ADULT CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS

A Report Submitted to the
FISCAL AFFAIRS AND GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS COMMITTEE

Southern Legislative Conference Council of State Governments

JOHN R. ROMBACH,
LEGISLATIVE FISCAL OFFICER

Prepared by:
Kristy Freeman, Fiscal Analyst
Louisiana Legislative Fiscal Office

John J. Hainkel, Jr.,
President of the Louisiana Senate

Charles W. DeWitt, Jr.,
Speaker of the Louisiana House

2002
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<th>Pages</th>
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<tr>
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<td>45 - 48</td>
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<td>49 - 55</td>
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<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>56 - 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>62 - 67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>68 - 72</td>
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<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>73 - 77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>78 - 82</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>83 - 88</td>
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<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>89 - 94</td>
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<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>95 - 100</td>
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<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>101 - 104</td>
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<td>105 - 109</td>
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<td>Tennessee</td>
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<td>Texas</td>
<td>115 - 121</td>
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<td>Virginia</td>
<td>122 - 125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>126 - 129</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PREFACE

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 seven years, the annual growth of inmates in state facilities has declined from 8.1% from 1995-96 to 2.1% from 2001-02. 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 79.3%. These southern states spend an average of $16,683 per year to incarcerate an adult inmate and a total which exceeds $10 billion on adult corrections for fiscal year 2001-02.

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-seventh 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, 2002.

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, Jean Pederson, and Matt Gautreaux.

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METHODOLOGY

The purpose of this report is to provide legislators and staff in each state with a reference document that 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 11,226 or 2.1 percent from July 1, 2001 to July 1, 2002 (based on figures reported in previous years surveys). The rate of change for each state varied widely, from a 9.4 percent increase in Mississippi to a .1 percent decrease in Texas. A yearly 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-83</td>
<td>183,325</td>
<td></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>
<tr>
<td>1-Jul-02</td>
<td>534,909</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Between 1992 and 2002 the resident population of the sixteen state Southern Legislative Conference region increased from 85.6 million to 106.1 million, a 23.9 percent increase. During that same time period, the number of state inmates (including state inmates housed in local jails) increased by 90.7 percent from 302,776 to 577,365. Not surprisingly, the incarceration rate in the SLC region, which is the number of inmates per one hundred thousand inhabitants, increased from 353.5 in 1992 to 544.2 in 2002 and continued to exceed the U.S. incarceration rate which increased from 319 in 1992 to 638.6 in 2002.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>SLC Total Population (thousands)</th>
<th>U.S. Population (thousands)</th>
<th>SLC Total Inmates (incl. jails)</th>
<th>U.S. Inmates</th>
<th>SLC State Inmates/100,000 Pop.</th>
<th>U.S. Inmates/100,000 Pop.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>85,639</td>
<td>252,177</td>
<td>302,776</td>
<td>804,524</td>
<td>353.5</td>
<td>319.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>106,089</td>
<td>284,796</td>
<td>577,365</td>
<td>1,818,572</td>
<td>544.2</td>
<td>638.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Increase</td>
<td>23.9%</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
<td>90.7%</td>
<td>126.0%</td>
<td>53.9%</td>
<td>100.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number of state inmates housed in local jails in the SLC accounts for 7.4 percent of the total inmate population of 577,365 housed in both state facilities and local jails. As of July 1, 2002, there were 42,456 state inmates housed in local jails.

Fourteen states surveyed provided projections of the growth of their inmate populations housed in state facilities to the year 2007. These states expect varying increases from 2002 to 2007 in the number of inmates, from 2.5 percent in Texas to 59 percent in Kentucky. Eight states projected inmate populations to the year 2012. Predicted increases during the ten-year period range from 8.1 percent in Oklahoma to 70.6 percent in Tennessee.
## ADULT INMATE POPULATION HOUSED IN STATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>Inmate Population (a) 1-Jul-01</th>
<th>Inmate Population (a) 1-Jul-02</th>
<th>Inmates per 100,000 Pop. (b) 1-Jul-02</th>
<th>Rank in SLC</th>
<th>Inmate Population Change 98 to 99</th>
<th>99 to 00</th>
<th>00 to 01</th>
<th>01 to 02</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALABAMA</td>
<td>24,280</td>
<td>25,090</td>
<td>562.1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARKANSAS</td>
<td>11,046</td>
<td>11,521</td>
<td>428.0</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLORIDA</td>
<td>71,980</td>
<td>73,506</td>
<td>448.3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEORGIA</td>
<td>45,463</td>
<td>46,937</td>
<td>559.9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KENTUCKY</td>
<td>11,577</td>
<td>12,320</td>
<td>303.1</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>-6.2%</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOUISIANA</td>
<td>19,528</td>
<td>19,733</td>
<td>441.9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARYLAND</td>
<td>23,529</td>
<td>23,755</td>
<td>442.0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSISSIPPI</td>
<td>15,797</td>
<td>17,279</td>
<td>604.6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>44.4%</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
<td>-1.3%</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSOURI</td>
<td>28,145</td>
<td>29,771</td>
<td>528.9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>31,799</td>
<td>33,021</td>
<td>403.4</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>-2.7%</td>
<td>-0.8%</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OKLAHOMA</td>
<td>22,605</td>
<td>22,843</td>
<td>660.2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>-0.3%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>21,365</td>
<td>22,169</td>
<td>545.6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>-0.3%</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TENNESSEE</td>
<td>17,346</td>
<td>17,533</td>
<td>305.5</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>TEXAS</td>
<td>144,197</td>
<td>144,051</td>
<td>675.5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>-1.9%</td>
<td>-0.1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>VIRGINIA</td>
<td>31,743</td>
<td>31,907</td>
<td>444.0</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>0.8%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>WEST VIRGINIA</td>
<td>3,303</td>
<td>3,473</td>
<td>192.8</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>523,683</td>
<td>534,909</td>
<td>504.2</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td></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 Division.
## GROWTH OF ADULT INMATE POPULATION HOUSED IN STATE FACILITIES
### 1992 TO 2002

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>Inmate Population</th>
<th>Total Increase</th>
<th>Percent Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1-Jul-92 (a)</td>
<td>1-Jul-02</td>
<td>1992-2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALABAMA</td>
<td>16,039</td>
<td>25,090</td>
<td>9,051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARKANSAS</td>
<td>7,570</td>
<td>11,521</td>
<td>3,951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLORIDA</td>
<td>47,226</td>
<td>73,506</td>
<td>26,280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEORGIA</td>
<td>24,412</td>
<td>46,937</td>
<td>22,525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KENTUCKY</td>
<td>9,433</td>
<td>12,320</td>
<td>2,887</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOUISIANA</td>
<td>15,181</td>
<td>19,733</td>
<td>4,552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARYLAND</td>
<td>20,018</td>
<td>23,755</td>
<td>3,737</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSISSIPPI</td>
<td>8,067</td>
<td>17,279</td>
<td>9,212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSOURI</td>
<td>15,997</td>
<td>29,771</td>
<td>13,774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>33,021</td>
<td>13,021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OKLAHOMA</td>
<td>14,404</td>
<td>22,843</td>
<td>8,439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>16,874</td>
<td>22,169</td>
<td>5,295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TENNESSEE</td>
<td>9,766</td>
<td>17,533</td>
<td>7,767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXAS</td>
<td>53,420</td>
<td>144,051</td>
<td>90,631</td>
</tr>
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<td>VIRGINIA</td>
<td>16,881</td>
<td>31,907</td>
<td>15,026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEST VIRGINIA</td>
<td>1,749</td>
<td>3,473</td>
<td>1,724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>297,037</strong></td>
<td><strong>534,909</strong></td>
<td><strong>237,872</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) As reported in 1992 survey.
PERCENT INCREASE IN INMATE POPULATION
(STATE FACILITIES ONLY, 1992-2002)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALABAMA</td>
<td>25,090</td>
<td>31,424</td>
<td>36,507</td>
<td>25.2%</td>
<td>45.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARKANSAS</td>
<td>11,521</td>
<td>13,894</td>
<td>17,398</td>
<td>20.6%</td>
<td>51.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLORIDA</td>
<td>73,506</td>
<td>81,365</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEORGIA</td>
<td>46,937</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KENTUCKY</td>
<td>12,320</td>
<td>19,585</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>59.0%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOUISIANA</td>
<td>19,733</td>
<td>22,365</td>
<td>25,780</td>
<td>13.3%</td>
<td>30.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARYLAND</td>
<td>23,755</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSISSIPPI</td>
<td>17,279</td>
<td>21,827</td>
<td>22,627</td>
<td>26.3%</td>
<td>31.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSOURI</td>
<td>29,771</td>
<td>36,046</td>
<td>42,403</td>
<td>21.1%</td>
<td>42.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>33,021</td>
<td>37,404</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>13.3%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OKLAHOMA</td>
<td>22,843</td>
<td>24,133</td>
<td>24,693</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>22,169</td>
<td>24,396</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TENNESSEE</td>
<td>17,533</td>
<td>27,785</td>
<td>29,905</td>
<td>58.5%</td>
<td>70.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXAS</td>
<td>144,051</td>
<td>147,683</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIRGINIA</td>
<td>31,907</td>
<td>39,960</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>25.2%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEST VIRGINIA</td>
<td>3,473</td>
<td>5,330</td>
<td>5,868</td>
<td>53.5%</td>
<td>69.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL (a)</td>
<td>534,909</td>
<td>533,197</td>
<td>205,181</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
<td>39.3%</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, 2002, the inmate population exceeded or equaled the maximum design capacity of the state correctional facilities in 6 of the sixteen states reporting. The percent of capacity ranged from 79 percent in Mississippi to 112 percent in Alabama, with the average for the region at 97 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, 20.6 percent are in Level One institutions, 43.6 percent are in Level Two institutions, 20.6 percent are in Level Three institutions, 3.7 percent are in Community Based Centers, and 11.5 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 six states reporting local jail capacity data, 31,760 state inmates filled approximately 19 percent of those beds. Local jail populations exceed or equaled reported capacity in three of the five states reporting total jail populations.
### State Inmates Housed in State and Local Jails

**As of July 1, 2002**

<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>25,090</td>
<td>2,405</td>
<td>27,495</td>
<td>615.9</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARKANSAS</td>
<td>11,521</td>
<td>914</td>
<td>12,435</td>
<td>461.9</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLORIDA</td>
<td>73,506</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>73,553</td>
<td>448.6</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEORGIA</td>
<td>46,937</td>
<td>1,796</td>
<td>48,733</td>
<td>581.3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KENTUCKY</td>
<td>12,320</td>
<td>4,156</td>
<td>16,476</td>
<td>405.3</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOUISIANA</td>
<td>19,733</td>
<td>16,458</td>
<td>36,191</td>
<td>810.5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARYLAND</td>
<td>23,755</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>23,909</td>
<td>444.8</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSISSIPPI</td>
<td>17,279</td>
<td>1,567</td>
<td>18,846</td>
<td>659.4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSOURI</td>
<td>29,771</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>29,771</td>
<td>528.9</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>33,021</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>33,021</td>
<td>403.4</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OKLAHOMA</td>
<td>22,843</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>23,107</td>
<td>667.8</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>22,169</td>
<td>426</td>
<td>22,595</td>
<td>556.1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TENNESSEE</td>
<td>17,533</td>
<td>6,520</td>
<td>24,053</td>
<td>419.0</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXAS</td>
<td>144,051</td>
<td>986</td>
<td>145,037</td>
<td>680.1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIRGINIA</td>
<td>31,907</td>
<td>5,829</td>
<td>37,736</td>
<td>525.1</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEST VIRGINIA</td>
<td>3,473</td>
<td>934</td>
<td>4,407</td>
<td>244.7</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>534,909</strong></td>
<td><strong>42,456</strong></td>
<td><strong>577,365</strong></td>
<td><strong>544.2</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Population data from Bureau of the Census, Population Division.
# POPULATION AND CAPACITY OF STATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

