

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS



ANNUAL REPORT
FISCAL YEAR 2015–2016

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS (FDC)

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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.

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.

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.

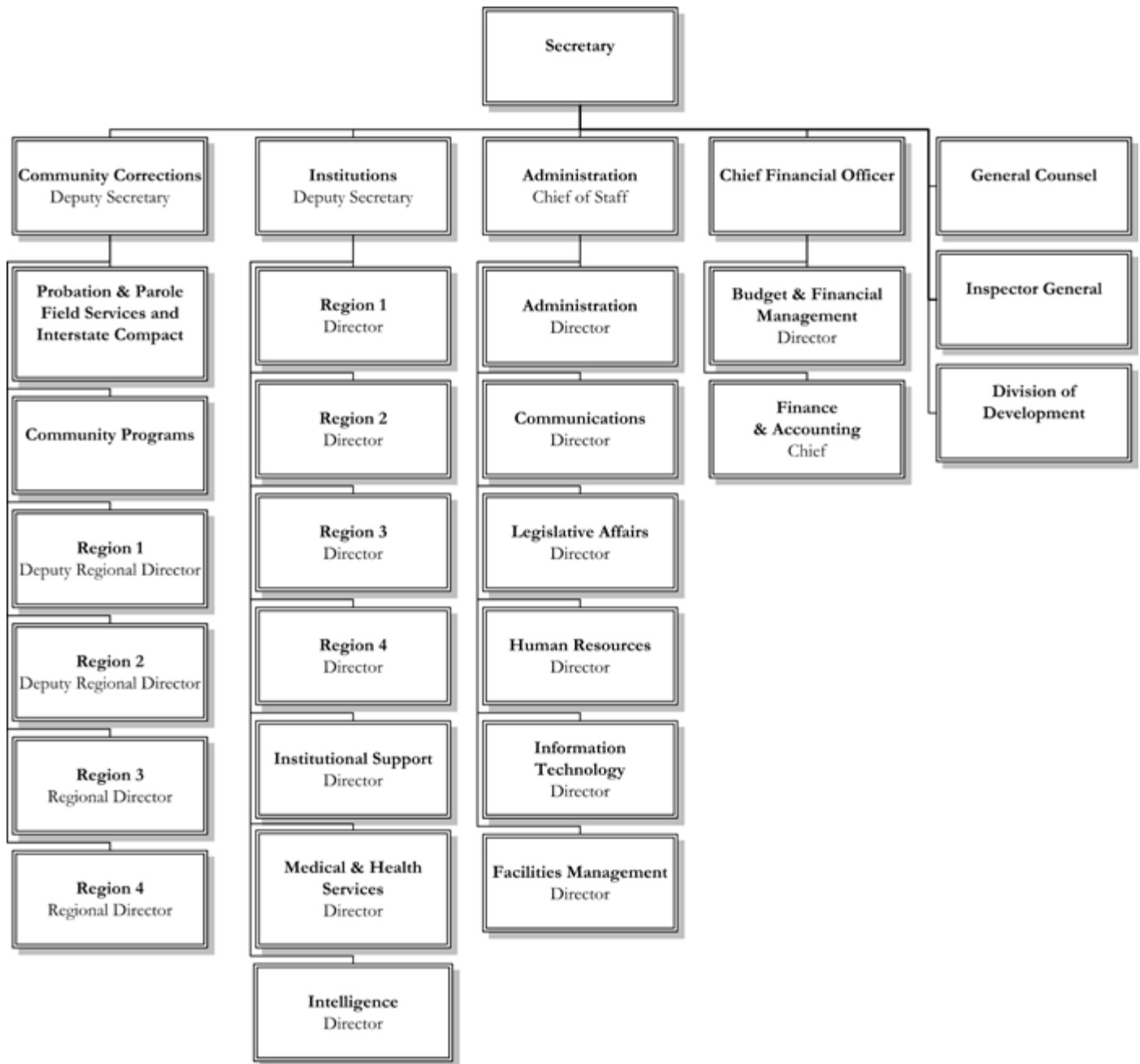
Environment:

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

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ORGANIZATIONAL CHART (AS OF JUNE 30, 2016)



AGENCY OVERVIEW

The Florida Department of Corrections (FDC) is the third largest state prison system in the country with a budget of \$2.3 billion. FDC incarcerates just under 99,000 inmates in correctional facilities and supervises nearly 137,000 offenders on community supervision. The Department has 149 facilities statewide, including 49 correctional institutions, seven private partner facilities, 17 institution annexes, 33 work camps, three re-entry centers, 13 FDC operated community release centers, 20 private community release centers, four road prisons, two forestry camps and one basic training camp. In Fiscal Year (FY) 2015–16, 30,289 inmates were admitted to prison and another 31,957 were released. During that year, 83,176 offenders were placed on community supervision and another 84,919 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 Jones presents the 2015-16 Annual Award winners at the 2016 Employee Appreciation Luncheon.

PERSONNEL

As of June 30, 2016, the Florida Department of Corrections had a total of 21,948 employees; a decrease of approximately 316 since June 30, 2015 (22,264).

Employee categories are as follows:

17,836 (81%) of certified employees are in institutions or probation/parole offices;

15,769 (88.5%) of these certified employees are in institutions, consisting of:

- 10,667 (67.7%) Correctional Officers,
- 4,092 (25.9%) Sergeants
- 440 (2.8%) Lieutenants
- 311 (1.9%) Captains
- 81 (0.5%) Majors
- 43 (0.3%) Colonels
- 135 (0.9%) Correctional Inspectors in the Office of Inspector General
- 2,067 (11.6%) certified Correctional Probation Officers.

Health care staff (professional, managerial and support) represent 0.6% of the Department's employees.

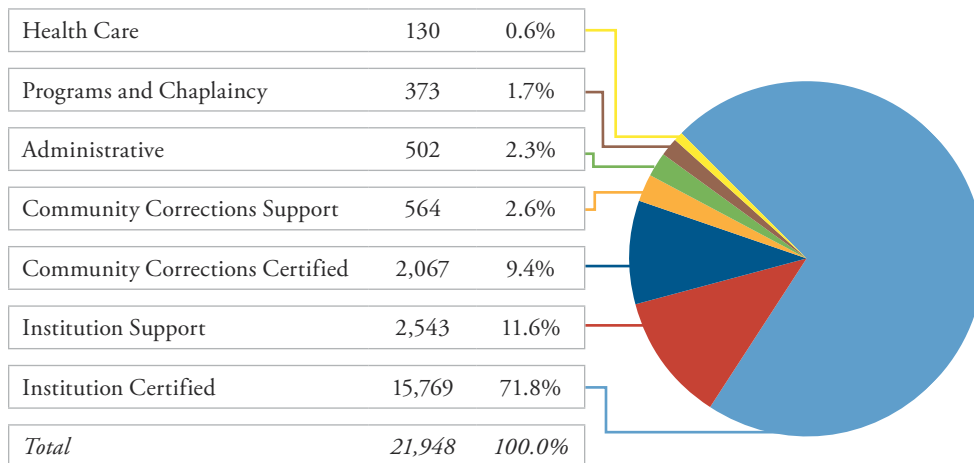
Programs for inmates and offenders, and chaplaincy staff totaled only 1.7% of FDC employees.

Agency support staff totaled 13.9% of all Departmental personnel, with 11.6% institutional support and 2.3% supporting community corrections.

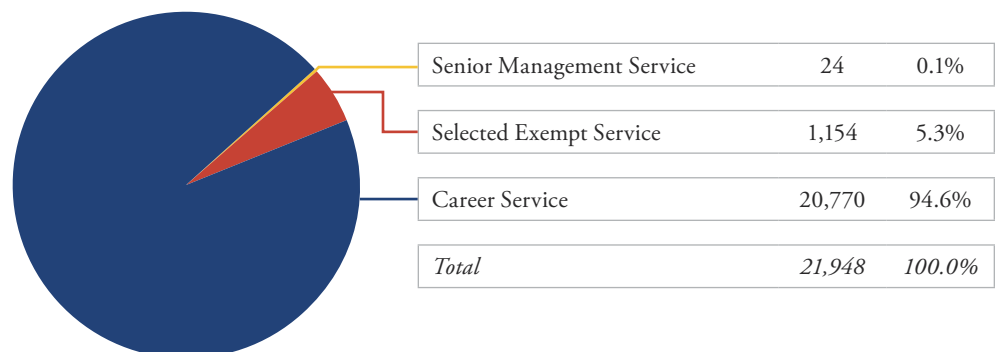
Less than 3% of staff provided management and administrative support in the Department's Central Office and regional service centers.

The average Department employee is 41 years old and has been with the agency for nine years. Roughly 94.6% of the Department's employees are in the state's Career Service pay plan, while 5.3% are Selected Exempt Service (SES) and 0.1% are Senior Management Service (SMS).

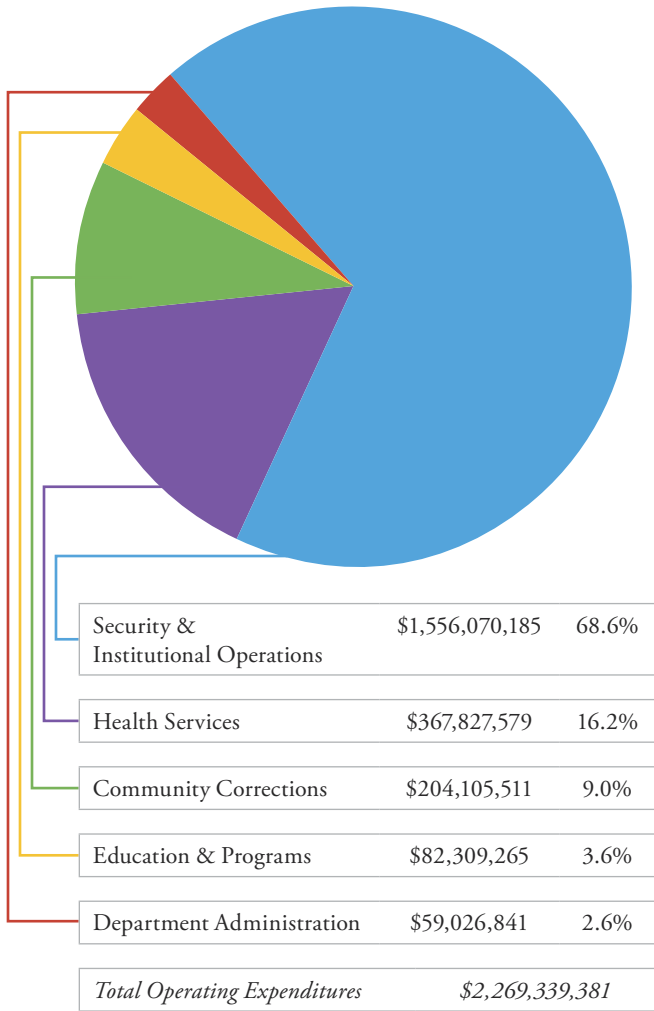
STAFF BY POSITION



STAFF BY PAY PLAN STATUS



BUDGET

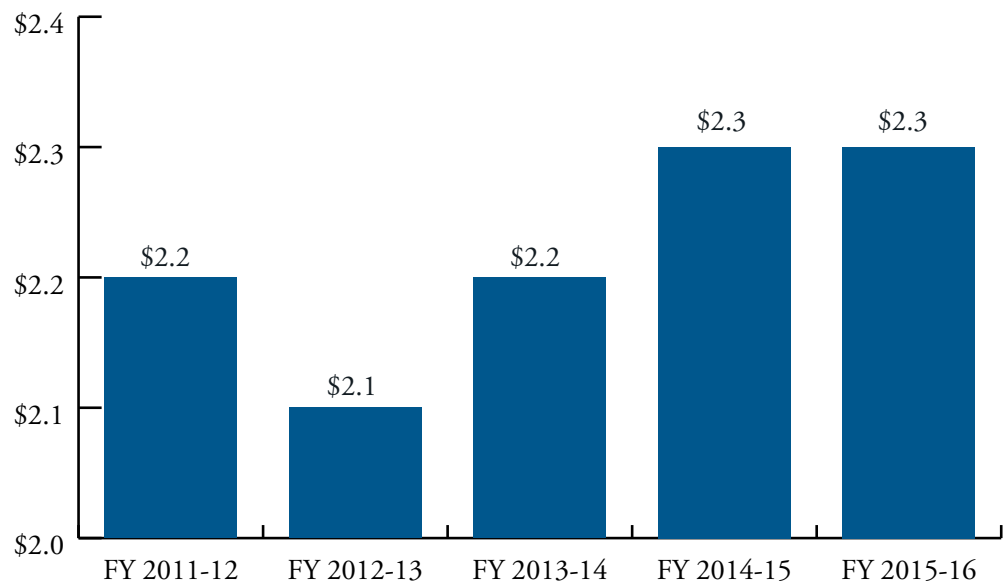


Fixed Capital Outlay Expenditures	
Construction/Maintenance	\$10,000,000
Debt Service	\$51,872,499
<i>Total Fixed Capital Outlay Expenditures</i>	<i>\$61,872,499</i>

