

Florida Department of Corrections

Annual Report

FY 2007-2008

The Guidebook to Corrections in Florida

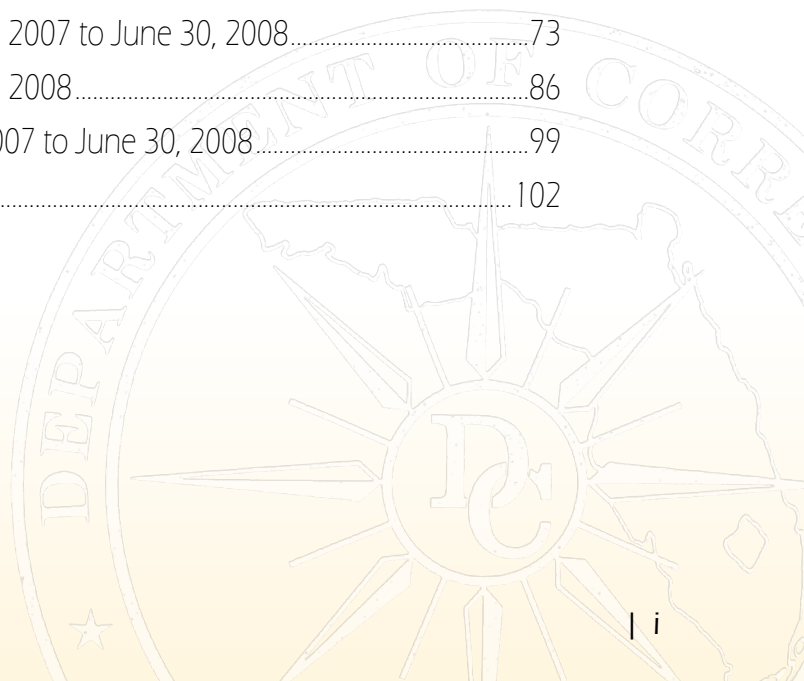
***Contains statistics about Florida prison inmates
and offenders on community supervision from
July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008***

www.dc.state.fl.us/pub/annual



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Secretary's Message

The Florida Department of Corrections employs more than 26,000 staff in our prison facilities and in Community Corrections statewide. We are responsible for the care, custody and treatment of almost 100,000 inmates in state prisons and almost 200,000 offenders on community supervision. It is a difficult job, made more so this fiscal year by budget cuts necessitated by our declining economy and increasing inmate population.

We are meeting this challenge by taking the long view and by focusing on providing prisoners with the tools and skills to find viable employment upon release, so they will not return to prison. Currently, one in every three offenders returns to state prison within three years of release, at a cost of about \$20,000 per year. Our goal is to reduce that 33% recidivism rate to 26% by 2012. We know that an inmate who is educated or skilled in a particular field will have a much better chance at successful re-entry into society than one who is not.

We also understand that an inmate who is clean and sober will be more likely to keep a job and stay out of prison, which is why we strongly support increased substance abuse treatment programs in prisons. Our Department will release close to 40,000 inmates this year, many of them with drug-related offenses. We do not have enough space available in our substance abuse treatment programs for all of them, so many leave prison without any treatment for their addictions. We know it would be more fiscally responsible to pay at the front end through treatment, than to continue to pay at the back end when they return to prison.

Though we are experiencing very tough economic times, our staff continues to rise to the occasion and is unquestionably our organization's most valuable resource. They are conscientious, dedicated, hard working professionals doing jobs that many would not be capable of performing. I salute them all.



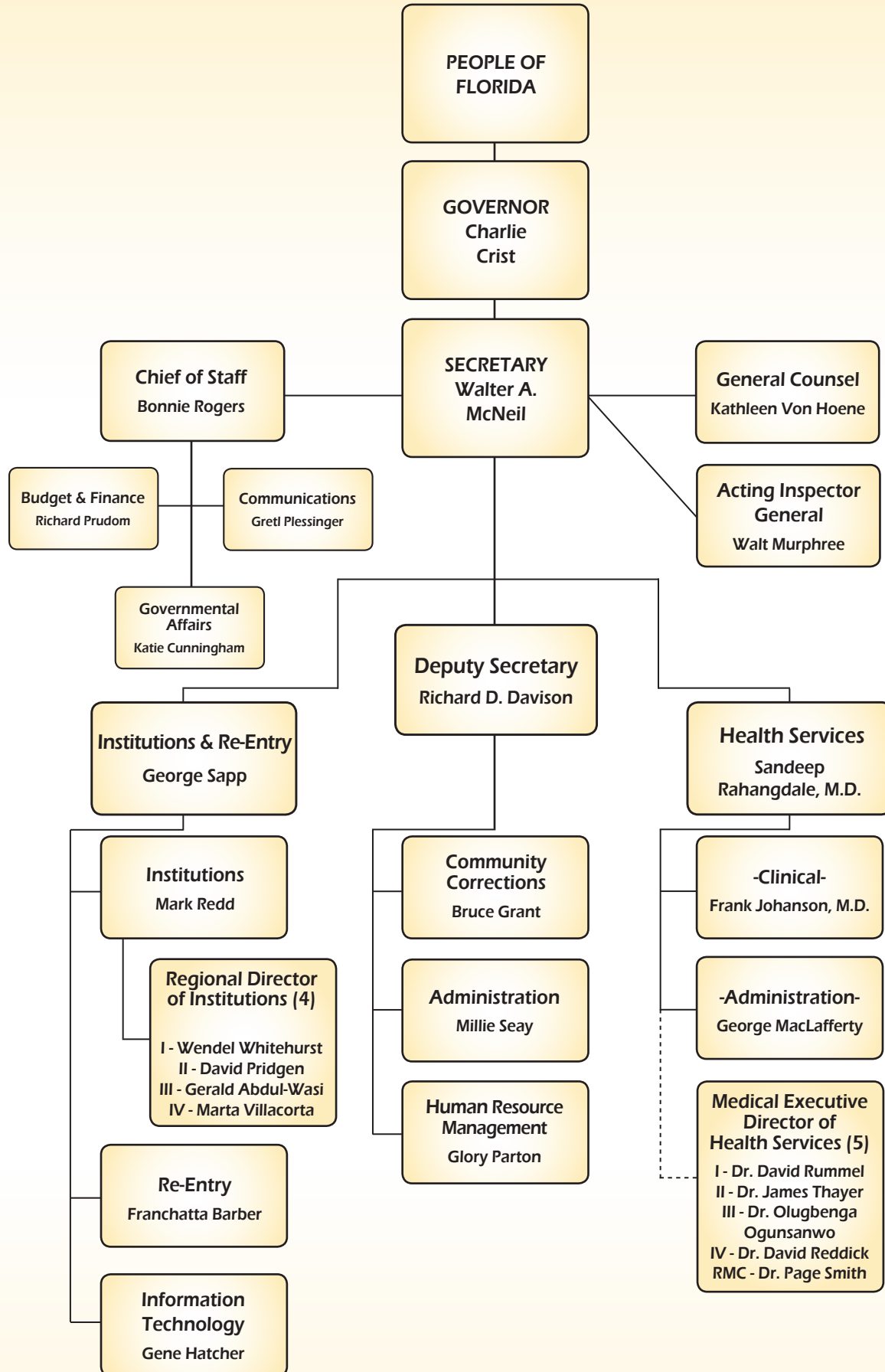
This annual report can be a most valuable resource for anyone interested in statistics about inmate and offender admissions, populations and releases. There is also a section about death row, escapes and our Department's accomplishments during the fiscal year. We created it with Florida citizens in mind, hoping to address any questions you might have regarding the Florida Department of Corrections.

This report can also be found online at <http://www.dc.state.fl.us/pub/annual/0708>.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Walter D. DeLoach'.

"You Never Walk Alone"

Organization Chart



Accomplishments

Department of Corrections

- In FY 2007-08, there were no escapes from the secure perimeter of an institution, despite an average population of 95,211.
- The Department of Corrections and the Department of Health combined resources to identify an undiagnosed inmate with tuberculosis. A 34-member interagency team, working around the clock for almost three weeks, screened 2,729 inmates and prison employees. The team developed an interagency database, at a cost savings of \$5,000, and prevented further tuberculosis spread at a cost savings of \$332,791. For this, the Team received a Davis Productivity Award.
- The Secretary of Corrections heads a Reentry Advisory Council to address issues of ex-offender reentry and assist in the formation of a statewide strategy to reduce recidivism within the state correctional system. The Bureau of Community Services and Reentry in cooperation with the Governor's Office has identified and provisionally appointed members to the council.
- The Department implemented the Undergoing Training and Obedience in Prison to Increase Adoptability (UTOPIA) program at Taylor Correctional Institution and the Paws in Prison program at Wakulla Correctional Institution, which use inmate labor to train shelter dogs and prepare them for "forever" homes.
- The Department of Corrections teamed with FDLE, the Attorney General's Office and the Florida Association of Crime Stoppers to produce two or more decks of cold case playing cards to distribute to inmates in the state's prisons, county jails and probation offices. Two arrests have already resulted from this program.
- The Department drafted the Agency's Sustainability Report to lower greenhouse gas emissions and promote energy efficiency.



Office of Information Technology

- The Office of Information Technology, in cooperation with the Office of Institutions, established teleconference capability at the Central Florida Reception Center with the Department of Homeland Security so that Homeland Security personnel could remote interview suspected illegal immigrants.
- With a grant from the National Institute of Justice, the Office of Information Technology developed and implemented the Correctional Operation Trend Analysis System (COTAS). COTAS presents key performance indicators in a graphical dashboard format giving Corrections management at-a-glance levels of investigations, disciplinary reports, uses of force, escapes, grievances, etc., at the regional and institutional levels as well as detailed data on individual dormitories and specific inmates.
- The Office of Information Technology completed deployment of the Mobile Data Access System (MDAS) allowing Correctional Probation Officers in the field real-time access to information on sex offender cases they supervise.

Bureau of Staff Development

- The Bureau of Staff Development's production team, in conjunction with The Florida Channel, edited the videotape: "Day in the Life of a Correctional Officer" and incorporated it into the Department's recruitment videos for Job Fairs and Career Days.
- The Bureau of Staff Development in conjunction with the Office of Information Technology, Human Resources, and Research & Data Analysis continues to develop and implement the new Recruitment Web-based database. When completed, the Recruitment Web-based database will be accessible from other agencies/entities.

Bureau of Health Services

- The Office of Health Services (OHS) implemented several cost-saving measures during FY 2007-08, including renegotiating nurse staffing contracts, trimming pharmacy costs, de-privatizing dental services and pushing successfully for legislation to reduce hospital reimbursement rates when no

Accomplishments

prior contract was in place, all of which is expected to save taxpayers more than \$8.5 million annually.

Bureau of Grants and Development

- The Bureau of Grants and Development processed \$1,093,445.10 in pass-through dollars, which originate from the Florida Department of Education Title I State Agency Delinquent Program to provide literacy and vocational education to incarcerated youths.

Office of the Inspector General

- The Office of the Inspector General (OIG) processed 30,413 incident reports. 4,788 official investigations were assigned to the various field offices. Consequently, 341 were forwarded to State Attorney's Offices throughout Florida for possible criminal prosecution.

Office of General Counsel

- The Office of the General Counsel reports that on November 1, 2007, the Florida Supreme Court ruled that the Department's execution procedures were constitutional under the Eighth Amendment in the cases of *Lightbourne v. McCollum*, Case No. 06-2391, and *Schwab v. State*, Case No. 07-1603.
- The Office of the General Counsel reports that in March, 2008, Judge Adams entered an Order in favor of the department in the *Osterback v. McDonough* class action litigation challenging the conditions of confinement in close management and the close management inmates' access to outpatient mental health services. The Order grants the Department's Motion to Terminate the Revised Offer of Judgment, terminates the injunctive



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

relief in accordance with the Prison Litigation Reform Act, and directs the Clerk to close the case.

Office of Department Initiatives

- The Office of Department Initiatives and the Office of Victims Assistance met with several Sheriff's Offices in preparation for bringing their Victim Information and Notification Everyday (VINE) Service online. By calling VINE at any time 24/7, anyone can receive an inmate's current location and tentative release date.
- The Office of Department Initiatives, Bureau of Community Relations and Re-Entry together with the Annie E. Casey Foundation successfully conducted the Restoration of Rights Summit June 17-18, 2008, held at the Capitol.

Bureau of Sentence Structure and Population Management

- The Department's Fugitive Unit investigated 298 cold cases, resulting in over 119 recaptures of escapees and absconders, as well as identification of approximately 40 other escapees and absconders as possibly deceased.

Office of Community Corrections

- The Office of Community Corrections developed uniform orders of supervision with input from judges. The uniform orders will ensure consistent and proper wording of conditions of supervision statewide.
- The Office of Community Corrections received Davis Productivity Certificates of Commendation for the following:
 - ♦ rapidly implementing the Anti-Murder Act eligibility/designation;

Accomplishments

- ◆ Operational Review Automation Team's improvements in operational review quality and efficiency;
- ◆ Promotional Training Task Force's creation of a quarterly, weeklong leadership training program for newly promoted probation office supervisors.

Bureau of Facility Services

- The Bureau of Facility Services worked jointly with Procurement & Supply to advertise for Architectural, Engineering and Construction Management services for a number of major construction projects funded for FY 2008-09 to address additional capacity needs.

Bureau of Institutional Support Services

- Inmates working in the Department's Community Work squad programs performed 6,541,121 hours of work valued at more than \$95 million, and after costs, provided the citizens of Florida with a net cost savings/value added of approximately \$57 million.
- The Department's Farm and Edible Crops Program harvested 2.4 million pounds of produce, including broccoli, carrots, green beans, onions, squash, watermelon, cabbage and more, selling it to our private food service vendors for almost \$556,000.

Office of Institutions

- The Office of Institutions' K-9 teams responded to 532 calls for assistance from local law enforcement, jails and juvenile centers whose inmates had escaped, resulting in 106 apprehensions of felons for offenses including sexual battery, kidnapping, murder, and assault. Another 18 missing persons were recovered and returned to their families, including children, the elderly, Alzheimer's patients, and a suicidal runaway. The services of our canine units saved local law enforcement agencies an estimated \$250,000 in FY 2007-08.
- The Office of Institutions' Bureau of Security Operations - Security Threat Intelligence Unit assisted FDLE with development of a 40-hour gang

course for corrections, probation and law enforcement. The unit conducts training on how corrections can assist law enforcement.

Bureau of Finance and Accounting

- The Bureau of Finance and Accounting implemented an automated phone system for inmate trust accounts. The automated phone system now handles ninety-eight percent (98%) of calls electronically.

Bureau of Classification and Central Records

- As part of a special Restoration of Civil Rights project, the Bureau of Classification and Central Records collaborated with the Parole Commission to locate and identify approximately 125 records from a review of microfiche and microfilm records dating back to 1975.



The Department of Corrections is responsible for the custody, care and treatment of almost 100,000 inmates and almost 200,000 offenders on community supervision.

Accomplishments/Direction

Department's Mission

Mission:

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

Vision:

To utilize effective and innovative correctional strategies that make Florida's Department of Corrections the best in the world.



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 June 30, 2008	Percentage of Population
Correctional Institutions*	60	54	6	83,662	85.2%
Work Camps, Boot Camps, Stand Alone Work/Forestry Camps, Treatment Center	42	39	3	10,785	11.0%
Work Release Centers	32	24	8	3,269	3.2%
Road Prisons	5	5	0	412	0.4%
Total Facilities	139	122	17	98,128	99.9%
Contract Jail Beds				64	0.1%
Population Total				98,192	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 and 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; Taylor CI Main and Annex; and Washington CI and Annex. The total includes six 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. 11% 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, 2008
REGION 1							
1959	101	Apalachee CI - West Unit	M	A	4	Jackson	888
1949	102	Apalachee CI - East Unit	M	A	5	Jackson	1,285
1991	103	Jefferson CI	M	A	4	Jefferson	1,155
1991	104	Jackson CI	M	A	5	Jackson	1,313
1988	105	Calhoun CI	M	A	4	Calhoun	1,319
1991	106	Century CI	M	A	5	Escambia	1,355
1988	107	Holmes CI	M	A	4	Holmes	1,128
1991	108	Walton CI	M	A	4	Walton	1,225
1992	109	Gulf CI	M	A	5	Gulf	1,471
1995	110	Washington CI	M	A	5	Washington	1,307
1995	111	Gadsden CI (Private)	F	A	{3}	Gadsden	1,521
1995	112	Bay CF (Private)	M	A	{3}	Bay	975
2005	113	Franklin CI	M	A	5	Franklin	1,475
1983	115	Okaloosa CI	M	A	5	Okaloosa	904
1997	118	Wakulla CI	M	A	4	Wakulla	1,332
1996	119	Santa Rosa CI	M	A	6	Santa Rosa	1,373
1988	120	Liberty CI	M	A	4	Liberty	1,261
2007	125	Washington CI-Annex	M	A	5	Washington	1,156
2006	135	Santa Rosa Annex	M	A	6	Santa Rosa	1,041
1973	139	Quincy Annex (supervised by Liberty CI)	M	A	4	Gadsden	403
1999	150	Gulf CI-Annex	M	A	5	Gulf	1,380
2008	159	Graceville CF (Private)	M	A	{5}	Jackson	1,493
						Region 1 Total:	26,760
REGION 2							
1992	201	Columbia CI	M	A	5	Columbia	1,345
1972	205	Florida State Prison - Main Unit	M	A	7	Bradford	1,350
1982	206	New River CI - West	M	A	4	Bradford	803
1990	208	Reception & Medical Center - West Unit	M	RC	4	Union	1,174
1968	209	Reception & Medical Center - Main Unit	M	RC	6	Union	1,454
1982	210	New River CI - East	M	A	4	Bradford	1,014
1973	211	Cross City CI	M	A	5	Dixie	1,012
1984	212	Mayo CI	M	A	5	Lafayette	1,278
1913	213	Union CI	M	A	7	Union	2,096
1987	215	Hamilton CI	M	A	4	Hamilton	1,185
1989	216	Madison CI	M	A	4	Madison	1,178
1995	218	Taylor CI	M	A	5	Taylor	1,166
1997	219	Lake City CF (Private)	M	YO	{4}	Columbia	894
2002	224	Taylor CI-Annex	M	A	5	Taylor	1,394
1995	250	Hamilton CI-Annex	M	A	4	Hamilton	1,378
2004	251	Columbia CI-Annex	M	A	5	Columbia	869
1977	255	Lawtey CI	M	A	3	Bradford	821
1991	277	Gainesville CI	M	A	2	Alachua	478
1978	279	Baker CI	M	A	5	Baker	1,165
1979	281	Lancaster CI	M	YO	3	Gilchrist	579
						Region 2 Total:	22,633

Facilities - Correctional Institutions

Year Open	Facility Code	Correctional Institutions (CI's)	Gender	Facility Type	Security Level	County	Population on June 30, 2008
REGION 3							
1984	214	Putnam CI	M	A	4	Putnam	453
1981	282	Tomoka CI	M	A	5	Volusia	1,237
1959	304	Marion CI	M	A	4	Marion	1,278
1965	307	Sumter CI	M	A	5	Sumter	1,465
1978	310	Brevard CI	M	YO	4	Brevard	951
1973	312	Lake CI	M	A	5	Lake	1,095
1956	314	Lowell CI	F	YO	4	Marion	1,231
1988	320	Central Florida Reception Ctr-Main Unit	M	RC	6	Orange	1,759
1991	321	Central Florida Reception Ctr-East Unit	M	A	4	Orange	1,102
1992	323	Central Florida Reception Ctr-So. Unit	M	A	5	Orange	133
1992	336	Hernando CI	F	YO	2	Hernando	429
2002	367	Lowell Annex	F	A	7	Marion	1,215
1957	503	Avon Park CI	M	A	4	Polk	944
1976	529	Hillsborough CI	F	A	4	Hillsborough	286
1977	573	Zephyrhills CI	M	A	5	Pasco	632
1978	580	Polk CI	M	A	5	Polk	1,203
Region 3 Total:							15,413
REGION 4							
1995	401	Everglades CI	M	A	5	Miami-Dade	1,739
1985	402	South Florida Reception Ctr- Main Unit	M	RC	6	Miami-Dade	1,168
2002	403	South Florida Reception Ctr- South Unit	M	A	4	Miami-Dade	673
1995	404	Okeechobee CI	M	A	6	Okeechobee	1,619
1997	405	South Bay CF (Private)	M	A	{5}	Palm Beach	1,858
1932	406	Glades CI	M	A	4	Palm Beach	1,039
1976	418	Indian River CI	M	YO	4	Indian River	430
1976	419	Homestead CI	F	A	4	Miami-Dade	656
1985	430	Martin CI	M	A	6	Martin	1,306
1996	463	Dade CI	M	A	5	Miami-Dade	1,605
1977	475	Broward CI	F	RC	6	Broward	727
1991	501	Hardee CI	M	A	6	Hardee	1,536
1989	510	Charlotte CI	M	A	6	Charlotte	1,119
1995	511	Moore Haven CF (Private)	M	A	{3}	Glades	987
1969	564	DeSoto CI-Annex	M	A	4	DeSoto	1,428
1979	576	Hendry CI	M	A	2	Hendry	954
Region 4 Total:							18,844

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, 2008
REGION 1							
1974	114	River Junction Work Camp (Apalachee CI)	M	A	3	Gadsden	366
1994	121	Liberty Work Camp	M	A	3	Liberty	284
1959	136	Caryville Work Camp (Washington CI)	M	A	2	Washington	117
1989	160	Graceville Work Camp (Jackson CI)	M	A	2	Jackson	285
1989	161	Okaloosa Work Camp	M	A	3	Okaloosa	264
1994	162	Holmes Work Camp	M	A	3	Holmes	287
1994	165	Calhoun Work Camp	M	A	3	Calhoun	282
1994	166	Jackson Work Camp	M	A	3	Jackson	278
1994	167	Century Work Camp	M	A	3	Escambia	277
1988	170	Gulf Forestry Camp (Gulf CI)	M	A	3	Gulf	292
1989	171	Bay City Work Camp	M	A	3	Franklin	286
1995	172	Walton Work Camp	M	A	3	Walton	270
2002	173	Wakulla Work Camp	M	A	3	Wakulla	391
1976	177	Berrydale Forestry Camp (Century CI)	M	A	2	Santa Rosa	125
						Region 1 Total:	3,804
REGION 2							
1994	204	New River "O" Unit	M	A	2	Bradford	492
2007	221	R.M.C. Work Camp	M	A	3	Union	395
2006	227	Taylor Work Camp	M	A	3	Taylor	407
1951	240	Gainesville Work Camp (Gainesville CI)	M	A	2	Alachua	258
1990	261	Baker Work Camp	M	A	3	Baker	274
1989	262	Cross City Work Camp	M	A	3	Dixie	273
1990	263	Hamilton Work Camp	M	A	3	Hamilton	277
1994	264	Columbia Work Camp	M	A	3	Columbia	256
1995	265	Mayo Work Camp	M	A	3	Lafayette	274
1989	280	Lancaster Work Camp	M	YO	3	Gilchrist	265
1988	289	Madison Work Camp	M	A	3	Madison	291
						Region 2 Total:	3,462
REGION 3							
1987	284	Tomoka Work Camp	M	A	3	Volusia	280
2007	285	Reality House (contract treatment center)	M	A	1	Volusia	83
1988	287	Levy Forestry Camp (Lowell CI)	F	A	3	Levy	246
1987	308	Sumter BTU (Boot Camp)	M	YO	2	Sumter	91
2004	315	Forest Hills Work Camp (Lowell CI)	F	YO	2	Marion	0
1989	363	Brevard Work Camp	M	YO	3	Brevard	280
1989	364	Marion Work Camp	M	A	3	Marion	273
1987	365	Sumter Work Camp	M	A	3	Sumter	285
1997	366	Lowell CI - Women's Boot Camp	F	YO	2	Marion	12
1993	504	Avon Park Work Camp	M	A	3	Polk	430
1987	562	Polk Work Camp	M	A	3	Polk	282
						Region 3 Total:	2,262

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

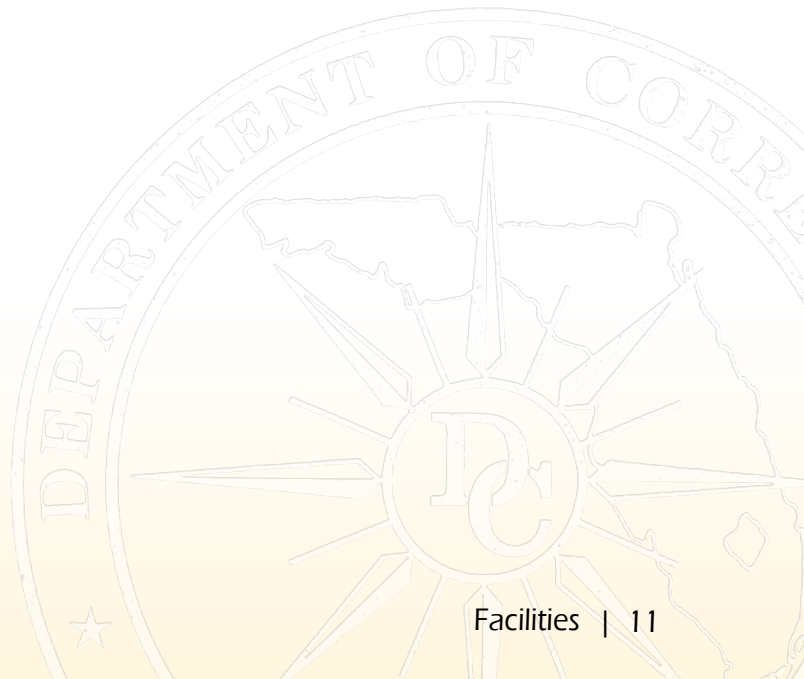
Facilities - Work/Boot/Forestry Camps/Treatment Center

Year Open	Facility Code	Work/Boot/Forestry Camps/ Treatment Center	Gender	Facility Type	Security Level	County	Population on June 30, 2008
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	278
1995	563	Hardee Work Camp	M	A	3	Hardee	287
Region 4 Total:							1,257

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

Facilities - Road Prisons

Year Open	Facility Code	Road Prisons	Gender	Facility Type	Security Level	County	Population on June 30, 2008
REGION 1							
1940	134	Tallahassee Road Prison	M	A	2	Leon	95
REGION 3							
1993	552	Largo Road Prison	M	A	2	Pinellas	65
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



Facilities - Work Release Centers

Year Open	Facility Code	Work Release Centers	Gender	Facility Type	Security Level	County	Population on June 30, 2008
REGION 1							
1972	163	Panama City WRC	M	A/YO	1	Bay	69
1973	164	Pensacola WRC	M	A/YO	1	Escambia	82
1973	168	Tallahassee WRC	M	A/YO	1	Leon	120
2004	187	SHISA House West (contract)	F	A/YO	1	Leon	29
						Region 1 Total:	300
REGION 2							
1985	243	Dinsmore WRC	M	A/YO	1	Duval	146
1972	249	Lake City WRC	M	A/YO	1	Columbia	111
1972	266	Santa Fe WRC	M	A/YO	1	Alachua	118
2005	267	Bridges of Jacksonville (contract)	M	A/YO	1	Duval	100
2004	278	SHISA House East (contract)	F	A/YO	1	Duval	27
						Region 2 Total:	502
REGION 3							
1974	242	Daytona WRC	M	A/YO	1	Volusia	78
1972	341	Cocoa WRC	M	A/YO	1	Brevard	82
2005	345	Suncoast WRC (contract)	F	A/YO	1	Pinellas	108
2005	351	Bridges of Orlando (contract)	M	A/YO	1	Orange	99
2008	352	Orlando TRNS. Center (contract)	M	A/YO	1	Pinellas	97
2008	353	TRNS House INC Kiss. (contract)	M	A/YO	1	Orange	95
2008	354	Largo Res. Re-Entry Center (contract)	M	A/YO	1	Orange	30
2005	355	Reentry Ctr of Ocala (contract)	M	A/YO	1	Marion	98
1973	361	Orlando WRC	F	A/YO	1	Orange	80
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	45
1976	572	Tarpon Springs WRC	M	A/YO	1	Pinellas	81
1986	583	St. Petersburg WRC	M	A/YO	1	Pinellas	145
						Region 3 Total:	1,229
REGION 4							
2005	411	Pompano Transit Ctr. (contract)	M	A/YO	1	Broward	211
2005	412	Bradenton Transit Ctr. (contract)	F	A/YO	1	Manatee	115
1973	444	Ft. Pierce WRC	M	A/YO	1	St. Lucie	80
1974	446	Hollywood WRC	F	A/YO	1	Broward	108
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 Pampano (contract)	M	A/YO	1	Broward	203
1989	469	West Palm Beach WRC	M	A/YO	1	Palm Beach	143
1985	473	Opa Locka WRC	M	A/YO	1	Miami-Dade	147
						Region 4 Total:	1,238

Personnel

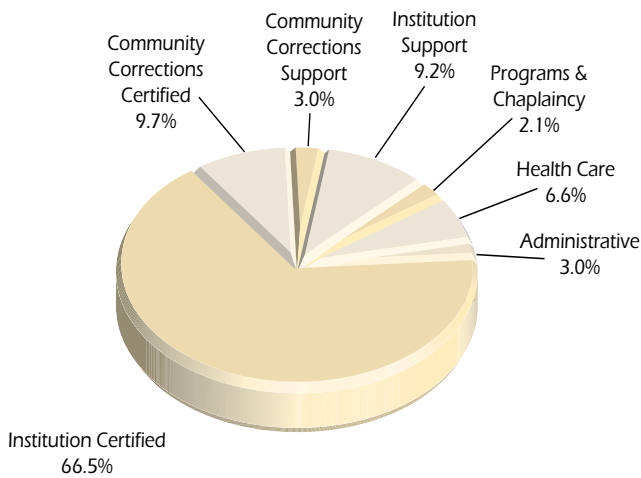
Three of Every Four Department of Corrections Employees is a Correctional Officer or a Correctional Probation Officer

As of June 30, 2008, the Florida Department of Corrections (DC) had a total of 26,446 employees, including 20,153 (76.2%) certified officers in institutions or probation/parole offices. Of the 17,597 certified employees in institutions, 12,271 (69.7%) are correctional officers, 4,300 (24.4%) are sergeants, 473 (2.7%) are lieutenants, and 308 (1.8%) are captains. Health care staff (professional, managerial, and support) represent 6.6% of DC employees, while programs for inmates and offenders, and chaplaincy staff total only 2.1%. In addition, 12.2% of all staff provide support in central office, region offices, or institutions, and 3.0% provide support for community corrections. Institution and community corrections support includes manage-

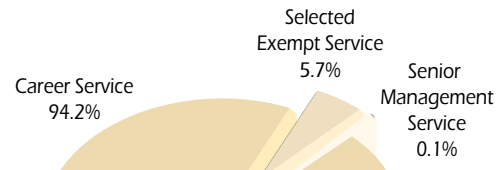
ment, professional, and clerical support in areas such as inmate grievances, probation/parole data entry, inmate classification, food service, and maintenance and construction. Three percent of the staff provide management and administrative support in the DC Central Office and regional service centers, 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: 26,446

Budget

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS BUDGET SUMMARY FY 2007-08

Operating Funds

Expenditures by Budget Entity:

Department Administration	\$	63,089,873
Security and Institutional Operations.....	\$	1,472,988,769
Health Services.....	\$	424,922,191
Community Corrections.....	\$	268,434,193
Information Technology	\$	24,679,670
Programs.....	\$	44,503,242
Total Operating Funds.....	\$	2,298,617,938

Fixed Capital Outlay Funds

To Provide Additional Capacity.....	\$	107,441,753
To Maintain Existing Facilities.....	\$	33,108,375
Total Fixed Capital Outlay Funds	\$	140,550,128
Total	\$	2,439,168,066

Local Funds

Collection Activities:

Cost of Supervision Fees.....	\$	25,968,924
Restitution, Fines, and Court Costs	\$	54,180,418
Subsistence, Transportation, and other Court-Ordered Payments.....	\$	20,151,865

Inmate Banking Activities:

Total Deposits.....	\$	104,333,374
Total Disbursements.....	\$	103,237,385
June 30, 2008 Total Assets	\$	13,733,125

Other Activity:

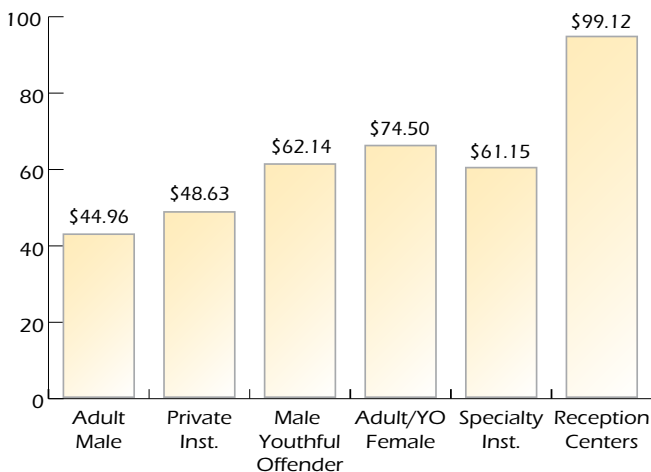
Revenue from Canteen Operations.....	\$	30,115,374
Inmate Telephone Commissions	\$	5,514,505

Budget

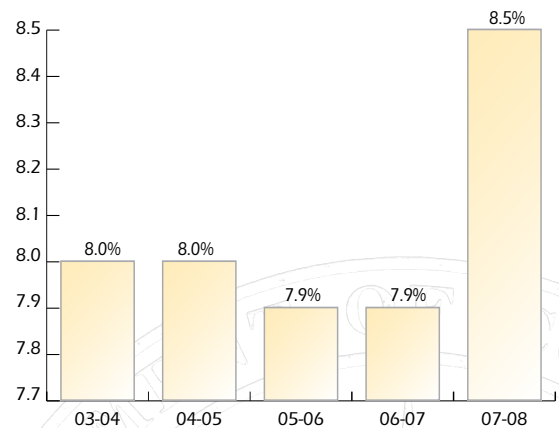
Summary of Average Inmate Costs FY 2007-08

Type of Facility	Average Population	Total Per Diem	Operations	Health Services	Education Services
Total Major Institutions (Excluding Private)	88,129	\$55.09	\$40.92	\$13.02	\$1.15
Adult Male Custody	48,696	\$44.96	\$37.60	\$6.37	\$1.00
Male Youthful Offender Custody	2,594	\$62.14	\$51.23	\$6.41	\$4.49
Reception Centers	7,454	\$99.12	\$47.36	\$50.99	\$0.77
Adult and Youthful Female Custody	4,658	\$74.50	\$48.41	\$24.36	\$1.73
Specialty Institutions	21,568	\$61.15	\$44.93	\$15.04	\$1.18
Work Release Centers	3,159	\$31.54	\$30.01	\$0.96	\$0.58
Private Institutions (1)	7,096	\$48.63	\$48.61	\$0.02	\$0.00

Inmate Cost Per Day by Type of Facility



Percent of State General Revenue Budget Appropriated to Corrections

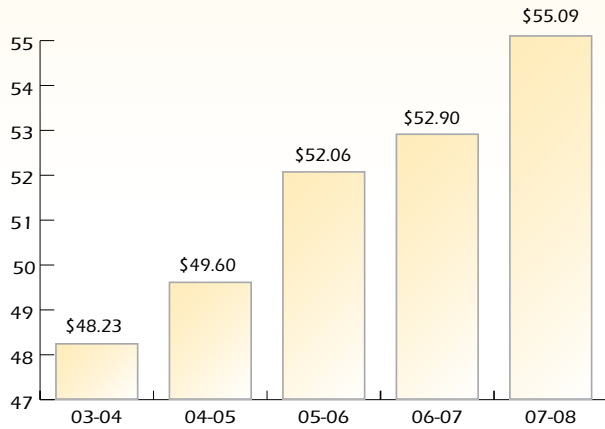


(1) Per diem figures do not include indirect and administration costs of \$0.88 for private institutions, and \$3.39 for major institutions (operations \$1.15, health services \$0.17, education \$0.14, substance abuse \$0.03, and departmental administration \$1.90).