(As of July 1, 2002)

<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>25,090</td>
<td>22,406</td>
<td>112%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARKANSAS</td>
<td>11,521</td>
<td>11,015</td>
<td>105%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLORIDA</td>
<td>73,506</td>
<td>76,984</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEORGIA</td>
<td>46,937</td>
<td>47,529</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KENTUCKY</td>
<td>12,320</td>
<td>12,162</td>
<td>101%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOUISIANA</td>
<td>19,733</td>
<td>20,001</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARYLAND</td>
<td>23,755</td>
<td>22,877</td>
<td>104%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSISSIPPI</td>
<td>17,279</td>
<td>21,799</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSOURI</td>
<td>29,771</td>
<td>30,326</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>33,021</td>
<td>34,799</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OKLAHOMA</td>
<td>22,843</td>
<td>23,142</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>22,169</td>
<td>22,144</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TENNESSEE</td>
<td>17,533</td>
<td>18,418</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXAS</td>
<td>144,051</td>
<td>149,788</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIRGINIA</td>
<td>31,907</td>
<td>31,709</td>
<td>101%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEST VIRGINIA</td>
<td>3,473</td>
<td>3,600</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>534,909</strong></td>
<td><strong>548,699</strong></td>
<td><strong>97%</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>6,133</td>
<td>24.4%</td>
<td>11,372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARKANSAS</td>
<td>2,429</td>
<td>21.1%</td>
<td>6,787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLORIDA</td>
<td>3,165</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td>66,016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEORGIA</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KENTUCKY</td>
<td>790</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>9,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOUISIANA</td>
<td>9,311</td>
<td>47.2%</td>
<td>7,742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARYLAND</td>
<td>2,116</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
<td>13,756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSISSIPPI</td>
<td>1,885</td>
<td>10.9%</td>
<td>9,310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSOURI</td>
<td>10,072</td>
<td>33.8%</td>
<td>4,012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>5,575</td>
<td>16.9%</td>
<td>15,177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OKLAHOMA</td>
<td>2,184</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
<td>10,707</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>11,127</td>
<td>50.2%</td>
<td>6,812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TENNESSEE</td>
<td>3,880</td>
<td>22.1%</td>
<td>13,278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXAS</td>
<td>47,964</td>
<td>33.3%</td>
<td>44,914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIRGINIA (b)</td>
<td>3,474</td>
<td>10.9%</td>
<td>10,298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEST VIRGINIA</td>
<td>349</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>2,019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL/Average %</td>
<td>110,454</td>
<td>20.6%</td>
<td>233,460</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Florida "other" represents substance abuse facilities
(b) Virginia's Dept. of Corrections is has a six level classification system. Levels 4, 5, and 6 were placed in Other.
DISTRIBUTION OF ADULT INMATE POPULATION BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION

- Level Two: 43%
- Level One: 21%
- Level Three: 21%
- Community Based: 4%
- Other: 11%
### Utilization of Local Jails

*(As of July 1, 2002)*

<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 Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2,405</td>
<td>$1.75 (a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>914</td>
<td>$28.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>51,969</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>$36.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>30,129</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1,796</td>
<td>$20.00 (c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>4,156</td>
<td>$28.50 (d)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>35,570</td>
<td>35,570</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>16,456</td>
<td>$23.26 (e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>12,248</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>$51.50 (f)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2,122</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1,567</td>
<td>N/A</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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>$24.00 (g)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>8,786</td>
<td>9,494</td>
<td>103.1%</td>
<td>426</td>
<td>$0.00 (h)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>20,382</td>
<td>23,549</td>
<td>86.6%</td>
<td>6,520</td>
<td>$43.92 (i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>63,866</td>
<td>75,844</td>
<td>79.8%</td>
<td>988</td>
<td>$40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>22,630</td>
<td>16,500</td>
<td>137.2%</td>
<td>5,829</td>
<td>$29.00 (k)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>934</td>
<td>$34.00 (l)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>246,755</strong></td>
<td><strong>167,079</strong></td>
<td><strong>101.3%</strong></td>
<td><strong>42,456</strong></td>
<td><strong>$29.47</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) Inmates are housed in jails only until space is available in the state prison system for the inmate. (Temporary, short-term option only).*
*(d) All facilities are reimbursed at a flat rate, which is set by the legislature.*
*(e) All facilities are reimbursed at a flat rate of $22.29 per day except for Work Release Facilities operated by the Sheriffs which are reimbursed at $18.25, and four parishes who earn an additional $7.00 per inmate per day through approved cooperative endeavors to provide and capitalize additional beds for the state. All parishes are also eligible to have approved extraordinary medical expenses reimbursed. Orleans parish is also reimbursed an additional per diem of $2 for medical expenses for state inmates and $7 for all inmates served by their mental health units and $3 per day for the Intensive Incarceration and Parole Supervision Program.*
*(f) The average reimbursement rate is $51.50 per day; however, the rates vary among the facilities.*
*(g) $31 is a negotiated rate for the inmates permanently housed in county jails. A $24 rate is for jail backup and is set by statute.*
*(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) The Commonwealth of Virginia does not designate a "maximum designed bed capacity for local jails." All jails have a certified rated operating capacity, as determined by square footage measurements of cell, dayroom, and dormitory housing areas.*
*(k) All full service local and regional jails are provided the same per diem rates (i.e. $3 per diem for local inmates and $14 per diem for state felons + personnel costs). Local jail farms, which hold minimum security inmates for various work programs receive $22 for local inmates and $28 for state felons as a per diem and no personnel money.*
*(l) The is a flat rate for regional jails and other local county jails.*
BUDGETARY ISSUES
Over the last ten years expenditures in the region have increased 79.26 percent. With all sixteen states reporting, the average annual cost of housing an inmate in an institution was $16,683. Expenditures varied by type of confinement unit. The annual average cost of housing an inmate in a local jail was $10,757 as compared to $17,190 in a state-operated Level One institution, $15,553 in a Level Two type institution, $15,969 in a Level Three type institution, $12,502 in Community Based type programs, and $14,259 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 $17,356, with North Carolina spending the most at $31,227 per inmate and Louisiana spending the least at $7,725 per inmate. North Carolina also spent the most on adult corrections per capita ($126), while West Virginia spent the least ($53).
## ADULT CORRECTIONS OPERATING BUDGETS

*(in thousands of dollars)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>Corrections Expenditures FY 92-93</th>
<th>Corrections Expenditures FY 97-98</th>
<th>Actual Corrections Expenditures FY 01-02</th>
<th>Projected Corrections Expenditures FY 02-03</th>
<th>Percent Increase FY 92-93 to FY 02-03</th>
<th>Percent Increase FY 97-98 to FY 02-03</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALABAMA</td>
<td>$141,579</td>
<td>$158,137</td>
<td>$245,800</td>
<td>$257,100</td>
<td>81.59%</td>
<td>62.58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARKANSAS</td>
<td>$88,939</td>
<td>$147,408</td>
<td>$180,747</td>
<td>$199,815</td>
<td>124.67%</td>
<td>35.55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLORIDA</td>
<td>$782,897</td>
<td>$1,295,537</td>
<td>$1,677,717</td>
<td>$1,726,467</td>
<td>120.52%</td>
<td>33.26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEORGIA</td>
<td>$494,382</td>
<td>$702,984</td>
<td>$988,070</td>
<td>$1,024,668</td>
<td>107.26%</td>
<td>45.76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KENTUCKY</td>
<td>$155,974</td>
<td>$247,660</td>
<td>$328,909</td>
<td>$324,307</td>
<td>107.92%</td>
<td>30.95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOUISIANA</td>
<td>$174,885</td>
<td>$227,488</td>
<td>$279,589</td>
<td>$294,180</td>
<td>68.21%</td>
<td>29.32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARYLAND</td>
<td>$396,200</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSISSIPPI</td>
<td>$67,273</td>
<td>$154,353</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSOURI</td>
<td>$209,458</td>
<td>$439,244</td>
<td>$533,215</td>
<td>$527,353</td>
<td>151.77%</td>
<td>20.06%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>$418,957</td>
<td>$705,943</td>
<td>$1,031,150</td>
<td>$1,042,265</td>
<td>148.78%</td>
<td>47.64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OKLAHOMA</td>
<td>$172,863</td>
<td>$296,504</td>
<td>$433,260</td>
<td>$434,506</td>
<td>151.36%</td>
<td>46.54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>$202,463</td>
<td>$282,141</td>
<td>$361,819</td>
<td>$360,679</td>
<td>78.15%</td>
<td>27.84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TENNESSEE</td>
<td>$254,237</td>
<td>$357,640</td>
<td>$504,307</td>
<td>$511,691</td>
<td>101.27%</td>
<td>43.07%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXAS</td>
<td>$1,812,758</td>
<td>$2,078,252</td>
<td>$2,551,918</td>
<td>$2,607,443</td>
<td>43.84%</td>
<td>25.46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIRGINIA</td>
<td>$310,233</td>
<td>$490,282</td>
<td>$828,831</td>
<td>$831,499</td>
<td>168.02%</td>
<td>69.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEST VIRGINIA</td>
<td>$28,500</td>
<td>$48,000</td>
<td>$96,019</td>
<td>$96,780</td>
<td>239.58%</td>
<td>110.39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>$5,711,598</td>
<td>$7,629,573</td>
<td>$10,021,351</td>
<td>$10,238,753</td>
<td>79.26%</td>
<td>34.20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANNUAL OPERATING COST PER INMATE BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION (a)
(FY 2001-02 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>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$9,837</td>
<td>$26.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARKANSAS</td>
<td>$21,159</td>
<td>$15,841</td>
<td>$14,242</td>
<td>$13,574</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$15,545</td>
<td>$42.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLORIDA</td>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$18,159</td>
<td>$49.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEORGIA</td>
<td>(c)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$18,100</td>
<td>$49.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KENTUCKY</td>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$17,849</td>
<td>$48.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOUISIANA</td>
<td>$16,773</td>
<td>$13,358</td>
<td>$12,912</td>
<td>$6,579</td>
<td>$8,496</td>
<td>$11,925</td>
<td>$32.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARYLAND</td>
<td>(c)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$21,385</td>
<td>$58.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSISSIPPI</td>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$14,106</td>
<td>$38.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSOURI</td>
<td>$12,523</td>
<td>$12,439</td>
<td>$15,395</td>
<td>$13,242</td>
<td>$14,140</td>
<td>$13,059</td>
<td>$35.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$22,845</td>
<td>$62.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OKLAHOMA</td>
<td>$21,138</td>
<td>$18,332</td>
<td>$18,077</td>
<td>$15,813</td>
<td>$16,610</td>
<td>$17,818</td>
<td>$49.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>$13,380</td>
<td>$12,034</td>
<td>$10,818</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$12,681</td>
<td>$34.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TENNESSEE</td>
<td>$17,048</td>
<td>$19,371</td>
<td>$18,147</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$16,656</td>
<td>$17,383</td>
<td>$47.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXAS</td>
<td>$14,234</td>
<td>$13,162</td>
<td>$13,661</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$15,391</td>
<td>$14,543</td>
<td>$39.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIRGINIA</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$20,024</td>
<td>$54.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEST VIRGINIA</td>
<td>$21,267</td>
<td>$19,890</td>
<td>$24,499</td>
<td>$13,304</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$21,665</td>
<td>$59.36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average (d) $17,190 $15,553 $15,969 $12,502 $14,259 $16,683 $45.71

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

(b) Florida, Kentucky, Mississippi and North Carolina did not report figures for 2001-02; therefore, 2000-01 actual figures were used.