Total Expenditures	\$2,331,211,880
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Local Funds	
<i>Collections:</i>	
Cost of Supervision Fees	\$20,428,404
Restitution, Fines, Court Cost	\$51,811,971
Subsistence and other Court Ordered	\$17,797,289
<i>Inmate Bank</i>	
Deposits	\$114,460,452
Disbursements	\$114,009,274
Total Assets	\$16,316,517
<i>Other Activities</i>	
Revenue from Canteen Operations	\$37,269,071
Inmate Telephone Commissions	\$1,820,582

APPROPRIATION HISTORY (BILLIONS)

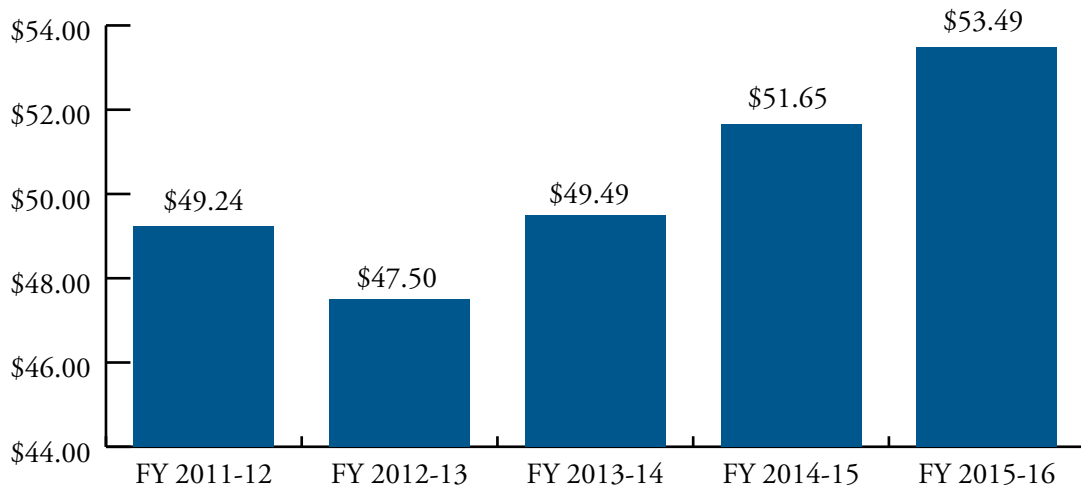


SUMMARY OF AVERAGE INMATE COSTS FY 2014–15

Facility Type	Average Population	Total Per Diem	Security Operations	Health Services	Education Services
Total All Facilities (Excludes Private)	89,012	\$53.49	\$41.00	\$11.04	\$1.45
Adult Male Custody	46,761	\$48.28	\$36.56	\$10.48	\$1.24
Male Youthful Offender Custody	609	\$108.76	\$91.67	\$9.85	\$7.25
Reception Center	9,974	\$67.44	\$50.80	\$15.86	\$0.77
Adult and Youthful Female Custody	3,682	\$57.06	\$42.80	\$12.05	\$2.22
Specialty Institution	22,696	\$58.82	\$45.62	\$12.15	\$1.06
Work Release Centers	1,421	\$34.35	\$30.37	\$1.40	\$2.57
Re-Entry Centers	1,575	\$55.95	\$40.87	\$3.07	\$12.01
Contracted Facility	2,294	\$36.01	\$33.56	\$0.54	\$1.90
Private Institutions	10,156	\$43.10	\$43.10	-	-

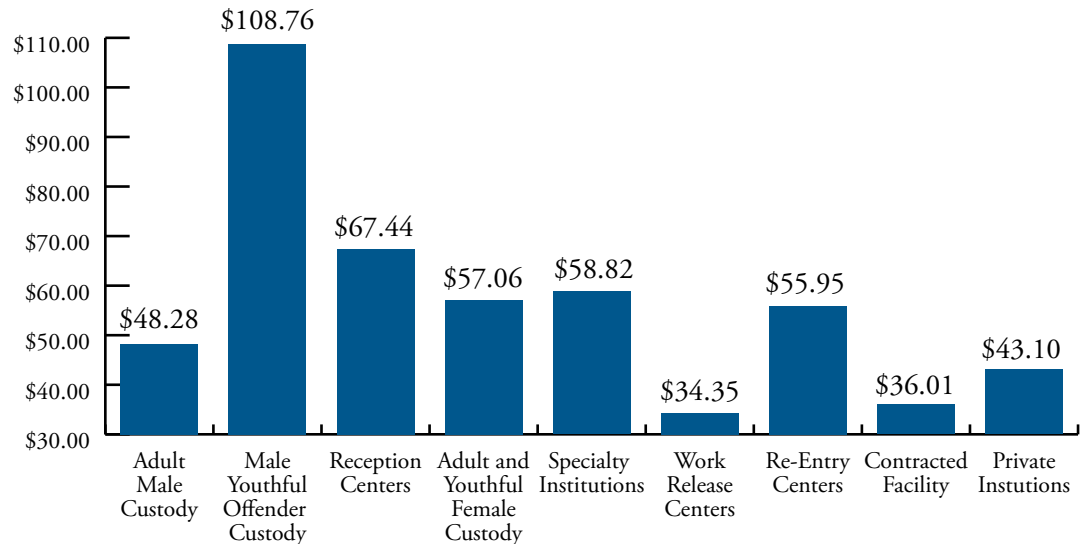
**Note: Per diem figures do not include the indirect and administrative costs of \$0.64 for private institutions and \$3.34 for state facilities (security operations \$1.33, health services \$0.28, education \$0.18, and department administration \$1.55).*

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 2011–12	\$18,022
FY 2012–13	\$17,338
FY 2013–14	\$18,064
FY 2014–15	\$18,852
FY 2015–16	\$19,577

INMATE COST PER DAY BY FACILITY TYPE



AGENCY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Modernization and Improvement – The Department updated its vision, mission, values and goals as part of the year’s new modernization and improvement process. These changes better characterize the Department’s focus on data driven strategies that produce compassionate and rehabilitative outcomes.

New vision: “Inspiring success by transforming one life at a time.”

New 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.”

New values: Safety, Accountability, Fairness & Integrity and Innovation

New goals: Talent Development, Inmate/Offender Programs, Communications and Environment

Project Continuum - Project Continuum focuses on establishing a seamless flow of shared assessment data to create continuity across each aspect of the supervision, incarceration and the release process. This collaborative project united all areas of the FDC toward fulfillment of the shared vision and mission.

HB 1149 - HB 1149 was signed into law allowing alternative punishments for technical violations of probation. This legislation was passed by the Florida Legislature on March 4 and was sponsored by Representative Ross Spano and Senator Jeff Brandes.

Mental Health Certification - Fifty-five members of the Department become the first in the nation to earn the American Correctional Association’s (ACA) Correctional Behavioral Health Certification (CBHC). The CBHC is the first nationally standardized behavioral-health certification in the United States that requires candidates to pass a rigorous written exam.

SMART Re-Entry Programs – SMART Programs use evidence-driven strategies and cognitive behavioral programs to increase the number of instances in which a person successfully completes supervision. As of March 31, 2016, 149 offenders have been referred to the SMART Probation Program, and all of them have undergone a Spectrum needs assessment to determine their service needs, triggering subsequent court-ordered referrals.

Volunteerism – Volunteers make an important contribution to FDC by providing invaluable services to inmates and staff, as well as by serving as a link between the institution and the community. With a new focus of mapping volunteer services to promote positive behavioral changes, volunteers are assisting FDC achieve its vision of “Inspiring success by transforming one life at a time.” In 2016, there were a total of 19,956 active volunteers with the Department.

Improved Inmate Phone Systems and Cellphone Detection –The Department secured funding to upgrade the inmate telephone system with biometric voice detection. This ensures the inmate population is only able to use their assigned pin number to make telephone calls to people on their approved phone list. Additionally, funding was acquired to ensure each main unit, annex and work camp was able to acquire a magneto static detection unit. These devices assist the Department by detecting illegal cell phones in the possession of inmates. FDC also opened a cellphone forensic lab, which became fully operational in April 2016 under FDC’s Office of Intelligence.

Centralization Placement Strategies –In order to operate as efficiently and strategically as possible, the Department realigned its institutional and community corrections regions, as well as centralized the administrative and support functions of human resources, finance and accounting, purchasing, fleet management and operations and facility management.

Employee Handbook – The Department developed the Employee Handbook as a comprehensive resource that outlines expectations for employees and supervisors. Through this process, the Department revised the range of disciplinary actions found in the Florida Administrative Code to align disciplinary standards in a more meaningful way with employee expectations.

Compass 100 – The Division of Development: Improvement and Readiness announced the conversion of the 100-Hour Transition Skills course to the new Compass 100 program. Compass 100 integrated a comprehensive, standardized program of career, life and community readiness skills into the existing academic and vocational programs offered by the Department.

Honor Flight at Sumter Correctional Institution (SCI) - The first of its kind to be held within a correctional institution, this "flightless" Honor Flight allowed eleven Korean War, Vietnam War and Iraq War veterans to participate in a virtual tour of the nation's capital. The event recognized individuals for their service during our country's times of need.

Regional Oversight – By executive order, Governor Scott directed the Department to reorganize the facility regional structure from three regions to four regions to ensure enhanced oversight is in place for all of FDC's correctional facilities. This new regional structure reduced the number of institutions each director supervises, allowing regional directors more time to monitor and oversee all facilities.

Dog Obedience Programs – The Department hosts 21 Dog Obedience Programs throughout Florida. These programs pair inmates with dogs from local shelters and animal services agencies to prepare dogs for adoption and specialized skills training to become service animals. Since their start in 2007, the programs have graduated 3,696 dogs which were adopted to forever homes, and more than 3,350 inmates have been involved as caretakers, handlers, and trainers.

Farm Program –The Department operates farm programs at 39 parent institution farms and six University of Florida Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences facilities. During FY 2015-16, the farm program has produced 7,530,560 lbs. of fresh produce.

Canine Tracking Teams – In FY 2015-16, the Department's canine tracking teams were deployed 805 times; 317 times for criminal incidents, with 227 of those involving armed individuals. Missing person searches accounted for 261 deployments.

Through the partnership with the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles 12,126 identification cards were issued to inmates nearing release in FY 2015-16.

Through the partnership with the Social Security Administration in FY 2015-16 the Department received 9,247 replacement social security cards for inmates nearing release.

Substance Abuse Treatment – 12,254 inmates participated in substance abuse treatment during FY 2015-16.

The Department had 24,053 inmates participating in educational programs in FY 2015-16 (18,734 in academic programs and 5,319 in vocational programs).

5,563 inmates at correctional institutions were enrolled in GED classes in FY 2015-16, and 1,312 General Education Development (GED) diplomas were awarded. In addition, 218 inmates attained a high school diploma through the online career high school program (Smart Horizons Career Online High School).

5,319 inmates participating in vocational classes in FY 2015-16 resulted in the award of 2,477 vocational certificates and 2,027 industry certificates.

REGIONAL APPOINTMENTS

In August 2015, all regional leadership positions were advertised for the newly created four-region model. The Department selected a regional leadership team of men and women who demonstrated courage, accountability, leadership, professionalism and a strong commitment to the future of the agency.

