

**Florida Department of Corrections**  
**Annual Report**  
**FY 2006-2007**  
**The Guidebook to Corrections in Florida**



Contains statistics about Florida prison inmates  
and offenders on community supervision  
from July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007

[www.dc.state.fl.us/pub/annual](http://www.dc.state.fl.us/pub/annual)

*Cover designed by **A. Zorn & P. Sullivan**, who are enrolled in the Vocational Graphic Arts class at Calhoun Correctional Institution. Inmates working at PRIDE Enterprises at Calhoun Correctional Institution printed this annual report as part of their vocational training in the printing process.*

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## Secretary's Message

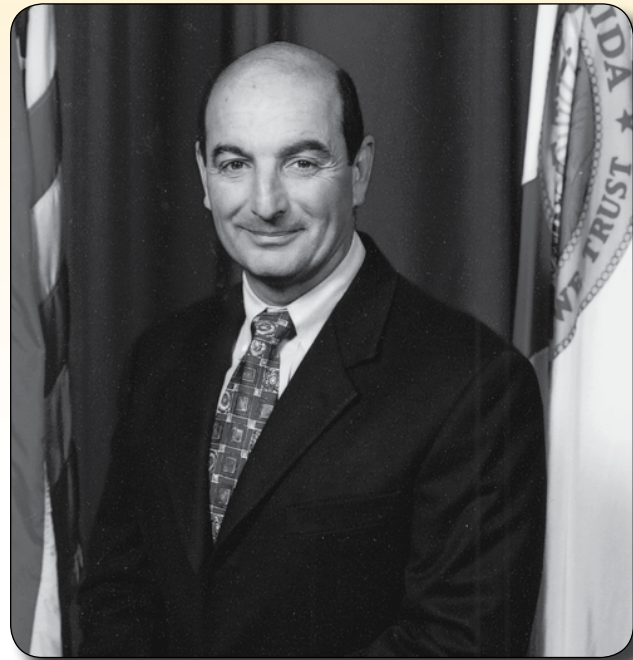
There are two unequivocal facts about the Department of Corrections: 1) Our mission is significant and unique; and 2) What we are called to do is subject to scrutiny and criticism. These facts will never change - nor should they. Criticism may be unfair at times and final judgment is ultimately in the eye of the beholder, but I firmly believe that these facts make us better and stronger by challenging us to persevere and meet our formidable mission. In the words of Thomas Edison, "Restlessness and discontent are the first necessities of progress."

This past year, the culture of the Department has improved, as we have inspired in our workforce a climate to promote ethics, integrity, and professionalism. We realize the importance of our Code of Conduct. These are not mere words printed on paper. They are inherent qualities to achieve exemplary public service, a commitment to public safety, the support and protection of fellow co-workers and the proper supervision, care, and transition of nearly a quarter-million inmates and community-supervised offenders.

It is my belief that these characteristics and the processes we have implemented will prepare us to meet even greater challenges. Likewise, I am proud of what our 27,000 employees both accomplished and overcame in 2006-2007.

Late 2006, questions arose in regard to the Department of Corrections' execution procedures. As a matter of fidelity to the laws that govern us, the Department completed an immediate and thorough appraisal of its procedures. We set three guiding principles to shape this review: 1) The Department must put foremost the objective of a humane and dignified death; 2) While the entire process of execution should be transparent, the concerns and emotions of all those involved must be addressed; and 3) Without impinging on the other principles, the execution should not be of long duration. We subsequently implemented both our observations and the many recommendations of the Governor's Commission on the Administration of Lethal Injection.

Spring 2007, several employees were involved in a series of dehumanizing and degrading behaviors at Hendry Correctional Institution. However, an aggressive and immediate response that same evening contained the situation. An aggressive and continued



pursuit of the facts resulted in the uncovering of additional unsavory incidents. While these incidents were disturbing, they remind us that we must remain vigilant and restless in our efforts to maintain law, ethics and morality. There will always be a few amongst us who challenge our entirety. Ultimately, we are judged by how we respond to the challenge.

The Department's Office of the Inspector General has been instrumental in both meeting the challenges of that evening at Hendry and the challenges of the long-term. When proper systems are in place, corruption or the potential for corruption can be overcome at any level of the Department. From 1999 to 2006, the Office of Inspector General was first reduced in size by a leadership eager to cut and then curtailed in scope by a leadership anxious to stifle insights into internal Department behavior. However, a renewed focus on proper staffing, organization and autonomy has been essential to the Office's renewed efforts to prevent incidents like those at Hendry from going unchecked.

- In 2006-2007, the Office completed 25 audits/reviews, as compared to 10 in 2004-2005.
- The Office's Drug Detection Canine Unit and Contraband Interdiction Unit both continued to serve our many institutions, maintaining security as it pertains to the introduction of illegal and dangerous substances.

- The use of monitoring activities over inmate telephone conversations allowed the Department to intervene in numerous attempts to smuggle drugs into prison facilities.
- Additionally, the Bureau of State Investigations has implemented initiatives that appear to successfully curb the perpetuating of isolated incidents, including the establishment of early warning systems to track and prevent staff misconduct.

Fall 2007, we were challenged again, when the Office of the Inspector General concluded an investigation into the moving of inmates by outside attorneys and individuals for money. The investigation revealed that attorneys were charging money to arrange inmate transfers to desirable facilities. It was learned that the attorneys and others would contact Department of Corrections' Classification employees to have the moves expedited or approved even when the inmate was not eligible. The investigation failed to reveal that the current employees received any compensation. However, the investigation did reveal that vigilance, proper systems and good people can overcome a corrupted few and mitigate the impacts of what could have been a dangerous situation.

May 2007, Assistant Secretary of Institutions George Sapp addressed the Department, writing, "I have said many times that if you do the right thing for the right reasons, everything will fall into place." Continuously, the many capable leaders of the Department have proven this statement true. As we enter 2008, I am confident in our current leadership – senior leadership, regional directors, wardens, circuit administrators and many others. These fine professionals were instrumental in rebuilding the image of the Department, consistently demonstrating that their word is their bond.

Systems are now in place to ensure staff is treated fairly and with dignity:

- The random drug testing policy for employees in Florida law was implemented to help those who test positive get a chance to rehabilitate and contribute to the agency – not as punishment.
- The Department has corrected a merit promotion system that in recent years had allowed for decisions that were arbitrary, punitive and showed favoritism. Current promotion procedures consider a variety of factors including training, education, experience, performance quality, length of service, time in grade, and potential to serve at a higher level of responsibility. Promotion eligibility is

tied to specific training, past disciplinary actions and overall performance records. Nepotism and cronyism are not tolerated.

- Physical fitness has been emphasized and taken root in the Department, aided by an improved importance on health lifestyles.

In order to attract the finest recruits, a dynamic recruitment campaign featuring our own employees was developed to advertise careers within the Department. A recruitment website <http://fldocjobs.com>, and toll-free number 1-866-JOB-FDOC were created for potential applicants. These tools provide interested applicants one single point of contact in pursuing a career within the Department of Corrections. This has assisted the Department in reducing vacancies statewide but particularly in critical areas such as in Region IV. The vacancy rate for this region alone dropped nearly two percent from 5 to 3.2 percent.

Additionally, we placed into law accountability measures and internal oversight mechanisms to ensure that employee clubs expend funds in support of programs and activities that increase employee morale and strengthen the institution's relationship with the community.

An innovative initiative implemented this year helping victims and their families of crime was the Cold Case Cards program involving a partnership between the Department, the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, the Attorney General's Office and Crime Stoppers programs throughout Florida. By distributing thousands of decks of cards featuring unsolved murders or missing person's cases to Florida inmates, the Department is doing its part to help solve these cases. Inmates can call the tip line anonymously and claim a reward if their tip about a case leads to an arrest. Since the program's inception in July 2007, there have been two arrests for previously unsolved homicide cases. Recognized nationally, the Florida Department of Corrections is the first prison system in the country to distribute Crime Stoppers Cold Case Playing Card decks to prison inmates.

As public safety is our charge, we continue to reap the successes of our absconder initiative, soliciting the assistance of numerous state and federal agencies in this effort. Since February 2006, we have seen a 31.2 percent decrease in the number of absconders (44,020 to 30,276).

Also on the Community Corrections front, I am proud of our probation officers for their consistent

and thoughtful implementation of the Department's modified "Zero Tolerance" policy. Since we updated the policy, to stress that only "willful" violations of probation be reported, we have seen a 22 percent decline in the number of technical probation violations. This is good for both the criminal justice system as a whole and our individual probation officers, who are often stretched-thin, to address a demanding workload.

Amongst our agency's accomplishments was the revision of our mission statement to include the reentry of prisoners into society. Our mission statement now reads:

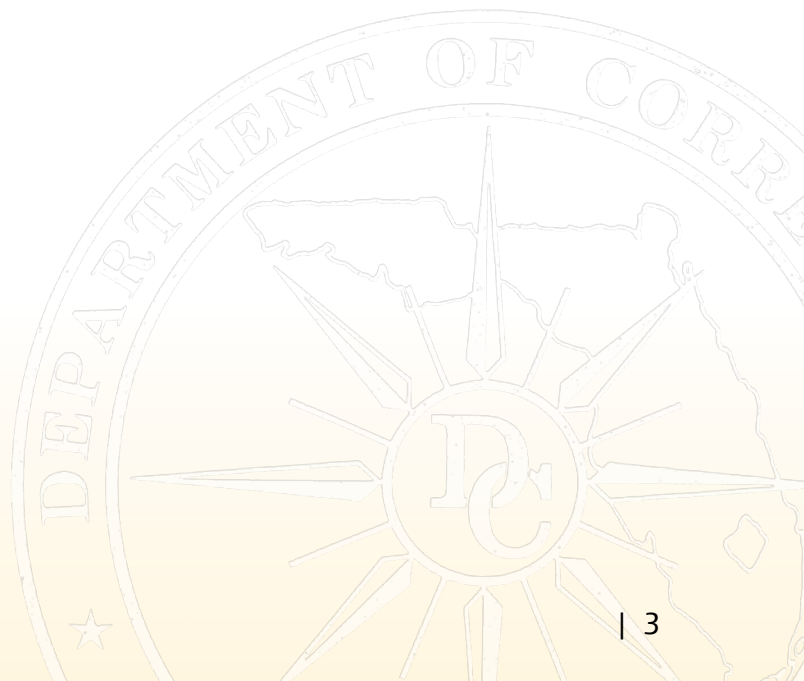
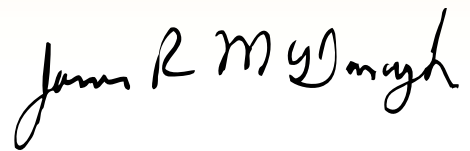
"To protect the public, ensure the safety of Department personnel, and provide for the proper care and supervision of all offenders under our jurisdiction while assisting, as appropriate, their reentry into society."

A successful reentry into free society is an essential tenet to maintaining public safety. Crime deterrence is the greatest means to protect Floridians from becoming the victims of crime. Our goal is to bring the recidivism rate (recommitment to prison) down from its current rate of 32 percent to 20 percent by 2012. This past year, we took several necessary steps to enhance our reentry efforts, including:

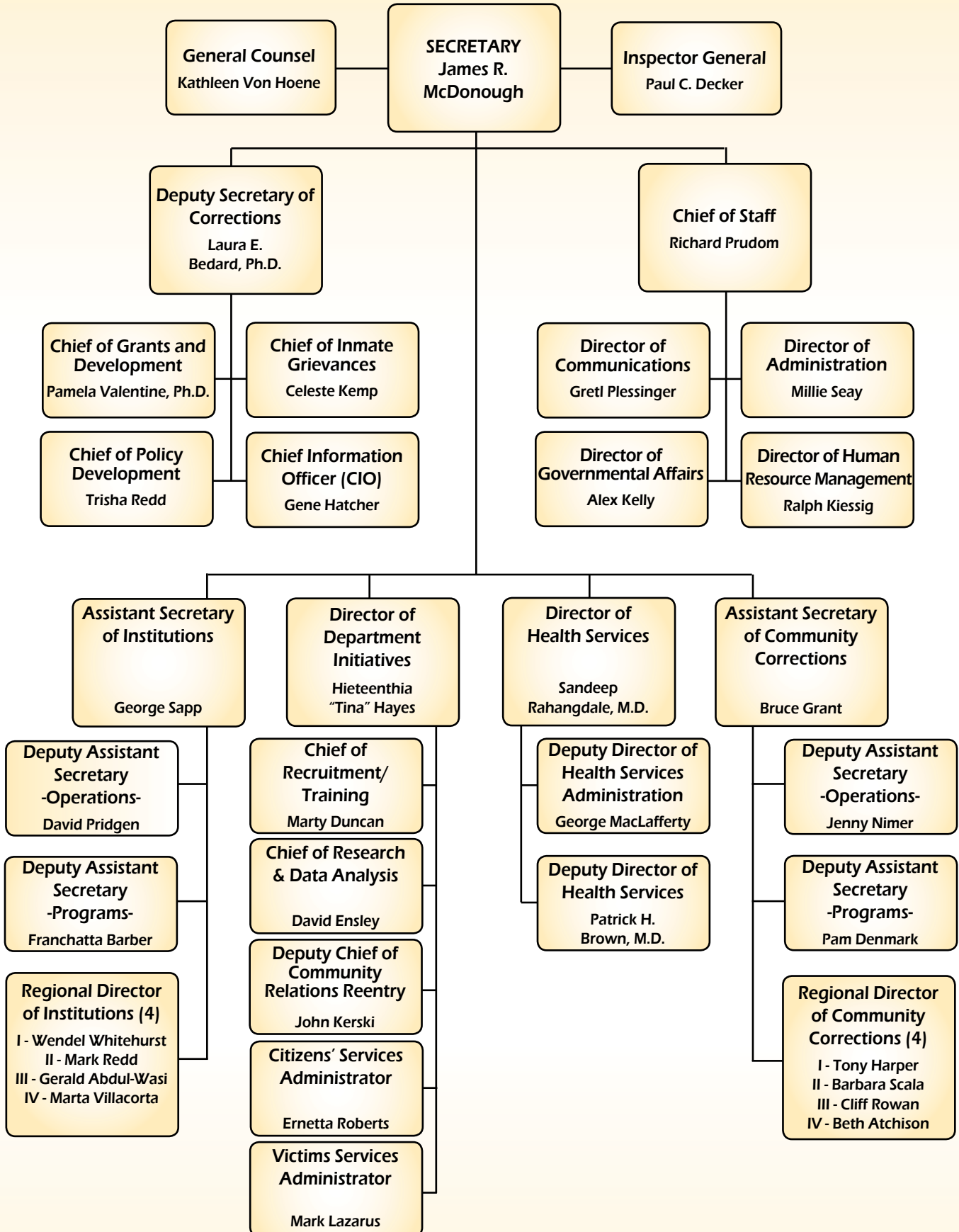
- Implementation of Governor Crist's initiative to automatically restore the civil rights of ex-offenders, who have already paid their debt to society. The Restoration of Civil Rights is often a key ingredient in obtaining meaningful employment for ex-offenders, thereby reducing the future occurrence of crime. In six months time, Institutions and Community Corrections staff vigorously reviewed the files of 280,712 ex-offenders, finding 150,663 possible candidates for restoration of civil rights.
- Initiation of a comprehensive strategic plan for reentry.
- Aggressive pursuit of federal reentry grants.
- Institution of new policies for the 100-Hour Transition Program.
- Coordination of reentry seminars at correctional institutions, and developing a plan to take this initiative statewide.
- Completion of a pilot program at Wakulla C.I., testing viable options to provide inmates with a valid form of identification upon release.

- Completion of a computer-based literacy pilot initiative and, subsequently, expansion into 18 institutions.
- Partnership with the state courts and numerous state agencies, including the Departments of Children and Families and Juvenile Justice, to improve services for the mentally ill.

I am proud of the great strides the Department of Corrections has made in the past year, and anticipate further improvements. I am grateful for the privilege of serving alongside the men and women in the finest corrections department in the nation to fulfill the oath we have taken to our office and to the constitutions of the State of Florida and the United States of America.



# Organization Chart





# 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)

- Handled or assisted with processing at least 305 public records requests, 808 subpoenas, 232 Corrections Mental Health Institution (CMHI) Involuntary medication hearings, and 24 CMHI recommitment hearings.
- Reviewed over 5,738 non-appealable employee disciplinary actions, 1,177 appealable disciplinary actions and 1,408 investigations for the Inspector General’s Office and provided legal advice in the area of employment law on a daily basis to central office, regional personnel offices and institutions.
- Represented the Department in court in over 500 cases relating to sentence structure and gain time and reviewed over 1,000 pleadings from the Attorney General’s Office.
- Coordinated with the Division of Risk Management in the management of 100 notices of intent and over 400 lawsuits pending against the Department and its personnel.
- Along with the Department of Corrections’ (DC) Office of Legislative Affairs, evaluated The Governor’s Commission on Administration of Lethal Injection’s “Final Report with Findings and Recommendations,” and submitted the Department’s response, reviewing and commenting on 40 separate recommendations in an effort to ensure a proper execution procedure and its implementation.
- Assisted the Office of the Attorney General in the defense of state execution procedures in



the matter of State v. Lightbourne, Case No. 1981-170-CF-A-01, Marion County Circuit Court.

- Assumed the HIPAA Privacy Officer responsibilities from the Office of Health Services.
- Prepared a pandemic flu response plan for the Office of the General Counsel.
- Proactively filed claims and obtained reimbursement from insurance carriers for medical treatment provided by the Department to inmates injured in automobile accidents.
- The Contracts Section received 15 notices of intent to protest, seven of which resulted in formal petitions in FY 2006-07.
- Obtained orders setting aside sentences that unlawfully exempt sex offenders from sex offender requirements.
- Provided advice on implementation and interpretation of Anti-Murder Act, Restoration of Civil Rights Act, and the Jessica Lunsford and Adam Walsh Acts.
- Reviewed 59 notifications of upcoming releases of Sex Offenders without approved residences.

## Inspector General

### Bureau of State Investigations

- Received 26,645 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 26,645 incidents reported to the IG’s Bureau of State Investigations, 4,696, official investigations were assigned and 204 were forwarded to State Attorney’s Offices throughout Florida for possible criminal prosecution.
- Conducted unannounced interdiction operations at DC facilities via the Contraband Interdiction Unit, 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.

# Accomplishments

## Bureau of Internal Audit

During FY 2006-07, the Bureau's Audit Section completed seven audits, five follow-up audits and six reviews. The areas audited included:

- Entering/Exiting DC facilities
- Statewide Vending Service contracts
- DC recycling program
- Tool and Sensitive Items
- Water/Wastewater contracts
- Jacksonville Memorial Hospital contract.

Areas reviewed included a special analysis of the Aramark contract's per diem costs; an Operational Review of Hendry C.I. and a review of the staff housing program.

During FY 2006-07, the Bureau also created and implemented the "Contract Management Review" (CMR) Section.

## Deputy Secretary

### Office of Information Technology (OIT)

- Developed the Department of Corrections Accreditation Management System (DCAMS) which offers the capability to evaluate actual operations against national standards and provides the opportunity to remedy any deficiencies, thereby improving the quality of correctional programs and services. Internal inspections are conducted by the American Correctional Association (ACA) unit of the Office of Institutions to ensure that individual institutions are prepared for the accreditation process. The DCAMS system provides a clearinghouse of standards assessed during ACA accreditation as well as the results and findings of internal ACA reviews.

- Implemented the Records Track system which provides the Bureau of Classification and Central



In addition to Drug Detection Canine Units, the Department also uses dogs trained to track and detain inmates who have escaped. These dogs are also called upon to assist local law enforcement with escapes, or when a child or elderly person is missing.

Records a means to track public records requests. The Records Track system records the name and contact information of the requestor, a notation of any fees required to compile and return the request, as well as the date the request was fulfilled. The results of all public information requests on an inmate become a part of that inmate's

electronic record in the Inmate Record Imaging Systems (IRIS).

- The Office of Information Technology deployed the Emergency Action Center (EAC) Duty Log application on June 25, 2007. This application improves Emergency Action Center efficiency and effectiveness by allowing EAC operators to record and categorize calls received from the institutions. Calls can be categorized using over forty unique incident types. A standardized procedural checklist is presented to the EAC operator based on the incident type. This tool improves the ability of Security Operations to respond to and communicate emergency incidents.
- Completed the Offender Based Information System (OBIS) reengineering feasibility study. This effort resulted in an appropriation of \$1.5 million to develop detailed OBIS system specifications and redesign and establish a project management office. The specifications form the foundation for selecting a replacement product for OBIS.
- Given the critical nature of services provided to the state of Florida by the Department, it is essential that the Office of Information Technology conduct annual testing of the Disaster Recovery (DR) plan. The DR plan was exercised in total in FY 2006-07. Recovery teams exercised components depicting critical processes within their

# Accomplishments

individual units during an emergency scenario. The exercise tested communications with the central recovery center and several remote locations simulating statewide access. New hardware configurations and components added since the previous test were introduced by the engineering teams. The exercise strategies were focused on critical applications, areas with recent change, and known challenges encountered during past exercises. The primary recovery team performed their tasks from the recovery center.

- Implemented the new version of the Imaging system's software, Stellant IBPM 7.5, on the backend servers and over 2,000 clients. The Imaging system provides the DC employees, Florida Parole Commission and Florida Department of Law Enforcement access to digitized offender records on the active offender population for offender management needs. This allowed for the uploading of 12,420,000 offender records currently in the system today.
- The Department's primary information system, OBIS, was updated to implement the rule requiring the expansion of DNA collection to include all felony offenses. Institutions will receive lists of inmates being released who are affected by the new rule so that a DNA submission may be obtained upon release of the inmate. The expansion of DNA collection is a legislative requirement effective July 1, 2007.
- The Office of Information Technology and the Office of Community Corrections is piloting the mobile data access system, which provides Community Corrections officers the ability to remotely review and update information regarding supervised offenders while in the field.
- Programming updates were implemented in order to address the Public Safety Information Act (PSIA) and Jessica Lunsford Act (JLA) require-



The Department of Corrections is responsible for the custody, care and treatment of more than 94,000 inmates and more than 150,000 offenders on community supervision.

ments to ensure that all cases are identified, as well as enhance officer safety and assist staff in their daily responsibilities. The programming included new databases/tables for victim information, juvenile sex offender identification, and inclusion of arrest history. Kidnap offenses were identified and this information is shared with the Florida Department of Law Enforcement.

## Bureau of Grant Management

In January of 2007 the Bureau of Grant Development was established in the Office of the Secretary to assist in successfully acquiring grants, yielding non general revenue funds that would help the Department fulfill its mission. By April, the Bureau had a policy and procedure in effect to establish guidelines for the acquisition of grants, and

began submitting grant requests to various federal agencies.

## Bureau of Inmate Grievances

- Processed 33,025 inmate grievance appeals.

## Chief of Staff

### Public Affairs

- The Office of Public Affairs responded to 2,104 media calls, processed 56 Public Records requests, and coordinated 45 media interviews with inmates in various institutions throughout the state; and ran a recruitment slogan contest. The winning entry: "A Career of Courage."
- The Office of Public Affairs created, planned, initiated, executed and managed the Department's multi-media recruitment marketing campaign. Various other DC offices played major roles in this project, especially the Office of Information Technology, as well as several outside vendors. This ongoing effort included

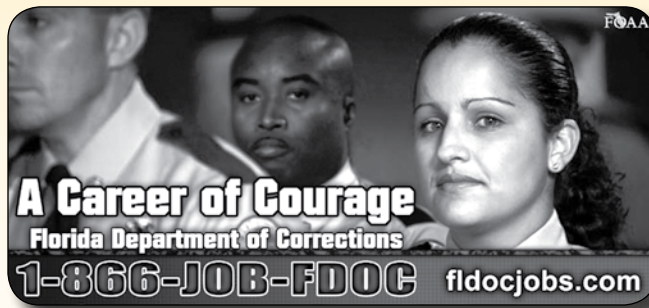
# Accomplishments

creating and launching a new recruitment website (<http://fldocjobs.com>), procuring a unique web address and toll-free number 1-866-JOB-FDOC (1-866-562-3362), designing and printing several specifically-targeted brochures and posters, and the creation, production and distribution of radio, television, print and outdoor advertisements.

- Public Affairs also compiled and edited 52 Correctional Compass weekly newsletters, which were emailed to 15,000+ (out of 28,000) DC employees statewide who have email, and 52 CO-eNewsletters, which were emailed to all Central Office (Tallahassee) employees to keep them informed of ongoing activities and pertinent news.

## Office of Governmental Affairs

- Responded to 540 constituent inquiries made by Florida state legislators and their staff.
- Tracked 481 bills and provided detailed analysis on 120 companion measures and amendments during the 2007 Legislative Session.
- Lobbied successfully for the passage of the Department's 2007 legislative package, which included these legislative priorities:
- Permits designated authorized emergency vehicles to use sirens and deviate from traffic control devices when operating in emergency mode. This provision addressed difficulties encountered while transporting inmates in medical emergency situations and assisting law enforcement during inmate escapes and mutual aid calls.
- Enhances the working relationship between community corrections, local law enforcement, counties and the courts by codifying several best practices, including the use of "notices to appear" and "notification letters of a technical violation," when appropriate.
- Codifies a more accountable use of the Department's Employee Benefit Trust Fund, while simultaneously allowing the fund to be used for em-



Actual working Correctional Officers were used in the Department's recruitment campaign. Learn more at <http://fldocjobs.com> or call 1-866-JOB-FDOC.

ployee appreciation and assistance programs and activities and charitable and community support programs.

- Requires the Department to conduct a caseload and risk-assessment study to determine management caseload ratios for offenders on state supervision by December 31, 2007.
- The following items were secured and represent funding above the Department's FY 2006-07 base budget:
  - ♦ \$164.4 million in fixed capital outlay funds for the construction of new inmate housing units.
  - ♦ \$2 million in increased in-prison substance abuse treatment services.
  - ♦ \$500,000 in increased inmate education programming.
  - ♦ \$1 million to upgrade the radiology equipment at the Reception and Medical Center Hospital.
  - ♦ \$1.5 million for the modernization of the Offender Based Information System (OBIS).
  - ♦ \$1.5 million for new motor vehicles.
- Lobbied for the passage of House Bill 1477, related to forensic mental health. The bill provides matching grants to communities to bring together criminal justice, mental health, and community leaders to develop local programs to identify and treat adults and juveniles with mental health problems to reduce their burden on the criminal justice system. The bill also establishes the Criminal Justice Mental Health Policy Council, which will include a representative from the Department.

## Office of Community Corrections

The Office of Community Corrections encompasses operational areas such as probation and parole services, interstate compact, and program areas including community and substance abuse programs.

# Accomplishments

- **Implementing Anti-Murder Act (Senate Bill 146)** – Community Corrections coordinated with FDLE in implementing the Anti-Murder Act by hosting interagency meetings and developing training resources and database programming. Since March 12, 2007, “Violent Felony Offender of Special Concern” offenders display on the Criminal Justice Network (CJNET), which assists booking facilities and the courts in identifying offenders who should not be released from custody until the court determines if the offender is a danger to the community. The DC is hosting meetings with FDLE, the Office of the State Court Administrator, the Florida Prosecuting Attorneys Association, the Governor’s Office of Policy and Budget, the Florida Association of Court Clerks and Comptrollers, the Florida Sheriff’s Association, and several other local law enforcement and court officials in order to discuss any legal, fiscal, or administrative impediments to the implementation of the Anti-Murder Act. The DC is responsible for preparing a report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by February 1, 2008 regarding implementation and any recommended legislative actions, if necessary, based on the feedback from the participating entities.
- **Implementing Cybercrimes Against Children Act (Senate Bill 1004)** - The Cybercrimes Against Children Act of 2007 is being implemented by entering offender’s email addresses and instant message names provided by offenders into the Department’s database. Beginning October 1, 2007, this information is electronically transmitted daily to FDLE as required. This legislation was passed in order to comply with one of the federal requirements of the 2006 Adam Walsh Act.
- **Sexual Offender License Updates (Senate Bill 988)** – Community Corrections is implementing this bill by ensuring that sexual predators and sexual offenders on supervision who are required to register have their driver license or identifica-



tion card updated by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles with statute information to identify the offender as a sexual predator (775.21, F.S.) or as a sexual offender (943.0435, F.S.). Offenders are being instructed to report to the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles Office during the month of their re-registration to obtain their new drivers license or identification card with the appropriate marking “775.21, F.S.” for sexual predators and “943.0435, F.S.” for sexual offenders.

- **Sexual Offender Registration (Senate Bill 1604)** – Community Corrections is implementing this bill by instructing certain sexual offenders and sexual predators to register with the sheriff’s office quarterly instead of semi-annually. This is one of the 2006 Adam Walsh Act provisions.
- **Restoration of Civil Rights Initiative** – At the request of Governor Crist, the DC and the Florida Parole Commission formed the Restoration of Civil Rights Task Force on April 12, 2007 to review offenders for the restoration of their civil rights. Felons who have completed their sentences are being reviewed for eligibility to have their rights restored to vote, serve on juries, and hold certain professional licenses. The Office of Executive Clemency recently revised the eligibility criteria for civil rights restoration and in doing so, increased the number of offenders who must be reviewed for restoration of civil rights. Training and OBIS programming was quickly coordinated, developed, and provided to staff to carry out the review process for offenders identified as Level 1 (offenders without certain violent offenses in the database, identified in the Civil Rights rules). The DC began conducting reviews on April 24, 2007. As of August 17, 2007, there were approximately 90,000 reviews remaining of the original 298,000 Level 1 offenders requiring a review for civil rights restoration.
- **DNA Collections** – Beginning July 1, 2007, the DC began collecting DNA specimens from the remaining offenders under supervision with any felony

# Accomplishments

offense, regardless of their crime, if they have not already done so. This was the result of the Florida Legislature providing funding to FDLE for the final phase to expand the DNA collection requirement to include “any felony offense” as currently outlined in Section 943.325(1) (b) 5, Florida Statutes.

- **Community Resource Directory** – Community Corrections developed a ‘Community Resource Directory’ with statewide and local resources to provide offenders under supervision, probation officers, and judges with some of the available local and state resources utilized to assist offenders with employment and educational opportunities, as well as other resources and services that may benefit offenders. This directory is located on the DC public website and includes links to employment opportunities, social services, counseling services, educational and vocational centers, health services, transportation, and housing.
- **Sex Offender Supervision Resource** – Community Corrections developed and placed on the internal Community Corrections website a ‘Sex Offender Supervision Resource’ Web page which includes federal and state legislation relating to sex offender requirements, procedures, forms, training materials, treatment information, and other links for officers’ use in the supervision of sex offenders.
- **Probation Officer Recruitment Video** – Community Corrections assisted in the development of a probation officer recruitment video that is available on the public DC website. It provides a brief description of the probation officer’s role and responsibilities.

## Electronic Monitoring

- Provided Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) system, radio frequency and related policy and procedure training statewide to approximately 971 officers and supervisors during the fiscal year.
- Despite a 57% increase in the GPS offender population from 839 active

GPS offenders under supervision in FY 2005-06 to 1,319 in FY 2006-07, reduced the total number of alarm notifications per offender per month statewide from 14.3 in FY 2005-06 to 13.9 in FY 2006-07.

## Absconder Unit

- Since the beginning of FY 2006-07, the number of absconders has continued to decline from 39,087 on June 30, 2006 to 32,134 on June 30, 2007, a reduction of 18%. Since its inception in 2001, the Absconder Unit has reduced the number of outstanding absconder warrants by 34%.
- The Office of Community Corrections Absconder Unit has enhanced its efforts to locate high profile absconders such as Sex Offenders and Sexual Predators. In November 2006, the Unit implemented a Featured 40 list of Sex Offender Absconders on the Department’s public website. To date, 19 listed sex offenders have been captured.
- An official agreement was established between DC and the Department of Children and Family Services (DCF) whereby the Absconder Unit will supply Absconder data to DCF, which can be compared to information in the DCF database to identify absconders who are receiving cash benefits through DCF. The Absconder Unit is following up on the address information to ensure that all possible apprehension efforts are made.

## Statewide Training

The Office of Community Corrections training section coordinated the training of Correctional Probation Officers in the following areas during the fiscal year:

- **Gang Interdiction and Drug Identification Training** took place in April and May 2007. Twenty officers from each region underwent the gang training to improve their skills in identifying a rapidly rising and dangerous gang population, and another 20 officers underwent training so they



Gang members are often identified by their tattoos.

# Accomplishments

could recognize and identify illegal substances that their offenders may be possessing or abusing.

- **Training in Sex Offender Management: Current Information on Supervision, Treatment and Polygraphs** also took place in April and May 2007. Statewide, Correctional Probation Specialists underwent this training to enhance their understanding of changes to FS 948.30, information provided by polygraph results and information on sex offender treatment issues.

## Bureau of Substance Abuse Programs

- Provided over 37,717 offenders with community-based substance abuse residential and outpatient substance abuse treatment services (15.1% received residential services and 84.9% received outpatient services). These services were provided through over 100 contracts with community-based providers.
- Conducted 584,063 drug tests on offenders under community supervision.
- Provided mandatory, in-prison substance abuse treatment to 6,771 inmates during the fiscal year.
- The DC, in partnership with three community mental health agencies: Act Corporation, Inc., Henderson Mental Health Center, Inc., and Gulf Coast Jewish Family Services, implemented three reentry and diversion programs for chronically mentally ill released inmates or offenders on community supervision. In FY 2006-07, 335 released inmates and offenders were referred for assistance to these specialized programs.
- The DC, in partnership with Act Corporation, Inc., implemented an innovative therapeutic community reentry program at Columbia Correctional Institution Annex. The program provides substance abuse treatment, life-skills, employment, and educational services including Adult Basic Education (ABE) and General Educational Development (GED) programs and a vocational masonry program. This Substance Abuse Transitional/Reentry program is designed to assist close custody males, who are ineligible to participate in work release.

## Office of Department Initiatives

### Recruitment and Training Management

The Department's recruitment program has accomplished the following since its inception in November 2006:

- 40 hours of in-depth Recruiter Training for 64 recruiters statewide who are currently reviewing over 2,600 applications.
- Assisted OIT in creation of new Employment website: <http://fldocjobs.com/>, which averages 25,000 visitors per day and 100 interested recruit e-mails per week.
- Implemented toll free 1-866-JOB-FDOC (1-866-562-3362) Recruitment hotline, which averages 30 calls per day.

### Field Operations

- Trained over 2,400 personnel at Basic Recruit Training Programs throughout Florida and over 30,000 employees for in-service mandatory training in areas including computer skills, report writing, auxiliary re-certification and other administrative topics.
- Transitioned the Department from the American Heart Association Basic Life Support program to the American Safety and Health Institute Basic Life Support program, resulting in a cost savings of \$36,000.
- Updated 247 existing CPR instructors and trained an additional 199 CPR instructors.

### Trust Fund and Audit Section

The Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission (CJSTC) trust fund purchased for each of the four regions a state-of-the-art Firearms Training Simulator to help train officers in different scenario set-ups, which will be beneficial for our Special Tactical Teams, and to provide the training to satisfy the CJSTC scenario requirement. In addition, we now have the capability of creating our own corrections scenarios for training purposes.

# Accomplishments

## Bureau of Reentry

- Secured \$450,000 to provide Prisoner Reentry Initiative programming and services to select inmates returning to Broward, Miami-Dade, and Palm Beach Counties.
- Implemented a \$200,000 state-funded project in partnership with Operation New Hope, Inc., which provided reentry programming and services for inmates returning to Duval County.
- Continued implementation of the Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative (SVORI) grant that served select inmates returning to Palm Beach County.
- Conducted Reentry Seminars statewide for inmates nearing release.
- 27,456 inmates completed the 100-hour transition course and another 4,434 completed equivalent courses in FY 2006-07.

## Bureau of Research and Data Analysis

- **More than \$16 million awarded to Florida by federal government:** The Bureau of Research and Data Analysis applied for the FY 2006 State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP) award from the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), Office of Justice Programs (OJP), U.S. Department of Justice. This federal money is awarded to states that provide data demonstrating that they are housing aliens in their prisons. The awards were announced in June 2007 and Florida was awarded \$16,683,483. This constitutes five percent of the total allocation of \$333,695,957. Last year, Florida received \$12,806,110, which was 4.5% of the total allocation of \$287,143,095.

- **Tracking and deporting alien inmates:** The Bureau also established liaison with the Office of Homeland Security's Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) staff to exchange data and compare alien lists, resulting in a streamlined identifica-

tion and deportation process for inmate and community supervision offenders who are aliens. This liaison also improved communication and tracking of community supervision absconders.

- Developed and implemented a database system for random selection of Department employees for oral swab drug testing.
- Created a random list of interview questions to be used in correctional officer promotion interviews, ensuring greater fairness in opportunities for promotion.
- Assisted recruitment effort by providing data regarding turnover rates, specific institutions with recruitment issues in specific job categories, race and gender information, etc., as the Bureau continues to assess the Department's recruitment initiatives.

## Bureau of Community Relations

- 1,759 employees donated 15,549 hours for mentoring.
- Collected more than \$5,500 in cash donations and another \$5,000 in sporting goods-related equipment from college and professional sports teams, businesses, civic groups and private citizens for use in the inmate wellness program.

- Collected more than 4,200 books for children to enjoy when they visit their incarcerated parents. The books, donated by publishing companies, schools, businesses and private citizens, were delivered to regional offices and then to specific facilities for use by children on visiting days at state prisons.



Donated books, including these, are given to children on visiting days at state prisons.

## Office of Institutions

### Bureau of Institutional Programs

- Established seven new institutional academic education programs that used trained Inmate Teaching Assistants supervised by certified Academic Teachers to teach inmates. Eighteen such



# Accomplishments

programs were in operation by the close of FY 2006-07; 309 inmates enrolled in these programs secured GEDs. Also, the bureau piloted a program at Jackson C.I. and Walton C.I. to test the feasibility of using computers to teach reading to slow readers. Program participants increased reading levels by .8 grades after only 15 weeks of instruction. The Department secured a \$500,000 legislative appropriation to expand the program to a minimum of 10 additional correctional facilities in FY 2007-08.

- Established seven new vocational education programs in FY 2006-07 as part of a training initiative funded in partnership with the Agency for Workforce Development to teach construction trade skills to inmates within one year of their release date.
- Library Services provided general library services to 1,135,131 inmates and law library services to 563,508 inmates in FY 2006-07.
- Education and Institutional Programs secured \$1.4 million in Specter grant funds to provide post-secondary vocational training to youthful offenders.
- Chaplaincy Services provided religious programming to inmates throughout DC holding 93,600 religious services with a combined attendance of 1.3 million inmates.

## Bureau of Security Operations

- There were no escapes from major institutions/work camps/road prisons during FY 2006-07 that breached the perimeter fence. However, one escape occurred from a reception center transport bus while in transit, resulting in a review (by a joint task force



Gulf C.I.'s Corrections Emergency Response Team (CERT).

comprised of IG staff and Security Auditors) of security procedures during transfer, as well as the addition of numerous security enhancements to transport buses.

- The Security Audit branch completed a total of 49 security audits at institutions throughout the state.
- The Security Threat Group (STG) unit staff taught classes to Department employees including institutional STG coordinators in identification and tracking of gang members within the system, and to community organizations on recognizing, reporting, and preventing gang activity in the community.
- The STG unit staff attended and/or made presentations at several state and national gang conferences, provided guidance to local law enforcement agencies in the development of their own STG programs, and formed partnerships with federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies to share information, as well as with local schools and universities to teach anti-bullying/gang prevention.
- The Emergency Action Center (EAC) staff responded to over 29,000 calls, teletypes, and other requests for assistance from institutions, community corrections, other law enforcement agencies, and the public.
- EAC staff conducted approximately 2,200 National Crime Information Center (NCIC)/Florida Crime Information Center (FCIC) criminal

background checks for various Central Office, institutional, and community corrections staff.

- The Special Teams section standardized the training for all emergency response teams (Rapid Response Team (RRT), Corrections Emergency Response Team (CERT), and Crisis Negotiation Team (CNT)), assisted

# Accomplishments

Staff Development in creating an annual training schedule to ensure 100% team member compliance with special teams training requirements, and developed a scenario based quarterly training program for CERT team members.

