

2005-2006 Annual Report

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## *Florida Department of Corrections 2005-2006 Annual Report*

The Online Guidebook to the  
Florida Prison System

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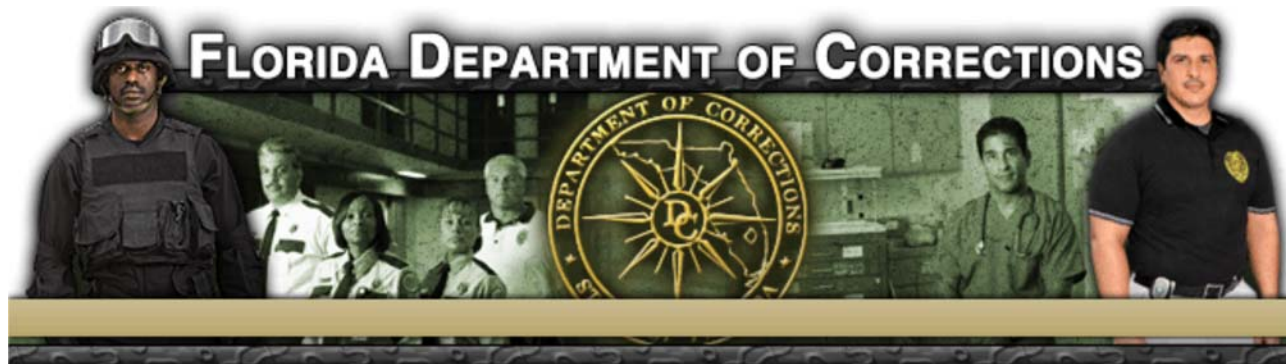
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## SECRETARY'S MESSAGE



**James R. McDonough**  
Secretary

For most of the 27,000 men and women who work for the Florida Department of Corrections, 2005-2006 was a year of challenge and opportunity.

Early in the year, we established a Code of Conduct to stress commitment, diligence, integrity and civility, and an Oath of Allegiance to enhance the professionalism for DC employees and remind ourselves of our allegiance to the laws of the United States and of Florida. Our promotions system was revamped to ensure fairness and integrity for all employees hoping for a fair chance in the interview and promotions process.

A new random drug testing policy - believed to be the first of its kind in America and supported by a vast majority of our represented union membership - was established with an emphasis on helping employees with substance abuse problems. Of the more than 3,800 employees tested in the first five months of implementation, only ten employees tested positive and all were referred to the employee assistance program. To emphasize that leaders set the example in all things, senior management were the

first to be tested.

Our contract process was revamped to ensure quality and accountability. We audited and reviewed all employee clubs at institutions, and we restructured the Department to optimize its leadership strengths and to allow for more efficient operations.

To ensure an objective outside look while we conducted our own internal reviews, and at the direction of Governor Bush, we contracted with an independent consulting firm to conduct a thorough assessment of the Department. After reviewing all operational components of the agency, the audit came back with a number of recommendations, which we had already begun to implement prior to the completion of the report. The report concludes that the consultants "were consistently impressed with the effort put forth by Department staff in attempting to 'get the job done.'"

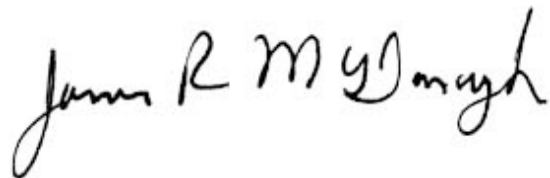
Among our other major accomplishments, we:

- replaced questionable leaders with a highly qualified and motivated team.
- received a \$2 million federal grant to help our probation officers to acquire the necessary equipment to help with implementing the Jessica Lunsford Act to better monitor sexual offenders.
- streamlined the organization, reducing the number of assistant secretaries/directors/others from five assistant secretaries to two.
- contributed more than \$250,000 in cash donations, including \$100,000 in inmate labor and more than \$150,000 in books, clothes and other supplies to prepare Florida children to return to school.
- revamped and reorganized training, making it a priority of the entire Department and ensuring that all are prepared to do their jobs.
- generated more than 6 million hours performed and over \$44 million in cost savings to cities and counties

- statewide through public work and interagency community work squads through the use of inmate labor.
- cut the absconder rate by more than 20%.
- opened the lines of communication by ensuring all voices were heard and acted upon as appropriate.

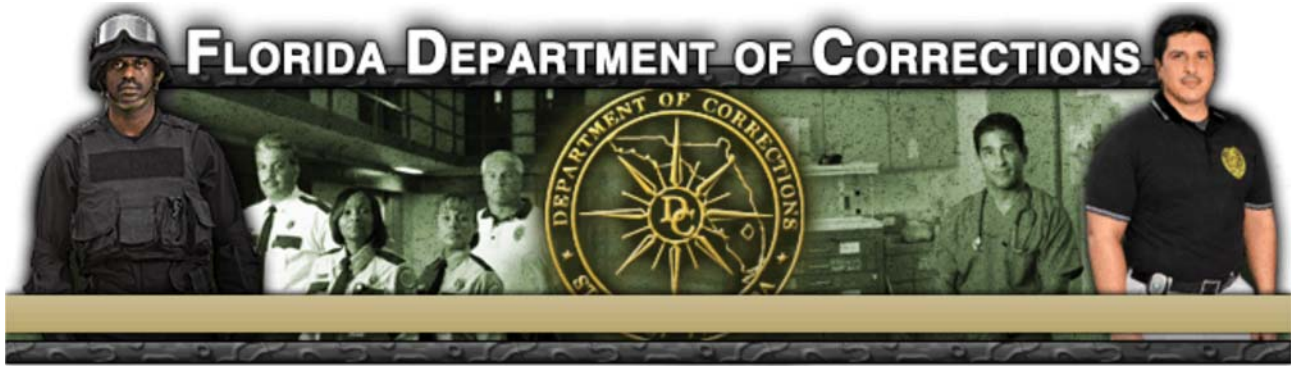
In addition, we continued to promote Administration priorities, such as the Jessica Lunsford Act, promoted faith and character-based prisons to help with inmate adjustment, 10-20-Life sentencing initiatives for stricter sentencing, "Front Porch" initiatives to provide home improvements for deserving communities, victim assistance to aid crime victims and mentoring programs to assist Florida's youth. Under this administration's leadership, and as a result of continuous hard work and vigilant effort from Florida legislators, all law enforcement agencies and concerned citizens, statewide crime totals dropped to a 34-year low and more inmates than ever were serving a minimum of 85 percent of their sentences.

Now squarely focused on the future, we are looking at ways to further reduce inmate recidivism rates, primarily by job training and substance abuse programs. We are studying the possibility of additional construction, agriculture related, culinary, and barbering or cosmetology job training for inmates. Also, we are looking into substance abuse diversion training and other programs to deal with special needs inmate populations, to include the growing number of female inmates, the aged, and the mentally ill. We are exploring the expansion of more partnerships with public and private agencies, including those in city, state and federal governments, and civic or social service agencies because we have a professional, modern, and dedicated agency prepared to do its public duty and handle greater challenges and opportunities in 2006-2007.



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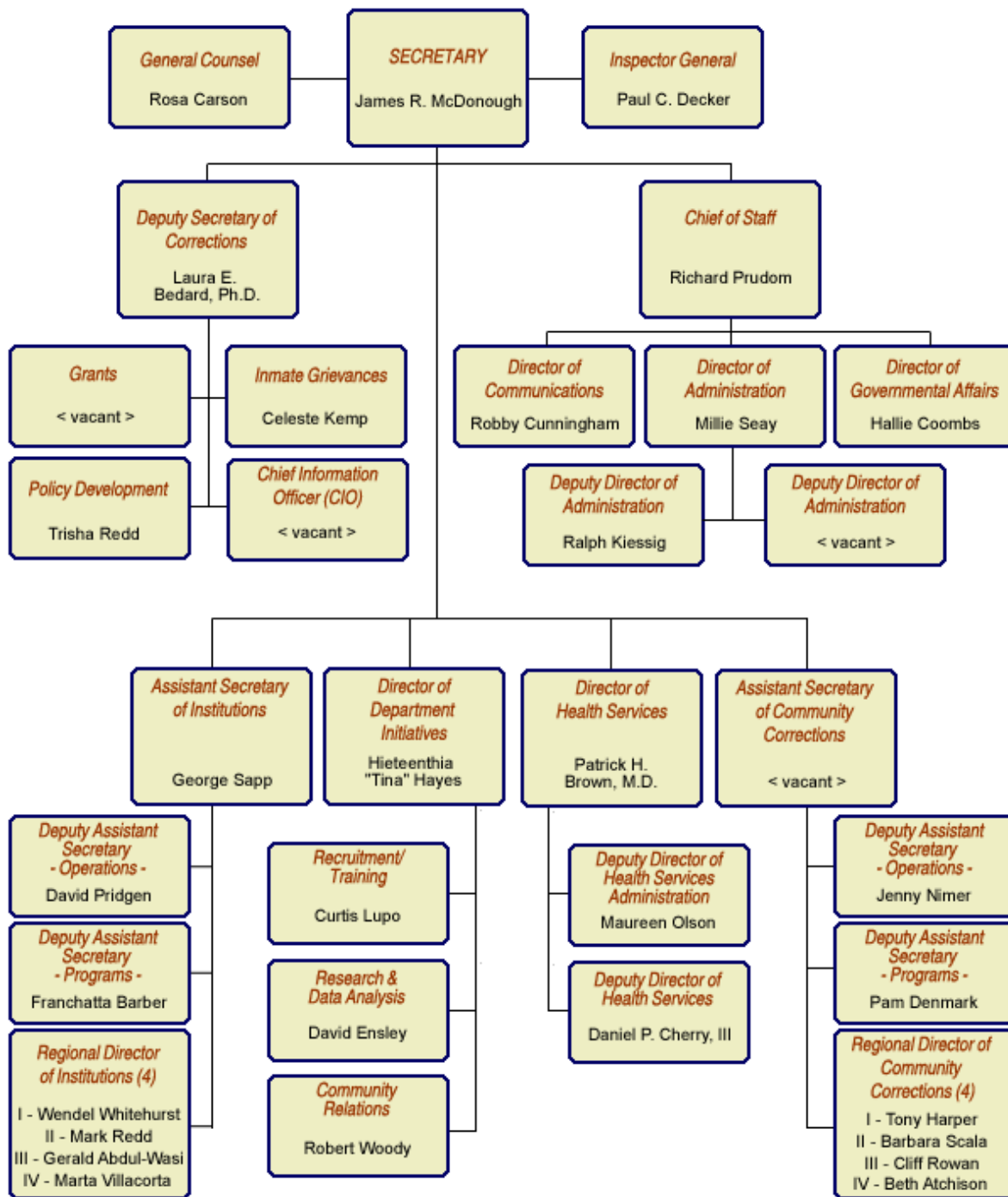


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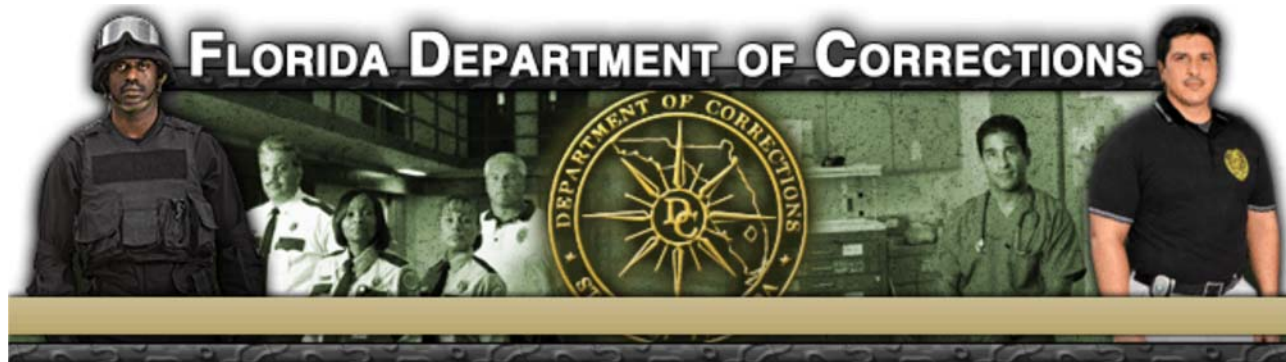
## ORGANIZATION

### [Organization Chart](#)



This Organization Chart shows how the Department was organized at the time the 2005-2006 Annual Report was printed.

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## ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### Accomplishments

According to Florida Statute 20.315 (5), "The department shall report annually to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives recounting its activities and making recommendations for improvements to the performance of the department." The following accomplishments and recommendations are provided to fulfill those requirements.

#### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

##### Office of the General Counsel (Legal Services)

-  Successfully implemented video-conference hearings for Correctional Mental Health Institutions (CMHI) involuntary treatment proceedings with the Lake County Circuit Court and Lake Correctional Institution CMHI.
-  Handled or assisted with processing public records requests, subpoenas, CMHI/Involuntary medication hearings, CMHI/Recommitment hearings. Reviewed over 4,374 non-appealable employee disciplinary actions, 1,723 appealable disciplinary actions, and 1,523 investigations for the Inspector General's Office. Completed legal review of 944 contracts, including construction contracts, leases, interlocal and interagency agreements, and other contracts relating to health care services, vocational and educational training, food services, inmate work squads, and community corrections. Represented the department in court in over 400 cases relating to sentence structure and gain time.
-  Coordinated compliance monitoring in *Osterback v. Crosby*, case no. 3:04-CV-210-J-25MCR. The case involved court ordered injunctive relief (Revised Offer of Judgment) that set standards and requirements for the provision of mental health services and close management (CM) operations.
-  Coordinated discovery responses and Department assistance to the Office of the Attorney General in *Brown v. Crosby*, case no. 2:03-CV526-FTM-29DNF, a case in which plaintiff's counsel attempted to certify a statewide class action for injunctive relief that would have restricted and dictated how the Department could use chemical agents. Class certification was denied resulting in dismissal of the case.



- Coordinated Department responses to discovery and assisted private defense counsel in *Butler v. McDonough*, case no. 3:04-cv-917-J-32TJC, a case in which plaintiffs seek damages, and declaratory and injunctive relief that would restrict and modify the Department's use of chemical agents at Florida State Prison. This case is pending.
- Obtained orders setting aside unlawful exemptions of sex offenders from sex offender requirements. Reviewed 31 sentencing orders and filed four motions to set aside orders. After consultation, the state attorney also filed two motions to set aside orders.

### Inspector General

- Received 24,896 incident reports during the fiscal year ranging from crimes against persons or property to inmate escapes to possession of contraband to inmate deaths. Of these 24,896 incidents reported to the IG's Bureau of State Investigations, 5,803 official investigations were assigned and 167 were forwarded to State Attorney's Offices throughout Florida for possible criminal prosecution.
- Completed 11 audits, four follow-up audits and four reviews. The areas audited by the IG's Bureau of Internal Audit included salary overpayments, healthcare co-payments by inmates, employee clubs, contracted food service and inmate gratuity funds, among others.
- Conducted via the Contraband Interdiction Unit unannounced interdiction operations at Department of Corrections facilities, conducted searches for illegal narcotics utilizing Inspectors assigned to the unit and certified narcotic canines, as well as searches for other contraband. During interdiction operations, searched employees, visitors, volunteers, inmates, vehicles and areas on department grounds for contraband. Also subjected employees, visitors, volunteers and inmates to inspection by a chemical detection unit that used technology, referred to as the Ion Mobility Spectrometry, to find traces of illegal drugs.
- In FY 2005-06, the Office of the Inspector General began restoring the Drug Detection Canine Unit for detecting drugs in and around prison facilities. When fully staffed, the unit will consist of nine full-time canine teams with specially equipped vehicles, located strategically around the state. The canine teams work in conjunction with the Inspector General's Contraband Interdiction Unit, participating in contraband interdictions and conducting searches at Department of Corrections prisons and other facilities. The Canine teams will also work closely with all of the Institutional Inspectors and will provide investigative support whenever needed.



*This typical lunch for a state prison inmate includes beans, potatoes, gelatin, a sloppy joe sandwich and a drink.*





*Drug Detection Canine Unit handlers and their dogs at Wakulla CI are: (l to r) Sgt. Cora Stalnaker and Canine Annie, Sgt. Brett Handley and Canine Fido, C.O. Brian Herbrand and Canine Roy, and Major Kevin Dean and Canine Mollie. Photo credit: Jack deRemer, Inspector Supervisor*

## OFFICE OF INSTITUTIONS

### Bureau of Classification & Central Records

- Implemented automation of the Close Management (CM) referral and review process. This automation eliminated the use of paper reports, simplified the previous process, reduced the time required to complete CM referrals and enhanced compliance with policy.
- Provided specialized training programs to Sentence Specialists, Release Officers, Classification Supervisors, Duty Wardens, Reception Center staff and new Classification Officers to enhance classification services.
- Completed 18 operational audits on nine contract Work Release Centers along with 48 unannounced security visits. Each contract facility was monitored utilizing 76 operational standards, which encompassed security, program components, and food preparation.
- Processed over \$10 million in new contract work release invoices utilizing a centralized process to ensure validity of the invoice and enhanced payment turnaround.



*Correctional Officers work a variety of shifts and job assignments. This particular assignment is with a group of inmates who grow plants for prison beautification projects and food for inmate consumption.*

### **Bureau of Facility Services**

- Completed construction of Santa Rosa Annex; Lowell Annex expansion – one secure housing unit and one open bay dorm; one open bay dorm each at Lowell Main Unit, Taylor Work Camp, and Reception and Medical Center Work Camp.
- Continued with construction of Washington Annex and started construction of a secure housing unit at Santa Rosa Annex.
- Completed design for Lowell Work Camp and Wakulla Annex.
- Started planning for Suwannee CI – construction to start 2007 (pending funding) and be completed in 2010.
- Made modifications at several facilities in waste water treatment, refurbished water wells, repaired water storage tank, and repaired backflow preventers.

### **Bureau of Institutional Programs**

- Implemented upgraded academic achievement testing processes at reception centers and in education programs at major institutions. The upgrade included conversion to the current Tests of Adult Basic Education (TABE) Versions 9 and 10, and implementation of new reporting procedures that screened all test data for accuracy and reported data errors back to institutional testing administrators for correction prior to uploading into the Offender-based Information System (OBIS).
- Implemented new GED testing procedures instituted by the US GED Testing Service and the Florida Department of Education, to include providing in-service training to all departmental GED examiners and proctors. The new procedure decentralized the department's GED Testing system; nine regional GED Test Centers assumed responsibility for test administration previously assigned to the central office.
- Established two new vocational education programs in FY 2005-06: a Masonry Trades program at Franklin CI and a Wheelchair Repair Technology program at Tomoka CI.

- Over 1,000 inmates secured educational instruction through participation in inmate teaching assistant academic programs. Inmate teaching assistant academic programs utilized trained inmates working under the direction and supervision of a certified Academic Teacher to teach inmates. Of inmates enrolled in these programs, 199 secured GEDs in FY 2005-06.
- Library Services provided general library services to 1,144,686 inmates and law library services to 603,997 inmates in FY 2005-06. Also, new general library and law library programs were opened at Franklin Correctional Institution and Santa Rosa Annex.
- Secured several grants including \$15 million to expand academic and vocational programming to inmates; \$1.16 million in federal grant funds for the Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative (SVORI), \$1.3 million in federal grants from the "Grants to States for Workplace and Community Transition Training for Incarcerated Youth Offenders," and \$450,000 from the United States Department of Justice to implement Prisoner Reentry Initiative (PRI) in Broward County.
- Chaplaincy Services provided religious programming to inmates throughout the Florida Department of Corrections holding 93,600 religious services with a combined inmate attendance of 1.3 million inmates.



*Many inmates, including some like these at Liberty CI, are part of the Department's GED program. In FY 2005-06, 1,322 inmates earned their GEDs.*

### **Bureau of Security Operations**

- There were only two escapes from Major Institutions/Work Camps/Road Prisons, an 82% decrease from the previous fiscal year.
- Assaults on staff members by inmates decreased six percent from the previous fiscal year.
- Security Audit Program completed a total of 40 unannounced security audits at institutions throughout the state.
- The Security Threat Group (STG) Unit enhanced the penalties for gang-related disciplinary infractions, such as possession of gang paraphernalia and gang-related activity, impacting behavior patterns in the prison population.
- The STG Unit conducted statewide training of all STG coordinators.
- Emergency Action Center (EAC) staff responded to over 24,000 calls, teletypes and other requests for assistance from institutions, community corrections, other law enforcement, corrections agencies and the general public.
- EAC staff conducted approximately 1,305 NCIC/FCIC criminal background checks for various Central Office,

institutional and community corrections staff.

- The Bureau of Sentence Structure and Population Management coordinated over 193,000 institutional transfers, conducted over 9,200 emergency evacuations, processed 93,099 inmate sentence audits, and processed 3,427 post-release supervision revocations.

### **Bureau of Field Support Services**

- In FY 2005-2006, Department of Transportation (DOT) work squads performed approximately two million hours of work valued at \$16.8 million dollars, and public work squads performed approximately 3.6 million hours of work value at \$51.8 million.
- During FY 2005-2006, the contracted work squads performed approximately 758,560 hours of work valued at \$10.7 million.



*An inmate must be a certain custody level to work on outside work squads, meaning they work outside the perimeter fence of the institution.*

### **Safety and Environmental Health**



- During 2005 the Agency initiated renumbering of all buildings and evaluation of property for identification and valuation in the event of a loss. The system was developed in concert with the Emergency Management System to provide for immediate identification of properties and related values. Maps of the department institutional facilities were promulgated containing Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates for easy location identifiers.

## **OFFICE OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS**



### **Bureau of Probation and Parole Services**

- The Department of Corrections' Office of Community Corrections, Office of Information and Technology, and Office of Institutions partnered with the Florida Department of Law Enforcement and the Office of State Court Administrators to implement several Jessica Lunsford Act initiatives, including the graduated risk assessment to identify high risk sex offenders (HRSO); electronic transmission of HRSO data to

FDLE's Criminal Justice Network (CJNET) utilized by the courts at first appearances and subsequent hearings to assist in bond decisions; arrest notifications through Florida Administrative Messages; and the Rapid ID system utilized to identify offenders on supervision.




-  Listed Sexual Offender/Predator Special Conditions on Florida Crime Information Center (FCIC): Community Corrections and the Florida Department of Law Enforcement worked in partnership to provide sexual offender/predator special conditions on FCIC inquiries which gave law enforcement additional information about sexual offenders and predators they observed in the community. Once law enforcement confirmed the offender's supervision status and specifics about the special condition(s) imposed, if the offender was determined to be in violation, law enforcement could arrest to address the violation immediately.
-  The Office of Community Corrections and the Office of Administration received a Davis Productivity Award for the centralization of collecting and processing court ordered monetary obligations. This process reduced the length of time victims and or the family members of a victim waited to receive compensation in the form of restitution. Cost analysis in dollars and savings to the state were measured in victim satisfaction, and the reduction of time and manpower expended. The added value to the state was the Department's ability to reflect enhanced accounting practices, greater accountability and responsibility to the many victim(s) serviced by the department and to over 144,000 actively supervised Florida offenders.

### **Bureau of Community Programs**

-  At the close of FY 2004-05, there were 524 active GPS offenders under supervision, and 839 at the close of FY 2005-06.
-  The Office of Community Corrections training section assisted in several training programs designed to enhance Correctional Probation Officer knowledge and skills, including:
  - Correctional Probation Officer Basic Recruit Academy where 232 recruits completed this training and successfully passed the State Officer Certification Exam during FY 2005-06.
  - A total of 2,386 certified officers and support staff members underwent OBIS and Court-ordered Payment System (COPS) training.
  - Jessica Lunsford Act Implementation Training provided officers with informative training concerning the new Sex Offender/Predator Registration Laws, procedure revisions, OBIS programming, qualifying offenses, and electronic monitoring requirements.
  - Assisted field officers and local law enforcement agencies in reducing the original number of outstanding probation/parole violations for absconding from unit's inception in 2001, by 11.7% or 5,151 offenders.
  - Created an Absconder Tracking Database and an Absconder Web site to assist in staff training and tracking of absconders.
  - Posted a top ten "Most Wanted Absconders" list on the Absconder Unit Web site.
  - By establishing Circuit Field Liaisons, the Absconder Unit increased its efforts and ability to apprehend absconders on a statewide basis. Since 2/28/06, the number of absconders was reduced by 4,923 (11.2%).

### **DEPUTY SECRETARY**

#### **Heath Services**

-  Successfully implemented the new requirement for the collection of a dental co-payment charge in accordance with Florida law by the legislature. A comprehensive Departmental procedure addressing the technical and procedural requirements was also developed and promulgated.
-  Successfully implemented the requirements in the Inter-Agency Agreement with Department of Children and Families for enhancing Post-Release planning for inmates with serious mental illness.
-  Achieved 100% compliance with Correctional Medical Authority's (CMA) final survey for mental health related issues.

- ⦿ In partnership with the Florida Department of Health, successfully transitioned 1,152 special needs inmates into the community through a collaborative grant funded Pre-Release Planning Program.
- ⦿ In partnership with Union County Vocational Technical School successfully implemented a nursing rotation cycle at Reception Medical Center (RMC) providing an educational opportunity for student nurses as well as an augmented work force for the Department.
- ⦿ Through creative nurse staffing schedules and aggressive nurse recruiting and hiring efforts, the Office of Health Services (OHS) drastically reduced the use of the more costly agency staffed nurses saving the Department nearly \$1,000,000 from FY 2004-05 to FY 2005-06.
- ⦿ Converted Mortality Review Files from hard copy to electronic files increasing the efficiency of the Mortality Review Component of Clinical Quality Management and solving a massive record storage problem.



*An inmate receiving dental treatment in prison.*

## RESEARCH AND SUPPORT SERVICES

### Bureau of Community Relations

- ⦿ The Department assisted communities with neighborhood clean-ups, the donation of refurbished computers, and coordinating minor home construction repairs in the Governor's Front Porch Initiative.
- ⦿ The Department worked very closely with the Governor's Florida Mentoring Partnership Initiative during FY 2005-06. Approximately 5% of staff participated in mentoring activities in schools, recreation events, serving on local and state boards and committees, and working with non-profit organizations.
- ⦿ Promoted a Department-wide book collection campaign, which resulted in the collection of over 47,000 books. The collected books were distributed to non-profit organizations throughout the state of Florida.
- ⦿ During FY 2005-06, the Department participated in the Florida State Employees' Charitable Campaign (FSECC) and collected approximately \$500,000 statewide.

### Bureau of Inmate Grievance Appeals

- ⦿ Processed 35,442 inmate grievance appeals.

### Bureau of Staff Development

- ⦿ Coordinated over 37,000 training events attended by 404,000 staff resulting in over 2 million hours of staff training for the Department's 25,746 employees.
- ⦿ Coordinated and managed 86 Correctional Officer Basic Recruit Academies training 2,429 Correctional Officers and six Correctional Probation Officer Basic Recruit Academies training 142 Correctional Probation Officers.
- ⦿ Received over \$1 million in trust funds from the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission for the delivery of Advanced and Specialized Training Program Courses for certified correctional officers and

correctional probation officers of the department. 1,424 officers attended 108 advanced and specialized training courses conducted by the Department.

- Designed and developed a relational Web-based learning management system known as E-Train (Employee Training Records and Instruction Network) to replace the current mainframe STARS training records management system. E-Train is a more versatile application than its predecessor by providing both an on-line training course delivery environment and a training scheduling, tracking, and completion component. Also provides robust relational reporting features to assist staff in compiling and analyzing training- and instructor-related data.
- Increased staff participation in National Institute of Corrections Training Programs. These programs were provided at no cost to the Department.

## CHIEF OF STAFF

- The Office of Public Affairs handled 1,825 Media Calls and coordinated 43 interviews with inmates for Media Agencies, Production Companies, and other entities.
- The Office of Citizen Services handled 12,034 contacts and correspondences.

## OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

- In the 2006 Legislative session, the Office of Legislative Affairs successfully lobbied legislation (HB 7137) permitting the Department to conduct drug testing for use of steroids upon reasonable suspicion of employees that were in safety sensitive or special risk positions. The Department tested in accordance with the Drug Free Workplace.

## OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

- The Bureau of Personnel established 749 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) and 162 OPS positions, deleted eight FTE and 107 OPS positions, reclassified 234 FTE positions, and transferred 832 FTE positions.
- Conducted 28 security audits.
- DC Personnel procedures: 13 revised/updated, seven new, one rescinded, and 18 Personnel Information Memorandums published (including new procedures on Random Drug Testing, Veterans' Preference in Employment and Request to Campaign or Hold Public Office and Family Medical Leave Act [FMLA]).
- Successfully implemented and produced a training video on the new random drug testing program.
- Conducted pre-employment drug testing training.
- Conducted Statewide Recruitment Process Survey.
- Coordinated successful Timesheet Pilot for data entry of manual timesheets into People First (PF) System (with complete process integration expected in early 2007).
- Integrated New Employee Orientation with Staff Development.
- The Records Management Program produced 310 tons of recyclable paper processed through the Department's recycling facility, generating revenue in excess of \$20,000.

## OIT – Information Technology

- Implemented Agency e-Newsletter, the "Correctional Compass Weekly" that compiled all "everyone"

messages into a single newsletter sent weekly. These changes resulted in a potential productivity return of \$1.6 million each year.

- Developed Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Solution consisting of new Web-based application, policies and materials, to improve safety for inmates and staff. A Davis productivity award was received by the Department for the full PREA solution.
- Developed Efficient Offender Name and Offender Identifier Search to improve the performance of the Department's Offender Registration Screen (OT10) by reducing the average response time from seven seconds to one second. The total number of daily transactions processed increased greatly from 10,000 to around 18,000 after this search improvement.
- Implemented initiatives required by the Jessica Lunsford Act including a graduated risk assessment to identify high risk sex offenders (HRSO); electronic transmission of HRSO data to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement's (FDLE) Criminal Justice Network; sending all historical FDLE and State ID numbers in the Enter Convicted records; and a daily exchange of Probation and Parole photos to Florida Crime Information Center and the National Crime Information Center.
- Implemented a Department-wide Employee Drug Testing Tracking System in order to promote the goal of a drug-free workplace.
- Established a data exchange partnership with Appriss, Inc. to be used for cross-matching with arrest and booking information nationwide to identify offenders who may be in custody in other jurisdictions. Offenders identified as "in custody", may be held for the Department to facilitate their re-incarceration.
- Converted 270 remote networks to new communications equipment capable of encrypting data in the Department's unique network environment. During the same period all department network locations were evaluated for data network bandwidth needs and most sites were upgraded to higher bandwidths.

## *Direction*

### **REVITALIZATION**

The Department is working to revitalize itself by acquiring and developing employees committed to professionalism, fiscal responsibility, and duty. Therefore, the Department will pursue the following and recommends support to that end:


- Establish a business manager at each institution to help correct the fiscal management and oversight that is missing in the current prison organizational structure.
- Establish a personnel position at each institution to enhance our ability to provide assistance to prison staff on issues such as health insurance, retirement and new employee orientation.
- Establish professionally trained and designated recruiting positions in the field in order to adequately attract ambitious and hardworking people to the Department.  
Establish a dedicated training position at each institution to meet the needs of a more specialized and diversified workforce.
- Provide pay increases in maintenance to attract and retain personnel needed to manage the infrastructure and security components of the Department's facilities.
- Provide pay increases to attract and retain capable nursing and mental health staff.

### **ANTI-CRIME**

To reduce the number of inmates returning to our supervision, the Department is diligently working to enhance



programming through non-profit, prison industries, and legislative means. To help reach this objective, the Department will pursue the following and recommends support to that end:

 Increase vocational







*This Chapel is located on the prison grounds of Apalachee C.I. in Sneads.*

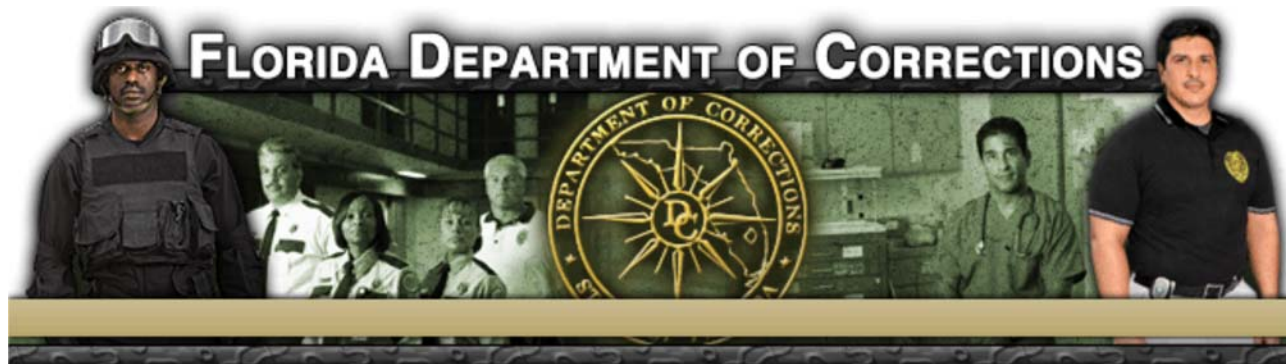


*This Correctional Officer from Liberty CI works with an inmate work squad. Work squad inmates perform services under agreements with the Department of Transportation, other state agencies, the Division of Forestry, non profit organizations and many others.*

programming opportunities which will provide inmates desirable job skills once they are released.

-  Increase educational programs which will foster the necessary reading and math skills for an ex-offender to acquire a job and become self-sufficient.
-  Increase in-prison and community substance abuse treatment which will help break the vicious cycle of drug abuse, crime, and incarceration.
-  Provide the life management skills (e.g., household management, bank account accountability, etc.) and the accoutrements (e.g. drivers license, social security card, etc.) to go with them.
-  Increase faith-based programs which will allow for spiritual foundation to reduce recidivism rates.

*This section of the 2005-06 Annual Report is also provided as an Adobe Acrobat file. Acrobat Reader, a [free program](#) is required. [Download the 14 page section \(5,780K PDF file\)](#) for printing or viewing.*



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### Summary of Florida State Correctional Facilities

Florida correctional facilities are divided into major institutions, work camps, work release centers, and road prisons. The classification of inmates into these different facilities takes into account the seriousness of their offenses, length of sentence, time remaining to serve, prior criminal record, escape history, prison adjustment, and other factors. The most serious offenders with the longest sentences and those least likely to adjust to institutional life are placed in more secure facilities.

#### SUMMARY OF FLORIDA STATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

Facility Summary	Total	Male	Female	Population on 6/30/2006	Percentage of Population
Correctional Institutions*	59	53	6	74,353	83.9%
Work Camps, Boot Camps, Stand Alone Work/Forestry Camps	40	37	3	10,761	12.1%
Treatment Centers	1	1	0	78	0.1%
Work Release Centers	30	22	8	2,906	3.3%
Road Prisons	5	5	0	411	0.5%
<b>Total Facilities</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>88,509</b>	<b>99.9%</b>
Contract Jail Beds				67	0.1%
<b>Population Total</b>				<b>88,576</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\* Institutions with separate units and hospitals are counted as one institution. These institutions are Apalachee East and West; CFRC Main, East and South; Gulf CI Main and Annex; Hamilton CI Main and Annex; Liberty CI and Quincy Annex; Lowell CI, Lowell Annex; New River CI East and West; RMC Main and West; South Florida Reception Center (SFRC) and SFRC South; Santa Rosa CI and Annex; Columbia CI and Annex; and Taylor CI Main and Annex. The total includes five private correctional facilities.

**Correctional Institutions** are prisons with fences, razor wire or ribbon, electronic detection systems, perimeter towers with armed correctional officers and/or officers in roving perimeter vehicles. Most of these inmates do not reside in cells, but in open bay dormitories with bunk beds. Some exceptions include those confined for disciplinary or security reasons, and those on death row. These facilities are divided into seven levels of security ranging from minimum custody facilities to maximum custody facilities. About 84% of the Florida prison population is housed in a major institution.

**Work/Forestry Camps** are minimum to medium custody facilities, surrounded by fences and razor ribbon. Inmates are usually transferred to a work camp after completing part of their sentences at a correctional institution and demonstrating satisfactory adjustment. Most of these work camps are located next to correctional institutions enabling the sharing of facilities like laundry and health services. The inmates housed at these facilities may be

assigned to community and public work squads. Their jobs include cleaning up roadways and right-of-ways, grounds and building maintenance, painting, building construction projects, moving state offices, and cleaning up forests. About 12% of the prison population resides in work camps.

**Work Release Centers (WRC)** house two categories of inmates: community custody inmates who are participating in community work release by working at paid employment in the community and minimum custody inmates who are participating in a center work assignment by working in a support capacity for the center (such as food services and laundry). They must be within two or three years of their release date, depending on their job assignment. Sex offenders may not participate in work release or center work assignments. There are no perimeter fences, and inmates must remain at the WRC when they are not working or attending programs such as Alcoholics Anonymous. Inmates participating in work release must save part of their earnings for when they are released in order to pay toward victim restitution as well as room and board. More than 8,000 inmates participate in Florida's 30 work release programs annually, with about 3% of the prison population enrolled at any given time. Work release centers are supervised by the Department's Office of Institutions.

**Road Prisons** house minimum and medium custody inmates and have perimeter fences. Most of these inmates work on community work squads and the highways doing road work. Their jobs also include support services to state agencies such as collecting recycling materials and moving furniture. Less than 1% of the prison population is housed in road prisons.

#### FACILITIES - CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Year Open	Facility Code	Correctional Institutions (CI's)	Gender	Facility Type	Security Level	County	Population on June 30, 2006
<b>REGION 1</b>							
1959	101	Apalachee CI - West	M	A	4	Jackson	864
1949	102	Apalachee CI - East	M	A	5	Jackson	1,205
1991	103	Jefferson CI	M	A	4	Jefferson	1,147
1991	104	Jackson CI	M	A	5	Jackson	1,265
1988	105	Calhoun CI	M	A	4	Calhoun	1,135
1991	106	Century CI	M	A	5	Escambia	1,344
1988	107	Holmes CI	M	A	4	Holmes	1,083
1991	108	Walton CI	M	A	4	Walton	1,149
1992	109	Gulf CI	M	A	5	Gulf	1,474
1995	110	Washington CI	M	A	5	Washington	1,232
1995	111	Gadsden CI (Private)	F	A	{3}	Gadsden	1,135
1995	112	Bay CF (Private)	M	A	{3}	Bay	752
2005	113	Franklin CI	M	A	5	Franklin	1,116
1983	115	Okaloosa CI	M	A	5	Okaloosa	890
1997	118	Wakulla CI	M	A	4	Wakulla	1,251
1996	119	Santa Rosa CI	M	A	6	Santa Rosa	1,413
1988	120	Liberty CI	M	A	4	Liberty	1,275
2006	135	Santa Rosa Annex	M	A	6	Santa Rosa	199
1973	139	Quincy Annex (supervised by Liberty CI)	M	A	4	Gadsden	400
1999	150	Gulf CI-Annex	M	A	5	Gulf	1,380
<b>Region 1 Total:</b>							<b>21,709</b>
<b>REGION 2</b>							
1992	201	Columbia CI	M	A	5	Columbia	1,358
1972	205	Florida State Prison - Main Unit	M	A	7	Bradford	1,326
1982	206	New River CI - West	M	A	4	Bradford	796
1990	208	Reception & Medical Center - West	M	RC	4	Union	1,248

1968	209	Reception & Medical Center - Main	M	RC	6	Union	1,466
1982	210	New River CI - East	M	A	4	Bradford	1,010
1973	211	Cross City CI	M	A	5	Dixie	982
1984	212	Mayo CI	M	A	5	Lafayette	1,422
1913	213	Union CI	M	A	7	Union	2,065
1987	215	Hamilton CI	M	A	4	Hamilton	1,160
1989	216	Madison CI	M	A	4	Madison	1,182
1995	218	Taylor CI	M	A	5	Taylor	1,160
1997	219	Lake City CF (Private)	M	YO	{4}	Columbia	891
2002	224	Taylor CI - Annex	M	A	5	Taylor	406
1995	250	Hamilton CI-Annex	M	A	4	Hamilton	1,384
2004	251	Columbia Annex	M	A	5	Columbia	447
1977	255	Lawtey CI	M	A	3	Bradford	812
1991	277	Gainesville CI	M	A	2	Alachua	361
1978	279	Baker CI	M	A	5	Baker	1,166
1979	281	Lancaster CI	M	YO	3	Gilchrist	497
<b>Region 2 Total:</b>							<b>21,139</b>
<b>REGION 3</b>							
1984	214	Putnam CI	M	A	4	Putnam	458
1981	282	Tomoka CI	M	A	5	Volusia	1,257
1959	304	Marion CI	M	A	4	Marion	1,240
1965	307	Sumter CI	M	A	5	Sumter	1,469
1978	310	Brevard CI	M	YO	4	Brevard	888
1973	312	Lake CI	M	A	5	Lake	1,080
1956	314	Lowell CI	F	A/YO	4	Marion	782
1988	320	Central Florida Reception Ctr-Main	M	RC	6	Orange	1,313
1991	321	Central Florida Reception Ctr-East	M	A	4	Orange	708
1992	323	Central Florida Reception Ctr-South	M	A	5	Orange	97
1992	336	Hernando CI	F	YO	2	Hernando	422
2002	367	Lowell Annex	F	A	7	Marion	1,191
1957	503	Avon Park CI	M	A	4	Polk	930
1976	529	Hillsborough CI	F	A	4	Hillsborough	287
1977	573	Zephyrhills CI	M	A	5	Pasco	716
1978	580	Polk CI	M	A	5	Polk	1,202
<b>Region 3 Total:</b>							<b>14,040</b>
<b>REGION 4</b>							
1995	401	Everglades CI	M	A	5	Miami-Dade	1,620
1985	402	South Florida Reception Ctr-Main	M	RC	6	Miami-Dade	1,081
2002	403	South Florida Reception Ctr-South	M	A	4	Miami-Dade	587
1995	404	Okeechobee CI	M	A	6	Okeechobee	1,623
1997	405	South Bay CF (Private)	M	A	{5}	Palm Beach	1,856
1932	406	Glades CI	M	A	4	Palm Beach	1,045
1976	418	Indian River CI	M	YO	4	Indian River	435

1976	419	Homestead CI	F	A	4	Miami-Dade	664
1985	430	Martin CI	M	A	6	Martin	1,040
1996	463	Dade CI	M	A	5	Miami-Dade	1,469
1977	475	Broward CI	F	RC	6	Broward	728
1991	501	Hardee CI	M	A	6	Hardee	1,449
1969	564	DeSoto CI - Annex	M	A	4	DeSoto	1,438
1989	510	Charlotte CI	M	A	6	Charlotte	1,022
1995	511	Moore Haven CF (Private)	M	A	{3}	Glades	746
1979	576	Hendry CI	M	A	2	Hendry	662
<b>Region 4 Total:</b>							<b>17,465</b>

**GENDER AND TYPE**

M: Houses Male Inmates    RC: Reception Center  
 F: Houses Female Inmates    YO: Youthful Offender  
 A: Adult Facility

**SECURITY LEVEL**

1 Minimum Custody    4,5,6 Close Custody  
 2,3 Medium Custody    7 Maximum Custody

{ } Indicates comparable security level under DC criteria

**FACILITIES - WORK CAMPS, BOOT CAMPS, AND FORESTRY CAMPS**

Year Open	Facility Code	Work/Boot/Forestry Camps (Supervised by Major Institutions)	Gender	Facility Type	Security Level	County	Population on June 30, 2006
<b>REGION 1</b>							
1974	114	River Junction Work Camp (Apalachee CI)	M	A	3	Gadsden	377
1994	121	Liberty Work Camp	M	A	3	Liberty	277
1959	136	Caryville Work Camp (Washington CI)	M	A	2	Washington	130
1989	160	Graceville Work Camp (Jackson CI)	M	A	2	Jackson	282
1989	161	Okaloosa Work Camp	M	A	3	Okaloosa	280
1994	162	Holmes Work Camp	M	A	3	Holmes	286
1994	165	Calhoun Work Camp	M	A	3	Calhoun	286
1994	166	Jackson Work Camp	M	A	3	Jackson	282
1994	167	Century Work Camp	M	A	3	Escambia	284
1988	170	Gulf Forestry Camp (Gulf CI)	M	A	3	Gulf	293
1989	171	Bay City Work Camp	M	A	3	Franklin	286
1995	172	Walton Work Camp	M	A	3	Walton	285
2002	173	Wakulla Work Camp	M	A	3	Wakulla	286
1976	177	Berrydale Forestry Camp (Century CI)	M	A	2	Santa Rosa	132
<b>Region 1 Total:</b>							<b>3,766</b>
<b>REGION 2</b>							
1994	204	New River "O" Unit	M	A	2	Bradford	490
2006	227	Taylor Work Camp	M	A	3	Taylor	413
1951	240	Gainesville Work Camp (Gainesville CI)	M	A	2	Alachua	253
1990	261	Baker Work Camp	M	A	3	Baker	285
1989	262	Cross City Work Camp	M	A	3	Dixie	277
1990	263	Hamilton Work Camp	M	A	3	Hamilton	278

1994	264	Columbia Work Camp	M	A	3	Columbia	288
1995	265	Mayo Work Camp	M	A	3	Lafayette	285
1989	280	Lancaster Work Camp	M	YO	3	Gilchrist	267
1988	289	Madison Work Camp	M	A	3	Madison	291
<b>Region 2 Total:</b>							<b>3,127</b>
<b>REGION 3</b>							
1987	284	Tomoka Work Camp	M	A	3	Volusia	292
1991	285	Reality House (contract treatment center)	M	A	1	Volusia	78
1988	287	Levy Forestry Camp (Lowell CI)	F	A	3	Levy	290
1987	308	Sumter BTU (Boot Camp)	M	YO	2	Sumter	51
2004	315	Forest Hills Work Camp (Lowell CI)	F	YO	2	Marion	155
1989	363	Brevard Work Camp	M	YO	3	Brevard	269
1989	364	Marion Work Camp	M	A	3	Marion	276
1987	365	Sumter Work Camp	M	A	3	Sumter	290
1997	366	Lowell CI - Women's Boot Camp	F	YO	2	Marion	2
1993	504	Avon Park Work Camp	M	A	3	Polk	430
1987	562	Polk Work Camp	M	A	3	Polk	291
<b>Region 3 Total:</b>							<b>2,424</b>
<b>REGION 4</b>							
1983	420	Martin Work Camp	M	A	3	Martin	263
1990	462	Glades Work Camp	M	A	3	Palm Beach	287
1981	544	Ft. Myers Work Camp (Hendry CI)	M	A	2	Lee	117
1990	560	DeSoto Work Camp	M	A	3	DeSoto	287
1986	561	Hendry Work Camp	M	A	3	Hendry	280
1995	563	Hardee Work Camp	M	A	3	Hardee	288
<b>Region 4 Total:</b>							<b>1,522</b>

\*Work/Forestry Camps that are not adjacent to a major institution are listed with a ( ) indicating the facility to which they are assigned.



*Work squads from Calhoun Work Camp.*



### FACILITIES - WORK RELEASE CENTERS

YEAR OPEN	FACILITY CODE	WORK RELEASE CENTERS	GENDER	FACILITY TYPE	SECURITY LEVEL	COUNTY	POPULATION ON JUNE 30, 2006
<b>REGION 1</b>							
1972	163	Panama City WRC	M	A/YO	1	Bay	69
1973	164	Pensacola WRC	M	A/YO	1	Escambia	78
1973	168	Tallahassee WRC	M	A/YO	1	Leon	118
2004	187	SHISA House West (contract)	F	A/YO	1	Leon	30
<b>Region 1 Total:</b>							<b>295</b>
<b>REGION 2</b>							
1985	243	Dinsmore WRC	M	A/YO	1	Duval	146
1972	249	Lake City WRC	M	A/YO	1	Columbia	116
1972	266	Santa Fe WRC	M	A/YO	1	Alachua	117
2005	267	Bridges of Jacksonville (contract)	M	A/YO	1	Duval	98
2004	278	SHISA House East (contract)	F	A/YO	1	Duval	28
<b>Region 2 Total:</b>							<b>505</b>
<b>REGION 3</b>							
1974	242	Daytona WRC	M	A/YO	1	Volusia	81
1972	341	Cocoa WRC	M	A/YO	1	Brevard	83
2005	345	Suncoast WRC (contract)	F	A/YO	1	Pinellas	106
2005	351	Bridges of Orlando (contract)	M	A/YO	1	Orange	51
2005	355	Reentry Ctr of Ocala (contract)	M	A/YO	1	Marion	91
1973	361	Orlando WRC	F	A/YO	1	Orange	82

1975	374	Kissimmee WRC	M	A/YO	1	Osceola	114
1972	540	Bartow WRC	M	A/YO	1	Polk	76
1973	554	Pinellas WRC	F	A/YO	1	Pinellas	42
1976	572	Tarpon Springs WRC	M	A/YO	1	Pinellas	81
1986	583	St. Petersburg WRC	M	A/YO	1	Pinellas	149
<b>Region 3 Total:</b>							<b>956</b>
<b>REGION 4</b>							
2005	412	Bradenton Transit Ctr (contract)	F	A/YO	1	Manatee	112
2005	441	Pompano Transit Ctr (contract)	M	A/YO	1	Broward	202
1973	444	Ft. Pierce WRC	M	A/YO	1	St. Lucie	84
1974	446	Hollywood WRC	F	A/YO	1	Broward	117
1971	452	Atlantic WRC	F	A/YO	1	Palm Beach	43
1975	457	Miami North WRC	M	A/YO	1	Miami-Dade	188
2005	467	Bridges of Pompano (contract)	M	A/YO	1	Broward	108
1989	469	West Palm Beach WRC	M	A/YO	1	Palm Beach	148
1985	473	Opa Locka WRC	M	A/YO	1	Miami-Dade	148
<b>Region 4 Total:</b>							<b>1,150</b>

<b>FACILITIES - ROAD PRISONS</b>							
<b>YEAR OPEN</b>	<b>FACILITY CODE</b>	<b>ROAD PRISONS</b>	<b>GENDER</b>	<b>FACILITY TYPE</b>	<b>SECURITY LEVEL</b>	<b>COUNTY</b>	<b>POPULATION ON JUNE 30, 2006</b>
<b>REGION 1</b>							
1940	134	Tallahassee Road Prison	M	A	2	Leon	95
<b>REGION 3</b>							
1993	552	Largo Road Prison	M	A	2	Pinellas	65
<b>REGION 4</b>							
1951	426	Big Pine Key Road Prison	M	A	2	Monroe	64
1951	431	Loxahatchee Road Prison	M	A	2	Palm Beach	92
1964	525	Arcadia Road Prison	M	A	2	DeSoto	95





*Inmates must store all their belongings in a locked footlocker that fits under their open bay dormitory beds.*

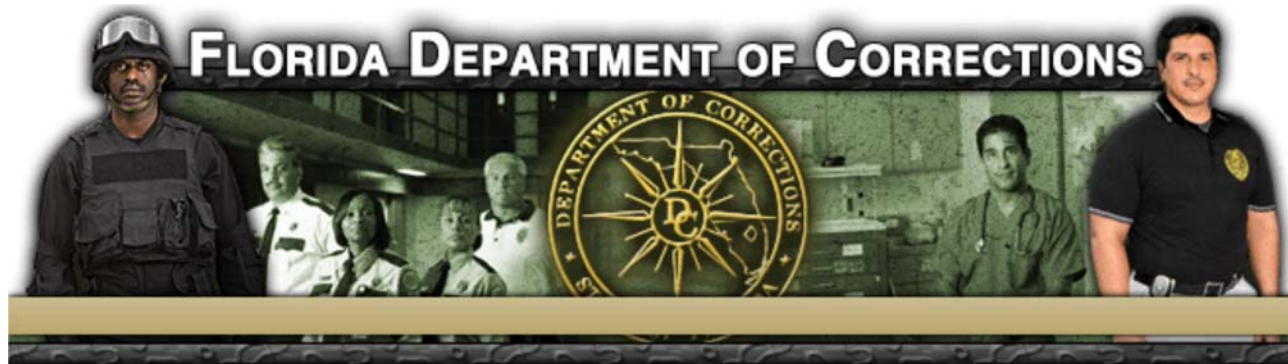


*When inmates use tools in the course of their job in a prison, they have to check them in and out daily. This crude but effective inventory system, where a picture of the tool is painted on the wall, allows correctional officers to see at a glance if a tool is missing and who has it. This method is also used for kitchen utensils.*



*Inmates working at a Prison Rehabilitative Industry and Diversified Enterprises (PRIDE) printing job at Calhoun CI are searched by Correctional Officers for contraband each time they leave their work area. Even paper could be considered contraband on a prison compound, as it is limited. Ink is also a popular contraband item, because it is used to make tattoos.*





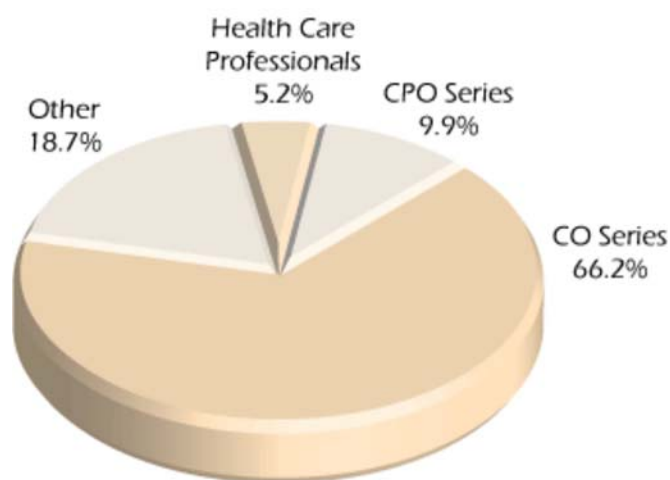
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[first](#) | [previous](#) | 6 of 87 | [next](#)**PERSONNEL**

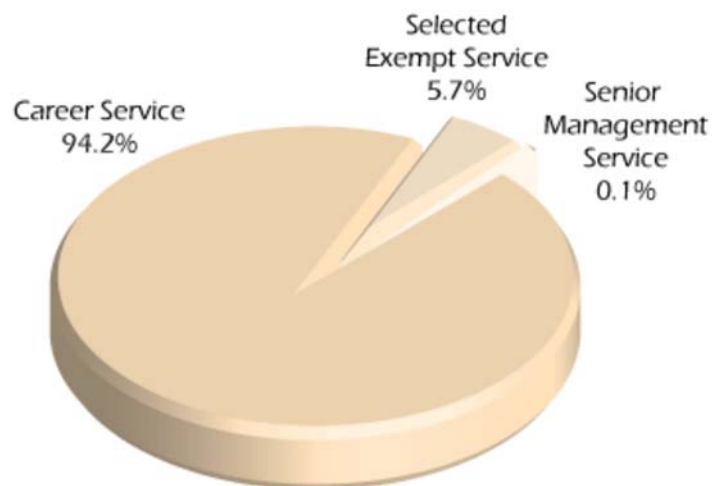
### *Three of Every Four Department of Corrections Employees is a Correctional Officer or a Correctional Probation Officer*

As of June 30, 2006, the Florida Department of Corrections (DC) had a total of 26,083 employees, including 19,855 or 76.1% in the Correctional Officer (CO) or Correctional Probation Officer (CPO) series. Of the 17,265 employees within the CO series, 12,135 (70.3%) are classified as correctional officers, 4,162 (24.1%) are correctional officer sergeants, 455 (2.6%) are lieutenants, and 294 (1.7%) are captains. Health Care Professionals represent another 5.2%, and employees in the "Other" category include attorneys; counselors; teachers; accounting, budget, computer, fiscal, personnel, and purchasing professionals; maintenance; clerical and administrative support; and managers.

The average DC employee is 41 years of age and has been with the agency for almost nine years; 94.2% of DC employees are Career Service, 5.7% are Selected Exempt Service (SES), and 0.1% are Senior Management Service. The majority of employees in the CO Series are in Career Service with the exception of majors and colonels, who are in SES (0.8% of all CO Series employees), and all of Circuit CPO's are Career Service. SES includes employees who have access to confidential information as well as supervisory and managerial positions.

