

# **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 Select Inmate Characteristics; Projected Costs of New Prisons; Probation and Parole; Rehabilitation; Prison Industries; Privatization; and State Profiles.

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



## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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## **METHODOLOGY**

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

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

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

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

# INMATE POPULATION TRENDS AND INCARCERATION RATES

## INMATE POPULATION TRENDS AND INCARCERATION RATES

### Summary of Key Findings

Table 1 provides historical data (1994-2018) on the number of inmates in the SLC member states. A region-wide yearly trend summary of the change of inmates housed in state correctional systems as of July 1 of each year is presented. The significant increase of 16.7% from 1994 to 1995 reflects the addition of Missouri to the SLC, while a decrease of 0.6% from 2009 to 2010 reflects the departure of Maryland from the SLC. From July 1, 2017, to July 1, 2018, the inmate population decreased by 5,127, or 2.49%. Finally, it should be noted that the 2017 data were revised based on adjustments provided by the member states.

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

YEAR	Number of Inmates (in state facilities)	Percent Change Increase/-Decrease	YEAR	Number of Inmates (in state facilities)	Percent Change Increase/-Decrease
1-Jul-94	352,768		1-Jul-07	591,261	1.80%
1-Jul-95	411,746	16.70%	1-Jul-08	606,223	2.50%
1-Jul-96	444,952	8.10%	1-Jul-09	586,388	0.50%
1-Jul-97	465,879	4.70%	1-Jul-10	582,961	-0.60%
1-Jul-98	485,399	4.20%	1-Jul-11	585,804	0.60%
1-Jul-99	508,043	4.70%	1-Jul-12	580,909	-0.80%
1-Jul-00	518,361	2.00%	1-Jul-13	577,067	-0.70%
1-Jul-01	523,683	1.00%	1-Jul-14	576,118	-0.16%
1-Jul-02	534,909	2.10%	1-Jul-15	569,675	-1.12%
1-Jul-03	549,493	2.70%	1-Jul-16	564,935	-0.83%
1-Jul-04	561,007	2.10%	1-Jul-17	555,979	-1.59%
1-Jul-05	569,747	1.60%	1-Jul-18	550,852	-2.49%
1-Jul-06	580,757	1.90%			

Table 2 illustrates that between 2008 and 2018 the total resident population of the SLC states increased by 11.1% from 110.9 M to 123.2 M. During the same period, the number of SLC state inmates (including state inmates housed in local jails) decreased by 7.2% from 647,937 to 601,311. The incarceration rate is described as the number of inmates per 100,000 population. The incarceration rate in the SLC region decreased by 16.5% from 584.5 to 488.2. During the same period, the U.S. incarceration rate decreased by 14.0% from 529.1 to 455.2. Over the last decade, the SLC states' incarceration rate has remained above the U.S. incarceration rate overall, but from approximately 55 inmates per 100,000 population above the U.S. rate to approximately 33 inmates per 100,000 above by 2018.

**TABLE 2**

A Comparison of Incarceration Rates (includes federal inmates)

YEAR	SLC Total Population (thousands)	U.S. Population (thousands)	SLC Total State Inmates (incl. jails)	U.S. Inmates in Prisons	SLC State Inmates/ 100,000 Pop.	U.S. Inmates/ 100,000 Pop.
2008 (a)	110,852	304,375	647,937	1,610,584	584.5	529.1
2018 (b)	123,168	327,167	601,311	1,489,363	488.2	455.2
% change	11.1%	7.5%	-7.2%	-7.5%	-16.5%	-14.0%

a) U.S. Population figures as of July 1, 2008. Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau. Inmate population figures as of December 31, 2007. Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prison Inmates at Midyear 2008 - Statistical Tables.

b) Population figures as of July 1, 2018. Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau. (Release Date December 2018) Inmate population figures as of December 31, 2017. Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in 2017 Report (Release Date: April 2019.)

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

Table 3 on page 12 identifies the adult inmate population housed in state correctional facilities. From 2017 to 2018, the percent change in the inmate population for SLC states varied widely from a 2.6% increase in Kentucky to a 5.5% decrease in Alabama. The table ranks SLC incarceration rates for adult inmates housed in state-only correctional facilities from 1 to 15, where 1 denotes the state (Kentucky) with the lowest number of inmates housed in state correctional facilities per 100,000 population (283.26) and 15 denotes the state (Oklahoma) with the highest number in state correctional facilities per 100,000 population (689.82).

Table 4 on page 13 and Chart 1 on page 14 reflect the change in the adult inmate population housed in state facilities from 2008 to 2018. Arkansas experienced the highest percent increase of 17.7%, while Mississippi experienced the highest percent decrease of 25.9%. From 2008 to 2018, the average percent change in inmate population for the SLC states from 2008 to 2018 was a 5.6% decrease (Chart 2 on page 15).

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

STATE	Inmate Population (a)		Inmate per 100,000 Pop. (b)	Rank in SLC	Inmate Population Change	
	1-Jul-17	1-Jul-18			16 to 17	17 to 18
ALABAMA	21,868	20,670	422.88	8	-9.6%	-5.5%
ARKANSAS	15,889	15,646	519.14	12	-0.9%	-1.5%
FLORIDA	97,794	96,253	451.91	9	-1.3%	-1.6%
GEORGIA	54,847	55,014	522.97	13	1.5%	0.3%
KENTUCKY	12,337	12,657	283.26	1	-2.1%	2.6%
LOUISIANA	15,990	15,925	341.74	4	-18.3%	-0.4%
MISSISSIPPI	17,259	17,637	590.55	14	-3.3%	2.2%
MISSOURI	32,805	31,724	517.82	11	-0.1%	-3.3%
NORTH CAROLINA	36,433	35,964	346.35	5	0.0%	-1.29%
OKLAHOMA	26,565	27,200	689.82	15	-3.2%	2.4%
SOUTH CAROLINA	19,989	18,958	372.89	7	-4.6%	-5.2%
TENNESSEE	22,045	22,193	327.81	3	5.9%	0.7%
TEXAS	146,085	145,119	505.61	10	-0.6%	-0.7%
VIRGINIA	30,173	30,053	352.83	6	-0.1%	-0.4%
WEST VIRGINIA	5,900	5,839	323.34	2	0.5%	-1.0%
TOTAL	555,979	550,852	447.24		-1.6%	-0.9%

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

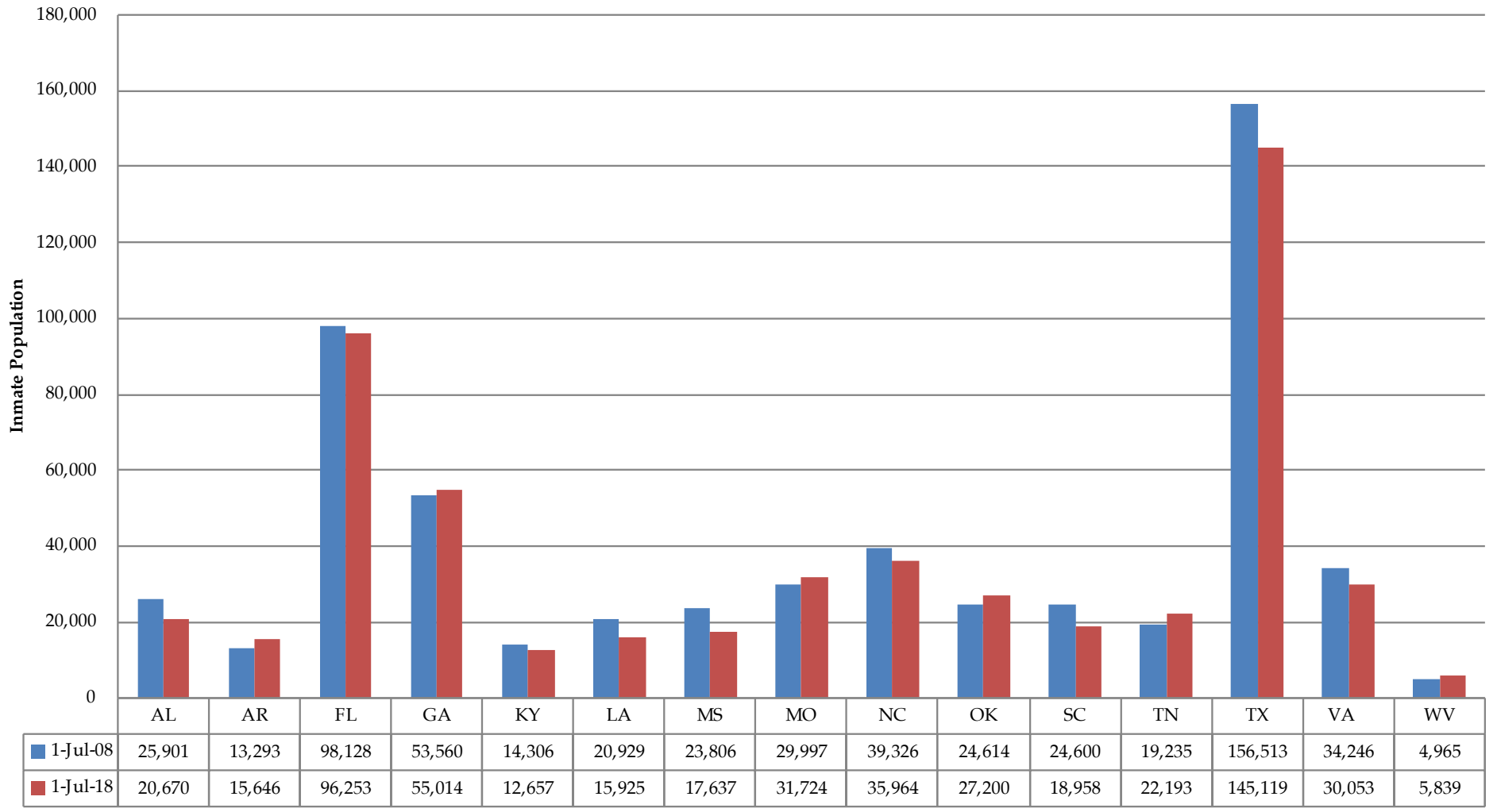
(b) Population data from U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. For incarceration rates of State Inmates in State and Local Jails, see Table 5 on page 17.

**TABLE 4**  
**INMATE POPULATION HOUSED IN STATE FACILITIES**  
**(Comparison of 2008 to 2018)**

STATE	Inmate Population		Total Change 2008-2018	Percent Change
	1-Jul-08 (a)	1-Jul-18		
ALABAMA	25,901	20,670	(5,231)	-20.2%
ARKANSAS	13,293	15,646	2,353	17.7%
FLORIDA	98,128	96,253	(1,875)	-1.9%
GEORGIA	53,560	55,014	1,454	2.7%
KENTUCKY	14,306	12,657	(1,649)	-11.5%
LOUISIANA	20,929	15,925	(5,004)	-23.9%
MISSISSIPPI	23,806	17,637	(6,169)	-25.9%
MISSOURI	29,997	31,724	1,727	5.8%
NORTH CAROLINA	39,326	35,964	(3,362)	-8.5%
OKLAHOMA	24,614	27,200	2,586	10.5%
SOUTH CAROLINA	24,600	18,958	(5,642)	-22.9%
TENNESSEE	19,235	22,193	2,958	15.4%
TEXAS	156,513	145,119	(11,394)	-7.3%
VIRGINIA	34,246	30,053	(4,193)	-12.2%
WEST VIRGINIA	4,965	5,839	874	17.6%
TOTAL / AVERAGE	583,419	550,852	(32,567)	-5.6%

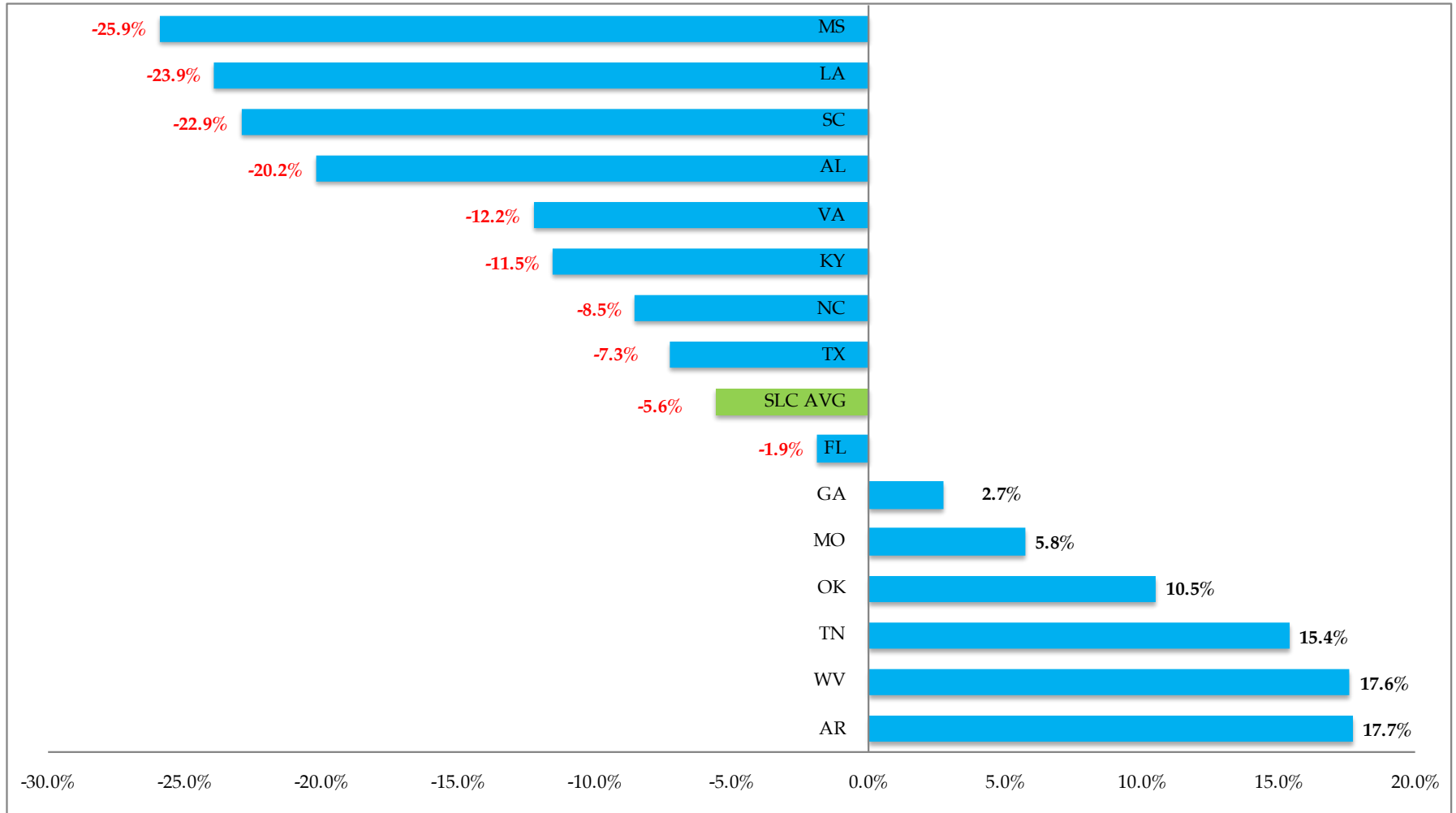
(a) As reported in 2009 survey and revised according to updated figures from the SLC states.

**CHART 1**  
**CHANGE IN INMATE POPULATION (State Facilities Only)**  
**FY 08 - FY 18**





**CHART 2**  
**PERCENT CHANGE IN INMATE POPULATION (State Facilities Only)**  
**FY 08 - FY 18**



# PRISON AND JAIL CAPACITIES

## **PRISON AND JAIL CAPACITIES**

### **Summary of Key Findings**

Table 5 on page 17 provides data for the combined total of state inmates housed in both state and local jails for the SLC states as of July 1, 2018. The number of state inmates housed in local jails (50,459) represents 8.4% of the total inmate population of 601,311 housed in both state facilities and local jails. Of the fifteen SLC states surveyed, eleven confined inmates in local jails. The table ranks SLC incarceration rates for adult inmates housed in state and local jails from 1 to 15, where 1 denotes the state (North Carolina) with the lowest incarceration rate (346.35) and 15 denotes the state (Louisiana) with the highest incarceration rate (730.45). Chart 3 on page 18 provides information on total state inmates housed in state and local jails.

Table 6 on page 19 captures the inmate population and the capacity of state correctional facilities as of July 1, 2018. Four 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 21 identifies the distribution of the adult inmate population by institution type based on security levels. States were asked to report the percent of inmates housed in various levels of security. The levels range from one to three as follows:

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

Of the 550,852 inmates in state prisons, 24.9% are housed in Level One institutions, 54.8% are housed in Level Two institutions, 16.7% are housed in Level Three institutions, 2.7% are housed in Community Based settings, and 0.8% are housed in “Other” settings excluding local jails (see footnotes to Table 7). Chart 4 on page 22 provides the SLC distribution of adult inmate population by type of institution.

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

**TABLE 5**  
**TOTAL STATE INMATES HOUSED IN STATE AND LOCAL JAILS**  
**(as of July 1, 2018)**

STATE	STATE INMATES		Total State Inmates	Total State Inmates Per 100,000 Pop. (a)	Rank in SLC
	State Facilities	Local Jails			
ALABAMA	20,670	0	20,670	422.88	4
ARKANSAS	15,646	1,899	17,545	582.15	12
FLORIDA (b)	96,253	0	96,253	451.91	6
GEORGIA	55,014	475	55,489	527.49	10
KENTUCKY	12,657	11,112	23,769	531.94	11
LOUISIANA (c)	15,925	18,114	34,039	730.45	15
MISSISSIPPI	17,637	1,297	18,934	633.98	13
MISSOURI (b)	31,724	0	31,724	517.82	9
NORTH CAROLINA (b)	35,964	0	35,964	346.35	1
OKLAHOMA (d)	27,200	11	27,211	690.10	14
SOUTH CAROLINA	18,958	331	19,289	379.40	2
TENNESSEE	22,193	8,641	30,834	455.45	7
TEXAS (b)	145,119	0	145,119	505.61	8
VIRGINIA	30,053	7,198	37,251	437.34	5
WEST VIRGINIA	5,839	1,381	7,220	397.61	3
TOTAL	550,852	50,459	601,311	488.16	

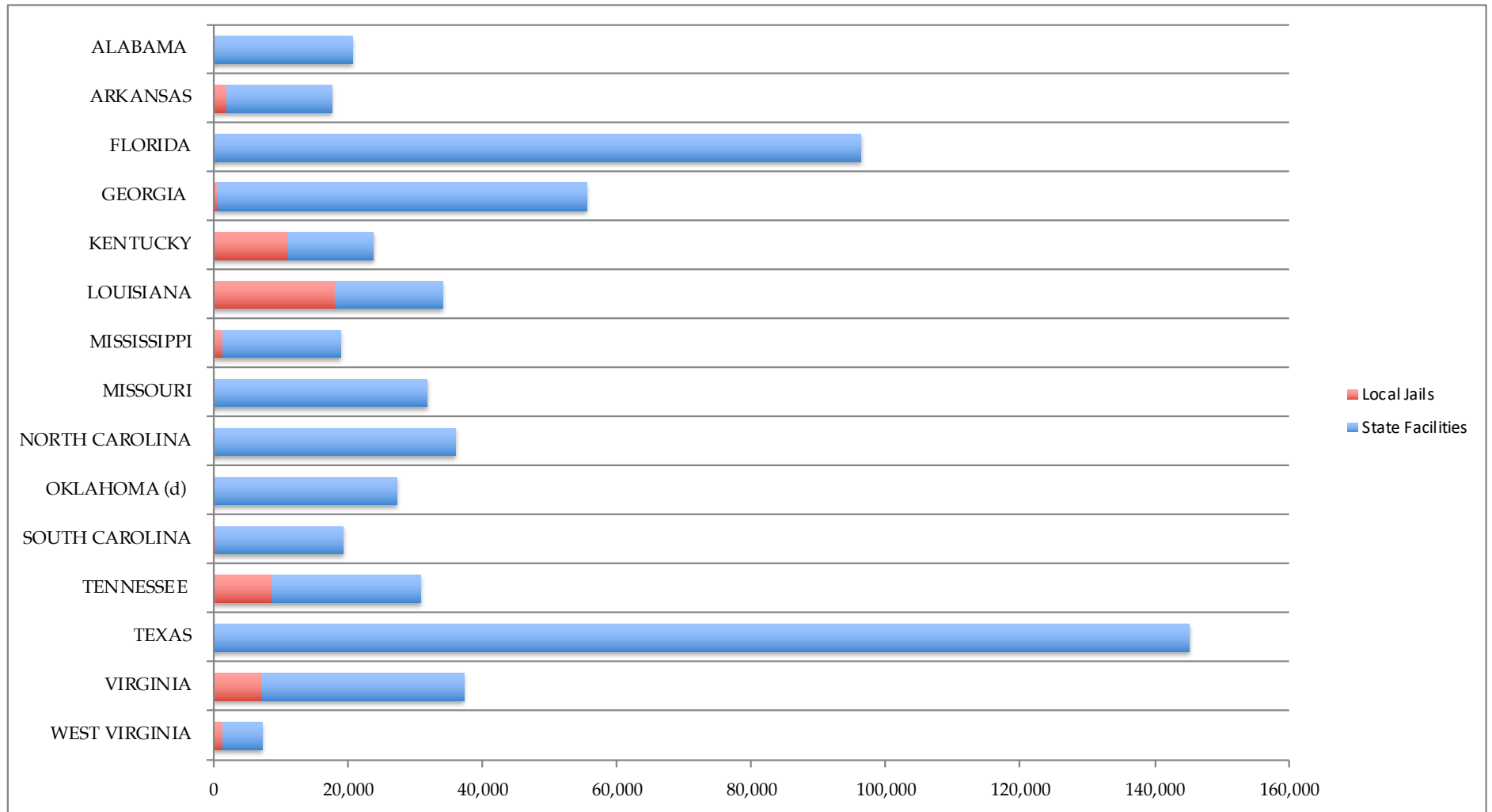
(a) Population data from U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division.

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

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

(d) Oklahoma reports one county jail houses the 11 inmates reported above.

**CHART 3**  
**TOTAL STATE INMATES HOUSED IN STATE AND LOCAL JAILS**  
 (as of July 1, 2018)



**TABLE 6**  
**POPULATION AND CAPACITY OF STATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES**  
**(as of July 1, 2018)**

STATE	Inmate Population	Maximum Design Capacity	Percent of Capacity
ALABAMA (a)	20,670	13,318	155%
ARKANSAS	15,646	19,947	78%
FLORIDA (b)	96,253	100,043	96%
GEORGIA	55,014	59,949	92%
KENTUCKY (c)	12,657	13,298	95%
LOUISIANA (d)	15,925	17,141	93%
MISSISSIPPI (e)	17,637	24,247	73%
MISSOURI	31,724	28,919	110%
NORTH CAROLINA	35,964	38,189	94%
OKLAHOMA	27,200	24,798	110%
SOUTH CAROLINA (f)	18,958	21,430	88%
TENNESSEE (g)	22,193	24,102	92%
TEXAS (h)	145,119	152,488	95%
VIRGINIA (i)	30,053	24,250	124%
WEST VIRGINIA	5,839	6,106	96%
TOTAL / AVERAGE	550,852	568,225	97%

(a) Alabama double bunks prisoners. Alabama reports that local authorities determine designed bed capacity for local jails.