(c) Georgia and Maryland did not report figures for 2001-02; therefore, the most recent available figures were used.

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

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

A Level Two Institution consists of maximum security Inmates (working cell blocks), medium and minimum security inmates or an institution with medium and minimum security Inmates. A Level Three Institution contains minimum security inmates only.
# Adult Corrections Expenditures for Southern States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Adult Corrections Expenditures FY 01-02</th>
<th>Total State Inmates FY 01-02</th>
<th>Total State Expenditures Per Inmate FY 01-02</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Population Est. 7/1/01</th>
<th>Expenditures Per Capita FY 01-02</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>$245,800,000</td>
<td>27,495</td>
<td>$8,940</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4,464,356</td>
<td>$55</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>$180,747,299</td>
<td>12,435</td>
<td>$14,535</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2,692,090</td>
<td>$67</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>$1,677,716,752</td>
<td>73,553</td>
<td>$22,810</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16,396,515</td>
<td>$102</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>$968,070,827</td>
<td>48,733</td>
<td>$19,865</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8,383,915</td>
<td>$115</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>$328,909,500</td>
<td>16,476</td>
<td>$19,963</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4,065,556</td>
<td>$81</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>$279,589,387</td>
<td>36,191</td>
<td>$7,725</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4,465,430</td>
<td>$63</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>23,909</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>5,375,156</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>18,846</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2,858,029</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>$533,214,897</td>
<td>29,771</td>
<td>$17,911</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5,629,707</td>
<td>$95</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>$1,031,150,376</td>
<td>33,021</td>
<td>$31,227</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8,186,268</td>
<td>$126</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>$433,260,099</td>
<td>23,107</td>
<td>$18,750</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3,460,097</td>
<td>$125</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>$361,196,180</td>
<td>22,595</td>
<td>$15,986</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4,063,011</td>
<td>$89</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>$504,307,300</td>
<td>24,053</td>
<td>$20,967</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5,740,021</td>
<td>$88</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>$2,551,918,176</td>
<td>145,037</td>
<td>$17,595</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>21,325,018</td>
<td>$120</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>$828,830,724</td>
<td>37,736</td>
<td>$21,964</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7,187,734</td>
<td>$115</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>$96,018,906</td>
<td>4,407</td>
<td>$21,788</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1,801,916</td>
<td>$53</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total/Average</strong></td>
<td><strong>$10,020,730,423</strong></td>
<td><strong>577,365</strong></td>
<td><strong>$17,356</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>106,094,819</strong></td>
<td><strong>$94</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*State and Local Jail Inmates as of July 1, 2002.

Note: Expenditures are total operating expenditures for adult corrections.
STAFFING PATTERNS AND INMATE CHARACTERISTICS
The states in the region were authorized employment of 105,647 security officers as of July 1, 2002. Approximately 92 percent of those positions were filled. There was an average of 5.5 inmates per security officer in the region. State staffing patterns varied from 3.3 in North Carolina to 11.1 inmates per security guard in Oklahoma. The average starting salary of a security officer was $21,680, not including related benefits. Average training requirements were 249 hours of classroom work in the first year followed by 72 hours of on-the-job training. States require an average of 43 hours of in-service training each year thereafter.

For the year ending July 1, 2002, the states reported a total of 11,661 assaults on inmates by other inmates (21.83 assaults per 1,000 inmates) and 7,579 assaults on staff (14.19 per 1,000 inmates). There were 68 inmate deaths (0.13 per 1,000 inmates) and 3 staff deaths. A total of 150 inmates attempted escape from prison grounds (.28 per 1,000 inmates) and 6 of those inmates remained at-large as of July 1, 2002.
### POSITIONS, STAFFING RATIOS, AND STARTING SALARIES *
(as of July 1, 2002)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>Correctional Officer Positions</th>
<th>Inmate Population 2002</th>
<th>Inmate to Filled Security Ratio</th>
<th>Starting Salaries</th>
<th>Salary Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Established Filled</td>
<td>Filled</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALABAMA</td>
<td>2,803 2,565</td>
<td>91.5%</td>
<td>24,280</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>$23,221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARKANSAS</td>
<td>2,789 2,509</td>
<td>90.0%</td>
<td>11,521</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>$20,981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLORIDA</td>
<td>15,790 14,721</td>
<td>93.2%</td>
<td>73,506</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>$25,243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEORGIA</td>
<td>9,757 8,704</td>
<td>89.2%</td>
<td>46,937</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>$22,926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KENTUCKY</td>
<td>2,024 1,890</td>
<td>93.4%</td>
<td>12,320</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>$19,377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOUISIANA</td>
<td>4,281 4,224</td>
<td>99.1%</td>
<td>19,733</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>$18,366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARYLAND</td>
<td>5,638 5,407</td>
<td>95.9%</td>
<td>23,755</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>$26,958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSISSIPPI</td>
<td>2,534 2,335</td>
<td>92.1%</td>
<td>17,279</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>$17,073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSOURI</td>
<td>4,904 4,770</td>
<td>97.3%</td>
<td>29,771</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>$23,268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>11,045 10,115</td>
<td>91.6%</td>
<td>33,021</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>$22,894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OKLAHOMA</td>
<td>2,507 2,057</td>
<td>82.1%</td>
<td>22,843</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>$20,672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>4,660 3,762</td>
<td>80.7%</td>
<td>22,169</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>$20,542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TENNESSEE</td>
<td>2,477 2,449</td>
<td>98.9%</td>
<td>17,533</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>$20,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXAS</td>
<td>25,394 23,478</td>
<td>92.5%</td>
<td>144,051</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>$22,772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIRGINIA</td>
<td>8,201 7,444</td>
<td>90.8%</td>
<td>31,907</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>$22,361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEST VIRGINIA</td>
<td>863 826</td>
<td>95.7%</td>
<td>3,473</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>$20,124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL/AVG</strong></td>
<td>105,647 97,256</td>
<td>92.1%</td>
<td>534,099</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>$21,680</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Salary data is based on base annual salary and does not include retirement and other related benefits.
# Hours of Training for Adult Correctional Officers

(As of July 1, 2002)

<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>480</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>576</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>368</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>(b)</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>205</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>18</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>200</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

(b) Varies from 0 to 240 hours.
## VIOLENT INCIDENTS PER 1,000 INMATES

**(FY 2001-02)**

<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>941</td>
<td>38.76</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARKANSAS</td>
<td>534</td>
<td>46.35</td>
<td>265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLORIDA</td>
<td>1,701</td>
<td>23.14</td>
<td>585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEORGIA</td>
<td>1,239</td>
<td>26.40</td>
<td>488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KENTUCKY</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>5.03</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOUISIANA</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARYLAND</td>
<td>1,497</td>
<td>63.02</td>
<td>383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSISSIPPI</td>
<td>1,042</td>
<td>60.30</td>
<td>439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSOURI</td>
<td>1,658</td>
<td>55.69</td>
<td>3,211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>621</td>
<td>18.81</td>
<td>692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OKLAHOMA</td>
<td>987</td>
<td>43.21</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>13.71</td>
<td>538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TENNESSEE</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>15.97</td>
<td>509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXAS</td>
<td>673</td>
<td>4.67</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIRGINIA</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEST VIRGINIA</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>25.63</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>11,661</td>
<td>21.83</td>
<td>7,579</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Escapes from prison grounds.
(b) This is total assaults on inmates and staff.
(c) Assault is defined as "with a weapon or with serious injury with or without a weapon."
### SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2002)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>Avg. Age at Commitment</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>2.6</td>
<td>35.5%</td>
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<td>6.00%</td>
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<td>7.00%</td>
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<td>8.00%</td>
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<td>0.9%</td>
<td>93.20%</td>
<td>6.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>47.0%</td>
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<td>3.5</td>
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<td>65.9%</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
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<td>6.80%</td>
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<td>Inmates admitted who were Parole Violators</td>
<td>Inmates Serving 20 yrs.</td>
<td>Number of Inmates Released from custody in FY 2002 for:</td>
<td>Inmates Serving Life (a)</td>
<td>Inmates Serving Death</td>
<td>Inmates Executed in FY 02</td>
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<td>(c)</td>
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<td>118,918</td>
<td>80,496 57,569 38,506 41,574 1,455 8,368 227,968</td>
<td>15,645 1,952</td>
<td>49</td>
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</table>

(a) Life without the possibility of parole.
(b) Expiration and probation inmates earn good time toward sentences.
(c) West Virginia does not have the death penalty.
PROJECTED COSTS OF NEW PRISONS
Data was requested from each state on the projected cost of constructing and operating a new medium security prison. According to the information received, the average size of a planned facility is 1,048 beds and the average cost is $62.8 million. This equates to an average construction cost per bed of approximately $60,000. Costs per bed range from $31,070 in Arkansas to $142,511 in Maryland.

Operation of the hypothetical average-sized medium security institution of 1,048 beds would require 247 security officers, 90 support personnel, and an annual operating budget of $15.1 million. This is an average operating cost per bed of $13,160 per year. Projected operating costs per bed ranged from $9,505 in Missouri to $19,533 in Maryland.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
<th>Construction Costs</th>
<th>Design Costs</th>
<th>Supervision Costs</th>
<th>Contingencies Costs</th>
<th>Equipment Costs</th>
<th>Land Costs</th>
<th>Other Costs</th>
<th>Total Costs</th>
<th>Cost per Bed</th>
<th>Method of Financing</th>
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<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>Bonds</td>
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<td>$31,070</td>
<td>Bonds</td>
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<td>$44,880</td>
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<td>Bonds</td>
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<td>$761,250</td>
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<td>$500,000</td>
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### SELECTED NEW MEDIUM SECURITY PRISONS: PROJECTED OPERATING COSTS  
(AS OF JULY 1, 2002)

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<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>
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<td>Non-Security</td>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
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<tr>
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</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 1,012,998 persons assigned to supervised probation in the region. Exclusive of Georgia, supervision is provided for 175,651 parolees in the region. Based on information provided by those agencies reporting, there are 15,909 probation and parole agents supervising the 1,188,246 total probationers and parolees reported in the region.