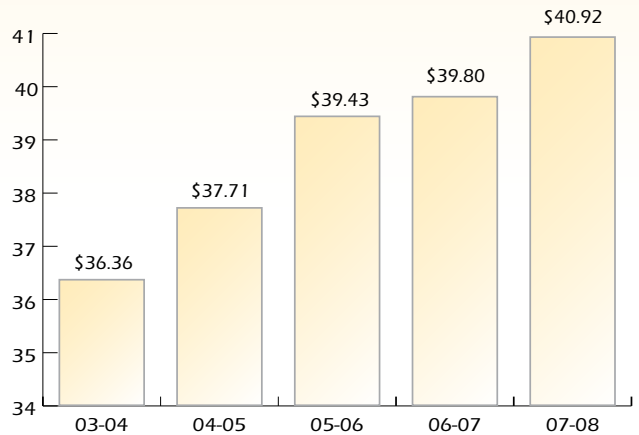
Budget

Inmate Cost Per Day Over Five Years (Major Institutions, Excluding Private Prisons)

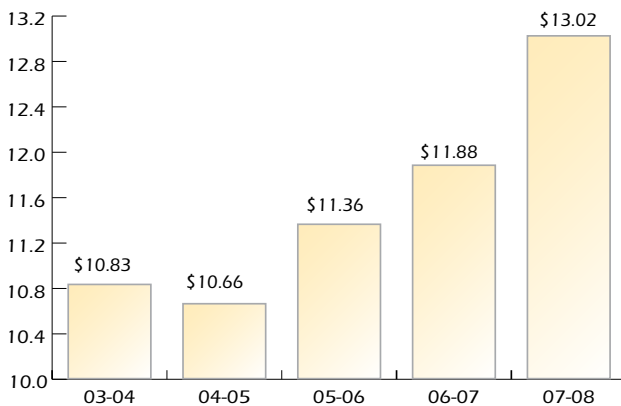
Total Daily Cost
(\$20,108 annually in FY 2007-08)



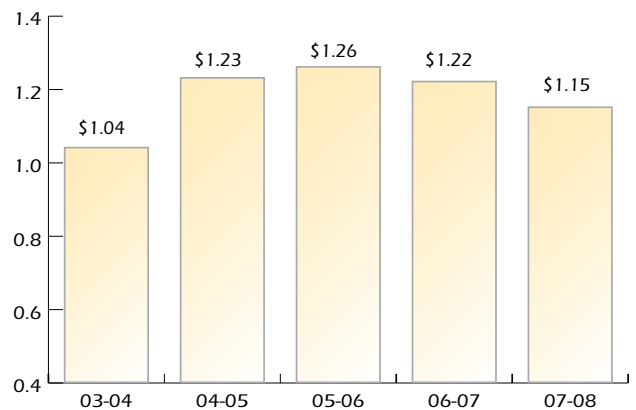
Portion of Daily Cost for Operations



Portion of Daily Cost for Health Services



Portion of Daily Cost for Education



Community: CPOs

Community Probation Officers Supervise More Than 158,000 Offenders

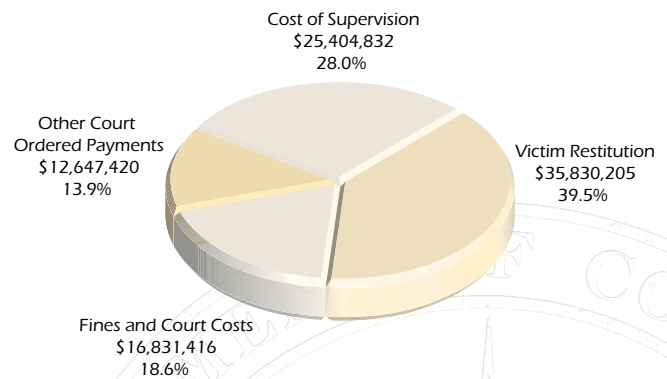
The Bureau of Probation and Parole Field Services is responsible for developing, implementing, revising and monitoring supervision programs in the areas of probation, post release supervision, community control, drug offender probation, career offenders, sexual offenders/predators, and pretrial intervention. This bureau is responsible for other field supervision operations including sentencing guidelines, probation databases, and court-ordered payments. Employees in this bureau are also responsible for developing statewide policy for over 3,300 staff members, including almost 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 158,000 offenders requiring community supervision, correctional probation officers also conducted investigations, completing over 231,419 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 one-third (33.4%). 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 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; 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 2007-08* Total: \$90,713,873



*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 2007-08

Type of Test	Valid Tests	Negative Tests	Positive Tests	Positive Rate	Drug Test Positive					
					Alcohol	Cannabis	Cocaine	Opiates	Other	Total*
Random	66,319	65,112	1,207	1.8%	0	1,115	78	6	45	1,244
For Cause	5,981	4,877	1,104	18.5%	50	971	112	5	28	1,166

*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

Current Location	Court Ordered Youthful Offenders (F.S. 958.04(1))	Department Designated Youthful Offenders (F.S. 958.11(4))	Inmates with emotional/physical vulnerability (F.S. 958.11(6))	Total Population
TOTAL	1,278	2,782	4	4,064

Section 958.04, F.S., authorizes the court to sentence as a youthful offender any person:

- Who is at least 18 years of age or who has been transferred for prosecution to the criminal division of the circuit court pursuant to chapter 985;
- Who is found guilty of or who has tendered, and the court has accepted, a plea of nolo contendere or guilty to a crime that is, under the laws of this state, a felony if the offender is younger than 21 years of age at the time sentence is imposed;
- Who has not previously been classified as a youthful offender under the provisions of this act; and
- Who has not been found guilty of a capital or life felony.

Section 958.11(4), F.S., authorizes the Department to classify as a youthful offender any person:

- Who is at least 18 years of age or who has been transferred for prosecution to the criminal division of the circuit court pursuant to chapter 985;
- Who has not previously been classified as a youthful offender under the provisions of this act;
- Who has not been found guilty of a capital or life felony;
- Whose age does not exceed 24 years; and
- Whose total length of sentence does not exceed 10 years.

In addition to the above, s. 958.11(6), F.S., authorizes the Department to assign inmates 19 or younger (except capital or life felons) to youthful offender facilities if the Department determines that the inmate’s mental or physical vulnerability would substantially or materially jeopardize his or her safety in a non-youthful offender facility.

Education

Results of Tests of Adult Basic Education (TABE) For Correctional Education (CE) Students, FY 2007-08

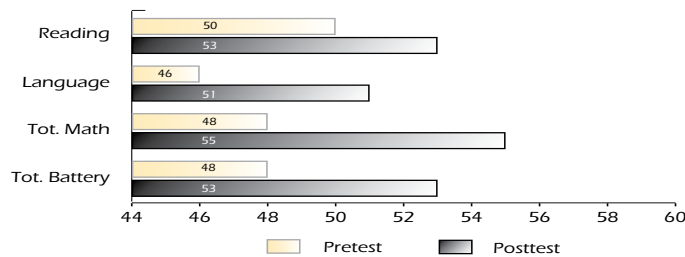
Purpose: As per Section 944.801, (3), (f), F.S., this sheet summarizes the average change in literacy levels of CE Students during FY 2007-2008 (July 2007 – June 2008).

Methodology: TABE tests administered to students during FY 2007-2008 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 3,846 students had matched scores for all three of the subject areas (Total Battery) of Reading, Language, and Total Mathematics.

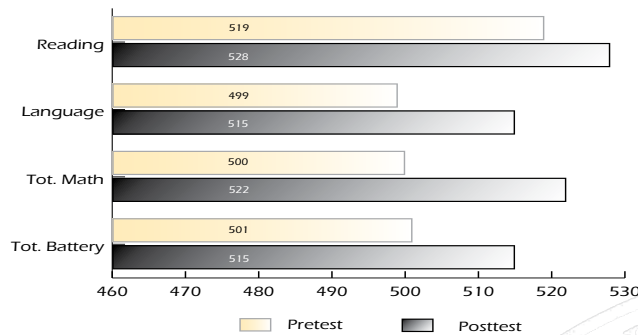
The total sets of matched scores for each subject area were: (a) 4,608 for Reading, (b) 4,486 for Language, and (c) 5,041 for Total Mathematics.

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 five points for the NCE scores and on the average there was a 14-point increase in scale scores. This translates into five months gain (.5) in GE scores.

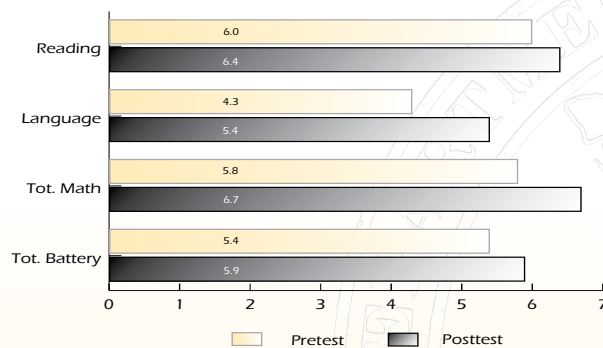
Gains Expressed in Normal Curve Equivalents (NCE's)



Gains Expressed in Scale Scores



Gains Expressed in Grade Equivalents (GE's)

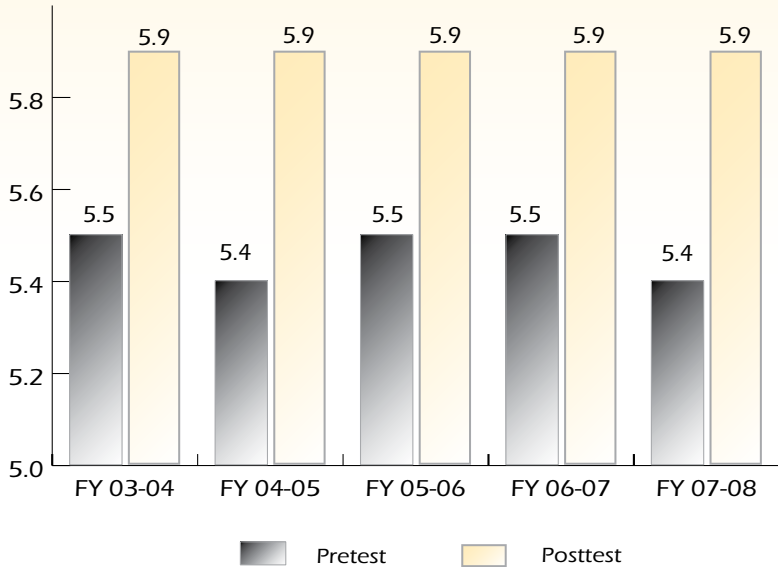


Reading (N=4,608), Language (N=4,486), Total Math (N=5,041), Total Battery (N=3,846)

Education

1,733 Inmates Earned GED's in FY 2007-08

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



FY 2007-08 GED and Vocational Certificates Awarded

Types of Award Locations	Certificates Awarded		
	GED	Vocational	Total
Correctional Institutions	1,652	2,025	3,677
Other DC Facilities*	63	12	75
LEA-Based**	18	0	18
Total	1,733	2,037	3,770

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

Participation in Correctional Education Classes in FY 2007-08

Enrollments*	Mandatory Literacy	Adult Basic Education	ITA ¹	GED	Vocational	Total
Number of Courses	2,062	9,107	4,976	2,098	5,305	23,548
Number of Inmates	2,062	9,107	4,976	2,098	5,023	***23,266
Completions**						
Number of Courses	679	722	1,733		2,037	5,166
Number of Inmates	679	722	1,733		1,658	***4,787

* "Enrollments" includes inmates enrolled as of 7/1/07 and new enrollments through 6/30/08.

** "Completions" are from 7/1/07 through 6/30/08.

*** 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.

¹ITA= Inmate Teaching Assistant Program.

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, 2008

Correctional Institutions and Annexes	Academic Education	Career & Technical Education	Special Education Services	Library Services	Wellness Education	Re-Entry	Substance Abuse	Chaplaincy Services
Apalachee CI East	AEP	3	SE	GLP, LAW	X	X		X
Apalachee CI West				GLP, LAW	X	X		X
Avon Park CI	AEP	6	SE	GLP, LAW	X	X		X
Baker CI	AEP	4	SE	GLP, LAW	X	X		X
Brevard CI	AEP & T1	6	SE	GLP, LAW	X	X		X
Broward CI *	AEP	3	CF & SE	GLP, LAW	X	X	SA, 2	X
Calhoun CI	ITA	1		GLP, LAW	X	X		X
Central Florida RC			CF	GLP, LAW	X	X	SA	X
Central Florida RC East				GLP, LAW	X	X		X
Central Florida RC South				GLP		X		X
Century CI				GLP, LAW	X	X		X
Charlotte CI	CM		SE	GLP, LAW	X	X		X
Columbia CI	AEP	2	SE	GLP, LAW	X	X		X
Columbia CI Annex	AEP	2	SE	GLP, LAW	X	X	A, I, O, P	X
Cross City CI	ITA	4		GLP, LAW	X	X		X
Dade CI				GLP, LAW		X		X
DeSoto Annex	AEP	3	SE	GLP, LAW	X	X		X
Everglades CI	ITA			GLP, LAW	X	X	1	X
Florida State Prison	CM		SE	GLP, LAW		X		X
Florida State Prison O Unit				GLP, LAW		X		X
Franklin CI	ITA	1		GLP, LAW	X	X		X
Gainesville CI				GLP, LAW		X	2	X
Glades CI	ITA	2		GLP, LAW	X	X		X
Gulf CI	ITA			GLP, LAW	X	X		X
Gulf Annex				GLP, LAW	X	X	1	X
Hamilton CI	AEP & T1	3	SE	GLP, LAW	X	X		X
Hamilton Annex	AEP & T1	2	SE	GLP, LAW	X	X		X
Hardee CI	ITA	1		GLP, LAW	X	X		X
Hendry CI		2		GLP, LAW		X		X
Hernando CI	AEP & T1	2	SE	GLP, LAW		X	1	X
Hillsborough CI *	AEP	2		GLP, LAW		X		FCBI
Holmes CI	AEP	3	SE	GLP, LAW	X	X		X
Homestead CI *	ITA	3		GLP, LAW	X	X		X
Indian River CI	AEP & T1	3	SE	GLP, LAW	X	X		X
Jackson CI	ITA			GLP, LAW	X	X		X

* = Female Facility; CI=Correctional Institution; BTU=Basic Training Unit (Boot Camp); RC=Reception Center
Academic Education: AEP=ABE/GED program for open-population inmates staffed only by Academic Teachers; CM=Close Management Education Program; ITA=ABE/GED program for open-population inmates staffed by 1 Academic Teacher and Inmate Teaching Assistants; LEA=Academic education program operated by local education agency; T1=Title I program
Career & Technical Education: number of programs offered at facility; includes department-operated and Specter grant contracted programs
Special Education Services: SE=Special education and related services provided to students with disabilities; CF=Child Find reception processing
Library Services: GLP=General Library Program; LAW=Law Library Program
Wellness Education: X=Wellness Education program supervised by Wellness Education Specialist at facility
Re-Entry: X=100-Hour Transition Course or approved equivalent taught at facility
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); AM2 = Alternative Modality 2 (Residential, Old Tier 4); A=Aftercare; I=Intervention; O=Outpatient; P=Prevention
Chaplaincy Services: X=Chaplain(s) and program at facility; FCBI=Faith and Character-Based Institution

Inmate Programs

Inmate Programs as of June 30, 2008

Correctional Institutions and Annexes	Academic Education	Career & Technical Education	Special Education Services	Library Services	Wellness Education	Re-Entry	Substance Abuse	Chaplaincy Services
Jefferson CI	ITA			GLP, LAW	X	X	AM2	X
Lake CI	AEP	3	SE	GLP, LAW	X	X		X
Lancaster CI	AEP & T1	7	SE	GLP, LAW	X	X		X
Lawtey CI	AEP	2		GLP, LAW		X		FCBI
Liberty CI				GLP, LAW	X	X		X
Liberty CI Quincy Annex	LEA			GLP, LAW	X	X		X
Lowell CI *	AEP & T1	5	CF & SE	GLP, LAW	X	X	SA, 1, T1@BTU	X
Lowell Annex *	AEP & CM	1	SE	GLP, LAW	X	X		X
Madison CI	ITA			GLP, LAW	X	X		X
Marion CI	AEP	6	SE	GLP, LAW	X	X		X
Martin CI		1		GLP, LAW	X	X		X
Mayo CI	ITA			GLP, LAW	X	X	1	X
New River CI East	AEP	4	SE	GLP, LAW	X	X		X
New River CI West	AEP	2	SE	GLP, LAW	X	X		X
Okaloosa CI				GLP, LAW	X	X	1	X
Okeechobee CI	ITA			GLP, LAW	X	X	1	X
Polk CI	ITA	5		GLP, LAW	X	X		X
Putnam CI				GLP, LAW		X		X
Reception & Medical Ctr			CF & SE	GLP, LAW	X	X	SA	X
Reception & Medical Ctr West				GLP, LAW	X	X		X
Santa Rosa CI	CM		SE	GLP, LAW	X	X		X
Santa Rosa Annex	AEP		SE	GLP, LAW	X	X		X
South Florida RC			CF	GLP, LAW	X	X	SA	X
South Florida RC South				GLP, LAW	X	X		X
Sumter CI	AEP & T1	4	SE	GLP, LAW	X	X		X
Taylor CI	ITA	1		GLP, LAW	X	X	1	X
Taylor Annex	ITA	3		GLP, LAW	X	X		X
Tomoka CI	LEA	2		GLP, LAW	X	X		X
Union CI	CM		SE	GLP, LAW	X	X		X
Wakulla CI	AEP & LEA	1		GLP, LAW	X	X		FCBI
Walton CI	ITA	2		GLP, LAW	X	X	2	X
Washington CI	ITA			GLP, LAW	X	X	1	X
Washington Annex				GLP, LAW	X	X		X
Zephyrhills CI				GLP, LAW		X		X

* = Female Facility; CI=Correctional Institution; BTU=Basic Training Unit (Boot Camp); RC=Reception Center
Academic Education: AEP=ABE/GED program for open-population inmates staffed only by Academic Teachers; CM=Close Management Education Program; ITA=ABE/GED program for open-population inmates staffed by 1 Academic Teacher and Inmate Teaching Assistants; LEA=Academic education program operated by local education agency; T1=Title I program
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 AM2 = Alternative Modality 2 (Residential, Old Tier 4); A=Aftercare; I=Intervention; O=Outpatient; P=Prevention
Chaplaincy Services: X=Chaplain(s) and program at facility; FCBI=Faith and Character-Based Institution

Inmate Programs

Inmate Programs as of June 30, 2008

Work Release Centers	Academic Education	Career & Technical Education	Special Education	Re-Entry	Substance Abuse	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	A,O	
Bridges of Orlando			X	X	A,O	
Bridges of Pompano WRC			X	X	A,O	
Cocoa WRC			X	X		X
Daytona Beach WRC			X	X		X
Dinsmore WRC			X	X		X
Ft. Pierce WRC			X	X		X
Hollywood WRC *	X	X	X	X	A,I,O,P	X
Kissimmee WRC			X	X		X
Lake City WRC			X	X		X
Largo Residential Reentry Center			X	X		
Miami North WRC			X	X		X
Opa Locka WRC			X	X		X
Orlando Transition Center	X	X	X	X	A,I,O,P	
Orlando WRC *			X	X		X
Panama City WRC			X	X		X
Pensacola WRC			X	X		X
Pinellas WRC *			X	X		X
Pompano Transition Center	X	X	X	X	A,I,O,P	
Reality House	X		X	X		
Reentry of Ocala WRC			X	X		
St. Petersburg WRC			X	X		X
Santa Fe WRC			X	X	A,O	
Shisa East WRC *			X	X	A,O	
Shisa West WRC *			X	X		X
Suncoast WRC *			X	X	A,O	
Tallahassee WRC			X	X		X
Tarpon Springs WRC			X	X		X
Transition House Inc. Kissimmee	X	X	X	X	A,I,O,P	
West Palm Bch WRC			X	X		X

* = Female Facility; X = program offered at this facility
 Substance Abuse: A = Aftercare; I = Intervention; O = Outpatient; P = Prevention

Inmate Programs

Facility/ # of Programs	Career & Technical 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]	(1) Autotronics/Automotive Service Technology, (2) Carpentry, (3) Electronics Technology, (4) Masonry, (5) Welding Technology. [1] Culinary Arts.
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]	(1) Masonry. [1] Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning.
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.
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]	(1) Digital Design. [1] Computer Technology.
Hillsborough CI * (2)	(1) Carpentry, (2) Commercial Foods & Culinary Arts.
Hollywood WRC* (1)	(1) PC Support Services.
Holmes CI (3)	(1) Auto Collision Repair & Refinishing, (2) PC Support Services, (3) Welding Technology.
Homestead CI * (3)	(1) Autotronics, (2) Automotive Service Technology; (3) PC Support Services.
Indian River CI (3)	(1) Environmental Services, (2) Masonry, (3) PC Support Services.
Lake CI (3)	(1) Cabinetmaking, (2) Gas Engine Service Technology, (3) Wastewater/Water Treatment Technologies.
Lancaster CI (6) [1]	(1) Autotronics/Automotive Service Technology, (2) Carpentry, (3) Commercial Foods & Culinary Arts, (4) Environmental Services, (5) Small Gas Engine Service, (6) Printing/Graphic Arts. [1]Landscape Irrigation.
Lawtey CI (1) [1]	(1) Drafting Architectural. [1] Computer Literacy.
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.
Martin CI [1]	[1] Plumbing Trades.
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]	(1) Auto Service Technology, (2) Computer Electronics Technology, (3) Consumer Electronic Repair, (4) Plumbing Technology. [1] Construction Project Coordinator.
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

()=Denotes state funded

[]=Denotes Specter Grant funded. *These programs are federally funded programs operated by accredited post-secondary education providers. Specter programs are open only to inmates under 26 years of age who have GEDs or high school diplomas.*

PRIDE Enterprises

Prison Rehabilitative Industries and Diversified Enterprises (PRIDE)

Authorized by the Legislature



PRIDE is a state-authorized, private, not-for-profit, internationally recognized inmate training company operating general manufacturing and services facilities in correctional institutions 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 2007 Annual Report, PRIDE trained 3,640 inmates who worked almost 4 million hours in 39 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, as well as dental and optical.

Statutory Requirements

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

Recommitment Study

According to PRIDE's 2007 Annual Report, 90% of PRIDE-trained former inmates were placed in relevant jobs. In addition, according to PRIDE's 2007 recidivism study, only 16% of PRIDE's former workers returned to prison.



PRIDE print shop at Calhoun CI.

For More Information

Please contact:
PRIDE Enterprises
12425 - 28th Street, North, Suite 300
St. Petersburg, Florida 33716
(727) 572-1987
FAX: (727) 570-3366

Or visit PRIDE's website at www.Pride-enterprises.org

PRIDE Enterprises

PRIDE Programs in FY 2007-08

Apalachee C.I.

- **Cattle West** – (6 inmates) Contracted herd management/ beef cattle. Raw crops (corn, sorghum, hay and other cattle feed). Inmate workers train in livestock production and farm equipment operation. Certified by the Florida Department of Education.
- **Bedding Supplies** – (17 inmates) Mattresses, pillows, and covers. Inmate workers train to operate sewing machines, perform equipment maintenance, and in warehouse operations. Certified by Clemson Apparel Research, Clemson University.
- **Warehouse Services** – (17 inmates) Defacing and repackaging. Inmate workers train in inventory control, warehousing, and shipping and receiving operations. Certified by the Florida Department of Education.

Avon Park C.I.

- **Sanitary Maintenance & Supplies** – (43 inmates) Manufacture and production of chemical products and brooms. Inmate workers train 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-Tread** – (73 inmates) Inmate workers train in all aspects of the tire re-treading process. Certified by the Florida Department of Education.
- **Laundry Services** – (18 inmates) Inmate workers monitor and maintain operation of commercial laundry equipment in work release centers throughout the state.

Baker C.I.

- **Paint** – (10 inmates) Paint manufacturing. Inmate workers train 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 Lab** – (48 inmates) Inmate workers train in the manufacture of eyeglasses to prescription. Certified by the Florida Department of Education, Bureau of Apprenticeship.

Calhoun C.I.

- **North Florida Graphics** – (141 inmates) Commercial off-set press operations. Inmate workers train in printing press operation, desktop publishing, and transactional mailing operations. Certified by the Florida Department of Education.

Cross City C.I.

- **Specialty Graphics** – (146 inmates) Ring binder and identification products manufacturing. Inmate workers

train in silk screen printing and vinyl operations. Certified by the Florida Department of Education and Florida A & M University, Division of Graphic Arts.

- **Sales Support Center** – (10 inmates) Inmate workers function as support to Sales Representatives and the Bid Department and are trained as General Office Clerks and Customer Support Specialists. Certified by the Florida Department of Education.

Glades C.I.

- **Sugar Cane** – (30 inmates) Inmate workers train 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.

- **Cattle South** – (0 inmates) Farm equipment repair and maintenance. Certified by the Florida Department of Education.
- **Citrus** – (84 inmates) Citrus cultivation operation. Inmate workers train 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.

- **Specialty Clothing** – (97 inmates) Inmate workers train 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 Services** – (88 inmates) Digital information technology industry. Inmate workers train in computer software, graphical and data conversion processes. Certified by the Florida Department of Education.

Lowell C.I.

- **Uniforms** – (65 inmates) Inmate workers train in garment construction, sewing and pressing machine operation and maintenance, shipping and receiving. Certified by Clemson Apparel Research, Clemson University.

Madison C.I.

- **Footwear** – (99 inmates) Inmate workers train 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.

PRIDE Enterprises

PRIDE Programs in FY 2007-08

Marion C.I.

- **Garment** – (92 inmates) Inmate workers train in sewing, material cutting, and quality control standards. Certified by Clemson Apparel Research, Clemson University.
- **Box** – (33 inmates) Corrugated box manufacturing. Inmate workers train in die cutter, bandsaw, and slotter machine operation. Certified by the Florida Department of Education.
- **Cutting and Distribution** – (16 inmates) Provides cut patterns to sewn products division industries. Inmate workers train in pattern and marker making, spreading and cutting of fabric, custom embroidery. Certified by Clemson Apparel Research, Clemson University.
- **Sewn Productions Administration** – (9 inmates) Sewn products division administration. Inmate workers train in administrative and purchasing functions. Certified by Clemson Apparel Research, Clemson University.

New River C.I.

- **Institutional Products** – (107 inmates) Inmate workers train in sewing, material cutting and quality control. Certified by Clemson Apparel Research, Clemson University.
- **Forestry** – (95 inmates) Sawmill operation. Inmate workers train in lumber grading, planting and cutting, diesel mechanics, forest management, and heavy equipment operation. Certified by the Florida Department of Education.

Pinellas WRC

- **Administration - St. Petersburg** – (3 inmates) Inmates work in Missions Programs as General Office Clerk and Customer Service Specialist. Certified by Clemson Apparel Research, Clemson University.
- **Finance - St. Petersburg** – (4 inmates) Inmates are trained as Office Clerks and Accounting Clerks. This unit also oversees inmates assigned to PRIDE Finance at Lowell. Certified by the Florida Department of Education.

Polk C.I.

- **Furniture Administration** – (12 inmates) Customer service center. Inmate workers train in resolution skills for customer related issues. Certified by the Florida Department of Education.
- **IT Support Center** – (30 inmates) Help desk for internal information technology issues. Inmate workers train as Help Desk Specialists, and in software development. Certified by the Florida Department of Education.
- **Seating and Panel Systems** – (133 inmates) Seating and modular office furniture manufacturing and assembly. Inmate workers train 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.)

- **South Florida Graphics** – (30 inmates) Forms and letterhead printing industry. Inmate workers train in desktop-publishing, operation of small and large presses, platemaking, and bindery operation. Certified by the Florida Department of Education.

Sumter C.I.