- CERT team members from Gulf C.I. placed first overall in the National Corrections and Law Enforcement Training and Technology Center Mock Prison Riot skills competition, and Century C.I.'s canine tracking team won first place in the multiple leash competition at the Southern States Manhunt Field Trials in Little Rock, Arkansas. Both teams received legislative resolutions commemorating them.



Gulf C.I.'s Corrections Emergency Response Team (CERT) Champions: (L to R): Colonel Chuck Sexton; Officer Joseph Mastro, CERT Team Member (CTM); Warden Jerry Cummings; Officer Kenneth Stephens, CTM; Officer Michael Pabis, CTM; Sergeant Trampus Gray, CTM; Sergeant Kevin Romer, CTM; Captain Michael Mashburn, CTM Leader; and Secretary James R. McDonough. CERT Team members not present: Sergeant David Swain and Officer Jeremy Cross.



(L to R): Century C.I.'s Canine tracking team first place winners (in camouflage, l to r) Burley Townsend and Jamie Sanders accept their award from David White, President of the Board for the Southern States Manhunt Field Trials. Participants in the competition came from sheriff and police department's rescue teams and correctional systems in Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi and Missouri.

## Bureau of Classification and Central Records

- Completed 18 operational audits on nine contract Work Release Centers along with unannounced security visits. Each contract facility was monitored using 76 operational standards, which encompassed security, program components, and food preparation.
- Processed over \$12 million in new contract work release invoices using a centralized process to ensure validity of the invoice and enhanced payment turnaround.

- Received grant award to implement Phase II of the Prison Rape Elimination Act grant proposal (oversight by Office of Inspector General). Phase II involves "retrofitting" Brevard C.I. with security enhancements such as cameras and cell doors to allow for more effective monitoring of the inmate population.
- Converted Brevard Work Camp from a youthful offender camp to an adult camp to provide more adult beds.
- Automation of the Inmate Profile to provide important information related to an inmate's criminal history, institutional adjustment, health, educational levels, visitation history, etc. for easy review when an incident such as a disturbance or escape occurs.
- Received a Davis Productivity Award for participation on the Jessica Lunsford Act (JLA) team for testing and programming for PSIA offenders, which plays a role in JLA implementation.
- The Prep Center processed all files from 37,289 inmates released during that period.
- Imaging Center staff processed 6,526,204 pages from inmate files.

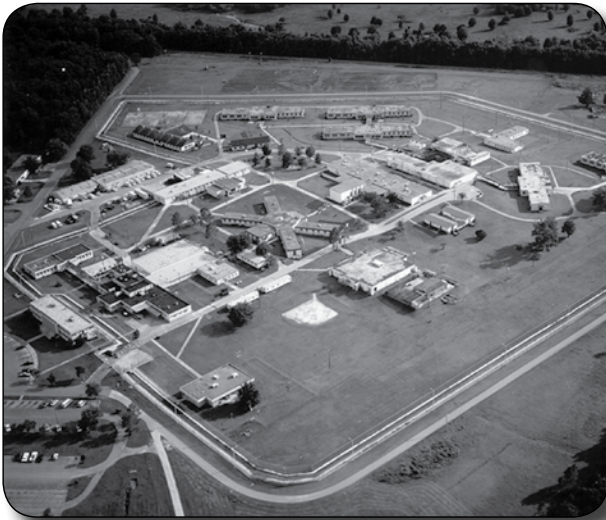
## Bureau of Facility Services

### New Construction

- Washington Annex – Phase I completed February 2007.
- Wakulla Annex - started construction in the fall of 2006, with completion scheduled for June 2008.
- Santa Rosa Annex – Phase II - continued with construction of the 4<sup>th</sup> Secure Housing Unit with completion scheduled for March 2008.
- Lowell Work Camp - Started construction in fall 2006 with completion scheduled for November 2007.

# Accomplishments

- Suwannee C.I. – Design completed and construction started in summer 2007; completion scheduled for August 2010.
- Suwannee Annex – Design completed.
- Suwannee Work Camp – Design completed.
- Mayo Annex – Design initiated.
- Okeechobee Work Camp – Design initiated.
- Lowell Annex – Phase III – Design initiated for construction of an additional Secure Housing Unit and an In-patient expansion to Medical.
- Lowell Main Unit Expansion – Design initiated for construction of two additional Open Bay Dorms.



Aerial view of Lowell Correctional Institution circa 1990s.

## Repair and Renovation

Included re-roofing more than 30 buildings at facilities statewide, re-working door locks and controls at Quincy Annex, constructing a duplex at Wakulla C.I., relocating arsenal at Lancaster, completing interview rooms at Lowell C.I. and Annex, and installing video surveillance system at Indian River C.I. Also relocated an emergency generator and renovated dorms at Hendry C.I. and completed repair work on Abattoir building at Glades C.I.

## Environmental Engineering

The environmental engineering section of the Bureau of Facility Services ensures compliance with

environmental regulations associated with water and wastewater treatment facilities, storage tanks, storm water and asbestos management. Other duties include evaluating potential sites for new prisons and expansion of existing prisons, contract management, coordinating with both public and private utility service providers for water and wastewater services, and implementing the design, construction, and renovation of water, wastewater, landfill, groundwater monitoring, and related utility programs in correctional facilities statewide. Some of the many projects completed this fiscal year included:

- Completed Asbestos removal at Apalachee C.I., Marianna WRC and River Junction C.I.
- Installed new Emergency Generators for water treatment plant and/or wastewater treatment plant at Apalachee C.I., Calhoun C.I., Caryville WC, Gulf C.I. and Washington C.I.
- Installed Low Lead Water Fixtures at Jackson C.I.
- Completed Design and Permitting to upgrade Wastewater Treatment Plant and Main Lift Station, and completed water treatment plant upgrades at Hendry C.I.
- Constructed new Water Storage Tank at Sumter C.I.
- Upgraded Gas Station Service Island at Union C.I.
- Completed installation of Chloramines Disinfection System at Charlotte C.I.

## Sentence Structure

- Established Fugitive Coordinator in January 2007 to research and investigate 298 cold cases. Cold cases are defined as any offender who has been listed as wanted by the Department for more than 30 days. Cases on the original list ranged from 60 days old to over 60 years old and include escapes, Provisional Release Supervision absconders, Supervised Community Release (SCR) absconders, inmates released in error, and Control Releasees revoked upon return to custody. The unit documents all new escapes and recaptures from prison facilities and provides monthly reports with updated totals.
- As of October 23, 2007, 18 cold case (12 from the original list and six added after January 2007 that were on escape status for more than 30 days)

# Accomplishments

escapees had been recaptured, and several others had been located and deported, or found to be deceased, etc.

## Bureau of Field Support Services

- In FY 2006-07, Department of Transportation (DOT) Squads performed approximately two million hours of work valued at \$16.9 million and public work squads performed approximately 3.8 million hours of work valued at \$56.7 million.
- During FY 2006-2007, the contracted work squads performed approximately 774,350 hours of work valued at \$11.5 million.

## Safety and Environmental Health

- Trained the Institutional Safety Officers as Fire Extinguisher Technicians with an annual savings of more than \$40,000.
- Completed the renumbering of all buildings and evaluation of property for identification and valuation in the event of a loss. This was developed in concert with the Emergency Management System.

## Office of Health Services

**Tuberculosis case finding** - The Office of Health Services, in collaboration with the Department of Health (DOH), Bureau of Tuberculosis, conducted a Tuberculosis (TB) case finding at Lowell C.I. A team of DOH and OHS employees worked around the clock for three weeks in order to stop the spread of TB to inmates and staff. Three of the TB nurses working on this team were recognized by DOH at their Annual Statewide TB meeting for their contributions.

**Continuing Medication Education** - Fisher Medical Communications, a non-profit organization that provides continuing medical education in cooperation

with the University of South Florida, is working with the Office of Health Services to provide free continuing medical education to Department physicians over the next year.

**Taylor C.I. Transition** – Successfully transitioned health care services for the almost 2,500 inmates at Taylor C.I. from a contracted vendor to DC with no interruption of services by implementing the successful hybrid model first developed for Region IV.

**Psychology Internship Class Established** - Established Pre-doctoral Psychology Internship program at Lake C.I. and selection of first internship class to enhance recruitment and retention of correctional psychologists.

**Continuity of Care** – Renewed Department of Corrections/Department of Children and Families Interagency Agreement to coordinate and enhance post-release continuity of care for mentally ill inmates.

**Partnership with NAMI** - Developed collaborative arrangement for Office of Health Services-Mental Health to partner with NAMI (National Alliance for the Mentally Ill) to provide continuing education training (at no direct cost to the Department) to Mental Health providers in the community and DC clinical staff.

**MMPI Training** - Developed cooperative agreement w/ Pearson Assessments Inc., to provide a training workshop (at no direct cost to Department) at Lake C.I. by a leading expert in use of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI). The event served as kick-off

for the internship program and initiated a collaborative training arrangement with the Federal Bureau of Prisons facility in Coleman, FL. It also led to ongoing negotiations with Pearson Assessments to develop a pilot program where Pearson will provide testing materials, software, data analysis, and additional training at no direct cost to DC.



# Accomplishments



**OHS Psychiatry Handbook Completed** - The Office of Health Services (OHS) has completed the Psychiatry Handbook: An Orientation and Resource Guide for Psychiatrists & Psychiatric ARNPs. OHS recognized the need for an orientation and resource guide for psychiatry staff that

was both user-friendly and provided sufficient information for psychiatrists and psychiatric Advanced Registered Nurse Practitioners (ARNP) working in DC institutions. Given the Department's reliance on temporary psychiatrists, OHS recognized that a resource that provided a brief orientation to the Department's mental health delivery system and policies pertinent to psychiatric care was needed. Accordingly, the Psychiatry Handbook will provide psychiatry staff with a compendium of the policies, acceptable prescribing practices, and procedures for the delivery of psychiatric care in DC. The Psychiatry Handbook was developed over a three-month period by the Director of Mental Health Services and a Psychiatric Consultant, with input from Central Office, regional, and institutional staff.

**Mentally Ill Inmates** - The current DCF/DC Inter-agency Agreement requires a collaborative creation of a web-based database system that would serve as the referral and tracking mechanism for the DCF/DC aftercare program for mentally ill inmates. Staffs from both agencies have been working together for over a year on this project. The new system is now complete and became operational in October 2007. We will be field testing the new system in Region I with Regions II through IV going online in December 2007. The new system will significantly enhance the referral process and should reduce the paperwork requirements for DC and DCF staff.

**HIV Program** - The HIV Pre-Release grant was renewed for FY 2007-08. The Pre-Release Planning Program offers transitional planning services to all HIV infected inmates prior to their end of sentence. This is a grant program funded through the Florida Department of Health, Bureau of HIV/AIDS. Services provided include:

- Individualized needs assessment
- HIV prevention education for positives
- After care appointments
- Transitional housing placement
- Referrals to other appropriate service providers
- Copies of appropriate medical records for the inmate and the aftercare service provider
- Follow up with releases to ensure continuity of care.

**ACA Audits** - Hernando C.I. and Putnam C.I. met all American Correctional Association (ACA) audited mandatory and non-mandatory standards.

**CMA Audit** - Zephyrhills C.I.'s medical Department was audited by the Correctional Medical Authority (CMA) and staff was commended for the quality of care being provided to the inmate population.

**Contracts** - Mental Health Management, Inc. (MHM), who has a comprehensive contract in Region IV, has agreed to increase from 100 to 290 the number of mentally ill inmates served at Charlotte C.I., at no additional charge to the DC. MHM will have to hire additional mental health staff to accommodate the increase.

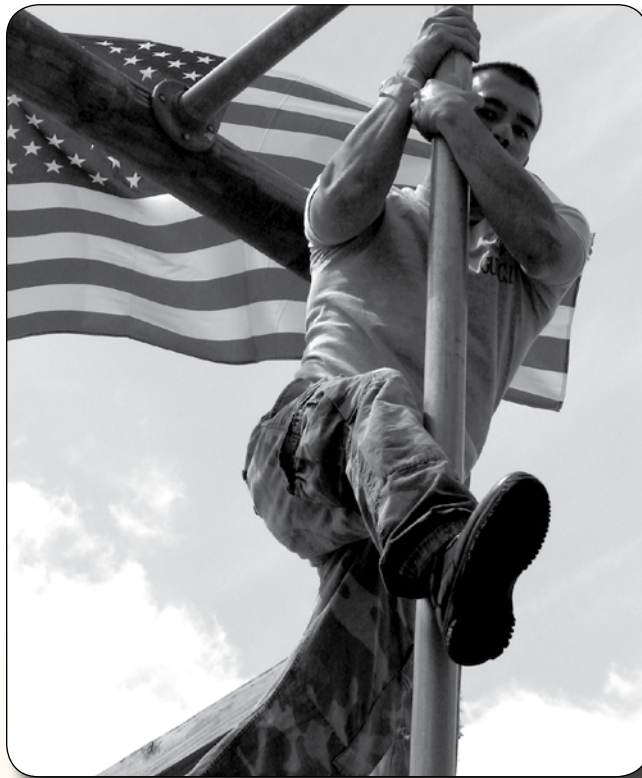
**Training** - Central Office Mental Health staff conducted training for Security staff at Dade C.I. The training focused on mental health issues pertinent to managing inmates with serious mental illness in an inpatient setting.

# Accomplishments/Direction

## Meeting the Department's Mission

*To execute its duties effectively, the Department is diligently working to implement cost-effective and efficient practices in order to meet its mission. To help reach this objective, the Department will pursue the following and recommends support to that end:*

- Increase vocational programming opportunities through competition within correctional industries and, thus, provide more 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.
- Restore and enhance 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., driver license, social security card, etc.) to go with them.
- Increase faith-based programs which will allow for spiritual foundation to reduce recidivism rates.
- Provide those afflicted with mental illness under our supervision better pre-release planning and continuity of care while in prison and once they are released into the community.
- Utilize technologies, where appropriate, to assist Department personnel in meeting the Department's mission of public safety.



A member of Gulf C.I.'s Corrections Emergency Response Team during their Mock Prison Riot Skills competition, where they placed first.

# 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 6/30/2007	Percentage of Population
Correctional Institutions*	60	54	6	78,437	84.5%
Work Camps, Boot Camps, Stand Alone Work/Forestry Camps	41	38	3	10,796	11.6%
Treatment Centers	1	1	0	80	0.1%
Work Release Centers	30	22	8	3,054	3.2%
Road Prisons	5	5	0	410	0.4%
Total Facilities	137	120	17	92,777	99.9%
Contract Jail Beds				67	0.1%
Population Total				92,844	100.0%

\* 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 85% 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 employ-

ment 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 3,000 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, 2007
<b>REGION 1</b>							
1959	101	Apalachee CI - West	M	A	4	Jackson	886
1949	102	Apalachee CI - East	M	A	5	Jackson	1,240
1991	103	Jefferson CI	M	A	4	Jefferson	1,112
1991	104	Jackson CI	M	A	5	Jackson	1,315
1988	105	Calhoun CI	M	A	4	Calhoun	1,159
1991	106	Century CI	M	A	5	Escambia	1,343
1988	107	Holmes CI	M	A	4	Holmes	1,112
1991	108	Walton CI	M	A	4	Walton	1,173
1992	109	Gulf CI	M	A	5	Gulf	1,464
1995	110	Washington CI	M	A	5	Washington	1,235
1995	111	Gadsden CI (Private)	F	A	{3}	Gadsden	1,127
1995	112	Bay CF (Private)	M	A	{3}	Bay	748
2005	113	Franklin CI	M	A	5	Franklin	1,307
1983	115	Okaloosa CI	M	A	5	Okaloosa	884
1997	118	Wakulla CI	M	A	4	Wakulla	1,324
1996	119	Santa Rosa CI	M	A	6	Santa Rosa	1,363
1988	120	Liberty CI	M	A	4	Liberty	1,278
2007	125	Washington CI-Annex	M	A	5	Washington	464
2006	135	Santa Rosa Annex	M	A	6	Santa Rosa	1,020
1973	139	Quincy Annex (supervised by Liberty CI)	M	A	4	Gadsden	406
1999	150	Gulf CI-Annex	M	A	5	Gulf	1,355
						<b>Region 1 Total:</b>	<b>23,315</b>
<b>REGION 2</b>							
1992	201	Columbia CI	M	A	5	Columbia	1,354
1972	205	Florida State Prison - Main Unit	M	A	7	Bradford	1,456
1982	206	New River CI - West	M	A	4	Bradford	794
1990	208	Reception & Medical Center - West	M	RC	4	Union	1,147
1968	209	Reception & Medical Center - Main	M	RC	6	Union	1,556
1982	210	New River CI - East	M	A	4	Bradford	1,000
1973	211	Cross City CI	M	A	5	Dixie	1,000
1984	212	Mayo CI	M	A	5	Lafayette	1,423
1913	213	Union CI	M	A	7	Union	2,076
1987	215	Hamilton CI	M	A	4	Hamilton	1,171
1989	216	Madison CI	M	A	4	Madison	1,170
1995	218	Taylor CI	M	A	5	Taylor	1,127
1997	219	Lake City CF (Private)	M	YO	{4}	Columbia	885
2002	224	Taylor CI - Annex	M	A	5	Taylor	1,017
1995	250	Hamilton CI-Annex	M	A	4	Hamilton	1,347
2004	251	Columbia Annex	M	A	5	Columbia	707
1977	255	Lawtey CI	M	A	3	Bradford	830
1991	277	Gainesville CI	M	A	2	Alachua	374
1978	279	Baker CI	M	A	5	Baker	1,170
1979	281	Lancaster CI	M	YO	3	Gilchrist	539
						<b>Region 2 Total:</b>	<b>22,143</b>



# Facilities - Correctional Institutions

Year Open	Facility Code	Correctional Institutions (CI's)	Gender	Facility Type	Security Level	County	Population on June 30, 2007
<b>REGION 3</b>							
1984	214	Putnam CI	M	A	4	Putnam	447
1981	282	Tomoka CI	M	A	5	Volusia	1,262
1959	304	Marion CI	M	A	4	Marion	1,266
1965	307	Sumter CI	M	A	5	Sumter	1,483
1978	310	Brevard CI	M	YO	4	Brevard	979
1973	312	Lake CI	M	A	5	Lake	1,084
1956	314	Lowell CI	F	A/YO	4	Marion	1,240
1988	320	Central Florida Reception Ctr-Main	M	RC	6	Orange	1,567
1991	321	Central Florida Reception Ctr-East	M	A	4	Orange	940
1992	323	Central Florida Reception Ctr-South	M	A	5	Orange	53
1992	336	Hernando CI	F	YO	2	Hernando	424
2002	367	Lowell Annex	F	A	7	Marion	1,210
1957	503	Avon Park CI	M	A	4	Polk	947
1976	529	Hillsborough CI	F	A	4	Hillsborough	291
1977	573	Zephyrhills CI	M	A	5	Pasco	687
1978	580	Polk CI	M	A	5	Polk	1,181
						<b>Region 3 Total:</b>	<b>15,061</b>
<b>REGION 4</b>							
1995	401	Everglades CI	M	A	5	Miami-Dade	1,733
1985	402	South Florida Reception Ctr- Main	M	RC	6	Miami-Dade	1,003
2002	403	South Florida Reception Ctr- South	M	A	4	Miami-Dade	688
1995	404	Okeechobee CI	M	A	6	Okeechobee	1,625
1997	405	South Bay CF (Private)	M	A	{5}	Palm Beach	1,860
1932	406	Glades CI	M	A	4	Palm Beach	1,022
1976	418	Indian River CI	M	YO	4	Indian River	426
1976	419	Homestead CI	F	A	4	Miami-Dade	662
1985	430	Martin CI	M	A	6	Martin	1,307
1996	463	Dade CI	M	A	5	Miami-Dade	1,437
1977	475	Broward CI	F	RC	6	Broward	745
1991	501	Hardee CI	M	A	6	Hardee	1,517
1969	564	DeSoto CI - Annex	M	A	4	DeSoto	1,436
1989	510	Charlotte CI	M	A	6	Charlotte	1,062
1995	511	Moore Haven CF (Private)	M	A	{3}	Glades	749
1979	576	Hendry CI	M	A	2	Hendry	646
						<b>Region 4 Total:</b>	<b>17,918</b>

Gender:  
M: Houses Male Inmates  
F: Houses Female Inmates

Type:  
YO: Youthful Offender  
RC: Reception Center  
A: Adult Facility

Security Level:  
1: Minimum custody  
2,3: Medium custody  
4,5,6: Close custody  
7: Maximum custody

{ } Indicates comparable security level under DC criteria

# Facilities - Work/Boot/Forestry Camps/Treatment Center

Year Open	Facility Code	Work/Boot/Forestry Camps/ Treatment Center	Gender	Facility Type	Security Level	County	Population on June 30, 2007
<b>REGION 1</b>							
1974	114	River Junction Work Camp (Apalachee CI)	M	A	3	Gadsden	376
1994	121	Liberty Work Camp	M	A	3	Liberty	279
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	275
1994	162	Holmes Work Camp	M	A	3	Holmes	286
1994	165	Calhoun Work Camp	M	A	3	Calhoun	285
1994	166	Jackson Work Camp	M	A	3	Jackson	280
1994	167	Century Work Camp	M	A	3	Escambia	264
1988	170	Gulf Forestry Camp (Gulf CI)	M	A	3	Gulf	290
1989	171	Bay City Work Camp	M	A	3	Franklin	282
1995	172	Walton Work Camp	M	A	3	Walton	281
2002	173	Wakulla Work Camp	M	A	3	Wakulla	421
1976	177	Berrydale Forestry Camp (Century CI)	M	A	2	Santa Rosa	126
<b>Region 1 Total:</b>							<b>3,857</b>
<b>REGION 2</b>							
1994	204	Florida State Prison "O" Unit	M	A	2	Bradford	487
2007	221	Reception and Medical Work Camp	M	A	3	Union	333
2006	227	Taylor Work Camp	M	A	3	Taylor	424
1951	240	Gainesville Work Camp (Gainesville CI)	M	A	2	Alachua	265
1990	261	Baker Work Camp	M	A	3	Baker	277
1989	262	Cross City Work Camp	M	A	3	Dixie	279
1990	263	Hamilton Work Camp	M	A	3	Hamilton	275
1994	264	Columbia Work Camp	M	A	3	Columbia	282
1995	265	Mayo Work Camp	M	A	3	Lafayette	284
1989	280	Lancaster Work Camp	M	YO	3	Gilchrist	276
1988	289	Madison Work Camp	M	A	3	Madison	288
<b>Region 2 Total:</b>							<b>3,470</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	80
1988	287	Levy Forestry Camp (Lowell CI)	F	A	3	Levy	283
1987	308	Sumter BTU (Boot Camp)	M	YO	2	Sumter	68
2004	315	Forest Hills Work Camp (Lowell CI)	F	YO	2	Marion	0
1989	363	Brevard Work Camp	M	YO	3	Brevard	285
1989	364	Marion Work Camp	M	A	3	Marion	274
1987	365	Sumter Work Camp	M	A	3	Sumter	290
1997	366	Lowell CI - Women's Boot Camp	F	YO	2	Marion	1
1993	504	Avon Park Work Camp	M	A	3	Polk	430
1987	562	Polk Work Camp	M	A	3	Polk	289
<b>Region 3 Total:</b>							<b>2,292</b>

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

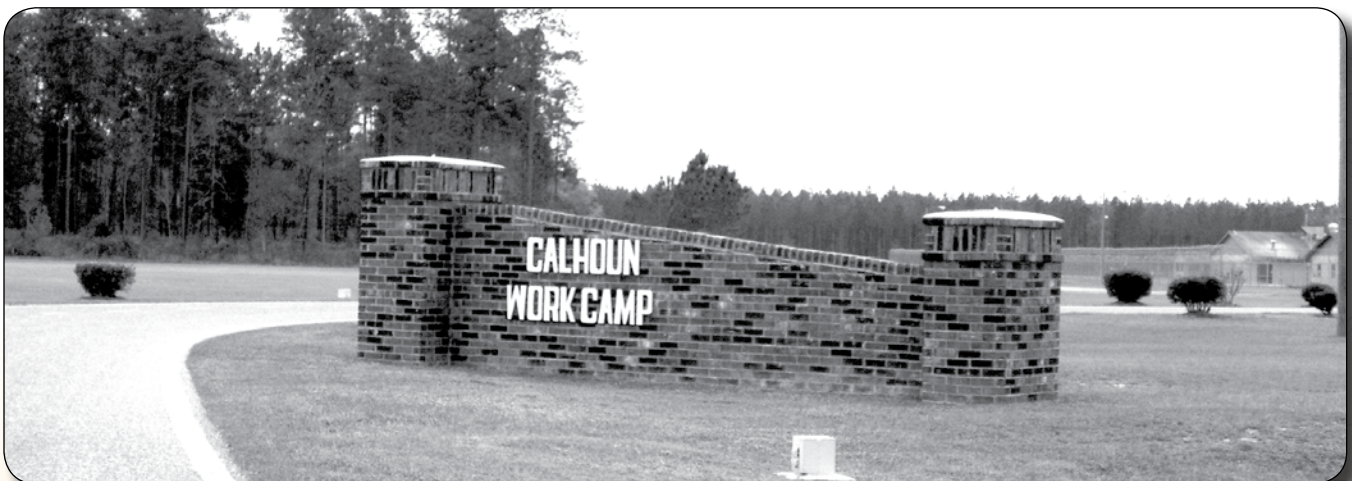
# Facilities - Work/Boot/Forestry Camps/Treatment Center

Year Open	Facility Code	Work/Boot/Forestry Camps/ Treatment Center	Gender	Facility Type	Security Level	County	Population on June 30, 2007
REGION 4							
1983	420	Martin Work Camp	M	A	3	Martin	0
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	288
1986	561	Hendry Work Camp	M	A	3	Hendry	277
1995	563	Hardee Work Camp	M	A	3	Hardee	288
<b>Region 4 Total:</b>							<b>1,257</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, 2007
<b>REGION 1</b>							
1972	163	Panama City WRC	M	A/YO	1	Bay	70
1973	164	Pensacola WRC	M	A/YO	1	Escambia	83
1973	168	Tallahassee WRC	M	A/YO	1	Leon	120
2004	187	SHISA House West (contract)	F	A/YO	1	Leon	30
						<b>Region 1 Total:</b>	<b>303</b>
<b>REGION 2</b>							
1985	243	Dinsmore WRC	M	A/YO	1	Duval	147
1972	249	Lake City WRC	M	A/YO	1	Columbia	112
1972	266	Santa Fe WRC	M	A/YO	1	Alachua	119
2005	267	Bridges of Jacksonville (contract)	M	A/YO	1	Duval	99
2004	278	SHISA House East (contract)	F	A/YO	1	Duval	27
						<b>Region 2 Total:</b>	<b>504</b>
<b>REGION 3</b>							
1974	242	Daytona WRC	M	A/YO	1	Volusia	82
1972	341	Cocoa WRC	M	A/YO	1	Brevard	79
2005	345	Suncoast WRC (contract)	F	A/YO	1	Pinellas	110
2005	351	Bridges of Orlando (contract)	M	A/YO	1	Orange	97
2005	355	Reentry Ctr of Ocala (contract)	M	A/YO	1	Marion	93
1973	361	Orlando WRC	F	A/YO	1	Orange	83
1975	374	Kissimmee WRC	M	A/YO	1	Osceola	113
1972	540	Bartow WRC	M	A/YO	1	Polk	78
1973	554	Pinellas WRC	F	A/YO	1	Pinellas	43
1976	572	Tarpon Springs WRC	M	A/YO	1	Pinellas	83
1986	583	St. Petersburg WRC	M	A/YO	1	Pinellas	146
						<b>Region 3 Total:</b>	<b>1,007</b>
<b>REGION 4</b>							
2005	412	Bradenton Transit Ctr (contract)	F	A/YO	1	Manatee	105
2005	441	Pompano Transit Ctr (contract)	M	A/YO	1	Broward	209
1973	444	Ft. Pierce WRC	M	A/YO	1	St. Lucie	82
1974	446	Hollywood WRC	F	A/YO	1	Broward	118
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	200
1989	469	West Palm Beach WRC	M	A/YO	1	Palm Beach	149
1985	473	Opa Locka WRC	M	A/YO	1	Miami-Dade	146
						<b>Region 4 Total:</b>	<b>1,240</b>

## Facilities - Road Prisons

Year Open	Facility Code	Road Prisons	Gender	Facility Type	Security Level	County	Population on June 30, 2007
REGION 1							
1940	134	Tallahassee Road Prison	M	A	2	Leon	94
REGION 3							
1993	552	Largo Road Prison	M	A	2	Pinellas	64
REGION 4							
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	96



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.

# Personnel

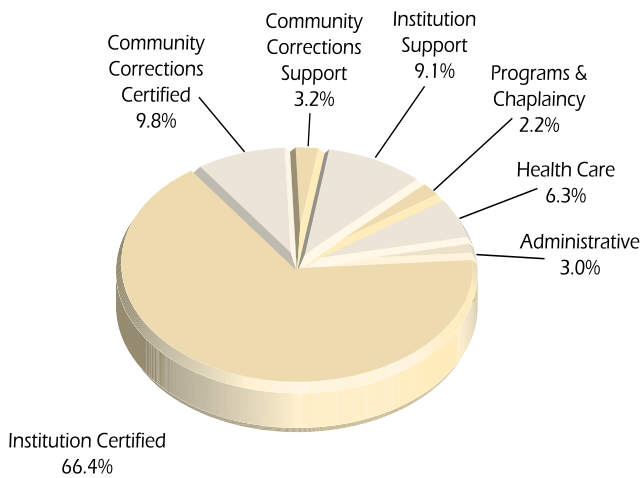
## Three of Every Four Department of Corrections Employees is a Correctional Officer or a Correctional Probation Officer

As of June 30, 2007, the Florida Department of Corrections (DC) had a total of 26,765 employees, including 20,400 or 76.2% certified officers in institutions or probation/parole offices. Of the 17,769 certified employees in institutions, 12,491 (70.3%) are correctional officers, 4,271 (24.0%) are sergeants, 461 (2.6%) are lieutenants, and 303 (1.7%) are captains. Health care staff (professional, managerial, and support) represent 6.3% of DC employees, while programs for inmates and offenders, and chaplaincy staff total only 2.2%. In addition, 9.1% of all staff provide support in central office, region offices, or institutions, and 3.2% provide support for community corrections. Institution and community corrections support includes manage-

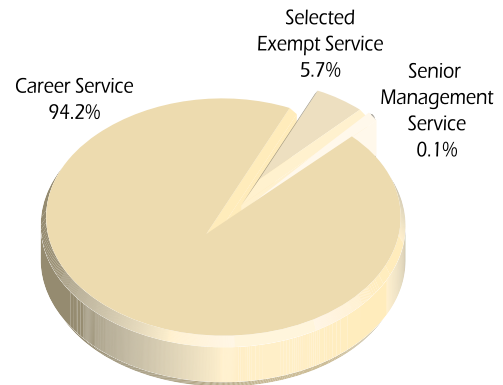
ment, professional, and clerical support in areas such as inmate grievances, probation/parole data entry, inmate classification, food service, and maintenance and construction. Three percent of the staff provide management and administrative support in the DC Central Office and regional service centers, including personnel functions, staff development, research, purchasing, budget, finance and accounting, information technology, and upper management.

The average DC employee is 41 years of age and has been with the agency for almost nine years. More than 94% of DC employees are in the state's Career Service pay plan, 5.7% are Selected Exempt Service (SES), and 0.1% are Senior Management Service.

DC Staff by Position



DC Staff by Pay Plan Status



Total Staff: 26,765

# Budget

## DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS BUDGET SUMMARY FY 2006-07

### Operating Funds

#### Expenditures by Budget Entity:

Department Administration .....	\$	59,969,305
Security and Institutional Operations.....	\$	1,365,504,471
Health Services.....	\$	373,275,405
Community Corrections.....	\$	262,164,584
Information Technology .....	\$	23,516,392
Programs.....	\$	45,756,407
Total Operating Funds.....	\$	2,130,186,564

### Fixed Capital Outlay Funds

To Provide Additional Capacity.....	\$	72,287,832
To Maintain Existing Facilities.....	\$	5,894,465
Total Fixed Capital Outlay Funds .....	\$	78,182,297
<b>Total</b> .....	\$	2,208,368,861

### Local Funds

#### Collection Activities:

Cost of Supervision Fees.....	\$	27,123,627
Restitution, Fines, and Court Costs .....	\$	56,176,859
Subsistence, Transportation, and other Court-Ordered Payments.....	\$	22,628,264

#### Inmate Banking Activities:

Total Deposits.....	\$	100,241,389
Total Disbursements.....	\$	99,061,571
June 30, 2007 Total Assets .....	\$	12,637,136

#### Other Activity:

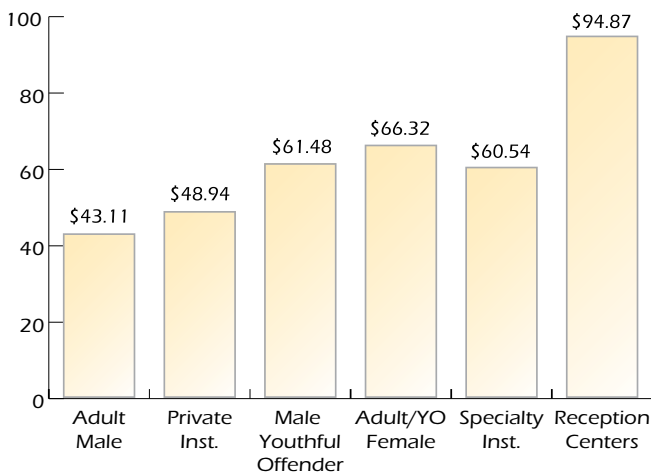
Revenue from Canteen Operations.....	\$	24,701,340
Inmate Telephone Commissions .....	\$	7,501,799

# Budget

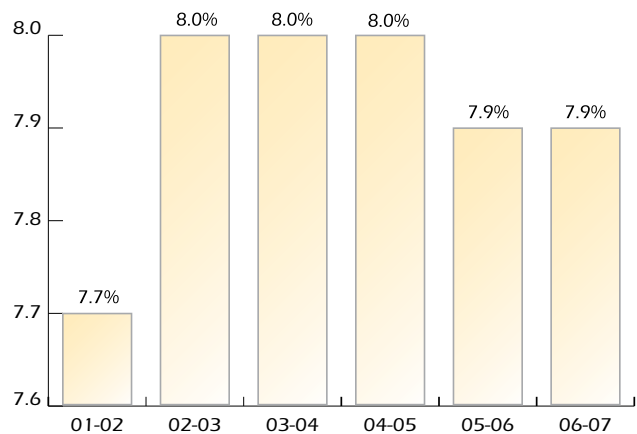
## Summary of Average Inmate Costs FY 2006-07

Type of Facility	Average Population	Total Per Diem	Operations	Health Services	Education Services
Total All Department Facilities (Excluding Private) (3)	85,063	\$52.90	\$39.80	\$11.88	\$1.22
Total Major Institutions (Excluding Private)	84,930	\$52.92	\$39.80	\$11.90	\$1.22
Adult Male Custody (1)	47,790	\$43.11	\$36.01	\$6.07	\$1.04
Male Youthful Offender Custody	2,501	\$61.48	\$50.59	\$6.42	\$4.47
Reception Centers	7,010	\$94.87	\$47.90	\$46.11	\$0.86
Adult and Youthful Female Custody (2)	4,632	\$66.32	\$44.64	\$19.65	\$2.03
Specialty Institutions	19,955	\$60.54	\$45.01	\$14.23	\$1.31
Work Release Centers	3,042	\$32.99	\$30.35	\$2.07	\$0.57
Private Institutions (1) (3)	5,369	\$48.94	\$48.71	\$0.23	\$0.00
Probation and Restitution Centers	133	\$36.15	\$36.15	\$0.00	\$0.00

Inmate Cost Per Day by Type of Facility



Percent of State General Revenue Budget Appropriated to Corrections



(1) Excludes 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 \$11.50.

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

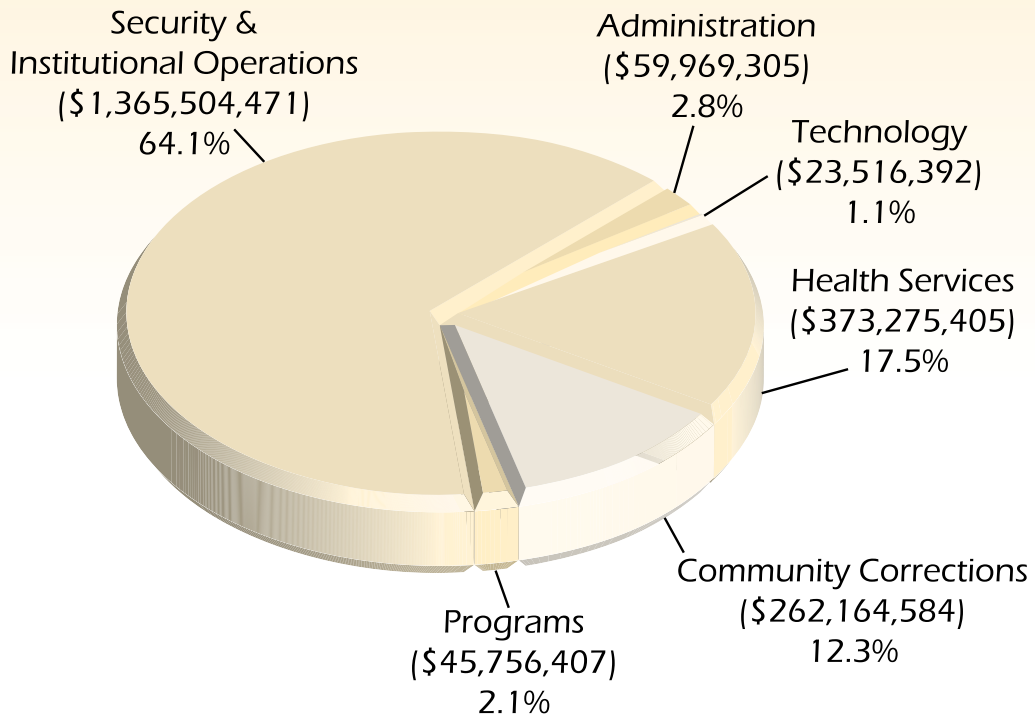
(3) Per diem figures do not include indirect and administration costs of \$0.94 for private institutions, and \$4.41 for major institutions (operations \$2.25, health services \$0.21, education \$0.27, substance abuse \$0.03, and departmental administration \$1.64).

NOTE: Administration costs equal 2.85% of total Department expenditures.