On average, there are 74.7 offenders per agent. The number of offenders per agent ranges from 153.2 in Arkansas to 43.7 in West Virginia. The average number of inmates and probationers per 100,000 population was 1,623 for the southern states. Texas ranks first with 2,335 per 100,000 population and West Virginia ranks last with 270 per 100,000 population. The average expenditure per offender is $1,116 per year of which 92.56 percent is derived from state sources.
# Probation and Parole Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></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>31,537</td>
<td>4,726</td>
<td>36,263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>28,454</td>
<td>10,913</td>
<td>39,367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>147,520</td>
<td>5,955</td>
<td>153,475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>121,098 (b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>17,415</td>
<td>5,669</td>
<td>23,084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>36,444</td>
<td>22,336</td>
<td>58,780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>43,404</td>
<td>9,175</td>
<td>52,579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>15,452</td>
<td>1,877</td>
<td>17,329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>51,221</td>
<td>12,419</td>
<td>63,640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>114,209</td>
<td>3,165</td>
<td>117,374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>27,586</td>
<td>3,902</td>
<td>31,488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>3,293</td>
<td>31,913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>7,837</td>
<td>42,837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>274,880</td>
<td>79,026</td>
<td>353,906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>39,138</td>
<td>4,577</td>
<td>43,715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>617</td>
<td>781</td>
<td>1,398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1,012,998</td>
<td>175,651</td>
<td>1,188,246</td>
</tr>
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</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 State Probationers</th>
<th>Total State 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>24,280</td>
<td>544</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>36,263</td>
<td>812</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>60,543</td>
<td>1,356</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>ARKANSAS</td>
<td>11,521</td>
<td>428</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>39,367</td>
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<td>50,888</td>
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<td>73,506</td>
<td>448</td>
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<td>153,475</td>
<td>936</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>226,981</td>
<td>1,384</td>
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<td>GEORGIA</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>121,098</td>
<td>1,445</td>
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<td>168,035</td>
<td>2,004</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>35,404</td>
<td>871</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
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<td>19,733</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>58,780</td>
<td>1,316</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>78,513</td>
<td>1,758</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARYLAND</td>
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<td>442</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>52,579</td>
<td>978</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>76,334</td>
<td>1,420</td>
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<tr>
<td>MISSISSIPPI</td>
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<td>605</td>
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<td>17,329</td>
<td>606</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>34,608</td>
<td>1,211</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td>MISSOURI</td>
<td>29,771</td>
<td>529</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>63,640</td>
<td>1,131</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>93,411</td>
<td>1,659</td>
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<td>13</td>
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<td>1,434</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>150,395</td>
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<td>OKLAHOMA</td>
<td>22,843</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>31,488</td>
<td>910</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>54,331</td>
<td>1,570</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>SOUTH CAROLINA</td>
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<td>785</td>
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<td>54,082</td>
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<td>TENNESSEE</td>
<td>17,533</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>42,837</td>
<td>746</td>
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<td>1,052</td>
<td>14</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>497,957</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>VIRGINIA</td>
<td>31,907</td>
<td>444</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>43,715</td>
<td>608</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>75,622</td>
<td>1,052</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEST VIRGINIA</td>
<td>3,473</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1,398</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4,871</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL/AVG</td>
<td>534,099</td>
<td>503</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,185,398</td>
<td>1,117</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,722,345</td>
<td>1,623</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>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>$16,109,225</td>
<td>$6,300,000</td>
<td>$495,088</td>
<td>$22,904,313</td>
<td>$632</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas (a)</td>
<td>$11,925,236</td>
<td>$6,339,556</td>
<td>$594,433</td>
<td>$18,859,225</td>
<td>$479</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>$224,553,937</td>
<td>$8,890,126</td>
<td>$8,690,938</td>
<td>$242,135,001</td>
<td>$1,578</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia (a)</td>
<td>$85,882,507</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$7,688,670</td>
<td>$93,571,177</td>
<td>$773</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>$25,808,800</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$326,400</td>
<td>$26,135,200</td>
<td>$1,132</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>$30,447,048</td>
<td>$11,408,435</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$41,855,483</td>
<td>$712</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>$82,199,828</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$3,349,318</td>
<td>$85,549,146</td>
<td>$1,627</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</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>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>$62,646,265</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$1,949,598</td>
<td>$64,595,863</td>
<td>$1,015</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>$123,000,000</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$123,000,000</td>
<td>$1,048</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>$14,335,030</td>
<td>$6,453,200</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$20,788,230</td>
<td>$660</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina (a)</td>
<td>$22,629,437</td>
<td>$4,541,731</td>
<td>$16,669,164</td>
<td>$43,840,332</td>
<td>$1,374</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>$50,945,834</td>
<td>$1,835,177</td>
<td>$153,120</td>
<td>$52,934,131</td>
<td>$1,236</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>$391,144,393</td>
<td>$8,985,000</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$400,129,393</td>
<td>$1,131</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>$80,424,286</td>
<td>$1,500,000</td>
<td>$1,946,919</td>
<td>$83,871,205</td>
<td>$1,919</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>$1,908,636</td>
<td>$301,791</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$2,210,427</td>
<td>$1,581</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$1,223,960,462</td>
<td>$56,555,016</td>
<td>$41,863,648</td>
<td>$1,322,379,126</td>
<td>$16,895</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>$81,597,364</td>
<td>$5,655,502</td>
<td>$4,186,365</td>
<td>$88,158,608</td>
<td>$1,126</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.
PROBATION AND PAROLE EXPENDITURES PER OFFENDER

AR  AL  OK  LA  GA  MO  NC  SLC  TX  KY  TN  SC  FL  WV  MD  VA

$0  $500  $1,000  $1,500  $2,000  $2,500

$632  $660  $773  $1,015  $1,048  $1,126  $1,132  $1,236  $1,374  $1,578  $1,581  $1,627  $1,919
This is the seventh year data has been compiled regarding Rehabilitation. Fourteen states reported that they have Adult Basic Education and/or Literacy programs. Also, fourteen 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. Thirteen states reported the percentage of the Corrections budget allocated to rehabilitation. They range from .04 percent in Arkansas 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 2002</th>
<th>% of Budget Allocated to Rehab Programs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALABAMA</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>
<td>ARKANSAS</td>
<td>2,539</td>
<td>1,015</td>
<td>329</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>833</td>
<td>0.04%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLORIDA</td>
<td>4,883</td>
<td>1,409</td>
<td>3,667</td>
<td>21,964</td>
<td>397</td>
<td>1,588</td>
<td>2.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEORGIA</td>
<td>572</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>1,754</td>
<td>23,540</td>
<td>517</td>
<td>482</td>
<td>0.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KENTUCKY</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>1,257</td>
<td>1,464</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>2.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOUISIANA</td>
<td>1,089</td>
<td>1,235</td>
<td>1,040</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>814</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>0.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARYLAND</td>
<td>1,508</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>657</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>1,300</td>
<td>926</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSISSIPPI</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>424</td>
<td>17,430</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>224</td>
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<tr>
<td>MISSOURI</td>
<td>7,857</td>
<td>1,449</td>
<td>568</td>
<td>6,605</td>
<td>1,350</td>
<td>1,527</td>
<td>7.60%</td>
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<td>N. CAROLINA</td>
<td>523</td>
<td>2,518</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>653</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>1,257</td>
<td>1.40%</td>
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<tr>
<td>OKLAHOMA</td>
<td>819</td>
<td>578</td>
<td>598</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>1,090</td>
<td>7.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. CAROLINA</td>
<td>4,375</td>
<td>2,188</td>
<td>1,008</td>
<td>5,571</td>
<td>4,110</td>
<td>579</td>
<td>4.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TENNESSEE</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>511</td>
<td>2.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXAS</td>
<td>25,626</td>
<td>25,626</td>
<td>4,842</td>
<td>114,415</td>
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<tr>
<td>VIRGINIA</td>
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<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>4.00%</td>
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<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.
(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 $464 million for those programs operated by corrections departments. The operations employed 26,489 inmates, an average of 5.99 hours per day. Inmate reimbursement averaged $.39 per hour ranging from $0.00 to $1.00 per hour. State use laws have been enacted by most of the states, with the exception of Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Total Sales</th>
<th>Net Profit</th>
<th># Inmates</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>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALABAMA</td>
<td>$17,200,000</td>
<td>($125,000)</td>
<td>637</td>
<td>$0.20</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>Printing Services $1,590,000</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Clothing $1,110,000</td>
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<td>Janitorial Chemicals $950,000</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Modular Furniture $510,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>ARKANSAS</td>
<td>$6,122,737</td>
<td>$378,541</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Clothing $2,051,888</td>
<td>$2,051,888</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Furniture $951,808</td>
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<td>Janitorial $649,637</td>
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<td>Chair Operation $591,977</td>
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PRIVATIZATION
Privatization of Services for the SLC region encompasses a wide array of services. They include, but are not limited to the following: (1) Medical and Drug Treatment Services; (2) Halfway Houses, Community Rehabilitation Centers, and Work Release Centers; (3) Food Service; (4) Electronic Monitoring; and (5) Management of Prison Facilities. The total value of these services is approximately $1.1 billion serving approximately 438,657 inmates.
### PRIVATIZATION OF SERVICES
(FY 2001-02)

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<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Type of Services</th>
<th>Value of Service</th>
<th>Number of Inmates/Beds</th>
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<td>Alabama</td>
<td>Medical Services</td>
<td>$32,269,678</td>
<td>24,280</td>
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<td>Arkansas</td>
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<td>Food Services</td>
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<td>Facility Operations</td>
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<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>Management of two private facilities</td>
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<td>Community Based Rehabilitation Centers</td>
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*Mississippi did not report figures for 2001-02; therefore, 2000-01 actual figures were used.*
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<td>Private Non-Secure Facilities</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>County Jails</td>
<td>$803,000</td>
<td>60</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Halfway House</td>
<td>$12,034,678</td>
<td>1,082</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Substance Abuse</td>
<td>$23,398,296</td>
<td>1,958</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Private Secure Facilities</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Pre-Release Centers</td>
<td>$49,476,743</td>
<td>4,078</td>
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<td>State Jail Facilities</td>
<td>$80,807,708</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Private Secure</td>
<td>$22,898,296</td>
<td>1,958</td>
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<td></td>
<td>County Leased Beds</td>
<td>$36,332,281</td>
<td>2,491</td>
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<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Medical Services</td>
<td>$22,064,551</td>
<td>6,372</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Food Services</td>
<td>$1,071,637</td>
<td>1,175</td>
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<td>Housing of Inmates in Private Facilities</td>
<td>$17,584,059</td>
<td>1,573</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Substance Abuse Services</td>
<td>$2,351,221</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Pharmaceutical</td>
<td>$13,102,042</td>
<td>31,907</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>Medical Services</td>
<td>$5,000,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Food Services</td>
<td>$2,000,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,067,980,483</td>
<td>438,657</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
STATE PROFILES
The data collected from the individual survey responses was compiled into a “Corrections State Profile” for each state. These profiles include inmate demographics, the most frequently committed crimes in each state, HIV/AIDS information and statistics, methods utilized by the member states to relieve overcrowding, court order requirements in each state, and state initiatives. The initiatives discussed for 2002 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, 2002)

PROFILE QUESTION
Average Age At Commitment: 32 YEARS

Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older: 448 INMATES

Average Sentence for New Commitments:
(excluding life sentences) 8 YEARS

Average Time Served by Those Released:
(excluding life sentences) 30.7 MONTHS

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 35.50%
Percentage Black 64.20%
Percentage Other 0.30%
Percentage Male 93.20%
Percentage Female 6.80%

Number of Inmates Serving Life 3,321 INMATES
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole) 1,281 INMATES

New Commitments to Life Sentences: 208 INMATES

ALABAMA
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2002)

PROFILE QUESTION
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 2002

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 02 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 2002 Based on the Above:

Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:

STATE RESPONSE:
192 inmates
1 inmate
9,191 inmates
N/A
566 inmates
3,750 inmates
1,541 inmates
0 inmates
3,177 inmates
58 inmates
0 inmates
8,526 inmates
No Response
No
0 inmates
1,518 inmates

ALABAMA
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(HIV/AIDS AS OF JULY 1, 2002)

PROFILE QUESTION
Number of AIDS Cases:

Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies

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

Systems Frequency of Testing:

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:

NOTE: ALABAMA STATE LAW REQUIRES THE SEPARATION OF ALL INMATES WITH SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES.

