

# **ADULT CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS**

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

**Southern Legislative Conference**

**Council of State Governments**



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# ADULT CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS

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# INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

## **INTRODUCTION**

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

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

## METHODOLOGY

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

A questionnaire was sent to each of the fifteen SLC states and each state provided a response. The data collected from the surveys were used to compile this report, unless noted. In addition to group reporting of like data, selected data from the states 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 might be certain inconsistencies due to differences in interpretation of corrections data. We have attempted to adjust these inconsistencies when making comparisons among states. To the best of our ability this has been done with each state's prior approval.

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

# INMATE POPULATION TRENDS AND INCARCERATION RATES



## INMATE POPULATION TRENDS AND INCARCERATION RATES

### Summary of Key Findings

Table 1 provides historical data (1994-2015) on the number of inmates in the SLC member states. A region-wide yearly trend summary of the change in inmates housed in state correctional systems as of July 1 of each year is presented. The significant increase of 16.7% from 1994 to 1995 reflects the addition of Missouri to the SLC, while a decrease of 0.6% from 2009 to 2010 reflects the departure of Maryland from the SLC. From July 1, 2014, to July 1, 2015, the inmate population decreased by 6,653 or 1.15%. Finally, it should be noted that the 2014 data were revised based on adjustments provided by specific member states.

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

Year	Number of Inmates (in state facilities)	Percent Change Increase/-Decrease
1-Jul-94	352,768	
1-Jul-95	411,746	16.70%
1-Jul-96	444,952	8.10%
1-Jul-97	465,879	4.70%
1-Jul-98	485,399	4.20%
1-Jul-99	508,043	4.70%
1-Jul-00	518,361	2.00%
1-Jul-01	523,683	1.00%
1-Jul-02	534,909	2.10%
1-Jul-03	549,493	2.70%
1-Jul-04	561,007	2.10%
1-Jul-05	569,747	1.60%
1-Jul-06	580,757	1.90%
1-Jul-07	591,261	1.80%
1-Jul-08	606,223	2.50%
1-Jul-09	586,388	0.50%
1-Jul-10	582,961	-0.60%
1-Jul-11	585,804	0.60%
1-Jul-12	580,909	-0.80%
1-Jul-13	577,067	-0.70%
1-Jul-14	576,118	-0.16%
1-Jul-15	569,465	-1.15%

Table 2 illustrates the total resident population of the SLC states increased by 6.9 % from 111.9 M in 2005 to 119.6 M in 2015. During the same period, the number of SLC state inmates (including state inmates housed in local jails) increased by 7.0% from 599,181 to 641,285. The incarceration rate is described as the number of inmates per 100,000 population. The incarceration rate in the SLC region increased by 0.1% from 535.4 to 536.0. During the same period, the U.S. incarceration rate decreased by 4.8% from 510.4 to 485.8. Over the last decade, the SLC states' incarceration rate has remained above the U.S. incarceration rate, but the gap has widened from 25 to 50 inmates per 100,000 population.

**TABLE 2**  
A Comparison of Incarceration Rates

YEAR	SLC Total Population (thousands)	U.S. Population* (thousands)	SLC Total State Inmates (incl. jails)	U.S. Inmates** in Prisons	SLC State Inmates/ 100,000 Pop.	U.S. Inmates/ 100,000 Pop.
2005	111,912	296,410	599,181	1,512,823	535.4	510.4
2015	119,642	321,419	641,285	1,561,525	536.0	485.8
% change	6.9%	8.4%	7.0%	3.2%	0.1%	-4.8%

\*Population figures as of July 1, 2015. Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau

\*\*U.S. figures as of December 31, 2014. Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prison Inmates at Midyear

Table 3 on page 3 identifies the adult inmate population housed in state correctional facilities. From 2014 to 2015, the percent change in the inmate population for SLC states varied widely from a 5.7% increase in Arkansas to a 12.6% decrease in Mississippi. The table ranks SLC incarceration rates for adult inmates housed in state-only correctional facilities from 1 to 15, where 1 denotes the state (Oklahoma) with the highest incarceration rate (728.5) and 15 denotes the state (Kentucky) with the lowest incarceration rate (281.1).

Table 4 on page 4 and Chart 1 on page 5 reflect the change in the adult inmate population housed in state facilities from 2005 to 2015. West Virginia experienced the highest percent increase of 47.8%, while Mississippi experienced the highest percent decrease of 21.7%. From 2005 to 2015, the average percent change in inmate population for the SLC states from 2005 to 2015 was a 4.1% increase (Chart 2 on page 6).

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

STATE	Inmate Population (a)		Inmates per 100,000 Pop. (b)	Rank in SLC	Inmate Population Change			
	1-Jul-14	1-Jul-15			11 to 12	12 to 13	13 to 14	14 to 15
ALABAMA	26,060	25,447	523.7	6	0.6%	-0.4%	0.6%	-2.4%
ARKANSAS	14,582	15,420	517.8	7	-0.7%	0.1%	-0.7%	5.7%
FLORIDA	100,942	100,050	493.6	8	-1.7%	0.4%	-1.7%	-0.9%
GEORGIA	53,131	53,870	527.4	5	9.6%	-5.5%	9.6%	1.4%
KENTUCKY	12,636	12,438	281.1	15	-7.9%	-0.6%	-7.9%	-1.6%
LOUISIANA	19,695	19,268	412.5	10	2.2%	3.4%	2.2%	-2.2%
MISSISSIPPI	21,828	19,071	637.4	2	3.0%	1.7%	3.0%	-12.6%
MISSOURI	31,905	32,273	530.5	4	0.9%	1.2%	0.9%	1.2%
NORTH CAROLINA	37,654	37,386	372.3	11	-6.4%	-2.4%	-6.4%	-0.7%
OKLAHOMA	27,608	28,490	728.5	1	1.4%	2.0%	1.4%	3.2%
SOUTH CAROLINA	21,904	21,251	434.0	9	-4.9%	0.0%	-4.9%	-3.0%
TENNESSEE	21,203	20,358	308.5	14	-1.2%	2.8%	-1.2%	-4.0%
TEXAS	150,645	147,924	538.5	3	-1.8%	-1.8%	-1.8%	-1.8%
VIRGINIA	30,445	30,379	362.4	12	-6.8%	0.5%	-6.8%	-0.2%
WEST VIRGINIA	5,880	5,840	316.7	13	1.0%	3.0%	1.0%	-0.7%
TOTAL	576,118	569,465	476.0		-0.8%	-0.7%	-0.8%	-1.2%

(a) Incarceration population shown are for inmates in State Facilities. Adjustments to 2014 were updated as needed.

(b) Population data from U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. For incarceration rates of State Inmates in State and Local Jails, see Table 5 on page 8.

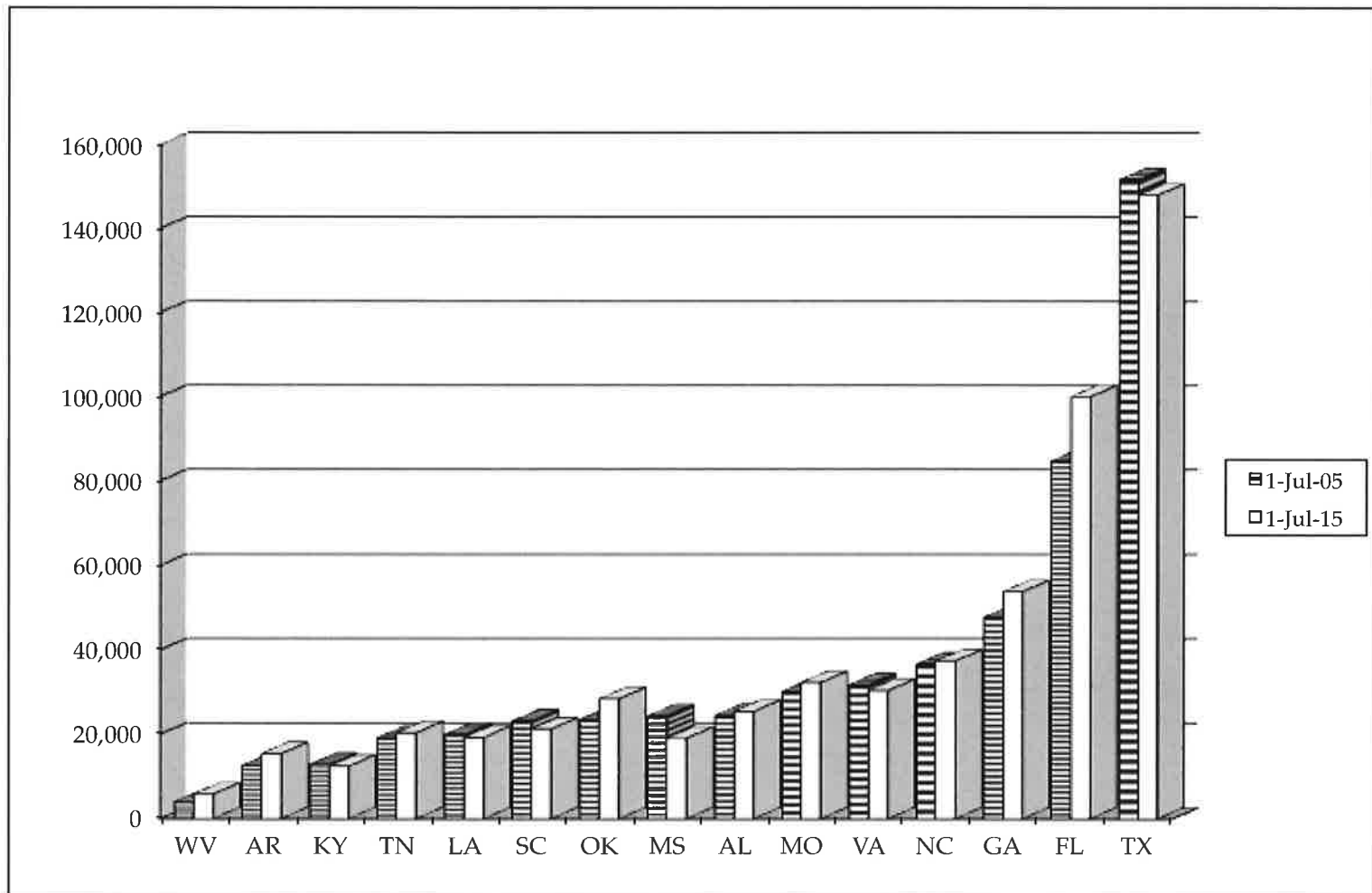
**TABLE 4**  
**INMATE POPULATION HOUSED IN STATE FACILITIES**  
**(Comparison of 2005 to 2015)**

STATE	Inmate Population		Total Change 2005-2015	Percent Change
	1-Jul-05 (a)	1-Jul-15		
ALABAMA	24,457	25,447	990	4.0%
ARKANSAS	12,627	15,420	2,793	22.1%
FLORIDA	84,859	100,050	15,191	17.9%
GEORGIA	47,746	53,870	6,124	12.8%
KENTUCKY	12,904	12,438	-466	-3.6%
LOUISIANA	19,953	19,268	-685	-3.4%
MISSISSIPPI	24,351	19,071	-5,280	-21.7%
MISSOURI	30,219	32,273	2,054	6.8%
NORTH CAROLINA	36,663	37,386	723	2.0%
OKLAHOMA	23,563	28,490	4,927	20.9%
SOUTH CAROLINA	23,163	21,251	-1,912	-8.3%
TENNESSEE	19,184	20,358	1,174	6.1%
TEXAS	151,553	147,924	-3,629	-2.4%
VIRGINIA	31,782	30,379	-1,403	-4.4%
WEST VIRGINIA	3,952	5,840	1,888	47.8%
TOTAL	546,976	569,465	22,489	4.1%

(a) As reported in 2006 survey and revised according to updated figures from the SLC states.

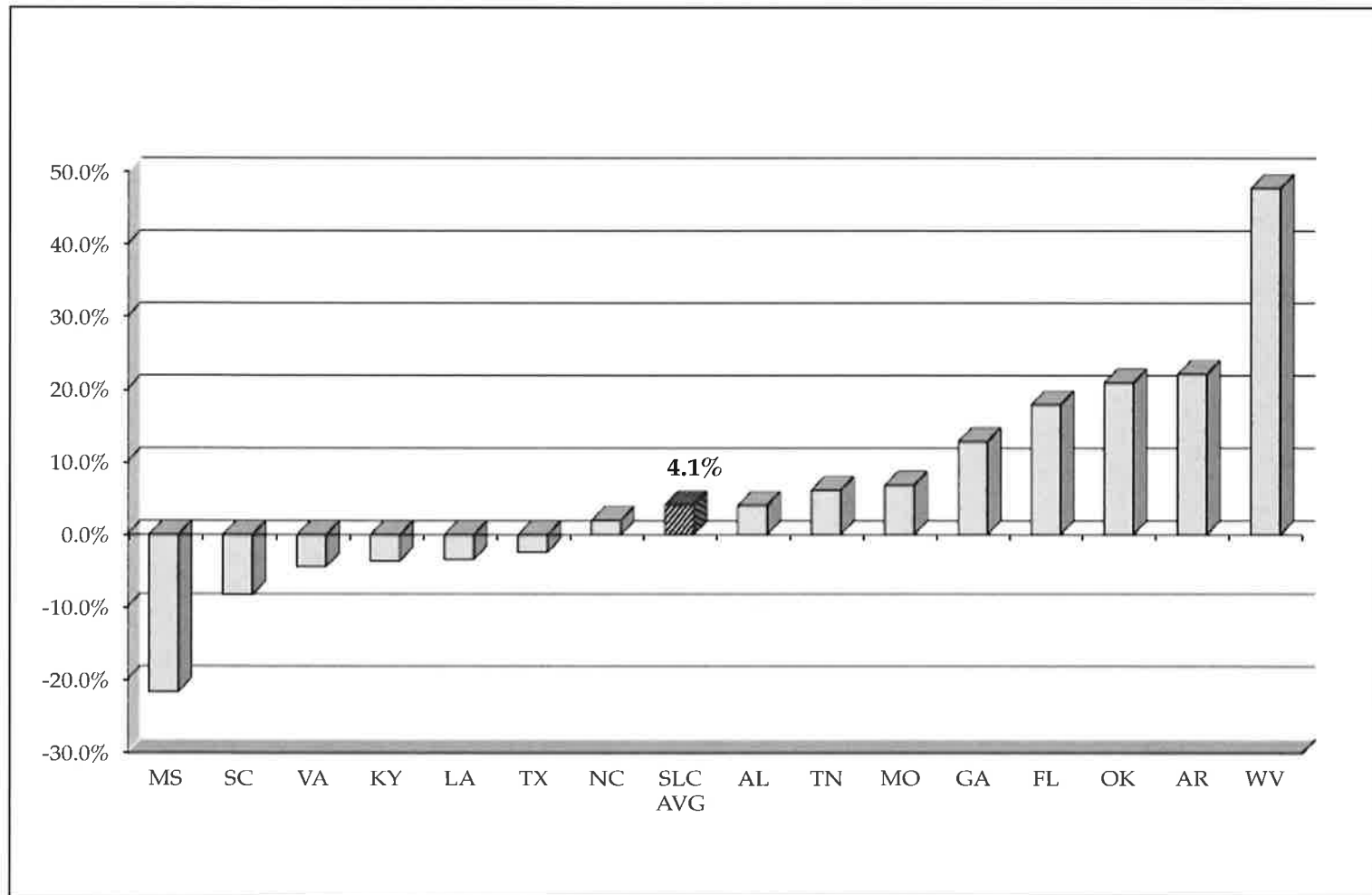
**CHART 1**

**2005 – 2015 CHANGE IN INMATE POPULATION (State Facilities)**



**CHART 2**

**2005 – 2015 PERCENT CHANGE IN INMATE POPULATION (State Facilities)**



# PRISON AND JAIL CAPACITIES

# PRISON AND JAIL CAPACITIES

## Summary of Key Findings

Table 5 on page 8 provides data for the combined total of state inmates housed in both state and local jails as of July 1, 2015, for the SLC states. The number of state inmates housed in local jails (53,591) represents 8.6% of the total inmate population of 623,056 housed in both state facilities and local jails. Of the fifteen SLC states surveyed, ten confined inmates in local jails. The table ranks SLC incarceration rates for adult inmates housed in state and local jails from 1 to 15, where 1 denotes the state (Louisiana) with the highest incarceration rate (820.2) and 15 denotes the state (North Carolina) with the lowest incarceration rate (372.3).

Table 6 on page 10 captures the inmate population and the capacity of state correctional facilities as of July 1, 2015. Six of the fifteen SLC states reported that the maximum design capacity was exceeded by the inmate population. Overall, the population for the SLC states was reported at 97 % of the maximum design capacity.

Table 7 on page 11 identifies the distribution of the adult inmate population by institution type based on security levels. States were asked to report the percent of inmates housed in various levels of security. The levels that ranged from one to three are as follows:

- 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 569,465 inmates in state prisons, 22.3% are housed in Level One institutions, 45.6% are housed in Level Two institutions, 17.3% are housed in Level Three institutions, 2.7% are housed in Community Based Centers, and 12.1% are housed in "Other" settings excluding local jails. (See footnotes to Table 7)

NOTE: On July 21, 2016 the state of Kentucky provided updated information for its 2015 maximum design capacity. This report reflects this information.



**TABLE 5**  
**TOTAL STATE INMATES HOUSED IN STATE AND LOCAL JAILS**  
**(as of July 1, 2015)**

STATE	STATE INMATES		Total State Inmates	Total State Inmates Per 100,000 Pop. (a)	Rank in SLC
	State Facilities	Local Jails			
ALABAMA	25,447	1,676	27,123	558.2	5
ARKANSAS	15,420	2,970	18,390	617.5	4
FLORIDA (b)	100,050	0	100,050	493.6	9
GEORGIA (b)	53,870	0	53,870	527.4	8
KENTUCKY	12,438	8,731	21,169	478.4	10
LOUISIANA (c)	19,268	19,044	38,312	820.2	1
MISSISSIPPI	19,071	1,208	20,279	677.8	3
MISSOURI (b)	32,273	0	32,273	530.5	7
NORTH CAROLINA (b)	37,386	0	37,386	372.3	15
OKLAHOMA	28,490	577	29,067	743.2	2
SOUTH CAROLINA	21,251	310	21,561	440.4	13
TENNESSEE	20,358	9,584	29,942	453.7	12
TEXAS (b)	147,924	0	147,924	538.5	6
VIRGINIA	30,379	8,362	38,741	462.1	11
WEST VIRGINIA	5,840	1,129	6,969	377.9	14
TOTAL	569,465	53,591	623,056	526.8	

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

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

(c) Louisiana local jails total includes Community-Based Programs (1,058 inmates).

**CHART 3**

**TOTAL STATE INMATES HOUSED IN STATE AND LOCAL JAILS**  
(as of July 1, 2015)

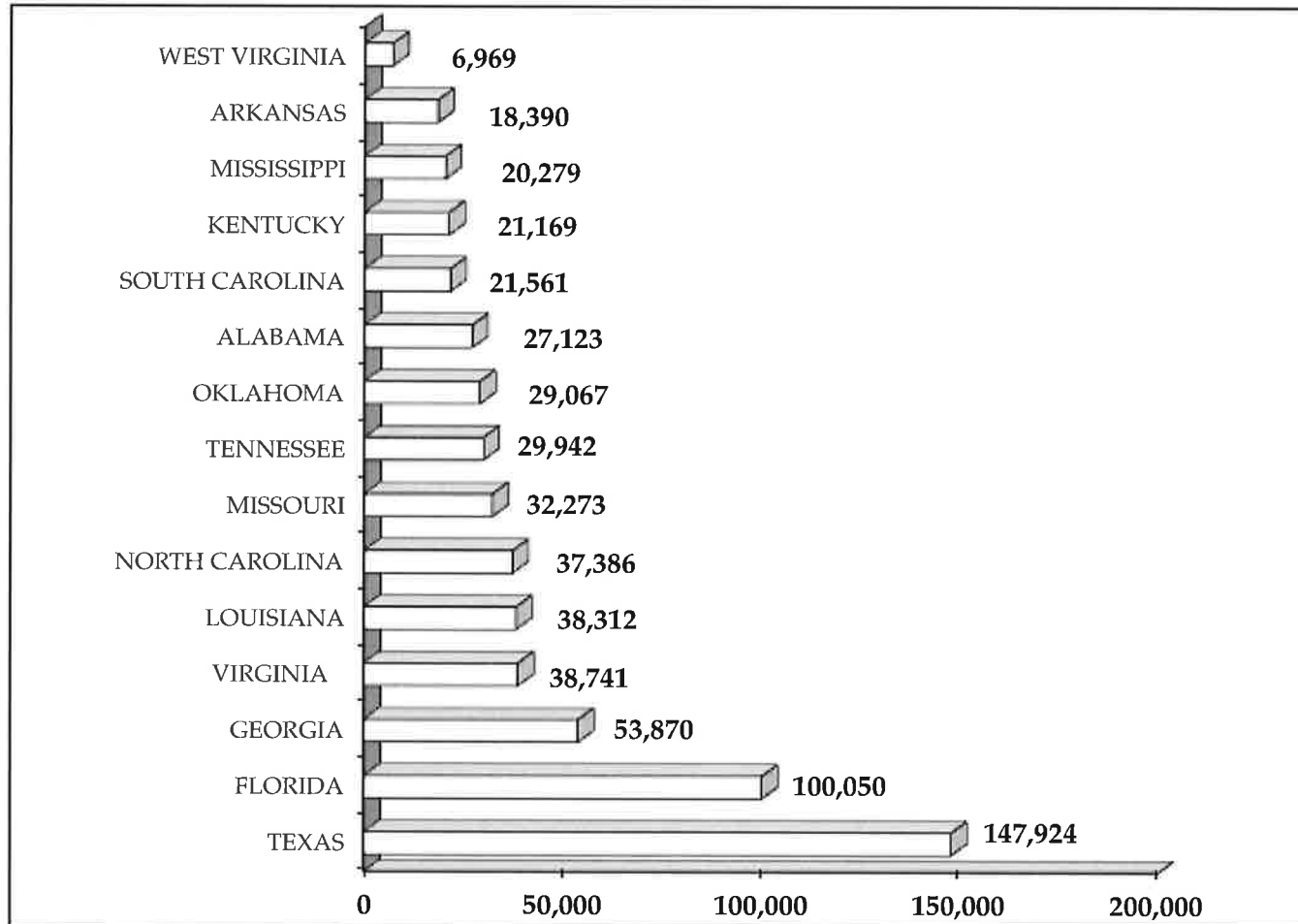


TABLE 6  
POPULATION AND CAPACITY OF STATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES  
(as of July 1, 2015) Revised July 21, 2016

STATE	Inmate Population	Maximum Design Capacity	Percent of Capacity
ALABAMA (a)	25,447	13,318	191%
ARKANSAS	15,420	14,489	106%
FLORIDA	100,050	105,351	95%
GEORGIA	53,870	59,299	91%
KENTUCKY *	12,438	12,034	103%
LOUISIANA (b)	19,268	19,952	97%
MISSISSIPPI	19,071	25,539	75%
MISSOURI	32,273	31,673	102%
NORTH CAROLINA	37,386	41,945	89%
OKLAHOMA	28,490	27,298	104%
SOUTH CAROLINA	21,251	23,102	92%
TENNESSEE	20,358	21,388	95%
TEXAS	147,924	156,363	95%
VIRGINIA (c)	30,379	29,662	102%
WEST VIRGINIA	5,840	5,987	98%
TOTAL	569,465	587,400	97%

(a) Alabama double bunks prisoners.