Region 1

James Perdue – Deputy Regional Director, Community Corrections

Eric Lane – Regional Director, Institutions

Rodney Tomlinson – Assistant Regional Director, Institutions

Region 2

Joe Winkler – Deputy Regional Director, Community Corrections

Samuel “Sam” Culpepper – Regional Director, Institutions

Erich Hummel – Assistant Regional Director, Institutions

Region 3

Michael Anderson – Regional Director, Community Corrections

Brian Wynns – Assistant Regional Director, Community Corrections

Brian Riedl – Regional Director, Institutions

Jeffery Trovillion – Assistant Regional Director, Institutions

Region 4

Beth Atchison – Regional Director, Community Corrections

Justine Patterson – Assistant Regional Director, Community Corrections

Thomas Reid – Regional Director, Institutions

Larry Mayo – Assistant Regional Director, Institutions



1



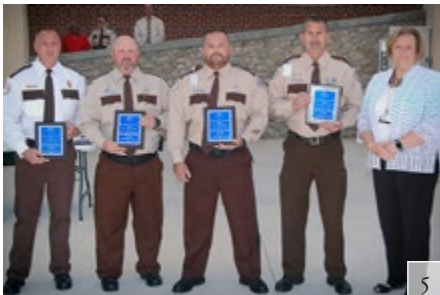
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AWARDS AND RECOGNITION

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 2015–2016 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 [1]

Correctional Officer Jonathan Wallace, Santa Rosa CI

Support Employee of the Year [2]

Staff Assitant Marilyn Fairley, Santa Rosa CI

Community Corrections Employee of the Year [3]

Correctional Probation Senior Officer Harry Strohmetz, Circuit 4-1— Jacksonville Metro P&P Office

Institutions Employee of the Year [4]

Correctional Officer Jack Smith, Walton CI

Team of the Year [5]— Marion CI K-9 Team

— Lieutenant Michael Pendelton

— Sergeant Joshua Giselbach

— Officer Jordon Akana

— Officer Michael Thompson

Teacher of the Year [6]

Vocational Teacher Rubye Tarrent, Lowell CI

Secretary's Award [7]

Correctional Officer Marcia Miller, Union CI

Secretary's Leadership Award [8]

Superintendent William Locke, Santa Rosa CI



PRUDENTIAL PRODUCTIVITY AWARDS

Department of Corrections Employees Win Prudential Productivity Awards

The Florida Department of Corrections today recognizes and applauds our members who have been awarded Florida TaxWatch Prudential Productivity Awards for their innovative and fiscally responsible initiatives. The awarded members displayed innovation and accountability through efforts such as creating a sewing program that promotes re-entry efforts while reducing costs, and establishing a Correctional Probation Officer Recruit Academy to enhance public safety. These initiatives produced an estimated cost-avoidance of more than \$350,000.

Secretary Julie Jones said, “The Department congratulates these employees for creating innovative solutions which promote fiscal accountability while supporting the Department’s mission and values. We applaud their commitment to excellence and service to the state of Florida.”

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 Department’s 2016 Prudential Productivity Award Winners:

FDC NWFRC Laundry Team

David Cochran, Leisa Sweatt, Derrick White

Sergeant D. Cochran and his team established a sewing program called “Stitch by Stitch” at Northwest Florida Reception Center (NWFRC). This program produces quality inmate clothing at a drastically reduced cost while boosting the Department’s re-entry efforts by providing a marketable skill to inmates that will help them to successfully re-enter society upon their release. The team’s method of teaching challenges and motivates the inmates to take pride in the quality and quantity of the clothing they produce. By purchasing quality materials at competitive prices, and using the skills of the inmates to make inmate pants, shirts, boxers, laundry bags, mattress covers and pillow cases, the team was able to save NWFRC more than \$75,000 during 2014-2015. Sergeant Cochran has shared this program with other institutions in an effort to promote statewide cost savings.

FDC Basic Recruit Training for Correctional Probation Officers Team

Michael T. Anderson, Brian W. Wynns, Lavena Barnett

To meet the demands associated with recruiting and training new probation officers, Community Corrections Regional Director Michael Anderson, Deputy Regional Director Brian Wynns and Lavena Barnett set to establish a recruit academy to supplement the lone correctional probation recruit academy in Orlando prior to October 2014. After months of hard work, the first Correctional Probation Officer Recruit Academy was held at Florida Corrections Academy in Orlando on October 20, 2014, with 35 new recruits. Two additional academies have been held since. These academies have added approximately 90 new certified probation officers to the field. The establishment of this new academy allowed the Department to recognize a cost avoidance of more than \$270,000 in fiscal year 2014-2015 while training nearly 100 new probation officers to keep Florida’s communities safe.

EDUCATIONAL/VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS

RESULTS OF TESTS OF ADULT BASIC EDUCATION (TABE) FOR CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION (CE) STUDENTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015–16

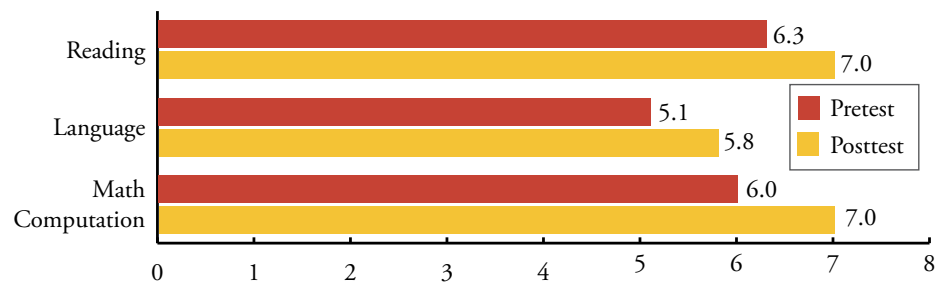
Purpose: As per Section 944.801, (3), (f), F.S., this sheet summarizes the average change in literacy levels of CE Students during FY 2015-16 (July 1, 2015 – June 30, 2016).

Methodology: TABE tests administered to students during FY 2015–16 were scored using TestMate and the Advanced Module of the TestMate System (test scoring and reporting system). Inmate names and DC numbers were used to track those who had both pretest and posttest scores during this period. This summary includes all inmate students who during this period had at least one matched set of scores (pretest and posttest scores) in at least one subject area on the medium level TABE test. A total of 5,441 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) 6,067 for Reading, (b) 5,921 for Language, and (c) 6,229 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 based on a traditional school year term. The average reading gain was eleven (11) scale score points which translates into seven (7) months gain (0.7) in reading GE scores. The average language gain was twelve (12) scale score points which translates into seven (7) months gain (0.7) in language GE scores. The average mathematics computation gain was twenty (20) scale score points which translates into twelve (12) months gain (1.0) in mathematics computation GE scores.

AVERAGE GAINS EXPRESSED IN GRADE LEVELS

Reading (N=6,067), Language (N=5,921), Mathematics Computation (N=6,229)



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

1,312 INMATES EARNED GEDS IN FY 2015–16

FY 2015–16 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	1,295	218	1,829	2,027	5,369
LEA-Based†	17	0	0	0	17
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,312</i>	<i>218</i>	<i>1,829</i>	<i>2,027</i>	<i>5,386</i>

PARTICIPATION IN CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION CLASSES IN FY 2015–16

<i>Enrollments</i>	<i>Mandatory Literacy</i>	<i>Adult Basic Education</i>	GED	HSD	<i>Vocational</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of Enrollments††	10,220	9,686	8,331	955	7,094	36,286
Number of Inmates	6,981	6,634	5,563	807	5,319	25,304
<i>Number of Completions†††</i>	<i>1,105</i>	<i>1,150</i>	<i>1,312</i>	<i>218</i>	<i>2,477</i>	<i>6,262</i>

UNDUPLICATED COUNT OF INMATE PARTICIPATION IN CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION IN FY 2015–16

Academic	18,734
Vocational	5,319

Note: None of the counts above include program participation or certificates earned at private facilities.

Note: Inmates who participated in MLP, ABE, GED, HSD and Vocational courses get counted for participation in all five programs.

- †† “Number of Enrollments” include carryover and new enrollments during the fiscal year.
- “Enrollments” of MLP are defined as enrollments of inmates with less than 6.0 TABE score (before the enrollment).
 - “Enrollments” of ABE are defined as enrollments of inmates with TABE score between 6.0 and 8.9 (before the enrollment).
 - “Enrollments” of GED are defined as enrollments of inmates with TABE score between 9.0 and 12.9 (before the enrollment).
 - “Enrollments” of HSD are defined as enrollments of inmates who participated in the 'Smart Horizon' program during the fiscal year.
 - “Enrollments” of VOCATIONAL are defined as enrollments of inmates who participated in the vocational and industry certificate programs during the fiscal year.
- ††† “Completions” of MLP are defined as inmates with less than 6.0 TABE score achieved 6.0 or higher TABE score after academic program enrollment during the fiscal year.
- “Completions” of ABE are defined as inmates with less than 9.0 TABE score achieved 9.0 or higher TABE score after academic program enrollment during the fiscal year.
 - “Completions” of GED are defined as inmates who earned GED during the fiscal year.
 - “Completions” of HSD are defined as inmates who earned High School Diploma during the fiscal year.
 - “Completions” of VOCATIONAL are defined as inmates who earned Vocational or Industry Certificates during the fiscal year.

INMATE PROGRAMS

LEGEND:

*=Female Facility

INMATE PROGRAMS AS OF JUNE 30, 2016

	<i>Correctional Facilities</i>	<i>100-Hour Transition</i>	<i>Academic & Special Education</i>	<i>Career & Technical Education</i>	<i>Chaplaincy Services</i>	<i>Substance Abuse</i>
(R)=Re-Entry Center						
CI=Correctional Institution	Apalachee CI East	X	ASE, T1	1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
	Apalachee CI West	X	ITA		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
BTU=Basic Training Unit (Boot Camp)	Atlantic WRC *	X			RES	3
	Avon Park CI	X	ASE, T1	4	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1,P
	Baker CI & WC	X	ITA, LEA, SHCOE	4	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1,P
RC=Reception Center	Baker Re-Entry Center (R)	X	CE	11	CC	2, A, O, P
WC=Work Camp	Bartow WRC	X			RES	3
	Bradenton Transition *	X	CE	1		A,O,P
WRC=Work Release Center	Bridges of Jacksonville	X	CE			A,O
	Bridges of Orlando	X	CE			A,O
	Bridges of Pompano WRC	X	CE			A,O
<i>A complete list of all abbreviations and definitions are at the bottom of this table</i>	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	2	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 East Unit	X	ITA			1
	Cross City CI	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	2	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	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

LEGEND:

*=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

<i>Correctional Facilities</i>	<i>100-Hour Transition</i>	<i>Academic & Special Education</i>	<i>Career & Technical Education</i>	<i>Chaplaincy Services</i>	<i>Substance Abuse</i>
Gulf Annex	X	ITA		FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1,P
Gulf CI	X	ITA, SHCOE	1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Hamilton Annex	X	ITA, T1	1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Hamilton CI	X	ITA, 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
Jacksonville Bridge	X	CE			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	4	FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	P
Lawtey CI	X	ITA	1	FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1,P
Liberty CI	X	ITA	1	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	X	ITA, SHCOE	1	FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1,P
Opa Locka wrc	X			RES	3
Orlando Transition Center	X	CE	1		A,O,P

<i>Correctional Facilities</i>	<i>100-Hour Transition</i>	<i>Academic & Special Education</i>	<i>Career & Technical Education</i>	<i>Chaplaincy Services</i>	<i>Substance Abuse</i>
Orlando WRC *	X			RES	3
Panama City WRC	X			RES	3
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
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	ITA	1	RES	1,P
Santa Fe WRC	X	CE		RES	3
Santa Rosa Annex & WC	X	ITA, SHCOE	1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1
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	1	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 (298)	X	CE			2
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	

<i>Correctional Facilities</i>	<i>100-Hour Transition</i>	<i>Academic & Special Education</i>	<i>Career & Technical Education</i>	<i>Chaplaincy Services</i>	<i>Substance Abuse</i>
Walton CI	X	ITA	2	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
West Palm Beach WRC	X			RES	3
Zephyrhills CI	X	ITA		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	

* = 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

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: FCBP-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

LEGEND:

*= Female Facility
 (#)= DC-operated career and technical education programs
 YO = Youthful Offender program

CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS BY FACILITY

<i>Facility— # of Programs</i>	<i>Career and Technical Education Programs</i>
Apalachee CI— East (1)	(1) Carpentry
Avon Park CI (4)	(1) Automotive Technology Career Services, (2) Cabinetmaking, (3) Printing and Graphic Communications, (4) 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
Calhoun CI (1)	(1) Digital Design
Charlotte CI (2)	(1) Masonry, Brick and Block, (2) Environmental Design
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 (2)	(1) Masonry, Brick and Block, (2) Air Conditioning, Refrigeration and Heating Technology
Franklin CI (1)	(1) Plumbing Technology
FSP West (2)	(1) Printing and Graphic Communications, (2) Plumbing Technology
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

<i>Facility— # of Programs</i>	<i>Career and Technical Education Programs</i>
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 (4)	(1) Automotive Technology Career Services, (2) Commercial Foods and Culinary Arts, (3) Environmental Services, (4) 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
Okeechobee CI (1)	(1) Technology Support Services
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 Development & Programming
Taylor CI (1)	(1) Plumbing Technology
Taylor CI Annex (1)	(1) Carpentry
Tomoka CI (2)	(1) Carpentry (2) Masonry, Brick and Block
Wakulla CI (1)	(1) Web Development
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 provided them with marketable and accredited job skills.