- **Central Florida Graphics** – (138 inmates) Forms and letterhead printing industry. Inmate workers train in desktop-publishing, operation of small and large presses, platemaking, and bindery operation. Certified by the Florida Department of Education.
- **Wood Products** – (70 inmates) Wood furniture manufacturing. Inmate workers train in machining, numerical control programming and operation, assembling, finishing, and shipping. Certified by the Florida Department of Education.

Tomoka C.I.

- **Heavy Vehicle** – (96 inmates) Inmate workers train in auto body restoration, vehicle renovation, and heavy vehicle engine repair and maintenance. Certified by the Florida Department of Education.

Union C.I.

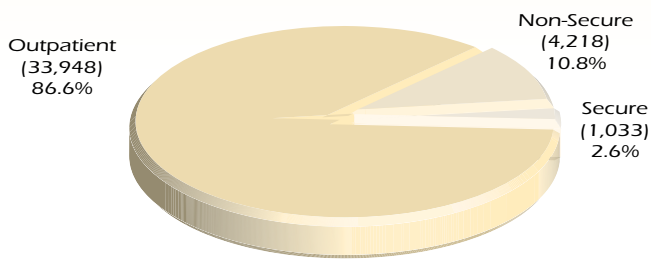
- **Cattle North** - (11 inmates) Contracted herd management/beef cattle. Inmate workers train in livestock production and farm equipment operation. Certified by the Florida Department of Education.
- **Dental Lab** – (53 inmates) Inmate workers train to fabricate full and partial dentures, crown and bridge restorations, and orthodontic appliances to prescription. Certified by the Florida Department of Education.
- **Food Processing** – (63 inmates) Meat processing. Inmate workers train 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 Products** – (125 inmates) Metal products fabrication. Inmate workers train 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/License Plates** – (109 inmates) Motor vehicle tag manufacturing. Inmate workers train as embossing press operators, die cutters, coating machine operators, and machine mechanics. Certified by Florida A&M University/Florida State University, College of Engineering.
- **Technical Services** – (10 inmates) Inmate workers at correctional institutions throughout the state assist PRIDE staff with construction and maintenance of PRIDE facilities.

Community Supervision Drug Programs

Many Community Supervision Offenders Participate in Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

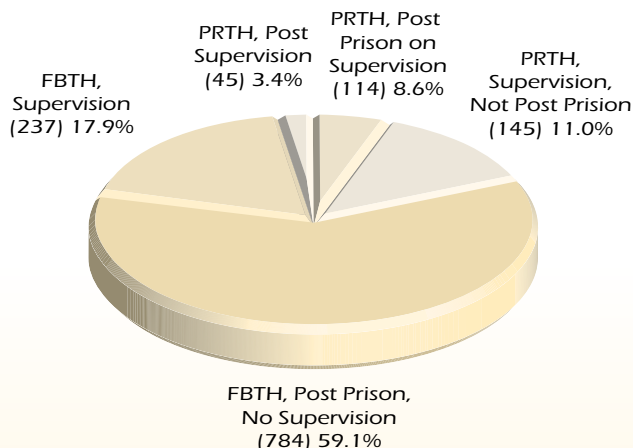
Many offenders on community supervision participate in substance abuse programs or are routinely tested for drugs as part of their probation or supervision sentences.

Total Offenders Participating in Community-Based Substance Abuse Programs
FY 2007-08
Total = 39,199

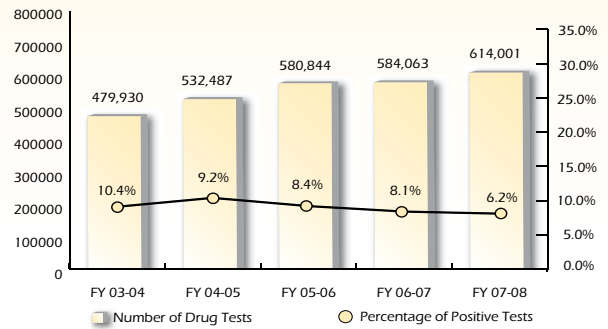


- The pie chart above shows that the majority (86.6%) of those on community supervision who are participating in community-based substance abuse treatment programs do so on an outpatient basis. The other types of programs available to these offenders include secure (movement beyond the facility is restricted), and non-secure (movement is less restricted).

Total Offenders Participating in Community-Based Transitional Housing Programs
FY 2007-08
Total = 1,325

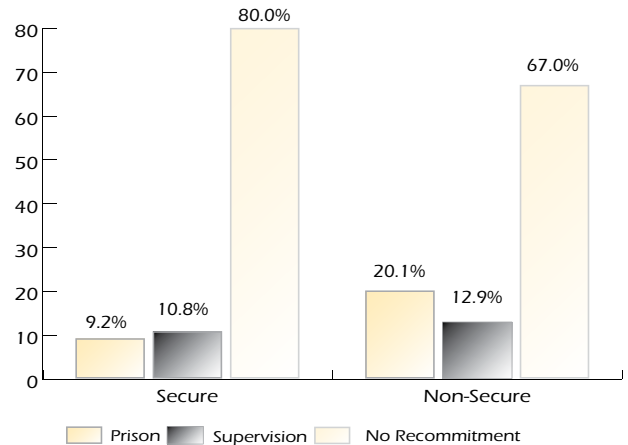


Community Corrections Statewide Offender Drug Testing Over Five Years



- While the number of drug tests increased slightly last year (bar chart above), the percentage of positive drug tests decreased from 8.1% in FY 2006-07 to 6.2% in FY 2007-08.

Recommitment Rates Two Years After Program Entrance (in FY 2005-06) 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 2005-06, 80.0% of those who successfully completed secure programs and 67.0% 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 98.0% 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 852 community control offenders committed a new crime while on supervision. Of those, 291 were for misdemeanor offenses. Among the 561 felony offenses remaining, 53 were for driving while license suspended/revoked, 43 were for cocaine possession, and 36 were for grand theft less than \$5,000. The offenses remaining included possession of a firearm by a felon, burglary of an unoccupied structure or conveyance, 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 techni-

cal 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, 2008, 2.0% were in the Lunsford community control supervision level, 9.1% were in the higher community control supervision level, and 88.9% 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 11,236 offenders placed on community control, 0.9% were ineligible placements, compared to 1.3% last year. Of those determined to be ineligible placements (100), no action was taken on 67 and of the 33 remaining, 2 were placed on Sex Offender Probation, 3 were placed on Drug Offender Probation, 27 were placed on regular probation, and one was terminated by court order.

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.

Community Supervision Absconder Unit

Absconder Numbers Continue to Decline

Working with probation officers throughout the state, the Florida Department of Corrections' (DC) Absconder Unit has been successful in reducing the total number of absconders by 40% since the Unit's inception in February 2001. In February 2001 there were 49,025 offenders who had absconded from probation and failed to report to their probation officers, and by June 30, 2008 the number of absconders had been reduced to 29,425, a total reduction of 19,600.

The continued reduction in the number of absconders can be attributed to the ongoing efforts of Absconder Unit staff who utilize numerous databases and tip lines to generate leads and also to the expanded efforts of field probation staff who have honed their skills for investigating and following up on absconder leads.

The Department has formed partnerships with the Department of Children and Families, the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, the Social Security Administration, Agency for Workforce Innovation, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and the Department of Veterans Affairs, among others. In each case, they share data to determine addresses and locations of suspected absconders, looking for matches. As a result, numerous absconders have been located, and in the case of some aliens, deported.

The Department is also pursuing absconders through cyberspace via the Department's website, which concentrates on locating high profile absconders like sex offenders and sexual predators on its "Have You Seen Me?" link, which the public can view at www.dc.state.fl.us

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

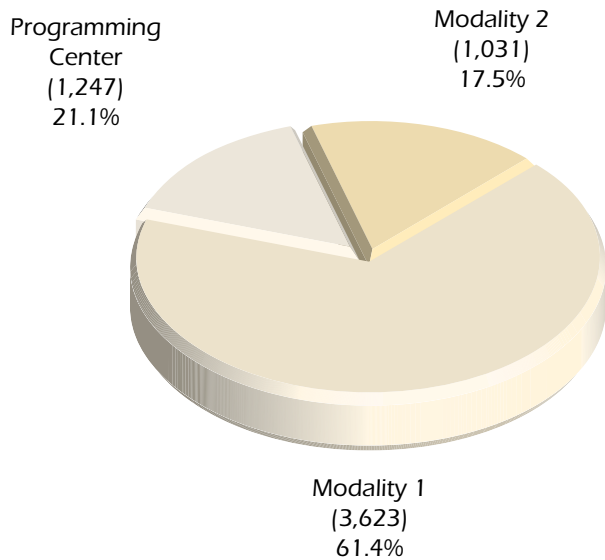
Department's home Web page, www.dc.state.fl.us that directs the user to the Absconder/Fugitive Information Search site www.dc.state.fl.us/Absconder.

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

Institutional Drug Programs

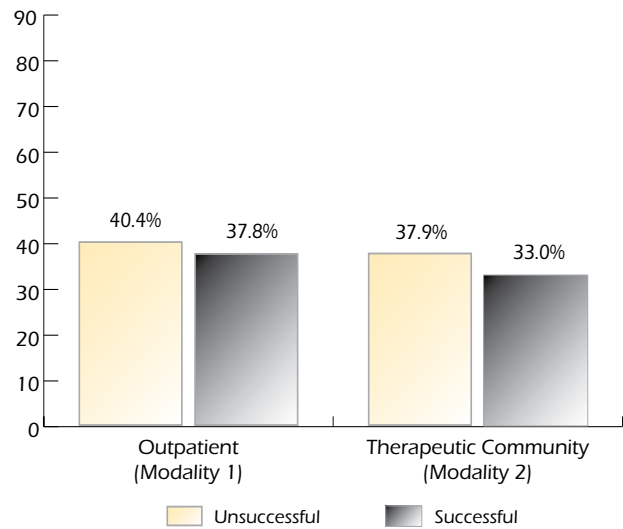
- The pie chart below shows that of those inmates receiving Substance Abuse treatment in FY 2007-08, 61.4% received Modality 1 (outpatient) treatment.
- The bar chart below shows that for Substance Abuse treatment program participants released in FY 2001-02 (latest data available), the recidivism rate (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 2007-08
*Total = 5,901



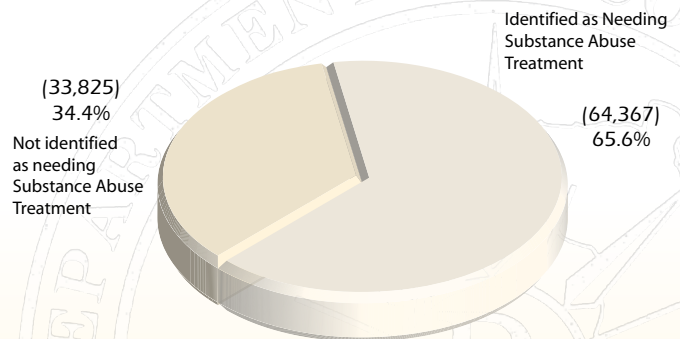
* Another 39,755 inmates in FY 2007-08 received Substance Abuse Services in the form of the Drug Simple Screening Instrument (DSSI) given at Admission. Also, another 5,568 inmates participated in Readiness/Alumni/Prevention services.

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



- Per the pie chart on the right, 65.6% (64,367) of total inmate population (98,192) on June 30, 2008 have been consistently screened to be in need of substance abuse treatment services.
- Approximately 1,775 substance abuse treatment slots were available on June 30, 2008.

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



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, 2007, through June 30, 2008); Population (those inmates in the Florida prison system or offenders on Community Supervision on June 30, 2008); and Releases (those released from the Florida prison system or Community Supervision from July 1, 2007, through June 30, 2008). 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?

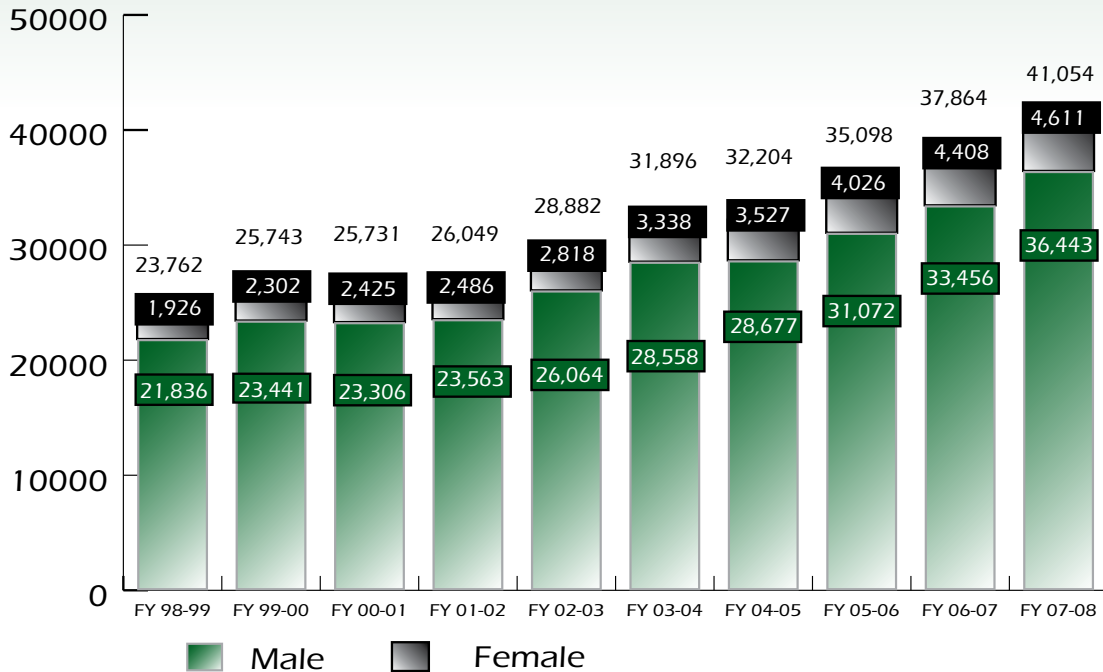
Statistical information from previous annual reports is available upon request from the Bureau of Research and Data Analysis, 2601 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, FL 32399-2500. Phone (850) 488-1801 or Fax (850) 488-1967.



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

Inmate Admissions from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008

Admissions Compared Over Ten Years

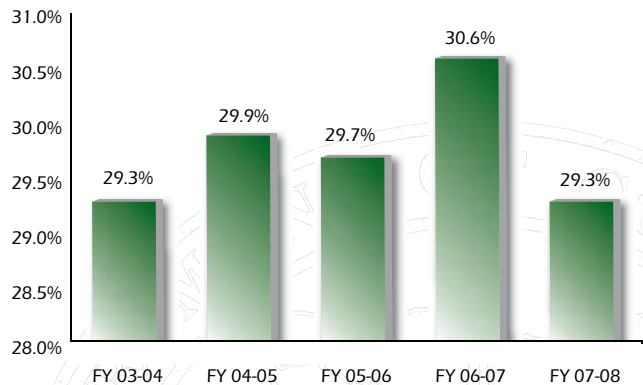


Inmate Admissions Rise

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, 2007 to June 30, 2008. Other fiscal years may also be featured to illustrate trends.

- Inmate admissions increased 8.4%, from 37,864 in FY 2006-07 to 41,054 in FY 2007-08.
- For each of the last five years, the single largest group of prison admissions was incarcerated for drug crimes. These incarcerations decreased from 30.6% in FY 2006-07 to 29.3% in FY 2007-08.
- 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 99.2% of the inmates admitted to prison in FY 2007-08 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



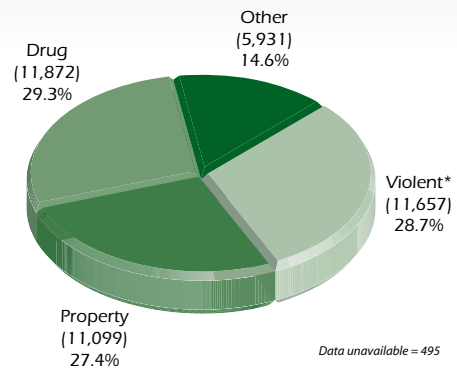
Inmate Admissions from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008

General Characteristics of Admissions

Category	FY 2007-08	
Total Admissions	41,054	100.0%
Gender		
Males	36,443	88.8%
Females	4,611	11.2%
Race		
White	20,479	49.9%
Black	19,088	46.5%
Other	1,487	3.6%
Age at Admission		
17 & Under	443	1.1%
18-24	10,042	24.5%
25-34	13,189	32.1%
35-49	13,897	33.9%
50-59	2,959	7.2%
60+	524	1.3%
Prior DC Prison Commitments		
0	23,192	56.6%
1	7,985	20.1%
2	4,081	9.9%
3	2,165	5.5%
4+	3,136	7.9%
Data unavailable	495	

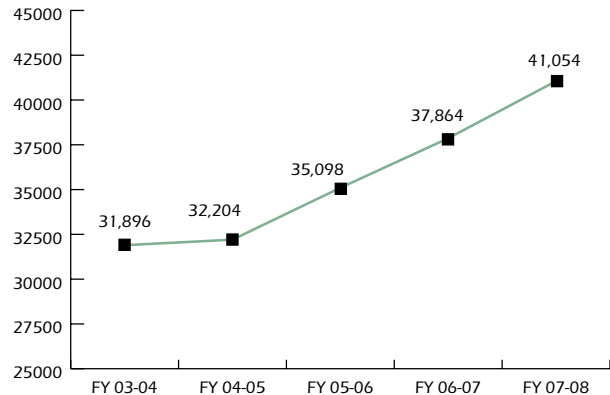
Note: Due to rounding error, percentages may not add up to 100%

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	1,117	2.8%	25.3	31.7
Sexual offenses	1,905	4.7%	12.0	37.0
Robbery	2,715	6.7%	7.9	27.9
Violent Personal offenses	5,361	13.2%	4.0	33.2
Burglary	5,554	13.7%	4.2	31.4
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	5,899	14.5%	2.1	36.0
Drug offenses	11,872	29.3%	2.7	34.7
Weapons	1,383	3.4%	3.5	31.5
Other	4,753	11.7%	2.1	36.8

Data Unavailable = 495

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

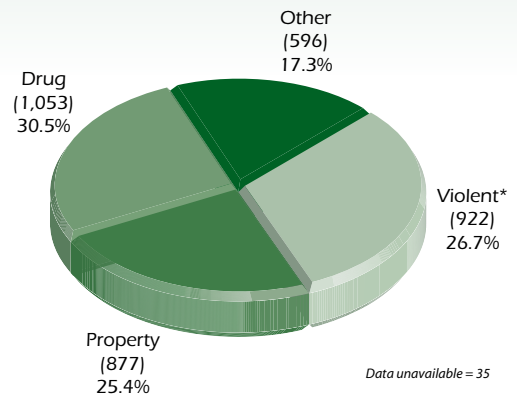
Inmate Admissions from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008

Elderly (50 or older) Admissions

Category	FY 2007-08	
Elderly Admissions	3,483	100.0%
Gender		
Males	3,171	91.0%
Females	312	9.0%
Race		
White	1,955	56.1%
Black	1,433	41.2%
Other	95	2.7%
Age at Admission		
50-55	2,349	67.4%
56-60	721	20.7%
61-65	256	7.4%
66-70	102	2.9%
71-75	31	0.9%
76+	24	0.7%
Prior DC Prison Commitments		
0	1,511	43.8%
1	553	16.0%
2	389	11.3%
3	286	8.3%
4+	709	20.6%
Data unavailable	35	

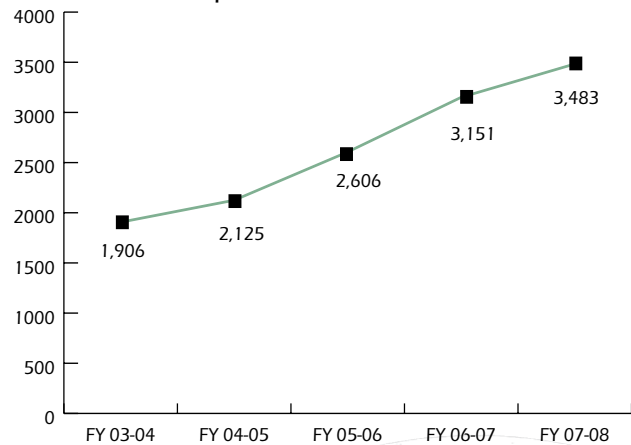
Note: Due to rounding error, percentages may not add up to 100%

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	79	2.3%	24.4	57.2
Sexual offenses	302	8.8%	14.5	58.7
Robbery	86	2.5%	9.2	54.8
Violent Personal offenses	426	12.3%	4.3	55.6
Burglary	304	8.8%	4.1	54.0
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	592	17.2%	2.5	54.8
Drug offenses	1,053	30.5%	2.9	54.6
Weapons	89	2.6%	2.8	55.6
Other	517	15.0%	2.2	55.3

Data Unavailable = 35

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

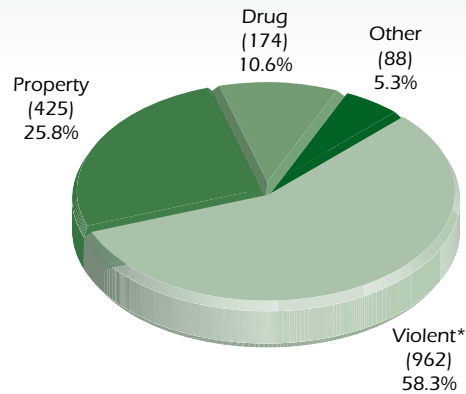
Inmate Admissions from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008

Youthful (17 or under at offense) Admissions

Category	FY 2007-08	
Youthful Admissions	1,649	100.0%
Gender		
Males	1,582	95.9%
Females	67	4.1%
Race		
White	510	30.9%
Black	1,085	65.8%
Other	54	3.3%
Age at Offense		
12 or younger	5	0.3%
13	9	0.6%
14	51	3.1%
15	139	8.4%
16	485	29.4%
17	960	58.2%
Prior DC Prison Commitments		
0	1,390	84.3%
1	238	14.4%
2	19	1.2%
3	2	0.1%

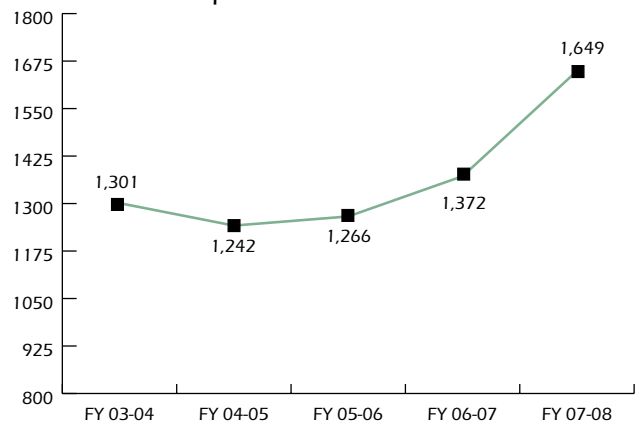
Note: Due to rounding error, percentages may not add up to 100%

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	109	6.6%	22.0	16.8
Sexual offenses	85	5.1%	10.5	16.4
Robbery	443	26.9%	6.2	16.8
Violent Personal offenses	285	17.3%	4.2	16.9
Burglary	364	22.1%	4.2	17.1
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	84	5.1%	2.6	17.2
Drug offenses	174	10.6%	2.9	17.2
Weapons	45	2.7%	2.1	17.2
Other	60	3.6%	3.3	16.9

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

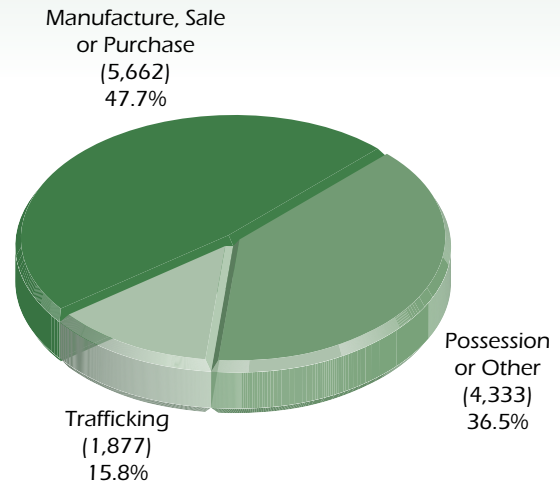
Inmate Admissions from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008

Drug Offender Admissions

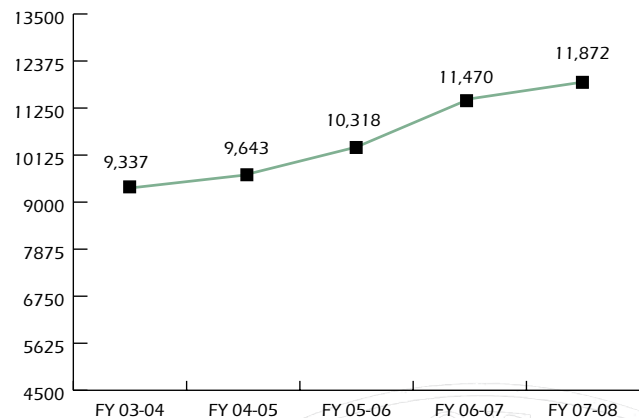
Category	FY 2007-08	
Drug Offender Admissions	11,872	100.0%
Gender		
Males	10,138	85.4%
Females	1,734	14.6%
Race		
White	4,350	36.7%
Black	7,162	60.3%
Other	360	3.0%
Age at Admission		
17 & Under	36	0.3%
18-24	2,374	20.0%
25-34	4,279	36.0%
35-49	4,130	34.8%
50-59	932	7.9%
60+	121	1.0%
Prior DC Prison Commitments		
0	6,258	52.7%
1	2,408	20.3%
2	1,313	11.1%
3	727	6.1%
4+	1,166	9.8%

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	5,662	47.7%	2.6	32.1
Trafficking in Drugs	1,877	15.8%	5.6	31.7
Possession of Drugs	4,333	36.5%	1.5	35.2

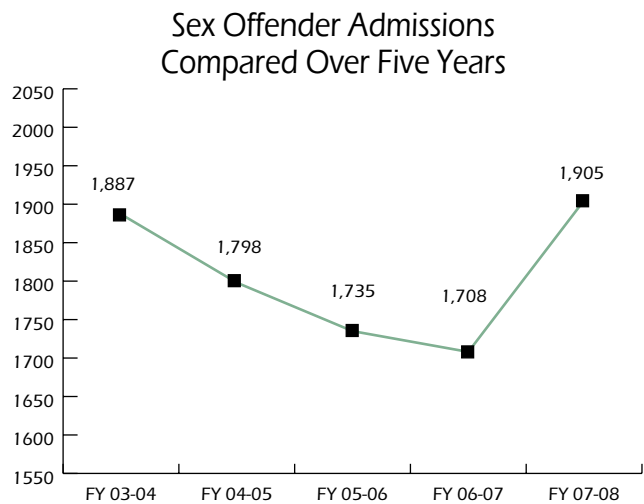
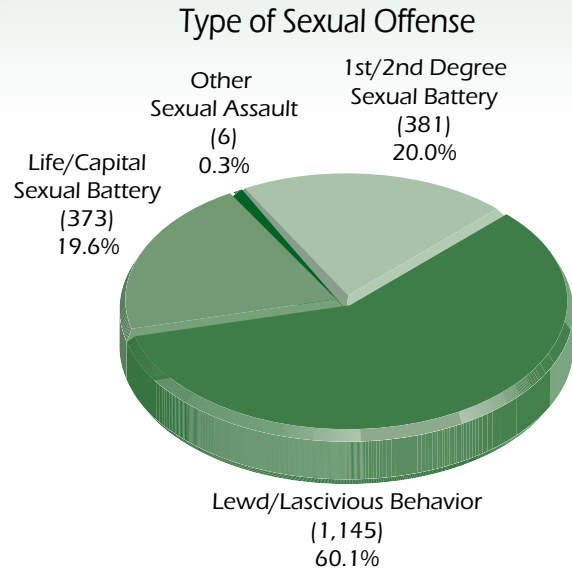
* Sentence Lengths of 50 years or longer are coded as 50 years for calculations of averages

Inmate Admissions from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008

Admissions for Sex Offenses for Primary Offense

Category	FY 2007-08	
Sex Offender Admissions	1,905	100.0%
Gender		
Males	1,882	98.8%
Females	23	1.2%
Race		
White	1,208	63.4%
Black	583	30.6%
Other	114	6.0%
Age at Admission		
17 & Under	12	0.6%
18-24	368	19.3%
25-34	571	30.0%
35-49	652	34.2%
50-59	193	10.2%
60+	109	5.7%
Prior DC Prison Commitments		
0	1,323	69.4%
1	382	20.1%
2	109	5.7%
3	44	2.3%
4+	47	2.5%

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	272	14.3%	23.6	34.6
Life Sexual Battery	101	5.3%	22.6	25.7
First Degree Sexual Battery	167	8.8%	18.5	36.9
Second Degree Sexual Battery	214	11.2%	8.1	33.2
Sexual Assault, Other	6	0.3%	4.2	23.0
Lewd/Lascivious Behavior	1,145	60.1%	8.2	32.5

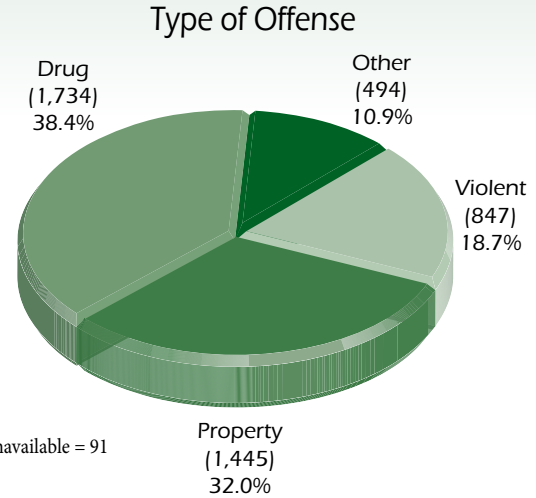
* Sentence Lengths of 50 years or longer are coded as 50 years for calculations of averages

Inmate Admissions from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008

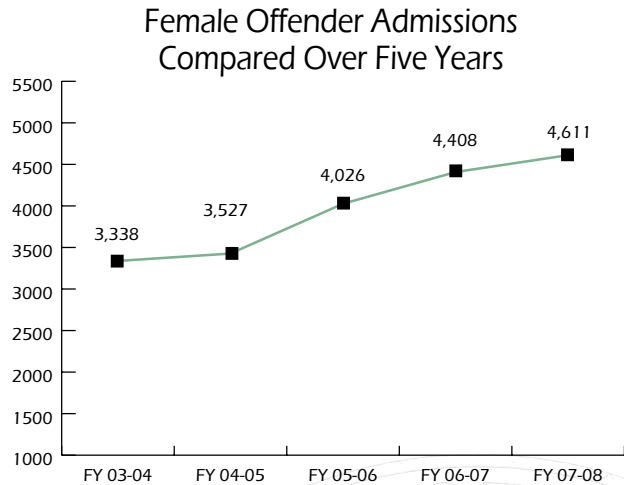
Female Offender Admissions

Category	FY 2007-08	
Female Admissions	4,611	100.0%
Race		
White	2,813	61.0%
Black	1,670	36.2%
Other	128	2.8%
Age at Admission		
17 & Under	8	0.2%
18-24	783	17.0%
25-34	1,512	32.8%
35-49	1,996	43.3%
50-59	286	6.2%
60+	26	0.5%
Prior DC Prison Commitments		
0	3,181	70.4%
1	732	16.2%
2	294	6.5%
3	155	3.4%
4+	158	3.5%
Data unavailable	91	

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	92	2.0%	16.0	29.9
Sexual offenses	23	0.5%	11.7	30.9
Robbery	148	3.3%	4.2	27.3
Violent Personal offenses	556	12.3%	2.5	31.6
Burglary	287	6.3%	2.8	30.7
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	1,173	26.0%	2.0	33.0
Drug offenses	1,734	38.3%	2.0	35.3
Weapons	43	1.0%	2.0	33.0
Other	464	10.3%	1.7	35.4

Data Unavailable = 91

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

Inmate Admissions from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008

Prison Admissions/Intakes

Admissions to prison	1st Quarter (Jul -Sept 07)	2nd Quarter (Oct -Dec 07)	3rd Quarter (Jan -Mar 08)	4th Quarter (Apr -Jun 08)	Total
Control Release Violations	1	0	0	0	1
New Court Commitments	10,023	9,820	9,895	10,480	40,218
Parole Violations	1	1	0	2	4
Provisional Release Violations	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Compact	1	1	2	0	4
Escapee Returns	4	6	4	3	17
Returns from Court	156	153	161	196	666
Conditional Release Violations	29	39	31	31	130
Return from Supervised Community Release Program	0	0	0	0	0
Program Supervision Violation	1	3	6	4	14
Admissions Subtotal	10,216	10,023	10,099	10,716	41,054

Intakes to prison	1st Quarter (Jul -Sept 07)	2nd Quarter (Oct -Dec 07)	3rd Quarter (Jan -Mar 08)	4th Quarter (Apr -Jun 08)	Total
Control Release -- Technical	0	0	0	0	0
Parole Violations -- Technical	12	18	16	4	50
Escapee Returns	53	32	23	32	140
Return from Court without New Sentence	1,881	1,891	1,798	1,894	7,464
Conditional Release -- Technical	475	447	410	449	1,781
Other Returns*	125	117	139	121	502
Intakes Subtotal	2,546	2,505	2,386	2,500	9,937
TOTAL ADMISSIONS/INTAKES	12,762	12,528	12,485	13,216	50,991

* 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 41,054 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 vio-

lated their terms of post-prison supervision, or returned from court without a new sentence, etc. This report does not focus at all on the 9,937 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, 2007 to June 30, 2008

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	Rank
Alachua	798	2.0%	17
Baker	96	0.2%	52
Bay	1,152	2.8%	13
Bradford	54	0.1%	58
Brevard	1,289	3.2%	10
Broward	3,525	8.7%	2
Calhoun	74	0.2%	54
Charlotte	463	1.1%	25
Citrus	244	0.6%	37
Clay	254	0.6%	34
Collier	458	1.1%	26
Columbia	379	0.9%	28
DeSoto	143	0.4%	44
Dixie	33	0.1%	62
Duval	1,724	4.3%	7
Escambia	1,166	2.9%	12
Flagler	100	0.2%	50
Franklin	103	0.3%	48
Gadsden	249	0.6%	36
Gilchrist	13	0.0%	67
Glades	24	0.1%	65
Gulf	44	0.1%	61
Hamilton	45	0.1%	59
Hardee	57	0.1%	57
Hendry	102	0.2%	49
Hernando	316	0.8%	31
Highlands	395	1.0%	27
Hillsborough	3,903	9.6%	1
Holmes	63	0.2%	56
Indian River	296	0.7%	32
Jackson	167	0.4%	41
Jefferson	45	0.1%	59
Lafayette	25	0.1%	64
Lake	644	1.6%	20
Lee	887	2.2%	15

County	Total	Percent	Rank
Leon	921	2.3%	14
Levy	112	0.3%	46
Liberty	27	0.1%	63
Madison	100	0.2%	50
Manatee	670	1.6%	19
Marion	1,341	3.3%	9
Martin	366	0.9%	29
Miami-Dade	2,487	6.1%	4
Monroe	277	0.7%	33
Nassau	129	0.3%	45
Okaloosa	509	1.2%	21
Okeechobee	172	0.4%	40
Orange	1,768	4.4%	6
Osceola	485	1.2%	24
Palm Beach	1,424	3.5%	8
Pasco	842	2.1%	16
Pinellas	2,709	6.7%	3
Polk	2,396	5.9%	5
Putnam	190	0.5%	39
St. Johns	250	0.6%	35
St. Lucie	488	1.2%	23
Santa Rosa	507	1.2%	22
Sarasota	350	0.9%	30
Seminole	705	1.7%	18
Sumter	108	0.3%	47
Suwannee	202	0.5%	38
Taylor	68	0.2%	55
Union	23	0.1%	66
Volusia	1,209	3.0%	11
Wakulla	85	0.2%	53
Walton	157	0.4%	42
Washington	148	0.4%	43
Other States	4	0.0%	68
Data Unavailable	495		
TOTAL	41,054	100.0%	

Inmate Admissions from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008

Average Sentence Length of Admissions: 4.6 Years

- Most (67.5%) 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 4.6 years. For calculation purposes, those sentenced to 50 years or longer, life or death was coded as 50-year sentences.
- There were 570 inmates admitted to prison in FY 2007-08 with life sentences; 561 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 4.6 years.
- Anyone sentenced to prison today for a crime committed on or after October 1, 1995 will have served 85% of their sentence or more by the time they are released.
- Any county jail time that an inmate has served prior to coming to state prison is subtracted from the prison sentence upon entry into prison. County jail time can range from days to years, and averaged 6.1 months for the inmates admitted in FY 2007-08.