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

- (c) Kentucky reports the maximum designed capacity changed due to double bunking dorms at a medium custody facility (EKCC) and adding day room/TV room beds at the female facility (KCIW) to create additional bed space. KDOC had been operating over operational capacity with beds added after a riot at one of the facilities (NTC) in 2009. Those beds have now been added to the designed bed capacity.
- (d) Louisiana includes 1,448 private prison beds. Louisiana reports that the maximum designed capacity of local jails is a rated capacity and is established by the State Fire Marshal, State Health Department, the Louisiana Sheriff's Association and the Department of Public Safety and Correction Services.
- (e) Mississippi reports that its state legislature and the federal courts determine the capacity of approved jails including allotment of beds for state inmates.
- (f) South Carolina reports the capacity is defined as the number of inmates, of whatever classification, based upon square footage and other relevant requirements that can be properly housed in each facility and in the various living areas within each facility. The different types of facilities are evaluated based upon the appropriate respective edition of the Minimum Standards for Local Detention Facilities in South Carolina that applies in terms of square footage: ratio of toilets, sinks, showers, etc., dayroom space, and other circumstances that impact living conditions.
- (g) Tennessee reports that the maximum designed bed capacity is determined by the Tennessee Corrections Institute, in accordance with Tennessee Code Annotated 41-4-140. Minimum Standards are based on fixed ratios and available online.
- (h) Texas reports that county jails are subject to a plan review process based on several factors that are incorporated into the design, including clear/unencumbered floor space within the cells, number of fixtures (toilets, lavatories, showers, etc.) and support/ancillary space provided. After construction is complete, an onsite inspection is conducted in order to ensure that all minimum requirements have been met, and that the facility was built as designed and approved through the review process. If all minimum requirements are met, the designed capacity of the facility becomes the facility capacity.
- (i) Virginia includes 1,534 private prison beds and reports an operational capacity of 29,305, which includes the number of inmates that can be accommodated based on staff, existing programs and services. Virginia reports it does not designate a "maximum designed bed capacity for local jails." All jails have a certified rated operating capacity as determined by square foot measurements of cell, dayroom and dormitory housing areas. Maximum design capacity is defined as the number of offenders a facility's dining, medical, and program space, supporting infrastructure and equipment are intended to accommodate.

**TABLE 7**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF ADULT INMATE POPULATION BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION**  
**(as of July 1, 2018)**

STATE	Level One		Level Two		Level Three		Community Based		Other		Total
	Inmates	%	Inmates	%	Inmates	%	Inmates	%	Inmates	%	
ALABAMA (a)	7,110	34.4%	10,237	49.5%	0	0.0%	2,755	13.3%	568	2.7%	20,670
ARKANSAS	5,618	35.9%	9,238	59.0%	0	0.0%	790	5.0%	0	0.0%	15,646
FLORIDA	5,367	5.6%	87,880	91.3%	0	0.0%	3,006	3.1%	0	0.0%	96,253
GEORGIA	10,068	18.3%	39,246	71.3%	3,163	5.7%	2,524	4.6%	13	0.0%	55,014
KENTUCKY (b)	841	6.6%	10,565	83.5%	830	6.6%	421	3.3%	0	0.0%	12,657
LOUISIANA (c)	8,926	56.1%	5,198	32.6%	506	3.2%	936	5.9%	359	2.3%	15,925
MISSISSIPPI	3,901	22.1%	10,149	57.5%	2,928	16.6%	659	3.7%	0	0.0%	17,637
MISSOURI	15,174	47.8%	10,615	33.5%	5,935	18.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	31,724
NORTH CAROLINA (d)	6,737	18.7%	15,336	42.6%	12,673	35.2%	30	0.1%	1,188	3.3%	35,964
OKLAHOMA (e)	1,889	6.9%	14,438	53.1%	7,584	27.9%	3,288	12.1%	1	0.0%	27,200
SOUTH CAROLINA (f)	6,831	36.0%	8,598	45.4%	1,625	8.6%	0	0.0%	1,904	10.0%	18,958
TENNESSEE	7,990	36.0%	14,203	64.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	22,193
TEXAS	49,518	34.1%	43,521	30.0%	52,080	35.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	145,119
VIRGINIA (g)	5,719	19.0%	19,758	65.7%	4,294	14.3%	0	0.0%	282	0.9%	30,053
WEST VIRGINIA (h)	1,537	26.3%	3,145	53.9%	369	6.3%	668	11.4%	120	2.1%	5,839
TOTAL	137,226	24.9%	302,127	54.8%	91,987	16.7%	15,077	2.7%	4,435	0.8%	550,852

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

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

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

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

(e) Oklahoma reports its Other category is one (1) female who was in-transit on 7/1/18.

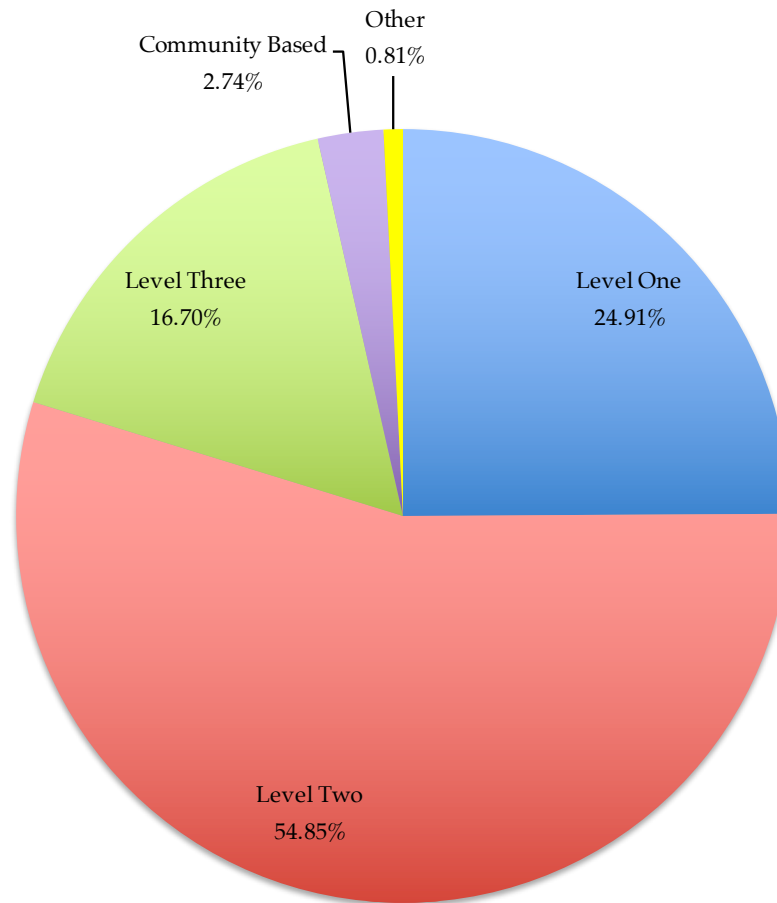
(f) South Carolina's Other category includes psychiatric hospital, infirmary designations and authorized absences.

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

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



**CHART 4**  
**SLC DISTRIBUTION OF ADULT INMATE POPULATION BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION**  
**(as of July 1, 2018)**



**TABLE 8**  
**UTILIZATION OF LOCAL JAILS**  
**(as of July 1, 2018)**

STATE		Total Local Jail Population	Maximum Design Capacity	Percent of Capacity	Number of State Inmates	(Average) State Payment Per	
						Inmate Day	Inmate Year
ALABAMA	(a)	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
ARKANSAS	(b)	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,899	\$21.00	\$7,665
FLORIDA	(c)(d)	55,038	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
GEORGIA	(e)	37,557	48,073	78.1%	475	\$30.00	\$10,950
KENTUCKY	(f)	25,063	20,433	122.7%	11,112	\$35.84	\$13,082
LOUISIANA	(g)	34,854	41,817	83.3%	18,114	\$27.28	\$9,957
MISSISSIPPI	(h)	N/A	1,781	N/A	1,297	\$20.00	\$7,300
MISSOURI	(c)	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A
NORTH CAROLINA	(c)(i)	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A
OKLAHOMA	(j)	N/A	N/A	N/A	11	\$32.50	\$11,863
SOUTH CAROLINA	(k)	N/A	N/A	N/A	331	\$0.00	\$0
TENNESSEE	(l)	31,142	33,531	92.9%	8,641	\$48.00	\$17,520
TEXAS	(c)	66,365	93,537	71.0%	0	N/A	N/A
VIRGINIA	(m)	29,603	22,440	131.9%	7,198	\$12.00	\$4,380
WEST VIRGINIA	(n)	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,381	\$48.25	\$17,611
TOTAL / AVERAGE	(o)	279,622	261,612		50,459	\$30.54	\$11,148

(a) Alabama's State Finance Department pays a flat rate reimbursement of \$1.75 per inmate per day for food set by the legislature. In 2017 when ADOC didn't have enough bed space and had to lease beds from county jails, ADOC paid a flat rate of \$15 a day to lease beds. In 2018, ADOC didn't lease beds from county jails for physical custody. However, ADOC did have 2,346 in jurisdictional custody. The 2,346 in jurisdictional custody are those individuals that have been sentenced to ADOC, but not yet transferred into state facilities.

- (b) Arkansas reports reimbursement rates for inmates on the County Jail Backlog at \$30 per day per inmate. For inmates housed in the County Jails under Contract (Act 309), the County is reimbursed \$12 per day per inmate. The average payment per day is \$21.
- (c) Florida, Missouri, North Carolina and Texas do not house state prisoners in local jails.
- (d) Florida's figure represents an estimate of the total number of local (non-state) inmates. The Florida Department of Corrections does not oversee county jails. Each local jail is managed, maintained, and regulated at the county level.
- (e) Georgia reports that after 15 days, it must reimburse the county for the cost of incarcerating an offender in a local jail at a rate of \$30 per day.
- (f) Kentucky pays county jails \$31.34 per state inmate per day. It increases to \$40.34 if the county jails provide a substance abuse treatment program that state inmates utilize. The per diem amounts are not tied to existing statute, but are instead determined based on the budgeted resources that the department of corrections is provided by the general assembly. Therefore, the budgeted resources dictate how much latitude the department has in increasing the per diem to county jails and halfway houses for housing state inmates. KDOC's total population of 25,063 includes 1,530 federal inmates.
- (g) Louisiana reimburses all facilities at a flat rate of \$24.39 per day (set by state statute) 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 agreement to provide and capitalize additional beds for the state. All parishes are also eligible to have approved extraordinary medical expenses reimbursed. Orleans Parish is reimbursed an additional per diem of \$2 per day for medical expenses for state inmates, \$7 per day for all inmates served by their mental health unit and \$3 per day for the Intensive Incarceration and Parole Supervision Program.
- (h) Mississippi's state legislature and federal courts determine its capacity of approved jails to include the allotment of beds for state inmates. The state inmate capacity maximum designed bed capacity at the local level of 1,781 is reported above.
- (i) North Carolina reports that it handles payments for medical expenses for some prisoners in local jails. At times the state realizes a backlog, but inmates are not "state prisoners" until they have been officially admitted to prison.
- (j) Oklahoma reports the rate per inmate per day is based on contract.
- (k) South Carolina does not reimburse local facilities. Local facilities utilize certain skilled state inmates to provide certain services such as plumbing or electrical work to cover the cost to house state inmates. The Agency will authorize and facilitate the selection, assignment, and transfer of eligible inmates to and from designated facilities in accordance with the provisions of the Designated Facility Contractual Agreement. To promote the safety and security of the general public and all victims of crime, SCDC inmates requesting to be considered for assignment to a designated facility will be thoroughly screened prior to a transfer being authorized. All designated facility inmate transfers will be approved and implemented in compliance with all applicable SCDC policies/procedures and state and federal statutes.

(l) Tennessee has four types of reimbursements: contract fixed rate, contract reasonable allowable, fixed rate and resolution allowable. While the average budgeted reimbursement to localities to house state inmates is \$48, the fixed rate for counties that do not have a contract receive a maximum reimbursement rate of \$39 which is set by legislation. Reasonable rates are for counties who have not yet received three consecutive years of the maximum reimbursement rate of \$39. This rate requires impacted counties to complete a final cost settlement to determine an official reimbursement rate.

(m) Virginia's Compensation Board provides payment to any locality that had an average daily jail population of under ten in FY 1995, an inmate per diem rate of \$18 per day for local responsible inmates and \$12 per day for state responsible inmates held in these jails in lieu of personal service costs for corrections' officers.

(n) West Virginia's flat rate of \$48.25 is based on West Virginia's Jail Authority statute and rule.

(o) The reported average reflects only the ten states reporting state payments by inmate day and years. Note: The July 1, 2018, computations were based on a 365 day year.

# BUDGETARY ISSUES

## **BUDGETARY ISSUES**

### **Summary of Key Findings**

Table 9 on page 27 provides the operating budgets for adult corrections with actual expenditure data reported for FY 08, FY 13, and FY 18, while projections were reported for FY 19. Over the past decade (FY 08 – FY 18), actual expenditures in the SLC region have increased by 15.08% from \$12.7 B to \$14.6 B.

Table 10 on page 28 and Chart 5 on page 30 delineate the FY 18 system-wide operating cost per inmate by institution type. The system-wide average annual operating cost per inmate was \$22,430 with North Carolina spending the most at \$36,219 (\$99.23 per day) and Oklahoma spending the least at \$14,500 (\$39.73 per day). The system-wide annual operating costs per inmate varied across the SLC states by type of confinement. Specifically, the average system-wide annual operating costs by the type of confinement were as follows: \$25,547 for Level One; \$23,895 for Level Two; \$22,454 for Level Three; \$18,306 for Community Based; and \$24,239 for Other.

Table 11 on page 31 addresses expenditure data for adult corrections in the SLC states. Two notable rankings are presented. The first ranking is associated with the expenditures per inmate for FY 18, where 1 denotes the state (North Carolina) with the highest expenditure per inmate (\$44,578), while 15 denotes the state (Kentucky) with the lowest expenditure per inmate (\$13,395). The second ranking is associated with the expenditures per capita for FY 18, where 1 denotes the state (North Carolina) with highest expenditures per capita (\$154.40), while 15 denotes the state (Kentucky) with the lowest expenditure per capita (\$71.25).

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

STATE	Actual Corrections Expenditures			Projected Corrections Expenditures	Percent Change	
	FY 08 (a)(b)	FY 13	FY 18	FY 19	FY 08 to FY 18	FY 13 to FY 18
ALABAMA	\$417,600	\$432,600	\$499,700	\$568,700	19.66%	15.51%
ARKANSAS	\$274,681	\$320,227	\$355,915	\$358,774	29.57%	11.14%
FLORIDA	\$2,321,492	\$2,057,628	\$2,446,964	\$2,492,459	5.40%	18.92%
GEORGIA	\$1,176,354	\$1,195,077	\$1,249,262	\$1,206,676	6.20%	4.53%
KENTUCKY	\$281,704	\$287,535	\$318,382	\$329,646	13.02%	10.73%
LOUISIANA	\$547,789	\$543,746	\$548,323	\$546,045	0.10%	0.84%
MISSISSIPPI	\$340,089	\$360,303	\$336,988	\$332,862	-0.91%	-6.47%
MISSOURI	\$494,952	\$533,326	\$590,791	\$608,465	19.36%	10.77%
NORTH CAROLINA	\$1,311,472	\$1,380,087	\$1,603,189	\$1,661,318	22.24%	16.17%
OKLAHOMA	\$512,796	\$467,397	\$548,945	\$592,743	7.05%	17.45%
SOUTH CAROLINA	\$341,586	\$377,142	\$424,283	\$457,690	24.21%	12.50%
TENNESSEE	\$623,127	\$835,339	\$974,048	\$1,031,472	56.32%	16.61%
TEXAS	\$2,883,192	\$3,096,941	\$3,319,008	\$3,287,273	15.12%	7.17%
VIRGINIA	\$1,025,080	\$1,026,839	\$1,204,873	\$1,261,383	17.54%	17.34%
WEST VIRGINIA	\$139,540	\$187,065	\$184,206	\$189,732	32.01%	-1.53%
TOTAL	\$12,691,454	\$13,101,252	\$14,604,877	\$14,925,238	15.08%	11.48%

(a) As reported in the 2018 survey.

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

**TABLE 10**  
**ANNUAL OPERATING COST PER INMATE BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION (a)**  
**FY 18 Actuals**

STATE	Level One	Level Two	Level Three	Community Based	Other	System-wide Annual Operating Cost Per Inmate	System-wide Average Operating Cost Per Inmate Day
ALABAMA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$19,006	\$52.07
ARKANSAS	\$22,485	\$22,519	N/A	\$19,303	N/A	\$22,485	\$61.60
FLORIDA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$21,743	\$59.57
GEORGIA	\$22,277	\$32,110	\$18,286	\$16,174	N/A	N/A	\$59.00
KENTUCKY (b)	\$36,287	\$22,526	\$18,429	\$12,019	N/A	\$18,406	\$50.43
LOUISIANA	\$25,973	\$18,016	\$324	\$9,957	\$0	\$15,958	\$43.72
MISSISSIPPI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$49.79
MISSOURI (c)	\$23,764	\$21,106	\$24,432	\$0	\$22,948/\$20,859	\$22,621	\$61.98
NORTH CAROLINA	\$31,726	\$37,398	\$42,614	N/A	N/A	\$36,219	\$99.23
OKLAHOMA (d)	\$25,235	\$13,865	\$13,931	\$12,234	\$14,754	\$14,500	\$39.73
SOUTH CAROLINA	\$18,670	\$17,169	\$18,203	N/A	N/A	\$17,937	\$49.14
TENNESSEE	\$35,043	\$24,910	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$79.00
TEXAS	\$21,530	\$20,318	\$27,904	\$0	N/A	\$23,163	\$63.46
VIRGINIA	\$21,572	\$30,525	\$31,610	\$36,873	N/A	\$31,240	\$85.59
WEST VIRGINIA (e)	\$22,006	\$26,273	\$28,812	\$21,585	\$36,059	\$25,879	\$70.90
AVERAGE	\$25,547	\$23,895	\$22,454	\$18,306	\$24,239	\$22,430	\$61.68

NOTE:

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

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

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

Level 3 - Only Minimum-security inmates

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



(b) Kentucky reports \$63 as its system-wide average operating cost per inmate day as opposed to \$50.43. This was calculated by dividing the total expenditures by 365 and the total population of the facilities combined. This number does include not only the average of the state correctional facilities, but also the community-based programs (jails and half-way houses). It does not include overhead costs.

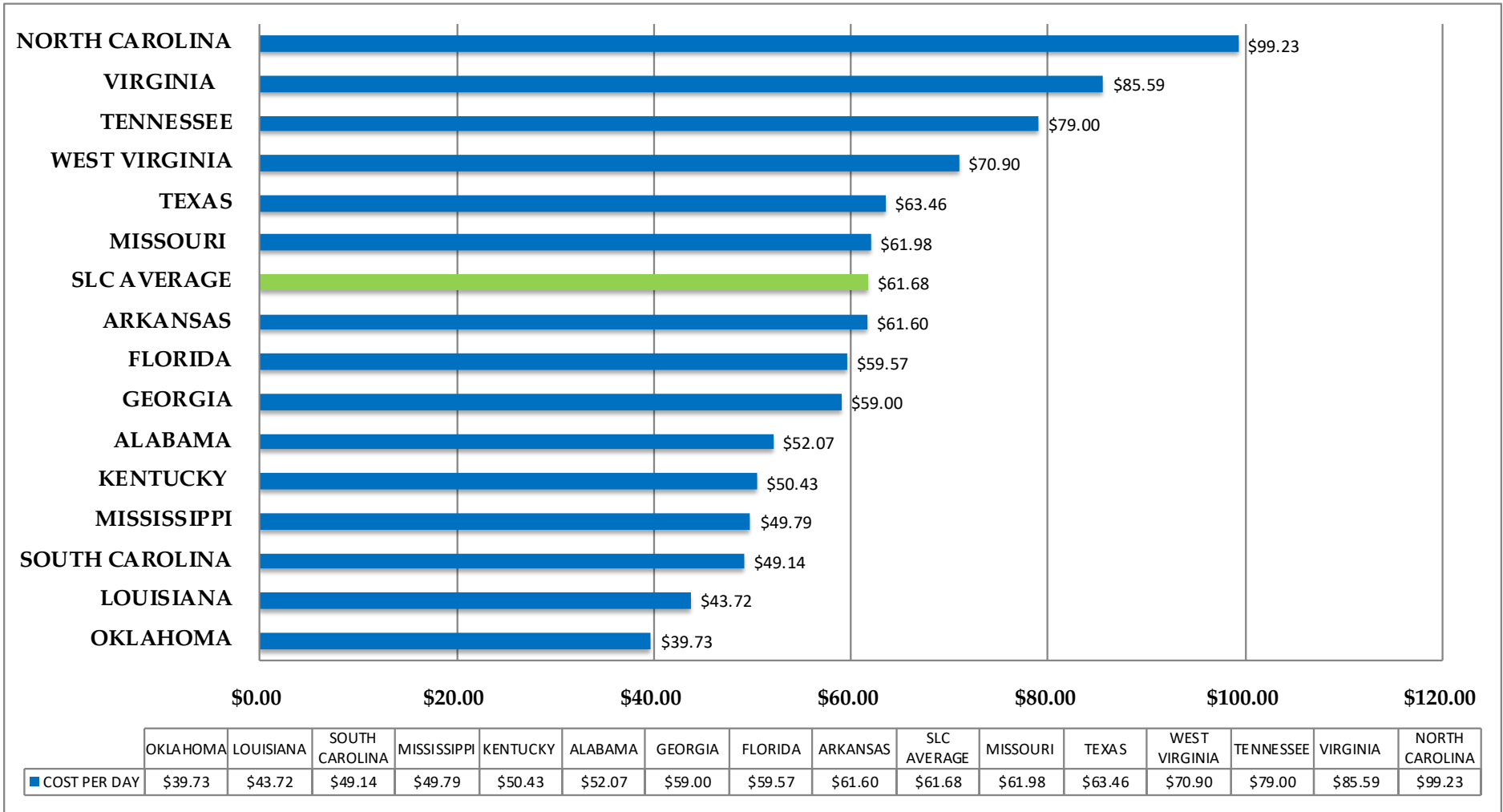
(c) Missouri reports Other as Women - \$22,948 and Reception & Diagnostic - \$20,859

(d) Oklahoma reports that the cost for inmates at county jails is \$14,217 and Halfway Houses is \$15,331. The average of both is \$14,754 and is reported above in Other. ODOC reports its system-wide average operating cost per inmate day as opposed to \$39.73.

(e) West Virginia reports Other as the intake facility.

(f) States reporting \$0 or N/A for any cost related to a type of institution are excluded from the calculation of the SLC average. For Missouri, this table assumes an average of the "other" institution type equal to \$21,904  $((\$22,948 + \$20,859)/2)$ .