INMATE WORKERS GENERATE REVENUE

According to PRIDE's 2015 Annual Report, PRIDE trained 3,380 inmates who worked almost 3.74 million hours in 42 diverse work programs. 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. There are 3,000 products and services produced by inmate workers.

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 2015 Annual Report, 77% of PRIDE-trained former inmates were placed into full-time jobs and only 10.95% 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:

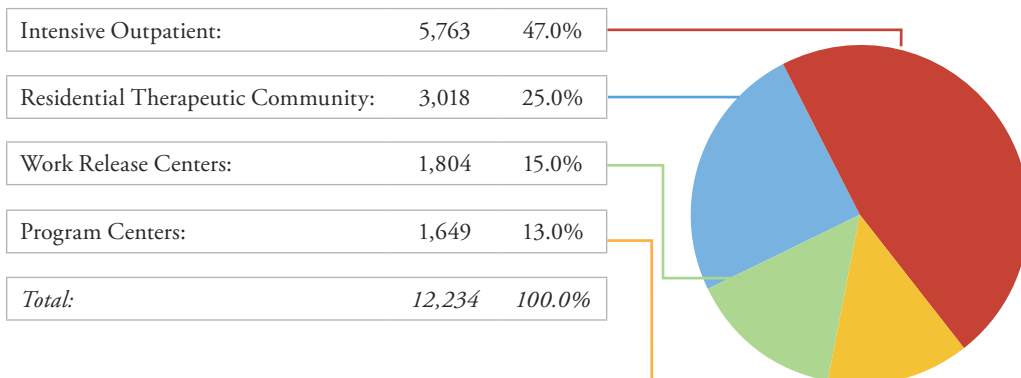
INTENSIVE OUTPATIENT—A four to six month substance abuse intensive outpatient licensed program provided to inmates at designated institutions throughout the state. Treatment occurs for half a day, at least four days per week, and inmates participate in a minimum of 12 hours of counselor supervised activities. 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 19 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 2015–16



COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAMS

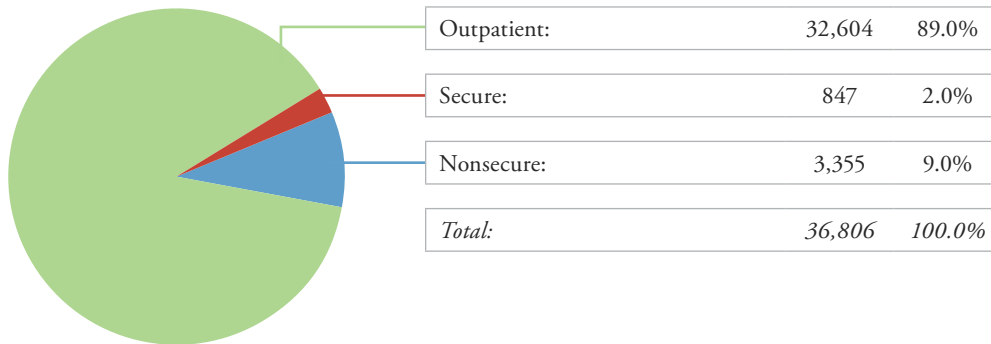
Offenders on supervision often participate in substance abuse treatment programs in one of the following forms.

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 2015–16



RELEASED INMATES PARTICIPATING IN SUBSTANCE ABUSE TRANSITIONAL HOUSING PROGRAMS IN FY 2015–16

1. Post Prison, No Supervision to Follow:	424
2. Post Prison, Released to Supervision:	141
<i>Total:</i>	<i>565</i>

INSTITUTIONS

INSTITUTIONS OVERVIEW

On June 30, 2016, Florida housed 99,119 inmates in 149 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 84.0% of the Florida prison population is housed in a major institution or annex.

Work/Forestry Camps and Re-Entry Centers 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 12.0% 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 3,500 inmates participate in Florida's community release programs annually, with about 4.0% of the prison population enrolled at any given time. Work release centers are supervised by the Department's Office of Institutions.

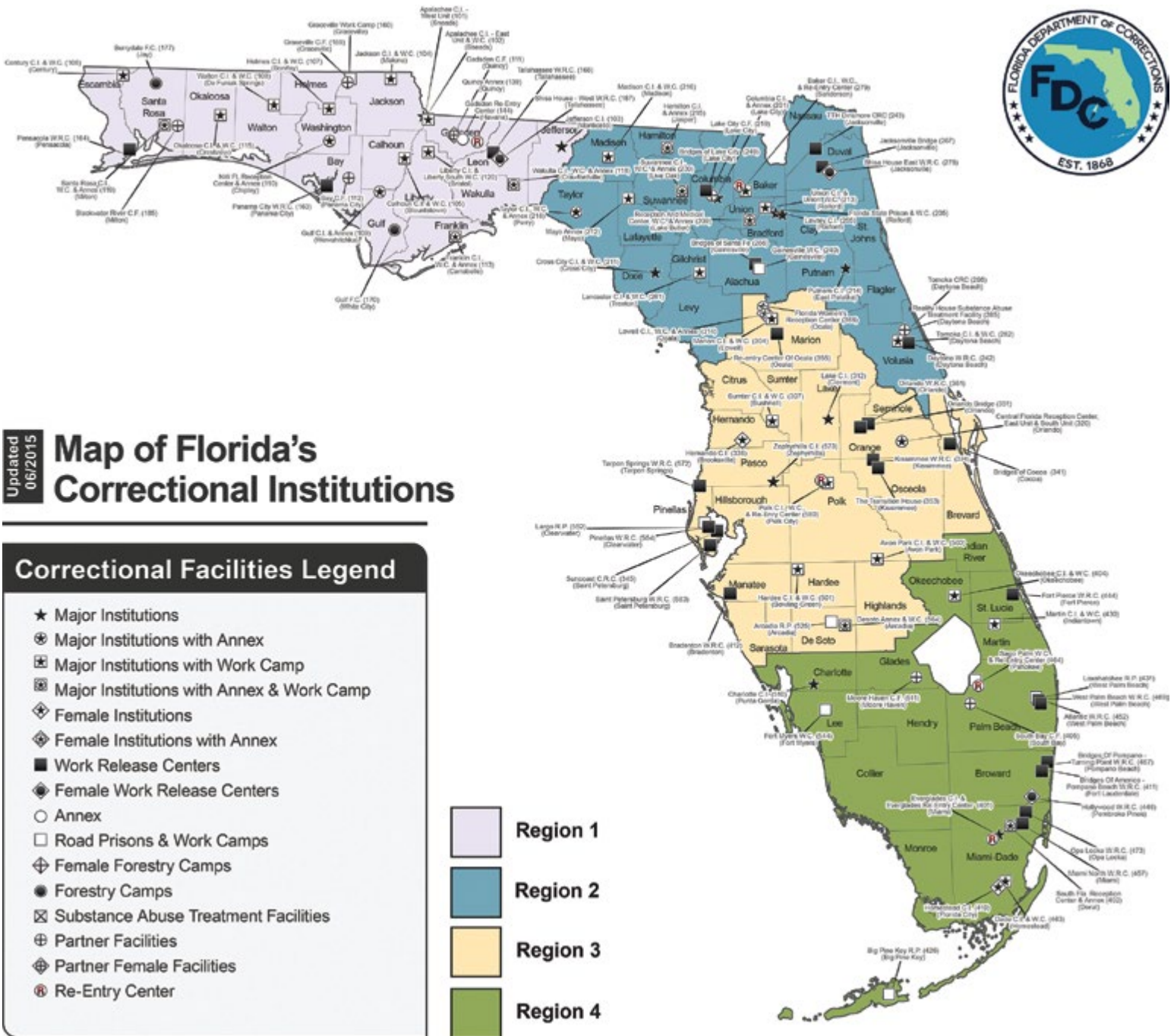
Road Prisons house minimum and medium custody inmates and have perimeter fences. Most of these inmates work on community work squads and the highways doing road work. Their jobs also include support services to state agencies such as collecting recycling materials and moving furniture. Less than 1% of 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, 2016</i>	<i>Percentage of Population</i>
Correctional Institutions	49	45	4	56,409	56.9%
Private Correctional Facilities	7	6	1	10,149	10.2%
Prison Annexes	17	16	1	16,607	16.8%
Re-Entry Centers	3	3	0	1,176	1.2%
Work Camps	33	32	1	10,452	10.5%
State-Run Community Release Centers	13	9	4	1,421	1.4%
Private Community Release Centers	20	16	4	2,150	2.2%
Road Prisons, Forestry, Basic Training Unit	7	7	0	755	0.8%
<i>Total Facilities</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>15</i>		
<i>Population Total</i>				<i>99,119</i>	<i>100.00%</i>

*Gadsden Re-Entry Center is classified as a Correctional Institution

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, 2015 through June 30, 2016);
- **Population** (those inmates in the Florida prison system or offenders on Community Supervision on June 30, 2016); and
- **Releases** (those released from the Florida prison system or Community Supervision from July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2016). 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

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ADMISSIONS

Category	FY 2015–16	
Total Admissions	30,289	100.0%
Gender		
Male	26,684	88.1%
Female	3,605	11.9%
Race		
White	16,177	53.4%
Black	12,994	42.9%
Other	1,118	3.7%
Age at Admission		
17 & Under	217	0.7%
18–24	5,891	19.4%
25–34	11,002	36.3%
35–49	9,364	30.9%
50–59	3,066	10.1%
60+	749	2.5%
Prior FDC Prison Commitments		
0	15,199	51.1%
1	6,894	23.2%
2	3,278	11.0%
3	1,893	6.4%
4+	2,497	8.4%
Data Unavailable	528	

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

The number of inmates admitted to Florida prisons decreased 2.3% from FY 2014–15 (30,985) to FY 2015–16 (30,289). Admissions have dropped for three consecutive fiscal years.

The majority of inmates admitted during FY 2015–16 were male (88.1%), white (53.4%) and between the ages of 25–34 (36.3%). Most (51.1%) had not served time in Florida state prisons before.