Sentence Length of Current Commitment

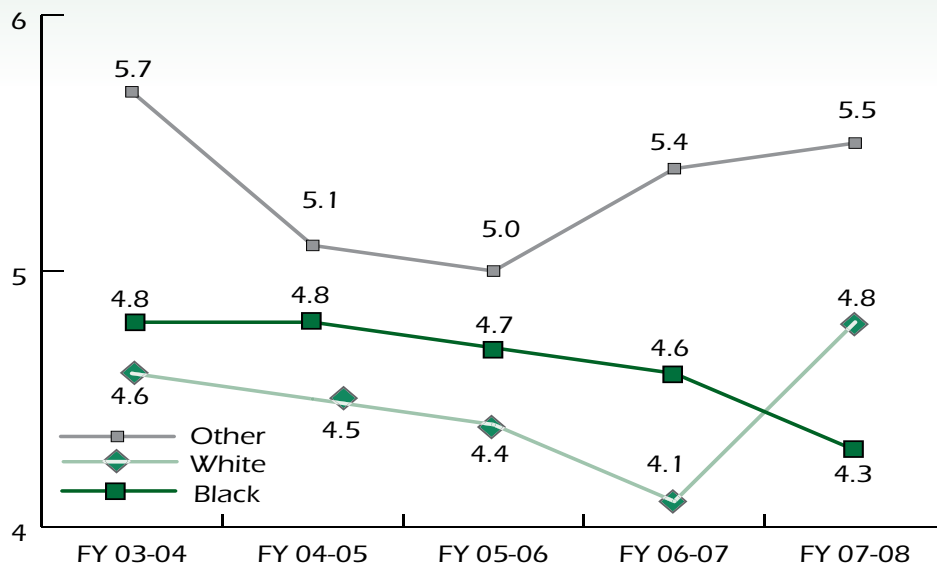
Sentence Length	White Males	White Females	Black Males	Black Females	Other Males	Other Females	Total	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Six Months or Less	8	1	7	0	1	0	17	0.0%	0.0%
GT Six Months to 1 Year*	8	1	2	0	0	0	11	0.0%	0.0%
GT 1 to 2 Years	8,655	1,896	8,023	1,058	592	67	20,291	50.0%	50.0%
GT 2 to 3 Years	3,043	443	3,079	254	235	33	7,087	17.5%	67.5%
GT 3 to 5 Years	2,619	253	2,871	186	205	10	6,144	15.2%	82.7%
GT 5 to 10 Years	1,702	108	1,746	83	167	12	3,818	9.4%	92.1%
GT 10 to 20 Years	829	38	813	36	79	4	1,799	4.5%	96.6%
GT 20 Years or More	569	22	716	13	70	2	1,392	3.4%	100.0%
Data Unavailable	233	51	161	40	10	0	495		
TOTAL	17,666	2,813	17,418	1,670	1,359	128	41,054	100.0%	100.0%
Average**	4.6	2.5	5.0	2.8	5.6	3.5	4.6		
Median**	2.0	1.5	2.4	1.6	2.8	2.0	2.0		

* GT - Greater than.

** 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, 2007 to June 30, 2008

Sentence Lengths by Race Compared Over Five Years



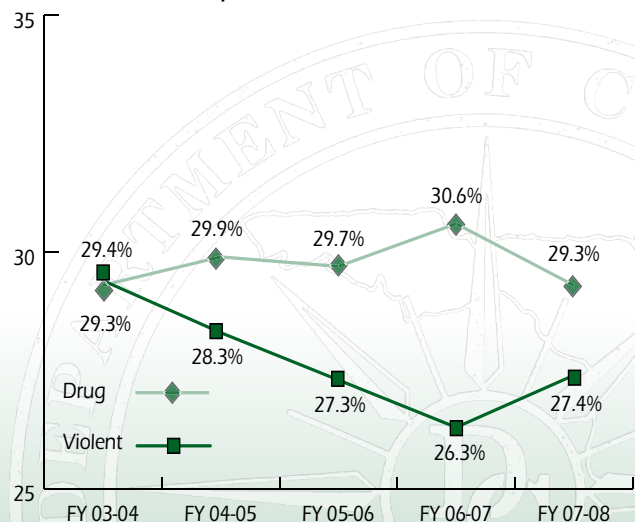
Sentence lengths for Blacks dropped in FY 2007-08. The average sentence lengths of Whites and “Others” such as Chinese, Native American, Japanese and those of Latin descent were higher in FY 2007-08 than Blacks.

Admissions for Violent Offenses Increases

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 (27.4%) of the offenses committed by those admitted to prison this fiscal year were violent offenses, including murder, sexual assault, robbery, and other violent.
- The sale, manufacture, purchase, trafficking and possession of drugs equaled 29.3% of prison admissions.
- The percent of inmates admitted for violent offenses increased slightly (26.3% to 27.4%) this fiscal year, while the percent of those admitted for drug offenses decreased slightly (30.6% to 29.3%).

Admissions for Violent vs. Drug Offenses
Compared Over Five Years



Inmate Admissions from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008

Admissions by Primary Offenses

Category	White Males	White Females	Black Males	Black Females	Other Males	Other Females	Total	Percent
MURDER, MANSLAUGHTER	507	57	462	29	56	6	1,117	2.8%
1st Degree Murder	160	11	192	6	23	1	393	1.0%
2nd Degree Murder	127	8	195	8	20	1	359	0.9%
3rd Degree Murder	4	1	7	2	0	1	15	0.0%
Homicide, Other	8	0	2	1	1	0	12	0.0%
Manslaughter	97	9	59	10	5	2	182	0.5%
DUI Manslaughter	111	28	7	2	7	1	156	0.4%
SEXUAL OFFENSES	1,190	18	579	4	113	1	1,905	4.7%
Capital Sexual Battery	184	3	67	0	18	0	272	0.7%
Life Sexual Battery	42	0	57	0	2	0	101	0.3%
1st Degree Sexual Battery	99	2	57	0	9	0	167	0.4%
2nd Degree Sexual Battery	120	2	76	0	16	0	214	0.5%
Sexual Assault, Other	2	0	4	0	0	0	6	0.0%
Lewd, Lascivious Behavior	743	11	318	4	68	1	1,145	2.8%
ROBBERY	953	77	1,506	65	108	6	2,715	6.7%
Robbery with Weapon	415	24	866	33	67	3	1,408	3.5%
Robbery without Weapon	493	47	555	24	34	3	1,156	2.8%
Home Invasion, Robbery	45	6	85	8	7	0	151	0.4%
VIOLENT PERSONAL OFFENSES	2,608	291	1,984	254	213	11	5,361	13.2%
Home Invasion, Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Carjacking	49	6	122	5	6	1	189	0.5%
Aggravated Assault	375	23	262	29	24	0	713	1.8%
Aggravated Battery	486	42	447	80	53	1	1,109	2.7%
Assault and Battery on LEO	255	48	272	29	18	1	623	1.5%
Assault/Battery, Other	78	11	79	8	5	0	181	0.4%
Aggravated Stalking	72	5	34	2	9	0	122	0.3%
Resisting Arrest with Violence	128	18	133	10	9	1	299	0.7%
Kidnapping	141	11	122	6	11	0	291	0.7%
Arson	102	5	38	8	4	0	157	0.4%
Abuse of Children	284	66	108	42	10	6	516	1.3%
Leaving Accident, Injury/Death	110	12	20	7	11	0	160	0.4%
DUI, Injury	72	19	7	2	10	0	110	0.3%
Other Violent Offenses	456	25	340	26	43	1	891	2.2%

Inmate Admissions from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008

Admissions by Primary Offenses

Category	White Males	White Females	Black Males	Black Females	Other Males	Other Females	Total	Percent
BURGLARY	3,104	210	1,947	63	216	14	5,554	13.7%
Burglary of Structure	1,257	74	699	15	64	4	2,113	5.2%
Burglary of Dwelling	1,354	113	845	34	114	6	2,466	6.1%
Armed Burglary	220	10	180	2	8	2	422	1.0%
Burglary with Assault	156	6	164	7	19	2	354	0.9%
Burglary/Trespass, Other	117	7	59	5	11	0	199	0.5%
THEFT, FORGERY, FRAUD	2,994	687	1,585	453	147	33	5,899	14.5%
Grand Theft, Other	937	232	393	166	47	14	1,789	4.4%
Grand Theft, Automobile	451	59	279	19	23	2	833	2.0%
Stolen Property	854	120	304	25	42	5	1,350	3.3%
Forgery, Uttering & Counterfeiting	299	135	217	100	17	3	771	1.9%
Worthless Checks	28	13	14	13	0	2	70	0.2%
Fraudulent Practices	240	93	155	62	13	5	568	1.4%
Other Theft, Property Damage	185	35	223	68	5	2	518	1.3%
DRUGS	3,291	1,059	6,531	631	316	44	11,872	29.3%
Drugs, Sale/Purchase/Manufacturing	954	310	3,932	366	92	8	5,662	14.0%
Drugs, Trafficking	844	132	690	43	147	21	1,877	4.6%
Drugs, Possession/Other	1,493	617	1,909	222	77	15	4,333	10.7%
WEAPONS	457	24	839	19	44	0	1,383	3.4%
Weapons, Discharging	87	2	85	8	8	0	190	0.5%
Weapons, Possession	370	22	754	11	36	0	1,193	2.9%
Weapons, Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
OTHER OFFENSES	2,329	339	1,824	112	136	13	4,753	11.7%
Escape	606	59	643	27	42	3	1,380	3.4%
DUI, No Injury	384	55	24	2	11	1	477	1.2%
Traffic, Other	789	106	703	39	47	5	1,689	4.2%
Racketeering	41	10	20	9	11	1	92	0.2%
Pollution/Hazardous Materials	3	0	3	0	0	0	6	0.0%
Criminal Justice System Process*	494	50	416	17	22	1	1,000	2.4%
Other Offenses	12	59	15	18	3	2	109	0.3%
Data Unavailable	233	51	161	40	10	0	495	
TOTAL	17,666	2,813	17,418	1,670	1,359	128	41,054	100.0%

* 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, 2007 to June 30, 2008

Prior Commitments to the Florida Department of Corrections

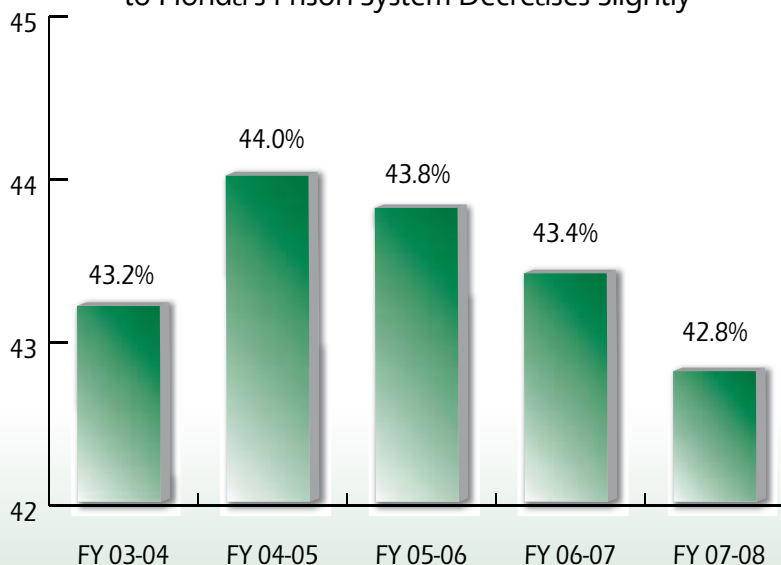
Category	White Males	White Females	Black Males	Black Females	Other Males	Other Females	Total	Percent	Cumulative Percent
None	11,006	2,085	7,973	1,003	1,032	93	23,192	57.2%	57.2%
1	3,354	428	3,692	280	207	24	7,985	19.7%	76.9%
2	1,522	140	2,204	148	61	6	4,081	10.1%	87.0%
3	751	59	1,234	93	25	3	2,165	5.3%	92.3%
4+	800	50	2,154	106	24	2	3,136	7.7%	100.0%
Data Unavailable	233	51	161	40	10	0	495		
TOTAL	17,666	2,813	17,418	1,670	1,359	128	41,054	100.0%	100.0%

Most Admissions (57.2%) 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 (42.8%) of the offenders who were admitted to the Florida state prison system in FY 2007-08 had been in state prison in Florida before, and that number has decreased slightly over this past year.
- Slightly less than 20% had been in prison in Florida once previously, and 10.1% had been in twice previously. Furthermore, almost eight percent had been in prison in Florida four or more times in the past.
- For FY 2007-08, the following types of prison admissions had no previous Florida prison commitments: sex offenders (69.5%), females (70.4%), those ages 50 and over at admission (43.8%) and drug offenders (52.7%).

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

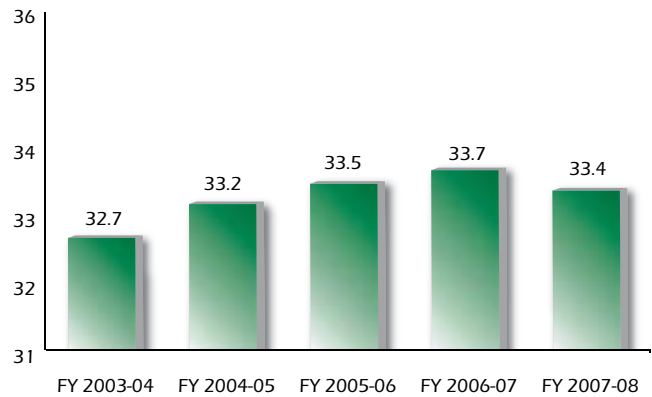


Inmate Admissions from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008

Age at Admission Ranges from 14 to 85

- The youngest person admitted to state prison this fiscal year was 14 years old at the time the crime was committed (14 years at admission), and the oldest was 85 years old when admitted to prison for lewd/lascivious behavior.
- The average age of inmates was 33.4 years, and the largest age group that was admitted was ages 20-25 (23.5%).
- The average age of women who were admitted this year was a little over one year older than men (35.4 versus 33.8).
- Of the inmates over the age of 50 at admission, Hillsborough County sentenced the most, 305 or 8.9%.
- Of the inmates who were 17 or under when they committed their crimes, 19.3% were from Palm Beach County, and most were sentenced for robbery (37.8%) or other violent (27.4%) 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	19	0	111	2	3	0	135	0.3%	0.3%
17	73	2	214	4	15	0	308	0.8%	1.1%
18	223	11	388	17	24	2	665	1.6%	2.7%
19	490	28	713	34	49	3	1,317	3.2%	5.9%
20-25	3,776	483	4,636	323	417	24	9,659	23.6%	29.5%
26 to 29	2,427	402	2,677	260	208	26	6,000	14.6%	44.1%
30 to 34	2,384	420	2,322	251	202	11	5,590	13.6%	57.7%
35 to 39	2,367	478	1,848	231	155	21	5,100	12.4%	70.1%
40 to 44	2,305	469	1,682	245	120	20	4,841	11.8%	81.9%
45 to 49	1,842	325	1,501	196	81	11	3,956	9.6%	91.5%
50 to 54	1,004	140	827	80	45	8	2,104	5.1%	96.6%
55 to 59	431	39	344	17	22	2	855	2.1%	98.7%
60 to 64	185	15	111	9	14	0	334	0.8%	99.5%
65 to 69	83	1	30	1	2	0	117	0.3%	99.8%
70 and Over	57	0	14	0	2	0	73	0.2%	100.0%
TOTAL	17,666	2,813	17,418	1,670	1,359	128	41,054	100.0%	100.0%
AVERAGE	35.1	35.8	32.6	34.8	31.8	34.6	33.4		
MEDIAN	34	36	30	34	29	34	32		

Inmate Admissions from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008

Inmates Tested at Around the 6th Grade Level Almost 71% Below GED Prep 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 2007-08. 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 6.3.

The table below groups the grade levels of the inmates admitted during FY 2007-08 into three different categories - basic literacy, functional literacy, and GED Prep skills. Again, inmates with unavailable data were not included in the analysis.

- Almost 71% had less than GED Prep skills (less than 9.0 grade level).
- A little over twenty-five percent of the admissions were classified as having functional literacy skills (6.0 to 8.9 grade levels).

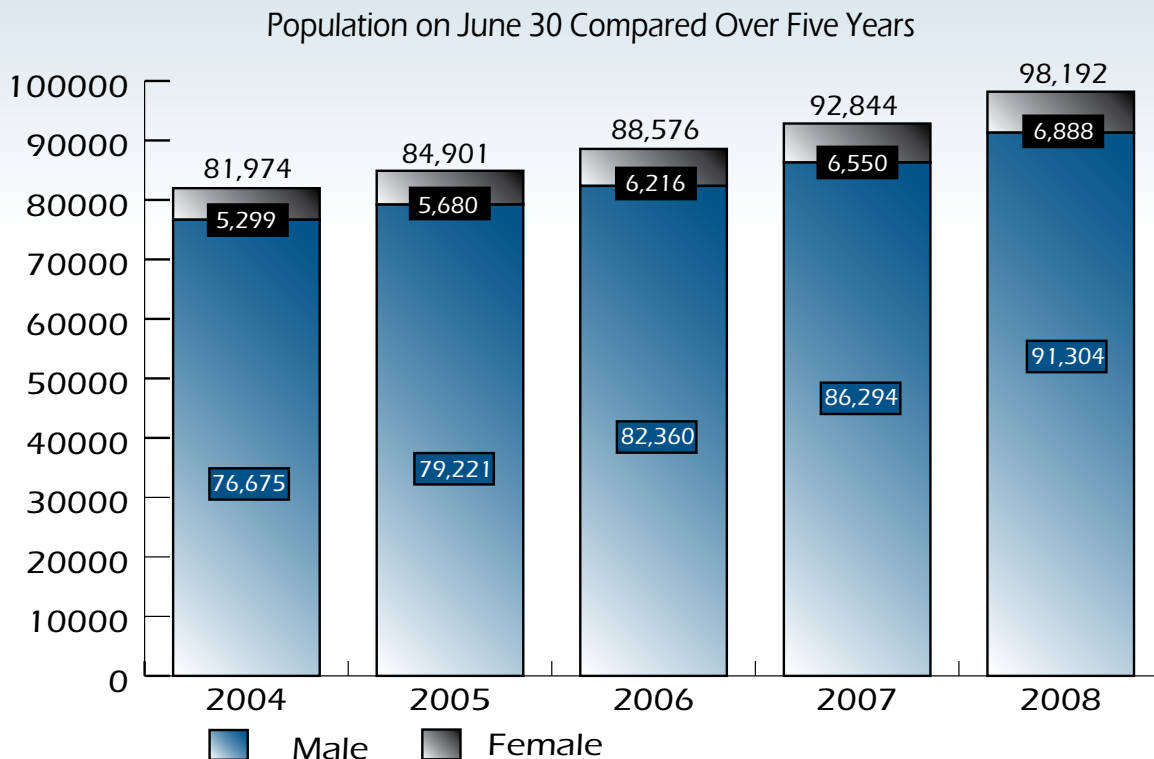
Tested Education Grade Level at Admission (First Tests of Adult Basic Education [TABE] Scores for FY 2007-08)

Grade Level	Males	Females	Total	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 - 5	15,088	1,438	16,526	45.3%	45.3%
6	4,085	518	4,603	12.6%	57.9%
7	2,155	329	2,484	6.8%	64.7%
8	1,878	341	2,219	6.1%	70.8%
9	3,063	458	3,521	9.7%	80.5%
10	903	189	1,092	3.0%	83.5%
11	1,883	324	2,207	6.1%	89.6%
12	3,101	680	3,781	10.4%	100.0%
Data Unavailable	4,287	334	4,621		
TOTAL	36,443	4,611	41,054	100.0%	100.0%
Median	6.2	7.5	6.3		

Tested Literacy Skill Levels at Admission (First Tests of Adult Basic Education [TABE] for FY 2007-08)

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)	5,340	587	9,198	807	550	44	16,526	45.4%	45.4%
Functional Literacy (6.0-8.9)	4,156	717	3,769	446	193	25	9,306	25.5%	70.9%
GED Prep (9.0-12.9)	6,146	1,329	2,619	282	185	40	10,601	29.1%	100.0%
Data Unavailable	2,024	180	1,832	135	431	19	4,618		
TOTAL	17,666	2,813	17,418	1,670	1,359	128	41,054	100.0%	100.0%
Median	7.4	9.1	5.4	5.9	5.4	7.3	6.3		

Inmate Population on June 30, 2008

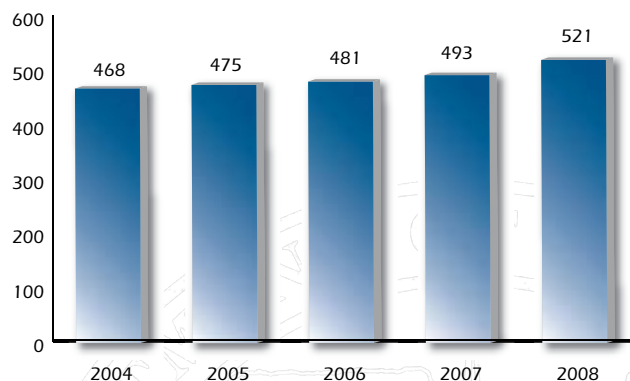


Florida Prison Population Increases 5.8% Since Last Fiscal Year

Inmate population refers to the 98,192 inmates who were present in the Florida prison system on June 30, 2008. 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 19.8% over the last 5 years from 81,974 in June 2004 to 98,192 in June 2008. There was a 5.8% increase since last fiscal year.
- The majority of inmates in prison on June 30, 2008 are male (91,304 or 93.0%) and black (48,918 or 49.8%). However, the percentage of black inmates in prison is decreasing (51.9% in June 2004 to 49.8% in June 2008).
- The top five categories of primary offenses for which inmates are incarcerated are: drugs (20.5%), burglary (14.3%), murder/manslaughter (12.5%), violent personal offenses such as carjacking and aggravated assault (12.3%), and robbery (12.0%).
- On June 30, 2008, 521 of every 100,000 Floridians were incarcerated compared to 468 in 2004.

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



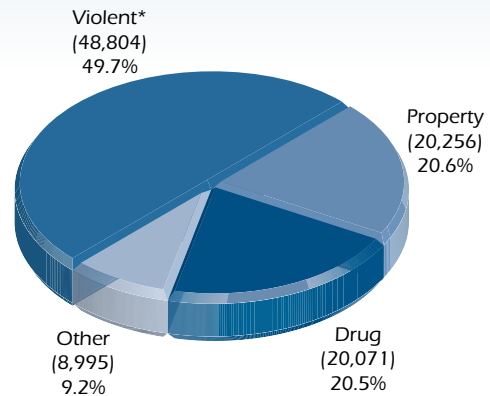
Inmate Population on June 30, 2008

General Characteristics of Population

Category	June 30, 2008	
Total Population	98,192	100.0%
Gender		
Males	91,304	93.0%
Females	6,888	7.0%
Race		
White	45,514	46.4%
Black	48,918	49.8%
Other	3,760	3.8%
Current Age		
17 & Under	302	0.3%
18-24	14,281	14.5%
25-34	30,568	31.1%
35-49	38,898	39.6%
50-59	10,946	11.2%
60+	3,197	3.3%
Prior DC Prison Commitments		
0	52,733	53.7%
1	19,902	20.3%
2	10,796	11.0%
3	6,279	6.4%
4+	8,474	8.6%
Data Unavailable	8	

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

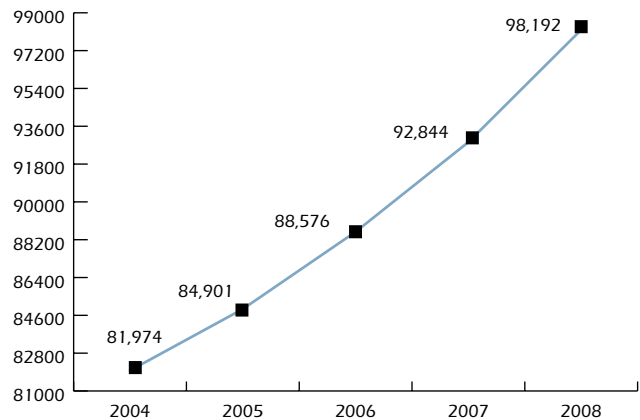
Primary Offense



Data Unavailable = 66

* 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	12,296	12.5%	35.7	27.8
Sexual Offenses	10,442	10.6%	22.1	32.4
Robbery	11,755	12.0%	19.4	26.4
Violent Personal Offenses	12,020	12.3%	10.8	30.3
Burglary	14,073	14.3%	12.1	29.5
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	8,042	8.2%	4.7	33.9
Drug Offenses	20,071	20.5%	5.9	32.6
Weapons	2,908	3.0%	7.8	30.1
Other	6,519	6.6%	4.7	34.7

Data Unavailable = 66

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

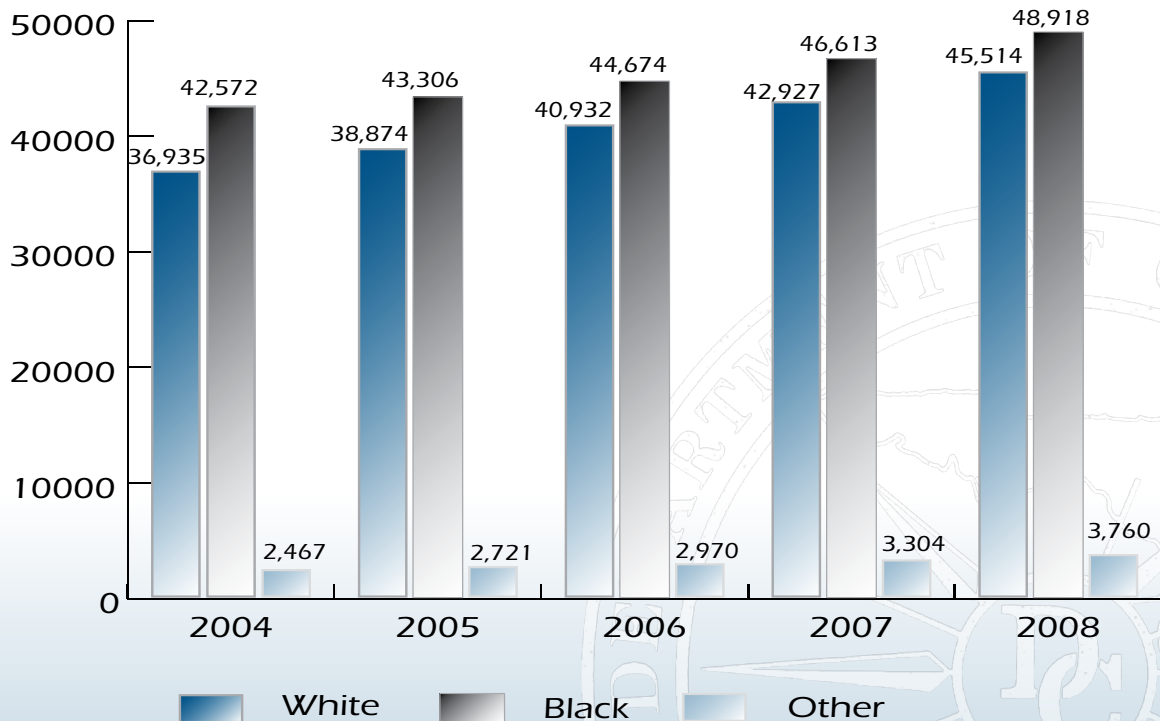
Inmate Population on June 30, 2008

- There are 16,218 more inmates in Florida prisons today than there were five years ago.