(b) Louisiana includes 3,071 private prison beds.

(c) Virginia includes 1,534 private prison beds. Virginia also reports operational capacity which includes the number of inmates that can be accommodated based on staff, existing programs and services.

\* Revised July 21, 2016 - Kentucky provided updated information regarding its maximum design capacity.

TABLE 7

DISTRIBUTION OF ADULT INMATE POPULATION BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION  
(as of July 1, 2015)

STATE*	Level One		Level Two		Level Three		Community Based		Other		Total
	Inmates	%	Inmates	%	Inmates	%	Inmates	%	Inmates	%	
ALABAMA (a)	7,877	31.0%	12,194	47.9%	394	1.5%	3,863	15.2%	1,119	4.4%	25,447
ARKANSAS	5,875	38.1%	8,748	56.7%	0	0.0%	797	5.2%	0	0.0%	15,420
FLORIDA	4,724	4.7%	91,566	91.5%	0	0.0%	3,760	3.8%	0	0.0%	100,050
GEORGIA (b)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	53,870	100.0%	53,870
KENTUCKY	851	6.8%	10,221	82.2%	848	6.8%	518	4.2%	0	0.0%	12,438
LOUISIANA (c)	9,953	51.7%	7,314	38.0%	510	2.6%	1,058	5.5%	433	2.2%	19,268
MISSISSIPPI (d)	3,304	17.3%	9,843	51.6%	2,913	15.3%	1,168	6.1%	1,843	9.7%	19,071
MISSOURI	15,371	47.6%	10,811	33.5%	6,091	18.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	32,273
NORTH CAROLINA (e)	6,477	17.3%	17,172	45.9%	11,844	31.7%	30	0.1%	1,863	5.0%	37,386
OKLAHOMA	2,087	7.3%	11,835	41.5%	9,031	31.7%	3,938	13.8%	1,599	5.6%	28,490
SOUTH CAROLINA (f)	7,102	33.4%	9,623	45.3%	2,775	13.1%	0	0.0%	1,751	8.2%	21,251
TENNESSEE	8,319	40.9%	12,039	59.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	20,358
TEXAS	48,644	32.9%	43,797	29.6%	55,483	37.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	147,924
VIRGINIA (g)	4,900	16.1%	11,355	37.4%	7,953	26.2%	0	0.0%	6,171	20.3%	30,379
WEST VIRGINIA (h)	1,539	26.4%	3,114	53.3%	585	10.0%	481	8.2%	121	2.1%	5,840
TOTAL / Average %	127,023	22.3%	259,632	45.6%	98,427	17.3%	15,613	2.7%	68,770	12.1%	569,465

## \*Notes:

- (a) Alabama's "other" category includes in-transient, records monitor, and leased beds.  
 (b) Georgia's "other" category captures the total distribution of adult inmate population.  
 (c) Louisiana's "other" category captures the adult reception and diagnostic center inmates.  
 (d) Mississippi's "other" category represents house arrest and earned release supervision.  
 (e) North Carolina's "other" category includes safekeepers and unassigned custody.  
 (f) South Carolina's "other" category includes psychiatric hospital, infirmary designations and authorized absences.  
 (g) Virginia operates multi-level institutions where Level One is minimum; Level Two is moderate; and Level Three is medium. The "other" category includes close, maximum, restricted housing, transition, protective custody, death row, hearing impaired, and unassigned.  
 (h) West Virginia's "other" category includes receiving and intake inmates.

**CHART 4**

**SLC DISTRIBUTION OF ADULT INMATE POPULATION BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION**

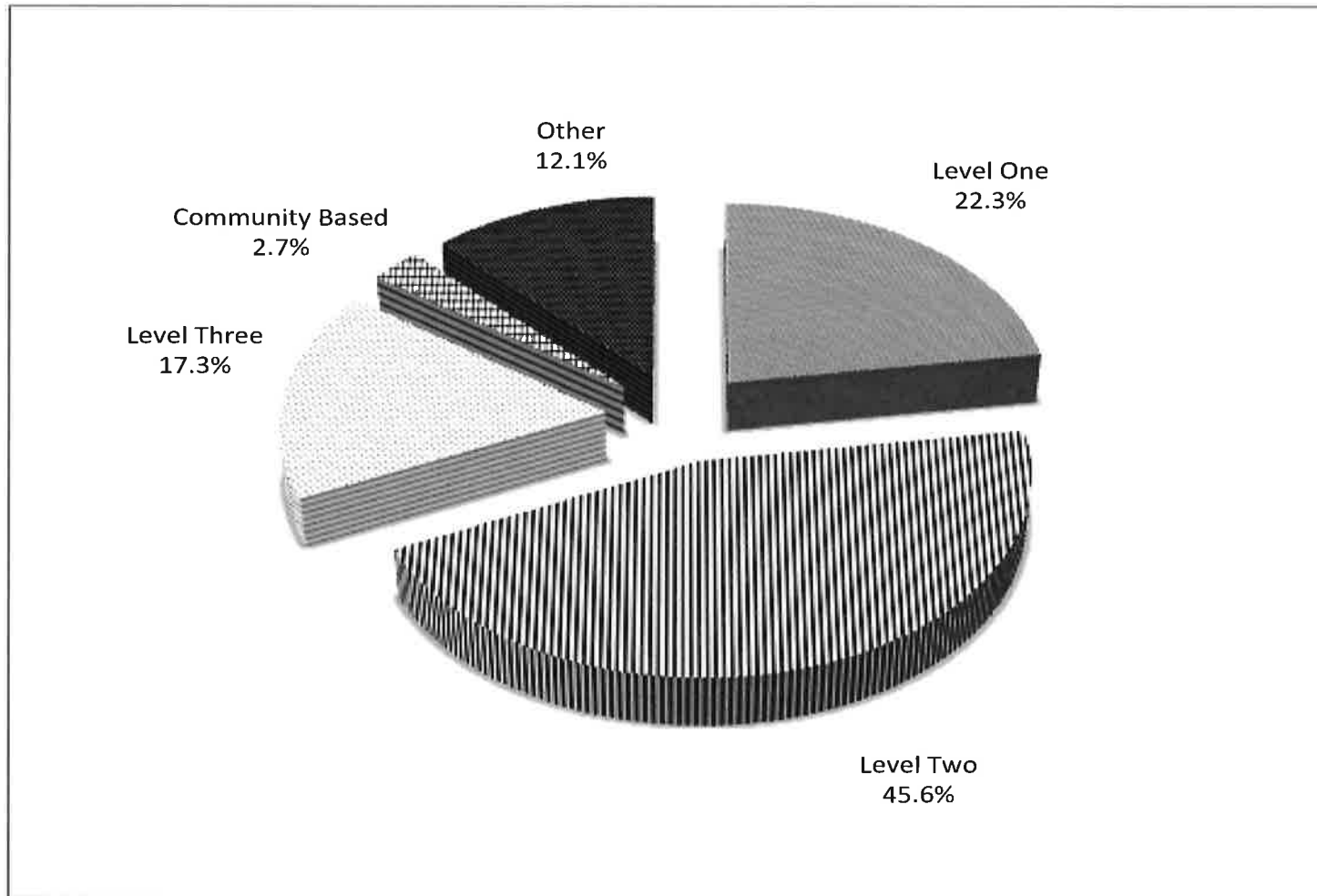


TABLE 8

**UTILIZATION OF LOCAL JAILS**  
(as of July 1, 2015)

STATE		Total Local Jail Population	Max. Design Capacity	Percent of Capacity	No. of State Inmates	STATE PAYMENT PER	
						Inmate Day	Inmate Year
ALABAMA	(a)	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,676	\$1.75	\$639
ARKANSAS	(b)	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,970	\$20.00	\$7,300
FLORIDA	(c)	53,892	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
GEORGIA		N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
KENTUCKY	(d)	N/A	N/A	N/A	8,731	\$31.34	\$11,439
LOUISIANA	(e)	35,895	45,511	78.9%	19,044	\$24.39	\$8,902
MISSISSIPPI	(f)	N/A	2,006	N/A	1,208	\$20.00	\$7,300
MISSOURI		N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
NORTH CAROLINA		N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
OKLAHOMA	(g)	N/A	N/A	N/A	577	\$41.20	\$15,038
SOUTH CAROLINA		N/A	N/A	N/A	310	\$0	\$0
TENNESSEE	(h)	27,723	32,943	84.2%	9,584	\$49.24	\$17,973
TEXAS		66,278	95,084	69.7%	0	N/A	N/A
VIRGINIA	(i)	27,336	N/A	N/A	8,362	\$12.00	\$4,380
WEST VIRGINIA	(j)	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,129	\$48.25	\$17,611
Total		211,124	175,544		53,591		
Average	(k)					\$24.82	\$9,058

(a) Alabama's State Finance Department (not AL DOC) pays the flat rate reimbursement set by the legislature.

(b) Arkansas has a flat rate of \$28 per day for county jail backup and \$12 per day for contracted jail beds. The \$20 per day rate is the average of both.

(c) Florida DOC does not house state prisoners in local jails.

(d) Kentucky's flat rate is based on state policy and legislation.

(e) Louisiana reimburses all facilities at a flat rate of \$24.39 per day except for Work Release Facilities which are reimbursed at \$14.39 for non-contract programs and \$10.25 for contract programs, and one facility that earns an additional \$7 per inmate per day through an approved cooperative endeavor to provide and capitalize additional beds for the state. All parishes are also eligible to have approved extraordinary medical expenses reimbursed. Orleans Parish is reimbursed an additional per diem of \$2 for medical expenses for state inmates, \$7 for all inmates served by their mental health unit and \$3 per day for the Intensive Incarceration and Parole Supervision Program.

(f) Mississippi's state legislature and federal courts determine its capacity of approved jails to include the allotment of beds for state inmates.

(g) Oklahoma has 343 inmates waiting admission into custody that are under its jurisdiction.

(h) Tennessee has four types of reimbursements: contract fixed rate, contract reasonable allowable, fixed rate and resolution allowable.

(i) Virginia's Compensation Board provides payment to any locality that had an average daily jail population under ten in FY 95 an inmate per diem rate of \$22 per day for local responsible inmates and \$28 per day for state responsible inmates held in these jails in lieu of personal service costs for correctional officers.

(j) West Virginia's flat rate is based on West Virginia's Jail Authority statute and rule.

(k) The reported average reflects only the nine states reporting state payments by inmate day and years. Note: The July 1, 2015 computations were based on a 365 day year.

# BUDGETARY ISSUES

## **BUDGETARY ISSUES**

### **Summary of Key Findings**

Table 9 on page 15 provides the operating budgets for adult corrections with actual expenditure data reported for FY 05, FY 10, and FY 15, while projections were reported for FY 16. Over the past decade (FY 05 – FY 15), actual expenditures in the SLC region have increased by 32.54% from \$10.52 B to \$13.94 B.

Table 10 on page 16 and Chart 5 on page 17 delineate the FY 15 operating cost per inmate by institution type. The system-wide average annual operating cost per inmate was \$20,499 with North Carolina spending the most at \$29,160 (\$79.89 per day) and Louisiana spending the least at \$13,952 (\$38.22 per day). The system-wide annual operating costs per inmate varied across the SLC states by the type of confinement. Specifically, the average system wide annual operating costs by the type of confinement were as follows: \$22,578 for Level One; \$21,065 for Level Two; \$19,656 for Level Three; \$18,522 for Community Based; and \$18,615 for “Other”.

Table 11 on page 18 addresses the expenditure data for adult corrections in the SLC states. Two notable rankings are presented. The first ranking is associated with the expenditures per inmate for FY 15, where 1 denotes the state (North Carolina) with the highest expenditure per inmate (\$38,055), while 15 denotes the state (Kentucky) with the lowest expenditure per inmate (\$12,984). The second ranking is associated with the expenditures per capita for FY 15, where 1 denotes the state (North Carolina) with highest expenditures per capita (\$143.37), while 15 denotes the state (Kentucky) with the lowest expenditure per capita (\$62.11).



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

STATE	Actual Corrections Expenditures		Actual Corrections Expenditures	Projected Corrections Expenditures	Percent Change	
	FY 05	(a) FY 10 (a)	FY 15	FY 16	FY 05 to FY 15	FY 10 to FY 15
ALABAMA	\$326,600	\$443,100	\$472,300	\$491,500	44.61%	6.59%
ARKANSAS	\$218,549	\$320,088	\$338,046	\$340,420	54.68%	5.61%
FLORIDA	\$1,934,895	\$2,354,690	\$2,254,376	\$2,296,097	16.51%	-4.26%
GEORGIA	\$907,832	\$986,640	\$1,151,953	\$1,168,464	26.89%	16.76%
KENTUCKY	\$200,130	\$287,889	\$274,854	\$280,474	37.34%	-4.53%
LOUISIANA	\$482,645	\$562,163	\$535,107	\$514,975	10.87%	-4.81%
MISSISSIPPI	\$277,223	\$337,700	\$358,145	N / A	29.19%	6.05%
MISSOURI	\$497,695 (b)	\$569,779 (b)	\$795,368	\$811,871	59.81%	39.59%
NORTH CAROLINA	\$1,023,296	\$1,384,273	\$1,439,864	\$1,469,857	40.71%	4.02%
OKLAHOMA	\$438,345	\$525,591	\$515,121	\$542,292	17.51%	-1.99%
SOUTH CAROLINA	\$279,070	\$300,850	\$379,846	\$386,379	36.11%	26.26%
TENNESSEE	\$526,293	\$622,012	\$862,683	\$926,444	63.92%	38.69%
TEXAS	\$2,453,299	\$3,054,124	\$3,229,980	\$3,367,411	31.66%	5.76%
VIRGINIA	\$831,036	\$1,034,696	\$1,134,831	\$1,172,974	36.56%	9.68%
WEST VIRGINIA	\$118,660	\$154,936	\$195,235	\$201,092	64.53%	26.01%
TOTAL	\$10,515,568	\$12,938,531	\$13,937,709	\$13,970,250	32.54%	7.72%

(a) As reported in the 2015 survey.

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

**TABLE 10**  
**ANNUAL OPERATING COST PER INMATE BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION (a)**  
**FY 15 Actuals**

STATE	Level One	Level Two	Level Three	Community Based	Other	System Wide Annual Operating Cost Per Inmate	System Wide Average Cost Per Inmate Day
ALABAMA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$16,091	\$44.09
ARKANSAS	\$23,232	\$22,948	\$20,732	N/A	N/A	\$22,959	\$62.90
FLORIDA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$18,852	\$51.65
GEORGIA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$53.00
KENTUCKY	\$18,422	\$20,900	\$29,952	\$11,651	N/A	\$20,506	\$61.09
LOUISIANA	\$22,126	\$16,934	\$11	\$0	\$8,578	\$13,952	\$38.22
MISSISSIPPI	\$19,794	\$19,936	\$18,115	\$0	\$0	\$18,239	\$49.97
MISSOURI	\$21,695	\$21,144	\$22,106	\$0	\$22,031	\$21,082	\$57.76
NORTH CAROLINA	\$34,960	\$29,981	\$25,616	N/A	N/A	\$29,160	\$79.89
OKLAHOMA	\$26,296	\$14,147	\$13,302	\$14,968	\$14,382 (b)	\$14,558	\$44.77
SOUTH CAROLINA	\$16,363	\$14,400	\$15,617	\$13,768	N/A	\$14,759	\$48.96
TENNESSEE	\$29,893	\$23,795	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$72.14
TEXAS	\$18,882	\$19,794	\$21,461	N/A	N/A	\$20,035	\$54.89
VIRGINIA	\$21,388	\$26,318	\$28,246	\$33,438	\$0	\$27,928	\$76.52
WEST VIRGINIA	\$17,886	\$22,304	\$21,061	\$18,785	\$29,470	\$28,369	\$77.72
AVERAGE (c)	\$22,578	\$21,050	\$19,656	\$18,522	\$18,615	\$20,499	\$58.24

**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.

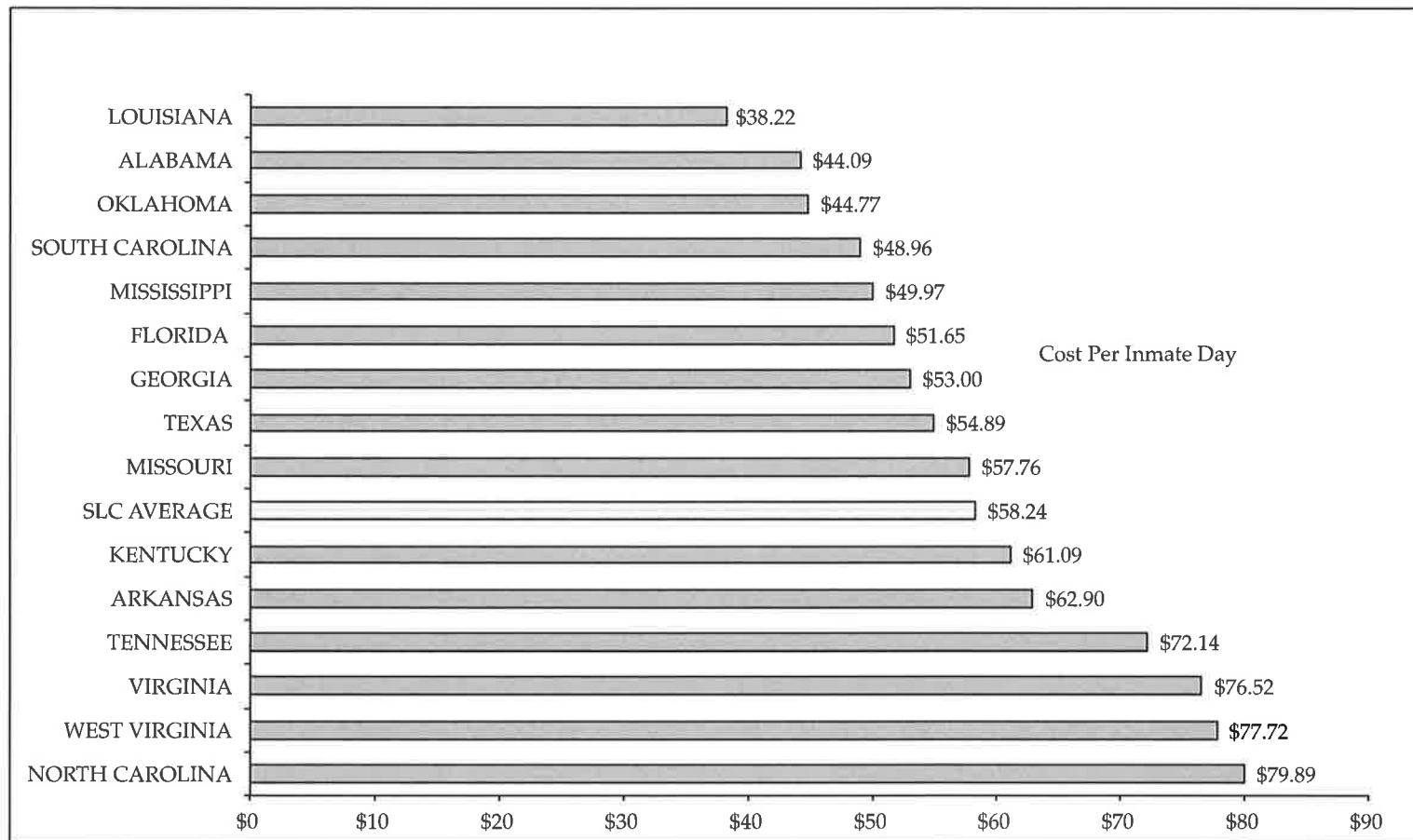
(a) Annual operating costs include those attributed to each corrections department. Expenditures associated with non-corrections budget units for inmate support are not included (i.e. headquarters, capital outlay, or probation and parole).