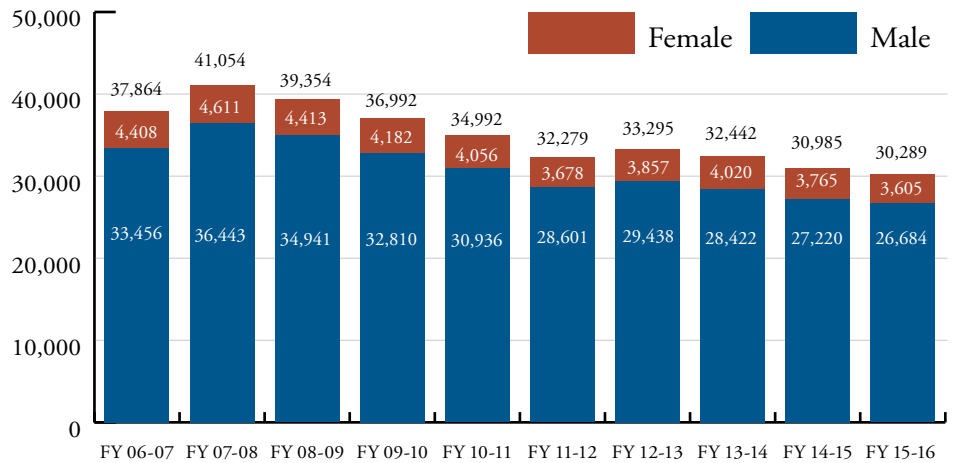
During FY 2015–16, inmates admitted were sentenced mostly for property crimes (31.8%) followed closely by violent crimes at 31.2%, with drug crimes at 22.5% and other crimes at 14.5%.

Most (53.5%) of the inmates admitted to prison in FY 2015–16 were sentenced to four years or less. The overall average sentence for inmates admitted during FY 2015–16 was 5.2 years.

Prison admissions for drug crimes continue to decrease, from 24.6% of total admissions in FY 2011–12 to 22.5% in FY 2015–16.

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 2015–16

Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Average Sentence Length in Years*	Average Age at Admission
Murder, Manslaughter	987	3.3%	25.7	32.9
Sexual Offenses	1,718	5.8%	13.1	38.2
Robbery	1,915	6.4%	8	28.5
Violent Personal Offenses	4,414	14.8%	4.5	34.3
Burglary	4,773	16.0%	5.2	31.6
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	5,008	16.8%	2.5	36.9
Drug Offenses	6,708	22.5%	3.2	36.2
Weapons	1,706	5.7%	3.6	31.6
Other	2,532	8.5%	2.8	37.9
Data Unavailable	528			

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

INMATE POPULATION

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION

Category	June 30, 2016	
Total Population	99,119	100.0%
Gender		
Male	92,289	93.1%
Female	6,830	6.9%
Race		
White	47,036	47.6%
Black	47,625	48.1%
Other	4,458	4.5%
Age on June 30, 2016		
17 & Under	138	0.1%
18–24	10,430	10.5%
25–34	30,953	31.2%
35–49	35,140	35.5%
50–59	15,849	16.0%
60+	6,609	6.7%
Prior FDC Prison Commitments		
0	52,131	52.6%
1	21,371	21.6%
2	11,087	11.2%
3	6,241	6.3%
4+	8,254	8.3%
Data Unavailable	35	

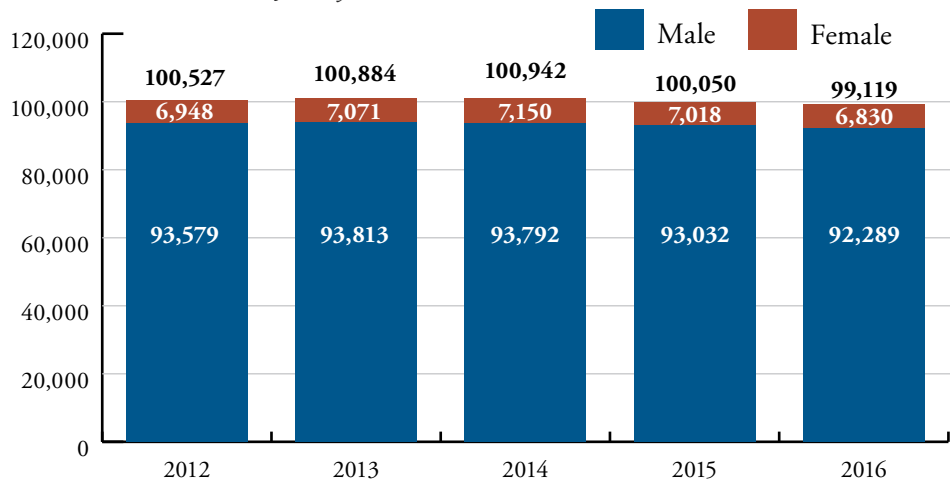
Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%.

Inmate population refers to the 99,119 inmates who were present in the Florida prison system on June 30, 2016. The population decreased by 931, or 0.9% from June 2015 to June 2016, illustrated in the chart below.

On June 30, 2016, the majority of inmates were male (93.1%) with females accounting for 6.9% of the population. The top five categories of primary offenses for which inmates are incarcerated are: burglary (16.4%), murder/manslaughter (14.9%), drug offenses (14.8%), robbery (12.9%) and sexual/lewd behavior (12.6%).

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: 82.5% in 2012; 83% in 2013; 83.5% in 2014 ; 82.9% in 2015 and 82.4% in 2016. However, there was a 9.8% decrease in the number of inmates suffering from severe mental disorders from June 2015 to June 2016.

INMATE POPULATION ON JUNE 30 COMPARED OVER FIVE YEARS



GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION BY OFFENSE TYPE ON JUNE 30, 2016

Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Average Sentence Length in Years*	Average Age at Offense
Murder, Manslaughter	14,722	14.9%	36.4	28.4
Sexual Offenses	12,465	12.6%	24.0	34.0
Robbery	12,737	12.9%	20.4	26.6
Violent Personal Offenses	12,093	12.2%	13.0	31.2
Burglary	16,214	16.4%	13.1	29.7
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	7,738	7.8%	5.3	35.3
Drug Offenses	14,671	14.8%	7.6	34.7
Weapons	3,955	4.0%	7.7	30.4
Other	4,486	4.5%	6.7	35.7
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.

This section is provided in accordance with requirements outlined in Section 944.473 (1), Florida Statutes which mandates that the Department establish programs for random and reasonable suspicion drug and alcohol testing by urinalysis or other noninvasive procedure for inmates to effectively identify those abusing drugs, alcohol, or both.

RANDOM DRUG TEST RESULTS FOR FY 2015–16

Type of Test*	Valid Tests	Negative Tests	Positive Tests	Positive Rate	Drug Test Positive					Total*
					Alcohol	Cannabis	Cocaine	Opiates	Other	
Random	57,551	57,376	175	0.30%	1	127	16	4	30	178
For Cause	1,070	883	187	17.48%	2	75	8	6	112	203

*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 18,368 on June 30, 2012 to 22,458 on June 30, 2016; a 22.3% (4,090) increase over the last five years.

ELDERLY INMATES IN PRISON ON JUNE 30, 2016

- The majority of elderly inmates in prison on June 30, 2016 were serving time for sex offenses (21.8%), murder/manslaughter (21.0%) or drug offenses (12.0%).
- The 22,458 elderly inmates in prison on June 30, 2016 represented 22.7% of the total inmate population.
- 94.6% of the elderly inmates in prison were male; 5.4% were female.
- 45.4% of the elderly inmates in prison had no prior prison commitments.
- On June 30, 2016, the Department housed two inmates that were 94 years old.
- In FY 2015–16, elderly inmates accounted for 42.78% of all episodes of outside care and 49.67% of all inpatient hospital days, although they only represented 22.7% of the total prison population.

ELDERLY INMATES ADMITTED TO PRISON FROM JULY 1, 2015 TO JUNE 30, 2016

During FY 2015–16, there were 3,815 elderly inmates admitted to Florida prisons. The majority were admitted for property crimes (31.6%), followed by violent offenses (28.7%), and drug offenses (22.6%). The oldest male inmate admitted was 87 for other crimes and the oldest female was 73 years old for property crimes.

PROJECTIONS FOR GROWTH IN THE ELDERLY INMATE POPULATION

In September 2016, 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 six years (a projected increase of only 1,417 inmates), the elderly population is expected to increase from 22.7% of the total population to 27.7% during that period. This represents an increase of 5,247 inmates, bringing the estimated total of elderly inmates to 27,743 by June 30, 2022.

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

2014–2015 Annual Report and Report on Aging Inmates

“Florida’s elderly offender population is expected to continue to increase over the next decade. As the population grows, the demand of caring for inmates age 50 and older will continue to have a significant impact on FDC’s health care service delivery system and expenditures. Assessing the health care status of elderly offenders is essential because the information gathered provides policymakers with reliable information that can be used to help inform budgetary, policy, and programmatic decision making.”

“Nearly every state is seeing that upward tick in elderly state prisoners. For state prisons, the consequence of that aging is money, more and more of it every year. Health care for aging prisoners costs far more than it does for younger ones, just as it does outside prison walls. Corrections departments across the country report that health care for older prisoners costs between four and eight times what it does for younger prisoners.”

LAW|STREET

February 15, 2015, *Aging Inmates: A Prison Crisis* (Valeriya Metla)

“It costs around \$24,000 a year to house a young prisoner, but the expenses for an aging prisoner can be up to \$72,000 per year. The reason for the jump, not surprisingly, is medical costs. As people grow older, they naturally have more health issues than their younger counterparts. Older prisoners with significant medical needs have to be housed in specific facilities that most prisons don’t have, or, if they do, cost them a fortune to maintain. Thus, prisons for aging populations increasingly resemble nursing homes more than correctional facilities.”

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 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.
- *Union Correctional Institution* includes 156 beds for inmates age 50+.
- 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.

The Department contracted with two private correctional health care companies to provide comprehensive health care services to more than 88,000 inmates statewide. Demand for bed space for elderly inmates with chronic medical needs is very high. Though vendors 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 2014–2015 Annual Report

“If FDC’s elderly offender population continues to grow at the same rate it has during the past 10 years, it is projected that over the next five years, inmates age 50 and older will account for 27 percent of Florida’s inmate population. It is a generally recognized fact that elderly offenders disproportionately impact correctional health care systems. They have complex needs that often require ongoing and extensive treatment and care. As Florida’s elderly offender population continues to grow, FDC will be faced with operational and fiscal challenges as the agency works to meet the demands of caring for this population. To meet those demands, FDC must be proactive and identify fiscal, programmatic, system and policy solutions that can alleviate the burden of providing care to a growing 50 and over inmate population.”

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 2018; 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.

One of the biggest challenges for the Department is 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 the 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.

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, 2022, 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, 2007 to June 30, 2016, the elderly inmate population in Florida increased by 77.4% (from 12,658 to 22,458 inmates). Based on the projections outlined in this report, this rate of growth is expected to increase by 5,247 inmates by June 30, 2022.

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.

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 Health Services Director and the appropriate discipline director(s) for Medical Services, Mental Health Services, Dental Services, Pharmaceutical Services and/or Nursing Services. 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.

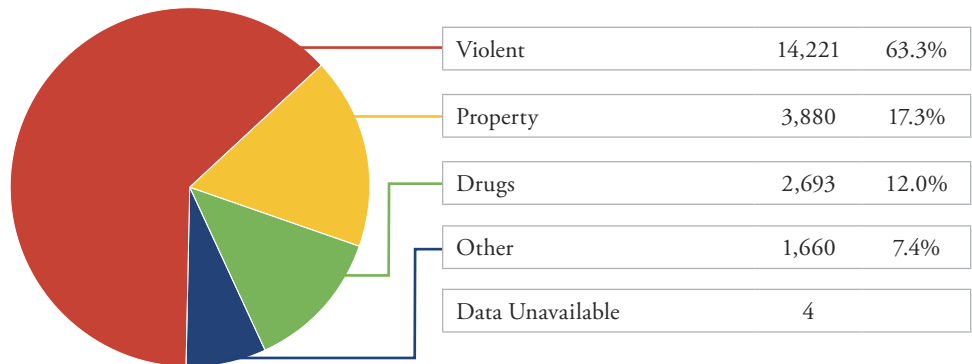
ELDERLY INMATE CHARACTERISTICS

ELDERLY (50 OR OLDER) POPULATION

Category	June 30, 2016	
Elderly Population	22,458	100.0%
Gender		
Male	21,249	94.6%
Female	1,209	5.4%
Race		
White	12,166	54.2%
Black	9,477	42.2%
Other	815	3.6%
Current on June 30, 2016		
50–55	10,911	48.6%
56–60	5,821	25.9%
61–65	2,602	11.6%
66–70	2,020	9.0%
71–75	707	3.1%
76+	397	1.8%
Prior FDC Prison Commitments		
0	10,185	45.4%
1	3,536	15.8%
2	2,413	10.8%
3	1,916	8.5%
4+	4,375	19.5%
Data Unavailable	33	
<i>Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%.</i>		

The elderly inmate population increased by 366 or about 3.9% from June 30, 2015 (21,620) to June 30, 2016 (22,458) and the majority (63.3%) of the elderly population is serving time for violent crimes.

