td>
<td>61.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLORIDA</td>
<td>46,233</td>
<td>71,960</td>
<td>25,727</td>
<td>55.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEORGIA</td>
<td>22,946</td>
<td>45,463</td>
<td>22,517</td>
<td>98.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KENTUCKY</td>
<td>8,546</td>
<td>11,577</td>
<td>3,031</td>
<td>35.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOUISIANA</td>
<td>14,695</td>
<td>19,528</td>
<td>4,833</td>
<td>32.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARYLAND</td>
<td>18,266</td>
<td>23,529</td>
<td>5,263</td>
<td>28.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSISSIPPI</td>
<td>7,693</td>
<td>15,797</td>
<td>8,104</td>
<td>105.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSOURI</td>
<td>15,429</td>
<td>28,145</td>
<td>12,716</td>
<td>82.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>16,908</td>
<td>31,799</td>
<td>12,891</td>
<td>68.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OKLAHOMA</td>
<td>13,083</td>
<td>22,605</td>
<td>9,522</td>
<td>72.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>16,491</td>
<td>21,365</td>
<td>4,874</td>
<td>29.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TENNESSEE</td>
<td>9,319</td>
<td>17,346</td>
<td>8,027</td>
<td>86.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXAS</td>
<td>50,624</td>
<td>144,197</td>
<td>93,573</td>
<td>184.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIRGINIA</td>
<td>15,326</td>
<td>31,743</td>
<td>16,417</td>
<td>107.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEST VIRGINIA</td>
<td>1,613</td>
<td>3,303</td>
<td>1,690</td>
<td>104.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>281,005</strong></td>
<td><strong>523,683</strong></td>
<td><strong>242,678</strong></td>
<td><strong>86.4%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) As reported in 1992 survey.
PERCENT INCREASE IN INMATE POPULATION HOUSED IN STATE FACILITIES (1991-2001)
### PROJECTED ADULT INMATE POPULATION (State Facilities)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALABAMA</td>
<td>24,280</td>
<td>30,408</td>
<td>35,490</td>
<td>25.2%</td>
<td>46.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARKANSAS</td>
<td>11,046</td>
<td>15,769</td>
<td>19,369</td>
<td>42.8%</td>
<td>75.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLORIDA</td>
<td>71,960</td>
<td>80,757</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>12.2%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEORGIA</td>
<td>45,463</td>
<td>54,000</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>18.8%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KENTUCKY</td>
<td>11,577</td>
<td>18,966</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>63.8%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOUISIANA</td>
<td>19,528</td>
<td>23,727</td>
<td>26,302</td>
<td>21.5%</td>
<td>34.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARYLAND</td>
<td>23,529</td>
<td>24,500</td>
<td>25,900</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSISSIPPI</td>
<td>15,797</td>
<td>21,495</td>
<td>22,513</td>
<td>36.1%</td>
<td>42.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSOURI</td>
<td>28,145</td>
<td>34,126</td>
<td>40,193</td>
<td>21.3%</td>
<td>42.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>31,799</td>
<td>36,590</td>
<td>40,309</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
<td>26.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OKLAHOMA</td>
<td>22,605</td>
<td>23,918</td>
<td>24,525</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>21,365</td>
<td>24,396</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TENNESSEE</td>
<td>17,346</td>
<td>26,796</td>
<td>30,855</td>
<td>54.5%</td>
<td>77.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXAS</td>
<td>144,197</td>
<td>151,956</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIRGINIA</td>
<td>31,743</td>
<td>34,702</td>
<td>36,472</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEST VIRGINIA</td>
<td>3,303</td>
<td>4,936</td>
<td>5,868</td>
<td>49.4%</td>
<td>77.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL (a)</td>
<td>523,683</td>
<td>607,042</td>
<td>307,796</td>
<td>15.9%</td>
<td>34.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) These figures only reflect reporting states and do not reflect the SLC total.
PRISON AND JAIL CAPACITIES
On July 1, 2001, the inmate population exceeded or equaled the maximum design capacity of the state correctional facilities in 4 of the sixteen states reporting. The percent of capacity ranged from 85 percent in Mississippi to 104 percent in Alabama, with the average for the region at 96 percent.

States were asked to ascertain the percentage of inmates housed in various levels of security. The levels ranged from one to three.
**A Level One institution is an institution with maximum security inmates (extended lockdown and working cell blocks).
**A Level Two institution consists of medium security inmates (working cell blocks).
**A Level Three institution contains minimum security inmates only.

Of the inmates in state prisons, 19.5 percent are in Level One institutions, 43.9 percent are in Level Two institutions, 21.7 percent are in Level Three institutions, 3.7 percent are in Community Based Centers, and 11.2 percent are in other settings (excluding local jails).

Of the sixteen states surveyed, fourteen confined inmates in local jails. The shifting of inmates to the local level has caused some jails to house inmates in excess of designed capacities. Of the ten states reporting local jail capacity data, 36,702 state inmates filled approximately 18.8 percent of those beds. Local jail populations exceed or equaled reported capacity in five of the eight states reporting total jail populations.
### STATE INMATES HOUSED IN STATE AND LOCAL JAILS

*(As of July 1, 2001)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>State Facilities</th>
<th>Local Jails</th>
<th>Total State Inmates</th>
<th>Total State Inmates Per 100,000 Pop.</th>
<th>Rank in SLC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALABAMA</td>
<td>24,280</td>
<td>3,006</td>
<td>27,286</td>
<td>613.6</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARKANSAS</td>
<td>11,046</td>
<td>754</td>
<td>11,800</td>
<td>441.5</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLORIDA</td>
<td>71,960</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>72,007</td>
<td>450.6</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEORGIA</td>
<td>45,463</td>
<td>1,244</td>
<td>46,707</td>
<td>570.6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KENTUCKY</td>
<td>11,577</td>
<td>3,979</td>
<td>15,556</td>
<td>384.9</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOUISIANA</td>
<td>19,528</td>
<td>15,958</td>
<td>35,486</td>
<td>794.0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARYLAND</td>
<td>23,529</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>23,698</td>
<td>447.5</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSISSIPPI</td>
<td>15,797</td>
<td>1,135</td>
<td>16,932</td>
<td>595.1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSOURI</td>
<td>28,145</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>28,145</td>
<td>503.0</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>31,799</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>31,799</td>
<td>395.1</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OKLAHOMA</td>
<td>22,605</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>22,869</td>
<td>662.7</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>21,365</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>21,765</td>
<td>542.5</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TENNESSEE</td>
<td>17,346</td>
<td>5,603</td>
<td>22,949</td>
<td>403.4</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXAS</td>
<td>144,197</td>
<td>2,420</td>
<td>146,617</td>
<td>703.1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIRGINIA</td>
<td>31,743</td>
<td>5,662</td>
<td>37,405</td>
<td>528.4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEST VIRGINIA</td>
<td>3,303</td>
<td>773</td>
<td>4,076</td>
<td>225.4</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL** | 523,683 | 41,414 | 565,097 | 540.9 |

STATE INMATES HOUSED IN STATE AND LOCAL JAILS
(AS OF JULY 1, 2001)

- WV 4,076
- AR 11,800
- KY 15,556
- MS 16,932
- SC 21,765
- OK 22,869
- TN 22,949
- MD 23,698
- AL 27,286
- MO 28,145
- NC 31,799
- LA 35,486
- VA 37,405
- GA 46,707
- FL 72,007
- TX 146,617

0 20,000 40,000 60,000 80,000 100,000 120,000 140,000 160,000
### POPULATION AND CAPACITY OF STATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES
(As of July 1, 2001)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>Inmate Population</th>
<th>Maximum Design Capacity</th>
<th>Percent of Capacity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALABAMA</td>
<td>24,280</td>
<td>23,438</td>
<td>104%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARKANSAS</td>
<td>11,048</td>
<td>10,676</td>
<td>103%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLORIDA</td>
<td>71,960</td>
<td>76,040</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEORGIA</td>
<td>45,463</td>
<td>46,048</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KENTUCKY</td>
<td>11,577</td>
<td>11,358</td>
<td>102%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOUISIANA</td>
<td>19,528</td>
<td>19,764</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARYLAND</td>
<td>23,529</td>
<td>22,877</td>
<td>103%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSISSIPPI</td>
<td>15,797</td>
<td>18,644</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSOURI</td>
<td>28,145</td>
<td>28,698</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>31,799</td>
<td>33,187</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OKLAHOMA</td>
<td>22,605</td>
<td>23,312</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>21,365</td>
<td>23,696</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TENNESSEE</td>
<td>17,346</td>
<td>18,162</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXAS</td>
<td>144,197</td>
<td>154,460</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIRGINIA</td>
<td>31,743</td>
<td>32,116</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEST VIRGINIA</td>
<td>3,303</td>
<td>3,386</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>523,683</strong></td>
<td><strong>545,862</strong></td>
<td><strong>96%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>Level One</td>
<td></td>
<td>Level Two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inmates</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>Inmates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALABAMA</td>
<td>5,897</td>
<td>24.3%</td>
<td>11,029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARKANSAS</td>
<td>2,320</td>
<td>21.0%</td>
<td>5,412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLORIDA</td>
<td>2,988</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>66,639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEORGIA</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KENTUCKY</td>
<td>821</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
<td>8,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOUISIANA</td>
<td>9,304</td>
<td>47.6%</td>
<td>7,064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARYLAND</td>
<td>2,115</td>
<td>9.0%</td>
<td>13,658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSISSIPPI</td>
<td>1,548</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
<td>11,071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSOURI</td>
<td>9,958</td>
<td>35.4%</td>
<td>3,755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>5,278</td>
<td>16.6%</td>
<td>14,610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OKLAHOMA</td>
<td>2,140</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
<td>10,801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>3,363</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
<td>6,501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TENNESSEE</td>
<td>3,666</td>
<td>22.3%</td>
<td>13,081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXAS</td>
<td>48,349</td>
<td>33.5%</td>
<td>45,741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIRGINIA (b)</td>
<td>3,715</td>
<td>11.7%</td>
<td>10,108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEST VIRGINIA</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
<td>1,806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>101,990</td>
<td>19.5%</td>
<td>229,842</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Florida "other" represents substance abuse facilities
(b) Virginia's Dept. of Corrections is going through a transition to a six level classification system. Levels 4, 5, and 6 were placed in Other.
## Utilization of Local Jails

(As of July 1, 2001)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>Total Local Jail Population</th>
<th>Max. Design Capacity</th>
<th>Percent of Capacity</th>
<th>No. of State Inmates</th>
<th>STATE PAYMENT PER Inmate Day</th>
<th>Inmate Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALABAMA</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>3,006</td>
<td>$1.75 (a)</td>
<td>$539</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARKANSAS</td>
<td>9,804</td>
<td>9,804</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>754</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
<td>$9,125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLORIDA</td>
<td>46,946</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>$32.00 (a)</td>
<td>$11,580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEORGIA</td>
<td>26,529</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1,244</td>
<td>$20.00 (d)</td>
<td>$7,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KENTUCKY</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>12,789</td>
<td>93.8%</td>
<td>3,979</td>
<td>$27.51</td>
<td>$10,041</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOUISIANA</td>
<td>34,437</td>
<td>34,437</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>15,068</td>
<td>$24.41 (e)</td>
<td>$5,010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARYLAND</td>
<td>11,855</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>$30.00 (f)</td>
<td>$18,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSISSIPPI</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2,122</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1,135</td>
<td>$22.66</td>
<td>$6,271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSOURI</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>14,196 (g)</td>
<td>12,476 (g)</td>
<td>113.6%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$40.00</td>
<td>$14,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OKLAHOMA</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>$24.00</td>
<td>$8,760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>6,786</td>
<td>9,494</td>
<td>103.1%</td>
<td>418</td>
<td>$0.00 (h)</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TENNESSEE</td>
<td>18,864</td>
<td>22,711</td>
<td>83.1%</td>
<td>5,603</td>
<td>$44.38 (l)</td>
<td>$16,199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXAS</td>
<td>50,376</td>
<td>72,861</td>
<td>68.9%</td>
<td>2,420</td>
<td>$40.00</td>
<td>$14,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIRGINIA</td>
<td>22,176 (i)</td>
<td>16,500 (k)</td>
<td>134.4%</td>
<td>5,662</td>
<td>$22.00 (l)</td>
<td>$5,030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEST VIRGINIA</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1,750</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>773</td>
<td>$32.25 (m)</td>
<td>$11,771</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>269,081</strong></td>
<td><strong>194,944</strong></td>
<td><strong>99.5%</strong></td>
<td><strong>41,432</strong></td>
<td><strong>$31.09</strong></td>
<td><strong>$11,349</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Some localities receive an additional $1.25 per day based on legislation.
(b) Effective July 1, 1996, the Florida Department of Corrections no longer rates capacity for local jails. Local facilities regulate it.
(c) The Florida Department of Corrections received no specific appropriation for county jail beds; funds are currently paid from the diversion bed appropriation at $52 per day.
(d) Inmates are housed in jails only until space is available in the state prison system for the inmate. (Temporary, short-term option only.)
(e) All facilities are reimbursed at a flat rate of $22.39 per day except for Work Release Facilities operated by the Sheriffs which are reimbursed at $16.25, and four parishes who earn additional $7.00 per inmate per day through approved cooperative endeavors to provide and capitalize additional beds for the state. All parishes are also eligible to have approved extraordinary medical expenses reimbursed. Orleans parish is also reimbursed an additional per diem of $2 for medical expenses for inmates awaiting parole supervision.
(f) The average reimbursement rate is $50 per day; however, the reimbursement rates vary among the facilities.
(g) This is based on 1997 daily population.
(h) Inmates perform work duties at these facilities, therefore there is no reimbursement.
(i) TN uses four methods of reimbursement: contracted agreements, reasonable allowable (not to exceed $35 per inmate per day), fixed rate, or a flat rate of $25 per inmate per day. Of the $35 reimbursement, $3.30 is for extraordinary medical expenses.
(j) This figure includes 1,333 federal prisoners, 30 contracts, 15,140 local inmates, and 5,602 state inmates.
(k) The Commonwealth of Virginia does not designate a "maximum designed bed capacity for local jails." All jails have a certificated rated operating capacity, as determined by square foot measurements of cell, dayroom and dormitory housing areas.
(l) All full service local and regional jails are provided the same per diem rates (i.e. $8 per diem for local inmates and $14 per diem for state felons + personnel costs). Local jail farms, which hold minimum security inmates for various work programs receive $22 for local inmates and $20 for state felons as a per diem and no personnel money.
(m) County Jails - $25 per day, excluding medical costs. State Regional Jails - $39.50 per day including medical costs.
BUDGETARY ISSUES
Over the last ten years expenditures in the region have increased 121.95 percent. With all sixteen states reporting, the average annual cost of housing an inmate in an institution was $16,245. Expenditures varied by type of confinement unit. The annual average cost of housing an inmate in a local jail was $11,349 as compared to $18,416 in a state-operated Level One institution, $15,718 in a Level Two type institution, $15,409 in a Level Three type institution, $12,525 in Community Based type programs, and $14,273 in other institutional settings. (It should be noted that these costs reflect only those services budgeted to and provided by the respective corrections agencies.)