**CHART 5**  
**SYSTEM-WIDE AVERAGE OPERATING COST PER INMATE DAY**  
**(as of July 1, 2018)**



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

STATE	Adult Corrections Expenditures FY 18 (in thousands of dollars)	Total State Inmates FY 18 (a)	Expenditures Per Inmate FY 18	Expenditures per Inmate Rank	Population Estimate 7/1/18 (b)	Expenditures Per Capita FY 18	Expenditures Per Capita Rank
ALABAMA	\$499,700	20,670	\$24,175	6	4,887,871	\$102.23	11
ARKANSAS	\$355,915	17,545	\$20,286	10	3,013,825	\$118.09	6
FLORIDA	\$2,446,964	96,253	\$25,422	5	21,299,325	\$114.88	9
GEORGIA	\$1,249,262	55,489	\$22,514	8	10,519,475	\$118.76	5
KENTUCKY	\$318,382	23,769	\$13,395	15	4,468,402	\$71.25	15
LOUISIANA	\$548,323	34,039	\$16,109	14	4,659,978	\$117.67	7
MISSISSIPPI	\$336,988	18,934	\$17,798	13	2,986,530	\$112.84	10
MISSOURI	\$590,791	31,724	\$18,623	12	6,126,452	\$96.43	13
NORTH CAROLINA	\$1,603,189	35,964	\$44,578	1	10,383,620	\$154.40	1
OKLAHOMA	\$548,945	27,211	\$20,174	11	3,943,079	\$139.22	4
SOUTH CAROLINA	\$424,283	19,289	\$21,996	9	5,084,127	\$83.45	14
TENNESSEE	\$974,048	30,834	\$31,590	3	6,770,010	\$143.88	2
TEXAS	\$3,319,008	145,119	\$22,871	7	28,701,845	\$115.64	8
VIRGINIA	\$1,204,873	37,251	\$32,345	2	8,517,685	\$141.46	3
WEST VIRGINIA	\$184,206	7,220	\$25,513	4	1,815,857	\$101.44	12
TOTAL / AVERAGE	\$14,604,877	601,311	\$24,288		123,178,081	\$118.57	

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

(a) State and Local Jail Inmates as of July 1, 2018.

(b) Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau (Population Estimate as of July 1, 2018)

# STAFFING PATTERNS AND SELECTED INMATE CHARACTERISTICS

## **STAFFING PATTERNS**

### **Summary of Key Findings**

Table 12 on page 33 details the staffing ratios and starting salaries for the fifteen SLC states as of July 1, 2018. The states in the region were authorized employment of 105,521 correctional officers. As of July 1, 2018, approximately 82.4% of those positions were filled. There was an average of 6.31 inmates per filled correctional officer in the region. The average SLC starting salary was \$29,979, 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 (Mississippi) with the highest number of inmates per officer (16.18), while 15 denotes the state (North Carolina) with the lowest number of inmates per officer (4.64). The second ranking addresses the average starting salaries, where 1 denotes the state (Texas) with the highest average starting salary (\$36,238), while 15 denotes the state (Mississippi) with the lowest average starting salary (\$24,903). Chart 6 on page 35 illustrates the average starting salary of a correctional officer by SLC state.

Table 13 on page 36 provides data on adult correctional officers such as the average hours of classroom training (247), the average first year of employment on-the-job training hours (91) and the average turnover rate (30.06%) for the SLC states. States require an average of 39.67 hours of in-service training each year. Mississippi averaged the highest turnover rate at 47.5%, while Arkansas averaged the lowest turnover rate at 10.5%. Table 14 on page 38 reflects data on violent incidents, where the average number of assaults on inmates per 1,000 inmates was 21.45. Based on the survey data provided by the states, Alabama had the highest number of violent incidents on inmates per 1,000 inmates at 103.68, while West Virginia had the lowest number at 0.51. Collectively, the states reported a total of 11,815 assaults by inmates on other inmates and 6,985 assaults by inmates on staff.

Tables 15 and 16 on pages 40 and 41 provide data on selected characteristics of adult inmates where the average SLC demographic statistics are as follows: White (48.8%), Black (44.5%), Hispanic (4.7%), Other (2.0%), Male (91.2%), and Female (8.8%). Additionally, the average age at commitment was 34.4 years, the average sentence was 6.9 years, and the average time served was 3.8 years. Among reporting states, there were 35,876 inmates admitted who were parole violators, 170,014 inmates serving sentences of 20 years or more, 35,252 inmates serving life without the possibility of parole, 1,278 inmates sentenced to death, and 20 executions. Finally, a total 275,887 inmates were released from custody in FY 18.

**TABLE 12**  
**POSITIONS, STAFFING RATIOS, AND STARTING SALARIES**  
**(as of July 1, 2018)**

STATE		Correctional Officer Positions		Percent Filled	State Inmate Population 2018 (a)	Inmate to Filled Officer Ratio	Ratio Rank	Average Starting Salary(b)	Salary Rank
		Authorized	Filled						
ALABAMA	(c)	4,197	2,088	49.7%	20,670	9.90	3	\$30,852	5
ARKANSAS		3,474	3,124	89.9%	15,646	5.01	13	\$29,046	10
FLORIDA	(d)	17,356	15,580	89.8%	96,253	6.18	8	\$33,500	2
GEORGIA	(e)	7,707	6,445	83.6%	55,014	8.54	4	\$29,488	9
KENTUCKY		2,304	1,883	81.7%	12,657	6.72	5	\$30,000	8
LOUISIANA	(f)	3,172	2,806	88.5%	14,437	5.15	12	\$26,416	14
MISSISSIPPI		1,792	1,090	60.8%	17,637	16.18	1	\$24,903	15
MISSOURI	(g)	5,894	5,067	86.0%	31,724	6.26	7	\$30,240	7
NORTH CAROLINA	(h)	11,067	7,750	70.0%	35,964	4.64	14	\$33,130	3
OKLAHOMA		2,541	1,716	67.5%	27,200	15.85	2	\$28,573	11
SOUTH CAROLINA	(i)	3,873	2,975	76.8%	18,958	6.37	6	\$32,822	4
TENNESSEE	(j)	4,279	3,617	84.5%	22,193	6.14	9	\$27,329	12
TEXAS	(k)	29,099	25,270	86.8%	145,119	5.74	11	\$36,238	1
VIRGINIA		7,496	6,579	87.8%	30,053	4.57	15	\$30,484	6
WEST VIRGINIA	(l)	1,270	1,006	79.2%	5,839	5.80	10	\$26,664	13
TOTAL /AVERAGE		105,521	86,996	82.4%	549,364	6.31		\$29,979	

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

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

(c) Alabama reports that it provides subsistence pay of \$12.00 per work day and after five years of state service officers receive longevity bonus.

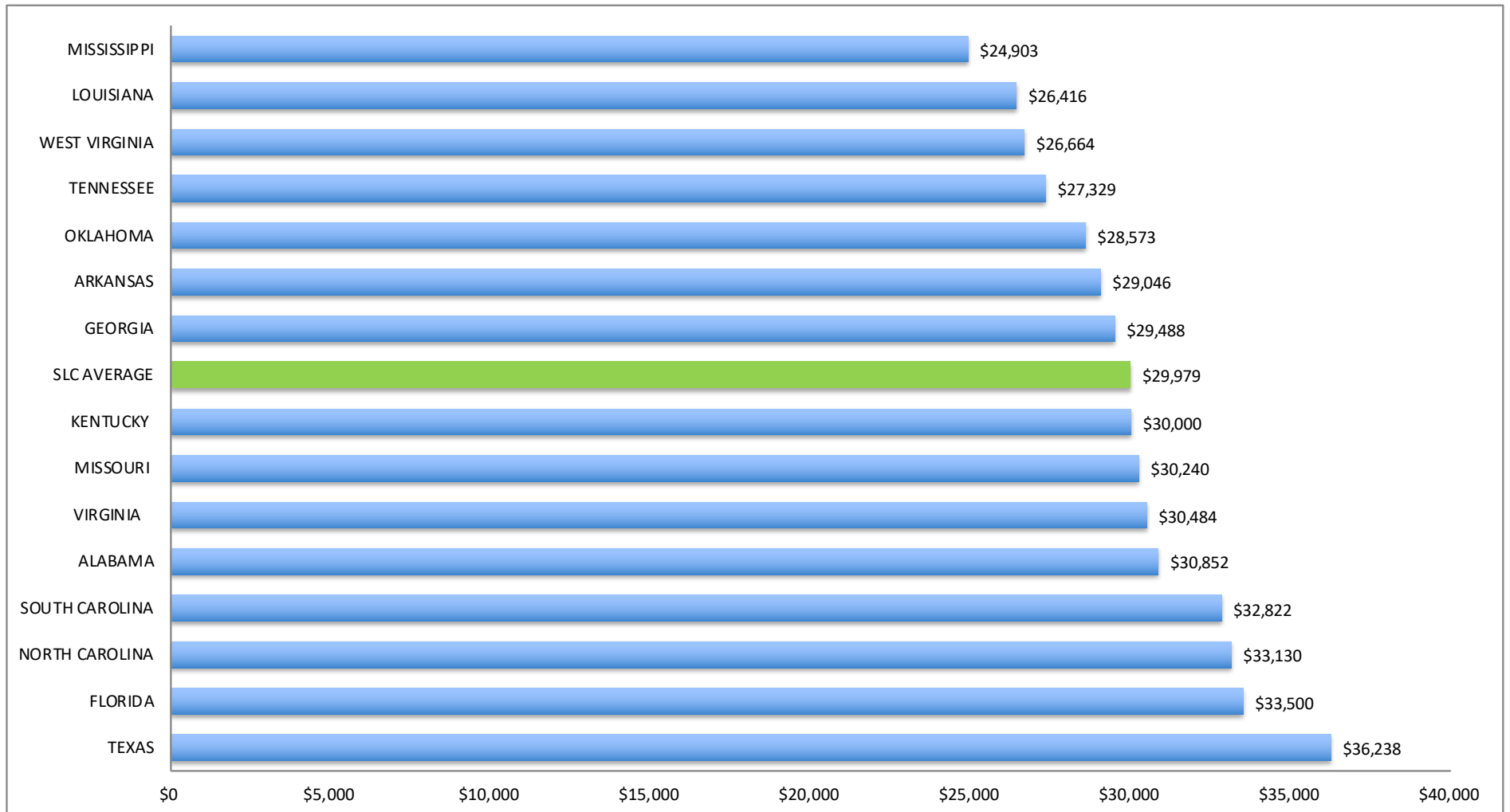
(d) Florida reports that select institutions throughout the state qualify for a \$1,000 hiring bonus.

(e) Georgia reports its starting salary at \$27,936 for medium security and \$31,040 for close security/special mission. The average of both is \$29,488.

(f) Louisiana's Correctional Officer positions staff state run facilities only; therefore, the inmate population was reduced by 1,448 inmates who are housed in 1 state facility that is managed/operated by a non-state contractor.

- (g) Missouri provides \$50 differential semi-monthly for the CERT team members. This is the prison "SWAT" team on call for security incidents. This is different than the \$0.30 per hour differential for the 12PM to 5AM shift.
- (h) North Carolina reports starting salary for Correctional Officer I = \$33,130, Correctional Officer II = \$34,220, and Correctional Officer III = \$36,598.
- (i) South Carolina reports starting salary as \$32,263 with no experience and \$33,380 with 6 months of experience.
- (j) Tennessee reports a signing bonus of \$600 is included in stated starting salary information. It provides \$200 on first check, then the remaining \$400 paid after graduation from Tennessee Corrections Academy.
- (k) Texas reports that it provides a recruiting bonus that is up to \$5,000 for new correctional officers at select units.
- (l) West Virginia reports a 7% salary increase after the first year.

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





**TABLE 13**  
**ADULT CORRECTIONAL OFFICER STATISTICS**  
**(as of July 1, 2018)**

STATE		Hours of Classroom Training	1st Year of Employment On-the-Job Training Hours	Total	In Service Each Year Thereafter	Average Turnover Rate (%)
ALABAMA	(a)	480	96	576	40	32.50%
ARKANSAS	(b)	160	40	200	40	10.50%
FLORIDA	(c)	504	120	624	40	23.80%
GEORGIA	(d)	280	40	320	40	34.86%
KENTUCKY	(e)	200	40	240	40	21.86%
LOUISIANA	(f)	120	40	160	40	46.00%
MISSISSIPPI	(g)	200	160	360	40	47.50%
MISSOURI	(h)	160	80	240	40	29.30%
NORTH CAROLINA	(i)	200	80	280	40	25.78%
OKLAHOMA	(j)	240	56	296	40	27.85%
SOUTH CAROLINA	(k)	200	150	350	35	24.84%
TENNESSEE	(l)	240	80	320	40	34.50%
TEXAS	(m)	240	144	384	40	29.50%
VIRGINIA	(n)	360	200	560	40	28.16%
WEST VIRGINIA	(o)	120	40	160	40	33.90%
AVERAGE		247	91	338	39.7	30.06%

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

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

(c) Florida calculates its turnover rate as the average of the beginning and end of fiscal year positions and all separations from the agency for any reason. This does not include OPS (non-career service) correctional officers, but does include all Correctional Officer series.

- (d) Georgia calculates its turnover rate by dividing the number of officers who left the department that month by the count of officers employed by the department at the end of the month. The turnover rate for the fiscal year is determined by calculating the sum of the turnover rates for the twelve months. The 280 classroom training hours consist of 40-hours of pre-service orientation plus 240-hours of basic correctional officer training.
- (e) Kentucky calculates its turnover rate for the Kentucky Personnel Cabinet by the total number of employees subtracted from the service divided by the ending employee count. NOTE: The KDOC vacancy rate as of the end of the fiscal year was 21% statewide, but at the critical level of 44% for the regional average of four (4) prisons located near Louisville, KY. For example, the Kentucky State Reformatory at the close of the fiscal year operated at a 58% vacancy rate.
- (f) Louisiana calculates its turnover rate by total exits divided by authorized table of organization positions.
- (g) Mississippi calculates its turnover rate by total separations for period divided by total number of officers for period. Separations include all separation types.
- (h) Missouri calculates its turnover rate as the percentage based on the total number of separation actions divided by the total number of full-time employees.
- (i) North Carolina reports 25.78% as its total turnover rate, 23.39% as its voluntary turnover rate (including retirees) and 2.39% as its involuntary turnover rate. The turnover rates are system generated; however, the typical formula used for this calculation is to determine the average number of employees for the selection period then dividing that average by the total separations.
- (j) Oklahoma calculates its turnover rate by total terminations divided by (starting head count plus new hires).
- (k) South Carolina calculates its turnover rate by terminations during FY 18 divided by authorized strength. Authorized strength is the number of FTEs required to staff each post at an institution.
- (l) Tennessee reports that the turnover rate includes all officers leaving positions, but excludes those transferred or promoted. Turnover is calculated by dividing number of separations by employee headcount.
- (m) Texas reports that its turnover rate is calculated by dividing the number of separations during the fiscal year by the average filled positions during the fiscal year.
- (n) Virginia reports that its turnover rate is calculated by total number separations divided by average number of employees multiplied by 100 to determine the (turnover) percentage.
- (o) West Virginia calculates its turnover rate by the number of Correctional Officer separations divided by the number of correctional officer staff positions for FY 18.

**TABLE 14**  
**FY 18 SELECT REPORTED INCIDENTS PER 1,000 INMATES**

STATE		Assaults on				Death of				Escapes (a)			
		Inmates		Staff		Inmates		Staff		Attempted		At-Large	
		No.	Per 1,000	No.	Per 1,000	No.	Per 1,000	No.	Per 1,000	No.	Per 1,000	No.	Per 1,000
ALABAMA	(b)	2,143	103.68	348	16.84	8	0.39	0	0.00	26	1.26	2	0.10
ARKANSAS	(c)	459	29.34	1,119	71.52	0	0.00	0	0.00	8	0.51	0	0.00
FLORIDA		2,127	22.10	637	6.62	16	0.17	0	0.00	4	0.04	0	0.00
GEORGIA	(d)	640	11.63	321	5.83	9	0.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
KENTUCKY	(e)	528	41.72	337	26.63	0	0.00	0	0.00	9	0.71	0	0.00
LOUISIANA	(f)	419	26.31	758	47.60	1	0.06	0	0.00	3	0.19	0	0.00
MISSISSIPPI		705	39.97	292	16.56	2	0.11	0	0.00	1	0.06	0	0.00
MISSOURI	(g)	200	6.30	308	9.71	108	3.40	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
NORTH CAROLINA		2,036	56.61	1,642	45.66	0	0.00	4	0.11	11	0.31	6	0.17
OKLAHOMA	(h)	354	13.01	108	3.97	3	0.11	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
SOUTH CAROLINA		367	19.36	560	29.54	15	0.79	0	0.00	7	0.37	0	0.00
TENNESSEE		435	19.60	467	21.04	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.05	0	0.00
TEXAS	(i)	1,380	9.51	84	0.58	4	0.03	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
VIRGINIA	(j)	19	0.63	4	0.13	2	0.07	0	0.00	1	0.03	0	0.00
WEST VIRGINIA	(k)	3	0.51	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	11	1.88	4	0.69
TOTAL/AVERAGE		11,815	21.45	6,985	12.68	168	0.30	4	0.01	82	0.15	12	0.02

(a) Escapes from prison grounds.

(b) Alabama defines assaults as: the threat or use of force on another that causes the person to have a reasonable apprehension of imminent harmful or offensive contact; or the act of putting another person in reasonable fear or apprehension of an immediate battery by means of an act amounting to an attempt or threat to commit a battery. Reported incidents include fights and assaults with and without serious injury.

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

**TABLE 15**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
**(as of July 1, 2018)**

STATE	Average Age at Commitment	Avg. Sentence (Yrs.)	Avg. Time Served (Yrs.)	Race and Sex Distribution (a)						# of State Drug Offenders	% Drug Offenders of State Inmate Pop.
				% White	% Black	% Hispanic	% Other	% Male	% Female		
ALABAMA	31.0	16.0	3.0	45.42	54.07	0.00	0.51	91.0	9.0	13,411	64.88%
ARKANSAS	35.0	8.4	4.8	54.00	42.00	3.00	1.00	92.0	8.0	2,707	15.43%
FLORIDA	35.1	4.3	3.8	40.10	47.10	12.50	0.40	93.0	7.0	13,818	14.36%
GEORGIA	34.8	10.0	4.0	35.86	59.82	3.80	0.53	92.8	7.2	6,231	11.23%
KENTUCKY	35.0	4.8	2.2	75.98	21.24	1.35	1.43	87.0	13.0	9,347	39.32%
LOUISIANA	33.3	5.6	2.1	32.60	67.00	0.20	0.20	94.5	5.5	5,625	16.53%
MISSISSIPPI	34.0	6.5	2.8	36.84	61.70	0.96	0.50	92.0	8.0	3,982	21.03%
MISSOURI	35.0	7.0	4.0	63.95	33.40	2.00	0.66	90.0	10.0	9,397	29.62%
NORTH CAROLINA	34.0	2.0	2.0	39.75	52.40	0.00	7.86	92.0	8.0	5,502	15.30%
OKLAHOMA	35.0	10.5	2.5	54.14	25.87	7.66	12.33	88.1	11.9	9,337	34.31%
SOUTH CAROLINA	34.2	4.8	2.7	36.89	59.80	2.34	0.97	92.9	7.1	2,943	15.26%
TENNESSEE (b)	35.0	6.6	4.9	57.60	40.00	0.00	2.40	88.7	11.3	5,148	16.70%
TEXAS	35.0	6.5	4.2	33.20	32.70	33.60	0.60	91.8	8.2	23,976	16.52%
VIRGINIA	35.6	3.9	3.6	39.85	56.93	2.65	0.57	92.0	8.0	10,523	28.25%
WEST VIRGINIA	N/A	N/A	N/A	86.00	13.00	0.50	0.50	90.0	10.0	1,063	14.72%
<b>AVERAGE / TOTAL</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>48.81</b>	<b>44.47</b>	<b>4.70</b>	<b>2.03</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>123,010</b>	<b>20.46%</b>

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

(b) Tennessee reports drug offenders total 5,148 = 4,008 offenders are in prison plus an additional 1,140 are in jails.

**TABLE 16**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (Continued)**  
**(as of July 1, 2018)**

STATE		Inmates admitted who were Parole Violators	Inmates Serving 20 yrs. ≥	Number of Inmates Released from custody in FY 18 for:						Inmates Serving Life (a)	Inmates Serving Death	Executions	
				Expiration	Parole	Goodtime	Probation	Death	Other				Total
ALABAMA	(b)	3,943	12,730	2,528	3,231	N/A	3,431	118	3,267	12,575	528	182	3
ARKANSAS	(c)	3,844	7,397	655	7,415	N/A	N/A	84	N/A	8,154	556	29	0
FLORIDA	(d)	N/A	32,116	18,319	16	N/A	4,833	482	6,574	30,224	10,327	345	4
GEORGIA	(e)	2,365	13,512	7,794	7,689	N/A	N/A	221	2,622	18,326	1,441	51	2
KENTUCKY	(f)	3,515	4,915	430	7,515	4,233	1,479	64	6,055	19,776	122	30	0
LOUISIANA	(g)	4,747	5,820	1,097	293	16,194	296	127	82	18,089	4,735	69	0
MISSISSIPPI	(h)	1,962	4,441	593	5,104	N/A	1,374	84	801	7,956	1,629	43	0
MISSOURI	(i)	6,034	7,652	1,649	14,149	N/A	5,387	110	257	21,552	9,400	25	0
NORTH CAROLINA	(j)	N/A	9,065	7,298	16,735	N/A	N/A	96	1,455	25,584	1,519	140	0
OKLAHOMA	(k)	40	6,609	2,505	298	N/A	7,161	92	0	10,056	926	47	0
SOUTH CAROLINA	(l)	428	3,654	3,131	1,904	N/A	1,659	114	1,777	8,585	1,177	36	0
TENNESSEE	(m)	1,667	3,666	4,982	3,171	N/A	5,145	104	136	13,538	353	61	0
TEXAS	(n)	6,559	50,600	23,222	21,614	13,295	336	480	6,646	65,593	1,116	217	10
VIRGINIA	(o)	49	7,837	N/A	302	1,048	11,015	77	18	12,460	1,135	3	1
WEST VIRGINIA	(p)	723	N/A	731	2,227	N/A	35	26	400	3,419	288	0	0
TOTAL		35,876	170,014	74,934	91,663	34,770	42,151	2,279	30,090	275,887	35,252	1,278	20

(a) Life without the possibility of parole.

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

(c) Arkansas reports Other as Boot Camp releases and released to interstate compact.

(d) Florida reports Other as conditional releases, executions and other release mechanisms.

(e) Georgia reports Other as inmates with conditional transfers, immigration and customs enforcement orders, reprieves, out-of-state parole orders (298)

(f) Kentucky reports Goodtime is described as minimum expiration of sentence as calculated by application of statutory credits. Other includes active inmate release, escaped, home incarceration program, mandatory reentry supervision, post-incarceration supervision, sex offender conditional discharge, and sex offender post-incarceration supervision.

(g) Louisiana reports Other as conviction overturned, court ordered, and released to Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS).