**DC STAFF BY POSITION****Total Staff = 26,083**

### STAFF BY PAY PLAN STATUS

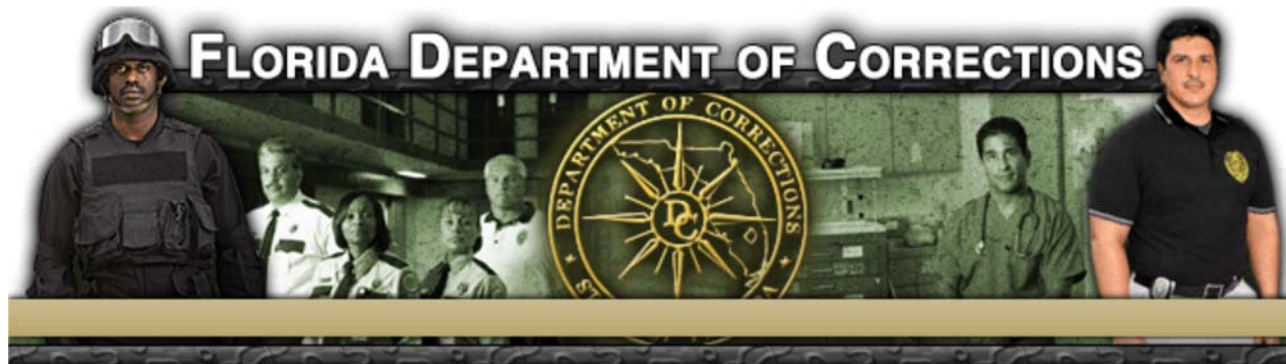


**Total Staff = 26,083**

*This section of the 2005-06 Annual Report is also provided as an Adobe Acrobat file. Acrobat Reader, a [free program](#) is required. [Download the one-page section \(289K PDF file\)](#) for printing or viewing.*

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## *Budget Summary (FY 2005-06)*

***Operating Funds*****Expenditures by Budget Entity:**

Department Administration	\$ 58,510,056
Security and Institutional Operations	\$ 1,351,434,076
Health Services	\$ 340,867,844
Community Corrections	\$ 251,003,879
Information Technology	\$ 18,555,594
Programs	\$ 44,166,212
<b>Total Operating Funds</b>	<b>\$ 2,064,537,661</b>

***Fixed Capital Outlay Funds***

To provide additional capacity	\$ 71,973,152
To maintain existing facilities	\$ 2,992,208
<b>Total Fixed Capital Outlay Funds</b>	<b>\$ 74,965,360</b>

<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 2,139,503,021</b>
--------------	-------------------------

***Local Funds***

**Collection Activities:**

Cost of Supervision Fees	\$ 26,845,517
Restitution, Fines and Court Costs	\$ 57,940,199
Subsistence, Transportation, and other Court-Ordered Payments	\$ 20,912,359

**Inmate Banking Activities:**

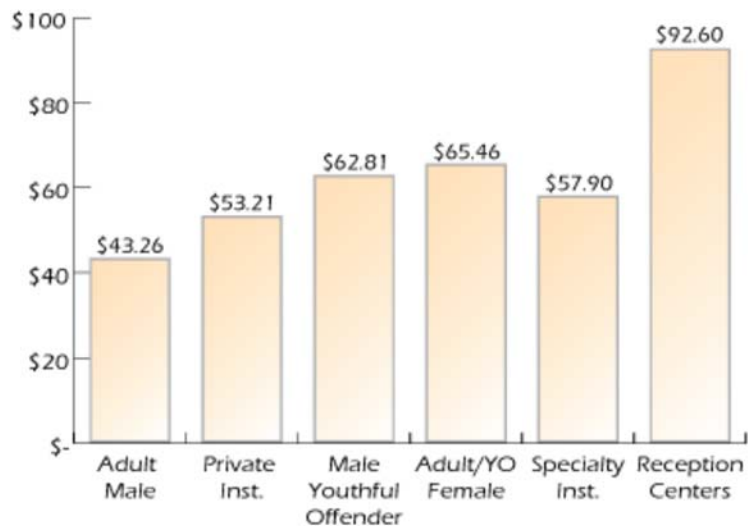
Total Deposits	\$ 94,664,986
Total Disbursements	\$ 94,257,347
June 30, 2006 Total Assets	\$ 10,563,661

**Other Activity:**

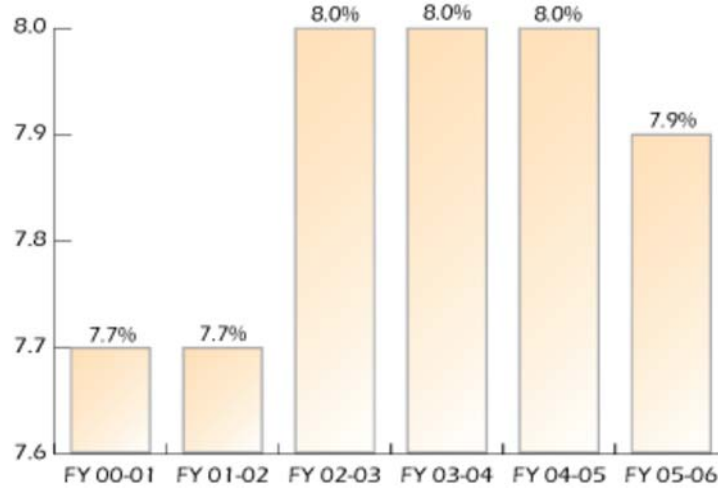
Revenue from Canteen Operations	\$ 23,609,862
Inmate Telephone Commissions	\$ 15,272,896

**SUMMARY OF AVERAGE INMATE COSTS (FY 2005-06)**

Type of Facility	Average Population	Total Per Diem	Operations	Health Services	Education Services
<b>Total All Department Facilities (Excluding Private) (3)</b>	<b>81,295</b>	<b>\$52.06</b>	<b>\$39.43</b>	<b>\$11.36</b>	<b>\$1.26</b>
<b>Total Major Institutions (Excluding Private)</b>	<b>81,170</b>	<b>\$52.07</b>	<b>\$39.43</b>	<b>\$11.38</b>	<b>\$1.26</b>
Adult Male Custody (1)	46,105	\$43.26	\$36.06	\$6.12	\$1.08
Male Youthful Offender Custody	2,381	\$62.81	\$51.09	\$6.97	\$4.75
Reception Centers	6,449	\$92.60	\$49.06	\$42.66	\$0.88
Adult and Youthful Female Custody (2)	4,265	\$65.46	\$44.97	\$18.05	\$2.44
Specialty Institutions	19,103	\$57.90	\$43.10	\$13.55	\$1.24
Work Release Centers	2,867	\$35.03	\$29.68	\$4.91	\$0.43
<b>Private Institutions (1) (3)</b>	<b>5,326</b>	<b>\$53.21</b>	<b>\$53.05</b>	<b>\$0.16</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>
<b>Probation and Restitution Centers</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>\$39.49</b>	<b>\$39.49</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>

**INMATE COST PER DAY  
BY TYPE OF FACILITY**

### PERCENT OF STATE GENERAL REVENUE BUDGET APPROPRIATED TO CORRECTIONS



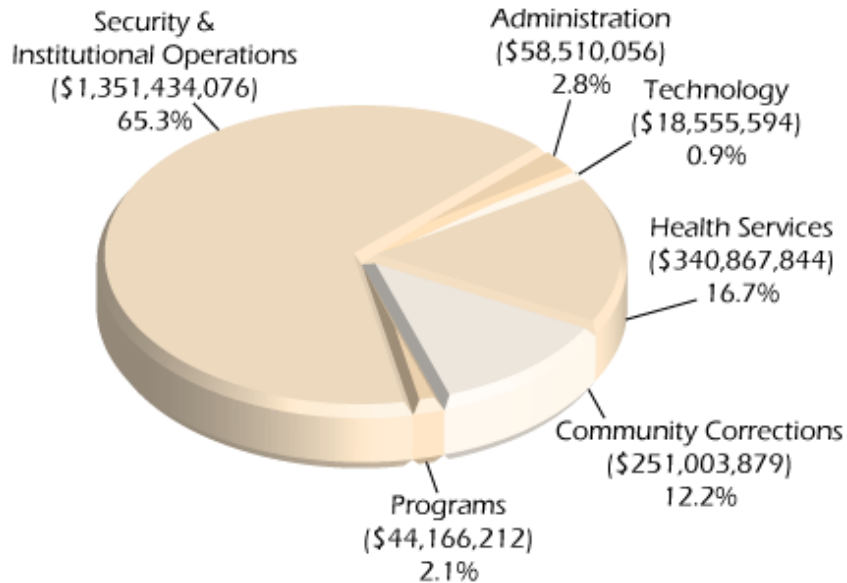
(1) These facilities exclude debt service costs, which if included would increase the department's average major institution per diem by \$0.11 and the private institutions' per diem by \$6.98.

(2) Also serving as reception centers (Broward CI and Lowell CI) for female inmates.

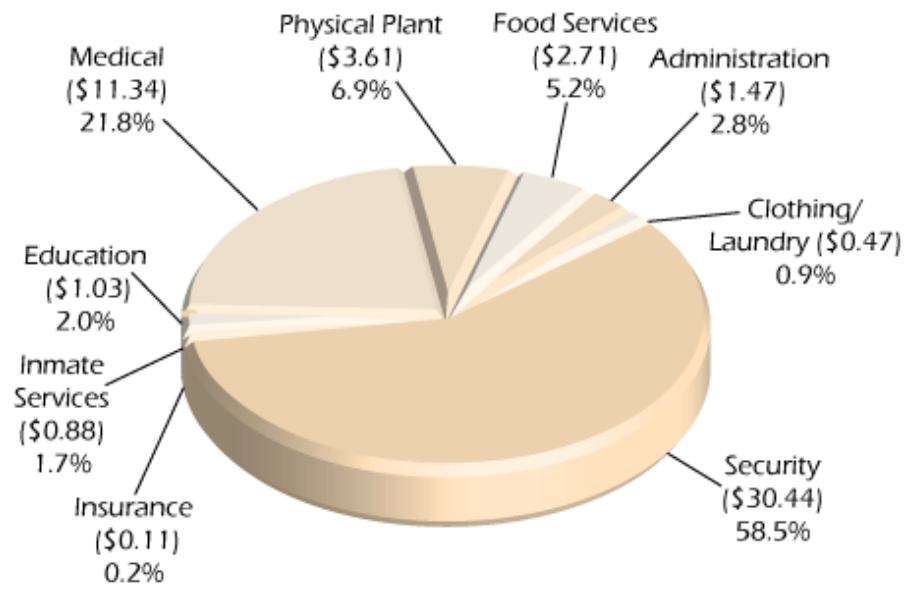
(3) Per diem figures do not include indirect and administration costs of \$4.25 for major institutions (operations \$2.23, health services \$0.18, education \$0.21, substance abuse \$0.05, and departmental administration \$1.58), and \$0.99 for private institutions.

NOTE: Administration costs equal 2.88% of total Department expenditures.

### FY 2005-06 CORRECTIONAL BUDGET TOTAL EXPENDITURES \$2,064,537,661



**INMATE COST PER DAY FOR FY 2005-06**  
**\$52.06 (\$19,002 ANNUALLY)**  
**(MAJOR INSTITUTIONS ONLY)**



*This section of the 2005-06 Annual Report is also provided as an Adobe Acrobat file. Acrobat Reader, a [free program](#) is required. [Download the four-page section \(421K PDF file\)](#) for printing or viewing.*

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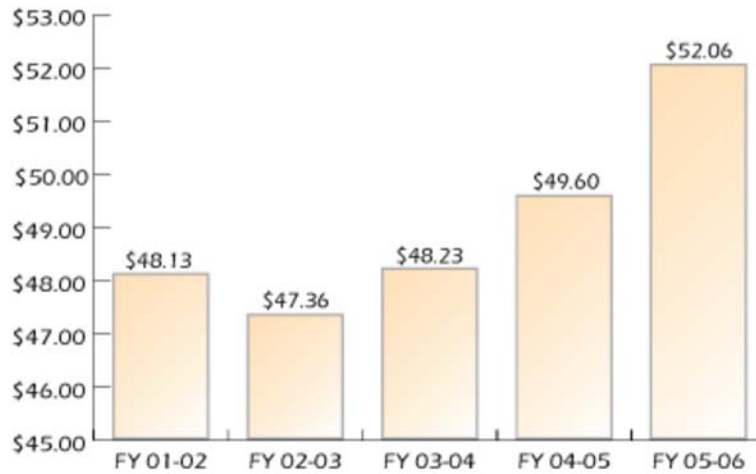
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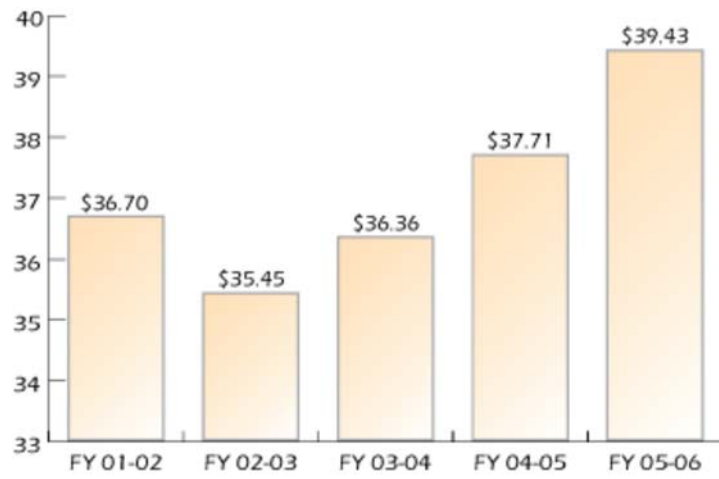
**BUDGET**

***Inmate Cost Per Day Over Five Years  
(For All Department Facilities,  
Excluding Private Prisons)***

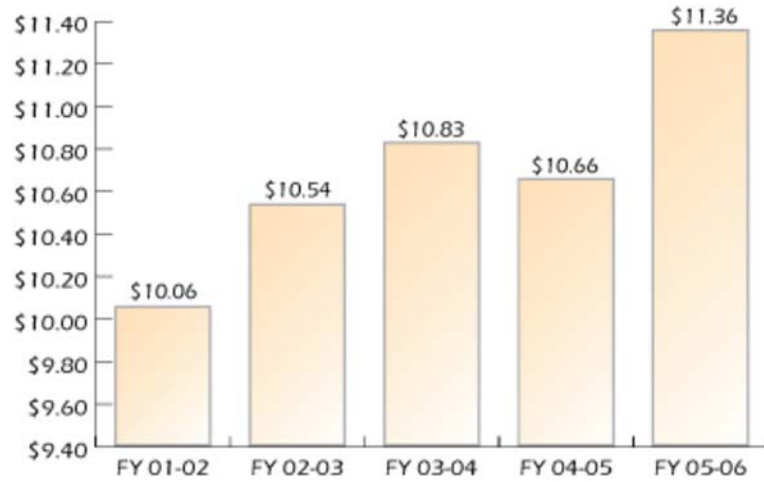
**TOTAL DAILY COST  
(\$19,002 ANNUALLY IN FY 2005-06)**



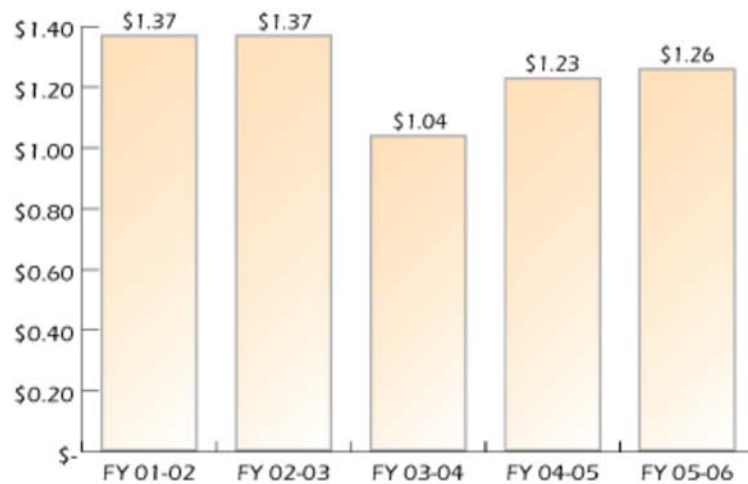
**PORTION OF DAILY COST  
FOR OPERATIONS**



**PORTION OF DAILY COST FOR HEALTH SERVICES**

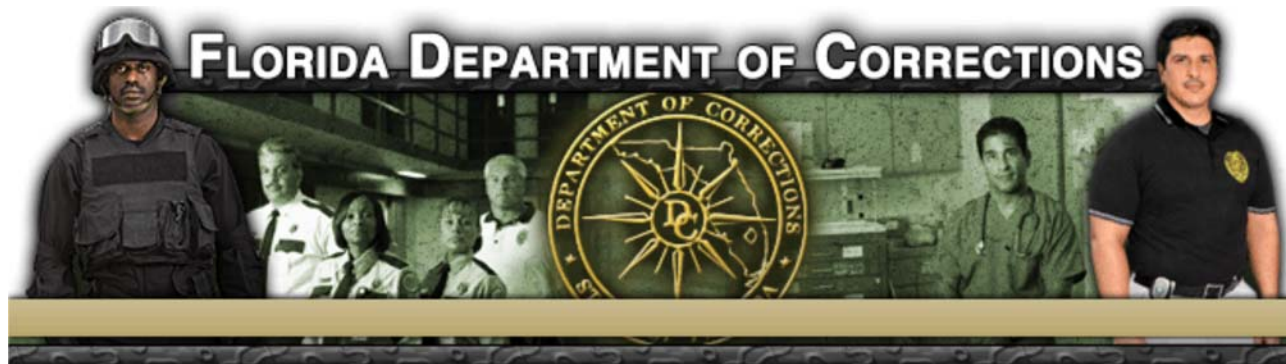


**PORTION OF DAILY COST FOR EDUCATION**



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## **COMMUNITY SUPERVISION: CPOS**

### ***CPOs Supervise More Than 146,000 Offenders***

The Bureau of Probation and Parole Field Services is responsible for developing, implementing, revising and monitoring supervision programs in the areas of probation, post release supervision, community control, drug offender probation, career offenders, sexual offenders/predators, and pretrial intervention. This bureau is responsible for other field supervision operations including sentencing guidelines, probation databases, and court-ordered payments. Employees in this bureau are also responsible for developing statewide policy for over 3,500 staff members, including over 2,600 correctional probation officers and supervisors; monitoring and coordinating operational review and ACA accreditation; grant reporting and development; and analysis, formulation, and preparation of legislative proposals relating to probation and parole.

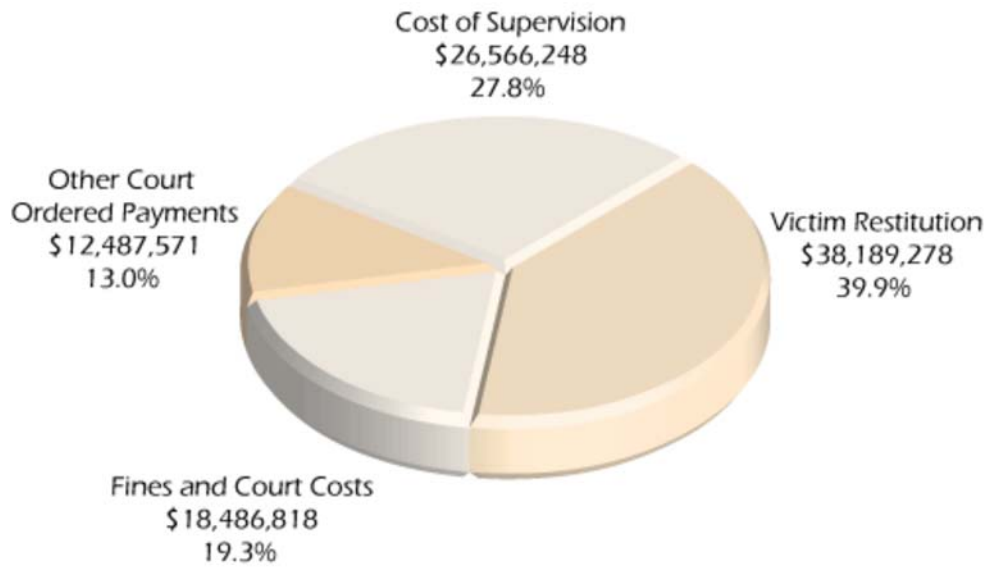
This year, along with supervising more than 146,000 offenders requiring community supervision, correctional probation officers also conducted investigations, completing over 232,800 of them. These investigations included pre-sentence investigations, other state and Florida transfers, bond, pre-trial intervention, placements, community control eligibility, and violation reports.

The Absconder Unit was formed in 2001 and has assisted in reducing the original number of outstanding absconder warrants by more than 20%. The unit accomplished this by working closely with field staff, local, state and federal law enforcement authorities and the public via the Absconder/Fugitive Search Web site. By using this site, citizens can call or email tips about absconders' whereabouts. This page is located at [www.dc.state.fl.us/wanted.html](http://www.dc.state.fl.us/wanted.html) and contains information regarding absconders including photos, when available. By establishing Circuit Field Liaisons, the Absconder Unit increased its efforts and ability to apprehend absconders on a statewide basis. From February 28, 2006 through June 30, 2006, the efforts of the Absconder Unit reduced the number of absconders by almost 5,000 (11%).

In FY 2005-06, the Office of Community Corrections provided specialized training opportunities for staff in areas such as the Jessica Lunsford Act Implementation Training, which concentrates on new Sex Offender/Predator Registration Laws, procedure revisions, OBIS programming, qualifying offenses, and electronic monitoring requirements, and Plain View Walk Thru Search Training, which trains on conducting plain view observations, walk through visual inspections, and warrantless planned searches of offender's residence. Long-distance training over the Department's intranet continues to be utilized to allow officers to complete training as their schedules permit, thus increasing time spent by staff on supervision activities.

## **RESTITUTION AND OTHER MONETARY OBLIGATIONS COLLECTED FROM OFFENDERS UNDER**

### SUPERVISION IN FY 2005-06\*

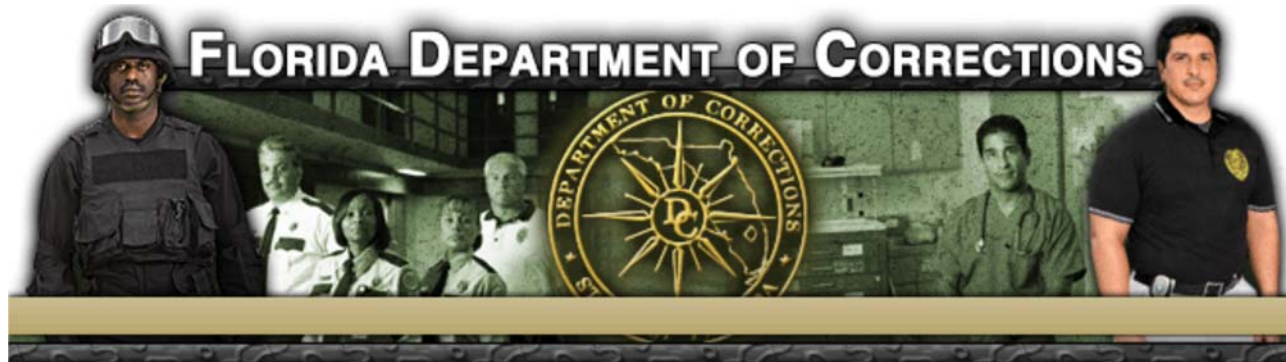


\*Community Corrections also collects other costs (crimes compensation, electronic monitoring fees, drug testing fees, surcharges, subsistence fees, and additional costs).

*This section of the 2005-06 Annual Report is also provided as an Adobe Acrobat file. Acrobat Reader, a [free program](#) is required. [Download the one-page section \(168K PDF file\)](#) for printing or viewing.*

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**[Privacy Policy](#) | [Accessibility](#)**



2005-2006 Annual Report

[first](#) | [previous](#) | [10 of 87](#) | [next](#)**DRUG TESTING****Random Drug Testing****RANDOM DRUG TEST RESULTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH (F.S. 944.473(1)) FOR FY 2005-06**

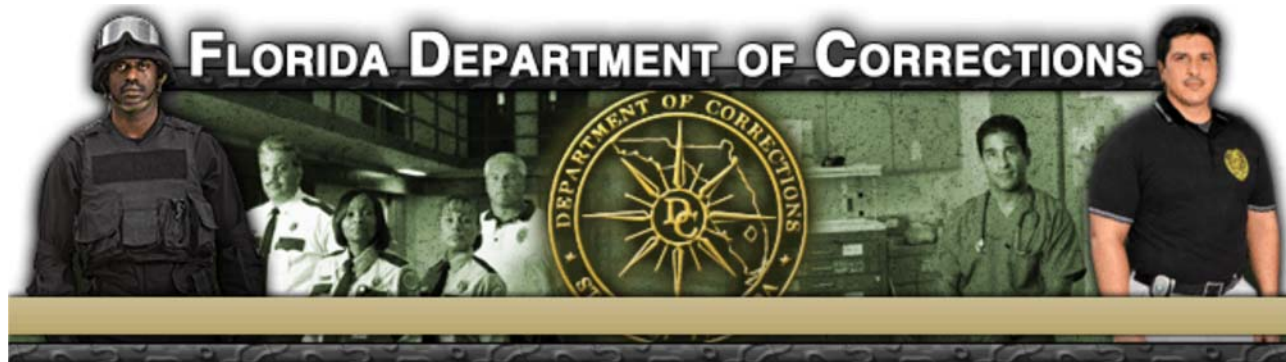
Type of Test	Valid Tests	Negative Tests	Positive Tests	Positive Rate	Drug Test Positive					Total*
					Alcohol	Cannabis	Cocaine	Opiates	Other	
Random	48,327	47,243	1,084	2.2%	0	1,033	44	14	13	1,104
For Cause	6,355	4,929	1,426	22.4%	33	1,313	88	16	15	1,465

\*Inmates can test positive for more than one drug.

The Inmate Drug Testing Unit oversees the inmate random drug testing program, substance abuse program drug testing and “for cause” drug testing for all correctional facilities statewide. Inmates are chosen at random for substance abuse program drug testing based upon a random computer-generated selection system. Selection of inmates for “for cause” drug testing is based upon reasonable suspicion of involvement with drugs or alcohol. Drug testing enables the Department to detect and identify inmates using illicit drugs, including abuse of prescription drugs and/or alcohol. Drug testing has been recognized as highly effective in identifying offenders who have substance abuse problems, getting them into treatment, and monitoring them during the treatment process. The Office of the Inspector General conducts unannounced drug interdiction operations, by searching employees, visitors, inmates, vehicles and areas on department grounds for contraband.

This section of the 2005-06 Annual Report is also provided as an Adobe Acrobat file. Acrobat Reader, a [free program](#) is required. [Download the one-page section \(69K PDF file\)](#) for printing or viewing.

[Privacy Policy](#) | [Accessibility](#)



2005-2006 Annual Report

[first](#) | [previous](#) | [11 of 87](#) | [next](#)**YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS****Youthful Offenders**

<b>Current Location</b>	<b>YOUTHFUL OFFENDER (YO) POPULATION BY FACILITY</b>		<b>Court Designated YO's</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>YO's ages 19-24 with sentences of 10 years or less</b>	<b>YO's with emotional/physical vulnerability</b>		
Brevard C.I.	591	6	283	880
Brevard Work Camp	189	1	79	269
CFRC-Main	49	0	22	71
Hernando C.I.	141	0	13	154
Indian River C.I.	236	1	185	422
Lake City C.F.	664	4	217	885
Lancaster C.I.	353	7	136	496
Lancaster W.C.	197	0	70	267
Lowell Annex	17	0	5	22
Lowell Boot Camp	1	0	1	2
Lowell C.I.	53	0	12	65
R.M.C.- Main	116	0	33	149
S.F.R.C.	28	0	7	35
Sumter B.T.U.	21	0	31	52
Work Release Center	107	0	51	158
All Other Facilities	13	0	8	21
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,776</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1,153</b>	<b>3,948</b>

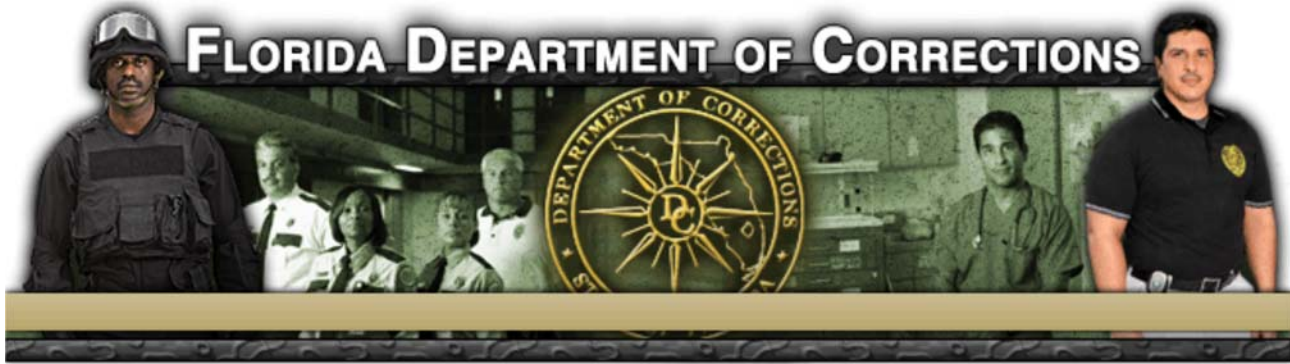
- The Court may sentence a person as a youthful offender if the crime was committed prior to his or her twenty-first birthday (F.S. 958.04(1)(b)). Youthful offenders must also be on their first prison commitment. Capital or life felons may not be classified or sentenced as youthful offenders.
- The department may classify an inmate as a youthful offender if he or she is 24 years old or under, with a sentence of 10 years or less (F.S. 958.11(4)) or if the inmate is 19 or under with a sentence of more than 10 years, if their safety would be jeopardized in an adult institution (F.S. 958.11(6)).

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**EDUCATION**

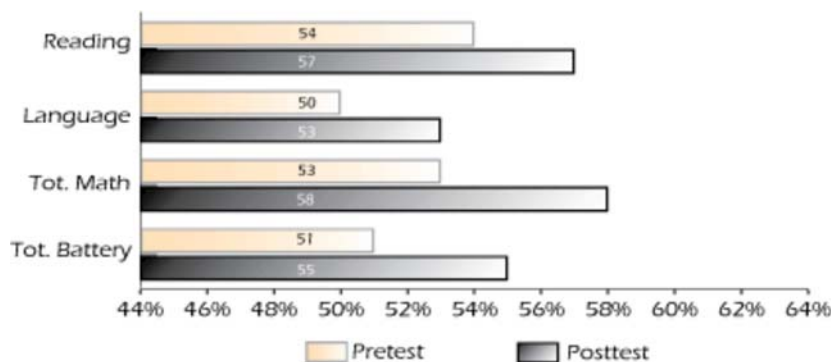
**Results of Tests of  
Adult Basic Education (TABE)  
For Correctional Education (CE)  
Students, FY 2005-2006**

**Purpose:** As per Section 944.801, (3), (f), F.S., this sheet summarizes the average change in literacy levels of CE Students during FY 2005-2006 (July 2005 – June 2006).

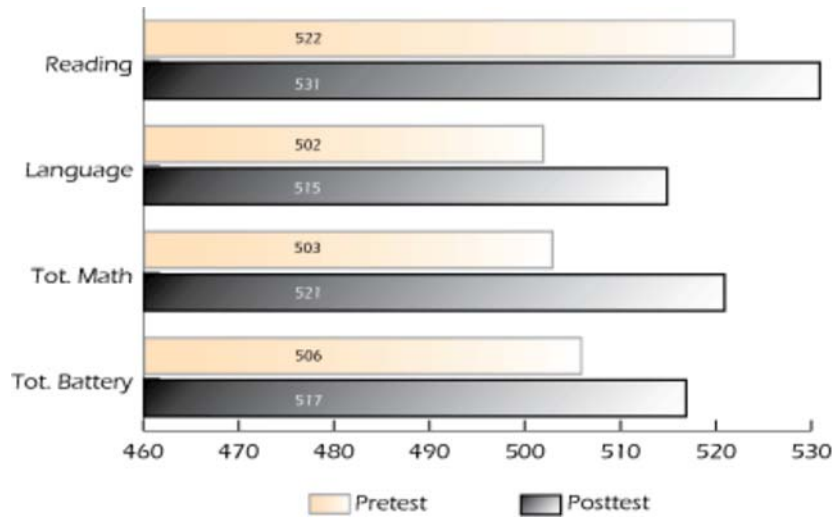
**Methodology:** TABE tests administered to students during FY 2005-2006 were scored using TestMate and the Advanced Module of the TestMate System (test scoring and reporting system). Inmate names and DC numbers were used to track those who had both pretest and posttest scores during this period. This summary includes all inmate students who during this period had at least one matched set of scores (pretest and posttest scores) in at least one subject area. A total of 2,563 students had matched scores for all three of the subject areas (Total Battery) of Reading, Language, and Total Mathematics. The total sets of matched scores for each subject area were: (a) 2,851 for Reading, (b) 2,817 for Language, and (c) 3,144 for Total Mathematics.

**Results:** The three charts below show the average gains made in each subject in terms of normal curve equivalents (NCE), scale scores, and grade equivalents (GE), respectively. To be included, students had to have both a pretest and a posttest. Gain was made in all three subject areas and for the total battery. For an average of three months of instruction, the overall (total battery) gain was four points for the NCE scores and on the average there was a 11-point increase in scale scores. This translates into four month gain (.4) in GE scores.

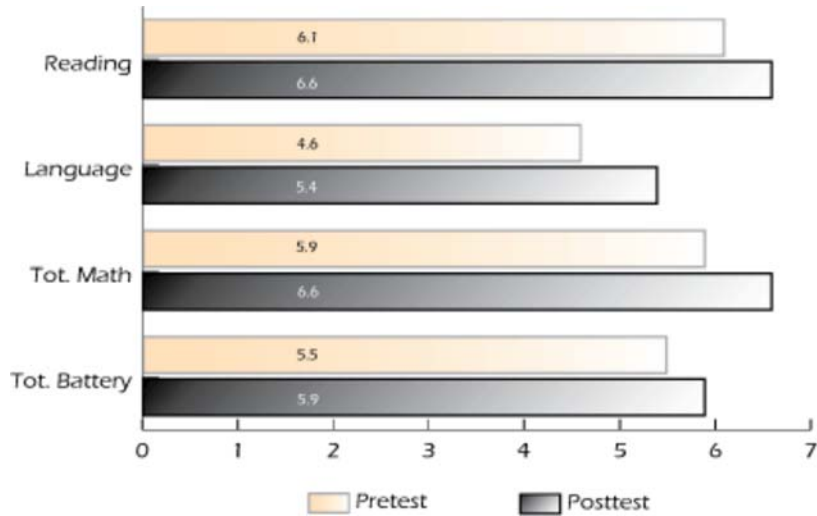
**GAINS EXPRESSED IN NORMAL CURVE EQUIVALENTS (NCE'S)**



### GAINS EXPRESSED IN SCALE SCORES



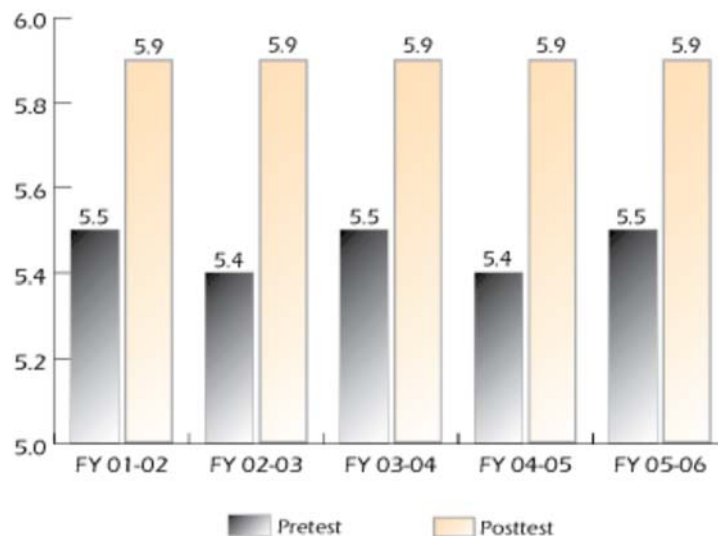
### GAINS EXPRESSED IN GRADE EQUIVALENTS (GE's)



Reading (N=2,851), Language (N=2,817), Total Math (N=3,144), Total Battery (N=2,563)

### *1,322 Inmates Earned GED's in FY 2005-06*

### CHANGE IN INMATE LITERACY LEVELS OVER FIVE YEARS (AVERAGE GAIN PER 3 MONTHS OF INSTRUCTION)



**FY 2005-06 GED AND VOCATIONAL CERTIFICATES AWARDED**  
**Certificates Awarded**

Types of Award Locations	GED	Vocational	Total
Correctional Institutions	1,254	1,539	2,793
Other DC Facilities*	33	28	61
LEA-Based**	35	0	35
Non-DC Entities***	139	0	139
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,461</b>	<b>1,567</b>	<b>3,028</b>

\* Other DC includes Work Release Centers, work/forestry camps, road prisons, boot camps.  
 \*\* LEA-Based includes Local Educational Agencies such as community colleges.  
 \*\*\* Non-DC includes counties and other states.

**PARTICIPATION IN CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION CLASSES IN FY 2005-06**

Enrollments*	Mandatory Literacy	Adult Basic Education	GED	Vocational	Total
Number of Courses	2,173	8,256	1,813	4,385	16,627
Number of Inmates	2,173	8,256	1,813	4,133	***16,375
<b>Completions**</b>					
Number of Courses	824	919	1,322	1,567	4,632
Number of Inmates	824	919	1,322	1,285	***4,350

\* "Enrollments" includes inmates enrolled as of 7/1/05 and new enrollments through 6/30/06.  
 \*\* "Completions" are from 7/1/05 through 6/30/06.  
 \*\*\* Inmates who participated in Mandatory Literacy, Adult Basic Education, GED and Vocational courses get counted for participation in all four programs.  
 "Number of courses" and "number of inmates" are different for vocational counts since it is possible for a given inmate to be involved in more than one course in this program year.  
 For greater detail, Adult Basic Education (course "9900004") is shown in a separate column from the GED (course "9900026").  
 "Completions" are defined as a CMP, ATT or CXS code on the DC32 screen for MLP and ABE participants, a GED certificate for course "9900026" participants, and a vocational certificate for vocational program participants.

Note that none of the counts in the above tables include program participation or certificates earned at private facilities.

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**INMATE PROGRAMS**

*Inmate Programs as of June 30, 2006*

<b>INMATE PROGRAMS AS OF JUNE 30, 2006</b>							
<b>Correctional Institutions and Annexes</b>	<b>Adult Education ABE/GED (incl. ITA Prgms)</b>	<b>Mandatory Literacy Program</b>	<b>Title I</b>	<b>Volunteer Literacy</b>	<b>Special Education Services</b>	<b>Workforce Development Education (# of)</b>	<b>Even Start</b>
Apalachee CI East	X	X	X	X	X	3	
Apalachee CI RJWC				X			
Apalachee CI West					X		
Avon Park CI	X	X			X	6	
Baker CI	X	X		X	X	4	
Brevard CI	X	X	X	X	X	5	X
Broward CI *	X	X		X	X	3	
Calhoun CI	ITA					1	
Central Fla RC							
Central Fla RC East							
Central Fla RC South	X						
Century CI							
Charlotte CI	CMO			X	CMO		
Columbia CI	X	X		X	X	2	
Columbia Annex					X		
Cross City CI	ITA			X		4	
Dade CI				X			
DeSoto Annex	X	X			X	3	
Everglades CI	ITA			X			
Florida State Prison	CMO				CMO		
Fl St Prison O Unit							
Franklin CI	ITA					1	
Gainesville CI							
Glades CI				X		2	
Gulf CI							

Gulf Annex							
Hamilton CI	X	X	X	X	X	3	
Hamilton Annex	X	X		X	X	2	
Hardee CI				X		1	
Hendry CI				X			
Hernando CI	X	X	X	X	X	1	
Hillsborough CI *	X	X				2	
Holmes CI	X	X			X	3	
Homestead CI *	ITA			X		3	
Indian River CI	X	X	X		X	3	
Jackson CI				X			
Jefferson CI	ITA						
Lake CI	X	X		X	X	3	
Lancaster CI	X	X	X		X	6	
Lawtey CI	X	X				1	
Liberty CI	X						
Liberty CI Quincy Annex							
Lowell CI *	X, BTU, CM	X	X, BTU	X	X, BTU, CM	3 + 2 FH	X
Lowell Annex *	X	X			X	1	X
Madison CI	ITA			X			
Marion CI	X	X		X	X	5 + 1 WC	X
Martin CI				X			
Mayo CI	ITA			X			
New River CI East	X	X			X	4	
New River CI West	X	X			X	2	
Okaloosa CI							
Okeechobee CI	ITA						
Polk CI						4	
Putnam CI							
RMC					X		
RMC West							
Santa Rosa CI	CMO			X	CMO		
Santa Rosa Annex	CMO				CMO/TCU		
South Fla RC							
South Fla RC South							
Sumter CI	X, BTU	X	X, BTU	X	X, BTU	4	
Taylor CI	ITA			X			
Taylor Annex	ITA					2	
Tomoka CI	LEA					2	
Union CI	CMO				CMO		
Wakulla CI	X	X				1	
Walton CI							
Washington CI				X			
Zephyrhills CI							

General: \* = Female Facility; X = Program(s) at this institution; CM = Close Management; CMO = Close Management Only; TCU = Transitional Care Unit; WC = Work Camp; BTU = Basic Training Unit; FH = Forest Hills Unit; RJWC = River Junction Work Camp; ITA = Inmate Teaching Assistant  
 Academic Education: LEA = Local education agency operates program  
 Law Library Programs: MJ = Major Collection; MN = Minor Collection  
 Substance Abuse: SA = Screening Assessments; 1 = Modality 1 (Intensive Outpatient, Old Tier 2); 2 = Modality 2 (Residential, Old Tier 3 & 4); T1 = Tier 1 (Prevention); AM1 = Alternative Modality 1 (Intensive Outpatient, Old Tier 2); AM2 = Alternative Modality 2 (Residential, Old Tier 4).  
 Chaplaincy Services: FCBI = Faith and Character-Based Institution

**INMATE PROGRAMS (CONTINUED)**

<b>Correctional Institutions (CIs) (Includes work camps &amp; annexes)</b>	<b>Library Program</b>	<b>Law Library Program</b>	<b>Transition Programs</b>	<b>Wellness Education</b>	<b>Substance Abuse (Type)</b>	<b>Chaplaincy Services</b>
Apalachee CI East	X	MN	X	X		X
Apalachee CI RJWC	X	MN	X	X		X
Apalachee CI West	X	MJ	X	X		X
Avon Park CI	X	MJ, MN WC	X	X	1	X
Baker CI	X	MJ	X	X		X
Brevard CI	X	MN	X	X		X
Broward CI *	X	MJ	X	X	SA, 2	X
Calhoun CI	X	MJ	X	X		X
Central Fla RC	X	MJ	X	X	SA, 2	X
Central Fla RC East	X	MN	X	X		X
Central Fla RC South	X		X			X
Century CI	X	MJ	X	X		X
Charlotte CI	X	MJ	X			X
Columbia CI	X	MJ	X	X		X
Columbia Annex	X	MN	X	X		X
Cross City CI	X	MJ	X	X	1	X
Dade CI	X	MJ	X		1	X
DeSoto Annex	X	MJ	X	X		X
Everglades CI	X	MJ	X	X	1	X
Florida State Prison	X	MJ	X			X
Fl St Prison O Unit	X	MN	X	X		X
Franklin CI	X	MJ	X	X		X
Gainesville CI	X	MN	X		2	X
Glades CI	X	MJ	X	X		X
Gulf CI	X	MJ	X	X		X
Gulf Annex	X	MN	X	X	1	X
Hamilton CI	X	MN	X	X		X
Hamilton Annex	X	MJ	X	X		X
Hardee CI	X	MJ	X	X		X
Hendry CI	X	MN	X			X
Hernando CI	X	MN	X		1	X
Hillsborough CI *	X	MN	X		AM1	FCBI
Holmes CI	X	MJ	X	X		X
Homestead CI *	X	MJ	X	X		X
Indian River CI	X	MN	X			X
Jackson CI	X	MJ	X	X		X
Jefferson CI	X	MJ	X	X	AM2	X
Lake CI	X	MJ	X	X		X
Lancaster CI	X	MN	X	X	1	X

Lawtey CI	X	MN	X		AM1	FCBI
Liberty CI	X	MJ	X	X		X
Liberty CI Quincy Annex	X	MN	X			X
Lowell CI *	X	MN	X	X	SA, 1, T1@BTU	X
Lowell Annex *	X	MJ	X	X		X
Madison CI	X	MJ	X	X	1	X
Marion CI	X	MJ	X	X	1	X
Martin CI	X	MJ	X	X		X
Mayo CI	X	MJ	X	X	1	X
New River CI East	X	MN	X	X		X
New River CI West	X	MJ	X	X		X
Okaloosa CI	X	MJ	X	X	1	X
Okeechobee CI	X	MJ	X	X	1	X
Polk CI	X	MJ	X	X		X
Putnam CI	X	MN	X			X
RMC	X	MJ	X	X	SA	X
RMC West	X	MN	X	X		X
Santa Rosa CI	X	MJ	X	X		X
Santa Rosa Annex	X	MN	X	X		X
South Fla RC	X	MJ	X	X	SA	X
South Fla RC South	X	MN	X	X		X
Sumter CI	X	MJ	X	X	1	X
Taylor CI	X	MJ	X	X	1	X
Taylor Annex	X	MN	X	X		X
Tomoka CI	X	MJ	X	X		X
Union CI	X	MJ (2)	X	X		X
Wakulla CI	X	MJ	X	X	1	FCBI
Walton CI	X	MJ	X	X	2, 1 WC	X
Washington CI	X	MJ	X	X	1	X
Zephyrhills CI	X	MJ	X		2	X

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 Chaplaincy Services: FCBI = Faith and Character-Based Institution

**INMATE PROGRAMS (CONTINUED)**

Work Release Centers	Adult Education (ABE/GED)	Special Education	Vocational Programs (number of)	Transition Substance Abuse Programs (Type)	Chaplaincy Services
Atlantic WRC *		X		X	X
Bartow WRC		X		X	X
Bradenton Transition *	X	X	X	X	A,I,O,P
Bridges of Jacksonville		X		X	
Bridges of Orlando		X		X	
Bridges of Pompano WRC		X		X	
Cocoa WRC		X		X	X



Daytona Beach WRC		X		X		X
Dinsmore WRC		X		X		X
Ft. Pierce WRC		X		X		X
Goodwill Suncoast WRC *		X		X		
Hollywood WRC *	X	X		X	A,I,O,P	X
Kissimmee WRC		X		X		X
Lake City WRC		X		X		X
Miami North WRC		X		X		X
Opa Locka WRC		X		X		X
Orlando WRC *		X		X		X
Panama City WRC		X		X		X
Pensacola WRC		X		X		X
Pinellas WRC *		X		X		X
Pompano Transition Center	X	X	X	X	A,I,O,P	
Reality House	X	X		X	2	
Reentry of Ocala WRC		X		X		
St. Petersburg WRC		X		X		X
Santa Fe WRC		X		X		X
Shisa East WRC *		X		X		
Shisa West WRC *		X		X		
Tallahassee WRC		X		X		X
Tarpon Springs WRC		X		X		X
West Palm Bch WRC		X		X		X

General: \* = Female Facility; X = Program(s) at this facility  
 Substance Abuse: 2 = Modality 2 (Residential, Old Tier 3 & 4); A = Aftercare; I = Intervention; O = Outpatient; P = Prevention.

### *Inmate Workforce Development Programs Offered Statewide*

#### **INMATE PROGRAMS (CONTINUED)**

Facility / # of Programs	Workforce Development Programs
Apalachee CI - East (3)	(1) Auto Collision Repair & Refinishing, (2) Cabinetmaking, (3) Welding Technology.
Avon Park CI (6)	(1) Automotive Service Technology, (2) Cabinetmaking, (3) PC Support Services, (4) Printing/Graphic Arts, (5) Turf Equipment Technology, (6) Welding Technology.
Baker CI (4)	(1) Cabinetmaking, (2) Electricity, (3) Masonry, (4) Plumbing Technology.
Brevard CI (5)	(1) Autotronics/Automotive Service Technology, (2) Carpentry, (3) Electronics Technology, (4) Masonry, (5) Welding Technology.
Broward CI * (3)	(1) Commercial Art Technology, (2) Fashion Design & Production, (3) PC Support Services.
Calhoun CI (1)	(1) Printing/Graphic Arts/WEB Design Services.
Columbia CI (2)	(1) Masonry, (2) PC Support Services.
Cross City CI (4)	(1) Auto Collision Repair & Refinishing, (2) Cabinetmaking, (3) Plumbing Technology, (4) PC Support Services/Business Supervision/Computer Programming & Technology.
DeSoto Annex (3)	(1) Carpentry, (2) Masonry, (3) Welding Technology.
Franklin CI (1)	(1) Masonry.
Glades CI (2)	(1) Computer Electronics Technology, (2) PC Support Services.
Hamilton CI (3)	(1) Cabinetmaking, (2) Electricity, (3) Masonry.

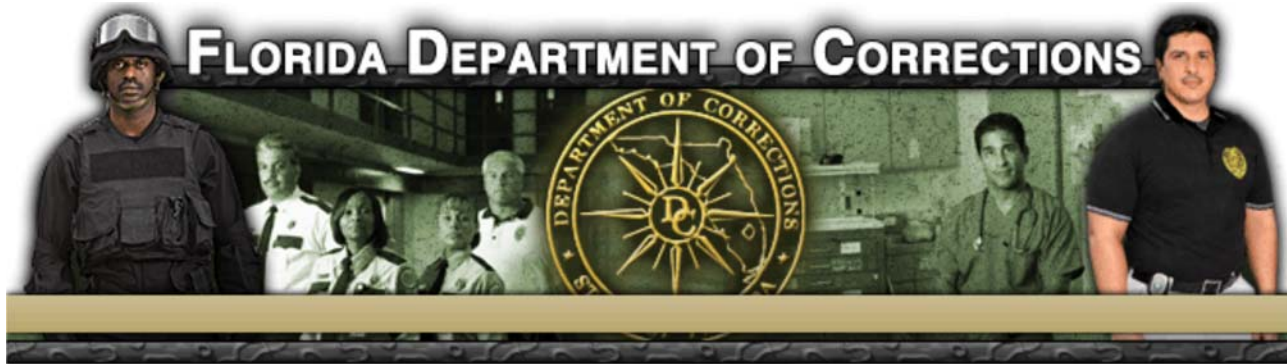
Hamilton CI Annex (2)	(1) Computer Electronics Technology, (2) PC Support Services.
Hardee CI (1)	(1) Carpentry.
Hernando CI * (1)	(1) Digital Design.
Hillsborough CI * (2)	(1) Carpentry, (2) Commercial Foods & Culinary Arts.
Holmes CI (3)	(1) Auto Collision Repair & Refinishing, (2) PC Support Services, (3) Welding Technology.
Homestead CI * (3)	(1) Autotronics, (2) Automotive Service Technology; (3) PC Support Services.
Indian River CI (3)	(1) Environmental Services, (2) Masonry, (3) PC Support Services.
Lake CI (3)	(1) Cabinetmaking, (2) Gas Engine Service Technology, (3) Wastewater/Water Treatment Technologies.
Lancaster CI (6)	(1) Autotronics/Automotive Service Technology, (2) Carpentry, (3) Commercial Foods & Culinary Arts, (4) Environmental Services, (5) Small Gas Engine Service, (6) Printing/Graphic Arts.
Lawtey CI (1)	(1) Drafting Architectural.
Lowell CI * (3)	(1) Cosmetology, (2) Drafting Architectural, (3) PC Support Services.
Lowell CI Annex * (1)	(1) Fashion Design & Production.
Lowell CI Forest Hills * (2)	(1) Equine Care Technology; (2) Small Gas Engine Service.
Marion CI (5)	(1) Cabinetmaking, (2) Drafting Mechanical, (3) Electricity, (4) PC Support Services, (5) Water/Wastewater Treatment Technologies.
Marion CI Work Camp (1)	(1) Equine Care Technology.
New River CI - East (4)	(1) Consumer Electronic Repair, (2) PC Support Services, (3) Plumbing Technology, (4) Printing/Graphic Arts.
New River CI - West (2)	(1) Small Gas Engine Service, (2) Welding Technology.
Polk CI (4)	(1) Auto Service Technology, (2) Computer Electronics Technology, (3) Consumer Electronic Repair, (4) Plumbing Technology.
Sumter CI (4)	(1) Automotive Service Technology, (2) Drafting Architectural, (3) Electronics Technology, (4) Masonry.
Taylor CI Annex (2)	(1) Masonry, (2) PC Support Services.
Tomoka CI (2)	(1) Diversified Career Technology/Blind Services, (2) Wheelchair Repair.
Wakulla CI (1)	(1) Environmental Services.

\* Denotes female facility

*This section of the 2005-06 Annual Report is also provided as an Adobe Acrobat file. Acrobat Reader, a [free program](#) is required. [Download the 12 page section \(1,001K PDF file\)](#) for printing or viewing.*

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## PROGRAMS



*Prison Rehabilitative  
Industries and Diversified  
Enterprises (PRIDE)*

### *Authorized by the Legislature*

PRIDE is a state-authorized, not-for-profit, internationally recognized prisoner training company operating general manufacturing and services in correctional facilities throughout the State of Florida. Since 1981, when the Florida Legislature authorized the company to manage and operate the state's correctional industries, PRIDE has trained thousands of prison inmates and has provided them with marketable and accredited job skills.

### *Inmate Workers Generate Revenue*

According to PRIDE's 2005 Annual Report, PRIDE trained 3,502 inmates who worked over 4 million hours in 36 diverse industries, farms, and operations located in 20 correctional institutions. Many of these inmates were trained in modern high technology trades including print and digital information, garments and apparel, furniture manufacturing, vehicle renovation, metal fabrication, and optical.

### *Statutory Requirements*

Florida Statute 946.516 (2) states: "The department shall include, as a portion of its annual report, a report on post release job placement and the rate of subsequent contact with the correctional system for those inmates who have participated in the correctional work programs operated by the corporation and by the department."

### *Recommitment Study*

According to PRIDE's 2005 Annual Report, 88% of PRIDE-trained former inmates were placed in relevant jobs. In addition, according to PRIDE's 2005 recidivism study, only 14% of PRIDE's former workers returned to prison.

#### **For more information, please contact:**

PRIDE Enterprises  
12425 - 28th Street, North, Third Floor  
St. Petersburg, Florida 33716  
(727) 572-1987 or SunCom 517-4846  
FAX: (727) 570-3366

Or visit PRIDE's web site at [www.pride-enterprises.org](http://www.pride-enterprises.org)



PRIDE print shop at Calhoun CI.

### *Pride Programs in FY 2005-06*

#### **APALACHEE C.I.**

- **Beef Cattle Industry** - (25 inmates) contracted herd management/beef cattle. Raw crops (corn, sorghum, hay and other cattle feed). Inmate workers are trained in livestock production and farm equipment operation. Certified by the Florida Department of Education.
- **Sewn Products Industry** - (23 inmates) Mattresses, pillows, and covers. Inmate workers are trained to operate sewing machines, perform equipment maintenance, and in warehouse operations. Certified by Clemson Apparel Research, Clemson University.
- **Business Services** - (11 inmates) defacing and repackaging. Inmate workers are trained in inventory control, warehousing, and shipping and receiving operations. Certified by the Florida Department of Education.

#### **AVON PARK**


- **Sanitary Maintenance & Supplies Industry** - (39 inmates) manufacture and production of chemical products and brooms. Inmate workers are trained in receiving, warehousing and shipping; process manufacturing; and material handling. Certified by Florida A&M University/ Florida State University, College of Engineering. ISO 9001:2000 Certified.
- **Tire Re-Manufacturing Industry** - (66 inmates) Inmate workers are trained in all aspects of the tire re-treading process. Certified by the Florida Department of Education.

#### **BAKER C.I.**


- **Traffic Paint Industry** - (8 inmates) paint manufacturing. Inmate workers are trained to manufacture and test paint, in inventory control, hazardous material handling, and in forklift and computer operations.

Certified by the Rolla Coatings Institute, The University of Missouri.


#### **BROWARD C.I.**

-  **Optical/Eyeglasses Industry** - (46 inmates) Inmate workers are trained in the manufacture of eyeglasses to prescription. Certified by the Florida Departments of Education and Labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship.


#### **CALHOUN C.I.**

-  **Printing Industry** - (161 inmates) commercial off-set press operations. Inmate workers are trained in printing press operation, desktop publishing, and transactional mailing operations. Certified by the Florida Department of Education.



#### **CROSS CITY C.I.**

-  **Signage/Vinyl Products Industry** - (138 inmates) ring binder and identification products manufacturing. Inmate workers are trained in silk screen printing and vinyl operations. Certified by the Florida Department of Education and Florida A & M University, Division of Graphic Arts.


#### **GLADES C.I.**

-  **Sugar Cane Industry** - (48 inmates) Inmate Workers are trained in the planting, care, and harvesting of sugar cane crops and farm equipment repair and maintenance. Certified by the United States Sugar Corporation.


#### **HENDRY C.I.**

-  **Beef Cattle Industry** - (1 inmate) farm equipment repair and maintenance. Certified by the Florida Department of Education.
-  **Citrus Industry** - (69 inmates) citrus cultivation operation. Inmate workers are trained in the planting, care, and harvesting of citrus to include irrigation and pest control. Certified by the University of Florida, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences.

#### **LAWTEY C.I.**

-  **Sewn Products Industry** - (108 inmates) Inmate workers trained to layout and cut fabric, operate sewing machines, and in general office duties. Certified by Clemson Apparel Research, Clemson University, ISO 9001-2000 Certified.

#### **LIBERTY C.I.**

-  **Digital Information Services Industry** - (94 inmates) digital information technology industry. Inmate workers trained in computer software, graphical and data conversion processes. Certified by the Florida Department of Education.

**LOWELL C.I.**

- ☉ **Sewn Products Industry** - (69 inmates) Inmate workers trained in garment construction, sewing and pressing machine operation and maintenance, shipping and receiving. Certified by Clemson Apparel Research, Clemson University.

**MADISON C.I.**

- ☉ **Shoes & Sewn Products Industry** - (107 inmates) Inmate workers trained in stitching, cutting leather with dies, vulcanizing, and milling rubber, forklift operation, equipment maintenance. Certified by Ro-search, Inc. and Clemson Apparel Research, Clemson University.

**MARION C.I.**

- ☉ **Sewn Products Industry** - (94 inmates) Inmate workers trained in sewing, material cutting, and quality control standards. Certified by Clemson Apparel Research, Clemson University.
- ☉ **Corrugated Box Industry** - (33 inmates) corrugated box manufacturing. Inmate workers trained in die cutter, bandsaw, and slotter machine operation. Certified by the Florida Department of Education.
- ☉ **Textile Cutting Operation** - (18 inmates) provides cut patterns to sewn products division industries. Inmate workers trained in pattern and marker making, spreading and cutting of fabric, custom embroidery. Certified by Clemson Apparel Research, Clemson University.
- ☉ **Administration and Distribution** - (6 inmates) sewn products division administration. Inmate workers trained in administrative and purchasing functions. Certified by Clemson Apparel Research, Clemson University.