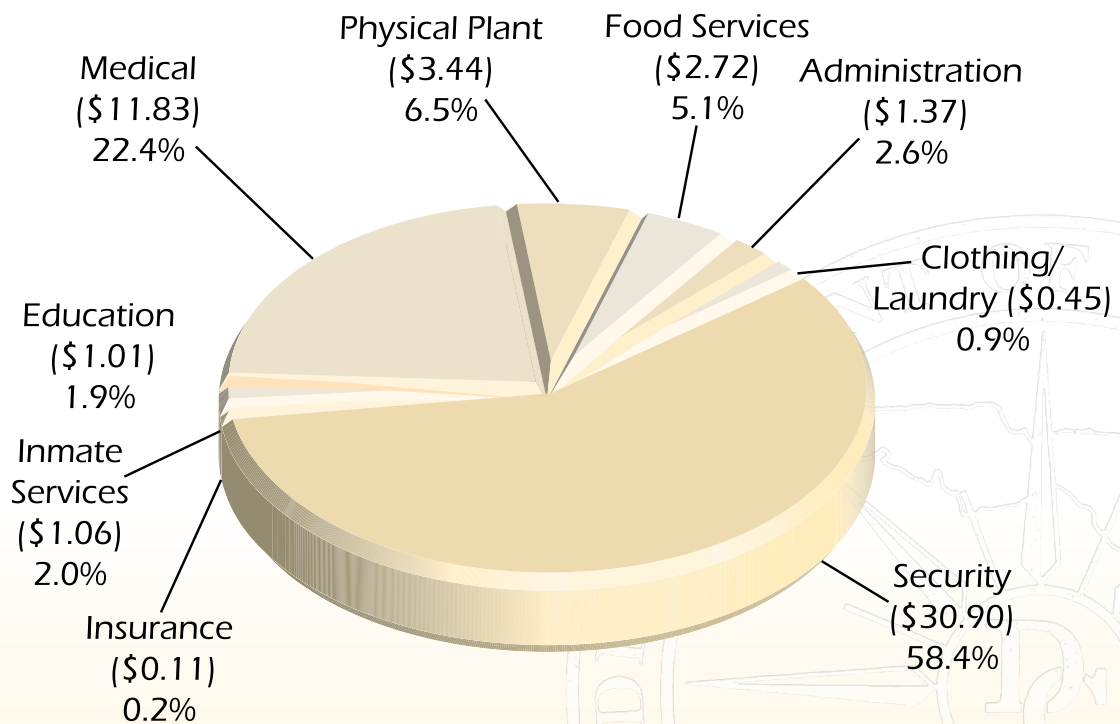


# Budget

## Correctional Budget FY 2006-07 Total Expenditures \$2,130,186,564



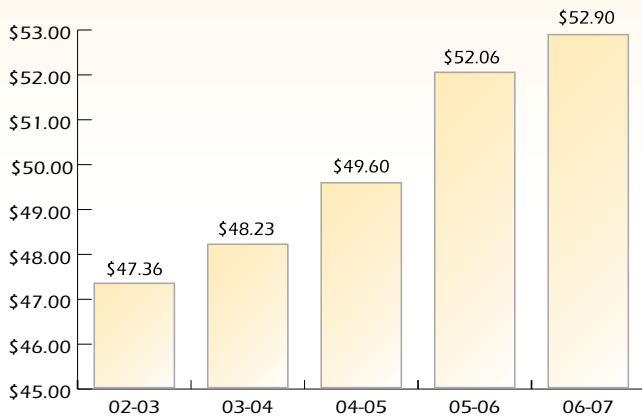
## Inmate Cost Per Day for FY 2006-07 \$52.90 (\$19,308 annually) (Major Institutions Only)



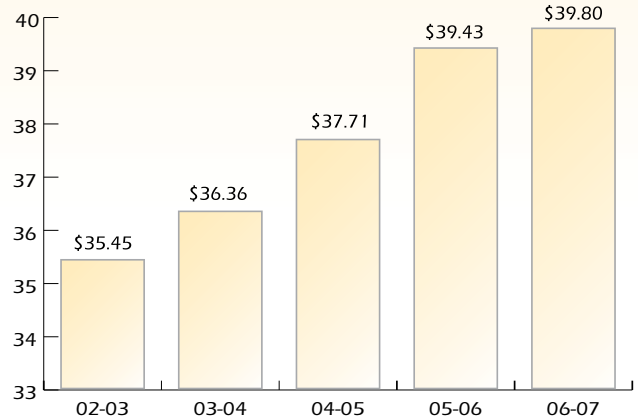
# Budget

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

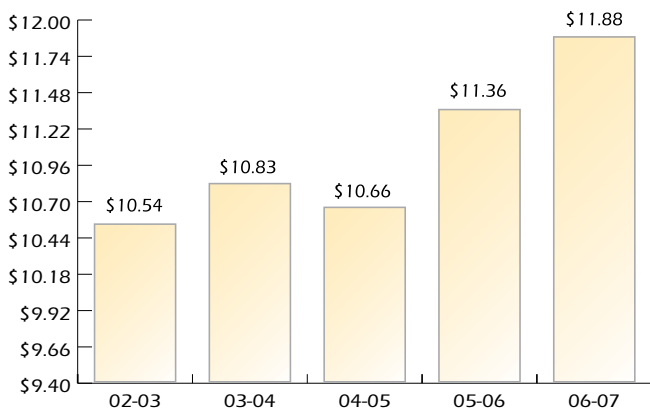
Total Daily Cost  
(\$19,308 annually in FY 2006-07)



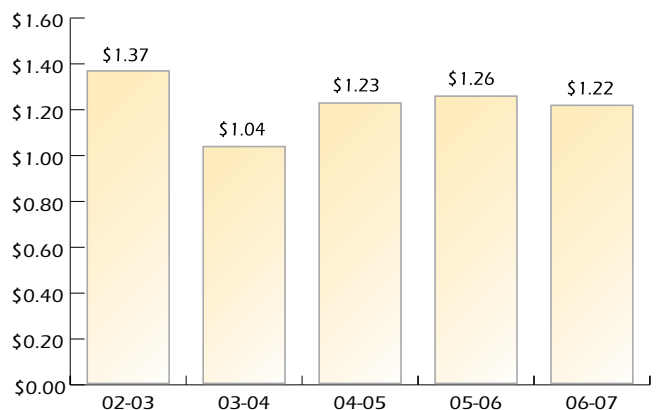
Portion of Daily Cost for Operations



Portion of Daily Cost for Health Services



Portion of Daily Cost for Education



# Community: CPO's

## Community Probation Officer's Supervise More Than 153,00 Offenders

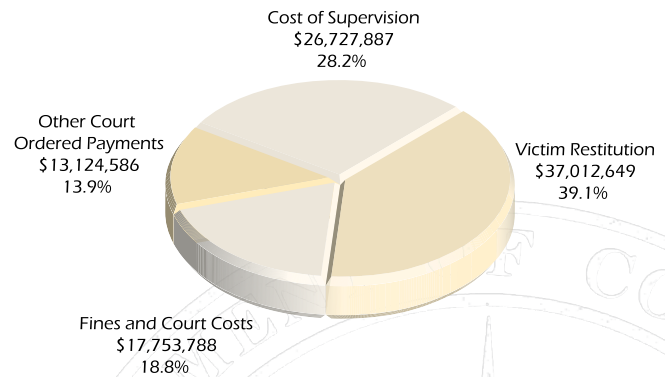
The Bureau of Probation and Parole Field Services is responsible for developing, implementing, revising and monitoring supervision programs in the areas of probation, post release supervision, community control, drug offender probation, career offenders, sexual offenders/predators, and pretrial intervention. 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 153,000 offenders requiring community supervision, correctional probation officers also conducted investigations, completing over 230,666 of them. These investigations included pre-sentence investigations, other state and Florida transfers, bond, pretrial 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 34%. 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 website. 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.

Community Corrections staff has also focused on enhancing their Correctional Probation Officer knowledge and skills through training in Image Scan Computer Searching, which assists them in tracking activities of their sex offenders; Gang Interdiction, to help them quickly identify gang members; Drug Identification, to improve their ability to recognize and identify illegal drugs their offenders may be using; and Sex Offender Management, to clarify the changes to state laws affecting sex offenders, including information provided through polygraph results and sex offender treatment issues.

### Restitution and Other Monetary Obligations Collected from Offenders Under Supervision in FY 2006-07\* Total: \$94,618,910



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

# Random Drug Testing/Youthful Offenders

Random Drug Test Results in Accordance with (F.S. 944.473(1)) for FY 2006-07

Type of Test	Valid Tests	Negative Tests	Positive Tests	Positive Rate	Drug Test Positive					
					Alcohol	Cannabis	Cocaine	Opiates	Other	Total*
Random	53,118	52,282	836	1.6%	0	772	60	2	25	859
For Cause	6,649	5,318	1,331	20.0%	43	1,193	110	14	13	1,373

\*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.

## Youthful Offender (YO) Population by Facility

Current Location	YO's ages 19-24 with sentences of 10 years or less	YO's with emotional/physical vulnerability	Court Designated YO's	Total
Brevard C.I.	616	1	336	953
CFRC-Main	80	0	17	97
Hernando C.I.	119	0	14	133
Indian River C.I.	217	1	191	409
Lake City C.F.	694	0	186	880
Lancaster C.I.	361	0	172	533
Lancaster W.C.	203	0	76	279
Lowell Annex	29	0	2	31
Lowell Boot Camp	0	0	1	1
Lowell C.I.	94	0	7	101
R.M.C.- Main	125	1	23	149
S.F.R.C.	14	0	11	25
Sumter B.T.U.	43	0	25	68
Work Release Center	102	0	43	145
All Other Facilities	18	1	9	28
TOTAL	2,715	4	1,113	3,832

- 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)).

# Education

## Results of Tests of Adult Basic Education (TABE) For Correctional Education (CE) Students, FY 2006-07

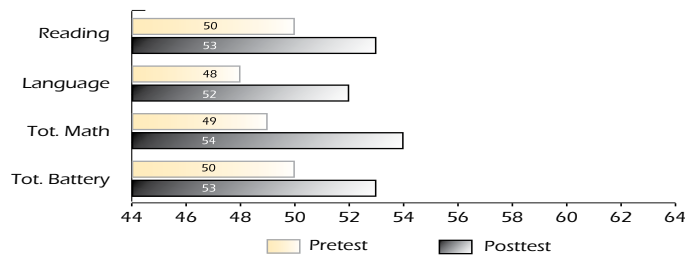
**Purpose:** As per Section 944.801, (3), (f), F.S., this sheet summarizes the average change in literacy levels of CE Students during FY 2006-2007 (July 2006 – June 2007).

**Methodology:** TABE tests administered to students during FY 2006-2007 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 3,122 students had matched scores for all three of the subject areas (Total Battery) of Reading, Language, and Total Mathematics.

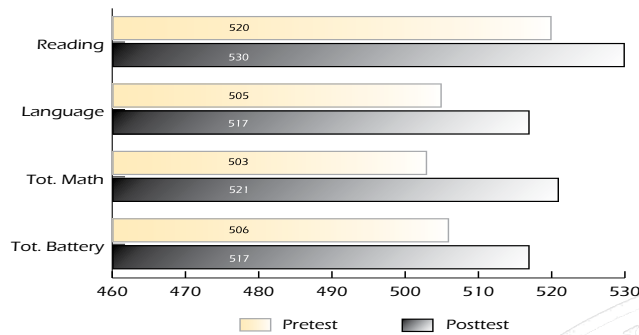
The total sets of matched scores for each subject area were: (a) 3,768 for Reading, (b) 3,661 for Language, and (c) 3,917 for Total Mathematics.

**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 three points for the NCE scores and on the average there was a 11-point increase in scale scores. This translates into four months gain (.4) in GE scores.

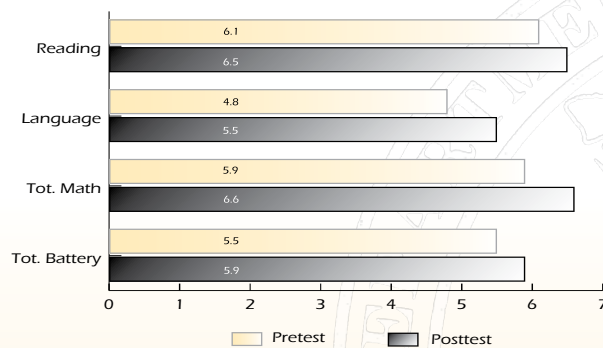
Gains Expressed in Normal Curve Equivalents (NCE's)



Gains Expressed in Scale Scores



Gains Expressed in Grade Equivalents (GE's)

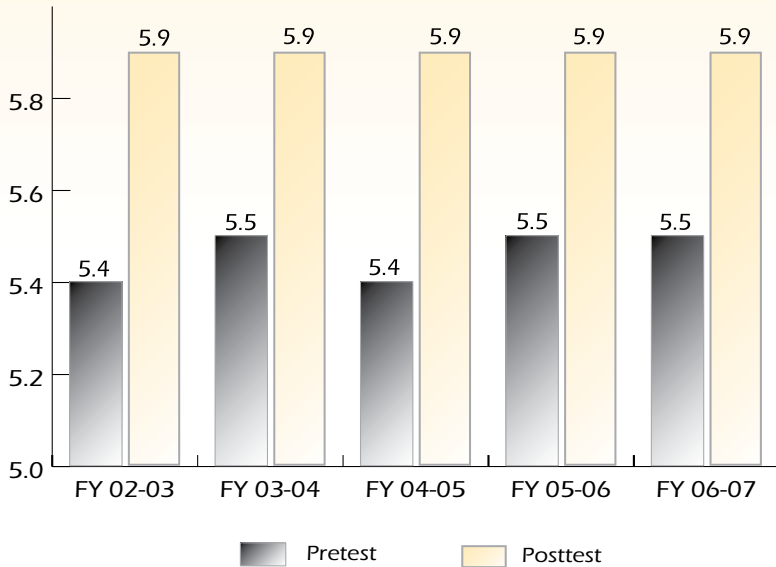


Reading (N=3,768), Language (N=3,661), Total Math (N=3,917), Total Battery (N=3,122)

# Education

## 1,313 Inmates Earned GED's in FY 2006-07

Change in Inmate Literacy Grade Equivalent Levels Over Five Years  
(Average Gain Per 3 Months of Instruction)



FY 2006-07 GED and Vocational Certificates Awarded

Types of Award Locations	Certificates Awarded		
	GED	Vocational	Total
Correctional Institutions	1,238	1,828	3,066
Other DC Facilities*	52	15	67
LEA-Based**	23	0	23
Non-DC Entities***	171	0	171
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,484</b>	<b>1,843</b>	<b>3,327</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 2006-07

Enrollments*	Mandatory Literacy	Adult Basic Education	GED	Vocational	Total
Number of Courses	2,106	8,910	1,731	5,074	17,821
Number of Inmates	2,106	8,910	1,731	4,801	***17,548
<b>Completions**</b>					
Number of Courses	699	674	1,313	1,843	4,529
Number of Inmates	699	674	1,313	1,558	***4,244

\* "Enrollments" includes inmates enrolled as of 7/1/06 and new enrollments through 6/30/07.

\*\* "Completions" are from 7/1/06 through 6/30/07.

\*\*\* 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.

# Inmate Programs

## Inmate Programs as of June 30, 2007

Correctional Institutions and Annexes	Adult Education ABE/GED	Mandatory Literacy Program	Title I	Volunteer Literacy	Special Education Services	Workforce Development Education (# of)	Family Literacy	Library Program	Law Library Program	Transition Programs	Wellness Education	Substance Abuse (Type)	Chaplaincy Services
Apalachee CI East	X	X		X	X	3		X	MN	X	X		X
Apalachee CI RJWC				X				X	MN	X	X		X
Apalachee CI West					X			X	MJ	X	X		X
Avon Park CI	X	X			X	6		X	MJ, MN@WC	X	X	1	X
Baker CI	X	X			X	4		X	MJ	X	X		X
Brevard CI	X	X	X		X	5	X	X	MN	X	X		X
Broward CI *	X	X		X	X	3		X	MJ	X	X	SA, 2	X
Calhoun CI						1		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	CMO			X	CMO			X	MJ	X	X		X
Columbia CI	X	X		X	X	2		X	MJ	X	X		X
Columbia Annex	X				X	1		X	MN	X	X	A,J,O,P	X
Cross City CI	X			X		4		X	MJ	X	X	1	X
Dade CI								X	MJ	X		1	X
DeSoto Annex	X	X			X	3		X	MJ	X	X		X
Everglades CI								X	MJ	X	X	1	X
Florida State Prison	CMO				CMO			X	MJ	X			X
Fl St Prison O Unit								X	MN	X	X		X
Franklin CI						1		X	MJ	X	X		X
Gainesville CI								X	MN	X		1,2	X
Glades CI	X			X		2		X	MJ	X	X		X
Gulf CI	X			X				X	MJ	X	X		X
Gulf Annex								X	MN	X	X	1	X
Hamilton CI	X	X	X		X	3		X	MN	X	X		X
Hamilton Annex	X	X			X	2		X	MJ	X	X		X
Hardee CI	X					1		X	MJ	X	X		X
Hendry CI				X		2		X	MN	X			X
Hernando CI	X	X	X	X	X	1		X	MN	X		1	X
Hillsborough CI *	X	X		X		2		X	MN	X		AM1	FCBI
Holmes CI	X	X			X	3		X	MJ	X	X		X
Homestead CI *	X					3		X	MJ	X	X		X
Indian River CI	X	X	X		X	3		X	MN	X	X		X
Jackson CI	X							X	MJ	X	X		X
Jefferson CI	X							X	MJ	X	X	AM2	X

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; RJWC = River Junction Work Camp; A = Aftercare; I = Intervention; O = Outpatient; P = Prevention.

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

## Inmate Programs as of June 30, 2007

Correctional Institutions and Annexes	Adult Education ABE/ GED	Mandatory Literacy Program	Title I	Volunteer Literacy	Special Education Services	Workforce Development Education (# of)	Family Literacy	Library Program	Law Library Program	Transition Programs	Wellness Education	Substance Abuse (Type)	Chaplaincy Services
Lake CI	X	X			X	3		X	MJ	X	X		X
Lancaster CI	X	X	X		X	6		X	MN	X	X	1	X
Lawtey CI	X	X				1		X	MN	X		AM1	FCBI
Liberty CI								X	MJ	X	X		X
Liberty CI Quincy Annex	LEA							X	MN	X			X
Lowell CI *	X, BTU	X	X, BTU		X, BTU, CM	5		X	MN	X	X	SA, 1, T1@ BTU	X
Lowell Annex *	X,CM	X			X	1		X	MJ	X	X		X
Madison CI	X							X	MJ	X	X		X
Marion CI	X	X			X	6	X	X	MJ	X	X		X
Martin CI								X	MJ	X	X		X
Mayo CI	X							X	MJ	X	X	1	X
New River CI East	X	X			X	4		X	MN	X	X		X
New River CI West	X	X			X	2		X	MJ	X	X		X
Okaloosa CI								X	MJ	X	X	1	X
Okeechobee CI	X							X	MJ	X	X	1	X
Polk CI	X					4		X	MJ	X	X		X
Putnam CI								X	MN	X			X
RMC					X			X	MJ	X	X	SA	X
RMC West								X	MN	X	X		X
Santa Rosa CI	CMO			X	CMO			X	MJ	X	X		X
Santa Rosa Annex	X,CM				X			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, BTU	X	X, BTU	X	X, BTU	4		X	MJ	X	X	1	X
Taylor CI	X			X		1		X	MJ	X	X	1	X
Taylor Annex	X					3		X	MN	X	X		X
Tomoka CI	LEA					2		X	MJ	X	X		X
Union CI	CMO				CMO			X	MJ (2)	X	X		X
Wakulla CI	X	X		X		1		X	MJ	X	X		FCBI
Walton CI	X			X		2		X	MJ	X	X	2	X
Washington CI	X							X	MJ	X	X	1	X
Washington Annex								X	MN	X	X		X
Zephyrhills CI								X	MJ	X		2	X

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; R/JWC = River Junction Work Camp; A = Aftercare; I = Intervention; O = Outpatient; P = Prevention.

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

## Inmate Programs as of June 30, 2007

Work Release Centers	Adult Education (ABE/GED)	Special Education	Workforce Development Education	Transition Programs	Substance Abuse (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	
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		
Suncoast 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 Programs

Facility/ # of Programs	Workforce Development Education 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.
Columbia Annex (1)	(1) Masonry.
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) Plumbing.
Glades CI (2)	(1) Computer Electronics Technology, (2) Environmental 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.
Hendry CI (2)	(1) Commercial Vehicle Driving, (2) 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.
Hollywood WRC* (1)	(1) PC Support Services.
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 * (5)	(1) Cosmetology, (2) Drafting Architectural, (3) PC Support Services, (4) Small Gas Engine Service, (5) Equine Care Technology.
Lowell CI Annex * (1)	(1) Fashion Design & Production.
Marion CI (6)	(1) Cabinetmaking, (2) Drafting Mechanical, (3) Electricity, (4) PC Support Services, (5) Water/Wastewater Treatment Technologies, (6) 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 (1)	(1) Plumbing.
Taylor CI Annex (3)	(1) Masonry, (2) PC Support Services, (3) Carpentry.
Tomoka CI (2)	(1) Diversified Career Technology/Blind Services, (2) Wheelchair Repair.
Wakulla CI (1)	(1) Environmental Services.
Walton CI (2)	(1) Building Construction Trades, (2) Air Conditioning/Heating/Ventilation.

\* Denotes female facility

# PRIDE, Inc.

## 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 2006 Annual Report, PRIDE trained 3,440 inmates who worked almost 4 million hours in 35 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."



PRIDE print shop at Calhoun CI.

### Recommitment Study

According to PRIDE's 2006 Annual Report, 93% of PRIDE-trained former inmates were placed in relevant jobs. In addition, according to PRIDE's 2006 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 website at [www.Pride-enterprises.org](http://www.Pride-enterprises.org)

# PRIDE, Inc.

## Pride Programs in FY 2006-07

### Apalachee C.I.

- **Beef Cattle Industry** – (6 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** – (19 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** – (17 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 C.I.

- **Sanitary Maintenance & Supplies Industry** – (61 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** – (76 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** – (10 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** – (49 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** – (135 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** – (132 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** – (27 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** – (0 inmate) Farm equipment repair and maintenance. Certified by the Florida Department of Education.
- **Citrus Industry** – (81 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** – (89 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** – (83 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** – (68 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** – (90 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** – (75 inmates) Inmate workers trained in sewing, material cutting, and quality control standards. Certified by Clemson Apparel Research, Clemson University.

# PRIDE, Inc.

## Pride Programs in FY 2006-07

- **Corrugated Box Industry** – (27 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** – (20 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** – (9 inmates) Sewn products division administration. Inmate workers trained in administrative and purchasing functions. Certified by Clemson Apparel Research, Clemson University.

### New River C.I.

- **Sewn Products Industry** – (107 inmates) Inmate workers trained in sewing, material cutting and quality control. Certified by Clemson Apparel Research, Clemson University.
- **Forestry** – (96 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**- (5 inmates). Inmates trained as General Office Clerk and Customer Service Specialist. Certified by the Florida Department of Education.

### Polk C.I.

- **Administrative Industry** – (12 inmates) Customer service center. Inmate workers trained in resolution skills for customer related issues. Certified by the Florida Department of Education.
- **IT Support Industry** – (27 inmates) Help desk for internal information technology issues. Inmate workers trained as Help Desk Specialists, and in software development.
- **Seating/Modular Office Panel Systems Furniture** – (127 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, upholstery and assembly, and Computer Aided Design Drafting. Certified by the Florida Department of Education.

### South Bay Correctional Facility (C.F.)

- **Graphics** – (6 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.

### Sumter C.I.

- **Graphics** – (128 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** – (66 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** – (90 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.

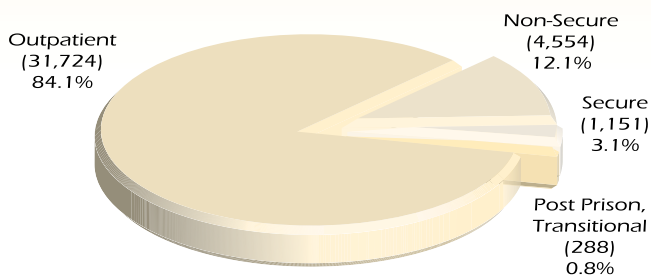
- **Beef Cattle Industry** - (8 inmates) Contracted herd management/beef cattle. Inmate workers trained in livestock production and farm equipment operation. Certified by the Florida Department of Education.
- **Dental Prosthetics Industry** – (52 inmates) Inmate workers are trained to fabricate full and partial dentures, crown and bridge restorations, and orthodontic appliances to prescription. Certified by the Florida Department of Education.
- **Food Processing** – (67 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.
- **Metal Furniture Industry** – (119 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** – (109 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.

# Community Supervision Drug Programs

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

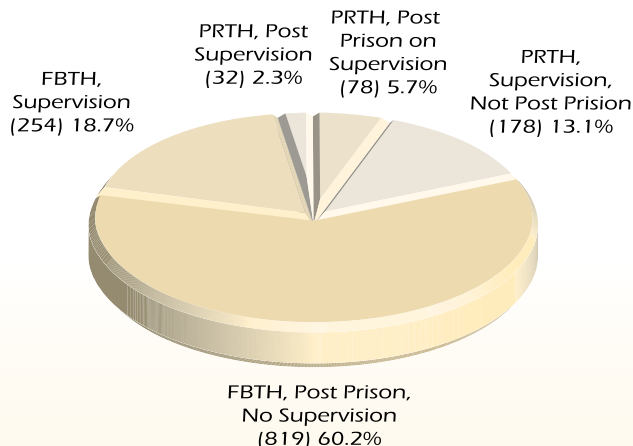
Many offenders on community supervision participate in substance abuse programs or are routinely tested for drugs as part of their probation or supervision sentences.

**Total Offenders Participating in Community-Based Substance Abuse Programs  
FY 2006-07  
Total = 37,717**

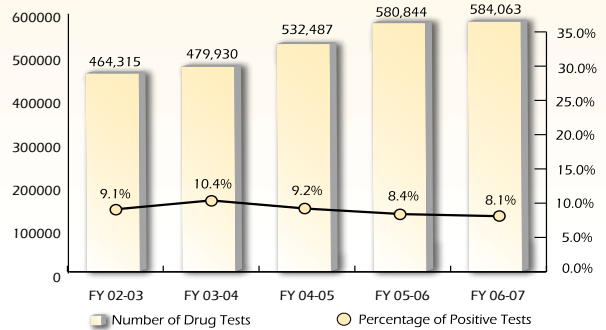


- The pie chart above shows that the majority (84.1%) of those on community supervision who are participating in community-based substance abuse treatment programs do so on an outpatient basis. The other types of programs available to these offenders include secure (movement beyond the facility is restricted), non-secure (movement is less restricted), and post prison transitional (treatment available after prison release) programs.

**Total Offenders Participating in Community-Based Transitional Housing Programs  
FY 2006-07  
Total = 1,361**

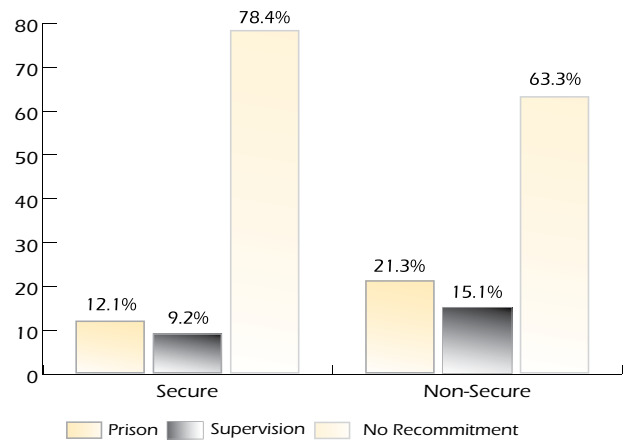


## Community Corrections Statewide Offender Drug Testing Over Five Years



- While the number of drug tests increased slightly last year (bar chart above), the percentage of positive drug tests decreased from 8.4% in FY 2005-06 to 8.1% in FY 2006-07.

## Recommitment Rates Two Years After Program Entrance (in FY 2004-05) for Successful Completions for Residential Community-Based Substance Abuse Programs



- The bar chart above shows that of those who entered residential community-based drug treatment programs in FY 2004-05, 78.4% of those who successfully completed secure programs and 63.3% of those who completed non-secure programs have had no recommitment to Florida state prison or supervision after two years.

# 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 99.1% 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 893 community control offenders committed a new crime while on supervision. Of those, 206 were for misdemeanor offenses. Among the 687 felony offenses remaining, 91 were for driving while license suspended/revoked, 75 were for cocaine possession, and 33 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 three risk categories established within community control, as of June 30, 2007, 1.7% were in the Lunsford

community control supervision level, 9.3% were in the higher community control supervision level, and 89.0% were in the lower community control supervision level.

## Quality Assurance Contacts

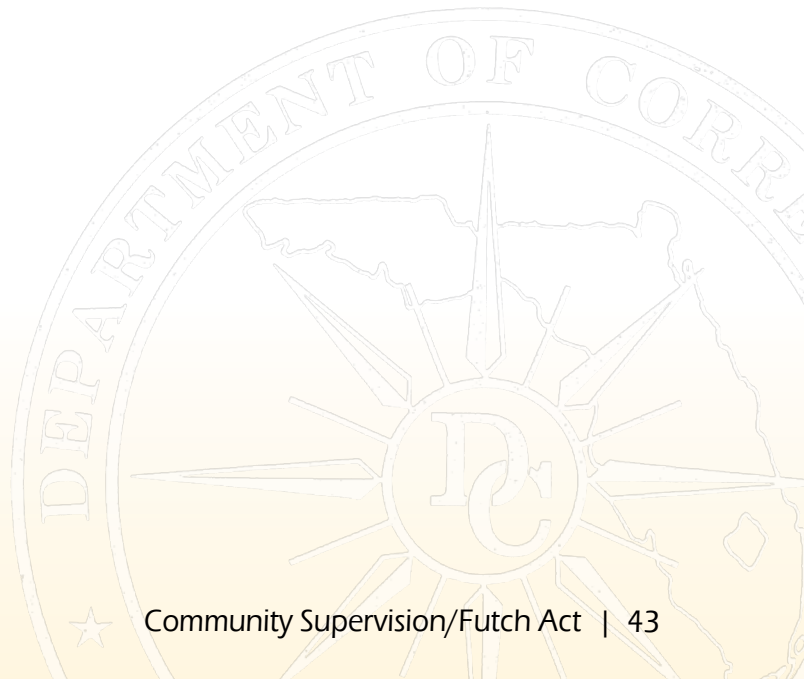
In order to monitor the quality of contacts being made with community control offenders, each month supervisors randomly contact community control offenders (5% of the community control caseload), discuss the quality and level of their supervision, and document these responses.

## 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 10,850 offenders placed on community control, 1.3% were ineligible placements, compared to 1.2% last year. Of those determined to be ineligible placements (145), no action was taken on 101 and of the 44 remaining, 6 were placed on Sex Offender Probation, 5 were placed on Drug Offender Probation and 33 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.



# Governor Crist's 2007 Anti-Murder Act Implemented

The 2007 Anti-Murder Act requires violent felony offenders who violate probation to remain in jail until the court determines whether the individual poses a danger to the community. As of November 30, 2007, there were 2,676 offenders identified as Violent Felony Offenders of Special Concern on either probation or community control.

“Florida has already lost too many people, too early in their lives,” said Governor Crist. “The horrendous murders of children like Adam Walsh, Carlie Brucia, Jessica Lunsford, Sarah Lunde, and the six young people in Deltona remind us that we cannot continue to permit violent felony offenders who have violated the terms of their probation to have the opportunity to prey upon our people and our children.”

## Agencies Involved

Prior to Governor Crist signing the Anti-Murder Act (Senate Bill 146) on March 12, 2007, the Florida Department of Corrections met with the following agencies to coordinate efficient implementation of this act:

- Florida Department of Law Enforcement,
- Office of State Court Administrator,
- Florida Prosecuting Attorneys Association,
- Florida Association of Counties,
- Governor's Office of Policy and Budget,
- Florida Sheriff's Association, and
- Florida Association of Court Clerks and Comptrollers.

## Implementation

In March 2007, the Department of Corrections developed a “Violent Felony Offender of Special Concern” Identification Guide and database program to display on the Florida Criminal Justice Network (CJNET) to assist courts and booking facilities in identifying offenders who are not to be released from custody pursuant to the Act.

The Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) provided a Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) memo to all law enforcement agencies and court personnel outlining the requirements of the Anti-Murder Act, including the identification guide and plans for implementation.

During March 14-15, 2007, the Department of Corrections conducted five conference calls with the FDLE, Office of State Court Administrator, State Attorneys, Sheriff's Offices, and booking agencies to:

- ensure booking agencies received the CJIS memo provided by FDLE, outlining the steps involved in identifying Violent Felony Offenders of Special Concern;
- discuss the limitations and delays of the Department of Corrections flagging system to identify Violent Felony Offenders of Special Concern when an offender has been arrested for a qualifying offense;
- discuss each agency's role in identifying Violent Felony Offenders of Special Concern during the booking and court hearing process to ensure Anti-Murder Act restrictions regarding no bond or pretrial release are understood and followed; and
- field questions and concerns before the Department of Corrections flag system became operational March 19, 2007.

On March 15, 2007, the Department of Corrections notified each Office of State Attorney of revisions made to the Criminal Punishment Code scoresheet in order to comply with Anti-Murder Act provisions to add community sanction violation points for offenders identified as Violent Felony Offenders of Special Concern. Revised scoresheets were approved, ordered, and delivered to each Office of State Attorney. The following day, circuit administrators met with department staff, the Chief Judge, State Attorney, and Sheriff in every county to discuss implementation of the Anti-Murder Act and emphasized the need for a group effort and cooperation in order to identify offenders at every critical stage of the arrest and hearing process.

In May 2007, the Offender Search Supervised Population Offender Detail accessible via the CJNET was revised to add a field for designations used in the identification of Violent Felony Offenders of Special Concern. This added field assists law enforcement and court personnel in identifying offenders with one or more of the designations (Habitual Violent Felony Offender, Three Time Violent Felony Offender or Sexual Predator) used as part of the criteria for a Violent Felony Offender of Special Concern under certain scenarios.



# 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 website 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 website ([www.dc.state.fl.us](http://www.dc.state.fl.us)) 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
  - ◆ Social Security Administration
  - ◆ Agency for Workforce Innovation
  - ◆ 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 32,134 as of June 30, 2007, a reduction of 11,886 absconders or (27%). Since the inception of the Absconder Unit in 2001, the number of outstanding absconder warrants has been reduced by more than 34%.

### 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

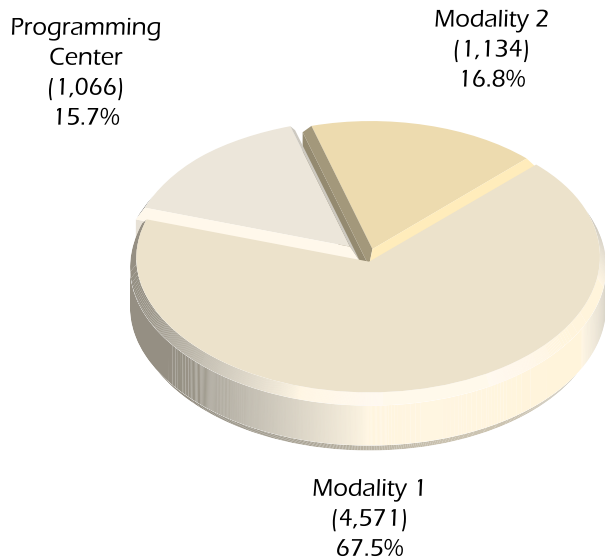
Department’s home Web page, [www.dc.state.fl.us](http://www.dc.state.fl.us) that directs the user to the Absconder/Fugitive Information Search site [www.dc.state.fl.us/Absconder](http://www.dc.state.fl.us/Absconder).

Visitors can provide information about an absconder to the Department’s Absconder Unit via e-mail link [absconders@mail.dc.state.fl.us](mailto:absconders@mail.dc.state.fl.us), which is provided on the Absconder/Fugitive Information Search page.

# Institutional Drug Programs

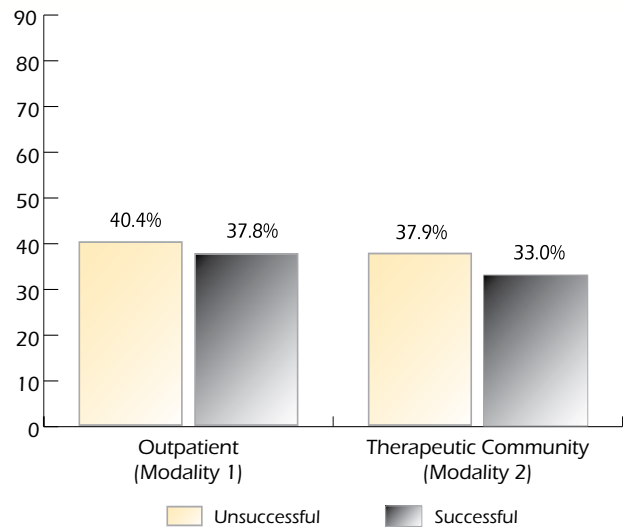
- The pie chart below shows that of those inmates receiving Substance Abuse treatment in FY 2006-07, 67.5% received Modality 1 (outpatient) treatment.
- The bar chart below shows that for Substance Abuse treatment program participants released in FY 2001-02 (latest data available), the recidivism rate (return to prison for any reason within three years after release) was much lower for inmates that completed treatment (successful) than those who did not complete treatment (unsuccessful).

Total Inmates Participating in Institutional-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs - FY 2006-07  
\*Total = 6,771



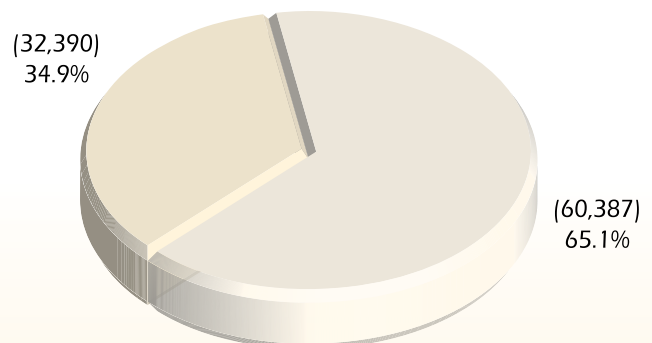
\* Another 36,071 inmates in FY 2006-07 received Substance Abuse Services in the form of the Drug Simple Screening Instrument (DSSI) given at Admission. Also, another 7,050 inmates participated in Readiness/Alumni/Prevention services.

Recidivism Rates for FY 2001-02 (latest data available)  
Releases by Program Exit Type



In-Prison Substance Abuse  
Percent of Inmates in Need of Treatment

- Per the pie chart on the right, 65.1% (60,387) of total inmate population (92,777) on July 1, 2007 have been consistently screened to be in need of substance abuse treatment services.
- Approximately 2,235 substance abuse treatment slots were available on July 1, 2007.



# Introduction to Statistics

## How the Statistical Pages that Follow are Organized

The pages that follow provide statistical information 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, 2006, through June 30, 2007); Population (those inmates in the Florida prison system or offenders on Community Supervision on June 30, 2007); and Releases (those released from the Florida prison system or Community Supervision from July 1, 2006, through June 30, 2007). 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. When using these statis-

tics, use caution. Definitions often depend on the user or purpose. An example is the term "violent offense" which is defined below.

### Violent Offense Definition

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?

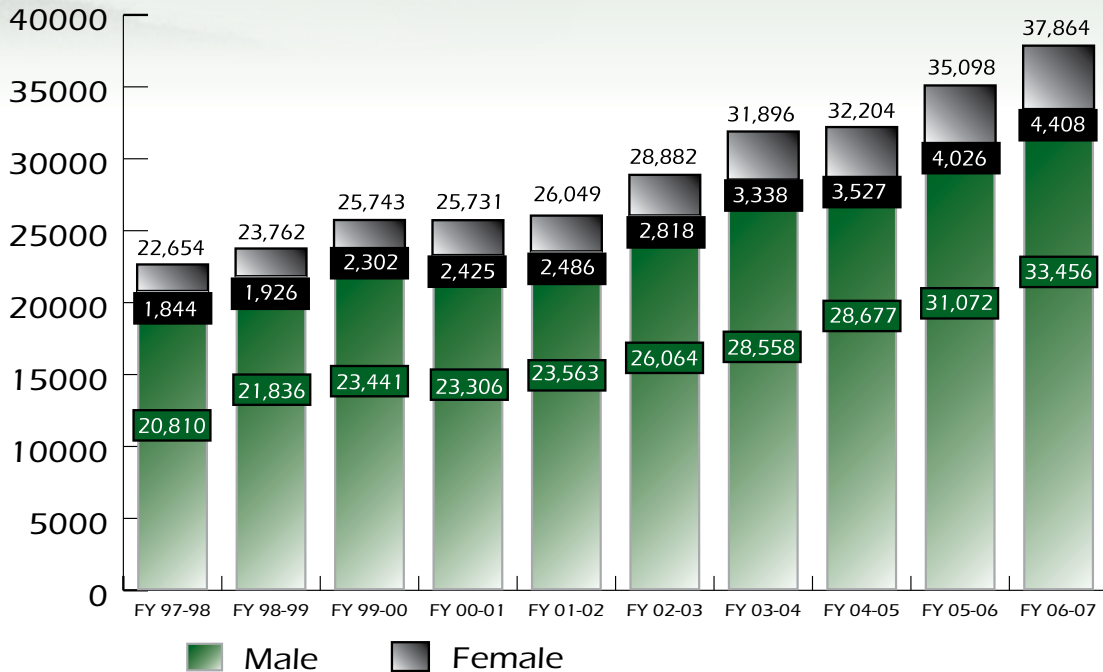
Statistical information from previous annual reports is available upon request from the Bureau of Research and Data Analysis, 2601 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, FL 32399-2500. Or call (850) 488-1801 or SunCom 278-1801, Fax (850) 488-1967.