Additionally, the average yearly expenditure per adult inmate for the southern states was $17,745, with North Carolina spending the most at $34,253 per inmate and Alabama spending the least at $8,957 per inmate. North Carolina also spent the most on adult corrections per capita ($135), while West Virginia spent the least ($45).
## ADULT CORRECTIONS OPERATING BUDGETS

(In thousands of dollars)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>Corrections Expenditures FY 91-92</th>
<th>Corrections Expenditures FY 96-97</th>
<th>Actual Corrections Expenditures FY 00-01</th>
<th>Projected Corrections Expenditures FY 01-02</th>
<th>Percent Increase FY 91-92 to FY 01-02</th>
<th>Percent Increase FY 96-97 to FY 01-02</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALABAMA</td>
<td>$130,100</td>
<td>$152,400</td>
<td>$241,117</td>
<td>$244,400</td>
<td>87.86%</td>
<td>60.37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARKANSAS</td>
<td>$85,052</td>
<td>$116,393</td>
<td>$184,925</td>
<td>$190,346</td>
<td>123.80%</td>
<td>63.54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLORIDA</td>
<td>$743,075</td>
<td>$1,219,848</td>
<td>$1,656,620</td>
<td>$1,680,919</td>
<td>126.21%</td>
<td>37.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEORGIA</td>
<td>$440,339</td>
<td>$675,623</td>
<td>$943,791</td>
<td>$967,018</td>
<td>119.61%</td>
<td>43.13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KENTUCKY</td>
<td>$159,915</td>
<td>$226,832</td>
<td>$305,746</td>
<td>$334,322</td>
<td>109.06%</td>
<td>47.39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOUISIANA</td>
<td>$152,510</td>
<td>$230,219</td>
<td>$273,449</td>
<td>$278,744</td>
<td>82.77%</td>
<td>21.08%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARYLAND</td>
<td>$311,373</td>
<td>$432,722</td>
<td>$521,451</td>
<td>$521,451</td>
<td>67.47%</td>
<td>20.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSISSIPPI</td>
<td>$101,511</td>
<td>$165,854</td>
<td>$243,600</td>
<td>$244,436</td>
<td>140.80%</td>
<td>47.38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSOURI</td>
<td>$207,772</td>
<td>$348,591</td>
<td>$500,713</td>
<td>$528,738</td>
<td>154.48%</td>
<td>51.66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>$446,456</td>
<td>$678,654</td>
<td>$1,089,204</td>
<td>$1,085,914</td>
<td>143.23%</td>
<td>60.01%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OKLAHOMA</td>
<td>$166,701</td>
<td>$274,992</td>
<td>$408,648</td>
<td>$433,260</td>
<td>159.90%</td>
<td>57.55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>$199,093</td>
<td>$260,959</td>
<td>$387,186</td>
<td>$361,819</td>
<td>81.73%</td>
<td>38.65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TENNESSEE</td>
<td>$241,572</td>
<td>$354,562</td>
<td>$486,720</td>
<td>$496,729</td>
<td>105.62%</td>
<td>40.10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXAS</td>
<td>$1,166,858</td>
<td>$2,100,060</td>
<td>$2,502,662</td>
<td>$2,584,072</td>
<td>120.89%</td>
<td>20.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIRGINIA</td>
<td>$278,655</td>
<td>$433,068</td>
<td>$733,306</td>
<td>$735,105</td>
<td>163.80%</td>
<td>69.74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEST VIRGINIA</td>
<td>$24,463</td>
<td>$42,007</td>
<td>$82,206</td>
<td>$96,019</td>
<td>292.51%</td>
<td>128.58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>$4,858,445</td>
<td>$7,752,784</td>
<td>$10,561,344</td>
<td>$10,783,292</td>
<td>121.95%</td>
<td>39.09%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## ANNUAL OPERATING COST PER INMATE BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION (a)
### (FY 2000-01 Actual)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>Level One</th>
<th>Level Two</th>
<th>Level Three</th>
<th>Community Based</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>System Wide Annual Average Cost Per Inmate</th>
<th>System Wide Average Cost Per Inmate Day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALABAMA</td>
<td>$11,791</td>
<td>$9,575</td>
<td>$9,846</td>
<td>$6,441</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$10,038</td>
<td>$27.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARKANSAS</td>
<td>$21,141</td>
<td>$14,516</td>
<td>$12,990</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$11,702</td>
<td>$14,377</td>
<td>$39.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLORIDA</td>
<td>$25,506</td>
<td>$17,759</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$11,372</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$16,436</td>
<td>$50.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEORGIA</td>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>$18,812</td>
<td>$13,604</td>
<td>$12,417</td>
<td>$17,355</td>
<td>$13,097</td>
<td>$49.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KENTUCKY</td>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>$18,026</td>
<td>$15,114</td>
<td>$12,947</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$14,691</td>
<td>$40.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOUISIANA</td>
<td>$16,424</td>
<td>$12,813</td>
<td>$12,228</td>
<td>$6,507</td>
<td>$8,844</td>
<td>$11,982</td>
<td>$32.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARYLAND</td>
<td>(c)</td>
<td>$24,449</td>
<td>$18,553</td>
<td>$19,241</td>
<td>$16,469</td>
<td>$15,714</td>
<td>$51.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSISSIPPI</td>
<td>$15,728</td>
<td>$13,388</td>
<td>$10,979</td>
<td>$2,289</td>
<td>$12,030</td>
<td>$13,023</td>
<td>$35.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSOURI</td>
<td>$12,952</td>
<td>$11,999</td>
<td>$14,841</td>
<td>$13,495</td>
<td>$12,356</td>
<td>$12,998</td>
<td>$35.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>$27,492</td>
<td>$24,867</td>
<td>$19,170</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$16,078</td>
<td>$23,232</td>
<td>$63.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OKLAHOMA</td>
<td>$18,162</td>
<td>$15,840</td>
<td>$15,532</td>
<td>$13,659</td>
<td>$15,929</td>
<td>$15,791</td>
<td>$43.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>$12,786</td>
<td>$14,633</td>
<td>$16,301</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$15,945</td>
<td>$15,645</td>
<td>$43.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TENNESSEE</td>
<td>$17,193</td>
<td>$18,596</td>
<td>$16,265</td>
<td>$15,744</td>
<td>$15,744</td>
<td>$17,363</td>
<td>$47.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXAS</td>
<td>$14,193</td>
<td>$13,106</td>
<td>$13,443</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$16,078</td>
<td>$14,441</td>
<td>$39.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIRGINIA</td>
<td>$19,102</td>
<td>$17,999</td>
<td>$22,489</td>
<td>$22,386</td>
<td>$21,239</td>
<td>$20,534</td>
<td>$56.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEST VIRGINIA</td>
<td>$20,893</td>
<td>$19,131</td>
<td>$22,449</td>
<td>$12,059</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$20,229</td>
<td>$55.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AVERAGE</td>
<td>(e)</td>
<td>$18,416</td>
<td>$15,718</td>
<td>$15,409</td>
<td>$12,525</td>
<td>$14,273</td>
<td>$44.51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

(b) Georgia and Kentucky did not report figures for 1999-00; therefore, 1998-99 actual figures were used.

(c) Maryland did not report figures for 1999-00; therefore, 1998-99 actual figures were used.

(d) The North Carolina Department of Corrections cost figures are from 1999-00 and include administrative costs.

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

Note: A Level One Institution is an institution with maximum security inmates (extended lockdown and working cell blocks), medium and minimum security inmates. A Level Two Institution consists of maximum security inmates (working cell blocks), medium and minimum security inmates or an institution with medium and minimum security inmates. A Level Three Institution contains minimum security inmates only.
SYSTEM WIDE AVERAGE COST PER INMATE DAY

- NC: $63.65
- VA: $56.26
- WV: $55.42
- MD: $51.15
- FL: $50.51
- GA: $49.82
- TN: $47.57
- SLC AVG: $44.51
- SC: $43.68
- OK: $43.26
- KY: $40.25
- TX: $39.56
- AR: $39.39
- MS: $35.68
- MO: $35.61
- LA: $32.77
- AL: $27.50
## Adult Corrections Expenditures for Southern States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Adult Corrections Expenditures FY 00-01</th>
<th>Total State Inmates FY 00-01</th>
<th>Expenditures Per Inmate FY 00-01</th>
<th>Population Est. 2000</th>
<th>Expenditures Per Capita FY 00-01</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>$244,400,000</td>
<td>27,286</td>
<td>$8,957</td>
<td>4,447,000</td>
<td>$55</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>$190,345,887</td>
<td>11,800</td>
<td>$16,131</td>
<td>2,673,000</td>
<td>$71</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>$1,656,620,902</td>
<td>72,007</td>
<td>$23,006</td>
<td>15,982,000</td>
<td>$104</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>$943,791,123</td>
<td>46,707</td>
<td>$20,207</td>
<td>8,186,000</td>
<td>$115</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>$305,746,400</td>
<td>15,556</td>
<td>$19,655</td>
<td>4,042,000</td>
<td>$76</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>$419,900,000</td>
<td>35,486</td>
<td>$11,833</td>
<td>4,468,000</td>
<td>$94</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>$521,451,145</td>
<td>23,698</td>
<td>$22,004</td>
<td>5,296,000</td>
<td>$98</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>$243,600,198</td>
<td>16,932</td>
<td>$14,387</td>
<td>2,845,000</td>
<td>$86</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>$500,712,879</td>
<td>28,145</td>
<td>$17,790</td>
<td>5,595,000</td>
<td>$89</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>$1,089,203,679</td>
<td>31,799</td>
<td>$34,253</td>
<td>8,049,000</td>
<td>$135</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>$408,648,201</td>
<td>22,869</td>
<td>$17,869</td>
<td>3,451,000</td>
<td>$118</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>$387,186,410</td>
<td>21,765</td>
<td>$17,789</td>
<td>4,012,000</td>
<td>$97</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>$486,719,850</td>
<td>22,949</td>
<td>$21,209</td>
<td>5,689,000</td>
<td>$86</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>$2,502,662,486</td>
<td>146,617</td>
<td>$17,069</td>
<td>20,862,000</td>
<td>$120</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>$733,305,579</td>
<td>37,405</td>
<td>$19,604</td>
<td>7,079,000</td>
<td>$104</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>$82,206,360</td>
<td>4,076</td>
<td>$20,168</td>
<td>1,808,000</td>
<td>$45</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total/Average</strong></td>
<td><strong>$10,027,779,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>565,097</strong></td>
<td><strong>$17,745</strong></td>
<td><strong>104,474,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>$96</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Inmates as of July 1, 2001.

Note: Expenditures are total operating expenditures for adult corrections.
STAFFING PATTERNS AND INMATE CHARACTERISTICS
The states in the region were authorized employment of 107,211 security officers as of July 1, 2001. Approximately 92 percent of those positions were filled. There was an average of 5.3 inmates per security officer in the region. State staffing patterns varied from 3.2 in North Carolina to 11.2 inmates per security guard in Oklahoma. The average starting salary of a security officer was $20,996, not including related benefits. Average training requirements were 227 hours of classroom work in the first year followed by 39 hours of on-the-job training. States require an average of 35 hours of in-service training each year thereafter. (Virginia also requires firearms qualification every two years.)

For the year ending July 1, 2001, the states reported a total of 9,979 assaults on inmates by other inmates (19.06 assaults per 1,000 inmates) and 6,994 assaults on staff (13.36 per 1,000 inmates). There were 20 inmate deaths (0.04 per 1,000 inmates) and 1 staff death. A total of 204 inmates attempted escape from prison grounds (.39 per 1,000 inmates) and 30 of those inmates remained at-large as of July 1, 2001.
## Positions, Staffing Ratios, and Starting Salaries *

(as of July 1, 2001)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>Correctional Officer Positions</th>
<th>Inmate Population 2001</th>
<th>Inmate to Filled Security Ratio</th>
<th>Starting Salaries</th>
<th>Salary Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Established</td>
<td>Filled</td>
<td>Percent Filled</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALABAMA</td>
<td>2,717</td>
<td>2,408</td>
<td>88.6%</td>
<td>24,280</td>
<td>10.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARKANSAS</td>
<td>2,740</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>87.6%</td>
<td>11,046</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLORIDA</td>
<td>16,265</td>
<td>15,503</td>
<td>95.3%</td>
<td>71,960</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEORGIA</td>
<td>9,467</td>
<td>8,917</td>
<td>94.2%</td>
<td>45,463</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KENTUCKY</td>
<td>2,037</td>
<td>1,843</td>
<td>90.5%</td>
<td>11,577</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOUISIANA</td>
<td>4,274</td>
<td>4,217</td>
<td>98.7%</td>
<td>16,452</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARYLAND</td>
<td>5,591</td>
<td>5,210</td>
<td>93.2%</td>
<td>23,529</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSISSIPPI</td>
<td>2,912</td>
<td>2,625</td>
<td>90.1%</td>
<td>15,797</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSOURI</td>
<td>5,634</td>
<td>5,365</td>
<td>95.2%</td>
<td>28,145</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>10,948</td>
<td>10,034</td>
<td>91.7%</td>
<td>31,799</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OKLAHOMA</td>
<td>2,509</td>
<td>2,026</td>
<td>80.7%</td>
<td>22,605</td>
<td>11.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>4,653</td>
<td>4,013</td>
<td>86.2%</td>
<td>21,385</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TENNESSEE</td>
<td>3,363</td>
<td>3,214</td>
<td>95.6%</td>
<td>17,346</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXAS</td>
<td>26,104</td>
<td>23,029</td>
<td>88.2%</td>
<td>144,197</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIRGINIA</td>
<td>7,232</td>
<td>6,734</td>
<td>93.1%</td>
<td>31,743</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEST VIRGINIA</td>
<td>765</td>
<td>702</td>
<td>91.8%</td>
<td>3,303</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL/AVERAge</td>
<td>107,211</td>
<td>98,240</td>
<td>91.6%</td>
<td>523,683</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Note: Louisiana's inmate population was reduced by 1,538 inmates in two private institutions.
# HOURS OF TRAINING FOR ADULT CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS

(AS OF JULY 1, 2001)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>Hours of Classroom Training</th>
<th>First Year of Employment On-the-Job Training Hours</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>In Service Each Year Thereafter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALABAMA</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARKANSAS</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLORIDA</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEORGIA</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KENTUCKY</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOUISIANA</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARYLAND</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>(c)</td>
<td>274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSISSIPPI</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSOURI</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OKLAHOMA</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TENNESSEE</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXAS</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIRGINIA</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>(d)</td>
<td>380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEST VIRGINIA</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>(e)</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Average**: 227 hours, 39 total hours.