ELDERLY POPULATION BY OFFENSE TYPE ON JUNE 30, 2016



**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, 2016

Type of Offense	Number	Percent
Murder, Manslaughter	4,723	21.0%
Sexual Offenses	4,903	21.8%
Robbery	2,109	9.4%
Violent Personal Offenses	2,193	9.8%
Burglary	2,761	12.3%
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	1,631	7.3%
Drug Offenses	2,693	12.0%
Weapons	448	2.0%
Other	993	4.4%
Data Unavailable	4	

YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS

YOUTHFUL OFFENDER POPULATION (YO) ON JUNE 30, 2016

<i>Location</i>	<i>Department Designated Youthful Offenders (F.S. 958.11(4))</i>	<i>Inmates with emotional/physical vulnerability (F.S. 958.11(6))</i>	<i>Court Ordered Youthful Offenders (F.S. 958.04(1))</i>	<i>Total Population</i>
Central Florida Reception Center-Main	6	-	29	35
Florida Women's Reception Center	1	-	-	1
Lake City Correctional Facility (Private)	342	1	530	873
Lancaster CI	1	-	-	1
Lowell CI	50	1	21	72
Lowell Work Camp	13	-	1	14
North West Florida Reception Center-Annex	2	-	3	5
Reception and Medical Center-Main Unit	24	-	24	48
South Florida Reception Center	20	-	11	31
Sumter CI	66	1	70	137
Sumter Annex	22	-	31	53
Sumter Basic Training Unit	29	-	15	44
Suwannee CI	18	1	27	46
Work Release Centers	43	-	43	86
All Other Facilities	26	-	10	36
<i>Total</i>	<i>663</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>815</i>	<i>1,482</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

TWO INMATES WERE EXECUTED DURING FY 2015–16

As of June 30, 2016, there were 388 inmates (384 males & four females) on Florida's death row.

— Most (57.2%) inmates on death row are white, with 39.4% black, and 3.4% other.

— Average number of years between offense and execution: 17.4

— Average number of years served before execution: 15.6

— Average age at offense for those executed: 27.4

— 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.

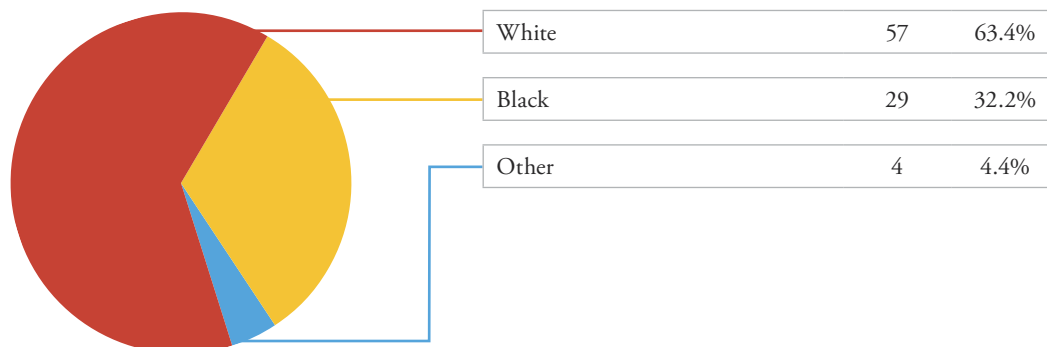
The U.S. Supreme Court declared capital punishment unconstitutional in 1972 with *Furman vs. Georgia*. In 1976, the *Furman* decision was overturned, upholding the constitutionality of the death penalty, which was resumed in Florida in 1979 with the execution of John Spink.

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 Raiford, FL. Female death row inmates are housed at Lowell Annex in Ocala, FL.

RACE OF INMATES EXECUTED SINCE DEATH PENALTY RESUMED



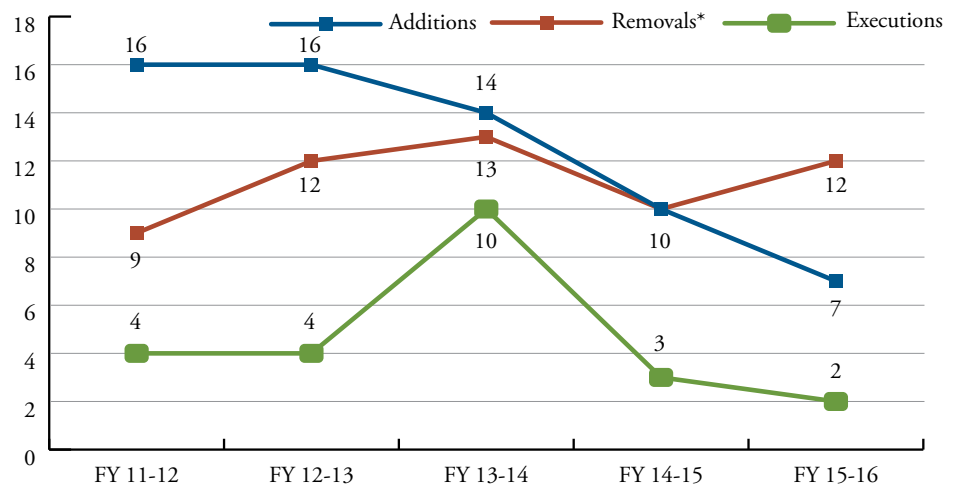
Notables of Death Row Inmates:

- A Death Row cell is 6 x 9 x 9.5 feet high.
- Death Row inmates are served three meals per day prepared by prison staff and transported in insulated carts to the cells. Inmates are given sporks with their meals, and they eat from the provided tray.
- Death Row inmates may shower every other day.
- Death Row inmates are counted at least once an hour. They are escorted in handcuffs and wear them everywhere except in their cells, the exercise yard and the shower. They are in their cells at all times except for medical reasons, exercise, social or legal visits or media interviews. When a death warrant is signed the inmate is put under Death Watch status and is allowed a legal and social phone call.

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

Gender	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Males	398	400	391	390	384
Females	4	5	5	5	4
Race					
White	241	240	233	229	222
Black	146	150	148	151	153
Other	15	15	15	15	13
Race/Gender					
White Males	240	239	232	228	221
Black Males	145	148	146	149	151
Other Males	13	13	13	13	12
White Females	1	1	1	1	1
Black Females	1	2	2	2	2
Other Females	2	2	2	2	1
<i>Total</i>	<i>402</i>	<i>405</i>	<i>396</i>	<i>395</i>	<i>388</i>

ADDITIONS, EXECUTIONS, AND REMOVALS FROM DEATH ROW



INMATE RELEASES

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PRISON RELEASES

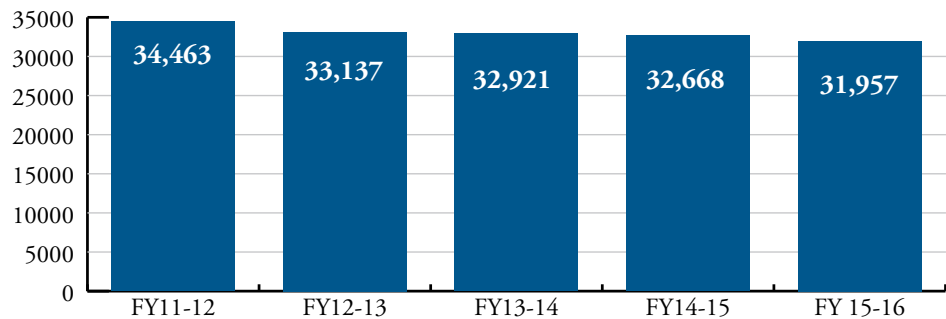
Category	FY 2015–16	
Total Releases	31,957	100.0%
Gender		
Male	28,171	88.1%
Female	3,786	11.9%
Race		
White	16,834	52.7%
Black	13,843	43.3%
Other	1,280	4.0%
Age at Release		
17 & Under	31	0.1%
18–24	4,186	13.1%
25–34	11,266	35.3%
35–49	10,928	34.2%
50–59	4,290	13.4%
60+	1,256	3.9%
Prior FDC Prison Commitments		
0	16,360	51.2%
1	7,283	22.8%
2	3,520	11.0%
3	1,983	6.2%
4+	2,792	8.7%
Data Unavailable	19	
<i>Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%.</i>		

DURING FY 2015–16 THERE WERE 31,957 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, 2015 through June 30, 2016. 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 2.2% from last fiscal and have steadily decreased over the last five (5) fiscal years.
- Most of the permanent releases (19,843 or 62.1%) were released because their sentences expired and approximately 15.8% (5,050) were released to probation or community control.
- 16.8% (5,377) were released to conditional release supervision, a type of supervision for more serious offenders.
- Most offenders released in FY 2015–16 were white (16,834 or 52.7%) and male (28,171 or 88.1%).
- An estimated 35.3% were between the ages of 25–34 (11,266) and 34.2% were between the ages of 35–49 (10,928).
- Approximately 31.0% served time for violent offenses (9,890) and 32.3% served time for property crimes (10,324).

PERMANENT INMATE RELEASES COMPARED OVER FIVE FISCAL YEARS



RELEASE BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR FY 2015–16

Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Average Sentence Length in Years	Average Age at Release
Murder, Manslaughter	811	2.5%	18.7	44.0
Sexual Offenses	1,686	5.3%	9.3	42.9
Robbery	2,406	7.5%	8.0	34.2
Violent Personal Offenses	4,645	14.5%	4.0	36.9
Burglary	5,314	16.6%	4.7	34.0
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	5,362	16.8%	2.6	38.0
Drug Offenses	7,663	24.0%	3.3	37.8
Weapons	1,580	4.9%	3.4	33.6
Other	2,489	7.8%	3.0	39.6
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.

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.*

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

ARREST DATA* FOR FISCAL YEARS 2013-14, 2014-15, AND 2015-16

	Referral Source									
	Assistant State Attorney/County Jails		Department of Corrections		Department of Juvenile Justice		Department of Children and Families Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity		TOTAL	
	No Arrest	Arrest Made	No Arrest	Arrest Made	No Arrest	Arrest Made	No Arrest	Arrest Made	No Arrest	Arrest Made
<i>FY 2013-14</i>										
Committed	-	-	40	9	-	1	-	-	40	10
Referred	-	2	1,677	1,646	15	17	73	8	1,765	1,673
Detained	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	2	3
<i>FY 2014-15</i>										
Committed	-	-	39	5	2	-	-	-	41	5
Referred	160	157	2,152	1,437	12	13	56	12	2,380	1,619
Detained	-	-	15	2	-	-	-	-	15	2
<i>FY 2015-16</i>										
Committed	-	-	61	1	-	-	1	-	62	1
Referred	150	76	2,543	763	20	2	45	7	2,758	848
Detained	-	1	4	3	-	-	-	-	4	4
<i>All</i>	<i>310</i>	<i>236</i>	<i>6,533</i>	<i>3,869</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>175</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>7,067</i>	<i>4,165</i>

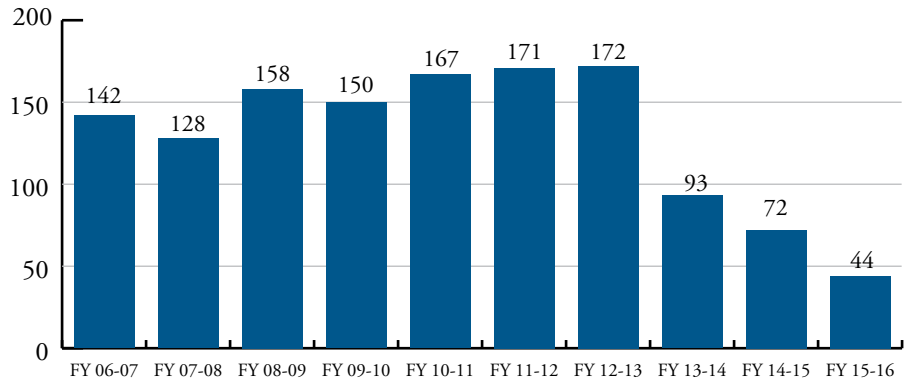
RETURN TO PRISON DATA

	Referral Source									
	Assistant State Attorney/County Jails		Department of Corrections		Department of Juvenile Justice		Department of Children and Families Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity		TOTAL	
	No Return	Returned	No Return	Returned	No Return	Returned	No Return	Returned	No Return	Returned
<i>FY 2013-14</i>										
Committed	-	-	45	4	-	1	-	-	45	5
Referred	2	-	2,337	986	27	5	78	3	2,444	994
Detained	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
<i>FY 2014-15</i>										
Committed	-	-	40	4	1	1	-	-	41	5
Referred	233	84	2,866	723	21	4	68	-	3,188	811
Detained	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	17	-
<i>FY 2015-16</i>										
Committed	-	-	61	1	-	-	1	-	62	1
Referred	202	24	3,007	299	22	-	51	1	3,282	324
Detained	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
<i>All</i>	<i>438</i>	<i>108</i>	<i>8,385</i>	<i>2,017</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>198</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>9,092</i>	<i>2,140</i>

*Arrest and Admission data through August 31, 2016.