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

# Inmate Admissions from July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007

Admissions Compared Over Ten Years

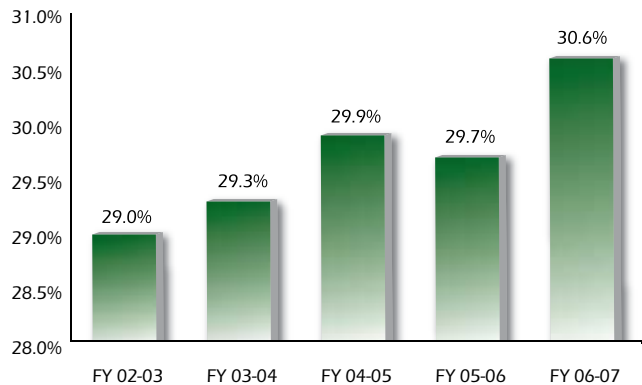


## Inmate Admissions Rise Eight Percent

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, 2006 to June 30, 2007. Other fiscal years may also be featured to illustrate trends.

- Inmate admissions increased 7.9%, from 35,098 in FY 2005-06 to 37,864 in FY 2006-07.
- For each of the last ten years, the single largest group of prison admissions was incarcerated for drug crimes. These incarcerations increased from 29.0% in FY 2002-03 to 30.6% in FY 2006-07.
- 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 98.8% of the inmates admitted to prison in FY 2006-07 were sentenced under the 85% law and will therefore serve a minimum of 85% of their sentences.

Admissions to Prison for Drug Crimes Compared Over Five Years



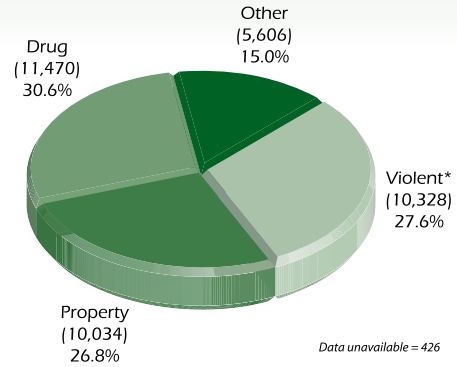
# Inmate Admissions from July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007

## General Characteristics of Admissions

Category	FY 2006-07	
<b>Total Admissions</b>	<b>37,864</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Males	33,456	88.4%
Females	4,408	11.6%
<b>Race</b>		
White	18,944	50.0%
Black	17,690	46.7%
Other	1,230	3.2%
<b>Age at Admission</b>		
17 & Under	365	1.0%
18-24	8,937	23.6%
25-34	11,962	31.6%
35-49	13,449	35.5%
50-59	2,703	7.1%
60+	448	1.2%
<b>Prior DC Prison Commitments</b>		
0	21,195	56.6%
1	7,529	20.1%
2	3,687	9.9%
3	2,071	5.5%
4+	2,956	7.9%
Data unavailable	426	

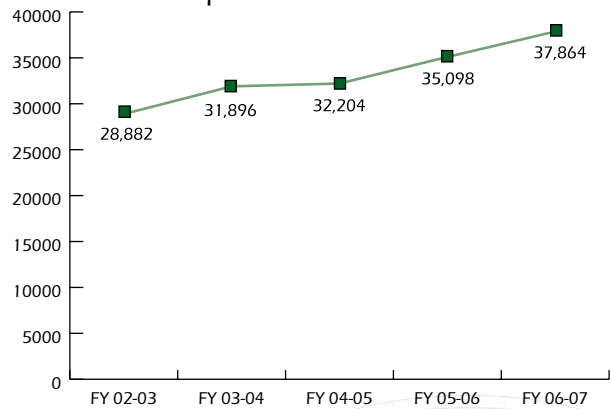
Note: Due to rounding error, percentages may not add up to 100%

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 exists that individual criminal acts could have resulted in unintended physical harm or the threat of physical harm.

Inmate Admissions  
Compared Over Five Years



Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Average Sentence Length in Years*	Average Age at Admission
Murder, Manslaughter	1,016	2.7%	24.5	33.0
Sexual offenses	1,708	4.6%	12.0	36.9
Robbery	2,119	5.7%	7.7	28.4
Violent Personal offenses	4,991	13.3%	3.9	33.6
Burglary	4,678	12.5%	4.6	31.6
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	5,637	15.1%	2.1	35.9
Drug offenses	11,470	30.6%	2.5	34.6
Weapons	1,265	3.4%	3.3	32.1
Other	4,554	12.2%	2.1	36.9

Data Unavailable = 426

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

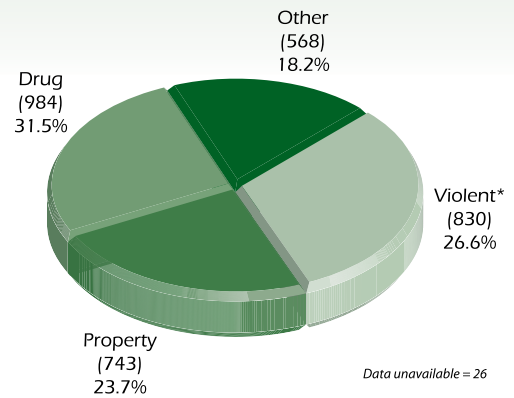
# Inmate Admissions from July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007

## Elderly (50 or older) Admissions

Category	FY 2006-07	
<b>Elderly Admissions</b>	<b>3,151</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Males	2,861	90.8%
Females	290	9.2%
<b>Race</b>		
White	1,707	54.2%
Black	1,353	42.9%
Other	91	2.9%
<b>Age at Admission</b>		
50-55	2,136	67.8%
56-60	644	20.4%
61-65	230	7.3%
66-70	86	2.7%
71-75	42	1.3%
76+	13	0.4%
<b>Prior DC Prison Commitments</b>		
0	1,394	44.2%
1	545	17.3%
2	358	11.4%
3	254	8.1%
4+	574	18.2%
Data unavailable	26	

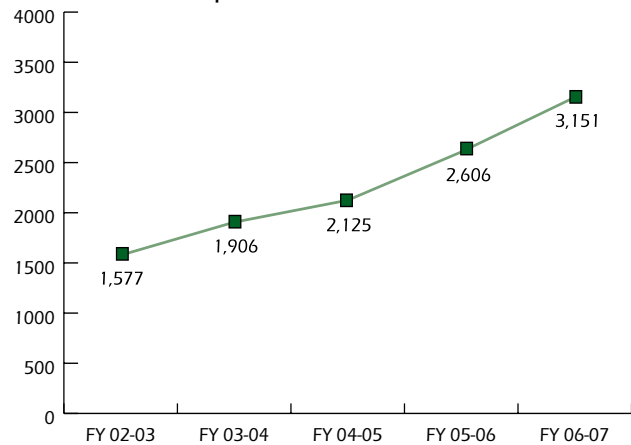
Note: Due to rounding error, percentages may not add up to 100%

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 exists that individual criminal acts could have resulted in unintended physical harm or the threat of physical harm.

Elderly Inmate Admissions Compared Over Five Years



Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Average Sentence Length in Years*	Average Age at Admission
Murder, Manslaughter	107	3.4%	23.6	58.1
Sexual offenses	264	8.4%	13.8	58.0
Robbery	59	1.9%	10.3	54.1
Violent Personal offenses	382	10.5%	4.1	55.6
Burglary	236	7.6%	4.7	54.2
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	516	16.5%	2.6	55.0
Drug offenses	984	31.5%	2.7	54.6
Weapons	87	2.8%	3.2	55.1
Other	490	15.7%	2.4	55.0

Data Unavailable = 26

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

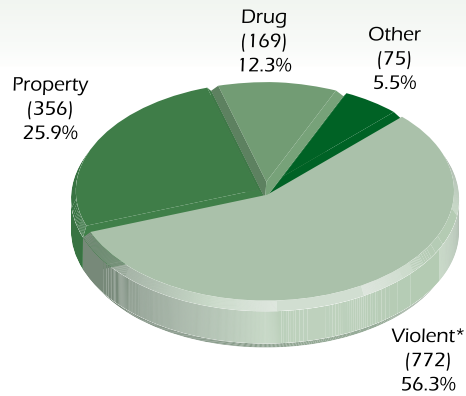
# Inmate Admissions from July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007

## Youthful (17 or under at offense) Admissions

Category	FY 2006-07	
<b>Youthful Admissions</b>	<b>1,372</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Males	1,325	96.6%
Females	47	3.4%
<b>Race</b>		
White	461	33.6%
Black	871	63.5%
Other	40	2.9%
<b>Age at Offense</b>		
12 or younger	3	0.2%
13	7	0.5%
14	37	2.7%
15	110	8.0%
16	419	30.5%
17	796	58.0%
<b>Prior DC Prison Commitments</b>		
0	1,150	83.8%
1	202	14.7%
2	13	0.9%
3	7	0.5%

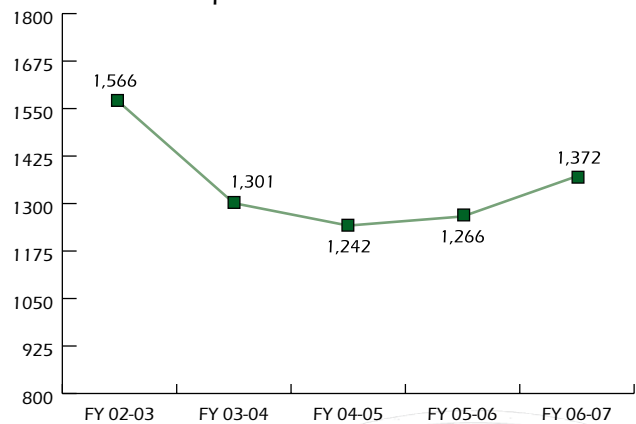
Note: Due to rounding error, percentages may not add up to 100%

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 exists that individual criminal acts could have resulted in unintended physical harm or the threat of physical harm.

Youthful (17 or under) Admissions  
Compared Over Five Years



Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Average Sentence Length in Years*	Average Age at Offense
Murder, Manslaughter	96	7.0%	21.4	16.8
Sexual offenses	59	4.3%	10.6	16.3
Robbery	320	23.3%	6.3	16.9
Violent Personal offenses	263	19.2%	4.8	16.9
Burglary	306	22.3%	4.2	17.1
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	70	5.1%	2.6	17.0
Drug offenses	169	12.3%	2.8	17.3
Weapons	42	3.1%	3.2	17.1
Other	47	3.4%	2.1	17.0

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

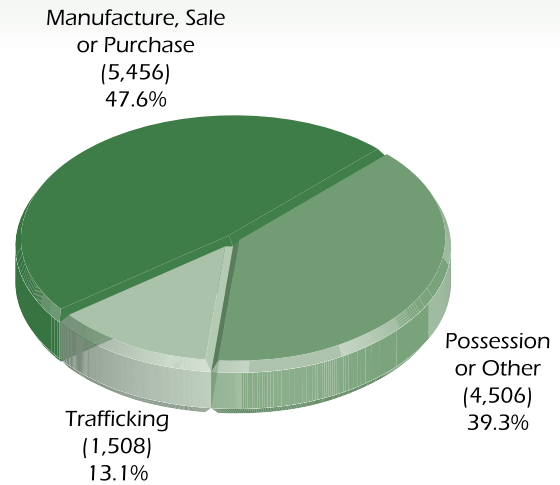
# Inmate Admissions from July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007

## Drug Offender Admissions

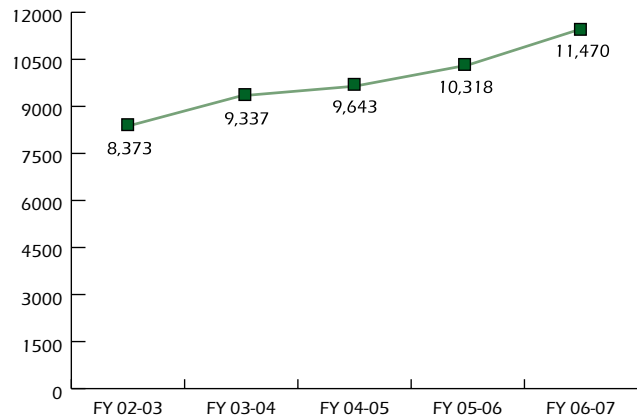
Category	FY 2006-07	
<b>Drug Offender Admissions</b>	<b>11,470</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Males	9,827	85.7%
Females	1,643	14.3%
<b>Race</b>		
White	4,127	36.0%
Black	7,018	61.2%
Other	325	2.8%
<b>Age at Admission</b>		
17 & Under	29	0.3%
18-24	2,460	21.4%
25-34	3,900	34.0%
35-49	4,097	35.7%
50-59	883	7.7%
60+	101	0.9%
<b>Prior DC Prison Commitments</b>		
0	6,065	52.9%
1	2,259	19.7%
2	1,244	10.8%
3	763	6.7%
4+	1,139	9.9%

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

Type of Drug Offense



Drug Offender Admissions Compared Over Five Years



Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Average Sentence Length in Years*	Average Age at Admission
Manufacture, Sale or Purchase of Drugs	5,456	47.6%	2.5	31.9
Trafficking in Drugs	1,508	13.1%	5.8	31.6
Possession of Drugs	4,506	39.3%	1.5	35.0

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

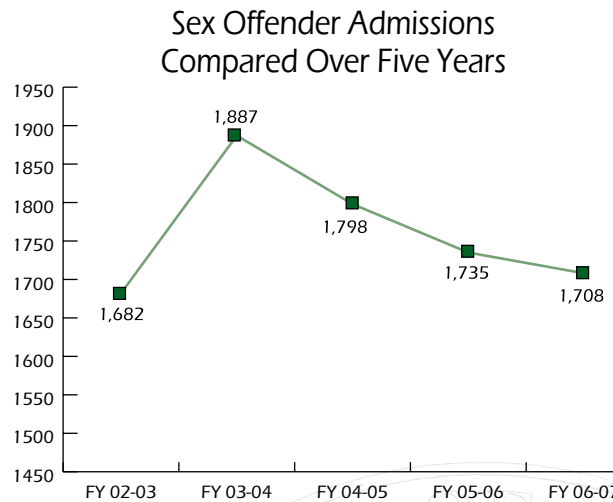
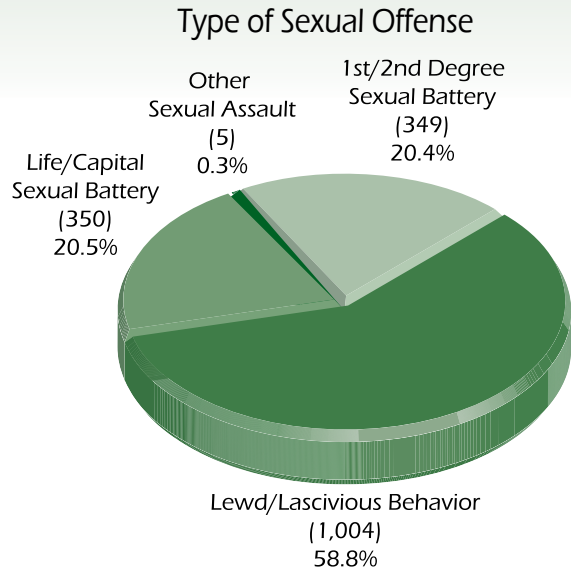


# Inmate Admissions from July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007

## Admissions for Sex Offenses for Primary Offense

Category	FY 2006-07	
<b>Sex Offender Admissions</b>	<b>1,708</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Males	1,688	98.8%
Females	20	1.2%
<b>Race</b>		
White	1,069	62.6%
Black	556	32.6%
Other	83	4.9%
<b>Age at Admission</b>		
17 & Under	14	0.8%
18-24	320	18.7%
25-34	515	30.2%
35-49	595	34.8%
50-59	181	10.6%
60+	83	4.9%
<b>Prior DC Prison Commitments</b>		
0	1,209	70.8%
1	352	20.6%
2	93	5.4%
3	27	1.6%
4+	27	1.6%

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



Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Average Sentence Length in Years*	Average Age at Admission
Capital Sexual Battery	259	15.2%	25.1	35.2
Life Sexual Battery	91	5.3%	24.8	26.5
First Degree Sexual Battery	152	8.9%	16.4	38.0
Second Degree Sexual Battery	197	11.5%	7.4	32.3
Sexual Assault, Other	5	0.3%	1.8	24.4
Lewd/Lascivious Behavior	1,004	58.8%	7.7	31.9

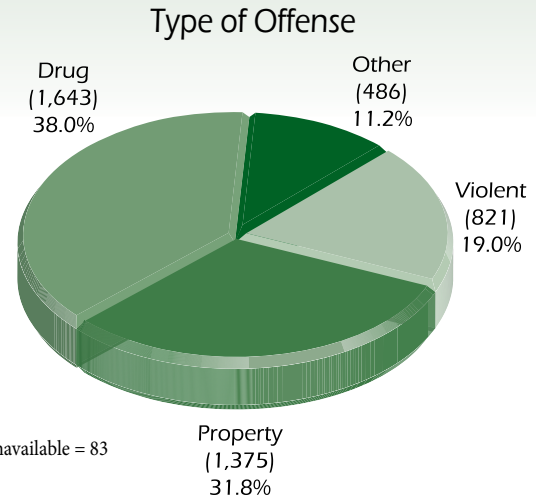
\* Sentence Lengths of 50 years or longer are coded as 50 years for calculations of averages

# Inmate Admissions from July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007

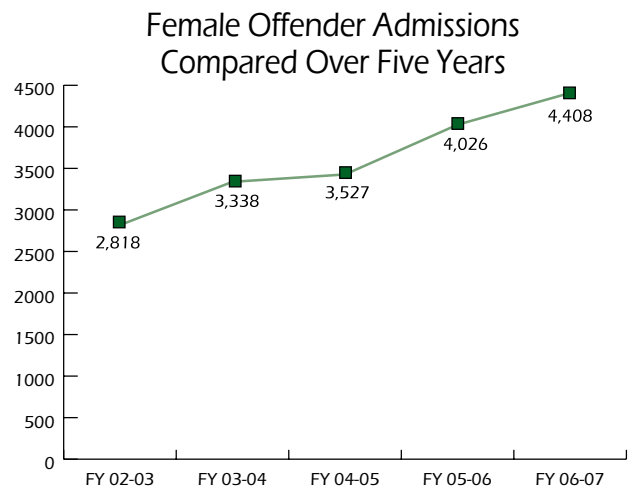
## Female Offender Admissions

Category	FY 2006-07	
<b>Female Admissions</b>	<b>4,408</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Race</b>		
White	2,786	63.2%
Black	1,521	34.5%
Other	101	2.3%
<b>Age at Admission</b>		
17 & Under	9	0.2%
18-24	728	16.5%
25-34	1,408	31.9%
35-49	1,973	44.8%
50-59	262	5.9%
60+	28	0.6%
<b>Prior DC Prison Commitments</b>		
0	3,085	71.3%
1	664	15.4%
2	279	6.5%
3	139	3.2%
4+	158	3.7%
Data unavailable	83	

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



\* 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.



Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Average Sentence Length in Years*	Average Age at Admission
Murder, Manslaughter	100	2.3%	20.0	34.4
Sexual offenses	20	0.5%	7.5	27.2
Robbery	137	3.2%	4.4	28.8
Violent Personal offenses	538	12.4%	2.4	32.1
Burglary	274	6.3%	2.9	30.8
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	1,110	26.7%	1.9	33.2
Drug offenses	1,643	38.0%	1.9	34.7
Weapons	39	0.9%	1.8	32.8
Other	464	10.7%	1.9	35.2

Data Unavailable = 83

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

# Inmate Admissions from July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007

## Prison Admissions/Intakes

Admissions to prison	Jul 06 - Sept 06	Oct 06 - Dec 06	Jan 07 - Mar 07	Apr 07 - Jun 07	Total
Control Release Violations	0	0	0	1	1
New Court Commitments	8,838	8,977	9,503	9,786	37,104
Parole Violations	0	0	2	1	3
Provisional Release Violations	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Compact	5	7	6	2	20
Escapee Returns	6	6	1	9	22
Returns from Court	158	130	152	133	573
Conditional Release Violations	26	41	24	43	134
Return from Supervised Community Release Program	0	0	0	0	0
Program Supervision Violation	0	2	0	5	7
<b>Admissions Subtotal</b>	<b>9,033</b>	<b>9,163</b>	<b>9,688</b>	<b>9,980</b>	<b>37,864</b>

Intakes to prison	Jul 06 - Sept 06	Oct 06 - Dec 06	Jan 07 - Mar 07	Apr 07 - Jun 07	Total
Control Release -- Technical	2	1	3	3	9
Parole Violations -- Technical	20	22	16	12	70
Escapee Returns	27	28	21	39	115
Return from Court without New Sentence	1,895	1,922	1,785	1,834	7,436
Conditional Release -- Technical	543	487	460	503	1,993
Other Returns*	90	106	116	136	448
<b>Intakes Subtotal</b>	<b>2,577</b>	<b>2,566</b>	<b>2,401</b>	<b>2,527</b>	<b>10,071</b>
<b>TOTAL ADMISSIONS/INTAKES</b>	<b>11,610</b>	<b>11,729</b>	<b>12,089</b>	<b>12,507</b>	<b>47,935</b>

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

- The term **prison admissions** refers to the 37,864 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.

## Inmate Admissions from July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007

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.

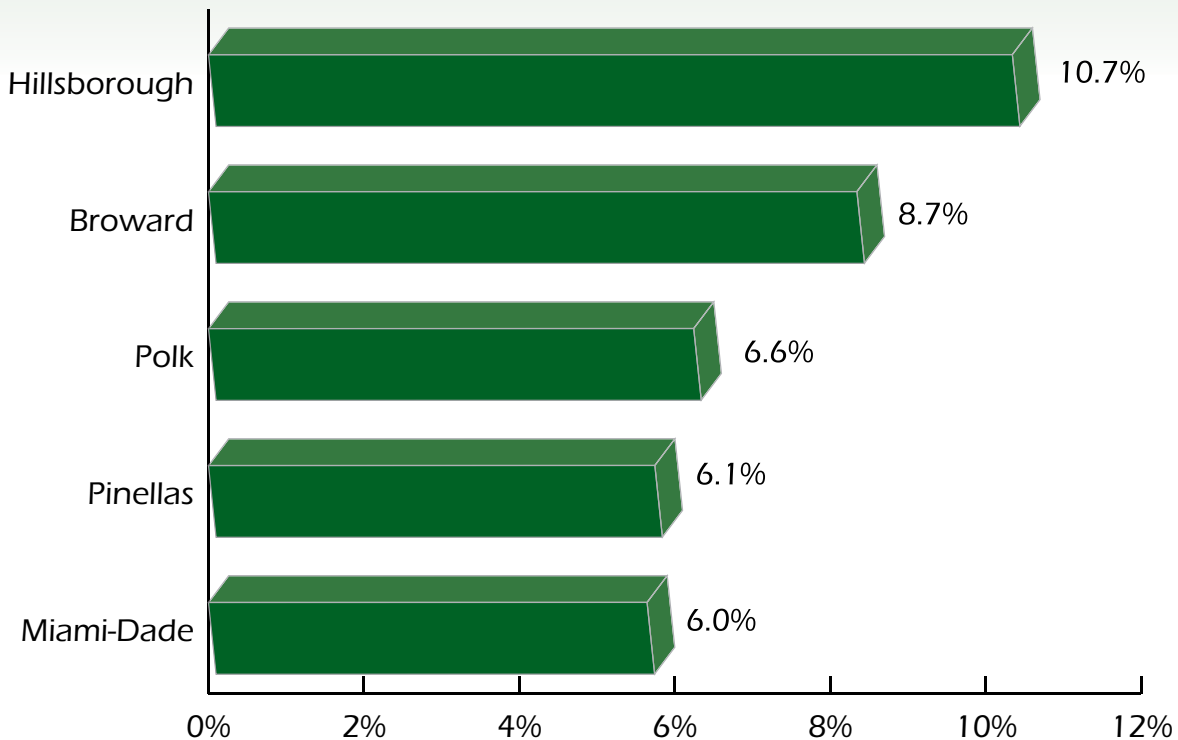
### Admissions by County of Commitment

County	Total	Percent
Alachua	751	2.0%
Baker	100	0.3%
Bay	1,053	2.8%
Bradford	88	0.2%
Brevard	1,189	3.2%
Broward	3,263	8.7%
Calhoun	49	0.1%
Charlotte	392	1.1%
Citrus	244	0.7%
Clay	200	0.5%
Collier	296	0.8%
Columbia	281	0.8%
DeSoto	86	0.2%
Dixie	38	0.1%
Duval	1,611	4.3%
Escambia	1,196	3.2%
Flagler	63	0.2%
Franklin	73	0.2%
Gadsden	327	0.9%
Gilchrist	9	0.0%
Glades	18	0.1%
Gulf	48	0.1%
Hamilton	55	0.2%
Hardee	37	0.1%
Hendry	96	0.3%
Hernando	232	0.6%
Highlands	294	0.8%
Hillsborough	4,010	10.7%
Holmes	52	0.1%
Indian River	312	0.8%
Jackson	134	0.4%
Jefferson	44	0.1%
Lafayette	23	0.1%
Lake	574	1.5%
Lee	663	1.8%

County	Total	Percent
Leon	991	2.7%
Levy	120	0.3%
Liberty	22	0.1%
Madison	78	0.2%
Manatee	487	1.3%
Marion	1,352	3.6%
Martin	406	1.1%
Miami-Dade	2,235	6.0%
Monroe	274	0.7%
Nassau	136	0.4%
Okaloosa	547	1.5%
Okeechobee	168	0.5%
Orange	1,619	4.3%
Osceola	277	0.7%
Palm Beach	1,093	2.9%
Pasco	842	2.3%
Pinellas	2,265	6.1%
Polk	2,463	6.6%
Putnam	167	0.5%
St. Johns	323	0.9%
St. Lucie	716	1.9%
Santa Rosa	164	0.4%
Sarasota	383	1.0%
Seminole	408	1.1%
Sumter	168	0.5%
Suwannee	173	0.5%
Taylor	74	0.2%
Union	35	0.1%
Volusia	1,180	3.2%
Wakulla	45	0.1%
Walton	172	0.5%
Washington	133	0.4%
Other States	21	0.0%
Data Unavailable	426	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>37,864</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

# Inmate Admissions from July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007

Counties with Most Admissions



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, Pinellas, and Miami-Dade) provide almost 40% of all prison admissions state-wide.
- Hillsborough and Broward counties alone account for 19.4% of all state prison admissions in FY 2006-07. As expected, the least populated counties consistently have the fewest number of prison admissions.



Inmates are issued uniforms including underwear, socks, shoes, T-shirts, pants and shirts upon entry to prison. Each able inmate has a job, and doing laundry, sewing and ironing are three of the possible job assignments on every compound.

# Inmate Admissions from July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007

## Average Sentence Length of Admissions: 4.4 Years

- Most (69.5%) 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 4.4 years. For calculation purposes, those sentenced to 50 years or longer, life or death was coded as 50-year sentences.
- There were 495 inmates admitted to prison in FY 2006-07 with life sentences; 486 will serve a life sentence with no possibility of parole. The 9 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 C. I. or Florida State Prison. Women on death row are located at Lowell Annex.
- Over the past five years, average prison sentences have decreased slightly, from 5.0 years to 4.4 years, but the average percentage of sentence served has increased from 84.7 % in FY 2002-03 to 86.7% 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 6.0 months for the inmates admitted in FY 2006-07.

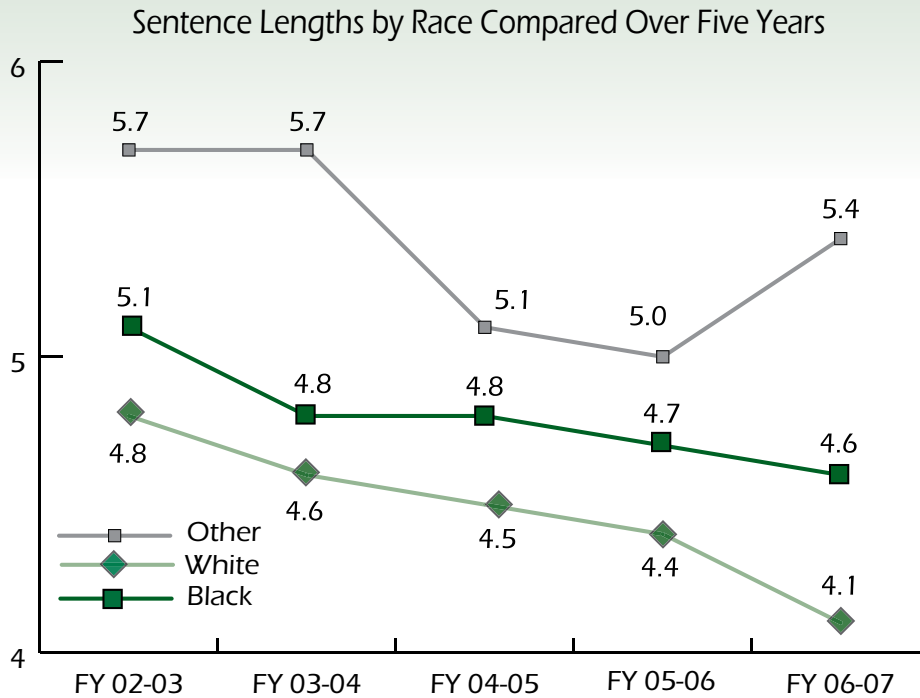
## Sentence Length of Current Commitment

Sentence Length	White Males	White Females	Black Males	Black Females	Other Males	Other Females	Total	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Six Months or Less	5	0	2	1	0	0	8	0.0%	0.0%
GT Six Months to 1 Year*	6	2	4	1	2	0	15	0.0%	0.1%
GT 1 to 2 Years	8,290	1,910	7,785	976	519	53	19,533	52.2%	52.2%
GT 2 to 3 Years	2,664	392	2,932	241	194	22	6,445	17.2%	69.5%
GT 3 to 5 Years	2,343	236	2,479	160	152	11	5,381	14.4%	83.8%
GT 5 to 10 Years	1,445	119	1,513	81	128	7	3,293	8.8%	92.6%
GT 10 to 20 Years	728	36	663	20	63	4	1,514	4.0%	96.7%
GT 20 Years or More	502	35	634	14	60	4	1,249	3.3%	100.0%
Data Unavailable	175	56	157	27	11	0	426		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,158</b>	<b>2,786</b>	<b>16,169</b>	<b>1,521</b>	<b>1,129</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>37,864</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Average**	4.4	2.6	4.7	2.7	5.5	4.5	4.4		
Median**	2.0	1.5	2.2	1.5	2.5	2.0	2.0		

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

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

## Inmate Admissions from July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007



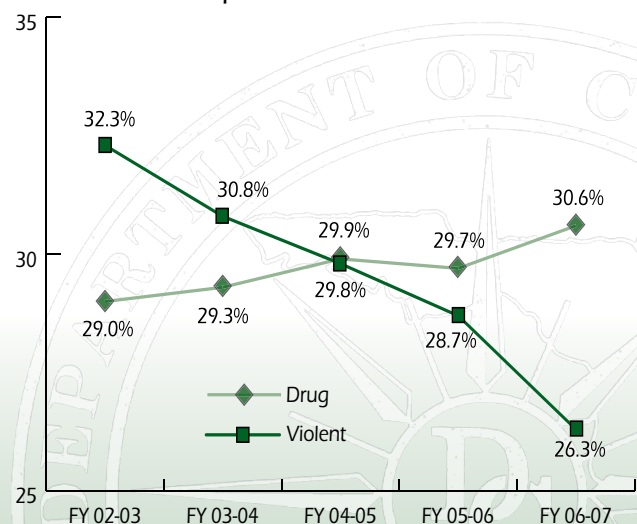
Sentence Lengths for Whites and Blacks dropped in FY 2006-07. The average sentence lengths of Blacks and “Others” such as Chinese, Native American, Japanese and those of Latin descent were higher in FY 2006-07 than Whites.

### 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.”

- Over a fourth (26.3%) of the offenses committed by those admitted to prison this fiscal year were violent offenses, including murder, sexual assault, robbery, and other violent.
- Property crimes, including burglary, theft, forgery and fraud comprised 27.6% of prison admissions this fiscal year
- The sale, manufacture, purchase, trafficking and possession of drugs equaled 30.6% of prison admissions.
- The other offenses category comprised 12.2% of admissions and includes racketeering, DUI, traffic among others.
- The percent of inmates admitted for violent offenses decreased slightly (28.7% to 26.3%) this fiscal year, while the percent of those admitted for drug offenses rose (29.7% to 30.6%).

### Admissions for Violent vs. Drug Offenses Compared Over Five Years



# Inmate Admissions from July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007

## Admissions by Primary Offenses

Category	White Males	White Females	Black Males	Black Females	Other Males	Other Females	Total	Percent
<b>MURDER, MANSLAUGHTER</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1,016</b>	<b>2.7%</b>
1st Degree Murder	107	14	176	10	17	2	326	0.9%
2nd Degree Murder	138	14	192	9	21	3	377	1.0%
3rd Degree Murder	3	0	9	0	0	0	12	0.0%
Homicide, Other	8	0	4	0	0	0	12	0.0%
Manslaughter	62	14	56	5	4	3	144	0.4%
DUI Manslaughter	96	20	20	5	3	1	145	0.4%
<b>SEXUAL OFFENSES</b>	<b>1,055</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,708</b>	<b>4.6%</b>
Capital Sexual Battery	169	0	77	1	12	0	259	0.7%
Life Sexual Battery	32	0	55	2	2	0	91	0.2%
1st Degree Sexual Battery	90	0	57	0	5	0	152	0.4%
2nd Degree Sexual Battery	109	2	74	1	11	0	197	0.5%
Sexual Assault, Other	3	0	2	0	0	0	5	0.0%
Lewd, Lascivious Behavior	652	12	286	1	52	1	1,004	2.7%
<b>ROBBERY</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>1,140</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2,119</b>	<b>5.7%</b>
Robbery with Weapon	308	30	679	19	41	6	1,083	2.9%
Robbery without Weapon	410	36	410	31	20	3	910	2.4%
Home Invasion, Robbery	55	9	51	2	8	1	126	0.3%
<b>VIOLENT PERSONAL OFFENSES</b>	<b>2,385</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>1,902</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4,991</b>	<b>13.3%</b>
Home Invasion, Other	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0%
Carjacking	68	2	122	4	6	1	203	0.5%
Aggravated Assault	324	17	229	40	29	2	641	1.7%
Aggravated Battery	448	27	391	76	39	3	984	2.6%
Assault and Battery on LEO	233	54	280	30	22	3	622	1.7%
Assault/Battery, Other	65	8	77	10	3	1	164	0.4%
Aggravated Stalking	65	2	47	1	3	0	118	0.3%
Resisting Arrest with Violence	127	28	146	17	11	1	330	0.9%
Kidnapping	136	7	110	4	11	2	270	0.7%
Arson	78	8	39	7	3	0	135	0.4%
Abuse of Children	261	54	101	28	8	1	453	1.2%
Leaving Accident, Injury/Death	82	17	29	1	11	0	140	0.4%
DUI, Injury	59	20	7	1	5	0	92	0.3%
Other Violent Offenses	438	27	324	33	15	1	838	2.2%



# Inmate Admissions from July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007

## Admissions by Primary Offenses

Category	White Males	White Females	Black Males	Black Females	Other Males	Other Females	Total	Percent
<b>BURGLARY</b>	<b>2,609</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>1,635</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4,678</b>	<b>12.5%</b>
Burglary of Structure	1,105	61	612	27	40	0	1,845	4.9%
Burglary of Dwelling	1,088	108	721	38	91	4	2,050	5.5%
Armed Burglary	197	7	122	8	12	0	346	0.9%
Burglary with Assault	133	3	129	6	10	0	281	0.8%
Burglary/Trespass, Other	86	6	51	6	7	0	156	0.4%
<b>THEFT, FORGERY, FRAUD</b>	<b>2,885</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>1,495</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>5,637</b>	<b>15.1%</b>
Grand Theft, Other	820	252	365	115	52	9	1,613	4.3%
Grand Theft, Automobile	459	59	286	25	20	0	849	2.3%
Stolen Property	852	113	277	26	41	3	1,312	3.5%
Forgery, Uttering & Counterfeiting	332	144	204	94	19	6	799	2.1%
Worthless Checks	36	18	13	11	2	0	80	0.2%
Fraudulent Practices	231	84	156	54	9	2	536	1.4%
Other Theft, Property Damage	155	38	194	55	4	2	448	1.2%
<b>DRUGS</b>	<b>3,084</b>	<b>1,043</b>	<b>6,445</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>11,470</b>	<b>30.6%</b>
Drugs, Sale/Purchase/Manufacturing	946	285	3,829	312	77	7	5,456	14.6%
Drugs, Trafficking	680	121	513	41	140	13	1,508	4.0%
Drugs, Possession/Other	1,458	637	2,103	220	81	7	4,506	12.0%
<b>WEAPONS</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,265</b>	<b>3.4%</b>
Weapons, Discharging	82	4	91	9	3	0	189	0.5%
Weapons, Possession	384	15	640	11	23	0	1,073	2.9%
Weapons, Other	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	0.0%
<b>OTHER OFFENSES</b>	<b>2,310</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>1,655</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4,554</b>	<b>12.2%</b>
Escape	560	76	661	27	31	4	1,359	3.6%
DUI, No Injury	411	49	27	1	22	0	510	1.4%
Traffic, Other	816	102	618	30	45	3	1,614	4.3%
Racketeering	36	8	21	5	4	0	74	0.2%
Pollution/Hazardous Materials	7	0	1	0	0	0	8	0.0%
Criminal Justice System Process*	458	43	309	21	21	1	853	2.3%
Other Offenses	22	75	18	14	2	5	136	0.4%
Data Unavailable	175	56	157	27	11	0	426	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,158</b>	<b>2,786</b>	<b>16,169</b>	<b>1,521</b>	<b>1,129</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>37,864</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.