- (h) Mississippi reports Goodtime and Other as earned release supervision, house arrest, medical release, conditional release and undetermined.
- (i) Missouri reports Other as interstate transfers, absconders, etc.
- (j) North Carolina reports Other as release safekeeper, court order release, record close out, released in error, etc.
- (k) Oklahoma reports Other as exits not from release, parole, probation or death.
- (l) South Carolina reports Other as appeals, community supervision, remanded and resentenced.
- (m) Tennessee reports 1,068 were released to community correction and an additional 196 not processed.
- (n) Texas reports that Goodtime is calculated as inmates approved by the Board of Pardons and Paroles and released from prison to the supervision of the Parole Division. Eligibility requires prison time plus good conduct time to equal the total sentence.
- (o) Virginia reports Other as released by court order, pardon/commutation, death while in local jail custody and other release types.
- (p) West Virginia reports Other as diagnostic releases, court order releases, escapes and Anthony Correctional Center for Young Adult Offenders successful and unsuccessful completions.

# PROJECTED COSTS OF NEW PRISONS



## **PROJECTED COST OF NEW PRISONS**

### **Summary of Key Findings**

Table 17 on page 44 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 1,695 beds at an average total construction cost of \$206.3 M. This equates to a weighted average construction cost per bed of approximately \$116,367. Tennessee reported the highest projected construction cost per bed at \$221,385, while Mississippi reported the lowest projected construction cost per bed at \$25,000.

Table 18 on page 45 captures the projected operating costs for selected new medium security prisons. The average maximum design capacity for the fifteen SLC states was 1,695. 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 306. Oklahoma reported the largest number of positions needed to operation a new medium security prison at 1,217, while Louisiana reported the lowest at 138.

The average annual operating cost was estimated at \$30.7 M with Oklahoma reporting the highest estimated annual operating costs at \$98 M, while Louisiana reported the lowest at \$10.9 M. The average operating cost per bed was \$18,422 with West Virginia reporting the highest annual operating cost per bed at \$25,000, while South Carolina reported the lowest average operating cost at \$10,085. Finally, the assumed average number of inmates per security guard was 5.6.

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

STATE	Capacity	Construction	Design	Supervision	Contingencies	Equipment	Land	Other	Total Costs	Cost per Bed	Method of Financing
ALABAMA	3,900	\$240,000,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$240,000,000	\$61,538	N/A
ARKANSAS	1,000	\$100,000,000	\$5,000,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$105,000,000	\$105,000	Bonds
FLORIDA	1,335	\$76,219,916	\$7,621,991	\$0	\$2,177,712	\$4,355,423	\$0	\$18,510,551	\$108,885,593	\$81,562	N/A
GEORGIA	1,200	\$150,800,000	\$13,000,000	\$2,250,000	\$15,100,000	\$2,250,000	\$11,000,000	N/A	\$194,400,000	\$162,000	Bonds
KENTUCKY	1,000	\$122,941,000	\$7,991,000	\$300,000	\$12,294,000	\$2,500,000	\$0	\$0	\$146,026,000	\$146,026	Bonds
LOUISIANA	500	\$26,329,106	\$1,579,746	\$186,507	\$1,532,352	\$2,857,044	\$905,468	\$0	\$33,390,223	\$66,780	Bonds
MISSISSIPPI	1,000	\$25,000,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$25,000,000	\$25,000	Bonds
MISSOURI	1,636	\$135,716,581	\$10,837,326	\$4,071,497	\$10,857,326	\$12,214,492	N/A	\$5,109,374	\$178,806,596	\$109,295	Bonds
NORTH CAROLINA	1,512	\$143,000,000	\$15,950,000	N/A	\$4,300,000	N/A	N/A	\$10,880,000	\$174,130,000	\$115,165	Bonds
OKLAHOMA	5,200	\$884,000,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$884,000,000	\$170,000	Bonds
SOUTH CAROLINA	1,500	\$185,700,000	\$16,800,000	\$1,900,000	\$21,400,000	\$9,300,000	\$2,000,000	\$6,500,000	\$243,600,000	\$162,400	Bonds
TENNESSEE (a)	1,444	\$255,404,880	\$11,368,568	\$9,640,560	\$12,770,244	\$7,355,745	\$2,233,743	\$20,906,260	\$319,680,000	\$221,385	Bonds/Cash
TEXAS	1,000	\$78,700,000	\$5,600,000	\$10,800,000	\$5,200,000	\$6,700,000	\$0	\$900,000	\$107,900,000	\$107,900	Bonds
VIRGINIA (b)	1,200	\$125,000,000	\$6,250,000	\$0	\$2,500,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$133,750,000	\$111,458	Bonds
WEST VIRGINIA	2,000	\$200,000,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$200,000,000	\$100,000	Bonds
AVERAGE (c)	1,695	\$183,254,099	\$9,272,603	\$4,164,081	\$8,813,163	\$5,941,588	\$4,034,803	\$10,467,698	\$206,304,561	\$116,367	

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

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

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

**TABLE 18**  
**SELECTED NEW MEDIUM SECURITY PRISONS: PROJECTED OPERATING COSTS**  
**(as July 1, 2018)**

STATE	Maximum Design Capacity	Number of Positions			Inmates Per Corrections Officer (a)	Annual Operating Cost	Average Operating Cost Per Bed
		Security	Non-Security	Total			
ALABAMA	3,900	420	80	500	9.3	\$50,000,000	\$12,821
ARKANSAS	1,000	220	28	248	4.5	\$20,000,000	\$20,000
FLORIDA	1,335	219	32	251	6.1	\$29,026,972	\$21,743
GEORGIA	1,200	160	68	228	7.5	\$13,608,654	\$11,341
KENTUCKY	1,000	180	70	250	5.6	\$17,000,000	\$17,000
LOUISIANA	500	138	33	171	3.6	\$10,924,450	\$21,849
MISSISSIPPI	1,000	167	53	220	6.0	\$12,000,000	\$12,000
MISSOURI	1,636	302	204	506	5.4	\$37,580,355	\$22,971
NORTH CAROLINA	1,512	280	190	470	5.4	\$23,986,767	\$15,864
OKLAHOMA	5,200	1,217	459	1,676	4.3	\$98,035,600	\$18,853
SOUTH CAROLINA	1,500	289	110	399	5.2	\$15,127,000	\$10,085
TENNESSEE	1,444	288	154	442	5.0	\$42,000,000	\$29,086
TEXAS	1,000	190	81	271	5.3	\$18,877,800	\$18,878
VIRGINIA	1,200	210	95	305	5.7	\$22,600,000	\$18,833
WEST VIRGINIA	2,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$50,000,000	\$25,000
AVERAGE (b)	1,695	306	118	424	5.6	\$30,717,840	\$18,422

(a) Assumes 100% staffing.

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

# PROBATION AND PAROLE

## **PROBATION AND PAROLE**

### **Summary of Key Findings**

Table 19 on page 47 provides data on the probation and parole (P&P) population that totaled 1,316,915, comprised of probationers and parolees throughout the SLC. Texas reported the highest number of P&P offenders at 339,235, comprised of 254,920 probationers and 84,315 parolees. In contrast, West Virginia reported the lowest number of P&P offenders at 3,673, comprised of 1,146 probationers and 2,527 parolees. The total number of agents reported was 14,109 throughout the SLC. Texas reported the highest number of agents at 4,429, while West Virginia reported the lowest number of agents at 67. Chart 7 on page 49 reflects the caseload per probation/parole agent with Alabama reporting the highest caseload per agent at 167, while North Carolina and West Virginia reported the lowest caseload at 54. The SLC average caseload was 96.

Table 20 on page 50 captures data for state inmates, probationers and parolees per 100,000 population. As of July 1, 2018, the SLC average number of state inmates per 100,000 population was 488.2, with Louisiana ranking the highest at 730.5 and North Carolina the lowest at 346.4. The SLC average of probationers and parolees per 100,000 population was 1,069 with Georgia ranking the highest at 2,127 and West Virginia the lowest at 202. The SLC average for total number of inmates, probationers and parolees per 100,000 population was 1,557 with Georgia ranking the highest at 2,654 and West Virginia the lowest at 600.

Table 21 on page 51 provides data on probation and parole funding. The total funding for probation and parole across the SLC was \$1.89 B, while the average funding per state was \$125.9 M. A ranking of expenditures per offender is provided for the SLC states, where 1 denotes the state (South Carolina) with the highest expenditure per offender at \$2,143, while 15 denotes the state (Georgia) with the lowest expenditure per offender at \$829.

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

STATE	Number of Offenders			Total Offenders	Number of Agents	Offenders Per Agent	Caseload Per Agent (a)
	Probationers	Parolees					
ALABAMA (b)	41,912	10,550		52,462	295	177.8	167.0
ARKANSAS (b)	36,735	24,595		61,330	470	130.5	130.0
FLORIDA (c)	134,402	5,370		139,772	2,079	67.2	80.8
GEORGIA (b)(d)	201,731	22,009		223,740	746	299.9	104.0
KENTUCKY	34,548	13,760		48,308	605	79.8	80.0
LOUISIANA	35,969	27,600		63,569	505	125.9	129.0
MISSISSIPPI (e)	23,701	8,667		32,368	300	107.9	115.0
MISSOURI	41,955	16,524		58,479	1,059	55.2	56.0
NORTH CAROLINA	84,922	15,240		100,162	1,737	57.7	54.0
OKLAHOMA	27,496	2,393		29,889	259	115.4	115.0
SOUTH CAROLINA (b)(f)	24,904	2,637		27,541	224	123.0	104.0
TENNESSEE (g)	65,541	11,163		76,704	732	104.8	94.0
TEXAS (h)	254,920	84,315		339,235	4,429	76.6	57.2
VIRGINIA	57,944	1,739		59,683	602	99.1	99.0
WEST VIRGINIA	1,146	2,527		3,673	67	54.8	54.0
TOTAL /AVERAGE	1,067,826	249,089		1,316,915	14,109	93.3	95.9

(a) Caseload per agent as reported by states.

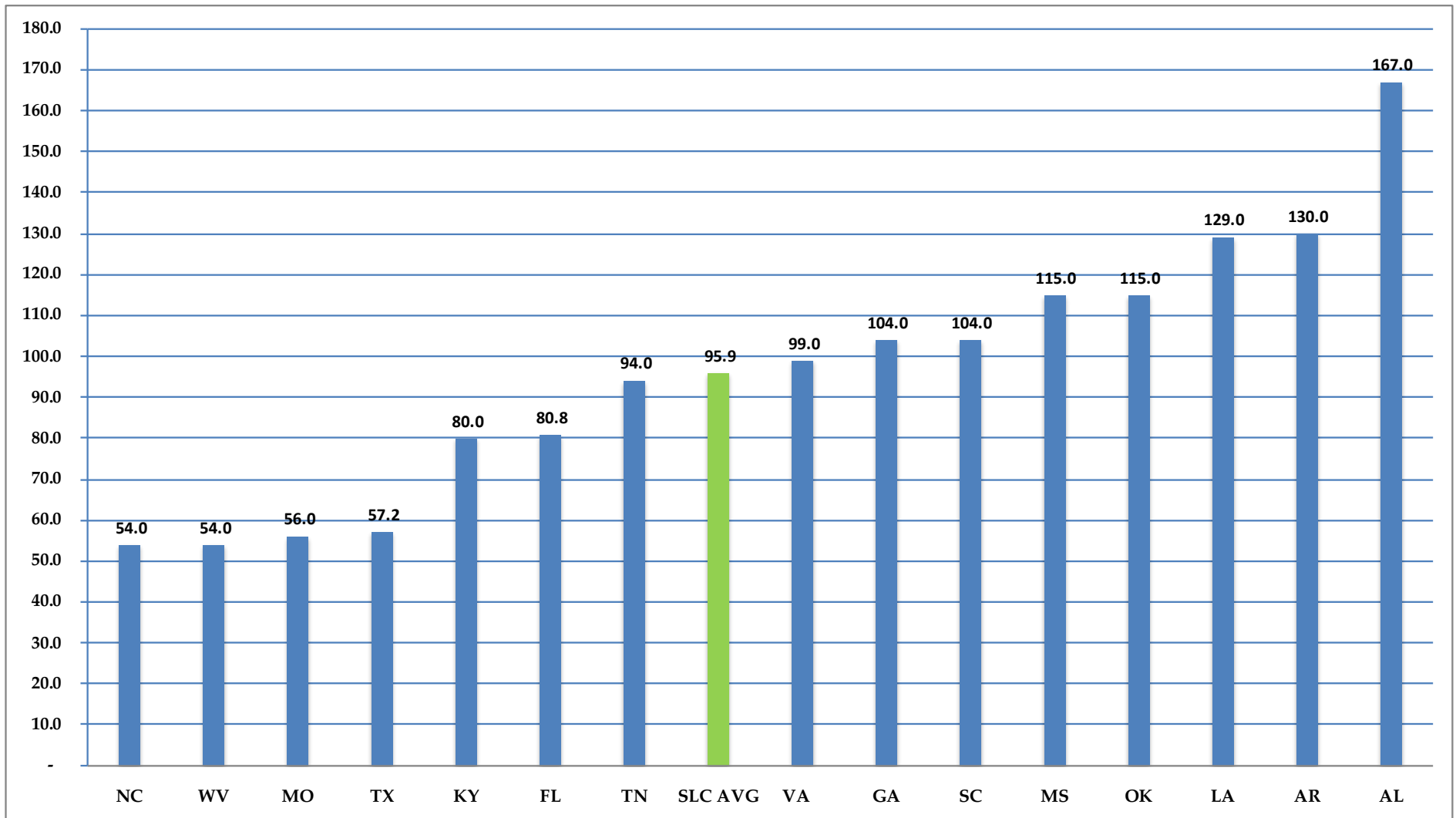
(b) Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia and South Carolina - probation and parole services are provided by a separate agency.

(c) Florida reports the caseload per agent are: 23.3 per agent for Community Control, 28.3 per agent for Sex Offender/Post-prison, 46.3 per agent for Drug Offender/Probation, 223.1 per agent for Pretrial Intervention and 83 per agent for Probation.

(d) Georgia Department of Community Supervision (DCS) reports the number of officers (746) excludes specialized assignments, such as court officers, sex offenders, and field training officers. DCS supervises cases according to risk and needs, which creates a wide variety of caseload sizes. Average Caseloads (only includes active supervision) excludes specialized assignments, such as court officers, sex offenders, and field training officers. DCS supervises cases according to risk and needs, which creates a wide variety of caseload sizes.

- (e) Mississippi reports that the electronic monitoring caseload size averages 29 offenders.
- (f) The South Carolina (SC) Department of Probation and Parole Services reports the number of cases assigned to probation and/or parole field agents are 224 for agents and 59 for offender supervision specialists. The number of cases (caseload) or workload units per agent is 104 cases per agent/offender supervision specialists.
- (g) Tennessee reports the number assigned to probation is 57,832 and an additional 7,709 for Community Corrections (total of 65,541).
- (h) Texas average caseload per agent of 57.2 represents 108.7 average regular caseload size for probation supervision, 75 average caseload for non-intensive (regular & specialized), 25 average caseload for intensive electronic monitoring, and 20 average caseload for super-intensive. Adult probation offenders are supervised by 123 local Community Supervision and Correction Departments (CSCDs). The Community Justice Assistance Division (CJAD) of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice is responsible for the oversight of community supervision and corrections departments in Texas. CJAD supports and assists the 123 CSCDs, which provide community supervision of adult offenders in 254 counties. The number of agents assigned to probation is 3,045 and 1,384 to parole.

CHART 7  
CASELOADS PER PROBATION/PAROLE AGENT





**TABLE 20**  
**TOTAL STATE INMATES, PROBATIONERS, AND PAROLEES PER 100,000 POPULATION**  
**(as of July 1, 2018)**

STATE	Total State Inmates	State Inmates Per 100,000 Population	Rank in SLC	Total Probationers & Parolees	Probationers & Parolees Per 100,000 Population	Rank in SLC	Total Inmates, Probationers & Parolees	Per 100,000 Population	Rank in SLC
ALABAMA	20,670	422.9	9	52,462	1,073	8	73,132	1,496	8
ARKANSAS	17,545	582.2	4	61,330	2,035	2	78,875	2,617	2
FLORIDA	96,253	451.9	11	139,772	656	13	236,025	1,108	13
GEORGIA	55,489	527.5	6	223,740	2,127	1	279,229	2,654	1
KENTUCKY	23,769	531.9	5	48,308	1,081	7	72,077	1,613	6
LOUISIANA	34,039	730.5	1	63,569	1,364	3	97,608	2,095	3
MISSISSIPPI	18,934	634.0	3	32,368	1,084	6	51,302	1,718	4
MISSOURI	31,724	517.8	7	58,479	955	10	90,203	1,472	9
NORTH CAROLINA	35,964	346.4	15	100,162	965	9	136,126	1,311	11
OKLAHOMA	27,211	690.1	2	29,889	758	11	57,100	1,448	10
SOUTH CAROLINA	19,289	379.4	14	27,541	542	14	46,830	921	14
TENNESSEE	30,834	455.4	10	76,704	1,133	5	107,538	1,588	7
TEXAS	145,119	505.6	8	339,235	1,182	4	484,354	1,688	5
VIRGINIA	37,251	437.3	12	59,683	701	12	96,934	1,138	12
WEST VIRGINIA	7,220	397.6	13	3,673	202	15	10,893	600	15
<b>TOTAL / AVERAGE</b>	<b>601,311</b>	<b>488.2</b>		<b>1,316,915</b>	<b>1,069</b>		<b>1,918,226</b>	<b>1,557</b>	

**TABLE 21  
PROBATION AND PAROLE FUNDING**

STATE		State Funds	Supervision Fees	Other Funds	Total	Expenditures Per Offender	SLC Rank
ALABAMA	(a)	\$63,793,686	\$14,470,957	\$600,000	\$78,864,643	\$1,503	7
ARKANSAS	(b)	\$91,423,392	\$12,000,000	\$3,149,646	\$106,573,038	\$1,738	4
FLORIDA		\$208,722,266	N / A	N / A	\$208,722,266	\$1,493	8
GEORGIA	(c)	\$182,371,924	N / A	\$3,078,887	\$185,450,811	\$829	15
KENTUCKY	(d)	\$55,124,600	\$0	\$1,792,813	\$56,917,413	\$1,178	10
LOUISIANA		\$50,441,732	\$20,743,660	\$54,000	\$71,239,392	\$1,121	11
MISSISSIPPI		\$22,985,431	\$12,103,203	N / A	\$35,088,634	\$1,084	13
MISSOURI	(e)	\$79,935,523	\$10,513,352	\$1,300,000	\$91,748,875	\$1,569	6
NORTH CAROLINA		\$194,889,471	N / A	N / A	\$194,889,471	\$1,946	2
OKLAHOMA		\$22,871,225	\$3,728,379	\$0	\$26,599,604	\$890	14
SOUTH CAROLINA	(f)	\$37,783,524	N / A	\$21,250,391	\$59,033,915	\$2,143	1
TENNESSEE		\$76,816,000	\$5,730,400	\$1,169,500	\$83,715,900	\$1,091	12
TEXAS	(g)	\$431,203,677	\$134,192,405	\$31,392,563	\$596,788,645	\$1,759	3
VIRGINIA		\$83,683,705	\$0	\$2,469,592	\$86,153,297	\$1,444	9
WEST VIRGINIA		\$4,945,361	\$1,187,086	\$0	\$6,132,447	\$1,670	5
TOTAL / AVERAGE		\$1,606,991,517	\$214,669,442	\$66,257,392	\$1,887,918,351	\$1,431	

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

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

(c) Georgia reports that a new agency, the Department of Community Supervision (DCS) is responsible for the effective and efficient supervision of more than 200,000 adult felony offenders and Class A and Class B designated juvenile offenders. DCS has transferred the responsibilities of the community supervision of parolees from the State Board of Pardons and Paroles, probationers from the Department of Corrections, and select Class A and B juveniles from the Department of Juvenile Justice to the Department of Community Supervision.

(d) Kentucky reports that its supervision fees, per Kentucky statute, are directed to the General Fund for either the state or city / county / consolidated local government.

(e) Missouri reports that the collection of supervision fees has decreased drastically in past years, so funds are internally restricted. The actual expenditures in FY 16 were \$6.4 M.

(f) South Carolina's probation and parole services are provided by a separate agency. The supervision fees are included in other funds (\$21,044,391) along with federal funds (\$206,000). Intensive Supervision services are provided by DOC at a cost of \$4,569,487.

(g) Texas reports that the probation budget for FY18 was \$421.7 M and parole budget was \$175.1 M.

# REHABILITATION

## **REHABILITATION**

### **Summary of Key Findings**

Table 22 on page 53 provides data on inmate rehabilitation that includes adult basic education, literacy programs, vocational education, religious guidance, and on-the-job training by each SLC state. Fourteen states reported that they have Adult Basic Education and/or Literacy programs and provide some form of Vocational Education to inmates within their system.

The number of inmates receiving a General Educational Development (GED) certificate (or equivalent – i.e. Hi-Set) ranged from 54 in Mississippi to 3,771 in Texas, while the percentage of inmates in state facilities receiving a GED ranged from 0.31% in Mississippi to 6.17% in Kentucky.

**TABLE 22**  
**INMATE REHABILITATION**  
**(as of July 1, 2018)**

STATE	Average Monthly Enrollment					Number Receiving GED FY18	% 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	577	301	691	4,895	52	286	N/A	1.38%
ARKANSAS (a)	2,153	N/A	264	1,305	496	613	3.04%	3.92%
FLORIDA (b)	615	965	688	N/A	172	1,139	2.60%	1.18%
GEORGIA (c)	2,572	790	1,759	42,277	2,395	3,118	1.86%	5.67%
KENTUCKY (d)	446	125	86	890	4,387	781	0.99%	6.17%
LOUISIANA (e)	1,368	170	735	124	9,325	597	1.20%	3.75%
MISSISSIPPI (f)	437	75	300	17,238	N/A	54	N/A	0.31%
MISSOURI (g)	5,093	3,196	473	43,618	1,448	1,284	4.38%	4.05%
NORTH CAROLINA (h)	1,215	N/A	2,120	516	N/A	1,008	4.83%	2.80%
OKLAHOMA (i)	796	628	175	10,896	0	1,121	3.80%	4.12%
SOUTH CAROLINA (j)	1,052	408	520	37,665	N/A	324	1.30%	1.71%
TENNESSEE	1,963	N/A	1,757	N/A	N/A	545	3.47%	2.46%
TEXAS (k)	19,742	16,998	3,418	521,421	3,211	3,771	3.40%	2.60%
VIRGINIA	4,259	4,259	2,492	12,998	527	365	N/A	1.21%
WEST VIRGINIA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	87	N/A	1.49%
TOTAL	42,288	27,915	15,478	693,843	22,013	15,093		2.74%

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

(b) Florida reports that \$35.14 M in state funds were allocated to rehab programs, 57% of its facilities have these programs, and 66.5% (or 64,996) of its eligible inmates enrolled in rehab programs.

(c) Georgia reports that \$17.75 M of state funds and \$0.4 M of non-state funds were allocated to rehab programs, 100% of its facilities have these programs, and 25.46% (or 13,964) of its eligible inmates enrolled in rehab programs.