(a) One year probationary status.
(b) May be required on an individual unit basis.
(c) Varies from 0 to 30 calendar days.
(d) In addition to the hours, firearms qualification is required every 2 years.
(e) 4,000 hours to complete apprenticeship program over first two years on the job.
## VIOLENT INCIDENTS PER 1,000 INMATES
(FY 2000-01)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>Assaults on Inmates</th>
<th>Deaths of Inmates</th>
<th>Escapes (a)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Per 1,000</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALABAMA</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>15.03</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARKANSAS</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>14.30</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLORIDA</td>
<td>1,998</td>
<td>27.77</td>
<td>620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEORGIA</td>
<td>2,155</td>
<td>47.40</td>
<td>586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KENTUCKY</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>7.08</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOUISIANA (b)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARYLAND</td>
<td>1,165</td>
<td>49.51</td>
<td>301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSISSIPPI</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>1.96</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSOURI</td>
<td>422</td>
<td>14.99</td>
<td>1,038</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH CAROLINA</td>
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<tr>
<td>OKLAHOMA</td>
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<td>40.65</td>
<td>199</td>
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<td>SOUTH CAROLINA</td>
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<tr>
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<td>15.97</td>
<td>480</td>
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<td>TEXAS</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>WEST VIRGINIA</td>
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<td>123</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>9,979</td>
<td>19.06</td>
<td>6,994</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Escapes from prison grounds.
(b) Louisiana defines assault as "with a weapon or with serious injury with or without a weapon."
(c) Oklahoma's apprehensions and escapees at-large are compiled on an aggregate basis, and therefore include escapes from earlier years.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>Avg. Age at Commitment</th>
<th>Avg. Sentence (Yrs.)</th>
<th>Avg. Time Served (Yrs.)</th>
<th>% White</th>
<th>% Black</th>
<th>% Other</th>
<th>% Male</th>
<th>% Female</th>
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<td>2.8</td>
<td>35.7%</td>
<td>64.0%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>93.13%</td>
<td>6.87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>8.2</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>49.2%</td>
<td>50.3%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>93.40%</td>
<td>6.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>32.4</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>43.5%</td>
<td>54.0%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>94.10%</td>
<td>5.90%</td>
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<td>6.1</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>31.0%</td>
<td>69.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>94.00%</td>
<td>6.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KENTUCKY</td>
<td>30.5</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>65.3%</td>
<td>33.6%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>92.60%</td>
<td>7.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOUISIANA</td>
<td>28.9</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>24.3%</td>
<td>75.6%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>92.80%</td>
<td>7.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>3.8</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>22.0%</td>
<td>78.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>95.00%</td>
<td>5.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>4.6</td>
<td>2.7</td>
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<td>72.3%</td>
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<td>91.44%</td>
<td>8.56%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>42.5%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>92.72%</td>
<td>7.28%</td>
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<td>62.7%</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>93.55%</td>
<td>6.45%</td>
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<td>32.8%</td>
<td>12.1%</td>
<td>88.20%</td>
<td>11.80%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>52.0%</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>94.00%</td>
<td>6.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXAS</td>
<td>32.6</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>31.1%</td>
<td>43.3%</td>
<td>25.6%</td>
<td>92.26%</td>
<td>7.74%</td>
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<tr>
<td>VIRGINIA</td>
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<td>5.2</td>
<td>3.2</td>
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<td>66.2%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>93.60%</td>
<td>6.40%</td>
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<tr>
<td>WEST VIRGINIA</td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>83.0%</td>
<td>16.0%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>94.00%</td>
<td>6.00%</td>
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<tr>
<td>SLC AVERAGE</td>
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<td>5.8</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>41.7%</td>
<td>55.0%</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>93.01%</td>
<td>6.99%</td>
</tr>
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</table>
## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2001)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>Inmates admitted who were Parole Violators</th>
<th>Inmates Serving 20 yrs. &gt; Parole</th>
<th>Number of Inmates Released from custody in FY 2000 for:</th>
<th>Inmates Serving Life (a)</th>
<th>Inmates Serving Death</th>
<th>Inmates Executed in FY 01</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALABAMA</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>11,747</td>
<td>2,929, 1,064, 0, 1,658, 64, 198, 5,913, 1,263, 186, 0</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARKANSAS</td>
<td>6,780</td>
<td>3,535</td>
<td>736, 5,950, 0, 0, 36, 40, 6,762, 424, 38, 2</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLORIDA</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11,010</td>
<td>16,610, 104, 0, 9,137, 196, 758, 26,805, 5,627, 370, 3</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEORGIA</td>
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<td>6,284</td>
<td>4,670, 11,266, n/a, n/a, 98, n/a, 16,034, 246, 128, 0</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KENTUCKY</td>
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<td>3,073</td>
<td>3,882, 2,622, 0, 1,252, 36, 1,541, 9,333, 23, 41, 0</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOUISIANA</td>
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<td>4,623</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>MISSISSIPPI</td>
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<td>1,515, 18,023, 35, 4,097, 52, 932, 24,854, 781, 74, 6</td>
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<tr>
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<td>308</td>
<td>17,142, 3,980, n/a, 0, 65, 1,619, 22,806, 3,223, 205, 2</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>WEST VIRGINIA</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>313, 542, (d), 203, 18, 99, 1,175, 204, (e)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(e)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>45,694</td>
<td>114,522</td>
<td>74,413, 69,815, 43,688, 29,233, 1,509, 9,580, 228,238, 17,472, 1,971, 56</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Life without the possibility of parole.
(b) Expiration and probation inmates earn good time toward sentences.
(c) Included in "Expiration" Category.
(d) Included in the figure for expiration of sentence.
(e) West Virginia does not have the death penalty.
Data was requested from each state on the projected cost of constructing and operating a new medium security prison. According to the information received, the average size of a planned facility is 1,104 beds and the average cost is $56.5 million. This equates to an average construction cost per bed of approximately $51,000. Costs per bed range from $21,741 in Mississippi to $87,408 in Kentucky.

Operation of the hypothetical average-sized medium security institution of 1,173 beds would require 256 security officers, 97 support personnel, and an annual operating budget of $16.4 million. This is an average operating cost per bed of $13,897 per year. Projected operating costs per bed ranged from $8,889 in Alabama to $19,120 in Kentucky.
## SELECTED NEW MEDIUM SECURITY PRISONS: PROJECTED CONSTRUCTION COSTS  
*(as of July 1, 2001)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
<th>Construction</th>
<th>Design</th>
<th>Supervision</th>
<th>Contingencies</th>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Land</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Total Costs</th>
<th>Cost per Bed</th>
<th>Method of Financing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AL</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$27,941,551</td>
<td>$29,474</td>
<td>Bonds</td>
</tr>
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<td>$0</td>
<td>$48,974,326</td>
<td>$32,671</td>
<td>Cash</td>
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<td>$0</td>
<td>$62,109,018</td>
<td>$52,109</td>
<td>Bonds</td>
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<td>$8,740,000</td>
<td>$3,000,000</td>
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<td>$100,000</td>
<td>$87,408,000</td>
<td>$87,408</td>
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<td>$1,497,160</td>
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<td>$65,471,000</td>
<td>$63,468</td>
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<td>$21,741</td>
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<td>In construction</td>
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</tr>
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<td>$2,500,000</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
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<td>Bonds</td>
</tr>
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<td>$2,900,000</td>
<td>$2,200,000</td>
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<td>$65,645,600</td>
<td>$55,646</td>
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<td>Bonds</td>
</tr>
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<td>$2,500,000</td>
<td>In construction</td>
<td>In construction</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$60,000,000</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td>Bonds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| AVG   | 1.104    | $56,547,684  | $51,199 |

-27-
## SELECTED NEW MEDIUM SECURITY PRISONS: PROJECTED OPERATING COSTS
(AS OF JULY 1, 2001)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>Maximum Design Capacity</th>
<th># Positions</th>
<th>Inmates Per Guard</th>
<th>Annual Operating Cost</th>
<th>Average Op. Cost Per Bed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Security</td>
<td>Non-Security</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>ALABAMA</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARKANSAS</td>
<td>948</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLORIDA</td>
<td>1,499</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>319</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>380</td>
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</tr>
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<td>324</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>88</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>6.5</td>
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<td>127</td>
<td>363</td>
<td>6.8</td>
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<td>OKLAHOMA</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TENNESSEE</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>452</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXAS</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIRGINIA</td>
<td>1,582</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEST VIRGINIA</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>525</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AVERAGE</td>
<td>1,173</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PROBATION AND PAROLE
Several states reported that the probation and/or parole functions are handled by agencies other than the corrections departments. There are 989,963 persons assigned to supervised probation in the region. Exclusive of Georgia, supervision is provided for 172,116 parolees in the region. Based on information provided by those agencies reporting, there are 15,865 probation and parole agents supervising the 1,162,079 total probationers and parolees reported in the region.

On average, there are 73.2 offenders per agent. The number of offenders per agent ranges from 142.6 in Arkansas to 44.3 in West Virginia. The average number of inmates and probationers per 100,000 population was 1,653 for the southern states. Texas ranks first with 2,424 per 100,000 population and West Virginia ranks last with 304 per 100,000 population. The average expenditure per offender is $1,202 per year of which 85.2 percent is derived from state sources.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Number of Offenders</th>
<th>Number of Agents</th>
<th>Offenders Per Agent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Probationers</td>
<td>Parolees</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALABAMA</td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>20,906</td>
<td>3,390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARKANSAS</td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>27,975</td>
<td>10,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLORIDA</td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>145,826</td>
<td>6,305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEORGIA</td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>121,098</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KENTUCKY</td>
<td></td>
<td>16,480</td>
<td>4,857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOUISIANA</td>
<td></td>
<td>34,368</td>
<td>21,065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARYLAND</td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>41,747</td>
<td>9,156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSISSIPPI</td>
<td></td>
<td>15,749</td>
<td>1,645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSOURI</td>
<td></td>
<td>50,460</td>
<td>12,299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH CAROLINA</td>
<td></td>
<td>111,163</td>
<td>3,701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OKLAHOMA</td>
<td></td>
<td>28,513</td>
<td>2,173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>29,056</td>
<td>3,479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TENNESSEE</td>
<td></td>
<td>31,817</td>
<td>7,550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXAS</td>
<td></td>
<td>278,129</td>
<td>80,803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIRGINIA</td>
<td></td>
<td>36,099</td>
<td>4,963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEST VIRGINIA</td>
<td></td>
<td>577</td>
<td>840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>989,963</td>
<td>172,116</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