# Inmate Admissions from July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007

Prior Commitments to the Florida Department of Corrections

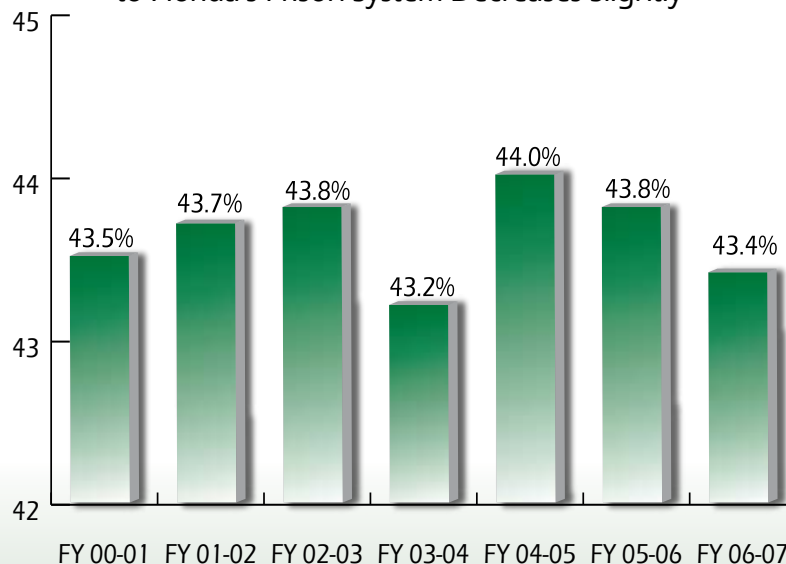
Category	White Males	White Females	Black Males	Black Females	Other Males	Other Females	Total	Percent	Cumulative Percent
None	9,957	2,075	7,318	926	835	84	21,195	56.6%	56.6%
1	3,270	385	3,440	267	155	12	7,529	20.1%	76.7%
2	1,340	144	1,996	130	72	5	3,687	9.8%	86.6%
3	681	70	1,218	69	33	0	2,071	5.5%	92.1%
4+	735	56	2,040	102	23	0	2,956	7.9%	100.0%
Data Unavailable	175	56	157	27	11	0	426		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,158</b>	<b>2,786</b>	<b>16,169</b>	<b>1,521</b>	<b>1,129</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>37,864</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Most Admissions (56.6%) New to Florida Prisons

**Prior commitments** refer 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.

- Some (43.4%) of the offenders who were admitted to the Florida state prison system in FY 2006-07 had been in state prison in Florida before, and that number has decreased slightly over this past year.
- A little more than 20% had been in prison in Florida once previously, and almost 10% had been in twice previously. Furthermore, almost eight percent had been in prison in Florida four or more times in the past.
- For FY 2006-07, the following types of prison admissions had no previous Florida prison commitments: sex offenders (70.8%), females (71.3%), those ages 50 and over at admission (48.6%) and drug offenders (52.9%).

Percent of Admissions with Prior Commitments to Florida's Prison System Decreases Slightly



# Inmate Admissions from July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007

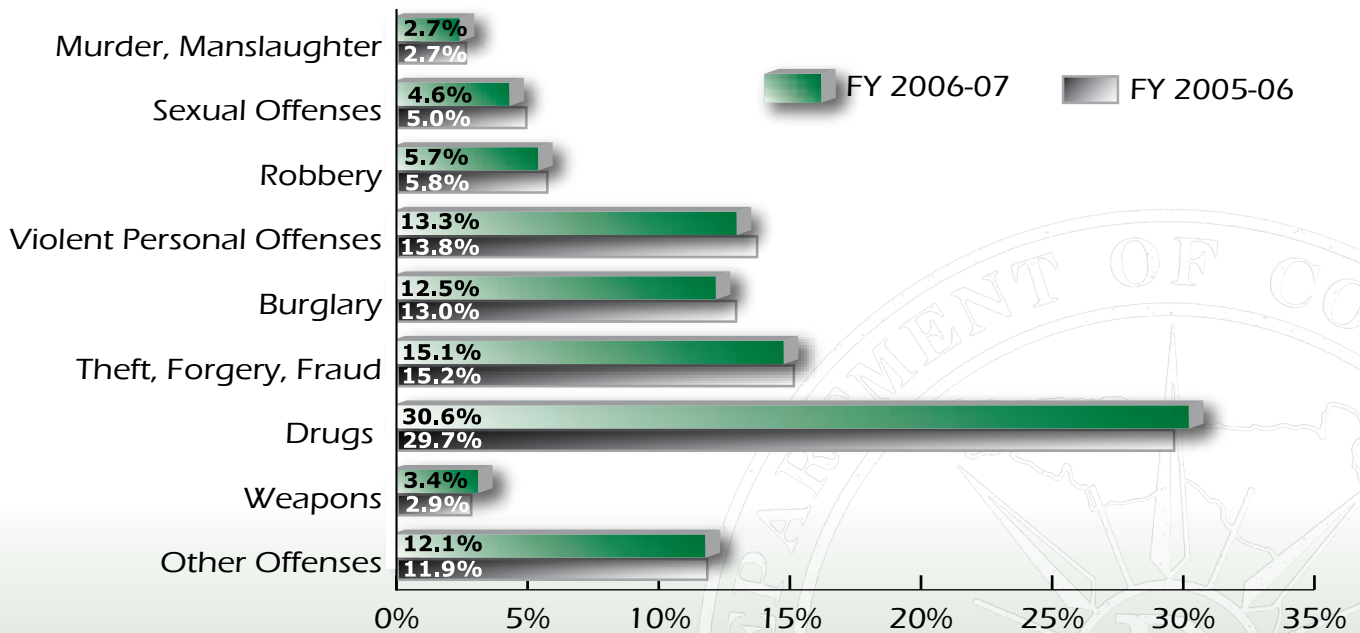
## Class of Felony of Primary Offense

Category	White Males	White Females	Black Males	Black Females	Other Males	Other Females	Total	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Capital	95	6	94	5	9	0	209	0.6%	0.6%
Life Felony	124	5	153	7	17	4	310	0.3%	1.4%
First Degree/Life	325	32	463	14	29	1	864	2.3%	3.7%
First Degree	1,431	189	1,865	135	191	24	3,835	10.3%	13.9%
Second Degree	4,320	534	5,078	397	338	19	10,686	28.6%	42.5%
Third Degree	9,669	1,960	8,336	935	532	53	21,485	57.4%	99.9%
Misdemeanor	8	3	12	0	0	0	23	0.1%	100.0%
Unknown/Data Unavailable	186	57	168	28	13	0	452		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,158</b>	<b>2,786</b>	<b>16,169</b>	<b>1,521</b>	<b>1,129</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>37,864</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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

- More than 57% of those who entered prison in FY 2006-07 were admitted for third degree felonies, followed by 28.6% for second degree felonies.

## Offenses of Inmates Admitted Over Two Years

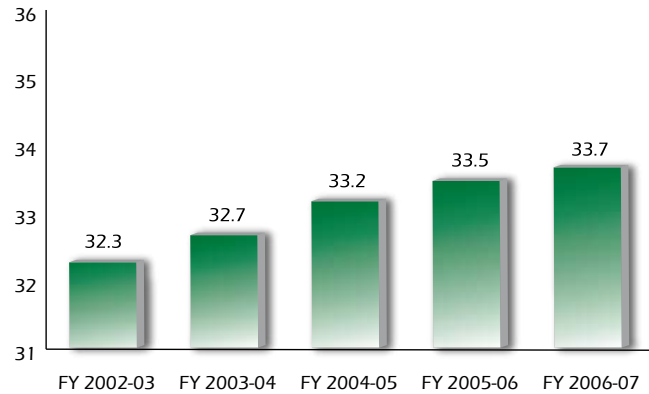


# Inmate Admissions from July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007

## Age at Admission Ranges from 14 to 87

- 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 87 years old when admitted to prison for second degree murder.
- The average age of inmates was 33.7 years, and the largest age group that was admitted was ages 20-25 (23.1%).
- The average age of women who were admitted this year was a little over one year older than men (35.0 versus 33.5).
- Of the inmates over the age of 49 at admission, Hillsborough County sentenced the most, 316 or 10.1%.
- Of the inmates who were 17 or under when they committed their crimes, 16.2% were from Hillsborough County, and most were sentenced for robbery (26.7%) or violent (32.4%) crimes.

Average Age at Admission  
Compared Over Five Years



## Age at Admission

Category	White Males	White Females	Black Males	Black Females	Other Males	Other Females	Total	Percent	Cumulative Percent
16 and Below	18	1	80	3	3	0	105	0.3%	0.3%
17	76	3	172	2	7	0	260	0.7%	1.0%
18	185	13	338	14	13	3	566	1.5%	2.5%
19	390	35	586	19	23	1	1,054	2.8%	5.3%
20-25	3,286	454	4,369	295	308	18	8,730	23.1%	28.3%
26 to 29	2,111	373	2,473	230	189	17	5,393	14.2%	42.6%
30 to 34	2,239	426	2,077	222	176	16	5,156	13.6%	56.2%
35 to 39	2,378	506	1,713	223	127	15	4,962	13.1%	69.3%
40 to 44	2,235	468	1,746	250	125	14	4,838	12.8%	82.1%
45 to 49	1,706	334	1,371	154	75	9	3,649	9.6%	91.7%
50 to 54	879	121	795	77	58	3	1,933	5.1%	96.8%
55 to 59	385	33	309	27	15	1	770	2.0%	98.8%
60 to 64	154	14	98	4	6	3	279	0.7%	99.6%
65 to 69	69	2	29	1	4	0	105	0.3%	99.9%
70 and Over	47	3	13	0	0	1	64	0.2%	100.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,158</b>	<b>2,786</b>	<b>16,169</b>	<b>1,521</b>	<b>1,129</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>37,864</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
AVERAGE	34.8	35.3	32.3	34.5	32.3	34.4	33.7		
MEDIAN	34	35	30	34	30	32	32		

# Inmate Admissions from July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007

## Inmates Tested at Around the 6th Grade Level

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 2006-07. 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 6.2.

The table below groups the grade levels of the inmates admitted during FY 2006-07 into three different categories - basic literacy, functional literacy, and GED Prep skills. Again, inmates with unavailable data were not included in the analysis.

- Almost 72% had less than GED Prep skills (less than 9.0 grade level).
- One quarter of the inmates were classified as having functional literacy skills (6.0 to 8.9 grade levels).

Tested Education Grade Level at Admission  
(First Tests of Adult Basic Education  
[TABE] Scores for FY 2006-07)

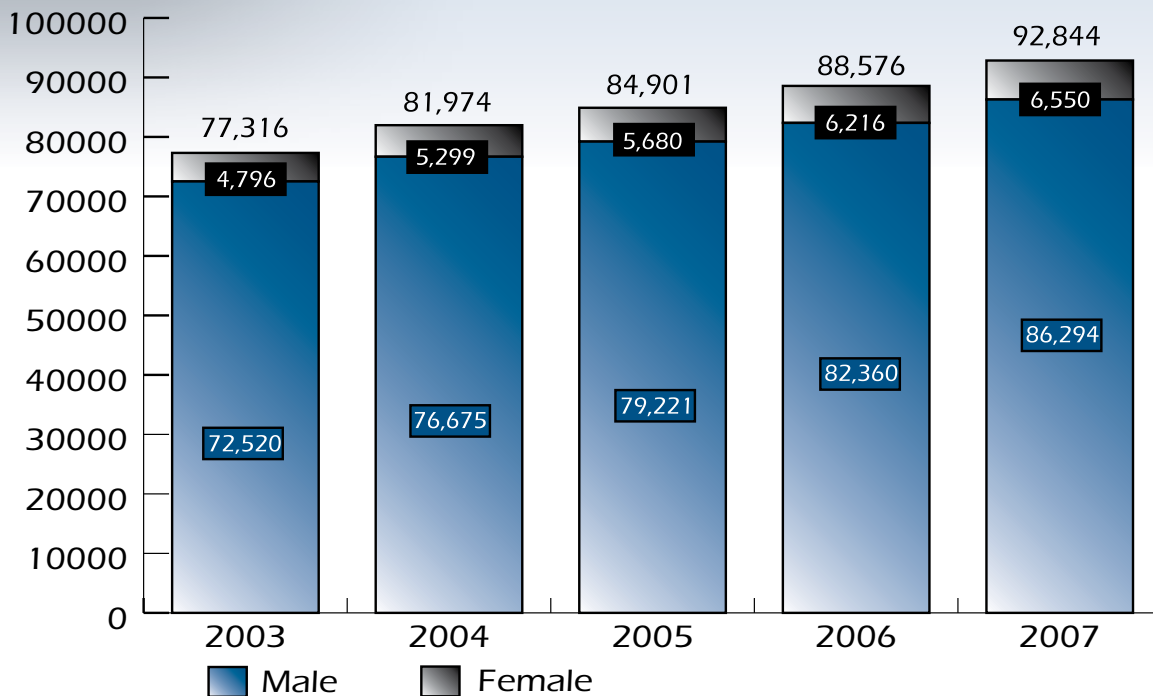
Grade Level	Males	Females	Total	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 - 5	13,814	1,494	15,308	46.7%	46.7%
6	3,653	539	4,192	12.8%	59.5%
7	1,834	304	2,138	6.5%	66.0%
8	1,607	287	1,894	5.8%	71.8%
9	3,009	536	3,545	10.8%	82.6%
10	707	126	833	2.5%	85.2%
11	1,475	294	1,769	5.4%	90.6%
12	2,523	569	3,092	9.4%	100.0%
Data Unavailable	4,834	259	5,093		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33,456</b>	<b>4,408</b>	<b>37,864</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Median	6.1	7.2	6.2		

Tested Literacy Skill Levels at Admission  
(First Tests of Adult Basic Education [TABE] for FY 2006-07)

Literacy Skill Level	White Males	White Females	Black Males	Black Females	Other Males	Other Females	Total	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Basic Literacy (1.0-5.9)	4,957	655	8,461	794	396	45	15,308	46.7%	46.7%
Functional Literacy (6.0-8.9)	3,640	719	3,305	386	149	25	8,224	25.1%	71.8%
GED Prep (9.0-12.9)	5,329	1,254	2,222	247	163	24	9,239	28.2%	100.0%
Data Unavailable	2,232	158	2,181	94	421	7	5,093		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,158</b>	<b>2,786</b>	<b>16,169</b>	<b>1,521</b>	<b>1,129</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>37,864</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Median	7.3	8.4	5.4	5.7	5.5	6.3	6.2		

# Inmate Population on June 30, 2007

Population on June 30 Compared Over Five Years

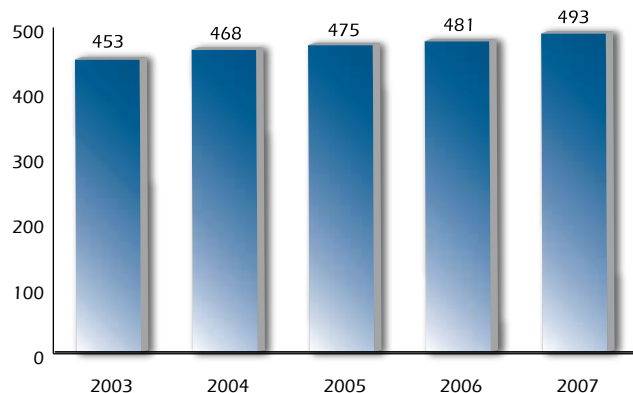


## Florida Prison Population Jumps 4.8% Since Last Fiscal Year

Inmate population refers to the 92,844 inmates who were present in the Florida prison system on June 30, 2007. 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 20.1% over the last 5 years from 77,316 in June 2003 to 92,844 in June 2007. There was a 4.8% increase since last fiscal year.
- The majority of inmates in prison on June 30, 2007 are male (86,294 or 92.9%) and black (46,613 or 50.2%). However, the percentage of black inmates in prison is decreasing (52.5% in June 2003 to 50.2% in June 2007).
- The top five categories of primary offenses for which inmates are incarcerated are: drugs (20.7%), burglary (14.1%), murder/manslaughter (12.8%), violent personal offenses such as carjacking and aggravated assault (12.3%), and robbery (11.9%).
- On June 30, 2007, 493 of every 100,000 Floridians were incarcerated compared to 453 in 2003.

Population on June 30  
(Per 100,000 Florida Population)



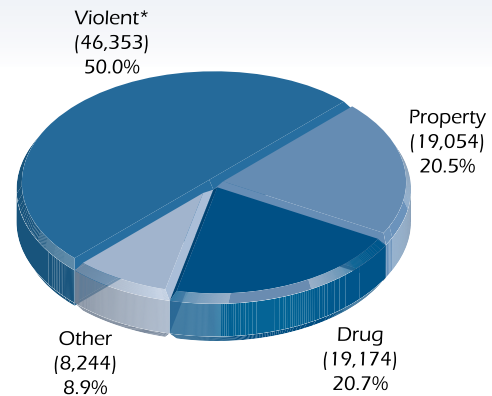
# Inmate Population on June 30, 2007

## General Characteristics of Population

Category	June 30, 2007	
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>92,844</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Males	86,294	92.9%
Females	6,550	7.1%
<b>Race</b>		
White	42,927	46.2%
Black	46,613	50.2%
Other	3,304	3.6%
<b>Current Age</b>		
17 & Under	257	0.3%
18-24	13,141	14.2%
25-34	28,879	31.1%
35-49	37,903	40.8%
50-59	9,825	10.6%
60+	2,833	3.1%
Data Unavailable	6	
<b>Prior DC Prison Commitments</b>		
0	49,347	53.2%
1	18,987	20.5%
2	10,262	11.1%
3	6,087	6.6%
4+	8,145	8.8%
Data Unavailable	16	

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

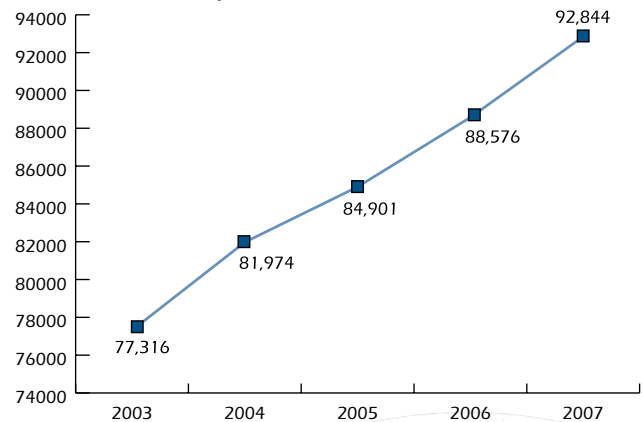
### Primary Offense



Data Unavailable = 19

\* 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.

### Population on June 30 Compared Over Five Years



Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Average Sentence Length in Years*	Average Age at Offense
Murder, Manslaughter	11,832	12.8%	35.7	27.9
Sexual Offenses	9,992	10.8%	22.1	32.3
Robbery	10,920	11.8%	19.9	26.5
Violent Personal Offenses	11,393	12.3%	10.8	30.4
Burglary	13,113	14.1%	12.4	29.5
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	7,733	8.3%	4.7	33.5
Drug Offenses	19,174	20.7%	5.8	32.4
Weapons	2,610	2.8%	7.9	30.5
Other	6,058	6.5%	4.7	34.3

Data Unavailable = 19

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

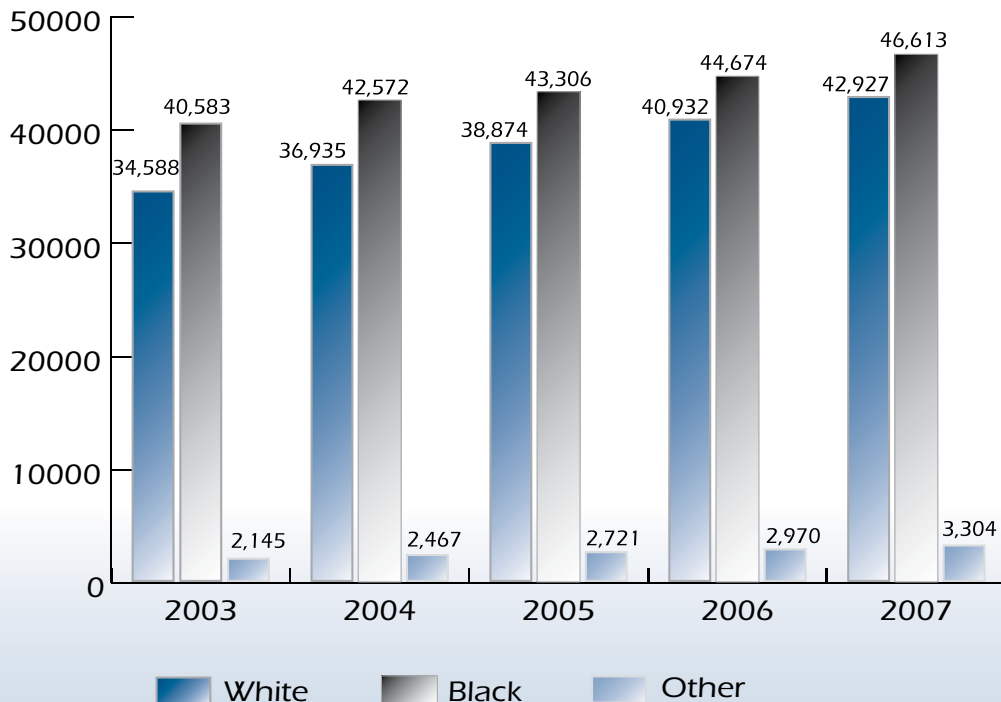
# Inmate Population on June 30, 2007

- There are 15,528 more inmates in Florida prisons today than there were five years ago.

Population as of June 30 Compared Over Five Years

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>TOTAL</b>	77,316	81,974	84,901	88,576	92,844
<b>GENDER BREAKDOWN</b>					
Males	72,520	76,675	79,221	82,360	86,294
Females	4,796	5,299	5,680	6,216	6,550
<b>RACE BREAKDOWN</b>					
White	34,588	36,935	38,874	40,932	42,927
Black	40,583	42,572	43,306	44,674	46,613
Other	2,145	2,467	2,721	2,970	3,304
<b>RACE/MALES BREAKDOWN</b>					
White Males	32,244	34,202	35,793	37,510	39,163
Black Males	38,412	40,259	40,984	42,174	44,109
Other Males	1,864	2,214	2,444	2,676	3,022
<b>RACE/FEMALES BREAKDOWN</b>					
White Females	2,344	2,733	3,081	3,422	3,764
Black Females	2,171	2,313	2,322	2,500	2,504
Other Females	281	253	277	294	282

Population by Race On June 30 Compared Over Five Years





# Inmate Population on June 30, 2007

## Population with Prior Commitments to Florida's Prison System

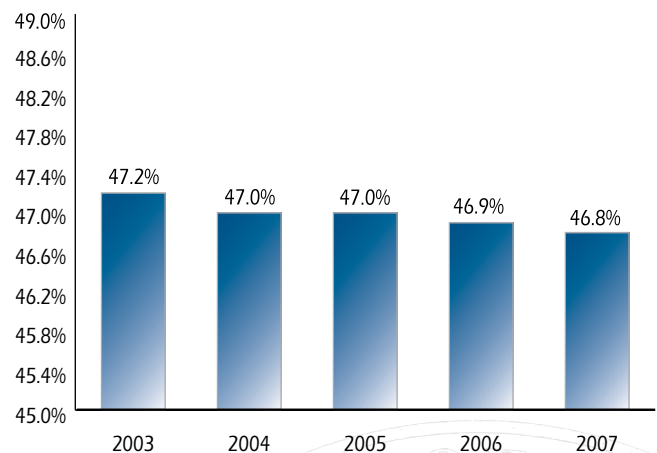
Category	White Males	White Females	Black Males	Black Females	Other Males	Other Females	Total	Percent	Cumulative Percent
None	23,889	2,832	18,713	1,483	2,203	227	49,347	53.2%	53.2%
1	7,713	522	9,798	463	452	39	18,987	20.5%	73.6%
2	3,543	216	6,051	227	215	10	10,262	11.1%	84.7%
3	1,905	108	3,834	150	86	4	6,087	6.6%	91.2%
4+	2,108	86	5,702	181	66	2	8,145	8.8%	100.0%
Data Unavailable	5	0	11	0	0	0	16		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>39,163</b>	<b>3,764</b>	<b>44,109</b>	<b>2,504</b>	<b>3,022</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>92,844</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### 46.8% of Population 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 47.2% in 2003 to 46.8% in 2007.
- The percentage of inmates in prison with a prior commitment (46.8%) is slightly less than last year (46.9%).
- Of the 49,347 (53.2%) inmates in prison on June 30, 2007 who had no prior Florida prison commitments, 54.1% were white, 40.9% were black and 4.9% were other races.
- Of all inmates, 20.5% 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 Compared Over Five Years



# Inmate Population on June 30, 2007

This table represents the 67 counties in Florida and the number of inmates in prison on June 30, 2007 who were sentenced from each county or from other states.

## Population by County of Commitment

County	Total	Percent
Alachua	1,526	1.6%
Baker	203	0.2%
Bay	2,028	2.2%
Bradford	238	0.3%
Brevard	2,590	2.8%
Broward	8,647	9.3%
Calhoun	162	0.2%
Charlotte	653	0.7%
Citrus	625	0.7%
Clay	559	0.6%
Collier	830	0.9%
Columbia	671	0.7%
DeSoto	192	0.2%
Dixie	109	0.1%
Duval	5,700	6.1%
Escambia	3,000	3.2%
Flagler	179	0.2%
Franklin	116	0.1%
Gadsden	700	0.8%
Gilchrist	23	0.0%
Glades	50	0.1%
Gulf	113	0.1%
Hamilton	127	0.1%
Hardee	124	0.1%
Hendry	182	0.2%
Hernando	519	0.6%
Highlands	700	0.8%
Hillsborough	8,547	9.2%
Holmes	119	0.1%
Indian River	782	0.8%
Jackson	469	0.5%
Jefferson	132	0.1%
Lafayette	58	0.1%
Lake	1,275	1.4%
Lee	1,896	2.0%

County	Total	Percent
Leon	2,326	2.5%
Levy	233	0.3%
Liberty	68	0.1%
Madison	197	0.2%
Manatee	1,304	1.4%
Marion	2,342	2.5%
Martin	982	1.1%
Miami-Dade	8,257	8.9%
Monroe	523	0.6%
Nassau	322	0.4%
Okaloosa	949	1.0%
Okeechobee	314	0.3%
Orange	4,801	5.2%
Osceola	858	0.9%
Palm Beach	3,511	3.8%
Pasco	1,556	1.7%
Pinellas	5,660	6.1%
Polk	4,317	4.7%
Putnam	517	0.6%
St. Johns	800	0.9%
St. Lucie	1,664	1.8%
Santa Rosa	409	0.4%
Sarasota	1,088	1.2%
Seminole	1,213	1.3%
Sumter	327	0.4%
Suwannee	403	0.4%
Taylor	231	0.3%
Union	86	0.1%
Volusia	2,817	3.0%
Wakulla	129	0.1%
Walton	307	0.3%
Washington	312	0.3%
Other States	171	0.2%
Data Unavailable	6	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>92,844</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

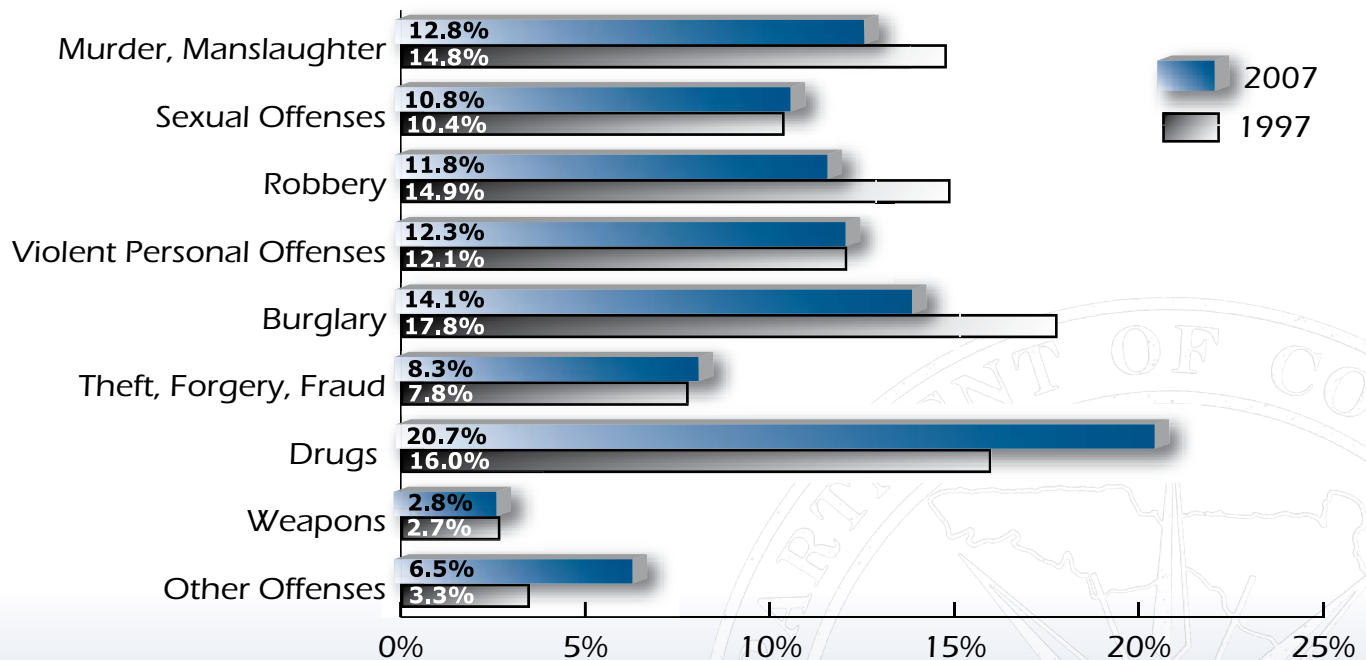
# Inmate Population on June 30, 2007

## Half of Inmates (50.0%) in Prison on June 30, 2007 Were Serving for Violent Crimes

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.

- Half of inmates (50.0%) in prison on June 30, 2007 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 20.7% of prison inmates.
- The most common categories of primary offense among inmates on June 30, 2007 were the sale, purchase or manufacture of drugs (10.6%), robbery with a weapon (7.7%), and burglary of a dwelling (6.8%).
- For inmates with a primary offense of murder or manslaughter, the average sentence length was 35.7 years, and their average age at offense was 27.9 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: 22.1 years for sexual offenses, 19.9 years for robbery, and 12.4 years for burglary.
- For prison inmates, robbery is the offense type with the youngest average age at offense: 26.5 years.

Primary Offense Type  
For Inmates in Prison on June 30, 1997 and 2007



# Inmate Population on June 30, 2007

## Population by Primary Offenses

Category	White Males	White Females	Black Males	Black Females	Other Males	Other Females	Total	Percent
<b>MURDER, MANSLAUGHTER</b>	<b>5,180</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>5,418</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>11,832</b>	<b>12.7%</b>
1st Degree Murder	2,542	150	2,795	86	238	14	5,825	6.3%
2nd Degree Murder	1,583	123	2,038	95	149	19	4,007	4.3%
3rd Degree Murder	33	6	51	5	4	0	99	0.1%
Homicide, Other	39	3	41	0	3	0	86	0.1%
Manslaughter	409	65	401	52	42	7	976	1.1%
DUI Manslaughter	574	106	92	13	43	11	839	0.9%
<b>SEXUAL OFFENSES</b>	<b>6,234</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>3,301</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9,992</b>	<b>10.8%</b>
Capital Sexual Battery	2,023	9	615	2	92	1	2,742	3.0%
Life Sexual Battery	498	0	738	4	36	0	1,276	1.4%
1st Degree Sexual Battery	677	4	387	1	28	1	1,098	1.2%
2nd Degree Sexual Assault	438	7	387	3	38	0	873	0.9%
Sexual Assault, Other	56	0	126	0	1	0	183	0.2%
Lewd, Lascivious Behavior	2,542	35	1,048	8	185	2	3,820	4.1%
<b>ROBBERY</b>	<b>3,411</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>6,893</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>10,920</b>	<b>11.8%</b>
Robbery with Weapon	1,995	81	4,809	96	186	11	7,178	7.7%
Robbery without Weapon	1,222	63	1,832	63	59	4	3,243	3.5%
Home Invasion, Robbery	194	21	252	4	24	4	499	0.5%
<b>VIOLENT PERSONAL OFFENSES</b>	<b>4,959</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>5,142</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>11,393</b>	<b>12.3%</b>
Home Invasion, Other	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.0%
Carjacking	238	6	526	9	26	1	806	0.9%
Aggravated Assault	467	24	398	36	41	1	967	1.0%
Aggravated Battery	1,207	60	1,326	181	124	6	2,904	3.1%
Assault and Battery on L.E.O.	463	60	708	46	44	5	1,326	1.4%
Assault/Battery, Other	94	9	103	13	5	0	224	0.2%
Aggravated Stalking	90	2	71	1	4	0	168	0.2%
Resisting Arrest with Violence	182	24	255	20	17	1	499	0.5%
Kidnapping	653	17	818	23	83	6	1,600	1.7%
Arson	237	23	116	19	5	2	402	0.4%
Abuse of Children	420	73	188	58	20	4	763	0.8%
Leave Accident, Injury/Death	132	18	55	1	13	0	219	0.2%
DUI, Injury	163	36	17	5	12	0	233	0.3%
Other Violent Offenses	610	40	561	45	19	4	1,279	1.4%

# Inmate Population on June 30, 2007

## Population by Primary Offenses

Category	White Males	White Females	Black Males	Black Females	Other Males	Other Females	Total	Percent
<b>BURGLARY</b>	<b>6,571</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>5,577</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>13,113</b>	<b>14.1%</b>
Burglary of Structure	1,507	71	1,202	31	57	1	2,869	3.1%
Burglary of Dwelling	3,169	225	2,540	78	250	20	6,282	6.8%
Armed Burglary	1,071	28	755	21	65	5	1,945	2.1%
Burglary with Assault	697	11	1,002	28	52	2	1,792	1.9%
Burglary/Trespass, Other	127	4	78	5	11	0	225	0.2%
<b>THEFT, FORGERY, FRAUD</b>	<b>3,941</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>2,254</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>7,733</b>	<b>8.3%</b>
Grand Theft, Other	1,015	300	491	142	65	22	2,035	2.2%
Grand Theft, Automobile	537	57	402	28	29	1	1,054	1.1%
Stolen Property	1,495	122	637	36	61	6	2,357	2.5%
Forgery, Uttering & Counterfeiting	382	167	248	115	15	8	935	1.0%
Worthless Checks	36	20	18	15	2	2	93	0.1%
Fraudulent Practices	292	104	201	61	14	8	680	0.7%
Other Theft, Property Damage	184	47	257	83	6	2	579	0.6%
<b>DRUGS</b>	<b>4,897</b>	<b>1,181</b>	<b>11,582</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>19,174</b>	<b>20.7%</b>
Drugs, Sale/Purchase/Manufacturing	1,270	330	7,623	501	114	14	9,852	10.6%
Drugs, Trafficking	1,414	569	2,338	215	84	11	4,631	5.0%
Drugs, Possession/Other	2,213	282	1,621	109	413	53	4,691	5.1%
<b>WEAPONS</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1,599</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2,610</b>	<b>2.8%</b>
Weapons, Discharging	158	7	173	12	20	0	370	0.4%
Weapons, Possession	714	21	1,425	25	49	2	2,236	2.4%
Weapons, Other	3	0	1	0	0	0	4	0.0%
<b>OTHER OFFENSES</b>	<b>3,095</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>2,343</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>6,077</b>	<b>6.5%</b>
Escape	989	79	1,106	34	52	6	2,266	2.4%
DUI, No Injury	475	42	31	3	23	1	575	0.6%
Traffic, Other	834	80	665	28	45	5	1,657	1.8%
Racketeering	135	19	79	7	16	1	257	0.3%
Pollution/Hazardous Materials	6	0	1	0	0	0	7	0.0%
Criminal Justice System *	617	53	432	22	36	3	1,163	1.3%
Other	28	60	22	16	2	5	133	0.1%
Data Unavailable	11	1	7	0	0	0	19	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>39,163</b>	<b>3,764</b>	<b>44,109</b>	<b>2,504</b>	<b>3,022</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>92,844</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.

# Inmate Population on June 30, 2007

## Current Inmate Age

Category	White Males	White Females	Black Males	Black Females	Other Males	Other Females	Total	Percent	Cumulative Percent
16 and Below	12	2	48	1	3	0	66	0.1%	0.1%
17	41	2	139	5	4	0	191	0.2%	0.3%
18	150	5	324	7	16	2	504	0.5%	0.8%
19	323	28	576	28	32	3	990	1.1%	1.9%
20 to 24	4,243	380	6,256	295	447	26	11,647	12.5%	14.4%
25 to 29	5,804	552	7,946	423	585	47	15,357	16.5%	31.0%
30 to 34	5,371	553	6,656	378	513	51	13,522	14.6%	45.5%
35 to 39	5,997	677	6,103	409	421	42	13,649	14.7%	60.2%
40 to 44	5,797	656	6,011	439	359	49	13,311	14.3%	74.6%
45 to 49	5,025	502	4,780	314	294	28	10,943	11.8%	86.4%
50 to 54	2,961	248	3,010	128	177	16	6,540	7.0%	93.4%
55 to 59	1,616	94	1,406	56	103	10	3,285	3.5%	96.9%
60 to 64	983	46	522	15	32	5	1,603	1.7%	98.7%
65 to 69	476	7	199	3	19	2	706	0.8%	99.4%
70 and Over	361	12	130	3	17	1	524	0.6%	100.0%
Data Unavailable	3	0	3	0	0	0	6		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>39,163</b>	<b>3,764</b>	<b>44,109</b>	<b>2,504</b>	<b>3,022</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>92,844</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	
AVERAGE	38.3	37.2	35.8	36.0	35.4	36.9	36.9		
MEDIAN	37.0	37.0	35.0	36.0	34.0	36.0	36.0		

## Time Spent in Prison For Current Commitment

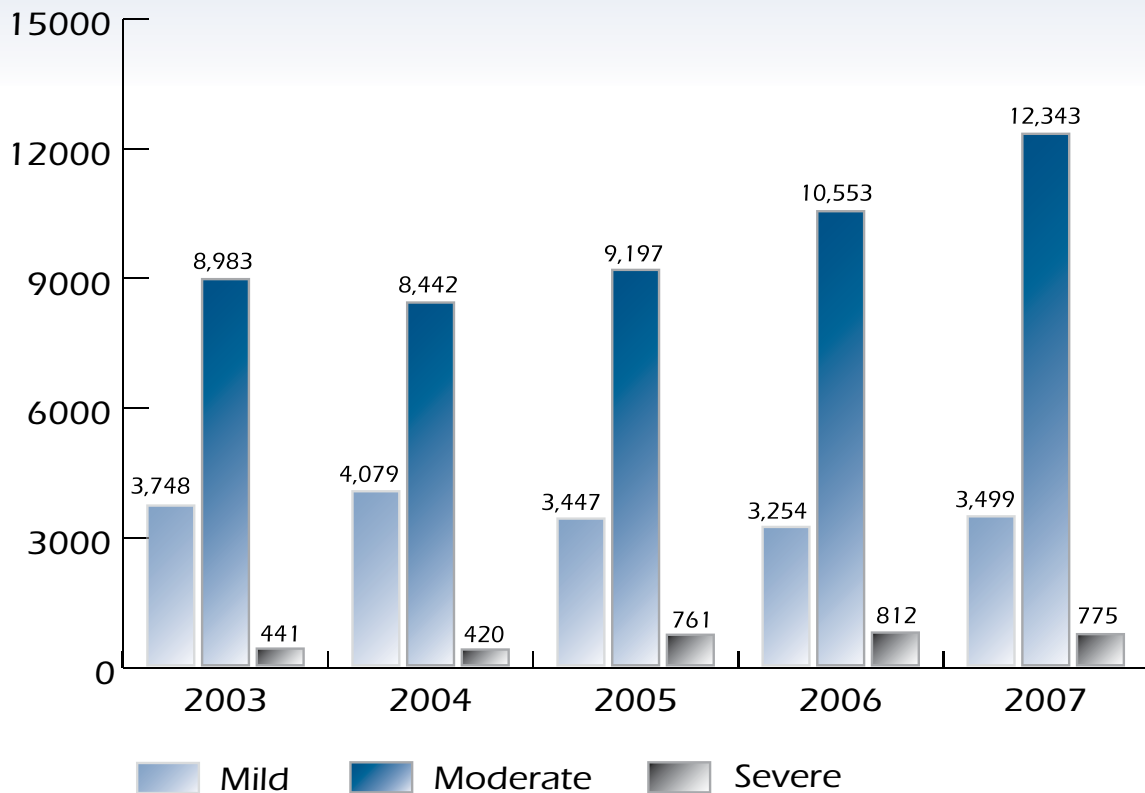
Category	White Males	White Females	Black Males	Black Females	Other Males	Other Females	Total	Percent
Six Months or Less	6,895	1,202	7,035	680	522	44	16,378	17.6%
GT Six Months to 1 Year*	5,637	840	5,808	504	399	44	13,232	14.3%
GT 1, LE 2 Years	7,038	764	7,265	505	581	68	16,221	17.5%
GT 2, LE 3 Years	4,116	303	4,345	240	330	26	9,360	10.1%
GT 3, LE 5 Years	4,976	308	5,524	250	434	37	11,529	12.4%
GT 5, LE 10 Years	5,537	226	6,943	204	409	54	13,373	14.4%
GT 10, LE 20 Years	3,475	87	5,351	98	264	6	9,281	10.0%
GT 20 Years or More	1,486	34	1,835	23	83	3	3,464	3.7%
Data Unavailable	3	0	3	0	0	0	6	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>39,163</b>	<b>3,764</b>	<b>44,109</b>	<b>2,504</b>	<b>3,022</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>92,844</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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

# Inmate Population on June 30, 2007

## Increase in Number of Inmates Suffering from Mental Disorders

Inmates with Mental Disorders on June 30 Compared Over Five Years



- Generally accepted epidemiological studies indicate that between 10 and 20% of the mentally ill in state and federal prisons suffer from serious mental disorders. In Florida, about 17.9% 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 medica-

tion. 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 (CMHI).