- (d) Kentucky reports that \$5.64 M in state funds and \$0.1 M of non-state funds were allocated to rehab programs, 100% of its facilities have these programs, and 49% (or 5,896) of its eligible inmates enrolled in rehab programs.
- (e) Louisiana reports that \$4.12 M in state funds were allocated to rehab programs, 100% of its facilities have these programs, and 15% (or 2,569) of its eligible inmates enrolled in rehab programs.
- (f) Mississippi reports that \$2.4 M in state funds were allocated to rehab programs, 31% of its facilities have these programs, and 9% (or 967) of its eligible inmates enrolled in rehab programs. Mississippi information for On-the-Job Training includes state and private facilities.
- (g) Missouri reports that \$13.4 M in state funds and \$33.4 M in non-state funds were allocated to rehab programs. Literacy program numbers are included in the adult basic education numbers.
- (h) North Carolina reports that \$69.83 M in state funds and \$4.15 M in non-state funds were allocated to rehab programs and 100% of its facilities have these programs. North Carolina's literacy program is included in the adult basic education enrollment figure of 503.
- (i) Oklahoma reports that \$16.53 M in state funds and \$1.64 M in non-state funds were allocated to rehab programs, 100% of its facilities have these programs, and 16.9% (or 1,806) of its eligible inmates enrolled in rehab programs.
- (j) South Carolina reports the following information: GEDs/High School Diplomas = 256, Vocational Certificates = 2,429, WorkKeys = 938, On-the-Job Training Certificates = 3,086, Employability Skills Curriculum = 210, and Department of Labor Apprenticeships = 30. The combined total of awards is 6,949.
- (k) Texas reports that offenders enrolled in multiple religious guidance programs are counted more than once.

# PRISON INDUSTRIES

## **PRISON INDUSTRIES**

### **Summary of Key Findings**

Table 23 on pages 56-58 provides data on the various prison industries operated by the SLC states. All fifteen states reported maintaining a prison industries program. Total sales in all product lines reported by corrections departments were approximately \$478.7.9 M, while the total net profit generated was approximately \$27.2 M. The SLC operations employed an average of 1,514 inmates, who worked an average of 7.0 hours per day. Table 23 includes whether states have a “state use law” requiring state agencies to purchase from prison industries.



**TABLE 23  
FY 18 PRISON INDUSTRIES**

STATE	Total Sales	Net Profit	Average # Inmates Employed	Average Inmate Pay Per Hour	Average Hrs / Day / Inmate	Largest Product Lines	Gross Sales	State Use Law	
								Yes	No
ALABAMA	\$15,585,932	\$654,317	421	\$0.51	7.0				X
						Tag Clothing Print Janitorial Modular	\$4,947,727 \$2,249,653 \$2,540,479 \$1,094,137 \$820,467		
ARKANSAS	\$7,504,062	\$1,280,959	496	\$0.00	N/A				X
						Bus Factory Garment Factory Janitorial Plant Eco Products Furniture Factory	\$2,030,652 \$1,473,974 \$1,031,428 \$1,032,428 \$964,777		
FLORIDA	\$72,529,804	\$3,323,030	3,117	\$0.38	N/A				X
					Agency reports a total of 3,514,353 hrs	Specialty Manufacturing Graphics and Digital Services Sewn Products Agriculture	\$21,748,334 \$15,265,834 \$13,114,835 \$9,989,800 \$7,764,695		
GEORGIA	\$38,133,900	\$8,120,356	944	N/A	N/A				X
				GA law does not allow pay to inmates unless part of Federal Prison Industry Enhancement Program.	Those inmates are paid a minimum of \$7.25/hr and work on average 4 10 hour days to make 40 hr wk.	License Plates / Tag Decals Screen / Signs Pulaski Garment Printing Chemical	\$8,798,172 \$4,191,420 \$3,635,184 \$3,489,516 \$3,153,372		
KENTUCKY	\$10,329,900	\$139,951	581	\$0.68	7.0			X	
						Furniture/Wood Tags Print Inmate Clothing Janitorial Products	\$1,894,833 \$1,730,423 \$1,343,046 \$1,195,308 \$972,949		

**TABLE 23  
FY 18 PRISON INDUSTRIES**

STATE	Total Sales	Net Profit	Average # Inmates Employed	Average Inmate Pay Per Hour	Average Hrs / Day / Inmate	Largest Product Lines	Gross Sales	State Use Law	
								Yes	No
LOUISIANA	\$16,843,628	\$1,530,297	612	\$0.20	8.0			X	
						Canteen Sales	\$7,764,366		
						License Plates	\$1,564,216		
						Garments	\$3,124,872		
						Cleaning Supplies	\$1,099,579		
						Mattresses, Brooms & Mops	\$759,863		
MISSISSIPPI	N/A	N/A	580	\$0.31	7.0				X
						Fiberglass	\$1,373,493		
						Garment	\$2,161,209		
						Metal Products	\$732,721		
						Printing	\$642,625		
						Recycling	\$716,520		
MISSOURI	\$28,050,333	\$109,934	1,316	\$0.30/\$0.50/\$0.71	8.0			X	
						License Plates	\$3,206,524		
						Consumable Products	\$2,957,183		
						FCC Laundry	\$3,387,456		
						MCC Laundry	\$1,900,765		
						Chemical Products	\$1,836,240		
NORTH CAROLINA	\$92,000,000	\$967,000	4,438	\$0.196	8.0				X
						Food Products (Meat)	\$28,500,000		
						Textiles	\$14,000,000		
						Laundry Services	\$8,000,000		
						Print, Quick Copy, & Braille Transcript	\$7,000,000		
						Signage & Sign Recycling	\$9,000,000		
OKLAHOMA	\$30,222,636	\$5,353,107	1,283	\$0.71	7.0			X	
						Vehicle Tags	\$12,211,179		
						Metal Fabrication	\$4,190,839		
						Garment	\$2,490,848		
						Modular Furniture	\$1,675,378		
						Furniture	\$1,639,348		

**TABLE 23  
FY 18 PRISON INDUSTRIES**

STATE	Total Sales	Net Profit	Average # Inmates Employed	Average Inmate Pay Per Hour	Average Hrs / Day / Inmate	Largest Product Lines	Gross Sales	State Use Law	
								Yes	No
SOUTH CAROLINA	\$18,858,118	\$596,001	1,141	\$0.31-\$7.94	6.7 - 8.57			X	
						Printing	\$1,566,494		
						Apparel	\$1,562,122		
						Modular Furniture/Seating	\$1,629,322		
						Retread	\$481,535		
						Mattresses	\$622,446		
TENNESSEE	\$22,133,681	\$11,099	1,508	\$3.73	6.0				X
						Prison Industry Enhancement	\$6,392,028		
						Textiles	\$5,094,965		
						License Plates	\$4,957,333		
						Agriculture	\$2,059,105		
						Industrial Cleaning Products	\$1,042,758		
TEXAS	\$76,745,560	\$1,579,812	4,859	N/A	N/A			X	
				Texas does not pay offenders for participation in work programs.		License Plates	\$15,808,888		
						Garments	\$23,333,689		
						Metal	\$14,232,313		
						Furniture	\$12,259,120		
						Graphics	\$8,543,902		
VIRGINIA	\$42,842,654	\$3,140,564	1,172	\$0.69	5.0			X	
						Wood Furniture	\$9,090,187		
						License Tags	\$7,126,851		
						Clothing	\$7,163,979		
						Office Systems	\$5,099,715		
						Print	\$3,696,722		
WEST VIRGINIA	\$6,907,867	\$388,566	243	\$0.78	7.0			X	
						Printing	\$937,097		
						License Plates	\$1,145,160		
						Inmate Clothing	\$840,097		
						Seating	\$532,172		
						Furniture	\$284,862		
TOTAL	\$478,688,075	\$27,194,993	1,514	\$1.07	7.0				

# PRIVATIZATION SERVICES

## **PRIVATIZATION**

### **Summary of Key Findings**

Table 24 on pages 60-62 provides data on the different types of privatized services that were provided in the SLC states in FY 18. 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 \$2.37 B for 462,596 inmates. Reported private facilities realize an average cost of \$46.16 per offender per day. NOTE: Table 24 includes data as provided by the states. For some, a single cost per day may be included. For others, costs were delineated between different services. If data was not provided, a N/A will appear in the appropriate column.

**TABLE 24  
FY 18 PRIVATIZATION OF SERVICES**

STATE	Types of Services	Annual Value of Services	Number of Inmates/Beds	Private Facilities	
				Cost Per Day Per Offender	% of state inmates
ALABAMA				\$32.00	1.00%
	Inmate Health Services	\$136,700,000	20,670		
	Contract Beds	\$5,800,000	350		
ARKANSAS				N/A	
	Medical Services	\$68,444,504	16,487		
FLORIDA				\$44.08	10.00%
	Private Prisons	\$156,752,421	9,742		
	Health Services	\$322,080,964	86,729		
	Work Release/Transition	\$25,765,302	2,002		
GEORGIA				\$49.00	15%
	Health: Physical, Mental, Dental, etc.	\$230,651,145	43,861		
	Private Prisons	\$135,395,608	7,819		
	Food Service - (Aramark)	\$2,503,183	2,492		
KENTUCKY				\$58.00	
	Medical Services	\$46,703,383	11,964		
	Halfway Houses & Residential Treatment	\$26,057,997	2,187		
	Dental	\$2,103,140	11,964		
	Pharmacy	\$13,156,294	11,964		
	Private Prison (not a full year)	\$1,259,954	111		
LOUISIANA					
	Winn CC - Lasalle Corrections	\$13,015,124	1,448	\$24.63	8.65%

**TABLE 24  
FY 18 PRIVATIZATION OF SERVICES**

STATE	Types of Services	Annual Value of Services	Number of Inmates / Beds		Private Facilities	
					Cost Per Day Per Offender	% of state inmates
MISSISSIPPI					N/A	18.20%
	Private Prison Facilities	\$63,497,738	3,146			
	Medical Services	\$65,911,960	10,269			
	County Regional Facilities	\$40,155,149	4,044			
MISSOURI					N/A	
	Health Services	\$151,726,244	32,931			
	Substance Abuse Services	\$5,583,888	7,098			
	Education Services	\$840,103	537			
NORTH CAROLINA					N/A	
	No services provided by private sector.					
OKLAHOMA					\$47.77	25.90%
	Halfway House	\$21,770,020	1,420	(a)	\$15,331.00	
	Private Prison (Medium)	\$80,537,149	5,159	(a)	\$15,611.00	
	Private Prison (Maximum)	\$13,206,660	618	(a)	\$21,370.00	
SOUTH CAROLINA					\$70.00	25.00%
	Private Prison - CoreCivic	\$55,774	48			
TENNESSEE					\$57.92	34.50%
	Facility Operations	\$152,595,000	7,577			
	Medical	\$111,024,100	21,962			
	Mental Health	\$14,635,700	14,385			
	Food Service	\$20,034,100	14,385			

**TABLE 24  
FY 18 PRIVATIZATION OF SERVICES**

STATE	Types of Services	Annual Value of Services	Number of Inmates / Beds		Private Facilities	
					Cost Per Day Per Offender	% of state inmates
TEXAS						6.30%
	Residential Reentry Center	\$34,391,760	2,080	(b)	\$45.30	
	Substance Abuse	\$34,922,631	1,892	(b)	\$50.57	
	(includes residential and relapse beds)					
	Correctional Centers	\$60,979,550	4,118	(b)	\$40.57	
	Lockhart Work Program*	\$6,475,100	500	(b)	\$35.48	
	Private State Jails	\$48,711,732	4,080	(b)	\$32.71	
	Intermediate Sanction Facilities	\$32,133,870	2,412	(b)	\$36.50	
	Contracted SAFP (Substance Abuse)	\$5,790,448	392	(b)	\$40.47	
	Driving While Intoxicated Facility	\$14,162,000	1,000	(b)	\$38.80	
VIRGINIA					\$46.20	5.20%
	Medical Services	\$80,800,000	14,362			
	Pharmacy	\$9,000,000	15,000			
	Third Party Administration	\$83,000,000	30,500			
	Lawrenceville Correctional Center	\$26,200,000	1,555			
	Food Costs	\$3,000,000	2,387			
	Commissary	\$2,870,000	28,889			
	Renal Dialysis	\$1,700,000	60			
WEST VIRGINIA						
	No services provided by private sector.					
TOTAL		\$2,372,099,694	462,596	(c)	\$46.16	

(a) Annual Cost

(b) Texas reports average weighted per diems

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

\* These figures include health care services (approximately \$6.79 per day).

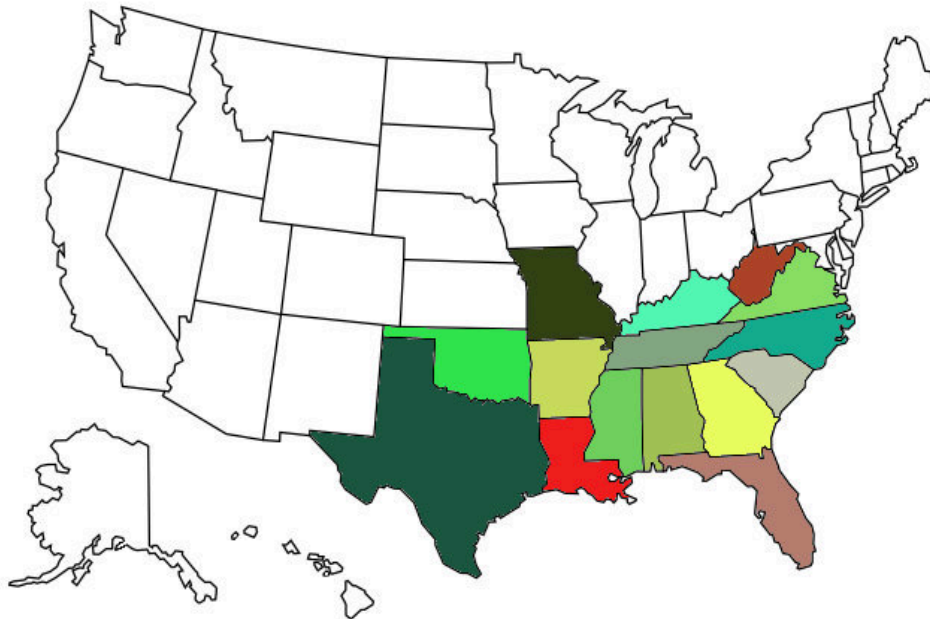


# STATE PROFILES

## **STATE PROFILES**

### **Summary of Key Findings**

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



**ALABAMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2018)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Average Age at Commitment:	31.0 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	1,440 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments (excluding life sentences):	16.0 years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	3.0 years
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:	
A. Personal	
B. Property	
C. Drugs	
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	45.42%
Percentage Black	54.07%
Percentage Hispanic	0.00%
Percentage Other	0.51%
Percentage Male	91.00%
Percentage Female	9.00%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	1,120 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	528 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	256 inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	19.0%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	182 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 18:	3 inmates
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	12,730 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	2,997 inmates

**ALABAMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2018)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	3,943 inmates
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	287 inmates
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	3,656 inmates
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 18 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	2,528 inmates
Parole	3,231 inmates
Goodtime	N/A
Probation	3,431 inmates
Death	118 inmates
<u>Other (transfer, court order, bond/appeal)</u>	<u>3,267 inmates</u>
Total	12,575 inmates
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:	N/A
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
<i>The Alabama Medical Furlough Act became a law on September 1, 2008, and provides the Commissioner of DOC discretionary authority to grant medical furlough for terminally ill, permanently incapacitated, and geriatric inmates who suffer from a chronic infirmity, illness, or disease related to aging, and who do not constitute a danger to themselves or society.</i>	
Number of Inmates Released in FY 18 Based on the Above:	4 inmates
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	636 inmates
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	31.5%
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	61 inmates
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	1,814 inmates
HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	Yes
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	Yes
Systems Frequency of Testing:	Intake, Discharge, Inmate Request, Symptomatic, etc.
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	59 inmates
Alabama currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.	

**ALABAMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2018)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	2,005 inmates
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	37 inmates
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	Yes
High Risk Group	Yes
Systems Frequency of Testing: Inmates with high risk factors, requests, abnormal labs, and symptoms	
Alabama currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.	

**COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS**

The Alabama Department of Corrections (ADOC) is currently under federal and state court orders for the year ending June 30, 2017. The state has been under state court order since 1999. The court order requirements include: removal of state inmates from county jails, addressing sexual safety for females at Tutwiler Prison for Women, addressing ADA compliance statewide, and addressing mental health involuntary medication.

## ALABAMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2018)

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

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

Number of elderly and/or infirmed inmates:	N/A	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	1	
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

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

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

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

## ALABAMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2018)

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

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

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-released program:	2,584	
Number of individuals enrolled in a post-release program:	N/A (See Note Above)	
Number of state operated facilities with pre-release programs:	27	
Percentage of state facilities with pre-release programs:	1	
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

**ARKANSAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2018)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Average Age at Commitment:	35.0 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	997 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments(excluding life sentences):	8.4 years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	4.8 years
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:	
A. Rape	
B. First Degree Murder	
C. Aggravated Robbery	
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	54.00%
Percentage Black	42.00%
Percentage Hispanic	3.00%
Percentage Other	1.00%
Percentage Male	92.00%
Percentage Female	8.00%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	745 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life(Without Parole):	556 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	22 inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	13.0%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	29 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 18:	0 inmates
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	7,397 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	1,555 inmates



**ARKANSAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2018)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	3,844 inmates
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	1,576 inmates
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	2,268 inmates
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 18 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	655 inmates
Parole	7,415 inmates
Goodtime	N/A
Probation	N/A
Death	84 inmates
Other (transfer, court order, bond/appeal)	N/A
Total	8,154 inmates
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:	N/A
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
Number of Inmates Released in FY 18 Based on the Above:	1 inmate
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	297 inmates
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	57.4%
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	44 inmates
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	All inmates
HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	All
Random	0
Incident	No Data
High Risk Group	None
Systems Frequency of Testing: Upon Admission to ADC and as clinically appropriate	
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	50 inmates
ARKANSAS currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.	

**ARKANSAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2018)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	1,945 inmates
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	4 inmates
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	160
Random	0
Incident	By risk assessment
High Risk Group	988
Systems Frequency of Testing: <i>Upon admission to ADC, all inmates are screened for high risk factors. If high risk, then counseled and tested for HCV. If positive, followed in Hep C Chronic Care Clinic and treated per Federal Bureau of Prisons guidelines.</i>	
ARKANSAS currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.	
COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS	

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

## ARKANSAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2018)

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

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

Number of elderly and/or infirmed inmates:	1,996	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	0	
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$68,444,504	(\$ state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$0	(\$ non-state funds)

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

ADOC provides alcohol and drug treatment services under the Department of Aging, Adult and Behavioral Health Services (DAABHS). Substance Abuse Treatment Programming (SATP) including Therapeutic Community expenditures for FY 18 were \$790,720. The SATP programs are a minimum of six months residential treatment with a total of 603 beds at six units and are funded by general state revenues. The ADOC also operates a nine- to twelve-month Therapeutic Community with a total of 239 beds at three units. Both male and female inmates have programs available for both modalities. Positions in all programs are financed as state positions using general state revenue funds. Programs are evaluated daily through clinical supervision, use cognitive behavioral therapies and are audited by DAABHS.

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	842	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	6	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	4%	
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$790,720	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$0	(\$ non-state funds)

## ARKANSAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2018)

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

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

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

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

**FLORIDA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2018)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Average Age at Commitment:	35.1 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	3,594 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments (excluding life sentences):	4.3 years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	3.8 years
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:	
A. Robbery with Weapon	
B. Burglary, Dwelling	
C. Capital Murder	
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	40.1%
Percentage Black	47.1%
Percentage Hispanic	12.5%
Percentage Other	0.4%
Percentage Male	93.0%
Percentage Female	7.0%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	3,244 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	10,327 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	405 inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	18.6%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	345 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 18:	4 inmates
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	32,116 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	7,311 inmates

**FLORIDA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2018)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	N/A
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	N/A
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	N/A
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 18 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	18,319 inmates
Parole	16 inmates
Goodtime	N/A
Probation	4,833 inmates
Death	482 inmates
<u>Other (Conditional Releases, Executions and Other Mechanisms)</u>	<u>6,574 inmates</u>
Total	30,224 inmates
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:	N/A
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
Number of Inmates Released in FY 18 Based on the Above:	16 inmates
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	1,913 inmates
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	24.5%
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	N/A
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	N/A
HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	N/A
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	N/A
FLORIDA did not provide information regarding the segregation or isolation of AIDS/HIV inmates.	

**FLORIDA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2018)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	N/A
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	N/A
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	N/A

**COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS**

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

## FLORIDA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2018)

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

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

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

Inmates are monitored at regular intervals for chronic illnesses, and once they turn 50 they automatically receive a periodic screening every year (as opposed to every five years before age 50).

Dental periodic oral examinations are performed annually when the inmate turns 50 (as opposed to every two years prior to age 50).

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

The Department has a number of specialty facilities that house elderly inmates and those with complex medical needs, including: a 120-bed licensed hospital for acute care needs, with a dialysis center, cancer center and large infirmary on the same grounds; specialty dorms/units at six institutions, some of which house males and females age 50+, and others that provide medical care and supportive services for inmates throughout the long-term care continuum (from self-care through palliative care); and eight (8) Transitional Care Units, which are inpatient mental health units where elderly inmates with impairment in mental and cognitive functioning receive necessary care in a safe and protective environment.

Number of elderly and/or infirmed inmates:	23,338	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	Included Above	
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$446,553,057	(\$ state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$641,768	(\$ non-state funds)



## FLORIDA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2018)

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

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

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

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

- The Department has 850 IO seats at 12 locations.

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

## FLORIDA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2018)

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

- The Department has 1,200 OP seats at 13 locations.

**Residential Therapeutic Community (RTC)** - A nine- to twelve-month residential treatment program depending on the individual clinical need of the inmate. This model emphasizes structure, responsibility, credibility, accountability, discipline, consistency and consequences/limit setting. Emphasis is placed on changing addictive and criminal thinking patterns and behaviors. Inmates participate in daily structured activities, which include a minimum of 10 hours per week of group or individual counseling. Counselor to inmate ratio is 1:15. These programs are licensed in accordance with F.A.C., 65D-30.

- The Department has 309 RTC seats at five (5) locations.

**Prevention Services** - include, but are not limited to, cognitive-behavioral programs, substance use disorder education and family reunification programs. All Prevention services are provided in accordance with F.A.C., 65D-30.

- The Department has 775 prevention seats at 6 locations.

#### **Privately Operated Work Release Programs**

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

- The Department has 15 contracted locations.

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	41,306	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	70	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	49%	
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$22,493,514	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$2,155,660	(\$ non-state funds)

## FLORIDA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2018)

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

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

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

#### **Compass 100**

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

#### **Resource Directory**

The Bureau of Readiness and Community Transition also maintains a statewide Resource Directory to further assist in providing community resources to releasing inmates. The Resource Directory has been designed as a searchable website to assist staff, inmates and ex-offenders locate resources in their community. The resources included in this directory are verified on a routine basis to ensure the most up-to-date information is provided to ex-offenders. The Resource Directory can be accessed at <http://www.dc.state.fl.us/resourceDirectory/>

## FLORIDA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2018)

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

##### **Transition Assistance Passport**

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

##### **Identification**

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

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-release program:	10,963	
Number of individuals enrolled in a post-release program:	376	
Number of state operated facilities with pre-release programs:	103	
Percentage of state facilities with pre-release programs:	71.5%	
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

**GEORGIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2018)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Average Age at Commitment:	34.8 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	2,299 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments (excluding life sentences):	10.0 years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	4.0 years
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:	
A. Murder	
B. Armed Robbery	
C. Aggravated Assault	
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	35.86%
Percentage Black	59.82%
Percentage Hispanic	3.80%
Percentage Other	0.53%
Percentage Male	92.84%
Percentage Female	7.16%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	7,740 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	1,441 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	422 inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	21.0%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	51 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 18:	2 inmates
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	13,512 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	3,779 inmates

**GEORGIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2018)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	2,365 inmates
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	946 inmates
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	1,419 inmates
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 18 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	7,794 inmates
Parole	7,689 inmates
Goodtime	N/A
Probation	N/A
Death	221 inmates
<u>Other (released on reprieve)</u>	<u>2,622 inmates</u>
Total	18,326 inmates
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:	N/A
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
Number of Inmates Released in FY 18 Based on the Above:	1,079 inmates
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	1,480 inmates
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	27.4%
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	N/A
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	42,749 inmates
HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	17,603 inmates
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	Intake/Exit and upon request or clinically indicated
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	294 inmates
GEORGIA currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.	

**GEORGIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2018)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	277 inmates
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	57 inmates
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	
GEORGIA currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.	
<b>COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS</b>	

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

## GEORGIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2018)

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

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

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

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

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) is a nine-month program provided to offenders with an identified substance abuse need. Offenders are referred to this program based on assessed need. The funding associated with this effort is \$7,420,723 in state funds and \$0 from federal grant funds.

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

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

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

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	4,487	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	34	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	100%	
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$8,237,695	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$0	(\$ non-state funds)



**GEORGIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**STATE INITIATIVES**  
**(as of July 1, 2018)**

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

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

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

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

GDC released 21,303 offenders in FY 13, 20,629 in FY 14, 17,816 in FY 15, 18,131 in FY 16 and 16,458 in FY 17. These numbers go in line with the push for Criminal Justice Reform. Currently, 66.18% of the offenders have violent and sex crimes. Criminal Justice Reform has reduced the number of offenders incarcerated and those incarcerated are for longer periods of time. Additionally, the Georgia Department of Corrections maintains a Career Center in each state prison. The Career Center works in conjunction with the Reentry class to provide offenders with training regarding the use of computers, career interest profilers, resume writing, job interviewing techniques, job search skills, and Department of Labor information regarding soft skill training.

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

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

## GEORGIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2018)

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

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

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-released program:	19,909	
Number of individuals enrolled in a post-release program:	N/A	
Number of state operated facilities with pre-release programs:	34	
Percentage of state facilities with pre-release programs:	100%	
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

**KENTUCKY CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2018)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Average Age at Commitment:	35.0 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	1,756 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments (excluding life sentences):	4.8 years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	2.2 years
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:	
A. Burglary III, Degree	
B. Burglary II, Degree	
C. Theft by Unlawful Taking > \$500 and < \$10,000	
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	75.98%
Percentage Black	21.24%
Percentage Hispanic	1.35%
Percentage Other	1.43%
Percentage Male	87.00%
Percentage Female	13.00%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	773 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	122 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	31 inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	27.8%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	30 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 18:	0 inmates
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	4,915 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	605 inmates

**KENTUCKY CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2018)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	3,515 inmates
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	3,333 inmates
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	182 inmates
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 18 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	430 inmates
Parole	7,515 inmates
Goodtime (Minimum Expiration, Admin Release, Supervision Credits, etc)	4,233 inmates
Probation	1,479 inmates
Death	64 inmates
<u>Other (Active Inmate Release, Commutation of Sentence, Conditional Release, etc.)</u>	<u>6,055 inmates</u>
Total	19,776 inmates
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated: Seven days/month in addition to program and education completed awards.	
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
Number of Inmates Released in FY 18 Based on the Above:	7 inmates
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	539 inmates
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	48.9%
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	6 inmates
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	1,565 inmates
HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	As needed either by request or incident
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	15 inmates
KENTUCKY currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.	

**KENTUCKY CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2018)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	2,084 inmates
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	14 inmates
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
<p>Systems Frequency of Testing: Identification, evaluation and monitoring of Kentucky Department of Corrections (KDOC) inmates with Hepatitis C, as mirrored by the Federal Bureau of Prisons guidelines: pre-medication assessment, including determination of liver disease severity, comorbidities and patient likelihood of adherence to prescribed medications and monitoring; urgency of initiating antiviral therapy should be based on the risk of developing decompensated cirrhosis or dying from liver cancer or liver-related diseases. Urgent antiviral therapy considered in patients with advanced cirrhosis. Individuals with mild liver disease have less urgency for antiviral therapy in the short term. Antiviral therapy is not indicated in patients with limited life expectancy (i.e. multiple co-morbidities, non-curative hepatocellular cancer) unless there is reason to anticipate that duration or quality of life can be improved by eradication of HCV. KDOC obtains health history from all newly incarcerated inmates during intake. If an inmate reports previously being treated for Hepatitis C at an outside facility, the inmate signs a Release of Information to obtain outside records to verify if the patient reached a sustained viral response after completing antiviral medications. If an inmate reports being treated for Hepatitis C at a KDOC facility and obtained a sustained viral response, KDOC submits a lab requisition for a HCV RNA Qualitative (Lab Corp: 550713). Testing for HCV infection is recommended for inmates with risk factors for HCV, certain clinical conditions and for those who request testing. Establishing criteria is a vital component of the initial evaluation and ongoing management of patients with chronic HCV infection. Although all patients with chronic HCV may benefit from antiviral therapy, certain patients are at higher risk for complications, disease progression and require more urgent consideration for initiation of antiviral therapy. Priority levels (Level 1-3) have been established to ensure those with the greatest need are identified. The patient will have a clinic visit with the medical provider at 2 weeks and 4 weeks after starting antiviral medications, and monthly thereafter for the duration of antiviral therapy; more frequently as clinically indicated. Labs are drawn at 4, 8, and 12 weeks.</p> <p>KENTUCKY currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.</p>	

**KENTUCKY CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**STATE INITIATIVES**  
**(as of July 1, 2018)**

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

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

The state owns and manages a 67-bed nursing care facility at KY State Reformatory (KSR) for male inmates. KYDOC also provides in-prison medical care to female inmates at the KY Correctional Institution for Women (KCIW) with 20 beds. The state procures medical services through contracts with the private sector. KYDOC utilizes a private company that provides health care for inmates at \$11.10 per inmate per day. Elderly inmates in need of medical care are housed in KSR and KCIW; however, these inmates are grouped together in units to accommodate equipment and staff.

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

Number of elderly and/or infirmed inmates:	N/A	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	2	
	<i>\$13.89 per inmate per day average daily</i>	
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	<i>population; DOC is not able to calculate cost</i>	(\$ state funds)
	<i>for a specific age range</i>	
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$66,820,856	(\$ state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$25,083	(\$ non-state funds)

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

KDOC, through the Division of Substance Abuse Services, provides evidence based substance abuse programming via therapeutic community and cognitive behavioral therapy. Programming is available in eight (8) prison facilities. Substance abuse programs are available for male and female inmate populations. The University of Kentucky Center for Alcohol and Drug Research provides outcome data to evaluate the effectiveness of the programs.

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	877	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	11 programs in 8 facilities	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	62%	
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$6,662,709	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$235,177	(\$ non-state funds)

## KENTUCKY CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2018)

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

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

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

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

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-released program:	8,983	
Number of individuals enrolled in a post-release program:	2,197	
Number of state operated facilities with pre-release programs:	12	
Percentage of state facilities with pre-release programs:	100%	
Total cost for pre-release programs:	\$8,683,084	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for pre-release programs:	\$1,470,493	(\$ non-state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	\$61,408	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

**LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2018)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Average Age at Commitment:	33.3 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	2,984 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments: (excluding life sentences)	5.6 years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	2.1 years
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:	
A. Drug Offenses	
B. Robbery	
C. Homicides	
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	32.60%
Percentage Black	67.00%
Percentage Hispanic	0.20%
Percentage Other	0.20%
Percentage Male	94.50%
Percentage Female	5.50%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	N/A
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	4,735 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	91 inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	10.2%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	69 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 18:	0 inmates
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	5,820 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	2,542 inmates



**LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2018)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	4,747 inmates
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	251 inmates
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	1,087 inmates
Other Violators are Revocation waiver pending = 2,916, waiver technical = 490 and unknown = 3	inmates
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 18 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	1,097 inmates
Parole	293 inmates
Goodtime	16,194 inmates
Probation	296 inmates
Death	127 inmates
<u>Other (Conviction Overturned, Court Order and Released to INS)</u>	<u>82 inmates</u>
Total	18,089 inmates
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated: For certain offenders eligible for diminution sentence options include the following: earn 30 days for every 30 days incarcerated, earn 35 days for every 30 days incarcerated or earn 45 days for every 30 days of incarcerated.	
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
Number of Inmates Released in FY 18 Based on the Above:	16 inmates
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	573 inmates
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	34.1%
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	89 inmates
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	341 inmates
HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	N/A
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	449 inmates
LOUISIANA currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.	

**LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2018)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	1,727 inmates
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	1,727 inmates
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	As needed when clinically indicated
LOUISIANA currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.	
<b>COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS</b>	

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

## LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2018)

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

The reception centers for the Department of Public Safety and Corrections (DOC) are responsible for the initial medical and mental health screenings of offenders upon arrival. The medical and mental health screenings, along with classification screenings, are key elements in determining the permanent housing assignment for each offender.

There are three facilities within the department that are considered to be a Level of Care (LOC) 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 services are also available. A Skilled Nursing Unit (SNU) provides extensive inpatient medical services. The SNU at Elayn Hunt Correctional Center (EHCC) has a 64-bed capacity. Louisiana State Penitentiary, known as Angola, has a 62-bed capacity. Louisiana Correctional Institute for Women (LCIW) has a 13-bed capacity. These units also provide an End-of-life Care program and Palliative Care, which provides palliative treatment to 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 offender volunteers and offender visitors in place of, and in conjunction with, actual family visits, plus the willing and active role of medical and security staff, allows the offender to have a dignified end-of-life plan.

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. A new unit was opened at EHCC that houses elderly and offenders with chronic care needs that are unable to maintain activities of daily living in general population. Due to the flood of August 2016, LCIW offenders are housed at EHCC in this building. Each institution has a chronic disease management plan. This program includes protocols and chronic care clinics for the management of offenders with chronic illnesses, including at a minimum: hypertension, diabetes, congestive heart failure, hyperlipidemia and asthma/COPD.

## LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2018)

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

The Keep on Person Medication Program is available to offenders for self-administration of approved medications. The offender must be able to read and write and be allowed to handle the approved medications. This program encourages independence and allows the offender to play a part in their healthcare plan.

Offender Assistants (under staff supervision) perform familial duties commensurate with their level of documented training. These duties may include the following: peer support and education, hospice or end-of-life care activities, and/or assisting impaired offenders on a one-on-one basis with activities of daily living.

Louisiana R.S. 15:574.20 and R.S. 15:833 allow offenders who meet qualifications for compassionate release and medical parole to be released early. The offender must have a terminal illness or be physically disabled and require long-term care. During the 2017 Regular Legislative Session a new type of medical release was added. It is medical treatment furlough and it allows offenders with first and second degree murder charges to be released to a medical facility or nursing home if he/she meets the medical criteria. Other laws provide potential medical parole for low-risk offenders by clearly defining the medical condition.

There are also two Geriatric Parole Acts for which some offenders may qualify. Act 790 of 1991 and Act 253 of 2011 allow those offenders who are non-violent, over age 60, who have served more than 10 years, and meet other determined pre-release educational readiness to be eligible for geriatric parole.

Number of elderly and/or infirmed inmates:	3,948	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	3	
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	\$86,259,457	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	\$0	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$60,870,162	(\$ state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$0	(\$ non-state funds)

## LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2018)

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

The reception centers for the DOC are responsible for the initial mental health and substance abuse screenings of offenders upon arrival. Each offender receives an individualized treatment plan. The screenings are key elements in determining placement and the type of treatment that is required.

Every institution has substance abuse treatment and education programs. Each DOC institution is mandated to follow/provide the following per Health Care Policy No. HC – 40 16:

- 1) Living in Balance: Moving From a Life of Addiction to a Life of Recovery;
- 2) Availability of Alcoholics Anonymous/Narcotics Anonymous weekly meetings;
- 3) A pre-treatment and post-treatment evaluation to measure the progress of participants at Steve Hoyle facility;
- 4) Provisions for illiterate offenders or those with reading disorders (utilized as needed);
- 5) Provisions that the offender will be involved in aftercare discharge planning.

Each institution also provides pre-release counseling services. In addition, the residential pre-release “Blue Walters” drug treatment program is operational in cooperation with the privately operated Richwood Correctional Center. Recidivism rates are measured for Blue Walters. LCIW uses the Living in Balance Curriculum for their substance abuse program. This program is scheduled as an 8 1/2-week curriculum where there is a pre- and post-test involved. Only offenders in general population participate in the program. LCIW does not track the recidivism rate for those participants once they release from LCIW. The total cost of the program is \$1,214.

DOC offers an intensive substance abuse program, ranging from three to nine months, housed at Bossier Parish Correctional Facility. The Steve Hoyle Intensive Substance Abuse Program (SHISAP) houses 600 male treatment beds. The SHISAP program, modeled after the successful IMPACT program previously housed at Forcht Wade Correctional Center, provides treatment for addiction and its underlying causes. Curriculums include Living In Balance, Dr. Eric Cohen’s risk management program (Mind Altering Substance Abuse Program, Phase 1 - Identifying and Phase 2 - Understanding), Cognitive Behavioral/Emotive Therapy, Moral Reconation Therapy (MRT), victims awareness, anger management, family therapy, Big Book study groups, AA meetings, community meetings, dual-diagnosis treatment, and drug specific courses. The program is supported through state funds with a budget focused on the salaries for the substance abuse treatment providers (approximately \$300,000). It is also supported by the federal grant, RSAT-Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Grant.

## LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2018)

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

The efficacy of the SHISAP program is determined by reviewing the recidivism tendencies of released graduates compared to the recidivism rates of offenders who did not receive treatment. The department also tracks monthly graduation rates, determined by Certified Treatment Rehabilitation Programs.

The Concordia Correctional Treatment Program in Ferriday, LA, is a 40-bed facility for male, adult offenders. The program is funded through grants from the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement and the Louisiana Office of Addictive Disorders (OAD). 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 last 90 days of incarceration. The ratio of clients to counselors in this program is 14:1, based on grant requirements from the OAD. The emphasis is on cognitive-behavioral therapeutic techniques. A vast array of treatment material from well-known names in the treatment field is utilized. The twelve-step approach also provides tools for the inmate to use when he is released to stay clean and sober, if he so chooses. This program uses Living in Balance, Recovery Dynamics and Cage Your Rage.

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	7,251	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	8	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	100%	
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$6,100,398	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$0	(\$ non-state funds)

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

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

## LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2018)

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

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

Once in the community post-release and the offender is under parole or diminution of sentence supervision, they are assisted by probation and parole officers. The officers develop a plan of supervision for each offender and make referrals to community programs (education, substance abuse and mental health, employment, housing, etc.) based on the needs of the offenders as identified by the risk/needs assessments and the conditions of release. For high risk and/or need offenders, or those who have technical violations of supervision conditions, the department offers Day Reporting Centers in 8 urban centers, as well as in-patient substance abuse treatment in lieu of revocation as options for offenders under community supervision. Most programs are funded within DOC's budget. Some of the education programs are funded through Title I funding. The Louisiana Community and Technical College System provides some funding for vo-tech instructors. LCTCS also assists offenders serving their sentences in local jails to access federal Pell grant funds to pay for programs offered in those jails.

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

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

## LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2018)

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

Substance Abuse: Approximately 78% of the offender population admits to some type of substance abuse problem that led to their criminality. DOC offers several substance education programs at each prison. The Blue Walters Substance Abuse Treatment Program provides substance abuse treatment for technical violators and offenders that are nearing release. In July 2012, Forcht Wade Correctional Center (FWCC) was closed. The primary mission of FWCC was to provide intensive substance treatment through the Steve Hoyle Substance Abuse Program. The Steve Hoyle Substance Abuse Rehabilitation Program is now located at Bossier Parish Correctional Center in conjunction with a partnership with the Sheriff of Bossier Parish. Six hundred (600) clinical substance abuse treatment program beds are provided at Bossier Parish Correctional Center. The program is research-driven and evidence based, offering extensive substance abuse treatment that focuses on addictive disorders, as well as psychological concerns of the individual and their family.

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

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

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



## LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2018)

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

Transitional Work Program: Eligible offenders can be in a transitional work program for 6-48 months depending on the nature of their offense. Offenders are employed and earn prevailing wages. A percentage of their salary is deposited into an account for the inmate and a percentage pays for room and board and incidental costs. Currently DOC has approximately 5,432 beds allocated for transitional work programs and about 3,175 are filled. While in the Transitional Work Program offenders begin to understand work ethic and, in many instances, obtain a job skill. They can also begin to pay child support, victim restitution, and become taxpayers rather than tax burdens.

Partnership with Sheriffs: Almost half of the approximately 35,000 offenders committed to DOC serve out their sentences in local jails and approximately 11,000 of the 17,000 offenders released from custody annually are released from local jails. In most instances these facilities provide limited to no reentry programs. The department developed and is implementing regional local reentry programming for offenders serving time in local jails. The concept has divided the state into nine (9) regions with multiple parishes in each region, plus an additional gender-specific program for female offenders. Under this plan, there is no new brick and mortar to expand jail capacity to house more offenders, but rather funding for staff and supplies are provided to deliver rehabilitative opportunities. Each program draws reentry participants from all local jails within the region and offers the same mandatory pre-release curriculum provided in state correctional facilities. The programs, which began by offering the department's standardized 100-hour pre-release curriculum and discharge planning, continue to expand as needs are identified. Both state and local reentry programs focus on securing two valid forms of identification for offenders and preparing them for discharge by assisting with obtaining residence and employment plans. Based on Government Efficiency Management Systems (GEMS) recommendations, the department expanded Regional Reentry Programs as noted above. The department deployed 20 transition specialists into 40 local jails housing the largest number of state offenders to provide individual assessments and reentry programming to those offenders. Additionally, the department expanded adult basic education classes into 15 local jails. Local reentry programs are:

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

## LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2018)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE: In FY 18, a Regional Reentry Program will be opened in Calcasieu (Southwest Region) and in subsequent fiscal years, the final Regional Reentry Program for males will be opened in the Southeast Central region of the state.

## LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2018)

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

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

Day Reporting Center Program (DRC) – This includes structured programs for selected probation and parole violators who are on the cusp of being re-incarcerated for technical violations. They remain in the community, are required to report to the structured program offered at the DRC and are assessed and provided treatment or services in identified needs areas, (i.e., substance abuse, mental health referrals, job search, education, etc.). Four DRC's are currently operating in the Northwest and Southeast Regions. Based on the 2014 Government Efficiency Management Systems (GEMS) recommendations and subsequent funding, 8 DRC's were opened, but 4 were subsequently closed due to budget cuts at the end of FY 16. Currently, there are DRC's in operation in Baton Rouge, Shreveport, New Orleans, and Covington. Additional DRC sites are planned as funds become available.

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

## LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2018)

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

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

These programs have a positive impact on recidivism rates. Recidivism rates are lower for offenders that complete programs in education, transitional work programs, faith-based, and parole supervision as compared to the total population released.

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-released program:	8,447	
Number of individuals enrolled in a post-release program:	686	
Number of state operated facilities with pre-release programs:	8	
Percentage of state facilities with pre-release programs:	100%	
Total cost for pre-release programs:	\$4,331,485	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for pre-release programs:	\$0	(\$ non-state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	\$1,595,974	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	\$0	(\$ non-state funds)

**MISSISSIPPI CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2018)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Average Age at Commitment:	34.0 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	788 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments: (excluding life sentences)	6.5 years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	2.8 years
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:	
A. Armed Robbery	
B. Aggravated Assault	
C. Sexual Battery	
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	36.84%
Percentage Black	61.70%
Percentage Hispanic	0.96%
Percentage Other	0.50%
Percentage Male	92.00%
Percentage Female	8.00%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	525 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	1,629 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	35 inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	17.0%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	43 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 18:	0 inmates
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	4,441 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	333 inmates

**MISSISSIPPI CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2018)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	1,962 inmates
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	1,746 inmates
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	216 inmates
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 18 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	593 inmates
Parole	5,104 inmates
Goodtime	N/A
Probation	1,374 inmates
Death	84 inmates
<u>Other (released on reprieve)</u>	<u>801 inmates</u>
Total	7,956 inmates
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:	N/A
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
Number of Inmates Released in FY 18 Based on the Above:	6 inmates
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	423 inmates
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	33.4%
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	50 inmates
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	178 inmates
HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	All inmates are tested at intake
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	At intake and as clinically indicated
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	178 inmates
MISSISSIPPI currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.	

**MISSISSIPPI CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2018)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	755 inmates
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	4 inmates
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	As clinically indicated. Not all are tested for Hepatitis C.

MISSISSIPPI currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.

**COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS**

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

## MISSISSIPPI CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2018)

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

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

Number of elderly and/or infirmed inmates:	271	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	2	
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	State funds - costs not separately defined for this inmate subgroup	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	Non-state funds -not used	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$65,911,960	(\$ state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	Medical paid by state funds except in-patient stays reimbursed through Medicaid	(\$ non-state funds)

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

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



## MISSISSIPPI CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2018)

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

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	592	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	6	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	46%	
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$35,000	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$383,000	(\$ non-state funds)

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

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

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-released program:	1,168	
Number of individuals enrolled in a post-release program:	N/A	
Number of state operated facilities with pre-release programs:	3	
Percentage of state facilities with pre-release programs:	100%	
Total cost for pre-release programs:	See Above	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	See Above	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

**MISSOURI CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2018)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Average Age at Commitment:	35.0 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	1,057 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments: (excluding life sentences)	7.0 years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	4.0 years
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:	
	A. Possession of Controlled Substance
	B. Distributing/Manufacturing Controlled Substances
	C. Robbery 1st Degree
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	63.95%
Percentage Black	33.40%
Percentage Hispanic	2.00%
Percentage Other	0.66%
Percentage Male	90.00%
Percentage Female	10.00%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	54 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	9,400 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	N/A
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	29.0%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	25 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 18:	0 inmates
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	7,652 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	1,692 inmates

**MISSOURI CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2018)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	6,034 inmates
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	3,354 inmates
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	2,680 inmates
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 18 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	1,649 inmates
Parole	14,149 inmates
Goodtime	N/A
Probation	5,387 inmates
Death	110 inmates
<u>Other</u>	<u>257 inmates</u>
Total	21,552 inmates
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:	N/A
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
Number of Inmates Released in FY 18 Based on the Above:	12 inmates
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	517 inmates
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	48.3%
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	73 inmates
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	40,178 inmates
HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	73 inmates
Random	716 inmates
Incident	1,277 inmates
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	On admission and as ordered by attending medical provider
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	32 inmates
MISSOURI currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.	

**MISSOURI CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2018)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	4,956 inmates
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	10 inmates
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	Offenders are tested at the discretion of physicians depending on the offenders reporting of high-risk behavior.

MISSOURI currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.

**COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS**

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

## MISSOURI CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2018)

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

Elderly offenders are housed in general population. There is no dedicated housing for offenders over 50. It costs \$13 per day to provide medical services per inmate. The state of Missouri does not track elderly or disabled inmate expenses separately. In FY 18, MDOC had 464 Offenders over age 50.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## MISSOURI CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2018)

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

The following are programs whose service delivery is outsourced:

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

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

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

## MISSOURI CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2018)

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

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

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

## MISSOURI CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2018)

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

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

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

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	2,957	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	6	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	27%	
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

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

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



## MISSOURI CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2018)

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

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

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

**NORTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2018)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Average Age at Commitment:	34.0 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	1,923 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments: (excluding life sentences)	2.0 years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	2.0 years
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:	
A. Habitual Felon	
B. Murder 2nd Degree	
C. Robbery with dangerous weapon	
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	39.75%
Percentage Black	52.40%
Percentage Hispanic	0.00%
Percentage Other	7.86%
Percentage Male	92.00%
Percentage Female	8.00%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	1,507 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	1,519 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	72 inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	40.0%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	140 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 18:	0 inmates
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	9,065 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	1,411 inmates

## NORTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2018)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	N/A
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	N/A
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 18 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	7,298 inmates
Parole	16,735 inmates
Goodtime	N/A
Probation	N/A
Death	96 inmates
<u>Other</u>	<u>1,455 inmates</u>
Total	25,584 inmates
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:	N/A
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
Number of Inmates Released in FY 18 Based on the Above:	9 inmates
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	1,042 inmates
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	19%
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	198 inmates
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	15,131 inmates
HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing: Mandatory at intake, every four years from last negative test, and within one year of release.	
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	297 inmates
NORTH CAROLINA currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates. North Carolina conducts infectious disease education classes at processing centers upon entry into the system. Offenders are provided with training and education when they are placed into certain jobs within the department for blood borne pathogen exposure risks.	

## NORTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2018)

#### PROFILE QUESTION

#### STATE RESPONSE

Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	2,380 inmates
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	81 inmates

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

Admission

N/A

Random

N/A

Incident

N/A

High Risk Group

N/A

Systems Frequency of Testing: NORTH CAROLINA provides medical follow-up for anti-HCV positive inmates. All anti-HCV positive inmates should be counseled about: (1) the natural history of HCV, (2) risk of transmission to others, and (3) lifestyle changes that can minimize disease progression.

NORTH CAROLINA currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates. A hepatology clinic is provided for the offender population for the management of their hepatitis C disease process.

#### **COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS**

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

## NORTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2018)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## NORTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2018)

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

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

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

ACDP programs are based on Cognitive-Behavioral Interventions (CBI) and encompass two service levels including intermediate and long-term treatment. The intermediate treatment programs provide intensive outpatient services to inmates identified as having a moderate to severe substance use disorder for a period of at least 90 days. Intermediate programs use a gender-specific curriculum in fourteen (14) prison units across the state. Long-term intensive outpatient treatment programs range in length from 120 to 365 days. Long-term programs use a gender-specific curriculum and are designed to treat inmates identified as having a severe substance use disorder in need of long-term treatment. Long-term programs are located in four (4) prison units across the state.

The NC Department of Public Safety Controller's Office computes agency and ACDP prison-based program costs annually. NC reported that the FY 17 average cost per day per inmate in a prison-based program was \$72.58. These estimations are calculated using both program and custody costs. ACDP program cost per day per inmate was \$16.98. ACDP operates one prison-based program with a federal Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) grant which provides 75% of the funding with a state match of 25%.

## NORTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2018)

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

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

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

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	5,279	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	17	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	30%	
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$4,075,601	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$374,410	(\$ non-state funds)

## NORTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2018)

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

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

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

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

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

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-released program:	224	
Number of individuals enrolled in a post-release program:	2,876	
Number of state operated facilities with pre-release programs:	59	
Percentage of state facilities with pre-release programs:	100%	
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)



**OKLAHOMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2018)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Average Age at Commitment:	35.0 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	1,201 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments (excluding life sentences):	10.5 years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	2.5 years
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:	
A. Possession of a Controlled Substance	
B. Distribution of Controlled Dangerous Substance/Possession with Intent	
C. Robbery or Attempted with Dangerous Weapon (85%)	
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	54.14%
Percentage Black	25.87%
Percentage Hispanic	7.66%
Percentage Other	12.33%
Percentage Male	88.13%
Percentage Female	11.87%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	1,949 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	926 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	103 inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	39.6%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	47 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 18:	0 inmates
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	6,609 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	1,589 inmates

**OKLAHOMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2018)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	40 inmates
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	19 inmates
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	21 inmates
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 18 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	2,505 inmates
Parole	298 inmates
Goodtime	N/A
Probation	7,161 inmates
Death	92 inmates
<u>Other</u>	<u>0 inmates</u>
Total	10,056 inmates
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:	N/A
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
Number of Inmates Released in FY 18 Based on the Above:	2 inmates
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	526 inmates
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	24.76%
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	67 inmates
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	51 inmates
HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	Inmates are tested at intake (initial reception) and when known risk
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	0 inmates
OKLAHOMA currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.	

**OKLAHOMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2018)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	3,052 inmates
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	16 inmates
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing: Upon request, known risk exposure or when signs/symptoms	
OKLAHOMA currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.	
The Hepatitis C Management Protocol addresses the identification of Hepatitis C and other types of liver disease, the screening process for medical and mental health contraindications, medical indications to treatment, outside consultations with Hepatologist, treatment guidelines, monitoring during treatment, inmate education materials and post treatment follow-ups.	

**COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS**

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

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

ODOC defines elderly as inmates who are age 50 and older. As of 6/30/18, ODOC had 5,392 inmates incarcerated who were age 50 or older. ODOC does not operate a specific state facility or housing unit solely for the purpose of housing elderly inmates. For FY 18, which is July 1, 2017 - June 30, 2018, outside provider billing, lab services, patient-specific pharmaceuticals and hospital costs for age 50 and over was \$13,278,118. This amount equates to 42.80% of the total amount spent on all incarcerated age groups in the same categories and time frames. Oklahoma is not a Medicaid expansion state. However, in specific instances, inmates who are hospitalized are able to access Medicaid funding. In FY 18, Medicaid reimbursed \$1,502,969 for inmates across all age groups, of which DOC paid the state-matching share of \$617,524.

Number of elderly and/or infirmed inmates:	5,392	inmates
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	0	inmates
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$88,274,788	(\$ state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$1,502,969	(\$ non-state funds)

## OKLAHOMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2018)

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

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

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	2,131	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	17	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	46%	
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$1,520,293	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$248,379	(\$ non-state funds)

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

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

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-released program:	8,264	
Number of individuals enrolled in a post-release program:	N/A	
Number of state operated facilities with pre-release programs:	24	
Percentage of state facilities with pre-release programs:	100%	
Total cost for pre-release programs:	\$1,616,550	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for pre-release programs:	\$0	(\$ non-state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	\$0	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	\$0	(\$ non-state funds)

**SOUTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2018)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Average Age at Commitment:	34.2 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	835 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments (excluding life sentences):	4.8 years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	2.7 years
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:	
A. Homicide	
B. Dangerous Drugs	
C. Burglary	
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	36.89%
Percentage Black	59.80%
Percentage Hispanic	2.34%
Percentage Other	0.97%
Percentage Male	92.86%
Percentage Female	7.14%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	912 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	1,177 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	44 inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	19.3%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	36 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 18:	0 inmates
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	3,654 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	1,403 inmates

**SOUTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2018)

Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	428 inmates
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	188 inmates
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	240 inmates

Inmates Released from Custody in FY 18 for the Following:

Expiration of Sentence	3,131 inmates
Parole	1,904 inmates
Goodtime	N/A
Probation	1,659 inmates
Death	114 inmates
<u>Other</u>	<u>1,777 inmates</u>
Total	8,585 inmates

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

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed: Yes

Number of Inmates Released in FY 18 Based on the Above: 4 inmates

Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20: 544 inmates

Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release: 22.3%

Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases: 114 inmates

Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies: 7,686 inmates

HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:

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

Systems Frequency of Testing: Admissions, on exposure and clinical indications

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies: 156 inmates

SOUTH CAROLINA currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.

**SOUTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2018)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	628 inmates
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	36 inmates
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	Physician's request (544) and presence of risk factor
SOUTH CAROLINA currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates. An infection control coordinator monitors Hepatitis C inmates with the help of medical staff to distribute information along with monthly chronic care clinics at institutions. The department has developed new treatment protocols that are in the process of implementation.	

**COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS**

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

## SOUTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2018)

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

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

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

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

At this time, there has been no legislation enacted to address the current SCDC geriatric or medically fragile inmate population. Individual inmate cost estimates are not tracked by SCDC based on geriatric or chronic care disease related expenses.

Number of elderly and/or infirmed inmates:	2,089	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	9	
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$83,600,306	(\$ state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$56,182	(\$ non-state funds)



**SOUTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**STATE INITIATIVES**  
(as of July 1, 2018)

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

South Carolina Substance Abuse Services include the following programs:

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

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

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

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

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	121	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	3	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	14.0%	
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$2,010,377	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

## SOUTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2018)

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

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

SCDC now has two additional reentry programs implemented at Kershaw Correctional Institution (Medium/Level II Male Institution) and Graham (Camille Griffin) Correctional Institution (Minimum/Level 1 Female Institution). Inmates who are eligible for Level 1 placement and are within six months of their scheduled release date are brought to these designated reentry sites to participate in a variety of reentry services.

Educational services for completion of the GED and WIN (formerly Work Keys) curriculum are available along with several vocational trades programs. Soft skills and life skills training is provided. Employability skills training is provided during the latter part of the sentence. Outside agencies such as the Department of Employment and Workforce offer special training assistance and job search activities.

Catholic Charities offers assistance to identified homeless/indigent populations, assistance with obtaining identification, Social Security Card, Birth Certificate, Education, Housing, Employment, Medication, Legal intervention, Clothing, Transportation, SNAP, SSI, VA, etc. They have an onsite office space at Manning Reentry.

Goodwill also has an onsite office space at Manning Reentry. They provide work readiness training, one on one relationships with a case manager prior to release/post release and computer training. They also provide vouchers for inmates returning to specific poverty identified communities. This is a Department of Labor program partnership.

All institutions (21 facilities statewide) have put forth efforts to incorporate a 30-day reentry programming component for their general population inmates, pushing for offenders to start thinking and preparing for their release at the point of initial incarceration.

According to U.S. News and World Report (May 14, 2018), South Carolina ranks 5th nationally in lowest recidivism rates.

Assistance is provided with job placement and housing. Collaboratively with Mental Health staff, treatment plans are completed to ensure that a supply of medications as well as doctor's appointments are given prior to release.

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-released program:	213	
Number of individuals enrolled in a post-release program:	N/A	
Number of state operated facilities with pre-release programs:	3	
Percentage of state facilities with pre-release programs:	14%	
Total cost for pre-release programs:	\$9,755,321	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for pre-release programs:	\$0	(\$ non-state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

**TENNESSEE CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2018)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Average Age at Commitment:	35.0 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	1,412 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments (excluding life sentences):	6.6 years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	4.9 years
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:	
A. Drug Offenses	
B. Homicides	
C. Property Offenses	
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	57.60%
Percentage Black	40.00%
Percentage Hispanic	0.00%
Percentage Other	2.40%
Percentage Male	88.70%
Percentage Female	11.30%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	1,922 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	353 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	82 inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	34.0%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	61 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 18:	0 inmates
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	3,666 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	1,940 inmates

**TENNESSEE CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2018)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	1,667 inmates
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	490 inmates
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	1,177 inmates
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 18 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	4,982 inmates
Parole	3,171 inmates
Goodtime	N/A
Probation	5,145 inmates
Death	104 inmates
<u>Other</u>	<u>136 inmates</u>
Total	13,538 inmates
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:	N/A
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
Number of Inmates Released in FY 18 Based on the Above:	1 inmate
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	361 inmates
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	40.6%
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	200 inmates
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	6,788 inmates
HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	5,682 inmates
Random	1,121 inmates
Incident	32 inmates
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	All inmates at intake (unless they opt-out), per inmate request, blood borne exposure and known high-risk exposure
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	54 inmates
TENNESSEE currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.	

**TENNESSEE CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2018)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	4,362 inmates
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	90 inmates
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	1,726 inmates
Random	2,029 inmates
Incident	29 inmates
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	Intake (History of HCV), per inmate request, blood borne exposure, high-risk exposure, elevated liver functions, etc.

TENNESSEE currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.

**COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS**

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

**TENNESSEE CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**STATE INITIATIVES**  
(as of July 1, 2018)

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

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

Number of elderly and/or infirmed inmates:	N/A	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	1	
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

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

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

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	1,477	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	10	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	1%	
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$65,400	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$105,200	(\$ non-state funds)

## TENNESSEE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2018)

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

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

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-released program:	657	
Number of individuals enrolled in a post-release program:	1,628	
Number of state operated facilities with pre-release programs:	10	
Percentage of state facilities with pre-release programs:	100%	
Total cost for pre-release programs:	\$354,500	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	\$699,836	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

**TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2018)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Average Age at Commitment:	35.0 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	6,253 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments (excluding life sentences):	6.5 prison and 0.9 jail years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	4.2 prison and 0.9 jail years
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:	
A. Drugs	
B. Assault	
C. Robbery	
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	33.20%
Percentage Black	32.70%
Percentage Hispanic	33.60%
Percentage Other	0.60%
Percentage Male	91.80%
Percentage Female	8.20%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	8,201 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	1,116 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	262 inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	19.1%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	217 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 18 :	10 inmates
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	50,600 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	9,566 inmates



**TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2018)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	6,559 inmates
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	1,495 inmates
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	5,064 inmates
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 18 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	23,222 inmates
Parole	21,614 inmates
Goodtime	13,295 inmates
Probation	336 inmates
Death	480 inmates
<u>Other</u>	<u>6,646 inmates</u>
Total	65,593 inmates
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated: Approved by Board of P&P and supervised by Parole Division. Prison-time plus good time must equal total sentence.	
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
Number of Inmates Released in FY 18 Based on the Above:	57 inmates
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	2,728 inmates
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	21.0%
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	560 inmates
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	142,033 inmates
HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	68,168 inmates
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing: All inmates at intake, pre-release, as clinically indicated, and annually upon offender request.	
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	526 inmates
TEXAS currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.	

**TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2018)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	18,640 inmates
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	614 inmates
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing: Offenders are tested at intake if they are predetermined to be in a high risk group. Offenders will also be tested as clinically indicated and upon offender request annually.	
TEXAS currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.	

**COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS**

The TEXAS Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) is not currently under a federal or state court order.

**TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**STATE INITIATIVES**  
**(as of July 1, 2018)**

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

The TDCJ considers offenders 55 years of age and older as geriatric. Certain units have been designated housing areas for geriatric offenders with less severe medical issues. State legislation passed in the 85th Regular Session provided an appropriation to add 163 sheltered housing beds at three additional units. 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 geriatric offenders with significant medical issues.

Number of elderly and/or infirmed inmates:	19,304	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	11	
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$707,503,242	(\$ state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

## TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2018)

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

IN-PRISON THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY (IPTC) – This program is an intensive substance abuse Therapeutic Community (TC) program for Correctional Institutions Division offenders who have an FI-5 vote from the Board of Pardons and Paroles. It is a six-month, in-prison therapeutic community program divided into three phases: Phase I (Orientation), Phase II (Main Treatment) and Phase III (Re-Entry). TC is a positive, self-contained environment where offenders who have similar treatment needs live and work together toward a common goal of addiction recovery, positive behavior and life change. Upon completion of the IPTC, offenders are released to the Continuum of Care through placement in Phase I - Transitional Treatment Residential Services or Phase I-B - Outpatient Care Services for up to 90 days. Subsequent phases consist of Phase II - Supportive Outpatient Services for up to nine months and Phase III - Support and Follow-Up for up to twelve months. Offenders may also participate in peer support groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), Narcotics Anonymous (NA), Cocaine Anonymous (CA), Winners' Circle, Secular Organization for Sobriety (SOS), or Recovery Support Services (RSS). FY 18 expenditures totaled \$20,663,076.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE FELONY PUNISHMENT FACILITIES (SAFPF) – This program is an intensive substance abuse treatment program for offenders on probation or parole. The program is operated in a TC setting and lasts six months in most cases, but nine months for offenders with special needs. A judge sentences an offender to a SAFPf as a condition of probation or as a modification of probation. The Board of Pardons and Paroles may also place an offender in the program as a modification of parole supervision. The program is divided into three phases: Phase I (Orientation), Phase II (Main Treatment) and Phase III (Re-Entry). The TC is a positive, self-contained environment where offenders who have similar treatment needs live and work together toward a common goal of addiction recovery, positive behavior and life change. Upon completion of the SAFPf, offenders are released to the Continuum of Care through placement in Phase I - Transitional Treatment Residential Services or Phase I-B/4C - Outpatient Care Services for up to 90 days. Subsequent phases consist of Phase II - Supportive Outpatient Services for up to nine months and Phase III - Support and Follow-Up for up to twelve months. Offenders may also participate in peer support groups such as AA, NA, CA, Winners' Circle, SOS, or RSS. FY 18 expenditures totaled \$49,720,535.

## TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2018)

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

PRE-RELEASE SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAM (PRSAP) – This program is an intensive 6-month substance abuse treatment program for offenders approved for parole contingent upon completion of this program. This program is operated in a substance abuse treatment environment. The treatment modality is similar to the IPTC program in that it consists of three in-prison phases: Phase I (Orientation), Phase II (Treatment), and Phase III (Re-Entry). Offenders released from the PRSAP onto parole supervision, and who have the appropriate special condition imposed by the Board of Pardons and Paroles, are placed on a specialized TC caseload into Phase III - Support and Follow-Up for six months. Offenders may also participate in peer support groups such as AA, NA, CA, Winners' Circle, or SOS. FY 18 expenditures totaled \$1,370,995.

PRE-RELEASE THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY (PRTC) – This program is an intensive 6-month TC program for offenders approved for parole contingent upon completion of this program. The PRTC is comprised of three primary tracks: education and vocational training, substance abuse treatment and cognitive restructuring. The treatment modality is similar to the IPTC program in that it consists of three in-prison phases: Phase I (Orientation), Phase II (Treatment), and Phase III (Re-Entry). Offenders released from the PRTC onto parole supervision, and who have the appropriate special condition imposed by the Board of Pardons and Paroles, are placed on a specialized TC caseload into Phase III - Support and Follow-Up for six months. Offenders may also participate in peer support groups such as AA, NA, CA, Winners' Circle, or SOS. FY 18 expenditures totaled \$812,800.

IN-PRISON DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED (DWI) RECOVERY PROGRAM – This program is an intensive 6-month program that addresses the scope of needs within the In-Prison DWI Recovery Program. The best-practice approach utilizes a multimodal design that accommodates the diversity of needs presented in the population to maximize the potential of success for each offender. The multimodal In-Prison DWI Recovery Program contains a variety of educational modules and treatment activities, including group and individual therapy. A comprehensive treatment plan is developed for each offender based on the results of an evaluation designed to assess the needs and risk of recidivating. A schedule of appropriate interventions is included on the plan. Offenders that complete the 6-month DWI program may be required to participate in post-release substance abuse programming upon vendor recommendation and the appropriate special condition imposed by the Board of Pardons and Paroles. FY 18 expenditures totaled \$3,830,775.

**TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**STATE INITIATIVES**  
**(as of July 1, 2018)**

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

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

- 60- to 90-day Tier – A 90-day program with the option to complete the program in 60 days based on documented evidence of the offender's stage of readiness and progress. The program is designed to provide substance abuse treatment services to offenders that meet the criteria of substance abuse. This tier shall encompass 15 hours per week of treatment delivered through clinical groups and individual sessions, utilizing a curriculum validated to address the appropriate level of services and comprehensive enough to address the offender's individual treatment needs.
- 90- to 120-day Tier – A 120-day program with the option to complete the program in 90 days based on documented evidence of the offender's stage of readiness and progress. The program is designed to provide substance abuse treatment services to offenders that meet the criteria of substance dependence. This tier shall encompass 20 hours per week of treatment delivered through clinical groups and individual sessions, utilizing a curriculum validated to address the appropriate level of services and comprehensive enough to address the offender's individual treatment needs.

Offenders may also participate in peer support groups such as AA, NA, CA, Winners' Circle, SOS, or RSS. FY 18 expenditures totaled \$2,733,856.

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

There are three (3) ISF programs:

- a 45-day relapse program for those In-Prison Therapeutic Community (IPTC) or Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility (SAFPF) offenders that previously completed one of these programs.

**TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**STATE INITIATIVES**  
(as of July 1, 2018)

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

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

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	10,216	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	22	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	21.2%	
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$79,113,403	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$18,634	(\$ non-state funds)

**TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**STATE INITIATIVES**  
(as of July 1, 2018)

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

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

CORRECTIVE INTERVENTION PRE-RELEASE PROGRAM (CIPP) - The CIPP is a collaborative effort to provide programming to level 1, 2 and 3 administrative segregation offenders who are going to be released to the community from administrative segregation. The behavioral issues that precipitated the placement in segregation are likely associated with a higher risk of criminal behavior in the future as are the concomitant adjustment issues that will result from their social isolation. The 90-day program curriculum include a variety of topics utilizing cognitive intervention strategies (including anger/stress management, social skills, healthy relationships, preparation for and maintaining employment, spirituality, gang intervention, substance abuse, and limited basic education), which are developed to target criminogenic needs thereby impacting risk and enhancing reentry opportunities for the offenders upon release. The program currently has a capacity of 207 offenders. The 90-day in-cell program works with pre-release offenders. The intensity of the program is high and the importance of time with each offender is emphasized. The program utilizes technology to make the most efficient use of staff time to present concepts in a virtual classroom environment.

SERIOUS AND VIOLENT OFFENDER REENTRY INITIATIVE (SVORI) PROGRAM – The SVORI Program is a pre-release program that provides in-cell programming for male offenders assigned to and releasing directly from administrative segregation. The program is designed to reduce recidivism by better preparing and assisting offenders confined to administrative segregation to successfully reenter their communities. The offender's nature of offense does not have to be violent to be eligible for the program. Offenders may be placed in the program as a result of a Parole Board vote; or the offender may volunteer for the program if he is eligible for mandatory supervision release or flat discharge. The curriculum addresses the leading causes of recidivism: anger management, thinking errors, substance abuse, life skills, employment and re-engaging into society. Offenders with the parole stipulation of SVORI aftercare may participate in a continuum of care through a Parole District Reentry Center (DRC) upon release. FY 18 expenditures totaled \$587,365.



**TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**STATE INITIATIVES**  
**(as of July 1, 2018)**

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

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

SEX OFFENDER EDUCATION PROGRAM (SOEP-4) is a 4-month, low-intensity program designed to assist sex offenders assessed to pose a low sexual reoffense risk. SOEP-4 employs a cognitive intervention model utilizing psychoeducational classes. The format of SOEP-4 is didactic and is intended to provide the information necessary to impact offenders lacking knowledge as necessary to effect change in their patterns of thinking. FY 18 expenditures are included in SOTP-18.

SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT PROGRAM (SOTP-9) is a nine-month moderate-intensity treatment program designed to assist sex offenders assessed to pose a moderate sexual reoffense risk. The SOTP-9 employs a cognitive-behavioral model and includes psychoeducational classes as well as group and individual therapy designed to facilitate acceptance of responsibility, acknowledgement of deviant patterns, and development of needed interventions to correct patterns and resolve underlying issues. FY 18 expenditures are included in SOTP-18.

**TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**STATE INITIATIVES**  
**(as of July 1, 2018)**

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

SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT PROGRAM (SOTP-18) is an eighteen-month, high-intensity treatment program designed to assist sex offenders assessed to pose a high sexual reoffense risk. The SOTP-18 employs a cognitive-behavioral model and includes psychoeducational classes as well as group and individual therapy in a TC. The enhanced intensity of TC and additional group assignments focus on enhancing victim empathy and are designed for offenders of higher risk and need. The primary goal of this program is to reduce the rate of reoffense and move the participant toward a more pro-social lifestyle. FY 18 expenditures for SOEP-4, SOTP-9 and SOTP-18 combined totaled \$2,111,971.

OUR ROADWAY TO FREEDOM (ORTF) PROGRAM is a six-month program for offenders that volunteer to participate in an intervention and recovery program. The program targets offenders with a past or current prostitution charge, or who self-report a history of prostitution or associated activities, domestic violence or identify as victims of human trafficking. The curriculum provides cognitive intervention, life skills, conflict resolution, recognition of victimization, trauma support and personal safety. ORTF includes modules on addiction, affect regulation, healthy relationships, appropriate boundaries, dress and behavior, hygiene and legal/financial responsibilities. FY 18 expenditures totaled \$156,109.

BABY AND MOTHER BONDING INITIATIVE (BAMBI) - This program partners the TDCJ Rehabilitation Programs Division with the Health Services Division, Correctional Institutions Division, the University of Texas Medical Branch and the Santa Maria Hostel, Inc., to provide child development education and training in a residential facility for up to 20 new mothers. The program allows offender mothers and their newborns time to form a healthy attachment in a secure setting. The offender receives child development education, life skills, infant first aid and CPR, nutrition, peer recovery, cognitive skills, anger management and family reunification sessions. Additional programming may include substance abuse education and GED classes. FY 18 expenditures totaled \$440,585.

**TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**STATE INITIATIVES**  
**(as of July 1, 2018)**

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

FEMALE COGNITIVE PRE-RELEASE PROGRAM (FCPRP) – FCPRP is PRTC for women, providing cognitive-behavioral programming for female offenders who are within 6 months of release and who demonstrate a willingness to maintain appropriate behavior to benefit from the offered programming. The program is designed to effectively manage the behavior of offenders who have served long-term sentences by providing opportunities for behavioral changes through faith-based and secular programming, motivating participants to change, and thus reducing the recidivism rate. The didactic and therapeutic interventions are designed to impact the cognitive distortions associated with previous destructive and illegal behaviors, as well as the underlying issues that continue to support and perpetuate maladaptive decision making. The program, designed to impact criminogenic risk factors, includes developing or enhancing basic life skills intended to help the participant to function successfully upon return to society. The program offers opportunities to practice prosocial behaviors in a controlled environment and better understand personal triggers that lead to inappropriate behaviors, including promiscuity, alcohol abuse or substance abuse. In addition, topics range from personal budgeting and banking, resume development, substance abuse education, anger management, family relationships, domestic violence awareness, criminal thinking, victim awareness and the impact of crime on victims, and basic literacy education. The program is augmented by support groups and self-help educational materials. Utilizing a gender-responsive, trauma-informed, cognitive-behavioral curriculum developed to meet the treatment needs of female offenders in correctional settings, the program is delivered by skilled practitioners trained in the delivery of this specific curriculum and evaluated to ensure that current, researched modalities for effective treatment delivery are utilized. FY 18 expenditures totaled \$131,000.

**TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**STATE INITIATIVES**  
**(as of July 1, 2018)**

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

ADMINISTRATIVE SEGREGATION DIVERSION PROGRAM (ASDP) – ASDP is a method of allowing confirmed Security Threat Group members the immediate opportunity to renounce their previously established gang affiliation upon their return to TDCJ custody. The process involves three phases and entails a period of acclimation to work on emotional balance, beliefs, dysfunctional thinking patterns, life and coping skills, problem solving, and building/maintaining appropriate and healthy relationships. Additionally, offenders may receive up to one month of orientation prior to beginning Phase I.

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

FAITH-BASED DORMS - Faith-based dorms were implemented in March 1997 and have expanded to 97 facilities. There are 120 faith-based dorms, with a total of 7,841 beds statewide. FBD offers support for offenders who desire to incorporate religious faith and practice in a group setting. FBD offers a curriculum to assist with successful reentry into the local community and/or rehabilitation needs in order to effect improved institutional adjustment. The programming is conducted by local faith-based and community volunteers whose activities are directed by the unit chaplain and unit administration.

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

**TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**STATE INITIATIVES**  
(as of July 1, 2018)

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

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

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

**VOLUNTEER INITIATIVES** - In addition to the above programs, the TDCJ Rehabilitation Programs Division oversees Volunteer Initiatives. As of August 1, 2018, the TDCJ had 21,822 approved volunteers that provided volunteer services to the agency. Examples of substance abuse programs provided by volunteers included, but are not limited to: Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, Christians Against Substance Abuse, Celebrate Recovery, and Overcomers. These programs are funded by the volunteers.

**POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION ACADEMIC AND VOCATION PROGRAMS** - The purpose of offering post-secondary programs in TDCJ is to give offenders an opportunity for rehabilitation by developing their mental skills and providing marketable job training skills so they can re-enter society as successful productive citizens. Career and technical training also address the TDCJ's need for qualified offender workers. Post-secondary programs are provided through contracts with colleges and universities serving the geographic areas where units are located. Offenders wishing to participate in these post-secondary programs must meet the criteria for admission of each college or university. The TDCJ has criteria that must also be met, and offenders must receive security and classification clearance before entry into the programs. FY 18 expenditures totaled \$1,919,044.

**TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**STATE INITIATIVES**  
(as of July 1, 2018)

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

REENTRY AND INTEGRATION DIVISION - Provides reentry services for eligible offenders through a three-phase program. Reentry case managers conduct screenings and contact eligible offenders to engage them in each phase. The case manager arranges referrals to meet the highest priority needs and provides resources to help the offender in addressing other lower priority needs. This program is designed to address offender needs in areas identified as keys to successful reentry including: identification, housing, employment and education, health care, substance abuse, transportation, clothing, food, amenities, financial resources and support systems.

During Reentry Phase I a reentry case manager will assist eligible offenders in ordering a replacement social security card, certified birth certificate, DD214 Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty and Texas identification card. The identification documents are ordered prior to release and issued to the offender at the time of release from TDCJ. These documents equip the offender with the identification information necessary to secure employment, housing, benefits and other services upon return to the community.

Reentry Phase II includes assessment and reentry planning. A case manager conducts a risk assessment to determine an offender's risk level as it relates to criminogenic need and risk of reoffending. The assessment is completed using the Texas Risk Assessment System Reentry Tool or Supplemental Reentry Tool. Those scoring moderate or high risk receive individual case planning by a reentry case manager. The case manager works in conjunction with the offender to develop an individualized reentry plan that identifies and prioritizes needs, goals, action steps and referrals/resources targeted toward equipping the offender for successful return to the community. The individual reentry plan is shared with the supervising parole officer and post-release, or community, case manager to ensure continuity in the elimination of barriers post-release.

Reentry Phase III is available to clients enrolled in Phase II pre-release, or those with moderate or high risk assessment scores who are self-referred or referred by a parole officer. Clients receive individual case management as well as employment classes and job fair services to assist in eliminating barriers to successful reentry.

**TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**STATE INITIATIVES**  
(as of July 1, 2018)

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

TEXAS CORRECTIONAL OFFICE ON OFFENDERS WITH MEDICAL AND MENTAL IMPAIRMENTS (TCOOMMI) CONTINUITY OF CARE (COC) PROGRAM - Provides pre-release screening and referral to aftercare treatment services for special needs offenders referred from the Correctional Institutions Division, state jails, SAFPF's, local jails, or other sources. Special needs offenders are defined as those diagnosed as mentally ill, intellectually disabled, physically and developmentally disabled, having serious and terminal illnesses, requiring long-term care and the elderly. Through contracts with Mental Health and Mental Retardation (MHMR) service providers and Memorandums of Understanding with State Health and Human Service agencies, the Social Security Administration and Veteran's Administration, COC services include but are not limited to the following: service coordination for aftercare services, joint treatment planning and benefits eligibility applications and services.

The COC referral process begins up to six months prior to the offender's release into the community. Upon receipt of the referral, service providers review medical and psychiatric records to determine aftercare needs, schedule clinic appointments and begin the application process for state and/or federal benefits/entitlements. TCOOMMI is updated on the status of each referral through 30-day post-release reports.

PAROLE DIVISION - TDCJ provides programs and services to offenders who have been identified and assessed with needs for specific program placement while incarcerated. COC is established to assist in the individual's successful re-entry into society upon program completion and release. COC is a system that provides uninterrupted essential services to individuals entering, within and exiting the system. True continuity of care requires intra- and inter-agency coordination and information sharing, as well as pre- and post-admission and release treatment planning. The TDCJ-Parole Division offers the following programming based on the offender's needs.

DISTRICT REENTRY CENTER (DRC) PROGRAM - DRC is designed to address the reentry needs of offenders by providing a COC through organized programming within approved district parole offices. Core programming for DRCs consists of: cognitive intervention, substance abuse education, anger management, victim impact panel classes, and pre-employment preparation classes for unemployed offenders. An offender's program requirements are based on his/her individual needs and special conditions. Programming is provided by trained parole officers and volunteers.

## TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2018)

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

SEX OFFENDER (SO) PROGRAM - Prior to a sex offender's release to supervision, parole officers are responsible for approving a sponsor and residence plan. Visits to the proposed residence are conducted in-person to meet with the sponsor to ensure the residence is a viable home plan and that the sponsors are aware of relevant risk factors. Parole officers also ensure that the residence does not conflict with any conditions of release, such as child safety zones for certain sex offenders and that there is a sex offender treatment provider within a reasonable driving distance. Upon an offender's release, if sex offender treatment or sex offender evaluation conditions are imposed, the offender is provided with a list of available treatment providers in their approved residence area. During the initial visits with the community-based parole officer, the offender will be provided with a specific referral to sex offender treatment or evaluation, whichever applies.

The Parole Division manages the SO Program using the Containment Approach. This approach uses team management to verify offender's compliance to assist in the offender's success. The team includes the parole officer, sex offender treatment provider and the polygraph examiner. Sex offenders are supervised at different levels based on their initial level of risk. Each level of risk has specific contact standards. Sex offenders are supervised by specially trained parole officers.

The Parole Division contracts statewide with sex offender treatment providers and polygraph examiners in order to subsidize services for offenders who are determined indigent, and otherwise could not afford to pay for their treatment. The subsidy program allows for partial payment for weekly treatment groups and evaluations (initial and annual). Polygraphs are paid in full for offenders who have been determined to be indigent. The subsidy program is intended to be short-term to assist offenders who are just released from prison and for those who do not have the financial means for these services. Officers work closely with the sex offender treatment providers and polygraph examiners to identify and address high-risk behaviors to increase offender compliance and to assist in the offender's reentry in the community.

SPECIAL NEEDS OFFENDER PROGRAM (SNOP) - Serves the mentally ill, intellectually disabled, physically handicapped, terminally ill, and elderly. The COC for SNOP is administered by the Reentry and Integrations Division (RID) and TCOOMMI for the parole division. Some funding for TCOOMMI is provided by TDCJ - Parole Division as well as RID. These offenders may be identified at any point of the criminal justice process or while in prison.



**TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**STATE INITIATIVES**  
**(as of July 1, 2018)**

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

**SPECIAL NEEDS OFFENDER CONTINUITY OF CARE (COC)** - A system that provides uninterrupted essential services to individuals entering, within and exiting the system. The offenders are identified by TCOOMMI while in custody in a county jail, Intermediate Sanction Facility or while incarcerated. Those offenders who are mentally ill and diagnosed with a priority diagnosis of Bipolar, Major Depression or Schizophrenia are monitored by TCOOMMI until release. Prior to release an intake/evaluation appointment is coordinated by TCOOMMI with the local MHMR center that will provide services to the offender. The offender and field parole staff are provided appointment information prior to release and the offender's treatment plan will be forwarded to the treating MHMR and the assigned parole officer. The offender will be placed on the SNOP caseload and maintain monthly contact with the MHMR service provider and/or the Human Service Specialist (HSS) worker regarding terminally ill and physically handicapped offenders. This system relies on contracted local MHMR agencies as well as the department of Human Services contract staff to assess an offender's aftercare needs. These agencies will also make referrals to appropriate community resources prior to an offender's release. Upon release, the contracted staff will facilitate the offender's engagement with community resources.

**THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY (TC) PROGRAM** - A substance abuse aftercare treatment program which administers a range of therapeutic, outpatient, and resource programs for those offenders released from an IPTC Program or SAFPF. Pre-release programming includes a six- to nine-month program followed up with aftercare components upon the offender's release. Aftercare is based on a COC model incorporating a three-phase transitional process that eases the offender from the prison into society. The aftercare continuum begins with a residential or intensive outpatient program, followed by a supportive outpatient program administered through contracted vendors throughout the state. The continuum concludes with a support and follow-up period. Offenders in all phases of the TC COC are required to attend no less than two community based support groups per week and one peer support group per week, as well as undergo monthly urinalysis testing. Offender supervision while on the program is additionally enhanced by placement on the caseload of specially trained TC Officers who supervise and assist the offender throughout all phases of the program.

**TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**STATE INITIATIVES**  
**(as of July 1, 2018)**

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

RESIDENTIAL REENTRY CENTER (RRC) PROGRAM - Some offenders lack family and community resources in their county of residence. For those offenders requiring an alternative to the home plan, the Parole Division's Review and Release Processing Section, Huntsville Placement and Release Unit, assists in making a RRC placement. RRC facilities help to ease the transition from prison life to community life, which may include transitional services to promote responsibility and success.

TEMPORARY HOUSING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (THAP) - If an offender lacks residential resources or does not have a RRC in their legal county of residence, THAP is a TDCJ assistance program for offenders released or eligible for release to supervision and provides approved temporary post-release housing where available.

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

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

**TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**STATE INITIATIVES**  
**(as of July 1, 2018)**

MANUFACTURING, AGRIBUSINESS AND LOGISTICS (MAL) - The MAL Division provides offenders with on-the-job training certification programs, work certification training programs and apprenticeship programs with the opportunity to earn trade- or skill-based certifications from the United States Department of Labor, Library of Congress and American Welding Society. Offenders are provided opportunities to receive and learn relevant and marketable job skills training in the fields of accounting, automotive body and engine repair, braille transcribing, computer refurbishing, geographical information system mapping, graphics, metal fabrication, printing, production assembly, textiles, warehousing and woodworking. Texas Correctional Industries, MAL Division performance standards for fiscal year 2018: 3,211 offenders successfully completed certification programs, 84 nationally accredited certifications earned, and 277 certification programs were implemented. MAL employees attend job fairs to assist released offenders with reentry resources such as their work experience while being incarcerated and their documented work history as well as informing participating employers about the job skills offenders can learn while working in a correctional industries work environment. Offenders with MAL Division work experience have a reduced recidivism rate.

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

**VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2018)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Average Age at Commitment:	35.6 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	1,544 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments (excluding life sentences):	3.9 years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	3.6 years
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:	
A. Robbery	
B. Rape/Sexual Assault	
C. Assault	
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	39.85%
Percentage Black	56.93%
Percentage Hispanic	2.65%
Percentage Other	0.57%
Percentage Male	92%
Percentage Female	8%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	1,003 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	1,135 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	36 inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	29.00%
<b>(Total represents a range from Minimal Impairment to Diagnosis of Serious Mental Illness)</b> Total offenders is 8,762	
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	3 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 18:	1 inmate
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	7,837 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	2,007 inmates

**VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2018)

<b>PROFILE QUESTION</b>	<b>STATE RESPONSE</b>
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	49 inmates
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	12 inmates
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	37 inmates
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 18 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	N/A
Parole	302 inmates
Goodtime	1,048 inmates
Probation	11,015 inmates
Death	77 inmates
Other (Includes court order, death and other)	18 inmates
Total	12,460 inmates
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated: (State responsible confined offender is eligible to receive sentence credits through good conduct, program participation, etc.)	
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
Number of Inmates Released in FY 18 Based on the Above:	25 inmates
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	322 inmates
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	23.4%
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	3
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	N/A
HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	Yes
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	Test at admission, by provider order after high risk behavior is reported and at release
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	Not captured
VIRGINIA currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.	

**VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2018)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	2,358 inmates
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	30 inmates
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	On admission with high risk and reported high risk

VIRGINIA currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.

**COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS**

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

**VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**STATE INITIATIVES**  
(as of July 1, 2018)

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

As of 31 Jan 19, the Virginia Department of Corrections (VDOC) had 1,212 incarcerated offenders aged 60-64 and had 941 incarcerated offenders at 65 years of age and older. These numbers represent 2,153 offenders 60 years of age and older which is 7.2% of the total incarcerated population in the VDOC facilities.

In Virginia during FY18, the average cost to incarcerate an offender was \$31,610, which includes the average medical costs per capita of \$7,226. Thus, the average cost to incarcerate an offender without medical costs is \$24,384. Therefore, the total cost to house elderly inmates, using 60 years of age and above, i.e. 2,153 offenders, equals \$68,056,330 including the average medical costs and equals \$52,498,752 without the average medical costs.

In accordance with Section 53.1-40.01 of the Code of Virginia, the Parole Board shall consider for conditional release from incarceration any geriatric prisoner who committed his or her felony offense, other than a Class 1 felony, and who is 65 years of age or older, and who has served a minimum of 5 years of his or her sentence, or is 60 years of age or older, and who has served a minimum of 10 years of his or her sentence.

The VDOC has 140 male offender infirmary beds that stay filled at capacity. The Department also has up to 46 female offender infirmary beds, which stays filled at approximately ¼ of capacity.

Deerfield Correctional Center is the only facility (male) dedicated to Assisted Living. The facility has an 18-bed infirmary unit and a 57 bed assisted living unit. VDOC uses inmate labor as “helpers” to staff and provide companion services in the assisted living unit. VDOC also has offenders who assist wheelchair-bound offenders at this facility and at other facilities throughout the Department.

Number of elderly and/or infirmed inmates:	2,153	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	1	
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	See Above	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	\$0	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$211,574,334	(\$ state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$0	(\$ non-state funds)

**VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**STATE INITIATIVES**  
(as of July 1, 2018)

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

There are three VDOC sites offering intensive drug treatment: Indian Creek Correctional Center (1,008 male treatment beds), Virginia Correctional Center for Women (90 female treatment beds), and Halifax Correctional Unit (30 male treatment beds). In addition, for those offenders with substance abuse issues not rising to the highest level per the COMPAS instrument, VDOC provides programming at its 18 intensive reentry sites. Currently, VDOC offers a modified version of the MATRIX drug treatment curriculum at each of its 18 facilities. Participants in these programs are tracked. Currently, VDOC is evaluating the effectiveness of its Therapeutic Community Program at Indian Creek Correctional Center, and recidivism rates of program participants are being compared to those of confined offenders in the general population.

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	3,023	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	43	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	100%	
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$6,295,256	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$0	(\$ non-state funds)



## VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2018)

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

Virginia offers pre-release and post-release re-entry programming. Components offered in the reentry 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 Virginia are at some stage of establishing a local reentry council. Support services include: housing, employment, education, benefits, medical and mental health services, financial obligations, and veterans services. Scheduled classes for release preparation are offered. Intensive reentry for most offenders is 12 months, 5 days per month, 8 hours per class. Cognitive community is offered for 6 months prior to release. For higher security reentry, at six months to a year the counselor usually goes to the offender's cell and talks about reentry issues and tries to work out any potential problems. Group sessions are restricted to 5 offenders at a time in a secured location to complete "Thinking for a Change" curriculum or other reentry curriculum. As far as post-release programs, there are pools of funding for specific programming for probation and parole districts (substance abuse, sex offender) that are in the budget and standard across the VDOC but, other than that, each district manages its own post-release programs usually through the help of reentry councils and community service providers outside of VDOC oversight/funding.

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-released program:	30,053	
Number of individuals enrolled in a post-release program:	65,891	
Number of state operated facilities with pre-release programs:	41	
Percentage of state facilities with pre-release programs:	100%	
Total cost for pre-release programs:	\$5,779,541	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

**WEST VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2018)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Average Age at Commitment:	N/A
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	N/A
Average Sentence for New Commitments (excluding life sentences):	N/A
Average Time Served by Those Released:	N/A
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:	
A. Sex Offenses/Forcible	
B. Drugs / Narcotics	
C. Burglary/Breaking and Entering	
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	86.00%
Percentage Black	13.00%
Percentage Hispanic	0.50%
Percentage Other	0.50%
Percentage Male	90.00%
Percentage Female	10.00%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	343 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	288 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	27 inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	29.0%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	0
Inmates Executed in FY 18:	0
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	N/A
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	N/A

**WEST VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2018)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	723 inmates
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	320 inmates
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	6 inmates
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 18 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	731
Parole	2,227 inmates
Goodtime	N/A
Probation	35 inmates
Death	26 inmates
<u>Other (Includes court order, death and other)</u>	<u>400 inmates</u>
Total	3,419 inmates
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:	N/A
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
Number of Inmates Released in FY 18 Based on the Above:	1 inmate
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	6 inmates
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	24.0%
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	1 inmate
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	N/A
HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	Upon Request
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	N/A
WEST VIRGINIA currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.	

**WEST VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2018)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	191 inmates
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	65 inmates
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	Upon Request
WEST VIRGINIA currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.	
<b>COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS</b>	
The WEST VIRGINIA Department of Corrections (WVDOC) is not currently under federal or state court orders.	

**WEST VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**STATE INITIATIVES**  
**(as of July 1, 2018)**

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

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

Number of elderly and/or infirmed inmates:	118	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	0	
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

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

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

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

**WEST VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE**  
**STATE INITIATIVES**  
**(as of July 1, 2018)**

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

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

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