(b) Oklahoma's other category includes Other Work Centers at \$13,518, County Jails at \$14,219 and Halfway Houses at \$15,409. The average is reported above.

(c) Average calculation includes only those states that provided cost data within each type of institution (i.e. states reporting \$0 in "other" are excluded).

**CHART 5**

**SYSTEM-WIDE AVERAGE OPERATING COST PER INMATE DAY**



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

STATE	Adult Corrections Expenditures FY 15 (in thousands of dollars)	Total State Inmates FY 15*	Expenditures Per Inmate FY 15	Rank	Population Est. 7/1/15	Expenditures Per Capita FY 15	Rank
ALABAMA	\$472,300	27,123	\$17,413	13	4,858,979	\$97.20	13
ARKANSAS	\$338,046	18,390	\$18,382	9	2,978,204	\$113.51	9
FLORIDA	\$2,254,376	100,050	\$22,532	6	20,271,272	\$111.21	11
GEORGIA	\$1,151,953	53,870	\$21,384	8	10,214,860	\$112.77	10
KENTUCKY	\$274,854	21,169	\$12,984	15	4,425,092	\$62.11	15
LOUISIANA	\$535,107	38,312	\$13,967	14	4,670,724	\$114.57	8
MISSISSIPPI	\$358,145	20,279	\$17,661	11	2,992,333	\$119.69	6
MISSOURI	\$795,368	32,273	\$24,645	5	6,083,672	\$130.74	4
NORTH CAROLINA	\$1,439,864	37,836	\$38,055	1	10,042,802	\$143.37	1
OKLAHOMA	\$515,121	29,067	\$17,722	10	3,911,338	\$131.70	3
SOUTH CAROLINA	\$379,846	21,561	\$17,617	12	4,896,146	\$77.58	14
TENNESSEE	\$862,683	29,942	\$28,812	3	6,600,299	\$130.70	5
TEXAS	\$3,229,980	147,924	\$21,835	7	27,469,114	\$117.59	7
VIRGINIA	\$1,134,831	38,741	\$29,293	2	8,382,993	\$135.37	2
WEST VIRGINIA	\$194,235	6,969	\$27,871	4	1,844,128	\$105.33	12
TOTAL / AVERAGE	\$13,936,709	623,506	\$22,352		119,641,956	\$116.49	

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

\*State and Local Jail Inmates as of July 1, 2015.

# STAFFING PATTERNS AND SELECTED INMATE CHARACTERISTICS

## **STAFFING PATTERNS**

### **Summary of Key Findings**

Table 12 on page 20 details the staffing ratio patterns and starting salaries for the fifteen SLC states as of July 1, 2015. The states in the region were authorized employment of 105,782 security officers. As of July 1, 2015, approximately 87.9% of those positions were filled. There was an average of 6.1 inmates per filled security officer in the region. State staffing patterns varied from 3.6 inmates per filled security officer in North Carolina to 17.2 inmates per filled officer position in Oklahoma. The average starting salary of a security officer was \$27,139, not including related benefits. Table 12 identifies two SLC rankings. The first ranking addresses the inmate to filled officer ratio, where 1 denotes the state (Oklahoma) with the highest number of inmates per officer (17.2), while 15 denotes the state (North Carolina) with the lowest number of inmates per officer (3.6). The second ranking addresses the average starting salaries, where 1 denotes the state (Texas) with the highest average starting salary (\$31,248), while 15 denotes the state (Mississippi) with the lowest average starting salary (\$22,006).

Table 13 on page 22 provides data on adult correctional officers such as the average hours of classroom training (239), the average first year of employment on-the-job training hours (225) and the average turnover rate (25.2%) for the SLC states. States require an average of 38 hours of in-service training each year thereafter. Mississippi averaged the highest turnover rate of 48.2%, while Alabama averaged the lowest turnover rate of 15.7%. Table 14 reflects data on violent incidents, where the average number of assaults per 1,000 inmates was 14.3. Based on the survey data provided by the states, Arkansas had the highest number of violent incidents per 1,000 inmates at 67.51, while Louisiana had the lowest number of violent incidents per 1,000 inmates at 0.05. Collectively, the states reported a total of 8,141 assaults by inmates on other inmates and 3,846 assaults by inmates on staff.

Tables 15 and 16 on pages 24 and 25 provide data on selected characteristics of adult inmates where the average SLC demographic statistics are as follows: White (48.3%), Black (45.7%), Hispanic (4.7%), Other (1.9%), Male (91.3%), and Female (8.7%). Additionally, the average age at commitment was 34.2 years, the average sentence was 6.4 years, and the average time served was 3.2 years. There were 36,695 inmates admitted who were parole violators, 146,868 inmates serving sentences of 20 years or more, 25,628 inmates serving life without the possibility of parole, 1,464 inmates sentenced to death, and 32 executions. Finally, a total 278,251 inmates were released from custody in FY 15 for reasons that ranged from expiration of sentences to goodtime served.

**TABLE 12**  
**POSITIONS, STAFFING RATIOS, AND STARTING SALARIES (a)**  
**(as of July 1, 2015)**

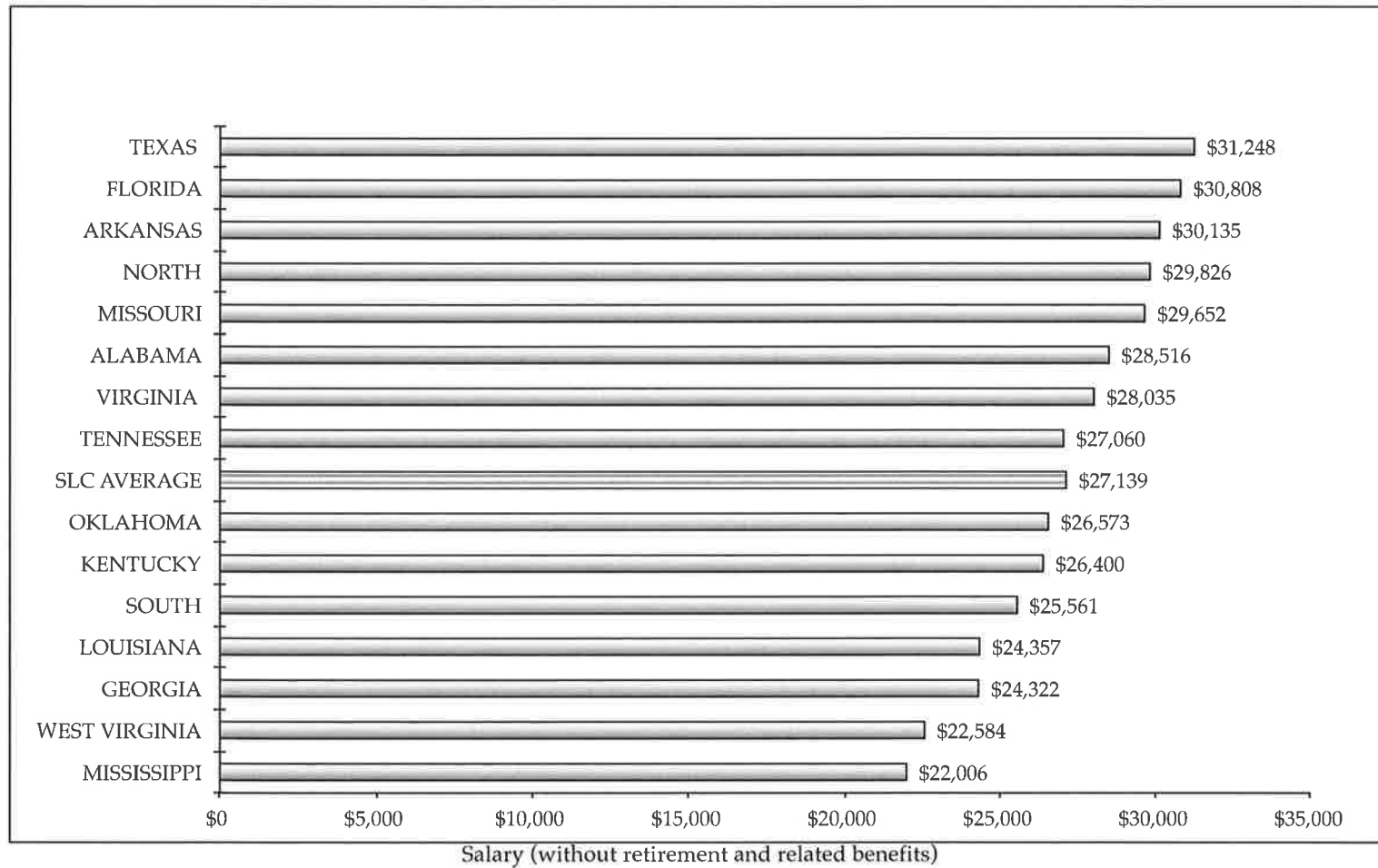
STATE	Correctional Officer Positions		Percent Filled	State Inmate Population 2015	Inmate to Filled Officer Ratio	Ratio Rank	Average Starting Salaries	Salary Rank
	Authorized	Filled						
ALABAMA	4,250	2,870	67.5%	25,447	8.9	3	\$28,516	6
ARKANSAS	3,540	3,017	85.2%	15,420	5.1	13	\$30,135	3
FLORIDA	16,850	16,016	95.1%	100,050	6.2	7	\$30,808	2
GEORGIA	8,291	7,144	86.2%	53,870	7.5	4	\$24,322	13
KENTUCKY	2,257	1,884	83.5%	12,438	6.6	5	\$26,400	10
LOUISIANA (b)	3,079	2,966	96.3%	16,197	5.46	11	\$24,357	12
MISSISSIPPI	1,993	1,591	79.8%	19,071	12.0	2	\$22,006	15
MISSOURI	5,816	5,587	96.1%	32,273	5.78	10	\$29,652	5
NORTH CAROLINA	11,407	10,479	91.9%	37,386	3.6	15	\$29,826	4
OKLAHOMA	2,516	1,660	66.0%	28,490	17.2	1	\$26,573	9
SOUTH CAROLINA	4,147	3,497	84.3%	21,251	6.1	8	\$25,561	11
TENNESSEE	3,479	3,144	90.4%	20,358	6.48	6	\$27,060	8
TEXAS	29,069	25,440	87.5%	147,924	5.81	9	\$31,248	1
VIRGINIA	7,743	6,568	84.8%	30,379	4.6	14	\$28,035	7
WEST VIRGINIA	1,345	1,112	82.7%	5,840	5.3	12	\$22,584	14
TOTAL / AVERAGE	105,782	92,975	87.9%	566,394	6.09		\$27,139	

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

(b) Louisiana's Correctional Officer positions are for state run facilities; therefore, the inmate population was reduced by 3,071 inmates who are housed in 2 state facilities that are managed/operated by non-state contractors.

**CHART 6**

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





**TABLE 13**  
**ADULT CORRECTIONAL OFFICER STATISTICS**  
**(as of July 1, 2015)**

STATE	Hours of Classroom Training	1st Year of Employment On-the-Job Training Hours	Total	In Service Each Year Thereafter	Average Turnover Rate (%)
ALABAMA	480	96	576	40	15.7%
ARKANSAS	160	80	240	40	20.1%
FLORIDA	420	80	500	40	17.8%
GEORGIA	240	N/A	240	20	29.1%
KENTUCKY	120	40	160	40	24.0%
LOUISIANA	120	40	160	40	32.0%
MISSISSIPPI	200	160	360	40	48.2%
MISSOURI	160	80	240	30	21.1%
NORTH CAROLINA (a)	200	80	280	40	17.0%
OKLAHOMA (b)	280	1920	2200	40	29.9%
SOUTH CAROLINA	280	24	304	37.5	21.2%
TENNESSEE	160	160	320	40	40.3%
TEXAS	240	144	384	40	26.2%
VIRGINIA	400	200	600	48	21.1%
WEST VIRGINIA	120	40	160	40	32.0%
AVERAGE (c)	239	225	448	38	26.4%

(a) North Carolina's average turnover rate is comprised of a voluntary rate of 14.535% and an involuntary rate of 2.427%.

(b) Oklahoma's total of 2200 hours is comprised 280 classroom training hours and 1920 on-the-job training hours which are either required or recommended.

(c) The average excludes any state for which no data was reported.

TABLE 14

## FY 15 VIOLENT INCIDENTS PER 1,000 INMATES

STATE	* Assaults on				Deaths of				Escapes (a)			
	Inmates		Staff		Inmates		Staff		Attempted		At-Large	
	No.	Per 1,000	No.	Per 1,000	No.	Per 1,000	No.	Per 1,000	No.	Per 1,000	No.	Per 1,000
ALABAMA	68	2.67	9	0.35	5	0.20	0	0.00	28	1.10	7	0.28
ARKANSAS	1,041	67.51	465	30.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.06	0	0.00
FLORIDA	1,437	14.36	285	2.85	8	0.08	0	0.00	10	0.10	0	0.00
GEORGIA	1,458	27.07	489	9.08	2	0.04	0	0.00	3	0.06	0	0.00
KENTUCKY	27	2.17	128	10.29	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	0.56	1	0.08
LOUISIANA	1	0.05	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
MISSISSIPPI	595	31.20	446	23.39	2	0.10	0	0.00	3	0.16	2	0.10
MISSOURI	248	7.68	239	7.41	1	0.03	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
NORTH CAROLINA	812	21.72	861	23.03	1	0.03	0	0.00	10	0.27	2	0.05
OKLAHOMA	378	13.27	103	3.62	4	0.14	0	0.00	2	0.07	0	0.00
SOUTH CAROLINA	288	13.55	376	17.69	0	0.00	0	0.00	8	0.38	0	0.00
TENNESSEE	391	19.21	350	17.19	3	0.15	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
TEXAS (b)	1,363	9.21	92	0.62	1	0.01	0	0.00	3	0.02	0	0.00
VIRGINIA	29	0.95	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
WEST VIRGINIA	5	0.86	3	0.51	0	0.00	0	0.00	8	8.00	0	0.00
TOTAL	8,141	14.30	3,846	6.75	27	0.05	0	0.00	83	0.15	12	0.02

(a) Escapes from prison grounds.

(b) The Texas data are for calendar year 2015.

\* State's definition of assault, when provided:

*Arkansas* defines assault as an attack that results in physical injury ranging from minor bruises or cuts needing no first aid to death or serious harm requiring immediate hospitalization.

*Louisiana* defines assault as "with a weapon or with serious injury with or without a weapon."

*Mississippi* defines assault in part as "attempts to cause or purposely, knowingly or recklessly causes bodily injury to another."

*Missouri* defines assault as causing serious physical injury to another either with or without a weapon or through the use of any substance, instrument or device which can cause physical injury, causing a person to come into contact with or throwing/projecting feces or bodily fluids, or subjecting an employee to physical contact by kissing or touching sexual parts.

*North Carolina* defines assault as with weapon, assault of inmate/another with sexual intent, assault inmate with throwing liquids, fight involving weapons.

*South Carolina* defines assault as an unlawful attempt or offer to commit a violent injury to another.

*Texas* defines serious assault as assault on staff or an offender that requires treatment beyond first aid.

*West Virginia* defines assault as resulting in serious injury.

**TABLE 15**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
**(as of July 1, 2015)**

STATE	Avg. Age at Commitment	Avg. Sentence (Yrs.)	Avg. Time Served (Yrs.)	Race and Sex Distribution (a)						# of State Drug Offenders	% of Drug Offenders of State Inmate Pop.
				% White	% Black	% Hispanic	% Other	% Male	% Female		
ALABAMA (b)	38.0	10.0	3.6	40.9%	58.7%	N/A	0.4%	91.7%	8.3%	6,786	26.7%
ARKANSAS	35.0	8.7	4.5	54.0%	42.5%	2.8%	0.7%	91.8%	8.2%	3,056	19.8%
FLORIDA	34.8	4.5	3.5	47.5%	48.0%	4.1%	0.4%	93.0%	7.0%	15,479	15.5%
GEORGIA	35.0	9.7	4.0	40.9%	56.0%	2.5%	0.6%	88.7%	11.3%	6,359	11.8%
KENTUCKY	33.0	7.6	1.4	75.4%	22.2%	1.2%	1.2%	88.2%	11.8%	7,959	64.0%
LOUISIANA (b)	32.7	5.5	2.5	31.6%	67.5%	0.1%	0.8%	93.7%	6.3%	8,255	21.5%
MISSISSIPPI	33.0	5.8	2.6	32.7%	66.0%	0.8%	0.3%	92.8%	7.2%	5,087	26.7%
MISSOURI	34.3	7.4	3.4	62.1%	35.4%	1.9%	0.7%	90.0%	10.0%	8,726	27.0%
NORTH CAROLINA	33.0	2.4	1.9	38.4%	53.8%	N/A	7.8%	92.8%	7.3%	5,240	14.0%
OKLAHOMA	34.6	7.0	2.4	54.6%	26.1%	7.7%	11.6%	89.1%	10.9%	10,749	37.7%
SOUTH CAROLINA	33.0	4.3	2.4	34.8%	62.2%	2.0%	1.0%	93.5%	6.5%	3,591	16.9%
TENNESSEE	34.0	6.2	4.4	54.8%	42.8%	1.9%	0.4%	90.4%	9.6%	3,383	16.6%
TEXAS (c)	33.9	6.4	4.3	32.2%	34.0%	33.4%	0.5%	91.4%	8.6%	23,506	15.9%
VIRGINIA (d)	35.0	4.3	3.6	39.0%	58.0%	2.0%	1.0%	92.0%	8.0%	8,289	27.3%
WEST VIRGINIA	N/A	N/A	N/A	86.1%	12.0%	0.6%	1.3%	90.3%	9.8%	790	13.5%
SLC AVERAGE (a) (e)	34.2	6.4	3.2	48.3%	45.7%	4.7%	1.9%	91.3%	8.7%	7,817	23.7%

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

(b) Alabama and Louisiana's drug offenders include state inmates in state prisons and local jails.

(c) Texas reports the average age at commitment of inmates as 33.9 years for prisons and 35.2 years for state jails. The average sentence for new commitments is 6.4 years for prisons and 0.8 years for state jails. The average time served is 4.3 years for prisons and 0.8 years for state jails.

(d) The Virginia data are for FY 14.

(e) The SLC average excludes any state for which no data was reported.

**TABLE 16**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
**(as of July 1, 2015)**

STATE	Inmates admitted who were Parole Violators	Inmates Serving 20 yrs. ≥	Number of Inmates Released from custody in FY 15 for:							Inmates Serving Life (a)	Inmates Serving Death
			Expiration	Parole	Goodtime	Probation	Deaths	Other	Total		
ALABAMA	3,151	14,782	3,827	2,592	N/A	4,620	124	1,011	12,174	1,557	188
ARKANSAS	5,731	7,318	684	7,768	0	0	64	251	8,767	600	34
FLORIDA	N/A	30,905	20,458	25	N/A	5,030	343	6,812	32,668	8,776	395
GEORGIA	2,311	1,393	7,045	7,587	N/A	N/A	142	3,049	17,823	1,108	79
KENTUCKY	4,655	3,817	9,092	8,028	0	1,319	61	80	18,580	112	32
LOUISIANA	4,751	5,736	1,246	530	15,657	297	132	89	17,951	4,820	82
MISSISSIPPI	634	4,012	838	4,639	0	2,065	53	1,702	9,297	1,565	47
MISSOURI	6,552	7,508	1,499	11,825	N/A	5,051	102	43	18,520	1,138	31
NORTH CAROLINA	190	8,632	8,918	13,143	N/A	N/A	88	1,086	23,235	1,362	148
OKLAHOMA	52	8,460	3,556	473	N/A	4,725	102	N/A	8,856	865	49
SOUTH CAROLINA	463	3,523	4,005	1,626	N/A	1,983	72	1,668	9,354	1,106	43
TENNESSEE	1,991	3,625	4,940	4,185	N/A	4,164	63	1,425	14,777	335	67
TEXAS	5,608	40,612	28,215	23,849	11,666	379	418	6,202	70,729	754	261
VIRGINIA (b)	89	6,545	N/A	378	1,108	10,867	105	32	12,490	1,248	8
WEST VIRGINIA (c)	517	N/A	753	1,804	N/A	54	24	395	3,030	282	0
TOTAL	36,695	146,868	95,076	88,452	28,431	40,554	1,893	23,845	278,251	25,628	1,464

(a) Life without the possibility of parole.

(b) The Virginia data reported are for FY 14.

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

## PROJECTED COSTS OF NEW PRISONS

## **PROJECTED COSTS OF NEW PRISONS**

### **Summary of Key Findings**

Table 17 on page 27 provides data on the assumed projected construction costs for selected new medium security prisons in each SLC state if one were to be built. Based on the survey data, the average size of a planned facility was 1,495 beds at an average total construction cost of \$137.1 M. This equates to a weighted average construction cost per bed of approximately \$94,988. Tennessee reported the highest projected construction cost per bed at \$168,283, while Mississippi reported the lowest projected construction cost per bed at \$25,000.