**NEW RIVER C.I. (WEST UNIT)**

- ☉ **Sewn Products Industry** - (92 inmates) Inmate workers trained in sewing, material cutting and quality control. Certified by Clemson Apparel Research, Clemson University.
- ☉ **Beef Cattle Industry** - (10 inmates) Contracted herd management/beef cattle. Inmate workers trained in livestock production and farm equipment operation. Certified by the Florida Department of Education.
- ☉ **Food Processing** - (73 inmates) meat processing. Inmate workers trained in sanitation, food processing, portion control, and quality control testing. Certified by the University of Florida Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences. The plant is USDA certified and inspected.
- ☉ **Forestry** - (87 inmates) sawmill operation. Inmate workers trained in lumber grading, planting and cutting, diesel mechanics, forest management, and heavy equipment operation. Certified by the Florida Department of Education.

**PINELLAS WRC**

- ☉ **Administrative Support - St. Petersburg** - (2 inmates). Inmates trained as General Office Clerk and Customer Service Specialist. Certified by the Florida Department of Education.

**POLK C.I.**

- ☉ **Administrative Industry** - (11 inmates) customer service center. Inmate workers trained in resolution skills for customer related issues. Certified by the Florida Department of Education.
- ☉ **IT Support Industry** - (19 inmates) help desk for internal information technology issues. Inmate workers

trained as Help Desk Specialists, and in software development.

- **Special Projects** – (8 inmates) document scanning and digitizing.
- **Seating/Modular Office Panel Systems Furniture** - (110 inmates) seating and modular office furniture manufacturing and assembly. Inmate workers trained in metal fabrication, wood milling, industrial machinery operation, woodworking and welding, fabric layout, upholstering and assembly, and Computer Aided Design Drafting. Certified by the Florida Department of Education.

#### **SOUTH BAY CORRECTIONAL FACILITY (C.F.)**

- **Transmission Refurbishing Services** - (26 inmates) rebuilding of torque converters. Inmate workers are trained in material salvage, repair and reconstruction to manufacturers' specifications.

#### **SUMTER C.I.**

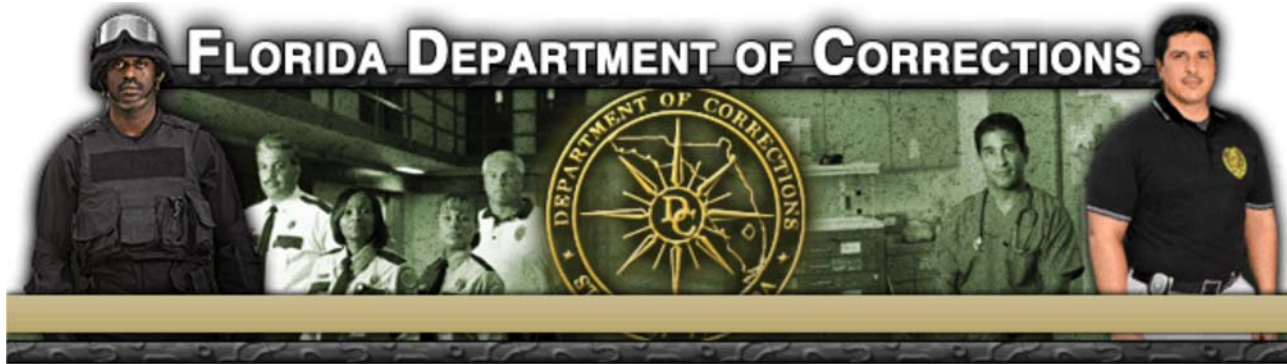
- **Graphics** - (108 inmates) forms & letterhead printing industry. Inmate workers trained in desktop-publishing, operation of small and large presses, platemaking, and bindery operation. Certified by the Florida Department of Education.
- **Wood Casegoods (Furniture) Industry** - (99 inmates) wood furniture manufacturing. Inmates trained in machining, numerical control programming and operation, assembling, finishing, and shipping. Certified by the Florida Department of Education.

#### **TOMOKA C.I.**

- **Heavy Vehicle Renovation Industry** - (82 inmates) Inmates trained in auto body restoration, vehicle renovation, and heavy vehicle engine repair and maintenance. Certified by the Florida Department of Education.

#### **UNION C.I.**

- **Dental Prosthetics Industry** - (45 inmates) Inmate workers are trained to fabricate full and partial dentures, crown and bridge restorations, and orthodontic appliances to prescription. Certified by the Florida Department of Education.
- **Metal Furniture Industry** - (108 inmates) metal products fabrication. Inmate workers are trained as shear operators and repairers, punch and notching press operators, MIG and TIG welders, and grinder/finishers. Certified by the Florida Department of Education.
- **Tag Industry** - (99 inmates) motor vehicle tag manufacturing. Inmate workers trained as embossing press operators, die cutters, coating machine operators, and machine mechanics. Certified by Florida A&M University/Florida State University, College of Engineering.






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## COMMUNITY SUPERVISION DRUG PROGRAMS

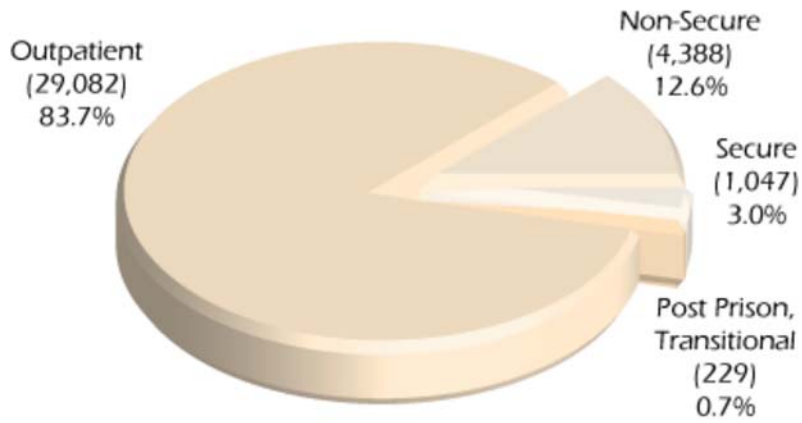
### *Many Community Supervision Offenders Participate in Substance Abuse Treatment Programs*

Many offenders on community supervision participate in substance abuse programs or are routinely tested for drugs as part of their probation or supervision sentences.

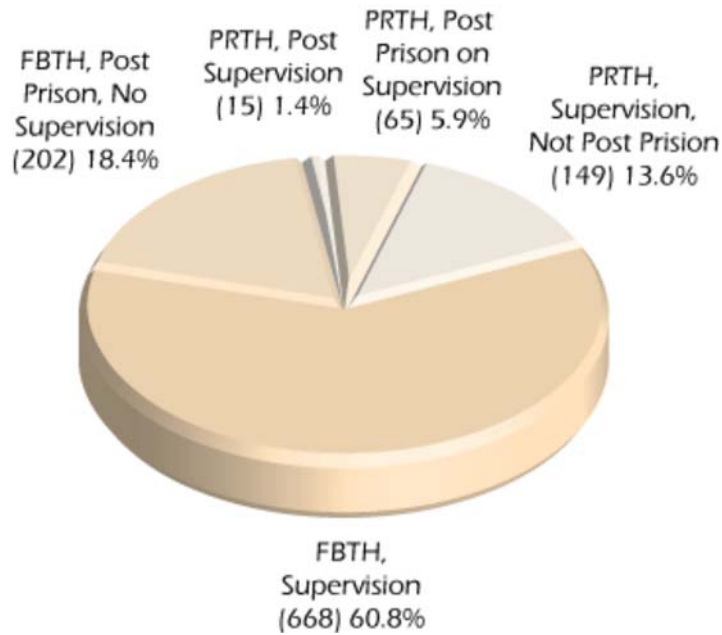
-  The pie chart below shows that the majority (83.7%) of those on community supervision who are participating in community-based substance abuse treatment programs do so on an outpatient basis. The other types of programs available to these offenders include secure (movement beyond the facility is restricted), non-secure (movement is less restricted), and post prison transitional (treatment available after prison release) programs.
-  The bar chart below shows that of those who entered residential community-based drug treatment programs in FY 2003-04, 75.4% of those who successfully completed secure programs and 64.8% of those who completed non-secure programs have had no recommitment to Florida state prison or supervision after two years.
-  While the number of drug tests increased slightly last year (bar chart below), the percentage of positive drug tests decreased from 9.2% in FY 2004-05 to 8.4% in FY 2005-06.

**TOTAL OFFENDERS PARTICIPATING  
 IN COMMUNITY- BASED  
 SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAMS  
 FY 2005-06  
 TOTAL = 34,746**

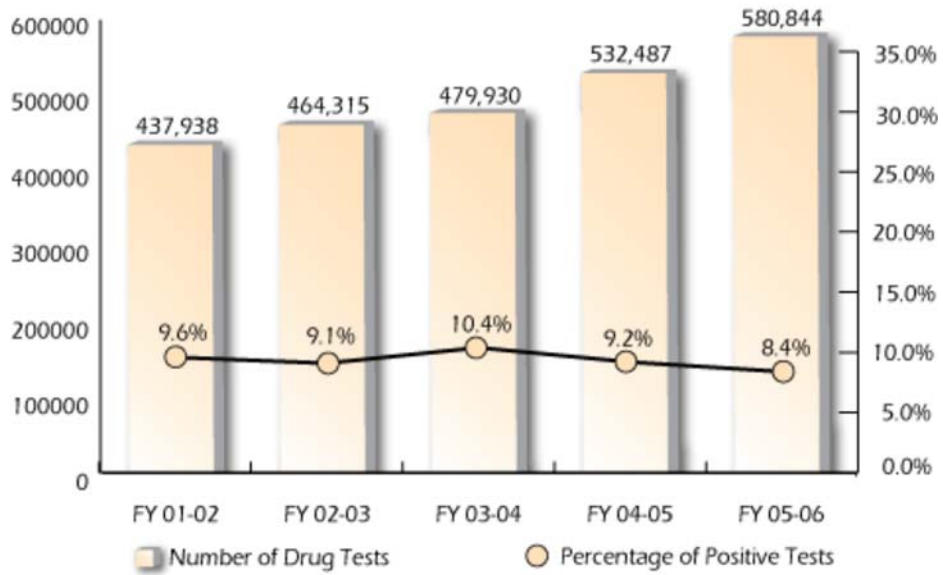




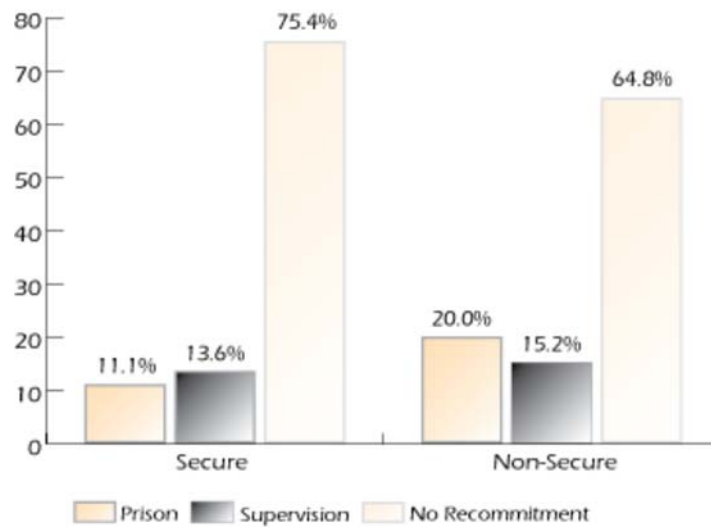
**TOTAL OFFENDERS PARTICIPATING  
IN COMMUNITY-BASED  
TRANSITIONAL HOUSING PROGRAMS  
FY 2005-06 OFFENDERS  
TOTAL = 1,099**



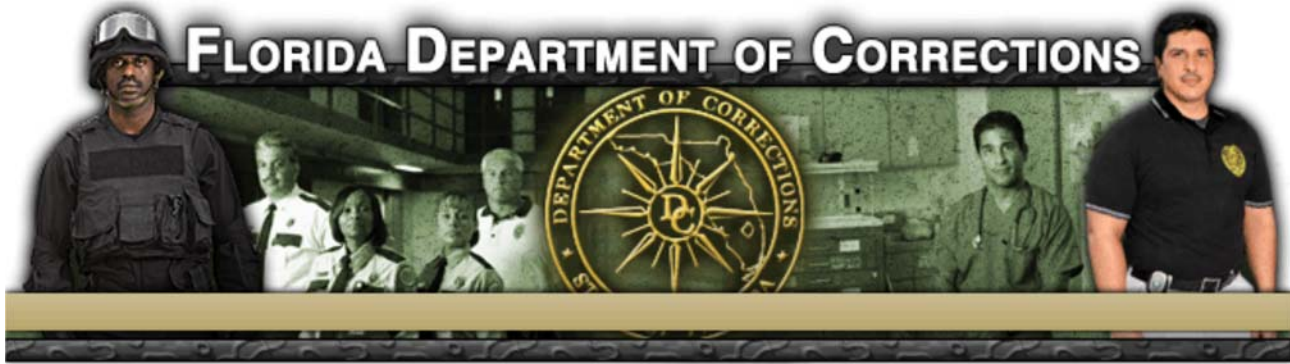
**COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS STATEWIDE  
OFFENDER DRUG TESTING  
OVER FIVE YEARS**



**RECOMMITMENT RATES  
TWO YEARS AFTER PROGRAM ENTRANCE (IN FY 2003-04)  
FOR SUCCESSFUL COMPLETIONS FOR RESIDENTIAL  
COMMUNITY-BASED SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAMS**



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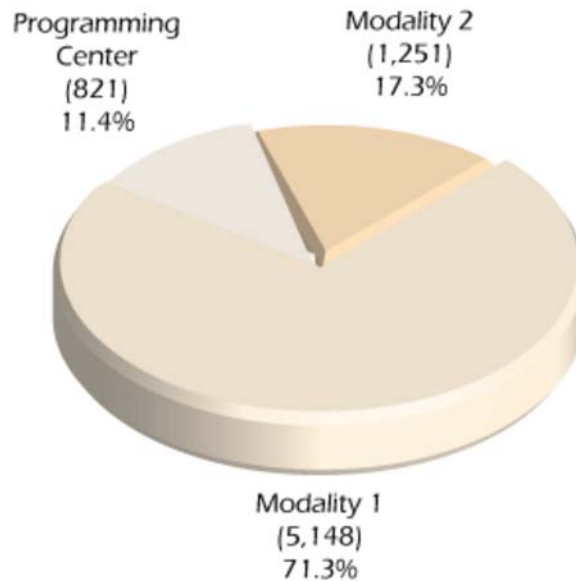
**INSTITUTIONAL DRUG PROGRAMS**

***Institutional Drug Programs***

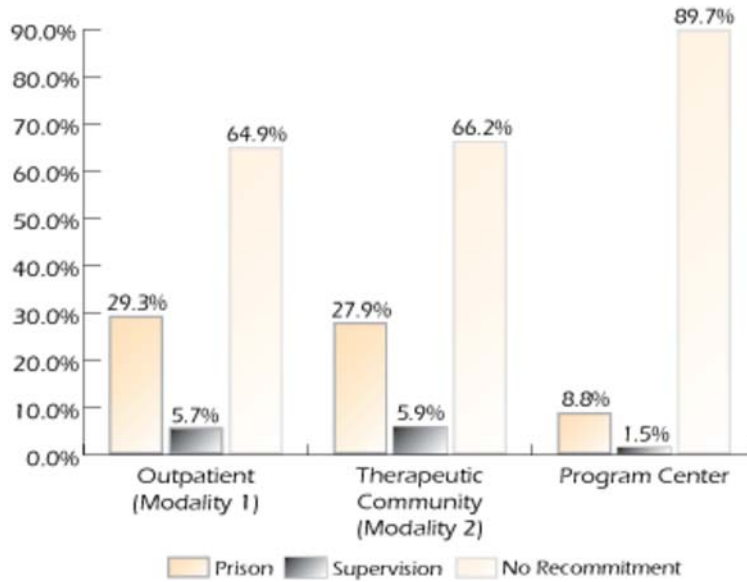
The **pie chart** below shows that of those inmates receiving Substance Abuse treatment in FY 2005-06, 71.3% received Modality 1 (outpatient) treatment.

The **bar chart** below shows that for those inmates released in FY 2003-04 who had been in Substance Abuse treatment programs, 64.9% of those who successfully completed Outpatient (Modality 1) programs, 66.2% who completed Therapeutic Community (Modality 2) programs, and 89.7% who completed the Program Center have had no recommitment to a Florida state prison or supervision within two years after release.

**TOTAL INMATES PARTICIPATING  
IN INSTITUTIONAL-BASED SUBSTANCE ABUSE  
TREATMENT PROGRAMS  
FY 2005-06  
\*TOTAL = 7,220**

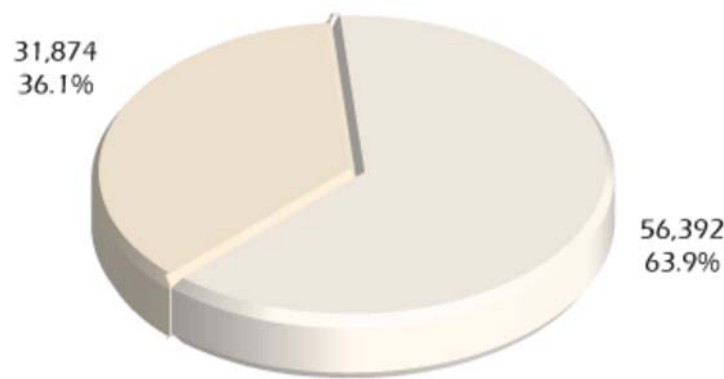


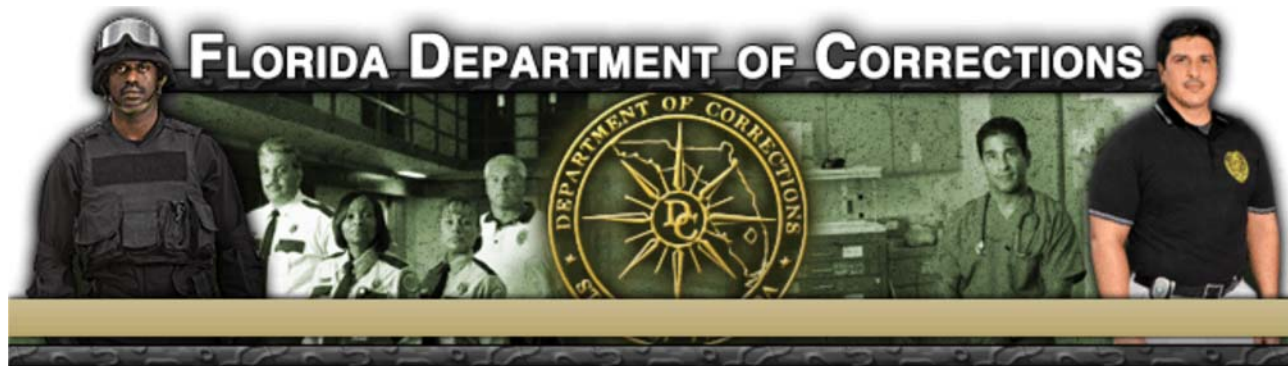
### RECOMMITMENT RATES WITHIN TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE (IN FY 2003-04) FOR SUCCESSFUL COMPLETIONS OF INMATE SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAMS



- Per the **pie chart** below, 63.9% (56,392) of total inmate population (88,266) on July 1, 2006 have been consistently screened to be in need of substance abuse treatment services.
- Approximately 2,117 substance abuse treatment slots were available on July 1, 2006.

### IN-PRISON SUBSTANCE ABUSE PERCENT OF INMATES IN NEED OF TREATMENT





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## COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

### *Futch Act*

**Florida Statute 948.10 (12) states: "In its annual report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, under s. 20.315 (5), the department shall include a detailed analysis of community control programs and the department's specific efforts to protect the public from offenders placed on community control. The analysis must include but need not be limited to, specific information on the department's ability to meet minimum officer-to-offender contact standards, the number of crimes committed by offenders on community control, and the level of community supervision provided."**

#### *The Department's Ability to Meet Minimum Officer to Offender Contact Standards*

In order to ensure community control contact standards are met, with virtually no exceptions, contact requirements are reviewed on a weekly basis. Since implementation of this policy, community control officers are now meeting contact requirements on 98.8% of the community control-supervised population. The Offender-based Information System (OBIS) generated report is utilized by officers and supervisors to ensure contact standard compliance is achieved.

#### *Number of Crimes Committed by Offenders on Community Control*

The Department's database reflects that 1,180 community control offenders committed a new crime while on supervision. Of those, 266 were for misdemeanor offenses. Among the 914 felony offenses remaining, 82 were for driving while license suspended/revoked, 54 were for cocaine possession, and 49 were for grand theft less than \$5,000. The offenses remaining included resisting an officer without violence, burglary of an unoccupied structure or conveyance, sale of cocaine, and others.

#### *Level of Supervision Provided*

Supervision levels are derived from a risk assessment system, which is similar to the probation risk assessment instrument established by the National Institute of Justice. The system assigns a supervision level based on the offender's probability of re-offending, committing a technical violation, or absconding. This distinction assists the community control officer in identifying which offenders require the highest level of monitoring and surveillance. In the two risk categories established within community control, as of June 30, 2006, 8% were in the higher community supervision level.

#### *Quality Assurance Contacts*

In order to monitor the quality of contacts being made with community control offenders, each month supervisors randomly contact community control offenders (5% of the community control caseload), discuss the quality and

level of their supervision, and document these responses accordingly.

### ***Ineligible Community Control Sentences***

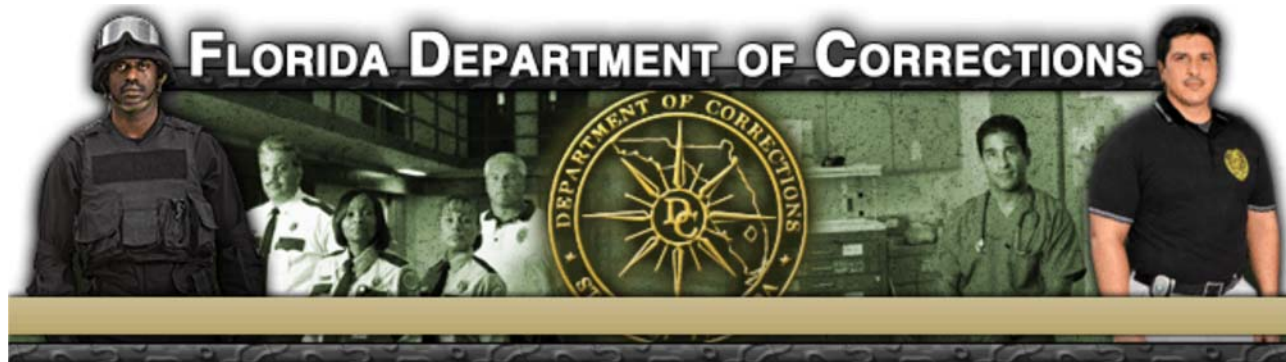
The Department determines ineligible community control placements based on the forcible felony criteria and the current offense. Officers review the complete criminal history of these identified offenders for a prior forcible felony, and if the offender is determined to be ineligible for community control, the sentencing judge is notified via letter for further review of the sentence. Of the 11,636 offenders placed on community control, 1.2% were ineligible placements, the same as last year. Of those determined to be ineligible placements (134), no action was taken on 106 and of the 28 remaining, one was placed on Sex Offender Probation, four were placed on Drug Offender Probation and 23 were placed on regular probation.

### ***Planned Compliance Initiatives***

In order to enhance public safety and to enforce conditions of community supervision, the Department conducts planned compliance initiatives in all 20 judicial circuits. These are unannounced searches of an offender's residence. All offenders on community supervision may be subject to these events; however, those on supervision for or with a prior violent offense and those with a special condition of random searches are emphasized.

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## COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

### *Implementing the Jessica Lunsford Act*

Nine-year-old Jessica Lunsford was taken from her bedroom in Citrus County sometime during the night of February 23, 2005. She is believed to have been sexually assaulted and buried alive a few days later. She died of asphyxiation, according to the medical examiner's report.

John Evander Couey, who was charged March 21, 2005 with her murder, was also charged with burglary with battery, kidnapping and sexual battery on a child less than 12 years of age. He is a convicted sex offender with a long criminal history. He was also a neighbor of Jessica's. He was on county probation at the time of the murder. He currently faces the death penalty.

The Florida Legislature responded to this crime by enhancing penalties for sexual crimes against children through the Jessica Lunsford Act (JLA), which took effect September 1, 2005. The JLA requires:



*Jessica Lunsford*

- the sentencing authority to order mandatory electronic monitoring for certain sex offenders;
- the development of a graduated risk assessment system to monitor sex offenders placed on supervision;
- information to be provided on FDLE's Criminal Justice Network (CJNET), and;
- requires the Department to have fingerprint reading equipment in each probation office.

The Act was implemented in three phases.

#### *Phase 1, effective September 1, 2005*

Community Corrections created a special unit of sexual supervision experts to supervise offenders meeting the JLA criteria with the Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) electronic monitoring condition imposed. Training was provided to this Sexual Offender Alert Field Enforcement (SAFE) Special Operations Unit, emphasizing statutory revisions, as well as enhanced interagency communication with other criminal justice entities, including the courts, law enforcement, and state attorneys' offices. Additionally, the department began assisting FDLE in notifying sexual offenders and predators of re-registration requirements, which require sexual offenders and predators to report in person twice yearly (birth month and 6 months after) to the county sheriff's office to provide address and other information provided in s. 943.0435(14)(a), s. 944.607(13)(a), and s. 775.21(8)(a), F.S.

#### *Phase 2, effective December 1, 2005 and March 1, 2006*

Community Corrections staff worked in conjunction with the Office of Information Technology (OIT) to develop a graduated risk assessment to identify high risk sex offenders. The system is based on criteria provided in s. 948.061(1), F.S. including sex offenders with a history of supervision violations or incarcerations with other risk factors that could make the offender more likely to pose a danger to others.

Community Corrections and OIT staff worked together to make the electronic transmission of high risk sex offender (HRSO) information to the CJNET possible. In preparation for this requirement, the department and FDLE partnered to reconcile and share agency data for better and more accurate identification of offenders. This required working closely with local law enforcement agencies to re-print offenders for accurate identification. The Department provides a cumulative chronology of HRSO's prior terms of supervision and violations, as required in s. 948.061(2), F.S. The Department provides this information, which includes offenders' addresses and photos, to the court through FDLE's Criminal Justice Network (CJNET). By allowing judges to review the information at first appearances and subsequent hearings, it assists judges in making informed decisions regarding bond or sentencing.

Community Corrections and FDLE also partnered to implement notifications of offender contact with law enforcement via Florida Administrative Messages (FAM's). The FAM's are generated to the supervising officer when an offender on supervision is fingerprinted in Florida, including an arrest, registration, re-registration, and movement within jail facilities. On March 1, 2006, FDLE began sending FAM's on high risk sex offenders and six months later (on September 2, 2006), FDLE began sending FAM's on the entire supervised offender population.

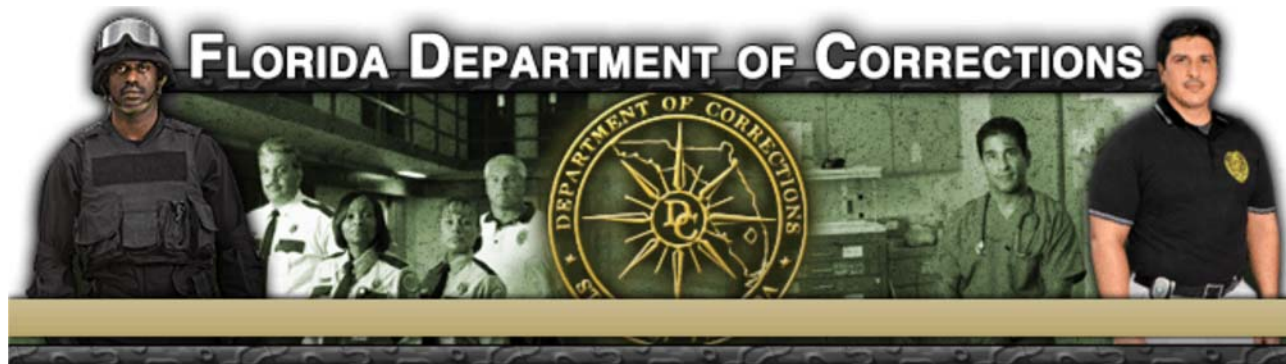
### *Phase 3, effective October 1, 2006*

**On October 1, 2006**, Community Corrections and OIT staff worked in partnership with FDLE to implement the biometric identification (Rapid ID) system, which identifies offenders received for supervision as provided in s. 948.061(3), F.S. Probation officers have received Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) and Rapid ID training to help identify offenders by using fingerprint-reading equipment during the intake process, transfers within Florida, and any other occasion which requires offender identification.

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## COMMUNITY SUPERVISION ABSCONDER UNIT

### *Number of Absconders from Supervision Reduced*

In February 2006, Secretary McDonough expressed a determined and sincere concern to reduce the number of absconders from supervision. As part of this initiative, a goal was established to reduce the number of absconders by 20% within one year.

In order to accomplish this goal, a statewide advisory review committee was created to assist the Absconder Unit in developing and refining strategies to locate absconders. The following actions were taken as a result of the recommendations of the review team:

- Field Liaisons were identified in each circuit to work closely with the Absconder Unit, field staff, and local law enforcement agencies to increase absconder apprehensions. The Liaisons also work with the community and local media groups i.e., "Crime Stoppers", to publicize high-risk absconders and generate leads from the public.
- Staff was trained in each circuit to assist in the development of local strategies for reducing the number of absconders.
- Absconder Unit Web site located on DCWeb (the department's intranet) was created, providing training and other absconder-related resources to field staff.
- An Absconder Tracking Database was created to track and record absconders, and to share tips and leads.
- Top ten "Most Wanted Absconders" list was created by Brian Howell, and was posted on DCWeb. It was so well received that it was also launched on the **public web site** in November.
- The Appriss JusticeXchange data network was used to locate absconders in custody nationwide.
- U.S. Department of Commerce, National Technical Information Service was used to identify deceased absconders.
- The Absconder Unit in this initiative developed partnerships with the agencies listed below in an effort to apprehend absconders.
  - Department of Homeland Security
  - Florida Department of Law Enforcement

-  Department of Revenue (Child Support Enforcement)
-  Agency for Workforce Innovations
-  Federal Bureau of Prisons

Since the beginning of the initiative on February 28, 2006, the number of absconders has been reduced from 44,020 to 39,088 as of June 30, 2006, a reduction of 4,932 absconders or (11.2%). Since the inception of the Absconder Unit in 2001, the number of outstanding absconder warrants has been reduced by more than 20%.

*If you suspect someone may be an absconder from supervision...*

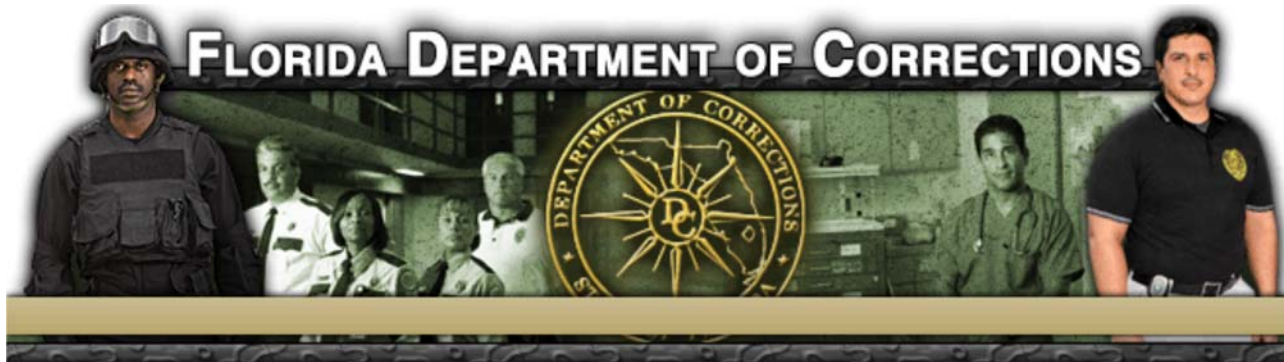
In the interest of public safety, the Florida Department of Corrections makes available to law enforcement agencies and the public, information and photographs of offenders who have ceased to make themselves available for supervision and are considered absconders.

Information about absconders can be accessed via the "Offender Search" link on the left column of the **Department's home web page**, that directs the user to the **Absconder/Fugitive Information Search** site..

Visitors can provide information about an absconder to the Department's Absconder Unit via e-mail link **absconders@mail.dc.state.fl.us**, which is provided on the Absconder/Fugitive Information Search page.

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## **INTRODUCTION TO STATISTICS**

### ***How the Statistical Pages that Follow are Organized***

In the pages that follow, statistical information is provided on offenders in the custody of or supervised by the Florida Department of Corrections. This information is organized in two main sections: Inmates in Prison and Offenders Under Community Supervision. Each section is then divided into three distinct populations: Admissions (those who entered the Florida prison system or Community Supervision from July 1, 2005, through June 30, 2006); Inmate or Offender Population (those inmates in the Florida prison system or those on Community Supervision on June 30, 2006); and Releases (those released from the Florida prison system or Community Supervision from July 1, 2005, through June 30, 2006). The Inmate Population section also includes a section on death row inmates. These statistics reflect demographic characteristics, as well as aspects of the offenders' criminal histories. Caution is urged in using these statistics, since definitions often depend on the user or purpose. A good example is the term "violent offense" which can be defined as follows.

#### ***Violent Offense Definition***

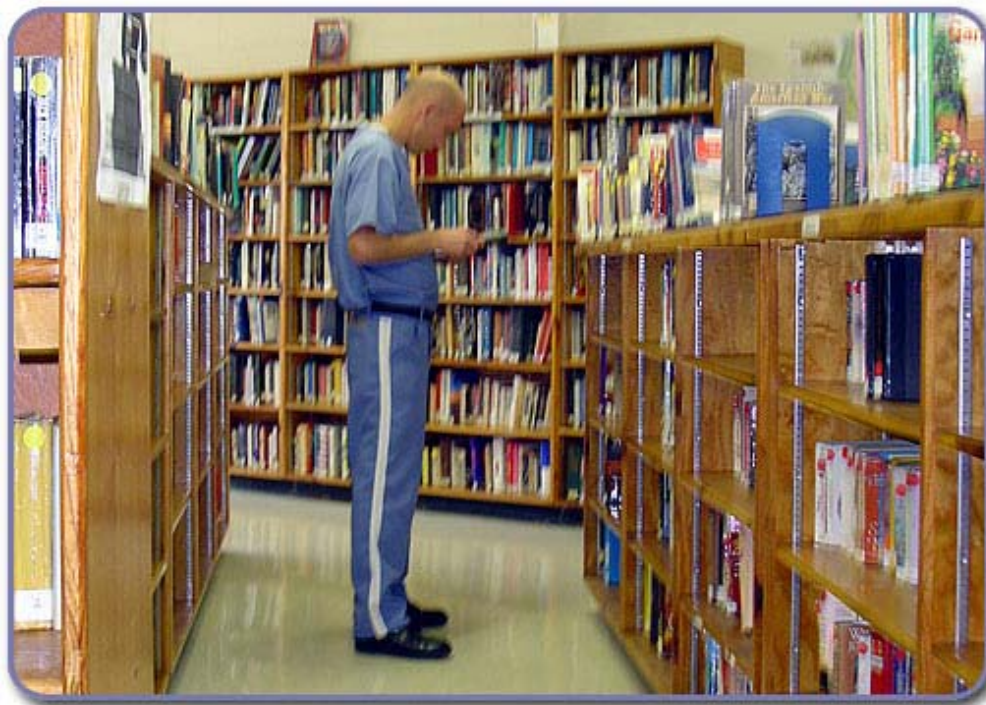
The Florida Department of Corrections has developed the following definition of violent crime to guide the way in which it categorizes crimes as violent and non-violent in the following statistical pages. A crime is defined as violent if it involves actual physical harm or the threat of physical harm to a person, or the crime has a reasonable probability of causing unintended physical harm or physical threat of harm to a person. Crimes are defined as violent from the statutory reference only. Therefore, a judgment has to be made based on sometimes limited information whether the crime fits this definition. For example, if the crime is shooting into a vehicle, it is not known if actual physical harm or the threat of physical harm occurred. But in this case, we assume there is a reasonable probability that violence could have resulted.

#### ***Where Can I Get More Information?***

Statistical information from previous annual reports is available upon request from the **Bureau of Research and Data Analysis**, 2601 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, FL 32399-2500. Or call (850) 488-1801 or SunCom 278-1801, Fax (850) 488-1967.



Prison libraries, such as this one, accept book donations from the public.



### ***Statistics:***

#### **Inmates**

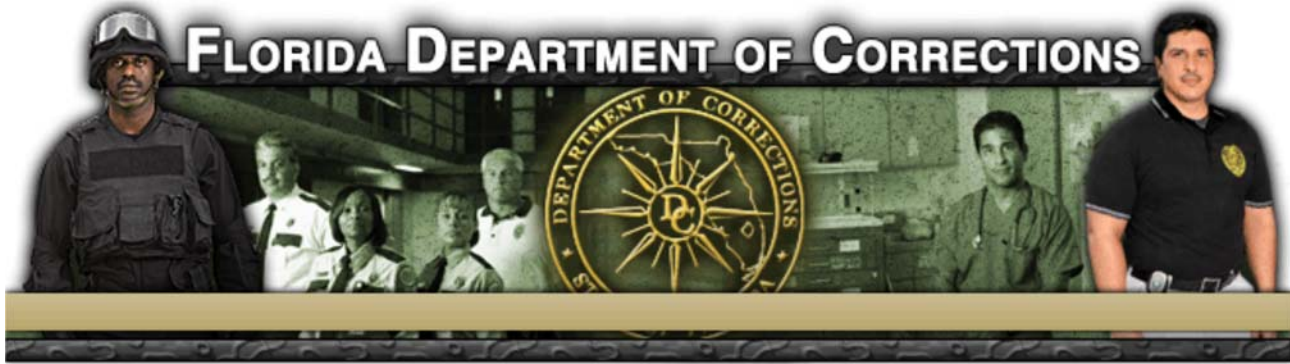
-  **Admissions**
-  **Population**
-  **Death Row**
-  **Releases**
-  **Escapes**

## Community Supervision

-  **Overview**
-  **Admissions**
-  **Population**
-  **Releases**

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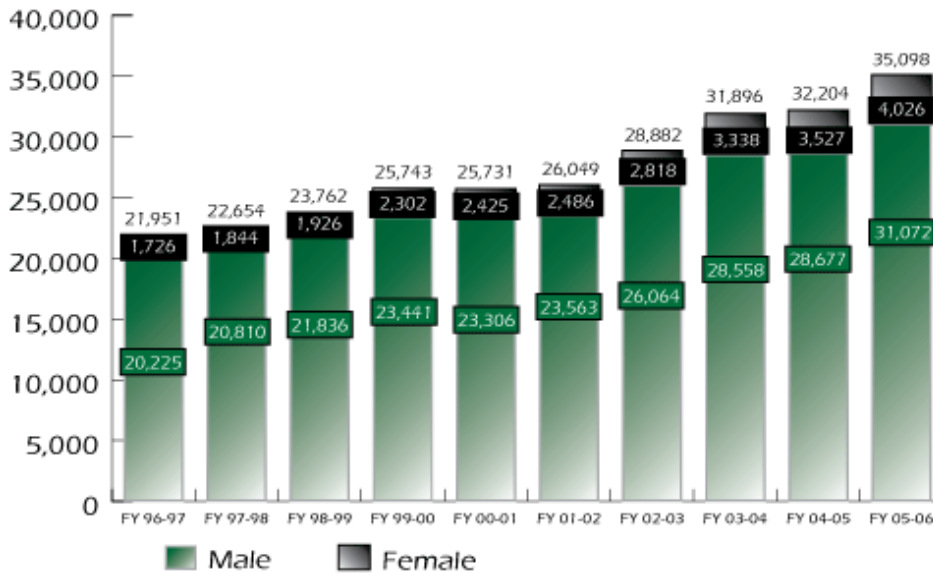
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**INMATE ADMISSIONS**

***Inmate Admissions Remain Relatively Stable***

**INMATE ADMISSIONS  
FY 1996-97 TO FY 2005-06**

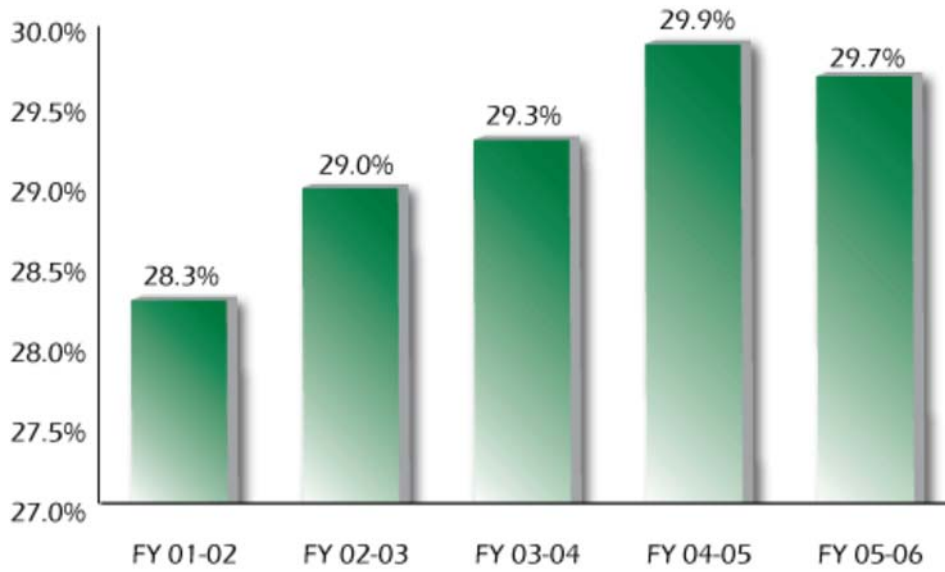


Inmate admissions refer to the number of offenders admitted into the prison system during a given period of time. In this report, fiscal years run from July 1 to June 30. The following tables and charts will detail the characteristics of inmates who were admitted into Florida state prisons from July 1, 2005 to June 30, 2006. Other fiscal years may also be featured to illustrate trends.

- Inmate admissions increased 9.0% in the last year, from 32,204 in FY 2004-05 to 35,098 in FY 2005-06.
- For each of the last ten years, the single largest group of prison admissions was incarcerated for drug crimes. These incarcerations increased from 22.6% in FY 1996-97 to 29.7% in FY 2005-06.
- Those who enter prison today for a crime committed on or after October 1, 1995 will serve a minimum of 85% of their sentences.

- Approximately 98.6% of the inmates admitted to prison in FY 2005-06 were sentenced under the 85% law and will therefore serve a minimum of 85% of their sentences.

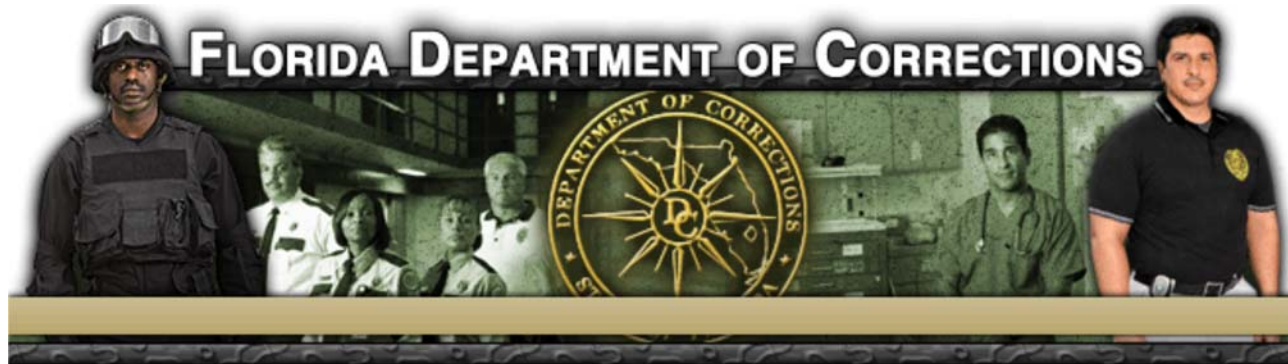
### INMATES ADMITTED TO PRISON FOR DRUG CRIMES OVER FIVE YEARS



*This section of the 2005-06 Annual Report is also provided as an Adobe Acrobat file. Acrobat Reader, a free program is required. Download the 18 page section (1,456K PDF file) for printing or viewing.*

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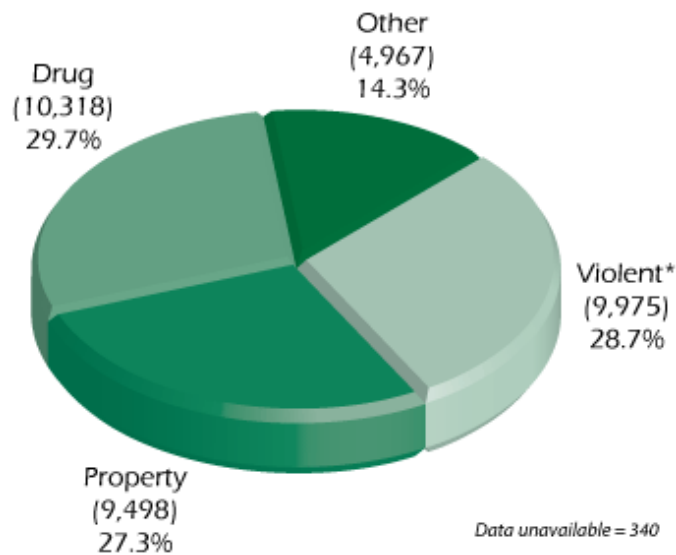
**General Characteristics  
of FY 2005-06 Admissions**

CATEGORY	FY 2005-06	
<b>TOTAL ADMISSIONS</b>	<b>35,098</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	31,072	88.5%
Female	4,026	11.5%
<b>Race</b>		
White	17,600	50.1%
Black	16,397	46.7%
Other	1,101	3.1%
<b>Age at Admission</b>		
17 & Under	288	0.8%
18-24	8,374	23.9%
25-34	11,353	32.3%
35-49	12,477	35.5%
50-59	2,186	6.2%
60+	420	1.2%
<b>Prior DC Prison Commitments</b>		
0	19,517	56.2%
1	7,167	20.6%
2	3,396	9.8%
3	1,907	5.5%
4+	2,771	8.0%
Data Unavailable = 340		

Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to 100%.

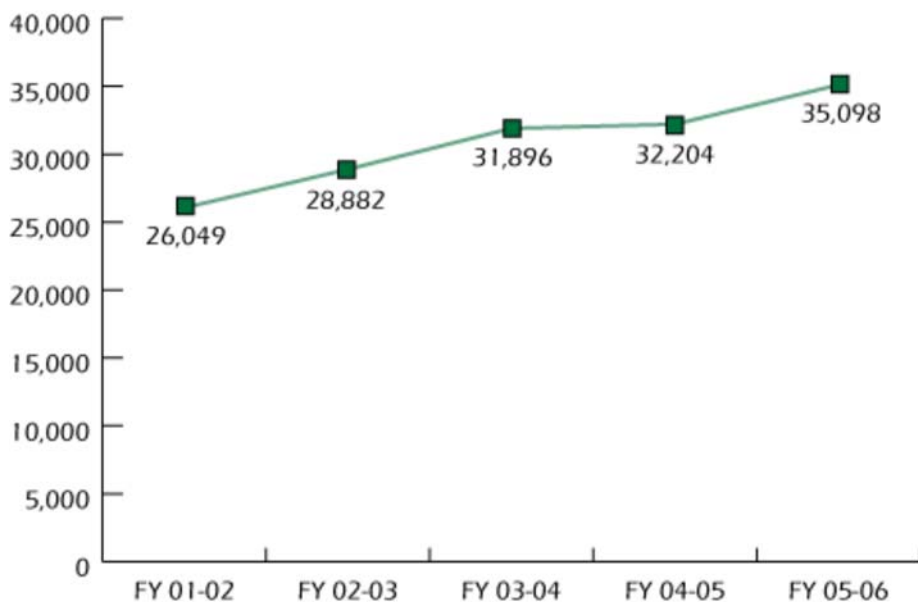
**INMATE ADMISSIONS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE**





\* One of the following conditions must occur for a crime to be defined as violent under this definition: actual physical harm or threat of physical harm, or a reasonable probability existed that individual criminal acts could have resulted in unintended physical harm or the threat of physical harm.

### INMATE ADMISSIONS OVER FIVE YEARS



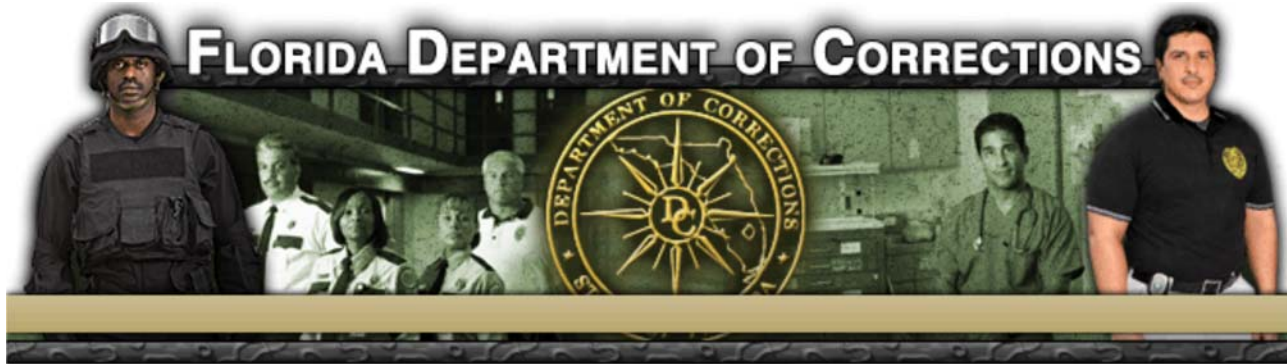
TYPE OF OFFENSE	NUMBER	PERCENT	AVERAGE SENTENCE LENGTH IN YEARS*	AVERAGE AGE AT ADMISSION
Murder, Manslaughter	929	2.7%	24.7	33.4
Sexual Offenses	1,735	5.0%	11.9	37.0
Robbery	2,022	5.8%	8.6	28.6
Violent Personal Offenses	4,788	13.8%	4.1	33.5
Burglary	4,530	13.0%	4.6	31.3
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	5,283	15.2%	2.1	35.5
Drug Offenses	10,318	29.7%	2.7	34.3
Weapons	1,004	2.9%	3.4	32.5
Other	4,149	11.9%	2.1	36.5

Data Unavailable = 340

\*Sentence lengths of 50 years or longer, life, and death are coded as 50 years for calculations of averages.

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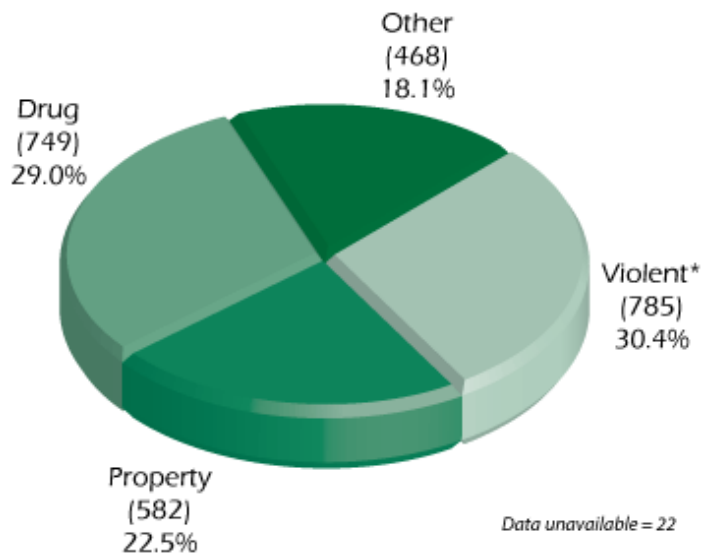
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**Elderly (50 or Older)  
Admissions in FY 2005-06**

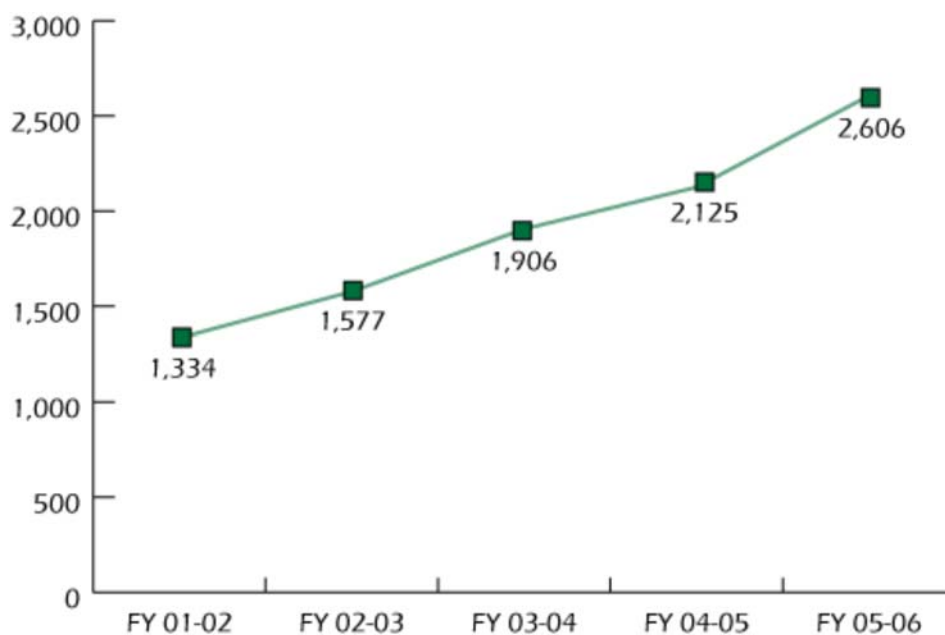
CATEGORY	FY 2005-06	
<b>ELDERLY ADMISSIONS</b>	<b>2,606</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	2,415	92.7%
Female	191	7.3%
<b>Race</b>		
White	1,445	55.4%
Black	1,095	42.0%
Other	66	2.5%
<b>Age at Admission</b>		
50-55	1,747	67.0%
56-60	524	20.1%
61-65	199	7.6%
66-70	77	3.0%
71-75	40	1.5%
76+	19	0.7%
<b>Prior DC Prison Commitments</b>		
0	1,202	46.5%
1	417	16.1%
2	293	11.3%
3	190	7.4%
4+	482	18.7%
Data unavailable = 22		
Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to 100%.		

**TYPE OF OFFENSE**



\* One of the following conditions must occur for a crime to be defined as violent under this definition: actual physical harm or threat of physical harm, or a reasonable probability existed that individual criminal acts could have resulted in unintended physical harm or the threat of physical harm.

### ELDERLY INMATE ADMISSIONS OVER FIVE YEARS



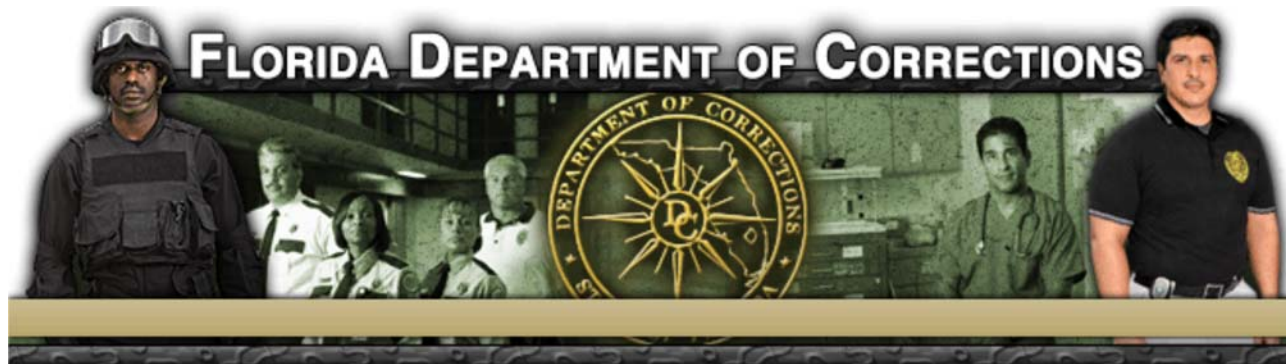
TYPE OF OFFENSE	NUMBER	PERCENT	AVERAGE SENTENCE AVERAGE AGE AT	
			LENGTH IN YEARS*	ADMISSION
Murder, Manslaughter	106	4.1%	25.8	57.7
Sexual Offenses	268	10.4%	16.1	59.0
Robbery	50	1.9%	12.1	53.5
Violent Personal Offenses	341	13.2%	4.7	55.1
Burglary	209	8.1%	4.8	54.0
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	385	14.9%	2.7	54.8
Drug Offenses	749	29.0%	2.7	54.5
Weapons	61	2.4%	2.7	56.7

Other	415	16.1%	2.1	55.6
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\* Sentence lengths of 50 years or longer, life, and death are coded as 50 years for calculations of averages.