ESCAPES

ESCAPES FROM CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES OVER TEN YEARS*



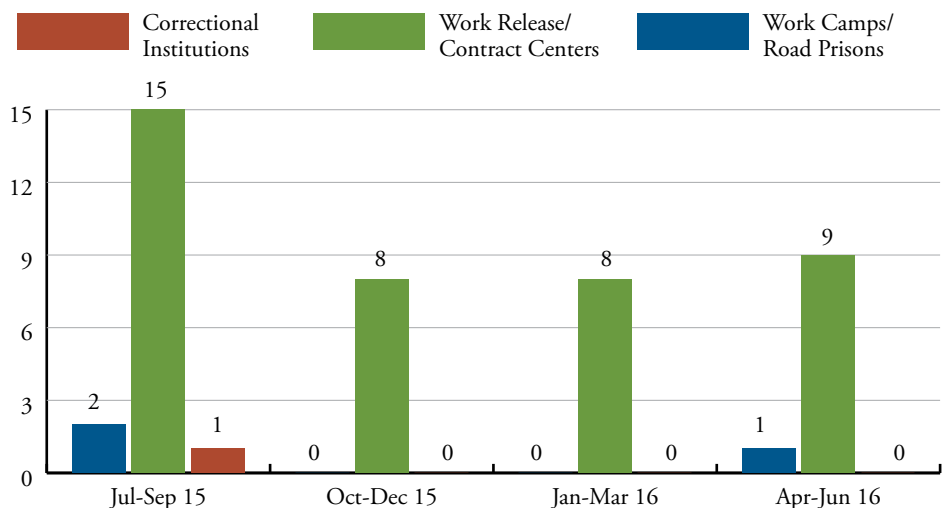
*A majority of escapes are walk-aways from community work release centers.

INMATE ESCAPES DECLINE FOR THIRD FISCAL YEAR

- In FY 2015–16 there were 44 completed escapes. 41 (93.2%) of those escapes were recaptured as of July 2016. Approximately 18 (52.9%) of the 44 escapes were recaptured within 24 hours.
- 90.9% 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.
- Three (6.8%) escapes were from work camps and/or road prisons and one (2.3%) were from correctional institutions.

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 2015–16 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 \$32.6 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 \$14.2 million in court costs and fines to the sentencing county and over \$21.6 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 1.2 million hours of public service work for the community last fiscal year, which equates to over \$12 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 non-violent 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 roughly 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 2015–16:

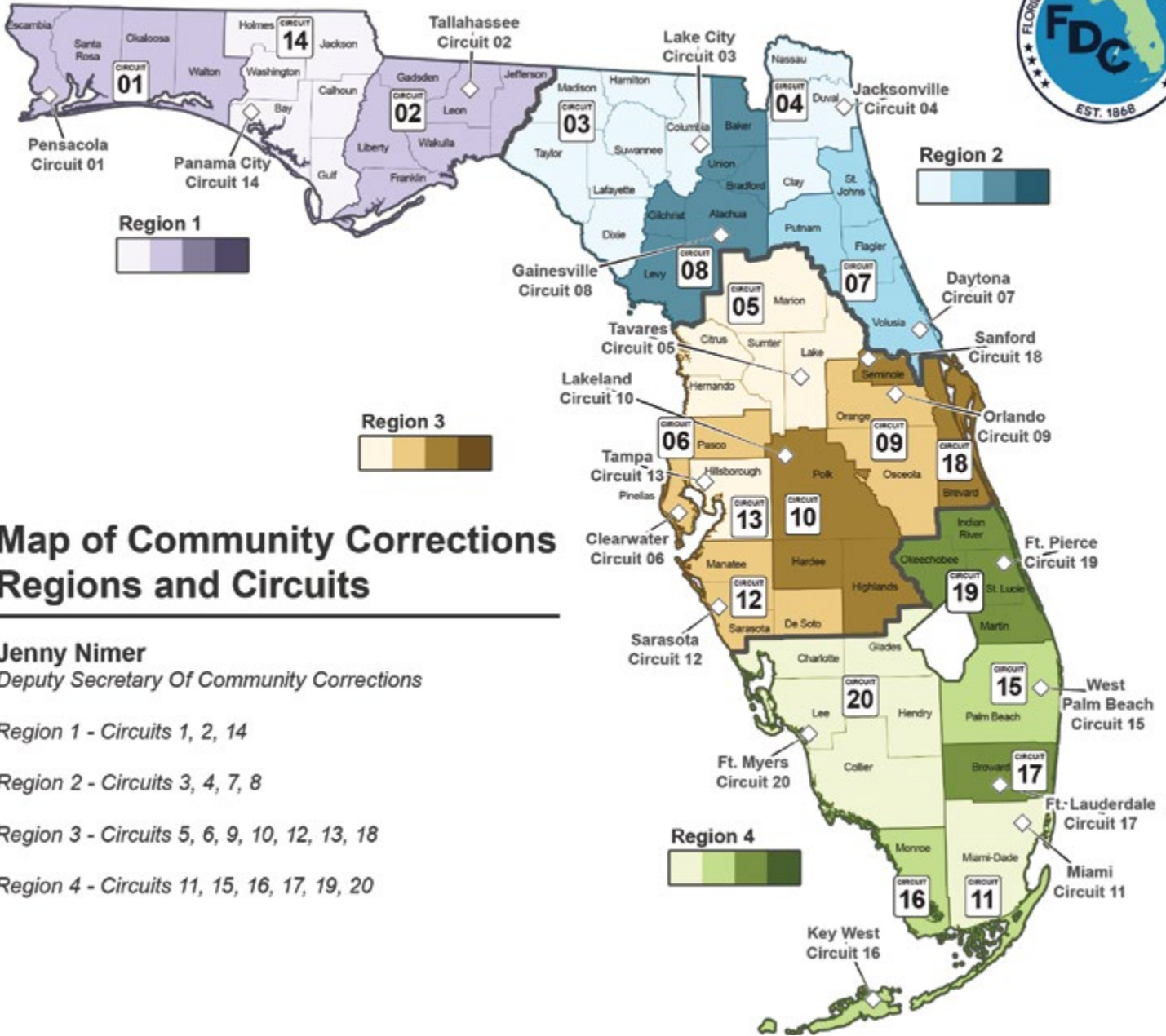
- There were 136,956 offenders being supervised by Probation Officers on June 30, 2016.
- Offenders on supervision completed 1,238,215 hours of community service in FY 2015–16.
- 83,176 offenders were admitted to supervision.
- 84,919 offenders were released from supervision.
- 38,700 successfully completed supervision (early term and normal releases).
- 12,750 were revoked due to a new arrest.
- 18,860 were revoked due to a technical violation.
- 11,595 were terminated due to court/Florida Commission on Offender Review action.

As of June 30, 2016 the statewide successful completion rate was 59%. Approximately 90.9% of offenders who successfully complete supervision do not recidivate (return to the Department's custody in prison or control under supervision within three years.)

Probation Officers collected more than \$73 million from probationers in restitution and other costs in FY 2015–16.

	<i>FY 2013–14</i>	<i>FY 2014–15</i>	<i>FY 2015–16</i>
Restitution	\$31,416,597	\$32,136,509	\$32,669,458
Court Costs & Fines	\$14,459,093	\$14,933,969	\$14,260,410
Cost of Supervision	\$19,727,146	\$20,785,439	\$21,695,108
Other	\$7,110,830	\$7,253,727	\$5,008,854
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$72,713,666</i>	<i>\$75,109,644</i>	<i>\$73,633,830</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 increased by 0.1% this fiscal year, breaking a downward trend seen over the prior seven fiscal years.

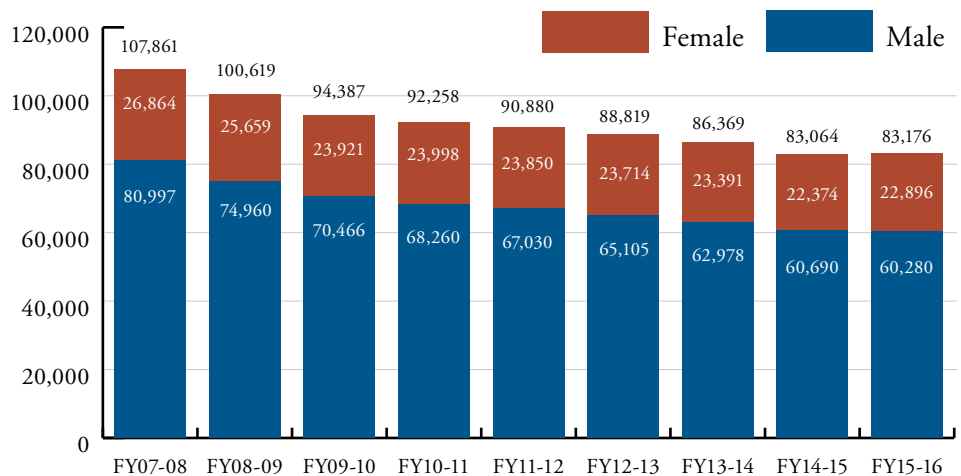
Supervision admissions refer to the number of offenders beginning a new period of community supervision by the Department. This may be the result of either a new offense or the revocation of a previous supervision period. It does not include offenders already on supervision who receive an additional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

- Of the 83,176 offenders admitted, 72.5% are male, 62.9% are white and 34.9% are between the ages of 25–34.
- 54.7% had never been on felony supervision in Florida before.
- 35.8% are on probation for a property-related crime like burglary or theft or for a drug-related crime (29.2%).
- Most offenders are sentenced to third degree (68.5%) or second degree (18.2%) 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 (6.8%).