Table 18 on page 28 captures the projected operating costs for selected new medium security prisons. The average maximum design capacity for the fifteen SLC states was 1,495. Alabama reported the highest maximum design capacity of 3,900, while Louisiana reported the lowest maximum design capacity of 500. The average number of positions (security and non-security) needed to operate a new medium security prison was 351. North Carolina reported the largest number of positions needed to operation a new medium security prison at 518, while Louisiana reported the lowest at 171.

The average annual operating costs was estimated at \$25.5 M with Alabama reporting the highest estimated annual operating costs at \$50 M, while Louisiana reported the lowest at \$9.4 M. The average operating cost per bed was \$17,546 with Tennessee reporting the highest annual operating cost per bed at \$23,407, while South Carolina reported the lowest average operating costs at \$9,716. Finally, the average number of inmates per security guard was 5.5.

TABLE 17

## SELECTED NEW MEDIUM SECURITY PRISONS: PROJECTED CONSTRUCTION COSTS

State	Capcy.	Construction	Design	Supervision	Contingencies	Equipment	Land	Other	Total Costs	Cost per Bed	Method of Financing
AL	3,900	\$240,000,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$240,000,000	\$61,538	N/A
AR	1,000	\$100,000,000	\$5,000,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$105,000,000	\$105,000	Bonds
FL	1,335	\$53,519,779	\$2,807,936	N/A	\$3,778,658	\$3,740,912	\$0	\$21,754,596	\$85,601,881	\$64,121	N/A
GA	1,200	\$136,000,000	\$12,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$12,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$0	\$174,000,000	\$145,000	Bonds
KY	1,000	\$102,000,000	\$7,000,000	\$225,000	\$10,000,000	\$2,500,000	\$0	\$100,000	\$121,825,000	\$121,825	Bonds
LA	500	\$24,097,133	\$1,445,827	\$171,104	\$1,402,452	\$2,614,847	\$828,711	\$0	\$30,560,074	\$61,120	Bonds
MS	1,000	\$25,000,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$25,000,000	\$25,000	Bonds
MO	1,636	\$120,582,425	\$9,646,600	\$3,617,500	\$9,646,600	\$10,852,400	N/A	\$4,521,850	\$158,867,375	\$97,107	Bonds
NC	1,512	\$113,900,000	\$12,900,000	N/A	\$3,425,000	N/A	N/A	\$8,700,000	\$138,925,000	\$91,882	Bonds
OK (a)	2,400	\$205,326,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$205,326,000	\$85,553	Bonds
SC	1,500	\$114,000,000	\$11,600,000	\$775,000	\$11,510,000	\$4,600,000	\$1,500,000	\$4,200,000	\$148,185,000	\$98,790	Bonds
TN	1,444	\$194,000,000	\$8,717,559	\$7,392,500	\$9,700,000	\$5,750,000	\$1,560,000	\$15,879,941	\$243,000,000	\$168,283	Bonds/Cash
TX	1,000	\$71,700,000	\$4,700,000	\$8,300,000	\$4,300,000	\$5,500,000	\$0	\$600,000	\$95,100,000	\$95,100	Bonds
VA	1,000	\$90,000,000	\$3,515,000	\$8,575,000	\$1,800,000	\$19,160,000	N/A	\$1,450,000	\$124,500,000	\$124,500	Bonds
WV (b)	2,000	\$160,000,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$160,000,000	\$80,000	Bonds
AVG	1,495								\$137,059,355	\$94,988	

(a) Oklahoma's costs for Design, Supervision, Contingencies, Equipment, Land and Other are captured in the Construction's projected costs.

(b) West Virginia's projected Construction cost of \$160 M represents an average given that West Virginia reported its construction costs as a range between \$120 M and \$200 M.

**TABLE 18**  
**SELECTED NEW MEDIUM SECURITY PRISONS: PROJECTED OPERATING COSTS**  
**(as of July 1, 2015)**

STATE	Maximum Design Capacity	# Positions			Inmates Per Security Guard (a)	Annual Operating Cost	Average Op. Cost Per Bed
		Security	Non-Security	Total			
ALABAMA	3,900	420	80	500	9.3	\$50,000,000	\$12,821
ARKANSAS	1,000	220	28	248	4.5	\$20,000,000	\$20,000
FLORIDA	1,335	225	42	267	5.9	\$25,167,754	\$18,852
GEORGIA	1,200	259	67	326	4.6	\$18,703,712	\$15,586
KENTUCKY	1,000	180	70	250	5.6	\$15,000,000	\$15,000
LOUISIANA	500	138	33	171	3.6	\$9,420,650	\$18,841
MISSISSIPPI	1,000	167	53	220	6.0	\$12,000,000	\$12,000
MISSOURI	1,636	302	207	509	5.4	\$36,412,375	\$22,257
NORTH CAROLINA	1,512	435	83	518	3.5	\$27,753,886	\$18,356
OKLAHOMA	2,400	301	199	500	8.0	\$35,632,397	\$14,847
SOUTH CAROLINA	1,500	289	97	386	5.2	\$14,573,377	\$9,716
TENNESSEE	1,444	288	154	442	5.0	\$33,800,000	\$23,407
TEXAS	1,000	190	81	271	5.3	\$16,804,600	\$16,805
VIRGINIA	1,000	213	90	303	4.7	\$22,200,000	\$22,200
WEST VIRGINIA	2,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$45,000,000	\$22,500
AVERAGE (b)	1,495	259	92	351	5.5	\$25,497,917	\$17,546

(a) Assumes 100% staffing.

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



# PROBATION AND PAROLE

## PROBATION AND PAROLE

### Summary of Key Findings

Table 19 on page 30 provides data on the probation and parole (P&P) population that totaled 1,290,236 comprised of 1,034,580 probationers and 249,786 parolees throughout the SLC. Texas reported the highest number of P&P offenders at 354,444 comprised of 266,371 probationers and 88,073 parolees. In contrast, West Virginia reported the lowest number of P&P offenders at 3,264 comprised of 989 probationers and 2,275 parolees. The total number of agents reported was 15,033 throughout the SLC. Texas reported the highest number of agents at 4,632, while South Carolina reported the lowest number of agents at 54. Chart 7 on page 31 reflects the caseload per probation/parole agent with Alabama reporting the highest caseload per agent at 209.1, while South Carolina reported the lowest caseload at 20. The SLC average was 104.8.

Table 20 on page 32 captures data for state inmates, probationers and parolees per 100,000 population. As of July 1, 2015, the SLC average number of state inmates per 100,000 population was 492 with Louisiana ranking the highest at 820 and Kentucky the lowest at 281. The SLC average of probationers and parolees per 100,000 population was 1,078 with Georgia ranking the highest at 1,751 and West Virginia the lowest at 177. The SLC average for total number of inmates, probationers and parolees per 100,000 population was 1,487 with Louisiana ranking the highest at 2,373 and West Virginia the lowest at 494.

Table 21 on page 33 provides data on probation and parole funding. The total funding for probation and parole across the SLC was \$1.58 B, while the average funding per state was \$105.1 M. A ranking of expenditure per offender is provided for the SLC states, where 1 denotes the state (Missouri) with the highest expenditure per offender at \$2,206, while 14 denotes the state (Mississippi) with the lowest expenditure per offender at \$625.

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

STATE		No. of Offenders			Total Offenders	No. of Agents	Offenders Per Agent	Caseload Per Agent
		Probationers	Parolees					
ALABAMA	(a)	39,415	8,044		47,459	229	207.2	209.1
ARKANSAS	(a)	29,488	21,990		51,478	568	90.6	132.1
FLORIDA	(b)	139,833	5,510		145,343	1,946	74.7	94.3
GEORGIA	(a) (c)	155,000	23,859		178,859	1,432	124.9	111.0
KENTUCKY		31,555	14,436		45,991	627	73.4	85.5
LOUISIANA		42,168	30,363		72,531	510	142.2	142.0
MISSISSIPPI		35,446	9,488		44,934	261	172.2	125.0
MISSOURI		44,624	15,934		60,558	1,076	56.3	172.4
NORTH CAROLINA		90,851	10,017		100,868	1,865	54.1	N/ A
OKLAHOMA		22,957	2,981		25,938	281	92.3	85.7
SOUTH CAROLINA	(a)	26,688	2,007		28,695	54	531.4	20.0
TENNESSEE		58,176	13,157		71,333	727	98.1	110.0
TEXAS	(d)	266,371	88,073		354,444	4,632	76.5	56.6
VIRGINIA	(e)	51,019	1,652		58,541	758	77.2	70.0
WEST VIRGINIA		989	2,275		3,264	67	48.7	54.0
AVG							128	104.8
TOTAL		1,034,580	249,786		1,290,236	15,033		

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

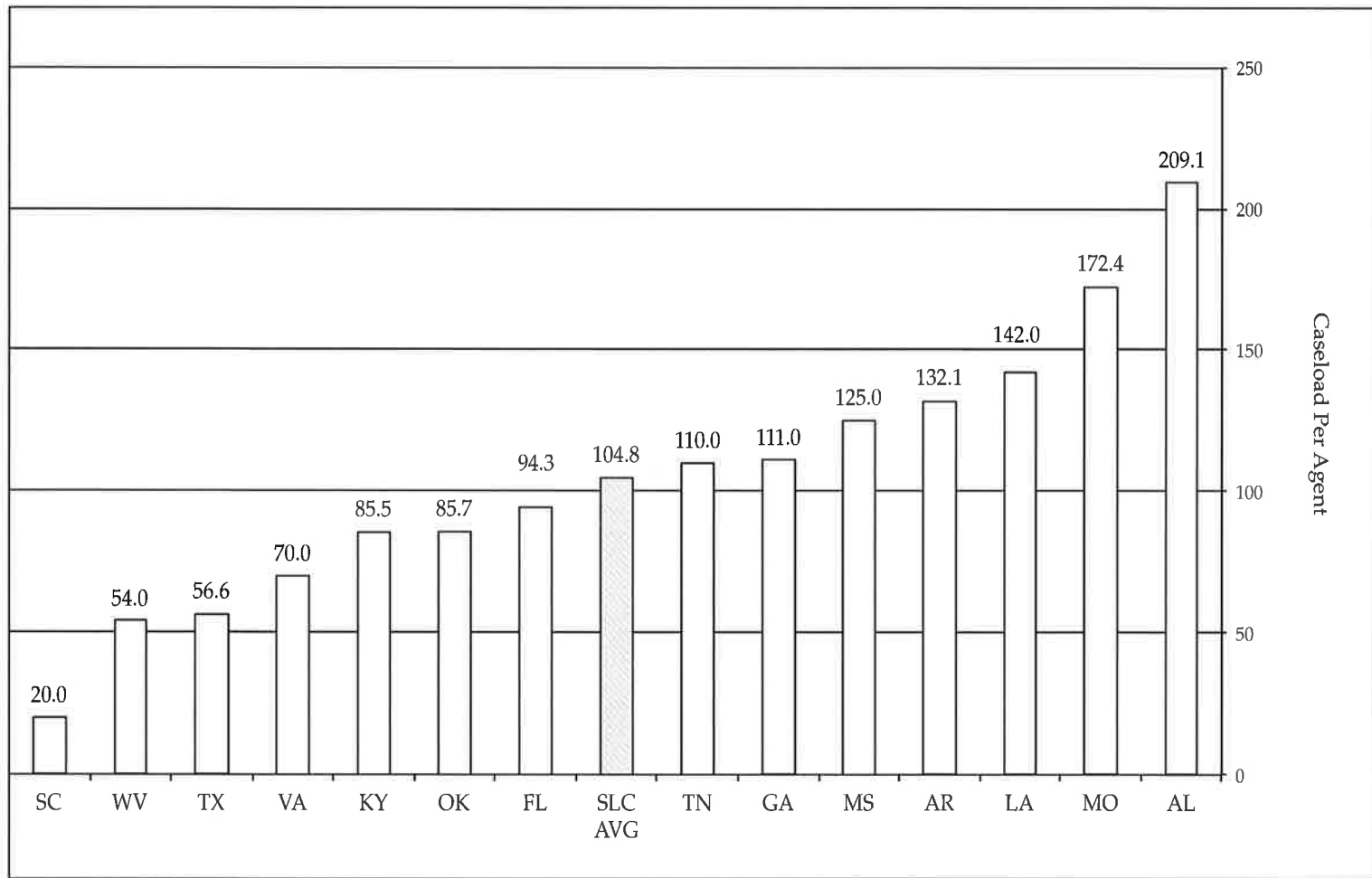
(b) Florida's caseload per agent of 94.3 represents the average for Community Control (22.8), Sex Offender/Post-prison (33.5), Drug Offender/Probation (47.8), Pretrial Intervention (260.4) and Probation (107.1).

(c) Georgia's 1,432 agents includes 1,150 probation agents and 282 parole agents. The caseload per agent of 111 represents the average for probation agents (135) and parole agents (87).

(d) Texas's caseload per agent of 56.6 represents an average of probation supervision (106.4), non-intensive (75), intensive (25) and super-intensive (20).

(e) Virginia's caseload per agent of 70 represents an average of generic (80-100), sex offender (40-60) and gang (60-80).

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



**TABLE 20**  
**TOTAL STATE INMATES, PROBATIONERS, AND PAROLEES PER 100,000 POPULATION**  
**(as of July 1, 2015)**

STATE	Total State Inmates	State Inmates Per 100,000 Pop.	Rank in SLC	Total Probationers & Parolees	Probationers & Parolees Per 100,000 Pop.	Rank in SLC	Total Inmates, Probationers, & Parolees	Per 100,000 Pop.	Rank in SLC
ALABAMA	25,447	524	7	47,459	977	10	72,906	1,500	7
ARKANSAS	15,420	518	8	51,478	1,729	2	66,898	2,246	3
FLORIDA	100,050	494	9	145,343	717	11	245,393	1,211	12
GEORGIA	53,870	527	6	178,859	1,751	1	232,729	2,278	2
KENTUCKY	12,438	281	15	45,991	1,039	7	58,429	1,320	11
LOUISIANA	38,312	820	1	72,531	1,553	3	110,843	2,373	1
MISSISSIPPI	19,071	637	3	44,934	1,502	4	64,005	2,139	4
MISSOURI	32,273	530	5	60,558	995	9	92,831	1,526	6
NORTH CAROLINA	37,386	372	11	100,868	1,004	8	138,254	1,377	10
OKLAHOMA	28,490	728	2	25,938	663	13	54,428	1,392	8
SOUTH CAROLINA	21,251	434	10	28,695	586	14	21,251	1,020	14
TENNESSEE	20,358	308	14	71,333	1,081	6	20,358	1,389	9
TEXAS	147,924	539	4	354,444	1,290	5	502,368	1,829	5
VIRGINIA	30,379	362	12	58,541	698	12	88,920	1,061	13
WEST VIRGINIA	5,840	317	13	3,264	177	15	9,104	494	15
TOTAL	588,509	492		1,290,236	1,078		1,778,717	1,487	

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

STATE		State Funds	Supervision Fees	Other Funds	Total	Exp. Per Offender		SLC Rank
ALABAMA	(a)	\$27,197,123	\$12,099,416	\$257,998	\$39,554,537	\$833		12
ARKANSAS	(a)	\$28,714,979	\$5,269,304	N/A	\$33,984,283	\$660		13
FLORIDA		\$196,458,169	N/A	N/A	\$196,458,169	\$1,352		4
GEORGIA		\$165,088,406	\$1,200,000	\$7,154,695	\$173,443,101	\$970		9
KENTUCKY		\$51,871,900	\$2,406,733	\$159,500	\$54,438,133	\$1,184		6
LOUISIANA		\$46,984,890	\$18,333,880	\$54,000	\$65,372,770	\$901		10
MISSISSIPPI		\$8,428,475	\$18,915,191	\$733,224	\$28,076,890	\$625		14
MISSOURI		\$121,730,514	\$11,889,185	N/A	\$133,619,699	\$2,206		1
NORTH CAROLINA		\$185,142,260	N/A	N/A	\$185,142,260	\$1,835		2
OKLAHOMA		\$25,346,587	\$3,671,990	N/A	\$29,018,577	\$1,119		7
SOUTH CAROLINA	(a)	\$3,804,797	N/A	N/A	\$3,804,797	N/A		
TENNESSEE	(a)	\$62,892,500	\$557,700	\$511,800	\$63,962,000	\$897		11
TEXAS		\$480,504,536	\$7,755,569	\$0	\$488,260,105	\$1,378		3
VIRGINIA		\$76,291,382	\$0	\$2,348,925	\$78,640,307	\$1,343		5
WEST VIRGINIA		\$1,926,273	\$1,302,268	N/A	\$3,228,541	\$989		8
TOTAL		\$1,482,382,791	\$83,401,236	\$11,220,142	\$1,577,004,169			
Average		\$98,825,519.40	\$7,581,931	\$1,602,877	\$105,133,611	\$1,164		

(a) Probation and parole services are provided by a separate agency. A complete response was not received by South Carolina.

# REHABILITATION

## **REHABILITATION**

### **Summary of Key Findings**

Table 22 on page 35 provides data on inmate rehabilitation that includes adult basic education, literacy programs, vocational education, religious guidance, and on-the-job training by each SLC state. Fourteen states reported that they have Adult Basic Education and/or Literacy programs and provide some form of Vocational Education to inmates within their system.

The number of inmates receiving a General Educational Development (GED) certificate (or equivalent – i.e. Hi-Set) ranged from 30 in Alabama to 5,194 in Texas, while the percentage of inmates in state facilities receiving a GED ranged from 0.12% in Alabama to 5.35% in Oklahoma. On average, across the SLC, 3% of the budget was allocated to rehabilitation programs.



**TABLE 22**  
**INMATE REHABILITATION**

STATE	Average Monthly Enrollment					No. Receiving GED FY 15	% of Budget Allocated to Rehab Programs	% of Inmates (state facilities) Receiving GED
	Adult Basic Education	Literacy Programs	Vocational Education	Religious Guidance	On-The-Job Training			
ALABAMA	21	10	31	300	0	30	N/A	0.12%
ARKANSAS	1,756	0	328	1,200	94	233	2.20%	1.51%
FLORIDA	3,940	788	3,699	65,986	241	593	2.71%	0.59%
GEORGIA	2,462	798	1,314	37,449	2,026	478	3.50%	0.89%
KENTUCKY	204	117	495	152	495	44	2.00%	0.35%
LOUISIANA	1,564	345	1,311	111	16,428	508	1.10%	1.33%
MISSISSIPPI	377	69	348	35,165	0	81	N/A	0.42%
MISSOURI	4,302	956	428	31,836	0	1,617	5.56%	5.01%
NORTH CAROLINA	821	650	487	213	N/A	1,854	N/A	4.96%
OKLAHOMA	775	655	160	2,769	160	1,525	2.39%	5.35%
SOUTH CAROLINA (a)	1,865	260	749	5,976	N/A	384	2.20%	1.81%
TENNESSEE (b)	2,208	25	1,943	9,634	N/A	290	3.56%	1.42%
TEXAS (c)	16,152	N/A	2,778	536,050	5,193	5,194	3.10%	3.51%
VIRGINIA	2,649	2,110	3,077	12,347	454	1,267	4.73%	4.17%
WEST VIRGINIA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	159	N/A	2.72%
AVERAGE						950	3.00%	

(a) South Carolina awarded Vocational Certificates (2,835), WorkKeys (920), On-the-Job Training Certificates (1,658) and Employability Skills Curriculum (234).

(b) Tennessee reported administering the HiSet and not the GED. The HiSet demonstrates that a test taker has attained the academic knowledge and proficiency equivalent to those of a high school graduate.

(c) Texas combined Adult Basic Education and Literacy (16,152). Offenders are also involved in multiple Religious programs.

# PRISON INDUSTRIES

## **PRISON INDUSTRIES**

### **Summary of Key Findings**

Table 23 on pages 37-38 provides data on the various prison industries operated by the SLC states. All fifteen states reported maintaining a prison industries program. Total sales in all product lines reported by the corrections departments were approximately \$499.4 M, while the total net profit generated was approximately \$9.8 M. The operations employed 23,280 inmates, who worked an average of 5.93 hours per day. Table 23 includes whether states have a “state use law” requiring state agencies to purchase from prison industries.