- Over a five year period, the percentage of the prison population without significant mental health problems has remained relatively stable: 82.8% in 2003; 84.0% in 2004; 84.2% in 2005; 83.5% in 2006; and 82.1% in 2007.
- During that five-year period, the percentage of women falling into the moderately impaired category has fluctuated, but shown an increase the past 3 years: 41.6% in 2003; 27.2% in 2004; 33.6% in 2005; 36.3% in 2006; and 38.6% in 2007.
- In comparison, the number of males considered moderately impaired has remained relatively stable with a marked increase the last two years: 9.8% in 2003; 9.3% in 2004; 9.2% in 2005; 10.1% in 2006; and 11.5% in 2007.

# Inmate Population on June 30, 2007

## Most Confirmed Alien Inmates (61.2%) 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, 2007, Florida prisons held 5,014 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 (61.2%) in prison on June 30, 2007, were serving time for violent crimes.

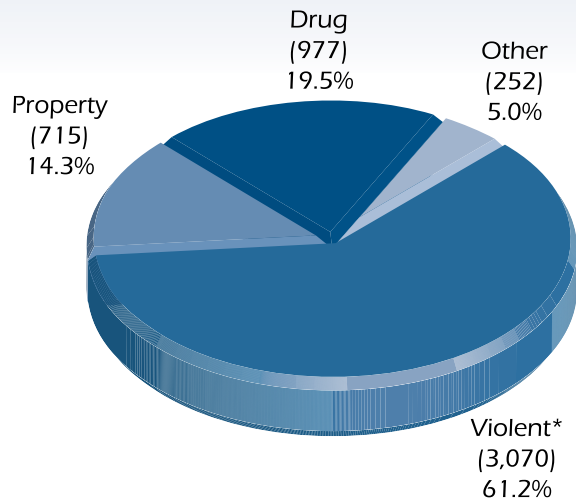
Nearly one-fourth (22.4%) of confirmed aliens were serving time for murder or manslaughter, and (19.5%) were serving time for drug crimes.

Cuba is the single country with the largest number of confirmed aliens in Florida's prison system: 1,742 (34.7%) on June 30, 2007.

Mexico (960 or 19.2%) and Jamaica (411 or 8.2%) together account for more than one of every four aliens in Florida prisons.

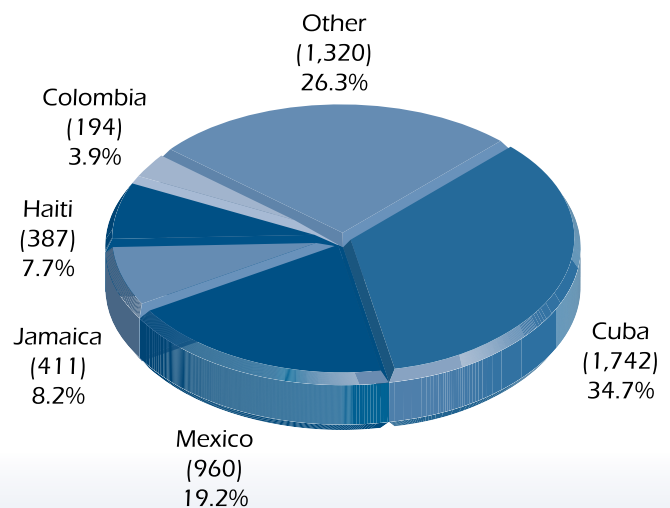
Honduras, Nicaragua, the Bahamas, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Canada combined, accounted for 14.3% of confirmed aliens in Florida prisons on June 30, 2007.

### 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 exists that individual criminal acts could have resulted in unintended physical harm or the threat of physical harm.

### Birth Country of Confirmed Alien Inmates





# Inmate Population on June 30, 2007

## Sentence Length of Current Commitment

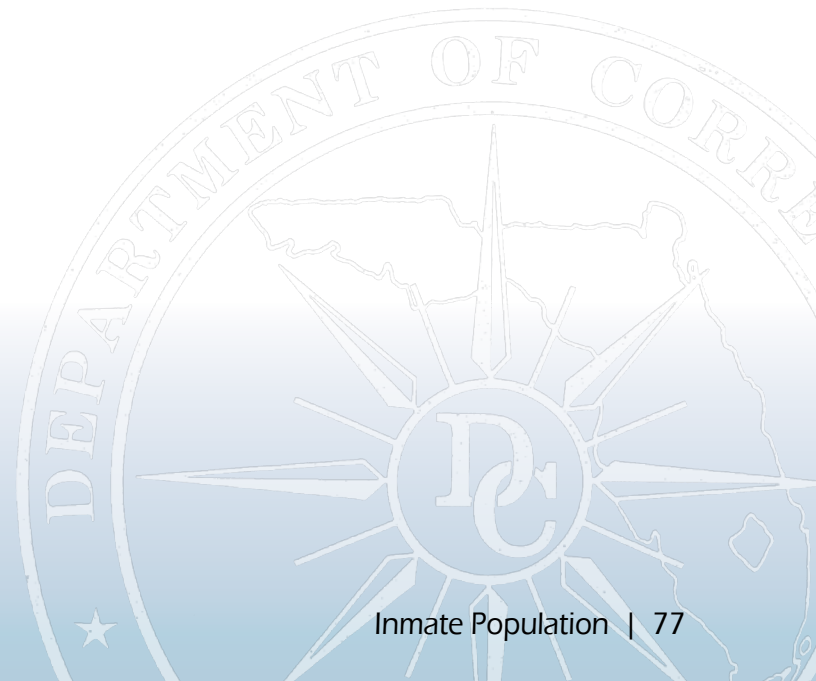
- More than one-fourth (28.3%) of current inmates have sentences of three years or less.
- Whereas the average sentence length of current inmates is 14.5 years, the median sentence length (same number of inmates with sentences above and below that number) is 7.0 years.
- Over three-fourths (86.3%) of 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

Category	White Males	White Females	Black Males	Black Females	Other Males	Other Females	Total	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Six Months or Less	75	0	70	0	8	0	153	0.2%	0.2%
GT Six Months LE 1 Year*	5	0	4	0	0	0	9	0.0%	0.2%
GT 1, LE 2 Years	6,368	1,444	6,204	801	417	53	15,287	16.5%	16.6%
GT 2, LE 3 Years	4,455	625	4,940	419	371	48	10,858	11.7%	28.3%
GT 3, LE 5 Years	6,290	636	6,787	492	437	49	14,691	15.8%	44.2%
GT 5, LE 10 Years	7,173	494	7,609	390	623	53	16,342	17.6%	61.8%
GT 10, LE 20 Years	6,171	283	7,104	195	500	47	14,300	15.4%	77.2%
GT 20 Years or More	8,623	282	11,388	207	666	32	21,198	22.8%	100.0%
Data Unavailable	3	0	3	0	0	0	6		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>39,163</b>	<b>3,764</b>	<b>44,109</b>	<b>2,504</b>	<b>3,022</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>92,844</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	
Average**	14.3	6.8	15.7	7.4	14.5	10.0	14.5		
Median**	7.0	3.0	8.0	3.3	7.7	5.0	7.0		

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

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



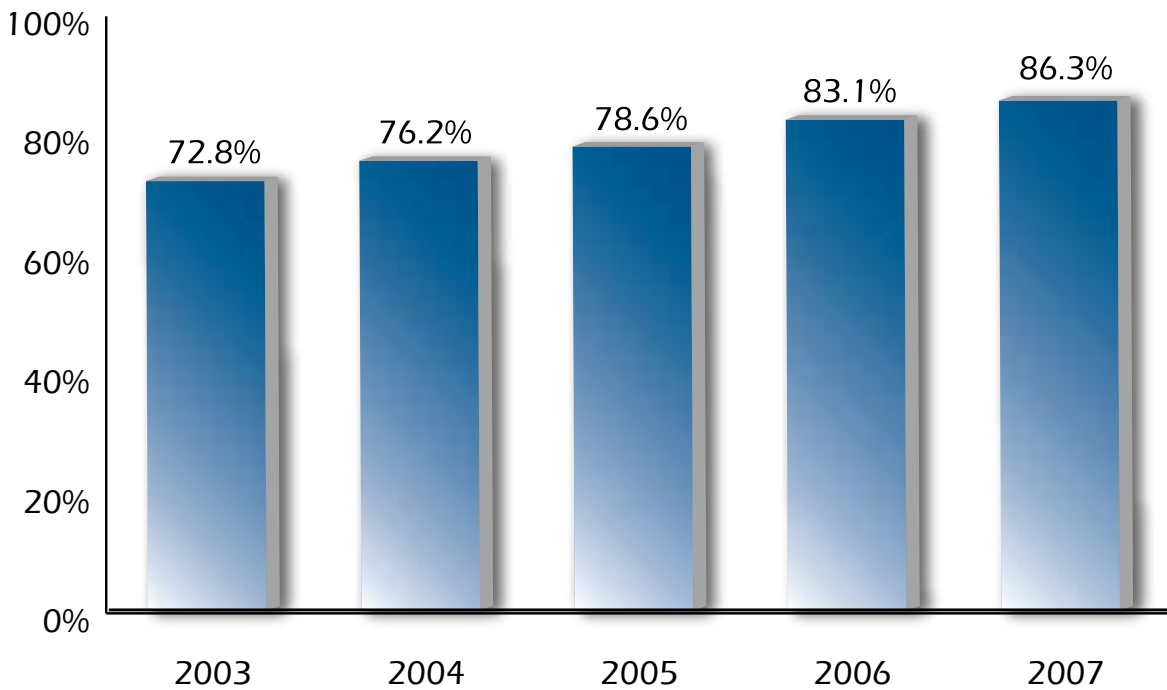
# Inmate Population on June 30, 2007

## Over 86% 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, 2007, 86.3% 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 number of inmates required to serve at least 85% of their sentence has steadily risen from 72.8% in 2003 to 86.3% in 2007.

Percentage of Florida's Prison Population Sentenced Under Minimum 85% of Sentence Served Law as of June 30 Over Five Years



Class of Felony of Primary Offense

Category	White Males	White Females	Black Males	Black Females	Other Males	Other Females	Total	Percent
Capital	2,724	101	2,107	56	212	7	5,207	5.7%
Life Felony	1,938	49	2,938	56	212	24	5,217	5.7%
First Degree/Life	2,610	140	3,720	112	208	11	6,801	7.4%
First Degree	8,227	657	9,896	475	850	95	20,200	22.0%
Second Degree	13,612	1,150	16,011	879	1,001	84	32,737	35.7%
Third Degree	9,669	1,665	8,783	920	527	61	21,625	23.6%
Misdemeanor	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.0%
Data Unavailable	383	2	652	6	12	0	1,055	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>39,163</b>	<b>3,764</b>	<b>44,109</b>	<b>2,504</b>	<b>3,022</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>92,844</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

# Inmate Population on June 30, 2007

## Median Grade Level Achieved by Inmates Tested was 6.9

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, 2007. 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 6.9, compared to 6.2 for inmates who were admitted to prison in FY 2006-07.
- The bottom table groups the grade levels of the June 30, 2007 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 (64.2%) had not achieved GED Prep literacy skills (scored less than the ninth-grade level).
- Only 35.8% 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, 2007)

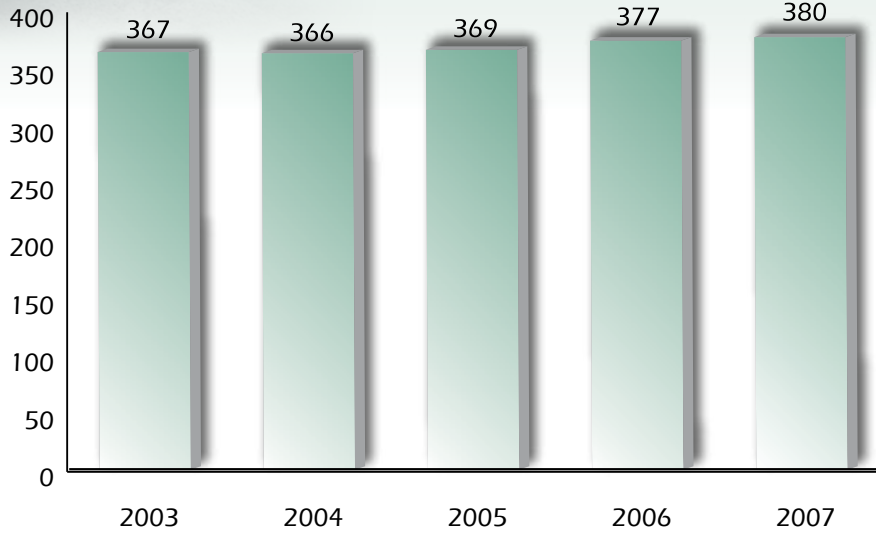
Grade Level	Males	Females	Total	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 - 5	31,183	1,925	33,108	38.8%	38.8%
6	8,985	714	9,699	11.4%	50.2%
7	5,509	456	5,965	7.0%	57.2%
8	5,530	470	6,000	7.0%	64.2%
9	9,178	762	9,940	11.7%	75.9%
10	3,613	335	3,948	4.6%	80.5%
11	5,461	636	6,097	7.2%	87.7%
12	9,445	1,061	10,506	12.3%	100.0%
Data Unavailable	7,390	191	7,581		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>86,294</b>	<b>6,550</b>	<b>92,844</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Median	6.8	8.0	6.9		

Tested Literacy Skill Level  
(Most Recent Tests of Adult Basic Education [TABE] as of June 30, 2007)

Literacy Skill Level	White Males	White Females	Black Males	Black Females	Other Males	Other Females	Total	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Basic Literacy (1.0-5.9)	9,375	643	20,696	1,188	1,112	94	33,108	38.8%	38.8%
Functional Literacy (6.0-8.9)	8,552	891	10,936	685	536	64	21,664	25.4%	64.2%
GED Prep (9.0-12.9)	17,292	2,122	9,772	570	633	102	30,491	35.8%	100.0%
Missing	3,944	108	2,705	61	741	22	7,581		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>39,163</b>	<b>3,764</b>	<b>44,109</b>	<b>2,504</b>	<b>3,022</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>92,844</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Median	8.6	9.7	6.0	6.1	6.1	7.1	6.9		

# Death Row from July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007

Death Row Population on June 30 Compared Over Five Years

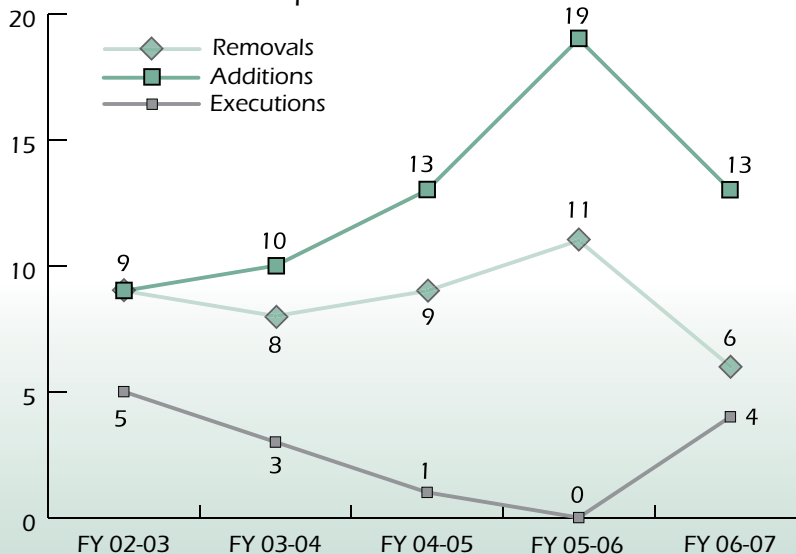


## Four Inmates Were Executed in FY 2006-07

- On June 30, 2007, there were 380 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.
- Four death row inmates were executed in FY 2006-2007.

Executions, Additions, and Removals from Death Row Compared Over Five Years



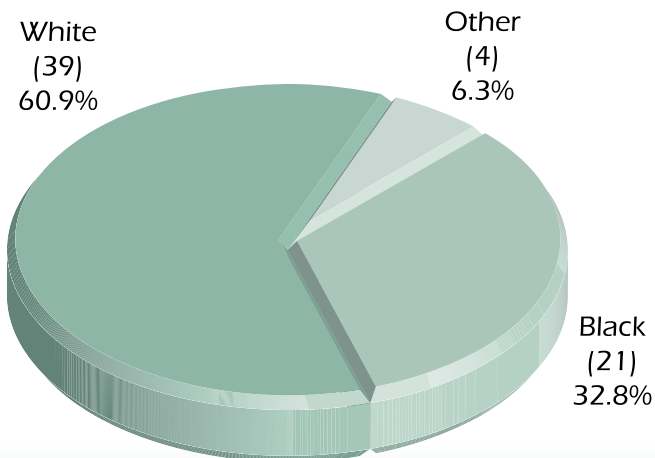
# Death Row from July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007

## Race and Gender of Death Row Inmates on June 30 Compared Over Five Years

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>Gender</b>					
Males	366	365	368	376	379
Females	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Race</b>					
Black	128	126	127	132	132
White	230	230	231	234	237
Other	9	10	11	11	11
<b>Race/Gender</b>					
White Males	229	229	230	233	236
Black Males	128	126	127	132	132
Other Males	9	10	11	11	11
White Females	1	1	1	1	1
Black Females	0	0	0	0	0
Other Females	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>380</b>

### Most (60.9%) Inmates Executed are White

Race of Inmates Executed  
Since Death Penalty Reinstated



- 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 Spenkelink.
- 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: 12.1.
- Average number of years between offense and execution: 13.7.
- Average age at execution: 41.3.
- Average age at offense: 27.6.

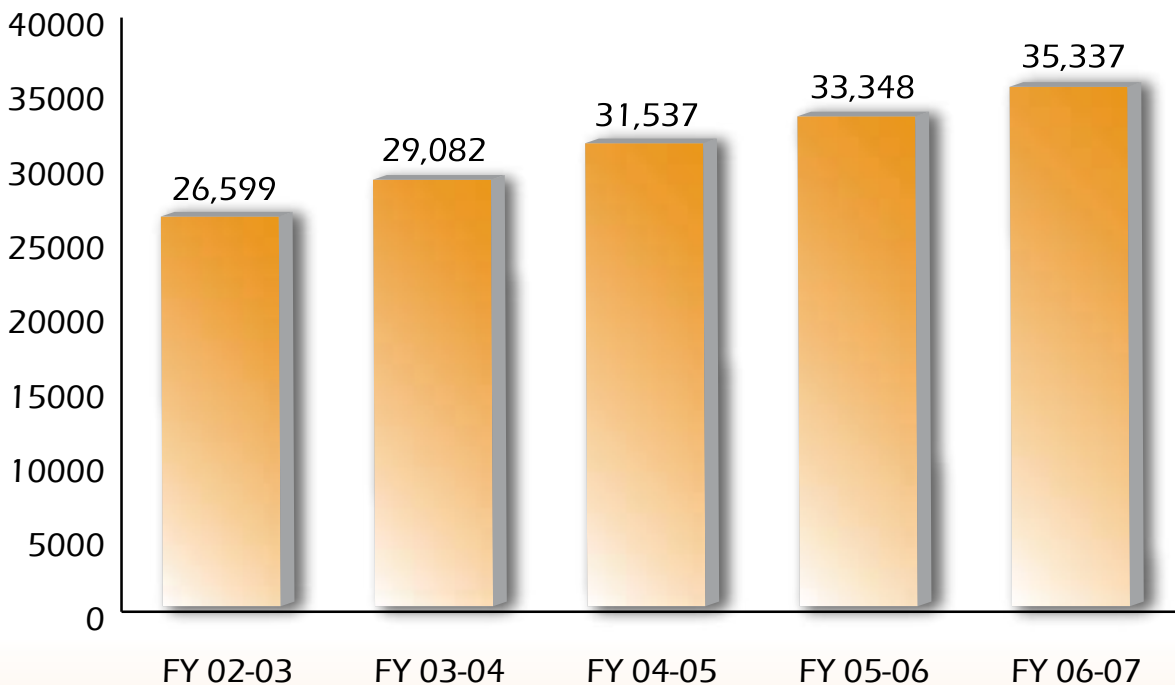
# Inmates Released from July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007

**35,337 Inmates Released; Served Average of 86.3% 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, 2006 through June 30, 2007. 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 2006-07, 35,337 offenders were released from Florida's prisons.
- Most of them (22,963 or 65.0%) were released because their sentences expired.
- 13.2% (4,673) were released to probation or community control.
- 14.7% (5,177) were released to conditional release supervision, a type of supervision for more serious offenders.
- The majority of offenders released in FY 2006-07 were white (17,299 or 49.0%) and male (31,263 or 88.5%).
- Over 40% were between the ages of 35 and 49 (14,197).
- Over one-fourth were serving time for violent offenses (9,878).

Permanent Inmate Releases  
Compared Over Five Years

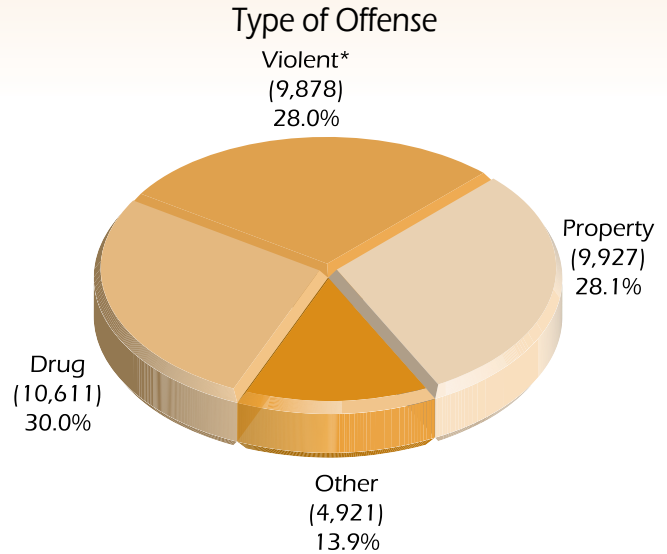


# Inmates Released from July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007

## General Characteristics of Releases

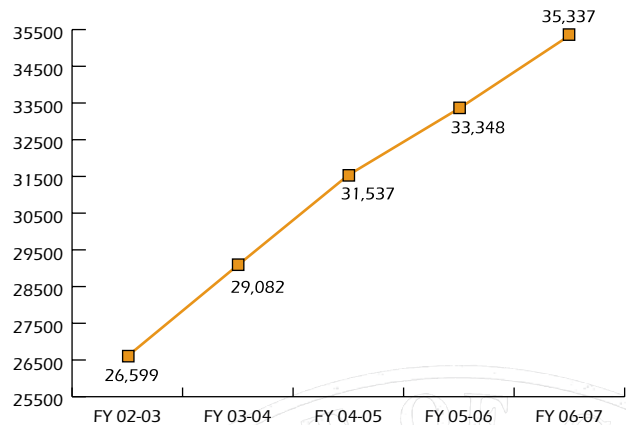
Category	FY 2006-07	
<b>Total Releases</b>	<b>35,337</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Males	31,263	88.5%
Females	4,074	11.5%
<b>Race</b>		
White	17,299	49.0%
Black	16,979	48.0%
Other	1,059	3.0%
Unknown	0	
<b>Age at Release</b>		
17 & Under	39	0.1%
18-24	5,958	16.9%
25-34	11,513	32.6%
35-49	14,197	40.2%
50-59	3,037	8.6%
60+	593	1.7%
<b>Prior DC Prison Commitments</b>		
0	19,316	54.7%
1	7,152	20.3%
2	3,747	10.6%
3	2,120	6.0%
4+	2,983	8.5%
Unknown	19	

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



\* 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.

### Inmates Released Compared Over Five Years



Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Average Sentence Length in Years*	Average Age at Release
Murder, Manslaughter	702	2.0%	17.8	40.7
Sexual Offenses	1,611	4.6%	8.5	39.8
Robbery	2,276	6.4%	7.7	33.6
Violent Personal Offenses	4,756	13.5%	3.5	35.3
Burglary	4,858	13.8%	4.3	33.5
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	5,431	15.4%	2.3	36.3
Drug Offenses	10,611	30.0%	2.6	35.3
Weapons	1,069	3.0%	3.1	34.7
Other	4,023	11.4%	2.0	37.0

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

# Inmates Released from July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007

## Temporary vs. Permanent 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 record has 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 and whose prison record is still currently active.

### Inmate Releases by Quarter

PERMANENT RELEASES	1st Quarter (Jul - Sep 06)	2nd Quarter (Oct - Dec 06)	3rd Quarter (Jan - Mar 07)	4th Quarter (Apr - Jun 07)	Total
Expiration of Sentence	5,584	5,690	5,717	5,972	22,963
Released to Probation/ Community Control	1,145	1,178	1,187	1,136	4,646
Parole*	9	10	3	5	27
Conditional Release*	1,282	1,344	1,277	1,274	5,177
Death	54	76	53	61	244
Conditional and Control Release Reinstated*	29	27	26	32	114
Conditional Medical Release*	1	1	3	2	7
Other Releases**	442	523	569	625	2,159
Permanent Release Subtotal	8,546	8,849	8,835	9,107	35,337
TEMPORARY RELEASES	1st Quarter (Jul - Sep 06)	2nd Quarter (Oct - Dec 06)	3rd Quarter (Jan - Mar 07)	4th Quarter (Apr - Jun 07)	Total
Other Temporary Releases***	85	95	77	84	341
Escapes	35	25	28	53	141
Out to Court	2,666	2,598	2,761	2,692	10,717
Temporary Release Subtotal	2,786	2,718	2,886	2,829	11,199
<b>TOTAL PERMANENT RELEASES/ TEMPORARY RELEASES</b>	<b>11,332</b>	<b>11,567</b>	<b>11,701</b>	<b>11,936</b>	<b>46,536</b>

\* Due to the timing of data retrieval and the categorization of releases, some numbers may not agree with those reported by the Florida Parole Commission.

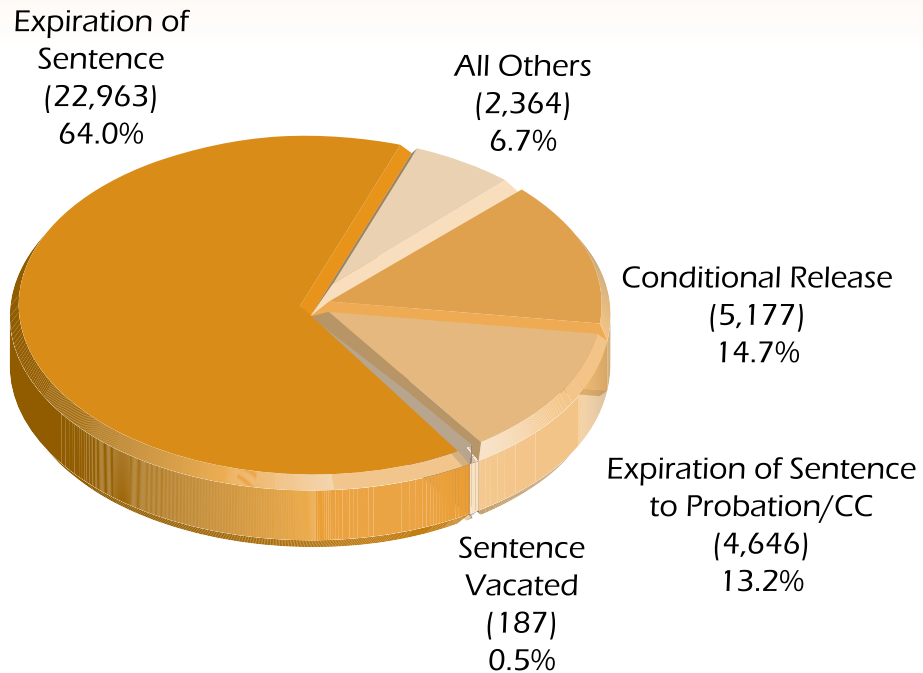
\*\* Includes sentence vacated, provisional release, commutation, parole reinstated, parole/probation, execution, addiction recovery supervision, mandatory conditional release, Florida Parole Commission release and conditional pardon.

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



# Inmates Released from July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007

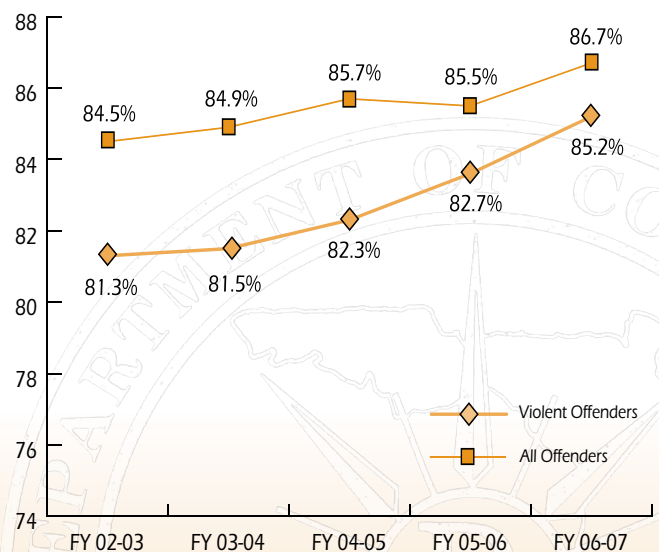
Type of Release From Prison  
(Total = 35,337)



## Facts about Time Served...

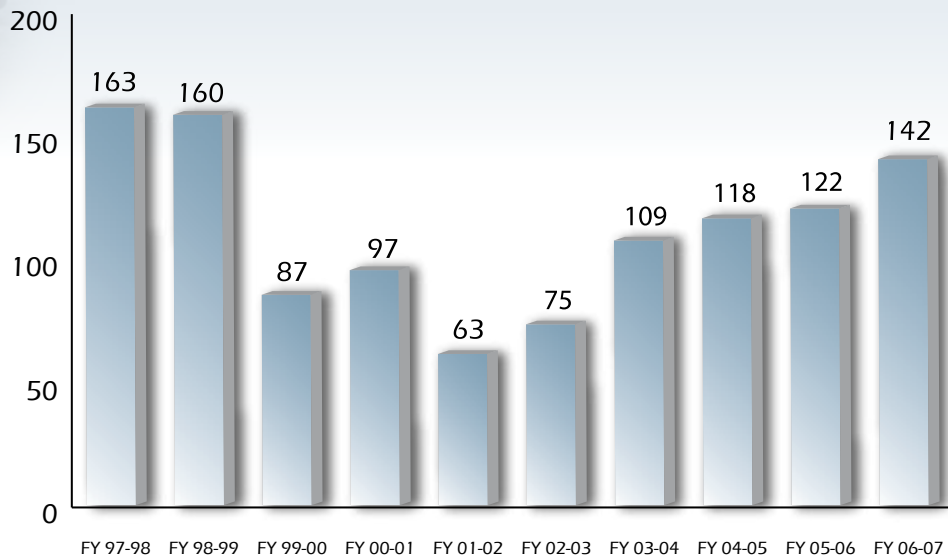
- In the last month of the fiscal year (June 2007), offenders released from Florida's prisons were serving an average of 86.7% of their court-imposed sentences. (Offenders with offense dates on or after October 1, 1995 are required to serve a minimum of 85% of their court-imposed sentence prior to their release).
- The average percentage of sentence served for released offenders with a violent offense was 85.2% in June 2007.
- The average percentage of sentence served for released offenders has increased in the last five years, from 84.5% in June 2003 to 86.7% in June 2007.

Average Percentage of Sentence Served  
in June Compared Over Five Years



# Escapes from July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007

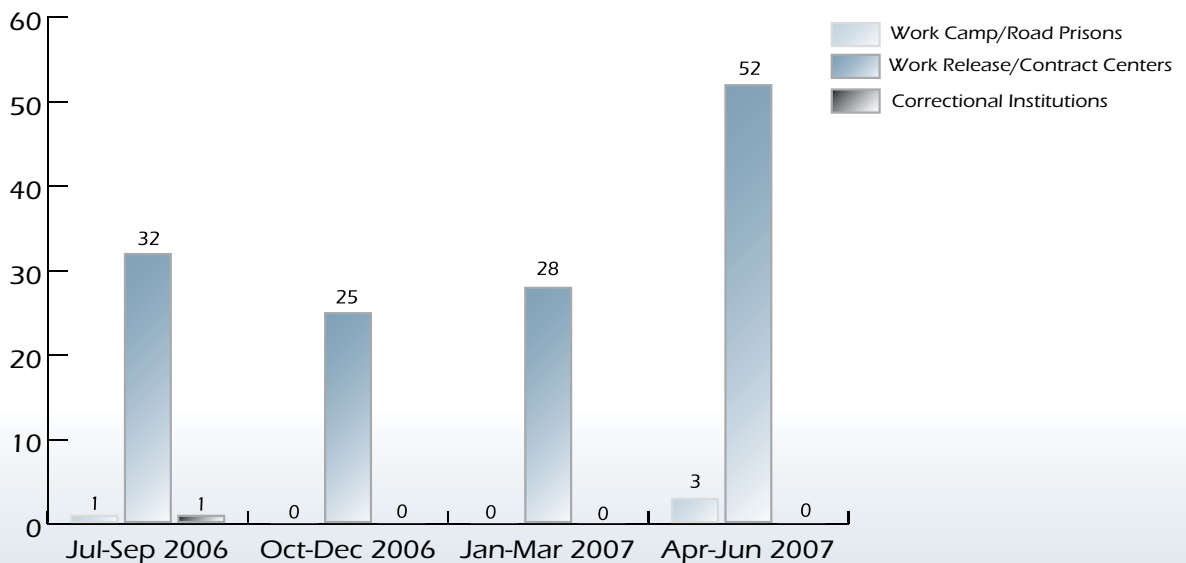
Escapes from Florida Prisons Compared Over Ten Years



## Escape Report Summary

- In FY 2006-07, there were 142 completed escapes, and 135 (95.1%) where the escapee was recaptured as of July 1, 2007. Of the 135 escapees who were recaptured, 62 (45.9%) were recaptured within 24 hours of their escape.
- None of the 142 escapes were from a state prison facility; 137 (96.5%) escapes were from non-secure work release/contract centers; 4 (2.8%) escapes were from a work camp/road prison; and 1 (0.7%) escape took place while the inmate was being transported from a reception center.
- There were 2 attempted (and foiled) escapes in FY 2006-07, compared to 7 in FY 2005-06.
- 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 by Quarter



# Community Supervision Overview: Defining the Types of Supervision

Community supervision in Florida is provided to adult offenders who are sentenced to a supervision type imposed by: a criminal court, the Florida Parole Commission, or a contractual agreement between the State Attorney's Office, the offender, and the Florida Department of Corrections. There are 2,376 Correctional Probation Officers responsible for the supervision of over 153,000 offenders under community supervision in Florida. Community supervision includes monitoring and enforcing standard and special conditions imposed by the court or Florida Parole Commission; referring offenders to community resources for assistance with job placement, treatment, education, or other need; conducting drug tests to monitor for substance abuse, using electronic monitoring to monitor whereabouts of offenders, reporting violations to the court or Florida Parole Commission; and using other specialized supervision approaches. The following is a brief overview of the types of supervision that comprise this area of the Florida Department of Corrections.

## Contractual Agreement

### Pretrial Intervention

Pretrial Intervention is a type of supervision intended for first time non-violent offenders. 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. Consent must be obtained from the victim, the state attorney, and in some jurisdictions, as in the case of Drug Courts, the judge. The offender signs a contract, agreeing to certain terms and conditions of supervision. If the offender completes the program successfully, charges are dropped. If the offender does not comply with the terms of the contract, his/her case is referred back to the State Attorney for further prosecution.

Requirements are similar in the Drug Offender Pretrial Intervention Program, except the offense can be a second or third degree felony 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. Drug Offender Pretrial Intervention is often used by judges as a type of supervision imposed for first time offenders with a substance abuse problem.

## Court Imposed

### 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. It is the most common type of community supervision. The offender on probation is required to abide by all conditions ordered by the court. Offenders on probation must comply with standard conditions of supervision, including but not limited to: no violations of the law, monthly reporting requirements, not changing residence or employment or leaving the county without the consent of the probation officer, submitting to random drug testing and searches, and paying cost of supervision. The sentencing judge will often impose

special conditions of supervision, including but not limited to: substance abuse or mental health treatment, victim restitution, and community service hours. Non-compliance or 'violation' of any of these conditions, either by committing another crime or through a technical violation like failing to complete substance abuse treatment, may result in modification of the sentence or revocation by the court and imposition of any sentence that it might have imposed when originally placing the offender on probation.

### Drug Offender Probation

Drug Offender Probation is a more intensive form of supervision, which emphasizes treatment of drug offenders and monitoring of offenders' substance abuse through field supervision, contact with treatment providers, and random drug testing. Offenders on Drug Offender Probation have all the standard conditions of supervision imposed, along with any special conditions the court deems necessary due to the offender's substance abuse history, including but not limited to: inpatient or outpatient substance abuse treatment, increased frequency of drug testing, and sometimes curfews.

### Sex Offender Probation

Sex Offender Probation is an intensive form of supervision which emphasizes sex offender treatment and close monitoring in the field to ensure compliance with sex offender conditions of supervision and sex offender registration requirements. Abbreviated versions of the standard sex offender conditions of supervision include:

- Mandatory curfews from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m.;
- If the victim was under 18, a prohibition of living within 1,000 feet of a school, day care center, park, playground, or other place where children regularly congregate;
- Active participation in and successful completion of a sex offender treatment program;
- Prohibition of any contact with the victim;
- If victim under 18, no unsupervised contact with a child under 18;
- If victim under 18, a prohibition of working for pay or as a volunteer at any place where children regularly congregate;



# Community Supervision Overview: Defining the Types of Supervision

- Prohibited from viewing, owning or possessing any obscene, pornographic, or sexually stimulating visual or auditory material;
- Make restitution;
- Submission to warrantless search of person, residence or vehicle;
- Participation at least annually in polygraph examinations;
- Maintenance of a driving log and prohibition against driving a motor vehicle alone without the prior approval of the supervising officers;
- Prohibition of using a post office box; and
- If there was sexual contact, a submission to an HIV test, at the probationer's expense.

For more detailed descriptions of the sex offender standard conditions of supervision, please refer to Section 948.30, Florida Statutes.

## Community Control

Community Control is a form of intensive supervised “house arrest,” including surveillance, on weekends and holidays. The offender is restricted to his/her residence, with the exception of being allowed to work, attend treatment, visit the probation office, and limited other occasions that must be approved in advance by the community control officer. 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.

## 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, an agency separate from the Florida Department of Corrections. 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 imposed by the Florida Parole Commission. Parole supervision is provided by correctional probation officers who work for the Florida Department of Corrections. Only offenders sentenced for offenses committed prior to October 1, 1983 can be eligible for parole, as it was abolished for all offenses committed after that date. Even so, there are still about 5,000 inmates in prison who remain eligible for parole. Parole violations are reported by probation officers to the Florida Parole Commission, who makes the final determination whether to continue the offender on supervision, modify the conditions of supervision, or revoke the supervision and return the offender to prison.