(b) Figure is only for Probationers and does not include Parolees.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>Total State Inmates</th>
<th>Total State Inmates Per 100,000 Pop.</th>
<th>Rank in SLC</th>
<th>Total Probationers</th>
<th>Total Probationers Per 100,000 Pop.</th>
<th>Rank in SLC</th>
<th>Total Inmates &amp; Probationers</th>
<th>Per 100,000 Pop.</th>
<th>Rank in SLC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALABAMA</td>
<td>27,286</td>
<td>614</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>24,296</td>
<td>546</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>51,582</td>
<td>1,160</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARKANSAS</td>
<td>11,800</td>
<td>441</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>38,065</td>
<td>1,424</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>49,865</td>
<td>1,866</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>FLORIDA</td>
<td>72,007</td>
<td>451</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>152,131</td>
<td>952</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>224,138</td>
<td>1,402</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEORGIA</td>
<td>46,707</td>
<td>571</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>121,098</td>
<td>1,479</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>167,805</td>
<td>2,050</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KENTUCKY</td>
<td>15,556</td>
<td>385</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>21,337</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>36,893</td>
<td>913</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOUISIANA</td>
<td>35,486</td>
<td>794</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>55,433</td>
<td>1,241</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>90,919</td>
<td>2,035</td>
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<tr>
<td>MARYLAND</td>
<td>23,688</td>
<td>447</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>50,903</td>
<td>961</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>74,601</td>
<td>1,409</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSISSIPPI</td>
<td>16,932</td>
<td>595</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>17,394</td>
<td>611</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>34,326</td>
<td>1,207</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSOURI</td>
<td>28,145</td>
<td>503</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>62,759</td>
<td>1,122</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>90,904</td>
<td>1,625</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>31,799</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>114,864</td>
<td>1,427</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>146,663</td>
<td>1,822</td>
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<tr>
<td>OKLAHOMA</td>
<td>22,869</td>
<td>663</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>30,686</td>
<td>889</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>53,555</td>
<td>1,552</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>21,765</td>
<td>542</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>32,535</td>
<td>811</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>54,300</td>
<td>1,353</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TENNESSEE</td>
<td>22,949</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>39,367</td>
<td>692</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>62,316</td>
<td>1,095</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
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<td>TEXAS</td>
<td>146,617</td>
<td>703</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>358,732</td>
<td>1,720</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>505,349</td>
<td>2,424</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIRGINIA</td>
<td>37,405</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>41,062</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>78,467</td>
<td>1,108</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEST VIRGINIA</td>
<td>4,076</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1,417</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>5,493</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL/AVG</td>
<td>565,097</td>
<td>541</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,157,764</td>
<td>1,108</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,727,176</td>
<td>1,653</td>
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</table>
## PROBATION AND PAROLE FUNDING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>State Funds</th>
<th>Supervision Fees</th>
<th>Other Funds</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Exp. Per Offender</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALABAMA (a)</td>
<td>$13,782,436</td>
<td>$5,135,000</td>
<td>$136,484</td>
<td>$19,053,920</td>
<td>$784</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARKANSAS (a)</td>
<td>$15,100,000</td>
<td>$4,500,000</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$19,600,000</td>
<td>$515</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLORIDA</td>
<td>$223,090,449</td>
<td>$8,890,126</td>
<td>$8,691,367</td>
<td>$240,671,942</td>
<td>$1,582</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEORGIA (a)</td>
<td>$69,460,961</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$69,460,961</td>
<td>$574</td>
<td>(b) 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KENTUCKY</td>
<td>$22,728,700</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$116,200</td>
<td>$22,844,900</td>
<td>$1,071</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>LOUISIANA</td>
<td>$26,763,269</td>
<td>$9,908,435</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$36,671,704</td>
<td>$662</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARYLAND (a)</td>
<td>$79,033,177</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$759,556</td>
<td>$79,792,733</td>
<td>$1,568</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSISSIPPI</td>
<td>$11,201,504</td>
<td>$3,386,120</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$14,587,624</td>
<td>$839</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
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<td>MISSOURI</td>
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<td>$0</td>
<td>$82,493,997</td>
<td>$1,314</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>$130,000,000</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>(c) $0</td>
<td>$130,000,000</td>
<td>$1,132</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OKLAHOMA</td>
<td>$16,628,089</td>
<td>$6,230,086</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$22,858,175</td>
<td>$745</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH CAROLINA  (a)</td>
<td>$23,632,157</td>
<td>$3,056,349</td>
<td>$18,998,196</td>
<td>$45,686,702</td>
<td>$1,404</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TENNESSEE</td>
<td>$41,437,680</td>
<td>$1,691,220</td>
<td>$368,200</td>
<td>$43,497,100</td>
<td>$1,105</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXAS</td>
<td>$374,190,567</td>
<td>$113,971,405</td>
<td>$19,696,942</td>
<td>$507,858,914</td>
<td>$1,416</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIRGINIA</td>
<td>$59,249,549</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$829,560</td>
<td>$60,079,109</td>
<td>$1,463</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEST VIRGINIA</td>
<td>$1,908,636</td>
<td>$301,791</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$2,210,427</td>
<td>$1,560</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
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<td>$157,070,532</td>
<td>$49,596,505</td>
<td>$1,397,368,208</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>$74,418,823</td>
<td>$14,279,139</td>
<td>$6,199,563.13</td>
<td>$87,335,513</td>
<td>$1,202</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Probation and parole services are provided by a separate agency.
(b) Figure is only for probationers and does not include parolees.
(c) Supervision fees are collected $20 per month, but do not go into corrections budget.
This is the sixth year data has been compiled regarding Rehabilitation. All of the sixteen states reported that they have Adult Basic Education and/or Literacy programs. Also, all sixteen states provide some form of Vocational Education to inmates within their system. The number of inmates receiving their GED ranged from 100 in West Virginia to 5,534 in Texas. Fourteen states reported the percentage of the Corrections budget allocated to rehabilitation. They range from .5 percent in Georgia to 10 percent in West Virginia.
## INMATE REHABILITATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Adult Basic Education</th>
<th>Literacy Programs</th>
<th>Vocational Education</th>
<th>Religious Guidance</th>
<th>On-The-Job Training</th>
<th>Number Receiving GED FY 2000</th>
<th>% of Budget Allocated to Rehab Programs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALABAMA</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>2,530</td>
<td>634</td>
<td>1,525</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARKANSAS</td>
<td>3,850</td>
<td>2,053</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>809</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLORIDA</td>
<td>5,170</td>
<td>1,479</td>
<td>3,769</td>
<td>16,545</td>
<td>368</td>
<td>1,257</td>
<td>2.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEORGIA</td>
<td>19,788</td>
<td>14,372</td>
<td>1,558</td>
<td>6,210</td>
<td>1,027</td>
<td>1,204</td>
<td>0.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KENTUCKY</td>
<td>3,723</td>
<td>1,348</td>
<td>1,308</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>2.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOUISIANA</td>
<td>1,079</td>
<td>1,503</td>
<td>940</td>
<td>411</td>
<td>820</td>
<td>625</td>
<td>0.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARYLAND</td>
<td>2,385</td>
<td>2,703</td>
<td>1,300</td>
<td>3,200</td>
<td>1,300</td>
<td>966</td>
<td>2.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSISSIPPI</td>
<td>605</td>
<td>747</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>14,055</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>2.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSOURI</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>621</td>
<td>6,238</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>1,989</td>
<td>1.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. CAROLINA</td>
<td>3,100</td>
<td>1,900</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2,200</td>
<td>1.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OKLAHOMA</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>1,274</td>
<td>7.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. CAROLINA</td>
<td>4,955</td>
<td>2,526</td>
<td>1,020</td>
<td>8,556</td>
<td>2,480</td>
<td>890</td>
<td>2.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TENNESSEE</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>(c)</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXAS</td>
<td>25,957</td>
<td>25,957</td>
<td>5,139</td>
<td>137,050</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>5,534</td>
<td>6.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIRGINIA</td>
<td>5,596</td>
<td>2,674</td>
<td>2,662</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>1,068</td>
<td>3.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. VIRGINIA</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>10.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

(c) This figure includes the Institutional Division, Community Justice Assistance Division, Parole Division and Windham School systems.
All sixteen states maintain a prison industries program. Total gross sales in all product lines was $477 million for those programs operated by corrections departments. The operations employed 24,572 inmates, an average of 6.01 hours per day. Inmate reimbursement averaged $ .47 per hour ranging from $0.00 to $1.0 per hour. State use laws have been enacted by most of the states, with the exception of Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee.
## PRISON INDUSTRIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Total Sales</th>
<th>Net Profit</th>
<th># Inmates Employed</th>
<th>Inmate Pay/Hr.</th>
<th>Hrs./Day/Inmate</th>
<th>Largest Product Lines</th>
<th>Gross Sales</th>
<th>State Use Law</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALABAMA</td>
<td>$14,400,000</td>
<td>$2,800,000</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Janitorial Chemicals</td>
<td>$1,050,000</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>$1,020,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Standard Furniture</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Metal Furniture</td>
<td>$390,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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Privatization of Services for the SLC region encompasses a wide array of services. They include, but are not limited to the following: (1) Medical and Drug Treatment Services; (2) Halfway Houses, Community Rehabilitation Centers, and Work Release Centers; (3) Food Service; (4) Electronic Monitoring; and (5) Management of Prison Facilities. The total value of these services is approximately $1.2 billion serving approximately 341,337 inmates.
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<td>Halfway House</td>
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<td>Halfway House</td>
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<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>Medical Services</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>Facility Operation</td>
<td>$50,102,877</td>
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<td>Medical</td>
<td>$11,133,027</td>
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<td>Food Service</td>
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<td>Texas</td>
<td>Medical Services</td>
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<td>Private Non-Secure Facilities</td>
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<td>Substance Abuse</td>
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<td>Private Secure Facilities</td>
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<td>ID Facilities</td>
<td>$43,500,000</td>
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<td>State Jail Facilities</td>
<td>$76,200,000</td>
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<td>Parole Facilities</td>
<td>$58,700,000</td>
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<td>County Leased Beds</td>
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<td>Virginia</td>
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<td>Food Services</td>
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<td>Housing of Inmates in Private Facilities</td>
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<td>West Virginia</td>
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<td>Food Services</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,210,621,861</td>
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</table>
The data collected from the individual survey responses was compiled into a "Corrections State Profile" for each state. These profiles include inmate demographics, the most frequently committed crimes in each state, HIV/AIDS information and statistics, methods utilized by the member states to relieve overcrowding, court order requirements in each state, and state initiatives. The initiatives discussed for 2000 include "The Elderly and Infirmed Population in the Corrections System" and "Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs".

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

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2001)

PROFILE QUESTION

AVERAGE AGE AT COMMITMENT:

STATE RESPONSE:
35 YEARS

TOTAL NUMBER OF INMATES 50 YEARS OR OLDER:
2,116 INMATES

AVERAGE SENTENCE FOR NEW COMMITMENTS:
5 YEARS, 10 MONTHS
(EXCLUDING LIFE SENTENCES)

AVERAGE TIME SERVED BY THOSE RELEASED:
2 YEARS 9.5 MONTHS
(EXCLUDING LIFE SENTENCES)

THE THREE (3) MOST FREQUENTLY COMMITTED CRIMES FOR WHICH INMATES ARE CURRENTLY SERVING TIME:

A. THEFT OF PROPERTY/ROBBERY
B. POSSESSION/DISTRIBUTION OF A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE
C. FORGERY

RACE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION:

PERCENTAGE WHITE: 35.70%
PERCENTAGE BLACK: 64.00%
PERCENTAGE OTHER: 0.30%
PERCENTAGE MALE: 93.13%
PERCENTAGE FEMALE: 6.87%

NUMBER OF INMATES SERVING LIFE
3,289 INMATES

NUMBER OF INMATES SERVING LIFE (WITHOUT PAROLE)
1,263 INMATES

NEW COMMITMENTS TO LIFE SENTENCES:
265 INMATES

ALABAMA
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2001)

PROFILE QUESTION
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 2001:

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

Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:

Inmates Released from Custody in FY 01 for the Following:
Expiration of Sentence
Parole
Goodtime
Probation
Death
Other
Total

Method In Which "Goodtime" Is Calculated:
No Response

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:
No

Number of Inmates Released in FY 2001 Based on the Above:
0 Inmates

Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:
1,317 Inmates

ALABAMA

SOUTHERN LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE:
LOUISIANA LEGISLATIVE FISCAL OFFICE

COMPARATIVE DATA REPORT ON CORRECTIONS -45-
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(HIV/AIDS AS OF JULY 1, 2001)

PROFILE QUESTION
Number of AIDS Cases:
N/A

Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies
ALL INMATES ARE TESTED.

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

Systems Frequency of Testing:
ALL ENTRY/EXIT

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:
N/A

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

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The Alabama Department of Corrections has indicated that they are under a federal court order settlement since 1999 and a state court order since 1996. These court order requirements include: mental health care, removal of state ready inmates from county jails, and creation of Secular SAP Program.

STATE INITIATIVES

ELDERLY OR INFIRMED INMATES

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

ALABAMA
Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs
Alabama has witnessed an increase in the crime rate especially as it relates to drug/alcohol use. Rehabilitation and treatment will hopefully enable the inmate to integrate back into family and society, becoming an asset to the community, and a working taxpayer rather than a tax liability. An additional benefit is realized in a reduction of overcrowding in the prison system. Alabama was the first state in the nation to open a penal facility totally dedicated to drug treatment located at Ventress Correctional Facility in Clayton, Alabama. Inmates having been assessed on entry into the Alabama Department of Corrections as needing substance abuse treatment are placed in one of the following programs: Pre-Treatment Phase; 8 Week Substance Abuse Program; 15 Week Dual Disorders Program; Therapeutic Community; AfterCare (Continued Recovery); 6 Month Crime Bill Program.

DRUG OFFENDERS AS A PERCENTAGE OF STATE INMATE POPULATION

Note: The number of drug offenders related to the total inmate population for Alabama has increased from 28.7% in 1990 to 34.7% in 2000.

ALABAMA
### Profile Question

**Average Age At Commitment:**

**Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:**

**Average Sentence for New Commitments:**
(excluding life sentences)

**Average Time Served by Those Released:**
(excluding life sentences)

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

### State Response:

**State:** 30

**240 Inmates**

**8 Years**

**2.6 Years**

**A. Controlled Substance**

**B. Homicide**

**C. Sexual Offenses**

### Race and Sex Distribution:

- **Percentage White:** 49.20%
- **Percentage Black:** 50.30%
- **Percentage Other:** 0.50%
- **Percentage Male:** 93.40%
- **Percentage Female:** 6.60%

### Number of Inmates Serving Life

- **701 Inmates**

### Number of Inmates Serving Life (without Parole)

- **424 Inmates**

### New Commitments to Life Sentences:

- **24 Inmates**
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2001)

PROFILE QUESTION
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 2001

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

Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:

Inmates Released from Custody in FY 00 for the Following:
Expiration of Sentence
Parole
Goodtime
Probation
Death
Other
Total

Method in Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:

Number of Inmates Released in FY 01 Based on the Above:

Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:

STATE RESPONSE:
38 INMATES
2 INMATES
3,535 INMATES
394 INMATES
6,780 INMATES
736 INMATES
5,950 INMATES
N/A
N/A
38 INMATES
40 INMATES
6,764 INMATES
N/A
YES
N/A
760 INMATES

ARKANSAS
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(HIV/AIDS as of July 1, 2001)

PROFILE QUESTION
Number of AIDS Cases: 27 INMATES
Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies: 3,883 INMATES

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

Systems Frequency of Testing:
Upon intake, thereafter, upon reason or request

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies: 14 INMATES

The Arkansas Department of Corrections does institute a form of isolation known as medical isolation, which is administered only as necessary. Should an inmate demonstrate abhorrent behavior such as assault, engaging in sex with other inmates, or be convicted of "knowingly" transmitting HIV an inmate is placed in closed custody single-cell isolation. Otherwise, HIV infected inmates may be housed in general population.
The General Assembly of Arkansas established Act 418 in 1987, which provides the department of corrections with the "Prison Overcrowding Emergency Powers Act." Under authority granted by this act, the Corrections Board may declare a "Prison Overcrowding State of Emergency" when the prison population exceeds 98% of capacity for thirty consecutive days. During such an emergency, the Board may move up parole eligibility and/or discharge dates by up to ninety days for release. The act may be invoked each ninety days thereafter if the Board declares an emergency. Since 1983, the Department has frozen intake on various occasions so as not to overcrowd and thus inmates were backed up in county jails. Therefore, the Department's units have never been overcrowded.

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

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

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The Arkansas Department of Corrections is not currently under a federal or state court order during the year ending June 30, 2001.

STATE INITIATIVES

Elderly or Infirm Inmates
The Arkansas Department of Corrections has special housing (sheltered living units) for elderly or infirm inmates. However, there is no special legislation that addresses this issue.

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

The programs are as follows:

1. Primary Care (Capacity 221): Classic, thirty (30) day alcohol and drug treatment. Depending on the unit, the treatment modality could be residential, day care, or intensive outpatient. Cost: State $625,578.

2. Boot Camp (Capacity 120): One hundred five (105) day military style program for male and female first time, non-violent offenders. Intensive outpatient drug and alcohol treatment complements mental health services and GED classes. Cost: State $109,390.

ARKANSAS

COMPARATIVE DATA REPORT ON CORRECTIONS

SOUTHERN LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE:
LOUISIANA LEGISLATIVE FISCAL OFFICE
STATE INITIATIVES (continued)

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

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

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

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

Cost: Federal $84,016 State $28,005

Note: The number of drug offenders related to the total inmate population for Arkansas has increased from 7.71% in 1988 to 26.43% in 1999.

Arkansas
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY PUNISHMENT

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

This population totaled 915 as of July 1, 2000 and 936 as of July 1, 2001. The projected inmate population in year 2006 and 1,465 in 2011. The maximum designed capacity was 965 on July 1, 2000 and 985 on July 1, 2001. The operating budget for FY 2000-01 is $36.5 million with an average cost per day per inmate of $42.72. These figures exclude probation and parole.

On July 1, 2001 there were 505 filled correctional officer positions out of 543 established correctional officer positions. The entry-level base annual salary of a correctional officer on July 1, 2001 was $20,449.

One-hundred and sixty hours of classroom training is required with an additional 40 hours of on-the-job training and 40 hours of in-service training per year.

The average age at commitment of inmates is 31 years with 32 inmates being 50 years or older. The three most frequently committed crimes for which inmates are currently serving are #1 Poss of Controlled Substance, #2 Poss of drug paraphernalia, and #3 Theft. The race and sex distribution is 79% White and 21% Black of which 76% are males and 24% are females. The number of inmates released from custody in Fiscal Year 2001 for Expiration of Sentence was 210, Parole 1,024 Goodtime 0, and Probation 133 for a total of 1,367. There were no AIDS cases. There were 1,009 inmates tested for HIV antibodies and there were no confirmed HIV cases. The number of assaults on inmates by other inmates was 19, and 2 inmate assaults on staff. No deaths resulted from violent incidents and 4 escapes were attempted with 0 inmates still at large.

ARKANSAS
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2001)

PROFILE QUESTION
Average Age At Commitment: 32.4 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older: 1,221 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments: 4.5 years (excluding life sentences)
Average Time Served By Those Released: 3.1 years (excluding life sentences)

The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes For Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:
A. Drugs
B. Burglary
C. Murder/Manslaughter

Race and Sex Distribution:
Percentage White 43.50%
Percentage Black 54.00%
Percentage Other 2.50%
Percentage Male 94.10%
Percentage Female 5.90%

Number of Inmates Serving Life: 2,737 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (without Parole): 5,627 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences: 461 inmates

FLORIDA
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2001)

PROFILE QUESTION
Inmates Serving Death Sentences: 370 inmates

Inmates Executed in FY 2001: 3 inmates

Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More: 11,010 inmates
Inmates That Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentence: 307 inmates

Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators: 6 inmates (only includes parole violators who received a new sentence)

Inmates Released from Custody in FY 01 for the following:
Expiration of Sentence: 16,610 inmates
Parole: 104 inmates
Goodtime: Almost all inmates whose sentences expired or were released have received some form of Goodtime.
Probation: 9,137 inmates
Death: 196 inmates
Other: 758 inmates
Total: 26,805 inmates

Method in Which “Goodtime” is Calculated:
Goodtime (gain time) is applied to each inmate according to their respective sentencing guidelines.

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

Number of Inmates Released in FY 2001 based on the above: N/A

Inmates between the Ages of 17 and 20: 3,999 inmates

FLORIDA
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(HIV/AIDS as of July 1, 2001)

PROFILE QUESTION

STATE RESPONSE:

Number of AIDS Cases: 733 INMATES

Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies: 14,430 INMATES

Testing of Inmates By Category:

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

Systems Frequency of Testing: ON REQUEST OR WHEN MEDICALLY INDICATED

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies: 635 INMATES

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

FLORIDA

COMPARATIVE DATA REPORT ON CORRECTIONS

-58-
METHODS OF RELIEVING OVERCROWDING

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

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

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The Florida Department of Corrections is not under a federal or state court order during the year ending June 30, 2001.
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES

ELDERLY OR INFIRMED INMATES
According to Florida’s Statutes, elderly inmates shall be eligible to be housed at River Junction Correctional Institution. The Florida Department of Corrections shall use the information in existing databases to determine the number of offenders who will be eligible. The Legislature directs the department to consider a broad range of elderly offenders for the River Junction Institute who have good disciplinary records and a medical grade that will permit them to perform meaningful work activities, including participation in an appropriate correctional work program facility, if available.

PRISON BASED SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAMS
The Florida Department of Corrections has developed Correctional Substance Abuse Programs at institutional and community-based sites throughout the state. All of these programs are licensed by the Department of Children and Families. These programs serve offenders with substance involvement, abuse, dependence, or related problems. The programs’ principal objectives are to identify substance abusers, assess the severity of their drug problems, and refer them to the most appropriate treatment modality. Offenders assessed as being in need of services are either referred to appropriate programming or placed on a waiting list pending availability of such programming. The Bureau of Substance Abuse Program Services is responsible for the coordination and delivery of substance abuse program services for offenders under community supervision and in prison.

During Fiscal Year 1999-00, approximately 80 comprehensive substance abuse programs were provided at major institutions and community work release centers, and at over 110 community-based sites. These programs served over 11,491 inmates in institutions and 35,525 offenders on community supervision. The department’s institutional and community-based substance abuse programs provided approximately 49,873 substance abuse treatment episodes.
STATE INITIATIVES (CONTINUED)

DRUG OFFENDERS AS A PERCENTAGE OF STATE INMATE POPULATION

Note: The number of drug offenders related to the total inmate population for Florida has decreased from 24.34% in 1990 to 17.9% in 2001. Florida attributes this decline to the following: (1) The eighty-five percent rule which means that 85% of the sentence must be served; and (2) overall prison "admissions" have decreased since 1990-91, with a slight increase in FY 1996-97.

FLORIDA
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2001)

**PROFILE QUESTION**

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<tr>
<th><strong>STATE RESPONSE:</strong></th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Average Age At Commitment:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Sentence for New Commitments: (excluding life sentences)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Time Served By Those Released: (excluding life sentences)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes For Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Burglary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Armed Robbery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Murder</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RACE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION:**

| Percentage White | 31.00% |
| Percentage Black | 59.00% |
| Percentage Other | 0.00% |
| Percentage Male | 94.00% |
| Percentage Female | 6.00% |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>NUMBER OF INMATES SERVING LIFE</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>6,008 inmates</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>NUMBER OF INMATES SERVING LIFE (WITHOUT PAROLE)</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>246 inmates</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>NEW COMMITMENTS TO LIFE SENTENCES:</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>264 inmates</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GEORGIA
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2001)

PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 2001:

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

Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:

Inmates Released from Custody in FY 00 for the Following:
Expiration of Sentence
Parole
Goodtime
Probation
Death
Other
Total

Method in Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

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

Number of Inmates released in FY 2001 based on the above:

Inmates between the ages of 17 and 20:

STATE RESPONSE:

128 INMATES
0 INMATES
6,284 INMATES
544 INMATES
3,057 INMATES
4,670 INMATES
11,266 INMATES
N/A
N/A
98 INMATES
N/A
16,034 INMATES
No response
Yes
N/A
4,037 INMATES IN 2000

GEORGIA

COMPARATIVE DATA REPORT ON CORRECTIONS

SOUTHERN LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE:
LOUISIANA LEGISLATIVE FISCAL OFFICE
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(HIV/AIDS as of July 1, 2000)

PROFILE QUESTION

Number of AIDS Cases:

STATE RESPONSE:

UNKNOWN

Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies

18,061 INMATES

Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

17,934 INMATES

Random

N/A

Incident

N/A

High Risk Group

N/A

Systems Frequency of Testing:

Upon admission; Upon request, or clinically indicated

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:

472 INMATES

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

Beginning in 2000, the state has funded additional probation detention and diversion center expansion for low-level, non-violent offenders to reserve prison space for violent and repeat offenders.

There are currently five judicial circuits (out of 48) using drug courts.

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The Georgia Department of Corrections is currently under a federal court order for the year ending June 30, 2001.

Williams vs. Whitworth, USDC, ND, CA, No. 1:91 CV-179

The federal court order requires a set number of inmates and a minimum ratio of security officers to inmates at Arrendale State Prison.
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES

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

PRISON BASED SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAMS
The Georgia Department of Corrections provides substance abuse education to all inmates, and contracts for various levels of more specialized substance abuse programming. This contract currently provides for a variety of substance abuse programs. The intensity level of the program increases as inmates are identified with higher levels of need. Programs currently in place include: Specialized Intervention Programs, Prison Substance Abuse Programs, and Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Programs.

The 12 week Specialized Intervention Programs are designed to be the inmate's initial induction to substance abuse treatment. The programs cover a variety of psycho-educational topics such as the basic concepts of addiction and recovery, cognitive distortions and relapse prevention. These programs are at 8 state male prisons and 1 female prison serving 20-25 inmates per quarter.

Prison Substance Abuse Programs are structured 6 week two phase programs. The orientation phase is designed to address the stages of change and the basic terms and conditions of addiction, and recovery. The intensive phase provides interpersonal skill building groups, principals of recovery, problem solving skills, etc. Program has 50 beds at Washington State Prison and 50 beds at Smith State Prison.
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES (continued)

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment programs are intensive 6 month, four phase pre-release programs designed to prepare the offender for release from prison. The primary goal is for offenders to learn real-life skills that will help them overcome a life of crime and substance abuse. There is a strong emphasis on developing relapse prevention skills. Offenders attend 12 weeks of vocational or "on the job training" programs for which they earn a special skills certificate. Offenders are directed to continuing services after release through their local parole office.

Note: The number of drug offenders related to the total inmate population for Georgia has remained at approximately 16% over the last ten years.

GEORGIA
PROFILE QUESTION

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

Average Sentence for New Commitments:
(excluding life sentences)

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

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

Race and Sex Distribution:
Percentage White
Percentage Black
Percentage Other
Percentage Male
Percentage Female

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

New Commitments to Life Sentences:

STATE RESPONSE:
30.5 years
1,380 inmates
5.2 years
1.25 years
A. Robbery I
B. Poss. Of Controlled Sub.
C. Burglary II
65.30%
33.60%
1.10%
92.60%
7.40%
706 inmates
23 inmates
13 inmates *

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

KENTUCKY
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2001)

PROFILE QUESTION
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 2001:

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

Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:

Inmates Released from Custody in FY 01 for the following:
Expiration of Sentence
Parole
Goodtime
Probation
Death
Other
Total

Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:
No Response

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:
Yes

Number of inmates released in FY 2000 based on the above:
No Response

Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:
480 inmates

KENTUCKY
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

METHODS OF RELIEVING OVERCROWDING

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

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

As of June 30, 2001, the Kentucky Department of Corrections is not under a federal or state court order.

STATE INITIATIVES

Elderly or Infirm Inmates
In 1995 the Kentucky Department of Corrections opened a licensed nursing care facility inside one of their secure institutions. The 58 bed unit is fully staffed and meets all the necessary licensure requirements. The DOC has recently converted a 30 bed unit to a short-term care facility to meet the needs of the elderly population. In 1994 the Kentucky State Reformatory's medical staff consisted of 15 nurses and 1 doctor. Today the staff consists of 69 nurses, 4 doctors, and a nurse practitioner.

A large number of elderly inmates are housed at the Kentucky State Reformatory; however, many are also housed in almost all state institutions. Kentucky enacted legislation that permits physicians to recommend to the parole board those inmates who have less than 1 year life expectancy or who are totally dependant on others for their everyday needs. Some terminal patients are paroled.

KENTUCKY
Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs
In 1992, Kentucky opened its 1st residential substance abuse treatment program at the Roederer Correctional Complex. This 60-day program treats 50 clients. In 1993 the program expanded to 90 days and served 75 clients. The program was moved in 1994 to the Kentucky State Reformatory where it expanded to 146 treatment slots. In recognition of the need for more intensive treatment services, the program was lengthened to 6 months in 1997.

Currently, residential treatment programs exist at the Luther Luckett Correctional Complex and Marion Adjustment Center. The newest treatment program at Green River Correctional Complex is scheduled to open in late April 2001. Interventions will focus on relapse prevention and correcting criminal thinking errors. In addition to these prison-based treatment programs, each institution also provides pre-treatment drug and alcohol education classes. This program is for inmates with less severe problems. The Boot Camp at roederer CC also provides substance abuse treatment programming to complement its highly structured regimen.

In 1997, 2 jail-based treatment programs were opened in the Christian and Hardin County detention centers. These programs are specifically for Class D offenders who, by statute, must serve their sentences in local or regional jails. These six-month programs emphasize relapse prevention and correction of criminal thinking errors.

A statewide community-based aftercare program was implemented in 1995 to provide continuing substance abuse treatment services for probationers and parolees who have completed treatment.
Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs
The Louisiana Department of Corrections has indicated that approximately 75% of all adult inmates committed to state custody have some level of substance abuse history. The Department of Corrections was awarded funding from the Federal Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) for State Prisoners Grant Program. Two (2) RSAT programs will be operated through this funding. One is operating at the Concordia Parish Detention Facility and the second will be operating at Elayn Hunt Correctional Center. Through the RSAT program inmates will receive 6-12 months of substance abuse treatment in facilities set apart from the general population. In addition to addressing the substance abuse problems of the inmate, the program is intended to develop the inmates' cognitive, behavioral, social, vocational, and other skills to solve the substance abuse and related problems. Continued drug and alcohol screening after release is required.

Each institution also provides pre-release counseling services. Presently, the Department is tracking the inmates who participated in the Blue Walters Substance Abuse Treatment program that was closed October 3, 2000 due to state funding problems. Inmates who are eligible for the program will now be sent to Orleans Parish Criminal Sheriff's Substance Abuse Treatment program.

**Note:** The number of drug offenders related to the total inmate population for Louisiana has decreased from 16.07% in 1992 to 14.10% in 2000. (Previous years information is not available.)
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2001)

PROFILE QUESTION
Average Age At Commitment:
29.5 YEARS

Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:
1,581 INMATES

Average Sentence for New Commitments:
(EXCLUDING LIFE SENTENCES)
3.8 YEARS

Average Time Served By Those Released:
(EXCLUDING LIFE SENTENCES)
1.5 YEARS

The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes For Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:
A. Drugs
B. Murder
C. Robbery

Race and Sex Distribution:
Percentage White
22.00%
Percentage Black
78.00%
Percentage Other
0.00%
Percentage Male
95.00%
Percentage Female
5.00%

Number of Inmates Serving Life
1,907

Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole)
213

New Commitments to Life Sentences:
66 INMATES

MARYLAND
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(AS OF JULY 1, 2001)

PROFILE QUESTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>STATE RESPONSE:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inmates Serving Death Sentences:</td>
<td>14 inmates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inmates Executed in FY 2001:</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:</td>
<td>7,183 inmates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inmates That Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentence:</td>
<td>1,840 inmates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inmates Released from Custody in FY 2001 for the Following:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expiration of Sentence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parole</td>
<td>5,299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodtime</td>
<td>2,993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probation</td>
<td>6,391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>15,124</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated: No Response

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed: Yes
Since 1991, Maryland has allowed inmates with serious medical problems to be released through the medical parole program. Inmates who are granted medical parole have serious medical problems and no longer present any risk to public safety.