STATE RESPONSE:
293 INMATES

ALL INMATES ARE TESTED.

THIS IS REQUIRED BY STATUTE.

ALL INMATES

N/A

N/A

ALL ENTRY/EXIT

93 INMATES

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 infirmed inmates at the Hamilton Prison for the Aged and Infirmed in Hamilton, Alabama. This 300-bed prison in northwestern Alabama near the Mississippi line is one of only a few in the nation specializing in aged and disabled inmates.

ALABAMA
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

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
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2002)

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:
32.4 years
329 inmates
8.2 years
2.8 years
A. Controlled Substance
B. Theft of Property
C. Forgery

Race and Sex Distribution:
Percentage White 50.15%
Percentage Black 49.37%
Percentage Other 0.48%
Percentage Male 93.60%
Percentage Female 6.40%

Number of Inmates Serving Life 708 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole) 436 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences: 898 inmates

ARKANSAS
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(AS OF JULY 1, 2002)

PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 2002

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 02 for the Following:
Expiration of Sentence
Parole
Goodtime
Probation
Death
Other
Total

Method in Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:
N/A

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:
Yes

Number of Inmates Released in FY 02 based on the above:
5 Inmates

Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:
686 Inmates

ARKANSAS

COMPARATIVE DATA REPORT ON CORRECTIONS

50
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(HIV/AIDS AS OF JULY 1, 2002)

PROFILE QUESTION
Number of AIDS Cases:

Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies

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

Systems Frequency of Testing:

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:

STATE RESPONSE:
25 inmates

ALL INMATES ARE TESTED.

All
N/A
Bites and Fights
TB & Sexually Active

Upon intake; thereafter, upon reason or request

58 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 w/other inmates, or be convicted of "knowingly" transmitting HIV an inmate is placed in closed custody single-cell isolation. Otherwise, HIV infected inmates may be housed in general population.
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

METHODS OF RELIEVING OVERCROWDING

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

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

In addition, Act 549 created the Department of Community Corrections (July 1, 1993). The Department is comprised of adult probation, parole and other intermediate sanctions including regional community correction centers. The centers 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 Corrections.
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, 2002.

STATE INITIATIVES

ELDERLY OR INFORMED INMATES
The Arkansas Department of Corrections has special housing (sheltered living units) for 122 elderly or infirmed 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 programs are as follows:
(1) Technical Parole Violator Program - TPV (Capacity 64) - This is a 60-day program, which deals with parole revocations. 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.

(2) Substance Abuse Treatment Program - SATP (treated 3,381 inmates from July 2001 to June 2002) - This is a 3-4 month program, which is a revision of the 30-day Minnesota Model program that has been the mainstay of substance abuse treatment in the Department. Longer treatment has been necessitated due to the upsurge in poly-drug abuse and resulting mental, physical and social dysfunction of these individuals. A BADAP yearly block grant awarded, $193,000, for four positions, curriculum, equipment, supplies, etc.

Cost:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SATP/TPV</td>
<td>$535,843.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Funds</td>
<td>$193,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$728,843.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ARKANSAS
STATE INITIATIVES (CONTINUED)

(3) Comprehensive Substance Abuse Treatment Program/Therapeutic Community - CSATP/TC (Capacity 190) - This is a 9-12 month modified therapeutic community approach, that provides the treatment modality for this comprehensive drug and alcohol treatment program. The long-term program started in 1997 with a criminal justice grant and is considered a residential 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 Funds: $428,559.00
- State Match: $70,500.00
- DOC Match: $72,353.00
- Total: $571,412.00

DRUG OFFENDERS AS A PERCENTAGE OF STATE INMATE POPULATION

Note: The number of drug offenders related to the total inmate population for Arkansas has increased from 15.8% in 1992 to 26.4% in 2002.

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 four 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 934 as of July 1, 2001 and 966 as of July 1, 2002. The projected inmate population is 1,465 in year 2007 and 1,465 in 2012. The maximum designed capacity was 965 on July 1, 2001 and 965 on July 1, 2002. The operating budget for FY 2001-02 is $16.2 million with an average cost per day per inmate of $38.68. These figures exclude probation and parole.

On July 1, 2002 there were 255 filled correctional officer positions out of 314 established correctional officer positions. The entry-level base annual salary of a correctional officer on July 1, 2002 was $20,981.

One-hundred and sixty hours of classroom training is required with an additional 200 hours of on-the-job training and 40 hours of in-service training per year.

The average age at commitment of inmates is 29 years with 32 inmates being 50 years or older. The three most frequently committed crimes for which inmates are currently serving are #1 Drug Related, #2 Theft, and #3 Forgery. The Race and Sex distribution is 79% White, 19% Black, and 2% Other, of which 75% are males and 25% are females. The number of inmates released from custody in Fiscal Year 2002 for Expiration of Sentence was 62, Parole 850, Goodtime 200, Probation 525, and Death 1, for a total of 1,638. There were 4 AIDS cases. There were 1,676 inmates tested for HIV antibodies and there were 5 confirmed HIV cases. The number of assaults on inmates by other inmates was 60 and 7 inmate assaults on staff. No deaths resulted from violent incidents and 4 escapes were attempted with 0 inmates still at large.

ARKANSAS

COMPARATIVE DATA REPORT ON CORRECTIONS

Southern Legislative Conference:
Louisiana Legislative Fiscal Office
## STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
*(as of July 1, 2002)*

### PROFILE QUESTION

**Average Age At Commitment:**
- State Response: 30.8 years

**Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:**
- State Response: 3,160 inmates

**Average Sentence for New Commitments:**
- Excluding Life Sentences: 4.3 years

**Average Time Served By Those Released:**
- Excluding Life Sentences: 3.1 years

**The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes For Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:**
- A. Robbery w/ Firearm or Deadly Weapon
- B. Burglary
- C. Sale, Manufacturing, Delivery of Cocaine

### Race and Sex Distribution:

- **Percentage White:** 44.00%
- **Percentage Black:** 53.00%
- **Percentage Other:** 3.00%
- **Percentage Male:** 94.00%
- **Percentage Female:** 6.00%

**Number of Inmates Serving Life:**
- 4,299 inmates

**Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):**
- 4,224 inmates

**New Commitments to Life Sentences:**
- 427 inmates
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2002)

PROFILE QUESTION
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

STATE RESPONSE:
358 Inmates

Inmates Executed in FY 2002

0 Inmates

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

17,988 Inmates
1,348 Inmates

Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:

85 Inmates

Inmates Released from Custody in FY 02 for the Following:
Expiration of Sentence
Parole
Goodtime
Probation
Death
Other
Total

16,283 Inmates
85 Inmates
See Below
9,132 Inmates
179 Inmates
619 Inmates
26,299 Inmates

Method In Which “Goodtime” is Calculated:
Early Release via Control Release;
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 2002 based on the above:
N/A

Inmates between the ages of 17 and 20:
3,656 Inmates

FLORIDA
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(HIV/AIDS as of July 1, 2002)

PROFILE QUESTION

Number of AIDS Cases:

Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies

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

Systems Frequency of Testing:

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:

STATE RESPONSE:

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

ON REQUEST OR WHEN MEDICALLY INDICATED

N/A

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

METHODS OF RELIEVING OVERCROWDING

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

When the inmate population of the state correctional system is projected, based upon the last criminal justice estimating conference, to exceed the total capacity, the secretary shall develop a plan to address the projected bed-capacity deficiency. This plan shall be submitted to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives at least 30 days prior to the projected bed-capacity deficit occurring. Florida has also explored alternatives to incarcerations, such as various types of electronic monitoring, probation, and substance abuse treatment.

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The Florida Department of Corrections is not under a federal or state court order during the year ending June 30, 2002.
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.

Of the approximately 68,000 offenders in the general prison population, an estimated 63% need substance abuse services. Institutional substance programs are provided to the inmate population at approximately 44 major institutions and 24 work release centers.
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 20.7% in 1992 to 18.2% in 2002. 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

COMPARATIVE DATA REPORT ON CORRECTIONS
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2002)

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

STATE RESPONSE:
31.93 years
4,486 inmates

Average Sentence for New Commitments:
(excluding life sentences)

6.05 years

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

2.65 years

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

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

35.00%
65.00%
0.00%
93.00%
7.00%

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

6,071 inmates
294 inmates

New Commitments to Life Sentences:

271 inmates
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2002)

PROFILE QUESTION
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 2002:

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 02 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 2002 based on the above:

Inmates between the Ages of 17 and 20:

STATE RESPONSE:
119 INMATES
6 INMATES
6,432 INMATES
498 INMATES
2,736 INMATES
5,202 INMATES
9,927 INMATES
1,388 INMATES
97 INMATES
16,614 INMATES
N/A

Yes
N/A

1,654 INMATES
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(HIV/AIDS AS OF JULY 1, 2002)

PROFILE QUESTION

Number of AIDS Cases:

Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies

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

Systems Frequency of Testing:

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:

STATE RESPONSE:
N/A
N/A
ALL INMATES
N/A
N/A
UPON ADMISSION AND REQUEST
1,187 INMATES

THE GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS DOES NOT ISOLATE HIV-INFECTED INMATES.
HOWEVER, A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHO ARE CONSIDERED SEXUAL PREDATORS ARE PLACED IN SEPARATE HOUSING (∼<10%)
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

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.

The Georgia prison system typically has a utilization rate of 98% - 99.5%. Above 100% utilization is the definition of "overcrowded."

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The Georgia Department of Corrections is currently under a federal court order for the year ending June 30, 2002.

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 a 9 month Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) program for offenders at 5 institutions:
- Bainbridge Probation Substance Abuse Trmt. Ctr. - 192 beds for male probationers
- Homerville State Prison - 200 beds for male parole revokers
- Johnson State Prison - 192 beds for male inmates (grant funded)
- Pulaski State Prison - 96 beds for female inmates (grant funded)
- Scott State Prison - 240 beds for male inmates (grant funded)

A grant from the National Institute of Justice - Corrections Programs Office, funds 75% of the $2,570,000 annual program cost at Johnson, Pulaski, and Scott State Prisons. The 25% balance ($643,000) is paid by state funds. The annual cost for Homerville and Bainbridge is $1,340,000 and is funded by the state. The department contracts with Spectrum Health Systems to provide the RSAT program at all sites.