## 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 their release date with accrued gaintime, an inmate is placed on conditional release to serve up to the remainder of the length of sentence. The Florida Parole Commission imposes the conditions of supervision on offenders released to conditional release supervision. Supervision is provided by the Florida Department of Corrections' probation officers. Conditional release violations are reported by probation officers to the Florida Parole Commission, which makes the final determination whether to continue the offender on supervision, modify the conditions of supervision, or revoke the supervision and return the offender to prison.

## Addiction Recovery

Addiction Recovery Supervision is a form of supervision for an offender released from a state correctional facility, convicted of a crime committed on or after July 1, 2001, when the offender has:

- a history of substance abuse or a substance addiction;
- participated in any drug treatment;
- no current or previous convictions for a violent offense; or
- no current or previous convictions for: drug trafficking; unlawful sale of a controlled substance; or property offense, except for passing worthless checks, forgery, uttering, or counterfeiting, third degree felony grand theft (excluding a theft relating to firearm), third degree felony burglary of an unoccupied structure or conveyance; or a traffic offense involving injury or death.

The Florida Parole Commission imposes the conditions of supervision on offenders released to Addiction Recovery Supervision, which include substance abuse treatment and random drug testing to monitor substance abuse. Supervision is provided by the Florida Department of Corrections' probation officers. Addiction Recovery Supervision violations are reported by probation officers to the Florida Parole Commission, who makes the final determination whether to continue the offender on supervision, modify the conditions of supervision, or revoke the supervision and return the offender to prison.

# Community Supervision Admissions from July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007

## 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.

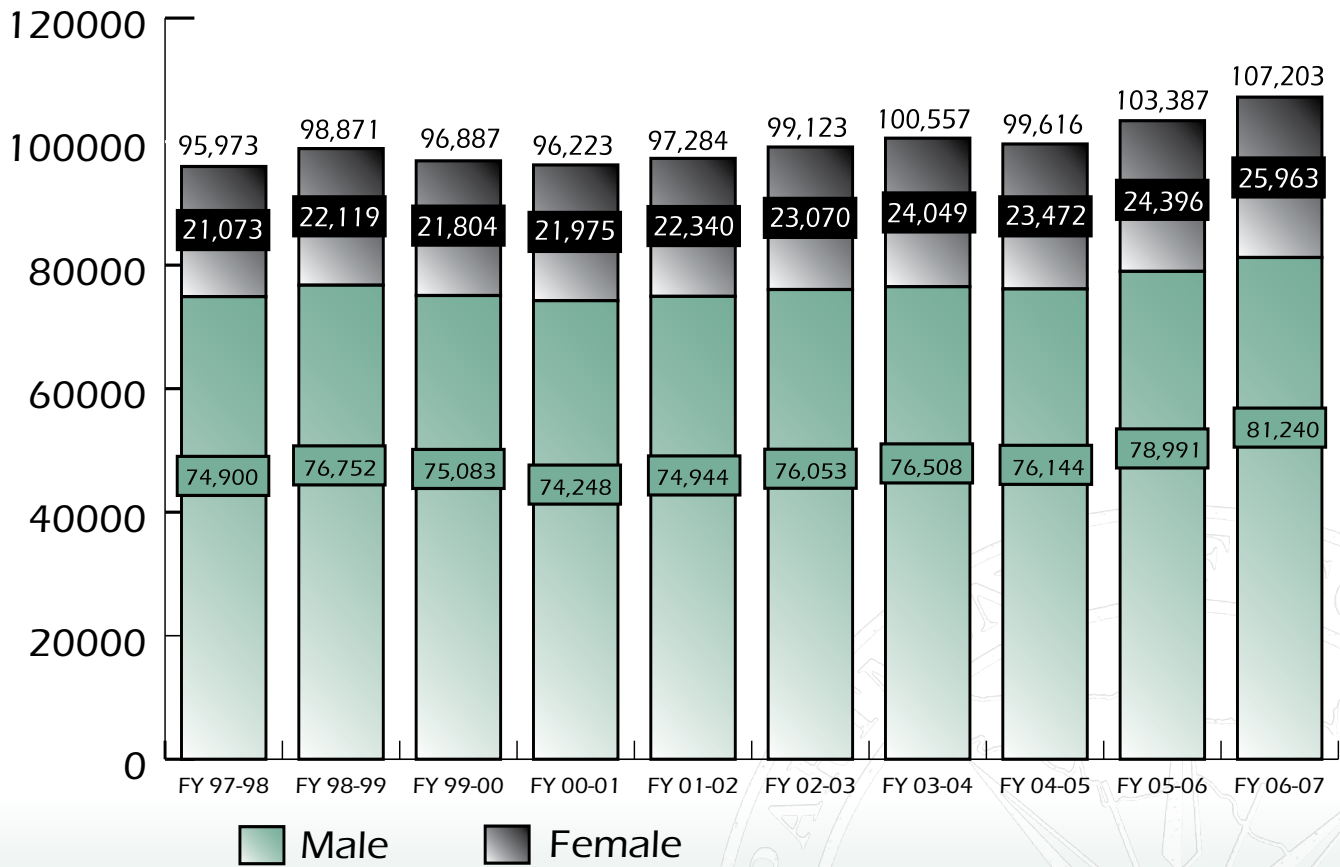
Supervision sentences include:

- 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, 2006 to June 30, 2007. Other years are sometimes featured to illustrate trends. For example, as the table below illustrates, community supervision admissions increased from the last fiscal year.

Admissions Compared Over Ten Years



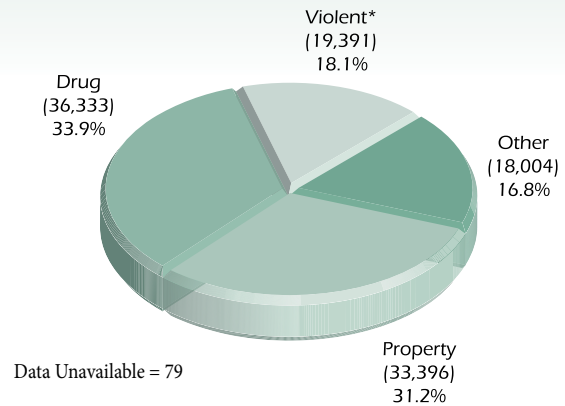


# Community Supervision Admissions from July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007

## General Characteristics of Admissions

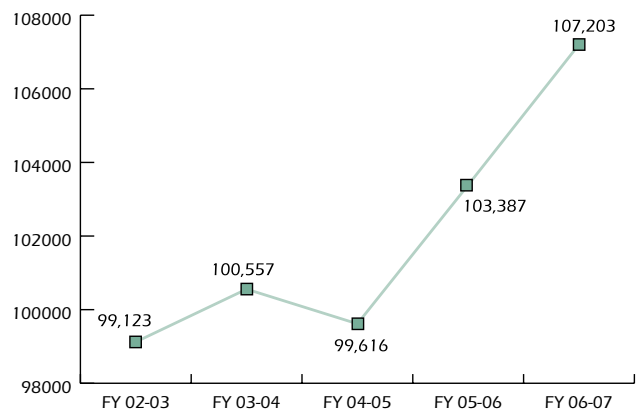
Category	FY 2006-07	
<b>Total Admissions</b>	<b>107,203</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Males	81,240	75.8%
Females	25,963	24.2%
<b>Race</b>		
White	65,147	60.8%
Black	36,616	34.2%
Other	5,429	5.1%
Unknown	11	
<b>Age at Admission</b>		
17 & Under	702	0.7%
18-24	33,151	30.9%
25-34	31,382	29.3%
35-49	33,295	31.1%
50-59	7,057	6.6%
60+	1,611	1.5%
Data Unavailable	5	
<b>Prior DC Supervision Commitments</b>		
0	60,320	56.3%
1	22,882	21.3%
2	10,819	10.1%
3	5,805	5.4%
4+	7,377	6.9%

### 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.

### Admissions Compared Over Five Years



Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Average Sentence Length in Years*	Average Age at Offense
Murder, Manslaughter	522	0.5%	7.2	28.7
Sexual offenses	1,621	1.5%	6.2	32.6
Robbery	2,454	2.3%	3.4	25.3
Violent Personal offenses	14,057	13.1%	2.5	31.9
Burglary	8,922	8.3%	2.6	26.9
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	24,833	23.2%	2.3	31.0
Drug offenses	36,333	33.9%	2.0	31.3
Weapons	2,294	2.1%	2.1	29.1
Other	16,088	15.1%	1.9	33.4

Data Unavailable = 79

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

# Community Supervision Admissions from July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007

## 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 2006-07 for probation (66,219 or 66.4%), drug offender probation (13,768 or 13.8%), or community control (8,340 or 8.4%).
- Conditional release accounted for most (4,879 or 64.9%) of the post release supervision admissions, followed by addiction recovery supervision (1,812 or 24.1%) and parole (792 or 10.5%).

### Admissions by Quarter

SUPERVISION TYPE	1st Quarter (Jul - Sep 06)	2nd Quarter (Oct - Dec 06)	3rd Quarter (Jan - Mar 07)	4th Quarter (Apr - Jun 07)	Total	Percent
<b>ORIGINAL SENTENCE</b>						
Probation Total	16,396	15,897	17,220	16,706	66,219	61.8%
Felony Probation	15,327	14,842	15,911	15,338	61,418	57.3%
Misdemeanor Probation	642	638	825	860	2,965	2.8%
Administrative Probation	157	143	223	237	760	0.7%
Sex Offender Probation	270	274	261	271	1,076	1.0%
Drug Offender Probation Total	3,475	3,313	3,664	3,316	13,768	12.8%
Community Control Total	2,164	1,983	2,144	2,049	8,340	7.8%
Community Control	2,121	1,943	2,117	2,017	8,198	7.7%
Community Control Sex Offender	43	40	27	32	142	0.1%
Pretrial Intervention Total	2,712	2,738	2,994	2,911	11,355	10.6%
Pretrial Intervention	1,787	1,733	1,921	1,812	7,253	6.8%
Pretrial Intervention - Drug Court	925	1,005	1,073	1,099	4,102	3.8%
<b>ORIGINAL SENTENCE TOTAL</b>	<b>24,747</b>	<b>23,931</b>	<b>26,022</b>	<b>24,982</b>	<b>99,682</b>	<b>93.0%</b>
<b>POST-PRISON RELEASE</b>						
Parole Total	189	220	207	176	792	0.7%
Florida Parole	10	11	5	7	33	0.0%
Other State Parole	179	209	201	164	753	0.7%
Unknown Parole	0	0	1	5	6	0.0%
Conditional Release Total	1,220	1,248	1,186	1,225	4,879	4.6%
Addiction Recovery Total	376	440	489	507	1,812	1.7%
Other Post-Prison Release Total	7	14	12	5	38	0.0%
<b>POST-PRISON RELEASE TOTAL</b>	<b>1,792</b>	<b>1,922</b>	<b>1,894</b>	<b>1,913</b>	<b>7,521</b>	<b>7.0%</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>26,539</b>	<b>25,853</b>	<b>27,916</b>	<b>26,895</b>	<b>107,203</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



# Community Supervision Admissions from July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007

## Admissions by Race/Gender

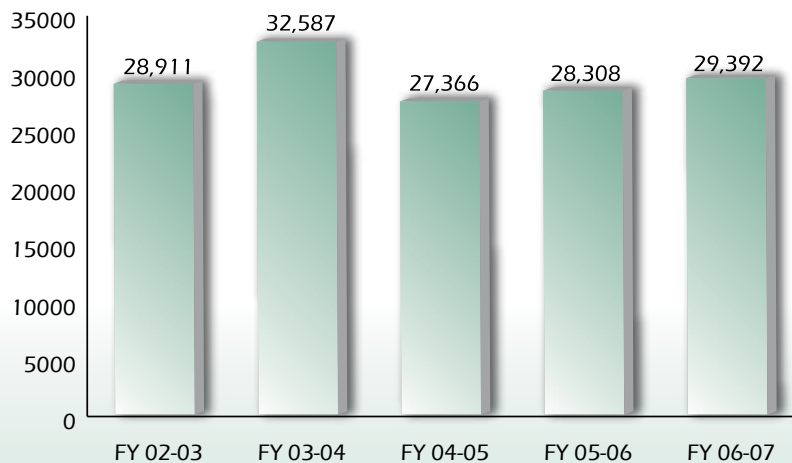
Category	Original Sentence				Post-Prison Release				Total	Percent
	Probation	Drug Offender Probation	Community Control	Pretrial Intervention	Parole	Conditional Release	Addiction Recovery	Other Post-Prison Release		
White Males	30,384	5,991	3,900	5,014	424	1,698	936	11	48,358	45.1%
White Females	9,305	2,775	1,266	2,959	44	77	361	2	16,789	15.7%
Black Males	17,306	3,731	2,271	1,575	203	2,879	384	24	28,373	26.5%
Black Females	5,588	775	570	1,074	21	140	75	0	8,243	7.7%
Other Males	3,055	424	289	516	93	76	46	1	4,500	4.2%
Other Females	575	71	42	215	7	9	10	0	929	0.9%
Data Unavailable	6	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	11	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>66,219</b>	<b>13,768</b>	<b>8,340</b>	<b>11,355</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>4,879</b>	<b>1,812</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>107,203</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### More than One-quarter (27.4%) of Offenders Admitted to Community Supervision Were Considered Youthful Offenders (Under 24)

- Offenders on community supervision are generally considered Youthful Offenders if they are under the age of 24. Youthful Offenders are often assigned to Correctional Probation Senior Officers because supervising a youthful offender is generally more difficult than supervising older offenders and requires more experience on the part of an officer to address the broader range of problems that they present. For example, a Youthful Of-

fender is often lacking in job skills, and have more education and substance abuse problems than other offenders, requiring more contact by the officer 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 2006-07 were under the age of 24.

Admissions of Offenders Under Age 24 Compared Over Five Years





# Community Supervision Admissions from July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007

## Average Age of Offenders Admitted To Community Supervision was 32.4

- Less than one percent of offenders admitted to community supervision in FY 2006-07 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

Category	Original Sentence				Post-Prison Release				Total	Percent
	Probation	Drug Offender Probation	Community Control	Pretrial Intervention	Parole	Conditional Release	Addiction Recovery	Other Post-Prison Release		
16 and Below	133	9	33	3	0	0	0	0	178	0.2%
17	377	45	93	9	0	0	0	0	524	0.5%
18	2,313	335	248	745	0	3	1	0	3,645	3.4%
19	3,368	626	401	1,052	2	1	15	0	5,465	5.1%
20 to 24	15,272	3,032	1,916	3,266	89	132	334	0	24,041	22.4%
25 to 29	11,529	2,422	1,516	1,833	125	488	390	3	18,306	17.1%
30 to 34	8,126	1,685	1,035	1,166	129	651	274	10	13,076	12.2%
35 to 39	7,601	1,647	940	1,021	117	980	248	8	12,562	11.7%
40 to 44	7,035	1,669	883	881	117	1,023	234	5	11,847	11.1%
45 to 49	5,210	1,283	648	629	97	848	165	6	8,886	8.3%
50 to 54	2,827	670	338	404	53	477	98	4	4,871	4.5%
55 to 59	1,348	251	161	179	36	176	34	1	2,186	2.0%
60 to 64	573	69	65	102	10	57	14	0	890	0.8%
65 to 69	284	20	35	34	9	24	4	1	411	0.4%
70 and Over	218	5	28	31	8	19	1	0	310	0.3%
Data Unavailable	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>66,219</b>	<b>13,768</b>	<b>8,340</b>	<b>11,355</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>4,879</b>	<b>1,812</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>107,203</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
AVERAGE	32.2	32.7	32.0	29.6	37.8	40.5	34.2	40.3	32.4	
MEDIAN	30.0	31.0	29.0	26.0	37.0	40.0	33.0	38.5	30.0	



# Community Supervision Admissions from July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007

This table represents the 67 counties in Florida, along with the “other state” cases accepted under the Interstate Compact Agreement. The county for the primary

offense, shown here, may not be the same as the county where the offender is ultimately supervised.

## Admissions by County of Conviction

County	Total	Percent
Alachua	1,606	1.5%
Baker	158	0.1%
Bay	1,783	1.7%
Bradford	228	0.2%
Brevard	3,233	3.0%
Broward	10,945	10.2%
Calhoun	193	0.2%
Charlotte	1,180	1.1%
Citrus	728	0.7%
Clay	623	0.6%
Collier	1,344	1.3%
Columbia	704	0.7%
DeSoto	255	0.2%
Dixie	106	0.1%
Duval	2,638	2.5%
Escambia	2,680	2.5%
Flagler	353	0.3%
Franklin	232	0.2%
Gadsden	662	0.6%
Gilchrist	102	0.1%
Glades	76	0.1%
Gulf	119	0.1%
Hamilton	138	0.1%
Hardee	185	0.2%
Hendry	296	0.3%
Hernando	1,346	1.3%
Highlands	666	0.6%
Hillsborough	10,667	9.9%
Holmes	159	0.1%
Indian River	569	0.5%
Jackson	357	0.3%
Jefferson	102	0.1%
Lafayette	57	0.1%
Lake	1,807	1.7%
Lee	1,924	1.8%

County	Total	Percent
Leon	2,107	2.0%
Levy	318	0.3%
Liberty	89	0.1%
Madison	166	0.2%
Manatee	1,653	1.5%
Marion	2,384	2.2%
Martin	592	0.6%
Miami-Dade	7,554	7.0%
Monroe	805	0.7%
Nassau	331	0.3%
Okaloosa	1,915	1.8%
Okeechobee	399	0.4%
Orange	5,521	5.1%
Osceola	1,460	1.4%
Palm Beach	3,307	3.1%
Pasco	2,401	2.2%
Pinellas	7,591	7.1%
Polk	4,564	4.3%
Putnam	562	0.5%
St. Johns	851	0.8%
St. Lucie	1,953	1.8%
Santa Rosa	696	0.6%
Sarasota	1,794	1.7%
Seminole	2,050	1.9%
Sumter	276	0.3%
Suwannee	385	0.4%
Taylor	217	0.2%
Union	70	0.1%
Volusia	3,127	2.9%
Wakulla	218	0.2%
Walton	395	0.4%
Washington	210	0.2%
Other States	2,949	2.7%
Data Unavailable	72	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>107,203</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Community Supervision Admissions from July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007

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.

### Admissions by Circuit of Conviction

Circuit Number	Category Judicial Circuit	Original Sentence				Post-Prison Release				Total	Percent
		Probation	Drug Offender Probation	Community Control	Pretrial Intervention	Parole	Conditional Release	Addiction Recovery	Other Post-Prison Release		
1	Pensacola	4,201	17	832	444	27	185	136	2	5,844	5.5%
2	Tallahassee	2,481	319	241	217	10	142	69	0	3,479	3.2%
3	Lake City	1,038	347	225	79	12	69	43	1	1,814	1.7%
4	Jacksonville	2,064	200	173	923	85	438	73	1	3,957	3.7%
5	Tavares	3,172	1,875	569	682	64	196	157	1	6,716	6.3%
6	Clearwater	5,876	2,370	439	1,077	70	344	119	2	10,297	9.6%
7	Daytona Beach	2,543	1,355	386	416	51	229	69	1	5,050	4.7%
8	Gainesville	1,449	535	102	242	15	135	47	2	2,527	2.4%
9	Orlando	4,699	1,119	380	694	48	322	83	0	7,345	6.9%
10	Bartow	3,760	402	643	177	35	192	307	3	5,519	5.1%
11	Miami-Dade	5,777	329	617	97	82	778	14	11	7,705	7.2%
12	Sarasota	2,696	283	346	360	33	154	20	2	3,894	3.6%
13	Tampa	6,809	884	708	1,767	35	440	153	0	10,796	10.1%
14	Panama City	1,767	119	436	273	22	115	174	1	2,907	2.7%
15	West Palm Beach	2,130	165	113	903	38	130	22	4	3,505	3.3%
16	Key West	478	203	29	48	4	28	7	1	798	0.7%
17	Ft. Lauderdale	6,538	1,583	659	1,623	57	557	81	2	11,100	10.4%
18	Sanford	3,587	297	650	546	35	133	111	1	5,360	5.0%
19	Ft. Pierce	2,170	664	296	225	21	108	89	0	3,573	3.3%
20	Ft. Myers	2,984	702	496	562	46	144	35	1	4,970	4.6%
	Other States	0	0	0	0	2	40	3	2	47	0.0%
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>66,219</b>	<b>13,768</b>	<b>8,340</b>	<b>11,355</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>4,879</b>	<b>1,812</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>107,203</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



# Community Supervision Admissions from July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007

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.

## Admissions by Felony Classification

Category	Original Sentence				Post-Prison Release				Total	Percent
	Probation	Drug Offender Probation	Community Control	Pretrial Intervention	Parole	Conditional Release	Addiction Recovery	Other Post-Prison Release		
Capital	25	1	8	0	8	3	0	1	46	0.0%
Life Felony	110	1	31	0	5	125	0	10	282	0.3%
First Degree/ Life	495	28	134	2	36	124	0	1	820	0.8%
First Degree	1,892	312	553	12	97	701	4	13	3,584	3.4%
Second Degree	9,394	2,112	1,877	210	241	2,193	110	5	16,142	15.1%
Third Degree	48,970	11,095	5,690	11,053	367	1,731	1,698	7	80,611	75.3%
Misdemeanor*	5,170	198	35	68	5	0	0	0	5,476	5.1%
Data Unavailable	163	21	12	10	33	2	0	1	242	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>66,219</b>	<b>13,768</b>	<b>8,340</b>	<b>11,355</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>4,879</b>	<b>1,812</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>107,203</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\* Includes felonies reduced to misdemeanors.

## Most Offenders on Community Supervision 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 (23.2%).
- The largest single offense type for which the most offenders were admitted to supervision in FY 2006-07 was drug possession (26,484 or 24.7%).
- Murder/manslaughter, sex offenses, robbery, and violent personal offenses accounted for about one-sixth of all supervision admissions (17.4%).
- The weapons category (which includes discharging weapons and possessing weapons) amounts to just over 2% of all admissions and the “other” category (which includes DUI without injury, traffic and other non-violent offenses) constitutes 15.1% of all supervision offenders in FY 2006-07.

# Community Supervision Admissions from July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007

## Admissions by Primary Offenses

Category	Original Sentence				Post-Prison Release				Total	Percent
	Probation	Drug Offender Probation	Community Control	Pretrial Intervention	Parole	Conditional Release	Addiction Recovery	Other Post-Prison Release		
<b>MURDER, MANSLAUGHTER</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>0.5%</b>
1st Degree Murder	42	1	14	0	17	45	0	1	120	0.1%
2nd Degree Murder	63	1	11	0	19	41	0	13	148	0.1%
3rd Degree Murder	8	0	1	0	1	3	0	1	14	0.0%
Homicide, Other	5	2	4	0	3	1	0	0	15	0.0%
Manslaughter	62	2	23	0	16	33	0	0	136	0.1%
DUI Manslaughter	53	4	21	0	3	7	0	1	89	0.1%
<b>SEXUAL OFFENSES</b>	<b>1,088</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,621</b>	<b>1.5%</b>
Capital Sexual Battery	101	0	16	0	4	48	0	0	169	0.2%
Life Sexual Battery	32	0	2	0	2	26	0	0	62	0.1%
1st Degree Sexual Battery	71	0	9	0	1	52	0	0	133	0.1%
2nd Degree Sexual Battery	126	1	26	0	5	43	0	0	201	0.2%
Sexual Assault, Other	11	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	16	0.0%
Lewd, Lascivious Behavior	747	1	128	0	6	158	0	0	1,040	1.0%
<b>ROBBERY</b>	<b>1,175</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2,454</b>	<b>2.3%</b>
Robbery with Weapon	453	35	164	0	75	282	0	7	1016	0.9%
Robbery without Weapon	673	71	120	8	45	432	0	0	1,349	1.3%
Home Invasion, Robbery	49	5	17	2	3	13	0	0	89	0.1%
<b>VIOLENT PERSONAL OFFENSES</b>	<b>10,221</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>1,149</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>1,273</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14,057</b>	<b>13.1%</b>
Home Invasion, Other	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.0%
Carjacking	63	3	31	0	2	20	0	0	119	0.1%
Aggravated Assault	1,405	77	164	105	27	180	0	0	1,958	1.8%
Aggravated Battery	1,095	73	175	25	10	305	0	0	1,683	1.6%
Assault and Battery on LEO	1,112	81	114	137	2	232	0	0	1,678	1.6%
Assault/Battery, Other	387	27	36	39	3	35	0	0	527	0.5%
Aggravated Stalking	204	5	32	5	1	5	0	0	252	0.2%
Resisting Arrest with Violence	746	73	72	64	2	146	0	0	1,103	1.0%
Kidnapping	326	9	36	19	8	59	0	1	458	0.4%
Arson	133	9	25	9	3	8	0	3	190	0.2%
Abuse of Children	1,227	41	169	283	2	11	2	0	1,735	1.6%
Leaving Accident, Injury/Death	404	17	58	19	2	7	0	0	507	0.5%
DUI, Injury	156	16	40	1	2	1	0	0	216	0.2%
Other Violent Offenses	2,962	106	196	87	13	264	1	0	3,629	3.4%

\* 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.

# Community Supervision Admissions from July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007

## Admissions by Primary Offenses

Category	Original Sentence				Post-Prison Release				Total	Percent
	Probation	Drug Offender Probation	Community Control	Pretrial Intervention	Parole	Conditional Release	Addiction Recovery	Other Post-Prison Release		
<b>BURGLARY</b>	<b>5,875</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8,922</b>	<b>8.3%</b>
Burglary of Structure	3,020	246	383	375	40	313	156	0	4,533	4.2%
Burglary of Dwelling	1,463	184	319	45	35	336	0	2	2,384	2.2%
Armed Burglary	178	12	50	1	3	75	0	1	320	0.3%
Burglary with Assault	190	7	44	1	3	93	0	0	338	0.3%
Burglary/Trespass, Other	1,024	38	64	208	2	11	0	0	1,347	1.3%
<b>THEFT, FORGERY, FRAUD</b>	<b>17,740</b>	<b>1,043</b>	<b>1,572</b>	<b>3,611</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>24,821</b>	<b>23.2%</b>
Grand Theft, Other	7,411	413	642	1,944	37	105	155	0	10,707	10.0%
Grand Theft, Automobile	1,268	100	135	105	15	89	82	1	1,795	1.7%
Stolen Property	1,516	198	211	43	12	131	0	1	2,112	2.0%
Forgery, Uttering & Counterfeiting	2,608	144	241	450	31	23	102	0	3,599	3.4%
Worthless Checks	639	13	26	145	1	1	6	0	831	0.8%
Fraudulent Practices	3,041	120	250	844	10	18	1	0	4,284	4.0%
Other Theft, Property Damage	1,257	55	67	80	7	25	1	1	1,493	1.4%
<b>DRUGS</b>	<b>15,424</b>	<b>10,581</b>	<b>2,635</b>	<b>5,885</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>36,333</b>	<b>33.9%</b>
Drugs, Sale/Purchase/Manufacturing	4,234	2,635	910	430	128	584	50	1	8,972	8.4%
Drugs, Trafficking	461	155	189	3	17	52	0	0	877	0.8%
Drugs, Possession/Other	10,729	7,791	1,536	5,452	95	143	738	0	26,484	24.7%
<b>WEAPONS</b>	<b>1,669</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2,294</b>	<b>2.1%</b>
Weapons, Discharging	265	13	44	8	2	16	0	0	348	0.3%
Weapons, Possession	1,399	102	184	99	16	137	0	1	1,938	1.8%
Weapons, Other	5	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	8	0.0%
<b>OTHER OFFENSES</b>	<b>12,794</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>1,337</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16,179</b>	<b>15.1%</b>
Escape	1,703	165	250	94	15	159	112	0	2,498	2.3%
DUI, No Injury	1,414	128	142	3	26	8	154	0	1,875	1.7%
Traffic, Other	7,234	365	759	57	4	47	206	2	8,674	8.1%
Racketeering	73	1	9	0	0	6	0	0	89	0.1%
Pollution/Hazardous Materials	146	2	3	17	0	0	1	0	169	0.2%
Criminal Justice System Process*	1,422	187	148	98	3	46	35	0	1,939	1.8%
Other Offenses	741	25	23	48	6	3	10	0	856	0.8%
Data Unavailable	61	7	3	1	6	0	0	1	79	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>66,219</b>	<b>13,768</b>	<b>8,340</b>	<b>11,355</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>4,879</b>	<b>1,812</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>107,203</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.

# Community Supervision Admissions from July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007

## Average Sentence Length for Community Supervision Admissions is 2.3 Years

- The majority (68.7%) of those admitted to community supervision in FY 2006-07 are serving sentences of two years or less.
- The average sentence length for all those admitted to community supervision in FY 2006-07 is 2.3 years.
- Those admitted to parole in FY 2006-07 are serving an average sentence length of 5.7 years, while those on pretrial intervention serve an average of 1.3 years.
- The average sentence length for parole has decreased since last fiscal year from 6.3 to 5.7 years.

### Sentence Length

Category	Original Sentence				Post-Prison Release				Total	Percent
	Probation	Drug Offender Probation	Community Control	Pretrial Intervention	Parole	Conditional Release	Addiction Recovery	Other Post-Prison Release		
1 Year or Less	14,630	939	925	4,988	124	3,727	1,699	33	27,065	25.2%
GT 1, LE 2 Yrs.*	28,541	7,953	2,981	6,280	166	624	59	1	46,605	43.5%
GT 2, LE 3 Yrs.	12,339	3,373	1,579	69	113	137	32	0	17,642	16.5%
GT 3, LE 4 Yrs.	2,983	673	953	5	80	83	9	1	4,787	4.5%
GT 4, LE 5 Yrs.	5,175	664	1,114	11	83	79	4	0	7,130	6.7%
GT 5, LE 10 Yrs.	1,935	136	622	1	114	152	1	2	2,963	2.8%
GT 10, LE 20 Yrs.	456	20	141	0	53	42	0	0	712	0.7%
GT 20, LE 30 Yrs.	55	2	11	0	10	6	0	0	84	0.1%
GT 30, LE 40 Yrs.	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0.0%
GT 40, LE 50 Yrs.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.0%
Over 50 Yrs.	4	0	1	0	9	0	0	0	14	0.0%
Life	17	0	1	0	16	0	0	0	34	0.0%
Data Unavailable	77	8	12	1	23	29	8	1	159	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>66,219</b>	<b>13,768</b>	<b>8,340</b>	<b>11,355</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>4,879</b>	<b>1,812</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>107,203</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Average**	2.4	2.4	3.2	1.3	5.7	1.0	0.3	0.8	2.3	
Median	2.0	2.0	2.5	1.5	3.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	2.0	

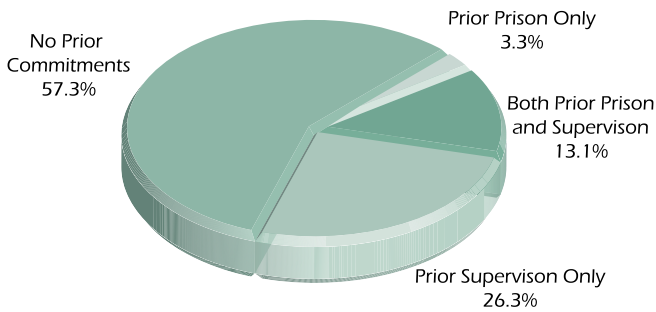
\* GT = greater than, and LE = less than or equal to

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



# Community Supervision Admissions from July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007

## Total Prior Commitments by Type of Supervision

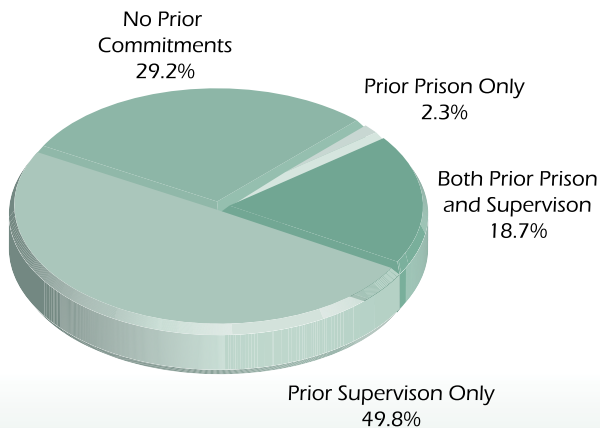
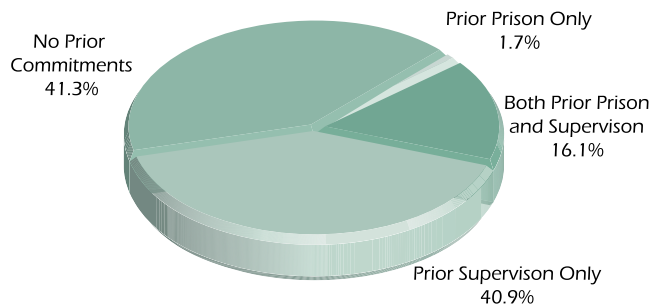


### Probation: 66,219

More than half (57.3%) of those admitted to community supervision in FY 2006-07 and placed on probation had no prior commitments to either prison or supervision.

### Drug Offender Probation: 13,768

Of those admitted to drug offender probation in FY 2006-07, most had no prior commitments (41.3%), followed closely by prior supervision commitments only (40.9%).



### Community Control: 8,340

Almost half (49.8%) of the offenders admitted to community supervision in FY 2006-07 and placed on community control had prior commitments to supervision only.



# Community Supervision Admissions from July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007

## Probation Officers Who Supervise Sex Offenders and Predators Have Specialized Training

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 2006-07, Circuit 6 (Clearwater) sentenced the most sex offenders to community supervision, 8.7%, followed by Circuit 9 (Orlando) with 8.5% and Circuit 11 (Miami) with 8.3%.

Sex Offender Admissions (PSIA & Sexual Predators)  
by Circuit of Conviction

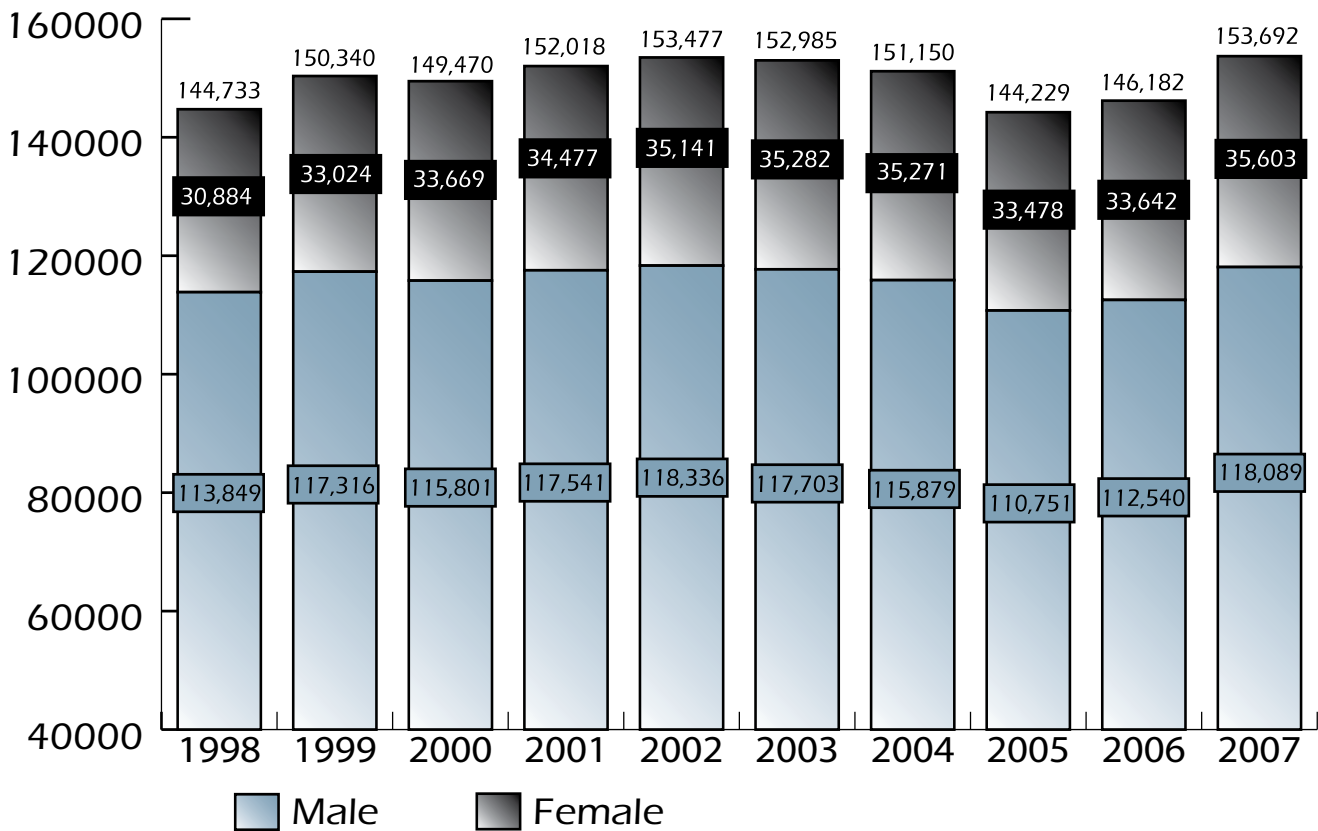
Circuit Number	Judicial Circuit	Male	Female	Total	Percent
1	Pensacola	145	3	148	5.5%
2	Tallahassee	92	2	94	3.5%
3	Lake City	64	1	65	2.4%
4	Jacksonville	208	7	215	8.0%
5	Tavares	167	6	173	6.4%
6	Clearwater	233	2	235	8.7%
7	Daytona Beach	116	2	118	4.4%
8	Gainesville	91	2	93	3.5%
9	Orlando	228	1	229	8.5%
10	Bartow	159	3	162	6.0%
11	Miami-Dade	217	7	224	8.3%
12	Sarasota	131	4	135	5.0%
13	Tampa	197	3	200	7.4%
14	Panama City	65	1	66	2.5%
15	West Palm Beach	59	3	62	2.3%
16	Key West	26	1	27	1.0%
17	Ft. Lauderdale	142	2	144	5.4%
18	Sanford	101	3	104	3.9%
19	Ft. Pierce	77	1	78	2.9%
20	Ft. Myers	112	2	114	4.2%
	Admitted through Interstate Compact	5	0	5	0.2%
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,635</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>2,691</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

# Community Supervision Population on June 30, 2007

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 5.1% increase in the community supervision population over the last fiscal year.

Population on June 30 Compared Over Ten Years



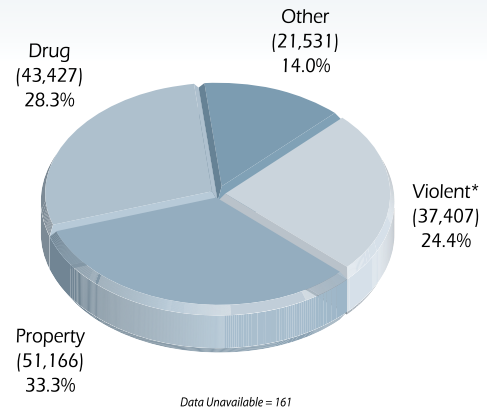
\* Historical figures differ from previous reports due to the inclusion of the offenders in suspense status.