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 YEARS



GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS
OF ADMISSIONS

Category	FY 2015–16	
Total Admissions	83,176	100.0%
Gender		
Males	60,280	72.5%
Females	22,896	27.5%
Race		
White	52,319	62.9%
Black	26,944	32.4%
Other	3,885	4.7%
Data Unavailable	28	
Age At Admission		
17 & Under	231	0.3%
18–24	20,950	25.2%
25–34	29,008	34.9%
35–49	22,652	27.2%
50–59	7,772	9.3%
60+	2,559	3.1%
Data Unavailable	4	
Prior FDC Supervision Commitments		
0	45,532	54.7%
1	18,548	22.3%
2	8,579	10.3%
3	4,566	5.5%
4+	5,951	7.2%

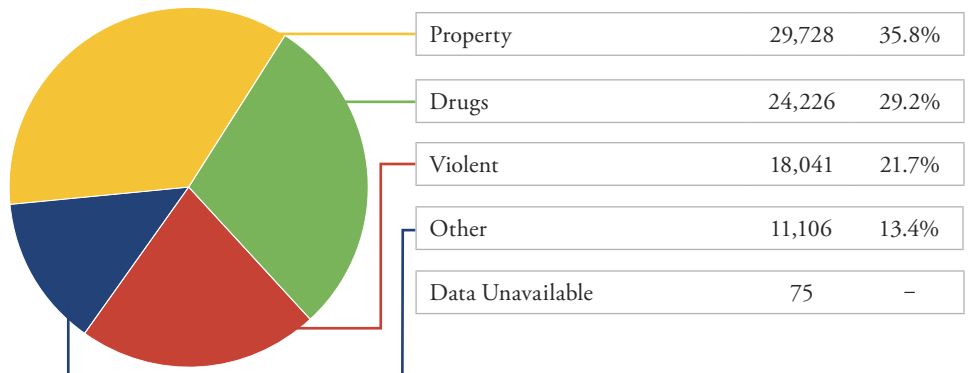
Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF OFFENDER ADMISSIONS BY OFFENSE TYPE FY 2015-16

Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Average Sentence Length in Years	Average Age at Release
Murder, Manslaughter	498	0.6%	9	28.9
Sexual Offenses	1,667	2.0%	6.3	33.6
Robbery	2,182	2.6%	3.6	27.0
Violent Personal Offenses	13,358	16.1%	2.5	33.6
Burglary	7,356	8.9%	2.8	28.4
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	22,690	27.3%	2.4	32.4
Drug Offenses	24,226	29.1%	2.1	31.7
Weapons	2,589	3.1%	2.3	29.9
Other	8,535	10.3%	2.0	35.3
Data Unavailable	75			

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

COMMUNITY SUPERVISION ADMISSIONS BY OFFENSE IN FY 2015–16



COMMUNITY SUPERVISION POPULATION

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF COMMUNITY SUPERVISION POPULATION

Category	Population on June 30, 2016	
Total Community Supervision Population	136,956	100.0%
Gender		
Male	102,251	74.7%
Female	34,705	25.3%
Race		
White	85,049	62.1%
Black	44,650	32.6%
Other	7,212	5.3%
Data Unavailable	45	
Age on June 30, 2016		
17 & Under	116	0.1%
18–24	23,999	17.5%
25–34	44,186	32.3%
35–49	42,415	31.0%
50–59	18,133	13.2%
60+	8,103	5.9%
Data Unavailable	4	
Prior FDC Supervision Commitments		
0	81,254	59.4%
1	29,511	21.6%
2	12,681	9.3%
3	6,209	4.5%
4+	7,149	5.2%
Data Unavailable	152	

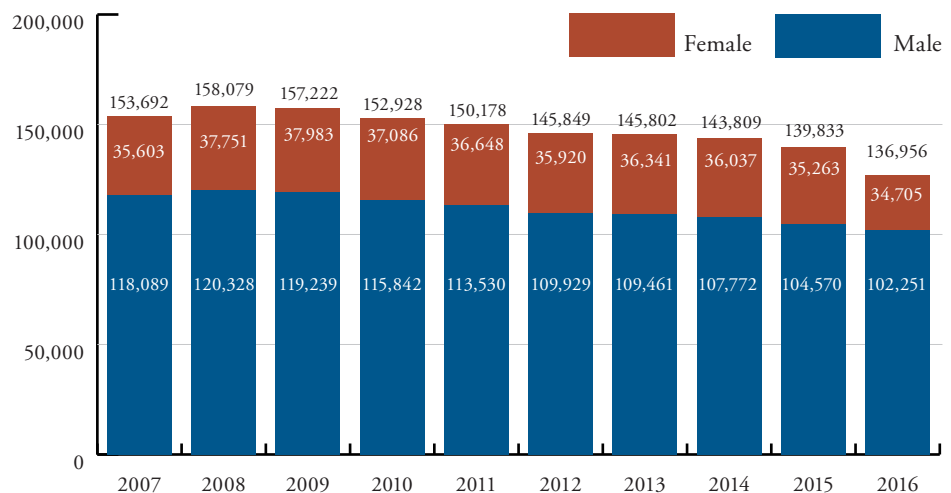
Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%.

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, 2016 (the final day of the fiscal year.)

Community Supervision Population Decreased by 2.8%

- The number of offenders on community supervision on June 30, 2016 decreased by 2,877 from June 30, 2015.
- The majority of those 136,956 offenders are male (74.7%), white (62.1%) and between the ages of 25-34 (32.3%) and 35-49 (31.0%).
- Most (59.4%) had never been on felony community supervision in Florida before.
- The majority of these offenders were serving felony probation sentences (63.3%), compared to other types of supervision, such as drug offender probation, community control, etc.
- Those on control release were the oldest on average (55 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 (9.5%) and Hillsborough (7.3%).
- The majority of offenders on supervision had third degree felonies (60.7%) and were serving for property offenses (37.7%).

POPULATION ON JUNE 30 COMPARED OVER TEN YEARS

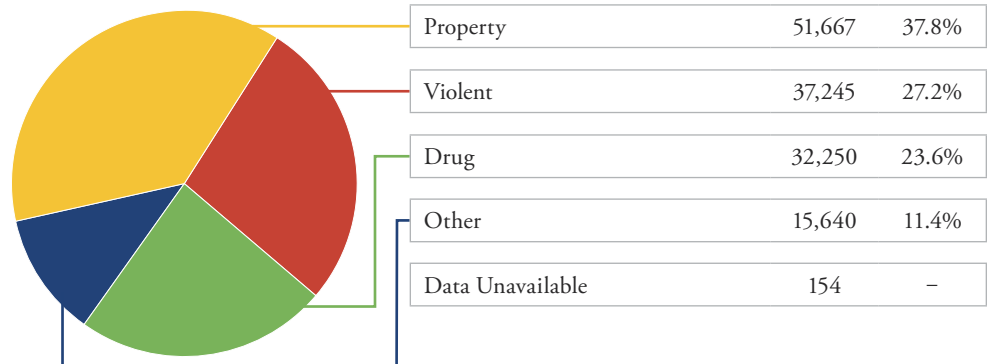


Community Supervision Population by Offense Type as of June 30, 2016

Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Average Sentence Length in Years*	Average Age at Offense
Murder, Manslaughter	2,266	1.7%	15.2	28.5
Sexual offenses	6,637	4.9%	10.2	34.4
Robbery	4,796	3.5%	6.6	24.3
Violent Personal Offenses	22,902	16.7%	3.9	32.4
Burglary	13,829	10.1%	4.0	26.5
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	38,711	28.3%	4.0	32.7
Drug Offenses	32,250	23.6%	3.1	32.2
Weapons	3,742	2.7%	3.2	30.7
Other	11,669	8.5%	3.0	35.4
Data Unavailable	154			

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

JUNE 30, 2016 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, 2016, the population of sexual predators and offenders was overwhelmingly male (98.0%) 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 (Orlando, Miami, Jacksonville, and Tampa), 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, 2016

Circuit Number	Judicial Circuit	Male	Female	Total	Percent
1	Pensacola	374	6	380	4.7
2	Tallahassee	284	9	293	3.6
3	Lake City	170	6	176	2.2
4	Jacksonville	556	5	561	7.0
5	Tavares	488	24	512	6.3
6	Clearwater	489	11	500	6.2
7	Daytona Beach	348	8	356	4.4
8	Gainesville	179	6	185	2.3
9	Orlando	914	19	933	11.6
10	Bartow	491	12	503	6.2
11	Miami	712	3	715	8.9
12	Sarasota	427	7	434	5.4
13	Tampa	540	4	544	6.7
14	Panama City	207	5	212	2.6
15	West Palm Beach	234	3	237	2.9
16	Key West	43	1	44	0.5
17	Ft. Lauderdale	421	7	428	5.3
18	Sanford	362	11	373	4.6
19	Ft. Pierce	219	8	227	2.8
20	Ft. Myers	447	6	453	5.6
	Total	7,905	161	8,066	100.0%

COMMUNITY SUPERVISION RELEASES

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF COMMUNITY SUPERVISION RELEASES FROM JULY 1, 2015 TO JUNE 30, 2016

Category	FY 2015–16	
Total Releases	84,919	100.0%
Gender		
Males	61,865	72.9%
Females	23,054	27.1%
Race		
White	53,683	63.2%
Black	27,321	32.2%
Other	3,908	4.6%
Data Unavailable	7	
Age At Release		
17 & Under	55	0.1%
18–24	17,418	20.5%
25–34	30,448	35.9%
35–49	24,573	28.9%
50–59	9,187	10.8%
60+	3,235	3.8%
Data Unavailable	3	
Prior FDC Supervision Commitments		
0	44,372	52.2%
1	20,128	23.7%
2	9,259	10.9%
3	4,902	5.8%
4+	6,258	7.4%

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 2015–16 decreased by 1.4% from the previous year, from 86,099 in FY 2014–15 to 84,919.

— Approximately 38,700 offenders completed their sentences (early term and normal releases) successfully, while 18,860 (22.2%) were revoked for a technical violation, and 12,750 (15.0%) 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 (72.9%), white (63.2%), and between the ages of 25–34 (30,448 or 35.9%).

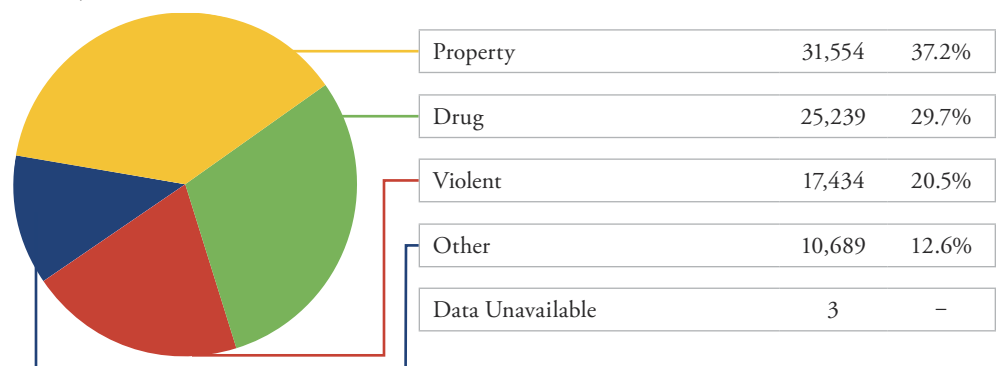
— 52.2% had no prior state of Florida community supervision.

COMMUNITY SUPERVISION RELEASES BY OFFENSE TYPE FY 2015–16

Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Average Sentence Length in Years*	Average Age at Offense
Murder, Manslaughter	499	0.6%	9.4	27.9
Sexual Offenses	1,571	1.8%	7.6	33.2
Robbery	2,325	2.7%	4.5	25.9
Violent Personal Offenses	12,667	14.9%	2.9	33.3
Burglary	8,115	9.6%	3.2	27.5
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	23,711	27.9%	2.6	32.2
Drug Offenses	25,239	29.7%	2.4	31.7
Weapons	2,420	2.9%	2.6	30.4
Other	8,368	9.9%	2.3	35.2

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

FY 2015–16 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. 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.

MOBILE APP

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

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

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 Corrections 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 and celebrated its 20th year anniversary in 2016. Membership is comprised of Florida Department of Corrections 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 2015-16, the Corrections Foundation's Employee Assistance Program (EAP) assisted 445 employees with \$501,250 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 \$6.3 million to officers and staff through the Employee Assistance Program.

Other programs the Corrections Foundation supports through private donations include the Inspector General's K-9 Drug Interdiction Team, Statewide K-9 Tracking Teams, 21 Prison Dog Obedience Training Programs, Computers for Florida's Kids, Culinary Arts Programs and the Hardee Correctional Institution Seminary.



CORRECTIONSFOUNDATION.ORG

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

(850) 717-3712 (phone)

(850) 410-4411 (fax)

INFO@CORRECTIONSFOUNDATION.ORG

The Corrections Foundation partners with the Animal Shelter Foundation to support their Tails and Trails 5K event the first Saturday in May. The event supports the Leon County Animal Service Center and Prison Dog Obedience Training programs at Wakulla Correctional and Taylor Correctional Institutions. FDC K-9 Tracking Teams from around the state compete in this event to support a great cause. It is also our opportunity to recognize the K-9 Tracking Teams for the important work they do in every community in Florida.



“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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