Number of Inmates released in FY 2001 based on the above: 9 inmates

Inmates Between the ages of 17 and 20: 1,095 inmates

MARYLAND

COMPARATIVE DATA REPORT ON CORRECTIONS

-78-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(HIV/AIDS as of July 1, 2001)

PROFILE QUESTION
Number of AIDS Cases: 500 INMATES
Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies: 8,008 INMATES

TESTING OF INMATES BY CATEGORY:
Admission: 6,146 INMATES
Random: N/A
Incident: 21 INMATES
High Risk Group: N/A

SYSTEMS FREQUENCY OF TESTING: 1/2 OF ADMISSIONS AND 8% OF STANDING POP.
OR ABOUT 41% OVERALL

INMATES TESTING POSITIVE FOR HIV ANTIBODIES: 500 INMATES

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

METHODS OF RELIEVING OVERCROWDING

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

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The Maryland Division of Corrections is not currently under a federal or state court order during the year ending June 30, 2001.

STATE INITIATIVES

ELDERLY OR INFIRMED INMATES

Older inmates are housed in several facilities, usually ones that have in-patient infirmaries nearby. They are, however, mainstreamed. The facilities where they are "collected" have generally housed them together. There is no special programming as yet, except for a support group at one facility and a hospice program for the terminally ill. Thus there are no special housing costs, though medical costs are about twice the average. There has been no special legislation addressing this issue.

MARYLAND
Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs
There are several substance abuse treatment programs ranging from a six month therapeutic program to AA and NA groups (held in very facility). The 6 month program is funded by a federal grant. Another federal grant program addresses drug free prisons. Substance abuse education and recovery groups occur in all medium security facilities. There is a 6 week program for parole violators and others nearing release, diverting many from longer sentences. The correctional boot camp offers six months of substance abuse treatment and additional services for those with the most serious problems.

Note: The number of drug offenders related to the total inmate population for Maryland has increased from 10.59% in 1989 to 23.32% in 2001.
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(AS OF JULY 1, 2001)

PROFILE QUESTION
Average Age At Commitment:
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:
Average Sentence for New Commitments:
(excluding life sentences)
Average Time Served By Those Released:
(excluding life sentences)
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes For Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:

STATE RESPONSE:
30.42 years
312 inmates
4.63 years
2.67 years
A. Cocaine Sales
B. Burglary of a Residence
C. Felony DUI

Race and Sex Distribution:
Percentage White
Percentage Black
Percentage Other
Percentage Male
Percentage Female

Number of Inmates Serving Life: 1,064 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole): 570 inmates

New Commitments to Life Sentences: 69 inmates.

MISSISSIPPI

COMPARATIVE DATA REPORT ON CORRECTIONS

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### STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
*(as of July 1, 2001)*

#### PROFILE QUESTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>State Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inmates Serving Death Sentences:</td>
<td>63 inmates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inmates Executed in FY 2001:</td>
<td>0 inmates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:</td>
<td>2,436 inmates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inmates That Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentence:</td>
<td>248 inmates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:</td>
<td>43 inmates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inmates Released from Custody in FY 2001 for the following:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expiration of Sentence</td>
<td>2,388 inmates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parole</td>
<td>808 inmates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodtime</td>
<td>0 inmates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probation</td>
<td>2,726 inmates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death</td>
<td>39 inmates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1,216 inmates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,177 inmates</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Method in Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:
No Response

#### Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:
Yes

#### Number of Inmates Released in FY 2001 Based on the Above:
None

#### Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:
1,478 inmates

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**MISSISSIPPI**
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(HIV/AIDS AS OF JULY 1, 2001)

PROFILE QUESTION
Number of AIDS Cases: 58 INMATES
Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies: ALL

Testing of Inmates By Category:
Admission: 5,399
Random: < 1% of inmates
Incident: < 1% of inmates
High Risk Group: as ordered by MD

Systems Frequency of Testing: Admission, As Needed

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies: 203 inmates

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

ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION

Mississippi statutes offer the following programmatic options as alternatives to incarceration:

-intensive supervision program: also known as house arrest, this program is designed to allow close monitoring of inmates who do not require incarceration in an institution, but need closer monitoring than a regular probationer requires. inmates assigned to this program are required to wear an electronic monitoring device at all times.

MISSISSIPPI
ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION (cont)

**Non-Adjudicated Probation** - This is a form of probation used for eligible 1st time offenders. If this program period is successfully completed, the case is expunged and the defendant does not have a felony record. There are 2 non-adjudicated probation statutes presently being used by the courts. One refers to offenders who have been indicted for non-drug offenses, such as embezzlement, forgery, uttering forgery and burglary, etc. And another refers to certain drug cases.

**Pre-Trial Diversion Program** - It provides the defendant with an opportunity to avoid a felony conviction. Once a defendant has been indicted, arraigned, and entered a guilty plea to a felony charge, the defense attorney may request a referral for placement in this program under the control of the District Attorney’s Office. The defendant is investigated and if the DA approves him for placement in the program, a diversion or remand order will be signed by the Circuit Court Judge which lists the rules and regulations set forth in the program.

**Suspended Sentence Probation** - Is available to a defendant if the courts determine that it is in the best interest of justice and the public, and after the defendant has been convicted or has entered a guilty plea. The judge may suspend execution of the sentence and place the defendant on probation. Probationers must comply with all court ordered conditions. They may be required to pay all fines, court costs, and restitution. Failure to comply with the terms of probation may result in revocation proceedings conducted by the sentencing judge.

**Drug Courts** - Designed to quickly address a crime committed by an offender who has a substance addiction. Offenders in this program appear before a judge on a regular basis, and reports are given to the judge on the offender. Failure to appear or non-compliance with the treatment program can mean instant dismissal from the program. The judge may then impose an appropriate sentence on the offender.

MISSISSIPPI
COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The Mississippi Department of Corrections has been under a federal court order since 1985 that requires a set number of inmates per institution.

STATE INITIATIVES

ELDERLY AND INFIRM INMATES

The Mississippi Department of Corrections is currently experiencing an increase in numbers of inmates who would be classed as elderly/infirm-those persons over 50 years of age and those with chronic and disabling disease processes. In order to address this issue, MDOC has had a long-standing policy of mandatory physical evaluation and examination for inmates over 50 years of age. In the case of persons with chronic diseases, MDOC provides chronic care clinics for Diabetes, Seizures, Heart Disease and Hypertension, Lung Diseases and Orthopedics. The MDOC also provides disability housing for those inmates needing physical/medical/nursing help or specialized equipment.

MDOC has no current measurement tool in use to determine the costs associated with the elder population, nor has any legislation been passed on this issue. These are issues that will be addressed in the future, as MDOC has realized
Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs
There are alcohol and drug treatment programs and also pre-release programs that are funded by the Mississippi Department of Mental Health, the Mississippi Department of Corrections, and through residential substance abuse Treatment grants. While there is nothing in place currently to evaluate the effectiveness of these programs, negotiations have begun with a local university to accomplish this task.

Drug Offenders as a Percentage of State Inmate Population

Note: The number of drug offenders related to the total inmate population for Mississippi has remained at approximately 15% over the last ten years.
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2001)

PROFILE QUESTION
AVERAGE AGE AT COMMITMENT: 31.9 YEARS
TOTAL NUMBER OF INMATES 50 YEARS OR OLDER: 394 INMATES

AVERAGE SENTENCE FOR NEW COMMITMENTS: 6 YEARS
(EXCLUDING LIFE SENTENCES)

AVERAGE TIME SERVED BY THOSE RELEASED: 2.86 YEARS
(EXCLUDING LIFE SENTENCES)

THE THREE (3) MOST FREQUENTLY COMMITTED CRIMES FOR WHICH
INMATES ARE CURRENTLY SERVING TIME:
A. DANGEROUS DRUGS
B. ROBBERY
C. HOMICIDE

RACE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION:
PERCENTAGE WHITE 56.80%
PERCENTAGE BLACK 42.50%
PERCENTAGE OTHER 0.70%
PERCENTAGE MALE 92.72%
PERCENTAGE FEMALE 7.28%

NUMBER OF INMATES SERVING LIFE 1,396 INMATES
NUMBER OF INMATES SERVING LIFE (WITHOUT PAROLE) 781 INMATES

NEW COMMITMENTS TO LIFE SENTENCES: 84 INMATES

MISSOURI
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2001)

PROFILE QUESTION

INMATES SERVING DEATH SENTENCES:

STATE RESPONSE:
74 INMATES

INMATES EXECUTED IN FY 2001:

6 INMATES

INMATES SERVING TWENTY (20) YEARS OR MORE:

5,347 INMATES

INMATES THAT HAVE ALREADY SERVED TWENTY (20) YEARS OF THEIR CURRENT SENTENCE:

251 INMATES

INMATES ADMITTED WHO WERE PAROLE VIOLATORS:

9,130 INMATES

INMATES RELEASED FROM CUSTODY IN FY 2001 FOR THE FOLLOWING:

Expiration of Sentence

1,515 INMATES

Parole

16,023 INMATES

Goodtime

35 INMATES

Probation

4,097 INMATES

Death

52 INMATES

Other

932 INMATES

Total

24,654 INMATES

Method in which "Goodtime" is calculated:

Credit for time served

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release allowed:

Yes

Number of inmates released in FY 2001 based on the above:

N/A

Inmates Between the ages of 17 and 20:

1,522 INMATES

MISSOURI
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(HIV/AIDS as of July 1, 2001)

PROFILE QUESTION
Number of AIDS Cases: 10 inmates

Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies: 13,637

Testing of Inmates By Category:
Admission: 6,871 inmates
Random: none
Incident: 605 inmates
High Risk Group: n/a

Systems Frequency of Testing: Admission, Exit, Voluntary, Other Random

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies: 253 inmates

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

METHODS OF RELIEVING OVERCROWDING

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

As alternatives to incarceration, the Missouri Department of Corrections provides electronic monitoring, residential facilities, community release courts and drug courts.

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The Missouri Department of Corrections is not currently under a federal or state court order during the year ending June 30, 2001.

STATE INITIATIVES

ELDERLY OR INFIRMED INMATES

The number of elderly inmates in the Missouri Department of Corrections is very small. In a few facilities, there are separate housing quarters for the elderly. The Missouri Board of Probation and Parole has a medical parole (Compassionate Release) which might apply to elderly or infirm inmates. Missouri Statutes (RSMo 217.250) authorizes parole of inmates who are advanced in age.

MISSOURI
State Initiatives

Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs
A combination of state-operated programs, interagency agreements and contracted services are employed to meet the substance abuse services needs of the offender population. These services include: substance abuse screening assessment utilizing the Multidimensional Addictions and Personality Profile (MAPP); drug testing for institution and field populations; institutional substance abuse education programs; institutional partial-day treatment programs; community based substance abuse treatment programs including community release center treatment programs and drug court treatment services; and Required Education and Community Treatment (REACT).

In FY 00, the MoDOC administered 28,195 multidimensional addictions and personality profile screenings. This represented a 65 percent increase in the screenings conducted in FY99. October 1, 2001 the Department will switch to the Texas Christian University Drug Screening as the department wide substance abuse screening instrument.

Drug testing through urinalysis reduces drug use by interdiction. The Department conducts random and targeted testing of institutional and community offender populations on a monthly basis. There was a total of 132,543 samples performed in the Department of Corrections Laboratories for the FY 2001.

Since 1993, the growth in Institutional Treatment Center beds has been significant. In 1989, the Missouri DOC operated 220 institutional treatment beds. Today, 2,837 institutional treatment beds are available. Of these beds, 1,331 are designated for long-term treatment; the remaining 1,506 are reserved for short-term substance abuse treatment.

In FY99, 10,704 offenders were placed in Institutional Treatment Centers. In FY00, 11,056 offenders were placed in ITCs. The combined average monthly ITC population during FY 99 was 2,627; increasing to 2,782 in FY00.
Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs (cont.)

Sixty-seven percent of offenders in Institutional Treatment Centers successfully completed treatment in FY00, representing a 3.4% increase over the FY99 completion rate of 63.7%. The majority of the offenders who successfully completed institutional treatment was granted probation by the court; the remaining number were placed on parole or reinstated on parole.

Recidivism and outcome measures are tracked for the treatment programs. Outcome measures include tracking program completion rates, arrest rates after completion, employment after the program and educational levels achieved post program. Specific research projects have been completed for two MoDoc treatment centers.

Note: The number of drug offenders related to the total inmate population for Missouri has increased from 12.24% in 1991 to 20.99% in 2001.

MISSOURI
PROFILE QUESTION
Average Age At Commitment:
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:
Average Sentence for New Commitments:
(excluding life sentences)
Average Time Served by Those Released:
(excluding life sentences)
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:
Race and Sex Distribution:
Percentage White
Percentage Black
Percentage Other
Percentage Male
Percentage Female
Number of Inmates Serving Life
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole)
New Commitments to Life Sentences:

STATE RESPONSE:
31 years
916 inmates
2.5 years
1.3 years
A. Drug Crimes
B. DWI
C. Larceny
32.35%
62.74%
4.91%
93.55%
6.45%
3,223 inmates
N/A
70 inmates

NORTH CAROLINA
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(AS OF JULY 1, 2001)

PROFILE QUESTION
INMATES SERVING DEATH SENTENCES:

INMATES EXECUTED IN FY 2001:

INMATES SERVING TWENTY (20) YEARS OR MORE:
INMATES THAT HAVE ALREADY SERVED TWENTY (20)
YEARS OF THEIR CURRENT SENTENCE:

INMATES ADMITTED WHO WERE PAROLE VIOLATORS:

INMATES RELEASED FROM CUSTODY IN FY 2001 FOR THE FOLLOWING:
Expiration of Sentence
Parole
Goodtime
Probation
Death
Other
Total

METHOD IN WHICH "GOODTIME" IS CALCULATED:

IS MEDICAL-EARLY OR COMPASSIONATE RELEASE ALLOWED:

NUMBER OF INMATES RELEASED IN FY 2001 BASED ON THE ABOVE:

INMATES BETWEEN THE AGES OF 17 AND 20:

STATE RESPONSE:
205 INMATES
2 INMATES
9,463 INMATES
308 INMATES
507 INMATES
17,142 INMATES
3,980 INMATES
0 INMATES
0 INMATES
65 INMATES
1,619 INMATES
22,806 INMATES

NO RESPONSE

NO

0 INMATES

2,555 INMATES

NORTH CAROLINA
STATE INITIATIVES

ELDERLY OR INFIRMED INMATES

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

While these inmates are generally scattered throughout the system, years of pouring maximum custody inmates with long sentences into the Louisiana State Penitentiary (LSP) resulted in LSP having a significant number of inmates with special needs. During the last several years, steps have been taken to spread these special populations into other institutions due, in part, to continued challenges with recruiting and retaining a sufficient number of medical personnel at LSP. LSP does maintain a 120-bed skilled nursing unit for elderly and infirmed inmates, which includes a hospice program.