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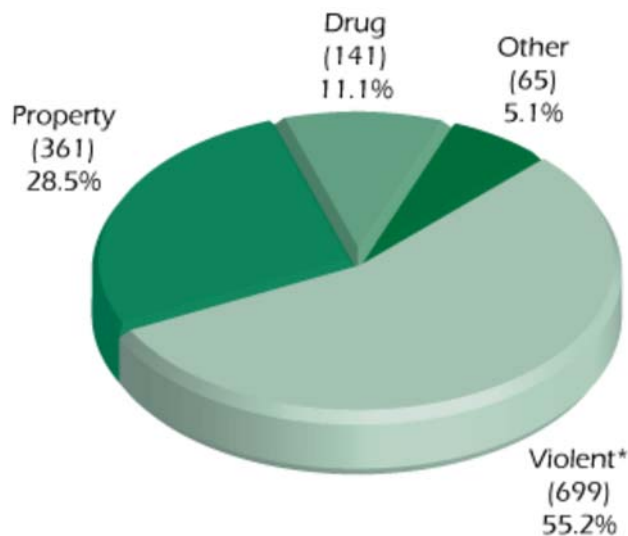
2005-2006 Annual Report

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<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>FY 2005-06</b>	
<b>YOUTHFUL ADMISSIONS</b>	<b>1,266</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	1,217	96.1%
Female	49	3.9%
<b>Race</b>		
White	466	36.8%
Black	762	60.2%
Other	38	3.0%
<b>Age at Offense</b>		
12 or younger	6	0.5%
13	3	0.2%
14	40	3.2%
15	118	9.3%
16	393	31.0%
17	706	55.8%
<b>Prior DC Prison Commitments</b>		
0	991	78.3%
1	253	20.0%
2	15	1.2%
3	7	0.6%

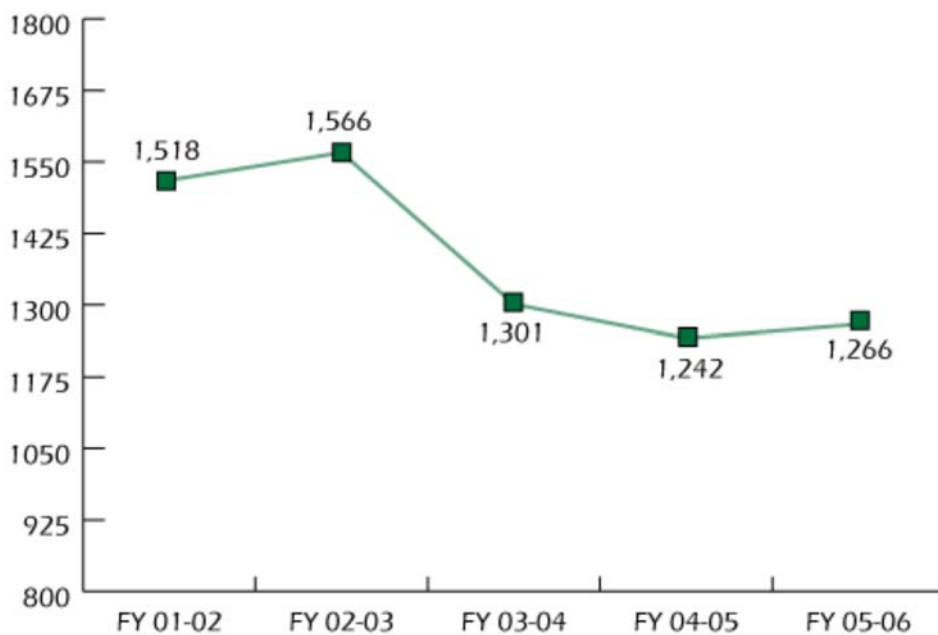
Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to 100%.

**TYPE OF OFFENSE**



\* One of the following conditions must occur for a crime to be defined as violent under this definition: actual physical harm or threat of physical harm, or a reasonable probability existed that individual criminal acts could have resulted in unintended physical harm or the threat of physical harm.

### YOUTHFUL (17 OR UNDER) ADMISSIONS OVER FIVE YEARS



TYPE OF OFFENSE	NUMBER	PERCENT	AVERAGE SENTENCE LENGTH IN YEARS*	
				AVERAGE AGE AT OFFENSE
Murder, Manslaughter	95	7.5%	19.8	16.5
Sexual Offenses	83	6.6%	9.0	16.6
Robbery	275	21.7%	7.4	16.8
Violent Personal Offenses	219	17.3%	5.2	16.9
Burglary	299	23.6%	5.0	17.0
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	81	6.4%	2.5	17.1
Drug Offenses	141	11.1%	2.8	17.3
Weapons	24	1.9%	3.6	17.2

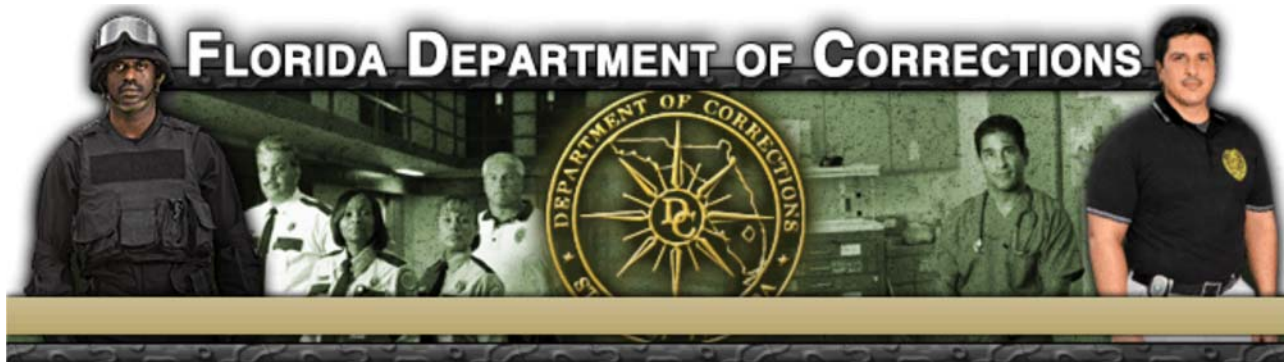
Other	49	3.9%	2.7	17.1
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Data Unavailable = 340  
\* Sentence lengths of 50 years or longer, life, and death are coded as 50 years for calculations of averages.

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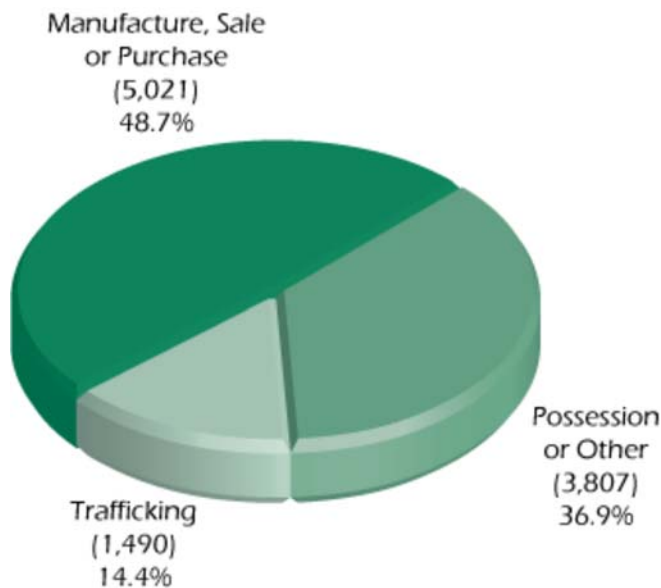
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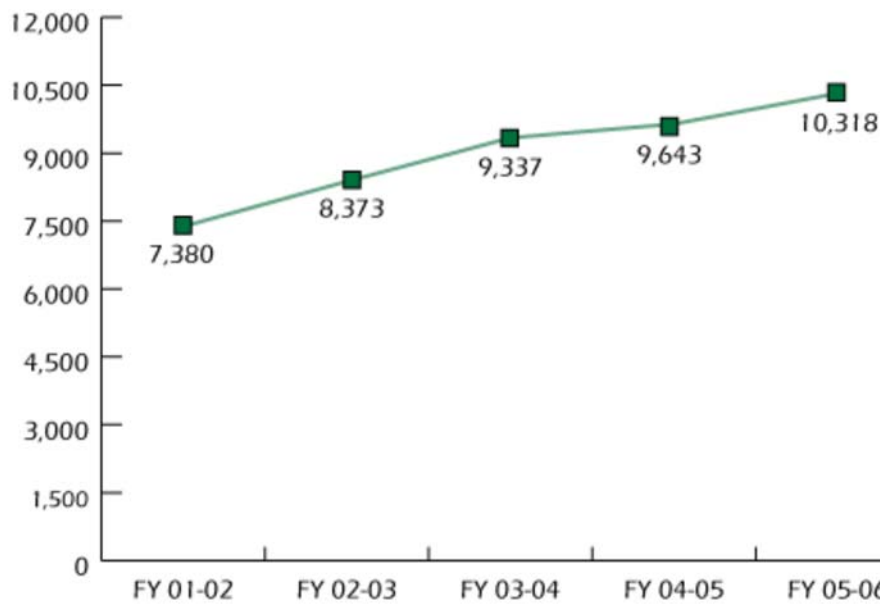
**Drug Offender  
Admissions in FY 2005-06**

CATEGORY	FY 2005-06	
<b>DRUG OFFENDER ADMISSIONS</b>	<b>10,318</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	8,889	86.2%
Female	1,429	13.8%
<b>Race</b>		
White	3,602	34.9%
Black	6,437	62.4%
Other	279	2.7%
<b>Age at Admission</b>		
17 & Under	18	0.2%
18-24	2,197	21.3%
25-34	3,620	35.1%
35-49	3,734	36.2%
50-59	663	6.4%
60+	86	0.8%
<b>Prior DC Prison Commitments</b>		
0	5,373	52.1%
1	2,060	20.0%
2	1,167	11.3%
3	673	6.5%
4+	1,045	10.1%
Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to 100%.		

**TYPE OF DRUG OFFENSE**

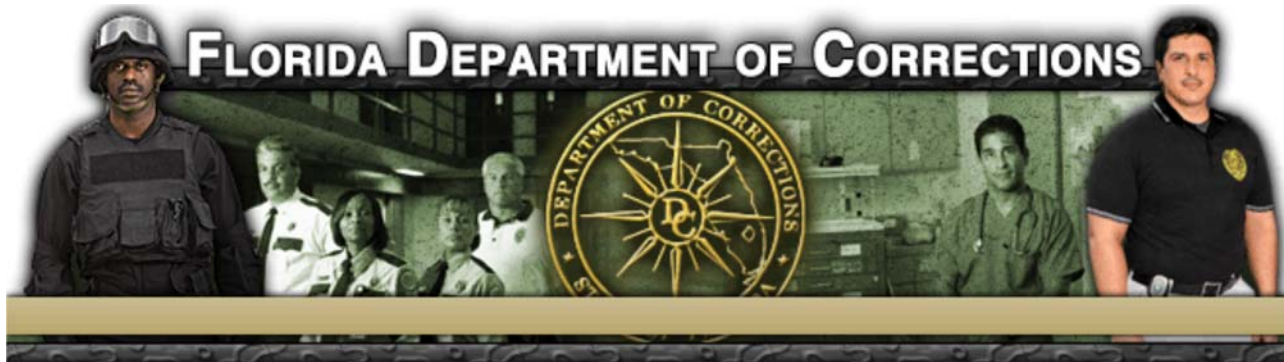


### DRUG OFFENDER ADMISSIONS OVER FIVE YEARS



TYPE OF OFFENSE	AVERAGE SENTENCE LENGTH IN		AVERAGE AGE AT ADMISSION	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	YEARS*	
Manufacture, Sale or Purchase of Drugs	5,021	48.7%	2.7	31.3
Trafficking in Drugs	1,490	14.4%	5.8	32.1
Possession of Drugs	3,807	36.9%	1.5	34.8

\* Sentence lengths of 50 years or longer, life, and death are coded as 50 years for calculations of averages.



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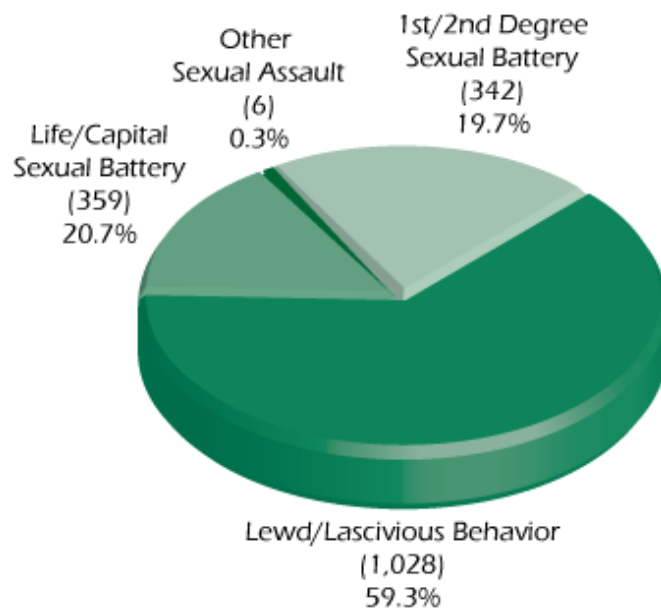
[first](#) | [previous](#) | 26 of 87 | [next](#)**INMATE ADMISSIONS**

**Sex Offender Admissions  
for Primary Offenses  
in FY 2005-06**

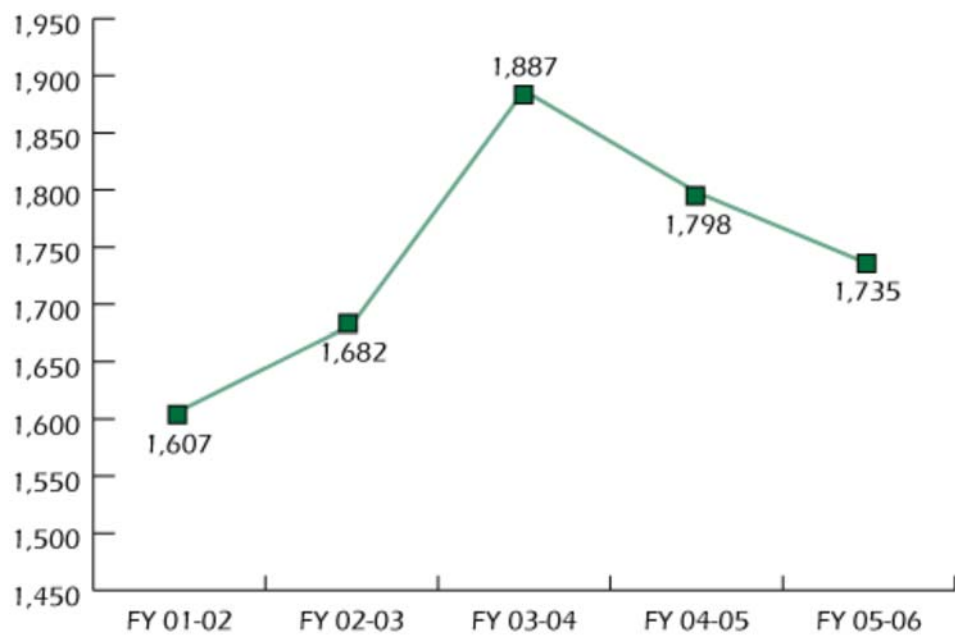
<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>FY 2005-06</b>	
<b>Sex Offender Admissions</b>	<b>1,735</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	1,713	98.7%
Female	22	1.3%
<b>Race</b>		
White	1,185	68.3%
Black	485	28.0%
Other	65	3.7%
<b>Age at Admission</b>		
17 & Under	11	0.6%
18-24	346	19.9%
25-34	492	28.4%
35-49	618	35.6%
50-59	170	9.8%
60+	98	5.6%
<b>Prior DC Prison Commitments</b>		
0	1,203	69.3%
1	353	20.3%
2	110	6.3%
3	38	2.2%
4+	31	1.8%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to 100%.

**TYPE OF SEXUAL OFFENSE**



### SEX OFFENDER ADMISSIONS OVER FIVE YEARS



TYPE OF OFFENSE	NUMBER	PERCENT	AVERAGE SENTENCE LENGTH IN YEARS*	AVERAGE AGE AT ADMISSION
Capital Sexual Battery	253	14.6%	24.6	35.0
Life Sexual Battery	106	6.1%	24.2	27.8
First Degree Sexual Battery	159	9.2%	16.9	37.2
Second Degree Sexual Battery	183	10.5%	7.2	33.0
Sexual Assault, Other	6	0.3%	12.0	32.5
Lewd / Lascivious Behavior	1,028	59.3%	7.6	32.2

\* Sentence lengths of 50 years or longer, life, and death are coded as 50 years for calculations of averages.





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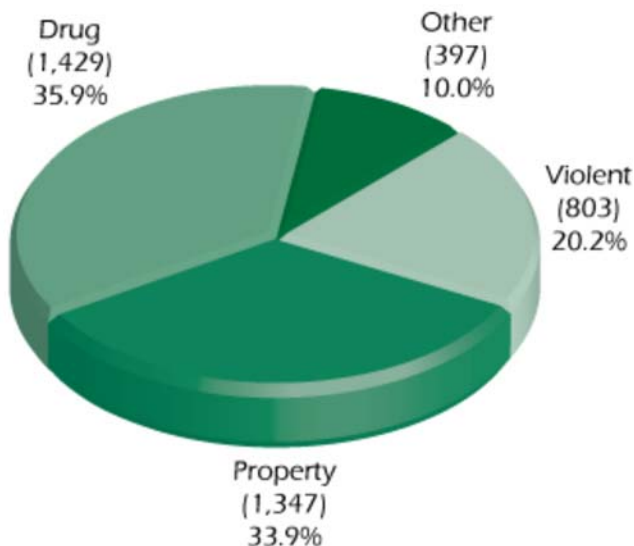
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**Female Offender  
Admissions in FY 2005-06**

CATEGORY	FY 2005-06	
<b>Female Admissions</b>	<b>4,026</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Race</b>		
White	2,414	60.0%
Black	1,475	36.6%
Other	137	3.4%
<b>Age at Admission</b>		
17 & Under	10	0.2%
18-24	660	16.4%
25-34	1,334	33.1%
35-49	1,831	45.5%
50-59	176	4.4%
60+	15	0.4%
<b>Prior DC Prison Commitments</b>		
0	2,787	70.1%
1	654	16.4%
2	252	6.3%
3	141	3.5%
4+	142	3.6%
Data unavailable = 50		

Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to 100%.

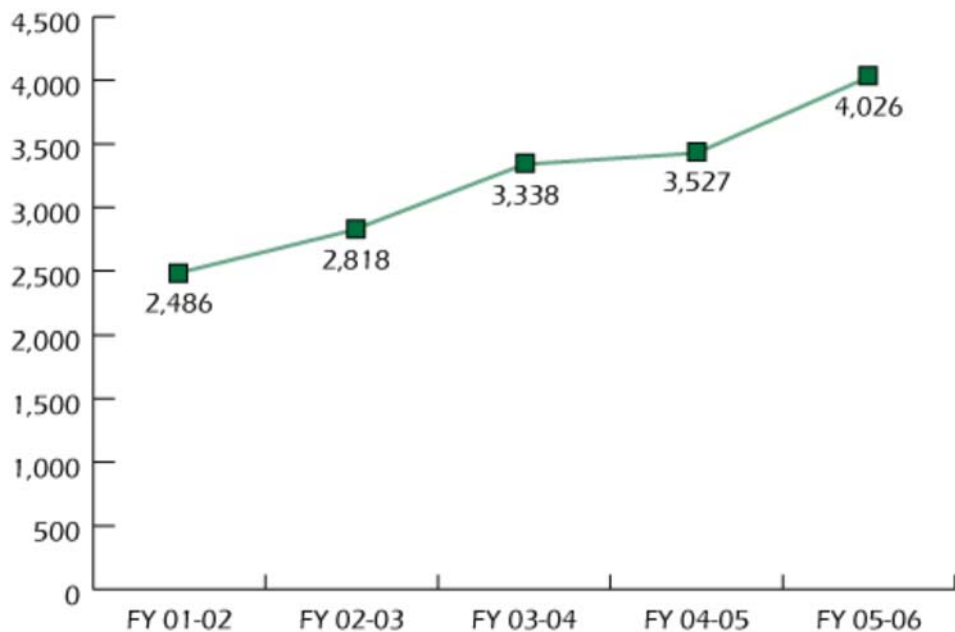
**FEMALE ADMISSIONS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE**



Data Unavailable = 50

\* One of the following conditions must occur for a crime to be defined as violent under this definition: actual physical harm or threat of physical harm, or a reasonable probability existed that individual criminal acts could have resulted in unintended physical harm or the threat of physical harm.

### FEMALE INMATE ADMISSIONS OVER FIVE YEARS



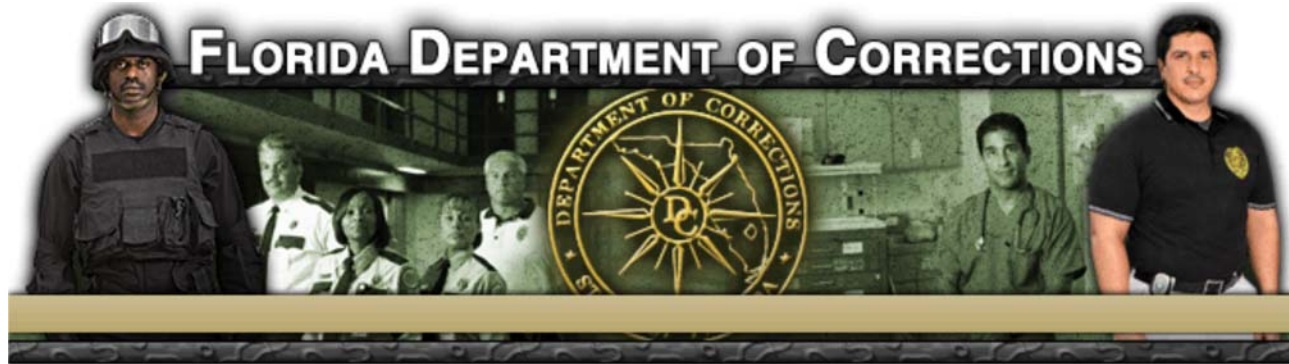
TYPE OF OFFENSE	NUMBER	PERCENT	AVERAGE SENTENCE	
			LENGTH IN YEARS*	AVERAGE AGE AT ADMISSION
Murder, Manslaughter	99	2.5%	15.0	33.4
Sexual Offenses	22	0.6%	4.6	28.0
Robbery	133	3.3%	4.3	28.7
Violent Personal Offenses	522	13.1%	2.7	31.1
Burglary	300	7.5%	2.8	30.7
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	1,063	26.7%	2.0	32.8
Drug Offenses	1,429	35.9%	2.0	34.7
Weapons	36	0.9%	3.6	33.4
Other	372	9.4%	1.6	34.6

Data Unavailable = 50  
\*Sentence lengths of 50 years or longer, life, and death are coded as 50 years for calculations of averages.

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(FY 2005-06)**

<b>ADMISSIONS TO PRISON</b>	<b>JUL 05-SEPT 05</b>	<b>OCT 05-DEC 05</b>	<b>JAN 06-MAR 06</b>	<b>APR 06-JUN 06</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Control Release Violations	0	1	0	0	1
New Court Commitments	8,706	7,922	8,790	8,988	34,406
Parole Violations	0	0	1	1	2
Provisional Release Violations	0	0	0	1	1
Interstate Compact	2	6	4	5	17
Escapee Returns	4	5	6	1	16
Returns from Court	120	115	131	143	509
Conditional Release Violations	40	35	35	29	139
Return from Supervised Community Release Program	1	0	0	0	1
Program Supervision Violation	2	0	3	1	6
<b>Admissions Subtotal</b>	<b>8,875</b>	<b>8,084</b>	<b>8,970</b>	<b>9,169</b>	<b>35,098</b>
<b>INTAKES TO PRISON</b>	<b>JUL 05-SEPT 05</b>	<b>OCT 05-DEC 05</b>	<b>JAN 06-MAR 06</b>	<b>APR 06-JUN 06</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Control Release -- Technical	5	7	7	6	25
Parole Violations -- Technical	21	15	24	13	73
Escapee Returns	18	17	31	27	93
Return from Court without New Sentence	1,831	1,757	1,815	1,915	7,318
Conditional Release -- Technical	629	542	492	490	2,153
Other Returns*	107	81	119	123	430
<b>Intakes Subtotal</b>	<b>2,611</b>	<b>2,419</b>	<b>2,488</b>	<b>2,574</b>	<b>10,092</b>
<b>Total Admissions/Intakes</b>	<b>11,486</b>	<b>10,503</b>	<b>11,458</b>	<b>11,743</b>	<b>45,190</b>

\* Other Returns include: commutation returns, returns from out-by-permission, returns from supersedeas bond, returns from interstate compact, received out-of-state concurrent sentences, conditional medical release violators, those returned to custody, and program supervision violators

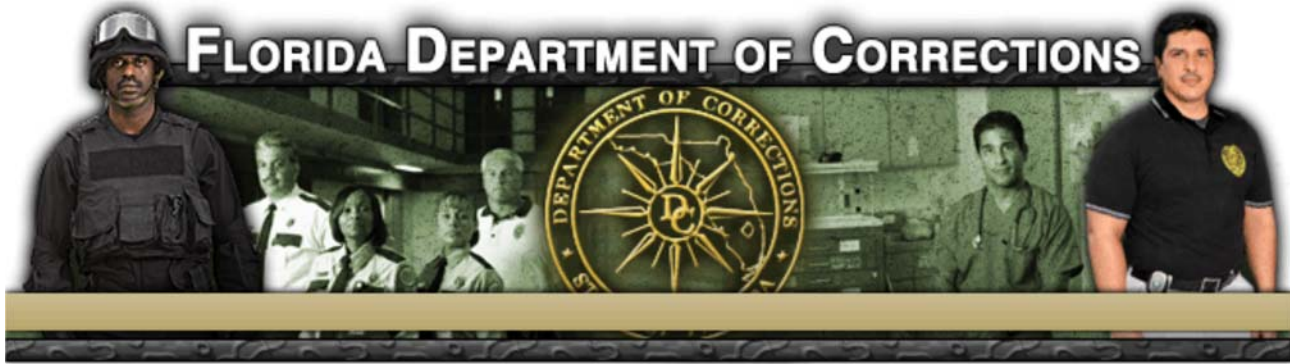
The term **prison admissions**, refers to the 35,098 inmates who were sentenced by the courts and brought into the state prison system during the fiscal year. The admissions section of this report is focused

exclusively on the characteristics of these individuals.

-  The **intakes** featured in the table are different from prison admissions in that they did not receive a new sentence when they were admitted into the prison system. They may have violated their terms of post-prison supervision, or returned from court without a new sentence, etc. This report does not focus at all on the more than 10,000 intakes also brought into the prison system during this fiscal year, though it is important to note that these individuals are back in the system, albeit without new sentences. They are not included in current admissions because they were counted previously for their original admission.

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**INMATE ADMISSIONS**

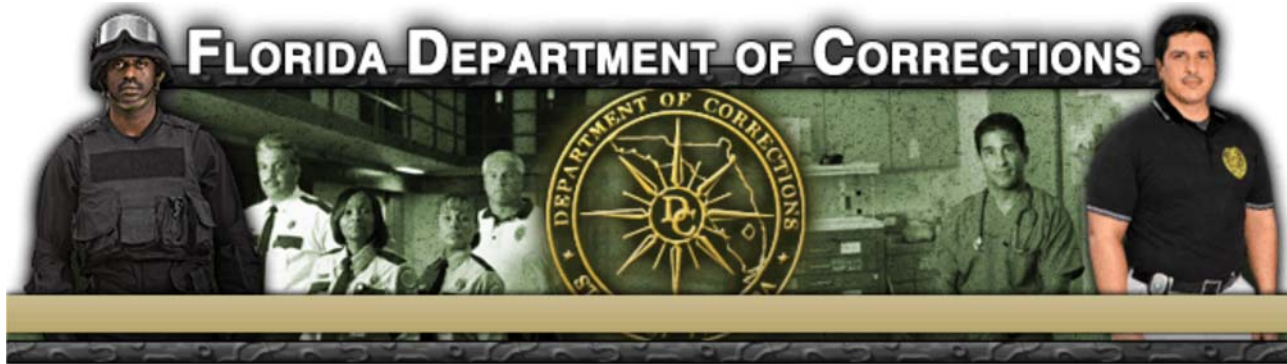
**County of Commitment  
(FY 2005-06 Inmate Admissions)**

This table represents the 67 counties in Florida and the number of inmates admitted into prison who were sentenced from each county or other states.

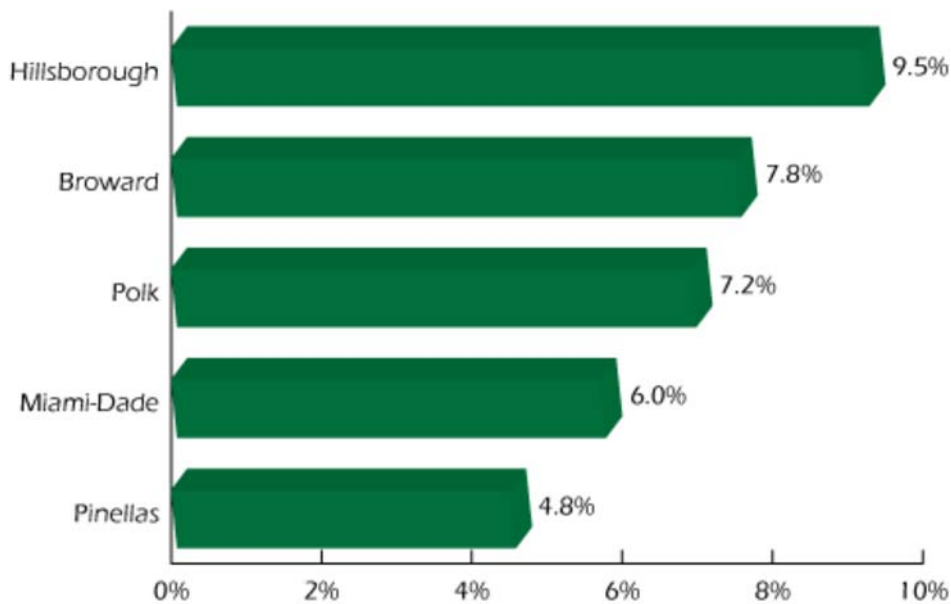
COUNTY	TOTAL	PERCENT
Alachua	795	2.3%
Baker	99	0.3%
Bay	957	2.8%
Bradford	122	0.4%
Brevard	1,199	3.4%
Broward	2,702	7.8%
Calhoun	43	0.1%
Charlotte	213	0.6%
Citrus	244	0.7%
Clay	232	0.7%
Collier	412	1.2%
Columbia	259	0.7%
DeSoto	89	0.3%
Dixie	27	0.1%
Duval	1,608	4.6%
Escambia	1,166	3.4%
Flagler	94	0.3%
Franklin	34	0.1%
Gadsden	259	0.7%
Gilchrist	13	0.0%
Glades	24	0.1%
Gulf	36	0.1%
Hamilton	57	0.2%
Hardee	58	0.2%

Hendry	59	0.2%
Hernando	246	0.7%
Highlands	267	0.8%
Hillsborough	3,310	9.5%
Holmes	48	0.1%
Indian River	361	1.0%
Jackson	213	0.6%
Jefferson	38	0.1%
Lafayette	24	0.1%
Lake	465	1.3%
Lee	617	1.8%
Leon	972	2.8%
Levy	143	0.4%
Liberty	25	0.1%
Madison	82	0.2%
Manatee	320	0.9%
Marion	1,357	3.9%
Martin	425	1.2%
Miami-Dade	2,080	6.0%
Monroe	214	0.6%
Nassau	128	0.4%
Okaloosa	394	1.1%
Okeechobee	142	0.4%
Orange	1,603	4.6%
Osceola	497	1.4%
Palm Beach	1,167	3.4%
Pasco	620	1.8%
Pinellas	1,663	4.8%
Polk	2,512	7.2%
Putnam	133	0.4%
St. Johns	303	0.9%
St. Lucie	705	2.0%
Santa Rosa	150	0.4%
Sarasota	304	0.9%
Seminole	390	1.1%
Sumter	157	0.5%
Suwannee	171	0.5%
Taylor	63	0.2%
Union	34	0.1%
Volusia	1,233	3.5%
Wakulla	34	0.1%
Walton	187	0.5%
Washington	128	0.4%
Other States	32	0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,098</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Data Unavailable = 340		



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Felony cases are processed through judicial circuits. A circuit can consist of one large county (Circuit 11: Miami-Dade) or several smaller counties (Circuit 3: Columbia, Dixie, Hamilton, Lafayette, Madison, Suwannee and Taylor Counties). The county that an inmate is admitted from is generally the county in which the inmate committed his or her crime. Inmates are not necessarily incarcerated in or near the county where they committed their crime.

-  The top five counties of admission (Hillsborough, Broward, Polk, Miami-Dade, and Pinellas) provide over 35% of all prison admissions statewide.
-  Hillsborough and Broward counties alone account for 17.3% of all state prison admissions in FY 2005-06. As expected, the least populated counties consistently have the fewest number of prison admissions.





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## INMATE ADMISSIONS

### Average Sentence Length of FY 2005-06 Admissions: 4.6 Years

- ⊕ Most (68.2%) of those admitted to prison this fiscal year were sentenced to three years or less. The average sentence for everyone admitted to prison this fiscal year was 4.6 years. For calculation purposes, those sentenced to 50 years or longer, life or death was coded as 50-year sentences.
- ⊕ There were 506 inmates admitted to prison in FY 2005-06 with life sentences, 493 will serve a life sentence with no possibility of parole. The 13 who are parole eligible will have to serve 25 years in prison before being allowed on parole.
- ⊕ Men who received death sentences are housed on death row at either Union Correctional Institution or Florida State Prison. Women on death row are located at Lowell CI.
- ⊕ Over the past five years, average prison sentences have decreased slightly, from 5.1 years to 4.6 years, but the average percentage of sentence served has increased from 82.8 % in FY 2001-02 to 85.8% for those released this fiscal year.
- ⊕ Anyone sentenced to prison today for a crime committed on or after October 1, 1995 will have served 85% of their sentence or more by the time they are released.
- ⊕ Any county jail time that an inmate has served prior to coming to state prison is subtracted from the prison sentence upon entry into prison. County jail time can range from days to years, and averaged 6.1 months for the inmates admitted in FY 2005-06.

#### SENTENCE LENGTH FOR CURRENT COMMITMENT (INMATE ADMISSIONS FOR FY 2005-06)

Sentence Length	White Males	White Females	Black Males	Black Females	Other Males	Other Females	Total	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Six Months or Less	4	1	0	3	0	0	8	0.0%	0.0%
GT Six Months to 1 Year*	3	2	8	0	0	0	13	0.0%	0.1%
GT 1 to 2 Years	7,376	1,622	7,177	945	397	87	17,604	50.6%	50.7%
GT 2 to 3 Years	2,613	342	2,664	261	195	21	6,096	17.5%	68.2%
GT 3 to 5 Years	2,292	235	2,272	154	138	16	5,107	14.7%	82.9%
GT 5 to 10 Years	1,442	103	1,357	63	129	8	3,102	8.9%	91.9%



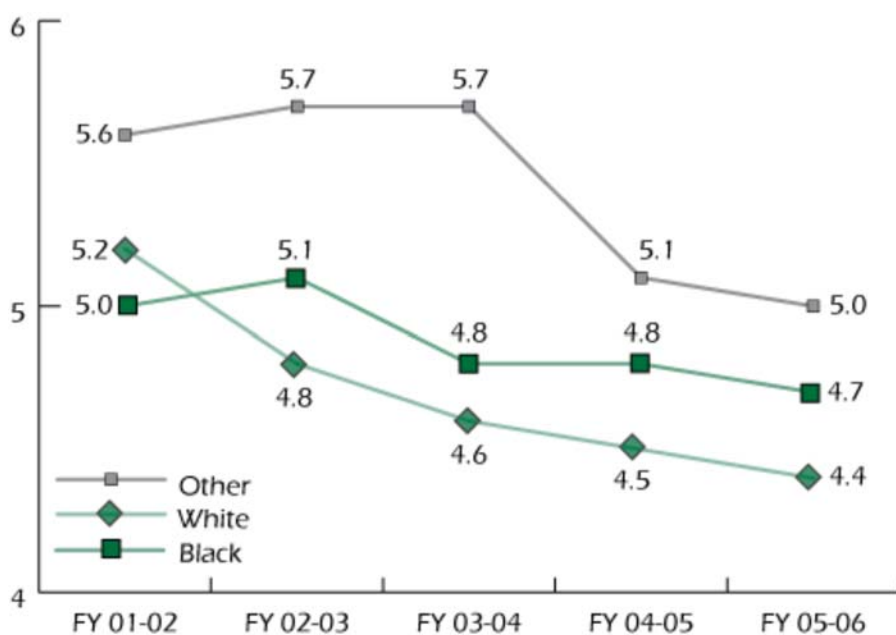
GT 10 to 20 Years	767	46	688	23	47	2	1,573	4.5%	96.4%
GT 20 Years or More	541	27	629	13	43	2	1,255	3.6%	100.0%
Data Unavailable	148	36	127	13	15	1	340		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,186</b>	<b>2,414</b>	<b>14,922</b>	<b>1,475</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>35,098</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Average**	4.7	2.7	4.9	2.7	5.3	3	4.6		
Median**	2.1	1.5	2.2	1.6	3	1.5	2		

\* GT - Greater than, LE - less than or equal to.

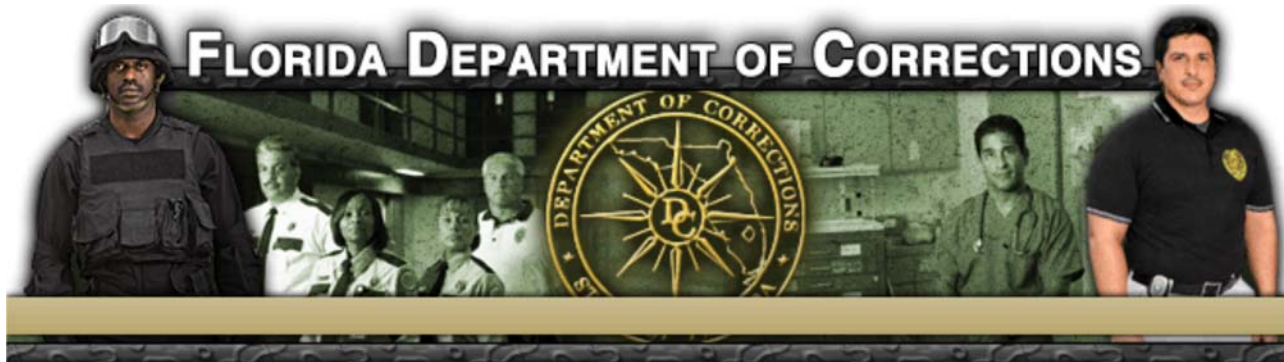
\*\* Sentence lengths of 50 years or longer, life, and death are coded as 50 years for calculations of averages and medians.

Sentence Lengths for Whites, Blacks, and 'Others' dropped in FY 2005-06. The average sentence lengths of Blacks and "Others" such as Chinese, Native American, Japanese and those of Latin descent were higher in FY 2005-06 than Whites.

### SENTENCE LENGTHS BY RACE



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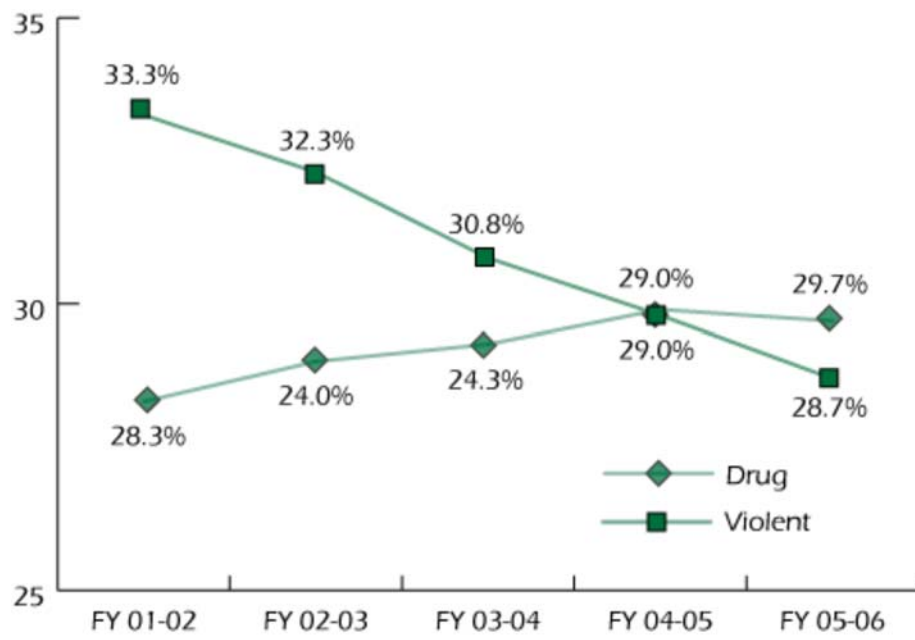
## ***INMATE ADMISSIONS***

### ***Admissions for Violent Offenses Continue Slight Decline***

A **primary offense** is the most serious crime for which an inmate was admitted into prison, based on the statutory degree of the crime. It is called the primary offense because many inmates have multiple offenses for which they are being admitted to prison. For more information, refer to the section "Introduction to Statistics."

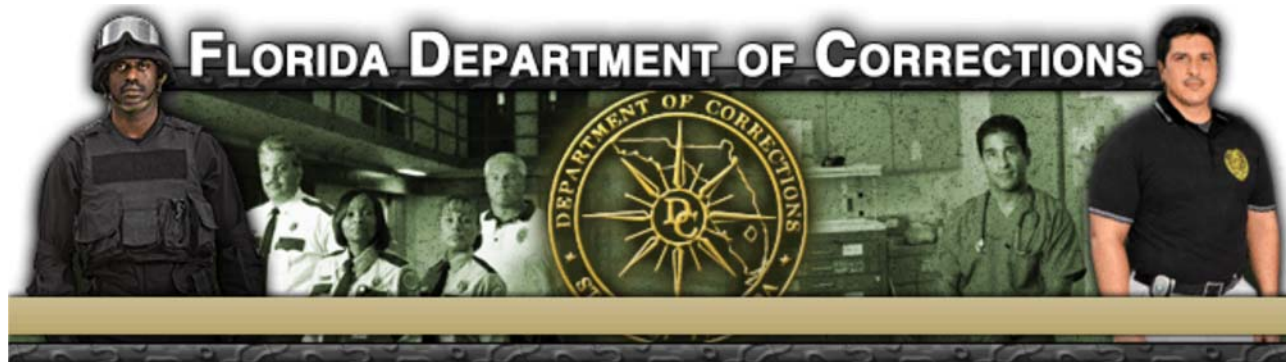
-  Almost a third (28.7%) of the offenses committed by those admitted to prison this fiscal year were violent offenses, including murder, sexual assault, robbery and arson, among others.
-  Property crimes including burglary, theft, forgery and fraud comprised 27.3% of prison admissions this fiscal year.
-  The sale, manufacture, purchase, trafficking and possession of drugs equaled 29.7% of prison admissions.
-  The "other" category includes racketeering, DUI, traffic and other offenses and comprised 14.3% of admissions.
-  The percent of inmates admitted for violent offenses decreased slightly (29.8% to 28.7%) this fiscal year, as did the percent of those admitted for drug offenses (29.9% to 29.7%).

### **ADMISSIONS FOR VIOLENT VS. DRUG OFFENSES**



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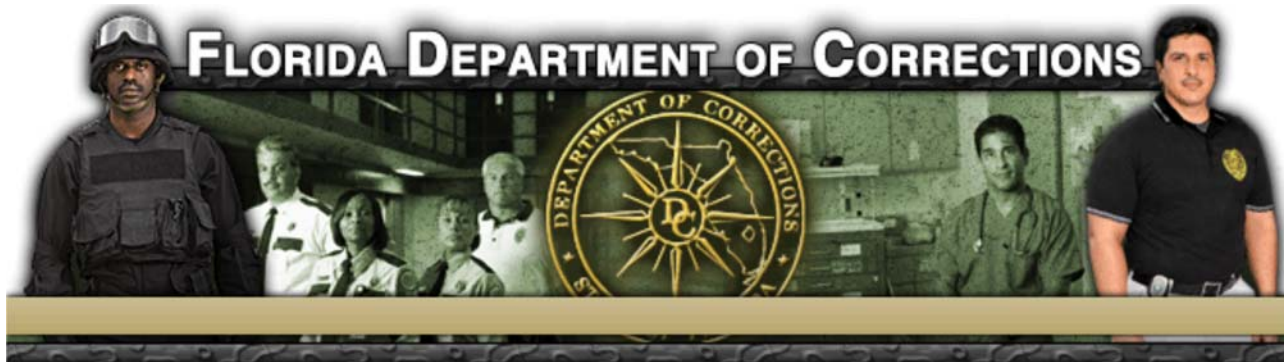
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**Primary Offenses**  
**(Inmate Admissions for FY 2005-06)**

<b>PRIMARY OFFENSES</b>									
<b>(INMATE ADMISSIONS FOR FY 2005-06)</b>									
<b>Category</b>	<b>White Males</b>	<b>White Females</b>	<b>Black Males</b>	<b>Black Females</b>	<b>Other Males</b>	<b>Other Females</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent</b>	
<b>MURDER, MANSLAUGHTER</b>	<b>416</b>		<b>61</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>2.7%</b>
1st Degree Murder	135		7	134	6	12	2	296	0.9%
2nd Degree Murder	134		26	162	13	20	1	356	1.0%
3rd Degree Murder	4		0	4	1	0	0	9	0.0%
Homicide, Other	5		1	4	0	0	0	10	0.0%
Manslaughter	53		13	56	11	6	1	140	0.4%
DUI Manslaughter	85		14	13	2	3	1	118	0.3%
<b>SEXUAL OFFENSES</b>	<b>1,169</b>		<b>16</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,735</b>	<b>5.0%</b>
Capital Sexual Battery	198		1	47	0	7	0	253	0.7%
Life Sexual Battery	38		0	65	0	3	0	106	0.3%
1st Degree Sexual Battery	107		1	46	0	5	0	159	0.5%
2nd Degree Sexual Battery	104		1	69	1	8	0	183	0.5%
Sexual Assault, Other	2		0	4	0	0	0	6	0.0%
Lewd, Lascivious Behavior	720		13	248	5	42	0	1,028	3.0%
<b>ROBBERY</b>	<b>720</b>		<b>73</b>	<b>1,104</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2,022</b>	<b>5.8%</b>
Robbery with Weapon	332		26	606	17	32	2	1,015	2.9%
Robbery without Weapon	346		43	434	32	28	5	888	2.6%
Home Invasion, Robbery	42		4	64	4	5	0	119	0.3%
<b>VIOLENT PERSONAL OFFENSES</b>	<b>2,315</b>		<b>257</b>	<b>1,791</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>4,788</b>	<b>13.8%</b>
Home Invasion, Other	2		0	0	0	0	0	2	0.0%
Carjacking	59		2	89	4	4	0	158	0.5%
Aggravated Assault	322		25	229	25	20	0	621	1.8%
Aggravated Battery	430		27	403	73	46	1	980	2.8%
Assault and Battery on LEO	235		43	259	35	18	2	592	1.7%
Assault/Battery, Other	75		7	71	8	4	1	166	0.5%

Aggravated Stalking	69	2	29	1	1	1	103	0.3%
Resisting Arrest with Violence	129	23	141	16	9	1	319	0.9%
Kidnapping	130	7	104	12	15	1	269	0.8%
Arson	79	10	29	6	5	0	129	0.4%
Abuse of Children	214	55	87	30	8	8	402	1.2%
Leaving Accident, Injury/Death	91	13	27	1	7	0	139	0.4%
DUI, Injury	66	19	7	1	4	0	97	0.3%
Other Violent Offenses	414	24	316	36	19	2	811	2.3%
<b>BURGLARY</b>	<b>2,486</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>1,587</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4,530</b>	<b>13.0%</b>
Burglary of Structure	971	72	543	22	46	1	1,655	4.8%
Burglary of Dwelling	1,113	109	721	49	84	9	2,085	6.0%
Armed Burglary	203	7	119	4	11	3	347	1.0%
Burglary with Assault	117	4	171	10	11	2	315	0.9%
Burglary/Trespass, Other	82	3	33	4	5	1	128	0.4%
<b>THEFT, FORGERY, FRAUD</b>	<b>2,654</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>1,474</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>5,283</b>	<b>15.2%</b>
Grand Theft, Other	763	215	340	114	24	10	1,466	4.2%
Grand Theft, Automobile	454	58	259	18	21	2	812	2.3%
Stolen Property	780	86	290	23	24	4	1,207	3.5%
Forgery, Uttering & Counterfeiting	302	152	218	103	13	9	797	2.3%
Worthless Checks	35	13	11	6	0	2	67	0.2%
Fraudulent Practices	193	78	139	54	7	3	474	1.4%
Other Theft, Property Damage	127	32	217	80	3	1	460	1.3%
<b>DRUGS</b>	<b>2,741</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>5,910</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>10,318</b>	<b>29.7%</b>
Drugs, Sale/Purchasing /Manufacturing	817	249	3,615	265	60	15	5,021	14.4%
Drugs, Trafficking	741	97	484	30	129	9	1,490	4.3%
Drugs, Possession/Other	1,183	515	1,811	232	49	17	3,807	11.0%
<b>WEAPONS</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,004</b>	<b>2.9%</b>
Weapons, Discharging	70	3	73	5	7	0	158	0.5%
Weapons, Possession	315	16	481	10	21	2	845	2.4%
Weapons, Other	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0%
<b>OTHER OFFENSES</b>	<b>2,151</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>1,523</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>4,149</b>	<b>11.9%</b>
Escape	575	60	592	26	33	3	1,289	3.7%
DUI, No Injury	340	42	34	1	17	2	436	1.3%
Traffic, Other	701	75	558	29	30	6	1,399	4.0%
Racketeering	38	4	10	1	1	1	55	0.2%
Pollution/Hazardous Materials	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0.0%
Criminal Justice System	473	39	315	14	21	4	866	2.5%
Other Offenses	18	42	14	22	1	1	98	0.3%
Data Unavailable	148	36	127	13	15	1	340	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,186</b>	<b>2,414</b>	<b>14,922</b>	<b>1,475</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>35,098</b>	<b>100.0%</b>






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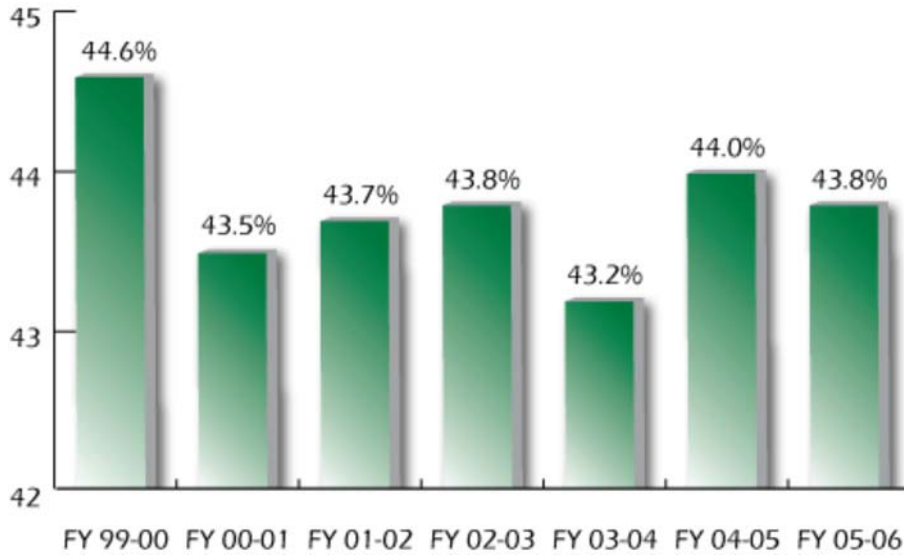
## ***INMATE ADMISSIONS***

### ***Most Admissions (56.2%) New to Florida Prisons***

**Prior commitments** refers to any previous occasion that an inmate served time in the Florida prison system. This does not include supervision, such as probation. Nor does it include inmates who may have been in county jails in Florida, or in other state systems or in the Federal prison system.

-  Some (43.8%) of the offenders who were admitted to the Florida state prison system in FY 2005-06 had been in state prison in Florida before, and that number has decreased slightly over this past year.
-  20.6% had been in prison in Florida once previously, and 9.8% had been in twice previously. Eight percent had been in prison in Florida four or more times in the past.
-  For FY 2005-06, the following types of prison admissions had no previous Florida prison commitments: sex offenders (69.3%), females (70.1%), those ages 50 and over at admission (46.5%) and drug offenders (52.1%).

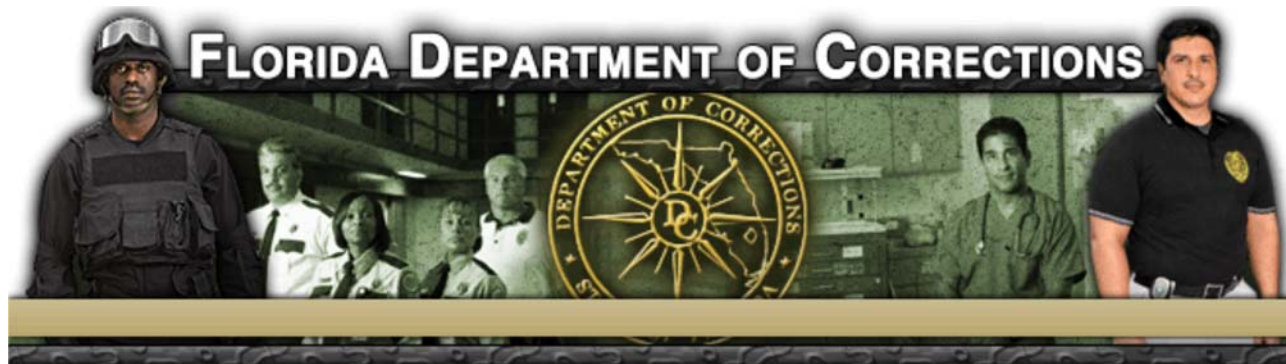
### **PERCENT OF PRISON ADMISSIONS WITH PRIOR COMMITMENTS TO FLORIDA'S PRISON SYSTEM DECREASES SLIGHTLY**



**PRIOR COMMITMENTS TO THE FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS  
(INMATE ADMISSIONS FOR FY 2005-06)**

Category	White Males	White Females	Black Males	Black Females	Other Males	Other Females	Total	Percent	Cumulative Percent
None	9,347	1,802	6,693	883	690	102	19,517	56.2%	56.2%
1	3,102	351	3,259	279	152	24	7,167	20.6%	76.8%
2	1,262	127	1,818	121	64	4	3,396	9.8%	86.5%
3	637	55	1,106	81	23	5	1,907	5.5%	92.0%
4+	690	43	1,919	98	20	1	2,771	8.0%	100.0%
Data Unavailable	148	36	127	13	15	1	340		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,186</b>	<b>2,414</b>	<b>14,922</b>	<b>1,475</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>35,098</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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**Class of Felony of Primary Offense  
(Inmate Admissions for FY 2005-06)**

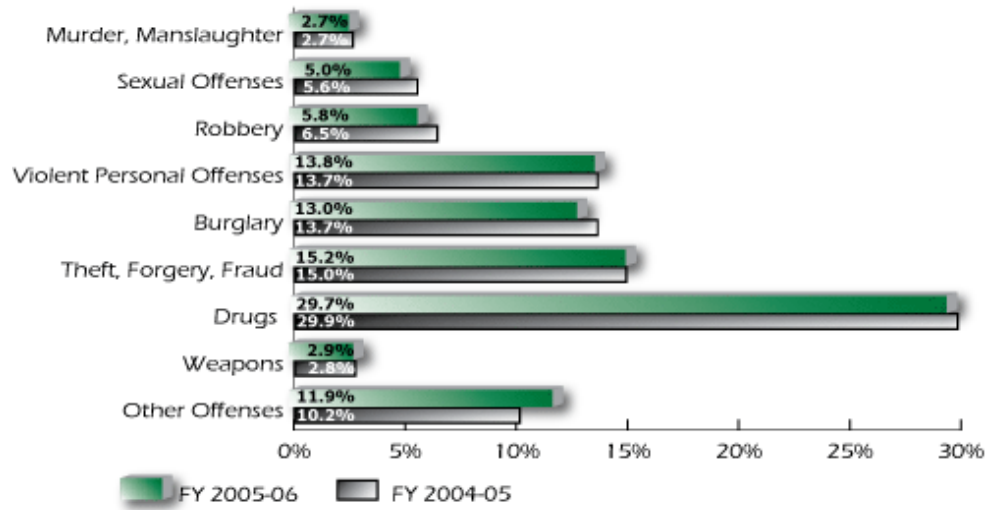
Category	CLASS OF FELONY OF PRIMARY OFFENSE						Total	Percent	Cumulative Percent
	White Males	White Females	Black Males	Black Females	Other Males	Other Females			
Capital	101	2	69	0	11	1	184	0.5%	0.5%
Life Felony	134	3	168	7	13	2	327	0.9%	1.5%
First Degree/Life	329	25	420	14	32	1	821	2.4%	3.8%
First Degree	1,543	170	1,607	115	182	17	3,634	10.5%	14.3%
Second Degree	4,046	480	4,865	374	301	37	10,103	29.1%	43.4%
Third Degree	8,869	1,698	7,657	949	410	78	19,661	56.6%	100.0%
Misdemeanor	6	0	2	2	0	0	10	0.0%	100.0%
Unknown/ Data Unavailable	158	36	134	16	13	1	358		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,186</b>	<b>2,414</b>	<b>14,922</b>	<b>1,477</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>35,098</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Offenses are categorized by degree up to the level of a capital felony.

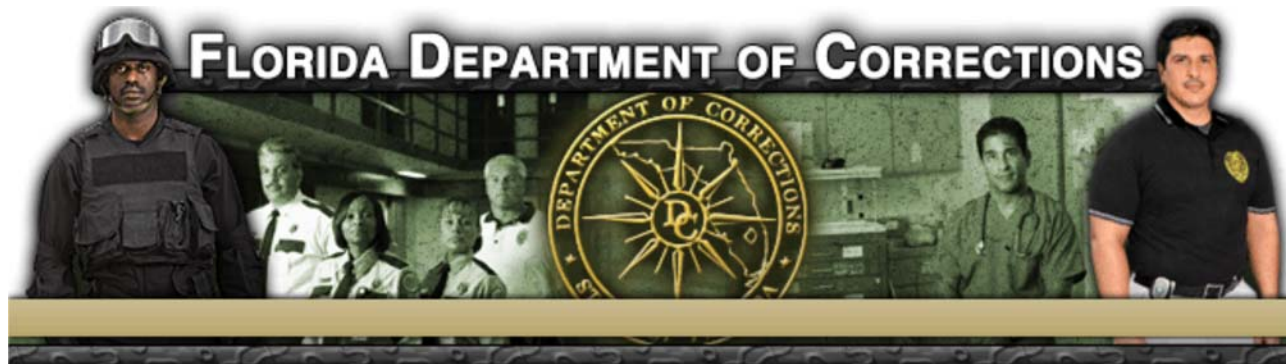
- More than 56% of those who entered prison in FY 2005-06 were admitted for third degree felonies, followed by 29.1% for second degree felonies.

**COMPARING OFFENSES OF INMATES ADMITTED  
TO PRISON OVER TWO YEARS**





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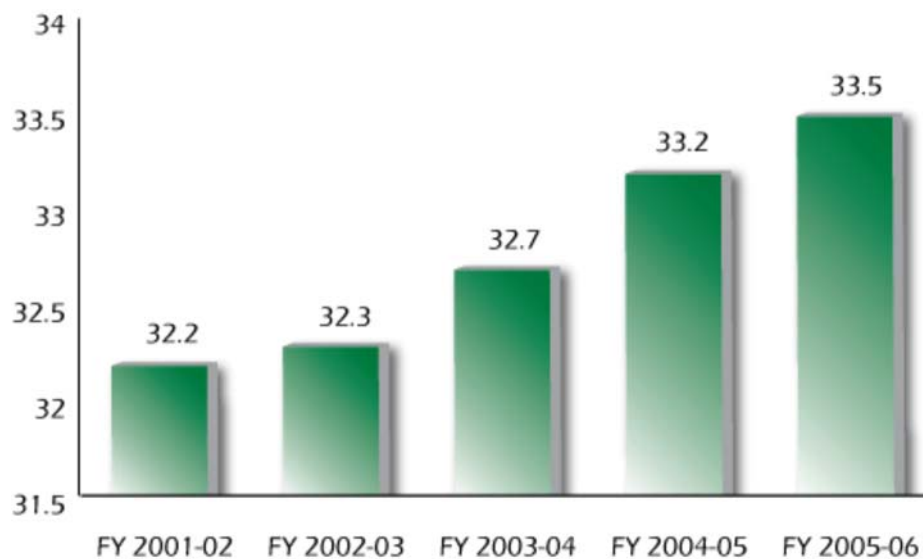
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## ***INMATE ADMISSIONS***

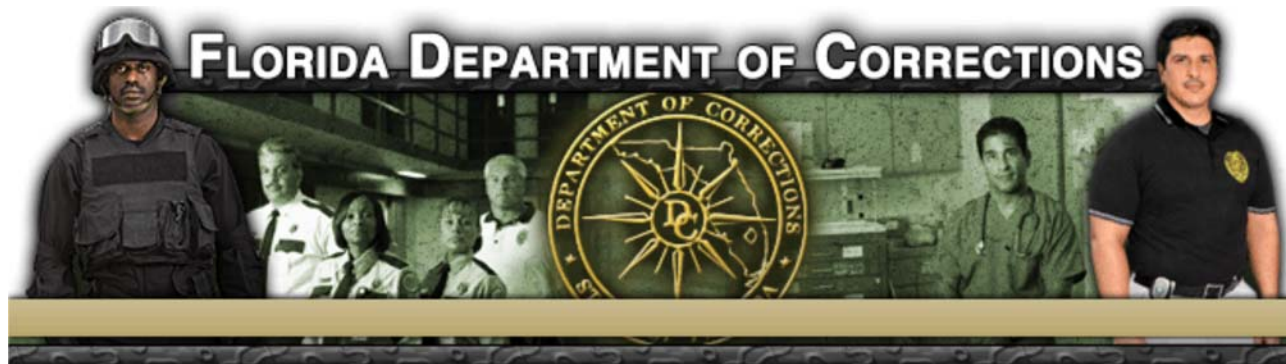
### ***Age of Prison Admissions Ranges from 14 to 85 in FY 2005-06***

-  The youngest person admitted to state prison this fiscal year was 14 years old at the time the crime was committed (14 years at admission), and the oldest was 85 years old when admitted to prison for racketeering.
-  Their average age was 33.5 years, and the largest age group that was admitted was ages 20-25 (23.9%).
-  The average age of women who were admitted this year was a little over one year older than men (34.6 versus 33.3).
-  Of the inmates over the age of 49 at admission, Hillsborough County sentenced the most, 235 or 9.1% of the total admissions population.
-  Of the inmates who were 17 or under when they committed their crimes, 14.9% were from Palm Beach County, and most were sentenced for robbery (31.0%) or violent (26.4%) crimes.

## **AVERAGE AGE AT ADMISSION**



AGE AT ADMISSION (INMATE ADMISSIONS FOR FY 2005-06)									
Category	White Males	White Females	Black Males	Black Females	Other Males	Other Females	Total	Percent	Cumulative Percent
16 and Below	22	2	61	2	0	0	87	0.2%	0.2%
17	66	0	123	4	6	2	201	0.6%	0.8%
18	151	11	263	8	17	2	452	1.3%	2.1%
19	351	27	490	16	29	2	915	2.6%	4.7%
20-25	3,250	391	4,121	314	267	34	8,377	23.9%	28.6%
26 to 29	1,966	322	2,188	224	146	14	4,860	13.8%	42.4%
30 to 34	2,294	377	2,036	225	164	27	5,123	14.6%	57.0%
35 to 39	2,153	487	1,669	209	117	20	4,655	13.3%	70.3%
40 to 44	2,154	423	1,738	268	95	21	4,699	13.4%	83.7%
45 to 49	1,463	245	1,197	146	60	12	3,123	8.9%	92.6%
50 to 54	717	86	676	49	37	2	1,567	4.5%	97.0%
55 to 59	332	30	235	8	13	1	619	1.8%	98.8%
60 to 64	157	9	79	2	9	0	256	0.7%	99.5%
65 to 69	60	2	31	0	4	0	97	0.3%	99.8%
70 and Over	50	2	15	0	0	0	67	0.2%	100.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,186</b>	<b>2,414</b>	<b>14,922</b>	<b>1,475</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>35,098</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
AVERAGE	34.4	35.1	32.3	33.8	31.9	32.7	33.5		
MEDIAN	33	35	30	33	30	32	32		



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When inmates come into prison, they are tested to determine their educational level in the form of a school grade-level. The table on the right lists the grade levels indicated by the TABE (Tests of Adult Basic Education) scores of those inmates admitted into prison during FY 2005-06. Inmates with unavailable data were not included in the analysis.

- Of all the scores analyzed, the median test score (half the scores were above and half were below this score) was 6.6.

**TESTING EDUCATION GRADE LEVEL AT ADMISSION  
(FIRST TESTS OF ADULT BASIC EDUCATION [TABE] SCORES FOR FY 2005-06)**

Grade Level	Male	Female	Total	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1-5	11,143	1,326	12,469	40.2%	40.2%
6	3,494	519	4,013	12.9%	53.1%
7	2,082	309	2,391	7.7%	60.8%
8	1,942	283	2,225	7.2%	68.0%
9	3,612	446	4,058	13.1%	81.1%
10	767	147	914	2.9%	84.0%
11	1,461	292	1,753	5.7%	89.7%
12	2,712	483	3,195	10.3%	100.0%
Data Unavailable	3,859	221	4,080		
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,072</b>	<b>4,026</b>	<b>35,098</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Median	6.4	7.3	6.6		

The table below groups the grade levels of the inmates admitted during FY 2005-06 into three different categories - basic literacy, functional literacy, and GED Prep skills. Again, inmates with unavailable data were not included in the analysis.

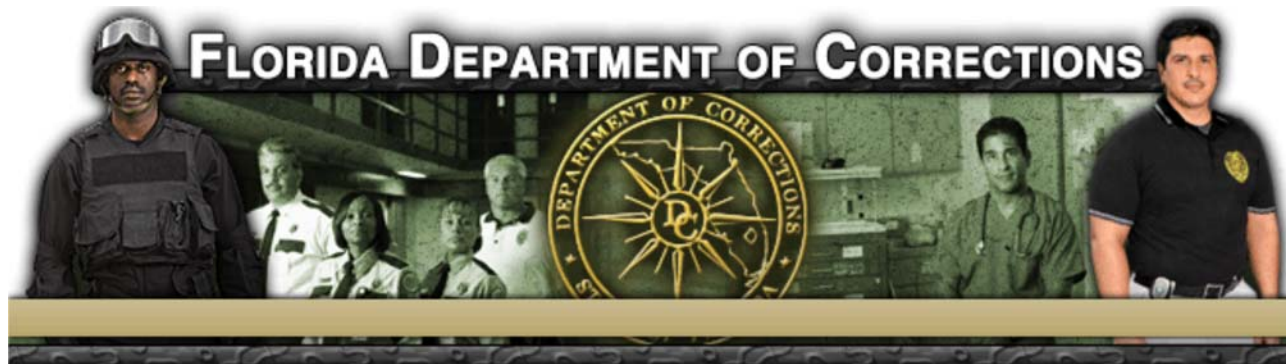
- 68.0% had less than GED Prep skills (less than 9.0 grade level).
- Almost 28.0% of the inmates were classified as having functional literacy skills (6.0 to 8.9 grade levels).

**TESTED LITERACY SKILL LEVELS AT ADMISSION  
(FIRST TESTS OF ADULT BASIC EDUCATION [TABE] FOR FY 2005-06)**

<b>Literary Skill Level</b>	<b>White Males</b>	<b>White Females</b>	<b>Black Males</b>	<b>Black Females</b>	<b>Other Males</b>	<b>Other Females</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
Basic Literacy (1.0 to 5.9)	3,825	524	7,018	751	300	51	12,469	40.2%	40.2%
Functional Literacy (6.0 to 8.9)	3,642	679	3,698	395	178	37	8,629	27.8%	68.0%
GED Prep (9.0 to 12.9)	5,855	1,088	2,540	254	157	26	9,920	32.0%	100.0%
Data Unavailable	1,864	123	1,666	75	329	23	4,080		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,186</b>	<b>2,414</b>	<b>14,922</b>	<b>1,475</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>35,098</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
MEDIAN	8.1	8.4	5.9	5.7	6.2	6.3	6.6		

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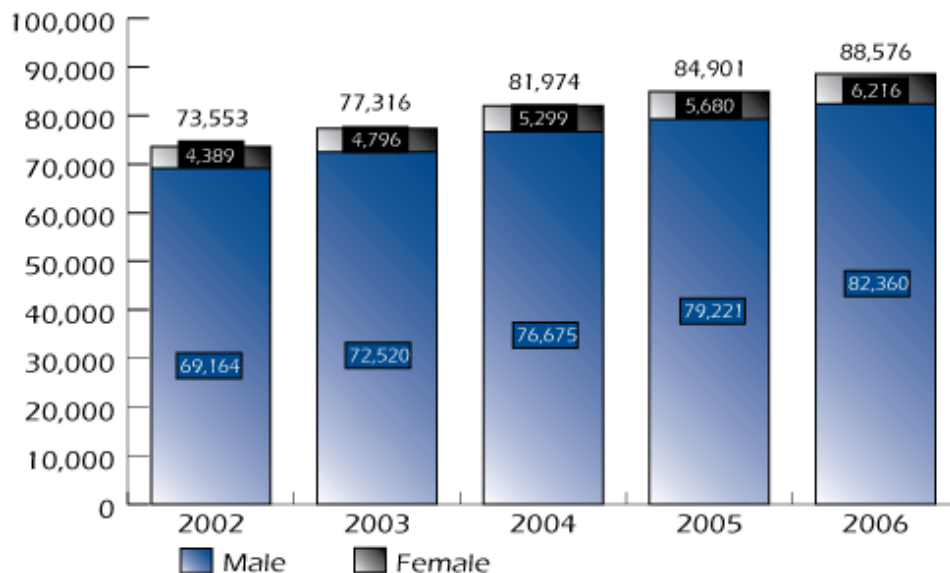
## ***INMATE POPULATION***

### ***Florida Prison Population Jumps 4.3% Since Last Fiscal Year***

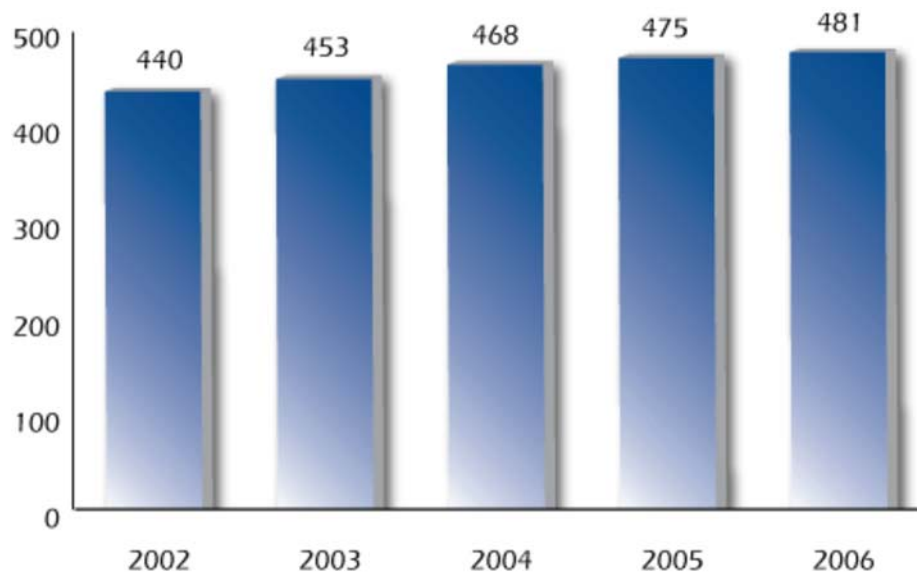
Inmate population refers to the 88,576 inmates who were present in the Florida prison system on June 30, 2006. The following tables and charts will detail the characteristics of these inmates. Other fiscal years are also featured to illustrate trends.

- The number of inmates in prison rose 20.4% over the last 5 years from 73,553 in June 2002 to 88,576 in June 2006. There was a 4.3% increase since last fiscal year.
- The majority of inmates in prison on June 30, 2006 are male (82,360 or 93.0%) and black (44,674 or 50.4%). However, the percentage of black inmates in prison is decreasing (53.3% in June 2002 to 50.4% in June 2006).
- The top five categories of primary offenses for which inmates are incarcerated are: drugs (20.2%), burglary (14.5%), murder/manslaughter (12.8%), violent personal offenses such as carjacking and aggravated assault (12.3%), and robbery (12.0%).
- On June 30, 2006, 481 of every 100,000 Floridians were incarcerated compared to 440 in 2002.

### **INMATE POPULATION ON JUNE 30, 2002 - 2006**



**INMATES INCARCERATED ON JUNE 30  
(PER 100,000 FLORIDA POPULATION)**



*This section of the 2005-06 Annual Report is also provided as an Adobe Acrobat file. Acrobat Reader, a free program is required. Download the 14 page section (761K PDF file) for printing or viewing.*

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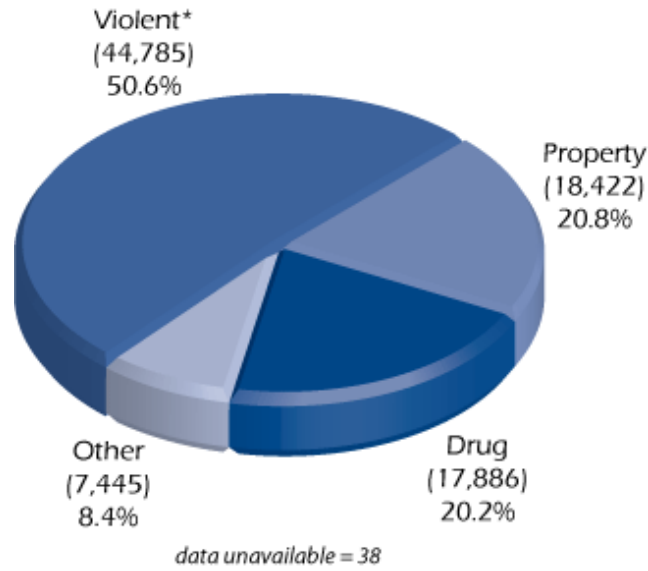
**General Characteristics of  
June 30, 2006 Prison Population**

<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>JUNE 30, 2006</b>	
<b>Inmates in Prison 6/30/06</b>	<b>88,576</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	82,360	93.0%
Female	6,216	7.0%
<b>Race</b>		
White	40,932	46.2%
Black	44,674	50.4%
Other	2,970	3.4%
<b>Current Age</b>		
17 & Under	221	0.3%
18-24	12,874	14.5%
25-34	27,965	31.6%
35-49	36,337	41.0%
50-59	8,727	9.9%
60+	2,451	2.8%
Data Unavailable	1	
<b>Prior DC Prison Commitments</b>		
0	47,020	53.1%
1	18,062	20.4%
2	9,865	11.1%
3	5,849	6.6%
4+	7,770	8.8%
Data Unavailable	10	

*Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to 100%.*

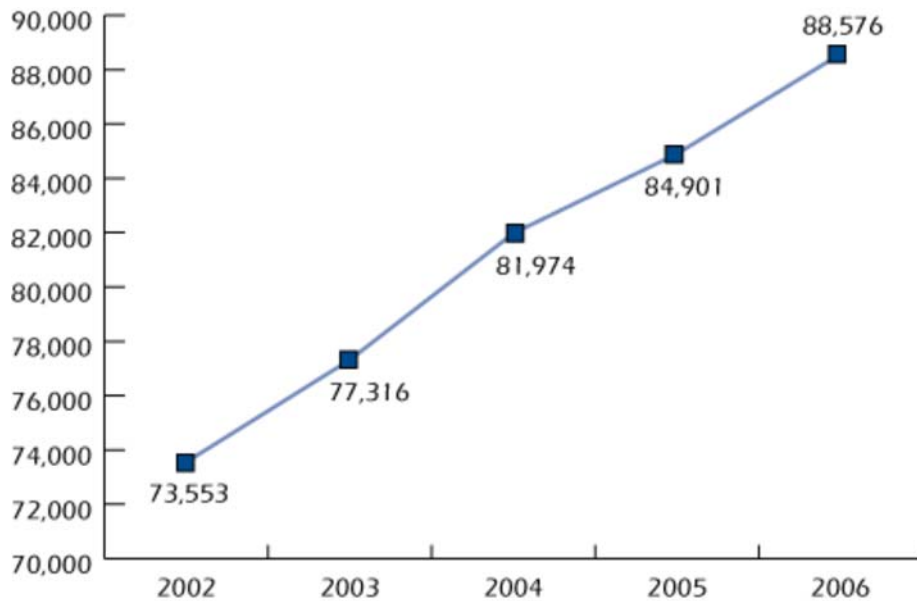


### PRIMARY OFFENSE OF PRISON POPULATION



\* One of the following conditions must occur for a crime to be defined as violent under this definition: actual physical harm or threat of physical harm, or a reasonable probability existed that individual criminal acts could have resulted in unintended physical harm or the threat of physical harm.

### PRISON POPULATION ON JUNE 30 OVER FIVE YEARS



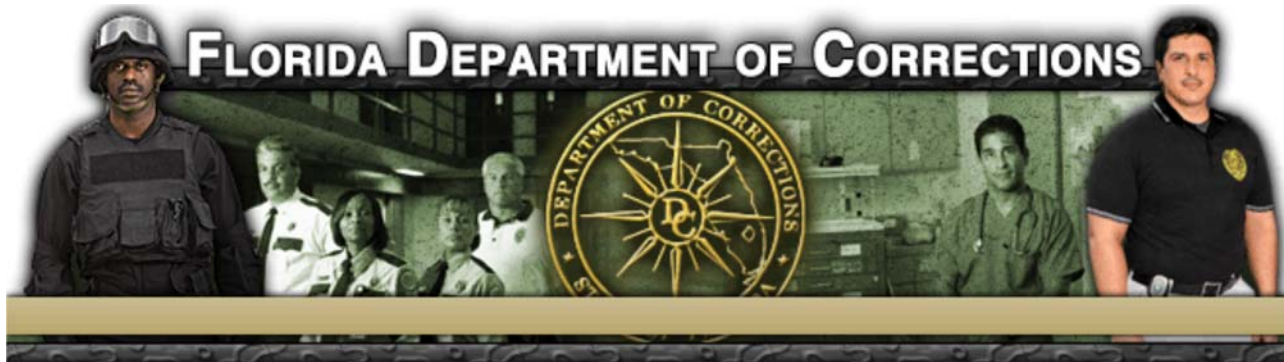
TYPE OF OFFENSE	NUMBER	PERCENT	AVERAGE SENTENCE LENGTH IN YEARS*	AVERAGE AGE AT OFFENSE
Murder, Manslaughter	11,370	12.8%	35.9	27.8
Sexual offenses	9,765	11.0%	21.7	32.2
Robbery	10,614	12.0%	19.9	26.4
Violent Personal offenses	10,843	12.3%	10.8	30.2

Burglary	12,864	14.5%	12.2	29.2
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	7,375	8.3%	4.8	33.1
Drug offenses	17,886	20.2%	5.9	32.1
Weapons	2,365	2.7%	8.1	30.7
Other	5,456	6.2%	4.7	33.8

\* Sentence lengths of 50 years or longer, life, and death are coded as 50 years for calculations of averages.

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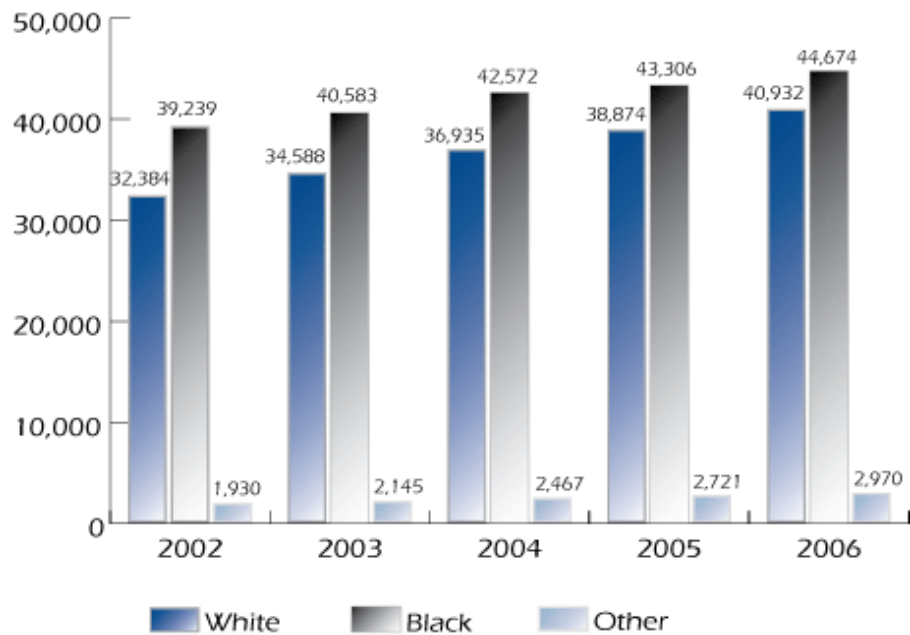
**INMATE POPULATION**

***Inmate Population on June 30, 2006***

There are 15,023 more inmates in Florida prisons today than there were five years ago.

<b>INMATE POPULATION AS OF JUNE 30</b>					
	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>73,553</b>	<b>77,316</b>	<b>81,974</b>	<b>84,901</b>	<b>88,576</b>
<b>GENDER BREAKDOWN</b>					
Males	69,164	72,520	76,675	79,221	82,360
Females	4,389	4,796	5,299	5,680	6,216
<b>RACE BREAKDOWN</b>					
White	32,384	34,588	36,935	38,874	40,932
Black	39,239	40,583	42,572	43,306	44,674
Other	1,930	2,145	2,467	2,721	2,970
<b>RACE/MALES BREAKDOWN</b>					
White Males	30,383	32,244	34,202	35,793	37,510
Black Males	37,121	38,412	40,259	40,984	42,174
Other Males	1,660	1,864	2,214	2,444	2,676
<b>RACE/FEMALES BREAKDOWN</b>					
White Females	2,001	2,344	2,733	3,081	3,422
Black Females	2,118	2,171	2,313	2,322	2,500
Other Females	270	281	253	277	294

**INMATE POPULATION BY RACE  
ON JUNE 30, 2002-2006**



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**INMATE POPULATION**

**Prior Commitments to the  
Florida Department of Corrections**  
*(Inmate Population on June 30, 2006)*

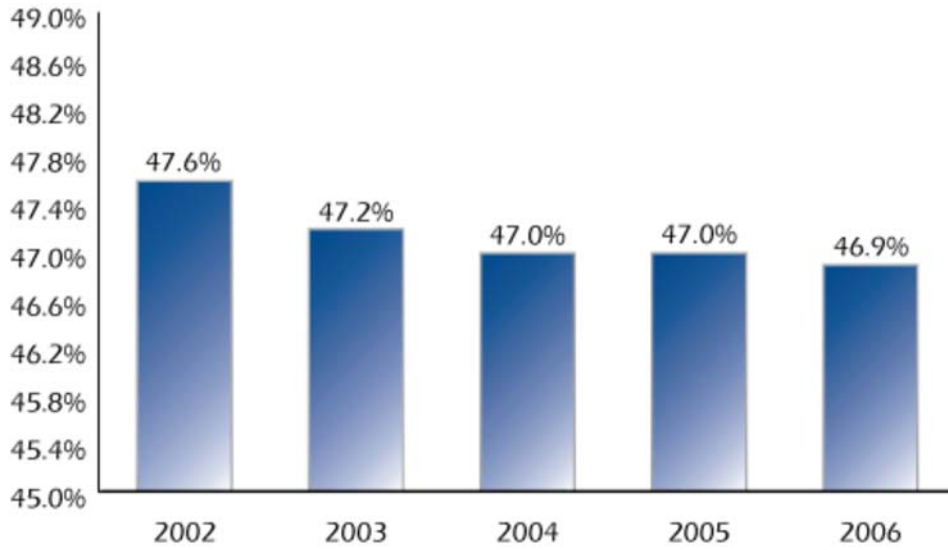
CATEGORY	WHITE MALES	WHITE FEMALES	BLACK MALES	BLACK FEMALES	OTHER MALES	OTHER FEMALES	TOTAL	PERCENT	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
None	23,022	2,609	17,768	1,448	1,934	239	47,020	53.1%	53.1%
1	7,328	459	9,354	460	422	39	18,062	20.4%	73.5%
2	3,354	209	5,854	248	190	10	9,865	11.1%	84.6%
3	1,815	78	3,716	161	75	4	5,849	6.6%	91.2%
4+	1,990	65	5,476	182	55	2	7,770	8.8%	100.0%
Data Unavailable	1	2	6	1	0	0	10		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>37,510</b>	<b>3,422</b>	<b>42,174</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,676</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>88,576</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**46.9% of inmates in prison on June 30, 2006  
had been in Florida prison before**

Prior commitment refers to any previous occasion that an inmate served time in the Florida prison system. This does not include supervision, such as probation. Nor does it include inmates who may have been in county jails in Florida, in other state systems or in the Federal prison system.

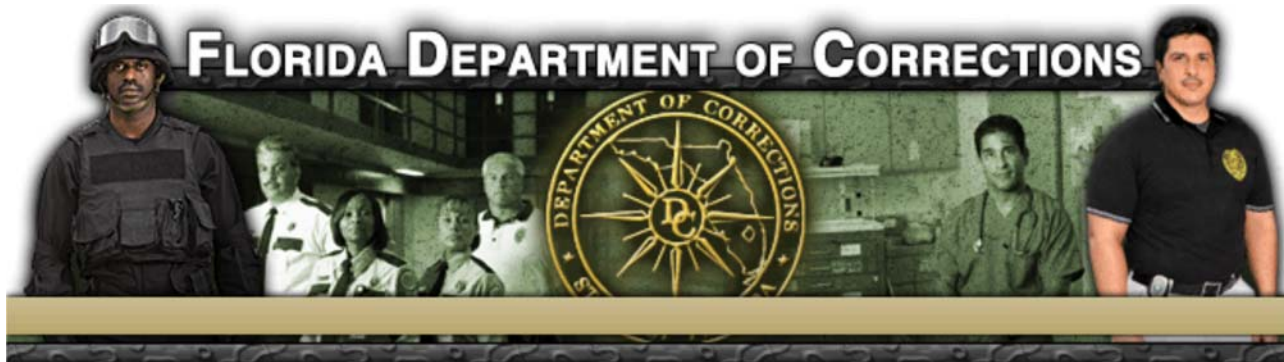
- The percentage of inmates in prison on June 30 who had been in Florida prisons previously has decreased slightly over five years from 47.6% in 2002 to 46.9% in 2006.
- The percentage of inmates in prison with a prior commitment (46.9%) is slightly less than last year (47.0%).
- Of the 47,020 (53.1%) inmates in prison on June 30, 2006 who had no prior Florida prison commitments, 54.5% were white, 40.9% were black and 4.6% were other races.
- Of all inmates, 20.4% had been in prison in Florida once before, 11.1% had been in twice before, and 15.4% had been in three or more times before.

**PERCENT OF INMATE POPULATION WITH PRIOR COMMITMENTS  
TO FLORIDA'S PRISON SYSTEM ON  
JUNE 30, 2002-2006**




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This table represents the 67 counties in Florida and the number of inmates in prison on June 30, 2006 who were sentenced from each county or from other states.

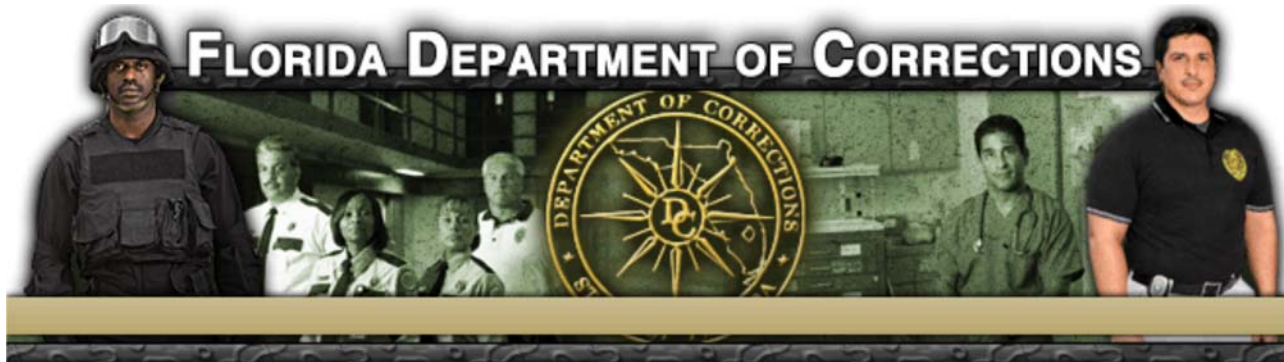
COUNTY	TOTAL	PERCENT
Alachua	1,465	1.7%
Baker	174	0.2%
Bay	1,942	2.2%
Bradford	239	0.3%
Brevard	2,486	2.8%
Broward	8,221	9.3%
Calhoun	177	0.2%
Charlotte	505	0.6%
Citrus	587	0.7%
Clay	591	0.7%
Collier	897	1.0%
Columbia	607	0.7%
DeSoto	182	0.2%
Dixie	111	0.1%
Duval	5,575	6.3%
Escambia	2,893	3.3%
Flagler	179	0.2%
Franklin	69	0.1%
Gadsden	652	0.7%
Gilchrist	31	0.0%
Glades	54	0.1%
Gulf	115	0.1%
Hamilton	126	0.1%
Hardee	138	0.2%

Hendry	143	0.2%
Hernando	515	0.6%
Highlands	639	0.7%
Hillsborough	7,911	8.9%
Holmes	117	0.1%
Indian River	761	0.9%
Jackson	497	0.6%
Jefferson	129	0.2%
Lafayette	66	0.1%
Lake	1,077	1.2%
Lee	1,732	2.0%
Leon	2,171	2.5%
Levy	211	0.2%
Liberty	74	0.1%
Madison	184	0.2%
Manatee	1,174	1.3%
Marion	2,077	2.3%
Martin	850	1.0%
Miami-Dade	8,219	9.3%
Monroe	488	0.6%
Nassau	329	0.4%
Okaloosa	848	1.0%
Okeechobee	281	0.3%
Orange	4,901	5.5%
Osceola	984	1.1%
Palm Beach	3,422	3.9%
Pasco	1,308	1.5%
Pinellas	5,198	5.9%
Polk	4,108	4.6%
Putnam	506	0.6%
St. Johns	714	0.8%
St. Lucie	1,593	1.8%
Santa Rosa	391	0.4%
Sarasota	1,015	1.2%
Seminole	1,183	1.3%
Sumter	321	0.4%
Suwannee	377	0.4%
Taylor	237	0.3%
Union	82	0.1%
Volusia	2,834	3.2%
Wakulla	129	0.2%
Walton	311	0.4%
Washington	279	0.3%
Other States	154	0.2%
Data Unavailable = 20		
<b>Total</b>	<b>88,576</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



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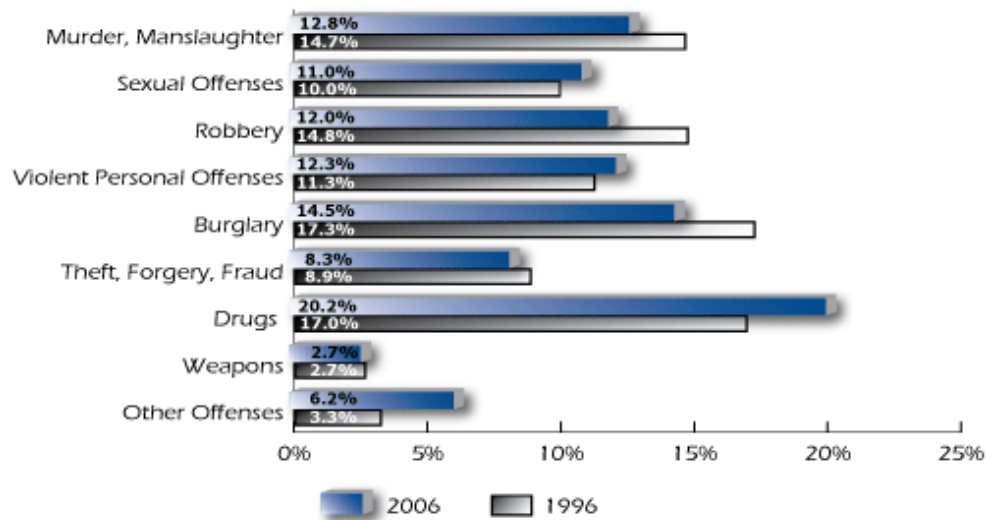
## **INMATE POPULATION**

### ***Most Inmates (50.6%) in Prison on June 30 were Serving for Violent Crimes Such as Murder, Sexual Assault, Robbery, and Arson***

A primary offense is the most serious crime for which an inmate was convicted and sentenced to prison, based on the statutory degree of the crime. It is called the primary offense because many inmates have multiple offenses for which they are sentenced to prison.

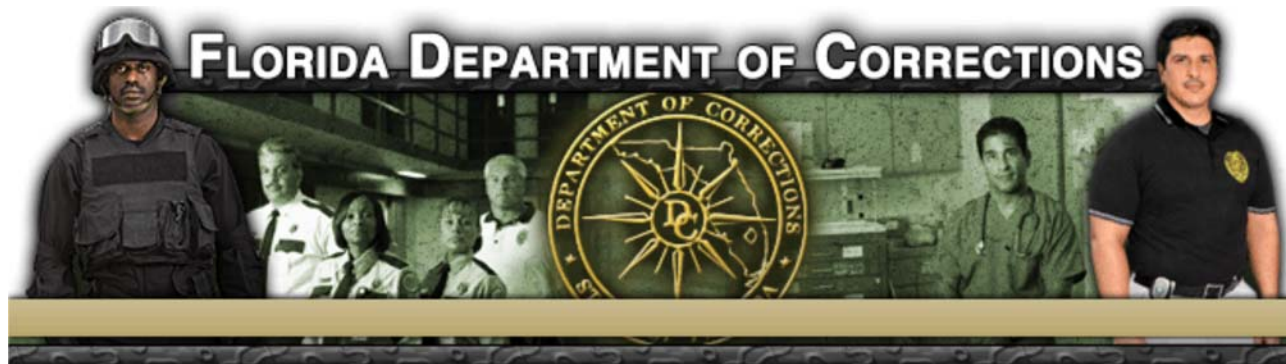
- Most (50.6%) inmates in prison on June 30, 2006 had a violent primary offense, including murder, sexual assault, robbery, and arson.
- Drug offenders, those with primary offenses of sale, manufacture, purchase, trafficking or possession of drugs, comprised 20.2% of prison inmates.
- The most common categories of primary offense among inmates on June 30, 2006 were the sale, purchase or manufacture of drugs (10.6%), robbery with a weapon (7.9%), and burglary of a dwelling (6.9%).
- For inmates with a primary offense of murder or manslaughter, the average sentence length was 35.9 years, and their average age at offense was 27.8 years. (Sentences of life, death and more than 50 years were counted as 50 years for these calculation purposes.)
- The average sentence length for other primary offense groups were: 21.7 years for sexual offenses, 19.9 years for robbery, and 12.2 years for burglary.
- For prison inmates, robbery is the offense type with the youngest average age at offense: 26.4 years.

### **COMPARING PRIMARY OFFENSE TYPE FOR INMATES IN PRISON ON JUNE 30, 1996 AND 2006**



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**Primary Offenses**  
(Inmate Population on June 30, 2006)

CATEGORY	WHITE MALES	WHITE FEMALES	BLACK MALES	BLACK FEMALES	OTHER MALES	OTHER FEMALES	TOTAL	PERCENT
<b>MURDER, MANSLAUGHTER</b>	<b>5,034</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>5,193</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>11,370</b>	<b>12.8%</b>
1st Degree Murder	2,509	145	2,698	78	220	12	5,662	6.4%
2nd Degree Murder	1,517	123	1,952	87	134	18	3,831	4.3%
3rd Degree Murder	39	6	47	5	4	0	101	0.1%
Homicide, Other	34	3	39	0	2	0	78	0.1%
Manslaughter	389	53	384	50	40	7	923	1.0%
DUI Manslaughter	546	95	73	9	41	11	775	0.9%
<b>SEXUAL OFFENSES</b>	<b>6,192</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>3,156</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9,765</b>	<b>11.0%</b>
Capital Sexual Battery	1,989	10	590	2	87	1	2,679	3.0%
Life Sexual Battery	520	0	713	1	34	1	1,269	1.4%
1st Degree Sexual Battery	677	7	377	1	27	1	1,090	1.2%
2nd Degree Sexual Battery	415	6	373	1	35	0	830	0.9%
Sexual Assault, Other	60	0	127	0	1	0	188	0.2%
Lewd, Lascivious Behavior	2,531	38	976	10	154	0	3,709	4.2%
<b>ROBBERY</b>	<b>3,305</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>6,721</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>10,614</b>	<b>12.0%</b>
Robbery with Weapon	1,984	68	4,639	104	160	9	6,964	7.9%
Robbery without Weapon	1,160	69	1,841	66	58	4	3,198	3.6%
Home Invasion, Robbery	161	18	241	8	21	3	452	0.5%
<b>VIOLENT PERSONAL OFFENSES</b>	<b>4,723</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>4,869</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>10,843</b>	<b>12.2%</b>
Home Invasion, Other	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.0%
Carjacking	206	7	493	9	27	0	742	0.8%
Aggravated Assault	460	28	382	33	31	0	934	1.1%
Aggravated Battery	1,162	66	1,274	174	117	3	2,796	3.2%

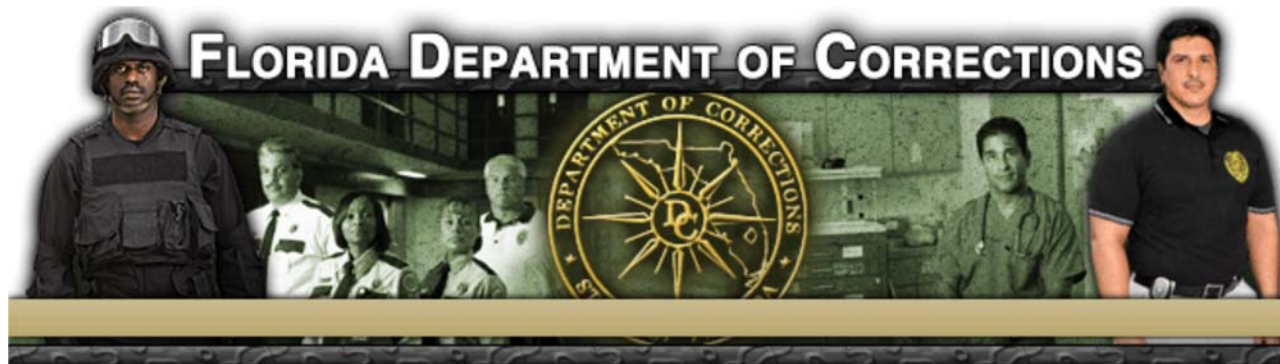
Assault and Battery on LEO	441	45	664	42	33	5	1,230	1.4%
Assault/Battery, Other	85	7	100	10	4	1	207	0.2%
Aggravated Stalking	96	4	55	1	1	1	158	0.2%
Resisting Arrest with Violence	174	27	259	20	9	2	491	0.6%
Kidnapping	656	17	793	27	82	5	1,580	1.8%
Arson	236	21	106	20	9	3	395	0.5%
Abuse of Children	346	79	168	69	19	9	690	0.8%
Leaving Accident, Injury/Death	131	21	54	1	9	0	216	0.2%
DUI, Injury	167	30	18	4	7	1	227	0.3%
Other Violent Offenses	559	37	503	47	23	4	1,173	1.3%
<b>BURGLARY</b>	<b>6,377</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>5,510</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>12,864</b>	<b>14.5%</b>
Burglary of Structure	1,428	84	1,175	27	65	3	2,782	3.1%
Burglary of Dwelling	3,091	218	2,482	92	235	21	6,139	6.9%
Armed Burglary	1,049	29	748	17	61	7	1,911	2.2%
Burglary with Assault	685	9	1,034	33	54	2	1,817	2.1%
Burglary/Trespass, Other	124	2	71	5	12	1	215	0.2%
<b>THEFT, FORGERY, FRAUD</b>	<b>3,717</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>2,231</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>7,375</b>	<b>8.3%</b>
Grand Theft, Other	931	251	478	161	41	18	1,880	2.1%
Grand Theft, Automobile	557	66	378	25	30	3	1,059	1.2%
Stolen Property	1,412	108	631	31	50	5	2,237	2.5%
Forgery, Uttering & Counterfeiting	346	163	275	119	9	8	920	1.0%
Worthless Checks	36	15	15	7	0	3	76	0.1%
Fraudulent Practices	265	86	185	62	14	9	621	0.7%
Other Theft, Property Damage	170	42	269	95	5	1	582	0.7%
<b>DRUGS</b>	<b>4,560</b>	<b>1,022</b>	<b>10,897</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>17,886</b>	<b>20.2%</b>
Drugs, Sale/Purchase /Manufacturing	1,151	291	7,346	461	99	18	9,366	10.6%
Drugs, Trafficking	2,177	245	1,439	98	360	52	4,371	4.9%
Drugs, Possession/Other	1,232	486	2,112	246	50	23	4,149	4.7%
<b>WEAPONS</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1,421</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2,365</b>	<b>2.7%</b>
Weapons, Discharging	140	5	157	7	20	0	329	0.4%
Weapons, Possession	675	19	1,264	26	45	3	2,032	2.3%
Weapons, Other	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.0%
<b>OTHER OFFENSES</b>	<b>2,766</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>2,163</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5,456</b>	<b>6.2%</b>
Escape	935	64	1,033	29	49	5	2,115	2.4%
DUI, No Injury	386	42	32	2	16	1	479	0.5%
Traffic, Other	735	69	618	28	30	4	1,484	1.7%
Racketeering	139	11	73	6	13	1	243	0.3%
Pollution/Hazardous Materials	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0.0%
Criminal Justice System	539	46	392	18	23	4	1,022	1.2%
Other Offenses	26	39	15	25	1	1	107	0.1%
DATA UNAVAILABLE	17	2	13	1	5	0	38	

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>37,510</b>	<b>3,422</b>	<b>42,174</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,676</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>88,576</b>	<b>100%</b>
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Criminal Justice System Process refers to felonies such as jury tampering, failure to appear, failure to register as a sex offender, probation and parole violation, smuggling, contraband and perjury, among others.

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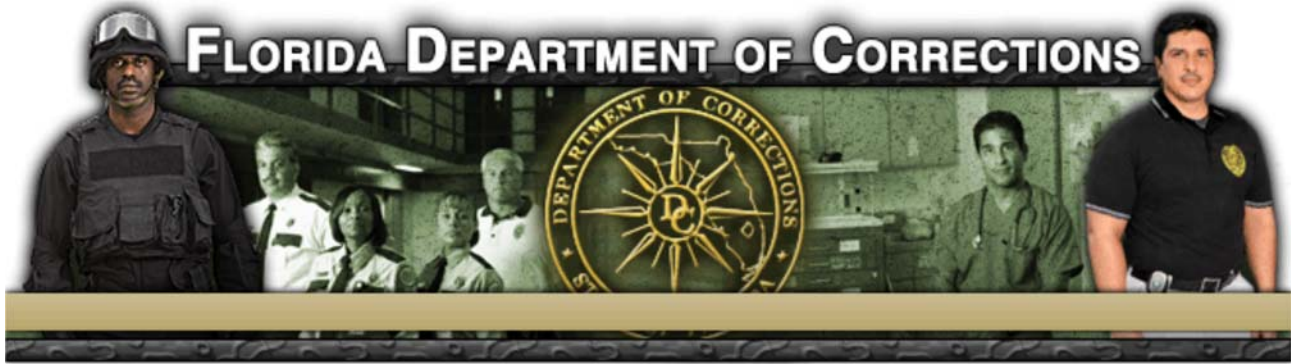
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**Current Inmate Age**  
(Inmate Population on June 30, 2005)

CATEGORY	WHITE MALES	WHITE FEMALES	BLACK MALES	BLACK FEMALES	OTHER MALES	OTHER FEMALES	TOTAL	PERCENT	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
16 and Below	12	1	34	2	0	0	49	0.1%	0.1%
17	40	1	121	5	3	2	172	0.2%	0.3%
18	124	9	225	9	12	3	382	0.4%	0.7%
19	319	15	523	13	31	1	902	1.0%	1.7%
20 to 24	4,293	329	6,185	318	427	38	11,590	13.1%	14.8%
25 to 29	5,679	540	7,597	436	499	55	14,806	16.7%	31.5%
30 to 34	5,272	512	6,448	393	479	54	13,158	14.9%	46.4%
35 to 39	5,742	646	5,995	408	366	42	13,199	14.9%	61.3%
40 to 44	5,725	628	5,926	456	308	41	13,084	14.8%	76.1%
45 to 49	4,525	424	4,527	295	250	32	10,053	11.3%	87.4%
50 to 54	2,649	188	2,680	100	148	15	5,780	6.5%	93.9%
55 to 59	1,532	84	1,186	46	91	8	2,947	3.3%	97.2%
60 to 64	832	30	420	10	30	3	1,325	1.5%	98.7%
65 to 69	443	5	184	5	16	0	653	0.7%	99.5%
70 and Over	323	8	123	3	16	0	473	0.5%	100.0%
Data Unavailable	0	2	0	1	0	0	3		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>37,510</b>	<b>3,422</b>	<b>42,174</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,676</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>88,576</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	
AVERAGE	37.9	36.9	35.6	35.5	35.1	35.3	36.6		
MEDIAN	37	37	34	35	33	34	36		

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***INMATE POPULATION***

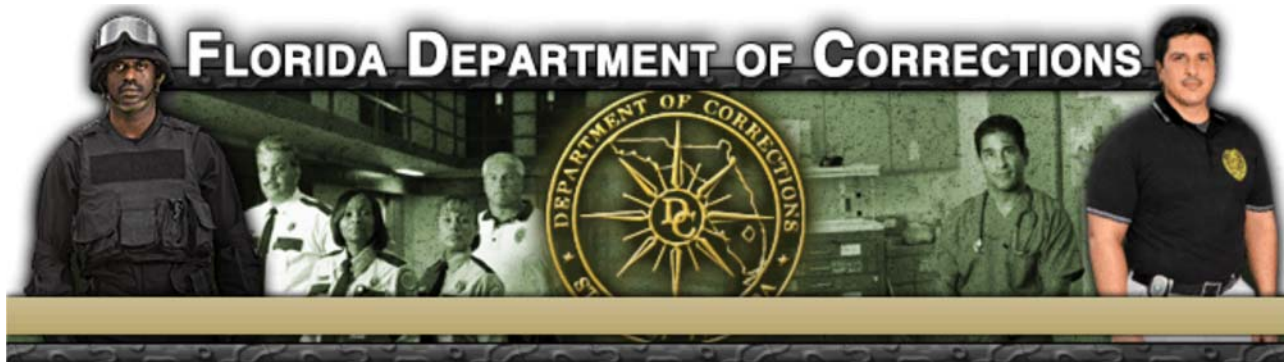
***Time Spent in Prison as  
of June 30, 2006  
(For Current Commitment)***

<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>WHITE MALES</b>	<b>WHITE FEMALES</b>	<b>BLACK MALES</b>	<b>BLACK FEMALES</b>	<b>OTHER MALES</b>	<b>OTHER FEMALES</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>PERCENT</b>
Six Months or Less	6,395	1,019	6,473	652	469	72	15,080	17.0%
GT Six Months to 1 Year*	5,387	782	5,338	522	341	43	12,413	14.0%
GT 1, LE 2 Years	6,766	719	7,049	513	476	51	15,574	17.6%
GT 2, LE 3 Years	4,257	324	4,534	284	343	30	9,772	11.0%
GT 3, LE 5 Years	4,729	243	5,300	235	346	39	10,892	12.3%
GT 5, LE 10 Years	5,270	213	6,645	179	368	53	12,728	14.4%
GT 10, LE 20 Years	3,312	87	5,096	94	265	3	8,857	10.0%
GT 20 Years or More	1,394	33	1,739	20	68	3	3,257	3.7%
Data Unavailable	0	2	0	1	0	0	3	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>37,510</b>	<b>3,422</b>	<b>42,174</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,676</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>88,576</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\* GT = Greater Than; LE = Less than or equal to.

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## **INMATE POPULATION**

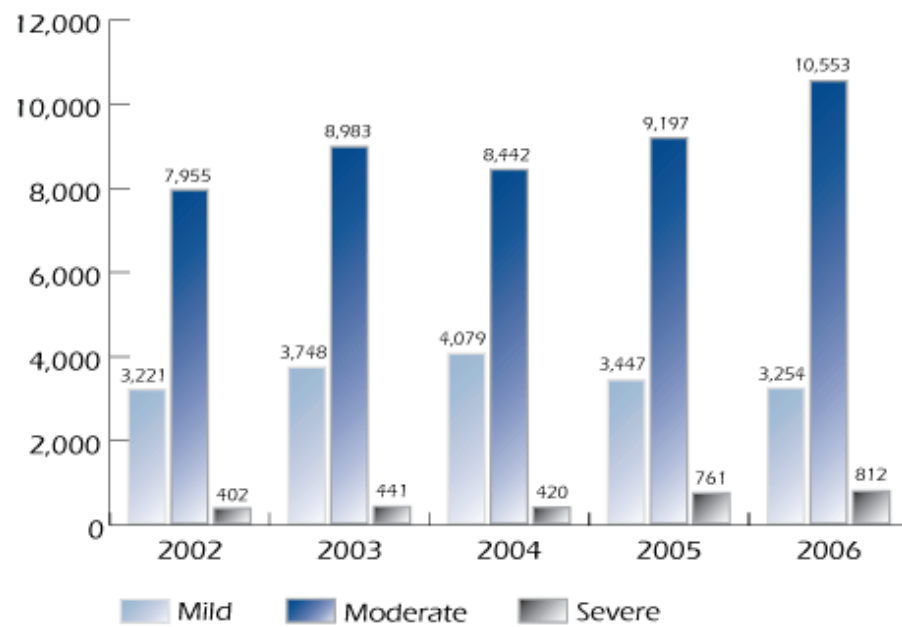
### ***Increase in Number of Inmates Suffering from Mental Disorders***

Generally accepted epidemiological studies indicated that between 10 and 20% of the mentally ill in state and federal prisons suffer from serious mental disorders. In Florida, about 16.5% of the inmates receive ongoing mental health care.

Mental health grades range from S-1 to S-6. S-1 grade (Normal) indicates no significant mental health problems are present. Inmates may need only episodic outpatient care and/or crisis intervention. S-2 grade (Mild) indicates the inmate needs ongoing services of outpatient psychology either intermittent or continuous. S-3 grade (Moderate) indicates inmate needs ongoing services of outpatient psychiatry (case management, group and/or individual counseling, as well as psychiatric or psychiatric Advanced Registered Nurse Practitioner (ARNP) care). Clinical management may require periodic administration of psychotropic medication, although the inmate may exercise her/his right to refuse the medication. S-4, S-5 and S-6 grades (Severe) indicate inpatient mental health services in a transitional care unit (TCU), a crisis stabilization unit (CSU), or an assignment to the Corrections Mental Health Institution (CMI).

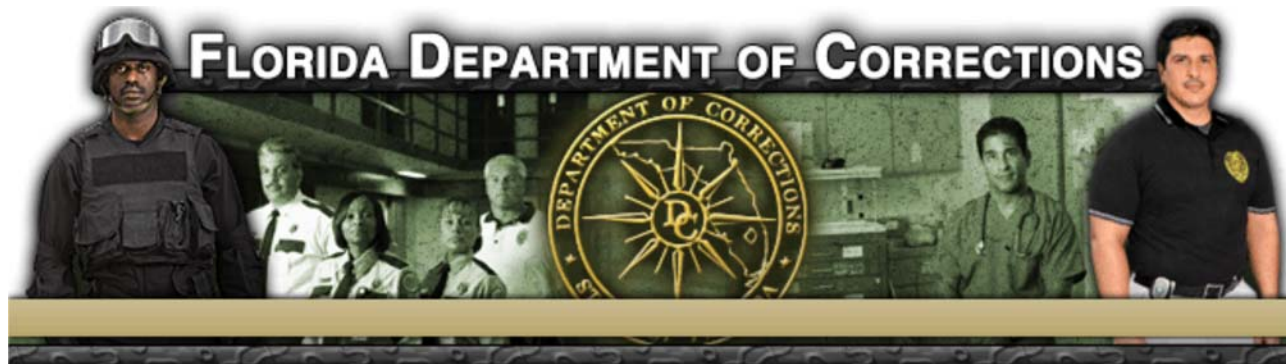
- Over a five year period, the percentage of the prison population without significant mental health problems has remained relatively stable: 84.1% in 2002; 82.8% in 2003; 84.0% in 2004; 84.2% in 2005; and 83.5 % in 2006.
- During that five-year period, the percentage of women falling into the moderately impaired category has fluctuated, with an increase this past year: 36.4% in 2002; 41.6% in 2003; 27.2% in 2004; 33.6% in 2005; and 36.3% in 2006.
- In comparison, the number of males considered moderately impaired has remained relatively stable with a marked increase in the last year: 9.3% in 2002; 9.8% in 2003; 9.3% in 2004; 9.2% in 2005; and 10.1% in 2006.

### **INMATES WITH MENTAL DISORDERS ON JUNE 30, 2002 - 2006**



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## **INMATE POPULATION**

### ***Most Confirmed Alien Inmates (62.5%) in Prison for Violent Crimes***

#### **What is an alien inmate?**

An alien inmate is one who does not have U.S. citizenship. Newly admitted inmates are referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE, formerly part of INS) agents, working in prison reception centers, who identify and investigate those who may be aliens. On June 30, 2006, Florida prisons held 4,729 confirmed alien inmates.

#### **What happens once alien inmates finish their prison sentences?**

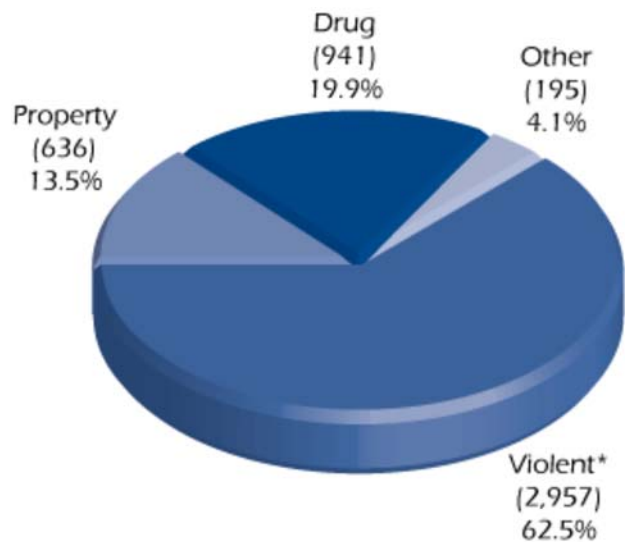
As with other inmates, alien inmates are released from prison when their sentences are completed. If the ICE has notified the Department that they want to take an alien inmate into custody, the inmate is released only into ICE custody. Some alien inmates cannot be deported. However, the vast majority of alien inmates who complete their sentences in Florida prisons are released to ICE for further immigration processing, including possible deportation.

#### **Under what circumstances would an alien inmate be deported?**

Alien inmates are deported promptly after release from prison, if they have been ordered out of the country, have no further appeals of their final deportation order, and are from a country to which the United States can deport them. Other alien inmates are transferred to ICE for further deportation proceedings when their sentences expire, unless ICE refuses to receive and detain them (for example, in some cases when the alien is from a country to which they can not be deported).

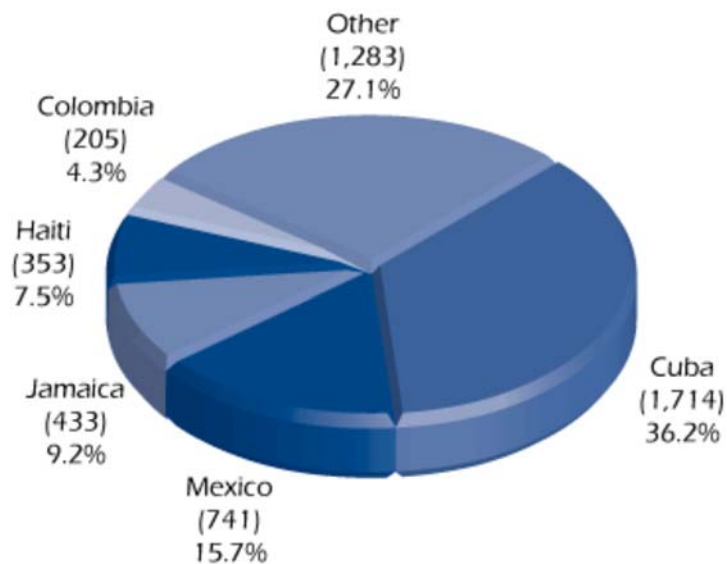
- Most confirmed alien inmates (62.5%) in prison on June 30, 2006, were serving time for violent crimes.
- Nearly one-fourth (23.3%) of confirmed aliens were serving time for murder or manslaughter, and 19.9% were serving time for drug crimes.
- Cuba is the single country with the largest number of confirmed aliens in Florida's prison system: 1,714 (36.2%) on June 30, 2006.
- Mexico (744 or 15.7%) and Jamaica (433 or 9.2%) together account for almost one of every four aliens in Florida prisons.
- Honduras, Nicaragua, the Bahamas, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Canada combined, accounted for 14.5% of confirmed aliens in Florida prisons on June 30, 2006.

## **PRIMARY OFFENSE OF CONFIRMED ALIEN INMATES**



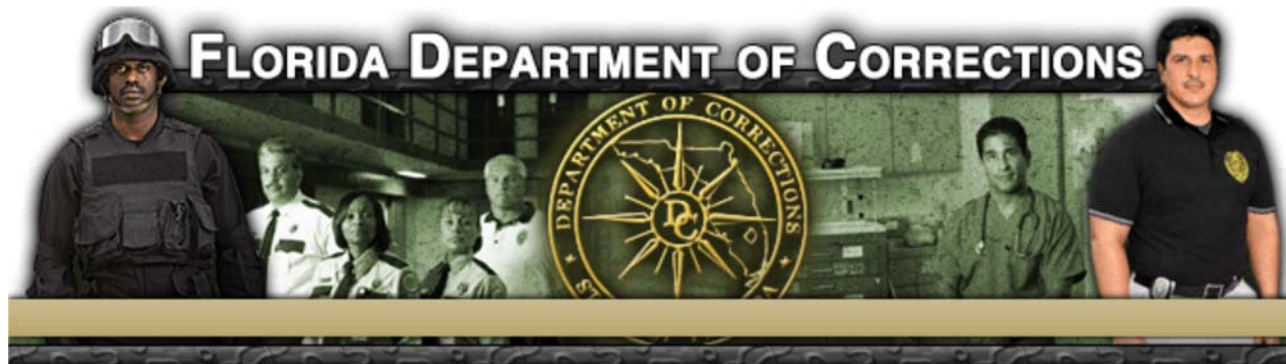
\* One of the following conditions must occur for a crime to be defined as violent under this definition: actual physical harm or threat of physical harm, or a reasonable probability existed that individual criminal acts could have resulted in unintended physical harm or the threat of physical harm.

### BIRTH COUNTRY OF CONFIRMED ALIEN INMATES ON JUNE 30, 2006




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Current Commitment***

- More than one-fourth (27.6%) of current inmates have sentences of three years or less.
- Whereas the average sentence length of current inmates is 14.6 years, the median sentence length (same number of inmates with sentences above and below that number) is 7.0 years.
- Over three-fourths (83.1%) of current inmates are serving under the 85% law, which means that for crimes committed on or after October 1, 1995, the inmate has to serve at least 85% of his or her sentence.

**TOTAL SENTENCE LENGTH OF CURRENT COMMITMENT  
(INMATE POPULATION ON JUNE 30, 2006)**

<b>Category</b>	<b>White Males</b>	<b>White Females</b>	<b>Black Males</b>	<b>Black Females</b>	<b>Other Males</b>	<b>Other Females</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
Six Months or Less	18	0	14	0	5	0	37	0.0%	0.0%
GT Six Months LE 1 Year*	2	1	1	0	0	0	4	0.0%	0.0%
GT 1, LE 2 Years	5,738	1,258	5,811	784	334	78	14,003	15.8%	15.8%
GT 2, LE 3 Years	4,448	584	4,597	454	330	39	10,452	11.8%	27.6%
GT 3, LE 5 Years	6,148	612	6,592	521	384	46	14,303	16.2%	43.8%
GT 5, LE 10 Years	6,961	436	7,366	366	564	56	15,749	17.8%	61.6%
GT 10, LE 20 Years	5,834	267	6,852	179	444	46	13,622	15.4%	77.0%
GT 20 Years or More	8,361	262	10,941	195	615	29	20,403	23.0%	100.0%
Data Unavailable	0	2	0	1	0	0	3		
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,510</b>	<b>3,422</b>	<b>42,174</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,676</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>88,576</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	
Average**	14.4	7	15.8	7.1	14.9	9.2	14.6		

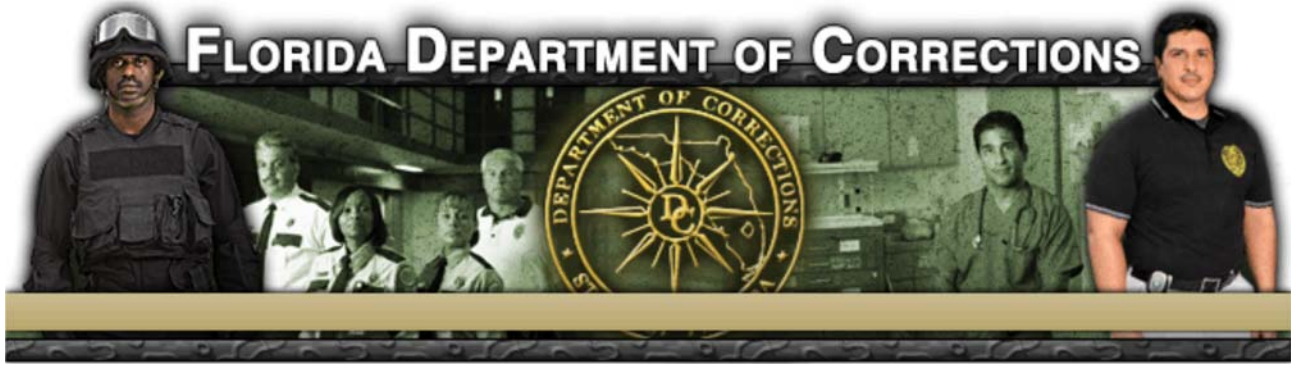
Median**	7	3	8.4	3	8	5	7
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\* GT - Greater than, LE - Less than or equal to.

\*\* Sentence lengths of 50 years or longer, life, and death are coded as 50 years for calculations of averages and medians.

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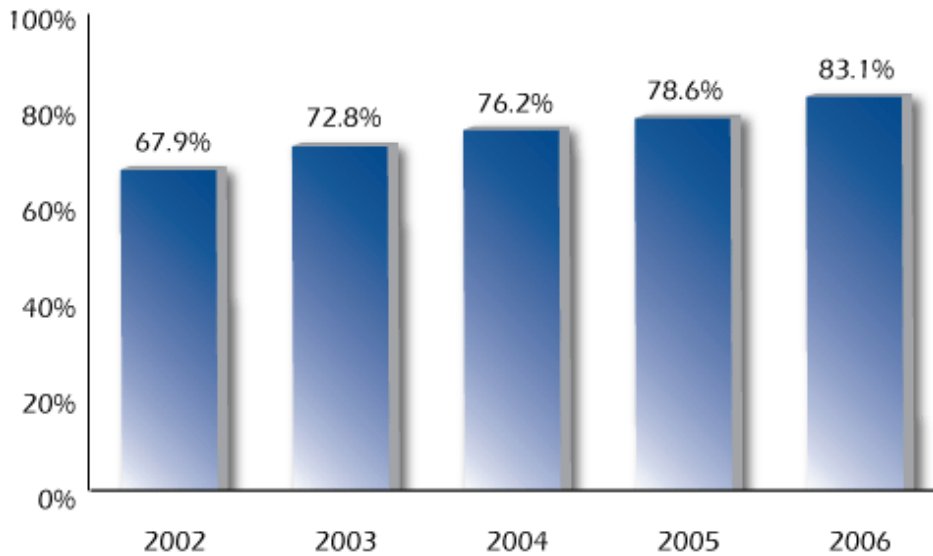
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**INMATE POPULATION**

***Over Three Fourths of all Inmates  
Serve 85% of Sentences***

Offenders who committed their offenses on or after October 1, 1995 are required to serve a minimum of 85% of their court-imposed sentences prior to their release. On June 30, 2006, over three fourths (83.1%) of all inmates in prison had been sentenced under this law, meaning they will serve at least 85% of their sentences, and that number continues to increase annually. The average percentage of sentence served for released offenders has risen steadily in the last five years, from 82.7% in June 2002 to 85.5% in June 2006.

**PERCENTAGE OF FLORIDA'S  
PRISON POPULATION SENTENCED  
UNDER MINIMUM 85% OF SENTENCE SERVED LAW  
AS OF JUNE 30, 2002 - 2006**



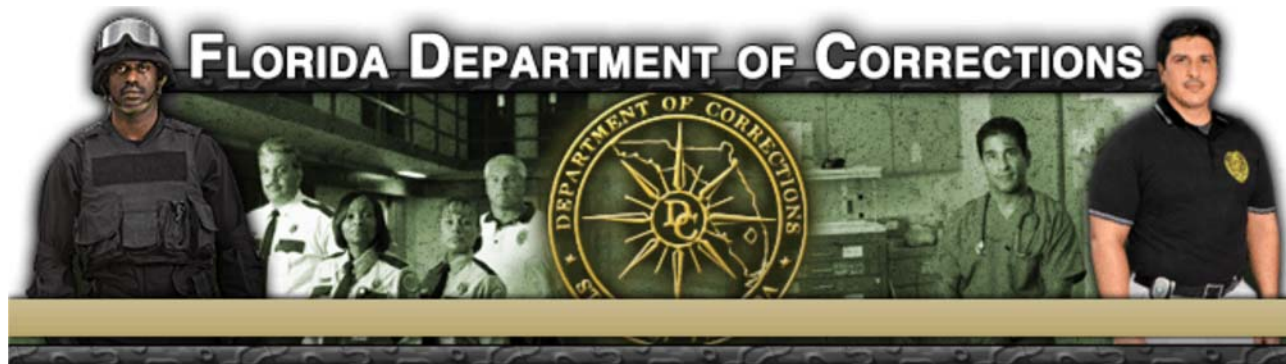
**CLASS OF FELONY OF PRIMARY OFFENSE  
(INMATE POPULATION ON JUNE 30, 2006)**

<b>Category</b>	<b>White Males</b>	<b>White Females</b>	<b>Black Males</b>	<b>Black Females</b>	<b>Other Males</b>	<b>Other Females</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Capital	2,664	101	2,014	49	194	8	5,030	5.7%
Life Felony	1,938	44	2,861	56	205	22	5,126	5.8%
First Degree/Life	2,517	121	3,543	115	192	10	6,498	7.3%
First Degree	8,018	583	9,366	445	755	92	19,259	21.7%
Second Degree	13,064	1,070	15,448	839	902	86	31,409	35.5%
Third Degree	8,911	1,497	8,274	988	418	76	20,164	22.8%
Misdemeanor	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	0.0%
Data Unavailable	398	6	666	7	10	0	1,087	1.2%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>37,510</b>	<b>3,422</b>	<b>42,174</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,676</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>88,576</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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***Median Grade Level Achieved  
by Inmates Tested Was 7.3***  
(As of June 30, 2006)

Periodically, inmates are tested to determine their educational grade level in the form of a school-grade level. The table below shows the grade levels for the most recent TABE scores of the inmate prison population on June 30, 2006. Inmates with unavailable data were not included in the analysis.

- Of all scores analyzed, the median test score (half the scores were above and half were below this score) was 7.3, compared to 6.6 for inmates who were admitted to prison in FY 2005-06.
- The bottom table groups the grade levels of the June 30, 2006 prison population into three different categories: basic literacy, functional literacy, or GED Prep. Again, inmates with unavailable data were not included in the analysis.
- Six of every 10 inmates (62.7%) had not achieved GED Prep literacy skills (scored less than the ninth-grade level).
- Only 37.3% had GED Prep literacy skills (ninth-grade literacy skills or better).

**TESTED EDUCATION GRADE LEVEL  
(MOST RECENT TESTS OF ADULT BASIC EDUCATION  
[TABE] SCORES AS OF JUNE 30, 2006)**

<b>Grade Level</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
1-5	28,779	1,820	30,599	37.1%	37.1%
6	8,634	691	9,325	11.3%	48.4%
7	5,487	439	5,926	7.2%	55.6%
8	5,449	447	5,896	7.1%	62.7%
9	9,469	708	10,177	12.3%	75.0%
10	3,686	360	4,046	4.9%	79.9%
11	5,433	621	6,054	7.3%	87.2%
12	9,555	967	10,522	12.8%	100.0%
Data Unavailable	5,868	163	6,031		

<b>Total</b>	<b>82,360</b>	<b>6,216</b>	<b>88,576</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Median	7.2	8	7.3		

**TESTED LITERACY SKILL LEVELS**  
**(MOST RECENT TESTS OF ADULT BASIC EDUCATION**  
**[TABE] SCORES AS OF JUNE 30, 2006)**

<b>Literacy Skill Level</b>	<b>White Males</b>	<b>White Females</b>	<b>Black Males</b>	<b>Black Females</b>	<b>Other Males</b>	<b>Other Females</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
Basic Literacy (1.0-5.9)	8,471	576	19,367	1,152	941	92	30,599	37.1%	37.1%
Functional Literacy (6.0-8.9)	8,231	805	10,831	704	508	68	21,147	25.6%	62.7%
GED Prep (9.0-12.9)	17,630	1,952	9,915	596	598	108	30,799	37.3%	100.0%
Data Unavailable	3,178	89	2,061	48	629	26	6,031		
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,510</b>	<b>3,422</b>	<b>42,174</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,676</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>88,576</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Median	9.1	9.5	6.1	6.1	6.3	7.9	7.3		

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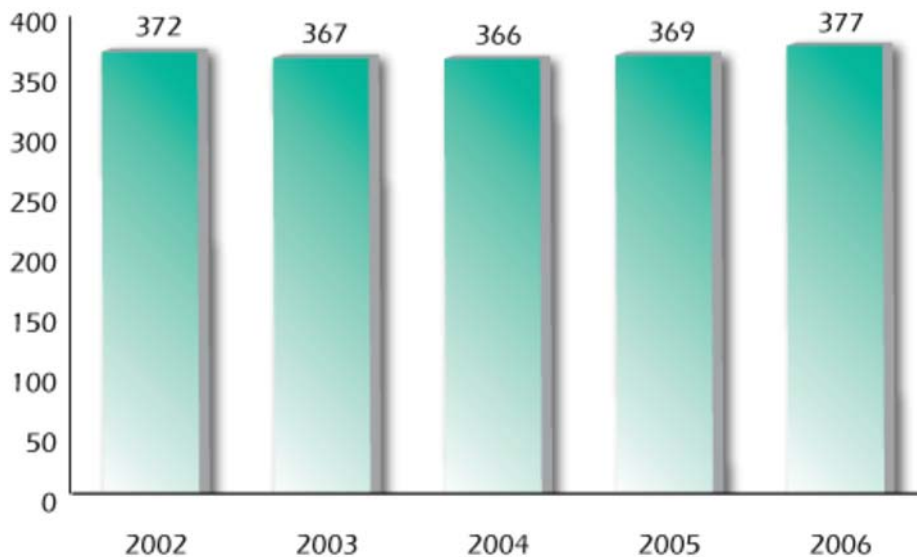
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## DEATH ROW

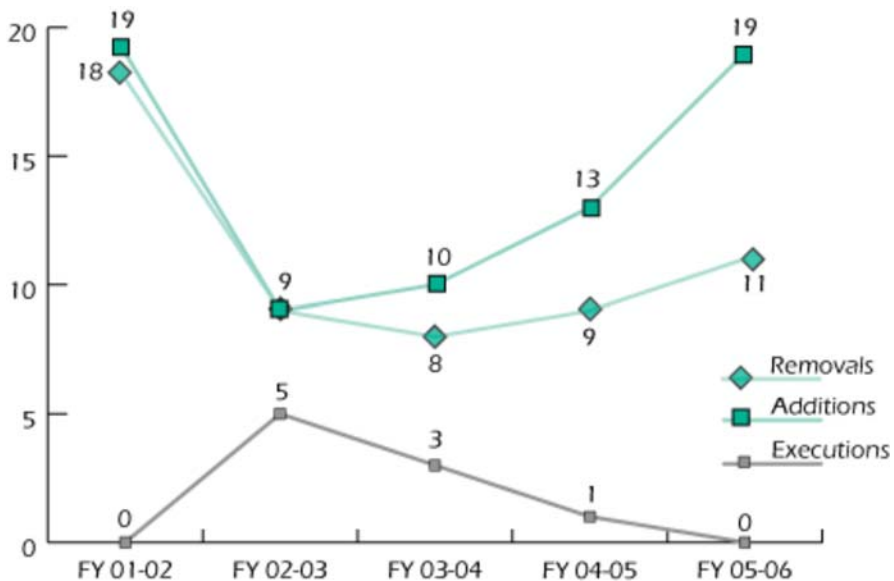
### ***No Inmates Were Executed in FY 2005-2006***

- On June 30, 2006, there were 377 inmates on Florida's death row.
- Florida administers execution by electric chair or lethal injection. Lethal injection became an option for death row inmates in FY 1999-00.
- The first inmate to die by lethal injection was Terry Sims on February 23, 2000.
- While tobacco was banned inside Florida prisons on January 1, 2000, death row inmates were exempted from this rule since they have no access to designated smoking areas.
- The executioner is an anonymous, private citizen who is paid \$150 cash per execution.
- A death row cell is 6 X 9 X 9.5 feet high.
- No death row inmates were executed in FY 2005-2006.

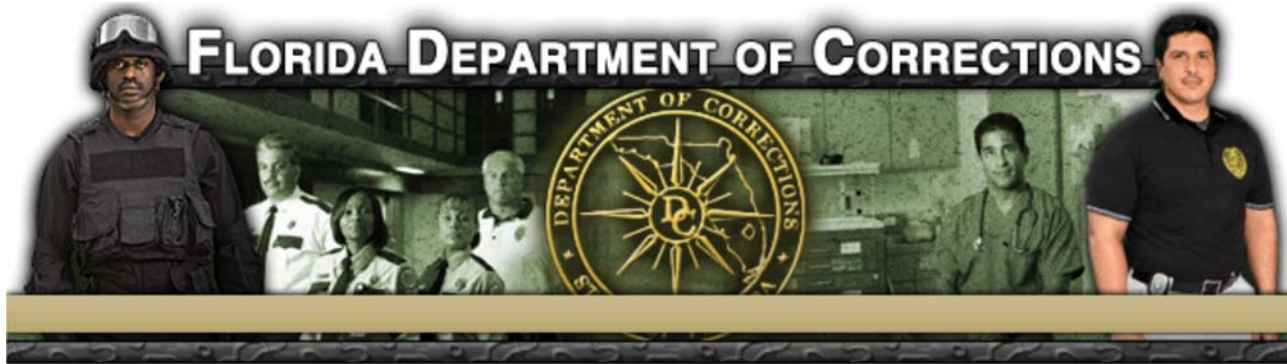
### **DEATH ROW POPULATION ON JUNE 30, 2002 - 2006**



**EXECUTIONS, ADDITIONS, AND REMOVALS FROM DEATH ROW  
FY 2001-02 TO FY 2005-06**



*This section of the 2005-06 Annual Report is also provided as an Adobe Acrobat file. Acrobat Reader, a free program is required. Download the two-page section (243K PDF file) for printing or viewing.*



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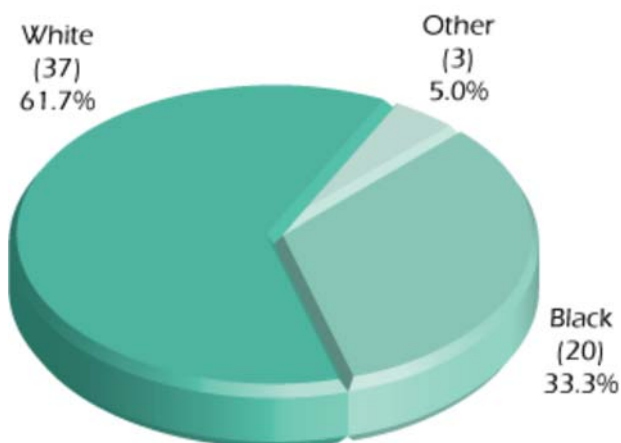
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## DEATH ROW

### *Most (62.1%) Inmates on Death Row are White*

- ☉ Death row inmates can be distinguished from other inmates by their orange T-shirts.
- ☉ The state of Florida was given the authority to execute inmates by the 1923 Legislature.
- ☉ The U.S. Supreme Court declared capital punishment unconstitutional in 1972 in *Furman vs. Georgia*. In 1976 the *Furman* decision was overturned, upholding the constitutionality of the death penalty, which was resumed in Florida in 1979 with the execution of John Spenklink.
- ☉ Male inmates under sentence of death are housed at Union CI or Florida State Prison. Female death row inmates reside at Lowell Annex.
- ☉ Average number of years served before execution: 11.6.
- ☉ Average number of years between offense and execution: 12.9.
- ☉ Average age at execution: 43.8.
- ☉ Average age at offense: 30.9.

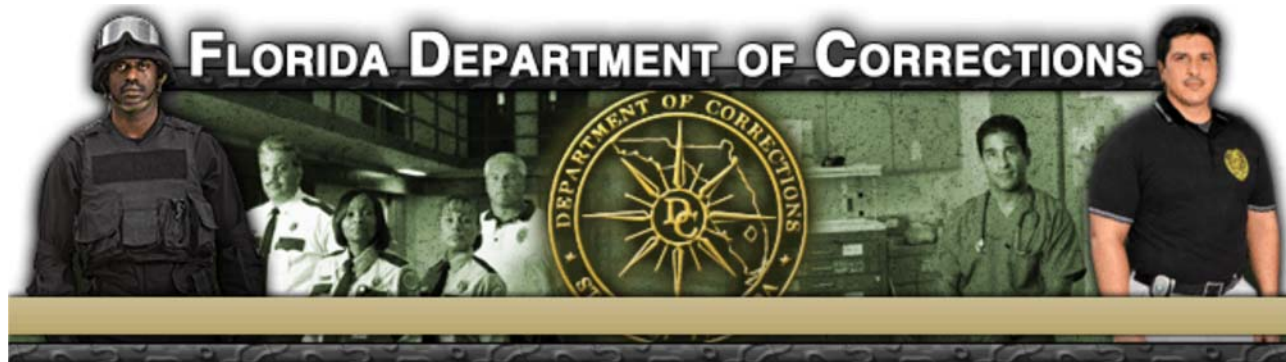
### **RACE OF INMATES EXECUTED SINCE DEATH PENALTY REINSTATED**



**RACE AND GENDER OF DEATH ROW INMATES  
ON JUNE 30, 2002 - 2006**

	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
<b>Gender</b>					
Males	369	366	365	368	376
Females	3	1	1	1	1
<b>Race</b>					
Black	132	128	126	127	132
White	229	230	230	231	234
Other	11	9	10	11	11
<b>Race/Gender</b>					
White Males	227	229	229	230	233
Black Males	132	128	126	127	132
Other Males	10	9	10	11	11
White Females	2	1	1	1	1
Black Females	0	0	0	0	0
Other Females	1	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>377</b>

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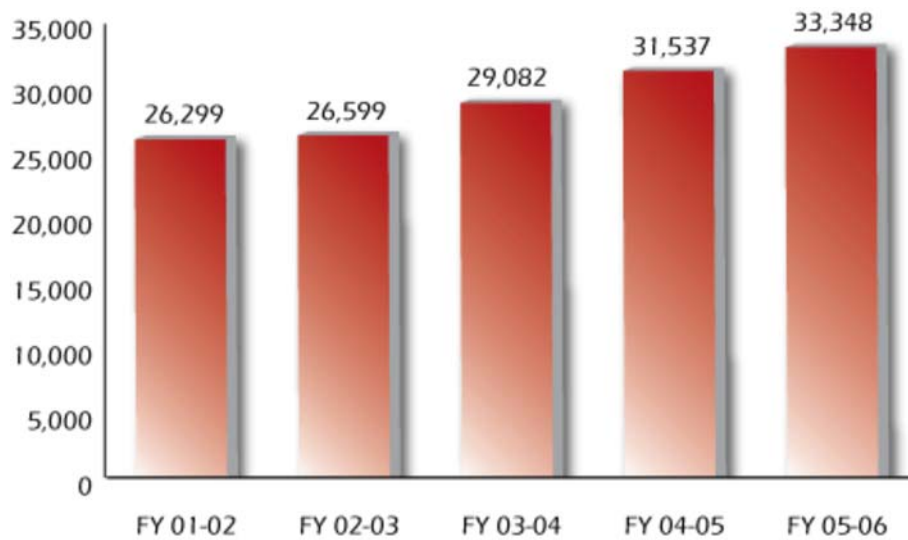
## ***INMATE RELEASES AND TIME SERVED***

### ***33,348 Inmates Released; Served Average of 85.5% of Sentences***

This section includes statistics on the number of inmates who were released from the Florida prison system during the period of July 1, 2005 through June 30, 2006. Time served refers to the percentage of sentence that inmates actually served in prison, plus credit for jail time, compared to their sentence length. For example, an inmate may have been sentenced to 10 years in prison, but his actual time served will be about eight and a half years, once his gain time has been subtracted from his sentence.

- In FY 2005-06, 33,348 offenders were released from Florida's prisons.
- Most of them (21,336 or 64.0%) were released because their sentences expired.
- 14.0% (4,658) were released to probation or community control.
- 16.0% (5,326) were released to conditional release supervision, a type of supervision for more serious offenders.
- The majority of offenders released in FY 2005-06 were black (16,343 or 49.0%) and male (29,808 or 89.4%).
- Over 40% were between the ages of 35 and 49 (13,457).
- Almost a third were serving time for violent offenses (9,929).

### **PERMANENT INMATE RELEASES FROM FY 2001-02 TO FY 2005-06**



*This section of the 2005-06 Annual Report is also provided as an Adobe Acrobat file. Acrobat Reader, a free program is required. Download the four-page section (438K PDF file) for printing or viewing.*

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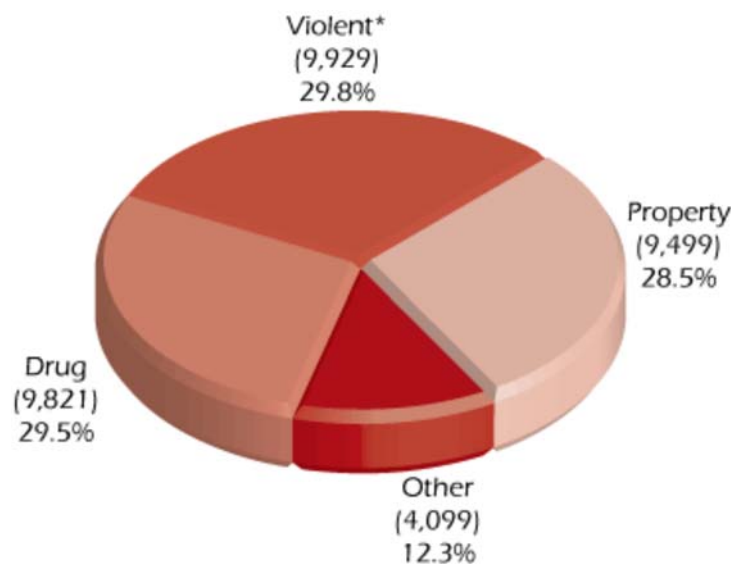
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**INMATE RELEASES AND TIME SERVED**

**General Characteristics  
of FY 2005-06 Releases**

**INMATE RELEASES BY TYPE OF OFFENSE**



\* One of the following conditions must occur for a crime to be defined as violent under this definition: actual physical harm or threat of physical harm; or a reasonable probability exists that individual criminal acts could have resulted in unintended physical harm or the threat of physical harm.

**GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF FY 2005-06 PRISON RELEASES**

Category	Fiscal Year 2005-06	
<b>Total Releases</b>	<b>33,348</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	29,808	89.4%
Female	3,540	10.6%

**Race**

White	16,005	48.0%
Black	16,343	49.0%
Other	1,000	3.0%

**Age at Release**

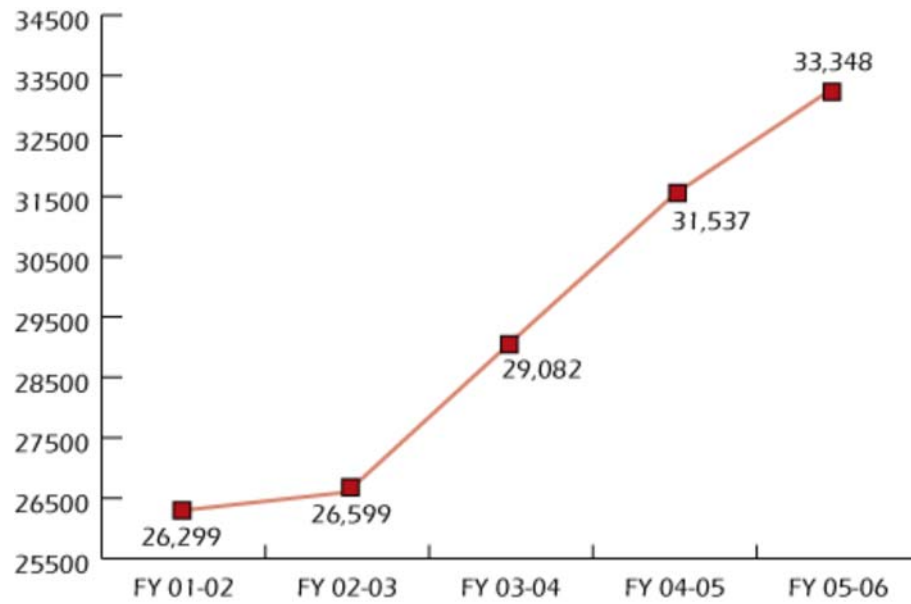
17 & Under	35	0.1%
18-24	5,716	17.1%
25-34	11,025	33.1%
35-49	13,457	40.4%
50-59	2,590	7.8%
60+	525	1.6%

**Prior DC Prison Commitments**

0	17,749	53.2%
1	7,163	21.5%
2	3,512	10.5%
3	2,082	6.2%
4+	2,837	8.5%
Unknown	5	

Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100%.

**INMATES RELEASES OVER FIVE YEARS**



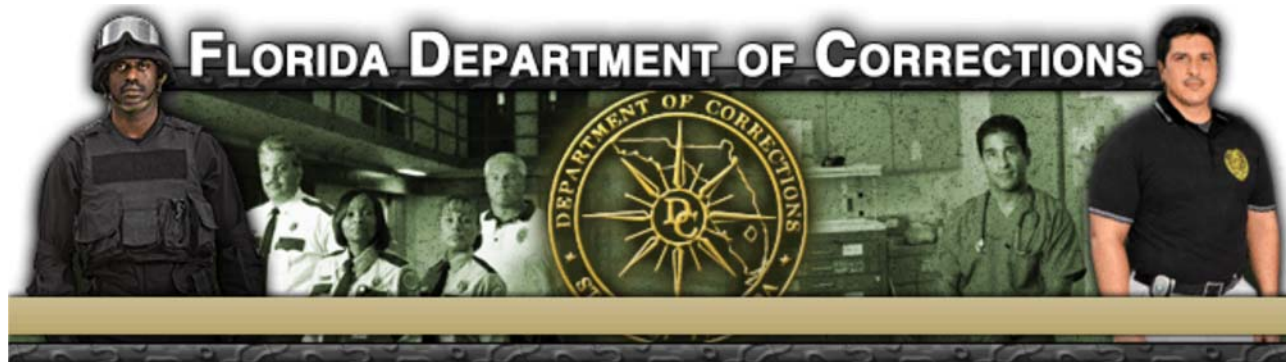
TYPE OF OFFENSE	NUMBER	PERCENT	AVERAGE SENTENCE LENGTH IN YEARS*	AVERAGE AGE AT RELEASE
Murder, Manslaughter	775	2.30%	16.9	39.6
Sexual offenses	1,645	4.90%	8.7	39.6
Robbery	2,402	7.20%	7.6	33.2
Violent Personal offenses	4,602	13.80%	3.4	34.9
Burglary	4,729	14.20%	4.4	33.6
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	5,108	15.30%	2.3	35.9

Drug offenses	9,821	29.50%	2.7	35.3
Weapons	984	3.00%	3.7	34.5
Other	3,282	9.80%	2.1	36.4

\* Sentence lengths of 50 years or longer, life and death are coded as 50 years for calculations of averages.

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Prison Releases***

Releases are grouped into two broad categories: permanent releases and temporary releases.

- ⓘ Permanent releases are those inmates who have reached the end point of a state prison sentence and whose state prison records have been officially closed out.
- ⓘ Temporary releases are those inmates currently in the service of a state prison sentence who are not in the physical custody of the department but whose prison records are still currently active.

**INMATE RELEASES AND TRANSFERS  
(FY 2005-06)**

<b>PERMANENT RELEASES</b>	<b>1st Quarter (Jul 05 - Sep 05)</b>	<b>2nd Quarter (Oct 05 - Dec 05)</b>	<b>3rd Quarter (Jan 06 - Mar 06)</b>	<b>4th Quarter (Apr 06 - Jun 06)</b>	<b>Total</b>
Expiration of Sentence	5,224	5,241	5,243	5,628	21,336
Released to Probation/Community Control	1,137	1,159	1,138	1,224	4,658
Parole*	18	14	14	13	59
Conditional Release*	1,317	1,383	1,281	1,345	5,326
Death	61	70	63	72	266
Conditional and Control Release Reinstated*	17	36	37	30	120
Conditional Medical Release*	3	4	5	3	15
Other Releases**	382	366	388	432	1,568
<b>Permanent Release Subtotal</b>	<b>8,159</b>	<b>8,273</b>	<b>8,169</b>	<b>8,747</b>	<b>33,348</b>
<b>TEMPORARY RELEASES</b>	<b>1st Quarter (Jul 05 - Sep 05)</b>	<b>2nd Quarter (Oct 05 - Dec 05)</b>	<b>3rd Quarter (Jan 06 - Mar 06)</b>	<b>4th Quarter (Apr 06 - Jun 06)</b>	<b>Total</b>
Other Temporary Releases***	102	118	128	107	455
Escapes	26	25	29	41	121
Out to Court	2,547	2,255	2,614	2,511	9,927
<b>Temporary Release Subtotal</b>	<b>2,675</b>	<b>2,398</b>	<b>2,771</b>	<b>2,659</b>	<b>10,503</b>

<b>TOTAL PERMANENT RELEASE/TEMPORARY RELEASE</b>	<b>10,834</b>	<b>10,671</b>	<b>10,940</b>	<b>11,406</b>	<b>43,851</b>
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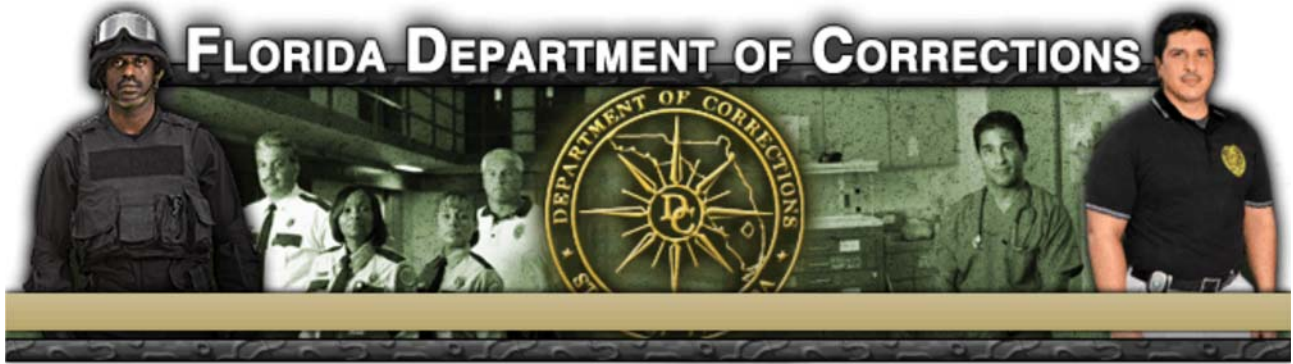
\* Due to the timing of the data retrieval and the categorization of releases, some numbers may differ with those reported by the Florida Parole Commission.

\*\* Includes sentence vacated, provisional release, commutation, parole reinstated, parole/probation, execution, program supervision, mandatory conditional release, Florida Parole Commission release and conditional pardon.

\*\*\* Includes those released on their own recognizance (R.O.R.), out without credit, transfer intrastate, transfer out-of-state concurrent, not in custody, out by permission and out on supersedeas bond.

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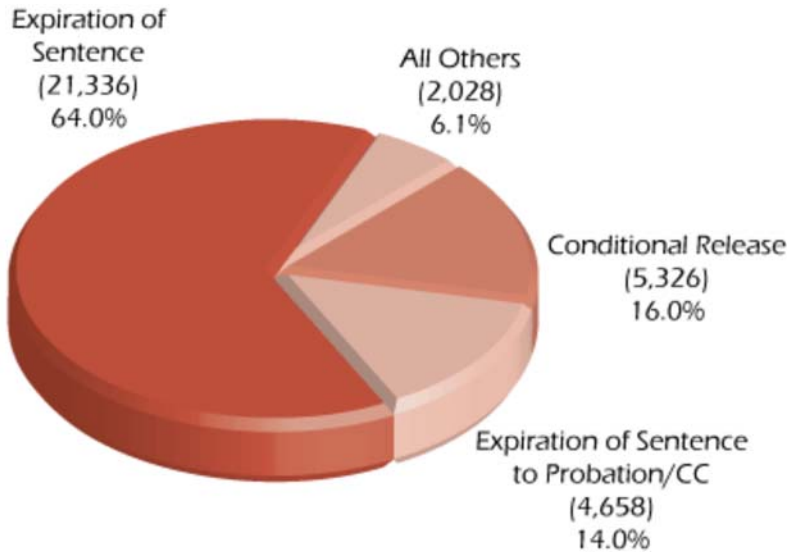
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**INMATE RELEASES AND TIME SERVED**

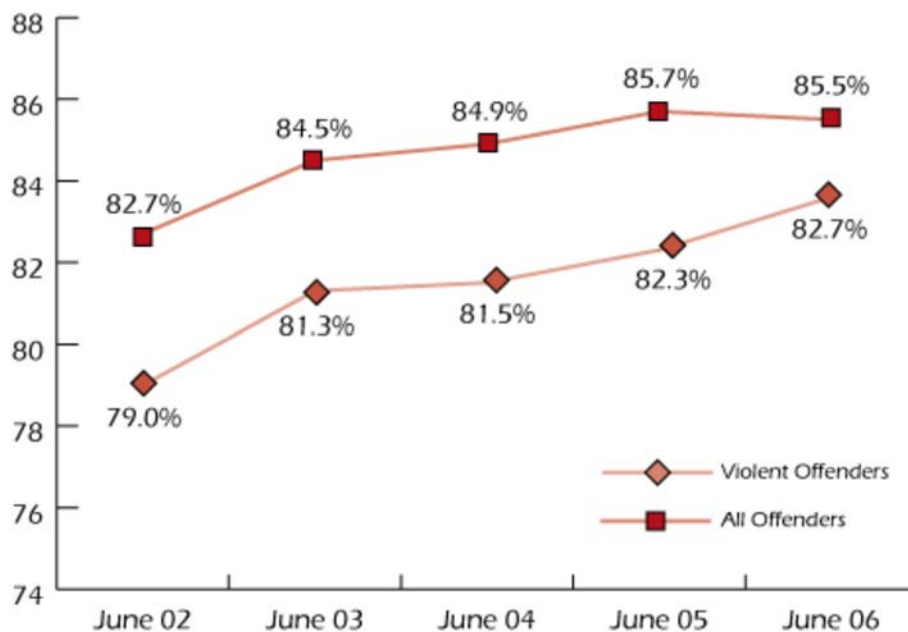
***Facts about Time Served...***

-  In the last month of the fiscal year (June 2006), offenders released from Florida’s prisons were serving an average of 85.5% of their court-imposed sentences. (Offenders with offense dates on or after October 1, 1995 are required to serve a minimum of 85% of their court-imposed sentence prior to their release).
-  The average percentage of sentence served for released offenders with a violent offense was 82.7% for the fiscal year.
-  The average percentage of sentence served for released offenders has increased in the last five years, from 82.7% in June 2002 to 85.5% in June 2006.

**TYPE OF RELEASE FROM PRISON IN FY 2005-06  
(TOTAL = 33,348)**



### AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF SENTENCE SERVED OVER FIVE YEARS



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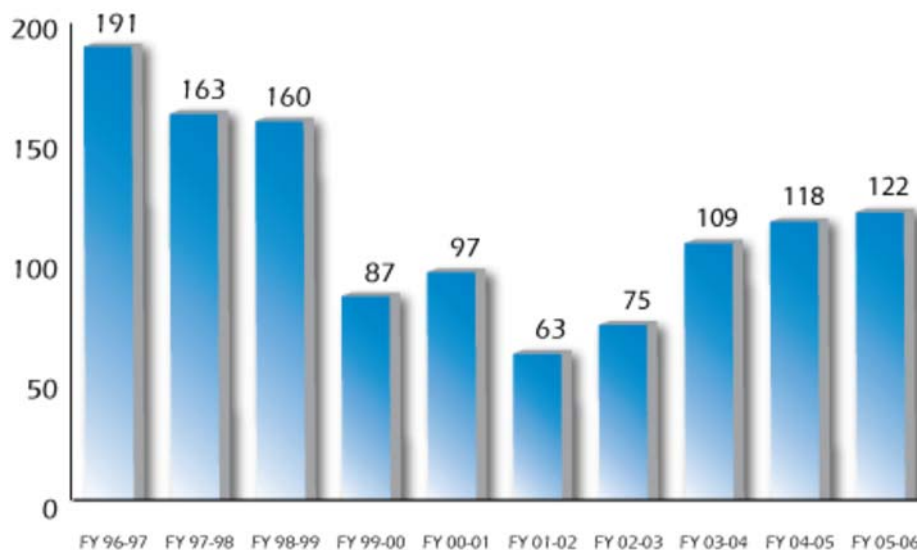
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**ESCAPES**

**Escape Report Summary  
for FY 2005-06**

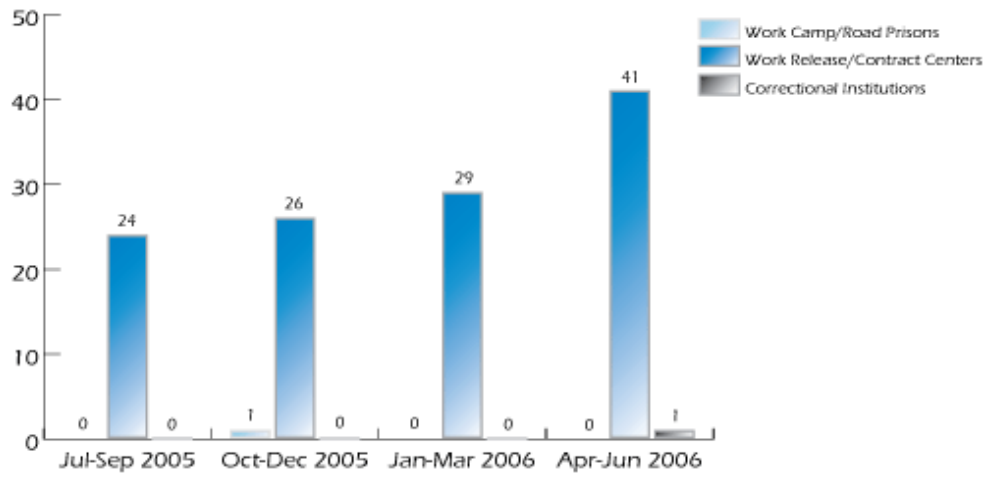
- In FY 2005-06, there were 122 completed escapes, and 112 or 91.8% were recaptured as of July 1, 2006. Of the 112 who were recaptured, 61 or 54.5% were recaptured within 24 hours of their escape.
- None (0.0%) of those 122 escapes were in a state prison facility when they escaped. 120 (98.4%) were from non-secure work release/contract centers; 1 (0.8%) was from a work camp/road prison, and 1 (0.8%) of the inmates who escaped was housed in prison but was on an outside work detail at the time of escape.
- There were 7 attempted (and foiled) escapes in FY 2005-06, same as in FY 2004-05.
- To ensure public safety and maintain low number of escapes from inside prisons, the Department bolsters three factors: a zero tolerance policy for escapes; the implementation of a comprehensive security audit program; and replacing and upgrading perimeter barriers including fences, razor wire and installing electronic detection systems.

**ESCAPES OVER A TEN YEAR PERIOD**





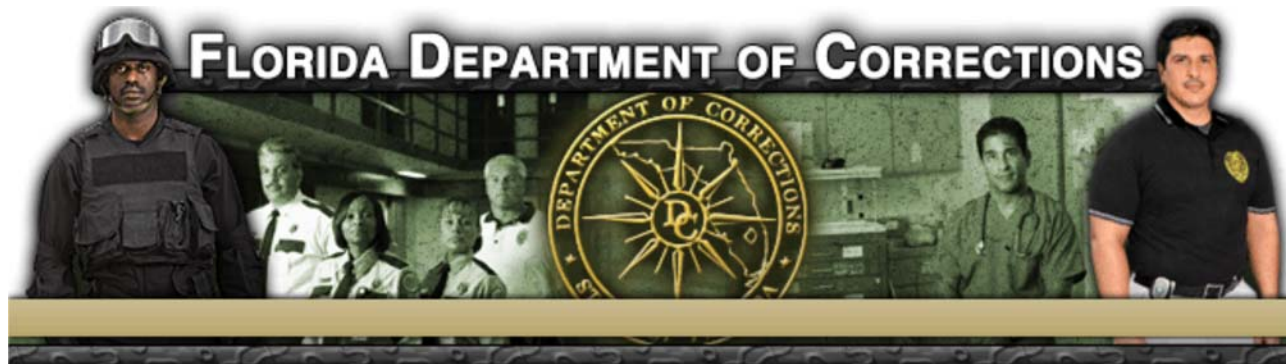
## ESCAPES BY QUARTER FOR FY 2005-06



*This section of the 2005-06 Annual Report is also provided as an Adobe Acrobat file. Acrobat Reader, a free program is required. Download the one-page section (178K PDF file) for printing or viewing.*

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## COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

### *Overview of Community Corrections*

Community Corrections is responsible for the supervision of over 146,000 offenders under community supervision on a daily basis. Comprehensive community supervision comprises a multitude of human resources, programs, automation, and communication systems, and specialized supervision approaches. The following is a brief overview of the types of supervision and programs that make up this area of the Florida Department of Corrections.

#### *Original Sentence*

##### *Probation*

Probation is a court-ordered term of community supervision under specified conditions for a specific period of time that cannot exceed the maximum sentence for the offense. The probationer is required to abide by all conditions ordered by the court. Violation of these conditions may result in revocation by the court and imposition of any sentence that it might have imposed when originally placing the offender on probation. The probationer is generally required to pay the cost of supervision to the State of Florida, and may have additional conditions requiring payment of restitution, court costs and fines, public service, and various types of treatment. The probationer is usually required to visit his supervising officer in the local office at least once a month, and depending on the probationer's status, the officer visits the offender at his/her home and/or place of employment.

##### *Administrative Probation*

Administrative Probation is a form of non-contact supervision in which an offender who represents a low risk of harm to the community may, upon satisfactory completion of half the term of regular probation, be transferred to non-reporting status until expiration of the term of supervision. The department is authorized to collect an initial processing fee of up to \$50 for the offender reduced to administrative probation. Periodic record checks are completed to ensure the offender has not violated the law.

##### *Drug Offender Probation*

Drug Offender Probation is an intensive form of supervision, which emphasizes treatment of drug offenders in accordance with individualized treatment plans. The program includes elements of surveillance and random drug testing. Contacts are made by correctional probation senior officers to monitor offenders' drug use.

##### *Sex Offender Probation*

Sex Offender Probation is designated for offenders placed on probation whose crimes were committed on or after

October 1, 1995, and who are placed under supervision for violation of Chapter 794, s. 800.04, s. 827.071, or s. 847.0145. Per Florida Statute, the court must impose specific special conditions, as set forth in s. 948.30, in addition to all other standard and special conditions imposed. Additional conditions are imposed if the offender committed a crime on or after October 1, 1997, for violation of Chapter 794, s. 800.04, s. 827.071 or s. 847.0145. Sex Offender Probation is designed to enhance the protection of the community and to require treatment/counseling for the offender. The offender is also required to submit two specimens of blood to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement to be registered with the DNA data bank.

### Community Control

Community Control is a form of intensive supervised house arrest in the community, including surveillance on weekends and holidays, administered by officers with limited caseloads. It is an individualized program in which the freedom of the offender is restricted within the community, home, or noninstitutional residential placement, and specified sanctions are imposed and enforced. As with probation, violation of any community control condition may result in revocation by the court and imposition of any sentence that it might have imposed before placing the offender on community control supervision. Many of the offenders who are placed on community control are prison diversions.

### Community Control II (Electronic Monitoring)

The use of electronic monitoring is an enhancement to community control. Radio frequency (RF) electronic monitoring is utilized in all 20 judicial circuits. This system electronically tethers offenders to their homes during specified periods of the day or night, with violations noted and investigated. This system, however, is unable to determine offenders' whereabouts during approved absences from their residences. Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) system electronic monitoring, presently in use in all 20 judicial circuits, continuously tracks offender movements at home and in the community with uniquely defined inclusion and exclusion zones for each offender. Violations of this monitoring system are immediately sent to an on-call officer in the circuit for resolution.

#### OFFENDERS TRACKED BY ELECTRONIC MONITORING AS OF JUNE 30, 2006

Supervision Type/Device Type	Sex Offenders**	Others	Total
<b>Radio Frequency (RF)</b>			
Probation		21	18
Community Control		13	124
Post Prison		4	18
Subtotal		38	160
<b>Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) System*</b>			
Probation		209	106
Community Control		163	217
Post Prison		58	28
Subtotal		430	351
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>468</b>	<b>511</b>

\* Includes active and passive GPS. \*\*Based on primary offense

### Community Control-Sex Offender

Community Control - Sex Offender is designated for offenders placed on Community Control whose crimes were committed on or after October 1, 1995, and who are placed under supervision for violation of Chapter 794 or s. 800.04, s. 827.071, or s. 847.0145. Per Florida Statute, the court must impose specific special conditions, as set forth in s. 948.30(2) in addition to all other standard and special conditions imposed. Community Control - Sex Offender is designed to enhance the protection of the community and to require treatment/counseling for the offender. The offender is also required to submit two specimens of blood to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement to be registered with the DNA data bank.

### Pretrial Intervention (PTI)

Any first offender, or any person previously convicted of not more than one nonviolent misdemeanor, who is charged with any misdemeanor or felony of a third degree, is eligible for release to the pretrial intervention program.

Approval for eligibility must first be obtained from the administrator of the program, and consent must also be obtained from the victim, the state attorney, and the judge who presided at the initial appearance hearing of the offender. The criminal charges against an offender admitted to the program shall be continued without final disposition for a period of 90 days after the date the offender was released to the program, if the offender's participation in the program is satisfactory, and for an additional 90 days upon the request of the program administrator and consent of the state attorney, if the offender's participation in the program is satisfactory. Resumption of pending criminal proceedings shall be undertaken at any time if the program administrator or state attorney finds that the offender is not fulfilling his or her obligations under this plan or if the public interest so requires.

### ***Pretrial Intervention - Drug Offender***

Any person charged with a felony of the second or third degree for purchase or possession of a controlled substance under Chapter 893, prostitution, tampering with evidence, solicitation for purchase of a controlled substance, or obtaining a prescription by fraud, who has not been charged with a crime involving violence, including but not limited to murder, sexual battery, robbery, carjacking, home-invasion robbery, or any other crime involving violence, and who has not previously been convicted of a felony, nor been admitted to a pretrial program, is eligible for admission into a pretrial substance abuse education and treatment intervention program approved by the chief judge of the circuit, for a period of not less than one year. At the end of the pretrial intervention period, the court shall make a decision as to the disposition of the pending charges. The court shall determine, by written finding, whether the defendant has successfully completed the pretrial intervention program. Failure to successfully complete the program shall result in the continued prosecution of the case by the state attorney's office.

## ***Post-Prison Release***

### ***Parole***

Parole is a post - prison supervision program where eligible inmates have the terms and conditions of parole set by the Florida Parole Commission. The period of parole cannot exceed the balance of the offender's original sentence. Under parole, the offender is to be supervised in the community under specific conditions. Parole supervision is provided by the Florida Department of Corrections. Although Florida no longer has parole except for those offenders sentenced for offenses committed prior to October 1, 1983, caseloads have increased. These increases are attributed to other states' cases, which have transferred supervision to Florida. On June 30, 2006, there were 2,154 parolees in Florida (628 Florida cases and 1,526 other states' cases). On June 30, 2006, there were 5,151 inmates in the Department of Corrections' custody who were parole eligible.

### ***Conditional Release***

An inmate sentenced to murder/manslaughter, sexual offenses, robbery or other violent personal crimes, and who has a previous commitment to a state or federal institution or has been convicted as a Habitual Offender or Sexual Predator, meets the criteria for conditional release. Upon reaching the release date with accrued gaintime, an inmate is placed on conditional release to serve up to the remainder of the length of sentence. A conditional release eligible inmate often accrues less gaintime than other inmates due to the nature of the offense. Conditional release is not technically an early release mechanism as it merely provides for post-release supervision for those considered serious offenders for up to the amount of gaintime accrued.

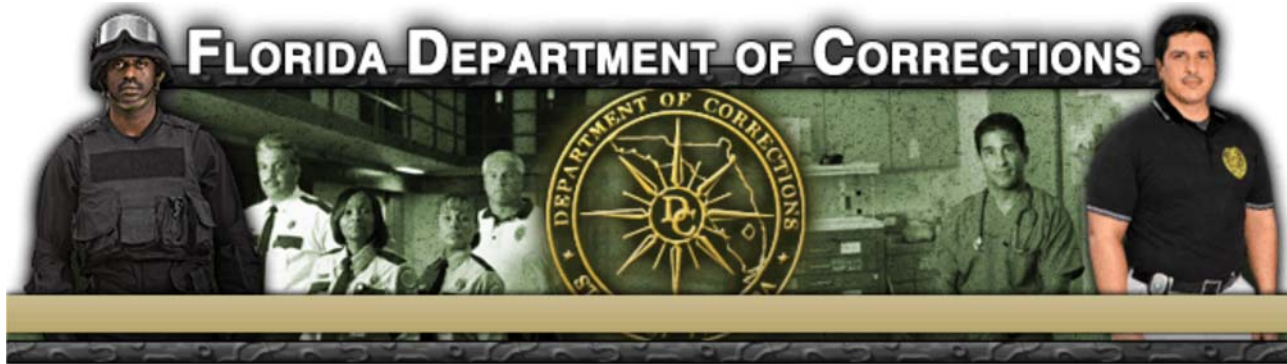
### ***Other Post-Prison Releases***

Other types of post - prison release supervision include control release, administrative control release, provisional release, supervised community release, conditional release, and addiction recovery supervision.

### **Community Supervision Statistics:**

-  **Admissions**
-  **Population**
-  **Releases**

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## COMMUNITY SUPERVISION ADMISSIONS

### *Community Supervision Admissions on the Rise*

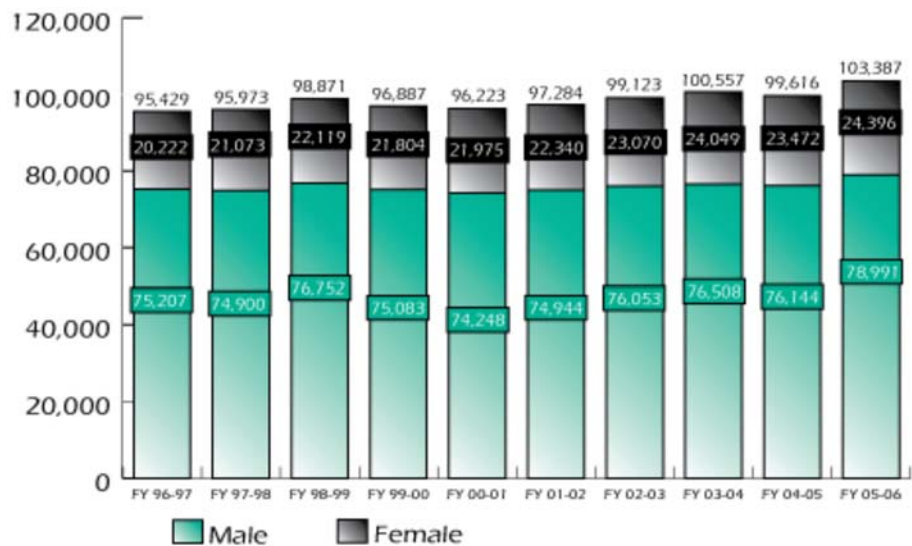
Supervision admissions refer to the number of offenders beginning a new period of community supervision by the Department of Corrections. This may be the result of either a new offense or a revocation of a previous supervision period. It does not include offenders already on supervision who receive an additional sentence for an offense different from the one that initially placed them on supervision.

#### **Supervision sentences include:**

- an original sentence by the court to probation, community control or a pretrial intervention program, or
- the supervision portion of a "split" sentence – prison followed by community control or probation, or
- assignment to supervision as a condition of prison release, or
- offenders from other states that Florida supervises through Interstate Compact agreements.

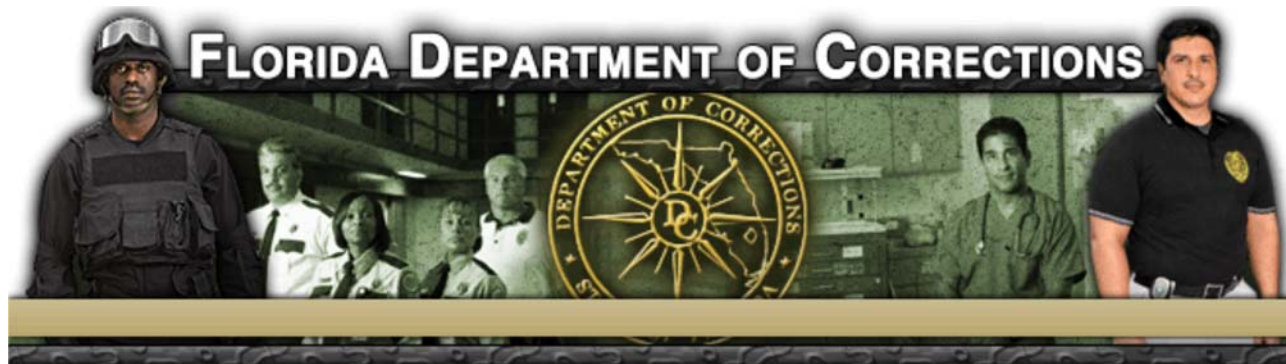
The following tables and charts describe offenders admitted to supervision from July 1, 2005 to June 30, 2006. Other years are sometimes featured to illustrate trends. For example, as the table below illustrates, community supervision admissions increased from the last fiscal year.

### **SUPERVISION ADMISSIONS FY 1996-97 TO FY 2005-06**



*This section of the 2005-06 Annual Report is also provided as an Adobe Acrobat file. Acrobat Reader, a free program is required. Download the fifteen-page section (713K PDF file) for printing or viewing.*

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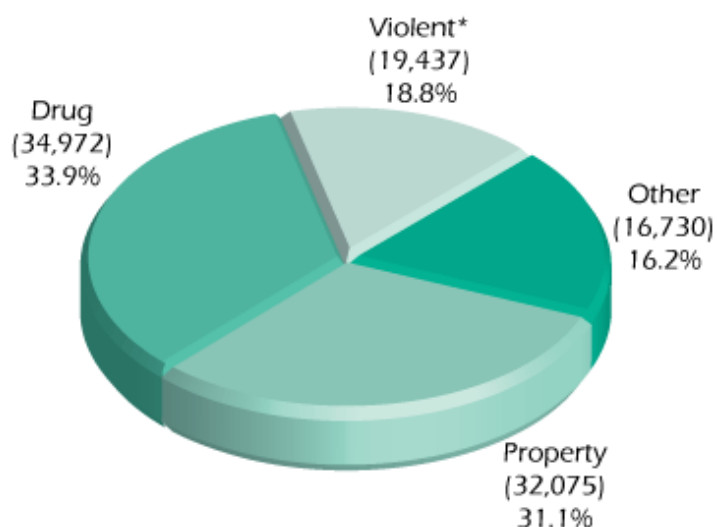
2005-2006 Annual Report

[first](#) | [previous](#) | 61 of 87 | [next](#)**COMMUNITY SUPERVISION ADMISSIONS****General Characteristics of FY 2005-06 Offender Admissions**

<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>FY 2005-06</b>	
<b>TOTAL ADMISSIONS</b>	<b>103,387</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	78,991	76.4%
Female	24,396	23.6%
<b>Race</b>		
White	63,409	61.3%
Black	35,334	34.2%
Other	4,627	4.5%
Unknown	17	
<b>Age at Admission</b>		
17 & Under	594	0.6%
18-24	31,868	30.8%
25-34	30,343	29.3%
35-49	32,800	31.7%
50-59	6,262	6.1%
60+	1,517	1.5%
Data Unavailable	3	
<b>Prior DC Supervision Commitments</b>		
0	57,307	55.4%
1	22,365	21.6%
2	10,647	10.3%
3	5,796	5.6%
4+	7,272	7.0%



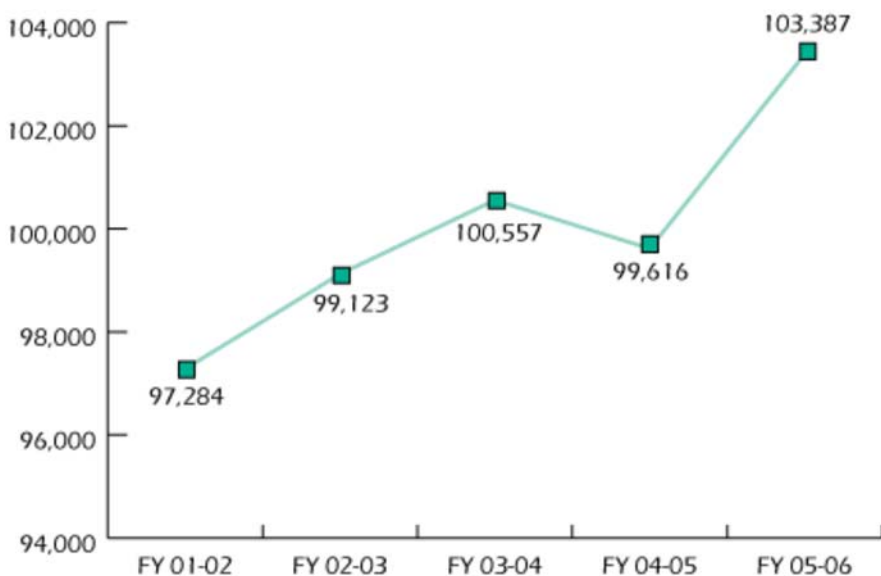
### TYPE OF OFFENSE



Data unavailable = 173

\* One of the following conditions must occur for a crime to be defined as violent under this definition: actual physical harm or threat of physical harm; or a reasonable probability existed that individual criminal acts could have resulted in unintended physical harm or the threat of physical harm.

### SUPERVISION ADMISSIONS OVER FIVE YEARS



TYPE OF OFFENSE	NUMBER	PERCENT	AVERAGE SENTENCE LENGTH IN YEARS*	AVERAGE AGE AT OFFENSE
Murder, Manslaughter	555	0.5%	7.4	28.2
Sexual offenses	1,724	1.7%	6.2	31.7
Robbery	2,361	2.3%	3.2	25.7
Violent Personal offenses	14,073	13.6%	2.4	31.9
Burglary	8,605	8.3%	2.5	26.9
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	23,843	23.1%	2.3	31.0
Drug offenses	34,972	33.9%	2.0	31.2

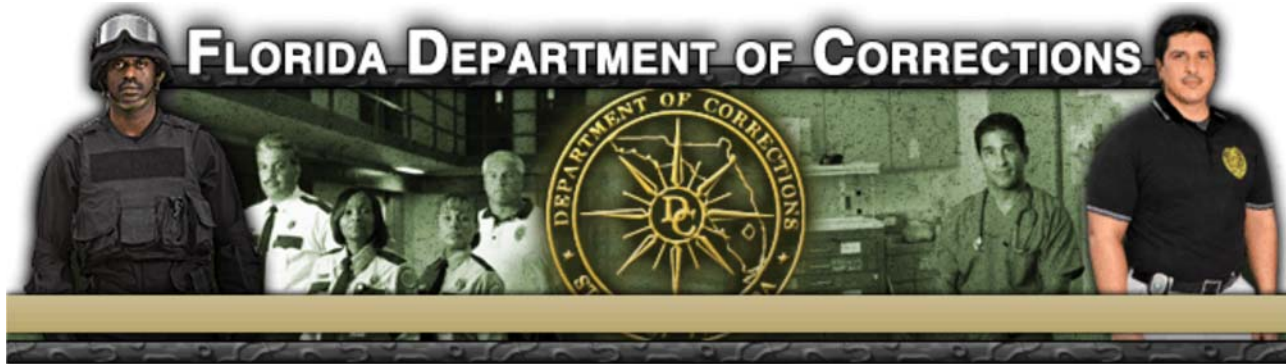
Weapons	1,989	1.9%	2.1	29.7
Other	15,092	14.6%	1.9	33.2

Data Unavailable = 173

\* Sentence lengths of 50 years or longer and life are coded as 50 years for calculations of averages.

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**COMMUNITY SUPERVISION ADMISSIONS**

*More than Half of Those on  
Community Supervision Admitted  
to Felony Probation*

- The majority of offenders serving an original sentence were admitted to community supervision in FY 2005-06 for probation (63,170 or 65.7%), drug offender probation (13,380 or 13.9%), or community control (9,150 or 9.5%).
- Conditional release accounted for most (5,107 or 71.2%) of the post release supervision admissions, followed by parole (733 or 10.2%) and addiction recovery supervision (1,280 or 17.8%).

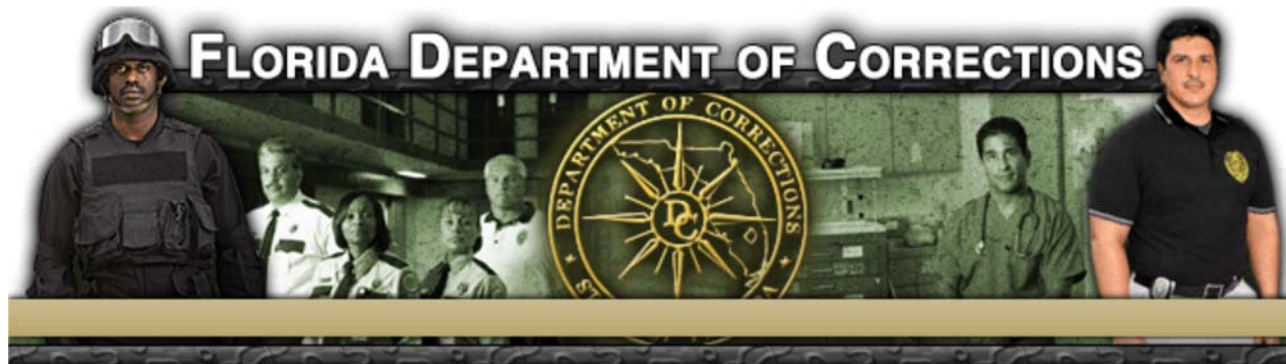
**COMMUNITY SUPERVISION ADMISSIONS BY QUARTER FOR FY 2005-06**

Category	1st Quarter (Jul 05 - Sep 05)	2nd Quarter (Oct 05 - Dec 05)	3rd Quarter (Jan 06 - Mar 06)	4th Quarter (Apr 06 - Jun 06)	Total	Percent
<b>ORIGINAL SENTENCE</b>						
<b>PROBATION TOTAL</b>	<b>15,870</b>	<b>14,573</b>	<b>16,558</b>	<b>16,169</b>	<b>63,170</b>	<b>61.1%</b>
Felony Probation	14,692	13,524	15,366	15,006	58,588	56.7%
Misdemeanor Probation	756	604	721	735	2,816	2.7%
Administrative Probation	198	179	201	169	747	0.7%
Sex Offender Probation	224	266	270	259	1,019	1.0%
<b>DRUG OFFENDER PROBATION TOTAL</b>	<b>3,476</b>	<b>3,116</b>	<b>3,595</b>	<b>3,193</b>	<b>13,380</b>	<b>12.9%</b>
<b>COMMUNITY CONTROL TOTAL</b>	<b>2,501</b>	<b>2,228</b>	<b>2,290</b>	<b>2,131</b>	<b>9,150</b>	<b>8.9%</b>
Community Control	2,456	2,187	2,231	2,091	8,965	8.7%
Community Control - Sex Offender	45	41	59	40	185	0.2%
<b>PRETRIAL INTERVENTION TOTAL</b>	<b>2,614</b>	<b>2,409</b>	<b>2,821</b>	<b>2,667</b>	<b>10,511</b>	<b>10.2%</b>
Pretrial Intervention	1,746	1,574	1,761	1,676	6,757	6.5%
Pretrial Intervention - Drug Court	868	835	1,060	991	3,754	3.6%

<b>ORIGINAL SENTENCE TOTAL</b>	<b>24,461</b>	<b>22,326</b>	<b>25,264</b>	<b>24,160</b>	<b>96,211</b>	<b>93.1%</b>
<b>POST-PRISON RELEASE</b>						
<b>PAROLE TOTAL</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>0.7%</b>
Florida Parole	9	7	12	9	37	0.0%
Other State Parole	173	171	179	162	685	0.7%
Unknown Parole	0	0	1	10	11	0.0%
<b>CONDITIONAL RELEASE TOTAL</b>	<b>1,290</b>	<b>1,328</b>	<b>1,210</b>	<b>1,279</b>	<b>5,107</b>	<b>4.9%</b>
<b>ADDICTION RECOVERY SUPERVISION TOTAL</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>1,280</b>	<b>1.2%</b>
<b>OTHER POST-PRISON RELEASE TOTAL</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>0.1%</b>
<b>POST-PRISON RELEASE TOTAL</b>	<b>1,769</b>	<b>1,810</b>	<b>1,743</b>	<b>1,854</b>	<b>7,176</b>	<b>6.9%</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>26,230</b>	<b>24,136</b>	<b>27,007</b>	<b>26,014</b>	<b>103,387</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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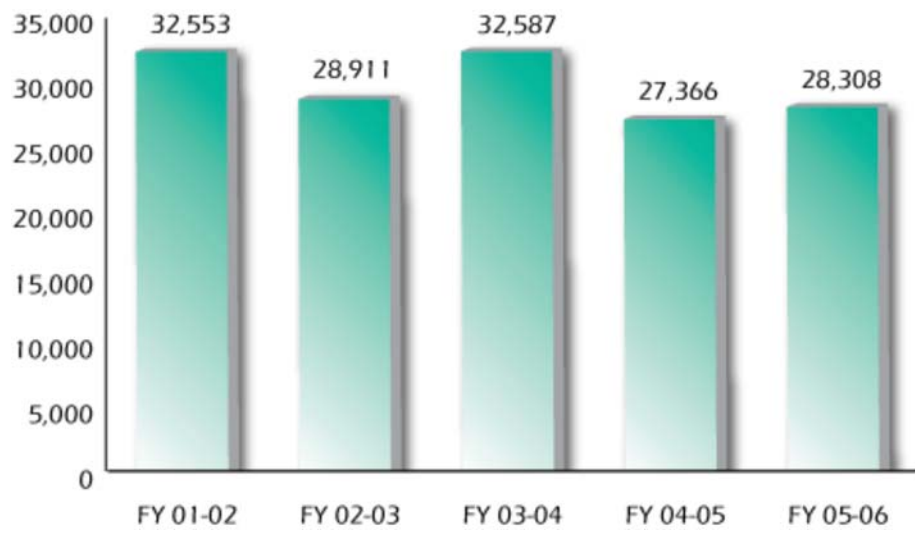
[first](#) | [previous](#) | [63 of 87](#) | [next](#)**COMMUNITY SUPERVISION ADMISSIONS**

Category	RACE/GENDER (SUPERVISION ADMISSIONS FOR FY 2005-06)										
	Original Sentence				Post-Prison Release					Total	Percent
	Probation	Drug Offender Probation	Community Control	Pretrial Intervention	Parole	Conditional Release	Addiction Recovery Supervision	Other Post-Prison Release			
White Males	29,652	5,926	4,281	4,701	371	1,755	705	24	47,415	45.9%	
White Females	8,913	2,616	1,368	2,745	46	73	227	6	15,994	15.5%	
Black Males	16,419	3,663	2,587	1,475	206	3,039	278	21	27,688	26.8%	
Black Females	5,093	724	622	1,023	16	126	41	1	7,646	7.4%	
Other Males	2,634	388	247	384	90	106	26	3	3,878	3.8%	
Other Females	453	63	45	172	4	8	3	1	749	0.7%	
Data Unavailable	6	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	17		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>63,170</b>	<b>13,380</b>	<b>9,150</b>	<b>10,511</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>5,107</b>	<b>1,280</b>		<b>56 103,387</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	

*More than one-quarter (27.4%) of offenders admitted to Community Supervision in FY 2005-06 were considered Youthful Offenders (Under 24)*

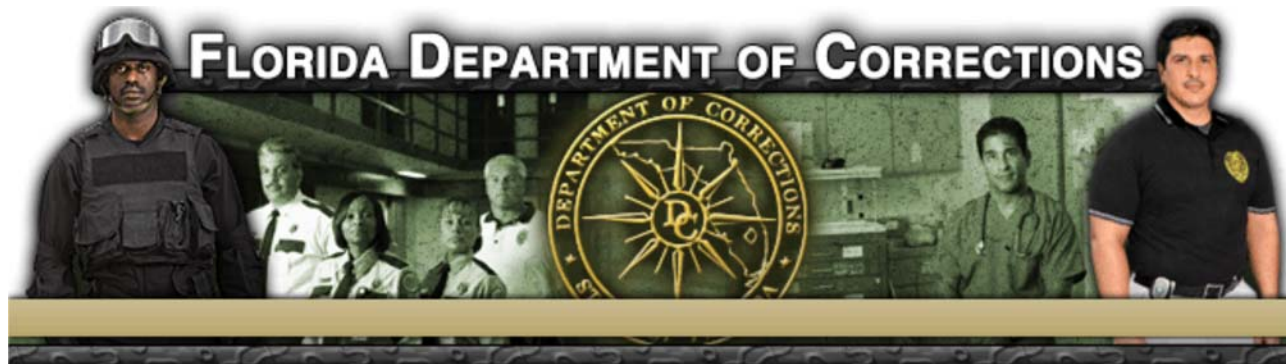
Offenders on community supervision are generally considered Youthful Offenders (YO) if they are under the age of 24. Youthful Offenders are often assigned to Correctional Probation Senior Officers (CPSOs) because supervising a YO is generally more difficult than supervising older offenders and requires more experience on the part of a CPSO to address the broader range of problems that they present. For example, a YO is often lacking in job skills, and have more education and substance abuse problems than other offenders, requiring more contact by the CPSO with school officials, counselors, and family members than the average offender. Slightly more than one-quarter (27.4%) of those admitted to community supervision in FY 2005-06 were under the age of 24.

**ADMISSIONS OF OFFENDERS UNDER AGE 24  
(FY 2001-02 TO FY 2005-06)**



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**Average Age of Offenders Admitted  
to Community Supervision was 32.9**

- Less than one percent of offenders admitted to community supervision in FY 2005-06 were 17 years or younger, and just over 31% were less than 25 years old.
- Pre-trial Intervention cases have the lowest average age.

**AGE AT ADMISSION  
(SUPERVISION ADMISSIONS FOR FY 2005-06)**

AGE AT ADMISSION	ORIGINAL SENTENCE				POST-PRISON RELEASE				TOTAL	PERCENT
	Probation	Drug Offender Probation	Community Control	Pretrial Intervention	Parole	Conditional Release	Addiction Recovery Supervision	Other Post-Prison Release		
16 and Below	98	3	31	3	0	0	0	0	135	0.1%
17	321	43	71	23	1	0	0	0	459	0.4%
18	1,989	348	247	680	1	0	1	0	3,266	3.2%
19	3,265	626	462	1,016	3	0	15	0	5,387	5.2%
20 to 24	14,571	3,055	2,073	3,035	81	141	258	1	23,215	22.5%
25 to 29	10,741	2,300	1,639	1,564	116	508	273	1	17,142	16.6%
30 to 34	8,135	1,707	1,195	1,056	106	814	178	10	13,201	12.8%
35 to 39	7,300	1,602	1,060	971	118	1,058	181	15	12,305	11.9%
40 to 44	6,933	1,690	1,060	859	118	1,125	161	9	11,955	11.6%
45 to 49	5,032	1,141	691	640	87	818	122	9	8,540	8.3%
50 to 54	2,532	557	335	363	52	379	62	5	4,285	4.1%
55 to 59	1,232	209	160	159	23	176	16	2	1,977	1.9%
60 to 64	561	67	64	83	16	57	8	3	859	0.8%
65 to 69	264	22	34	37	6	25	5	1	394	0.4%
70 and Over	194	10	28	21	5	6	0	0	264	0.3%

Data Unavailable	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>63,170</b>	<b>13,380</b>	<b>9,150</b>	<b>10,511</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>5,107</b>	<b>1,280</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>103,387</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
AVERAGE	32.7	32.8	32.6	30.2	38.1	40.3	34.2	42.3	32.9	
MEDIAN	30.3	31	30.2	26.3	37.1	40.1	32.9	40.9	30.8	

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**County of Conviction**  
*(Supervision Admissions for FY 2005-06)*

This table represents the 67 counties in Florida, along with "other state" cases accepted under the Interstate Compact Agreement. The county of conviction for the primary offense, shown here, may not be the same as the county where the offender is ultimately supervised.

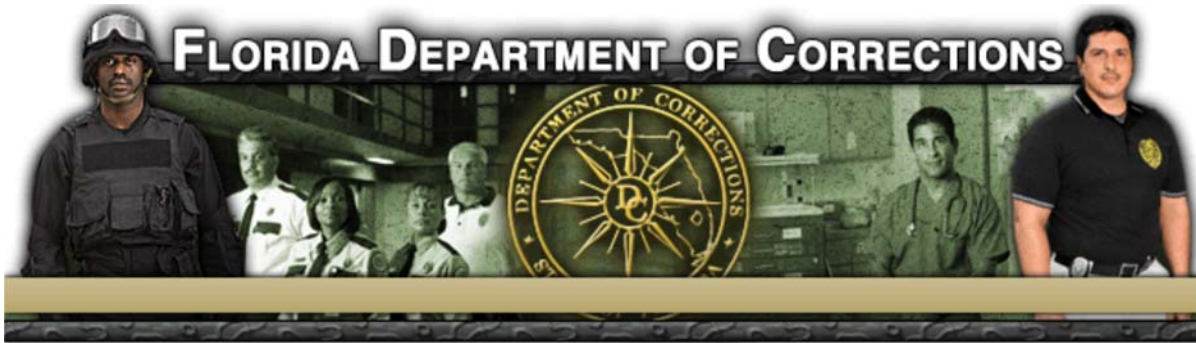
COUNTY	TOTAL	PERCENT
Alachua	1,686	1.6%
Baker	128	0.1%
Bay	1,899	1.8%
Bradford	269	0.3%
Brevard	3,497	3.4%
Broward	9,408	9.1%
Calhoun	156	0.2%
Charlotte	770	0.7%
Citrus	661	0.6%
Clay	658	0.6%
Collier	1,629	1.6%
Columbia	559	0.5%
DeSoto	272	0.3%
Dixie	88	0.1%
Duval	2,292	2.2%
Escambia	2,868	2.8%
Flagler	337	0.3%
Franklin	221	0.2%
Gadsden	607	0.6%
Gilchrist	73	0.1%
Glades	56	0.1%
Gulf	77	0.1%
Hamilton	117	0.1%

Hardee	186	0.2%
Hendry	220	0.2%
Hernando	1,238	1.2%
Highlands	681	0.7%
Hillsborough	10,975	10.6%
Holmes	209	0.2%
Indian River	573	0.6%
Jackson	323	0.3%
Jefferson	124	0.1%
Lafayette	40	0.0%
Lake	1,495	1.4%
Lee	1,762	1.7%
Leon	2,184	2.1%
Levy	270	0.3%
Liberty	59	0.1%
Madison	151	0.1%
Manatee	1,385	1.3%
Marion	2,066	2.0%
Martin	575	0.6%
Miami-Dade	7,421	7.2%
Monroe	780	0.8%
Nassau	334	0.3%
Okaloosa	1,857	1.8%
Okeechobee	327	0.3%
Orange	5,050	4.9%
Osceola	1,349	1.3%
Palm Beach	3,594	3.5%
Pasco	2,469	2.4%
Pinellas	7,182	6.9%
Polk	4,569	4.4%
Putnam	548	0.5%
St. Johns	948	0.9%
St. Lucie	1,635	1.6%
Santa Rosa	645	0.6%
Sarasota	1,599	1.5%
Seminole	1,927	1.9%
Sumter	393	0.4%
Suwannee	367	0.4%
Taylor	218	0.2%
Union	66	0.1%
Volusia	3,347	3.2%
Wakulla	248	0.2%
Walton	384	0.4%
Washington	223	0.2%
Other States	2,902	2.8%
Data Unavailable	161	

<b>Total</b>	<b>103,387</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
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**COMMUNITY SUPERVISION ADMISSIONS****Circuit of Conviction***(Supervision Admissions for FY 2005-06)*

Felony cases are processed through judicial circuits. A circuit can consist of one large city and its surrounding county or counties (Circuit 11: Miami-Dade) or several smaller counties (Circuit 3: Columbia, Dixie, Hamilton, Lafayette, Madison, Suwannee and Taylor counties). This table shows the circuit in which the offenders were sentenced for their most serious offense.

JUDICIAL CIRCUIT NUMBER	JUDICIAL CIRCUIT	ORIGINAL SENTENCE				POST-PRISON RELEASE					TOTAL	PERCENT
		Probation	Drug Offender Probation	Community Control	Pretrial Intervention	Parole	Conditional Release	Addiction Recovery Supervision	Other Post-Prison Release			
1	Pensacola	4,219	8	906	455	26	212	100	2	5,928	5.7%	
2	Tallahassee	2,476	304	300	210	15	169	37	0	3,511	3.4%	
3	Lake City	859	332	205	99	5	76	37	3	1,616	1.6%	
4	Jacksonville	1,552	189	189	1,043	83	457	79	10	3,602	3.5%	
5	Tavares	2,796	1,801	536	578	48	212	91	1	6,063	5.9%	
6	Clearwater	5,811	2,138	441	1,013	58	370	89	2	9,922	9.6%	
7	Daytona Beach	2,922	1,246	474	368	51	224	72	5	5,362	5.2%	
8	Gainesville	1,460	569	84	240	7	134	31	0	2,525	2.4%	
9	Orlando	4,230	1,061	406	565	45	304	48	3	6,662	6.4%	
10	Bartow	3,674	412	784	209	35	218	210	3	5,545	5.4%	
11	Miami	5,595	360	567	146	59	842	10	1	7,580	7.3%	
12	Sarasota	2,318	215	353	353	27	134	15	2	3,417	3.3%	
13	Tampa	6,792	1,010	1,240	1,492	40	496	88	5	11,163	10.8%	
14	Panama City	1,838	140	448	276	21	132	108	3	2,966	2.9%	
15	West Palm Beach	2,370	231	113	883	45	147	25	2	3,816	3.7%	
16	Key West	528	157	24	44	5	17	2	0	777	0.8%	
17	Ft. Lauderdale	5,802	1,181	644	1,227	68	568	59	7	9,556	9.2%	
18	Sanford	3,249	755	739	573	31	129	101	1	5,578	5.4%	
19	Ft. Pierce	1,863	653	282	214	16	90	54	3	3,175	3.1%	
20	Ft. Myers	2,816	618	415	522	47	149	24	3	4,594	4.4%	
	Other States	0	0	0	1	1	27	0	0	29	0.0%	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>63,170</b>	<b>13,380</b>	<b>9,150</b>	<b>10,511</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>5,107</b>	<b>1,280</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>103,387</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	

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## COMMUNITY SUPERVISION ADMISSIONS

### Felony Classification (Supervision Admissions for FY 2005-06)




Felony class for the primary offense is the same even when offenders were convicted of attempts, which explains why some capital and life felony cases are on supervision rather than in prison. Others are offenders who served prison sentences followed by a period of supervision such as parole or conditional release.

FELONY CLASS	ORIGINAL SENTENCE				POST-PRISON RELEASE				TOTAL	PERCENT
	Probation	Drug Offender Probation	Community Control	Pretrial Intervention	Parole	Conditional Release	Addiction Recovery Supervision	Other Post-Prison Release		
Capital	20	0	8	0	13	1	0	0	42	0.0%
Life Felony	105	3	25	0	13	106	0	13	265	0.3%
First Degree/Life	439	25	128	0	19	135	0	1	747	0.7%
First Degree	1,998	313	570	21	90	670	0	16	3,678	3.6%
Second Degree	8,899	1,987	2,105	165	213	2,438	72	15	15,894	15.4%
Third Degree	46,463	10,843	6,258	10,239	338	1,752	1,208	10	77,111	74.9%
Misdemeanor	4,973	183	24	66	5	0	0	0	5,251	5.1%
Data Unavailable	273	26	32	20	42	5	0	1	399	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>63,170</b>	<b>13,380</b>	<b>9,150</b>	<b>10,511</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>5,107</b>	<b>1,280</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>103,387</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### Most Offenders on Community Supervision Serving for Drug or Theft Crimes

The primary offense is the most serious crime for which the offender was admitted to supervision, based on the statutory degree of the crime. Offenders may also be serving sentences concurrently (at the same time) for other offenses. The offender may have been convicted as an accessory, or for conspiracy or an attempt, rather than as a principal for this offense.

- The largest category of offenders were admitted for drug offenses (33.9%) followed by theft, forgery and fraud crimes (23.1%).

-  The largest single offense type for which the most offenders were admitted to supervision in FY 2005-06 was drug possession (24,961 or 24.2%).
-  Murder/manslaughter, sex offenses, robbery, and violent personal offenses accounted for about one-fifth of all supervision admissions (18.1%).
-  The weapons category (which includes discharging weapons and possessing weapons) amounts to almost 2% of all admissions and the “other” category (which includes DUI without injury, traffic and other non-violent offenses) constitutes 14.6% of all supervision offenders in FY 2005-06.

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Supervision Admissions for FY 2005-06

PRIMARY OFFENSE	ORIGINAL SENTENCE				POST-PRISON RELEASE				TOTAL	PERCENT
	Probation	Drug Offender Probation	Community Control	Pretrial Intervention	Parole	Conditional Release	Addiction Recovery Supervision	Other Post-Prison Release		
<b>MURDER, MANSLAUGHTER</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>0.5%</b>
1st Degree Murder	43	1	17	0	16	31	0	3	111	0.1%
2nd Degree Murder	66	3	12	0	20	64	0	16	181	0.2%
3rd Degree Murder	4	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	10	0.0%
Homicide, Other	6	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	11	0.0%
Manslaughter	80	1	14	0	16	28	0	0	139	0.1%
DUI Manslaughter	78	3	14	0	1	6	0	1	103	0.1%
<b>SEXUAL OFFENSES</b>	<b>1,083</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,724</b>	<b>1.7%</b>
Capital Sexual Battery	128	0	16	0	3	42	0	0	189	0.2%
Life Sexual Battery	27	0	5	1	1	26	0	0	60	0.1%
1st Degree Sexual Battery	74	0	18	0	2	42	0	0	136	0.1%
2nd Degree Sexual Battery	111	3	30	0	0	73	0	0	217	0.2%
Sexual Assault, Other	18	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	21	0.0%
Lewd, Lascivious Behavior	725	0	166	1	8	201	0	0	1,101	1.1%
<b>ROBBERY</b>	<b>1,136</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2,361</b>	<b>2.3%</b>
Robbery with Weapon	438	24	116	0	58	325	0	4	965	0.9%
Robbery without Weapon	667	62	128	5	38	440	0	1	1,341	1.3%
Home Invasion, Robbery	31	0	10	0	0	14	0	0	55	0.1%
<b>VIOLENT PERSONAL OFFENSES</b>	<b>10,079</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>1,282</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>1,314</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14,073</b>	<b>13.6%</b>
Home Invasion, Other	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.0%
Carjacking	66	1	19	0	2	23	0	0	111	0.1%
Aggravated Assault	1,410	66	194	91	19	186	0	0	1,966	1.9%



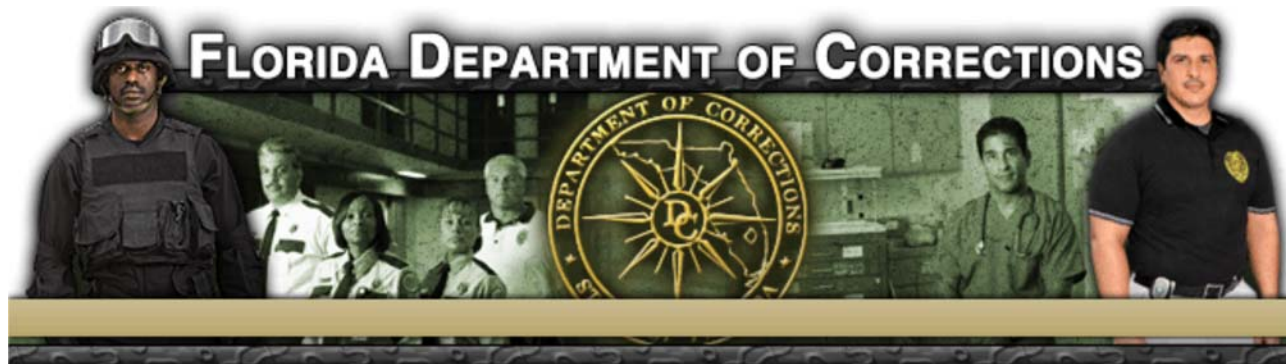
Aggravated Battery	1,090	51	221	34	10	322	0	1	1,729	1.7%
Assault and Battery on LEO	1,151	91	115	118	7	256	0	1	1,739	1.7%
Assault/Battery, Other	371	17	47	30	0	42	0	0	507	0.5%
Aggravated Stalking	220	9	40	6	3	8	0	0	286	0.3%
Resisting Arrest with Violence	725	63	61	61	1	164	0	0	1,075	1.0%
Kidnapping	301	9	53	20	5	47	0	2	437	0.4%
Arson	137	10	30	10	4	17	0	0	208	0.2%
Abuse of Children	1,136	66	188	327	1	11	2	0	1,731	1.7%
Leaving Accident, Injury/Death	338	18	41	18	2	0	0	0	417	0.4%
DUI, Injury	137	11	36	0	3	0	0	1	188	0.2%
Other Violent Offenses	2,997	103	237	88	15	238	0	0	3,678	3.6%
<b>BURGLARY</b>	<b>5,579</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8,605</b>	<b>8.3%</b>
Burglary of Structure	2,854	257	430	324	49	352	138	1	4,405	4.3%
Burglary of Dwelling	1,404	186	300	42	28	381	0	1	2,342	2.3%
Armed Burglary	143	17	61	1	4	59	0	2	287	0.3%
Burglary with Assault	234	10	41	2	3	79	0	0	369	0.4%
Burglary/Trespass,Other	944	40	52	156	2	8	0	0	1,202	1.2%
<b>THEFT, FORGERY, FRAUD</b>	<b>16,939</b>	<b>1,080</b>	<b>1,759</b>	<b>3,286</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>23,843</b>	<b>23.1%</b>
Grand Theft, Other	6,685	349	631	1,651	40	108	98	3	9,565	9.3%
Grand Theft, Automobile	1,303	134	170	90	10	88	72	0	1,867	1.8%
Stolen Property	1,482	195	280	52	16	133	0	1	2,159	2.1%
Forgery, Uttering & Counterfeiting	2,662	177	316	456	20	36	89	2	3,758	3.6%
Worthless Checks	685	19	48	141	1	0	5	0	899	0.9%
Fraudulent Practices	2,913	163	226	799	15	17	0	0	4,133	4.0%
Other Theft, Property Damage	1,209	43	88	97	4	21	0	0	1,462	1.4%
<b>DRUGS</b>	<b>14,680</b>	<b>10,328</b>	<b>3,040</b>	<b>5,330</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>34,972</b>	<b>33.9%</b>
Drugs, Sale/Purchase/Manufacturing	4,137	2,628	1,127	420	127	624	31	3	9,097	8.8%
Drugs, Trafficking	486	147	208	3	25	45	0	0	914	0.9%
Drugs, Possession/Other	10,057	7,553	1,705	4,907	88	146	503	2	24,961	24.2%
<b>WEAPONS</b>	<b>1,381</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,989</b>	<b>1.9%</b>
Weapons, Discharging	224	6	48	8	2	24	0	0	312	0.3%
Weapons, Possession	1,144	86	131	143	16	139	0	3	1,662	1.6%
Weapons, Other	13	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	15	0.0%
<b>OTHER OFFENSES</b>	<b>11,889</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>1,443</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15,092</b>	<b>14.6%</b>
Escape	1,625	159	252	120	11	157	82	2	2,408	2.3%
DUI, No Injury	1,368	95	156	1	12	1	95	1	1,729	1.7%
Traffic, Other	6,592	290	842	39	2	35	139	0	7,939	7.7%
Racketeering	90	2	17	1	1	5	0	1	117	0.1%
Pollution/Hazardous Materials	117	0	3	27	0	0	1	0	148	0.1%
Criminal Justice System Process*	1,263	169	140	83	2	33	23	2	1,715	1.7%

Other Offenses	834	33	33	125	7	2	2	0	1,036	1.0%
Data Unavailable	127	10	13	10	11	1	0	1	173	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>63,170</b>	<b>13,380</b>	<b>9,150</b>	<b>10,511</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>5,107</b>	<b>1,280</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>103,387</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*Criminal Justice System Process refers to felonies such as jury tampering, failure to appear, failure to register as a sex offender, probation and parole-violations, smuggling contraband and perjury, among others.

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- The majority (69.6%) of those admitted to community supervision in FY 2005-06 are serving sentences of two years or less.
- The average sentence length for all those admitted to community supervision in FY 2005-06 is 2.3 years.
- Those admitted to parole in FY 2005-06 are serving an average sentence length of 6.3 years, while those on pretrial intervention serve an average of 1.2 years.
- The average sentence length for parole has remained the same this fiscal year at 6.3 years.

**SENTENCE LENGTH  
(SUPERVISION ADMISSIONS FOR FY 2005-06)**

PRIMARY OFFENSE	ORIGINAL SENTENCE				POST-PRISON RELEASE				TOTAL	PERCENT
	Probation	Drug Offender Probation	Community Control	Pretrial Intervention	Parole	Conditional Release	Addiction Recovery Supervision	Other Post-Prison Release		
1 Year or Less	14,167	1,069	954	5,154	106	3,873	1,213	43	26,579	25.8%
GT 1, LE 2 Yrs.*	27,503	7,987	3,508	5,295	145	663	34	3	45,138	43.8%
GT 2, LE 3 Yrs.	11,498	2,959	1,720	41	125	151	23	1	16,518	16.0%
GT 3, LE 4 Yrs.	2,589	579	1,083	3	72	89	6	1	4,422	4.3%
GT 4, LE 5 Yrs.	4,946	644	1,153	6	68	78	0	2	6,897	6.7%
GT 5, LE 10 Yrs.	1,824	110	542	0	111	176	0	2	2,765	2.7%
GT 10, LE 20 Yrs.	434	16	152	2	38	41	0	2	685	0.7%

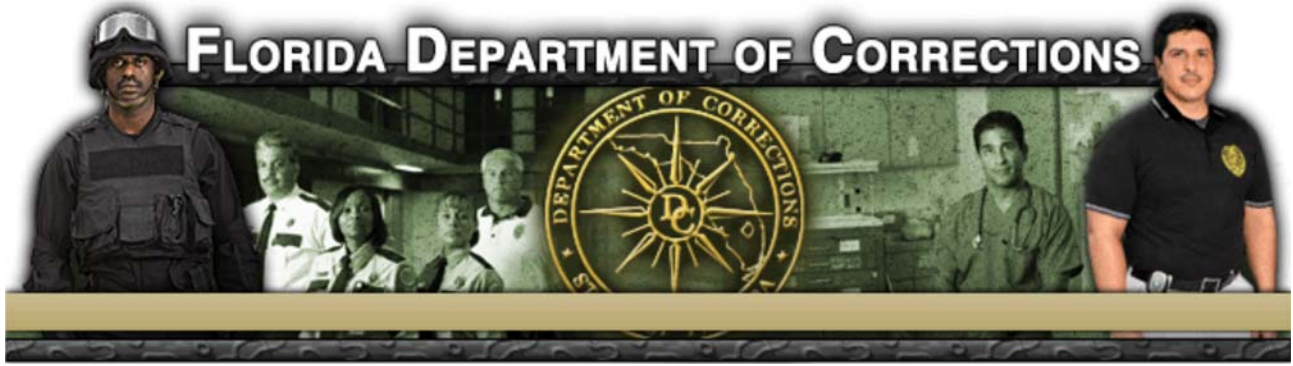
GT 20, LE 30 Yrs.	41	1	11	0	6	5	0	1	65	0.1%
GT 30, LE 40 Yrs.	5	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	10	0.0%
GT 40, LE 50 Yrs.	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	6	0.0%
Over 50 Yrs.	4	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	12	0.0%
Life	14	0	3	0	23	0	0	0	40	0.0%
Data Unavailable	143	14	22	10	25	31	4	1	250	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>63,170</b>	<b>13,380</b>	<b>9,150</b>	<b>10,511</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>5,107</b>	<b>1,280</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>103,387</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Average**	2.4	2.3	3.2	1.2	6.3	1	0.3	1.8	2.3	
Median	2	2	2.5	1.5	3	0.3	0.1	0.2	2	

\* GT = greater than and LE = less than or equal to

\*\*Sentence lengths of 50 years or longer, and life are coded as 50 years for calculations of averages.

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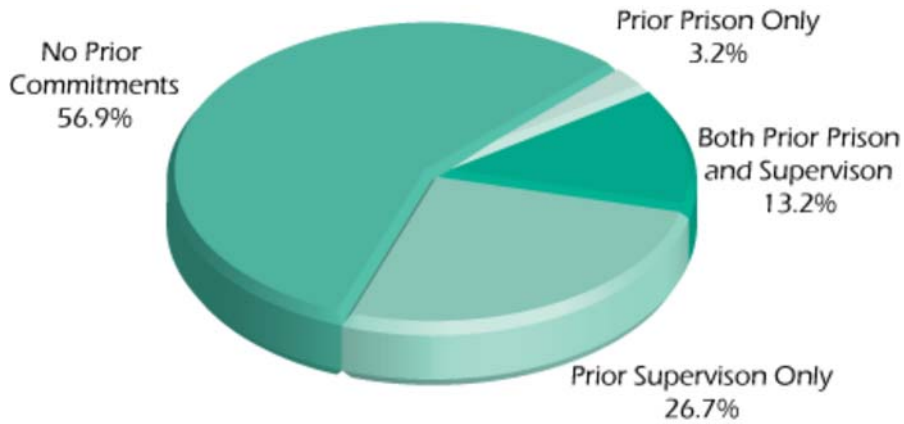
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**COMMUNITY SUPERVISION ADMISSIONS**

**Total Prior Commitments by  
Type of Supervision**  
*(Supervision Admissions for FY 2005-06)*

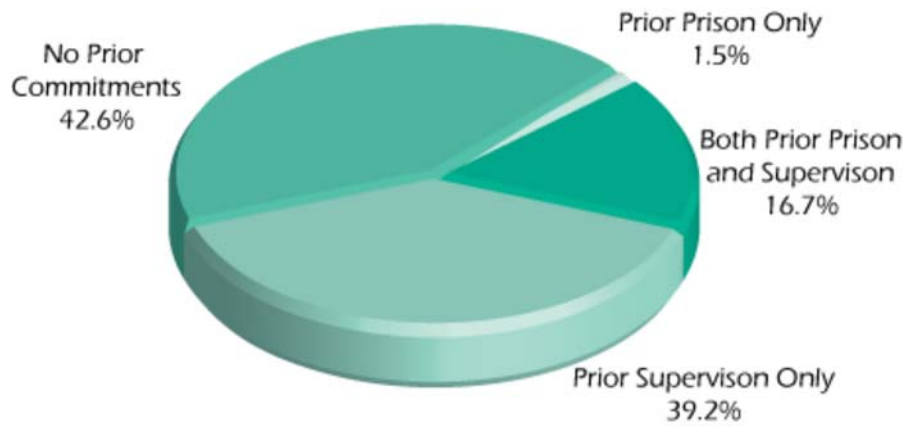
**PROBATION: 63,170**

More than half (56.9%) of those admitted to community supervision in FY 2005-06 and placed on probation had no prior commitments to either prison or supervision.



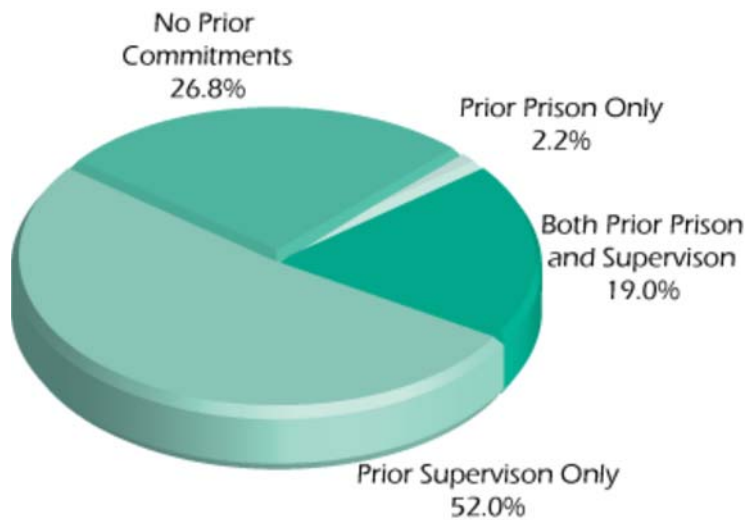
**DRUG OFFENDER PROBATION: 13,380**

Of those admitted to Drug Offender probation in FY 2005-06, most had no prior commitments (42.6%), followed by prior supervision commitments only (39.2%).



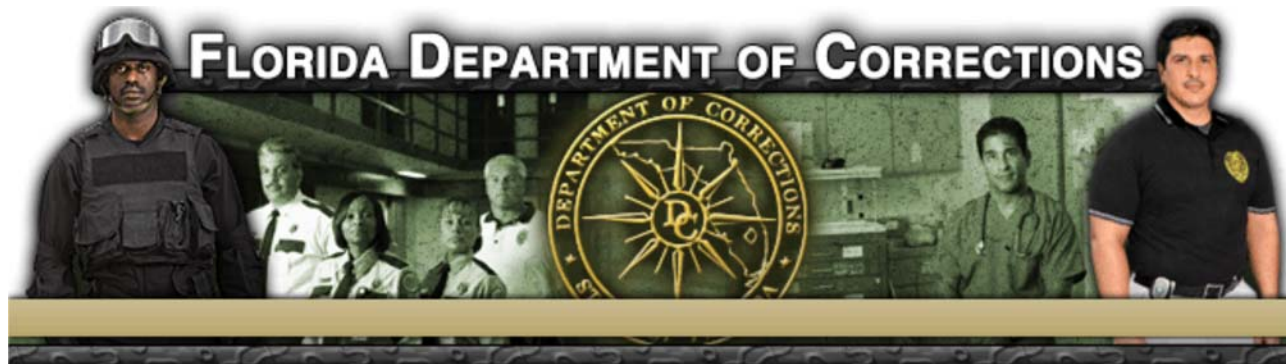
**COMMUNITY CONTROL: 9,150**

Over half (52.0%) of the offenders admitted to community supervision in FY 2005-06 and placed on community control had prior commitments to supervision only.




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The Public Safety Information Act (PSIA), which became law on October 1, 1997, broadened public access to the records of sexual predators and sex offenders. An offender can be designated a sexual predator if he or she commits certain statutorily-defined sex crimes that are first degree felonies or greater, or if he or she commits two or more second-degree or greater felony sex offenses, as provided in section 775.21, Florida Statutes. In either case, the offense had to have been committed on or after October 1, 1993. An offender is a sex offender if he or she has been convicted of certain sex crimes listed in section 943.0435(1)(a), Florida Statutes, regardless of the date of offense. Both sexual predators and sex offenders are subject to registration and community notification. It should be noted that some of the sex offenders on supervision previously served state prison time for their offenses.

Sex offenders and sexual predators are supervised by probation officers with specialized training. Most of these offenders are subject to special conditions of supervision, and they are supervised at a higher level than regular probation offenders. Some of these offenders are also subject to statutorily-defined specific conditions of sex offender probation or sex offender community control. Some examples of special conditions may include offenders not being allowed to reside within 1,000 feet of a school, playground, or daycare center, or offenders being required to submit to DNA testing, sex offender treatment, or counseling.

The table below shows that in FY 2005-06, Circuit 13 (Tampa) sentenced the most sex offenders to community supervision, 8.3%, followed by Circuit 4 (Jacksonville) with 7.9% and Circuit 9 (Orlando) with 7.4%.

**FY 2005-06 SEX OFFENDERS  
(PSIA & SEXUAL PREDATORS)**

<b>Judicial Circuit Number</b>	<b>Judicial Circuit</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent</b>
1	Pensacola	155	6	161	6.4%
2	Tallahassee	121	2	123	4.9%
3	Lake City	50	0	50	2.0%
4	Jacksonville	197	1	198	7.9%
5	Tavares	142	9	151	6.0%
6	Clearwater	160	9	169	6.7%
7	Daytona Beach	118	1	119	4.7%
8	Gainesville	91	5	96	3.8%

9	Orlando	184	2	186	7.4%
10	Bartow	152	9	161	6.4%
11	Miami	173	3	176	7.0%
12	Sarasota	125	3	128	5.1%
13	Tampa	204	6	210	8.3%
14	Panama City	68	3	71	2.8%
15	West Palm Beach	88	1	89	3.5%
16	Key West	10	1	11	0.4%
17	Ft. Lauderdale	141	5	146	5.8%
18	Sanford	107	4	111	4.4%
19	Ft. Pierce	69	1	70	2.8%
20	Ft. Myers	89	0	89	3.5%
Admitted through Interstate Compact		5	0	5	0.2%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2,449</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>2,520</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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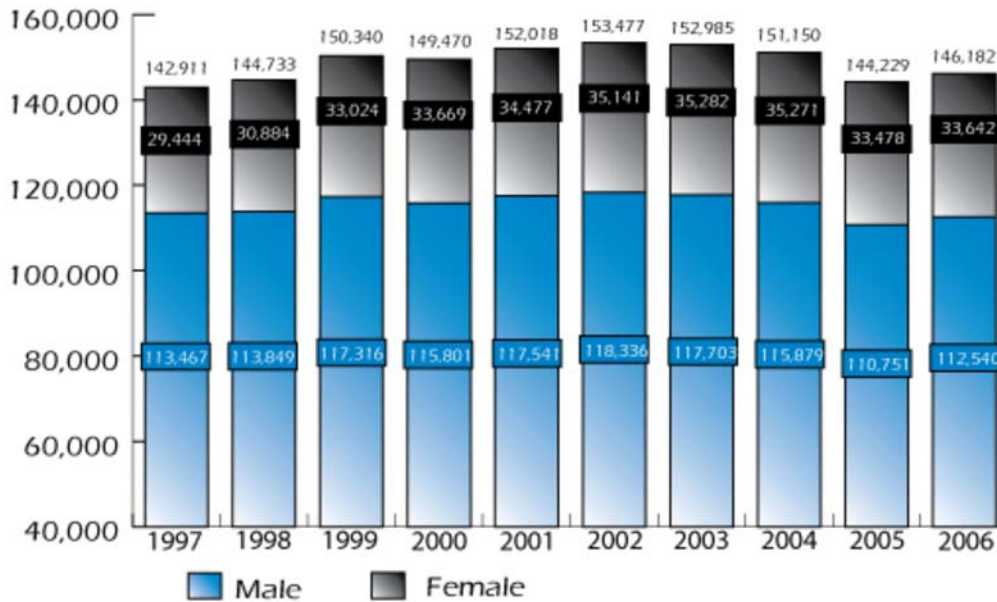
## COMMUNITY SUPERVISION POPULATION

### Community Supervision Offender Population Decreases Slightly

For any specified date, the community supervision offender population consists of all offenders actively under supervision and those on supervision caseloads but temporarily unavailable for direct supervision because of known and designated reasons, such as hospitalization or incarceration.

Statistics on the offender population are those for June 30, the final day of the fiscal year. The table below shows that there was a slight increase in the community supervision population over the last fiscal year.

### OFFENDERS UNDER COMMUNITY SUPERVISION\* A TEN YEAR OVERVIEW

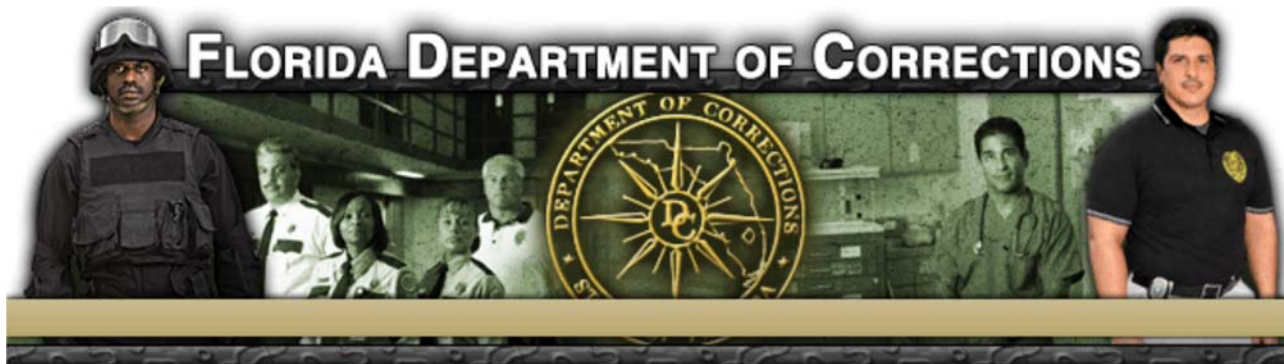


\* Historical figures differ from previous reports due to the inclusion of the offenders in suspense status.

This section of the 2005-06 Annual Report is also provided as an Adobe Acrobat file. Acrobat Reader, a free program is required. Download the 13 page section (684K PDF file) for printing or viewing.

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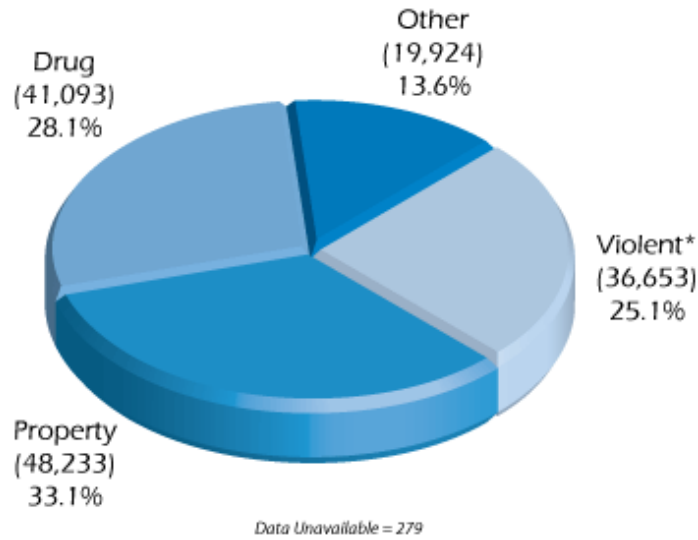
2005-2006 Annual Report

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**General Characteristics  
of June 30, 2006 Offender Population**

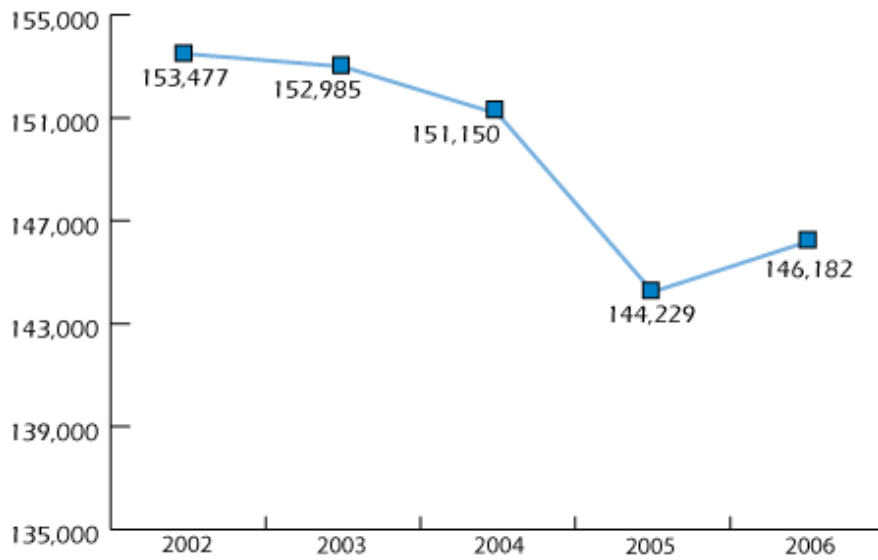
<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>POPULATION ON JUNE 30, 2006</b>	
<b>Total Community Supervision Population</b>	<b>146,182</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	112,540	77.0%
Female	33,642	23.0%
<b>Race</b>		
White	91,681	62.7%
Black	47,554	32.5%
Other	6,921	4.7%
Data Unavailable = 26		
<b>Age on June 30, 2006</b>		
17 & Under	323	0.2%
18-24	34,329	23.5%
25-34	42,923	29.4%
35-49	50,747	34.7%
50-59	13,042	8.9%
60+	4,812	3.3%
Data Unavailable = 6		
<b>Prior Supervision Commitments</b>		
0	89,137	61.0%
1	30,494	20.9%
2	13,214	9.0%
3	6,396	4.4%
4+	6,667	4.6%
Data Unavailable = 274		

### TYPE OF OFFENSE



\* One of the following conditions must occur for a crime to be defined as violent under this definition: actual physical harm or threat of physical harm, or a reasonable probability existed that individual criminal acts could have resulted in unintended physical harm or the threat of physical harm.

