

ANNUAL REPORT

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
2016-2017



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS



VISION

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

MISSION

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

VALUES

Safety

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

Accountability

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

Fairness and Integrity

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

Innovation

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

STRATEGIC GOALS TO IMPLEMENT OUR 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.

SECRETARY'S MESSAGE



Our last fiscal year contained many milestones for the Department – milestones that will have significant impacts moving forward for our officers, individuals in our custody and our agency as a whole.

With the support of Governor Scott, our Department saw the successful passage of our entire legislative package. The bills in this package included a number of provisions to improve our standards of accountability, enhance operational efficiencies and increase educational achievement opportunities for inmates to be better prepared when they re-enter their communities.

In addition to these legislative policies, Governor Scott signed Senate Bill 7022 into law. This bill increased the base pay for correctional officers and addressed our most significant need to improve staff recruitment and retention. Senate Bill 7022 also provided hiring bonuses at high vacancy institutions and a ten percent increase in pay for officers working in our mental health housing units.

We continued to improve in our efforts to reduce recidivism. Bolstered by the completion of the Spectrum pilot program, our Division of Development implemented research-based programming to analyze the needs of our inmate and offender populations. Spectrum now guides individual re-entry and rehabilitation plans for those under our supervision, better preparing them for successful lives in the community.

Despite our success, this year also held hardships. We lost an exceptional correctional officer in Sergeant Jorge Ramos and a wonderful employee in Systems Program Consultant Karan Smith. Their service was honored at the annual wreath laying ceremony at Wakulla Correctional Institution in May.

This Annual Report tells the story of our Department's mission: to provide services for those entrusted in our care, create safe and professional environments for our employees and build safer communities in Florida. I'm honored to present this reflection of our hard work, and with the help of our dedicated team, I'm excited to continue building on these accomplishments moving forward.



- SECRETARY JULIE L. JONES



AGENCY OVERVIEW

The Florida Department of Corrections (FDC) is the third largest state prison system in the country with an annual budget of \$2.3 billion. FDC incarcerates approximately 97,000 inmates in correctional facilities and supervises nearly 167,000 offenders as part of its community supervision programs. FDC is also the largest of Florida's state agencies, with more than 24,000 authorized full-time employees statewide.

The Department has 148 facilities statewide, including 50 correctional institutions, seven private partner facilities, 17 annexes, 35 work camps, three re-entry centers, 13 FDC operated work release centers, 19 private work release centers, two road prisons, one forestry camp and one basic training camp. In Fiscal Year (FY) 2016-17, 28,783 inmates were admitted to prison and another 30,833 were released. During that year, 83,293 offenders were placed on community supervision and another 83,474 were released from supervision.

The Department strives to ensure that the penalties of the criminal justice system are completely and effectively administered while protecting the public safety of law abiding citizens throughout the state. Accordingly, the safety and well-being of staff and inmates is vital in providing and maintaining a humane system of rehabilitation.

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.

The information and events included in this agency annual report have occurred during the fiscal year from July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017.



ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



PERSONNEL

The FDC is the largest state agency in Florida. As of June 30, 2017, the agency had a total of 24,101 authorized full time positions.

The majority of the positions are comprised of certified correctional officer staff in institutions or probation/parole officers, totaling 19,529 employees (81.0%). Certified staff are those that are eligible for, or have completed officer training and earned a certificate of compliance issued by the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission.

A total of 17,354 (88.9%) certified staff are located at the institutions and can be broken down into the following ranks:

- 11,954 (68.9%) Correctional Officers,
- 4,355 (25.1%) Sergeants,
- 467 (2.7%) Lieutenants,
- 322 (1.9%) Captains,
- 84 (0.5%) Majors,
- 46 (0.3%) Colonels, and
- 126 (0.7%) Correctional Inspectors in the Office of the Inspector General.

Certified Correctional Probation Officers totaled 2,175, comprising 11.1% of the overall certified staff.