The Dr. Martin L. Forcht, Jr. Clinical Treatment Unit, a division of David Wade Correctional Center, is located in rural, southern Caddo Parish. The facility’s location allows easy access to the LSU Health Sciences Center and other specialty services which are located in the area. The facility also functions as a reception and diagnostic center for north Louisiana parishes. The facility opened in October 1996 and continues to be under renovation at this time. Inmate labor has been utilized in the renovations except where licensed contractors are required. A federal VOI/TMS grant was obtained which funded ninety percent of the renovations with the state matching the other ten percent. The unit currently houses a capacity of 358 inmates. A new medical building has been requested through capital outlay funds. Renovations to a new cellblock unit were completed in 2000 and a kitchen was renovated in early 2001. In addition, Louisiana State Penitentiary at Angola, Louisiana, maintains a 120 bed skilled nursing unit for the elderly and infirm inmates, which includes a hospice program.
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2001)

PROFILE QUESTION
AVERAGE AGE AT COMMITMENT:
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:

STATE RESPONSE:
28.9 years
1,261 inmates

AVERAGE SENTENCE FOR NEW COMMITMENTS:
(excluding life sentences)

AVERAGE TIME SERVED BY THOSE RELEASED:
(excluding life sentences)

6.3 years
3.5 years

THE THREE (3) MOST FREQUENTLY COMMITTED CRIMES FOR WHICH INMATES ARE CURRENTLY SERVING TIME:
A. Drug Offenses
B. Robbery
C. Homicide

RACE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION:
Percentage White
Percentage Black
Percentage Other
Percentage Male
Percentage Female

24.30%
75.60%
0.10%
92.80%
7.20%

NUMBER OF INMATES SERVING LIFE
(In a ruling made by the Supreme Court, inmates serving life are no longer eligible for parole in Louisiana.)

0 inmates

NUMBER OF INMATES SERVING LIFE (WITHOUT PAROLE)

3,668 inmates

NEW COMMITMENTS TO LIFE SENTENCES:

143 inmates

LOUISIANA

COMPARATIVE DATA REPORT ON CORRECTIONS

SOUTHERN LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE:
LOUISIANA LEGISLATIVE FISCAL OFFICE
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES

Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

The North Carolina Department of Corrections has the following substance abuse treatment programs.

Drug Alcohol Recovery Treatment (DART) - In-Prison Intensive Residential Treatment (30-90 days) for medium custody adult offenders. Followed up with 8 weeks of aftercare upon completion of the IRT phase. Offenders then participate in 12 weeks of pre-release community transition activities at the end of their sentence. The annual cost is $5.5 million.

Private Facilities - Intensive Residential Treatment (180-360 days) for minimum custody adult offenders. At the end of treatment, offenders are released to the community. The annual cost is $7.5 million.

DWI Facility - Intensive Residential Treatment (30-90 days) for probation/parole offenders with DWI convictions. At the end of the program, the offenders return to their communities. The annual cost is $3.4 million.

Federal Funded Programs - Intensive Residential Treatment (180-360 days) of treatment primarily for youthful offenders and some adults. Six months in intensive programs; three months in pre-release community transition and three months of post-release activity. The annual cost is $652,930.

NORTH CAROLINA
The effectiveness of substance abuse programs are measured by assessing if:
substance abuse services are provided to the inmates who are identified as needing
 treatment; a sufficient number of inmates who enter the programs actually complete the program; the completers are continuing their recovery through group meetings
and other activities; and the inmates who complete the pre-release community
transition programs still active in the recovery process upon release from the Department.

Additionally, participants are tracked in the programs through a separate treatment
substance abuse module, ACD, which interfaces with the inmate tracking system used by
prisons, OPUS. The North Carolina Sentencing Commission compared the recidivism rates for
those in substance abuse programs to those inmates in the general population.

![Drug Offenders as a Percentage of State Inmate Population](image)

**Note:** The numbers of drug offenders related to the total inmate population for North
Carolina has remained constant over the last ten years.

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

NORTH CAROLINA

Comparative Data Report on Corrections

---

Southwestern Legislative Conference:
Louisiana Legislative Fiscal Office
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2001)

PROFILE QUESTION

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

Average Sentence for New Commitments:
(excluding life sentences)

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

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

Race and Sex Distribution:
Percentage White
Percentage Black
Percentage Other
Percentage Male
Percentage Female

Number of Inmates Serving Life
Number of Inmates Serving Life (without parole)

New Commitments to Life Sentences:

STATE RESPONSE:
33.75 years
395 inmates

5.38 years
2.21 years

A. Drug Possession
B. Drug Distribution
C. Larceny

55.10%
32.80%
12.10%
68.20%
11.80%

1,379 inmates
367 inmates

95 inmates (Life and Life w/o parole)

OKLAHOMA
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(AS OF JULY 1, 2001)

PROFILE QUESTION
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

STATE RESPONSE:
119 INMATES

Inmates Executed in FY 2001:
15 INMATES

Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:
603 INMATES

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

Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:
112 INMATES

Inmates Released from Custody in FY 2001 for the Following:
Expiration of Sentence
3,083 INMATES
Parole
861 INMATES
Goodtime
0 INMATES
Probation
2,340 INMATES
Death
61 INMATES
Other
393 INMATES
Total
6,708 INMATES

Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:
Inmates receive earned credits and achievement credits
throughout incarceration if eligible. Most inmates have received
some form of credit by the time they are released from custody.

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:
Yes

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

Number of Inmates Released in FY 01 Based on the Above:
N/A

Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:
749 INMATES

OKLAHOMA

COMPARATIVE DATA REPORT ON CORRECTIONS
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(HIV/AIDS AS OF JULY 1, 2001)

PROFILE QUESTION
NUMBER OF AIDS CASES:
STATE RESPONSE: 34

NUMBER OF INMATES TESTED FOR HIV ANTIBODIES: 7,588

TESTING OF INMATES BY CATEGORY:
- Admission: 7,588
- Random: N/A
- Incident: N/A
- High Risk Group: N/A

SYSTEMS FREQUENCY OF TESTING:
- Admission and per doctor's order

INMATES TESTING POSITIVE FOR HIV ANTIBODIES: 28 INMATES

THE OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS DOES NOT SEGREGATE OR ISOLATE HIV-INFECTED INMATES.

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

STATE INITIATIVES

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

OKLAHOMA
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs
The Oklahoma Department of Corrections provides several programs for the treatment of substance abuse. The prison based treatment programs consist of five levels of treatment (halfway house, 6 months, 12 months, regimented treatment programs, and therapeutic community). The cost of these programs is $1.4 million excluding personnel costs. The funding sources are Residential Substance Abuse Treatment grants, Special Population Treatment Unit, and private prison contracts.

The Oklahoma Department of Corrections is in the process of evaluating the effectiveness of these substance abuse treatment programs utilizing the CPAI. They began tracking program participation in late 1999 and believe that it will take a minimum of 5 years to assess the effectiveness based on recidivism rates.

Note: The number of drug offenders related to the total inmate population for Oklahoma has increased from 17.9% in 1991 to 24.53% in 2001.
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(AS OF JULY 1, 2001)

PROFILE QUESTION
Average Age At Commitment:
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:
Average Sentence for New Commitments:
(excluding life sentences)
Average Time Served By Those Released:
(excluding life sentences)
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes For Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:
Race and Sex Distribution:
Percentage White
Percentage Black
Percentage Other
Percentage Male
Percentage Female
Number of Inmates Serving Life
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole)
New Commitments to Life Sentences:

STATE RESPONSE:
30.0 YEARS
446 INMATES
4.67 YEARS
2.08 YEARS
A. Drugs
B. Burglary
C. Homicide
31.20%
68.00%
0.80%
93.30%
6.70%
1,517 INMATES
370 INMATES
72 INMATES

SOUTH CAROLINA
PROFILE QUESTION
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 2001:

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

Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:

Inmates Released from Custody in FY 01 for the Following:
Expiration of Sentence
Parole
Goodtime
Probation
Death
Other
Total

Method in Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

* Expiration and probation inmates earned good time toward sentences.

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:

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

Inmates Between the ages of 17 and 20:

SOUTH CAROLINA

70 inmates
1 inmate
3,200 inmates
341 inmates
1,198 inmates
5,265 inmates
3,240 inmates
* inmates
2,281 inmates
74 inmates
813 inmates
11,673 inmates

Yes None were released in FY 00.

1,670 inmates

COMPARATIVE DATA REPORT ON CORRECTIONS

SOUTHERN LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE:
LOUISIANA LEGISLATIVE FISCAL OFFICE
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(HIV/AIDS as of July 1, 2001)

PROFILE QUESTION

STATE RESPONSE:

Number of AIDS Cases: 220 INMATES

Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies: N/A

Testing of Inmates By Category:

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

Systems Frequency of Testing:
on admission, post-exposure
and clinical indications

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies: 374 INMATES

Inmates found to be positive for HIV antibodies are incarcerated in one facility.
Male HIV population is assigned to Broad River Correctional Institution, Columbia, SC.
Female HIV population is assigned to Women's Correctional Institution, Columbia, SC.

SOUTH CAROLINA

COMPARATIVE DATA REPORT ON CORRECTIONS
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The South Carolina Dept. of Corrections was not under a federal court order as of July 1, 2001.

STATE INITIATIVES

ELDERLY OR INFIRMED INMATES
The South Carolina Department of Corrections generally defines any inmates over the age of 55 as "elderly inmates." Currently, SCDC places all elderly inmates in general population at all institutions unless the inmate has special needs (i.e., medical needs, mental health needs). Some elderly inmates are placed in a 20-bed assisted living unit located at Perry Correctional Institution. Terminally ill inmates who a physician determines has less than one year to live may apply for a Medical Furlough for Terminally Ill Inmates. A sponsor will provide residence and assume complete financial responsibility for living expenses and medical care for the inmate. The request must also include a signed statement from a community physician agreeing they will provide medical care for the furloughed inmate and that SCDC will not be liable for any costs. All requests require the Agency Director's approval.

PRISON-BASED SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAMS
Currently, the South Carolina Department of Corrections provides a modality of prison-based substance abuse treatment programs referred to as a Therapeutic Community. Therapeutic Communities within the Department of Corrections are formed for mutual advantage for offenders who are chemically dependent. The common goal of these programs is change. In addition to the residential programming, the SCDC also offers non-residential levels of programming to include those that are considered Low Intensity (Educational), and Low/Moderate (Educational & Group).

SOUTH CAROLINA
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

The South Carolina Department of Corrections has listed the following modified therapeutic community substance abuse treatments programs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Name</th>
<th>Federal Funds</th>
<th>State Funds</th>
<th>Total Funds</th>
<th>Funding Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leath CI</td>
<td>$321,247</td>
<td>$186,167</td>
<td>$507,414</td>
<td>Res. Sub. Abuse Treatment Grant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbeville CI</td>
<td>$643,194</td>
<td>$264,398</td>
<td>$1,057,592</td>
<td>Res. Sub. Abuse Treatment Grant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Park CI</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>$141,480</td>
<td>$141,480</td>
<td>State Funded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$964,441</td>
<td>$592,045</td>
<td>$1,706,486</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The effectiveness of the substance abuse programs is evaluated by comparing the reincarceration rates of those who have had substance use/abuse treatment to those who have not. Also, recidivism rates for those in the program are compared to inmates in general population. Program participants are tracked through a sampling of successful program completers who have been released from the SCDOC.

![Graph showing drug offenders as a percentage of state inmate population from 1990 to 2000.](image)

**Note:** The number of drug offenders related to the total inmate population for South Carolina has remained fairly constant at about 20% over the last 10 years.

SOUTH CAROLINA
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2001)

PROFILE QUESTION

AVERAGE AGE AT COMMITMENT:

STATE RESPONSE:

32.2 YEARS

TOTAL NUMBER OF INMATES 50 YEARS OR OLDER:

546 INMATES

AVERAGE SENTENCE FOR NEW COMMITMENTS:
(excluding life sentences)

5.3 YEARS

AVERAGE TIME SERVED BY THOSE RELEASED:
(excluding life sentences)

4.1 YEARS

THE THREE (3) MOST FREQUENTLY COMMITTED CRIMES FOR WHICH INMATES ARE CURRENTLY SERVING TIME:

A. HOMICIDE
B. DRUGS
C. ROBBERY

RACE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION:

PERCENTAGE WHITE

46.00%

PERCENTAGE BLACK

52.00%

PERCENTAGE OTHER

2.00%

PERCENTAGE MALE

94.00%

PERCENTAGE FEMALE

6.00%

NUMBER OF INMATES SERVING LIFE

1,727 INMATES

NUMBER OF INMATES SERVING LIFE (WITHOUT PAROLE)

180 INMATES

NEW COMMITMENTS TO LIFE SENTENCES:

114 INMATES

TENNESSEE
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2001)

PROFILE QUESTION
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 2001:

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

Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:

Inmates Released from Custody in FY 01 for the Following:
Expiration of Sentence
Parole
Goodtime
Probation
Death
Other
Total

Method in Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

IS Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:

By statute, the commissioner may grant furloughs for medical reasons to inmates who meet very strict criteria. This furlough may be revoked at any time.

Inmates between the Ages of 17 and 20:

TENNESSEE
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The Tennessee Department of Corrections is not currently under a federal or state court order during the year ending June 30, 2001.

STATE INITIATIVES

ELDERLY OR INFIRMED INMATES
The Tennessee Department of Corrections recognizes the growing needs of elderly and infirmed inmates as special populations. Currently, the TDOC operates the DeBerry Special Needs Facility as its central hospital and pharmacy for medical and mental health needs. The Sheltered Living Unit at DSNF contains beds for inmate workers and also 85 beds for infirmed inmates who are independent in their activities of daily living.

No special programs currently exist for elderly inmates, however, 45 beds at the Wayne County Boot Camp are utilized for geriatric inmates who provide support services for the facility.

ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION
Community corrections grant programs serve as an alternative to incarceration for target populations of offenders, ensuring the courts a range of sentencing options. The intensive probation program is available to divert offenders from institutions who would otherwise be incarcerated. This supervision does involve evening and weekend home visits, electronic monitoring and random drug screens.

TENNESSEE
Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs
The Tennessee Department of Corrections has a number of substance abuse treatment programs including modified therapeutic community programs, structured self-help programs, group counseling programs, etc. The length of these programs ranges from 10 weeks to 6 months and the annual program capacity of these programs is 1,428. The total cost associated with the substance abuse programs is $1.2 million. This includes state and federal (BYRNE $137,000 and RSAI $331,500) funds.

Note: The number of drug offenders related to the total inmate population for Tennessee has increased from 14.5% in 1991 to 17.11% in 2001.
### SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (AS OF JULY 1, 2001)

#### PROFILE QUESTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profile Question</th>
<th>State Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average Age At Commitment:</td>
<td>32.6 YEARS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:</td>
<td>2,250 INMATES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Sentence for New Commitments: (excluding life sentences)</td>
<td>8.52 YEARS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Time Served By Those Released: (excluding life sentences)</td>
<td>4.31 YEARS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- A. Drugs 33,477
- B. Robbery 22,504
- C. Burglary 19,358

#### Race and Sex Distribution:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage White</td>
<td>31.10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage Black</td>
<td>43.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage Other</td>
<td>25.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage Male</td>
<td>92.26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage Female</td>
<td>7.74%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Number of Inmates Serving Life

- 7,550 INMATES

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

- N/A

#### New Commitments to Life Sentences:

- 348 INMATES
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2001)

PROFILE QUESTION
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 2001:

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

Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:

Inmates Released from Custody in FY 01 for the following:
Expiration of Sentence
Parole
Goodtime
Probation
Death
Other
Total

Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

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

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:
Yes

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

Number of inmates released in FY 2001 based on the above:
N/A

Inmates Between the ages of 17 and 20:
6,968 inmates

TEXAS
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(HIVAIDS AS OF JULY 1, 2001)

PROFILE QUESTION

NUMBER OF AIDS CASES: 847 INMATES
NUMBER OF INMATES TESTED FOR HIV ANTIBODIES: 33,801 INMATES

TESTING OF INMATES BY CATEGORY:
- Admission: N/A
- Random: N/A
- Incident: N/A
- High Risk Group: N/A

SYSTEMS FREQUENCY OF TESTING: N/A

INMATES TESTING POSITIVE FOR HIV ANTIBODIES: 346 INMATES

THE TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS DOES NOT SEGREGATE OR ISOLATE HIV-INFECTED INMATES.

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

THE TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS IS UNDER A STATE COURT ORDER FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001. THIS COURT ORDER RELATES TO THE FOLLOW:
1.) USE OF FORCE TRAINING.
2.) AMELIORATION OF CONDITIONS IN ADMINISTRATIVE SEGREGATION.
3.) PROTECTIVE CUSTODY - RESPONSE TO VULNERABLE OFFENDERS.

TEXAS
STATE INITIATIVES

Elderly or Infirm Inmates
The Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) established a Task Force on Aging Offenders which is addressing the issue of the growing number of elderly offenders. The elderly inmate population is projected to increase by 121% between 1998 and 2008, from 4,779 inmates to 10,601 inmates. This increase in population may cause the health care costs of the elderly inmate population to more than double during this period. The prison system’s annual health care cost for elderly inmates may increase from $27 million per year in 1999 to $56 million in 2008.

TDCJ clusters elderly inmates in certain units. Fourteen units house about 47% of the elderly population and the remaining 53% are distributed throughout the other TDCJ facilities. A unit developed as a geriatric facility with a capacity of 60 beds houses offenders who require a sheltered environment and may need specialty services.

Currently, there is no new legislation which has been enacted specifically addressing this issue.

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

1. Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facilities - An intensive nine to twelve month Therapeutic Community program sentenced by a judge as a condition of probation or as a modification of parole/probation. The program consists of orientation, main treatment, and re-entry. Offenders may also participate in peer support groups.
STATE INITIATIVES

Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs (continued)

(2) In-Prison Therapeutic Community - 9 to 12 month intensive therapeutic community treatment program for offenders identified as needing substance abuse treatment; participation by parole board vote, released on parole after program completion to community residential facility for 3 months followed by outpatient treatment for 12 months.

(3) Pre-Release Substance Abuse Program - An intensive 6-month treatment program for offenders with serious substance abuse/dependency and antisocial characteristics from Institutional Division Units. These offenders are within 6 to 9 months of release as identified by the Texas Department of Criminal Justice Classification Department and Parole Division. Treatment modality is similar to Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facilities, but is much more condensed. Offenders may participate in peer support groups.

(4) State Jail Substance Abuse Treatment Program - Offers five separate programs for offenders with fourth degree felonies who are sentenced by a judge to serve a sentence for not more than two years.

(5) Intermediate Sanction Facility (ISF) - A parole program designed to treat offenders who have relapsed.

(6) Institutional Substance Abuse Educational Program - All Institutional Division offenders are referred to the Addiction and Human Development Education Program as it benefits even non-drinkers/non-users. The program involves screening to help determine severity of any alcohol or drug programs, and prioritizing program participation. Drug education is provided to offenders as soon as possible after incarceration.

TEXAS
STATE INITIATIVES (continued)

Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs (continued)

(7) Continuum of Care - Successful graduates of the Substance Abuse Treatment Programs at the SAFP facilities and IPTC's progress to one of the Transitional Treatment Centers operated under contract monitored by the Parole Division and the Substance Abuse Treatment Program. Participants reside for 3 months at the TTC, but obtain employment in the local community. Substance Abuse treatment and the Therapeutic Group process continue during the residents' time in the TTC. Upon leaving the TTC, participants continue further treatment for one year on an outpatient basis with an Aftercare Provider. Thus, the Continuum of Care, from SAFP or IPTC through the TTC and Aftercare process, is two years.

Evaluation:
Performance measures as outlined in the contract and audits performed regularly are two procedures used to track the effectiveness of the Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. The Criminal Justice Policy Council's comparison of recidivism rates for 1993, 1994, and 1995 as well as the 1997/98 comparison are also methods of evaluating the effectiveness of the program. The Substance Abuse Treatment Program is evolving and continually improving as methods of evaluation increase each year.

Tracking:
Participants are tracked through the Substance Abuse Master Plan Information Management System (SAMPIMS). The SAMPIMS is currently under review to adequately determine what improvements to the system can be made to better support the Substance Abuse Initiative.
Reidivism Rates

Reidivism rates are compared between offenders who participated in the Substance Abuse Programs versus those that may be eligible for the programs, but who did not participate in the programs. The comparison was made for offenders who participated in the In-Prison Therapeutic Treatment Communities (IPTC) and the Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facilities (SAFPF) versus offenders who may have been eligible for participation in these programs, but who did not participate. The Criminal Justice Policy Council (CJPC) completed a three-year Reidivism Tracking of offenders participating in Substance Abuse Treatment Programs for 1993, 1994, and 1995. The CJPC is currently tracking a 2-year reidivism rate for the comparison population for Fiscal Year 1997 and 1998.

Note: The number of drug offenders related to the total inmate population for Texas has increased from 18.75% in 1990 to 25.02% in 2000.
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2001)

PROFILE QUESTION

AVERAGE AGE AT COMMITMENT: 32.5 YEARS
TOTAL NUMBER OF INMATES 50 YEARS OR OLDER: 444 INMATES

AVERAGE SENTENCE FOR NEW COMMITMENTS: 5.2 YEARS
(EXCLUDING LIFE SENTENCES)

AVERAGE TIME SERVED BY THOSE RELEASED: 3.2 YEARS
(EXCLUDING LIFE SENTENCES)

THE THREE (3) MOST FREQUENTLY COMMITTED CRIMES FOR WHICH INMATES ARE CURRENTLY SERVING TIME:

A. LARCENY/FRAUD
B. ROBBERY
C. DRUGS

RACE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION:

PERCENTAGE WHITE 32.80%
PERCENTAGE BLACK 66.20%
PERCENTAGE OTHER 1.00%
PERCENTAGE MALE 93.60%
PERCENTAGE FEMALE 6.40%

NUMBER OF INMATES SERVING LIFE 1,521 INMATES
NUMBER OF INMATES SERVING LIFE (WITHOUT PAROLE) 313 INMATES

NEW COMMITMENTS TO LIFE SENTENCES: 53 INMATES
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2001)

PROFILE QUESTION

INMATES SERVING DEATH SENTENCES:

INMATES EXECUTED IN FY 2001:

INMATES SERVING TWENTY (20) YEARS OR MORE:
INMATES THAT HAVE ALREADY SERVED TWENTY (20)
YEARS OF THEIR CURRENT SENTENCE:

INMATES ADMITTED WHO WERE PAROLE VIOLATORS:

INMATES RELEASED FROM CUSTODY IN FY 2001 FOR THE FOLLOWING:
EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE
PAROLE
GOODTIME
PROBATION
DEATH
OTHER

TOTAL

METHOD IN WHICH "GOODTIME" IS CALCULATED:

IS MEDICAL-EARLY OR COMPASSIONATE RELEASE ALLOWED:

NUMBER OF INMATES RELEASED IN FY 2001 BASED ON THE ABOVE:

INMATES BETWEEN THE AGES OF 17 AND 20:

STATE RESPONSE:

28 INMATES

6 INMATES

10,028 INMATES

1,018 INMATES

916 INMATES

749 INMATES

2,313 INMATES

5,585 INMATES

INCLUDED IN EXPIRATION

77 INMATES

298 INMATES

9,022 INMATES

THESE INMATES SERVED APPRX. 85 TO 90% OF THEIR SENTENCE.

NO

N/A

N/A

VIRGINIA

COMPARATIVE DATA REPORT ON CORRECTIONS

SOUTHERN LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE:
LOUISIANA LEGISLATIVE FISCAL OFFICE
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(AS OF JULY 1, 2001)

PROFILE QUESTION

NUMBER OF AIDS CASES: 550 INMATES

NUMBER OF INMATES TESTED FOR HIV ANTIBODIES: 3,145 INMATES

TESTING OF INMATES BY CATEGORY:

ADMISSION: N/A
RANDOM: YES
INCIDENT: YES
HIGH RISK GROUP: YES

SYSTEMS FREQUENCY OF TESTING: INMATE REQUEST OR SYMPTOMATIC

INMATES TESTING POSITIVE FOR HIV ANTIBODIES: 550 INMATES

THE VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS DOES NOT SEGREGATE OR ISOLATE HIV-INFECTED INMATES.

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS


VIRGINIA
Elderly or Infirm Inmates
Health care is based on patient functionality and not age. If a patient requires assistance with 3 or more activities of daily living, then they are housed at the Powhatan, Greensville, or Fluvanna (women only) infirmaries. If the patient requires help with 1 or 2 activities of daily living, then he is housed at Deerfield's assisted living unit. Skilled nursing care is about $100 per day, and assisted living is about $25 per day in addition to normal housing costs.

Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs
All prisons offer a substance abuse psycho-education curriculum and many offer group counseling. Virginia's flagship programs are Substance Abuse Therapeutic Communities (TC). They have 1,825 beds in 9 prisons across the state, including 2 facilities that operate solely as secure TC prisons. Total funding for these programs is approximately $3 million per year. National consultants are on contract to conduct Process Evaluations of these programs. The Department has employed an analyst who is collecting data for a longitudinal recidivism study.

Note: The number of drug offenders related to the total inmate population for Virginia has decreased from 15.15% in 1990 to 12.20% in 2000.
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(AS OF JULY 1, 2001)

PROFILE QUESTION

AVERAGE AGE AT COMMITMENT:
TOTAL NUMBER OF INMATES 50 YEARS OR OLDER:

AVERAGE SENTENCE FOR NEW COMMITMENTS:
(EXCLUDING LIFE SENTENCES)

AVERAGE TIME SERVED BY THOSE RELEASED:
(EXCLUDING LIFE SENTENCES)

THE THREE (3) MOST SERIOUS CRIMES FOR WHICH INMATES ARE CURRENTLY SERVING TIME:

RACE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION:

PERCENTAGE WHITE
PERCENTAGE BLACK
PERCENTAGE OTHER
PERCENTAGE MALE
PERCENTAGE FEMALE

NUMBER OF INMATES SERVING LIFE
NUMBER OF INMATES SERVING LIFE (WITHOUT PAROLE)

NEW COMMITMENTS TO LIFE SENTENCES:

STATE RESPONSE:

N/A

11.4 YEARS (MALES)
10.4 YEARS (FEMALES)

1.86 YEARS (MALES)
1.43 YEARS (FEMALES)

A. FIRST DEGREE MURDER
B. AGGRAVATED ROBBERY
C. SEXUAL ASSAULT

WEST VIRGINIA

COMPARATIVE DATA REPORT ON CORRECTIONS

SOUTHERN LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE:
LOUISIANA LEGISLATIVE FISCAL OFFICE
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2001)

PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

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

Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:

Inmates Released from Custody in FY 01 for the Following:
Expiration of Sentence
Parole
Goodtime
Probation
Death
Other
Total

Method in Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:

Number of Inmates Released in FY 01 Based on the Above:

Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:

STATE RESPONSE:

0 INMATES (WV abolished the death penalty
in 1965)

UNKNOWN

214 INMATES

313 INMATES

542 INMATES

0 INMATES

203 INMATES

18 INMATES

99 INMATES

1,175 INMATES

No Response

Yes

UNKNOWN

124 INMATES

WEST VIRGINIA
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(HIV/AIDS as of July 1, 2001)

PROFILE QUESTION
Number of AIDS Cases:

STATE RESPONSE:
10 INMATES

Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies

STATE RESPONSE:
UNKNOWN

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

STATE RESPONSE:
UNKNOWN
UNKNOWN
UNKNOWN
UNKNOWN

Systems Frequency of Testing:

STATE RESPONSE:
Clinically needed; inmate request; incident

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:

STATE RESPONSE:
UNKNOWN

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

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The West Virginia Department of Corrections is not currently under a federal or state court order during the year ending June 30, 2001.
Elderly or Infirmed Inmates
The West Virginia Division of Corrections converted the old mental retardation center into a prison for older inmates and inmates with medical problems.

Prison-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs
The West Virginia Division of Corrections has indicated that extensive drug treatment classes are provided at most institutions. In addition, Beckley Correctional Center is a dedicated DUI treatment facility. Recidivism rates are not available for the substance abuse programs.

Note: The number of drug offenders related to the total inmate population for West Virginia has remained at about 7% for the last 10 years.

WEST VIRGINIA

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