### SUPERVISION POPULATION OVER FIVE YEARS



### SUPERVISED POPULATION ON JUNE 30, 2006

Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Average Sentence Length in Years*	Average Age at Offense
Murder, Manslaughter	2,248	1.5%	15.4	28.9
Sexual Offenses	6,981	4.8%	9.8	34.3
Robbery	4,177	2.9%	6.9	24.5
Violent Personal Offenses	21,771	14.9%	3.7	31.6
Burglary	13,118	9.0%	3.8	26.1
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	35,927	24.6%	3.7	31.4
Drug Offenses	41,090	28.1%	2.8	31.1
Weapons	2,860	2.0%	3.1	30.4
Other	17,731	12.1%	2.5	33.7

Data Unavailable: 279

\* Sentence lengths of 50 years or longer are coded as 50 years for calculations of averages.

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***Felony Probation  
Most Common Type of Supervision***

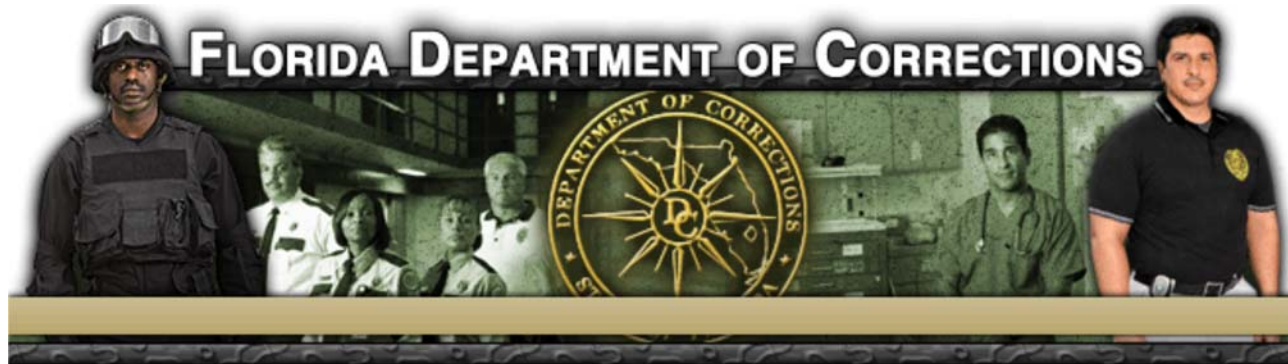
-  The majority (68.6%) of offenders serving an original sentence on community supervision on June 30, 2006 were serving felony probation.
-  The majority of those on post-prison supervision on June 30, 2006 were serving parole (39.8%) or conditional release (51.9%) terms.

<b>SUPERVISION TYPE ON JUNE 30, 2006</b>	
<b>ORIGINAL SENTENCE</b>	
<b>PROBATION TOTAL</b>	<b>104,753</b>
Felony Probation	96,512
Misdemeanor Probation	2,419
Administrative Probation	2,274
Sex Offender Probation	3,548
<b>DRUG OFFENDER PROBATION TOTAL</b>	<b>17,860</b>
<b>COMMUNITY CONTROL TOTAL</b>	<b>9,526</b>
Community Control	9,224
Community Control - Sex Offender	302
<b>PRETRIAL INTERVENTION TOTAL</b>	<b>8,599</b>
Pretrial Intervention	5,340
Pretrial Intervention - Drug Court	3,259
<b>ORIGINAL SENTENCE TOTAL</b>	<b>140,738</b>
<b>POST - PRISON RELEASE</b>	
<b>PAROLE TOTAL</b>	<b>2,167</b>
Florida Parole	628
Other State Parole	1,526
Unknown Parole	13

CONDITIONAL RELEASE TOTAL	2,827
CONTROL RELEASE TOTAL	96
Control Release	80
Administrative Control Release	16
ADDICTION RECOVERY SUPERVISION TOTAL	333
OTHER POST - PRISON RELEASE TOTAL	21
<b>POST - PRISON RELEASE TOTAL</b>	<b>5,444</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>146,182</b>

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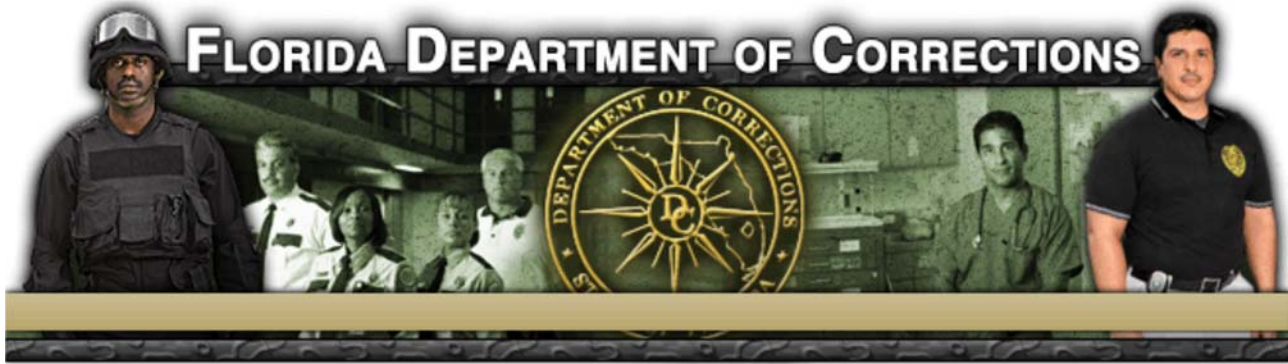
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CATEGORY	ORIGINAL SENTENCE				POST-PRISON RELEASE					TOTAL	PERCENT
	Probation	Drug Offender Probation	Community Control	Pretrial Intervention	Parole	Conditional Release	Control Release	Addiction Recovery	Other Post-Prison Release		
White Males	51,455	8,371	4,707	3,805	1,018	943	44	179	10	70,532	48.2%
White Females	14,122	3,187	1,357	2,262	120	34	5	59	3	21,149	14.5%
Black Males	25,195	4,706	2,536	1,149	775	1,731	34	77	6	36,209	24.8%
Black Females	8,783	971	587	867	58	64	5	9	1	11,345	7.8%
Other Males	4,360	536	284	345	186	50	8	8	1	5,778	4.0%
Other Females	825	89	53	161	9	5	0	1	0	1,143	0.8%
Data Unavailable	13	0	2	10	1	0	0	0	0	26	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>104,753</b>	<b>17,860</b>	<b>9,526</b>	<b>8,599</b>	<b>2,167</b>	<b>2,827</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>146,182</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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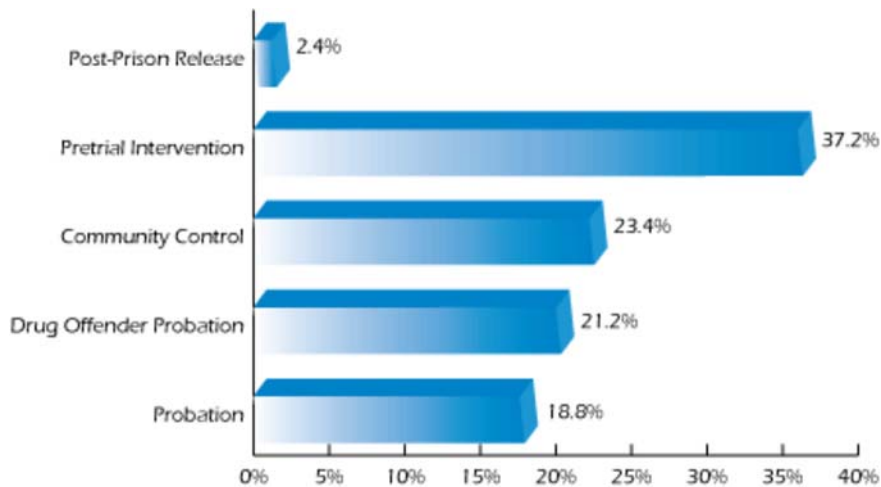
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**COMMUNITY SUPERVISION POPULATION**

***Pretrial Intervention Has Highest Percentage of Youthful Offenders***

Offenders on community supervision are generally considered Youthful Offenders (YO's) if they are under the age of 24. Youthful Offenders are often assigned to Correctional Probation Senior Officers (CPSO's) because supervising YO's is generally more difficult than supervising older offenders and requires more experience on the part of CPSO's to address the broader range of problems that YO's present. About 37.2% of all offenders on pretrial intervention community supervision on June 30, 2006 were Youthful Offenders, significantly more than any of the other three original sentence categories.

**OFFENDERS UNDER AGE 24  
PERCENT BY TYPE OF SUPERVISION**



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**Average Age  
of Community Supervision Offenders on  
June 30, 2006 is 35.0 Years**

- The overall average age of community supervision offenders on June 30, 2006 was 35.0 years, compared to 34.6 years last year.
- The youngest average age for a specific type of community supervision offender on June 30, 2006 was 30.5 years for those on pretrial intervention. The oldest was 45.1 for those on other post-prison release.
- Less than two percent of the offenders on community supervision on June 30, 2006 were age 65 or older.

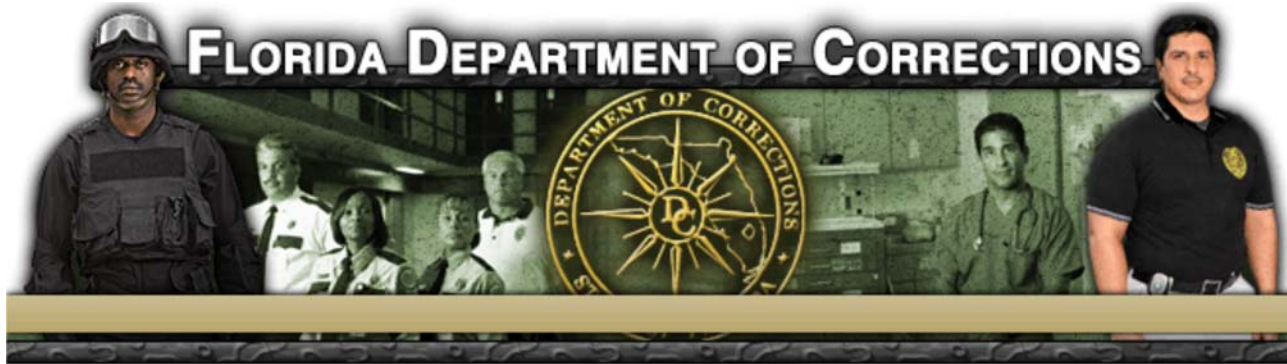
**CURRENT AGE  
(SUPERVISION POPULATION ON JUNE 30, 2006)**

Age on 6/30/06	ORIGINAL SENTENCE				POST-PRISON RELEASE					TOTAL	PERCENT	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
	Probation	Drug Offender Probation	Community Control	Pretrial Intervention	Parole	Conditional Release	Control Release	Addiction Recovery	Other Post-Prison Release			
16 and Below	48	3	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	62	0.0%	0.0%
17	181	21	44	15	0	0	0	0	0	261	0.2%	0.2%
18	908	137	114	236	0	0	0	1	0	1,396	1.0%	1.2%
19	2,675	495	295	687	1	0	0	3	0	4,156	2.8%	4.0%
20 to 24	19,852	3,929	2,159	2,638	112	24	0	62	1	28,777	19.7%	23.7%
25 to 29	17,126	3,291	1,674	1,392	208	144	2	53	0	23,890	16.3%	40.0%
30 to 34	13,874	2,367	1,258	922	194	358	14	43	3	19,033	13.0%	53.1%
35 to 39	13,131	2,142	1,131	836	287	580	19	60	4	18,190	12.4%	65.5%
40 to 44	12,857	2,308	1,200	705	298	688	13	40	3	18,112	12.4%	77.9%
45 to 49	10,390	1,763	783	576	349	526	18	38	2	14,445	9.9%	87.8%
50 to 54	6,160	864	430	324	284	279	17	15	4	8,377	5.7%	93.5%
55 to 59	3,584	364	226	143	182	148	7	9	2	4,665	3.2%	96.7%
60 to 64	1,957	103	97	68	123	45	5	8	0	2,406	1.6%	98.4%
65 to 69	990	47	60	33	61	28	1	1	2	1,223	0.8%	99.2%
70 and Over	1,016	26	44	22	68	7	0	0	0	1,183	0.8%	100.0%

Data Unavailable	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	6		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>104,753</b>	<b>17,860</b>	<b>9,526</b>	<b>8,599</b>	<b>2,167</b>	<b>2,827</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>146,182</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
AVERAGE	35.4	33.5	33.4	30.5	44.2	42.2	44.6	35.4	45.1	35.0		
MEDIAN	34	32	31	27	44	42	44.5	35	44	33		

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This table represents the 67 counties in Florida, along with "Other State" cases accepted under the Interstate Compact agreement. The county of supervision, shown here, may not be the same as the county where the offender was originally convicted.

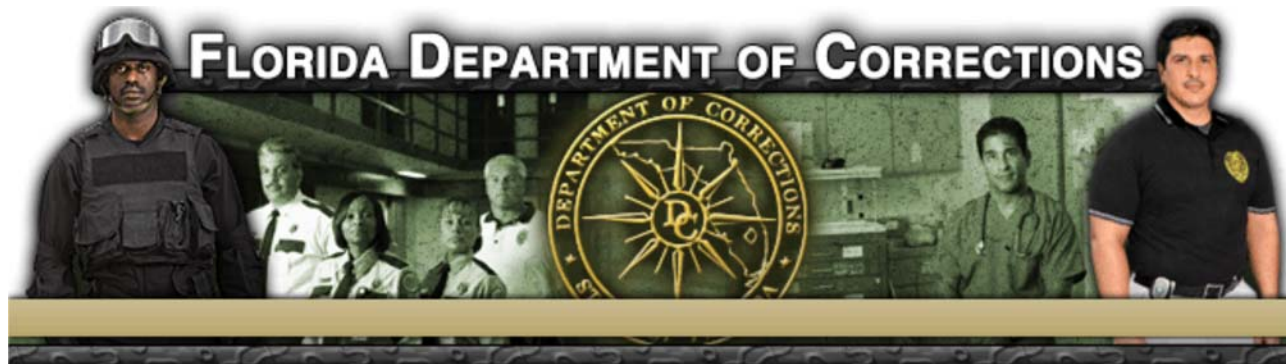
<b>COUNTY OF SUPERVISION (SUPERVISION POPULATION ON JUNE 30, 2006)</b>		
<b>County</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Alachua	2,092	1.4%
Baker	275	0.2%
Bay	3,143	2.2%
Bradford	253	0.2%
Brevard	5,139	3.5%
Broward	15,347	10.5%
Calhoun	203	0.1%
Charlotte	938	0.6%
Citrus	1,041	0.7%
Clay	757	0.5%
Collier	1,658	1.1%
Columbia	1,047	0.7%
DeSoto	496	0.3%
Dixie	165	0.1%
Duval	4,075	2.8%
Escambia	4,224	2.9%
Flagler	507	0.3%
Franklin	128	0.1%
Gadsden	1,056	0.7%
Gilchrist	99	0.1%
Glades	55	0.0%
Gulf	123	0.1%

Hamilton	271	0.2%
Hardee	288	0.2%
Hendry	322	0.2%
Hernando	1,324	0.9%
Highlands	897	0.6%
Hillsborough	11,994	8.2%
Holmes	259	0.2%
Indian River	829	0.6%
Jackson	582	0.4%
Jefferson	259	0.2%
Lafayette	133	0.1%
Lake	2,153	1.5%
Lee	2,799	1.9%
Leon	3,572	2.4%
Levy	451	0.3%
Liberty	33	0.0%
Madison	238	0.2%
Manatee	1,951	1.3%
Marion	3,261	2.2%
Martin	922	0.6%
Miami-Dade	13,881	9.5%
Monroe	1,542	1.1%
Nassau	324	0.2%
Okaloosa	2,119	1.4%
Okeechobee	493	0.3%
Orange	8,416	5.8%
Osceola	1,795	1.2%
Palm Beach	6,392	4.4%
Pasco	3,219	2.2%
Pinellas	9,573	6.5%
Polk	5,968	4.1%
Putnam	835	0.6%
St. Johns	1,031	0.7%
St. Lucie	2,270	1.6%
Santa Rosa	890	0.6%
Sarasota	2,113	1.4%
Seminole	2,543	1.7%
Sumter	489	0.3%
Suwannee	626	0.4%
Taylor	326	0.2%
Union	68	0.0%
Volusia	4,343	3.0%
Wakulla	492	0.3%
Walton	703	0.5%
Washington	336	0.2%
Data Unavailable	36	

<b>Total</b>	<b>146,182</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
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in Miami or Ft. Lauderdale Circuits***

Felony cases are processed through judicial circuits. A circuit can consist of one large city and its surrounding county or counties (Circuit 11: Miami) or several smaller counties (Circuit 3: Columbia, Dixie, Hamilton, Lafayette, Madison, Suwannee and Taylor counties). This table shows the circuit in which the offender is currently supervised. The two circuits with the highest number of offenders under supervision on June 30, 2006 were Circuit 17 - Ft. Lauderdale with 15,324 (10.5 %) and Circuit 11 - Miami with 13,951 (9.5 %).

**CIRCUIT OF SUPERVISION  
SUPERVISION POPULATION ON JUNE 30, 2006**

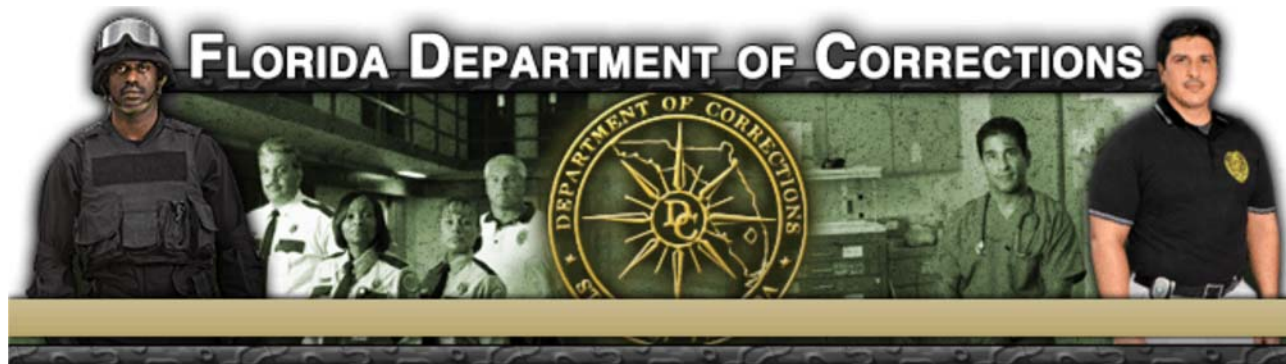
JUDICIAL CIRCUIT	ORIGINAL SENTENCE				POST-PRISON RELEASE					TOTAL	PERCENT
	Probation	Drug Offender Probation	Community Control	Pretrial Intervention	Parole	Conditional Release	Control Release	Addiction Recovery	Other Post-Prison Release		
01 Pensacola	6,548	38	821	296	70	135	3	33	1	7,945	5.4%
02 Tallahassee	4,359	426	349	197	64	87	1	13	1	5,497	3.8%
03 Lake City	1,827	503	301	106	20	31	1	12	0	2,801	1.9%
04 Jacksonville	3,396	335	236	657	218	298	6	15	2	5,163	3.5%
05 Tavares	4,907	2,094	530	438	141	106	1	35	0	8,252	5.6%
06 Clearwater	8,648	2,292	652	805	163	203	5	17	0	12,785	8.7%
07 Daytona Beach	4,367	1,429	417	276	104	111	6	19	0	6,729	4.6%
08 Gainesville	2,178	675	113	151	36	64	0	13	0	3,230	2.2%
09 Orlando	7,619	1,395	533	379	149	170	4	7	1	10,257	7.0%
10 Bartow	5,388	643	665	204	101	107	4	40	1	7,153	4.9%
11 Miami-Dade	11,544	756	803	144	279	403	20	1	1	13,951	9.5%
12 Sarasota	3,344	368	335	316	58	133	3	5	0	4,562	3.1%
13 Tampa	8,122	1,192	809	1,402	141	290	4	22	3	11,985	8.2%
14 Panama City	3,375	327	564	228	42	60	2	33	1	4,632	3.2%
15 West Palm Beach	4,620	713	194	635	124	90	6	3	1	6,386	4.4%
16 Key West	1,150	274	48	41	11	9	3	1	0	1,537	1.1%
16 Ft. Lauderdale	10,596	2,001	793	1,408	202	284	17	18	5	15,324	10.5%
18 Sanford	5,318	1,061	707	401	64	87	2	32	1	7,673	5.3%

19 Ft. Pierce	3,186	709	283	216	51	57	0	8	1	4,511	3.1%
20 Ft. Myers	4,258	628	373	298	112	82	1	6	2	5,760	3.9%
Data Unavailable	3	1	0	1	17	20	7	0	0	49	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>104,753</b>	<b>17,860</b>	<b>9,526</b>	<b>8,599</b>	<b>2,167</b>	<b>2,827</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>146,182</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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## COMMUNITY SUPERVISION POPULATION

### 33.1% of Offenders on Community Supervision on June 30, 2006 for Property Crimes

The primary offense is the most serious crime for which the offender was admitted to supervision, based on the statutory degree of the crime. Offenders may also be serving sentences concurrently (at the same time) for other offenses. The offender may have been convicted as an accessory, or for conspiracy or an attempt, rather than as a principal for this offense.

- The majority (99,206 or 67.9%) of those on community supervision on June 30, 2006 had third degree felonies. The next largest felony class was second degree, with 28,681 (19.6%) of all those on community supervision that day.
- The largest category of offenders on community supervision on June 30, 2006 was for property offenses (33.1%). The percentage of those on supervision that day for drug crimes was 28.1% and 25.1% on supervision for violent crimes, which include actual, attempted and conspiracy to commit these crimes.
- The largest single offense type for which the most offenders were on community supervision on June 30, 2006 was drug possession (26,232 or 17.9%), followed by grand theft, other (15,786 or 10.8%).
- The "other" category includes DUI without injury, traffic and other non-violent offenses, and constituted only 12.1% of all community supervision offenders on June 30, 2006.

Felony class for the primary offense is the same even when offenders were convicted of attempts, which explains why some capital and life felony cases are on supervision rather than in prison. Others are offenders who served prison sentences followed by a period of supervision such as parole or conditional release.

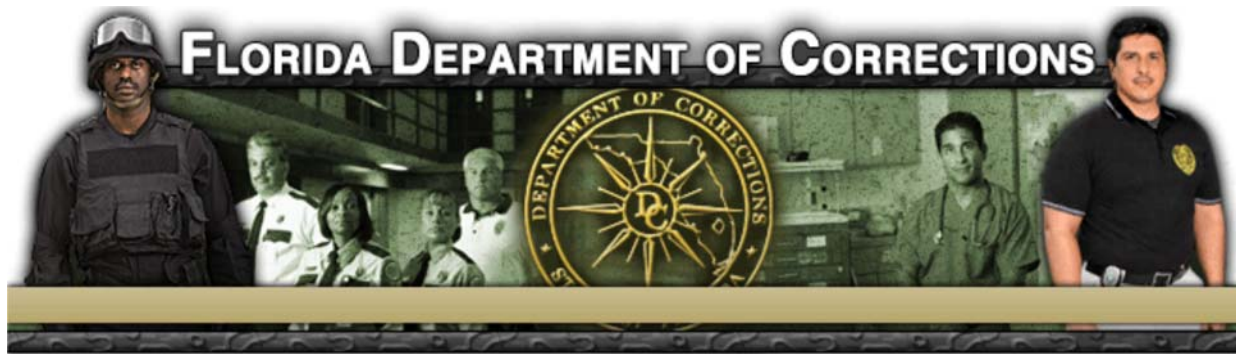
#### FELONY CLASSIFICATION SUPERVISION POPULATION ON JUNE 30, 2006

CATEGORY Felony Class	Original Sentence				Post-Prison Release					TOTAL	PERCENT	
	Probation	Drug Offender Probation	Community Control	Pretrial Intervention	Parole	Conditional Release	Control Release	Addiction Recovery	Other Post-Prison Release			
Capital	134	1	6		0	82	2	0	0	1	226	0.2%
Life Felony	691	16	51		0	115	161	0	0	4	1,038	0.7%
First Degree/Life	1,020	65	151		0	61	109	1	0	0	1,407	1.0%
First Degree	7,552	708	780		19	484	577	20	1	7	10,148	6.9%

Second Degree	20,852	3,247	2,442	122	543	1,405	41	23	6	28,681	19.6%
Third Degree	69,614	13,625	6,047	8,387	618	570	33	309	3	99,206	67.9%
Misdemeanor	4,309	175	22	53	9	0	0	0	0	4,568	3.1%
Data Unavailable	581	23	27	18	255	3	1	0	0	908	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>104,753</b>	<b>17,860</b>	<b>9,526</b>	<b>8,599</b>	<b>2,167</b>	<b>2,827</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>146,182</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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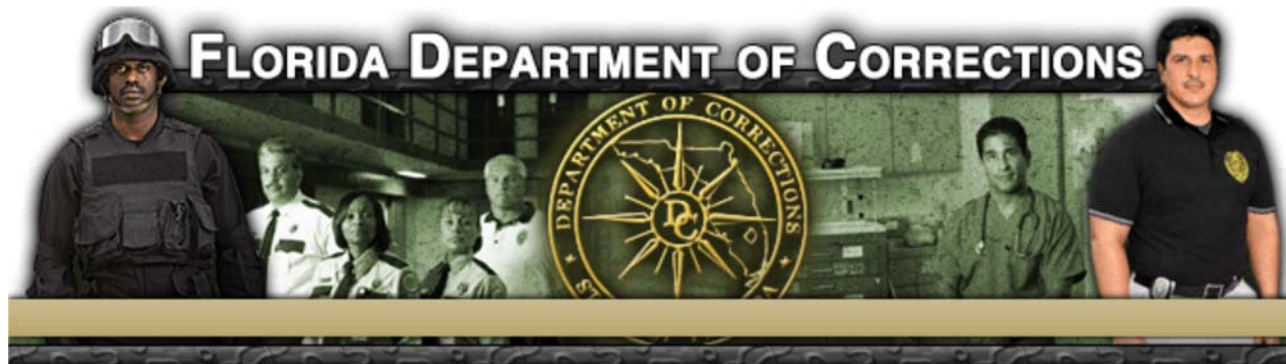
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CATEGORY  Primary Offense	ORIGINAL SENTENCE				POST-PRISON RELEASE					TOTAL	PERCENT
	Probation	Drug Offender Probation	Community Control	Pretrial Intervention	Parole	Conditional Release	Control Release	Addiction Recovery	Other Post-Prison Release		
<b>MURDER/MANSLAUGHTER</b>	<b>1,421</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2,248</b>	<b>1.5%</b>
Capital (1st Degree) Murder	240	5	21	0	145	49	0	0	1	461	0.3%
2nd Degree Murder	406	13	24	0	229	112	0	0	3	787	0.5%
3rd Degree Murder	24	1	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	33	0.0%
Homicide, Other	40	1	2	0	11	2	0	0	0	56	0.0%
Manslaughter	389	13	27	1	59	34	2	0	0	525	0.4%
DUI Manslaughter	322	21	26	0	3	13	0	0	1	386	0.3%
<b>SEXUAL OFFENSES</b>	<b>6,168</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,981</b>	<b>4.8%</b>
Capital Sexual Battery	1,019	1	30	0	11	52	0	0	0	1,113	0.8%
Life Sexual Battery	189	2	13	1	17	25	0	0	0	247	0.2%
1st Degree Sexual Battery	691	0	33	0	16	26	0	0	0	766	0.5%
2nd Degree Sexual Battery	532	3	62	0	4	41	0	0	0	642	0.4%
Sexual Assault, Other	49	1	1	1	13	0	0	0	0	65	0.0%
Lewd, Lascivious Behavior	3,688	7	317	1	24	111	0	0	0	4,148	2.8%
<b>ROBBERY</b>	<b>2,683</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4,177</b>	<b>2.9%</b>
Robbery with Weapon	1,289	76	163	0	293	299	6	0	3	2,129	1.5%
Robbery without Weapon	1,286	134	150	5	93	246	8	0	1	1,923	1.3%
Home Invasion, Robbery	108	2	8	0	2	5	0	0	0	125	0.1%
<b>VIOLENT PERSONAL OFFENSES</b>	<b>17,923</b>	<b>1,078</b>	<b>1,432</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>21,771</b>	<b>14.9%</b>
Home Invasion, Other	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0.0%
Carjacking	144	6	27	0	3	10	0	0	0	190	0.1%
Aggravated Assault	2,648	143	212	80	43	46	1	0	0	3,173	2.2%
Aggravated Battery	2,676	165	269	31	20	170	2	0	0	3,333	2.3%
Assault and Battery on LEO	1,701	183	116	99	7	91	0	0	0	2,197	1.5%
Assault/Battery, Other	555	31	44	25	1	12	0	0	0	668	0.5%

Aggravated Stalking	422	23	47	4	2	3	0	0	0	501	0.3%
Resisting Arrest with Violence	1,089	95	77	62	2	37	1	0	0	1,363	0.9%
Kidnapping	759	28	63	20	26	51	1	0	2	950	0.6%
Arson	457	18	42	6	14	11	1	0	1	550	0.4%
Abuse of Children	2,483	106	202	248	6	4	0	1	0	3,050	2.1%
Lve Accident, Injury/Death	778	52	54	13	2	0	0	1	0	900	0.6%
DUI, Injury	437	47	46	0	5	0	0	0	1	536	0.4%
Other Violent Offenses	3,772	181	233	76	28	67	0	0	0	4,357	3.0%
<b>BURGLARY</b>	<b>9,938</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>1,025</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13,118</b>	<b>9.0%</b>
Burglary of Structure	4,745	447	467	254	87	159	8	29	1	6,197	4.2%
Burglary of Dwelling	2,829	363	345	34	74	242	11	1	0	3,899	2.7%
Armed Burglary	487	45	85	0	11	64	6	0	1	699	0.5%
Burglary with Assault	626	32	70	2	14	64	0	0	0	808	0.6%
Burglary/Trespass, Other	1,251	62	58	133	5	6	0	0	0	1,515	1.0%
<b>THEFT, FORGERY, FRAUD</b>	<b>29,251</b>	<b>1,688</b>	<b>1,737</b>	<b>2,804</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>35,927</b>	<b>24.6%</b>
Grand Theft, Other	12,876	650	684	1,419	76	44	6	31	0	15,786	10.8%
Grand Theft, Automobile	1,901	168	137	72	18	32	2	13	0	2,343	1.6%
Stolen Property	2,380	319	273	33	27	68	6	0	1	3,107	2.1%
Forgery, Uttering & Counterfeiting	3,962	242	284	355	34	22	3	18	0	4,920	3.4%
Worthless Checks	1,230	31	51	127	4	0	1	1	0	1,445	1.0%
Fraudulent Practices	5,361	217	232	719	14	9	2	0	0	6,554	4.5%
Other Theft, Property Damage	1,541	61	76	79	9	5	1	0	0	1,772	1.2%
<b>DRUGS</b>	<b>20,082</b>	<b>12,542</b>	<b>2,974</b>	<b>4,329</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>41,090</b>	<b>28.1%</b>
Drugs, Sale/Purchase /Manufacturing	6,372	3,754	1,125	343	294	319	14	10	1	12,232	8.4%
Drugs, Trafficking	1,779	406	278	1	127	33	2	0	0	2,626	1.8%
Drugs, Possession/Other	11,931	8,382	1,571	3,985	176	54	7	126	0	26,232	17.9%
<b>WEAPONS</b>	<b>2,237</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2,860</b>	<b>2.0%</b>
Weapons, Discharging	467	31	53	9	6	7	0	0	0	573	0.4%
Weapons, Possession	1,742	145	149	99	30	84	3	0	2	2,254	1.5%
Weapons, Other	28	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	33	0.0%
<b>OTHER OFFENSES</b>	<b>14,797</b>	<b>1,146</b>	<b>1,274</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>17,731</b>	<b>12.1%</b>
Escape	2,118	252	246	89	18	68	1	26	1	2,819	1.9%
DUI, No Injury	1,923	194	155	5	20	1	0	31	0	2,329	1.6%
Traffic, Other	7,534	414	689	30	4	10	0	39	0	8,720	6.0%
Racketeering	372	13	17	1	3	4	0	0	1	411	0.3%
Pollution/Hazardous Materials	118	6	3	19	0	0	0	0	0	146	0.1%
Criminal Justice System Process*	1,584	227	141	66	6	8	0	5	0	2,037	1.4%
Other Offenses	1,148	40	23	42	12	3	0	1	0	1,269	0.9%
Data Unavailable	253	0	3	9	13	0	1	0	0	279	0.2%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>104,753</b>	<b>17,860</b>	<b>9,526</b>	<b>8,599</b>	<b>2,167</b>	<b>2,827</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>146,182</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\* Criminal Justice System Process refers to felonies such as jury tampering, failure to appear, failure to register as a sex offender, probation and parole violations, smuggling contraband and perjury, among others.



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- The majority (65.8%) of those on community supervision on June 30, 2006 were serving sentences of three years or less, with most of them falling between one and two years (34.6%).
- The average sentence length for those on community supervision on June 30 for the past four fiscal years has been 3.9 years.
- Those on parole on June 30, 2006 were serving the longest sentences with an average sentence length of 18.2 years, while those on pretrial intervention were serving the shortest with an average of 1.4 years.
- Of the 2,167 offenders on parole, 465 are serving life sentences on parole.

**SENTENCE LENGTH  
(SUPERVISION POPULATION ON JUNE 30, 2006)**

CATEGORY Primary Offense	ORIGINAL SENTENCE				POST-PRISON RELEASE					TOTAL	PERCENT
	Probation	Drug Offender Probation	Community Control	Pretrial Intervention	Parole	Conditional Release	Control Release	Addiction Recovery	Other Post-Prison Release		
1 Year or Less	11,379	760	565	3,260	84	1,142	24	277	10	17,501	12.0%
GT 1, LE 2 Yrs.*	33,706	7,918	2,952	5,129	237	602	14	14	2	50,574	34.6%
GT 2, LE 3 Yrs.	21,099	4,752	1,688	150	245	172	12	12	0	28,130	19.2%
GT 3, LE 4 Yrs.	7,411	1,661	1,234	18	155	129	6	15	1	10,630	7.3%
GT 4, LE 5 Yrs.	14,678	1,715	1,500	25	183	133	8	6	0	18,248	12.5%
GT 5, LE 10 Yrs.	10,844	872	1,185	6	339	486	12	8	3	13,755	9.4%
GT 10, LE 20 Yrs.	4,515	155	367	2	239	142	15	0	3	5,438	3.7%
GT 20, LE 30 Yrs.	610	17	21	0	76	13	4	0	1	742	0.5%
GT 30, LE 40 Yrs.	62	2	3	0	46	0	0	0	0	113	0.1%

GT 40, LE 50 Yrs.	29	1	0	0	19	0	1	0	0	50	0.0%
GT 50 Yrs.	37	0	0	0	66	1	0	0	0	104	0.1%
Life	120	2	6	0	465	1	0	0	1	595	0.4%
Data Unavailable	263	5	5	9	13	6	0	1	0	302	0.2%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>104,753</b>	<b>17,860</b>	<b>9,526</b>	<b>8,599</b>	<b>2,167</b>	<b>2,827</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>146,182</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Average**	4	2.9	3.9	1.4	18.2	3.1	6	0.7	7.3	3.9	
Median	3	2.2	3	1.5	7.5	1.4	2.9	0.2	1.2	2.5	

\* GT = greater than and LE = less than or equal to

\*\*Sentence lengths of 50 years or longer, and life are coded as 50 years for calculations of averages.

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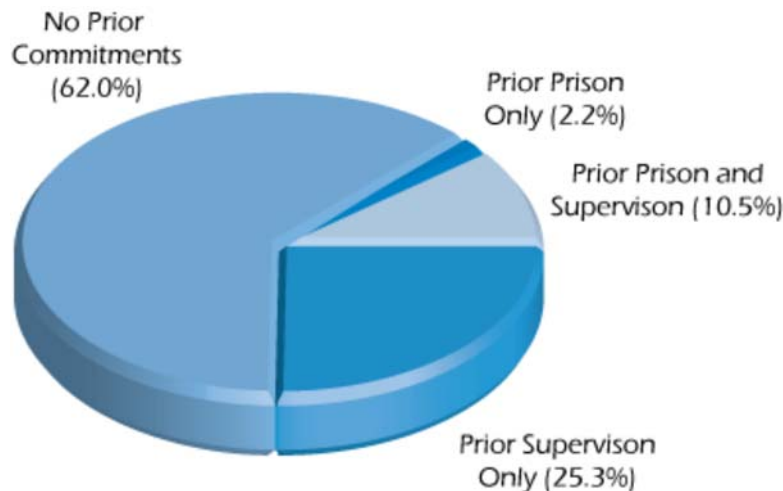
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**Total Prior Commitments  
by Type of Supervision**  
(Supervision Population on June 30, 2006)

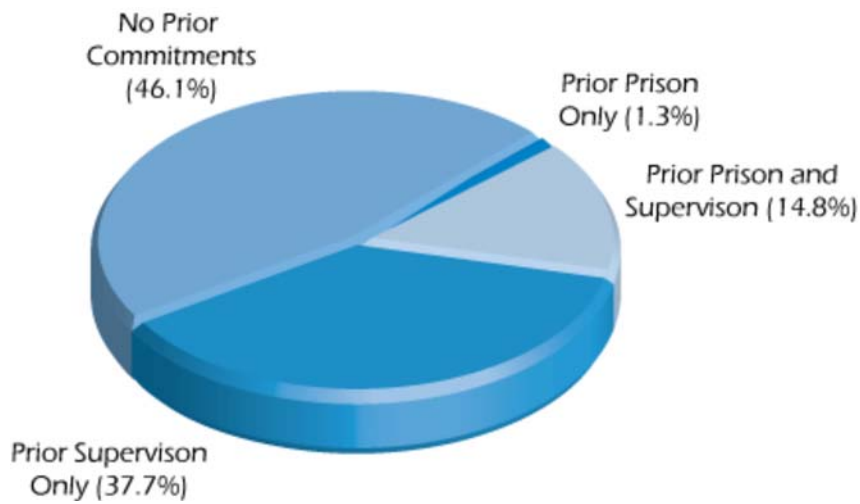
**PROBATION**  
**104,753**

Probation is the single largest category of community supervision, comprising 71.7% of all offenders on supervision. Almost two-thirds (62.0%) of those on community supervision on June 30, 2006 for probation had no prior commitments to either state prison in Florida or state supervision in Florida.



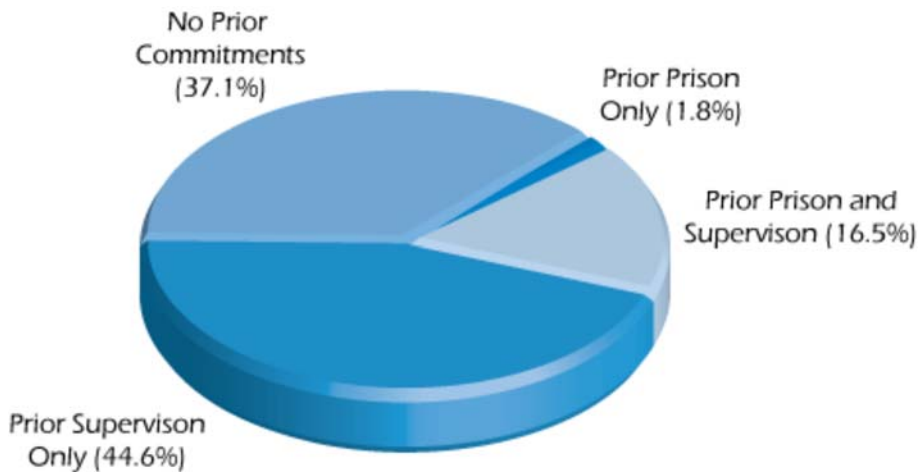
**DRUG OFFENDER PROBATION**  
**17,860**

Of those offenders on Drug Offender probation on June 30, 2006, slightly more offenders had no prior commitments (46.1%) than those who had prior supervision only commitments (37.7%).



**COMMUNITY CONTROL  
9,526**

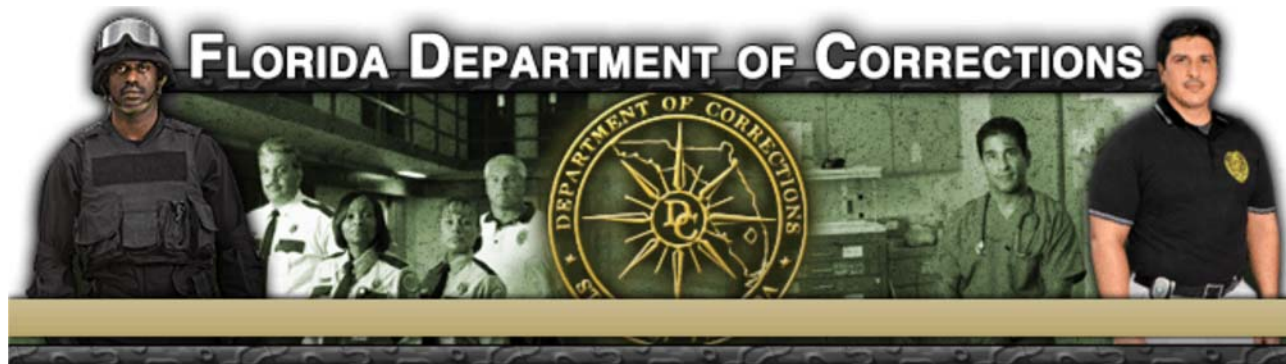
Almost half (44.6%) of the offenders on community control on June 30, 2006 had prior commitments of the supervision type only, and (37.1%) had no prior supervision or prior Florida state prison commitments.




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***Distribution of Sexual Offenders/Predators  
Fairly Equal Throughout State***

The Public Safety Information Act (PSIA), which became law on October 1, 1997, broadened public access to the records of sexual predators and sex offenders. An offender can be designated a sexual predator if he or she commits certain statutorily defined sex crimes that are first degree felonies or greater, or if he or she commits two or more second-degree or greater felony sex offenses as provided in section 775.21, Florida Statutes. In either case, the offense had to have been committed on or after October 1, 1993. An offender is a sex offender if he or she has been convicted of certain sex crimes listed in section 943.0435(1)(a), Florida Statutes, regardless of the date of offense. Both sexual predators and sex offenders are subject to registration and community notification. It should be noted that some of the sex offenders on supervision previously served state prison time for their offenses.

Sex offenders and sexual predators are supervised by probation officers with specialized training. Most of these offenders are subject to special conditions of supervision and they are supervised at a higher level than regular probation offenders. Some of these offenders are also subject to statutorily defined specific conditions of sex offender probation or sex offender community control. Some examples of special conditions may include offenders not being allowed to reside within 1,000 feet of a school, playground or daycare center, or offenders being required to submit to DNA testing, sex offender treatment, or counseling.

The table below shows that on June 30, 2006, the population of sexual predators and offenders was overwhelmingly male (97.9%) and distributed across all twenty of Florida's judicial circuits. While the percentages suggest that these offenders are more prevalent in large, urban circuits (Miami, Jacksonville, Clearwater, Tampa, and Orlando), the percentage of the circuit's caseload (total number of offenders under community supervision) that is made up of sexual predators and offenders is distributed equally.

**SEX OFFENDERS (PSIA & SEXUAL PREDATORS)  
(SUPERVISION POPULATION ON JUNE 30, 2006)**

<b>Judicial Circuit</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent</b>
01 Pensacola	364	9	373	4.4%
02 Tallahassee	253	7	260	3.1%
03 Lake City	251	5	256	3.0%
04 Jacksonville	558	11	569	6.8%
05 Tavares	487	22	509	6.1%
06 Clearwater	554	11	565	6.7%
07 Daytona Beach	359	6	365	4.3%

08 Gainesville	231	7	238	2.8%
09 Orlando	674	11	685	8.1%
10 Bartow	496	11	507	6.0%
11 Miami-Dade	925	14	939	11.2%
12 Sarasota	434	8	442	5.3%
13 Tampa	564	12	576	6.8%
14 Panama City	205	5	210	2.5%
15 West Palm Beach	307	8	315	3.7%
16 Key West	37	1	38	0.5%
17 Ft. Lauderdale	537	10	547	6.5%
18 Sanford	426	8	434	5.2%
19 Ft. Pierce	236	3	239	2.8%
20 Ft. Myers	335	6	341	4.1%
Interstate	3	0	3	0.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,236</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>8,411</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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**Community Supervision Releases  
from July 1, 2005 to June 30, 2006**

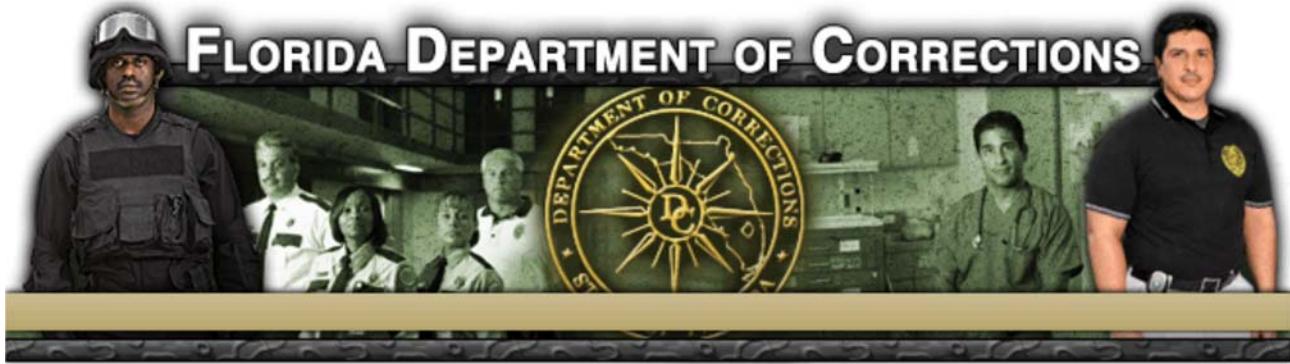
The community supervision release population consists of all offenders permanently removed from the Florida Department of Corrections from a specific term of supervision due to satisfaction of the sentence, a pardon, return to another state, death, revocation, or other court action.

	REASON FOR RELEASE AND TYPE OF SUPERVISION (SUPERVISION RELEASES FOR FY 2005-06)									Total	Percent
	Revocation New Felony	Revocation New Misdemeanor	Revocation Technical Violation	Pardon	Death	Normal Term	Early Term	Court Action	Return Other State Case		
<b>ORIGINAL SENTENCE</b>											
<b>PROBATION TOTAL</b>	<b>7,280</b>	<b>3,204</b>	<b>19,194</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,466</b>	<b>14,433</b>	<b>3,349</b>	<b>14,789</b>	<b>1,638</b>	<b>65,354</b>	<b>62.1%</b>
Felony Probation	6,946	2,989	17,978	1	1,392	12,525	3,167	13,708	1,596	60,302	57.3%
Misdemeanor Probation	158	145	788	0	26	1,026	109	603	28	2,883	2.7%
Administrative Probation	62	24	63	0	17	659	42	332	1	1,200	1.1%
Sex Offender Probation	114	46	365	0	31	223	31	146	13	969	0.9%
<b>DRUG OFFENDER PROBATION TOTAL</b>	<b>2,038</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>7,161</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>1,682</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>2,988</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15,448</b>	<b>14.7%</b>
<b>COMMUNITY CONTROL TOTAL</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>4,897</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,547</b>	<b>7.2%</b>
Community Control	753	413	4,832	0	152	494	97	716	0	7,457	7.1%
Community Control Sex Offender	6	4	65	0	2	6	1	6	0	90	0.1%
<b>PRETRIAL INTERVENTION TOTAL</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>2,598</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>2,287</b>	<b>1,547</b>	<b>3,161</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,078</b>	<b>9.6%</b>
Pretrial Intervention	194	145	1,775	0	13	2,129	1,149	975	0	6,380	6.1%
Pretrial Intervention - Drug Court	68	52	823	0	13	158	398	2,186	0	3,698	3.5%

<b>ORIGINAL SENTENCE TOTAL</b>	<b>10,339</b>	<b>4,718</b>	<b>33,850</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,801</b>	<b>18,902</b>	<b>5,514</b>	<b>21,660</b>	<b>1,642</b>	<b>98,427</b>	<b>93.5%</b>
<b>POST-PRISON RELEASE</b>											
<i>PAROLE TOTAL</i>	11	6	28	1	24	208	17	45	514	854	0.8%
Florida Parole	11	6	27	1	15	16	4	26	10	116	0.1%
Other State Parole	0	0	1	0	9	192	13	19	504	738	0.7%
<i>CONDITIONAL RELEASE TOTAL</i>	230	143	1,465	8	27	2,175	5	753	2	4,808	4.6%
<i>CONTROL RELEASE TOTAL</i>	4	0	10	0	1	8	0	7	0	30	0.0%
Control Release	4	0	10	0	1	5	0	7	0	27	0.0%
Administrative Control Release	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0.0%
<i>ADDICTION RECOVERY SUPERVISION TOTAL</i>	11	6	100	1	2	793	1	153	0	1,067	1.0%
<i>OTHER POST-PRISON RELEASE TOTAL</i>	3	2	3	0	10	40	1	2	1	62	0.1%
<b>POST-PRISON RELEASE TOTAL</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>1,606</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>3,224</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>6,821</b>	<b>6.5%</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>10,598</b>	<b>4,875</b>	<b>35,456</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1,865</b>	<b>22,126</b>	<b>5,538</b>	<b>22,620</b>	<b>2,159</b>	<b>105,248</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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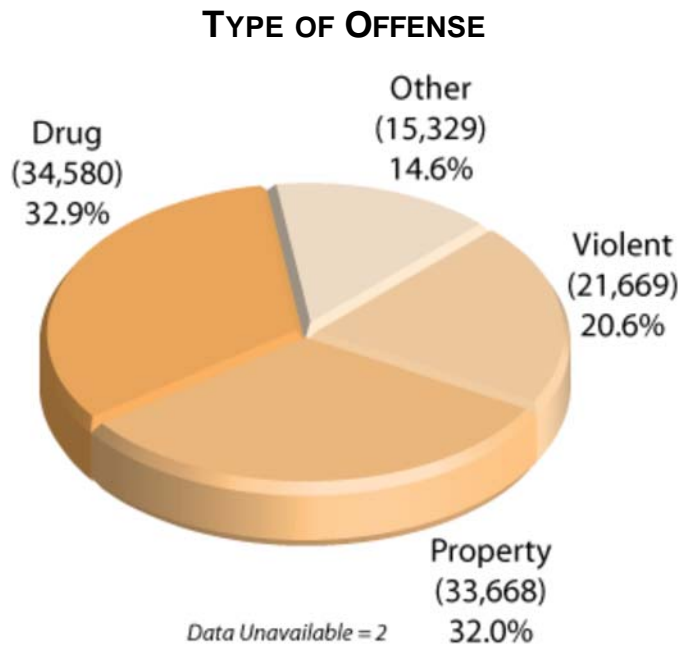


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**COMMUNITY SUPERVISION RELEASES**

**General Characteristics of FY 2005-06 Offender Releases**

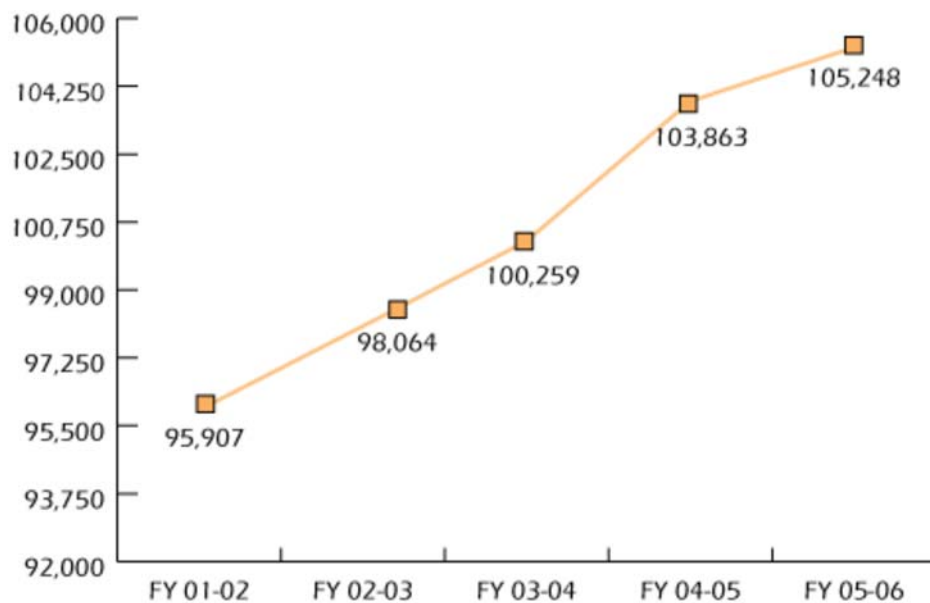


\* One of the following conditions must occur for a crime to be defined as violent under this definition: actual physical harm or threat of physical harm, or a reasonable probability existed that individual criminal acts could have resulted in unintended physical harm or the threat of physical harm.

CATEGORY	FY 2005-06	
<b>Total Releases</b>	<b>105,248</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	80,529	76.5%
Female	24,719	23.5%
<b>Race</b>		
White	64,801	61.6%
Black	36,077	34.3%

Other	4,353	4.1%
Data Unavailable	17	
<b>Age at Release</b>		
17 & Under	174	0.2%
18-24	26,629	25.3%
25-34	32,337	30.7%
35-49	35,805	34.0%
50-59	7,962	7.6%
60+	2,341	2.2%
<b>Prior DC Supervision Commitments</b>		
0	54,321	51.6%
1	24,874	23.6%
2	11,952	11.4%
3	6,307	6.0%
4+	7,794	7.4%

### COMMUNITY SUPERVISION RELEASES OVER FIVE YEARS



TYPE OF OFFENSE	NUMBER	PERCENT	AVERAGE SENTENCE LENGTH IN YEARS *	AVERAGE AGE AT OFFENSE
Murder, Manslaughter	637	0.6%	9.6	28.8
Sexual offenses	2,225	2.1%	7.0	32.6
Robbery	2,711	2.6%	4.4	25.4
Violent Personal offenses	15,194	14.4%	2.8	31.9
Burglary	9,321	8.9%	3.0	26.7
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	24,789	23.6%	2.6	30.7
Drug offenses	34,580	32.9%	2.3	31.1
Weapons	2,011	1.9%	2.4	30.2
Other	13,778	13.1%	2.1	33.1

Data Unavailable = 2

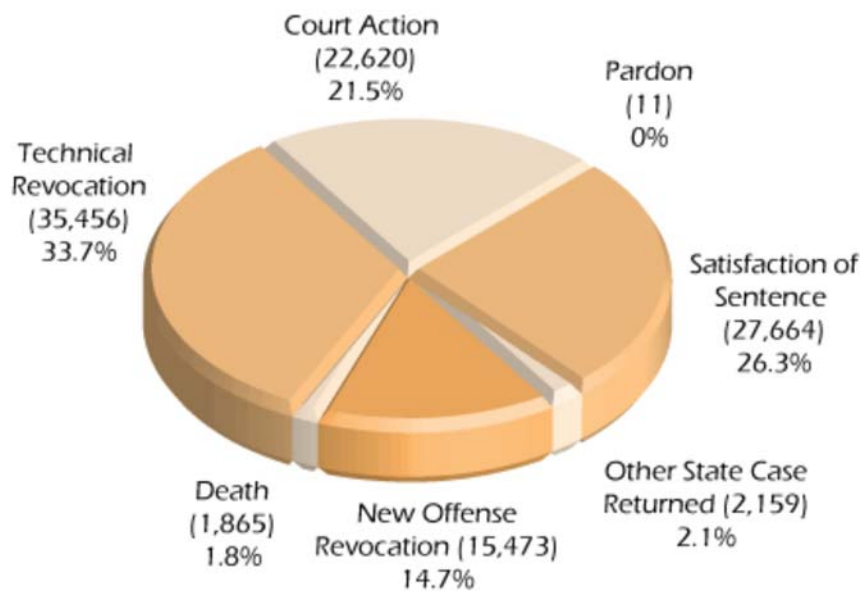
\* Sentence lengths of 50 years or longer and life are coded as 50 years for calculation of averages.

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FY 2005-06 (Total 105,248)****SUPERVISION RELEASES  
BY CATEGORY IN FY 2005-06  
(TOTAL 105,248)**

- The number of offenders released from supervision has increased the last five years from 95,907 in FY 2001-02 to 105,248 releases in FY 2005-06.
- Over one third (33.7%) of the offenders were released due to technical revocation, followed by 26.3% released through satisfaction of their sentence and 21.5% were released through some type of court action.





*Many offenders on supervision are tested for drugs regularly. If they test positive, their supervision is revoked and they may be sent to prison.*



*There are many types of electronic monitoring systems, including radio frequency, active and passive GPS. This particular unit is an active GPS tracking device, which monitors offenders in near real time.*

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