**TABLE 23**  
**FY 15 PRISON INDUSTRIES**

State	Total Sales	Net Profit	# Inmates Employed	Inmate Pay / Hr.	Hrs. / Day / Inmate	Largest Product Lines	Gross Sales	State Use Law	
								Yes	No
ALABAMA	\$15,800,000	\$280,000	470	\$0.33	7	License Plates Printing Fleet Services Garments / Clothing Janitorial Chemicals	\$4,390,000 \$3,230,000 \$2,020,000 \$2,000,000 \$1,180,000	x	
ARKANSAS	\$7,705,552	\$1,418,180	500	\$8.10	N/A	Bus Barn Garment Janitorial Furniture Eco Products	\$2,211,155 \$1,489,002 \$979,857 \$1,231,580 \$800,157		x
FLORIDA (a)(b)	\$67,820,189	\$1,980,914	3,719	\$0.20 to \$0.55	(c)	Specialty Manufacturing Graphics and Digital Services Agriculture Sewn Products	\$20,115,309 \$14,033,891 \$12,776,672 \$8,386,372 \$7,352,553		x
GEORGIA	\$26,584,255	\$1,052,900	1,001	\$0.00	6.5	Metal Printing Chemicals Signs Optics	\$2,657,924 \$2,595,985 \$2,865,253 \$2,814,744 \$2,692,508		x
KENTUCKY	\$9,681,662	\$238,754	645	\$0.59	6.5	Print Clothing Tags Furniture / Seating Soap	\$2,217,783 \$1,339,791 \$1,648,021 \$1,546,153 \$900,606	x	
LOUISIANA	\$21,699,695	\$1,751,315	801	\$0.20	8	Canteen Sales Garments License Plates Cleaning Supplies Mattress, Broom, Mop	\$10,632,580 \$2,975,348 \$2,116,618 \$1,298,336 \$760,056	x	
MISSISSIPPI	\$6,705,277	(\$57,704)	350	\$0.28 to \$7.25	7	Textiles Furniture & Service Metal Fabrication Printing Warehouse Distribution	\$3,266,011 \$1,887,105 \$832,525 \$671,243 \$48,393		x
MISSOURI	\$29,413,541	\$1,541,900	1,339	\$0.30 to \$0.71	6.5	Clothing Consumables Laundry License Plates Furniture	\$5,418,943 \$5,029,213 \$4,653,340 \$3,654,080 \$5,961,056	x	

(a) Florida's Prison Industries are operated by a private not-for-profit corporation, (PRIDE Enterprises), which was authorized by the Florida Legislature to operate and manage the prison industries for the state in 1981.

(b) Florida's results are from calendar year 2014.

(c) Florida's total hours worked were 3,928,054.

**TABLE 23**  
**FY 15 PRISON INDUSTRIES (Continued)**

State	Total Sales	Net Profit	# Inmates Employed	Inmate Pay / Hr.	Hrs./Day / Inmate	Largest Product Lines	Gross Sales	State Use Law	
								Yes	No
N. CAROLINA	\$94,490,158	\$2,266,067	4,639	\$0.21	8	Meat Processing Textiles Laundries Cannery Operations Janitorial Products	\$20,000,000 \$15,000,000 \$9,500,000 \$6,000,000 \$6,500,000		x
OKLAHOMA	\$16,762,824	\$2,197,316	1,327	\$0.37 traditional to \$1.75 contract	8	Office Furniture / Seating Sewn Products Tags Labor Contracts Metal Fabrication	\$3,804,555 \$2,099,098 \$1,924,361 \$5,075,136 \$1,587,955	x	
S. CAROLINA	\$19,319,981	\$217,193	1,277	\$0.66 Service to \$8.21 Industry Enhancement	7.27 7.36	Printing Apparel Modular Furniture/Seating Retread Wood Products	\$1,822,697 \$1,370,996 \$863,926 \$644,103 \$455,472	x	
TENNESSEE (d)	\$48,365,112	(\$4,671,011)	1,103	\$2.96	5	Food Products P.I.E. Textiles License Plates Agriculture	\$24,106,485 \$7,125,391 \$5,231,849 \$4,440,670 \$2,021,801		x
TEXAS	\$84,600,000	\$1,900,000	4,683	\$0.00	N / A	Garment License Plate & Sticker Metal Furniture Graphics	\$25,700,000 \$22,700,000 \$14,900,000 \$10,900,000 \$8,500,000	x	
VIRGINIA	\$42,585,998	(\$665,432)	1,176	\$0.71	6.2	Wood Furniture License Tags Clothing Office Systems Printing Services	\$9,531,291 \$6,964,426 \$7,801,858 \$4,658,215 \$4,292,411	x	
W. VIRGINIA	\$7,875,662	\$336,914	250	\$0.75	7	Printing Furniture License Plates Inmate Clothing Seating	\$1,804,041 \$459,141 \$1,235,070 \$1,169,360 \$632,074	X	
<b>TOTAL/AVG.</b>	<b>\$499,409,906</b>	<b>\$9,787,306</b>	<b>23,280</b>		<b>5.93</b>				

(d) Prison Industries are operated by an independent state agency, TRICOR (TN Rehabilitative Initiative in Correction), which receives no state-appropriated funds for the management of this program.

# PRIVATIZATION

## **PRIVATIZATION**

### **Summary of Key Findings**

Table 24 on pages 40-41 provides data on the different types of privatized services that were provided by the SLC states in FY 15. Privatization of services includes, but is not limited to the following: (1) Medical & Drug Treatment Services; (2) Halfway Houses, Community Rehabilitation Centers, and Work Release Centers; (3) Food Services; and (4) Management of Prison Facilities. The total value of the privatized services reported was \$2.014 B for 428,519 inmates with an average cost of \$39.70 per offender per day.

**TABLE 24**  
**FY 15 PRIVATIZATION OF SERVICES**

State	Type of Services	Annual Value of Service	No. of Inmates/ Beds	Private Facilities	
				Cost per day per offender	% of state inmates
Alabama	Inmate Health Services	\$101,100,000	25,416		
	Contract Beds	\$8,600,000	962	\$32.00	3.8%
Arkansas	Medical Services	\$57,042,687	15,771	N/A	N/A
Florida	Private Prisons	\$158,712,220	10,163	\$42.94	10.0%
	Work Release/Transition	\$24,964,400	2,265		
	Health Services	\$278,326,400	90,404		
Georgia	Private Prisons	\$139,565,358	7,882	\$56.77	11.8%
Kentucky	Halfway House Beds	\$26,472,177	514	\$33.80	11.0%
	Medical Services (a)	\$44,262,277	21,576		
Louisiana	Private Prisons	\$35,827,040	3,071	\$31.98	16.6%
Mississippi	Private Prisons	\$68,172,384	3,853	\$39.43	20.5%
	County Regional Facilities	\$45,139,571	4,246		
	Medical Services	\$64,687,719	17,644		
Missouri	Medical/Mental Health	\$146,858,721	31,759	N/A	N/A
	Substance Abuse	\$5,573,499	7,849		
North Carolina	No services provided by private sector	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Oklahoma	Halfway Houses (Male and Female)	\$21,418,510	1,390	\$44.00	26.6%
	Private Prisons (Medium)	\$82,806,542	5,278		
	Private Prisons (Maximum)	\$11,488,624	536		

(a) The reported figure is the amount paid to the Contractor. Total Medical was \$57 M.



**TABLE 24**

**FY 15 PRIVATIZATION OF SERVICES (Continued)**

State	Type of Services	Annual Value of Service	No. of Inmates/Beds	Private Facilities	
				Cost per day per offender	% of state inmates
South Carolina	No services provided by private sector	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tennessee	Facility Operation	\$97,746,900	5,107	\$54.88	24.7%
	Medical	\$94,102,100	20,714		
	Mental Health	\$11,367,100	15,607		
	Food Service	\$21,666,900	15,607		
Texas	Private Non-Secure Facilities				
	Halfway House	\$28,200,000	1,880	\$41.15	N/A
	Substance Abuse (b)	\$31,800,000	1,874	\$46.59	N/A
	Private Secure Facilities				
	Correctional Centers	\$59,700,000	4,118	\$38.33	N/A
	Lockhart Work Program	\$6,700,000	500	\$35.37	N/A
	State Jails - Confinées and Transfers	\$82,500,000	5,129	\$30.78	N/A
	Pre-Parole Transfer	\$3,500,000	200	\$47.27	N/A
	Intermediate Sanction Facilities	\$32,700,000	2,193	\$40.83	N/A
	Contracted SAFF	\$4,700,000	280	\$45.68	N/A
	Driving While Intoxicated Facility	\$7,800,000	500	\$42.97	N/A
Virginia	Medical Services	\$80,500,000	14,400		
	Pharmacy Services	\$7,530,000	16,000		
	Renal Dialysis Services	\$1,700,000	60		
	Third Party Administrator	\$66,000,000	30,400		
	Food Operations	\$3,040,000	2,390		
	Commissary Operations	\$2,300,000	29,300		
	Correctional Center	\$24,900,000	1,560	\$43.62	5.0%
West Virginia	Medical Services	\$18,226,064	4,973		
	Food Services	\$6,860,265	5,148	N/A	N/A
<b>Total / Average</b>		<b>\$2,014,557,458</b>	<b>428,519</b>	<b>\$39.70</b>	<b>14.4%</b>

(b) Includes Residential and Relapse Beds

# STATE PROFILES

## **STATE PROFILES**

The survey data was instrumental in compiling the “Corrections State Profile” for each state. These profiles include inmate demographics, the most frequently committed crimes, HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis C, court order requirements, and state initiatives for 2015 such as “The Elderly and Infirm Population in the Corrections System,” “Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs,” and “Pre-Release/Post-Release (Reentry) Programs.”

# ALABAMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2015)



### 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 Hispanic

Percentage Other

Percentage Male

Percentage Female

Number of Inmates Serving Life:

Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):

New Commitments to Life Sentences:

Percentage of inmates that are considered to have mental  
and/or emotional health conditions:

### STATE RESPONSE:

38 years

6,401 inmates

10.00 years

3.6 years

A. Personal

B. Property

C. Drug

40.90%

58.70%

N / A

0.40%

91.70%

8.30%

3,901 inmates

1,557 inmates

189 inmates

13.80%



# ALABAMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2015)



### PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 15:

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:

Number of Technical Parole Violators:

Number of New Crime Parole Violators:

Inmates Released from Custody in FY 15 for the following:

Expiration of Sentence

Parole

Goodtime

Probation

Death

Other (transfer, court order, bond / appeal)

Total

Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:

The Alabama Medical Furlough Act became a law on September 1, 2008 and provides the Commissioner of DOC discretionary authority to grant medical furloughs for terminally ill, permanently incapacitated, and geriatric inmates who suffer from a chronic infirmity, illness, or disease related to aging, and who do not constitute a danger to themselves or society.

Number of inmates released in FY 15 based on the above:

Inmates between the ages of 17 and 20:

Recidivism rate for total population base 3 years after release:

### STATE RESPONSE:

188 inmates

0 inmates

14,782 inmates

2,950 inmates

3,151 inmates

503 inmates

3,762 inmates

3,827 inmates

2,592 inmates

N/A

4,620 inmates

124 inmates

1,011 inmates

12,174 inmates

N/A

Yes

N/A

485 inmates

31.03%



# ALABAMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2015)



### PROFILE QUESTION

Number of AIDS Cases:

Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies:

HIV Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Random

Incident

High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:

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

Number of known Hepatitis C Cases:

Number of Inmates being treated for Hepatitis C:

Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Random

Incident

High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:

Alabama currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.

### STATE RESPONSE:

18 inmates

11,798 inmates

Yes

N/A

N/A

N/A

Intake/Exit

35 inmates

2,600 inmates

9 inmates

N/A

N/A

N/A

Yes

As Needed



## COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The Alabama Department of Corrections is currently under federal and state court orders for the year ending June 30, 2015. The state has been under state court order since 1999. The court order requirements include: removal of state inmates from county jails, creation of a secular substance abuse program and elimination of separate housing units for HIV positive inmates.

# ALABAMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## STATE INITIATIVES

### Elderly or Infirm Inmates

The Alabama Department of Corrections (ADOC) operates a 300-bed facility for aged and infirmed inmates. Compassionate release recommendations are submitted to the parole board on a case-by-case basis.

### Prison-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

Alabama reported this was unknown.

### Pre-Release/Post-Release ("Re-entry") Programs

The programs focus on addiction, recovery, finances, family, health and law enforcement. They are as follows:

#### *Module 1: Addiction and Recovery*

The module provides information on understanding relapse, warning signs of relapse, and accessing drug treatment and halfway houses.

#### *Module 2: Job, Career, Communication and Financial Skills*

The module provides information on self-directed job search and career planning, communication skills, financial management, vocational training and resume writing.

#### *Module 3: Faith, Communication and Character-Building Skills*

The module provides information on faith-based resources/community linkages, spiritual enrichment and mentoring, relationship skills, character building and reintegration into society.

#### *Module 4: Health, Education, Screenings & Referrals*

The module provides information on preventive health education programs, health information and communication, referrals to clinics and medical centers, and gender specific health initiatives.

#### *Module 5: Family Re-Integration*

The module provides information on barriers and challenges in returning to family, child development and disciplinary issues, re-establishing intimacy and sexual relations, family development, conflict resolution and anger management.

#### *Module 6: Law Enforcement*

The module provides information on background checks, process release ID card and release papers, parole papers, bus ticket, ID verification, clothing, and information on existing warrants, misdemeanors and detainees.

### Evidence Based Program Participant

The state of Alabama is one of six states chosen by the National Institutes of Corrections (NIC) to train on "Thinking for a Change". NIC describes this as an integrated cognitive behavioral change program authored by Jack Bush, Ph.D. Barry Glick, Ph.D. and Juliana Taymans, Ph.D., with Michael Guevara, in cooperation with the NIC. The program incorporates research from cognitive restructuring theory, social skills development, and the learning and use of problem solving skills.

## ALABAMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

Alabama reports it has a strong volunteer religious/secular base that contributes. Volunteers are usually the force behind housing, jobs, etc. Alabama reports that a small degree of its current programs affect positive outcomes related to recidivism but anticipates the 2016 NIC programming will yield greater results. Also, the state reports that there are no other funding sources other than general funds for all DOC programming.



# ARKANSAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2015)



### 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 Hispanic

Percentage Other

Percentage Male

Percentage Female

Number of Inmates Serving Life:

Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):

New Commitments to Life Sentences:

Percentage of inmates that are considered to have mental  
and/or emotional health conditions:

### STATE RESPONSE:

35 years

1,173 inmates

8.7 years

4.5 years

- A. Manufacture/  
Delivery / Possession  
Controlled Substance
- B. Rape
- C. Aggravated Robbery

54.00%

42.50%

2.80%

0.70%

91.80%

8.20%

760 inmates

600 inmates

28 inmates

12.1%



# ARKANSAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2015)



### PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 15:

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:

Number of Technical Parole Violators:

Number of New Crime Parole Violators:

Inmates Released from Custody in FY 15 for the following:

Expiration of Sentence

Parole

Goodtime

Probation

Death

Other (Boot Camp and Released to Interstate Compact)

Total

Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:

Request is initiated, either by inmate, family member, medical staff, or other.  
Evaluation conducted and submitted to the Parole Board for approval.

Number of inmates released in FY 15 based on the above:

Inmates between the ages of 17 and 20:

Recidivism rate for total population base 3 years after release:

### STATE RESPONSE:

34 inmates

0 inmates

7,318 inmates

1,253 inmates

5,731 inmates

1,694 inmates

4,037 inmates

684 inmates

7,768 inmates

0 inmates

0 inmates

64 inmates

251 inmates

8,767 inmates

N/A

Yes

3 inmates

227 inmates

48.2%



# ARKANSAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2015)



### PROFILE QUESTION

Number of AIDS Cases:

Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies:

HIV Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Random

Incident

High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:

The Arkansas Department of Corrections does segregate AIDS or HIV infected inmates.

Number of known Hepatitis C Cases:

Number of Inmates being treated for Hepatitis C:

Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Random

Incident

High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:

Arkansas currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.

### STATE RESPONSE:

38 inmates

9,891 inmates

Yes

N/A

Yes

Yes

Intake, Update Physicals & Incident

7 inmates

1,520 inmates

13 inmates

Yes

N/A

Yes

Yes

By risk assessment

## COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The Arkansas Department of Correction is not currently under a federal or state court order.



# ARKANSAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## STATE INITIATIVES

### Elderly or Infirm Inmates

The Arkansas Department of Correction does not house elderly inmates based upon their age any differently than all other inmates. Some inmates require housing in medical barracks; however, that is not based upon their age, but upon their health. There is legislation that allows for early release based upon medical reasons that cannot be addressed within the Department, but age is not a factor. A Special Needs Unit was constructed by the Department at the Ouachita Unit in Malvern, Arkansas, which expanded the number of beds for all medical and mental health related issues for male inmates of all ages. A Special Needs Unit was constructed at the female facility in Newport, Arkansas as well.

### Prison-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

The Arkansas Department of Correction provides alcohol and drug treatment services under licensure from the Department of Behavioral Health Services. Substance Abuse Treatment Programming (SATP) expenses for FY 15 are approximately \$1,919,275 (this amount includes federal funding of approximately 5%). It is funded by general state revenues. Arkansas has SATP, which is a minimum of 6 months residential treatment with a total of 563 beds at 7 units. There is also a 9-12 month Therapeutic Community treatment program that has 224 beds at 3 units, which is funded by a grant. Programs are evaluated daily through clinical supervision, with quarterly and annual audits by Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention. Grantor requires a quarterly report, which includes a 3-year recidivism study based upon any arrest on new charges.

### Pre-Release/Post-Release ("Re-entry") Programs

Arkansas has a private program, Pathway to Freedom, modeled after the InnerChange Freedom Initiative (IFI) that was operated by Prison Fellowship for several years but was cut due to funding issues. Currently, Pathway to Freedom is available for male inmates and the state has a program available for the female inmates called Advanced Principal Application for Life Skills (APALs). These programs are voluntary pre-release programs that promote transformation from the inside out.

Arkansas also has a Community Based Re-entry Initiative Program that provides the necessary tools to assist inmates to successfully re-enter society, reduce the rate of recidivism, and ultimately reduce the costs to taxpayers.

The Arkansas DOC utilizes Re-entry Accountability Coaches who track the development of inmates in key areas throughout their incarceration. The Re-entry Accountability Coaches provide a copy of their final Report Card/Development Rubric and Program Achievements.

Arkansas has plans underway to initiate a Mentor recruitment drive. It also has an Ester Unit that will be a re-entry unit designed to offer targeted programming for inmates who are at medium to maximum risk for recidivism. Arkansas has started setting up a Re-entry Barracks at units to house certain inmates to offer programming geared to help prepare them for re-entry.

The Arkansas Community Corrections supervises parolees and provides post-release guidance and offers some transitional housing as it is available.

# FLORIDA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2015)



### 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 Hispanic

Percentage Other

Percentage Male

Percentage Female

Number of Inmates Serving Life:

Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):

New Commitments to Life Sentences:  
(Includes 9 sentenced to death)

### STATE RESPONSE:

34.8 years

3,739 inmates

4.5 years

3.5 years

A. Robbery with deadly weapon

B. Burglary, dwelling

C. Drugs, manufacture/sale/purchase

47.50%

48.00%

4.10%

0.40%

93.00%

7.00%

4,101 inmates

8,776 inmates

456 inmates



# FLORIDA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2015)



### PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 15:

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:  
Number of Technical Parole Violators:  
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:

Inmates Released from Custody in FY 15 for the following:

Expiration of Sentence

Parole

Goodtime

Probation

Death

Other (Conditional release, executions, and other release mechanisms)

Total

Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:

The Florida Parole Commission in conjunction with the Dept. 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 15 based on the above:

Inmates between the ages of 17 and 20:

Recidivism rate for total population base 3 years after release:

Percentage of inmates that are considered to have mental and/or emotional health conditions:

### STATE RESPONSE:

395 inmates

3 inmates

30,905 inmates

6,750 inmates

N/A

N/A

N/A

20,458 inmates

25 inmates

N/A

5,030 inmates

343 inmates

6,812 inmates

32,668 inmates

N/A

Yes

16 inmates

2,219 inmates

25.70%

17.10%



# FLORIDA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2015)



### PROFILE QUESTION

Number of AIDS Cases:

Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies:

HIV 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

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A



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

Number of known Hepatitis C Cases:

Number of Inmates being treated for Hepatitis C:

N/A

N/A

Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Random

Incident

High Risk Group

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

Systems Frequency of Testing:

N/A

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

## COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The Florida Department of Corrections is currently under a federal court order for the year ending June 30, 2015. Florida DOC has been under federal court orders since 2010 and 2013. The court orders require the department to not use chemical agents on specific inmates. The department was ordered to provide a certified kosher diet to all prisoners with a sincere religious basis for keeping kosher.

# FLORIDA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## STATE INITIATIVES

### Elderly or Infirm Inmates

The Florida Department of Corrections (DOC) does not house or treat inmates based solely on age. Elderly inmates are housed in most of the department's major institutions consistent with their custody level and medical status. The Reception and Medical Center has a 120-bed licensed hospital on-site in Lake Butler, Florida, and also cares for chronically ill and elderly inmates. The F-dorm at South Florida Reception Center features 84 beds designated for palliative and long-term care. The facility also provides a step-down care for inmates who can be discharged from hospitals but are not ready for an infirmary level of care at an institution. The South Unit of the Central Florida Reception Center is specifically designated for special needs inmates, including the elderly, as well as palliative care inmates. At Zephyrhills, two dorms are specifically designed for elderly inmates as well as inmates with complex medical needs. Lowell Correctional Institution has a dorm specifically designated for female inmates with complex medical needs, including the elderly. The South Florida Reception Center - South Unit includes 487 beds for inmates age 50+. Union Correctional Institution includes 156 beds for inmates age 50+. The Department has ten Transitional Care Units, which are inpatient mental health units where elderly inmates with impairments in mental and cognitive functioning receive necessary care in a safe and protective environment. Also, there are contracts with two private correctional health care companies to provide comprehensive health care services to more than 100,000 inmates statewide. Demand for bed space for elderly inmates with chronic medical needs is very high. While the private contractors provide care to all elderly inmates; the department retains responsibility for assigning and transferring elderly inmates with chronic medical needs to the specialty beds outlined above to ensure elderly inmates with the highest levels of acuity are placed in the most appropriate setting.