RSAT targets offenders with a history of substance abuse as a causative factor leading to correctional supervision. RSAT operates within a treatment community where offenders are separated from general population inmates. The daily programming includes process groups, skills training, psychoeducation groups, and relapse preventions. Successful completion of that component results in a certificate of completion to aid the offender in obtaining employment upon release. The goal of RSAT is to return a self-supporting, law-abiding citizen to society, thereby reducing recidivism.

GEORGIA
DRUG OFFENDERS AS A PERCENTAGE OF STATE INMATE POPULATION

INMATE POPULATION

DRUG OFFENDERS

NOTE: The number of drug offenders related to the total inmate population for Georgia has remained at approximately 15% to 16% over the last ten years.
# State Corrections Profile

**Selected Characteristics of Adult Inmates**  
*(As of July 1, 2002)*

**Profile Question**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average Age At Commitment:</th>
<th>32 Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:</td>
<td>388 Inmates</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**State Response:**

| Average Sentence for New Commitments: (excluding life sentences) | 6 Years |
| Average Time Served By Those Released: (excluding life sentences) | 2 Years |

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crime Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Robbery I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Poss. Of Controlled Sub.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Trafficking I</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Race and Sex Distribution:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage White</td>
<td>67.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage Black</td>
<td>32.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage Other</td>
<td>1.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage Male</td>
<td>92.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage Female</td>
<td>8.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Number of Inmates Serving Life:** 527 Inmates  
**Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):** 209 Inmates  
**New Commitments to Life Sentences:** 17 Inmates

---

**Kentucky**

Comparative Data Report on Corrections

68

Southern Legislative Conference: Louisiana Legislative Fiscal Office
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2002)

PROFILE QUESTION
INMATES SERVING DEATH SENTENCES:

INMATES EXECUTED IN FY 2002:

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 2002 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 2002 BASED ON THE ABOVE:

INMATES BETWEEN THE AGES OF 17 AND 20:

STATE RESPONSE:
37 INMATES
0
3,253 INMATES
29 INMATES
1,777 INMATES
3,717 INMATES
3,353 INMATES
0
1,309 INMATES
44 INMATES
320 INMATES
8,743 INMATES
No Response
Yes
0
657 INMATES

KENTUCKY
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(HIV/AIDS AS OF JULY 1, 2002)

PROFILE QUESTION
Number of AIDS Cases:

STATE RESPONSE:
10

Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies

STATE RESPONSE:
N/A

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

STATE RESPONSE:
N/A

Systems Frequency of Testing:

STATE RESPONSE:
Upon intake or request.

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:

STATE RESPONSE:
52

Kentucky only segregates terminally ill inmates.

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.

The Department considers institutional population above operational capacity (12,162) as a quantitative number for overcrowding.

KENTUCKY
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

As of June 30, 2002, 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 89 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 dependent on others for their every day needs. Some terminal patients are paroled.

Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs
The Office of Alcohol & Other Drug Abuse (AODA) programs within the Division of Mental Health oversees the operations of four, 6-month residential substance abuse treatment programs for the Kentucky Department of Corrections. Three programs are located in medium-security facilities (Kent State Reformatory, Luther Lockett Correctional Complex, and Green River Correctional Complex) and one program is housed in a minimum-security prison (Kentucky correctional Institute for Women). A total of 390 treatment beds are available.
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs (continued)

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 total of 53 treatment slots are available between the 2 locations.

Kentucky also contracts a private minimum security prison, Marion County Adjustment Center, which provides treatment services with 125 slots.

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.

A statewide community-based aftercare program was implemented in 1995 to provide continuing substance abuse treatment and aftercare services for probationers and parolees who have completed treatment. They have 413 slots for the community aftercare program and 57 slots for the halfway house aftercare program.

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

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(AS OF JULY 1, 2002)

PROFILE QUESTION
Average Age At Commitment:
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:
Average Sentence for New Commitments:
(excluding life sentences)
Average Time Served by Those Released:
(excluding life sentences)
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes For Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:
RACE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION:
Percentage White
Percentage Black
Percentage Other
Percentage Male
Percentage Female
Number of Inmates Serving Life
(In a ruling made by the Supreme Court, inmates serving life are no longer eligible for parole in Louisiana.)
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole)
New Commitments to Life Sentences:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE RESPONSE:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29.1 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,395 inmates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.61 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Drug Offenses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Robbery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Homicide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 inmates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,780 inmates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>143 inmates</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LOUISIANA

COMPARATIVE DATA REPORT ON CORRECTIONS

Southern Legislative Conference:
Louisiana Legislative Fiscal Office

73
# STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2002)

### PROFILE QUESTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inmates Serving Death Sentences:</th>
<th>STATE RESPONSE:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inmates Executed in FY 2002:</td>
<td>91 inmates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:</td>
<td>1 inmate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inmates That Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentence:</td>
<td>4,651 inmates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:</td>
<td>331 inmates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inmates Released from Custody in FY 2002 for the following:</td>
<td>9,180 inmates (1,096 new felony convictions; 4,450 technical violations; 3,634 waivers)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method In Which &quot;Goodtime&quot; is Calculated:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Release of any inmate convicted of a crime committed prior to July 1982 and generally calculated as serving two-thirds of their sentence.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of inmates released in FY 2002 based on the above:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 inmates</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inmates Between the ages of 17 and 20:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,716 inmates</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

LOUISIANA

COMPARATIVE DATA REPORT ON CORRECTIONS

74
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(HIV/AIDS as of July 1, 2002)

PROFILE QUESTION                                                          STATE RESPONSE:
Number of AIDS Cases:                                                      137 INMATES
Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies:                               N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:                                             Test on an "as needed" basis.
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:                               501 INMATES

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

METHODS OF RELIEVING OVERCROWDING

The Louisiana Department of Corrections has addressed system growth by utilizing current and anticipated federal funding for construction of new beds and renovation of certain existing housing units (with 10% matching state funds) as authorized under the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994. These funds are dedicated to provide for increasing capacities of facilities. Under these funds, as well as through other authorized appropriations, the LDAC expects to increase population (over a four-year period) by 2,060 state beds, an average of 515 beds per year.

Three legislative acts were passed during the Louisiana 2001 Regular Session that address alternatives to incarceration:
Act 403 (SB 239) - Provides for reductions in the mandatory minimum and maximum lengths of sentences for certain non-violent and drug crimes.
Act 1139 (SB 1011) - Establishes a pilot program of home incarceration and electronic monitoring for certain non-violent first offenders.
Act 1163 (HB 665) - Provides for home incarceration and substance abuse treatment for certain DWI offenders.

LOUISIANA
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The Louisiana Department of Corrections is not under a federal or state court order as of June 30, 2002.

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 C190 of sentence will cause the number of special needs inmates in the population to continue to rise.

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/NS 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 592 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

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. Every institution has substance abuse treatment and education programs. Some of the programs are: chemical dependency treatment, Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous. 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. The IMPACT (Intensive Motivational Program of Alternative Correctional Treatment) Programs at Elayn Hunt Correctional Center and David Wade Correctional Center are rigorous multifaceted programs that include substance abuse counseling.

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.

Note: The number of drug offenders related to the total inmate population for Louisiana has decreased from 16.07% in 1992 to 11.89% in 2001. (Previous years information is not available.)
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2002)

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

STATE RESPONSE:
29.6 years
1,736 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
Percentage Black
Percentage Other
Percentage Male
Percentage Female

22.00%
77.00%
1.00%
95.00%
5.00%

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

1,883
264

New Commitments to Life Sentences:
56 inmates

MARYLAND

COMPARATIVE DATA REPORT ON CORRECTIONS
78

SOUTHERN LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE:
LOUISIANA LEGISLATIVE FISCAL OFFICE
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(AS OF JULY 1, 2002)

PROFILE QUESTION
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE RESPONSE:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16 INMATES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Inmates Executed in FY 2002:
None

Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE RESPONSE:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7,263 INMATES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE RESPONSE:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,954 INMATES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:
N/A

Inmates Released from Custody in FY 2002 for the Following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>STATE RESPONSE:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expiration of Sentence</td>
<td>5,259 INMATES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parole</td>
<td>2,001 INMATES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodtime</td>
<td>6,287 INMATES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probation</td>
<td>N/A INMATES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death</td>
<td>59 INMATES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>411 INMATES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>14,017 INMATES</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 2002 Based on the Above:
6 INMATES

Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:
1,063 INMATES

MARYLAND

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, 2002)

PROFILE QUESTION
Number of AIDS Cases:

Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies

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

Systems Frequency of Testing:

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:

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

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.

MARYLAND

COMPARATIVE DATA REPORT ON CORRECTIONS

SOUTHERN LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE:
LOUISIANA LEGISLATIVE FISCAL OFFICE
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The Maryland Division of Corrections is not currently under a federal or state court order during the year ending June 30, 2002.

STATE INITIATIVES

ELDERLY OR INFIRMED INMATES

Older inmates are housed in five 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. Because Maryland still grants parole to certain inmates, they have the capability of applying for Medical Parole in situations where the inmate is terminally ill or in need of care not available in the Department. Maryland has about 260 inmates age 60 and older and another 100+ who are infirm.

PRISON BASED SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAMS

The Maryland Department of Corrections' addictions treatment system is known as the Clinical Services Program (CSP). The CSP has three components: the assessment unit, the inpatient (prison-based) units at the Central Laundry Facility RSAT (CLF), Patuxent Institution ROTC (PI), and the Maryland Correctional Institution for Women RSAT (MCIW), and the outpatient (community-based) units. On a daily basis, 3,700 Maryland prison inmates receive substance abuse services.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maryland Inpatient Substance Abuse Treatment Services</th>
<th>Daily Capacity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regimented Offender Treatment at PI - 6 week program</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regimented Offender Treatment at PI - 8 week program</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential Substance Abuse Treatment at CLF - 6 month program</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential Substance Abuse Treatment at MCiW - 6 month program</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Free State Prison Demo Project at both Maryland House of Corrections and House Annex - 1 month with 4 week follow-up</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MARYLAND
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES (Continued)

PRISON BASED SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAMS (CONTINUED)

MARYLAND INPATIENT SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT SERVICES:  DAILY CAPACITY
Acupuncture Program at Baltimore Detention - 6 week program  75
Paxtonic Drug Recovery Program for Men  32
Women's Intensive Treatment at Paxtonic  12
Paxtonic Horticulture Program  12
Paxtonic Program for Men & Women  332
Paxtonic Drug Recovery Program for Women - 18 months  24
Herman L. Toulson Boot Camp  40
Other self-help group programs (NA/AA)  2,200

---

DRUG OFFENDERS AS A PERCENTAGE OF STATE INMATE POPULATION

INMATE POPULATION
25,000
20,000
15,000
10,000
5,000
0

DRUG OFFENDERS


Note: The number of drug offenders related to the total inmate population for Maryland has increased from 12.68% in 1992 to 23.62% in 2002.