Population as of June 30 Compared Over Five Years

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
TOTAL	81,974	84,901	88,576	92,844	98,192
GENDER BREAKDOWN					
Males	76,675	79,221	82,360	86,294	91,304
Females	5,299	5,680	6,216	6,550	6,888
RACE BREAKDOWN					
White	36,935	38,874	40,932	42,927	45,514
Black	42,572	43,306	44,674	46,613	48,918
Other	2,467	2,721	2,970	3,304	3,760
RACE/MALES BREAKDOWN					
White Males	34,202	35,793	37,510	39,163	41,523
Black Males	40,259	40,984	42,174	44,109	46,323
Other Males	2,214	2,444	2,676	3,022	3,458
RACE/FEMALES BREAKDOWN					
White Females	2,733	3,081	3,422	3,764	3,991
Black Females	2,313	2,322	2,500	2,504	2,595
Other Females	253	277	294	282	302

Population by Race On June 30 Compared Over Five Years



Inmate Population on June 30, 2008

Population with Prior Commitments to Florida's Prison System

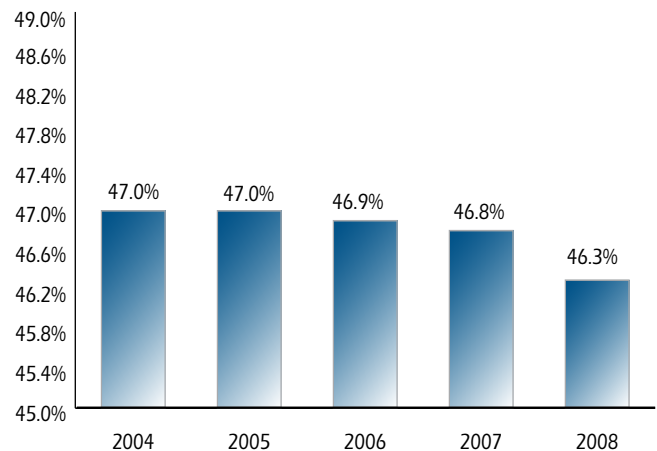
Category	White Males	White Females	Black Males	Black Females	Other Males	Other Females	Total	Percent	Cumulative Percent
None	25,418	2,973	20,001	1,545	2,555	241	52,733	53.7%	53.7%
1	8,093	605	10,175	466	520	43	19,902	20.3%	74.0%
2	3,772	222	6,340	237	215	10	10,796	11.0%	85.0%
3	2,005	107	3,915	150	97	5	6,279	6.4%	91.4%
4+	2,233	84	5,886	197	71	3	8,474	8.6%	100.0%
Data Unavailable	2	0	6	0	0	0	8		
TOTAL	41,523	3,991	46,323	2,595	3,458	302	98,192	100.0%	100.0%

46.3% 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 47.0% in 2004 to 46.3% in 2008.
- The percentage of inmates in prison with a prior commitment (46.3%) is slightly less than last year (46.8%).
- Of the 52,733 (53.7%) inmates in prison on June 30, 2008 who had no prior Florida prison commitments, 53.8% were white, 40.9% were black and 5.3% were other races.
- Of all inmates, 20.3% had been in prison in Florida once before, 11.0% had been in twice before, and 15.0% 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, 2008

This table represents the 67 counties in Florida and the number of inmates in prison on June 30, 2008 who were sentenced from each county or from other states.

Population by County of Commitment

County	Total	Percent	Rank
Alachua	1,599	1.6%	18
Baker	213	0.2%	51
Bay	2,156	2.2%	15
Bradford	200	0.2%	53
Brevard	2,716	2.8%	11
Broward	9,160	9.3%	1
Calhoun	188	0.2%	54
Charlotte	814	0.8%	28
Citrus	655	0.7%	33
Clay	631	0.6%	34
Collier	969	1.0%	26
Columbia	777	0.8%	31
DeSoto	230	0.2%	48
Dixie	111	0.1%	61
Duval	5,843	6.0%	5
Escambia	3,006	3.1%	9
Flagler	220	0.2%	49
Franklin	161	0.2%	56
Gadsden	672	0.7%	32
Gilchrist	27	0.0%	67
Glades	50	0.1%	66
Gulf	109	0.1%	62
Hamilton	127	0.1%	60
Hardee	146	0.1%	57
Hendry	203	0.2%	52
Hernando	572	0.6%	35
Highlands	797	0.8%	29
Hillsborough	8,677	8.8%	2
Holmes	137	0.1%	58
Indian River	797	0.8%	29
Jackson	456	0.5%	39
Jefferson	136	0.1%	59
Lafayette	59	0.1%	65
Lake	1,396	1.4%	20
Lee	2,166	2.2%	14

County	Total	Percent	Rank
Leon	2,279	2.3%	13
Levy	243	0.2%	46
Liberty	70	0.1%	64
Madison	232	0.2%	47
Manatee	1,504	1.5%	19
Marion	2,572	2.6%	12
Martin	1,063	1.1%	23
Miami-Dade	8,633	8.8%	3
Monroe	554	0.6%	36
Nassau	321	0.3%	43
Okaloosa	980	1.0%	25
Okeechobee	345	0.4%	42
Orange	5,113	5.2%	6
Osceola	1,004	1.0%	24
Palm Beach	3,831	3.9%	8
Pasco	1,611	1.6%	17
Pinellas	6,240	6.4%	4
Polk	4,243	4.3%	7
Putnam	544	0.6%	37
St. Johns	540	0.6%	38
St. Lucie	1,228	1.3%	22
Santa Rosa	1,306	1.3%	21
Sarasota	846	0.9%	27
Seminole	1,695	1.7%	16
Sumter	300	0.3%	45
Suwannee	444	0.5%	40
Taylor	219	0.2%	50
Union	72	0.1%	63
Volusia	2,874	2.9%	10
Wakulla	163	0.2%	55
Walton	307	0.3%	44
Washington	349	0.4%	41
Other States	152	0.2%	
Data Unavailable	139		
TOTAL	98,192	100.0%	

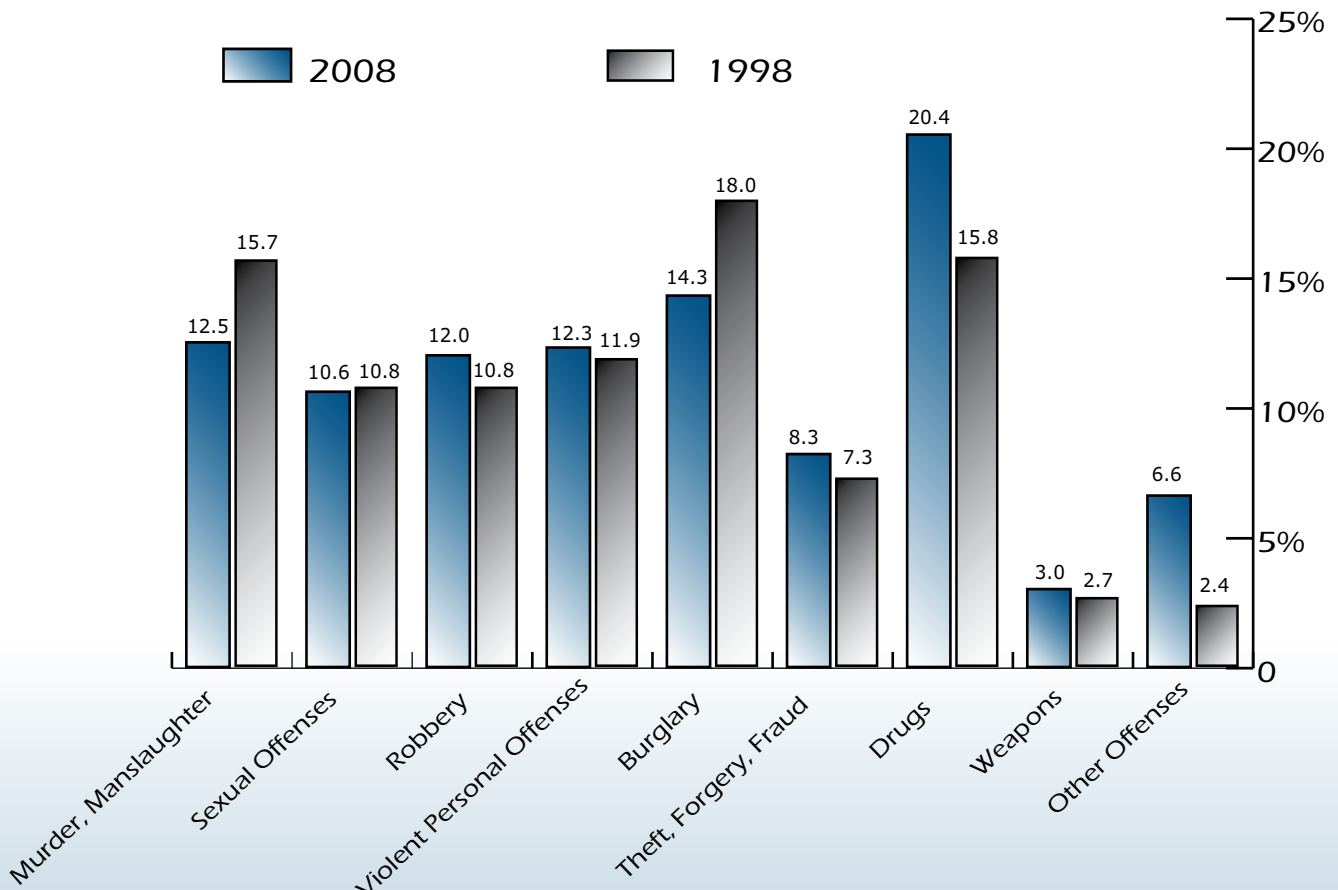
Inmate Population on June 30, 2008

Almost Half of Inmates in Prison on June 30, 2008 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.

- Almost half of inmates (49.7%) in prison on June 30, 2008 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 20.4% of prison inmates.
- The most common categories of primary offense among inmates on June 30, 2008 were the sale, purchase or manufacture of drugs (10.4%), robbery with a weapon (7.8%), and burglary of a dwelling (7.0%).
- 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 27.8 years. (Sentences of life, death and more than 50 years were counted as 50 years for these calculation purposes.)
- The average sentence length for other primary offense groups were: 22.1 years for sexual offenses, 19.4 years for robbery, and 12.1 years for burglary.
- For prison inmates, robbery is the offense type with the youngest average age at offense: 26.4 years.

Primary Offense Type
For Inmates in Prison on June 30, 1998 and 2008



Inmate Population on June 30, 2008

Population by Primary Offenses

Category	White Males	White Females	Black Males	Black Females	Other Males	Other Females	Total	Percent
MURDER, MANSLAUGHTER	5,380	466	5,620	265	512	53	12,296	12.5%
1st Degree Murder	2,631	149	2,908	90	256	12	6,046	6.2%
2nd Degree Murder	1,610	125	2,115	98	162	18	4,128	4.2%
3rd Degree Murder	34	5	53	6	4	1	103	0.1%
Homicide, Other	44	1	41	1	3	0	90	0.1%
Manslaughter	445	67	410	56	44	10	1,032	1.0%
DUI Manslaughter	616	119	93	14	43	12	897	0.9%
SEXUAL OFFENSES	6,474	62	3,431	20	449	6	10,442	10.6%
Capital Sexual Battery	2,032	11	648	2	103	1	2,797	2.9%
Life Sexual Battery	518	0	756	4	39	1	1,318	1.3%
1st Degree Sexual Battery	707	7	413	1	31	1	1,160	1.2%
2nd Degree Sexual Assault	471	5	399	2	52	0	929	0.9%
Sexual Assault, Other	58	0	116	0	1	0	175	0.2%
Lewd, Lascivious Behavior	2,688	39	1,099	11	223	3	4,063	4.1%
ROBBERY	3,706	185	7,350	166	328	20	11,755	12.0%
Robbery with Weapon	2,140	89	5,082	103	225	11	7,650	7.8%
Robbery without Weapon	1,355	77	1,963	55	76	5	3,531	3.6%
Home Invasion, Robbery	211	19	305	8	27	4	574	0.6%
VIOLENT PERSONAL OFFENSES	5,299	438	5,339	455	462	27	12,020	12.3%
Home Invasion, Other	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.0%
Carjacking	254	7	590	12	31	1	895	0.9%
Aggravated Assault	512	22	423	32	42	0	1,031	1.0%
Aggravated Battery	1,259	79	1,372	187	134	5	3,036	3.1%
Assault and Battery on L.E.O.	501	67	709	43	42	3	1,365	1.4%
Assault/Battery, Other	97	8	122	8	5	0	240	0.2%
Aggravated Stalking	100	4	70	3	10	0	187	0.2%
Resisting Arrest with Violence	177	16	242	12	12	1	460	0.5%
Kidnapping	679	22	835	23	81	4	1,644	1.7%
Arson	244	19	118	16	7	2	406	0.4%
Abuse of Children	538	93	203	76	24	8	942	1.0%
Leave Accident, Injury/Death	157	22	50	6	16	0	251	0.3%
DUI, Injury	171	45	16	4	19	0	255	0.3%
Other Violent Offenses	607	34	589	33	39	3	1,305	1.3%

Inmate Population on June 30, 2008

Population by Primary Offenses

Category	White Males	White Females	Black Males	Black Females	Other Males	Other Females	Total	Percent
BURGLARY	7,104	365	5,898	150	525	31	14,073	14.3%
Burglary of Structure	1,627	84	1,220	23	87	4	3,045	3.1%
Burglary of Dwelling	3,483	240	2,716	75	291	17	6,822	7.0%
Armed Burglary	1,112	28	845	20	66	7	2,078	2.1%
Burglary with Assault	725	13	1,029	26	63	3	1,859	1.9%
Burglary/Trespass, Other	157	0	88	6	18	0	269	0.2%
THEFT, FORGERY, FRAUD	4,126	844	2,293	523	207	49	8,042	8.3%
Grand Theft, Other	1,132	285	529	185	77	22	2,230	2.3%
Grand Theft, Automobile	528	56	374	21	21	2	1,002	1.0%
Stolen Property	1,507	148	654	38	74	6	2,427	2.5%
Forgery, Uttering & Counterfeiting	352	170	251	100	15	5	893	0.9%
Worthless Checks	37	16	19	13	0	3	88	0.1%
Fraudulent Practices	330	120	192	74	15	9	740	0.8%
Other Theft, Property Damage	240	49	274	92	5	2	662	0.7%
DRUGS	5,254	1,240	11,957	850	678	92	20,071	20.4%
Drugs, Sale/Purchase/Manufacturing	1,342	368	7,837	530	119	15	10,211	10.4%
Drugs, Trafficking	2,443	317	1,901	114	474	62	5,311	5.4%
Drugs, Possession/Other	1,469	555	2,219	206	85	15	4,549	4.6%
WEAPONS	931	33	1,828	31	83	2	2,908	3.0%
Weapons, Discharging	148	6	191	12	20	0	377	0.4%
Weapons, Possession	781	27	1,637	19	63	2	2,529	2.6%
Weapons, Other	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.0%
OTHER OFFENSES	3,211	358	2,590	135	203	22	6,519	6.6%
Escape	1,036	75	1,173	34	70	7	2395	2.4%
DUI, No Injury	475	55	33	2	16	1	582	0.6%
Traffic, Other	825	100	720	39	54	7	1745	1.8%
Racketeering	131	21	70	15	25	1	263	0.3%
Pollution/Hazardous Materials	3	0	2	0	0	0	5	0.0%
Criminal Justice System *	715	47	572	24	34	3	1395	1.4%
Other	26	60	20	21	4	3	134	0.1%
Data Unavailable	38	0	17	0	11	0	66	
TOTAL	41,523	3,991	46,323	2,595	3,458	302	98,192	100.0%

* 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, 2008

Current Inmate Age

Category	White Males	White Females	Black Males	Black Females	Other Males	Other Females	Total	Percent	Cumulative Percent
16 and Below	10	0	79	3	3	0	95	0.1%	0.1%
17	42	2	156	1	6	0	207	0.2%	0.3%
18	160	3	343	14	24	1	545	0.5%	0.8%
19	427	22	739	26	45	3	1,262	1.3%	2.1%
20 to 24	4,554	392	6,620	319	557	32	12,474	12.7%	14.8%
25 to 29	6,161	666	8,378	451	654	60	16,370	16.7%	31.5%
30 to 34	5,602	568	7,035	399	557	37	14,198	14.5%	46.0%
35 to 39	6,009	676	6,163	370	490	54	13,762	14.0%	60.0%
40 to 44	5,935	662	5,926	435	383	42	13,383	13.6%	73.6%
45 to 49	5,397	545	5,097	342	342	30	11,753	12.0%	85.6%
50 to 54	3,390	276	3,222	146	190	22	7,246	7.4%	93.0%
55 to 59	1,812	101	1,594	59	121	13	3,700	3.8%	96.8%
60 to 64	1,076	54	612	20	40	4	1,806	1.8%	98.6%
65 to 69	543	12	209	6	24	3	797	0.8%	99.4%
70 and Over	405	12	150	4	22	1	594	0.6%	100.0%
TOTAL	41,523	3,991	46,323	2,595	3,458	302	98,192	100.0%	
AVERAGE	38.4	37.3	35.8	36.1	35.2	36.9	36.9		
MEDIAN	38	37	34	36	33	36	36		

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	39	0	17	0	11	0	67	0.1%	0.1%
GT Six Months to 1 Year*	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.0%	0.1%
GT 1, LE 2 Years	6,647	1,448	6,351	827	500	61	15,834	16.1%	16.2%
GT 2, LE 3 Years	5,033	732	5,342	428	421	52	12,008	12.2%	28.4%
GT 3, LE 5 Years	6,661	687	7,395	514	528	47	15,832	16.1%	44.5%
GT 5, LE 10 Years	7,653	520	8,077	396	716	60	17,422	17.7%	66.2%
GT 10, LE 20 Years	6,541	313	7,302	219	560	50	14,985	15.3%	77.5%
GT 20 Years or More	8,947	291	11,839	211	722	32	22,042	22.5%	100.0%
TOTAL	41,523	3,991	46,323	2,595	3,458	302	98,192	100.0%	100.0%
Average**	14.1	6.8	15.6	7.4	14.0	9.7	14.3		
Median**	7.0	3.0	8.0	3.3	7.0	5.0	7.0		

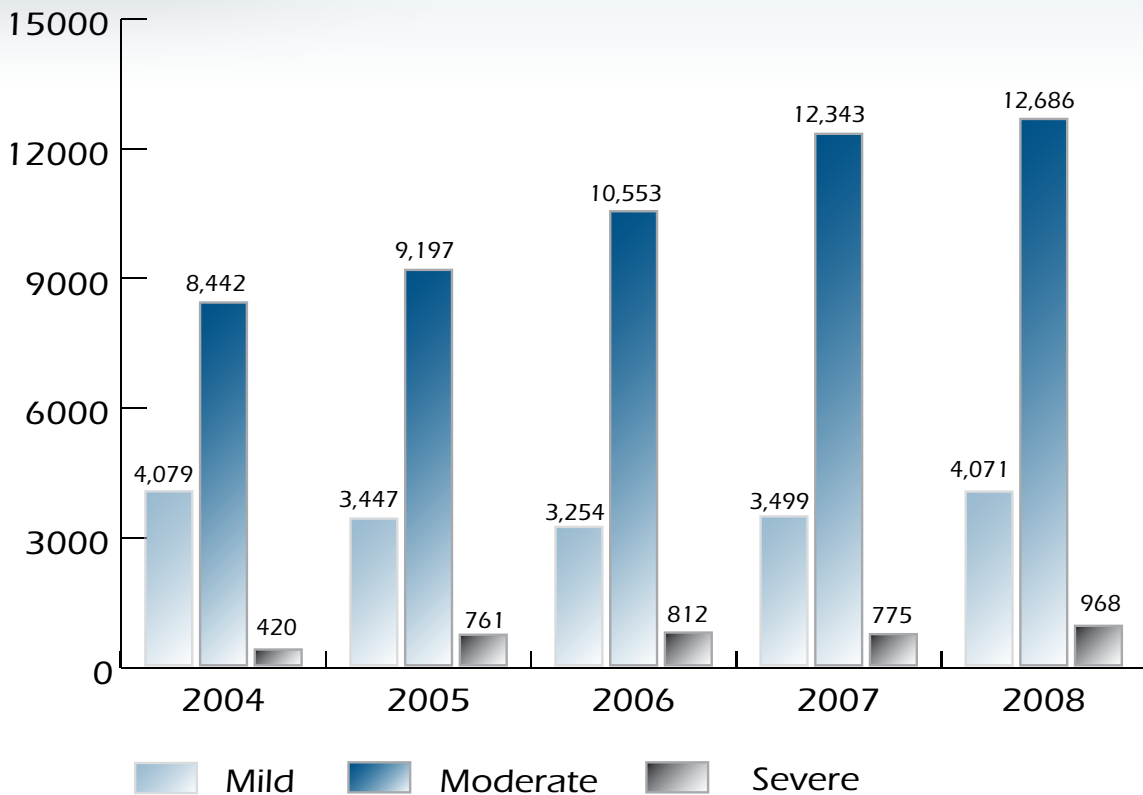
* GT=Greater than.

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

Inmate Population on June 30, 2008

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 18.1% of the inmates receive ongoing mental health care.
- Mental health grades range from S-1 to S-6. S-1 grade (Normal) indicates no significant mental health problems are present. Inmates may need only episodic outpatient care and/or crisis intervention. S-2 grade (Mild) indicates the inmate needs ongoing services of outpatient psychology either intermittent or continuous. S-3 grade (Moderate) indicates inmate needs ongoing services of outpatient psychiatry (case management, group and/or individual counseling, as well as psychiatric or psychiatric Advanced Registered Nurse Practitioner (ARNP) care). Clinical management may require periodic administration of psychotropic medication, although the inmate may exercise her/his right to refuse the medication. S-4, S-5 and S-6 grades (Severe) indicate inpatient mental health services in a transitional care unit (TCU), a crisis stabilization unit (CSU), or an assignment to the Corrections Mental Health Institution (CMHI).
- Over a five year period, the percentage of the prison population without significant mental health problems has remained relatively stable: 84.0% in 2004; 84.2% in 2005; 83.5% in 2006; 82.1% in 2007; and 81.9% in 2008.
- During that five-year period, the percentage of women falling into the moderately impaired category has fluctuated, but showed a decrease the past year: 27.2% in 2004; 33.6% in 2005; 36.3% in 2006; 38.6% in 2007; and 34.7% in 2008.
- In comparison, the number of males considered moderately impaired has remained relatively stable: 9.3% in 2004; 9.2% in 2005; 10.1% in 2006; 11.5% in 2007; and 11.3% in 2008.

Inmate Population on June 30, 2008

Most Confirmed Alien Inmates (61.6%) 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, 2008, Florida prisons held 5,523 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 (61.6%) in prison on June 30, 2008, were serving time for violent crimes.

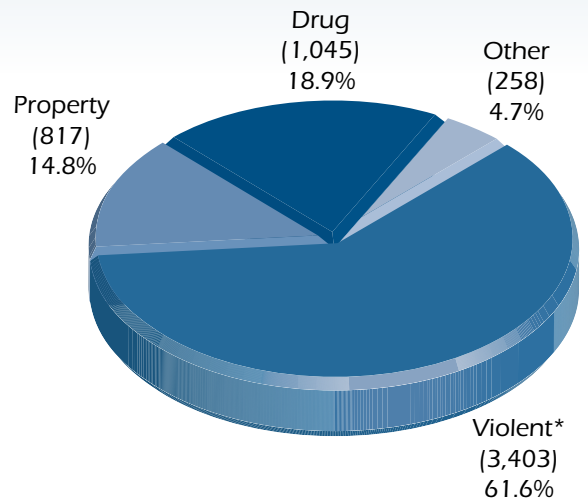
Over one-fifth (21.3%) of confirmed aliens were serving time for murder or manslaughter, and (18.9%) were serving time for drug crimes.

Cuba is the single country with the largest number of confirmed aliens in Florida's prison system: 1,923 (34.8%) on June 30, 2008.

Mexico (1,128 or 20.4%) and Jamaica (439 or 8.0%) together account for more than one of every four aliens in Florida prisons.

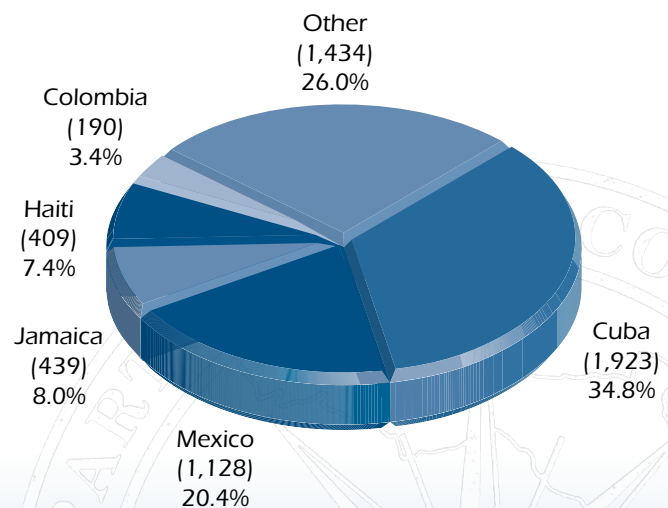
Honduras, Nicaragua, the Bahamas, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Canada combined, accounted for 14.1% of confirmed aliens in Florida prisons on June 30, 2008.

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



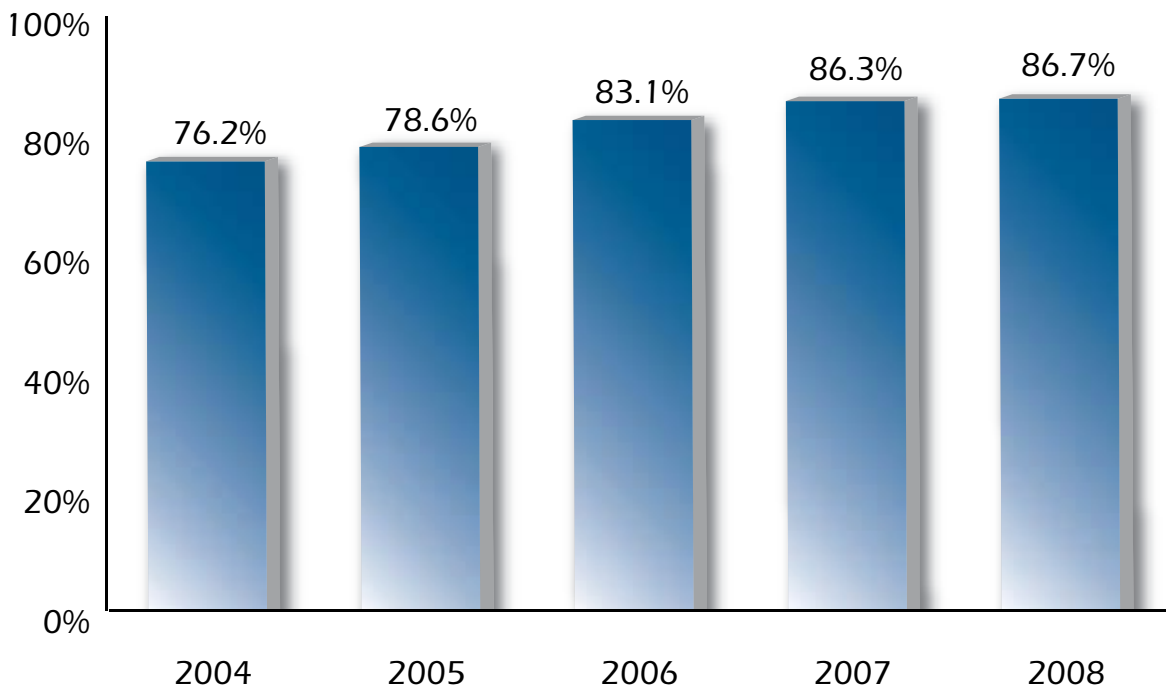
Inmate Population on June 30, 2008

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, 2008, 86.7% 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 76.2% in 2004 to 86.7% in 2008.

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



Inmate Population on June 30, 2008

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, 2008. 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 6.3 for inmates who were admitted to prison in FY 2007-08.
- The bottom table groups the grade levels of the June 30, 2008 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 (64.5%) had not achieved GED Prep literacy skills (scored less than the ninth-grade level).
- Only 35.5% 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, 2008)

Grade Level	Males	Females	Total	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 - 5	33,651	1,946	35,597	39.2%	39.2%
6	9,631	708	10,339	11.4%	50.6%
7	5,839	530	6,369	7.0%	57.6%
8	5,788	524	6,312	6.9%	64.5%
9	9,189	758	9,947	10.9%	75.4%
10	3,800	340	4,140	4.6%	80.0%
11	6,105	668	6,773	7.4%	87.4%
12	10,282	1,181	11,463	12.6%	100.0%
Data Unavailable	7,019	233	7,252		
TOTAL	91,304	6,888	98,192	100.0%	100.0%
Median	6.7	8.2	6.9		

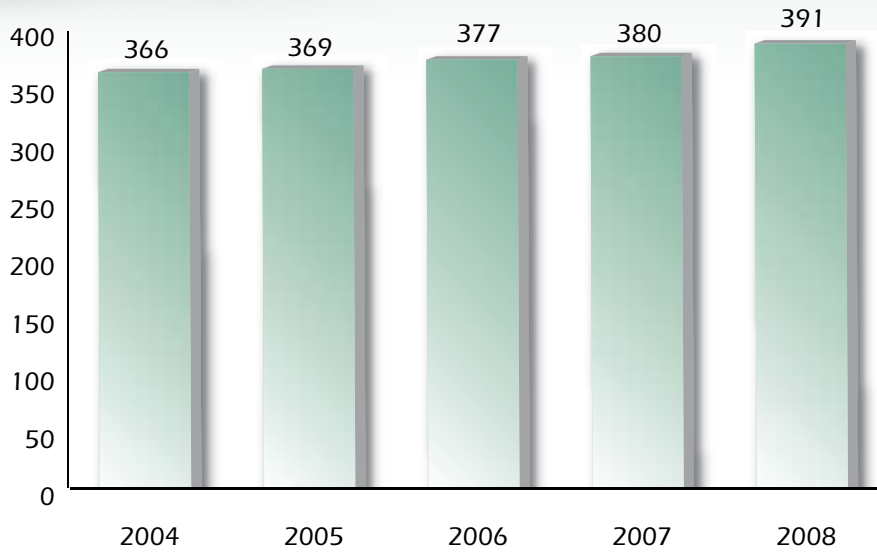
Tested Literacy Skill Level
(Most Recent Tests of Adult Basic Education [TABE] as of June 30, 2008)

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)	10,272	653	22,023	1,194	1,356	99	35,597	39.2%	39.2%
Functional Literacy (6.0-8.9)	9,183	964	11,476	726	599	72	23,020	25.3%	64.5%
GED Prep (9.0-12.9)	18,346	2,250	10,328	598	702	99	32,323	35.5%	100.0%
Missing	3,722	124	2,496	77	801	32	7,252		
TOTAL	41,523	3,991	46,323	2,595	3,458	302	98,192	100.0%	100.0%
Median	8.6	9.7	5.9	6.2	5.9	7.3	6.9		



Death Row from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008

Death Row Population on June 30 Compared Over Five Years



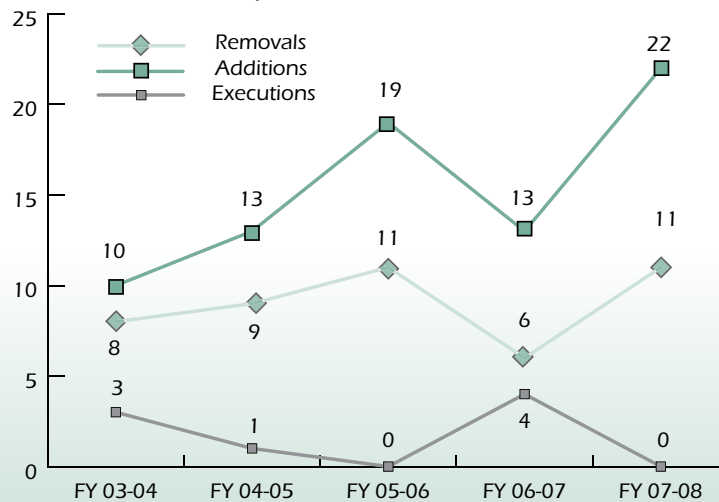
No Inmates Were Executed in FY 2007-08

- On June 30, 2008, there were 391 inmates on Florida's death row.
- Florida administers execution by electric chair or lethal injection. Lethal injection became an option for death row inmates in FY 1999-00.
- The first inmate to die by lethal injection was Terry Sims on February 23, 2000.
- While tobacco was banned inside Florida prisons

on January 1, 2000, death row inmates were exempted from this rule since they have no access to designated smoking areas.