### Prison-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

The Florida DOC has mandatory substance abuse program participation for certain inmates. An automated screening and priority placement system is in place to identify inmates meeting the criteria for the program and to prioritize them based on risk to public safety and severity of addiction. There are four primary categories of the inmate substance abuse programming: Intensive Outpatient, Residential Therapeutic Community, Program Centers and Work Release Centers. Total funding for all 4 programs was \$28,169,693 (\$26,674,642 state funds and \$1,595,051 trust/grant funds).

-Intensive Outpatient Programming is a 4-6 month outpatient (within prison setting) program at designated institutions for 1/2 day at least 4 days a week with a minimum of 12 hours of counselor-supervised activities.

-Residential Therapeutic Community is a 9-12 month program housed within an institution or a designated community-based facility that places emphasis on structure, limit-setting with consequences, responsibility, credibility, accountability, discipline and consistency.

-Program Centers have a 16-24 month program model designed to assist inmates nearing release to make successful transition to the community. Inmates who successfully complete the initial intensive programming component (9-12 months) are eligible to participate in the work release component. Program Centers offer a continuum of substance abuse services.

-Work Release Centers have contract substance abuse counselors operating in 13 department-operated work release centers to provide outpatient services (4 months in length) and aftercare services to inmates based on their identified needs. Inmates work in the community while attending treatment sessions in the evenings or on the days they are not working.

The evaluation and effectiveness of the substance abuse programs are monitored and tracked via annual comprehensive program evaluations, written reports, recommitment data and program success rates. The recidivism rates of the program participants are tracked and compared to those in the general inmate population.



## FLORIDA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### Pre-Release/Post-Release ("Re-entry") Programs

The Florida DOC operates pre-release programs and provides post-release assistance for inmates to facilitate a smooth transition from prison to the community. The Bureau of Substance Abuse Program Services contracts with organizations in the community for the provision of the programs. Transitional housing programs assist newly released inmates in their transition from institution to the community by offering a structured and supportive environment. General revenue dollars support these programs. The performance outcomes and standards are outlined in the contracts.

1. 100-Hour Transition Program is a statutorily mandated comprehensive transition program that covers job readiness and life management skills. This training is provided to all inmates within the 18-month period prior to their release from a Florida prison. The curriculum includes evidence-based principles. General revenue of \$1,404,108 supports this program.
2. The Florida DOC operates three re-entry facilities and three re-entry centers. One of the main differences between a re-entry facility and other facilities is the involvement in the community. By locating inmates closer to their county of release, the department has been able to foster stronger connections with their families and community service providers. This includes but is not limited to transitional housing, continuing substance abuse treatment, basic necessities, and job placement services that provide a seamless delivery of services for transitioning inmates. These facilities are general revenue funded; however, \$2.25 M in federal grants were awarded.
3. In an effort to facilitate a smooth transition for returning offenders to the community, a Transition Passport (TAP) was developed. The pocket-sized booklet is a resource tool and is meant to be used as a guide to assist inmates during the transition period.
4. The Re-Entry Resource Directory is a user-friendly tool that enables a person looking for resources such as career counseling, debt management, substance abuse counseling, dental services, free clinics, shelters and many other services to find available resources within zip code, city, county or circuit.
5. Substance Abuse Treatment Services contracts with post-release transitional housing organizations to assist recently released inmates in their transition from institution to community.
6. The Veteran Dorm program is operating at 4 facilities and is designed to provide specialized services to the verified military service population. There are approximately 6,000 veterans in DOC custody. Veterans within 36 months of release are eligible for participation.
7. The department partners with the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, Social Security Administration and Department of Health - Vital Statistics to assist inmates in obtaining a state identification prior to release. Released inmates with identification can immediately begin the process of searching for a job, finding housing, opening bank accounts, getting a driver's license and cashing checks.
8. Transition Services contracts with substance abuse providers to implement the "Parenting from the Inside" curriculum that focuses on parenting, goals of parenting, effective discipline, family communication, conflict resolution and negotiating, effects of parental incarceration, child maltreatment and protective factors.

# GEORGIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2015)



### 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 Hispanic

Percentage Other

Percentage Male

Percentage Female

Number of Inmates Serving Life:

Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):

New Commitments to Life Sentences:

### STATE RESPONSE:

35 years

2,117 inmates

9.7 years

4.0 years

- A. Murder
- B. Armed Robbery
- C. Burglary

40.94%

56.03%

2.48%

0.55%

88.67%

11.33%

7,442 inmates

1,108 inmates

303 inmates



# GEORGIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2015)



### PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 15:

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:

Number of technical parole violators:

Number of new crime parole violators:

Inmates Released from Custody in FY 15 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 Parole may grant medical reprieves.)

Number of inmates released in FY 15 based on the above:

Inmates between the ages of 17 and 20:

Recidivism rate for total population base 3 years after release:

Percentage of inmates that are considered to have mental  
and/or emotional health conditions:

### STATE RESPONSE:

79 inmates

6 inmates

1,393 inmates

N/A

2,311 inmates

1,857 inmates

454 inmates

7,045 inmates

7,587 inmates

N/A

N/A

142 inmates

3,049 inmates

17,823 inmates

N/A

Yes

0

1,036 inmates

26.70%

18.30%



# GEORGIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2015)



### PROFILE QUESTION

Number of AIDS Cases:

Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies:

HIV Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Random

Incident

High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:

The Georgia Department of Corrections does not isolate HIV-infected inmates.

Number of known Hepatitis C Cases:

Number of Inmates being treated for Hepatitis C:

Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Random

Incident

High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:

The Georgia Department of Corrections does not isolate Hepatitis C inmates.

### STATE RESPONSE:

N / A

18,638 inmates

Yes

N / A

N / A

N / A

Initial intake, exit,  
clinical decision

N / A

1,000 inmates

28 inmates

Yes

N / A

Yes

N / A

Initial intake and  
clinical decision

## COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The Georgia Department of Corrections is not currently under a federal or state court order.



# GEORGIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## STATE INITIATIVES

### Elderly or Infirm Inmates

The Georgia Department of Corrections (GDC) operates 12 infirmaries (10 male, 2 female) to provide sub-acute care to inmates. Of these, the August State Medical Prison service is similar in capabilities to a community hospital. Accommodative Housing, which is ADA compliant, is available in 4 facilities. These units provide: Preventive Care and Routine Screening Exams, Chronic Illness Clinics, Accommodative Living Units, on-site sick call, pill call, meals, and programs, hearing evaluation and aids, blind training / Brail reading (1 facility), physical, occupational, and recreational therapy and mobility training.

### Prison-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

The GDC has 6 substance abuse treatment programs. They offer the following: Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Programs, Substance Abuse Aftercare Services, Central Georgia Technical College Customer Service, Matrix Early Recovery Skills, Model, Matrix Relapse Prevention Skills, and Motivation for Change. GDC evaluates by measuring three-year felony reconviction rates. Recidivism rates for those in the substance abuse programs are compared with those in the general population.

### Pre-Release / Post-Release ("Re-entry") Programs

The Florida DOC operates pre-release programs and provides post-release assistance for inmates to facilitate a smooth transition from prison to the Georgia partners and collaborates with several Community-Based Organizations and Faith-Based Organizations that provide pre-release and post-release services. Pre-release programming includes re-entry skills building and veterans re-entry program. Post-release programs include Faith and Character based program, Re-entry Partnership Housing and Transitional Centers.

Georgia partners and collaborates with several Community-Based Organizations and Faith-Based Organizations that provide pre-release and post-release services. Pre-release programming includes re-entry skills building and veterans re-entry program. Post-release programs include Faith and Character based program, Re-entry Partnership Housing and Transitional Centers.

Transitional Center provide offenders with their last 9 months at a site where they can get a job and apply life skills. All offenders go through the Re-entry Skill Building Program. Also Veteran Dorms, Faith and Character Based Dorms focus on both hard and soft skills for offenders. Funding for these programs is part of the state budget.

GDC recently opened an Evidence Based Learning (EBL) Prison that focuses on training and programming based on EBL principles. Funding for this initiative is the state budget as well a Second Chance Recidivism Grant. Also, the Governor's Office of Transition and Support works with releasing offenders in designated pilot sites to assist in the release of the offender with community coordinators, in-reach specialists and networking with local agencies. This is funded through the state budget and federal grant monies.

# KENTUCKY CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2015)



### 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 Hispanic

Percentage Other

Percentage Male

Percentage Female

Number of Inmates Serving Life:

Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):

New Commitments to Life Sentences:

Percentage of inmates that are considered to have mental  
and /or emotional health conditions:

### STATE RESPONSE:

33 years

1,524 inmates

7.6 years

1.36 years

A. Violent

B. Property

C. Drug

75.40%

22.23%

1.21%

1.16%

88.17%

11.82%

804 inmates

112 inmates

32 inmates

29.00%



# KENTUCKY CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2015)



### PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 15:

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:  
Number of Technical Parole Violators:  
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:

Inmates Released from Custody in FY 15 for the following:

Expiration of Sentence

Parole

Goodtime

Probation

Death

Other (sex offender discharge, active release, court, escape, home incarceration)

Total

### STATE RESPONSE:

32 inmates

0 inmates

3,817 inmates

5,405 inmates

4,655 inmates

4,410 inmates

245 inmates

9,092 inmates

8,028 inmates

0 inmates

1,319 inmates

61 inmates

80 inmates

18,580 inmates

Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

Inmates are eligible for received meritorious good time (7 days per month served),  
educational good time/program credit (90 days per program or degree) and work  
for time credit (1 day for every 40 hour worked).

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:

Yes

Number of inmates released in FY 15 based on the above:

N/A

Inmates Between the ages of 17 and 20:

341 inmates

Recidivism rate for total population base 3 years after release:

43.28%

# KENTUCKY CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2015)



### PROFILE QUESTION

Number of AIDS Cases:

Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies:

HIV Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Random

Incident

High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:

Kentucky does not segregate HIV-infected inmates.

Number of known Hepatitis C Cases:

Number of Inmates being treated for Hepatitis C:

Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Random

Incident

High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:

Kentucky does not segregate Hepatitis C inmates, but does have a Hepatitis Management Plan to address, prevent and control hepatitis viruses in the correctional setting.

### COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

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

### STATE RESPONSE:

51 inmates

1,754 inmates

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

Random

6 inmates

1,537 inmates

7 inmates

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

Random





# KENTUCKY CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## STATE INITIATIVES

### Elderly or Infirm inmates

Kentucky reports that there are no special needs facilities, but some facilities have special needs units. No legislation has been enacted to address this issue.

### Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

KDC utilizes a Therapeutic Community, pro-social model of substance abuse programming. This model includes cognitive-behavioral therapy and is measured for effectiveness by the University of Kentucky Center for Alcohol and Drug Research. KDC initiated Medically Assisted Treatment (MAT) for those individuals with a history of opiate use.

### Pre-release / Post-Release ("Re-entry") Programs

KDC re-entry efforts support offenders as they transition from prison to the community to improve their ability to successfully reintegrate into society without further criminal behavior. Re-entry coordinators located at each institution facilitate home placements; coordinate community partnerships; facilitate (Parolee Orientation Rehabilitation Training Assimilation Lesson) PORTAL New Direction (promising practice to address re-entry barriers); and assist offenders in obtaining birth certificates and social security cards.

KDC re-entry efforts support offenders as they transition from prison to the community to improve their ability to successfully reintegrate into society without further criminal behavior. Re-entry coordinators located at each institution facilitate home placements; coordinate community partnerships; facilitate (Parolee Orientation Rehabilitation Training Assimilation Lesson) PORTAL New Direction (promising practice to address re-entry barriers); and assist offenders in obtaining birth certificates and social security cards.

Probation and parole re-entry liaisons and facilities are located statewide throughout the districts. These entities coordinate community partnerships, assist with referrals to local services provided including possible employment and facilitate evidence based programs (Moral Recognition Therapy, Thinking for a Change, 24/7 Dads and PORTAL). Also, re-entry and liaisons work in partnership with 11 Re-entry Councils across the state.

# LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2015)



### PROFILE QUESTION

Average Age At Commitment:

Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older at Commitment:

Average Sentence for New Commitments:  
(excluding life sentences)

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

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

Race and Sex Distribution:

Percentage White

Percentage Black

Percentage Hispanic

Percentage Other

Percentage Male

Percentage Female

Number of Inmates Serving Life:

Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):

New Commitments to Life Sentences:

Percentage of inmates that are considered to have mental  
and/or emotional health conditions:

### STATE RESPONSE:

32.7 years

3,217 inmates

5.5 years

2.5 years

A. Drug Offenses

B. Robbery

C. Homicides

31.60%

67.50%

0.10%

0.80%

93.70%

6.30%

N/A

4,820 inmates

133 inmates

18.30%



# LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2015)



### PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 15:

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:  
Number of Technical Parole Violators:  
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:  
Number with Waiver Pending/Waiver Tech/Unknown:

Inmates Released from Custody in FY 15 for the following:

Expiration of Sentence

Parole

Goodtime

Probation

Death

Other (released to I.N.S., court order, conviction overturn)

Total

Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

Release of any inmate convicted of a crime (unless violent or sexual)  
committed after July 1992 and generally calculated as earning 35 days for every  
30 days served.

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:

Number of inmates released in 2014 based on the above:

Inmates Between the ages of 17 and 20:

Recidivism rate for total population base 3 years after release:

### STATE RESPONSE:

82 inmates

0 inmates

5,736 inmates

2,179 inmates

4,751 inmates

282 inmates

686 inmates

3,783 inmates

1,246 inmates

530 inmates

15,657 inmates

297 inmates

132 inmates

89 inmates

17,951 inmates



# LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2015)



### PROFILE QUESTION

Number of AIDS cases:

Number of inmates tested for HIV antibodies:

HIV Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Random

Incident

High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:

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

Number of known Hepatitis C Cases:

Number of inmates being treated for Hepatitis C:

Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Random

Incident

High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:

The Louisiana Department of Corrections does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.

### STATE RESPONSE:

120 inmates

557 inmates

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

503 inmates

1,949 inmates

1,949 inmates

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

Clinically Indicated



## COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

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

# LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## STATE INITIATIVES

### Elderly or Infirm Inmates

Reception centers for the Louisiana DOC are responsible for the initial medical and mental health screenings of offenders upon arrival. There are 3 facilities within the department that are considered to be a Level of Care 1 facility that provide extensive medical and mental health services. In addition to routine medical and mental health services, each facility also provides specialty clinic visits and diagnostic services, including basic radiology. Laboratory is also available.

Skilled nursing units (SNU) provide extensive inpatient medical services. The SNU at Elayn Hunt Correction Center has a 64-bed capacity; LA State Penitentiary has a 62 bed capacity and the LA Correctional Institute for Women has a 13 bed capacity.

These units also provide an End of Life Care program, Hospice, and Palliative Care for the patients that are terminally ill. These programs do not cost more and allow the offenders to make a decision in the type of care they receive. The extensive use of volunteers, family visits and the active role of medical staff allow the offender to have a dignified end of life plan.

There were currently 5,006 offenders over 50 years old in 9 state facilities and 2,270 housed in local jails. The annual cost for housing elderly offenders in DOC facilities is \$97,407,499 and \$20,208,335 in local facilities during FY 15.

Elderly offenders with chronic health care needs that do not require 24 hour nursing care are housed in a dorm that is handicap and wheelchair accessible to accommodate those with medical disabilities. Health care orderlies are assigned to assist offenders with activities of daily living in these areas. The offender can remain in the dorm longer without having to be admitted to the nursing unit for care.

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

The Keep on Person Medication Program is available to offenders for self administration of approved medications who can read, write and are allowed to handle medications.

### Prison-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs Every institution has substance abuse treatment and education programs. Each institution also provides pre-release counseling services. In addition, the residential pre-release "Blue Walters" drug treatment program is operating in cooperation with Richwood Correctional Center.

The Concordia Correctional Treatment Program in Ferriday, LA, is a 40-bed facility for male, adult offenders. Funded through grants from LA Commission on Law Enforcement received from the federal Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT), and the Office of Addictive Disorders, the facility has been in operation since May 1997 and has treated upwards of 800 inmates with substance abuse problems. The program lasts for 90 days and inmates are placed in the program at the beginning of their final 90 days of incarceration. The ratio of clients to counselors in the program is 14:1, based on grant requirements from the Office of Behavioral Health.

## LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### Pre-Release/Post-Release ("Re-entry") Programs

The LA DOC embraced the Transition from Prison to Community Model recommended as an evidence-based best practice by the National Institute of Corrections. This model establishes a continuum of assessment, classification / case planning, and programs designed to address the "criminogenic risks and needs" of offenders. "Criminogenic Risks" are those risk factors that research shows increase an offender's likelihood of recidivating and returning to incarceration. Criminogenic Needs are those needs that must be addressed to mitigate this risk of recidivism. Addressing criminogenic risks and needs is considered the best use of resources to increase the odds of success for the returning citizen. There are three phases to DOC's re-entry philosophy: 1) Getting Ready, 2) Going Home, and 3) Staying Home.

Getting Ready is also known as Reception and Diagnostics. This is the institutional phase where details of events and responsibilities occurring during the inmate's imprisonment from admission until the point of eligibility for parole or release is provided. This phase involves assessment and classification of risk, and need and responsivity are identified. Next re-entry programming assignments are recommended to reduce risk, address criminogenic needs, and build on strengths.

Going Home is the transitional phase. This phase begins before the offender's release date. Within three years of an offender's discharge date, eligible offenders participate in the Standardized Pre-Release Curriculum 2010, which is a complete re-entry program addressing topics such as readiness and employment preparation, money management and victim awareness to name a few. The program requires offenders to have identification, social security cards and birth certificates upon release, all of which increase their chances of being ready for employment right away.

Staying Home is the probation and parole / community corrections phase. This phase begins the moment the offender is released from prison and continues until he/she is discharged from community supervision. During this phase support is provided during the transition into the community. Supervision and Services provide flexible and firm supervision, identify and refer community programs and develop partnerships with volunteer groups, local law enforcement, faith-based groups and other community and service providers to assist them in maintaining stability. Revocation Decision-making offers structure and graduated responses to violations of supervision conditions. It also offers a range of alternatives to incarceration programs for offenders that commit major technical violations. Discharge and Aftercare identifies community stakeholders to assume responsibility for helping returning citizens to achieve case plan goals and continue to make positive, pro-social decisions. (Source: <http://doc.louisiana.gov/reentry-overview> )

Re-entry programs for state offenders at the local level are provided at 8 re-entry centers statewide. There are 21 transition specialists working in 25 local jails. There are also 25 dedicated sex offender treatment beds.

DOC was awarded the Justice Reinvestment Initiative - Maximizing State Reforms grant in 2014 to create and implement an automated risk, need, responsivity tool to inform structured decision-making and identify criminogenic needs for all criminal justice stakeholders. The next phase of the project involves automation of the tool, including integrating it with the offender case plan being developed in the Louisiana Prisoner Reentry Initiative. (Source: <http://doc.louisiana.gov/louisiana-prisoner-reentry-initiative>)

## LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

During the 2015 Regular Session of the Legislature, House Concurrent Resolution No. 82 authorized and directed the creation of the Louisiana Justice Reinvestment Task Force with three goals: 1) reduce correctional populations and associated correctional spending by focusing prison space on serious and violent criminals; 2) Hold offenders accountable more efficiently by implementing or expanding research-based supervision and sentencing practices; and 3) Reinvest savings into strategies shown to decrease recidivism, including improved reentry outcomes.

# MISSISSIPPI CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2015)



### 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 Hispanic

Percentage Other

Percentage Male

Percentage Female

Number of Inmates Serving Life:

Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):

New Commitments to Life Sentences:

Number of inmates that are considered to have mental  
and /or emotional health conditions:

### STATE RESPONSE:

33.0 years

638 inmates

5.8 years

2.6 years

- A. Armed Robbery
- B. Aggravated Assault
- C. Cocaine - Sell

32.73%

66.03%

0.84%

0.34%

92.82%

7.20%

588 inmates

1,565 inmates

55 inmates

3,207 inmates





# MISSISSIPPI CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2015)



### PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 15:

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:  
Number of Technical Parole Violators:  
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:

Inmates Released from Custody in FY 15 for the following:

Expiration of Sentence

Parole

Goodtime

Probation

Death

Other (house arrest, earned release supervision, medical release)

Total

### STATE RESPONSE:

47 inmates

0 inmates

4,012 inmates

195 inmates

634 inmates

537 inmates

97 inmates

838 inmates

4,639 inmates

0 inmates

2,065 inmates

53 inmates

1,702 inmates

9,297 inmates

Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

N/A

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:

Yes

Number of inmates released in FY 15 based on the above:

0

Inmates Between the ages of 17 and 20:

501 inmates

Recidivism rate for total population base 3 years after release:

35.90%



# MISSISSIPPI CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2015)



### PROFILE QUESTION

Number of AIDS Cases:

Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies:

HIV Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Random

Incident

High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:

Mississippi does not segregate or isolate HIV-infected inmates.

Number of known Hepatitis C Cases:

Number of Inmates being treated for Hepatitis C:

Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Random

Incident

High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:

Mississippi does not segregate or isolate inmates with Hepatitis C.