# Community Supervision Population on June 30, 2007

## General Characteristics of Population

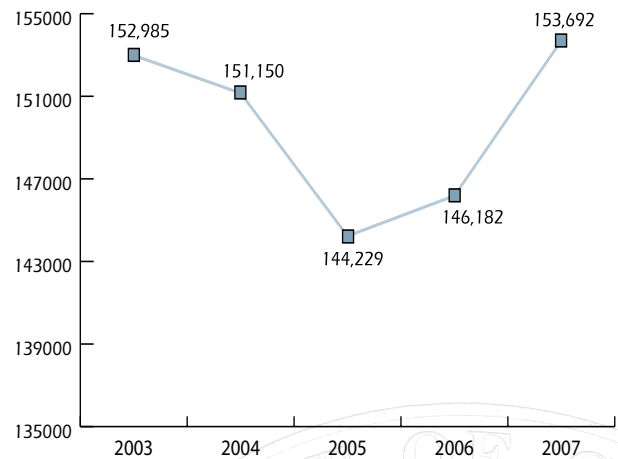
Category	June 30, 2007	
<b>Total Community Supervision Population</b>	<b>153,692</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Males	118,089	76.8%
Females	35,603	23.2%
<b>Race</b>		
White	95,896	62.4%
Black	49,813	32.4%
Other	7,963	5.2%
Data Unavailable	20	
<b>Age on June 30, 2007</b>		
17 & Under	390	0.3%
18-24	35,429	23.0%
25-34	44,805	29.2%
35-49	53,075	34.5%
50-59	14,728	9.6%
60+	5,257	3.4%
Data Unavailable	8	
<b>Prior Supervision Commitments</b>		
0	94,590	61.6%
1	31,839	20.7%
2	13,653	8.9%
3	6,570	4.3%
4+	6,883	4.5%
Data Unavailable	157	

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.

Population on June 30 Compared Over Five Years



Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Average Sentence Length in Years*	Average Age at Offense
Murder, Manslaughter	2,225	1.4%	15.4	28.8
Sexual offenses	6,824	4.4%	9.9	34.4
Robbery	4,315	2.8%	6.8	24.2
Violent Personal offenses	22,573	14.7%	3.7	31.6
Burglary	13,723	8.9%	3.8	26.0
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	38,217	24.9%	3.7	31.3
Drug offenses	43,427	28.3%	2.8	31.2
Weapons	3,263	2.1%	3.0	29.6
Other	18,964	12.3%	2.5	33.8

Data Unavailable = 161

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

# Community Supervision Population on June 30, 2007

## Felony Probation Most Common Type of Supervision

- The majority (68.6%) of offenders serving an original sentence on community supervision on June 30, 2007 were serving felony probation.
- The majority of those on post-prison supervision on June 30, 2007 were serving parole (39.6%) or conditional release (50.3%) terms.

### Population by Type

Supervision Type on June 30, 2007	
<b>ORIGINAL SENTENCE</b>	
PROBATION TOTAL	110,725
Felony Probation	101,734
Misdemeanor Probation	2,653
Administrative Probation	2,474
Sex Offender Probation	3,864
DRUG OFFENDER PROBATION TOTAL	18,533
COMMUNITY CONTROL TOTAL	9,945
Community Control	9,669
Community Control - Sex Offender	276
PRETRIAL INTERVENTION TOTAL	9,094
Pretrial Intervention	5,650
Pretrial Intervention - Drug Court	3,444
<b>ORIGINAL SENTENCE TOTAL</b>	<b>148,297</b>
<b>POST - PRISON RELEASE</b>	
PAROLE TOTAL	2,134
Florida Parole	587
Other State Parole	1,541
Unknown Parole	6
CONDITIONAL RELEASE TOTAL	2,715
CONTROL RELEASE TOTAL	102
Control Release	84
Administrative Control Release	18
ADDICTION RECOVERY SUPERVISION TOTAL	425
OTHER POST - PRISON RELEASE TOTAL	19
<b>POST - PRISON RELEASE TOTAL</b>	<b>5,395</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>153,692</b>

# Community Supervision Population on June 30, 2007

## Population by Race/Gender

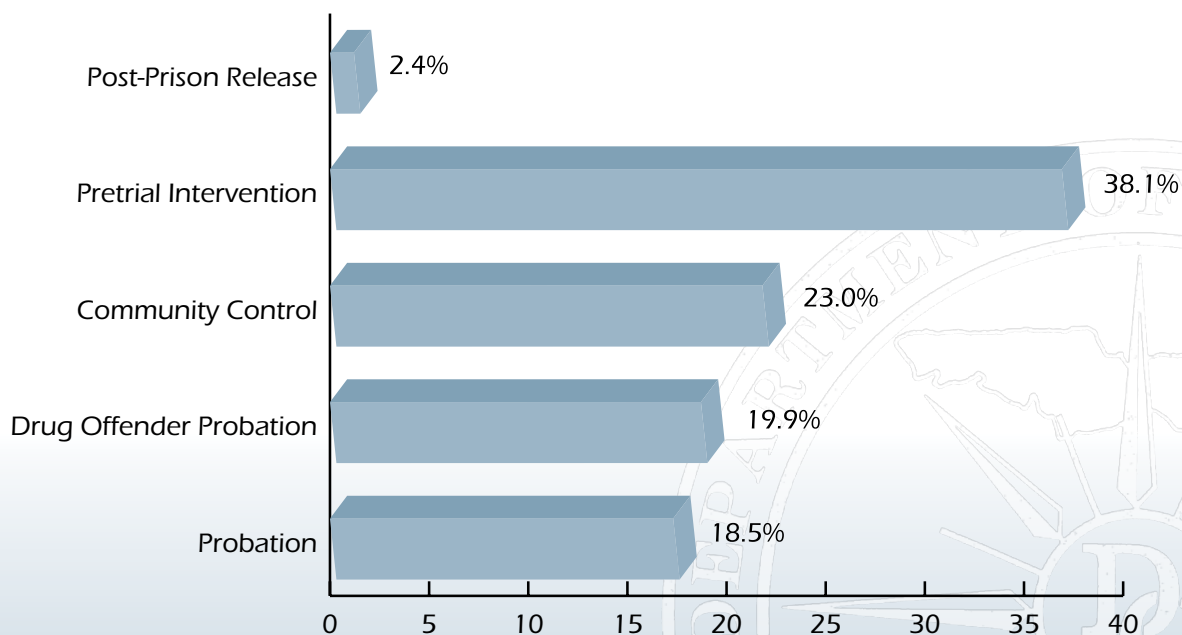
Category	Original Sentence				Post-Prison Release					Total	Percent
	Probation	Drug Offender Probation	Community Control	Pretrial Intervention	Parole	Conditional Release	Control Release	Addiction Recovery	Other Post-Prison Release		
White Males	53,931	8,600	4,878	3,962	1,036	915	48	214	9	73,593	47.9%
White Females	14,782	3,424	1,496	2,374	106	31	4	83	3	22,303	14.5%
Black Males	26,770	4,779	2,518	1,226	723	1,647	36	98	5	37,802	24.6%
Black Females	9,284	1,016	657	903	57	73	6	13	2	12,011	7.8%
Other Males	5,004	624	347	433	201	45	8	15	0	6,677	4.3%
Other Females	940	90	47	193	10	4	0	2	0	1,286	0.8%
Data Unavailable	14	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	20	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>110,725</b>	<b>18,533</b>	<b>9,945</b>	<b>9,094</b>	<b>2,134</b>	<b>2,715</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>153,692</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Pretrial Intervention Has Highest Percentage of Youthful Offenders

Offenders on community supervision are generally considered Youthful Offenders if they are under the age of 24. Correctional Probation Senior Officers often supervise youthful offenders because they are generally more difficult to supervise than older offenders. Further, the experienced officer is better qualified to

address the range of problems that Youthful Offenders present. About 38.1% of all offenders on pretrial intervention community supervision on June 30, 2007 were Youthful Offenders, significantly more than any of the other sentence categories.

Offenders Under Age 24  
Percent by Type of Supervision



# Community Supervision Population on June 30, 2007

## Average Age of Population is 35.2 Years

- The overall average age of community supervision offenders on June 30, 2007 was 35.2 years, compared to 35.0 years last year.
- Those on pretrial intervention had the youngest average age (30.3 years) for a specific type of community supervision on June 30, 2007.
- Those on other post-prison release had the oldest average age (47.5 years).
- Less than one percent of the offenders on community supervision on June 30, 2007 were age 70 or older.

## Current Age of Population

Category	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	68	4	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	89	0.1%	0.1%
17	224	22	49	6	0	0	0	0	0	301	0.2%	0.3%
18	1,058	157	167	261	0	0	0	0	0	1,643	1.1%	1.3%
19	2,828	462	327	742	1	1	0	1	0	4,362	2.8%	4.2%
20 to 24	20,392	3,861	2,151	2,822	92	34	1	70	1	29,424	19.1%	23.3%
25 to 29	18,119	3,489	1,750	1,509	193	154	0	90	0	25,304	16.5%	39.8%
30 to 34	14,236	2,483	1,258	980	206	251	10	75	2	19,501	12.7%	52.5%
35 to 39	13,708	2,284	1,221	868	269	538	19	53	3	18,963	12.3%	64.8%
40 to 44	13,314	2,265	1,119	714	284	630	16	58	1	18,401	12.0%	76.8%
45 to 49	11,459	1,869	883	553	354	532	21	39	1	15,711	10.2%	87.0%
50 to 54	7,028	1,026	522	344	270	320	20	24	6	9,560	6.2%	93.2%
55 to 59	3,964	416	257	157	196	154	8	13	3	5,168	3.4%	96.6%
60 to 64	2,186	131	110	81	120	60	4	2	1	2,695	1.8%	98.3%
65 to 69	1,066	40	62	33	76	26	3	0	1	1,307	0.9%	99.2%
70 and Over	1,068	24	53	22	73	15	0	0	0	1,255	0.8%	100.0%
Data Unavailable	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>110,725</b>	<b>18,533</b>	<b>9,945</b>	<b>9,094</b>	<b>2,134</b>	<b>2,715</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>153,692</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
AVERAGE	35.7	33.8	33.7	30.3	44.8	42.9	45.7	34.7	47.5	35.2		
MEDIAN	34	32	32	27	45	43	45	33	50	34		

# Community Supervision Population on June 30, 2007

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.

## Population by County of Supervision

County	Total	Percent
Alachua	2,080	1.4%
Baker	240	0.2%
Bay	3,171	2.1%
Bradford	250	0.2%
Brevard	5,001	3.3%
Broward	16,379	10.7%
Calhoun	248	0.2%
Charlotte	1,128	0.7%
Citrus	1,144	0.7%
Clay	792	0.5%
Collier	1,769	1.2%
Columbia	1,145	0.7%
DeSoto	540	0.4%
Dixie	259	0.2%
Duval	4,430	2.9%
Escambia	3,889	2.5%
Flagler	558	0.4%
Franklin	124	0.1%
Gadsden	1,123	0.7%
Gilchrist	113	0.1%
Glades	58	0.0%
Gulf	154	0.1%
Hamilton	268	0.2%
Hardee	337	0.2%
Hendry	364	0.2%
Hernando	1,346	0.9%
Highlands	985	0.6%
Hillsborough	13,608	8.9%
Holmes	226	0.1%
Indian River	804	0.5%
Jackson	602	0.4%
Jefferson	238	0.2%
Lafayette	123	0.1%
Lake	2,454	1.6%
Lee	3,174	2.1%

County	Total	Percent
Leon	3,725	2.4%
Levy	449	0.3%
Liberty	52	0.0%
Madison	227	0.1%
Manatee	2,119	1.4%
Marion	3,585	2.3%
Martin	933	0.6%
Miami-Dade	14,004	9.1%
Monroe	1,620	1.1%
Nassau	367	0.2%
Okaloosa	2,170	1.4%
Okeechobee	545	0.4%
Orange	9,075	5.9%
Osceola	1,919	1.2%
Palm Beach	6,175	4.0%
Pasco	3,483	2.3%
Pinellas	10,220	6.6%
Polk	6,189	4.0%
Putnam	906	0.6%
St. Johns	1,100	0.7%
St. Lucie	2,498	1.6%
Santa Rosa	983	0.6%
Sarasota	2,458	1.6%
Seminole	2,615	1.7%
Sumter	437	0.3%
Suwannee	590	0.4%
Taylor	343	0.2%
Union	90	0.1%
Volusia	4,156	2.7%
Wakulla	446	0.3%
Walton	731	0.5%
Washington	327	0.2%
Data Unavailable	31	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>153,692</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

# Community Supervision Population on June 30, 2007

## One of Every Five Offenders is Supervised 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-Dade) or several smaller counties (Circuit 3: Columbia, Dixie, Hamilton, Lafayette, Madison, Suwannee and Taylor counties). The table below shows the

circuit where the offender is supervised. The two circuits with the highest number of offenders under supervision on June 30, 2007 were Circuit 17 - Ft. Lauderdale with 16,389 (10.7 %) and Circuit 11 - Miami-Dade with 14,027 (9.1 %).

### Population by Circuit of Supervision

Circuit Number	Category Judicial Circuit	Original Sentence				Post-Prison Release				Other Post-Prison Release	Total	Percent
		Probation	Drug Offender Probation	Community Control	Pretrial Inter- vention	Parole	Conditional Release	Control Release	Addiction Recovery			
1	Pensacola	6,389	37	795	327	76	111	3	39	2	7,779	5.1%
2	Tallahassee	4,510	434	303	221	62	88	0	23	0	5,641	3.7%
3	Lake City	1,935	514	358	78	25	26	3	10	0	2,949	1.9%
4	Jacksonville	3,919	332	238	576	208	287	6	23	1	5,590	3.6%
5	Tavares	5,326	2,211	581	560	151	97	0	41	0	8,967	5.8%
6	Clearwater	9,313	2,438	754	795	151	213	4	29	0	13,697	8.9%
7	Daytona Beach	4,229	1,553	395	305	109	118	6	13	0	6,728	4.4%
8	Gainesville	2,170	649	141	163	37	55	0	7	2	3,224	2.1%
9	Orlando	8,163	1,543	522	446	141	187	3	19	1	11,025	7.2%
10	Bartow	5,718	644	585	267	104	110	4	60	1	7,493	4.9%
11	Miami-Dade	11,544	786	883	133	263	389	22	5	2	14,027	9.1%
12	Sarasota	3,731	411	413	349	62	148	2	4	1	5,121	3.3%
13	Tampa	9,700	1,147	820	1,525	121	260	13	30	1	13,617	8.9%
14	Panama City	3,458	357	572	209	51	52	2	35	1	4,737	3.1%
15	West Palm Beach	4,510	627	175	652	109	81	4	9	0	6,167	4.0%
16	Key West	1,128	355	69	36	12	10	3	2	0	1,615	1.1%
17	Ft. Lauderdale	11,330	2,171	878	1,526	196	247	15	20	6	16,389	10.7%
18	Sanford	5,578	794	699	364	73	72	2	24	0	7,606	4.9%
19	Ft. Pierce	3,329	762	315	240	55	58	0	20	1	4,780	3.1%
20	Ft. Myers	4,741	767	449	322	108	77	2	12	0	6,478	4.2%
	Data Unavailable	4	1	0	0	20	29	8	0	0	62	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>110,725</b>	<b>18,533</b>	<b>9,945</b>	<b>9,094</b>	<b>2,134</b>	<b>2,715</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>153,692</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



# Community Supervision Population on June 30, 2007

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

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		
Capital	132	2	18	0	77	2	0	0	2	233	0.2%
Life Felony	659	15	50	0	101	166	0	0	2	993	0.6%
First Degree/Life	1,154	72	192	1	73	97	1	0	0	1,590	1.0%
First Degree	7,531	714	785	7	465	593	21	0	5	10,121	6.6%
Second Degree	21,868	3,422	2,464	173	558	1,252	39	31	5	29,812	19.4%
Third Degree	74,249	14,127	6,385	8,854	625	601	40	394	5	105,280	68.5%
Misdemeanor	4,652	161	24	51	10	0	0	0	0	4,898	3.2%
Data Unavailable	480	20	27	8	225	4	1	0	0	765	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>110,725</b>	<b>18,533</b>	<b>9,945</b>	<b>9,094</b>	<b>2,134</b>	<b>2,715</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>153,692</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## 33.3% of Offenders on Community Supervision on June 30, 2007 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 (105,280 or 68.5%) of those on community supervision on June 30, 2007 had third degree felonies. The next largest felony class was second degree, with 29,812 (19.4%) of all those on community supervision that day.
- The largest category of offenders on community supervision on June 30, 2007 was for property

offenses (33.3%). The percentage of those on supervision that day for drug crimes was 28.3% and 24.4% 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, 2007 was drug possession (28,305 or 18.4%), followed by grand theft, other (17,281 or 11.2%).
- The “other” category includes DUI without injury, traffic and other non-violent offenses, and constituted only 12.3% of all community supervision offenders on June 30, 2007.

# Community Supervision Population on June 30, 2007

## Population by Primary Offenses

Category	Original Sentence				Post-Prison Release					Total	Percent
	Probation	Drug Offender Probation	Community Control	Pre-trial Intervention	Parole	Conditional Release	Control Release	Addiction Recovery	Other Post-Prison Release		
<b>MURDER/ MANSLAUGHTER</b>	<b>1,382</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2,225</b>	<b>1.4%</b>
Capital (1st Degree) Murder	234	8	31	0	144	56	0	0	2	475	0.3%
2nd Degree Murder	376	11	30	0	218	102	0	0	2	739	0.5%
3rd Degree Murder	20	2	0	0	6	5	0	0	0	33	0.0%
Homicide, Other	38	3	5	0	13	1	0	0	0	60	0.0%
Manslaughter	401	14	33	0	60	28	2	0	0	538	0.4%
DUI Manslaughter	313	21	30	0	4	10	1	0	1	380	0.2%
<b>SEXUAL OFFENSES</b>	<b>6,039</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,824</b>	<b>4.4%</b>
Capital Sexual Battery	964	1	35	0	8	62	0	0	0	1,070	0.7%
Life Sexual Battery	200	2	6	1	15	27	0	0	0	251	0.2%
1st Degree Sexual Battery	652	0	40	0	11	34	0	0	0	737	0.5%
2nd Degree Sexual Battery	549	4	59	0	3	32	0	0	0	647	0.4%
Sexual Assault, Other	50	0	5	1	14	0	0	0	0	70	0.0%
Lewd, Lascivious Behavior	3,624	6	288	1	23	107	0	0	0	4,049	2.6%
<b>ROBBERY</b>	<b>2,776</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4,315</b>	<b>2.8%</b>
Robbery with Weapon	1,313	76	219	0	292	276	5	0	2	2,183	1.4%
Robbery without Weapon	1,351	136	146	7	98	242	8	0	1	1,989	1.3%
Home Invasion, Robbery	112	8	19	0	3	1	0	0	0	143	0.1%
<b>VIOLENT PERSONAL OFFENSES</b>	<b>18,663</b>	<b>1,115</b>	<b>1,448</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>22,573</b>	<b>14.7%</b>
Home Invasion, Other	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0.0%
Carjacking	144	5	38	0	2	6	0	0	0	195	0.1%
Aggravated Assault	2,748	165	214	86	41	50	1	0	0	3,305	2.2%
Aggravated Battery	2,733	165	263	18	25	150	3	0	0	3,357	2.2%
Assault and Battery on LEO	1,794	165	131	107	4	99	0	0	0	2,300	1.5%
Assault/Battery, Other	627	41	41	27	2	5	0	0	0	743	0.5%
Aggravated Stalking	419	25	36	4	3	2	0	0	0	489	0.3%
Resisting Arrest with Violence	1,107	96	73	53	3	43	0	0	0	1,375	0.9%
Kidnapping	787	39	55	19	30	63	2	0	1	996	0.6%
Arson	445	20	40	4	13	8	0	0	1	531	0.3%
Abuse of Children	2,679	97	223	233	8	5	0	0	0	3,245	2.1%
lve Accident, Injury/Death	791	46	71	15	2	0	0	0	0	925	0.6%
DUI, Injury	450	44	53	1	5	0	0	0	0	553	0.4%
Other Violent Offenses	3,936	207	210	73	34	95	0	0	0	4,555	3.0%

# Community Supervision Population on June 30, 2007

## Population by Primary Offenses

Category	Original Sentence				Post-Prison Release					Total	Percent
	Probation	Drug Offender Probation	Community Control	Pre-trial Intervention	Parole	Conditional Release	Control Release	Addiction Recovery	Other Post-Prison Release		
<b>BURGLARY</b>	<b>10,382</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>1,153</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13,723</b>	<b>8.9%</b>
Burglary of Structure	4,966	436	505	283	82	136	6	34	1	6,449	4.2%
Burglary of Dwelling	3,006	373	411	42	71	236	11	1	1	4,152	2.7%
Armed Burglary	490	45	88	1	11	55	7	0	1	698	0.5%
Burglary with Assault	583	29	76	1	12	63	1	0	0	765	0.5%
Burglary/Trespass, Other	1,337	67	73	174	3	5	0	0	0	1,659	1.1%
<b>THEFT, FORGERY, FRAUD</b>	<b>31,039</b>	<b>1,781</b>	<b>1,939</b>	<b>3,004</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>38,217</b>	<b>24.9%</b>
Grand Theft, Other	13,962	717	831	1,614	63	48	8	37	1	17,281	11.2%
Grand Theft, Automobile	2,053	158	152	78	19	32	2	15	0	2,509	1.6%
Stolen Property	2,459	334	273	27	25	66	7	0	1	3,192	2.1%
Forgery, Uttering & Counterfeiting	4,034	255	276	343	40	13	5	23	1	4,990	3.2%
Worthless Checks	1,233	31	51	112	2	0	1	1	0	1,431	0.9%
Fraudulent Practices	5,681	215	276	759	16	6	3	0	0	6,956	4.5%
Other Theft, Property Damage	1,617	71	80	71	9	7	3	0	0	1,858	1.2%
<b>DRUGS</b>	<b>21,816</b>	<b>12,928</b>	<b>2,940</b>	<b>4,606</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>43,427</b>	<b>28.3%</b>
Drugs, Sale/Purchase/Manufacturing	6,720	3,860	1,032	336	277	282	10	9	1	12,527	8.2%
Drugs, Trafficking	1,752	448	244	3	111	34	3	0	0	2,595	1.7%
Drugs, Possession/Other	13,344	8,620	1,664	4,267	177	54	9	170	0	28,305	18.4%
<b>WEAPONS</b>	<b>2,582</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3,263</b>	<b>2.1%</b>
Weapons, Discharging	500	33	42	9	7	5	0	0	0	596	0.4%
Weapons, Possession	2,063	192	204	77	26	77	3	0	1	2,643	1.7%
Weapons, Other	19	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	24	0.0%
<b>OTHER OFFENSES</b>	<b>15,896</b>	<b>1,237</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>18,964</b>	<b>12.3%</b>
Escape	2,302	249	240	74	26	57	0	32	0	2,980	1.9%
DUI, No Injury	2,085	218	157	2	33	2	0	49	0	2,546	1.7%
Traffic, Other	8,141	496	674	44	9	9	0	46	1	9,420	6.1%
Racketeering	358	12	16	1	4	6	0	0	0	397	0.3%
Pollution/Hazardous Materials	124	5	2	12	0	0	0	0	0	143	0.1%
Criminal Justice System Process*	1,775	231	161	76	8	11	0	6	0	2,268	1.5%
Other Offenses	1,111	26	20	37	12	2	0	2	0	1,210	0.8%
Data Unavailable	150	2	2	1	5	0	1	0	0	161	0.1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>110,725</b>	<b>18,533</b>	<b>9,945</b>	<b>9,094</b>	<b>2,134</b>	<b>2,715</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>153,692</b>	<b>100%</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.

# Community Supervision Population on June 30, 2007

## Average Sentence Length for those on Community Supervision on June 30, 2007 is 3.8 Years

- The majority (66.3%) of those on community supervision on June 30, 2007 were serving sentences of three years or less, with most of them falling between one and two years (35.0%).
- The average sentence length for those on community supervision on June 30, 2007 was 3.8 years.
- Those on parole on June 30, 2007 were serving the longest sentences with an average sentence length of 17.7 years, while those on pretrial intervention were serving the shortest with an average of 1.4 years.
- Of the 2,134 offenders on parole, 441 are serving life sentences on parole.

### Sentence Length

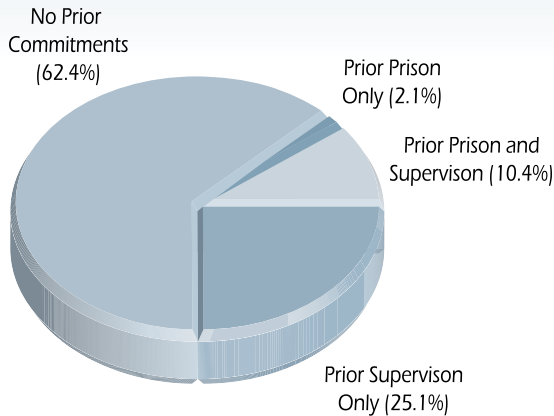
Category	Original Sentence				Post-Prison Release					Total	Percent
	Probation	Drug Offender Probation	Community Control	Pretrial Intervention	Parole	Conditional Release	Control Release	Addiction Recovery	Other Post-Prison Release		
1 Year or Less	11,884	633	577	3,185	93	1,148	27	374	10	17,931	11.7%
GT 1, LE 2 Yrs.*	36,364	8,009	2,932	5,692	234	553	15	13	1	53,813	35.0%
GT 2, LE 3 Yrs.	22,635	5,085	1,774	161	238	149	20	11	0	30,073	19.6%
GT 3, LE 4 Yrs.	7,980	1,813	1,337	18	146	124	6	15	1	11,440	7.4%
GT 4, LE 5 Yrs.	15,174	1,793	1,583	27	190	117	7	5	0	18,896	12.3%
GT 5, LE 10 Yrs.	11,063	999	1,326	10	353	448	8	5	3	14,215	9.2%
GT 10, LE 20 Yrs.	4,564	181	365	0	237	157	13	0	3	5,520	3.6%
GT 20, LE 30 Yrs.	631	13	27	0	72	12	4	0	0	759	0.5%
GT 30, LE 40 Yrs.	67	3	2	0	45	0	0	0	0	117	0.1%
GT 40, LE 50 Yrs.	32	0	1	0	16	0	1	0	0	50	0.0%
GT 50 Yrs.	37	0	4	0	64	1	0	0	0	106	0.1%
Life	134	1	15	0	441	0	0	0	1	592	0.4%
Data Unavailable	160	3	2	1	5	6	1	2	0	180	0.1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>110,725</b>	<b>18,533</b>	<b>9,945</b>	<b>9,094</b>	<b>2,134</b>	<b>2,715</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>153,692</b>	<b>100%</b>
Average**	3.9	3.0	4.0	1.4	17.7	3.1	5.3	0.5	6.7	3.8	
Median	3.0	2.4	3.0	1.5	7.1	1.3	2.4	0.2	0.7	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.

# Community Supervision Population on June 30, 2007

## Total Prior Commitments by Type of Supervision

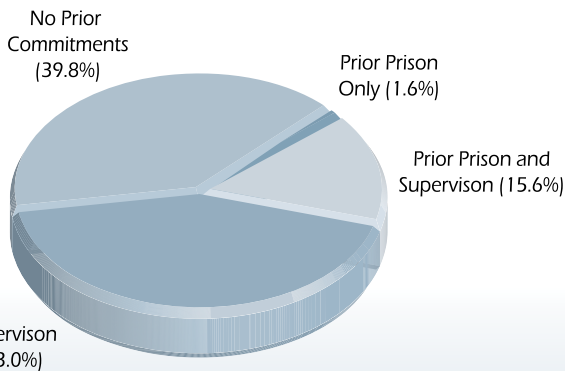
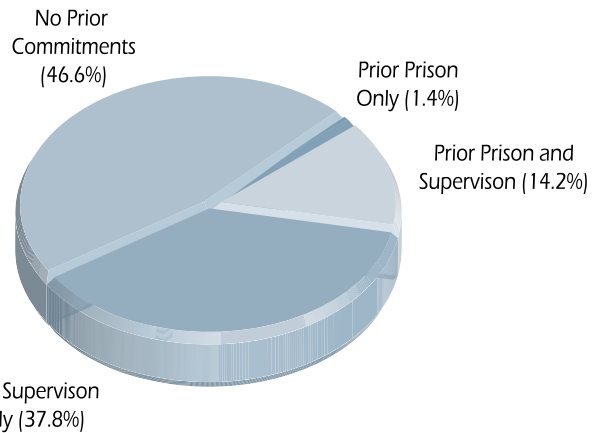


### Probation: 110,725

Probation is the single largest category of community supervision, comprising 72.0% of all offenders on supervision. Almost two-thirds (62.4%) of those on community supervision on June 30, 2007 for probation had no prior commitments to either state prison in Florida or state supervision in Florida.

### Drug Offender Probation: 18,533

Of those offenders on Drug Offender probation on June 30, 2007, slightly more offenders had no prior commitments (46.6%) than those who had prior supervision only commitments (37.8%).



### Community Control: 9,945

Almost half (43.0%) of the offenders on community control on June 30, 2007 had prior commitments of the supervision type only, and 39.8% had no prior supervision or prior Florida state prison commitments.

# Community Supervision Population on June 30, 2007

## 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 day-care center, or offenders being required to submit to DNA testing, sex offender treatment, or counseling.

The table below shows that on June 30, 2007, the population of sexual predators and offenders was overwhelmingly male (98.1%) 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) Supervised on June 30, 2007

Circuit Number	Judicial Circuit	Males	Females	Total	Percent
1	Pensacola	360	10	370	4.4%
2	Tallahassee	240	5	245	2.9%
3	Lake City	228	4	232	2.7%
4	Jacksonville	563	13	576	6.8%
5	Tavares	481	18	499	5.9%
6	Clearwater	583	11	594	7.0%
7	Daytona Beach	351	7	358	4.2%
8	Gainesville	246	5	251	3.0%
9	Orlando	726	7	733	8.7%
10	Bartow	502	11	513	6.1%
11	Miami-Dade	894	12	906	10.7%
12	Sarasota	474	10	484	5.7%
13	Tampa	599	9	608	7.2%
14	Panama City	201	5	206	2.4%
15	West Palm Beach	273	9	282	3.3%
16	Key West	42	1	43	0.5%
17	Ft. Lauderdale	530	9	539	6.4%
18	Sanford	403	8	411	4.9%
19	Ft. Pierce	244	5	249	2.9%
20	Ft. Myers	361	6	367	4.3%
	Interstate	4	0	4	0.0%
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,305</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>8,470</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

# Community Supervision Releases

## from July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007

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, pardon,

return to another state, death, revocation, or other court action.

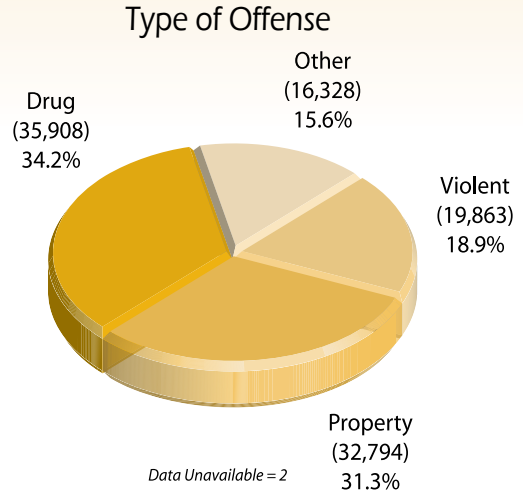
### Release Reason by Type of Supervision

Supervision Type	Revoked New Felony	Revoked New Misdemeanor	Revoked Technical Violation	Pardon	Death	Normal Term	Early Term	Court Action	Return Other State Case	Total	Percent
<b>ORIGINAL SENTENCE</b>											
Probation Total	7,164	2,831	18,990	0	1,027	14,606	3,151	15,535	1,591	64,895	62.0%
Felony Probation	6,831	2,641	17,897	0	961	12,601	2,932	14,440	1,553	59,856	57.1%
Misdemeanor Probation	143	125	656	0	22	975	152	587	31	2,691	2.6%
Administrative Probation	94	26	77	0	15	803	40	367	1	1,423	1.4%
Sex Offender Probation	96	39	360	0	29	227	27	141	6	925	0.9%
Drug Offender Probation Total	1,980	762	7,274	0	159	1,759	515	3,050	8	15,507	14.8%
Community Control Total	785	316	3,986	1	100	501	98	683	0	6,470	6.2%
Community Control	766	312	3,923	1	98	497	97	679	0	6,373	6.1%
Community Control Sex Offender	19	4	63	0	2	4	1	4	0	97	0.1%
Pretrial Intervention Total	246	192	2,461	0	26	2,051	2,024	3,740	1	10,741	10.2%
Pretrial Intervention (PTI)	182	148	1,814	0	19	1,909	1,735	1,058	1	6,866	6.5%
PTI - Drug Court	64	44	647	0	7	142	289	2,682	0	3,875	3.7%
<b>ORIGINAL SENTENCE TOTAL</b>	<b>10,175</b>	<b>4,101</b>	<b>32,711</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,312</b>	<b>18,917</b>	<b>5,788</b>	<b>23,008</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>97,613</b>	<b>93.2%</b>
<b>POST-PRISON RELEASE</b>											
Parole Total	10	8	29	1	38	214	12	39	523	874	0.8%
Florida Parole	10	8	29	1	23	12	1	23	3	110	0.1%
Other State Parole	0	0	0	0	15	202	11	16	520	764	0.7%
Conditional Release Total	226	147	1,298	6	33	2,224	5	828	2	4,769	4.5%
Control Release Total	3	2	5	0	15	3	0	5	0	33	0.0%
Control Release	2	2	5	0	15	2	0	5	0	31	0.0%
Admin. Control Release	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0.0%
Addiction Recovery Total	12	21	114	2	3	1,165	0	249	0	1,566	1.5%
Other Post-Prison Release Total	2	0	0	0	5	33	0	0	0	40	0.0%
<b>POST-PRISON RELEASE TOTAL</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>1,446</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>3,639</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1,121</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>7,282</b>	<b>6.8%</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>10,428</b>	<b>4,279</b>	<b>34,157</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1,406</b>	<b>22,556</b>	<b>5,805</b>	<b>24,129</b>	<b>2,125</b>	<b>104,895</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

# Community Supervision Releases from July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007

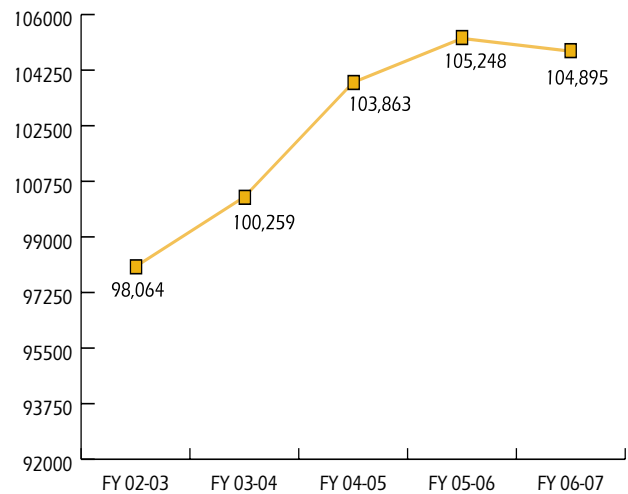
## General Characteristics of Releases

Category	FY 2006-07	
<b>Total Releases</b>	<b>104,895</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Males	80,089	76.4%
Females	24,806	23.6%
<b>Race</b>		
White	64,462	61.2%
Black	35,832	34.2%
Other	4,588	4.6%
Data Unavailable	13	
<b>Age at Release</b>		
17 & Under	153	0.2%
18-24	26,162	24.9%
25-34	32,233	30.7%
35-49	35,847	34.2%
50-59	8,142	7.8%
60+	2,358	2.2%
<b>Prior DC Supervision Commitments</b>		
0	53,958	51.4%
1	25,155	24.0%
2	11,872	11.3%
3	6,210	5.9%
4+	7,700	7.4%



\* 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.

## Releases Compared Over Five Years



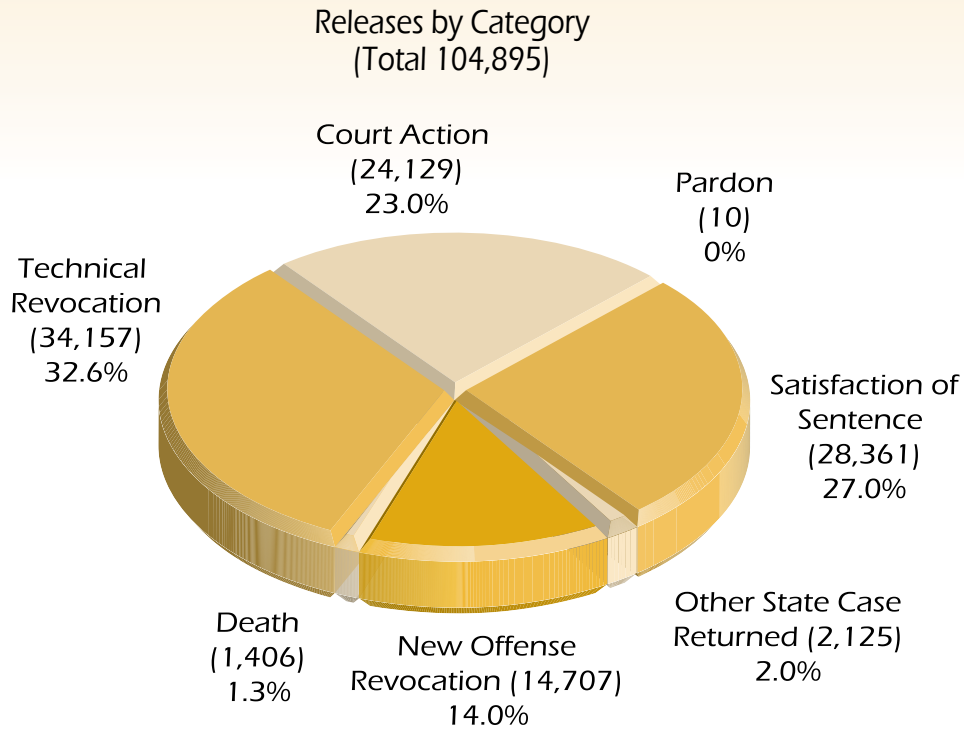
Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Average Sentence Length in Years *	Average Age at Offense
Murder, Manslaughter	568	0.5%	8.7	29.0
Sexual offenses	1,980	1.9%	7.1	32.3
Robbery	2,518	2.4%	4.4	25.7
Violent Personal offenses	14,024	13.4%	2.7	31.8
Burglary	9,186	8.8%	3.0	26.8
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	24,020	22.9%	2.5	30.9
Drug offenses	35,908	34.2%	2.2	31.2
Weapons	2,019	1.9%	2.4	29.9
Other	14,670	14.0%	2.0	33.3

Data Unavailable = 2

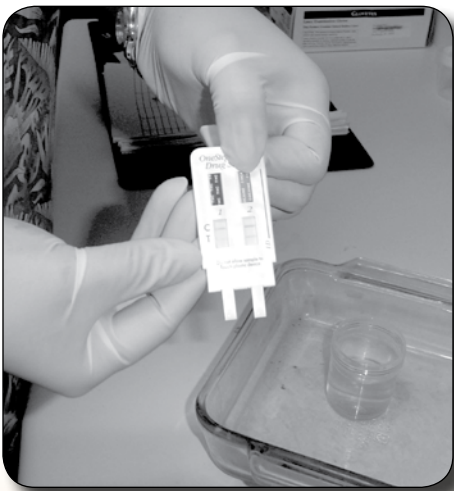
\* Sentence Lengths of 50 years or longer are coded as 50 years for calculations of averages



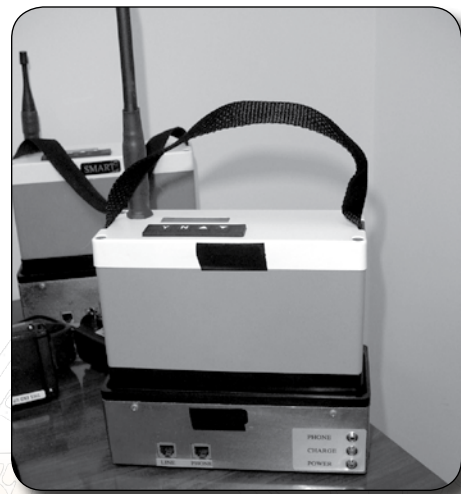
# Community Supervision Releases from July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007



- The number of offenders released from supervision has increased the last five years from 98,064 in FY 2002-03 to 104,895 releases in FY 2006-07.
- Nearly one-third (32.6%) of the offenders were released due to technical revocation, followed by 27.0% released through satisfaction of their sentence and 23.0% 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.

# Notes





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