MARYLAND
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2002)

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:
30.71 YEARS
354 INMATES

6.01 YEARS

2.22 YEARS

A. COCAINE SALES
B. BURGLARY OF A RESIDENCE
C. FELONY DU!

RACE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION:

PERCENTAGE WHITE
PERCENTAGE BLACK
PERCENTAGE OTHER
PERCENTAGE MALE
PERCENTAGE FEMALE

28.95%
70.46%
0.59%
91.21%
8.78%

NUMBER OF INMATES SERVING LIFE

992 INMATES

NUMBER OF INMATES SERVING LIFE (WITHOUT PAROLE)

703 INMATES

NEW COMMITMENTS TO LIFE SENTENCES:

93 INMATES
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2002)

PROFILE QUESTION
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

STATE RESPONSE:
66 inmates

Inmates Executed in FY 2002:

0 inmates

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

2,464 inmates
227 inmates

Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:

2 inmates

Inmates Released from Custody in FY 2002 for the Following:

Expiration of Sentence
Parole
Goodtime
Probation
Death
Other
Total

4,901 inmates
969 inmates
N/A inmates
433 inmates
40 inmates
1,535 inmates
7,778 inmates

Method in Which “Goodtime” is Calculated:
N/A

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:
No response

Number of Inmates Released in FY 2002 Based on the Above:
N/A

Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:

1,458 inmates

MISSISSIPPI
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(HIV/AIDS AS OF JULY 1, 2001)
NO RESPONSE FOR 2002

PROFILE QUESTION
Number of AIDS Cases:
Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies
Testing of Inmates By Category:
Admission
Random
Incident
High Risk Group
Systems Frequency of Testing:
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:

STATE RESPONSE:
58 INMATES
ALL
5,399 INMATES
< 1% OF INMATES
< 1% OF INMATES
AS ORDERED BY MD

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

METHODS OF RELIEVING OVERCROWDING

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
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

METHODS OF RELIEVING OVERCROWDING (CONTINUED)

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 state court order since 1998 that requires a set number of state inmates in county jails, inmates access to court, HIV inmate medical care, and Muslim religion classes.

STATE INITIATIVES

ELDERLY AND INFIRMED 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.

Note: The number of drug offenders related to the total inmate population for 2002 in Mississippi is 17.86%, which is an increase from the 15% they reported in previous years.
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2002)

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:
32 YEARS
424 INMATES
5.94 YEARS
3.13 YEARS
A. Dangerous Drugs
B. Robbery
C. Homicide

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

Number of Inmates Serving Life:
1,481 Inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):
625 Inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:
93 Inmates

MISSOURI
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2002)

PROFILE QUESTION
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 2002:

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 2002 for the Following:
Expiration of Sentence
Parole
Goodtime
Probation
Death
Other
Total

Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:
Credit for Time Served

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:
Yes

Number of Inmates Released in FY 2002 Based on the Above:
29 Inmates

Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:
667 Inmates

MISSOURI

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, 2002)

PROFILE QUESTION
Number of AIDS Cases:
667 INMATES

Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies
61 INMATES

Testing of Inmates By Category:
Admission
16,376 INMATES
Random
N/A
Incident
936 INMATES
High Risk Group
N/A

Systems Frequency of Testing:
Admission, Release, Exposure

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:
176 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, 2002.

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.
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

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 02, the MODOC administered 19,205 substance abuse screenings, with the Texas Christian University Drug Screen program. The distribution of identified offender treatment needs were as follows: Refer for assessment - 49.8%, No other action - 27.1% and Undetermined - 26.1%.

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 34,039 (12.3%) test samples performed in the Department of Corrections Laboratories for the FY 2002.

Since 1993, the growth in Institutional Treatment Center beds has been significant. In 1989, the Missouri DOC operated 220 institutional treatment beds. Today, 2,630 institutional treatment beds are available. Of these beds, 1,415 are designated for long-term treatment; the remaining 1,215 are reserved for short-term substance abuse treatment.

In FY 02, 11,061 offenders were placed in Institutional Treatment Centers. In FY 02, the centers had an average monthly population of 2,729 compared with 2,782 for FY 01. The occupancy rate was 96.6% in FY 02.

In Missouri, there are approximately 30 substance abuse treatment contracts that cover many of the counties in the state. There are 30 drug courts, 22 of which are adult drug courts.
71.2% of offenders in Institutional Treatment Centers successfully completed treatment in FY 02, representing a 0.3% increase over the FY 01 completion rate of 70.9%. The majority of the offenders who successfully completed institutional treatment were 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 13.25% in 1992 to 21.55% in 2002.
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2002)

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:
32 years
1,058 inmates
2.72 years
1.2 years
A. Habitual Felon
B. Robbery with a dangerous weapon
C. Murder - second degree
32.88%
61.79%
5.33%
93.73%
6.27%
2,875 inmates
407 inmates
106 inmates

NORTH CAROLINA

COMPARATIVE DATA REPORT ON CORRECTIONS

SOUTHERN LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE:
LOUISIANA LEGISLATIVE FISCAL OFFICE
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2002)

PROFILE QUESTION

INMATES SERVING DEATH SENTENCES:

INMATES EXECUTED IN FY 2002:

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 2002 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 2002 Based on the Above:

Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:

NORTH CAROLINA

STATE RESPONSE:

208 INMATES

4 INMATES

7,126 INMATES

831 INMATES

545 INMATES

17,527 INMATES

3,572 INMATES

N/A INMATES

N/A INMATES

65 INMATES

1,474 INMATES

22,638 INMATES

N/A

No

0 INMATES

2,063 INMATES
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(HIV/AIDS AS OF JULY 1, 2002)

PROFILE QUESTION

Number of AIDS Cases:

Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies

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

Systems Frequency of Testing:

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:

STATE RESPONSE:

219 INMATES

12,693 INMATES

VOLUNTARY WITH CONSENT
N/A
N/A
AS ORDERED BY MD

INCIDENT, WITH INMATE CONSENT, AND HIGH RISK GROUPS

308 INMATES

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

METHODS OF RELIEVING OVCROWDING

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

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

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The North Carolina Department of Corrections is not currently under a federal or state court order during the year ending June 30, 2002.

NORTH CAROLINA
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 $5.3 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 $4.6 million.

**DUI Facility -** Intensive Residential Treatment (30-90 days) for probation/parole offenders with DUI convictions. At the end of the program, the offenders return to their communities. The annual cost is $3.3 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 $1.2 million.

NORTH CAROLINA

COMPARATIVE DATA REPORT ON CORRECTIONS

99
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

Substance Abuse Treatment Programs (continued)

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.

Note: the numbers of drug offenders related to the total inmate population for North
Carolina has remained relatively constant over the last ten years.
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2002)

PROFILE QUESTION  
STATE RESPONSE:
Average Age At Commitment:  
33.2 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:  
424 inmates

Average Sentence for New Commitments:  
6.45 years
(excluding life sentences)

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

The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes For Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:
A. Drug Possession
B. Drug Distribution
C. Larceny

Race and Sex Distribution:
Percentage White  
57.00%
Percentage Black  
30.00%
Percentage Other  
13.00%
Percentage Male  
89.90%
Percentage Female  
10.10%

Number of Inmates Serving Life  
1,397 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole)  
431 inmates

New Commitments to Life Sentences:  
99 inmates (Life and Life w/o parole)

OKLAHOMA

COMPARATIVE DATA REPORT ON CORRECTIONS
## PROFILE QUESTION

### Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

**State Response:**

115 inmates

### Inmates Executed in FY 2002:

**State Response:**

7 inmates

### Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:

**State Response:**

5,805 inmates

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

**State Response:**

870 inmates

### Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:

**State Response:**

151 inmates

### Inmates Released from Custody in FY 2002 for the Following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Inmates Released</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expiration of Sentence</td>
<td>2,784 inmates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parole</td>
<td>1,909 inmates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodtime</td>
<td>0 inmates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probation</td>
<td>2,595 inmates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death</td>
<td>66 inmates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>603 inmates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,957 inmates</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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 02 Based on the Above:

26 inmates

### Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:

575 inmates

---

**OKLAHOMA**
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(HIV/AIDS AS OF JANUARY 1, 2002)

PROFILE QUESTION
Number of AIDS Cases:

STATE RESPONSE:
15 INMATES

Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies

8,117 INMATES

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

8,117 INMATES
N/A
N/A
N/A

Systems Frequency of Testing:
MANDATORY UPON INTAKE, MEDICAL
AND/OR INMATE REQUEST

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:
130 INMATES

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

METHODS OF RELIEVING OVERCROWDING
The Oklahoma Department of Corrections has a Community Sentencing Act (effective July 1, 2000) to use for alternatives to incarceration.

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS
The Oklahoma Department of Corrections is not currently under a federal or state court order during the year ending June 30, 2002.

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 determines effectiveness by recidivism of those offenders that have completed treatment and released and have not been re-incarcerated. Treatment process is evaluated by using the Correction Program Assessment Inventory (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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Drug Offenders</th>
<th>State Inmate Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>2,692</td>
<td>14,425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>3,194</td>
<td>16,146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>3,337</td>
<td>16,705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>3,783</td>
<td>17,983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>4,129</td>
<td>20,047</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>4,529</td>
<td>20,507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>4,929</td>
<td>21,788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>5,420</td>
<td>22,668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>5,078</td>
<td>22,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>6,078</td>
<td>22,843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>6,030</td>
<td>22,843</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The number of drug offenders related to the total inmate population for Oklahoma has increased from 18.67% in 1992 to 26.40% in 2002.

OKLAHOMA
PROFILE QUESTION

Average Age At Commitment:
State Response: 31 years

Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:
State Response: 515 inmates

Average Sentence for New Commitments:
(excluding life sentences)
State Response: 4.42 years

Average Time Served by Those Released:
(excluding life sentences)
State Response: 1.92 years

The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes For Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:
State Response: A. Drugs
B. Burglary
C. Homicide

Race and Sex Distribution:

Percentage White: 31.50%
Percentage Black: 67.60%
Percentage Other: 0.90%
Percentage Male: 93.20%
Percentage Female: 6.80%

Number of Inmates Serving Life: 1,468 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole): 439 inmates

New Commitments to Life Sentences:
State Response: 72 inmates

SOUTH CAROLINA
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(AS OF JULY 1, 2002)

PROFILE QUESTION
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 2002:

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 02 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:
Yes

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

COMPARATIVE DATA REPORT ON CORRECTIONS

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Southern Legislative Conference:
Louisiana Legislative Fiscal Office
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(HIV/AIDS as of July 1, 2002)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROFILE QUESTION</th>
<th>STATE RESPONSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of AIDS Cases:</td>
<td>239 inmates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Testing of Inmates By Category:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admission</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Random</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incident</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Risk Group</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Systems Frequency of Testing:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inmates found to be positive for HIV antibodies are incarcerated in one facility.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male HIV population is assigned to Broad River Correctional Institution, Columbia, SC.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female HIV population is assigned to Women's Correctional Institution, Columbia, SC.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The South Carolina Dept. of Corrections was not under a federal court order as of July 1, 2002.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOUTH CAROLINA
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

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).