- The executioner is an anonymous, private citizen who is paid \$150 cash per execution.
- A death row cell is 6 X 9 X 9.5 feet high.
- No death row inmates were executed in FY 2007-2008.

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



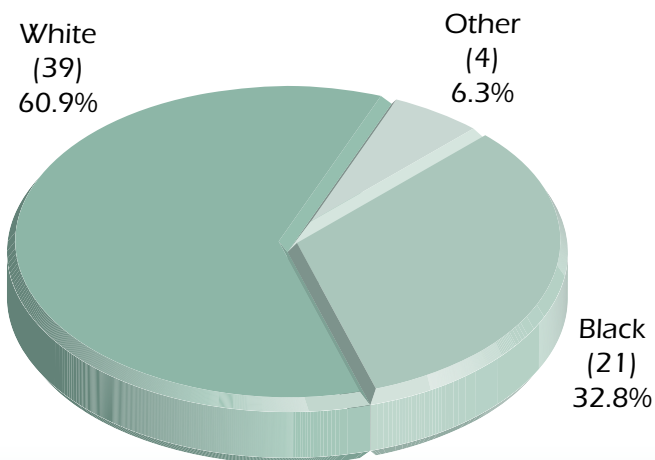
Death Row from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Gender					
Males	365	368	376	379	389
Females	1	1	1	1	2
Race					
Black	126	127	132	132	137
White	230	231	234	237	241
Other	10	11	11	11	13
Race/Gender					
White Males	229	230	233	236	239
Black Males	126	127	132	132	137
Other Males	10	11	11	11	13
White Females	1	1	1	1	2
Black Females	0	0	0	0	0
Other Females	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	366	369	377	380	391

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.

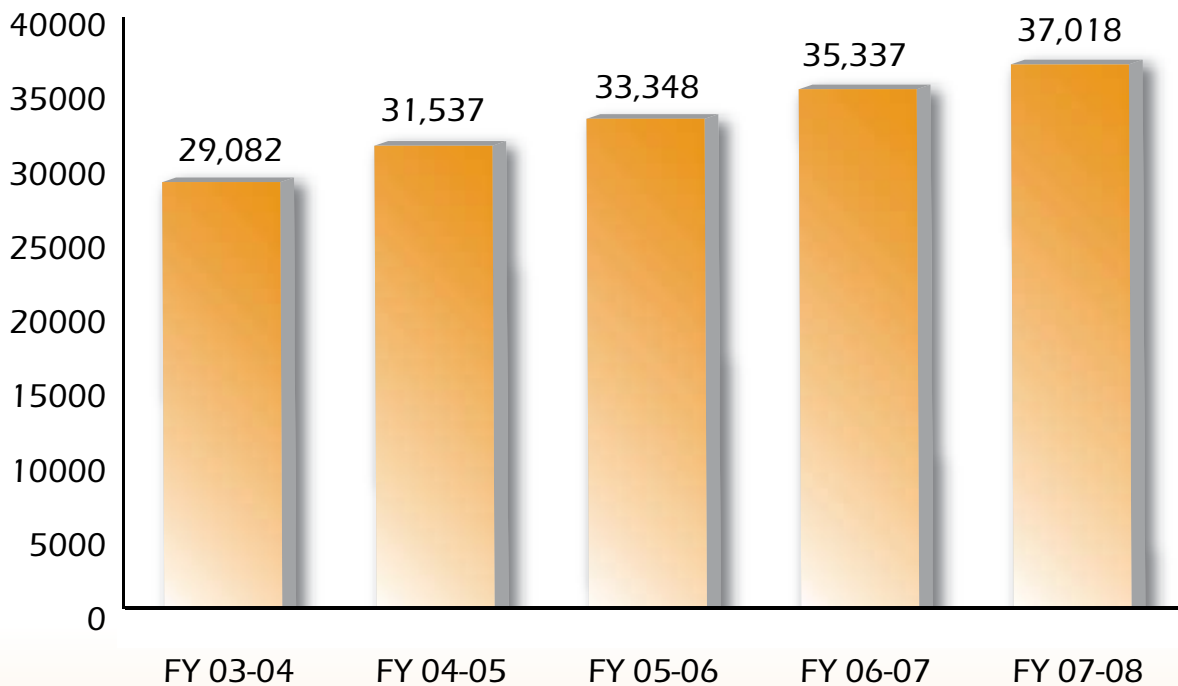
Inmates Released from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008

37,018 Inmates Released

This section includes statistics on the number of inmates who were released from the Florida prison system during the period of July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008. 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 2007-08, 37,018 offenders were released from Florida's prisons.
- Most of them (23,888 or 64.5%) were released because their sentences expired.
- 12.6% (4,661) were released to probation or community control.
- 14.6% (5,414) were released to conditional release supervision, a type of supervision for more serious offenders.
- The majority of offenders released in FY 2007-08 were white (18,166 or 49.1%) and male (32,749 or 88.5%).
- Almost 40% were between the ages of 35 and 49 (14,675).
- Over one-fourth were serving time for violent offenses (10,147).

Permanent Inmate Releases
Compared Over Five Years

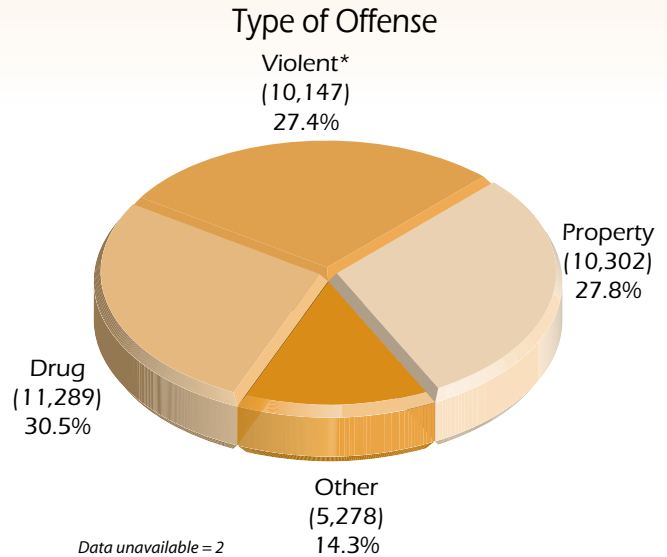


Inmates Released from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008

General Characteristics of Releases

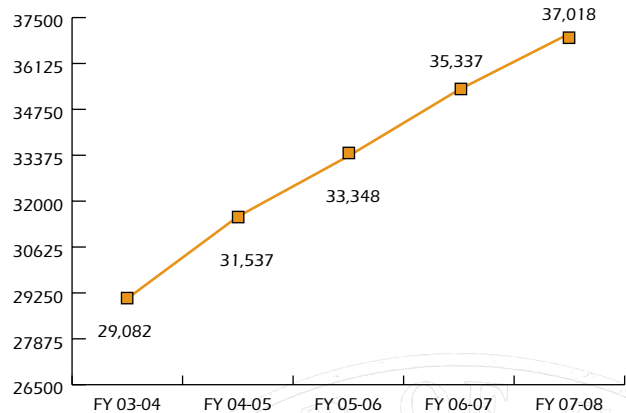
Category	FY 2007-08	
Total Releases	37,018	100.0%
Gender		
Males	32,749	88.5%
Females	4,269	11.5%
Race		
White	18,166	49.1%
Black	17,692	47.8%
Other	1,160	3.1%
Age at Release		
17 & Under	56	0.2%
18-24	6,074	16.4%
25-34	12,066	32.6%
35-49	14,675	39.6%
50-59	3,459	9.3%
60+	688	1.9%
Prior DC Prison Commitments		
0	20,105	54.3%
1	7,589	20.5%
2	3,939	10.7%
3	2,244	6.1%
4+	3,124	8.4%
Unknown	17	

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	761	2.1%	18.0	41.7
Sexual Offenses	1,600	4.3%	9.0	40.4
Robbery	2,254	6.1%	7.6	33.6
Violent Personal Offenses	4,996	13.5%	3.4	35.3
Burglary	4,903	13.3%	4.2	33.9
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	5,733	15.5%	2.3	36.4
Drug Offenses	11,289	30.5%	2.6	35.6
Weapons	1,126	3.0%	3.0	34.1
Other	4,354	11.8%	2.0	37.2

Data Unavailable = 2

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

Inmates Released from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008

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 07)	2nd Quarter (Oct - Dec 07)	3rd Quarter (Jan - Mar 08)	4th Quarter (Apr - Jun 08)	Total
Expiration of Sentence	5,906	6,001	5,846	6,135	23,888
Released to Probation/ Community Control	1,148	1,241	1,118	1,154	4,661
Parole*	15	3	8	13	39
Conditional Release*	1,329	1,434	1,292	1,359	5,414
Death	58	77	87	73	295
Conditional and Control Release Reinstated*	38	34	34	32	138
Conditional Medical Release*	1	4	2	3	10
Other Releases**	622	650	626	675	2,573
Permanent Release Subtotal	9,117	9,444	9,013	9,444	37,018
TEMPORARY RELEASES	1st Quarter (Jul - Sep 07)	2nd Quarter (Oct - Dec 07)	3rd Quarter (Jan - Mar 08)	4th Quarter (Apr - Jun 08)	Total
Other Temporary Releases***	117	79	108	84	388
Escapes	53	23	25	29	130
Out to Court	2,849	2,706	2,842	2,721	11,118
Temporary Release Subtotal	3,019	2,808	2,975	2,834	11,636
TOTAL PERMANENT RELEASES/ TEMPORARY RELEASES	12,136	12,252	11,988	12,278	48,654

* 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, 2007 to June 30, 2008

Release From Prison By Type of Offense
(Total = 37,018)

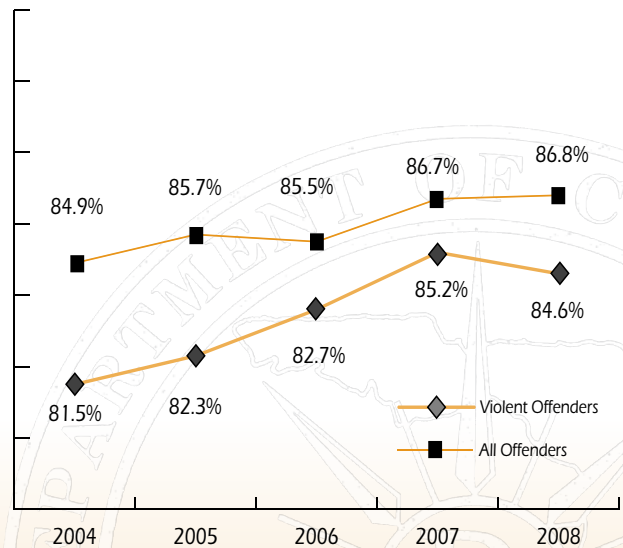
Type of Offense	Average Number of Months Served	Average % of Sentence Served*
Murder, Manslaughter	115.7	76.3
Sexual Offenses	65.3	77.7
Robbery	64.7	84.5
Violent Personal Offenses	33.2	87.2
Burglary	40.8	86.6
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	22.9	87.0
Drug Offenses	26.2	87.4
Weapons	31.7	89.8
Other	21.1	87.2
Total	33.5	86.8

*Including County Jail Time Served

Facts about Time Served...

- In the last month of the fiscal year (June 2008), offenders released from Florida's prisons were serving an average of 86.8% 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 84.6% in June 2008.
- The average percentage of sentence served for released offenders has increased in the last five years, from 84.9% in June 2004 to 86.8% in June 2008.

Average Percentage of Sentence Served in June Compared Over Five Years



Inmates Released from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008

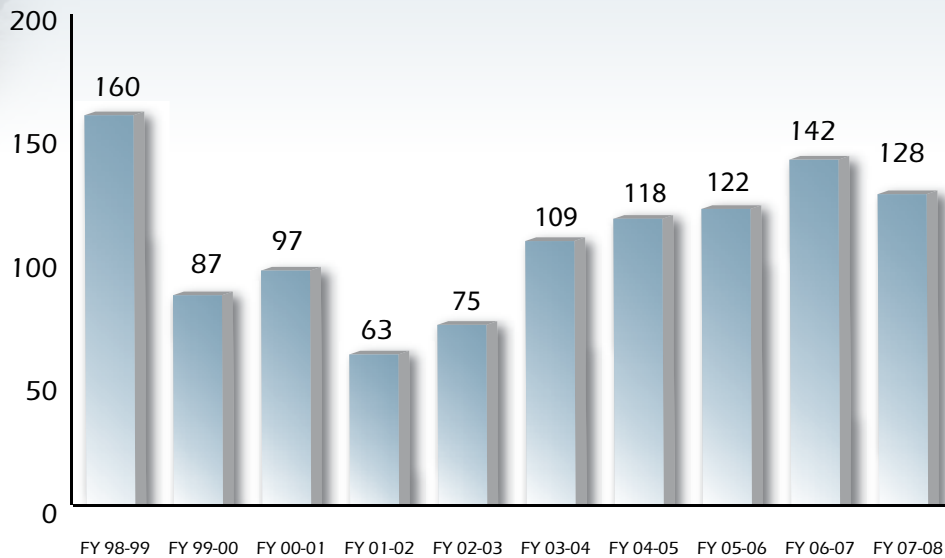
County of Release	Primary Offense									Total
	Murder, Man-slaughter	Sexual Offenses	Robbery	Violent Personal Offenses	Burglary	Theft/ Forgery/ Fraud	Drug Offenses	Weapons	Other	
ALACHUA	9	20	48	124	95	82	219	18	76	691
BAKER	0	3	1	9	6	8	24	4	11	66
BAY	2	25	19	92	90	144	260	17	100	749
BRADFORD	4	7	2	15	16	16	24	4	11	99
BREVARD	10	36	43	127	136	183	293	20	157	1,005
BROWARD	54	49	192	291	382	296	1,007	69	259	2,599
CALHOUN	1	3	0	5	4	7	12	2	12	46
CHARLOTTE	0	7	11	34	24	27	62	6	32	203
CITRUS	4	7	10	22	26	30	55	9	35	198
CLAY	4	19	5	23	29	31	27	4	33	175
COLLIER	1	11	13	42	28	30	65	5	21	216
COLUMBIA	6	7	23	24	33	42	93	11	31	270
MIAMI-DADE	104	74	254	311	429	306	573	109	156	2,316
DESOTO	8	13	1	12	7	8	33	5	8	95
DIXIE	1	2	2	6	2	8	21	1	1	44
DUVAL	50	100	143	214	273	307	472	99	206	1,864
ESCAMBIA	14	38	54	164	115	180	278	15	198	1,056
FLAGLER	0	6	4	12	8	9	20	1	8	68
FRANKLIN	1	1	1	5	4	9	21	1	2	45
GADSDEN	4	12	9	59	36	41	76	4	17	258
GILCHRIST	0	1	1	3	8	5	11	2	1	32
GLADES	1	1	3	6	1	1	3	0	4	20
GULF	0	2	2	6	5	6	24	1	7	53
HAMILTON	0	3	2	3	8	7	21	3	2	49
HARDEE	2	5	4	6	7	8	12	0	13	57
HENDRY	0	4	3	16	13	11	23	5	13	88
HERNANDO	7	15	17	33	31	43	67	13	27	253
HIGHLANDS	1	7	9	24	14	39	87	5	40	226
HILLSBOROUGH	45	56	168	414	400	540	1,297	91	470	3,481
HOLMES	0	2	2	3	6	10	21	4	4	52
INDIAN RIVER	11	12	8	29	22	30	78	6	31	227
JACKSON	0	6	8	20	11	17	41	5	13	121
JEFFERSON	0	2	5	7	6	5	24	1	6	56
LAFAYETTE	0	0	1	2	2	2	5	1	2	15
LAKE	7	17	12	65	63	71	176	17	44	472
LEE	10	23	54	74	88	88	150	25	62	574

Inmates Released from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008

County of Release	Primary Offense									Total
	Murder, Man-slaughter	Sexual Offenses	Robbery	Violent Personal Offenses	Burglary	Theft/ Forgery/ Fraud	Drug Offenses	Weapons	Other	
LEVY	2	7	1	18	18	13	35	4	10	108
LIBERTY	0	0	0	2	2	4	6	1	3	18
MADISON	2	3	6	8	10	9	20	1	4	63
MANATEE	11	23	40	50	55	65	140	16	59	459
MARION	11	32	45	142	119	199	291	22	116	977
MARTIN	1	4	7	23	16	28	76	3	29	187
MONROE	4	6	3	18	20	33	54	1	9	148
NASSAU	1	4	6	19	12	18	34	1	9	104
OKALOOSA	2	14	24	69	34	57	114	9	54	377
OKEECHOBEE	0	4	6	16	17	18	36	3	13	113
ORANGE	26	115	160	214	215	227	473	67	171	1,668
OSCEOLA	5	25	30	72	70	66	149	9	43	469
PALM BEACH	24	30	96	128	186	145	294	44	121	1,068
PASCO	6	25	37	103	105	137	167	26	115	721
PINELLAS	31	107	109	263	197	305	742	77	220	2,051
POLK	17	51	83	226	254	378	688	52	346	2,095
PUTNAM	6	5	12	20	22	29	68	3	20	185
ST. JOHNS	3	8	16	34	24	36	85	1	18	225
ST. LUCIE	16	19	27	77	58	92	234	17	58	598
SANTA ROSA	2	10	7	32	28	28	38	2	31	178
SARASOTA	3	23	26	59	55	64	94	9	51	384
SEMINOLE	7	16	17	59	54	64	99	6	41	363
SUMTER	3	2	5	15	10	17	56	4	19	131
SUWANNEE	3	2	3	18	19	26	44	5	13	133
TAYLOR	0	1	1	17	13	12	17	3	11	75
UNION	1	5	1	4	1	6	11	2	4	35
VOLUSIA	18	40	63	185	143	129	306	26	128	1,038
WAKULLA	0	3	2	16	9	9	11	4	8	62
WALTON	0	14	2	14	9	18	37	3	16	113
WASHINGTON	4	6	1	16	5	17	34	3	8	94
88	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	5
98-OUT OF STATE	110	211	194	549	545	603	778	82	372	3,444
99-UNKNOWN	63	147	45	56	43	43	134	18	42	589
Total	761	1,600	2,254	4,996	4,903	5,733	11,289	1,126	4,356	37,018

Escapes from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008

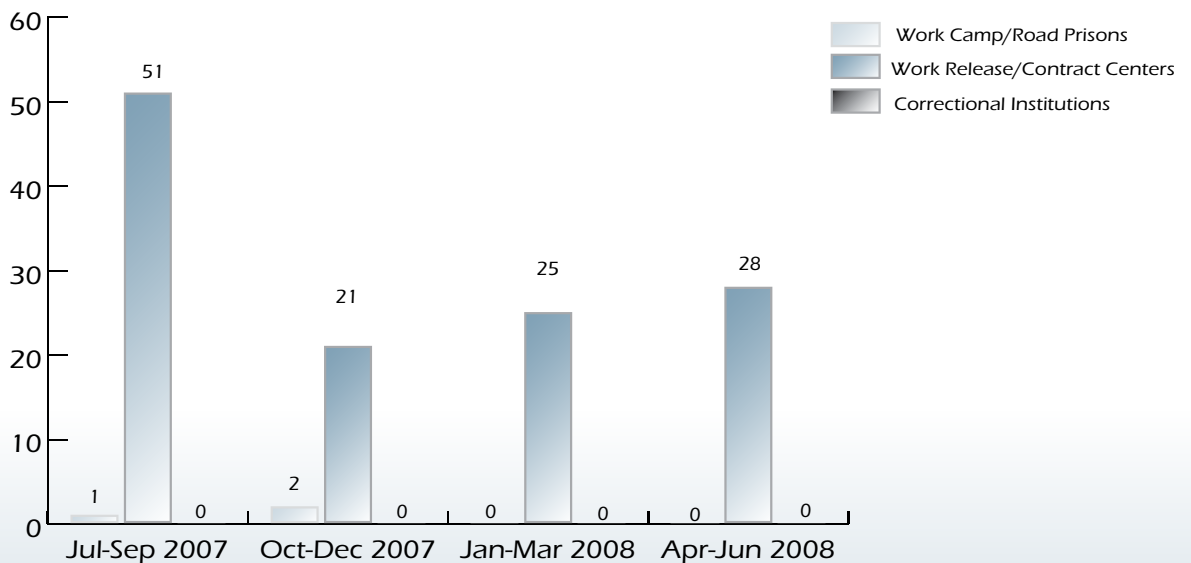
Escapes from Florida Prisons Compared Over Ten Years



Escape Report Summary

- In FY 2007-08, there were 128 completed escapes, and 125 (97.7%) where the escapee was recaptured as of July 17, 2008. Of the 125 escapees who were recaptured, 56 (44.8%) were recaptured within 24 hours of their escape.
- None of the 128 escapes were from a state prison facility; 125 (97.7%) escapes were from non-secure work release/contract centers; 3 (2.3%) escapes were from a work camp/road prison.
- There were 2 attempted (and foiled) escapes in FY 2007-08.
- 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 2,556 Correctional Probation Officers responsible for the supervision of over 158,000 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 lim-

ited 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;
- Prohibited from viewing, owning or possessing any obscene, pornographic, or sexually stimulating visual or auditory material;



Community Supervision Overview: Defining the Types of Supervision

- 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, 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.

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, 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.

Community Supervision Admissions from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008

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.

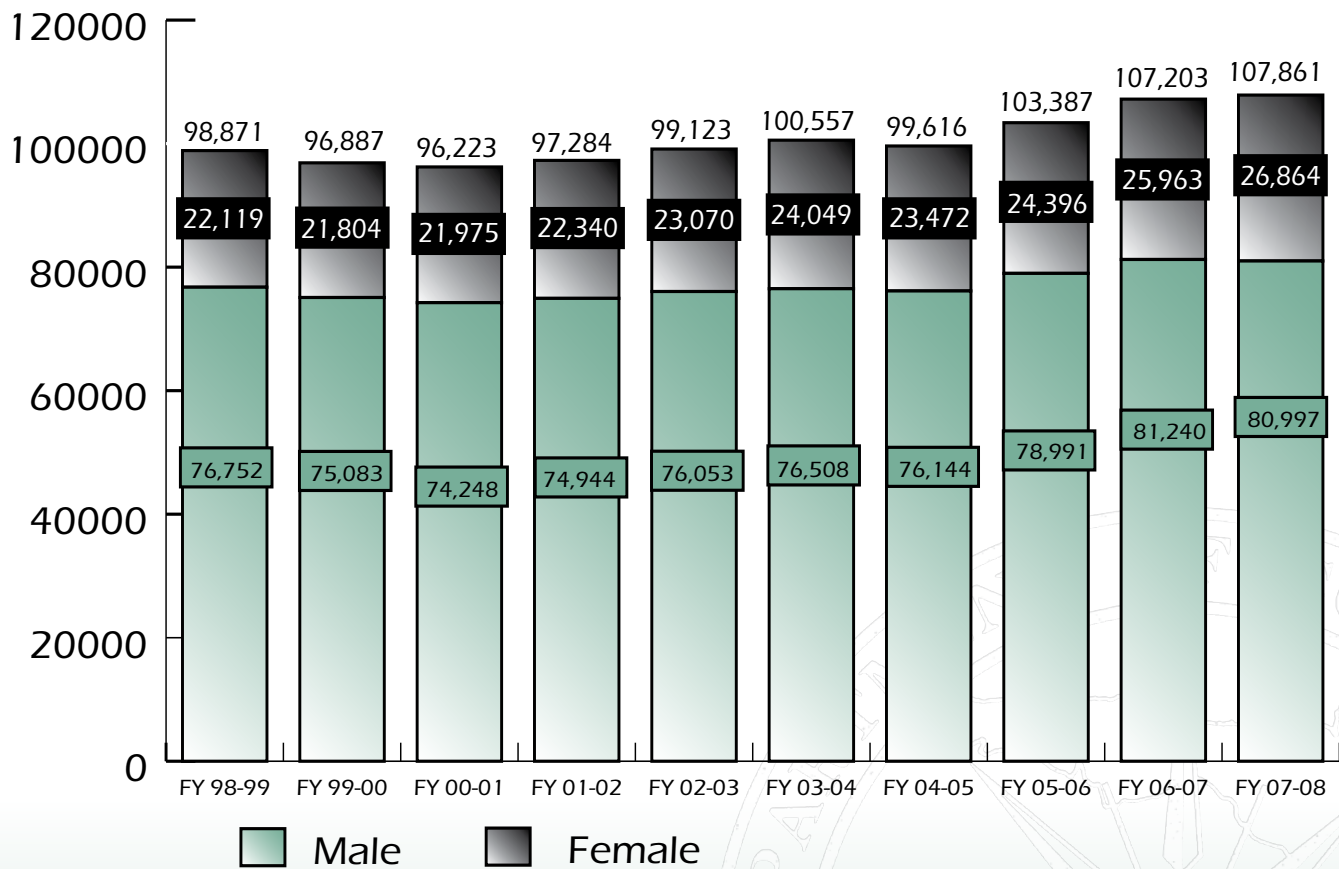
Supervision sentences include:

- 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, 2007 to June 30, 2008. 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



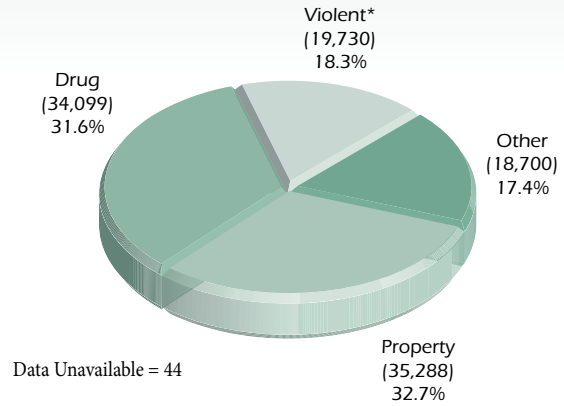


Community Supervision Admissions from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008

General Characteristics of Admissions

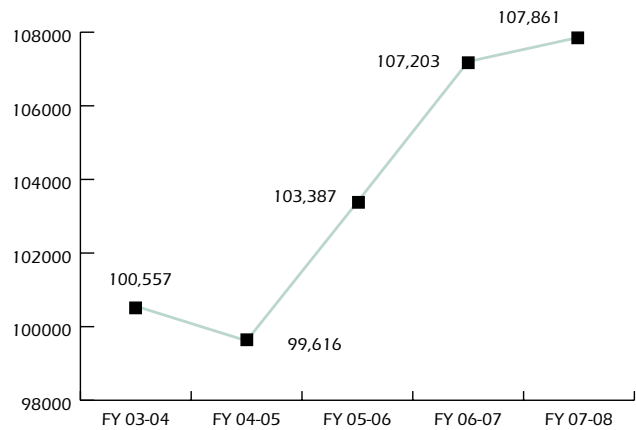
Category	FY 2007-08	
Total Admissions	107,861	100.0%
Gender		
Males	80,997	75.1%
Females	26,864	24.9%
Race		
White	65,199	60.4%
Black	36,483	33.8%
Other	6,163	5.7%
Unknown	16	
Age at Admission		
17 & Under	821	0.8%
18-24	33,811	31.3%
25-34	31,790	29.5%
35-49	32,186	29.8%
50-59	7,442	6.9%
60+	1,808	1.7%
Data Unavailable	3	
Prior DC Supervision Commitments		
0	61,649	57.2%
1	22,898	21.2%
2	10,455	9.7%
3	5,703	5.3%
4+	7,156	6.6%

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	558	0.5%	7.5	29.0
Sexual offenses	1,627	1.5%	6.0	32.4
Robbery	2,652	2.5%	3.6	25.5
Violent Personal offenses	14,085	13.1%	2.5	32.5
Burglary	9,696	9.0%	2.6	26.9
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	26,067	24.2%	2.3	31.5
Drug offenses	34,099	31.6%	2.0	31.8
Weapons	2,473	2.3%	2.1	29.4
Other	16,560	15.3%	1.9	34.2

Data Unavailable = 44

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

Community Supervision Admissions from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008

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 2007-08 for probation (68,102 or 63.1%), drug offender probation (12,174 or 11.3%), or community control (8,277 or 7.7%).
- Conditional release accounted for most (5,134 or 63.2%) of the post release supervision admissions, followed by addiction recovery supervision (2,139 or 26.4%) and parole (812 or 10.0%).

Admissions by Quarter

SUPERVISION TYPE	1st Quarter (Jul - Sep 07)	2nd Quarter (Oct - Dec 07)	3rd Quarter (Jan - Mar 08)	4th Quarter (Apr - Jun 08)	Total	Percent
ORIGINAL SENTENCE						
Probation Total	17,157	16,245	17,380	17,320	68,102	63.1%
Felony Probation	15,793	14,989	15,762	15,679	62,222	57.7%
Misdemeanor Probation	884	771	1,095	1,105	3,855	3.6%
Administrative Probation	231	209	258	283	981	0.9%
Sex Offender Probation	249	276	265	253	1,043	1.0%
Drug Offender Probation Total	3,316	2,951	3,069	2,838	12,174	11.3%
Community Control Total	2,017	2,014	2,075	2,171	8,277	7.7%
Community Control	1,977	1,985	2,043	2,140	8,145	7.6%
Community Control Sex Offender	40	29	32	31	132	0.1%
Pretrial Intervention Total	2,712	2,521	2,949	3,009	11,191	10.4%
Pretrial Intervention	1,742	1,650	1,930	1,881	7,203	6.7%
Pretrial Intervention - Drug Court	970	871	1,019	1,128	3,988	3.7%
ORIGINAL SENTENCE TOTAL	25,202	23,731	25,473	25,338	99,744	92.5%
POST-PRISON RELEASE						
Parole Total	190	206	216	200	812	0.8%
Florida Parole	11	3	7	16	37	0.0%
Other State Parole	179	203	209	182	773	0.7%
Unknown Parole	0	0	0	2	2	0.0%
Conditional Release Total	1,291	1,357	1,220	1,266	5,134	4.8%
Addiction Recovery Total	512	557	498	572	2,139	2.0%
Other Post-Prison Release Total	2	13	11	6	32	0.0%
POST-PRISON RELEASE TOTAL	1,995	2,133	1,945	2,044	8,117	7.5%
GRAND TOTAL	27,197	25,864	27,418	27,382	107,861	100.0%



Community Supervision Admissions from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008

Admissions by Race/Gender

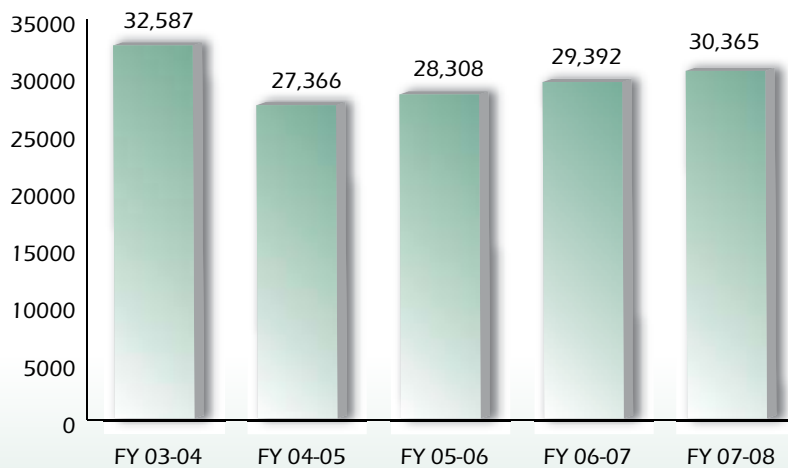
Category	Original Sentence				Post-Prison Release				Total	Percent
	Probation	Drug Offender Probation	Community Control	Pretrial Intervention	Parole	Conditional Release	Addiction Recovery	Other Post-Prison Release		
White Males	30,633	5,285	3,758	4,766	423	1,868	1,157	12	47,902	44.4%
White Females	9,854	2,485	1,294	3,091	57	71	445	0	17,297	16.0%
Black Males	17,462	3,216	2,286	1,487	217	2,943	393	15	28,019	26.0%
Black Females	5,845	697	595	1,090	17	140	76	3	8,463	7.9%
Other Males	3,568	419	298	527	90	103	59	0	5,064	4.7%
Other Females	726	71	45	230	8	8	9	2	1,099	1.0%
Data Unavailable	14	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	17	
TOTAL	68,102	12,174	8,277	11,191	812	5,134	2,139	32	107,861	100.0%

More than One-quarter (28.2%) 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 a officer to address the broader range of

problems that they present. For example, Youthful Offenders often lack job skills and have more 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 (28.2%) of those admitted to community supervision in FY 2007-08 were under the age of 24.

Admissions of Offenders Under Age 24 Compared Over Five Years



Community Supervision Admissions from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008

Average Age of Offenders Admitted To Community Supervision was 32.4

- Less than one percent of offenders admitted to community supervision in FY 2007-08 were 17 years or younger, and just over 32% 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	134	9	53	6	0	0	0	0	202	0.2%
17	453	42	108	14	1	0	1	0	619	0.6%
18	2,516	313	310	746	2	1	3	0	3,891	3.6%
19	3,659	548	476	1,060	2	0	10	0	5,755	5.3%
20 to 24	15,610	2,713	2,002	3,178	79	157	423	3	24,165	22.4%
25 to 29	11,945	2,268	1,469	1,742	134	495	436	1	18,490	17.2%
30 to 34	8,481	1,532	1,018	1,146	128	679	312	4	13,300	12.3%
35 to 39	7,542	1,462	864	990	129	1,002	289	7	12,285	11.4%
40 to 44	6,673	1,301	727	852	117	1,053	298	5	11,026	10.2%
45 to 49	5,336	1,055	627	673	94	880	205	5	8,875	8.2%
50 to 54	3,063	580	324	407	58	518	103	2	5,055	4.7%
55 to 59	1,495	227	161	199	40	226	35	3	2,386	2.2%
60 to 64	691	78	60	109	12	70	20	2	1,042	1.0%
65 to 69	290	33	42	38	10	31	2	0	446	0.4%
70 and Over	211	13	36	30	6	22	2	0	320	0.3%
Data Unavailable	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	
TOTAL	68,102	12,174	8,277	11,191	812	5,134	2,139	32	107,861	100.0%
AVERAGE	32.1	32.4	31.4	29.8	38.0	40.7	34.1	41.3	32.4	
MEDIAN	29.0	30.0	28.0	26.0	37.0	41.0	33.0	41.5	30.0	



Community Supervision Admissions from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008

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	Rank
Alachua	1,743	1.6%	22
Baker	160	0.2%	57
Bay	1,782	1.7%	21
Bradford	235	0.2%	52
Brevard	3,563	3.3%	8
Broward	10,651	9.9%	1
Calhoun	138	0.1%	60
Charlotte	1,285	1.2%	27
Citrus	702	0.7%	32
Clay	644	0.6%	35
Collier	1,266	1.2%	28
Columbia	606	0.6%	36
DeSoto	276	0.3%	49
Dixie	140	0.1%	59
Duval	2,530	2.4%	12
Escambia	2,490	2.3%	13
Flagler	336	0.3%	45
Franklin	169	0.2%	56
Gadsden	545	0.5%	38
Gilchrist	96	0.1%	65
Glades	66	0.1%	67
Gulf	98	0.1%	64
Hamilton	137	0.1%	61
Hardee	172	0.2%	55
Hendry	294	0.3%	48
Hernando	1,314	1.2%	26
Highlands	769	0.7%	31
Hillsborough	10,308	9.6%	2
Holmes	188	0.2%	54
Indian River	557	0.5%	37
Jackson	369	0.3%	42
Jefferson	108	0.1%	62
Lafayette	68	0.1%	66
Lake	1,957	1.8%	20
Lee	2,591	2.4%	11

County	Total	Percent	Rank
Leon	2,103	2.0%	17
Levy	324	0.3%	46
Liberty	102	0.1%	63
Madison	153	0.1%	58
Manatee	1,637	1.5%	25
Marion	2,113	2.0%	16
Martin	679	0.6%	34
Miami-Dade	7,997	7.4%	3
Monroe	683	0.6%	33
Nassau	368	0.3%	43
Okaloosa	1,708	1.6%	23
Okeechobee	390	0.4%	40
Orange	5,221	4.8%	5
Osceola	1,643	1.5%	24
Palm Beach	3,647	3.4%	7
Pasco	2,152	2.0%	15
Pinellas	7,370	6.8%	4
Polk	4,864	4.5%	6
Putnam	428	0.4%	39
St. Johns	812	0.8%	30
St. Lucie	2,064	1.9%	18
Santa Rosa	898	0.8%	29
Sarasota	2,021	1.9%	19
Seminole	2,379	2.2%	14
Sumter	295	0.3%	47
Suwannee	386	0.4%	41
Taylor	209	0.2%	53
Union	64	0.1%	68
Volusia	2,752	2.6%	10
Wakulla	244	0.2%	51
Walton	360	0.3%	44
Washington	268	0.3%	50
Other States	3,140	2.9%	9
Data Unavailable	34		
TOTAL	107,861	100.0%	

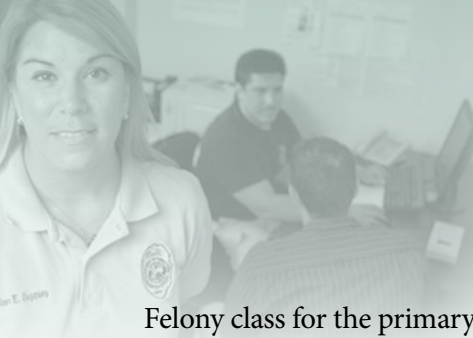
Community Supervision Admissions from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008

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	4,035	13	721	470	21	207	172	2	5,641	5.2%
2	Tallahassee	2,359	295	249	180	11	181	62	0	3,337	3.1%
3	Lake City	957	297	230	123	8	84	58	2	1,759	1.6%
4	Jacksonville	2,033	151	224	847	84	434	78	2	3,853	3.6%
5	Tavares	3,234	1,665	567	688	68	207	158	2	6,589	6.1%
6	Clearwater	5,556	2,007	312	1,267	75	398	183	1	9,799	9.1%
7	Daytona Beach	2,378	1,111	280	418	44	218	99	0	4,548	4.2%
8	Gainesville	1,439	523	239	254	10	140	56	0	2,661	2.5%
9	Orlando	4,991	792	392	599	53	315	75	2	7,219	6.7%
10	Bartow	3,939	397	745	188	37	239	387	0	5,932	5.5%
11	Miami-Dade	6,341	282	638	91	89	800	9	4	8,254	7.7%
12	Sarasota	2,832	272	385	397	38	161	44	1	4,130	3.8%
13	Tampa	6,460	1,082	638	1,521	36	488	215	6	10,446	9.7%
14	Panama City	1,755	155	404	271	17	145	178	1	2,926	2.7%
15	West Palm Beach	2,451	219	100	856	40	135	14	1	3,816	3.5%
16	Key West	422	149	18	52	3	28	4	0	676	0.6%
17	Ft. Lauderdale	6,689	1,385	631	1,426	58	535	102	3	10,829	10.0%
18	Sanford	4,021	296	696	719	41	147	108	1	6,029	5.6%
19	Ft. Pierce	2,444	553	345	214	24	101	85	2	3,768	3.5%
20	Ft. Myers	3,766	530	463	610	55	169	52	2	5,647	5.3%
	Other States	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0.0%
	TOTAL	68,102	12,174	8,277	11,191	812	5,134	2,139	32	107,861	100.0%



Community Supervision Admissions from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008

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
	Felony Class	Probation	Drug Offender Probation	Community Control	Pretrial Intervention	Parole	Conditional Release	Addiction Recovery		
Capital	35	1	17	0	18	1	0	0	72	0.1%
Life Felony	98	4	15	0	8	126	0	8	259	0.2%
First Degree/ Life	704	38	251	7	66	141	0	1	1,208	1.1%
First Degree	1,994	316	470	17	99	698	4	10	3,608	3.3%
Second Degree	10,567	2,203	2,255	270	269	2,352	144	9	18,069	16.8%
Third Degree	48,655	9,400	5,235	10,816	332	1,815	1,990	3	78,246	72.5%
Misdemeanor*	5,990	211	31	77	8	1	1	0	6,319	5.9%
Data Unavailable	59	1	3	4	12	0	0	1	80	0.1%
TOTAL	68,102	12,174	8,277	11,191	812	5,134	2,139	32	107,861	100.0%

* 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 (31.6%) followed by theft, forgery and fraud crimes (24.2%).
- The largest single offense type for which the most offenders were admitted to supervision in FY 2007-08 was drug possession (24,510 or 22.7%).
- Murder/manslaughter, sex offenses, robbery, and violent personal offenses accounted for about one-sixth of all supervision admissions (17.6%).
- 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 15.3% of all supervision offenders in FY 2007-08.

Community Supervision Admissions from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008

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		
MURDER, MANSLAUGHTER	252	8	61	0	71	156	0	10	558	0.5%
1st Degree Murder	37	3	12	0	23	49	0	0	124	0.1%
2nd Degree Murder	58	1	16	0	20	59	0	9	163	0.2%
3rd Degree Murder	4	0	1	0	2	4	0	0	11	0.0%
Homicide, Other	14	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	17	0.0%
Manslaughter	82	1	16	0	21	35	0	1	156	0.1%
DUI Manslaughter	57	3	16	0	2	9	0	0	87	0.1%
SEXUAL OFFENSES	1,054	1	162	1	22	387	0	0	1,627	1.5%
Capital Sexual Battery	102	0	15	0	1	51	0	0	169	0.2%
Life Sexual Battery	30	0	5	0	2	35	0	0	72	0.1%
1st Degree Sexual Battery	64	0	13	1	3	43	0	0	124	0.1%
2nd Degree Sexual Battery	121	0	19	0	7	53	0	0	200	0.2%
Sexual Assault, Other	15	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	19	0.0%
Lewd, Lascivious Behavior	722	1	107	0	9	204	0	0	1,043	0.9%
ROBBERY	1,363	102	368	18	119	679	0	3	2,652	2.5%
Robbery with Weapon	544	23	193	1	77	265	0	3	1,106	1.0%
Robbery without Weapon	776	75	157	17	39	406	0	0	1,470	1.4%
Home Invasion, Robbery	43	4	18	0	3	8	0	0	76	0.1%
VIOLENT PERSONAL OFFENSES	10,158	428	1,182	803	74	1,436	0	4	14,085	13.1%
Home Invasion, Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Carjacking	67	1	26	0	1	26	0	0	121	0.1%
Aggravated Assault	1,359	45	182	93	22	196	0	0	1,897	1.8%
Aggravated Battery	1,104	54	214	20	12	316	0	2	1,722	1.6%
Assault and Battery on LEO	1,111	75	98	147	5	260	0	0	1,696	1.6%
Assault/Battery, Other	371	18	31	34	2	43	0	0	499	0.5%
Aggravated Stalking	164	5	33	10	3	11	0	0	226	0.2%
Resisting Arrest with Violence	765	58	50	62	2	163	0	0	1,100	1.0%
Kidnapping	297	13	49	20	3	60	0	1	443	0.4%
Arson	148	5	23	10	5	14	0	0	205	0.2%
Abuse of Children	1,158	41	172	281	5	6	0	0	1,663	1.5%
Leaving Accident, Injury/Death	398	15	62	23	2	1	0	0	501	0.5%
DUI, Injury	153	10	32	0	2	2	0	0	199	0.2%
Other Violent Offenses	3,063	88	210	103	10	338	0	1	3,813	3.5%

Community Supervision Admissions from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008

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		
BURGLARY	6,490	481	965	643	92	825	196	4	9,696	9.0%
Burglary of Structure	3,415	258	407	428	39	292	196	0	5,035	4.6%
Burglary of Dwelling	1,529	162	413	33	40	362	0	3	2,542	2.4%
Armed Burglary	166	13	37	0	3	63	0	1	283	0.3%
Burglary with Assault	247	10	54	4	2	92	0	0	409	0.4%
Burglary/Trespass, Other	1,133	38	54	178	8	16	0	0	1,427	1.3%
THEFT, FORGERY, FRAUD	18,841	919	1,520	3,888	108	381	407	3	26,067	24.2%
Grand Theft, Other	7,835	335	585	2,143	41	96	184	1	11,220	10.4%
Grand Theft, Automobile	1,224	91	142	102	13	83	121	0	1,776	1.6%
Stolen Property	1,759	180	229	47	13	135	0	1	2,364	2.2%
Forgery, Uttering & Counterfeiting	2,674	132	222	474	20	24	94	1	3,641	3.4%
Worthless Checks	553	14	32	147	3	1	7	0	757	0.7%
Fraudulent Practices	3,234	121	231	891	14	14	1	0	4,506	4.2%
Other Theft, Property Damage	1,562	46	79	84	4	28	0	0	1,789	1.7%
DRUGS	14,890	9,399	2,477	5,385	246	790	908	4	34,099	31.6%
Drugs, Sale/Purchase/Manufacturing	3,965	2,444	960	330	132	617	52	1	8,501	7.9%
Drugs, Trafficking	633	174	193	2	32	53	0	1	1,088	1.0%
Drugs, Possession/Other	10,292	6,781	1,324	5,053	82	120	856	2	24,510	22.7%
WEAPONS	1,809	113	209	127	15	198	0	2	2,473	2.3%
Weapons, Discharging	255	8	36	15	3	23	0	0	340	0.3%
Weapons, Possession	1,548	105	172	112	11	175	0	2	2,125	2.0%
Weapons, Other	6	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	8	0.0%
OTHER OFFENSES	13,212	722	1,332	320	63	282	628	1	16,560	15.3%
Escape	1,644	141	222	79	14	168	151	0	2,419	2.2%
DUI, No Injury	1,451	129	126	0	25	7	169	0	1,907	1.8%
Traffic, Other	7,426	261	770	37	7	49	253	0	8,803	8.3%
Racketeering	90	1	10	1	4	3	2	1	112	0.1%
Pollution/Hazardous Materials	90	0	4	27	0	0	2	0	123	0.1%
Criminal Justice System Process*	1,555	157	170	122	5	53	37	0	2,099	1.9%
Other Offenses	956	33	30	54	8	2	14	0	1,097	1.0%
Data Unavailable	33	1	1	6	2	0	0	1	44	
TOTAL	68,102	12,174	8,277	11,191	812	5,134	2,139	32	107,861	100.0%

* 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, 2007 to June 30, 2008

Average Sentence Length for Community Supervision Admissions is 2.3 Years

- The majority (67.7%) of those admitted to community supervision in FY 2007-08 are serving sentences of two years or less.
- The average sentence length for all those admitted to community supervision in FY 2007-08 is 2.3 years.
- Those admitted to parole in FY 2007-08 are serving an average sentence length of 6.2 years, while those on pretrial intervention serve an average of 1.3 years.
- The average sentence length for parole has increased since last fiscal year from 5.7 to 6.2 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	15,422	848	830	5,068	125	3,889	2,013	22	28,217	26.2%
GT 1, LE 2 Yrs.*	28,284	6,753	2,867	6,026	161	592	61	4	44,748	41.5%
GT 2, LE 3 Yrs.	12,987	3,114	1,553	68	141	189	41	2	18,095	16.8%
GT 3, LE 4 Yrs.	3,094	674	984	9	76	80	10	0	4,927	4.6%
GT 4, LE 5 Yrs.	5,607	627	1,213	15	68	89	4	1	7,624	7.1%
GT 5, LE 10 Yrs.	2,107	136	668	1	110	176	2	1	3,201	3.0%
GT 10, LE 20 Yrs.	450	20	144	0	60	81	0	0	755	0.7%
GT 20, LE 30 Yrs.	71	2	10	0	11	7	0	0	101	0.1%
GT 30, LE 40 Yrs.	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	5	0.0%
GT 40, LE 50 Yrs.	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	0.0%
Over 50 Yrs.	6	0	1	0	13	0	0	1	21	0.0%
Life	17	0	2	0	19	0	0	0	38	0.0%
Data Unavailable	54	0	5	4	22	31	8	1	125	
TOTAL	68,102	12,174	8,277	11,191	812	5,134	2,139	32	107,861	100.0%
Average**	2.5	2.4	3.3	1.3	6.2	1.1	0.3	2.6	2.3	
Median	2	2	2.5	1.5	3	0.3	0.1	0.2	2	

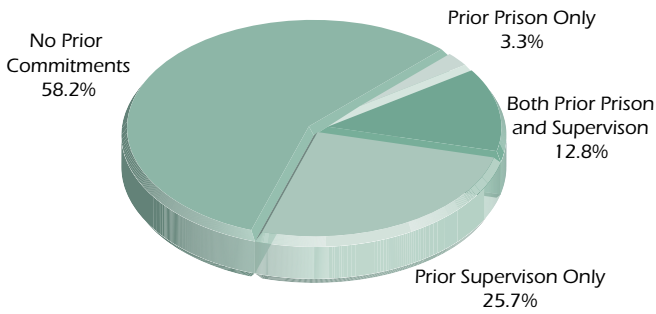
* GT = greater than, and LE = less than or equal to

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



Community Supervision Admissions from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008

Total Prior Commitments by Type of Supervision

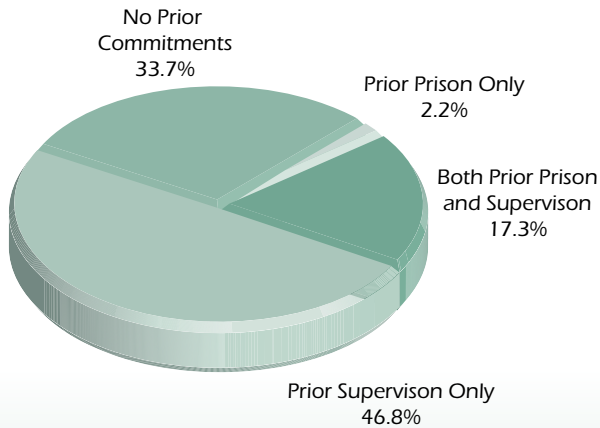
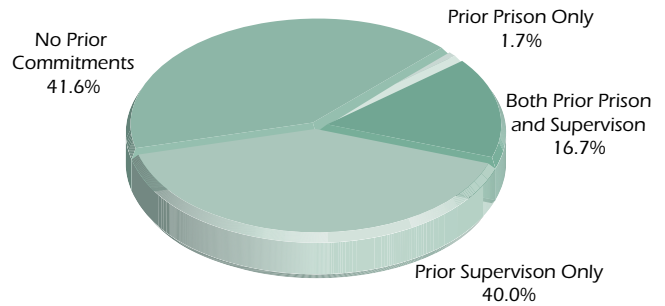


Probation: 68,102

More than half (58.2%) of those admitted to community supervision in FY 2007-08 and placed on probation had no prior commitments to either prison or supervision.

Drug Offender Probation: 12,174

Of those admitted to drug offender probation in FY 2007-08, most had no prior commitments (41.6%), followed closely by prior supervision commitments only (40.0%).



Community Control: 8,277

Almost half (46.8%) of the offenders admitted to community supervision in FY 2007-08 and placed on community control had prior commitments to supervision only.

Community Supervision Admissions from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008

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 2007-08, Circuit 11 (Miami) sentenced the most sex offenders to community supervision, 9.6%, followed by Circuit 6 (Clearwater) with 8.2%, and Circuit 9 (Orlando) with 8.1%.

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

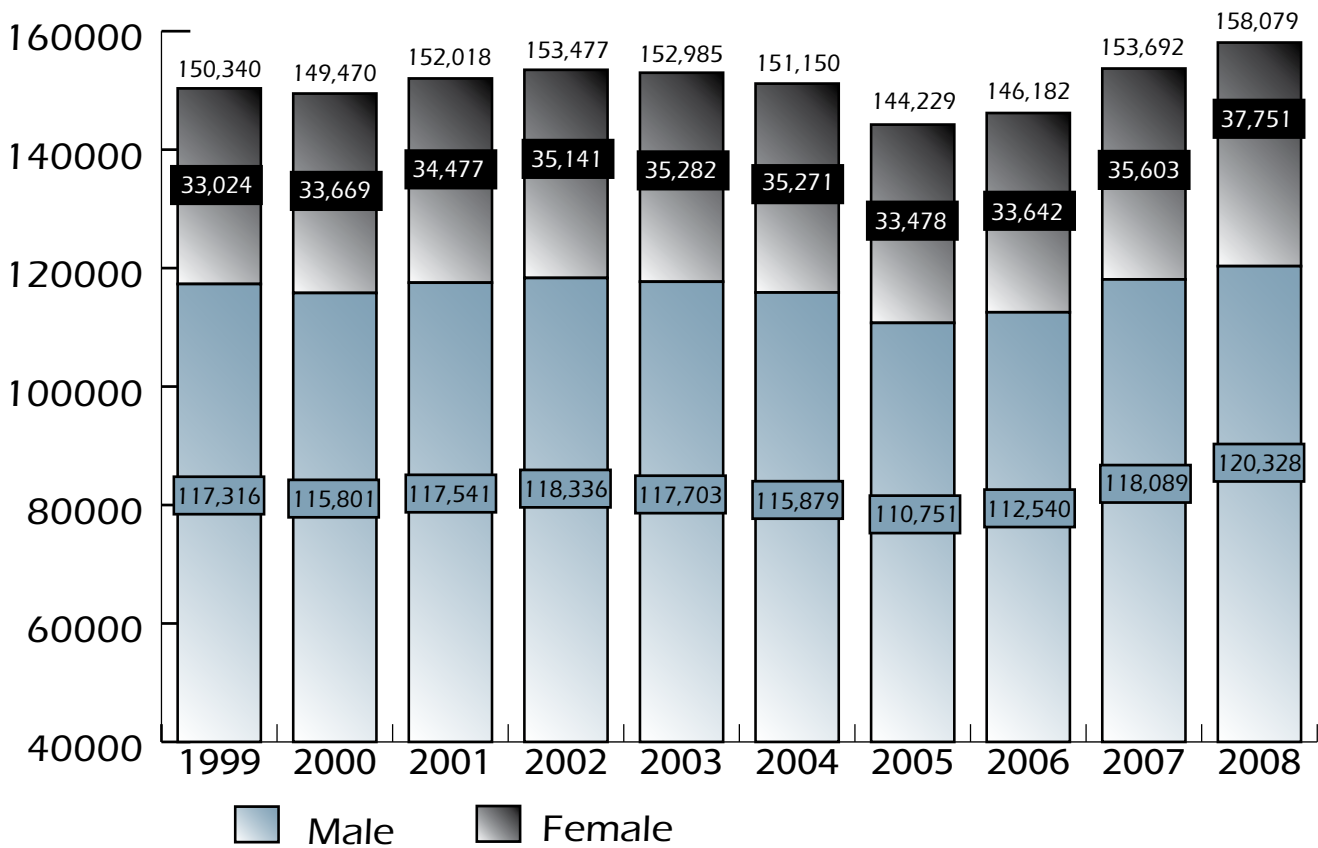
Circuit Number	Judicial Circuit	Male	Female	Total	Percent
1	Pensacola	139	2	141	5.1%
2	Tallahassee	89	5	94	3.4%
3	Lake City	49	3	52	1.9%
4	Jacksonville	195	4	199	7.2%
5	Tavares	171	6	177	6.4%
6	Clearwater	219	6	225	8.2%
7	Daytona Beach	114	1	115	4.2%
8	Gainesville	79	5	84	3.1%
9	Orlando	217	6	223	8.1%
10	Bartow	168	4	172	6.3%
11	Miami-Dade	261	4	265	9.6%
12	Sarasota	148	3	151	5.5%
13	Tampa	196	6	202	7.4%
14	Panama City	78	0	78	2.8%
15	West Palm Beach	61	2	63	2.3%
16	Key West	12	0	12	0.4%
17	Ft. Lauderdale	154	1	155	5.6%
18	Sanford	122	4	126	4.6%
19	Ft. Pierce	101	2	103	3.8%
20	Ft. Myers	109	0	109	4.0%
	Admitted through Interstate Compact	2	0	2	0.1%
	TOTAL	2,684	64	2,748	100.0%

Community Supervision Population on June 30, 2008

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 2.9% increase in the community supervision population over the last fiscal year.

Population on June 30 Compared Over Ten Years

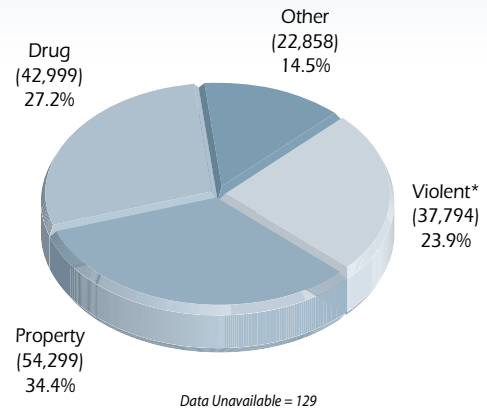


Community Supervision Population on June 30, 2008

General Characteristics of Population

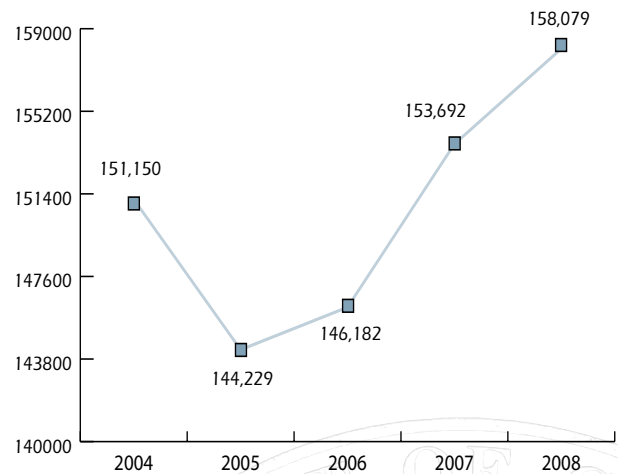
Category	June 30, 2008	
Total Community Supervision Population	158,079	100.0%
Gender		
Males	120,328	76.1%
Females	37,751	23.9%
Race		
White	98,176	62.1%
Black	50,837	32.2%
Other	9,043	5.7%
Data Unavailable	23	
Age on June 30, 2008		
17 & Under	462	0.3%
18-24	36,366	23.0%
25-34	46,392	29.4%
35-49	53,421	33.8%
50-59	15,828	10.0%
60+	5,607	3.5%
Data Unavailable	3	
Prior Supervision Commitments		
0	98,232	62.1%
1	32,804	20.8%
2	13,522	8.6%
3	6,576	4.2%
4+	6,819	4.3%
Data Unavailable	126	

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	2,181	1.4%	15.2	28.7
Sexual offenses	6,497	4.1%	10.0	34.3
Robbery	4,505	2.9%	6.4	23.9
Violent Personal offenses	23,054	14.6%	3.7	31.6
Burglary	14,607	9.2%	3.7	26.0
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	40,532	25.7%	3.6	31.3
Drug offenses	42,999	27.2%	2.8	31.2
Weapons	3,604	2.3%	2.9	29.3
Other	19,971	12.6%	2.5	33.9

Data Unavailable = 129

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

Community Supervision Population on June 30, 2008

Felony Probation Most Common Type of Supervision

- The majority (68.8%) of offenders serving an original sentence on community supervision on June 30, 2008 were serving felony probation.
- The majority of those on post-prison supervision on June 30, 2008 were serving parole (40.3%) or conditional release (49.1%) terms.

Population by Type

Supervision Type on June 30, 2008	
ORIGINAL SENTENCE	
PROBATION TOTAL	115,243
Felony Probation	105,207
Misdemeanor Probation	3,382
Administrative Probation	2,672
Sex Offender Probation	3,982
DRUG OFFENDER PROBATION TOTAL	18,188
COMMUNITY CONTROL TOTAL	10,297
Community Control	10,044
Community Control - Sex Offender	253
PRETRIAL INTERVENTION TOTAL	9,162
Pretrial Intervention	5,803
Pretrial Intervention - Drug Court	3,359
ORIGINAL SENTENCE TOTAL	152,890
POST - PRISON RELEASE	
PAROLE TOTAL	2,090
Florida Parole	478
Other State Parole	1,607
Unknown Parole	5
CONDITIONAL RELEASE TOTAL	2,546
CONTROL RELEASE TOTAL	84
Control Release	69
Administrative Control Release	15
ADDICTION RECOVERY SUPERVISION TOTAL	447
OTHER POST - PRISON RELEASE TOTAL	22
POST - PRISON RELEASE TOTAL	5,189
GRAND TOTAL	158,079

Community Supervision Population on June 30, 2008

Population by Race/Gender

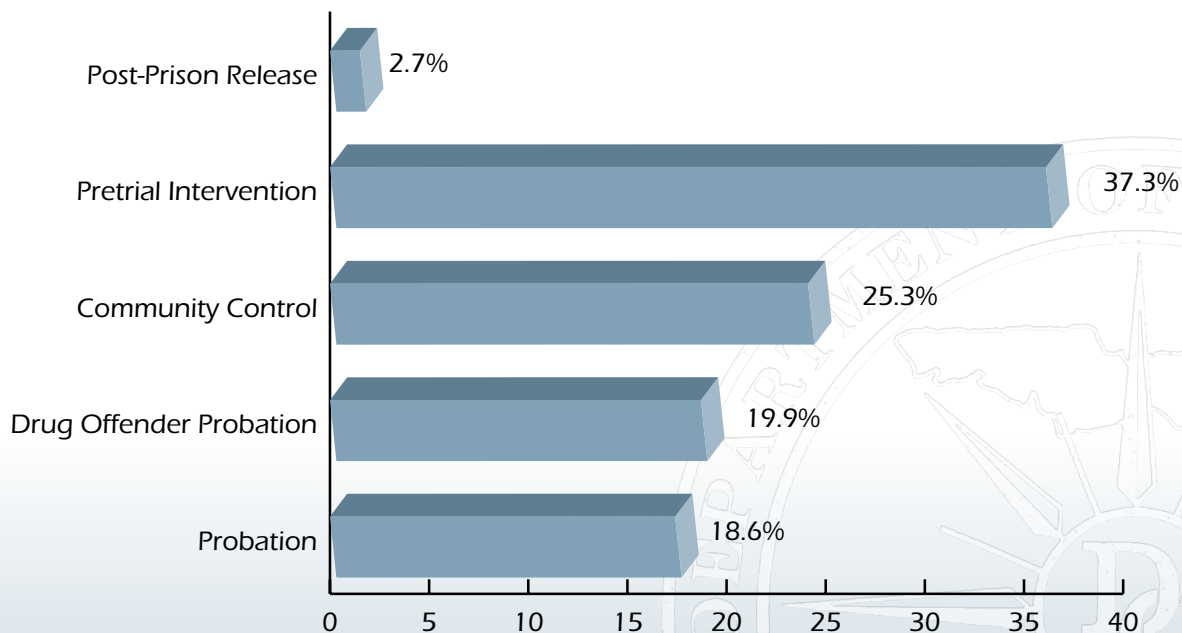
Category	Original Sentence				Post-Prison Release					Total	Percent
	Probation	Drug Offender Probation	Community Control	Pretrial Intervention	Parole	Conditional Release	Control Release	Addiction Recovery	Other Post-Prison Release		
White Males	55,253	8,393	4,906	3,780	1,023	896	38	229	10	74,528	47.2%
White Females	15,905	3,449	1,543	2,512	105	30	4	97	3	23,648	15.0%
Black Males	27,554	4,537	2,716	1,178	680	1,508	32	88	6	38,299	24.2%
Black Females	9,724	1,021	674	978	51	66	4	17	3	12,538	7.9%
Other Males	5,654	677	395	477	218	43	6	11	0	7,481	4.7%
Other Females	1,135	110	60	237	13	2	0	5	0	1,562	1.0%
Data Unavailable	18	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	23	
TOTAL	115,243	18,188	10,297	9,162	2,090	2,546	84	447	22	158,079	100.0%

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 37.3% of all offenders on pretrial intervention community supervision on June 30, 2008 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, 2008

Average Age of Population is 35.3 Years

- The overall average age of community supervision offenders on June 30, 2008 was 35.3 years, compared to 35.2 years last year.
- Those on pretrial intervention had the youngest average age (30.4 years) for a specific type of community supervision on June 30, 2008.
- Those on control release had the oldest average age (46.5 years).
- Less than one percent of the offenders on community supervision on June 30, 2008 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	75	3	30	2	0	0	0	0	0	110	0.1%	0.1%
17	252	24	70	6	0	0	0	0	0	352	0.2%	0.3%
18	1,179	145	200	242	0	0	0	0	0	1,766	1.1%	1.3%
19	3,135	477	404	775	2	0	0	1	0	4,794	3.0%	4.2%
20 to 24	20,790	3,735	2,296	2,785	89	27	0	81	3	29,806	18.9%	23.3%
25 to 29	18,993	3,472	1,838	1,536	214	108	0	88	1	26,250	16.6%	39.8%
30 to 34	14,803	2,571	1,267	984	204	234	5	74	0	20,142	12.8%	52.5%
35 to 39	14,019	2,244	1,195	855	266	496	15	61	7	19,158	12.1%	64.8%
40 to 44	13,359	2,083	1,043	726	258	557	16	59	1	18,102	11.5%	76.8%
45 to 49	11,991	1,756	913	582	320	537	17	42	3	16,161	10.2%	87.0%
50 to 54	7,692	1,007	545	347	281	335	16	26	2	10,251	6.5%	93.2%
55 to 59	4,329	428	256	190	198	154	7	12	3	5,577	3.5%	96.6%
60 to 64	2,314	161	113	81	112	49	5	2	1	2,838	1.8%	98.3%
65 to 69	1,192	51	71	29	74	32	3	1	1	1,454	0.9%	99.2%
70 and Over	1,118	31	56	21	72	17	0	0	0	1,315	0.8%	100.0%
Data Unavailable	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3		
TOTAL	115,243	18,188	10,297	9,162	2,090	2,546	84	447	22	158,079	100.0%	100.0%
AVERAGE	35.7	33.8	33.3	30.4	44.6	43.4	46.5	34.7	43.2	35.3		
MEDIAN	34	32	31	27	45	43	46	33	42	33		

Community Supervision Population on June 30, 2008

This table represents the 67 counties in Florida. 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	Rank
Alachua	2,091	1.3%	22
Baker	216	0.1%	59
Bay	3,316	2.1%	16
Bradford	280	0.2%	53
Brevard	5,519	3.5%	8
Broward	16,242	10.3%	1
Calhoun	213	0.1%	60
Charlotte	1,331	0.8%	28
Citrus	1,133	0.7%	30
Clay	775	0.5%	38
Collier	1,822	1.2%	25
Columbia	1,108	0.7%	31
DeSoto	584	0.4%	42
Dixie	330	0.2%	52
Duval	4,501	2.8%	9
Escambia	3,944	2.5%	10
Flagler	554	0.4%	43
Franklin	96	0.1%	65
Gadsden	1,069	0.7%	34
Gilchrist	128	0.1%	63
Glades	62	0.0%	66
Gulf	144	0.1%	61
Hamilton	265	0.2%	54
Hardee	334	0.2%	51
Hendry	407	0.3%	49
Hernando	1,366	0.9%	27
Highlands	1,164	0.7%	29
Hillsborough	13,898	8.8%	3
Holmes	256	0.2%	56
Indian River	866	0.5%	36
Jackson	587	0.4%	41
Jefferson	265	0.2%	54
Lafayette	133	0.1%	62
Lake	2,578	1.6%	20
Lee	3,518	2.2%	14

County	Total	Percent	Rank
Leon	3,548	2.2%	13
Levy	435	0.3%	47
Liberty	60	0.0%	67
Madison	231	0.1%	58
Manatee	2,206	1.4%	21
Marion	3,476	2.2%	15
Martin	975	0.6%	35
Miami-Dade	14,744	9.3%	2
Monroe	1,604	1.0%	26
Nassau	415	0.3%	48
Okaloosa	2,012	1.3%	24
Okeechobee	526	0.3%	44
Orange	9,950	6.3%	5
Osceola	2,018	1.3%	23
Palm Beach	6,469	4.1%	6
Pasco	3,601	2.3%	12
Pinellas	10,464	6.6%	4
Polk	6,339	4.0%	7
Putnam	814	0.5%	37
St. Johns	1,096	0.7%	32
St. Lucie	2,622	1.7%	18
Santa Rosa	1,075	0.7%	33
Sarasota	2,600	1.6%	19
Seminole	2,801	1.8%	17
Sumter	443	0.3%	46
Suwannee	703	0.4%	39
Taylor	250	0.2%	57
Union	108	0.1%	64
Volusia	3,827	2.4%	11
Wakulla	500	0.3%	45
Walton	700	0.4%	40
Washington	372	0.2%	50
Data Unavailable	0		
TOTAL	158,079	100.0%	

Community Supervision Population on June 30, 2008

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, 2008 were Circuit 17 - Ft. Lauderdale with 16,247 (10.3 %) and Circuit 11 - Miami-Dade with 14,751 (9.3 %).

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	6,303	54	804	356	68	99	2	46	1	7,733	4.9%
2	Tallahassee	4,422	457	333	170	59	85	0	15	0	5,541	3.5%
3	Lake City	1,922	551	352	106	22	38	3	18	1	3,013	1.9%
4	Jacksonville	4,071	320	275	560	190	265	3	14	1	5,699	3.6%
5	Tavares	5,474	2,115	562	537	159	99	0	38	2	8,986	5.7%
6	Clearwater	9,591	2,371	776	933	172	207	6	29	1	14,086	8.9%
7	Daytona Beach	3,937	1,428	357	300	110	113	5	30	0	6,280	4.0%
8	Gainesville	2,145	608	208	185	38	52	0	15	1	3,252	2.1%
9	Orlando	9,102	1,473	620	457	149	154	3	21	1	11,980	7.6%
10	Bartow	6,007	672	675	223	95	108	2	49	0	7,831	5.0%
11	Miami-Dade	12,259	783	923	121	285	355	20	3	2	14,751	9.3%
12	Sarasota	3,985	417	412	360	72	145	3	10	0	5,404	3.4%
13	Tampa	9,945	1,267	789	1,528	100	218	14	42	4	13,907	8.8%
14	Panama City	3,563	417	565	213	36	56	2	29	2	4,883	3.1%
15	West Palm Beach	4,788	624	183	685	101	69	4	7	0	6,461	4.1%
16	Key West	1,141	332	69	32	10	15	2	0	0	1,601	1.0%
17	Ft. Lauderdale	11,431	2,120	780	1,422	190	262	12	25	5	16,247	10.3%
18	Sanford	6,162	734	786	434	88	78	2	30	0	8,314	5.3%
19	Ft. Pierce	3,610	702	348	203	47	53	0	17	0	4,980	3.2%
20	Ft. Myers	5,385	743	480	337	99	75	1	9	1	7,130	4.5%
	TOTAL	115,243	18,188	10,297	9,162	2,090	2,546	84	447	22	158,079	100.0%

Community Supervision Population on June 30, 2008

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	135	1	24	0	92	1	0	0	2	255	0.2%
Life Felony	620	12	37	0	93	152	0	0	3	917	0.6%
First Degree/Life	1,479	87	308	6	111	111	1	0	0	2,103	1.3%
First Degree	7,475	718	716	16	437	577	17	4	6	9,966	6.3%
Second Degree	23,230	3,648	2,816	215	586	1,185	32	30	7	31,749	20.2%
Third Degree	76,516	13,536	6,347	8,864	595	517	33	413	4	106,825	67.8%
Misdemeanor	5,412	181	31	58	10	0	0	0	0	5,692	3.6%
Data Unavailable	376	5	18	3	166	3	1	0	0	572	
TOTAL	115,243	18,188	10,297	9,162	2,090	2,546	84	447	22	158,079	100.0%

34.4% of Offenders on Community Supervision on June 30, 2008 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 (106,825 or 67.8%) of those on community supervision on June 30, 2008 had third degree felonies. The next largest felony class was second degree, with 31,749 (20.2%) of all those on community supervision that day.
- The largest category of offenders on community supervision on June 30, 2008 was for property

offenses (34.4%). The percentage of those on supervision that day for drug crimes was 27.2% and 23.9% 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, 2008 was drug possession (27,797 or 17.6%), followed by grand theft, other (18,349 or 11.6%).
- The “other” category includes DUI without injury, traffic and other non-violent offenses, and constituted only 12.7% of all community supervision offenders on June 30, 2008.

Community Supervision Population on June 30, 2008

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		
MURDER/ MANSLAUGHTER	1,373	53	130	0	419	199	2	0	5	2,181	1.3%
Capital (1st Degree) Murder	225	7	26	0	156	54	0	0	2	470	0.3%
2nd Degree Murder	370	7	40	0	187	105	0	0	2	711	0.5%
3rd Degree Murder	25	1	2	0	7	2	0	0	0	37	0.0%
Homicide, Other	46	3	4	0	12	0	0	0	0	65	0.0%
Manslaughter	384	14	33	0	52	29	1	0	0	513	0.3%
DUI Manslaughter	323	21	25	0	5	9	1	0	1	385	0.2%
SEXUAL OFFENSES	5,782	8	373	1	71	262	0	0	0	6,497	4.0%
Capital Sexual Battery	912	1	35	0	5	56	0	0	0	1,009	0.6%
Life Sexual Battery	182	1	7	1	11	35	0	0	0	237	0.2%
1st Degree Sexual Battery	629	0	31	0	12	35	0	0	0	707	0.4%
2nd Degree Sexual Battery	541	3	49	0	9	27	0	0	0	629	0.4%
Sexual Assault, Other	54	0	6	0	10	1	0	0	0	71	0.0%
Lewd, Lascivious Behavior	3,464	3	245	0	24	108	0	0	0	3,844	2.4%
ROBBERY	2,959	222	480	9	367	454	12	0	2	4,505	2.8%
Robbery with Weapon	1,399	63	261	0	269	242	5	0	1	2,240	1.4%
Robbery without Weapon	1,447	152	195	9	96	208	7	0	1	2,115	1.3%
Home Invasion, Robbery	113	7	24	0	2	4	0	0	0	150	0.1%
VIOLENT PERSONAL OFFENSES	19,158	1,046	1,509	658	166	506	5	1	5	23,054	14.6%
Home Invasion, Other	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.0%
Carjacking	144	4	46	0	3	10	0	0	0	207	0.1%
Aggravated Assault	2,751	127	226	85	36	54	1	0	0	3,280	2.1%
Aggravated Battery	2,811	163	280	15	23	137	2	0	1	3,432	2.2%
Assault and Battery on LEO	1,830	173	131	113	10	85	0	0	0	2,342	1.5%
Assault/Battery, Other	661	40	42	30	3	12	0	0	0	788	0.5%
Aggravated Stalking	393	20	38	6	3	3	0	0	0	463	0.3%
Resisting Arrest with Violence	1,163	106	63	48	1	40	0	0	0	1,421	0.9%
Kidnapping	748	30	64	20	26	66	2	0	2	958	0.6%
Arson	473	22	32	6	14	10	0	0	1	558	0.4%
Abuse of Children	2,750	89	232	230	13	2	0	1	0	3,317	2.1%
lve Accident, Injury/Death	823	49	72	20	2	0	0	0	0	966	0.6%
DUI, Injury	434	45	50	0	3	1	0	0	0	533	0.3%
Other Violent Offenses	4,173	178	233	85	29	86	0	0	1	4,785	3.0%

Community Supervision Population on June 30, 2008

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		
BURGLARY	11,165	985	1,262	508	175	448	23	39	2	14,607	9.3%
Burglary of Structure	5,478	483	556	346	73	99	6	39	1	7,081	4.5%
Burglary of Dwelling	3,094	348	477	25	76	212	10	0	1	4,243	2.7%
Armed Burglary	510	50	79	0	10	60	6	0	0	715	0.5%
Burglary with Assault	625	31	77	2	10	69	1	0	0	815	0.5%
Burglary/Trespass, Other	1,458	73	73	135	6	8	0	0	0	1,753	1.1%
THEFT, FORGERY, FRAUD	32,953	1,750	2,018	3,386	177	139	22	84	3	40,532	25.8%
Grand Theft, Other	14,798	707	844	1,842	73	40	6	37	2	18,349	11.6%
Grand Theft, Automobile	2,017	155	160	70	20	21	1	28	0	2,472	1.6%
Stolen Property	2,816	327	297	39	25	57	5	0	0	3,566	2.3%
Forgery, Uttering & Counterfeiting	4,192	230	285	371	30	7	3	18	1	5,137	3.3%
Worthless Checks	1,218	32	61	119	3	0	1	1	0	1,435	0.9%
Fraudulent Practices	6,049	225	281	862	20	2	3	0	0	7,442	4.7%
Other Theft, Property Damage	1,863	74	90	83	6	12	3	0	0	2,131	1.4%
DRUGS	22,002	12,630	2,953	4,252	586	373	17	184	2	42,999	27.2%
Drugs, Sale/Purchase/Manufacturing	6,701	3,812	1,098	269	291	299	8	12	2	12,492	7.9%
Drugs, Trafficking	1,844	469	240	2	121	31	3	0	0	2,710	1.7%
Drugs, Possession/Other	13,457	8,349	1,615	3,981	174	43	6	172	0	27,797	17.6%
WEAPONS	2,885	248	260	100	28	79	2	0	2	3,604	2.3%
Weapons, Discharging	523	31	43	12	7	5	0	0	0	621	0.4%
Weapons, Possession	2,344	216	216	88	21	74	2	0	2	2,963	1.9%
Weapons, Other	18	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0.0%
OTHER OFFENSES	16,846	1,245	1,312	246	96	86	0	139	1	19,971	12.7%
Escape	2,275	273	244	67	28	56	0	29	0	2,972	1.9%
DUI, No Injury	2,285	232	133	1	35	2	0	49	0	2,737	1.7%
Traffic, Other	8,540	459	711	29	7	9	0	48	0	9,803	6.2%
Racketeering	367	11	13	1	7	4	0	3	1	407	0.3%
Pollution/Hazardous Materials	95	1	1	22	0	0	0	1	0	120	0.1%
Criminal Justice System Process*	1,968	227	179	91	7	15	0	7	0	2,494	1.6%
Other Offenses	1,316	42	31	35	12	0	0	2	0	1,438	0.9%
Data Unavailable	120	1	0	2	5	0	1	0	0	129	
TOTAL	115,243	18,188	10,297	9,162	2,090	2,546	84	447	22	158,079	100.0%

* 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, 2008

Average Sentence Length for those on Community Supervision on June 30, 2008 is 3.8 Years

- The majority (66.1%) of those on community supervision on June 30, 2008 were serving sentences of three years or less (46.2%), with most of them falling between one and two years (34.2%).
- The average sentence length for those on community supervision on June 30, 2008 was 3.8 years.
- Those on parole on June 30, 2008 were serving the longest sentences with an average sentence length of 16.8 years, while those on addiction recovery were serving the shortest with an average of 0.5 years.
- Of the 2,090 offenders on parole, 403 are serving life sentences on parole.

Sentence Length

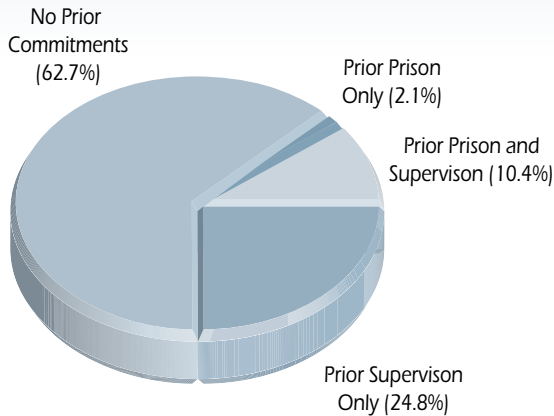
Category	Original Sentence				Post-Prison Release					Total	Percent
	Probation	Drug Offender Probation	Community Control	Pretrial Intervention	Parole	Conditional Release	Control Release	Addiction Recovery	Other Post-Prison Release		
1 Year or Less	12,807	619	593	3,273	92	1,105	25	393	9	18,916	12.0%
GT 1, LE 2 Yrs.*	37,261	7,489	2,974	5,598	248	492	11	7	4	54,084	34.2%
GT 2, LE 3 Yrs.	23,881	5,117	1,847	203	251	129	18	23	2	31,471	19.9%
GT 3, LE 4 Yrs.	8,563	1,879	1,389	40	140	98	5	12	1	12,127	7.7%
GT 4, LE 5 Yrs.	15,784	1,835	1,736	35	188	90	5	5	0	19,678	12.5%
GT 5, LE 10 Yrs.	11,291	1,040	1,356	10	347	428	4	4	3	14,483	9.2%
GT 10, LE 20 Yrs.	4,612	188	354	0	240	178	11	0	1	5,584	3.5%
GT 20, LE 30 Yrs.	666	15	27	0	64	16	4	0	0	792	0.5%
GT 30, LE 40 Yrs.	62	2	5	0	39	0	0	0	0	108	0.1%
GT 40, LE 50 Yrs.	31	1	0	0	15	0	1	0	0	48	0.0%
GT 50 Yrs.	37	0	2	0	58	2	0	0	1	100	0.1%
Life	125	0	13	0	403	1	0	0	1	543	0.3%
Data Unavailable	123	3	1	3	5	7	0	3	0	145	
TOTAL	115,243	18,188	10,297	9,162	2,090	2,546	84	447	22	158,079	100.0%
Average**	3.9	3.0	4.0	1.4	16.8	3.3	5.3	0.5	7.2	3.8	
Median	3.0	2.5	3.0	1.5	6.4	1.3	2.3	0.2	1.5	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, 2008

Total Prior Commitments by Type of Supervision

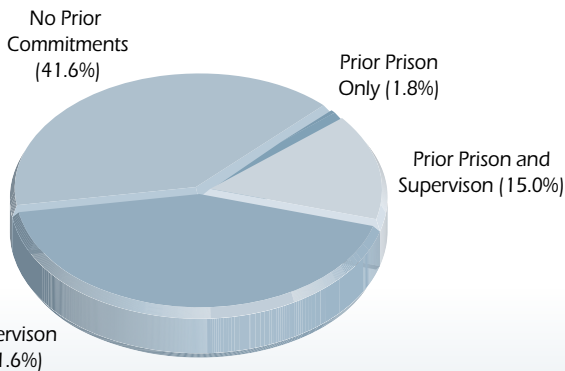
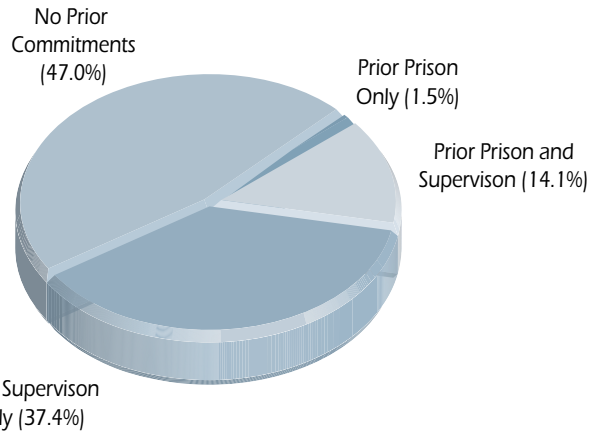


Probation: 115,243

Probation is the single largest category of community supervision, comprising 72.9% of all offenders on supervision. Almost two-thirds (62.7%) of those on community supervision on June 30, 2008 for probation had no prior commitments to either state prison in Florida or state supervision in Florida.

Drug Offender Probation: 18,188

Of those offenders on Drug Offender probation on June 30, 2008, slightly more offenders had no prior commitments (47.0%) than those who had prior supervision only commitments (37.4%).



Community Control: 10,297

Of the offenders on community control on June 30, 2008 41.6% had prior commitments of the supervision type only, and also 41.6% had no prior supervision or prior Florida state prison commitments.

Community Supervision Population on June 30, 2008

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, 2008, the population of sexual predators and offenders was overwhelmingly male (98.0%) 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, 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, 2008

Circuit Number	Judicial Circuit	Males	Females	Total	Percent
1	Pensacola	330	7	337	4.1%
2	Tallahassee	238	6	244	2.9%
3	Lake City	202	7	209	2.5%
4	Jacksonville	512	9	521	6.3%
5	Tavares	507	19	526	6.4%
6	Clearwater	559	18	577	7.0%
7	Daytona Beach	310	8	318	3.8%
8	Gainesville	227	8	235	2.8%
9	Orlando	763	9	772	9.3%
10	Bartow	465	11	476	5.7%
11	Miami-Dade	858	9	867	10.5%
12	Sarasota	518	7	525	6.3%
13	Tampa	597	4	601	7.3%
14	Panama City	200	5	205	2.5%
15	West Palm Beach	238	7	245	3.0%
16	Key West	44	1	45	0.5%
17	Ft. Lauderdale	507	10	517	6.2%
18	Sanford	421	9	430	5.2%
19	Ft. Pierce	274	6	280	3.4%
20	Ft. Myers	349	7	356	4.3%
	TOTAL	8,119	167	8,286	100.0%

Community Supervision Releases

from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008

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.

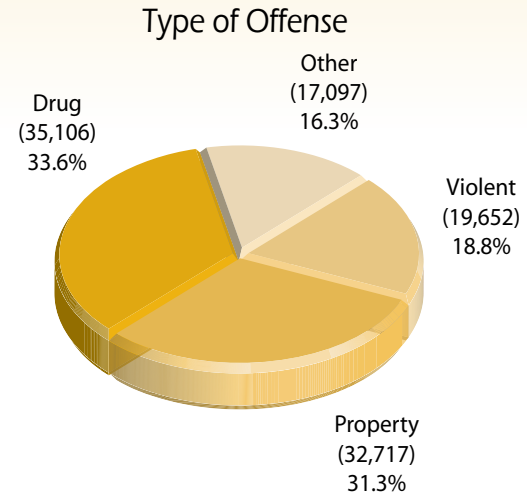
Release Reason by Type of Supervision

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
ORIGINAL SENTENCE											
PROBATION TOTAL	8,887	2,982	16,161	0	840	15,287	2,852	16,502	1,610	65,121	62.3%
Felony Probation	8,483	2,773	15,023	0	750	13,074	2,608	15,033	1,577	59,321	56.7%
Misdemeanor Probation	188	142	654	0	24	1,100	150	743	21	3,022	2.9%
Administrative Probation	107	29	77	0	27	828	62	551	2	1,683	1.6%
Sex Offender Probation	109	38	407	0	39	285	32	175	10	1,095	1.1%
Drug Offender Probation Total	2,333	829	5,974	0	132	1,845	504	3,255	13	14,885	14.2%
Community Control Total	831	285	3,543	0	78	501	98	670	1	6,007	5.8%
Community Control	824	283	3,496	0	76	493	96	667	1	5,936	5.7%
Community Control Sex Offender	7	2	47	0	2	8	2	3	0	71	0.1%
Pretrial Intervention Total	375	244	2,156	0	31	1,906	2,266	4,005	3	10,986	10.5%
Pretrial Intervention (PTI)	278	184	1,558	0	21	1,764	2,079	1,048	3	6,935	6.6%
PTI - Drug Court	97	60	598	0	10	142	187	2,957	0	4,051	3.9%
ORIGINAL SENTENCE TOTAL	12,426	4,340	27,834	0	1,081	19,539	5,720	24,432	1,627	96,999	92.8%
POST-PRISON RELEASE											
Parole Total	12	11	15	0	29	204	12	50	475	808	0.8%
Florida Parole	12	11	15	0	18	14	5	33	5	113	0.1%
Other State Parole	0	0	0	0	11	190	7	17	470	695	0.7%
Conditional Release Total	218	144	1,182	2	25	2,378	2	811	1	4,763	4.5%
Control Release Total	2	1	4	0	8	2	0	4	0	21	0.0%
Control Release	2	1	4	0	7	1	0	4	0	19	0.0%
Admin. Control Release	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0.0%
Addiction Recovery Total	8	19	125	0	1	1,525	1	272	0	1,951	1.9%
Other Post-Prison Release Total	0	0	1	0	3	22	0	4	0	30	0.0%
POST-PRISON RELEASE TOTAL	240	175	1,327	2	66	4,131	15	1,141	476	7,573	7.2%
GRAND TOTAL	12,666	4,515	29,161	2	1,147	23,670	5,735	25,573	2,103	104,572	100.0%

Community Supervision Releases from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008

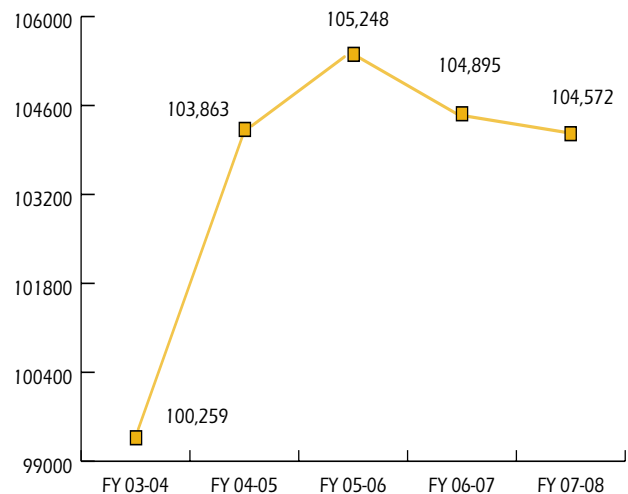
General Characteristics of Releases

Category	FY 2007-08	
Total Releases	104,572	100.0%
Gender		
Males	79,513	76.0%
Females	25,059	24.0%
Race		
White	63,640	60.9%
Black	35,752	34.2%
Other	5,168	4.9%
Data Unavailable	12	
Age at Release		
17 & Under	179	0.2%
18-24	26,953	25.7%
25-34	32,258	30.9%
35-49	34,107	32.6%
50-59	8,634	8.3%
60+	2,441	2.3%
Prior DC Supervision Commitments		
0	54,883	52.5%
1	24,635	23.6%
2	11,426	10.9%
3	6,112	5.8%
4+	7,516	7.2%



* 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.

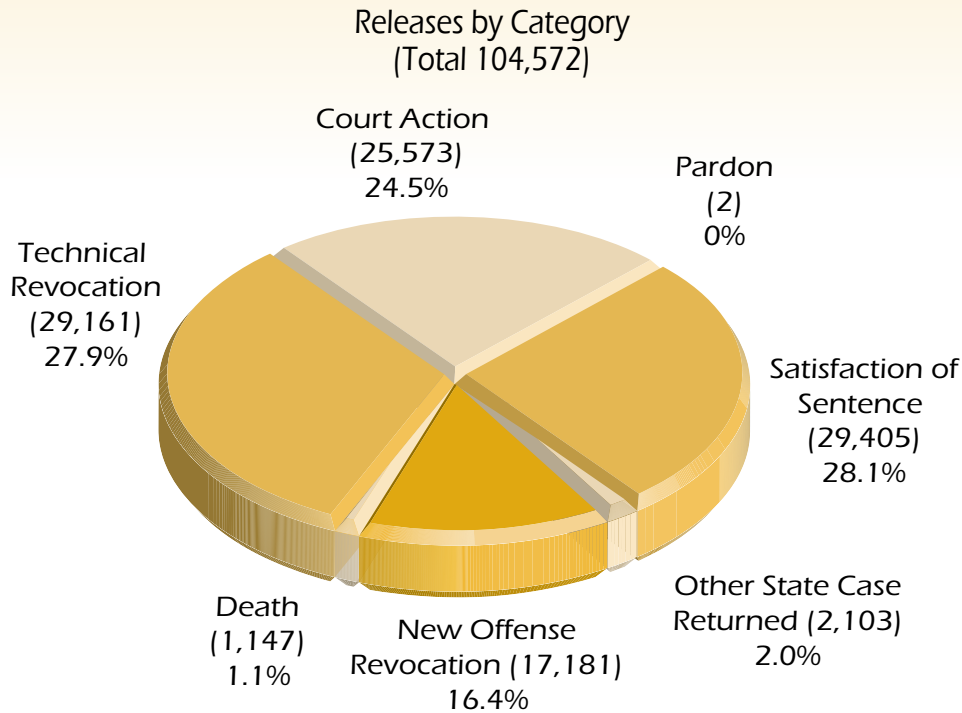
Releases Compared Over Five Years



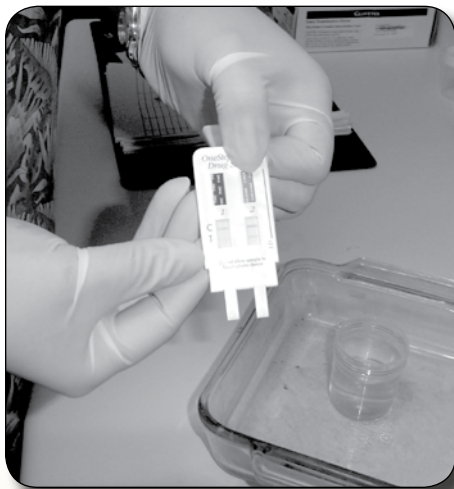
Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Average Sentence Length in Years *	Average Age at Offense
Murder, Manslaughter	577	0.6%	8.9	29.9
Sexual offenses	1,962	1.9%	7.3	32.4
Robbery	2,479	2.4%	4.5	25.7
Violent Personal offenses	13,879	13.3%	2.8	31.9
Burglary	8,997	8.6%	2.9	26.5
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	24,132	23.1%	2.5	30.9
Drug offenses	35,106	33.5%	2.2	31.3
Weapons	2,195	2.1%	2.4	29.2
Other	15,245	14.5%	2.1	33.4

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

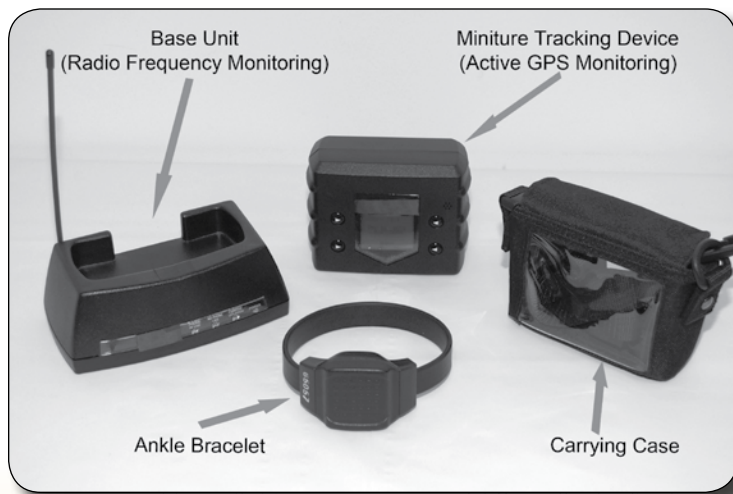
Community Supervision Releases from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008



- The number of offenders released from supervision decreased from 104,895 in FY 2006-07 to 104,572 in FY 2007-08.
- Over a quarter (28.1%) of the offenders were released through satisfaction of their sentence.
- Over a quarter (27.9%) were released due to technical revocation.



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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