### STATE RESPONSE:

47 inmates

All at Intake

N/A

N/A

Yes

Yes

Clinically Indicated

175 inmates

175 inmates

1 inmate

N/A

N/A

Yes

Yes

Clinically Indicated



## COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The Mississippi Department of Corrections (MDOC) has been under a Federal Court order since 1973 that requires a set number of state inmates in county jails. A 2012 Federal Court order requires youthful offenders (17 and younger and vulnerable 18 and 19) to be housed in units operated by MDOC and separate from other inmates among other requirements.

# MISSISSIPPI CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## STATE INITIATIVES

### Elderly or Infirm Inmates

Special needs, disabled and geriatric male inmates have a special housing unit at Mississippi State Penitentiary. Also MSP has a compassionate care unit for inmates who require end-of-life care. Mississippi Statutes (47-7-4) allow for conditional medical release of terminally ill and/or inmates with debilitating and incapacitating health conditions.

### Prison-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

The MDOC provides short-term, long-term and therapeutic community programs for substance abuse treatment. The short-term program is a 12-week program for offenders with special needs (disability). The therapeutic community program is a long-term program available to offenders within 6 to 30 months of their earliest release date. There are alcohol and drug treatment programs that are funded by the Mississippi Department of Mental Health, the MDOC, and the Department of Public Safety. The program is evaluated by administering a pre- and post-test to measure progress during treatment. The Alcohol and Drug Program conducts a 3-year recidivism study of program participants to determine the average rate of return and length of time out of incarceration for participants that complete the program. The recidivism rates are not compared to those in general population.

### Pre-Release/Post-Release ("Re-entry") Programs

The MDOC has pre-release/job assistance programs for offenders who are within 2 years of their flat time or earned released supervision dates or within 6 months of their parole eligibility date in an institutional setting. The programs offer basic and remedial education, employability skills, readjustment skills, social skills, and GED preparation. The program assists the offenders in securing employment, residence, and community resources for re-entry into society. The program is funded by the Mississippi Department of Corrections and the Mississippi Community College Board.

# MISSOURI CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2015)



### 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 Hispanic

Percentage Other

Percentage Male

Percentage Female

Number of Inmates Serving Life:

Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):

New Commitments to Life Sentences:

Percentage of inmates that are considered to have mental  
and/or emotional health conditions:

### STATE RESPONSE:

34.33 years

1,086 inmates

7.37 years

3.41 years

A. Distribution/Delivery  
/ Manufacturing Controlled  
Substances

B. 1st Degree Robbery

C. Possession of Controlled Substance - Felony

62.10%

35.40%

1.90%

0.70%

89.96%

10.04%

1,732 inmates

1,138 inmates

74 inmates

15.79%



# MISSOURI CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2015)



### PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 15:

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:  
Number of Technical Parole Violators:  
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:

Inmates Released from Custody in FY 15 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 15 based on the above:

Inmates Between the ages of 17 and 20:

Recidivism rate for total population base 3 years after release:

### STATE RESPONSE:

31 inmates

9 inmates

7,508 inmates

608 inmates

6,552 inmates

3,574 inmates

2,978 inmates

1,499 inmates

11,825 inmates

N/A inmates

5,051 inmates

102 inmates

43 inmates

18,520 inmates

N/A

Yes

0 inmates

633 inmates

41.80%



# MISSOURI CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2015)



### PROFILE QUESTION

Number of AIDS Cases:

Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies:

HIV Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Random

Incident

High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:

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

Number of known Hepatitis C Cases:

Number of Inmates being treated for Hepatitis C:

Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Random

Incident

High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:

The Missouri Department of Corrections does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.  
Education and counseling are provided on intake and request.

### STATE RESPONSE:

94 inmates

39,077 inmates

Yes

Yes

Yes

Yes

Entrance, Exit, Exposure,  
Offender Request

42 inmates

4,636 inmates

5 inmates

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

Discretion of Physician,  
High Risk Behavior



## COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The Missouri Department of Corrections is not currently under federal or state court orders.

# MISSOURI CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## STATE INITIATIVES

### Elderly or Infirm Inmates

In general, Missouri has its elderly inmates mainstreamed in the regular population. The Department of Corrections operates enhanced care units at three maximum security facilities and two medium security facilities. Inmates with long-term medical needs, including the elderly, are screened for placement in the enhanced care units. Medical services are contracted on a per diem basis for the entire population, so no specific medical costs are experienced. There is also no specific funding or legislation that addresses the elderly inmates. Missouri allows inmates with serious medical issues to be considered for parole.

### Prison-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

\*Women's Eastern Assessment and Comprehensive Substance Abuse Treatment Center - (240 beds) substance abuse programming for women: \$49.23 per assessment, \$14.00 per offender per day, to include all other substance abuse services.

\*Western Reception Comprehensive Substance Abuse Services - 325 beds contracted for men, \$49.80 per assessment, \$8.94 per offender per day includes short term program services, intermediate program services and partial day treatment services.

\*Maryville Treatment Center - 525 beds, 300 of them contracted, substance abuse for men \$9.15 per day per offender, intermediate and long-term treatment programs.

\*Ozark Correctional Center Therapeutic Community Services - 650 beds for men, 12-month program, \$7.56 per offender per day for long-term therapeutic community programs.

\*Chillicothe Women's Treatment Center - 256 beds for women, \$14 per offender per day, includes Short-Term Program, Intermediate Program, Long-term Program, and Partial Day Treatment.

\*Northeast Correctional Center - 62 beds for men, intermediate program for 6 months and long term for 12 months, \$19.47 per offender per day for mobility adapted and special needs treatment.

Missouri Department of Corrections has a number of substance abuse treatment programs with services provided by the department substance abuse treatment staff. Currently, the department estimates the average cost per offender for all programs is approximately \$1,100 that includes the Boonville Treatment Center, Cremer Therapeutic Community Center, Fulton Reception Diagnostic Correctional Center, Farmington Treatment Program, and Western Regional Treatment Center.

### Pre-Release / Post-Release ("Re-entry") Programs

The Missouri Department of Corrections offers more than 200 programs within their institutions, that if an offender qualifies for and participates in can assist them in gaining and enhancing skills/tools that can aid in becoming more successful, productive community members. Programs range from topics to gain better parenting skills, impact of crime on victims, anger management, cognitive skills (Pathway to Change), education programs, trauma, family reparation, employment skills, etc. The department also offers many vocational trade programs to prepare offenders for work in the community, and if the offender does not have housing, the department works to locate appropriate housing. Employability Skills is included in Missouri's programming. This program includes a video resume module for offenders to show employers what they have to offer in way of skills and may allow an offender to obtain an interview prior to release or have an interview set up soon after release.

# NORTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2015)



### 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 Hispanic

Percentage Other

Percentage Male

Percentage Female

Number of Inmates Serving Life:

Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):

New Commitments to Life Sentences:

Number of inmates that are considered to have mental  
and/or emotional health conditions:

### STATE RESPONSE:

33 years

2,062 inmates

2.36 years

1.94 years

A. Habitual Felon

B. Murder - second degree

C. Robbery with a dangerous weapon

38.40%

53.84%

N / A

7.76%

92.75%

7.25%

1,616 inmates

1,362 inmates

71 inmates

14,175 inmates





# NORTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2015)



### PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 15:

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:

Number of Technical Parole Violators:

Number of New Crime Parole Violators:

Inmates Released from Custody in FY 15 for the following:

Expiration of Sentence

Parole

Goodtime

Probation

Death

Other (commutation, safe keepers release, court order)

Total

Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:

Number of inmates released in FY 15 based on the above:

Inmates Between the ages of 17 and 20:

Recidivism rate for total population base 3 years after release:

### STATE RESPONSE:

148 inmates

0 inmates

8,632 inmates

1,609 inmates

190 inmates

23 inmates

167 inmates

8,918 inmates

13,143 inmates

N/A

N/A

88 inmates

1,086 inmates

23,235 inmates

N/A

Yes

10 inmates

1,082 inmates

21.90%



# NORTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2015)



### PROFILE QUESTION

Number of AIDS Cases:

Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies:

HIV Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Random

Incident

High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:

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

Number of known Hepatitis C Cases:

Number of Inmates being treated for Hepatitis C:

Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Random

Incident

High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:

The North Carolina Department of Corrections segregates or isolates Hepatitis C inmates.

### STATE RESPONSE:

175 inmates

31,552 inmates

Yes

Yes

Yes

Yes

Incident, High Risk

364 inmates

113 inmates

3 inmates

N/A

Yes

Yes

Yes

On a Need Basis

## COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The North Carolina Department of Corrections (NCDOC) is not currently under a federal or state court order.



# NORTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## STATE INITIATIVES

### Elderly or Infirm Inmates

NCDOC's Randolph Correctional Center can accommodate up to 100 inmates in a long-term care facility.

### *Medical Release of Inmates*

NC law allows for the parole of 65 years or older terminally ill inmates projected to be within six months of death; or permanently and totally disabled inmates, except those convicted of class A and B crimes (primarily 1st and 2nd degree murder) or those who have to register as sex offenders at release.

### *Custody and Control of Prisoners*

North Carolina authorizes prisoners to leave place of confinement. The Secretary of the Department of Public Safety may extend the limits of confinement for terminally ill and permanently and totally disabled offenders to receive palliative care. Offenders must be minimum custody, terminally ill (within 6 months of death) and/or permanently and totally disabled.

### Prison-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

The NC DOC has the following substance abuse treatment programs:

*Prison-based programs within the Division of Alcoholism and Chemical Dependency Programs (DACDP)* are operated within selected minimum and medium custody prison units. Eligibility for DACDP prison-based treatment programs is established during diagnostic processing and utilizes the Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory as a severity indicator for substance abuse problems. Programs are based on Cognitive-Behavioral Interventions and encompass two service levels: intermediate and long-term treatment services. Intermediate treatment programs provide intensive outpatient services for 90 days in 10 prison facilities across the state. Long-term intensive treatment programs in 6 prison facilities range in length from 120 - 365 days and are designed to treat the seriously addicted inmates who are in need of intensive treatment.

DACDP prison-based program costs: the average cost per day per inmate in a prison-based program was \$74.57 in FY 14 and is based on both program and custody costs. DACDP program cost per day per inmate was \$15.90. DACDP operates 3 prison-based programs with a federal Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) grant which provides 75% of the funding with a state match of 25%.

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 are 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 compares the recidivism rates for those in substance abuse programs to those inmates in the general population to see if there is a difference.

### Pre-Release/Post-Release ("Re-entry") Programs

North Carolina does not have a specific statewide pre-release program but is currently in the process of enhancing procedures by implementing components of evidence based practices. Additionally, North Carolina is working with a number of community based organizations to provide re-entry services in the community. Offenders are provided with 2 pieces of identification upon their release and each offender receives a Transition Document upon release.

## NORTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

North Carolina offers a variety of programs to help prepare offenders for the transition:

- Community Volunteer Program
- Community Leave Program
- Work Release Program
- Home Leave Program
- Vocational Programming
- Post Release Referrals
- Correction Enterprises
- Inmate Construction Program
- Office of Re-entry and Transition Services

# OKLAHOMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2015)



### 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 Hispanic

Percentage Other

Percentage Male

Percentage Female

Number of Inmates Serving Life:

Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):

New Commitments to Life Sentences:

Percentage of inmates that are considered to have mental  
and/or emotional health conditions:

### STATE RESPONSE:

34.6 years  
1,197 inmates

7.0 years

2.41 years

- A. Possession of Controlled Substance
- B. Distribution of CDS/Possession with Intent
- C. Burglary - Second Degree

54.60%

26.10%

7.70%

11.60%

89.10%

10.90%

1,982 inmates

865 inmates

100 inmates

58.60%



# OKLAHOMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2015)



### PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 15:

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:  
Number of Technical Parole Violators:  
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:

Inmates Released from Custody in FY 15 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:

Medical, early release is implemented through a parole process in which a medical provider submits a recommendation for medical parole, followed by security recommendation that is received by the Chief Medical Officer.

Number of inmates released in FY 15 based on the above:

Inmates Between the ages of 17 and 20:

Recidivism rate for total population base 3 years after release:

### STATE RESPONSE:

49 inmates

1 inmate

8,460 inmates

1,480 inmates

52 inmates

33 inmates

19 inmates

3,556 inmates

473 inmates

N/A

4,725 inmates

102 inmates

N/A

8,856 inmates

N/A

Yes

2 inmates

555 inmates

23.50%



# OKLAHOMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2015)



### PROFILE QUESTION

Number of AIDS Cases:

Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies:

HIV Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Random

Incident

High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:

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

Number of known Hepatitis C Cases:

Number of Inmates being treated for Hepatitis C:

Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Random

Incident

High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:

The Oklahoma Department of Corrections does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C infected inmates.

### STATE RESPONSE:

32 inmates

58 inmates

Yes

N/A

Yes

Yes

Intake and upon request

3 inmates

2,125 inmates

0 inmates

N/A

N/A

Yes

Yes

Offenders Request, High Risk,  
Signs or Systems of disease

## COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

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



# OKLAHOMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## STATE INITIATIVES

### Elderly or Infirm inmates

Elderly offenders are housed in various units across the DOC. Those offenders who cannot function in the general population are housed in an infirmary (48 infirmary beds are available and distributed among 4 facilities). At Joseph Harp Correction Center there is an ADA compliant unit for special needs offenders. Additional infirmary beds have been requested for long term care of eligible offenders. Medical costs for offenders double at age 45, again at age 65, and again at age 85. Total medical costs in FY 14 were \$84,411,263 for a population of 25,645 for a total cost per day of \$9.04.

### Prison-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

The DOC utilizes evidence-based research in the design and delivery of substance abuse treatment (SAT) to offenders. All SAT programs currently utilize a cognitive behavioral model of treatment. Placement into SAT programs is based on an assessed need score. SAT programs vary in length from 4 months to 1 year. DOC spends a total of \$0.8 M in federal and state funds on SAT, excluding personnel and operating expenses (DOC funds approx. \$500,000). Oklahoma DOC has 18 substance abuse treatment programs statewide. Seven are funded in part through Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) and Justice Assistance Grants (JAG). Two programs receive Special Population Treatment Unit (SPTU) funds to assist in costs associated with treatment services. Nine substance abuse treatment programs are fully funded through DOC operating funds.

### Pre-Release/Post-Release ("Re-entry") Programs

The Oklahoma DOC does not consider re-entry to be a program but a process that encompasses various methods of addressing the needs of the offender. At reception, an offender's needs are assessed to identify criminogenic behaviors and referrals to meet the basic needs upon release. The method by which an offender receives re-entry services is dependent upon the individual offender. Each offender will have participated in at least one of the following prior to release:

- 1) Institutional Pre-Release - The facility case managers ensure the offender has the support and necessary contact information to access community resources based on their individual needs. Case managers assist in securing the appropriate identification necessary to access benefits, services, and employment in the community.
- 2) Community Corrections - Offenders eligible for community corrections prior to release receive reentry services at those facilities. Services include work programs, substance abuse aftercare, continuing education, transportation resources, and reestablishment of family and community ties.
- 3) In Reach - Any group that comes into a facility in order to work with an offender in creating a pre-release plan prior to release. Examples of In Reach organizations are: faith based groups, tribal groups, other state agencies, and staff of non-profit organizations designed to assist offenders with basic re-entry services.
- 4) Mental Health Reentry Program - DOC and the Oklahoma Department of Mental Health partner to better transition offenders with serious mental illness into appropriate community based mental health services following discharge from prison. DOC also partners with the Oklahoma Department of Social Services to help obtain federal benefits for offenders with disabling serious mental illness.

The DOC was a successful applicant for Second Chance Act funding and has developed a program located at the Oklahoma City Community Corrections Center since April 2010. The program is designed to remove barriers to re-entry and reduce offender recidivism. The number of program participants is 495 through May 2016.



# SOUTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2015)



### 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 Hispanic

Percentage Other

Percentage Male

Percentage Female

Number of Inmates Serving Life:

Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):

New Commitments to Life Sentences:

Percentage of inmates that are considered to have mental  
and/or emotional health conditions:

### STATE RESPONSE:

33 years

913 inmates

4.33 years

2.42 years

A. Homicide

B. Dangerous Drugs

C. Burglary

34.80%

62.20%

2.00%

1.00%

93.50%

6.50%

1,070 inmates

1,106 inmates

55 inmates

14.80% mentally ill

0.11% intellectually disabled



# SOUTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2015)



### PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 15:

Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:  
Inmates That Have Already Served Twenty (20)  
Years of Their Current Sentence: (Does not include lifers)

Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:  
Number of Technical Parole Violators:  
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:

Inmates Released from Custody in FY 15 for the following:

Expiration of Sentence  
Parole  
Goodtime  
Probation  
Death

Other (Appeal, Community Supervision, Remanded and Resentenced)  
Total

Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:

The South Carolina Department of Corrections institutes a policy known as the  
"Medical Furlough Program for Terminally Ill Inmates".

Number of inmates released in FY 15 based on the above:

Inmates Between the ages of 17 and 20:

Recidivism rate for total population base 3 years after release:

### STATE RESPONSE:

43 inmates

0 inmates

3,523 inmates

1,170 inmates

463 inmates

262 inmates

201 inmates

4,005 inmates

1,626 inmates

N/A

1,983 inmates

72 inmates

1,668 inmates

9,354 inmates

N/A

Yes

1 inmate

596 inmates

24.90%



# SOUTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2015)



### PROFILE QUESTION

Number of AIDS Cases:

Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies:

HIV Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Random

Incident

High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:

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

Number of known Hepatitis C Cases:

Number of Inmates being treated for Hepatitis C:

Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Random

Incident

High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:

The South Carolina Department of Corrections does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates. An infection control coordinator monitors Hepatitis C inmates with the help of medical staff to distribute information along with monthly chronic care clinics at institutions.

### STATE RESPONSE:

140 inmates

8,656 inmates

Yes

N/A

N/A

N/A

Admission, Exposure, Clinical Indication

141 inmates

626 inmates

626 inmates

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

Physicians' Request or  
Presence of Risk Factors



## COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The South Carolina Dept. of Corrections is currently under a federal court order and has been since 1999. The court requires South Carolina to allow certain inmates to have access to literature (but only in Administrative Segregation), limits the use of drug dogs to search visitors and places limitations on inmate labor for certain construction projects, and HIV positive inmates will be housed in general population and eligible for all programs.

# SOUTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## STATE INITIATIVES

### Elderly or Infirm Inmates

All elderly and infirm inmates committed to the South Carolina Department of Corrections are given a medical and mental health assessment upon admission. A treatment plan is developed and the inmate is assigned to an institution according to his medical or mental health needs. South Carolina has two handicapped units for inmates that have ambulating, hearing, or sight problems, and assisted living unit for inmates that need assistance. There are 3 infirmaries for any inpatient care needed which includes a chronic care infirmary for the inmates that can no longer care for themselves. If the South Carolina Dept. of Corrections infirmaries cannot provide the services, the inmates are admitted to a community hospital for more intensive care. No legislation has been enacted to address this issue and individual inmate costs are not tracked.

### Prison-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

The South Carolina Department of Corrections has the following substance abuse treatment programs:

*Goodman Addiction Treatment Unit:* 45-bed residential program for female and youthful offenders with 6-9 months of treatment using the Therapeutic Community Model (\$187,496 State Funds).

*Horizon Addiction Treatment Unit (at Lee Correctional):* 256-bed residential program for male adult offenders with 6-12 months of treatment using Therapeutic Community Model (\$380,983 State Funds).

*Correctional Recovery Academy (at Turberville Correctional):* 188-bed residential program for young male offenders (ages 17-25) with 6-9 months of treatment using the Therapeutic Community Model (\$299,340 RSAT/State Funds).

*Camille Griffin Graham Addiction Treatment Unit:* 48-bed residential program for female offenders with 6-9 months of treatment using the Therapeutic Community model (\$25,925 RSAT Funds).

### Pre-Release/Post-Release ("Re-entry") Programs

A 30-day pre-release and work program was operated at Watkins Pre-Release Center until 2012. In 2012, the Manning Correctional Institution became the new site for a statewide pre-release program which dedicated 600 beds to the project and expanded the 30-day concept to 180-days of programming, training, and release assistance for departing offenders. Education services were increased to offer GED, Vocational Training, and Work-Keys to the designated pre-release inmates. Life Skills, programming utilizing social service organizations and volunteers from the community, offers their expertise in assisting with the re-entry efforts. Classes are specialized to offer the offender what is needed to be successful upon release.

DOC has partnered with the South Carolina Department of Employment and Workforce to operate a "One Stop Shop" where the offender receives employability readiness classes and assist with employment searches and placement.

# TENNESSEE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2015)



### 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 Hispanic

Percentage Other

Percentage Male

Percentage Female

Number of Inmates Serving Life:

Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):

New Commitments to Life Sentences:

Percentage of inmates that are considered to have mental  
and/or emotional health conditions:

### STATE RESPONSE:

34 years

1,270 inmates

6.2 years

4.4 years

A. Homicide

B. Drugs

C. Robbery

54.84%

42.82%

1.90%

0.35%

90.42%

9.58%

1,935 inmates

335 inmates

59 inmates

27%



# TENNESSEE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2015)



### PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 15:

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:

Number of Technical Parole Violators:

Number of New Crime Parole Violators:

Inmates Released from Custody in FY 15 for the following:

Expiration of Sentence

Parole

Goodtime

Probation

Death

Other (1,197 Community Correction: 228 Other Jurisdictions)

Total

Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:

By statute, the commissioner may grant furloughs for medical reasons to inmates who meet very strict criteria. This furlough may be revoked at any time. A furlough is not the same as a release.

Number of inmates released in FY 15 based on the above:

Inmates between the ages of 17 and 20:

Recidivism rate for total population base 3 years after release:

### STATE RESPONSE:

67 inmates

0 inmates

3,625 inmates

1,770 inmates

1,991 inmates

399 inmates

1,592 inmates

4,940 inmates

4,185 inmates

N/A

4,164 inmates

63 inmates

1,425 inmates

14,777 inmates

N/A

Yes

1 inmate

535 inmates

49.10%



# TENNESSEE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2015)



### PROFILE QUESTION

Number of AIDS Cases:

Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies:

\* Numbers reported are for January 2015-June 2015 only.

HIV Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Random

Incident

High Risk Group

### STATE RESPONSE:

27 inmates

\* 2,436 inmates

Yes

Yes

Yes

Yes



Systems Frequency of Testing:

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:

Intake, Request, Blood Exposure or High Risk

23 inmates

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

Number of known Hepatitis C Cases:

5,522 inmates

Number of Inmates being treated for Hepatitis C:

24 inmates

Numbers report are for January 2015-June 2015 only.

Hepatitis c Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Yes

Random

Yes

Incident

Yes

High Risk Group

Yes

Systems Frequency of Testing:

Intake, Request, Blood Exposure or High Risk

The Tennessee Department of Corrections does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.

## COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

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

# TENNESSEE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## STATE INITIATIVES

### Elderly or Infirm inmates

Elderly or infirmed inmates are assigned housing based on their physical and mental needs and the resources of the facility. Inmates requiring either intermediate or skilled nursing care are generally housed at the DeBerry Special Needs Facility (males) or Tennessee Prison for Women (females). These facilities also house inmates with chronic diseases or acute mental health conditions that require close monitoring, regardless of their age. There is no special funding or separate facilities for elderly or infirmed inmates. There is no state legislation addressing the care of the elderly or infirmed who are incarcerated.

### Prison-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

TDOC has a number of substance abuse treatment programs:

Group Therapy is a 4 1/2 to 5 month program designed to treat offenders with a medium need for substance abuse programming. The program is performed in addition to daily duties.

Parole Technical Violator Diversion Program is only offered at one facility and runs in conjunction with the Therapeutic Community program at the facility. The program lasts 6 months, covers the same topics as Therapeutic Community, but is only for parole violators.

TDOC tracks all substance abuse program participants. Program assignments, terminations, completions, and attendance are tracked through the Tennessee Offender Management System. TDOC can identify program participants who return to state custody.

### Pre-Release/Post-Release ("Re-entry") Programs

Career Management for Success is a 12-week course to teach offenders subjects that are critical for offender success and a safer community. Offenders within 24 months of release are eligible and all services are state funded. Topics include: - job search, housing, parole hearings and success while on parole, conflict management victim impact and thinking for a change.

Chattanooga Female Release Center is a 42-bed partnership between TDOC, the Board of Probation and Parole, and a non-profit service provider. The services provided include life skills, victim impact, and short term re-entry services.

The Parole Technical Violators Diversion Program (PTVDP) is a 75-bed program that runs in conjunction with the Substance Use Therapeutic Community Program. The program lasts 6 months on average and addresses the same topics covered in the standard substance use therapeutic community programs in other facilities. This program is designed for parole violators with intensive substance use issues. Placement in this program can only be made through parole board recommendation. Services are state funded.



# TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2015)



### 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 as of June 30, 2015:

Race and Sex Distribution:

Percentage White

Percentage Black

Percentage Hispanic

Percentage Other

Percentage Male

Percentage Female

Number of Inmates Serving Life:

Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):

New Commitments to Life Sentences:

Percentage of inmates that are considered to have mental  
and/or emotional health conditions:

### STATE RESPONSE:

33.9 years in Prison

35.2 years in State Jail

6,476 inmates

6.4 years in Prison

0.8 years in State Jail

4.3 years in Prison

0.8 years in State Jail

A. Drugs

B. Robbery

C. Assault

32.20%

34.00%

33.40%

0.50%

91.40%

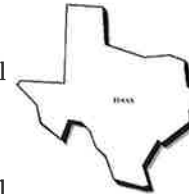
8.60%

8,314 inmates

754 inmates

258 inmates

17.20%



# TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2015)



### PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences (as of June 2015):

Inmates Executed in FY 15:

Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:

Inmates That Have Already Served Twenty (20)

Years of Their Current Sentence (as of June 2015):

Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:

Number of Technical Parole Violators:

Number of New Crime Parole Violators:

Inmates Released from Custody in FY 15 for the following:

Expiration of Sentence

Parole

Goodtime

Probation

Death

Other (Substance Abuse & Felony Prevention Program)

Total

### STATE RESPONSE:

261 inmates

13 inmates

40,612 inmates

8,685 inmates

5,608 inmates

910 inmates

4,698 inmates

28,215 inmates

23,849 inmates

11,666 inmates

379 inmates

418 inmates

6,202 inmates

70,729 inmates



Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

Inmates are approved by the Board of Pardons and Paroles and released from prison to the supervision of the Parole Division. Eligibility requires prison time plus good conduct time to equal total sentence.

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:

Yes

The Medically Recommended Intensive Supervision (HB 1670 - 78th Legislative Session) program provides for early parole and release of certain offenders.

The purpose of this program is to release inmates who pose no or minimal public safety risk.

Number of inmates released in FY 15 based on the above:

85 inmates

Inmates Between the ages of 17 and 20:

3,327 inmates

Recidivism rate for total population base 3 years after release:

21.40%

# TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2015)



### PROFILE QUESTION

Number of AIDS Cases:

Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies:

\* This is the number of tests administered and not necessarily the number of inmates tested.

HIV Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Random

Incident

High Risk Group

### STATE RESPONSE:

775 inmates

\* 126,575 inmates

Yes

N/A

Yes

N/A



Systems Frequency of Testing: Intake, Pre-Release, Offender/Provider Request

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies: 1,886 inmates

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

Number of known Hepatitis C Cases:

17,891 inmates

Number of Inmates being treated for Hepatitis C:

211 inmates

Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

N/A

Random

N/A

Incident

Yes

High Risk Group

N/A

Systems Frequency of Testing: High Risk, Offender Request

The Texas Department of Corrections does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.

## COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The Texas Department of Corrections is not currently under a federal or state order.

# TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## STATE INITIATIVES

### Elderly or Infirm Inmates

Certain units have been designated housing areas for geriatric offenders with less severe medical issues, one facility has been designated for geriatric offenders with moderate medical issues, and one 60-bed sheltered housing unit serves geriatric offenders with more significant medical issues. State legislation, which established the Medically Recommended Intensive Supervision Program, provides an alternative to continued incarceration for some offenders with significant medical issues.

### Prison-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

The Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) has established the following forms of Substance Abuse Treatment Programs:

(1) *Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facilities (SAFPF)*: An intensive 6-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. FY 15 expenditures for this program were \$42,510,076.

(2) *In-Prison Therapeutic Community (IPTC)*: 6-month intensive therapeutic community treatment program for offenders approved for parole contingent upon completion of the program. FY 15 expenditures for this program were \$18,064,427.

(3) *Pre-Release Substance Abuse Program (PRSAP)*: 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 months of release as identified by the Texas Department of Criminal Justice Classification, 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. FY 15 expenditures for this program were \$1,321,355.

(4) *Pre-release Therapeutic Community (PRTC)*: An intensive 6-month program for offenders in a therapeutic community setting which provides pre-release services. The PRTC is comprised of 3 primary components: substance abuse treatment, cognitive restructuring, educational and vocational training. FY 15 expenditures for this program were \$874,842.

(5) *In-Prison Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) Recovery Program*: A program to adequately address the scope of needs within the In-Prison DWI Recovery program. The best practice approach utilizes a multimodal design that will accommodate the diversity of needs presented in the population to maximize the potential of success for each offender. FY 15 expenditures for this program were \$1,612,566.

(6) *State Jail Substance Abuse Program (SJSAP)*: This program was instituted to provide rehabilitation services for those offenders who are confined in a State Jail Facility. To be eligible an individual must be confined in a state jail, within 4 months of release, and in general population. Offenders are placed in one of two tiers: 90 or 120 days based on offender's state of readiness and progress. The FY 15 expenditures for this program were \$2,397,182.

### Pre-Release/Post-Release ("Re-entry") Programs

The Texas Department of Criminal Justice has a variety of pre-release and post-release programs. For offenders being released on supervision, a residential placement is approved by parole officers. This placement may be a private residence or a halfway house under contract with the department.

*InnerChange Freedom Initiative*: This program is offered by the Prison Fellowship Ministries at no expense to the offenders. Male offenders who are within 18 to 30 months of release volunteer for this program. The program uses biblical principles to assist offenders in making good moral decisions and applying biblical values to life situations. Six months of aftercare is provided by the Parole Division and the Program's Aftercare Office.

## TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

*Faith Based Dorms:* Faith based dorms were implemented in March 1997 and have expanded to 78 facilities. The 88 dorms offer support and accountability, along with an intensive faith based curriculum and mentoring program. The programming is conducted by local faith based community volunteers whose activities are directed by the unit chaplain and unit administration.

*Our Roadway To Freedom Program:* A 6-month program for offenders who volunteer in an intervention and recovery for offenders with a prostitution charge , or who self report a history of prostitution or associated activities, domestic violence or victim of human trafficking. The program is house in Plane State Jail with a bed capacity of 114 offenders. For FY 15, 193 offenders completed the program.

*Bible College:* In conjunction with the Texas Department of Criminal Justice, the Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary College offers a 4-year accredited bachelor's degree at no expense to offenders. The program is available to offenders of all faith preferences or no faith preferences.

*Serious and Violent Offender Re-entry Initiative Program:* The SVORI program is offered to offenders that will be released to parole, mandatory supervision, and flat time administrative segregation offenders. The program is designed to reduce recidivism by better preparing and assisting offenders confined to administrative segregation to successfully re-enter their communities.

*Sex Offender Education Program:* Offenders who are within 2 years of release are selected to participate in this program. Priority is given to offenders who are assessed as low-risk to re-offend. Offenders participate in didactic education programming for 3 to 4 months.

*Sex Offender Treatment Program:* Offenders who are within 18 months of release are selected to participate in the Sex Offender Treatment Program. Priority is given to offenders with two or more convictions for a sex offense, who are being discharged and will be released without supervision. The program operates in a therapeutic community and uses a cognitive based treatment modality. Priority is given to offenders who are assessed as high risk to re-offend.

*Wraparound:* For offenders who are not being released to supervision, community service providers are recruited to meet with offenders and develop community resource plans to assist in meeting their needs at the time of their release. Offenders are interviewed by staff to determine their needs prior to their release.

*Civil Commitment Treatment Program:* This is a pre-release program designed to prepare offenders that have been civilly committed as sexually violent predators for transfer to the Texas Civil Commitment Center upon release from TDCJ custody. The capacity is dependent upon the number of qualifying participants and duration of the program is dependent upon the time each has to participate by not exceed 18 months.

*Baby and Mother Bonding Initiative (BAMBI):* This program provides residential settings for state jail confinees and their newborn infants. The initiative allows time to form a healthy attachment in a secure setting with a strong training and education program for the mother. The mother also receives substance abuse education, life skills, infant first aid and CPR, nutrition, anger and time management, and if appropriate GED classes and test-preparation. The program is in a residential facility for up to 20 new mothers. During FY 15, 34 women completed the program.

*Texas Correctional Office on Offenders with Medical or Mental Impairments (TCOOMMI):* The TCOOMMI Continuity of Care Program provides pre-release screening and referral to aftercare treatment services for special needs offenders. The referral process begins up to 6 months prior to the offender's release into the community.

*Gang Renouncement And Disassociation (GRAD):* The GRAD process is a 9-month program that provides a safe and secure environment for offenders who choose to voluntarily renounce their gang affiliation through a structured process to reintegrate in to general population.

## TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

*Re-entry and Integration Division (RID):* RID provides re-entry services for eligible offenders through a 3-Phase program. Case managers conduct screening and contact eligible offenders to offer each phase of the program. The program is voluntary and is designed to address offender needs including: identification, housing, employment and education, health care, substance abuse, transportation, clothing, food & amenities, financial resources, and support systems.

*Administrative Segregation Pre-Release Program (ASPP):* ASPP is a collaborative effort to provide programming to level 1, 2 and 3 offenders who are going to be released to the community from administrative segregation. The 90-day program curriculum includes a variety of topics (anger/stress management, social skills, healthy relationships, preparation for and maintaining employment, spirituality, gang intervention, substance abuse, and limited basic education) utilizing cognitive intervention strategies, which are developed to target criminogenic needs thereby impacting risk and enhancing re-entry opportunities for the offenders upon release. The program currently has a capacity of 204 offenders. The 90-day in-cell program works with pre-release offenders.

# VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(Fiscal Year 2014) \*



### 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 Hispanic

Percentage Other

Percentage Male

Percentage Female

Number of Inmates Serving Life:

Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):

New Commitments to Life Sentences:

Number of inmates that are considered to have mental  
and/or emotional health conditions:

### STATE RESPONSE:

35 years

1,568 inmates

4.3 years

3.6 years

- A. Robbery
- B. Larceny / Fraud
- C. Weapons

39.00%

58.00%

2.00%

1.00%

92.00%

8.00%

1,296 inmates

1,248 inmates

43 inmates

30,370 inmates



\* Most recent data available

# VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (Fiscal Year 2014)



### PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 14:

Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More: (excludes lifers)

Inmates That Have Already Served Twenty (20)

Years of Their Current Sentence: (excludes lifers)

Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:

Number of Technical Parole Violators:

Number of New Crime Parole Violators:

Inmates Released from Custody in FY 14 for the following:

Expiration

Parole

Goodtime

Probation

Death

Other (Court order, pardon/commutation, Misc.)

Total

### STATE RESPONSE:

8 inmates

0 inmates

6,545 inmates

1,757 inmates

89 inmates

29 inmates

60 inmates

N/A

378 inmates

1,108 inmates

10,867 inmates

105 inmates

32 inmates

12,490 inmates



Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

Every state responsible confined offender is eligible to receive sentence credits through good conduct, program participation, etc.

Is Medical, Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:

If parole eligible, offender may be reviewed for medical clemency or apply to governor's office for clemency.

Yes

Number of inmates released in FY 15 based on the above:

21 inmates

Inmates Between the ages of 17 and 20:

311 inmates

Recidivism rate for total population base 3 years after release:

23.0% inmates



# VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2014)



### PROFILE QUESTION

Number of AIDS Cases:

Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies:

HIV Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Random

Incident

High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:

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

Number of known Hepatitis C Cases:

Number of Inmates being treated for Hepatitis C:

Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Random

Incident

High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:

The Virginia Department of Corrections does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.

Virginia has a Hepatitis C Guideline.

### COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The Virginia Department of Corrections is not currently under a federal or state court order.

### STATE RESPONSE:

0 inmates

Not collected

N/A

N/A

Yes

N/A

Intake and offered at release

21

Not collected

78 inmates

N/A

N/A

Yes

N/A

Clinically Indicated



# VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## STATE INITIATIVES

### Elderly or Infirm Inmates

The Virginia Department of Corrections manages a 1,100-bed correctional continuing care institution for independent living, assisted living, and skilled nursing care called the Deerfield Correctional Center for males. The medical department operates 24 hours a day. There are on-site dental, lab, and x-ray services. The facility has an 18-bed infirmary and a 57-bed assisted living unit.

Prison-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs – Treatment services expenditures totaled \$5,230,000 for the last few fiscal years.

*The Matrix Model* - This program is an evidence-based intensive outpatient treatment modality. The treatment model consists of five components: early recovery, relapse, prevention, family education and support groups.

*Cognitive Therapeutic Communities (CTCs)* - The CTC program is an intensive residential treatment model designed to address substance addiction, criminal thinking and anti-social behaviors.

*Thinking for a Change* - This curriculum uses, as its core, a problem-solving program integrating both cognitive restructuring and social skills interventions.

*High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) and Start Today A New Direction (STAND)* - The HIDTA/STAND program is a sentencing alternative for drug abusing offenders and technical violators under supervision.

*Behavioral Correction Program* - The program participants are a subset of the CTC program. This program is a sentencing option for offenders with substance abuse needs. Judges are able to place offenders directly into the CTC. Judges impose full sentences with a minimum of 3 years to serve.

*Peer Support Groups* - In both institutions and Community Corrections, peer support groups such as Narcotics Anonymous and Alcoholics Anonymous are provided by volunteers.

### Pre-Release/Post-Release ("Re-entry") Programs

Virginia's Department of Corrections provides several institution-based programming and community-based programming to prepare offenders for release.

Three different programs target different security level offenders. Level 1 offenders receive a 4-month re-entry program called Road to Success. Level 2 & 3 offenders begin re-entry at 1 year from release at a site near their releasing jurisdiction including the last 6 months in a Cognitive Community intensive re-entry program. Levels 4 & 5 offenders are offered re-entry programming based upon their institutional behavior. Approximately 85-90% of discharged inmates from July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015, completed re-entry programming.

Scheduled classes for release preparation are offered. Intensive re-entry for most offenders is 12 months, 5 days per month, 8 hours per class. Group sessions are restricted to 5 offenders at a time in a secured location to complete the "Think for Change" curriculum or other reentry programs.

Components offered in the re-entry program include: education, job readiness, community resources, housing, substance abuse, rules of post-release supervision, family reunification, cognitive behavior, health care, mental health, and personal identification. In addition, nearly all localities in VA are at some stage of establishing a local re-entry council. Support services include: housing, employment, education, benefits, medical and mental health services, financial obligations, and veterans services.

# WEST VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2015)



### PROFILE QUESTION

### STATE RESPONSE:

Average Age At Commitment:

N/A

Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:

N/A

Average Sentence for New Commitments:  
(excluding life sentences)

N/A

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

N/A

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

A. Sex Offense-Forcible

B. Homicide

C. Burglary/Breaking & Entering

Race and Sex Distribution:

Percentage White

86.12%

Percentage Black

12.00%

Percentage Hispanic

0.62%

Percentage Other

1.26%

Percentage Male

90.25%

Percentage Female

9.75%

Number of Inmates Serving Life:

357 inmates

Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):

282 inmates

New Commitments to Life Sentences:

N/A

Percentage of inmates that are considered to have mental  
and/or emotional health conditions:

15.50%

# WEST VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2015)



### PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

*(West Virginia abolished the death penalty in 1965)*

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:

Number of Technical Parole Violators:

Number of New Crime Parole Violators:

Inmates Released from Custody in FY 15 for the following:

Expiration of Sentence

Parole

Goodtime

Probation

Death

Other (Diagnostic Releases, Escapes, Court Ordered Releases)

Correctional Center for Young Adults Successful / Unsuccessful

Total

Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:

The process is policy based. An application is sent to warden of the facility, if recommended it goes to the Commissioner of WVDOC, and if recommended it is sent to Governor's Office for final approval.

Number of inmates released in FY 15 based on the above:

Inmates Between the ages of 17 and 20:

Recidivism rate for total population base 3 years after release:

### STATE RESPONSE:

0 inmates

N/A

N/A

517 inmates

501 inmates

16 inmates

753 inmates

1,804 inmates

N/A

54 inmates

24 inmates

395 inmates

3,030 inmates

N/A

Yes

N/A

40 inmates

26.7%



# WEST VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2015)



### PROFILE QUESTION

Number of AIDS Cases:

Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies:

HIV Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Random

Incident

High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:

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

Number of known Hepatitis C Cases:

Number of Inmates being treated for Hepatitis C:

Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Random

Incident

High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:

The West Virginia Department of Corrections does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.

### STATE RESPONSE:

3 inmates

0 inmates

N/A

N/A

N/A

Yes

When requested

0 inmates

914 inmates

0 inmates

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

When requested

## COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The West Virginia Department of Corrections is not currently under a federal or state court order.



# WEST VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## STATE INITIATIVES

### Elderly or Infirm Inmates

The West Virginia Division of Corrections (WV DOC) has no specific strategy for elderly inmates and no legislation has been enacted to address the issue. There are no programs available specifically for the elderly. Some facilities in West Virginia do have units where an attempt is made to house the elderly together.

### Prison-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

The WV DOC has programs such as *ALADRUE*, *Helping Women Recover* and *Therapeutic Communities*.

\**Alcohol & Drug Education, Treatment, & Relapse Prevention (ALADRUE)* was developed to address the needs of incarcerated offenders who have used, abused, or are addicted to drugs and alcohol. The premise of this program is to teach the participants the components of physical effects of drugs and alcohol on the body, the disease of addiction and effective recovery programming.

\**Helping Women Recover* is a treatment program for women who are recovering from substance abuse and psychological trauma in correctional settings. It is based on guidelines for comprehensive treatment for women established by the federal government's Center of Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT).

\**Therapeutic Community (TC)* program model is based on correctional programs operating nationally that have achieved success in producing safer, more secure living units and lower recidivism rates. The TCs were created in all designated facilities treatment units. These identified TCs will guide and direct the power of social learning as the means to re-socialize a substance abusing criminal population.

### Pre-Release/Post-Release ("Re-entry") Programs

All WV DOC programs are focused on improving the offender's chances at successful re-entry. Examples of the programs offered in West Virginia that help an inmate transition back into society include *ALADRUE* classes along with Women's Classes, Crime Victim Awareness, and DUI/DWI Flex Modules. Inmates also attend outside Alcoholics Anonymous.