The S.C. Department of Corrections has the following substance abuse treatment 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>Goodwin CI</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$141,480</td>
<td>$141,480</td>
<td>State Funded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leath CI</td>
<td>$335,843</td>
<td>$181,739</td>
<td>$517,582</td>
<td>Res. Sub. Abuse Treatment Grant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lee CI</td>
<td>$1,115,647</td>
<td>$1,239,606</td>
<td>$2,359,253</td>
<td>Violent Offender Incr./Truth in Sentencing Grant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbeville CI</td>
<td>$679,705</td>
<td>$389,924</td>
<td>$1,069,629</td>
<td>Res. Sub. Abuse Treatment Grant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Institution</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$70,000</td>
<td>$70,000</td>
<td>State Funded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>$2,131,195</td>
<td>$907,103</td>
<td>$3,038,298</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOUTH CAROLINA

COMPARATIVE DATA REPORT ON CORRECTIONS

SOUTHERN LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE:
LOUISIANA LEGISLATIVE FISCAL OFFICE

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Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs (continued)
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. The current recidivism
rate is approximately 28% in comparison to three-year figure of 21% for those in
substance abuse treatment.

![Graph showing drug offenders as a percentage of state inmate population]

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.
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2002)

PROFILE QUESTION
AVERAGE AGE AT COMMITMENT: 32.5 YEARS
TOTAL NUMBER OF INMATES 50 YEARS OR OLDER: 592 INMATES

AVERAGE SENTENCE FOR NEW COMMITMENTS: 5.4 YEARS
(EXCLUDING LIFE SENTENCES)

AVERAGE TIME SERVED BY THOSE RELEASED: 4.1 YEARS
(EXCLUDING LIFE SENTENCES)

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

RACE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION:
PERCENTAGE WHITE 47.00%
PERCENTAGE BLACK 51.00%
PERCENTAGE OTHER 2.00%
PERCENTAGE MALE 94.00%
PERCENTAGE FEMALE 6.00%

NUMBER OF INMATES SERVING LIFE 1,728 INMATES
NUMBER OF INMATES SERVING LIFE (WITHOUT PAROLE) 195 INMATES

NEW COMMITMENTS TO LIFE SENTENCES: 98 INMATES

TENNESSEE
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (AS OF JULY 1, 2002)

PROFILE QUESTION
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 2002:

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 02 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

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. There were 3 inmates granted for FY 02.

Inmates between the Ages of 17 and 20:

STATE RESPONSE:
96 inmates
0 inmate
3,419 inmates
860 inmates
1,858 inmates
4,191 inmates
3,007 inmates
N/A inmates
4,326 inmates
65 inmates
1,296 inmates
12,885 inmates

TENNESSEE

COMPARATIVE DATA REPORT ON CORRECTIONS

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Southern Legislative Conference:
Louisiana Legislative Fiscal Office
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(HIV/AIDS AS OF JULY 1, 2002)

PROFILE QUESTION

Number of HIV/AIDS Cases: 231 INMATES

Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies: 4,571 INMATES

Testing of Inmates By Category:
Admission: 4,571 INMATES
Random: 0
Incident: 0
High Risk Group: 0

Systems Frequency of Testing: Testing is mandatory for inmates under age 21. Inmates over 21 are tested as needed.

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies: 231 INMATES

The Tennessee Department of Corrections does not segregate or isolate HIV-infected inmates. The Tennessee Department of Corrections does not delineate between HIV and AIDS cases.

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
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, 2002.

STATE INITIATIVES

Elderly or Infirm Inmates

Tennessee currently has no legislation addressing issues of aging inmates. There are no separate facilities devoted exclusively to elderly or infirm inmates. Two facilities have housing units set aside for geriatric inmates. The Wayne County Boot Camp has 48 beds for geriatric inmates and the DeBerry Special Needs Facility has 96 beds for inmates who require a sheltered living environment. There is no separate funding for elderly inmates. As part of its long range plan, the department has proposed a long-term nursing home type unit be located within the DeBerry Special Needs Facility in Nashville.
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 24 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 RSAT $331,500) funds.

Note: The number of drug offenders related to the total inmate population for Tennessee has slightly increased from 15.7% in 1992 to 15.83% in 2002.
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2002)

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:

A. Drugs
B. Robbery
C. Burglary

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:

31.28 years
1,415 inmates
7.01 years
4.6 years
A. Drugs
B. Robbery
C. Burglary
31.20%
41.20%
27.60%
92.30%
7.70%
7,660 inmates
0
296 inmates
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2002)

PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 2002:

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 02 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 2002 based on the above:

Inmates Between the ages of 17 and 20:

Texas

Comparative Data Report on Corrections
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(HIVAIDS AS OF JULY 1, 2002)

PROFILE QUESTION

Number of AIDS Cases: 772 INMATES

Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies 5,360 INMATES

Testing of Inmates By Category:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Admission</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Random</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incident</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Risk Group</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Systems Frequency of Testing: Upon incident and high risk groups

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies: 311 INMATES

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

METHODS OF RELIEVING OVERCROWDING

Texas statutes define the maximum capacity as 100% of the maximum system population, which is the total number of prisoners who may be assigned to the Institutional Division. The maximum capacity may be indefinitely reduced by executive director as needed for certain purposes.

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The Texas Department of Corrections was not under a federal or state court order during the year ending June 30, 2002.
STATE INITIATIVES

ELDERLY OR INFIRMED INMATES
The Criminal Justice Policy Council issued a report in 2001 that projected a substantial growth in the number of older offenders within the next ten years. The elderly inmate population is projected to increase from 4,779 inmates in 1998 to over 10,000 inmates in 2008. 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. Seven units have been designated to house the majority of the elderly offenders. The designated geriatric unit, located in the Estelle Unit, houses offenders who require a sheltered environment and may need specialty services. The capacity for this unit is 60 beds. Inmates waiting for transfer to the Estelle Geriatric Unit are usually housed in the Pack Unit, which has 108 assigned overflow beds.

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: (Estimated FY OE expenditures for programs is $68.6 million and has admissions/enrollment of 44,715.)

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 CORRECTIONS PROFILE

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

COMPARATIVE DATA REPORT ON CORRECTIONS

SOUTHERN LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE:
LOUISIANA LEGISLATIVE FISCAL OFFICE

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STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

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 SAFPF 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.
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

Recidivism Rates
Recidivism rates are compared between offenders who participated in the Substance Abuse Programs versus others 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 Recidivism Tracking of offenders participating in Substance Abuse Treatment Programs for 1993, 1994, and 1995. The CJPC is currently tracking a 2-year recidivism rate for the comparison population for Fiscal Year 1997 and 1998.

DRUG OFFENDERS AS A PERCENTAGE OF STATE INMATE POPULATION

Note: The number of drug offenders related to the total inmate population for Texas has increased from 17.17% in 1991 to 24.09% in 2001. (Previous years information is not available.)

TEXAS
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2002)

PROFILE QUESTION

AVERAGE AGE AT COMMITMENT:
32.7 YEARS

TOTAL NUMBER OF INMATES 50 YEARS OR OLDER:
525 INMATES

AVERAGE SENTENCE FOR NEW COMMITMENTS:
(excluding life sentences)
3.27 YEARS

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

THE THREE (3) MOST FREQUENTLY COMMITTED CRIMES FOR WHICH
INMATES ARE CURRENTLY SERVING TIME:
A. LARCENY/FRAUD
B. DRUGS
C. BURGLARY

RACE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION:

PERCENTAGE WHITE
32.90%

PERCENTAGE BLACK
65.90%

PERCENTAGE OTHER
1.20%

PERCENTAGE MALE
93.20%

PERCENTAGE FEMALE
6.80%

NUMBER OF INMATES SERVING LIFE
1,864 INMATES

NUMBER OF INMATES SERVING LIFE (WITHOUT PAROLE)
N/A

NEW COMMITMENTS TO LIFE SENTENCES:
58 INMATES

VIRGINIA
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2002)

PROFILE QUESTION
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 2002:

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 2002 for the Following:
Expiration of Sentence
Parole
Goodtime
Probation
Death
Other
Total

Method in Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:
The Parole Board Administrative Procedure has conditional release of geriatric inmates.

Number of Inmates Released in FY 2002 Based on the Above:

Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:

VIRGINIA

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, 2002)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROFILE QUESTION</th>
<th>STATE RESPONSE:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of AIDS Cases:</td>
<td>507 inmates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies</td>
<td>3,536 inmates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Testing of Inmates By Category:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admission</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Random</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incident</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Risk Group</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Systems Frequency of Testing:</td>
<td>INMATE REQUEST OR RISK FACTOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:</td>
<td>56 inmates</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

## METHODS OF RELIEVING OVERCROWDING

Virginia uses the term capacity to define the number of beds available for assignment.
Virginia uses both electronic monitoring and drug courts as alternatives to incarceration, but budget cuts have reduced treatment funds and service capacity.

## COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The Virginia Department of Corrections was not under a federal or state court order as of June 30, 2002.
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES

ELDERLY OR INFORMED 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 16.03% in 1991 to 12.05% in 2001. (Previous years information is not available.)
## STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2002)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROFILE QUESTION</th>
<th>STATE RESPONSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average Age At Commitment:</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Sentence for New Commitments: (excluding life sentences)</td>
<td>11.4 years (males) 10.4 years (females)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Time Served By Those Released: (excluding life sentences)</td>
<td>1.9 years (males) 1.4 years (females)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Three (3) Most Serious Crimes For Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:</td>
<td>A. Murder  B. Burglary  C. Aggravated Robbery</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Race and Sex Distribution:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage White</td>
<td>84.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage Black</td>
<td>14.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage Other</td>
<td>0.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage Male</td>
<td>91.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage Female</td>
<td>8.70%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Number of Inmates Serving Life | 268 Inmates |
| Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole) | 218 Inmates |

| New Commitments to Life Sentences: | N/A |

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**WEST VIRGINIA**
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2002)

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 02 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 02 Based on the Above:

Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:

WEST VIRGINIA

STATE RESPONSE:
0 INMATES (WV abolished the death penalty in 1965)

UNKNOWN

228 INMATES

392 INMATES
525 INMATES
0 INMATES
179 INMATES
10 INMATES
379 INMATES
1,458 INMATES

N/A

YES

UNKNOWN

101 INMATES
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(HIV/AIDS AS OF JULY 1, 2002)

PROFILE QUESTION

Number of AIDS Cases:
10 INMATES

Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies
UNKNOWN

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

Systems Frequency of Testing:
clinically needed; inmate request; incident

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:
UNKNOWN

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

METHODS OF RELIEVING OVERCROWDING

The West Virginia Department of Corrections has addressed system growth and alternatives to incarceration by using electronic monitoring, home confinement, community corrections programs, and day reporting centers.

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, 2002.

WEST VIRGINIA
WEST VIRGINIA

Note: The number of drug offenders relative to the total inmate population for West Virginia has decreased from 8.69% in 1992 to 7.03% in 2002.

Drug Offenders vs. State Inmate Population

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Not available for the Substance Abuse Programs.

Correctionsal Center is a designated DUI treatment facility. Treatment programs are provided at most institutions. In addition, Becker Prison-based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs.

Problems. They have special housing and services at the correctional unit.

The West Virginia Division of Corrections recently opened the Old Mental

Inmate or Inmate Inmates

STATE INMATES

STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE