

# FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS



ANNUAL REPORT  
FISCAL YEAR 2014–2015



# FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS



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## FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS (FDC)

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*Inmates working at Prison Rehabilitative Industries and Diversified Enterprises (PRIDE) printed this annual report as part of their vocational training in the printing process. Staff with the Department’s Office of Information Technology (OIT) designed this document for printing.*

## VISION

“Inspiring success by transforming one life at a time,” encompasses not only our new approach to inmate and offender rehabilitation, but also our commitment to our members. We will work collaboratively, addressing each issue, one at a time, as we continue to rebuild this agency.

## MISSION

“Provide a continuum of services to meet the needs of those entrusted to our care, creating a safe and professional environment with the outcome of reduced victimization, safer communities and an emphasis on the premium of life.”

## VALUES

### Safety

Safety remains the priority in everything we do for our staff, inmates, offenders and the public. Looking forward, technology will allow us to take an innovative approach toward creating safer environments.

### Accountability

We must be accountable to those under our supervision, our fellow members and, most importantly, the people of Florida through fiscally sound policy and strategic goals that complement our mission and vision.

### Fairness and Integrity

We must always act with fairness and integrity. Our officers face difficult situations every day and we expect them to rise above these testing circumstances and conduct themselves professionally at all times.

### Innovation

Finally, we must take an innovative approach to building a modern Department of Corrections. We expect Florida to serve as a national leader in correctional policy and embrace a best-in-class approach to creating policies that promote success for our supervised population.

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## STRATEGIC GOALS TO IMPLEMENT OUR NEW PHILOSOPHY:

### Talent Development:

We will invest in our members for their professional development, growth and success.

### Inmate/Offender Programs:

We will implement rehabilitative programs that support a continuum of services for inmates and offenders, resulting in a successful transition into the community.

### Communications:

We intend to promote a collaborative and transparent communications framework that engages all members and stakeholders.

### Environment:

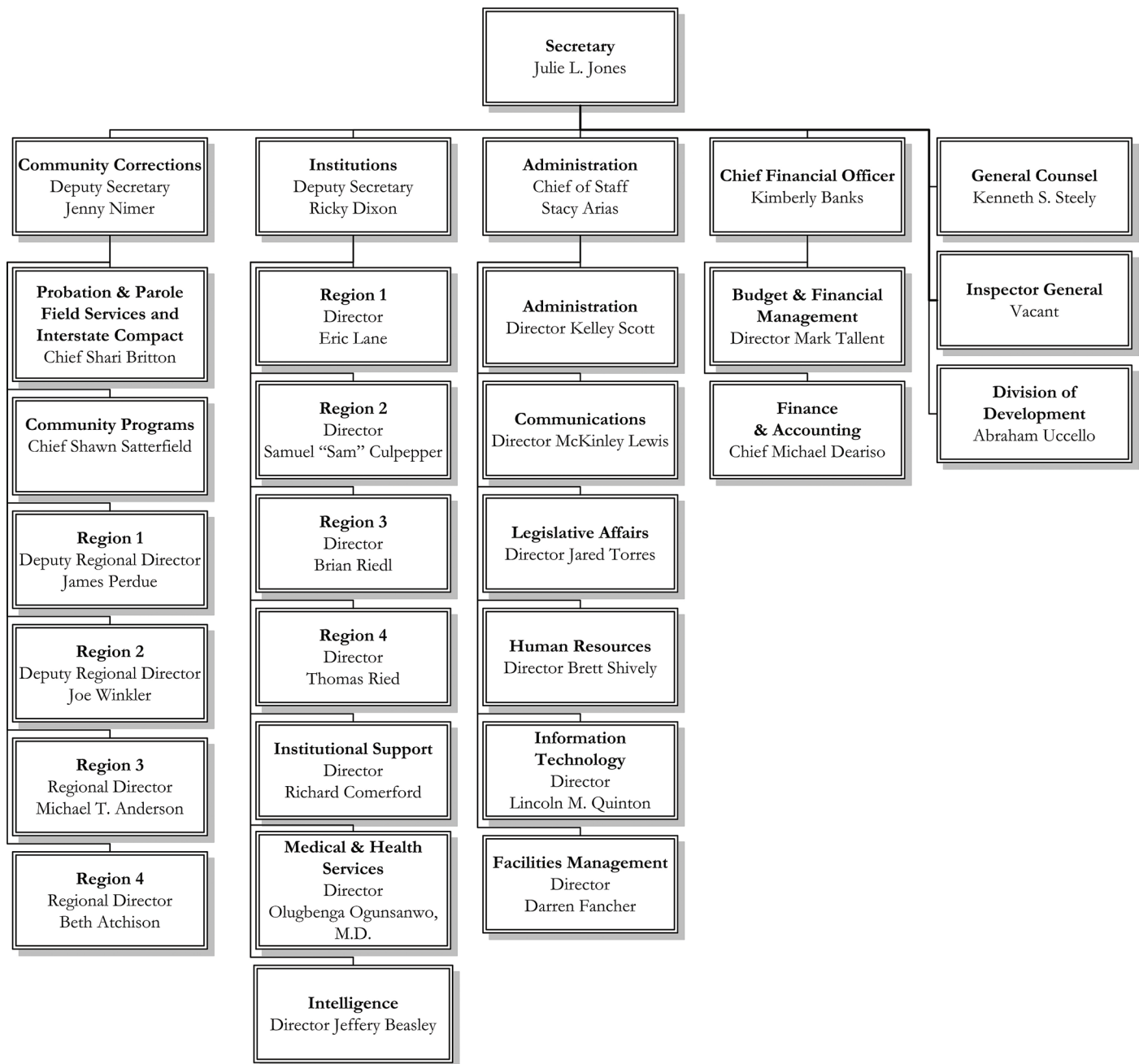
We intend to provide healthy, sustainable and compassionate environments that are the foundation of our values.

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# ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



# AGENCY OVERVIEW

The Florida Department of Corrections (FDC) is the third largest state prison system in the country. FDC incarcerates approximately 100,000 inmates in correctional facilities and supervises nearly 140,000 offenders on community supervision. The Department has 150 facilities statewide, including 49 correctional institutions, seven private partner facilities, 17 institution annexes, 32 work camps, 4 re-entry centers, 13 state-run community release centers, 21 private community release centers, four road prisons, two forestry camps and one basic training camp. In Fiscal Year (FY) 2014–15, 30,985 inmates were admitted to prison and another 32,668 were released. During that year, 83,064 offenders were placed on community supervision and another 86,099 were released from supervision.

With a majority of those who serve time in an institution or under supervision transitioning back to Florida's communities, the Department strives to provide inmates and offenders with the programs, services and skills needed to become productive and law-abiding citizens.



*Secretary Julie Jones honoring fallen correctional officers and employees during a wreath laying ceremony at Wakulla CI, May 2015.*

# PERSONNEL

As of June 30, 2015, the Florida Department of Corrections had a total of 22,264 employees; an increase of approximately 1,299 (1,198 certified) since June 30, 2014 (20,965).

## Employee categories are as follows:

18,262 (82%) of certified employees are in institutions or probation/parole offices;

16,316 (89.3%) of these employees are in institutions, consisting of:

- 11,087 (68%) Correctional Officers,
- 4,213 (25.8%) Sergeants
- 448 (2.7%) Lieutenants
- 311 (1.9%) Captains
- 83 (0.5%) Majors
- 44 (0.3%) Colonels
- 130 (0.8%) Correctional Inspectors in the Office of Inspector General

The remaining 1,946 (10.7%) are certified Correctional Probation Officers.

Health care staff (professional, managerial and support) represent 0.5% of the Department's employees.

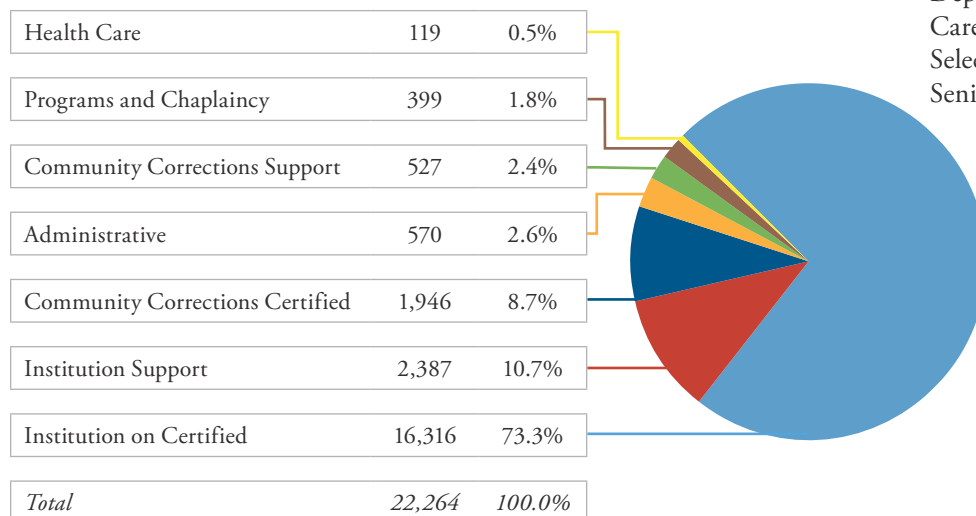
Re-entry staff totaled 1.8% of the Department's employees.

Agency support staff totaled 13.1% of all Departmental personnel, with 10.7% institutional support and 2.4% supporting community corrections.

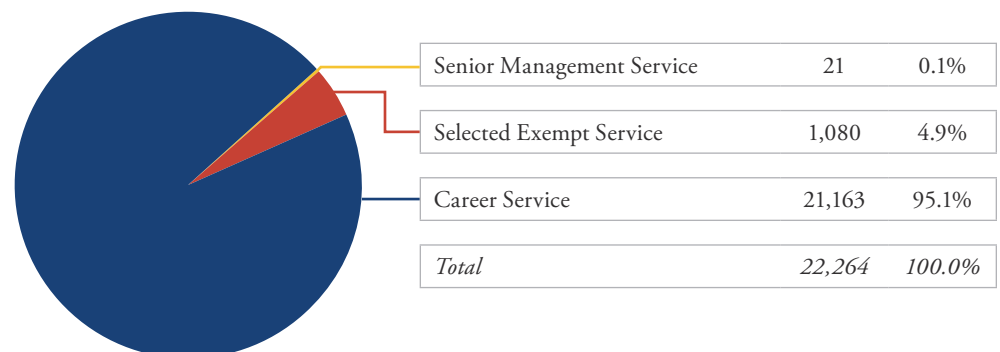
Less than 3% of staff provided management and administrative support in the Department's Central Office and regional service centers.

The average Department employee is 41 years old and has been with the agency for ten years. Approximately 95% of the Department's employees are in the state's Career Service pay plan, while 4.9% are Selected Exempt Service (SES) and 0.1% are Senior Management Service (SMS).

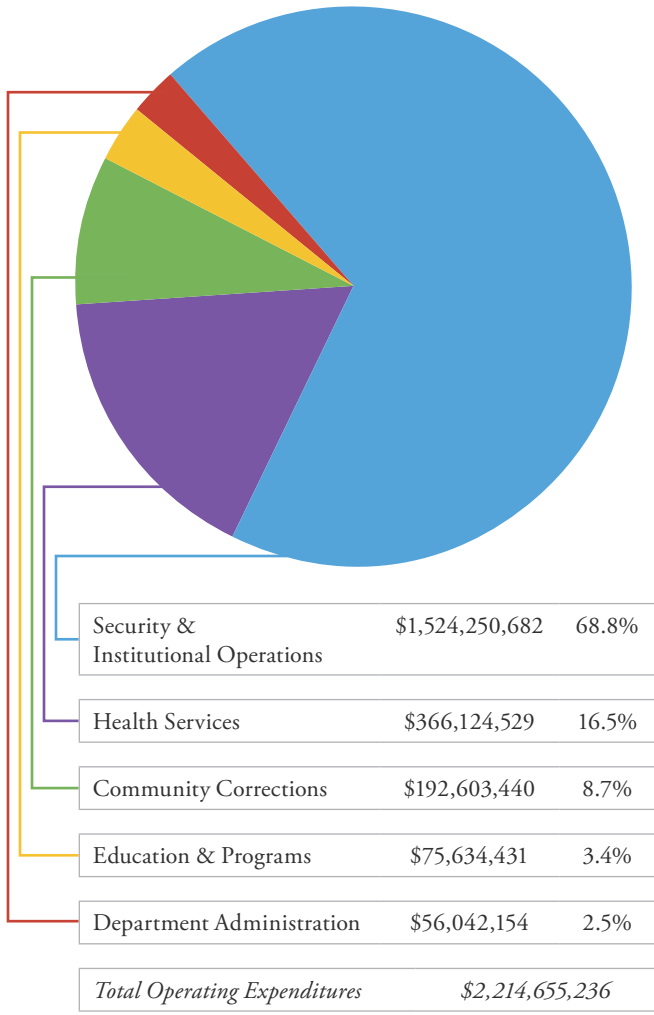
STAFF BY POSITION



STAFF BY PAY PLAN STATUS



# BUDGET

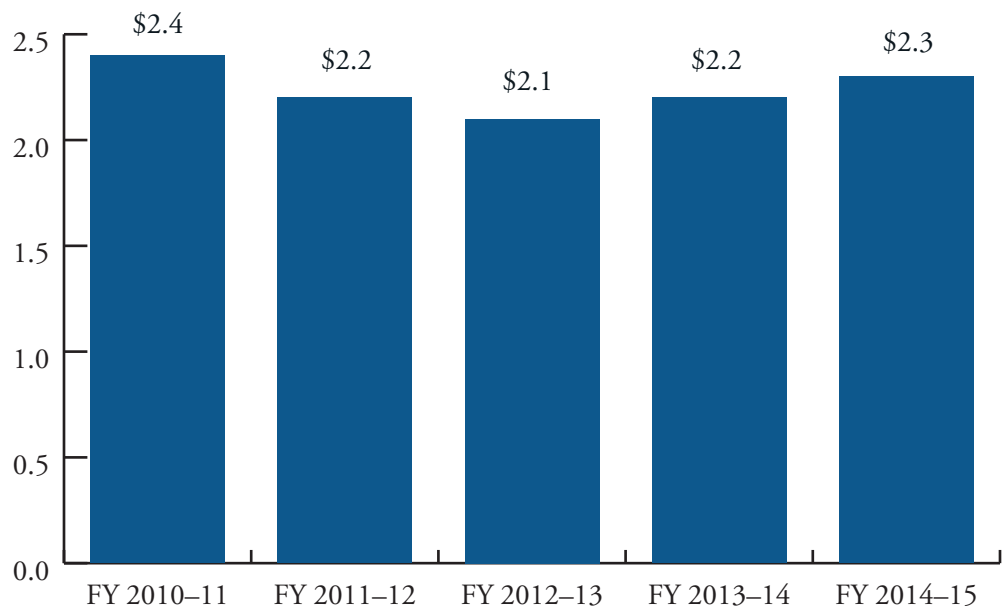


Fixed Capital Outlay Expenditures	
Construction/Maintenance	\$2,395,555
Debt Service	\$54,131,427
<b>Total Fixed Capital Outlay Expenditures</b>	<b>\$56,526,982</b>

<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$2,271,182,218</b>
---------------------------	------------------------

Local Funds	
<i>Collections:</i>	
Cost of Supervision Fees	\$20,521,003
Restitution, Fines, Court Cost	\$50,563,951
Subsistence and other Court Ordered	\$14,904,955
<i>Inmate Bank</i>	
Deposits	\$109,021,573
Disbursements	\$107,974,518
Total Assets	\$15,865,340
<i>Other Activities</i>	
Revenue from Canteen Operations	\$34,237,290
Inmate Telephone Commissions	\$4,975,584

APPROPRIATION HISTORY (BILLIONS)

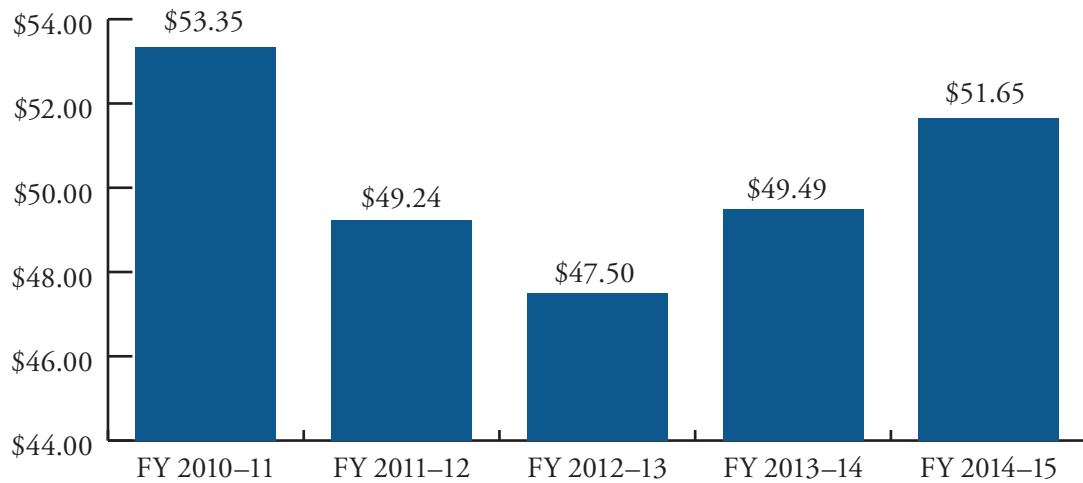


SUMMARY OF AVERAGE INMATE COSTS FY 2014–15

Facility Type	Average Population	Total Per Diem	Security Operations	Health Services	Education Services
Total All Facilities (Excludes Private)	90,404	\$51.65	\$39.78	\$10.62	\$1.26
Adult Male Custody	47,969	\$46.42	\$35.22	\$10.09	\$1.12
Male Youthful Offender Custody	782	\$92.59	\$77.83	\$9.16	\$5.61
Reception Center	10,186	\$64.54	\$49.54	\$14.30	\$0.70
Adult and Youthful Female Custody	3,962	\$55.04	\$40.45	\$12.56	\$2.04
Specialty Institution	22,851	\$56.81	\$44.09	\$11.74	\$0.97
Work Release Centers	1,495	\$30.57	\$27.66	\$0.32	\$2.59
Re-Entry Centers	894	\$76.45	\$60.19	\$4.22	\$12.03
Contracted Facility	2,265	\$36.46	\$34.65	\$0.31	1.50
Private Institutions	10,163	\$42.94	\$42.94	-	-

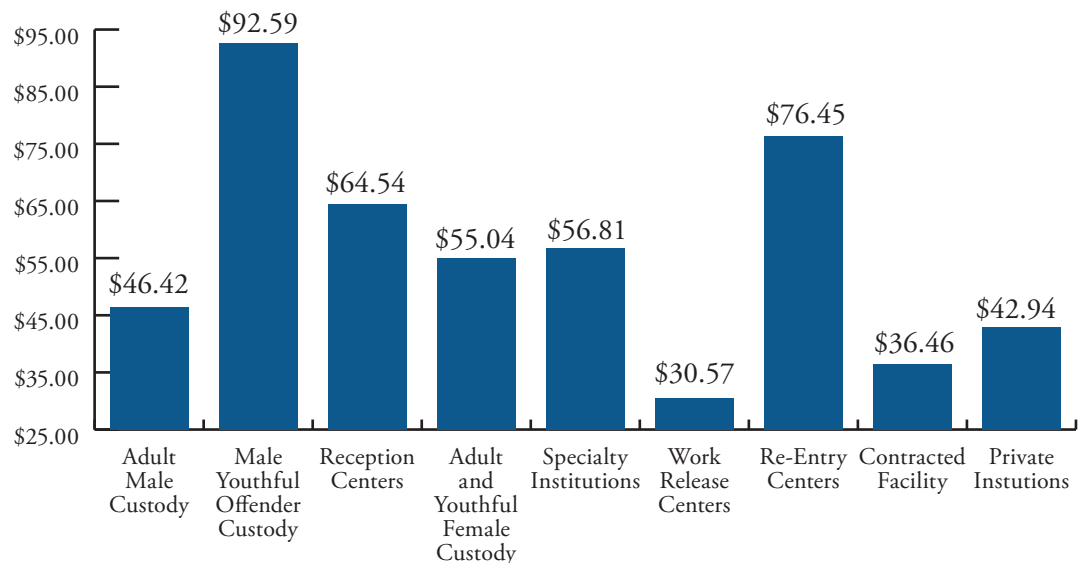
*\*Note: Per diem figures do not include the indirect and administrative costs of \$0.78 for private institutions and \$3.34 for state facilities (security operations \$1.36, health services \$0.28, education \$0.25, and department administration \$1.45).*

INMATE COST PER DAY OVER FIVE YEARS (FOR ALL FDC FACILITIES, EXCLUDING PRIVATE PRISONS.)



Annual cost to house an inmate in a state operated facility	
FY 2010-11	\$19,473
FY 2011-12	\$18,022
FY 2012-13	\$17,338
FY 2013-14	\$18,064
FY 2014-15	\$18,852

INMATE COST PER DAY BY FACILITY TYPE



# AGENCY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

*Community Work Squads*—In FY 2014–15, Community Work Squads performed 5.4 million hours of work valued at more than \$80 million statewide. With expenses factored in, these squads provided the citizens of Florida with a net cost avoidance of \$48 million.

*American Correctional Association Accreditation*—One facility received initial accreditation while twenty one were re-accredited during this fiscal year. To gain accreditation, a facility must achieve 100 percent compliance with the 62 mandatory standards and 90 percent compliance with the 463 non-mandatory standards. Our facilities averaged 98.68 percent compliance during this audit period.

*Security Operations*—The Bureau of Security Operations completed operational reviews at 26 institutions and 17 community release centers. The Bureau also completed unannounced security audits at 32 institutions and 15 community release centers, as well as unannounced roster management audits at 33 institutions. The continued oversight by Central Office staff and the preparatory efforts of institutional staff resulted in the compliance of approximately 97.5 percent of all standards audited during FY 2014–15.

*Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA)*—In FY 2014–15, the PREA Unit continued efforts in preventing, deterring and reducing sexual victimization within the Department's institutions. 26 certified Department of Justice PREA audits were conducted in FY 2014–15, including 23 state institutions and three private facilities. In addition to the audits, there has been a revision of policies and procedures related to PREA including the separation of male inmates who are 17 years old and under from the adult population, and the enhancement of video monitoring capabilities at institutions.

*Classification Management*—The Department opened five additional facilities in FY 2014–15 including: Baker Re-Entry Center, Everglades Re-Entry Center, Santa Rosa Work Camp, Cross City East Unit and Okeechobee Work Camp. The Bureau of Classification Management coordinated and provided comprehensive training for approximately 800 Classification Officers statewide, which included all areas of classification and case management. Additionally, Panama City Community Release Center conducted a pilot program expanding electronic monitoring for work release inmates housed in community release centers.

*Canine Tracking Teams*—In FY 2014–15, the Department's canine tracking teams were deployed 779 times; 469 times for criminal incidents, with 172 of those involving armed individuals. Missing person searches accounted for 241 deployments.

*Planned Compliance Initiatives of Offenders on Supervision*—In addition to conducting routine field work and searches, as well as coordinating arrests with local law enforcement, Community Corrections conducted 178 Planned Compliance Initiative (PCI) operations with law enforcement agencies throughout the state in FY 2014–15. The PCI's resulted in contacts with more than 5,750 supervised offenders and 381 arrests for non-compliance with conditions of supervision. Additionally, officers confiscated and transferred to local law enforcement 37 weapons, more than \$30,000 in cash, stolen credit cards, burglary tools and illegal drugs including marijuana, cocaine, heroin and methamphetamines.

*Alternative Sanctions Program*—First implemented in February 2013, this program allows probation officers to administratively address certain technical violations with sanctions specifically approved by the court. As of May 2015, judges in six judicial circuits, covering 12 counties, have agreed to implement the Alternative Sanctions Program through an Administrative Order. The Administrative Order includes the eligibility criteria, reporting process, addressable technical violations and the pre-approved sanctions for each technical violation.

*Community Corrections Taxpayer Savings*—During FY 2014–15, offenders paid more than \$32 million in victim restitution, almost \$15 million in court costs and fines and more than \$20 million in cost of supervision fees, which are deposited into Florida's General Revenue Fund. Additionally, offenders performed more than 1.3 million hours of public service work for the community last fiscal year, equating to over \$13 million dollars of work performed at \$10 per hour.



*Procurement and Implementation of a New Food Products and Delivery Contract*—The Department competitively procured and awarded a new food products and delivery contract to Cheney Brothers, Inc. in October 2014. In the agreement, the Department included stronger auditing requirements which improved effective contract monitoring and management. One of the new requirements includes an independent review of contract pricing by a third party audit firm on a semi-annual basis to ensure accuracy of pricing and to improve contractor accountability.

*Statewide Implementation of the Religious Diet Program*—The Department completed full implementation of the statewide Religious Diet Program in April 2015. This program demonstrates focus on ensuring our inmate population has a reasonable opportunity to observe their religious diet preferences through nutritionally sound menu choices.

*Procurement and Implementation of a New Statewide Canteen Operations Contract*—The Department competitively procured and awarded a new contract for statewide canteen operations to Trinity Services Group in November 2014. The successful statewide transition of services began the same month and concluded in January 2015. The current contract includes an expanded selection of kosher food items. The increased canteen kosher item selection assists in supplementing the inmate Religious Diet Program. The Department also implemented a pilot program at select visiting park canteens which introduced healthy choice menu items to provide inmates and family members with healthier food options during visits.

*Due to funding provided in the 2014–15 General Appropriations Act*, the Bureau of Transition and Substance Abuse Treatment Services now manages five legislatively mandated projects totaling approximately \$3.7 million. These projects provide local organizations the ability to assist individuals returning to the community. The continuum of service provided by these projects allows the Department to cultivate partnerships with local communities and public safety agencies statewide. Through these partnerships, the Department is enhancing needs awareness and services for the returning population. Additionally, the Department expanded Mental Health Overlay Services to offenders.

*Substance Abuse Treatment for inmates expanded* to 50 facilities and increased to 5,372 treatment slots statewide.

*The Department initiated outpatient substance abuse treatment services* for offenders on community supervision in Circuits 9, 15 and 17, resulting in three contract awards with private treatment providers. The Department also expanded Mental Health and Overlay Services to offenders on community supervision.

*The Department developed and implemented the Youthful Offender 17 and Under Program at Suwannee Correctional Institution*. Licensed by Department of Children and Families as a Prevention Level Two, this program provides substance abuse prevention and education services to youthful offenders five days per week. Inmates started the program in March 2015. Approximately 64 inmates have enrolled in the program since inception.

*Through the partnership with the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles* 9,353 identification cards were issued to inmates nearing release in FY 2014–15.

*Through the partnership with the Florida Department of Health, Vital Statistics* 16,137 Florida birth certificates were issued to inmates nearing release in FY 2014–15.

*Through the partnership with the Social Security Administration* approximately 15,000 replacement social security cards were issued to inmates nearing release in FY 2014–15.

*The Bureau of Transition and Substance Abuse Treatment Services received \$750,000* for the 2014 Second Chance Act Demonstration Grant. The Re-Entry Center and Portal Replication Initiative (RCPRI) grant project was awarded in September 2014 and is designed to facilitate the successful transition of released offenders returning back to Miami-Dade County. During the final 18 months of their sentence, inmates will receive intensive needs based pre-release programming and services. Upon release, they will be transported to a Portal of Entry where they can utilize needs based post-release programming, services and community support.

*Opening of Everglades and Baker Re-Entry Centers*— In Spring of 2015, the Department opened two additional Re-Entry Centers: Baker Re-Entry and Everglades Re-Entry. Baker Re-Entry serves 432 moderate to high risk inmates nearing release to counties in Region II and Marion County. Everglades Re-Entry serves 432 moderate to high risk inmates nearing release to Miami-Dade, Monroe and Broward counties. Inmates at these facilities are within three years of release from prison and are assessed and placed in programming based on their individual needs. These facilities provide substance abuse treatment along with academic and vocational programming.

*The Department had 21,796 inmates participating in educational programs in FY 2014–15 (17,110 in academic programs and 4,686 in vocational programs).*

*514 of the 2,171 inmates at correctional institutions enrolled in GED classes, graduated in FY 2014–15 for a total of 593 GED certificates awarded. In addition, 210 inmates attained a standard high school diploma through the online career high school program (Smart Horizons Career High School).*

*2,225 of the 4,686 inmates (47 percent) participating in vocational classes in FY 2014–15 received vocational certificates. They also earned 709 industrial certificates.*

*The Department, along with community partners and private vendors, operates 30 dog training programs. 3,158 dogs have been trained and released to forever homes. More than 3,248 inmates have participated in these programs as caretakers, handlers, and trainers.*

*Through the 340B STD interagency agreement with Department of Health, the Department saved approximately \$22,441,092 in medication costs in FY 2014–15.*

*The Department implemented the Mental Health Ombudsman Program. This is the first of its kind in the nation, focusing solely on enhancing the care and treatment of mentally ill inmates in inpatient units.*

*The Florida Department of Corrections Psychology Doctoral Internship and Post-Doctoral Residency Programs produced four doctoral interns and two post-doctoral resident graduates in FY 2014–15. These programs not only train, but also retain, doctoral-level psychology practitioners. Five out of the six graduates this year took positions within the Department after graduation.*

## AWARDS AND RECOGNITION

Our many talented, hardworking and dedicated employees comprise the heart and soul of this Department. They deserve the highest praise and recognition. The men and women selected to receive the 2014–2015 Annual Awards are model professionals and exhibit a continuing commitment to excellence. They bravely and tirelessly serve the people of Florida every day.

**Employee of the Year** — Correctional Officer Jose Herrera (Dade Correctional Institution (C1))

**Support Employee of the Year** — Secretary Specialist Sandra Dudek (Lake C1)

**Community Corrections Employee of the Year** — Correctional Probation Senior Officer Victor Mims (Clearwater Intake P&P Office)

**Institutions Employee of the Year** — Correctional Officer Sergeant (Re-entry Coordinator) Jack Coppenger (Century C1)

**Team of the Year**— Multidisciplinary Staff Team (Florida State Prison) The Multidisciplinary Staffing Team for High Risk Offender Transition at Florida State Prison was created as a pilot program to assist offenders with their return to society.

- Angela Anders (Classification)
- Lt. Dennis Cauwenberghs (Security)
- Brenda Dorminey (Mental Health)
- Marvin “Lacey” Griffis (Classification)
- Kristina Hartman (Education Supervisor)
- Joan Magyari (Education)
- Jenny McDonald (Education)
- Robert Richter (Chaplain)
- Ernest Wynn (Chaplain)

**Teacher of the Year**— Vocational Teacher Christopher Glenn Thigpen (Lancaster CI)

**Secretary’s Award**— Senior Chaplain Kimberly Stavenau (Gulf CI)

**Secretary’s Leadership Award**— Warden Thomas Reid (Charlotte CI)

**Regional Director Michael Anderson and Circuit Administrator Susan Cizmadia were honored** to present the 2015 Susan M. Hunter Scholarship to Robyn Doran, daughter of Circuit 5 Officer James McDowall. This scholarship is awarded by the Association of State Correctional Administrators.



*(Left to Right) Circuit Administrator Susan Cizmadia, Officer James McDowall, Scholarship Recipient Robyn Doran, and Regional Director Michal Anderson.*



*Secretary Jones with the 2015 Annual Award Winners*

**Avon Park CI Badge Pinning Ceremony for Six Newly Certified Officers, September 2015**



*Front Row (Left to Right): Colonel M. Jones, Officer B. McKinney and Officer M. Rodriguez  
Back Row (Left to Right): Assistant Warden R. Bryner, Officer J. Bishop, Officer D. Fisher, Officer J. Zabranek, Officer Z. Hogan, Warden T. Sheffield*

## PRUDENTIAL PRODUCTIVITY AWARDS

### *Department of Corrections Employees Win Six Prudential Productivity Awards*

The Florida Department of Corrections applauds our employees whose efforts to create efficient, innovative and fiscally responsible programs and initiatives have won six 2015 Prudential Productivity Awards. Employees received awards for innovations ranging from using a home-made laundry detergent to cut laundering costs, to creating a web application to track meals received by inmates in all correctional facilities. Annual cost savings resulting from employee initiatives ranged from an estimated \$7,000 to \$625,000. The Prudential Productivity Awards program publicly recognizes and rewards state employees whose work significantly and measurably increases productivity and promotes innovation to improve the delivery of state services and save money for Florida taxpayers and businesses.

The 2015 winners are:

#### **Cost Savings through Home-Made Laundry Detergent**—Award Recipient: Timothy Ake

Timothy Ake, an employee at Gulf CI, began testing home-made laundry detergent January 2013 as a cost savings initiative to reduce the institution's laundry costs. A pilot program was conducted at Gulf CI, resulting in a cost savings of \$13,064 annually. After a statewide implementation of the home-made laundry detergent initiative, the Department observed a cost savings of \$625,000 annually.

#### **Department of Corrections Inmate Meals Web Application**—Award Recipients: Loren Russell, Jeff Crum, Mark Cann, Joseph Davis, and Carlos Echeverri

These employees created a web application used to track meals received by inmates in all correctional facilities. This application requires inmates to swipe their ID card prior to receiving a meal and includes edits to ensure the inmate is receiving the correct type of meal. This application resulted in a cost savings of \$240,000.

#### **Florida State Prison Farm Program**—Award Recipients: Lieutenant Scott Cason, Seeber Moody, and Michael Johnson

Michael Johnson and Seeber Moody oversee the farm program at Florida State Prison under the supervision of Lieutenant Scott Cason. Since their appointment to these positions in October 2013, Johnson and Moody have increased the size of the farm and overall yield of fresh produce. The program not only produces fresh produce for the inmate population, but also teaches inmates critical skills to help ensure a successful transition back to society, and reduce recidivism. The farm has increased from 75 acres to 90 acres and the overall yield increased from more than 275,050 pounds to 309,610 pounds of produce. This was a direct savings to tax payers of \$196,292.

#### **Water Conservation Efforts at Hardee Correctional Institution**—Award Recipients: Marty Howell, John Szafranski, Harry Northup, Leroy Russ, and Richard Minegar

These employees helped design and install timers for open bays and butterfly buildings in an effort to conserve water. This effort was implemented region wide. This program's accomplishment produced an estimated annually cost savings in excess of \$100,000.

#### **Paint Recycling at Columbia Correctional Institution**—Award Recipients: Sergeant Marvin Foster and Sergeant Jason Reeder

Through partnerships with local landfills, these employees obtained over 500 gallons of paint in various colors to paint dormitories. This partnership resulted in a cost avoidance of \$7,305 for the Department.

#### **Implementation of the FAST System**—Award Recipients: Jeff Crum, Tim Sullivan, Donna Sanford, and Mark Cann

The FAST system tracks the entrance and exits of inmate's approved visitors and institution volunteers. The Department centralized the FAST system into one database, which enhanced data integrity and decreased downtime.



# EDUCATIONAL/VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS

## RESULTS OF TESTS OF ADULT BASIC EDUCATION (TABE) FOR CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION (CE) STUDENTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014–15

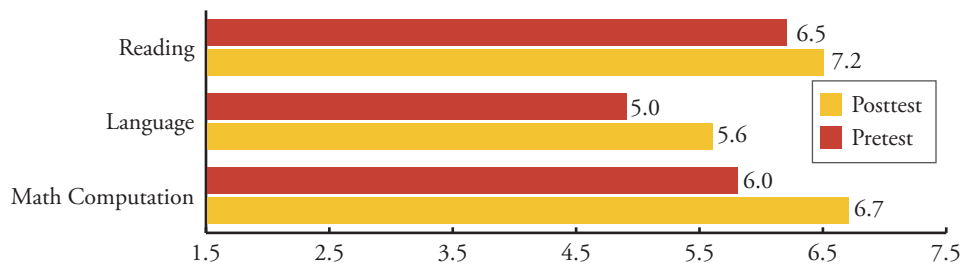
Purpose: As per Section 944.801, (3), (f), F.S., this sheet summarizes the average change in literacy levels of CE Students during FY 2014–15 (July 1, 2014–June 30, 2015).

Methodology: TABE tests administered to students during FY 2014–15 were scored using TestMate and the Advanced Module of the TestMate System (test scoring and reporting system). Inmate names and FDC 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 on the medium level TABE test. A total of 5,343 students had matched scores for all three of the subject areas (Total Battery) of Reading, Language, and Mathematics Computation. The total sets of matched scores for each subject area were: (a) 5,870 for Reading, (b) 5,727 for Language, and (c) 6,025 for Mathematics Computation.

Results: The chart below shows the average gains made in each subject in terms scale scores and grade equivalents (GE), respectively. To be included, students had to have both a pretest and posttest on a medium level TABE test. Gain was made in all three subject areas. The average reading gain was eight (8) scale score points which translates into seven (7) months gain (0.7) in reading GE scores. The average language gain was 11 scale score points which translates into six (6) months gain (0.6) in language GE scores. The average mathematics computation gain was 17 scale score points which translates into seven (7) months gain (0.7) in mathematics computation GE scores.

### AVERAGE GAINS EXPRESSED IN GRADE LEVELS

#### Reading (N=5,870), Language (N=5,727), Mathematics Computation (N=6,025)



593 Inmates Earned GEDs in FY 2014–15

† Other FDC facilities include work release centers, work/forestry camps, road prisons, and boot camps.

†† LEA-Based includes Local Educational Agencies such as community colleges.

† “Enrollments” includes inmates enrolled during the fiscal year.

†† “Completions” are from the fiscal year.

††† 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.

ITAI = Inmate Teaching Assistant Program.

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

FY 2014–15 GED, HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA, AND VOCATIONAL CERTIFICATES AWARDED

<i>Types of Award Locations</i>	GED	<i>High School Diploma</i>	<i>Vocational Certificates</i>	<i>Industry Certificates</i>	<i>Total</i>
Correctional Institutions	514	210	2,225	709	3,658
Other FDC Facilities†	67	0	275	227	342
LEA-Based††	12	0	0	0	12
Total	593	210	2,500	936	4,012

PARTICIPATION IN CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION CLASSES IN FY 2014–15

<i>Enrollments†</i>	<i>Mandatory Literacy</i>	<i>Adult Basic Education</i>	ITAI	GED	HSD	<i>Vocational</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of Courses	2,229	11,860	10,835	2,171	907	6,108	34,110
Number of Inmates	1,439	7,202	8,300	1,674	762	4,686	24,063†††
<i>Completions††</i>							
Number of Courses	223	338	593	210	2,500		3,864
Number of Inmates	223	338	593	210	1,778		3,142†††

UNDUPLICATED COUNT OF INMATE PARTICIPATION IN CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION IN FY 2014–15

Academic	17,110
Vocational	4,686



# INMATE PROGRAMS

INMATE PROGRAMS AS OF JUNE 30, 2015

LEGEND:

<i>Correctional Facilities</i>	<i>100-Hour Transition</i>	<i>Academic &amp; Special Education</i>	<i>Career &amp; Technical Education</i>	<i>Chaplaincy Services</i>	<i>Substance Abuse</i>
Apalachee CI East	X	ASE, T1	1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Apalachee CI West	X	ITA		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Atlantic WRC *	X			RES	3
Avon Park CI	X	ASE, T1	6	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1,P
Baker CI & WC	X	ITA, LEA, SHCOE	4	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1,P
Baker Re-Entry Center (R)	X	CE	11	CC	2, A, O, P
Bartow WRC	X			RES	3
Bradenton Transition *	X	CE	1		A,O,P
Bridges of Jacksonville	X	CE			A,O
Bridges of Orlando	X	CE			A,O
Bridges of Pompano WRC	X	CE			A,O
Calhoun CI	X	ITA	1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Central Florida RC	X	CF, SHCOE		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	SA
Central Florida RC East	X	ITA		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Century CI	X	ITA		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	2,P
Charlotte CI	X	ASE, T1	1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Cocoa WRC	X	CE		RES	3
Columbia Annex	X	ASE, T1	1	FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1,P
Columbia CI	X	ASE, T1	1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Cross City CI & WC	X	ITA	3	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Dade CI	X	ITA		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Daytona Beach WRC	X			RES	3
DeSoto Annex	X	ASE, T1	3	FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Dinsmore WRC	X			RES	3
Everglades CI	X	ITA, SHCOE		FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1,P
Everglades Re-Entry Center (R)	X	CE	7	CC	2, A, O, P
Florida State Prison	X	CM		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Florida State Prison West	X	ITA	2	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Florida Women's RC	X	LEA, CF, ITA		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	SA
Franklin CI	X	ITA, SHCOE	1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	2
Ft. Pierce WRC	X			RES	3
Gadsden Re-Entry Center (R)	X	CE	4	CC	2,A,O,P
Gulf Annex	X	ITA		FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1,P

- \*=Female Facility
- (R)=Re-Entry Center
- CI=Correctional Institution
- BTU=Basic Training Unit (Boot Camp)
- RC=Reception Center
- WC=Work Camp
- WRC=Work Release Center

*A complete list of all abbreviations and definitions are at the bottom of this table*

LEGEND:

\*=Female Facility

(R)=Re-Entry Center

CI=Correctional Institution

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WRC=Work Release Center

*A complete list of all abbreviations and definitions are at the bottom of this table*

<i>Correctional Facilities</i>	<i>100-Hour Transition</i>	<i>Academic &amp; Special Education</i>	<i>Career &amp; Technical Education</i>	<i>Chaplaincy Services</i>	<i>Substance Abuse</i>
Gulf CI	X	ITA, SHCOE	1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Hamilton Annex	X	ASE, T1	1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Hamilton CI	X	ASE, T1	3	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Hardee CI	X	ITA	1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Hernando CI *	X	ITA	1	FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1,P
Hollywood WRC *	X			RES	A,O,P
Holmes CI	X	ASE, T1	3	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Homestead CI *	X	ITA	2	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Jackson CI	X	ITA, T1, CE		FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	2
Jefferson CI	X	ITA, SHCOE		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	2,P
Kissimmee WRC	X			RES	3
Lake CI	X	ASE	2	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1,P
Lake City WRC	X			RES	3
Lancaster CI & WC	X	ASE, T1, C.A.M.P.	6	FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	P
Lawtey CI	X	ITA	1	FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1,P
Liberty CI	X	ITA		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Liberty CI Quincy Annex	X	ITA		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Lowell Annex *	X	ASE, T1, CM, SHCOE	2	FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	2
Lowell CI, BTU & WC *	X	ASE, T1	5	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1,2,P
Madison CI	X	ITA, SHCOE	1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1,P
Marion CI	X	ASE, T1, CE	4	FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	2
Martin CI	X	ITA, SHCOE		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Mayo Annex	X	ITA, SHCOE	1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1,P
Miami North WRC	X			RES	3
Northwest Florida RC	X	ITA		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	SA,1,P
Northwest Florida RC Annex	X	CF, CE		FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	2
Okaloosa CI	X	ITA		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Okeechobee CI & WC	X	ITA, SHCOE		FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1,P
Opa Locka WRC	X			RES	3
Orlando Transition Center	X	CE	1		A,O,P
Orlando WRC *	X			RES	3
Panama City WRC	X			RES	3

<i>Correctional Facilities</i>	<i>100-Hour Transition</i>	<i>Academic &amp; Special Education</i>	<i>Career &amp; Technical Education</i>	<i>Chaplaincy Services</i>	<i>Substance Abuse</i>
Pensacola WRC	X			RES	3
Pinellas WRC *	X			RES	3
Polk CI	X	ITA, CE, SHCOE	3	FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1, P
Pompano Transition Center	X	CE	1		A,O,P
Putnam CI	X	LEA		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Reality House	X	CE			A,O,2
Reception & Medical Center	X	ASE, CF, ITA		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	SA
Reception & Medical Center West	X	ITA		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Reentry of Ocala WRC	X			RES	A,O
Sago Palm WC (R)	X	LEA	1	RES	1,P
Santa Fe WRC	X	CE		RES	3
Santa Rosa Annex & WC	X	ITA, SHCOE	1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Santa Rosa CI	X	CM		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Shisa East *	X	CE			A,O,P
Shisa West WRC *	X				A,O
South Florida RC	X	CF		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	SA
South Florida RC South	X			PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
St. Petersburg WRC	X			RES	3
Sumter CI, BTU, & Annex	X	ASE, CF, T1	5	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	P
Suncoast WRC *	X	CE		RES	A,O
Suwannee Annex	X	ASE, T1	2	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Suwannee CI	X	CM, T1		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	P
Tallahassee WRC	X			RES	3
Tarpon Springs WRC	X			RES	3
Taylor Annex	X	ITA, SHCOE	3	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Taylor CI & WC	X	ITA	1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1,P
Tomoka CI	X	ITA	2	FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Tomoka CRC	X	CE			3
Transition House Kissimmee	X	CE	1		A,O,P
Union CI	X	ITA,CM		FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Wakulla Annex	X	ITA, SHCOE	1	FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Wakulla CI	X	ITA	1	FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Walton CI	X	ITA	2	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	

<i>Correctional Facilities</i>	<i>100-Hour Transition</i>	<i>Academic &amp; Special Education</i>	<i>Career &amp; Technical Education</i>	<i>Chaplaincy Services</i>	<i>Substance Abuse</i>
West Palm Beach WRC	X			RES	3
Zephyrhills CI	X	ITA		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	

*All correctional institutions provide General Library and Law Library programs.*

*Academic & Special Education: ASE = Academic Education Program staffed to provide special education services to disabled students; ITA = Academic Education Program for open-population inmates staffed by one Academic Teacher and Inmate Teaching Assistants; LEA = Academic Education Program operated by local education agency; CE = Contractor Operated Academic Education Program; CF = Child Find reception processing; CM = Close Management education including academic, special education and voluntary literacy as appropriate; SHCOE = Smart Horizons Career Online Education high school diploma program; T1 = Title I Program, C.A.M.P. = Character Awareness & Motivation Program*

*Agency special education staff provide appropriate services to all verified special education inmates at work release centers.*

*Career & Technical Education: Number of programs offered at facility*

*Re-Entry: X = 100-Hour Transition Course or approved equivalent taught at facility.*

*Substance Abuse: SA = Screening Assessments; 1 = Intensive Outpatient; 2 = Residential Therapeutic Community; 3 = Outpatient Aftercare/Intervention; A = Aftercare; O = Outpatient; P = Prevention.*

*Chaplaincy Services: FCBR-Faith and Character Based Programming, PWO-Primary Worship Opportunity, RES-Religious Education Studies, CL-Chapel Library, SM-Sacred Music, SPE-Special Events, Religious Holy Days, and Seminars, CC-Contracted Chaplaincy*

#### CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS BY FACILITY

**LEGEND:**

\*= Female Facility

(#)= DC-operated career and technical education programs

YO = Youthful Offender program

<i>Facility— # of Programs</i>	<i>Career and Technical Education Programs</i>
Apalachee CI— East (1)	(1) Carpentry
Avon Park CI (6)	(1) Automotive Technology Career Services, (2) Cabinetmaking, (3) Web Development, (4) Printing and Graphic Communications, (5) Turf Equipment Technology, (6) Applied Welding Technologies
Baker CI (4)	(1) Cabinetmaking, (2) Electricity, (3) Masonry, Brick and Block, (4) Plumbing Technology
Baker Re-Entry Center (3)	(1) Culinary Arts, (2) Janitorial Services, (3) Electricity (4) Food Handler, (5) Bloodborne Pathogen (6) OSHA Construction (7) Serve Safe, (8) Food Handler, (9) Dining Room Associate, (10) OSHA 10 hr Safety Course, (11) OSHA Disaster
Calhoun CI (1)	(1) Printing and Graphic Communications
Charlotte CI (1)	(1) Masonry, Brick and Block
Columbia CI (1)	(1) Technology Support Services
Columbia Annex (1)	(1) Masonry, Brick and Block
Cross City CI (3)	(1) Automotive Collision Repair and Refinishing, (2) Cabinetmaking, (3) Computer Systems & Information Technology
DeSoto Annex (3)	(1) Carpentry, (2) Masonry, Brick and Block, (3) Applied Welding Technologies
Everglades Re-Entry Center (3)	(1) Culinary Arts, (2) Masonry, Brick and Block (3) Wastewater Technologies, (4) Comptia Computer Certification, (5) Food Service Manager, (6) OSHA 10 hr Safety Course, (7) Serve Safe
Franklin CI (1)	(1) Plumbing Technology
FSP West (2)	(1) Printing and Graphic Communications, (2) Plumbing Technology

<i>Facility— # of Programs</i>	<i>Career and Technical Education Programs</i>
Gadsden Re-Entry Center (4)	(1) Industrial Machine Repair I, (2) Masonry, Brick and Block, (3) Culinary Arts, (4) Carpentry I
Gulf CI (1)	(1) Air Conditioning, Refrigeration and Heating Technology
Hamilton CI (3)	(1) Cabinetmaking, (2) Electricity, (3) Masonry, Brick and Block
Hamilton CI Annex (1)	(1) Technology Support Services
Hardee CI (1)	(1) Carpentry
Hernando CI * (1)	(1) Web Development
Holmes CI (3)	(1) Automotive Collision Repair and Refinishing, (2) Technology Support Services, (3) Applied Welding Technologies
Homestead CI * (2)	(1) Automotive Technology Career Services, (2) Technology Support Services
Lake CI (2)	(1) Cabinetmaking, (2) Wastewater/Water Treatment Technologies
Lancaster CI (6)	(1) Automotive Technology Career Services, (2) Carpentry, (3) Commercial Foods and Culinary Arts, (4) Environmental Services, (5) Technology Support Services, (6) Printing and Graphic Communications
Lawtey CI (1)	(1) Drafting (PSAV)
Lowell CI * (5)	(1) Cosmetology, (2) Drafting (PSAV), (3) Technology Support Services, (4) Equine Care Technology, (5) Commercial Foods and Culinary Arts
Lowell CI Annex * (2)	(1) Fashion Design Services, (2) Air Conditioning, Refrigeration and Heating Technology
Madison CI (1)	(1) Commercial Foods and Culinary Arts
Marion CI (4)	(1) Cabinetmaking, (2) Air Conditioning, Refrigeration and Heating Technology, (3) Electricity, (4) Water/Wastewater Treatment Technologies
Mayo Annex (1)	(1) Electronics Technology
Polk CI (3)	(1) Automotive Technology Career Services, (2) Computer Systems & Information Technology, (3) Plumbing Technology
Sago Palm WC (R) (1)	(1) Technology Support Services
Santa Rosa Annex (1)	(1) Commercial Class "B" Driving
Sumter CI (5)	(1) Automotive Technology Career Services, (2) Electronics Technology, (3) Masonry, Brick and Block, (4) yo Masonry, Brick and Block, (5) Landscape Management
Suwannee CI Annex (2)	(1) Plumbing Technology, (2) Web Application Dev & Programming
Taylor CI (1)	(1) Plumbing Technology
Taylor CI Annex (3)	(1) Carpentry, (2) Masonry, Brick and Block, (3) Technology Support Services
Tomoka CI (2)	(1) Carpentry (2) Masonry, Brick and Block
Wakulla CI (1)	(1) Environmental Services
Wakulla Annex (1)	(1) Air Conditioning, Refrigeration and Heating Technology
Walton CI (2)	(1) Carpentry, (2) Air Conditioning, Refrigeration and Heating Technology

# PRISON REHABILITATIVE INDUSTRIES AND DIVERSIFIED ENTERPRISES, INC. (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 2014 Annual Report, PRIDE trained 3,719 inmates who worked almost 3.92 million hours in 42 diverse industries, farms and operations located in 26 correctional facilities. 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, 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 2014 Annual Report, 78% of PRIDE-trained former inmates were placed into full-time jobs and only 10.1% of PRIDE's former workers recidivate.

PRISON REHABILITATIVE  
INDUSTRIES AND DIVERSIFIED  
ENTERPRISES, INC. (PRIDE)

For more information, please contact:

PRIDE Enterprises  
223 Morrison Road  
Brandon, FL 33511

(813) 324-8700 (phone)  
(813) 689-5392 (fax)

INFO@PRIDE-ENTERPRISES.ORG

Visit PRIDE's web site at  
WWW.PRIDE-ENTERPRISES.ORG

*Inmates working at Prison Rehabilitative Industries and Diversified Enterprises (PRIDE) printed this annual report as part of their vocational training in the printing process. Staff with the Department's Office of Information Technology (OIT) designed this document for printing.*





# INMATE SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAMS

There are four primary categories of inmate substance abuse programming:

**INTENSIVE OUTPATIENT**—A four to six month substance abuse intensive outpatient licensed program provided to inmates at designated institutions throughout the state. Treatment occurs for half a day, at least four days per week, and inmates participate in a minimum of 12 hours of counselor supervised activities. These activities include group and individual counseling. The inmates spend the remainder of their days performing institutional work assignments.

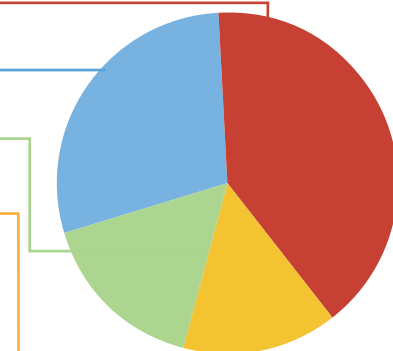
**RESIDENTIAL THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY**—A nine to 12 month Therapeutic Community (TC) program housed within the institution or at a designated community based facility. The program is divided into four phases. Inmates are housed together in the same dormitory, which is segregated from non-program inmates. Services are provided in a positive, supportive environment wherein participants share similar problems of chemical abuse and patterns of criminal thinking. They live and work together to change their lives while residing in the therapeutic community. The TC model emphasizes structure, responsibility, credibility, accountability, discipline, consistency and limit setting with consequences.

**PROGRAM CENTERS**—The Department of Corrections Substance Abuse Transitional/ Re-Entry Programs is a 16–24 month program model designed to assist inmates nearing release in making a successful transition from the correctional institution to the community. They offer a continuum of substance abuse services. Inmates who successfully complete the initial intensive programming component (9–12 months) are eligible to participate in the work release component.

**WORK RELEASE CENTERS**—Contracted Substance Abuse Counselors operate in nineteen department-operated work release centers to provide outpatient services (four months in length) and aftercare services to inmates based on their identified needs. Inmates work in the community while attending treatment in the evenings or on the days they are not working.

PARTICIPANTS IN INMATE-BASED SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAMS IN FY 2014–15

Intensive Outpatient:	4,887	40.0%
Residential Therapeutic Community:	3,489	29.0%
Work Release Centers:	1,965	16.0%
Program Centers:	1,748	14.0%
<i>Total:</i>	<i>12,089</i>	<i>100.0%</i>



# COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAMS

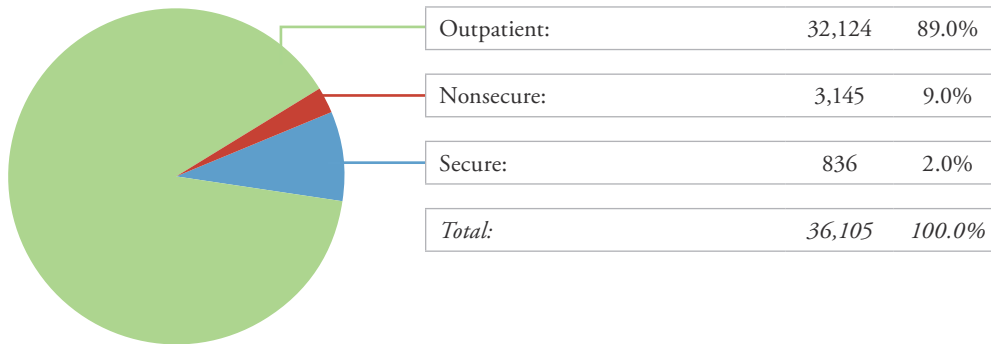
Offenders on supervision often participate in substance abuse treatment programs in one of the following forms.

**OUTPATIENT**— Provides substance abuse treatment for offenders who maintain residence and employment in the community. Services are provided on a variety of intensity levels including individual, group or family sessions along with drug education classes.

**NONSECURE**— Nonsecure substance abuse treatment is a six-month program consisting of a two-month intensive treatment component followed by a four-month employment/re-entry component.

**SECURE**— This long-term treatment program involves a structured, live-in, non-hospital environment focusing upon all aspects of substance abuse rehabilitation including job training and educational programs. This therapeutic community consists of up to 12 months of intensive treatment and up to six months of an employment and re-entry component.

PARTICIPANTS IN COMMUNITY-BASED SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAMS IN FY 2014–15



RELEASED INMATES PARTICIPATING IN SUBSTANCE ABUSE TRANSITIONAL HOUSING PROGRAMS IN FY 2014–15

1. Post Prison, No Supervision to Follow:	482
2. Post Prison, Released to Supervision:	153
<i>Total:</i>	<i>635</i>

# INSTITUTIONS

## INSTITUTIONS OVERVIEW

On June 30, 2015, Florida housed 100,050 inmates in 150 facilities, including 49 major and seven privately run institutions. Union Correctional Institution in Raiford, built in 1913, is the state's oldest prison still in use.

Major institutions, or prisons, are similar to small towns in that they have their own academic and vocational schools, places of worship, medical services, maintenance facilities, parks (for visiting family) and often their own water supplies. All mentally and physically able inmates are assigned jobs at major institutions. Inmates are responsible for all the cooking, laundry, cleaning, farming and lawn maintenance at these facilities.

Upon entry to prison, inmates are sent to a reception center. Inmates usually spend an average of three to four weeks in the reception process before being sent to a more permanent facility. During reception, an inmate's custody level is determined, health care and programming needs are assessed and the rules and regulations of prison life are taught. They are then sent to a major institution, or prison.

Inmates in Florida may be housed in prisons, annexes, work camps, community release centers or road prisons. Each facility serves a different function and inmates must be specific custody levels to be placed in particular facilities. An inmate nearing his or her release date, who is classified "community custody" and disciplinary-report free, may have the opportunity to be placed in a community release center (CRC). Inmates at CRC's work during the day in their communities and earn a salary, but return to the center at night and any other time they are not working. They are still considered incarcerated. If they fail to follow the rules, they are returned to prison until their release. Part of the money they earn goes to room and board and victim restitution, and they may keep the rest to help them get established upon release.

The classification of inmates for placement in 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, those with the longest sentences, and those least likely to adjust to institutional life are placed in more secure facilities.

## DEFINING THE TYPES OF PRISON FACILITIES

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

*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, and moving state offices. About 11.5% of the prison population resides in work camps.

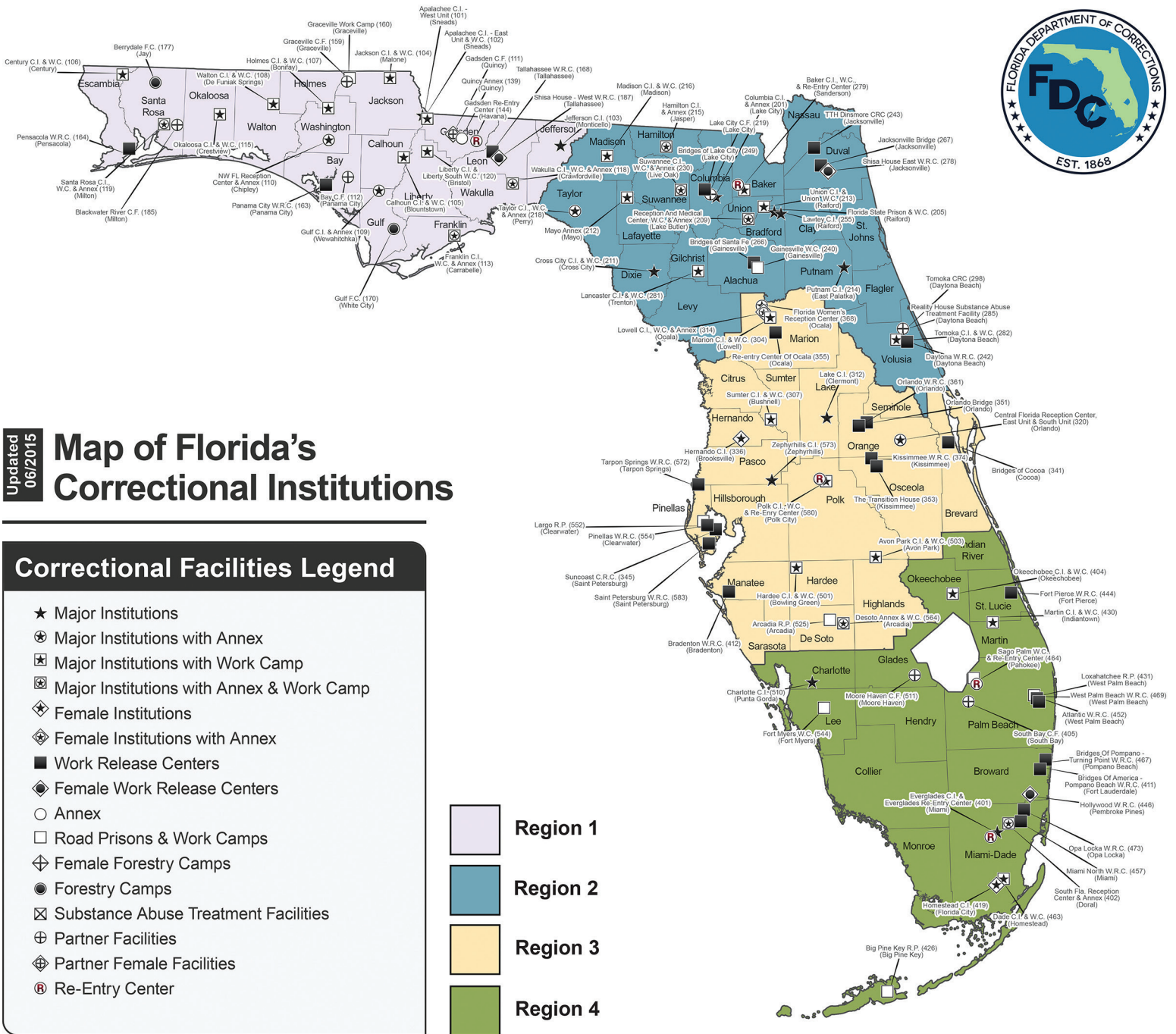
*Community Release Centers (CRC)* house two categories of inmates: community custody inmates who are participating in community work release by working at paid employment in the community and minimum custody inmates who are participating in a center work assignment by working in a support capacity for the center (such as food services and laundry). They must be within two or three years of their release date, depending on their job assignment. Sex offenders may not participate in work release or center work assignments. There are no perimeter fences, and inmates must remain at the WRC when they are not working or attending programs such as Alcoholics Anonymous. Inmates participating in work release must save part of their earnings for when they are released in order to pay toward victim restitution as well as room and board. More than 3,700 inmates participate in Florida's community release programs annually, with about 3.8% 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.

SUMMARY OF FLORIDA STATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

<i>Facility Summary</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Population on June 30, 2015</i>	<i>Percentage of Population</i>
Correctional Institutions	49	45	4	56,704	56.7%
Private Correctional Institutions	7	6	1	10,169	10.2%
Prison Annexes	17	16	1	17,152	17.1%
Work Camps, Re-Entry Centers	36	35	1	11,509	11.5%
State-Run Community Release Centers	13	9	4	1,432	1.4%
Private Community Release Centers	21	17	4	2,328	2.3%
Road Prisons, Forestry, Basic Training Unit	7	7	0	756	0.8%
<i>Total Facilities</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>15</i>		
<i>Population Total</i>				<i>100,050</i>	<i>100.00%</i>

# MAP OF INSTITUTIONS



Updated 06/2015

## Map of Florida's Correctional Institutions

### Correctional Facilities Legend

- ★ Major Institutions
- ⊕ Major Institutions with Annex
- ⊠ Major Institutions with Work Camp
- ⊞ Major Institutions with Annex & Work Camp
- ◆ Female Institutions
- ◆ Female Institutions with Annex
- Work Release Centers
- ◆ Female Work Release Centers
- Annex
- Road Prisons & Work Camps
- ⊕ Female Forestry Camps
- Forestry Camps
- ⊞ Substance Abuse Treatment Facilities
- ⊞ Partner Facilities
- ⊞ Partner Female Facilities
- Ⓡ Re-Entry Center

- Region 1**
- Region 2**
- Region 3**
- Region 4**

# STATISTICS

## HOW THE STATISTICAL PAGES THAT FOLLOW ARE ORGANIZED

The pages that follow provide statistical information on inmates in prison and offenders on community supervision with the Florida Department of Corrections. This information is organized in two main sections: Inmates in Prison and Offenders on 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, 2014 through June 30, 2015);
- **Population** (those inmates in the Florida prison system or offenders on Community Supervision on June 30, 2015); and
- **Releases** (those released from the Florida prison system or Community Supervision from July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015). The Inmate Population section also includes a section on death row inmates and escapes. These statistics reflect demographic characteristics as well as aspects of the offenders' criminal histories.

For these statistical pages, the definition of “violent offense” is as follows:

### **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:

Bureau of Research  
and Data Analysis  
501 South Calhoun Street  
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2500

Or call  
(850) 717-3647 (phone)  
(850) 488-1967 (fax)



# INMATE ADMISSIONS

The number of inmates admitted to Florida prisons decreased 4.5% from FY 2013–14 (32,442) to FY 2014–15 (30,985). Admissions have dropped for two consecutive fiscal years.

The majority of inmates admitted during FY 2014–15 were male (87.9%), white (53.8%) and between the ages of 25–34 (35.6%). Most (52.4%) had not served time in Florida state prisons before.

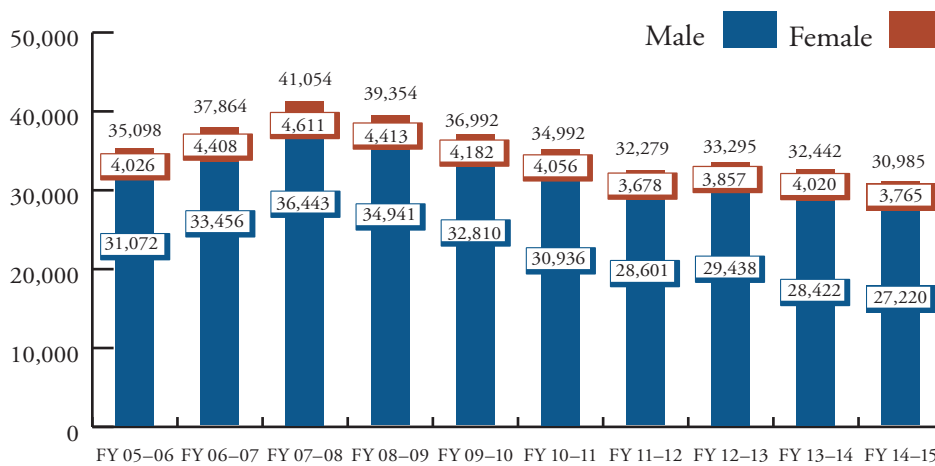
During FY 2014–15, inmates admitted were sentenced mostly for property crimes (32.5%) followed closely by violent crimes at 31%, with drug crimes at 23% and other crimes at 13.5%.

Most (62.1%) of the inmates admitted to prison in FY 2014–15 were sentenced to three years or less. The overall average sentence for inmates admitted during FY 2014–15 was 5.2 years.

Prison admissions for drug crimes continue to decrease, from 26.1% of total admissions in FY 2010–11 to 23% in FY 2014–15.

Those who enter prison today for a crime committed on or after October 1, 1995, will serve a minimum of 85% of their sentences.

INMATE ADMISSIONS COMPARED OVER TEN FISCAL YEARS



ADMISSIONS BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR FY 2014–15

Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Average Sentence Length in Years*	Average Age at Admission
Murder, Manslaughter	942	3.1%	26.4	34.3
Sexual Offenses	1,770	5.8%	13	39
Robbery	2,053	6.8%	7.7	28.7
Violent Personal Offenses	4,304	14.2%	4.4	34.7
Burglary	5,058	16.7%	5	31.2
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	5,172	17.1%	2.6	36.7
Drug Offenses	6,961	23.0%	3.2	36.7
Weapons	1,628	5.4%	3.6	31.8
Other	2,424	8.0%	2.9	38.3
Data Unavailable	673			

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

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ADMISSIONS FY 2014–15

Category	FY 2014–15	
Total Admissions	30,985	100.0%
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	27,220	87.8%
Female	3,765	12.2%
<b>Race</b>		
White	16,667	53.8%
Black	13,185	42.6%
Other	1,133	3.7%
<b>Age at Admission</b>		
17 & Under	197	0.6%
18–24	6,609	21.3%
25–34	11,030	35.6%
35–49	9,410	30.4%
50–59	3,037	9.8%
60+	702	2.3%
<b>Prior FDC Prison Commitments</b>		
0	15,883	52.4%
1	6,809	22.5%
2	3,368	11.1%
3	1,820	6.0%
4+	2,432	8.0%
Data Unavailable	673	

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

# INMATE POPULATION

## GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION

Category	FY 2014–15	
Total Population	100,050	100.0%
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	93,032	93.0%
Female	7,018	7.0%
<b>Race</b>		
White	47,539	47.5%
Black	48,020	48.0%
Other	4,491	4.5%
<b>Age at Admission</b>		
17 & Under	134	0.1%
18–24	11,478	11.5%
25–34	31,406	31.4%
35–49	35,412	35.4%
50–59	15,478	15.5%
60+	6,142	6.1%
<b>Prior FDC Prison Commitments</b>		
0	53,160	53.1%
1	21,374	21.4%
2	11,037	11.0%
3	6,134	6.1%
4+	8,314	8.3%
Data Unavailable	31	

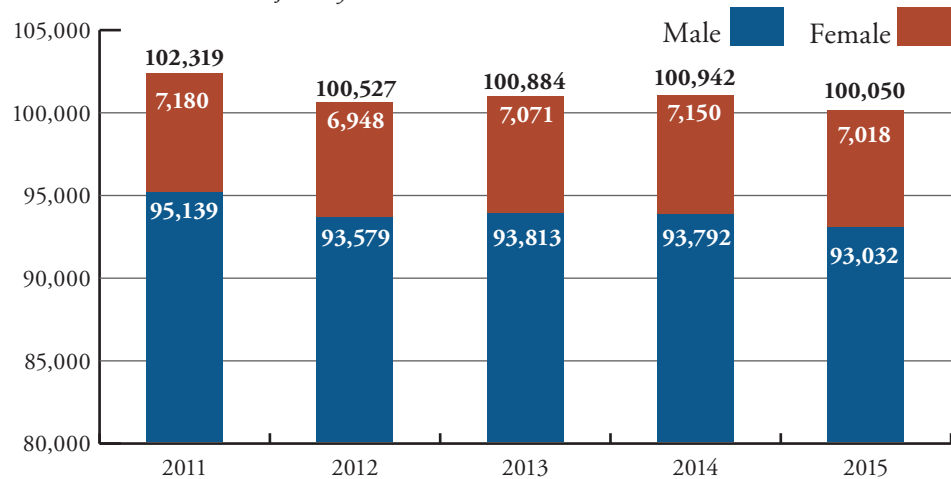
*Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%.*

Inmate population refers to the 100,050 inmates who were present in the Florida prison system on June 30, 2015. The population decreased by 892 from June 2014 to June 2015, illustrated in the chart below.

On June 30, 2015, the majority of inmates were male (93%) with females accounting for 7% of the population. The top five categories of primary offenses for which inmates are incarcerated are: burglary (16.5%), drug offenses (15.5%), murder/manslaughter (14.6%), robbery (12.9%) and sexual offenses (12.3%).

Over a five year period, the percent of the prison population without significant impairment in their adaptive functioning due to a mental disorder problem has remained relatively stable: 81.9% in 2011; 82.5% in 2012; 83% in 2013; 83.5% in 2014 and 82.9% in 2015. However, there was a 6.5% increase in the number of inmates suffering from severe mental disorders.

INMATE POPULATION ON JUNE 30 COMPARED OVER FIVE YEARS



GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION BY OFFENSE TYPE ON JUNE 30, 2015

Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Average Sentence Length in Years*	Average Age at Offense
Murder, Manslaughter	14,576	14.6%	36.1	28.2
Sexual Offenses	12,291	12.3%	23.3	33.8
Robbery	12,949	12.9%	19.7	26.5
Violent Personal Offenses	12,025	12.0%	12.6	31.1
Burglary	16,509	16.5%	12.5	29.4
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	8,017	8.0%	5.0	34.5
Drug Offenses	15,479	15.5%	7.2	33.9
Weapons	3,764	3.8%	7.7	30.0
Other	4,402	4.4%	6.7	35.6
Data Unavailable	38			

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

# INMATE DRUG TESTING

The Department's Inmate Drug Testing Unit currently oversees the inmate random drug testing program, substance abuse program drug testing and "for cause" drug testing for all correctional facilities statewide and randomly drug tests thousands of inmates annually.

Inmates are chosen for random and substance abuse program drug testing based on a random computer-generated selection system. Selection of inmates for "for cause" drug testing is based on 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.

The role of drug testing has been recognized as highly effective in identifying those who have substance abuse problems, getting inmates into treatment and monitoring them during the treatment process.

## RANDOM DRUG TEST RESULTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH F.S. 944.473 (1) FOR FY 2014-15

<i>Type of Test*</i>	<i>Valid Tests</i>	<i>Negative Tests</i>	<i>Positive Tests</i>	<i>Positive Rate</i>	<i>Drug Test Positive</i>					<i>Total*</i>
					<i>Alcohol</i>	<i>Cannabis</i>	<i>Cocaine</i>	<i>Opiates</i>	<i>Other</i>	
Random	57,457	57,253	204	0.36%	1	142	15	1	54	213
For Cause	1,804	1,408	396	21.95%	8	109	8	4	287	416

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

# ELDERLY INMATES

This report is provided in accordance with requirements outlined in Section 944.8041, Florida Statutes.

## BACKGROUND AND STATISTICS ON ELDERLY INMATES

Elderly inmates are defined by Florida Statute 944.02 as “prisoners age 50 or older in a state correctional institution or facility operated by the Department of Corrections or the Department of Management Services.” The number of elderly inmates in the state prison system has increased steadily from 17,492 on June 30, 2011 to 21,620 on June 30, 2015; a 23.6% (4,128) increase over the last five years.

### ELDERLY INMATES IN PRISON ON JUNE 30, 2015

- The majority of elderly inmates in prison on June 30, 2015 were serving time for sex offenses (21.7%), murder/manslaughter (21.0%) or drug offenses (12.5%).
- The 21,620 elderly inmates in prison on June 30, 2015 represented 21.6% of the total inmate population.
- 94.4% of the elderly inmates in prison were male; 5.6% were female.
- 46.1% of the elderly inmates in prison had no prior prison commitments.
- On June 30, 2015, the Department housed three inmates that were 93 years old.
- In FY 2014–15, elderly inmates accounted for 53% of all episodes of outside care and 46% of all inpatient hospital days, although they only represented 21.6% of the total prison population.

### ELDERLY INMATES ADMITTED TO PRISON FROM JULY 1, 2014 TO JUNE 30, 2015

During FY 2014–15, there were 3,739 elderly inmates admitted to Florida prisons. The majority were admitted for violent offenses (30.5%), followed by property crimes (30.0%), and drug offenses (24.5%). The oldest male inmate admitted was 89 for murder/manslaughter and oldest female was 78 years old for property crimes.

### PROJECTIONS FOR GROWTH IN THE ELDERLY INMATE POPULATION

In August 2015, the Department’s Bureau of Research and Data Analysis developed a projection of the growth of the elderly inmate population, based on Criminal Justice Estimating Conference (CJEC) population estimates. Though the projection for growth of the total inmate population is relatively flat over the next 6 (six) years (a projected increase of only 1,080 inmates), the elderly population is expected to increase from 21.6% of the total population to 26.5% during that period. This represents an increase of 4,860 inmates, bringing the estimated total of elderly inmates to 26,703 by June 30, 2021.

### HEALTH CARE CHALLENGES REGARDING ELDERLY INMATES

There are numerous challenges inherent in providing health care services to inmates, specifically to those inmates age 50 and older:

#### CORRECTIONAL MEDICAL AUTHORITY

*2013–2014 Annual Report and Report on Aging Inmates*

“The CMA’s report on the status of elderly offenders continues to show that older inmates have more health problems and generally consume more health care services than younger inmates. The demands of caring for the elderly continue to have an impact on corrections’ health care costs. According to the National Institute of Corrections, the overall cost of incarceration for inmates over 50 is as much as three times higher than for the younger population mostly due to the difference in health care costs.”

September 2014, *Florida's Aging Prisoner Problem*

“The rising cost of health care for elderly prisoners is a national dilemma, creating budgetary headaches for the federal government and most states. Nowhere is this looming crisis more acute than in Florida. Florida’s elderly prisoner population is now over 20,000, and on its way to 30,000 by 2018. By 2020, one out of every three prisoners in Florida will be elderly. This rate will be double the 16 percent national average, and impose huge and unsustainable fiscal burdens on Florida taxpayers.”

NBC NEWS

June 29, 2013

“State and federal prisons spend an estimated \$1.6 billion taxpayer dollars a year keeping elderly convicts... Nearly a quarter of that price tag – roughly \$3 billion taxpayer dollars annually – is devoted to providing health care to sick or dying prisoners.”

#### SERVICES AND HOUSING FOR ELDERLY INMATES

Elderly inmates are housed in most of the Department’s major institutions consistent with their custody level and medical/mental health status.

- By Department policy, all inmates (including those age 50 and older) who have limitations in the performance of Activities of Daily Living are assessed and diagnosed by a physician, provided with a service plan that is designed to meet their medical and mental health needs, and housed consistent with their custody level and medical status.
- Inmates who are blind, deaf, require a walker or a wheelchair, or who have more specialized housing and/or service needs are assigned only to institutions designated for such custody and care.
- Per policy, each institution has an impaired inmate committee that functions as a multidisciplinary team working together for the development, implementation, and monitoring of an individualized service plan for each impaired inmate. The committees review service plans for all impaired inmates quarterly, at a minimum.
- Inmates are followed at regular intervals in chronic illness clinics, and once they turn 50 they automatically receive a periodic screening every year (as opposed to every five years before age 50).
- Dental periodic oral examinations are performed annually when the inmate turns 50 (as opposed to every two years prior to age 50).
- Mental health services for elderly inmates include assessment, consultation, and treatment services in order to facilitate the inmate’s ability to adequately function in a prison environment. As part of the health care screening processes, inmates are examined for signs of Alzheimer’s or other forms of dementia.

Currently, the facilities listed below serve relatively large populations of elderly inmates. Housing these inmates separate from the general population reduces the potential for predatory and abusive behavior by younger, more aggressive inmates and promotes efficient use of medical resources.

- *Reception and Medical Center* has a 120-bed licensed hospital on-site in Lake Butler, Florida, and also cares for chronically ill, elderly inmates in different dorms on campus including F dorm, where nursing care is provided chiefly to the infirmed elderly and others. *The South Unit of the Central Florida Reception Center* is specifically designated for special needs inmates, including the elderly, as well as palliative care inmates.
- *Zephyrhills Correctional Institution* has two (2) dorms specifically designed for elderly inmates as well as inmates with complex medical needs.
- *Lowell Correctional Institution* has a dorm specifically designated for female inmates with complex medical needs, including the elderly.

- *South Florida Reception Center—South Unit* includes 487 beds for inmate age 50+.
- *Union Correctional Institution* includes 156 beds for inmates age 50+.
- *F-Dorm at South Florida Reception Center* features 84 beds designated for long-term and palliative care. The facility also provides step down care for inmates who can be discharged from hospitals but are not ready for an infirmary level of care at an institution.
- The Department has *ten (10) Transitional Care Units*, which are inpatient mental health units where elderly inmates with impairment in mental and cognitive functioning receive necessary care in a safe and protective environment.

In FY 2014–15, the Department contracted with two (2) private correctional health care companies—Wexford Health Sources and Corizon, LLC—to provide comprehensive health care services to more than 100,000 inmates statewide. Demand for bed space for elderly inmates with chronic medical needs is very high. Though Wexford and Corizon are providing care to all elderly inmates, the Department retained responsibility for assigning and transferring elderly inmates with chronic medical needs to the specialty beds outlined above. This ensures elderly inmates with the highest levels of acuity are placed in the most appropriate setting.

#### POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Recently, Florida TaxWatch and the Correctional Medical Authority (CMA) have made recommendations to the Department regarding elderly inmates.

##### FLORIDA TAXWATCH

September 2014, *Florida’s Aging Prison Problem*

*Report the Current Cost of Elderly Prison Health Care*—Florida TaxWatch recommends that Florida collect and report the health care costs of the elderly prison population. Understanding the current costs for elderly health care, the average cost per year to incarcerate an elderly prisoner and the highest cost prisoners are vital to the analysis and understanding of correction costs. Additionally, cost figures identifying current costs are necessary so that cost projections can be determined and evaluated.

*Report the Projected Growth of the Elderly Prison Population in Florida*—The data is available for the state to project the growth in elderly prison populations. FDC reports elderly statistics for the overall prison population, and the age groups of new prison admissions each year. The FDC offender database also permits searches of those currently incarcerated by age. This provides sufficient data to project elderly prison population growth. The state can use these projections, as it does to estimate future prison population totals, and make annual prison population projections for elderly prisoners. While prior year statistics show an elderly prison population which has grown from 5,605 in 2000, to 20,750 in 2014, the important information for decision-makers is if/when this growth will stop.”

##### CORRECTIONAL MEDICAL AUTHORITY

2013–2014 *Annual Report and Report on Aging Inmates*

“It is recommended that FDC continue to examine and consider the needs of inmates over 50 when establishing standards of care criteria for the private health care providers. Additionally, reporting of detailed health care costs for aging inmates would be beneficial for analysis of projected needs to adequately care for the elderly population in the coming years.”



## DEPARTMENT RESPONSES TO RECOMMENDATIONS FROM FLORIDA TAXWATCH AND CMA

The Department has begun the process of re-bidding health care services through a series of Invitations To Negotiate (ITNs). Requirements for contractors to track detailed health care costs for inmates age 50 and over will be included in these ITNs. It is anticipated that contracts from these ITNs will be awarded in 2016; data will be available after health care service provision has begun. It should be noted that an electronic health record would help facilitate the collection of this data.

In addition, the Department's Bureau of Research and Data Analysis has made a projection for the growth of the elderly inmate population through June 30, 2021, consistent with Criminal Justice Estimating Conference (CJEC) prison projections. This projection is included in the "Background and Statistics" section of this report, and it will be updated annually. The Department does not recommend making projections beyond the standard CJEC estimates.

## CHALLENGES FOR THE FUTURE

From June 30, 2006 to June 30, 2015, the elderly inmate population in Florida increased by 93.4% (from 11,178 to 21,620 inmates). Based on the projections outlined in this report, this rate of growth is expected to increase by 4,860 inmates by June 30, 2021.

Each year, the Department assesses the growing need for appropriate bed space for elderly inmates, especially those with complex medical and/or mental health needs. In December 2010, the Department opened the renovated F-dorm at SFRC, which added 84 beds to the statewide inventory of bed space specifically geared to this population. The Department is currently examining other options to increase bed space to accommodate the expected increase in demand for specialty beds for elderly inmates. Identifying additional bed space appropriate for inmates with dementia is a high priority.

Though there may be challenges associated with bed space, the Department has a comprehensive system for ensuring elderly inmates receive appropriate medical, mental health and dental services. Health care procedures and health services bulletins are reviewed annually to ensure they reflect the latest standards of care, and that appropriate services are provided in accordance with acuity level, age and other factors. The Department has a grievance appeal process established in Rule that allows inmates to submit appeals directly to Central Office. The health care grievance appeals that are received from inmates are screened by a registered nurse and personally reviewed by the Assistant Secretary of Health Services, the Director of Medical Services, or the appropriate discipline director (mental health, dental nursing or pharmacy). This process includes a review of the inmate's health care record, to ascertain if appropriate care has been provided. Finally, as mentioned above, the Department has a process for reviewing service plans of impaired elderly inmates quarterly, at a minimum.

One of the biggest challenges for the Department in ensuring we have the appropriate health care workforce to serve the growing elderly population. To this end, the Department will place greater emphasis on requiring its contractors to hire health care workers for specialty care units who are familiar with the specific requirements of geriatric care. In addition, the Department will review training courses on geriatrics that could be added to the standard training package for all health services staff.

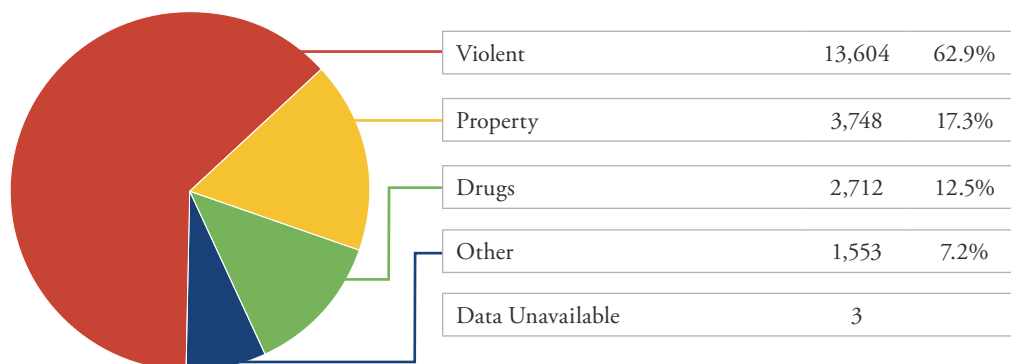
# ELDERLY INMATE CHARACTERISTICS

## ELDERLY (50 OR OLDER) POPULATION

Category	June 30, 2015	
Elderly Population	21,620	100.0%
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	20,411	94.4%
Female	1,209	5.6%
<b>Race</b>		
White	11,796	54.6%
Black	9,049	41.9%
Other	775	3.6%
<b>Current on June 30, 2015</b>		
50–55	10,874	50.3%
56–60	5,449	25.2%
61–65	2,447	11.3%
66–70	1,857	8.6%
71–75	636	2.9%
76+	357	1.7%
<b>Prior FDC Prison Commitments</b>		
0	9,959	46.1%
1	3,410	15.8%
2	2,280	10.6%
3	1,806	8.4%
4+	4,137	19.1%
Data Unavailable	28	
<i>Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%.</i>		

The elderly inmate population increased by 867 or about 4.2% from June 30, 2014 (20,753) to June 30, 2015 (21,620) and the majority (62.9%) of the elderly population is serving time for violent crimes.

ELDERLY POPULATION BY OFFENSE TYPE ON JUNE 30, 2015



*\*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 act could have resulted in unintended physical harm or the threat of physical harm*

ELDERLY POPULATION BY OFFENSE TYPE ON JUNE 30, 2015

Type of Offense	Number	Percent
Murder, Manslaughter	4,542	21.0%
Sexual Offenses	4,679	21.7%
Robbery	2,028	9.4%
Violent Personal Offenses	2,093	9.7%
Burglary	2,604	12.1%
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	1,607	7.4%
Drug Offenses	2,712	12.5%
Weapons	411	1.9%
Other	941	4.3%
Data Unavailable	3	

# YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS

## YOUTHFUL OFFENDER POPULATION (YO) ON JUNE 30, 2015

<i>Location</i>	<i>Department Designated Youthful Offenders (F.S. 958.11(4))</i>	<i>Court Ordered Youthful Offenders (F.S. 958.04(1))</i>	<i>Inmates with emotional/physical vulnerability (F.S. 958.11(6))</i>	<i>Total Population</i>
Central Florida Reception Center-Main	30	0	25	55
Florida Women's Reception Center	5	0	0	5
Lake City Correctional Facility (Private)	516	1	358	875
Lancaster CI	235	1	279	515
Lancaster WC	81	0	102	183
Lowell CI	62	0	32	94
Lowell WC	9	0	0	9
North West Florida Reception Center-Annex	1	0	2	3
Reception and Medical Center-Main Unit	28	0	10	38
South Florida Reception Center	30	0	20	50
Sumter CI	99	0	84	183
Sumter Annex	29	0	26	55
Sumter Basic Training Unit	15	0	19	34
Suwannee CI	15	0	16	31
Work Release Centers	68	0	57	125
All Other Facilities	18	0	18	36
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,241</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1,048</i>	<i>2,291</i>

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 provisions of this act; and
- Who has not been found guilty of a capital or life felony.

Section 958.11, 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 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.

Furthermore, Section 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.

Section 944.1905(5)(a), F.S., mandates that the Department assign any inmate under 18 not meeting the provisions of chapter 958 to a youthful offender facility. Such inmates are assigned to youthful offender facilities until at least age 18, but may remain assigned until age 21 if the Department determines that continued assignment is in the best interests of the inmate and the assignment does not pose an unreasonable risk to other inmates in the facility.

# DEATH ROW

## THREE INMATES WERE EXECUTED DURING FY 2014–15

As of June 30, 2015, there were 395 inmates (390 males & five females) on Florida's death row.

— Average number of years between offense and execution: 17.2

— Average number of years served before execution: 15.3

— Average age at offense for those executed: 29.8

— Average age at execution: 46.6

Florida was given the authority to execute inmates by the 1923 Legislature. Frank Johnson was the first inmate executed in Florida's electric chair on October 7, 1924. There were no executions in 1929 and from May 1964 to May 1979.

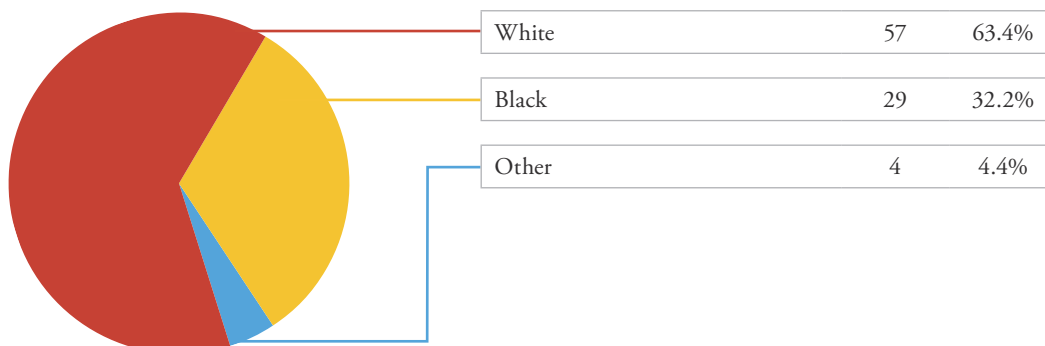
The U.S. Supreme Court declared capital punishment unconstitutional in 1972 with *Furman vs. Georgia*. In 1976, the *Furman* decision was overturned, upholding the constitutionality of the death penalty, which was resumed in Florida in 1979 with the execution of John Spenkelink.

Lethal injection became an option for death row inmates in 1999. The first inmate to die by lethal injection was Terry Sims on February 23, 2000.

Two (2) females have been executed in Florida: Judias Buenoano (March 1998) and Aileen Wuornos (October 2002).

Male inmates under sentence of death are housed at Union Correctional Institution in Raiford, FL or at Florida State Prison in Starke, FL. Female death row inmates are housed at Lowell Annex in Lowell, FL.

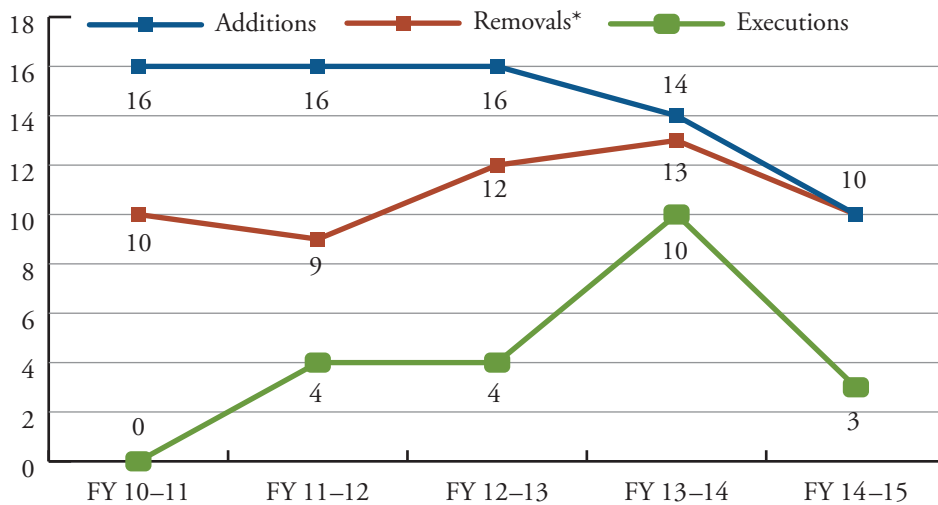
RACE OF INMATES EXECUTED SINCE DEATH PENALTY RESUMED



RACE AND GENDER OF DEATH ROW INMATES ON JUNE 30 COMPARED OVER FIVE YEARS

<i>Gender</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>
Males	396	398	400	391	390
Females	3	4	5	5	5
<b>Race</b>					
White	241	241	240	233	229
Black	145	146	150	148	151
Other	13	15	15	15	15
<b>Race/Gender</b>					
White Males	240	240	239	232	228
Black Males	144	145	148	146	149
Other Males	12	13	13	13	13
White Females	1	1	1	1	1
Black Females	1	1	2	2	2
Other Females	1	2	2	2	2
<i>Total</i>	<i>399</i>	<i>402</i>	<i>405</i>	<i>396</i>	<i>395</i>

ADDITIONS, EXECUTIONS, AND REMOVALS FROM DEATH ROW



# INMATE RELEASES

## GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PRISON RELEASES

Category	FY 2014–15	
Total Releases	32,668	100.0%
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	28,757	88.0%
Female	3,911	12.0%
<b>Race</b>		
White	17,262	52.8%
Black	14,186	43.4%
Other	1,220	3.7%
<b>Age at Release</b>		
50–55	26	0.1%
56–60	4,823	14.8%
61–65	11,507	35.2%
66–70	10,983	33.6%
71–75	4,207	12.9%
76+	1,122	3.4%
<b>Prior FDC Prison Commitments</b>		
0	17,272	52.9%
1	7,095	21.7%
2	3,498	10.7%
3	2,072	6.4%
4+	2,717	8.3%
Data Unavailable	14	

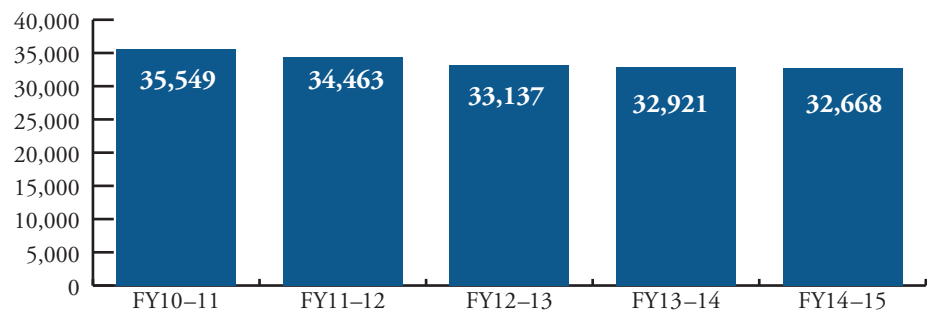
*Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%.*

## DURING FY 2014–15 THERE WERE 32,668 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, 2014 through June 30, 2015. 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.

- Releases decreased approximately 0.8% from last fiscal and have steadily decreased over the last five (5) fiscal years.
- Most of the permanent releases (20,458 or 62.6%) were released because their sentences expired and approximately 15.4% (5,030) were released to probation or community control.
- 16.5% (5,386) were released to conditional release supervision, a type of supervision for more serious offenders.
- Most offenders released in FY 2014–15 were white (17,262 or 52.8%) and male (28,755 or 88%).
- An estimated 35.2% were between the ages of 25–34 (11,507) and 33.6% were between the ages of 35 and 49 (10,983).
- Approximately 30.8% served time for violent offenses (10,048) and 32.2% served time for property crimes (10,531).

PERMANENT INMATE RELEASES COMPARED OVER FIVE FISCAL YEARS



RELEASE BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR FY 2014–15

Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Average Sentence Length in Years	Average Age at Release
Murder, Manslaughter	806	2.5%	19.3	43.6
Sexual Offenses	1,737	5.3%	9.5	43.2
Robbery	2,503	7.7%	7.7	33.1
Violent Personal Offenses	4,644	14.2%	4.0	36.7
Burglary	5,385	16.5%	4.5	33.6
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	5,491	16.8%	2.5	37.0
Drug Offenses	8,041	24.6%	3.3	37.3
Weapons	1,531	4.7%	3.5	33.3
Other	2,529	7.7%	2.8	40.0
Data Unavailable	1			



# SEXUALLY VIOLENT PREDATOR PROGRAM

This report is provided in accordance with requirements outlined in Section 394.931, Florida Statutes, which states that the Department of Corrections shall compile recidivism data on those referred, detained, or committed to the Department of Children and Families. The data shall be included in the Department of Corrections' annual report.

In 1998 the Florida Legislature enacted the Involuntary Civil Commitment of Sexually Violent Predators Act (Florida Statute 394, Part v) allowing for the civil commitment of sexually violent predators. The Act defines "Sexually Violent Predators" as persons who have been convicted of a sexually violent offense and have a mental abnormality or personality disorder that makes them likely to engage in future acts of sexual violence if not confined in a secure facility for long-term control, care and treatment.

The Sexually Violent Predator Program (SVPP) is part of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Program Office of the Florida Department of Children and Families (DCF). Individuals with a history of qualifying sexually motivated offenses are referred to SVPP prior to release from the Department of Corrections, Department of Juvenile Justice, the state hospital system, and county jails. SVPP collects all available information about the referred individual's sexual, criminal, mental health, and personal history. SVPP determines whether this individual meets the clinical definition as a sexually violent predator as defined by the Act; this process may or may not include a face-to-face clinical evaluation. DCF then makes a recommendation to the State Attorney regarding whether a petition should be filed to pursue civil commitment.

\*Individuals released during this fiscal year were not necessarily committed during the same fiscal year; therefore, amount of time spent in program is indeterminate.

*Committed:* Having been found by the Courts to meet the SVPP criteria. These individuals were released by DCF during the fiscal year.\*

*Referred:* Individuals released during the fiscal year, with qualifying offenses that had been previously referred to DCF for evaluation.

*Detained:* Having a petition filed by the Assistant State Attorney. These individuals were released by DCF during the fiscal year.\*

ARREST DATA\* FOR FISCAL YEARS 2013–14 AND 2014–15

	Referral Source								TOTAL	
	Assistant State Attorney/County Jails		Department of Corrections		Department of Juvenile Justice		Department of Children and Families Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity			
FY 2013–14	No Arrest	Arrest Made	No Arrest	Arrest Made	No Arrest	Arrest Made	No Arrest	Arrest Made	No Arrest	Arrest Made
Committed	-	-	41	8	-	1	-	-	41	9
Referred	-	2	1,854	1,437	14	14	70	6	1,938	1,459
Detained	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	3	2
FY 2014–15										
Committed	-	-	41	3	1	-	-	-	42	3
Referred	197	120	2,572	952	12	5	58	7	2,839	1,084
Detained	-	-	16	1	-	-	-	-	16	1
All	197	122	4,527	2,403	27	20	128	13	4,879	2,558

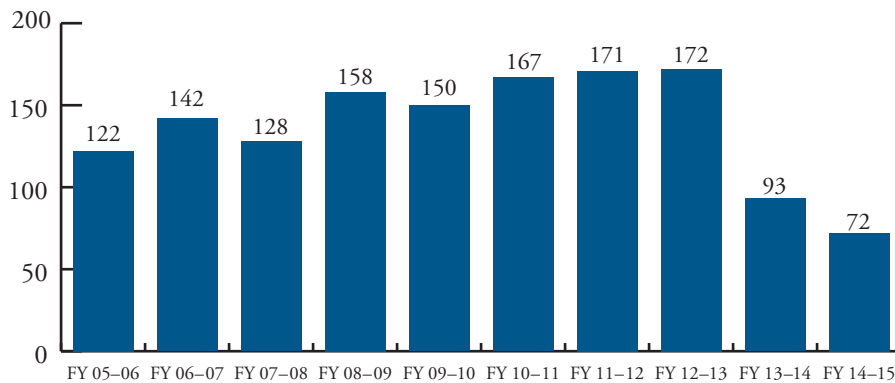
RETURN TO PRISON DATA

	Referral Source								TOTAL	
	Assistant State Attorney/County Jails		Department of Corrections		Department of Juvenile Justice		Department of Children and Families Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity			
FY 2013–14	No Return	Returned	No Return	Returned	No Return	Returned	No Return	Returned	No Return	Returned
Committed	-	-	46	3	-	1	-	-	46	4
Referred	2	-	2,526	765	25	3	75	1	2,628	769
Detained	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
FY 2014–15										
Committed	-	-	41	3	1	-	-	-	42	3
Referred	270	47	3,095	429	16	1	65	-	3,446	477
Detained	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	17	-
All	272	47	5,730	1,200	42	5	140	1	6,184	1,253

\*Arrest data through October 29, 2015.

# ESCAPES

INMATE ESCAPES DECLINE FOR SECOND FISCAL YEAR

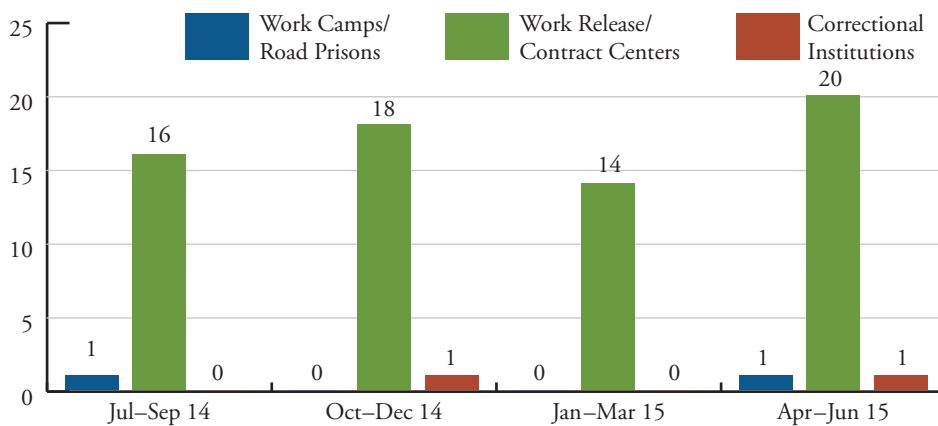


\*A majority of escapes are walk-aways from community work release centers.

- In FY 2014–15 there were 72 completed escapes. 69 (95.8%) of those escapes were recaptured as of July 15, 2015. Approximately 35 (53.8%) of the 69 escapes were recaptured within 24 hours.
- 94.4% of escapes were community custody walk-aways from community work release/contract centers, where inmates are out in the community working during the day and return to the work release center afterward. Inmates returning late from work without valid reasons may be charged with escape and returned to a major institution to complete their sentences.
- Two (2.8%) escapes were from work camps and/or road prisons and two (2.8%) were from correctional institutions.
- There were ten (10) attempted escapes (inmate was apprehended before completing the escape act).

To ensure public safety and maintain a low number of escapes from inside prisons, the Department utilizes 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.

FY 2014–15 ESCAPES BY QUARTER BY FACILITY TYPE



# COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

## MISSION STATEMENT

*To enhance public safety, through ensuring appropriate community supervision of offenders, recommending proportionate graduated sanctions when reporting violations in lieu of prison when appropriate, providing assistance to victims, conducting thorough investigations for the court and reducing crime by assisting offenders with their reentry into society.*

## Responsibilities and Roles of State Probation Officers

State Probation Officers perform work that makes a critical difference in the safety of our communities. State probation officers serve to protect the community and provide effective supervision by:

- monitoring and enforcing offender compliance with conditions of supervision;
- reporting non-compliance to the court or Florida Commission on Offender Review and providing recommendations for appropriate sanctions;
- visiting the offender in the community to monitor compliance with conditions of supervision, conduct searches and curfew checks, verify residence and employment, observe attendance at treatment or community service work sites and;
- assisting law enforcement with violation arrests, deportation, sex offender registration requirements, gang or other public safety/crime prevention initiatives or intelligence.

State Probation Officers also play an integral part in reducing victimization and recidivism by assisting offenders to succeed by:

- working with the offender to identify what is needed to comply with conditions of supervision and change behavior (e.g. employment, stable residence, education, vocational skills, transportation, counseling, etc.);
- holding offenders accountable for their actions and decisions by providing positive reinforcement and incentives to motivate offenders and reward good behavior and by acting quickly, firmly and fairly to address non-compliance or declining behavior;
- collaborating with community partners to provide services and resources for offenders and;
- maintaining partnerships in the community to provide offenders with employment application/interviewing classes, bus tokens, used bikes, clothes, financial assistance, anger management, marriage or parenting classes and educational/vocational opportunities.

## Benefits of Community Supervision

Community supervision is a critical component of the criminal justice system and offers the following benefits to:

- The Public and Potential Victims— Community Corrections is committed helping offenders succeed, which results in more positive outcomes for the offender and ultimately leads to reduced victimization and recidivism.
- Victims— Offenders are held accountable for victim compensation. During the last fiscal year, offenders paid over \$32 million in victim restitution.

- The Public and Offenders— Offenders on supervision can be contributing members of the community by working, and paying court costs, fines and taxes in lieu of burdening taxpayers with their cost of incarceration in county jails or state prisons. During the past fiscal year, offenders paid over \$14.9 million in court costs and fines to the sentencing county and over \$20.7 million in costs of supervision to be deposited into Florida’s General Revenue Fund.
- Tax Payers— Supervision provides an alternative sentence to prison for many offenders. It costs much less per day to supervise an offender on community supervision versus the cost per day to house an inmate in a Florida prison.
- The Community— Offenders performed more than 1.3 million hours of public service work for the community last fiscal year, which equates to over \$13 million dollars of work performed at \$10/per hour.

## TYPES OF SUPERVISION

### CONTRACTUAL AGREEMENT

#### **Pretrial Intervention**

Pretrial Intervention is a type of supervision intended for first time non-violent offenders. Any first time 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, Florida Statutes; 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 SUPERVISION

#### **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 the costs of supervision. The sentencing judge will often impose special conditions of supervision, including but not limited to, substance abuse or mental health treatment, victim restitution, and community service hours. Willful non-compliance or a 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;
- If the victim was under 18
  - a prohibition of living within 1,000 feet of a school, child care facility, park, playground or other place where children regularly congregate;
  - no unsupervised contact with a child under 18;
  - a prohibition of working for pay or as a volunteer at any place where children regularly congregate including, but not limited to, schools, child care facilities, parks, playgrounds, pet stores, libraries, zoos, theme parks and malls;
- Active participation in and successful completion of a sex offender treatment program;
- Prohibition of any contact with the victim;
- Prohibition of viewing, accessing, owning or possessing any obscene, pornographic, or sexually stimulating visual or auditory material, including telephone, electronic media, computer programs or computer services that are relevant to the offender's deviant behavior pattern;
- Prohibition on accessing the Internet or other computer services until a qualified practitioner in the offender's sex offender treatment program, after a risk assessment is completed, approves and implements a safety plan for the offender's accessing or using the Internet or other computer services;
- 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 officer;
- Prohibition of using a post office box;
- If there was sexual contact, a submission to an HIV test at the probationer's expense; and



—For a crime that was committed on or after May 26, 2010, and for those convicted at any time of committing, or attempting, soliciting, or conspiring to commit any of the criminal offenses listed in Section 943.0435(1)(a)1.a.(1), Florida Statutes, or a similar offense in another jurisdiction, against a victim who was under the age of 18 at the time of the offense, a prohibition on visiting schools, child care facilities, parks, and playgrounds, without prior approval from the offender’s supervising Officer and a prohibition on distributing candy or other items to children on Halloween; wearing a Santa Claus costume, or other costume to appeal to children, on or preceding Christmas; wearing an Easter Bunny costume, or other costume to appeal to children, on or preceding Easter; entertaining at children’s parties; or wearing a clown costume; without prior approval from the court.

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 during 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 SUPERVISION**

### **Parole**

Parole is a post-prison supervision program where eligible inmates have the terms and conditions of parole set by the Florida Commission on Offender Review (FCOR), an agency separate from the Department that was formerly known as the Florida Parole Commission. The period of parole cannot exceed the balance of the offender’s original sentence. Under parole, the offender is to be supervised in the community under specific conditions imposed by the FCOR. 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 more than 5,000 inmates in prison who remain eligible for parole. Parole violations are reported by Probation Officers to the FCOR, 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 gain time, an inmate is placed on conditional release to serve up to the remainder of their sentence. The FCOR imposes the conditions of supervision on offenders released to conditional release supervision. Supervision is provided by the Department’s Probation Officers. Conditional release violations are reported by Probation Officers to the FCOR, 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 firearms), third degree felony burglary of an unoccupied structure or conveyance; or a traffic offense involving injury or death.

The FCOR 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 Department's Probation Officers. Addiction Recovery Supervision violations are reported by Probation Officers to the FCOR, 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.

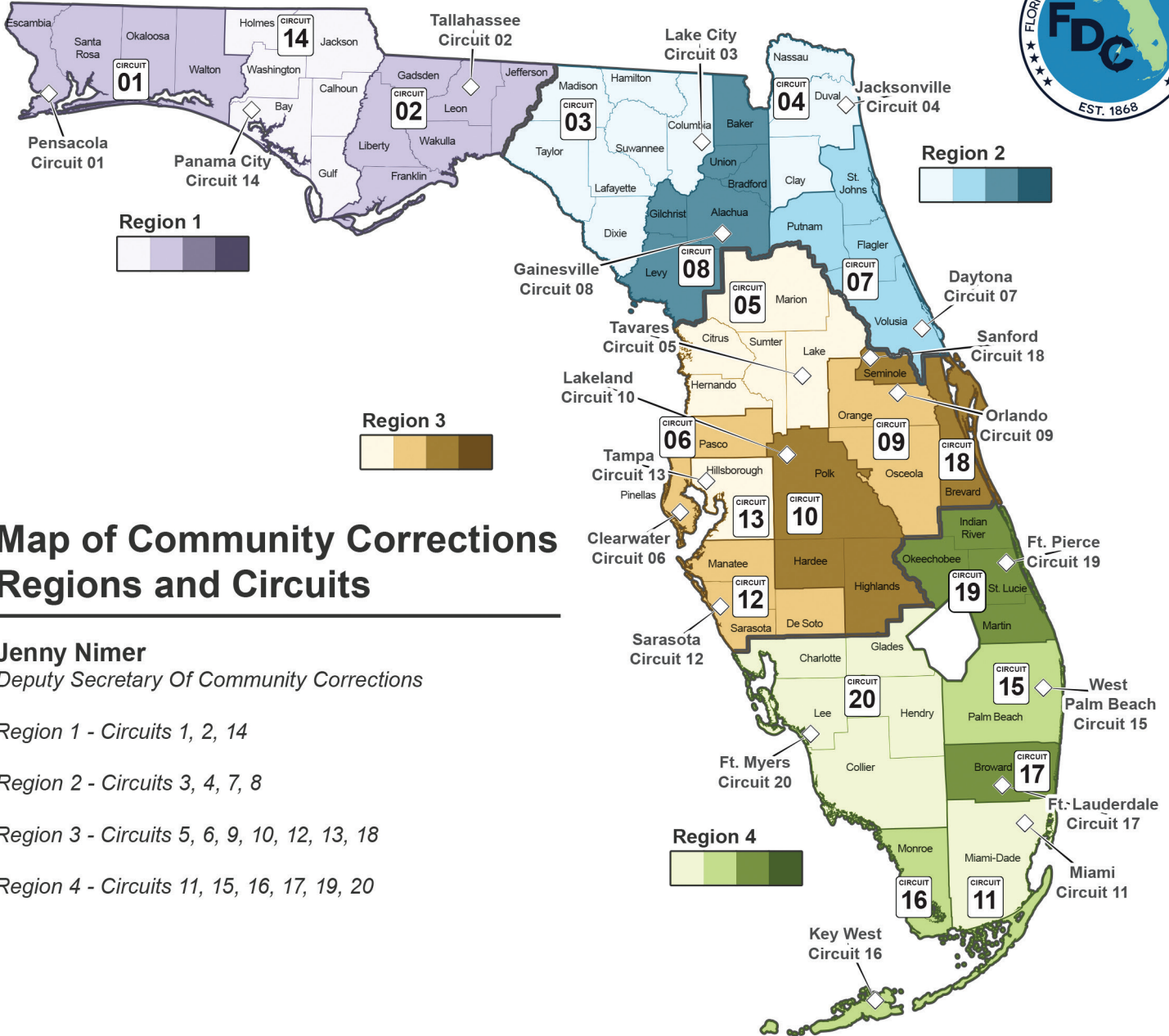
## COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS FACTS & FIGURES FOR FY 2014–15:

- There were 139,833 offenders being supervised by Probation Officers on June 30, 2015.
- Offenders on supervision completed 1,310,004 hours of community service in FY 2014–15.
- 83,064 offenders were admitted to supervision.
- 86,099 offenders were released from supervision.
- 12,796 were revoked due to a new arrest.
- 19,190 were revoked due to a technical violation.
- 11,568 were terminated due to court/Florida Commission on Offender Review action.

As of June 30, 2015 the statewide successful completion rate was 59.5%; Probation Officers collect more than \$75 million from probationers in restitution and other costs in FY 2014–15.

	<i>FY 2012–13</i>	<i>FY 2013–14</i>	<i>FY 2014–15</i>
Restitution	\$31,288,966	\$31,416,597	\$32,136,509
Court Costs & Fines	\$14,034,623	\$14,459,093	\$14,933,969
Cost of Supervision	\$19,208,569	\$19,727,146	\$20,785,439
Other	\$6,882,897	\$7,110,830	\$7,253,727
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$71,415,055</i>	<i>\$72,713,666</i>	<i>\$75,109,644</i>

# MAP OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS



Updated  
07/2015

## Map of Community Corrections Regions and Circuits

**Jenny Nimer**  
Deputy Secretary Of Community Corrections

Region 1 - Circuits 1, 2, 14

Region 2 - Circuits 3, 4, 7, 8

Region 3 - Circuits 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 13, 18

Region 4 - Circuits 11, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20

# COMMUNITY SUPERVISION ADMISSIONS

The number of offender admissions to community supervision decreased by 3.8% this fiscal year, continuing the trend seen over the last seven fiscal years.

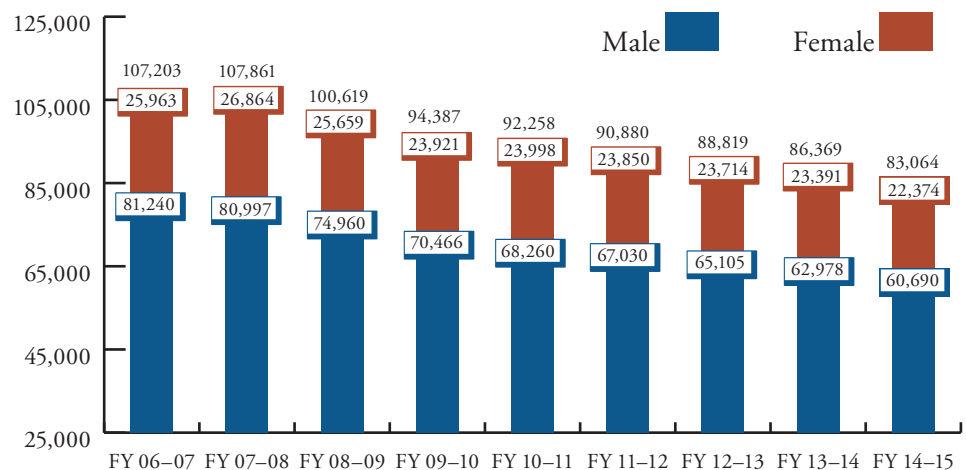
Supervision admissions refer to the number of offenders beginning a new period of community supervision by the Department. This may be the result of either a new offense or the revocation of a previous supervision period. It does not include offenders already on supervision who receive an additional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

- Of the 83,064 offenders admitted 73.1% are male, 63.3% are white and 34.7% are between the ages of 25–34.
- 54.8% had never been on felony supervision in Florida before.
- 37.3% are on probation for a property-related crime like burglary or theft or for a drug-related crime (28.9%).
- Most offenders are sentenced to third degree (68.4%) or second degree (18.8%) felonies.
- The average sentence length is 2.4 years.
- Only 8.4% of community supervision admissions came directly from prison to supervision; the rest are serving an original community supervision sentence.
- The top three counties of admission are Broward (8.6%), Hillsborough (7.9%) and Miami-Dade (7.5%).

## 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.

COMMUNITY SUPERVISION ADMISSIONS COMPARED OVER 10 YEARS

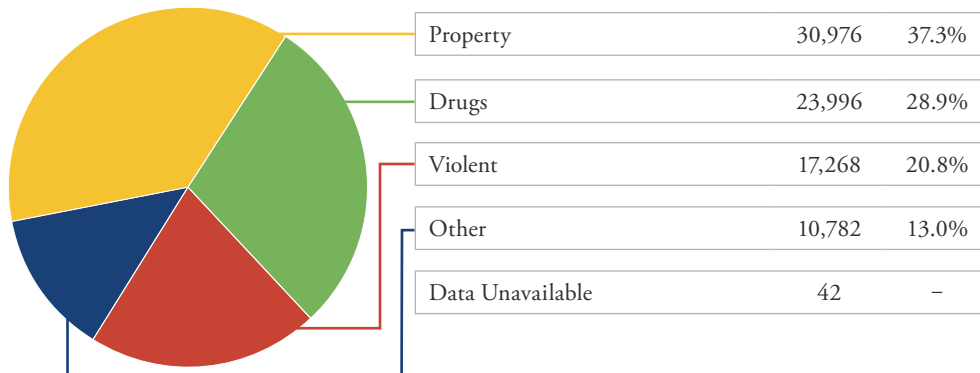


RELEASE BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR FY 2014–15

Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Average Sentence Length in Years	Average Age at Release
Murder, Manslaughter	527	0.6%	7.7	29.0
Sexual Offenses	1,711	2.1%	6.6	34.5
Robbery	2,081	2.5%	3.6	26.7
Violent Personal Offenses	12,560	15.1%	2.5	34.1
Burglary	7,804	9.4%	2.7	28.5
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	23,493	28.3%	2.4	32.8
Drug Offenses	23,996	28.9%	2.1	32.2
Weapons	2,405	2.9%	2.4	31.0
Other	8,445	10.2%	2.0	35.8
Data Unavailable	42			

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

PARTICIPANTS IN COMMUNITY-BASED SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAMS IN FY 2014–15



GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ADMISSIONS

Category	FY 2014–15	
Total Admissions	83,064	100.0%
<b>Gender</b>		
Males	60,690	73.1%
Females	22,374	26.9%
<b>Race</b>		
White	52,576	63.3%
Black	26,803	32.3%
Other	3,671	4.4%
Data Unavailable	14	
<b>Age At Admission</b>		
17 & Under	228	0.3%
18–24	21,555	26.0%
25–34	28,818	34.7%
35–49	22,229	26.8%
50–59	7,853	9.5%
60+	2,374	2.9%
Data Unavailable	7	
<b>Prior FDC Supervision Commitments</b>		
0	45,541	54.8%
1	18,550	22.3%
2	8,487	10.2%
3	4,604	5.5%
4+	5,882	7.1%

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

# COMMUNITY SUPERVISION POPULATION

## GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF COMMUNITY SUPERVISION POPULATION ON JUNE 30, 2015

Category	Population on June 30, 2015	
Total Community Supervision Population	139,833	100.0%
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	104,570	74.8%
Female	35,263	25.2%
<b>Race</b>		
White	87,173	62.4%
Black	45,462	32.5%
Other	7,176	5.1%
Data Unavailable	22	
<b>Age At Admission</b>		
17 & Under	116	0.1%
18–24	25,855	18.5%
25–34	45,169	32.3%
35–49	42,844	30.6%
50–59	18,172	13.0%
60+	7,672	5.5%
Data Unavailable	5	
<b>Prior FDC Supervision Commitments</b>		
0	82,956	59.4%
1	30,118	21.6%
2	12,977	9.3%
3	6,352	4.5%
4+	7,254	5.2%
Data Unavailable	176	

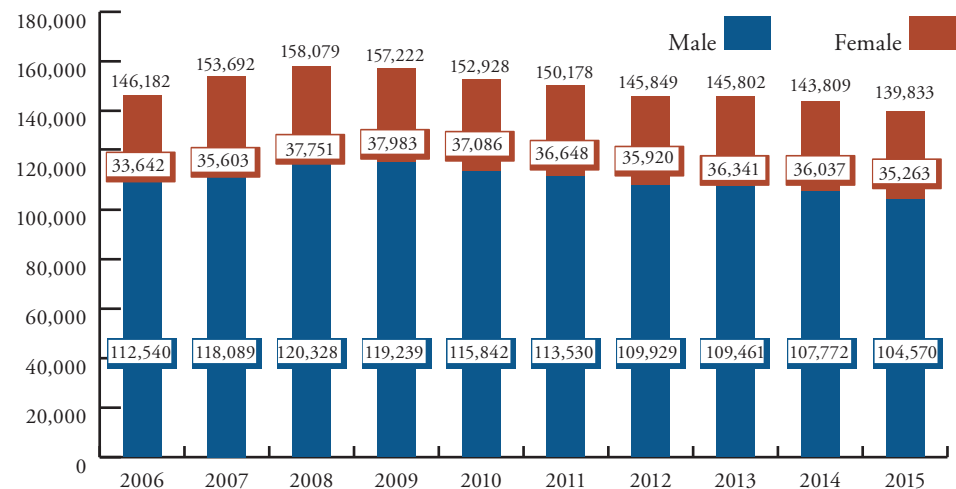
*Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%.*

The numbers that follow include both offenders on active supervision and those in active-suspense status, meaning they are temporarily unavailable for supervision (due to hospitalization, for example.) These statistics are from June 30, 2015 (the final day of the fiscal year.)

### Community Supervision Population Decreased by 2.8%

- The number of offenders on community supervision on June 30, 2015 decreased by 3,976 from June 30, 2014.
- The majority of those 139,833 offenders are male (74.8%), white (62.4%) and between the ages of 25-34 (32.3%) and 35-49 (30.6%).
- Most (59.4%) had never been on felony community supervision in Florida before.
- The majority of these offenders were serving felony probation sentences (63.9%), compared to other types of supervision, such as drug offender probation, community control, etc.
- Those on control release were the oldest on average (54 years) and offenders on pretrial intervention were the youngest on average (31 years).
- The overall average sentence length for those on community supervision was 4.3 years.
- The top three counties of conviction were Broward (10.3%), Miami-Dade (9.7%) and Hillsborough (7.3%).
- The majority of offenders on supervision had third degree felonies (60.7%) and were serving for property offenses (38.6%).

POPULATION ON JUNE 30 COMPARED OVER TEN YEARS



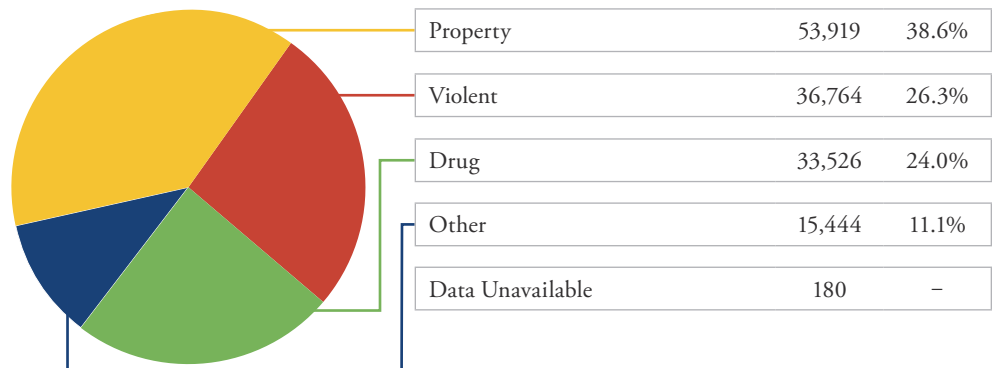


Community Supervision Population by Offense Type as of June 30, 2015

Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Average Sentence Length in Years*	Average Age at Offense
Murder, Manslaughter	2,281	1.6%	15.2	28.5
Sexual offenses	6,569	4.7%	10.2	34.4
Robbery	4,963	3.6%	6.6	24.3
Violent Personal Offenses	22,163	15.9%	3.9	32.4
Burglary	14,683	10.5%	4.0	26.5
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	40,086	28.7%	4.0	32.7
Drug Offenses	33,526	24.0%	3.1	32.2
Weapons	3,642	2.6%	3.2	30.7
Other	11,739	8.4%	3.0	35.4
Data Unavailable	181			

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

JUNE 30, 2015 COMMUNITY SUPERVISION POPULATION BY 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 treat of physical harm.*

# SUPERVISION OF SEX OFFENDERS

The Sexual Predator Act became law on October 1, 1993. This first-in-the-nation registration law was followed by the Public Safety Information Act (PSIA), which became law on October 1, 1997, and broadened public access to the records of sexual predators and sex offenders.

## **What's the difference between a Sexual Predator and a Sex Offender?**

- Only the court system can designate an offender as a sexual predator. This occurs if the offender commits certain statutorily defined sex crimes that are first degree felonies or greater, or if he or she commits two or more 2nd degree or greater felony sex offenses as provided in section 775.21, Florida Statutes.
- 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 and was still serving any part of their sentence on or after October 1, 1997.
- Both sexual predators and sex offenders are subject to registration and community notification, but sexual predators usually have to register more frequently than sex offenders.
- It should be noted that some of the sex offenders and predators on supervision previously served state prison time for their offenses.

## **How are they treated differently from other probationers?**

Sex offenders and sexual predators are supervised by probation officers with specialized training. These offenders must comply with additional conditions of supervision provided in statute and are supervised at a higher level than regular probation offenders. Some examples of sex offender conditions imposed include sex offender treatment, curfew and certain sex offenders (with minor victims) not being allowed to reside within 1,000 feet of a school or child care facility.

The table on the next page shows that on June 30, 2015, the population of sexual predators and offenders was overwhelmingly male (98%) and distributed fairly evenly 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 AND SEXUAL PREDATORS) ON SUPERVISION ON JUNE 30, 2015

Circuit Number	Judicial Circuit	Male	Female	Total	Percent
1	Pensacola	366	7	373	4.7
2	Tallahassee	266	6	272	3.4
3	Lake City	175	6	181	2.3
4	Jacksonville	550	8	558	7.0
5	Tavares	515	22	537	6.7
6	Clearwater	484	9	493	6.2
7	Daytona Beach	329	8	337	4.2
8	Gainesville	188	9	197	2.5
9	Orlando	906	19	925	11.5
10	Bartow	490	13	503	6.3
11	Miami	693	3	696	8.7
12	Sarasota	413	3	416	5.2
13	Tampa	549	7	556	6.9
14	Panama City	173	6	179	2.2
15	West Palm Beach	241	2	243	3.0
16	Key West	50	1	51	0.6
17	Ft. Lauderdale	450	10	460	5.7
18	Sanford	374	14	388	4.8
19	Ft. Pierce	212	7	219	2.7
20	Ft. Myers	426	4	430	5.4
	Total	7,850	164	8,014	100.0%

# COMMUNITY SUPERVISION RELEASES

## GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF COMMUNITY SUPERVISION RELEASES FROM JULY 1, 2014 TO JUNE 30, 2015

Category	FY 2014-15	
Total Releases	86,099	100.0%
<b>Gender</b>		
Males	63,122	73.3%
Females	22,977	26.7%
<b>Race</b>		
White	54,727	63.6%
Black	27,501	31.9%
Other	3,863	4.5%
Data Unavailable	8	
<b>Age At Release</b>		
17 & Under	62	0.1%
18–24	18,856	21.9%
25–34	30,416	35.3%
35–49	24,375	28.3%
50–59	9,327	10.8%
60+	3,063	3.6%
<b>Prior FDC Supervision Commitments</b>		
0	45,596	53.0%
1	20,280	23.5%
2	9,195	10.7%
3	4,954	5.7%
4+	6,074	7.1%

*Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%*

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

The number of offenders released from community supervision in FY 2014–15 decreased by 1.6% from the previous year, from 87,533 in FY 2013–14 to 86,099.

— Approximately 39,727 (46.1%) offenders completed their sentences successfully, while 19,190 (22.3%) were revoked for a technical violation, and 12,796 (14.9%) were revoked because they committed a new offense. The remaining releases were due to court action, pardon, death or other state cases returned.

— Most releases are male (73.3%), white (63.6%), and between the ages of 25–34 (30,416 or 34.6%).

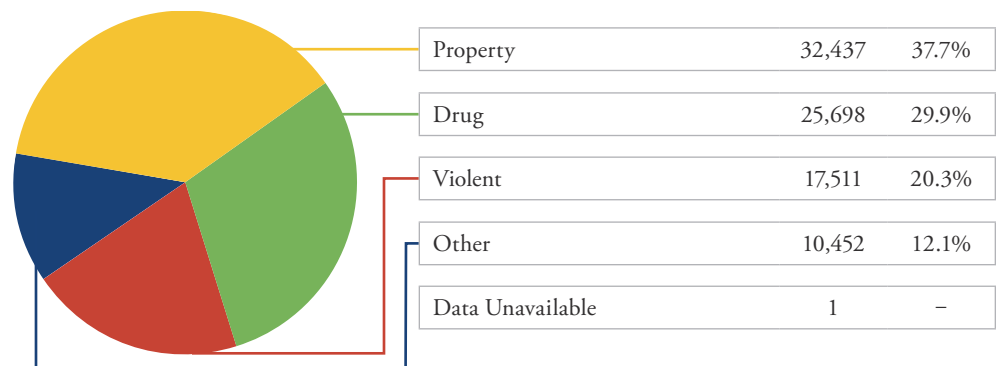
— 53% had no prior state of Florida community supervision.

## COMMUNITY SUPERVISION RELEASES BY OFFENSE TYPE

Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Average Sentence Length in Years*	Average Age at Offense
Murder, Manslaughter	488	0.6%	8.4	29.0
Sexual Offenses	1,537	1.8%	7.5	33.2
Robbery	2,369	2.8%	4.3	25.4
Violent Personal Offenses	12,694	14.7%	2.8	33.1
Burglary	8,683	10.1%	3.1	27.0
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	24,049	27.9%	2.6	31.9
Drug Offenses	25,698	29.8%	2.4	31.7
Weapons	2,298	2.7%	2.5	30.6
Other	8,283	9.6%	2.3	35.0

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

## FY 2014–15 RELEASES BY OFFENSES TYPE



*\*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 treat of physical harm.*

# VICTIM SERVICES

The function of Victim Services is to assist victims of crimes committed by offenders in the Department's custody or under our supervision, and to notify victims prior to an inmate's release or when the offender dies while in our custody. Victim Services also provides referral services to victims with specific needs, such as counseling, support groups, crimes compensation, restitution and crisis intervention.



## VICTIM INFORMATION AND NOTIFICATION EVERYDAY SERVICES (VINE)

The Department offers a toll-free automated offender information and notification service. Victim Information and Notification Everyday service (VINE) is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Anyone may call the toll-free number 1-877-VINE-4-FL (1-877-846-3435), and receive an inmate's current location and tentative release date. You may also register via phone or email to receive an automated notification when an inmate is released, transferred, escapes, is placed in a community release facility, transferred to another jurisdiction, returned to the Department's custody, or dies while in custody. VINE services also notify victims of offenders on Community Supervision when an offender absconds, returns from absconder status (captured), has a change in supervision or when the offender dies while under supervision. The VINE Service is anonymous and confidential and no information is ever shared with the offender.

VINE is a free service, which is accessible 24 hours a day via phone or the internet at [VINElink.com](http://VINElink.com). A link to this site is also available next to the offender's photo on our public website. VINE services are also available for all 67 county jails in the State.

Victim Services also provides referral services to victims with specific needs and developing safety plans.

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### MOBILE APP

Smartphone users can also download the free VINE mobile app (provided by Appriss, Inc.) to search and register for offenders.

[WWW.APPRISS.COM/  
VINEMOBILEDOWNLOAD.HTML](http://WWW.APPRISS.COM/VINEMOBILEDOWNLOAD.HTML)

*Note: Victims will not automatically be notified by the Department of an inmate's custody status, unless notification information is provided to our office.*

For information and assistance with inmates in the custody of the Department, please contact:

Victim Services  
501 South Calhoun Street  
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2500

(850) 488-9166 (phone)  
(850) 488-3476 (fax)

1 (877) 8-VICTIM  
[ 1 (877) 884-2846 ] Toll-Free

[VICTIM.SERVICES@MAIL.DC.STATE.FL.US](mailto:VICTIM.SERVICES@MAIL.DC.STATE.FL.US)

# CORRECTIONS FOUNDATION



The mission of the Corrections Foundation is to support the programs, personnel and services of the Department of Corrections through grants, contributions and community partnerships in the interest of public safety. The Corrections Foundation was established in 1996 as the 501(c)3 non-profit Direct Support Organization to the Department of Corrections. (Chapter 944.802, Florida Statutes).

The Foundation is governed by a volunteer Board of Directors, who are appointed by the Secretary of the Department and serve under the leadership of President Louie L. Wainwright. The Corrections Foundation was the first Direct Support Organization of its kind nationally in the field of Corrections. Membership is comprised of Department employees, contractors and others who support public safety.

Donations to the Corrections Foundation are tax deductible and receive the maximum charitable deduction allowed by law. **In FY 2014-15, the Corrections Foundation's Employee Assistance Program (EAP) assisted 445 employees with \$507,800 in funds for emergencies, critical illnesses, house fires, hospitalizations and out-of-town travel due to family death or illness.** Since 1999, the Corrections Foundation has provided more than \$5.8 million to officers and staff through the EAP.

Other programs the Corrections Foundation supports through private donations include the Inspector General's K-9 Drug Interdiction Team, Bloodhound Tracking Teams, 23 Dog Obedience Training Programs, Computers for Florida's Kids, Culinary Arts, Hardee Correctional Institution Seminary and various Chaplaincy and Education programs throughout the state.



*Inmate Dog Training program graduation at Marion CI; all canines graduated to forever homes!*

CORRECTIONSFOUNDATION.ORG

Corrections Foundation  
501 South Calhoun Street  
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2500

(850) 717-3712 (phone)

(850) 410-4411 (fax)

INFO@CORRECTIONSFOUNDATION.ORG





# “INSPIRING SUCCESS BY TRANSFORMING ONE LIFE AT A TIME”



## FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS (FDC)

Bureau of Research and Data Analysis  
501 South Calhoun Street  
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2500

(850) 488-5021 (General FDC Information)

(850) 717-3647 (Questions about this report)

*Inmates working at Prison Rehabilitative Industries and Diversified Enterprises (PRIDE) printed this annual report as part of their vocational training in the printing process. Staff with the Department's Office of Information Technology (OIT) designed this document for printing.*



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