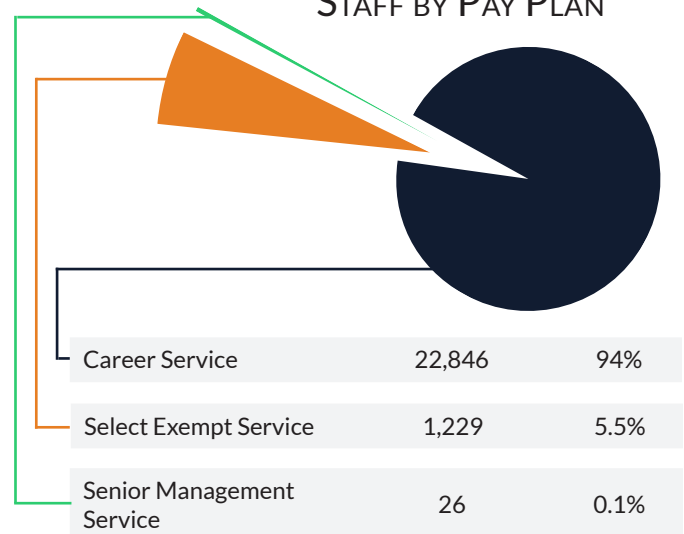
Additional non-certified institutional staff provide programs for inmates and offenders, and chaplaincy services totaling 1.8% of FDC full-time positions.

Health Care positions (professional, managerial, and support) represented only 0.6% of FDC full-time positions as the majority of health care staff at the institutions are privately contracted. Additional agency support staff totaled 14.1%, with 11.5% providing institutional support and 2.6% supporting community corrections.

Less than 3% of full-time positions provided management and administrative support in Central Office and the regions.

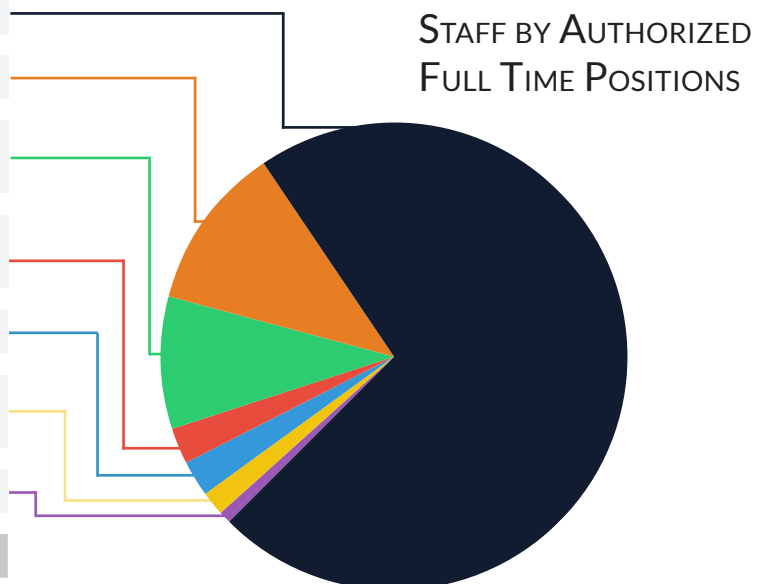
The average Department employee is 41 years of age and has been with the agency for nine years. Approximately 94% of the Department's employees are in the state's Career Service pay plan, 5.5% are Selected Exempt Service (SES), and 0.1% are Senior Management Service (SMS).

STAFF BY PAY PLAN



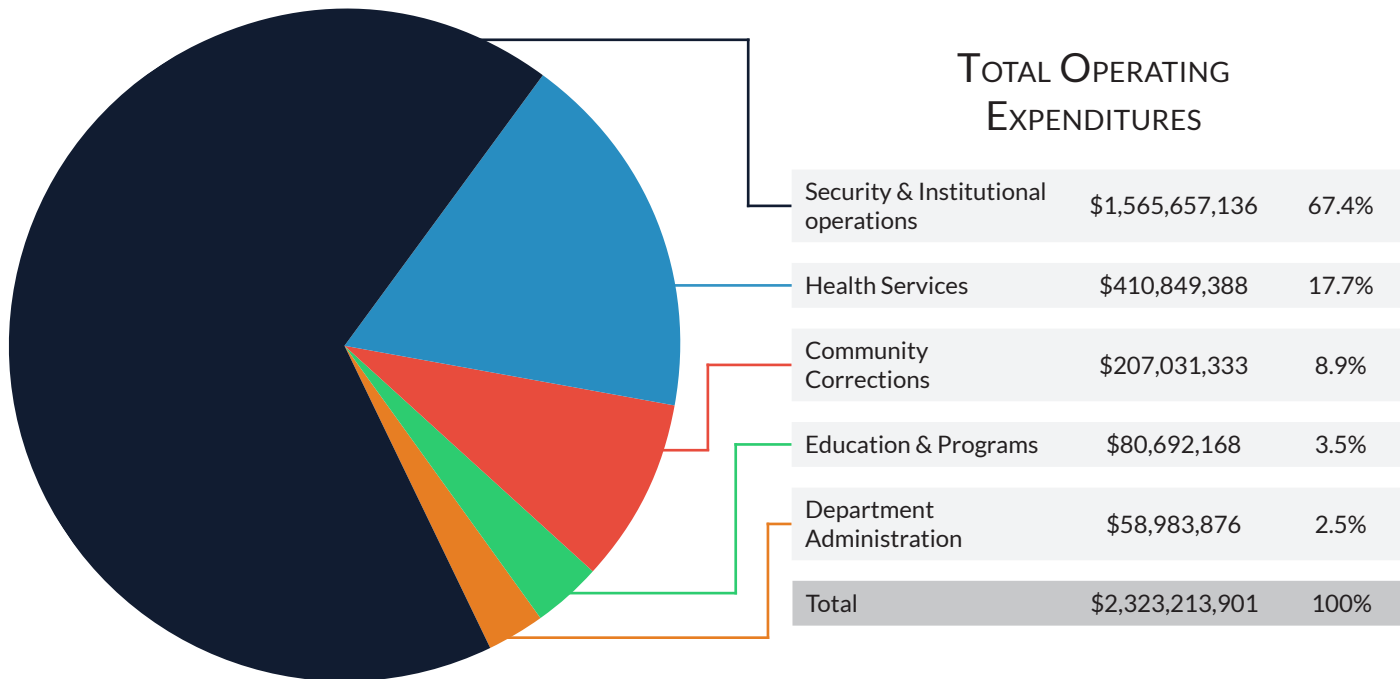
Institution Certified	17,354	72.0%
Institution Support	2,770	11.5%
Community Corrections Certified	2,175	9.0%
Community Corrections Support	621	2.6%
Administrative	604	2.5%
Programs and Chaplaincy	438	1.8%
Health Care	139	0.6%
Total	24,101	100.0%

STAFF BY AUTHORIZED FULL TIME POSITIONS



BUDGET

The Department's Annual Budget for FY 2016-17 was over 2.3 billion and can be broken down into the following categories:



FIXED CAPITAL OUTLAY

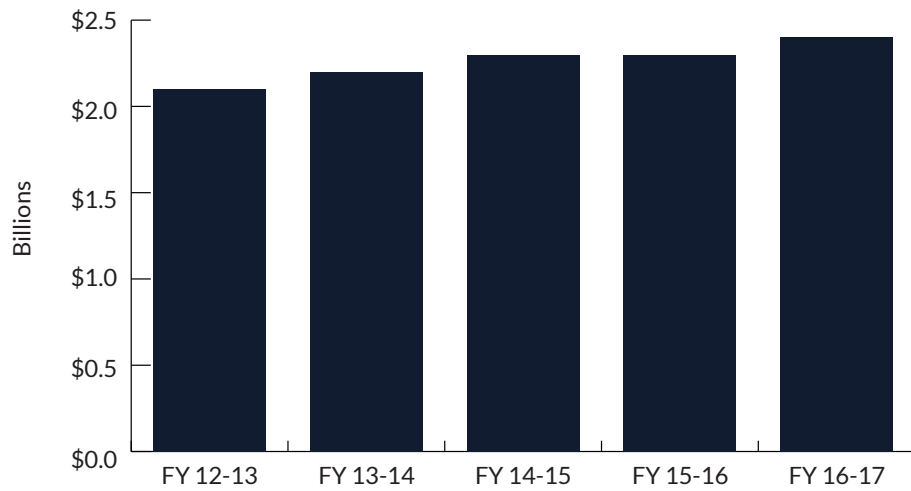
Category	Expenditures
Construction / Maintenance	\$15,625,000
Debt Service	\$51,615,225
Total Fixed Capital Outlay Funds	\$67,240,255

OTHER REVENUES COLLECTED

Collections	Amount
Cost of Supervision Fees	\$20,187,040
Restitution, Fines, Court Cost	\$49,915,040
Subsistence and other Court Ordered	\$18,853,815
Inmate Bank	
Deposits	\$122,677,223
Disbursements	\$126,070,680
Total Assets	\$12,923,059
Other Activity	
Revenue from Canteen Operations	\$33,886,514

BUDGET

DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION HISTORY



SUMMARY OF AVERAGE INMATE COSTS FY 2016-17

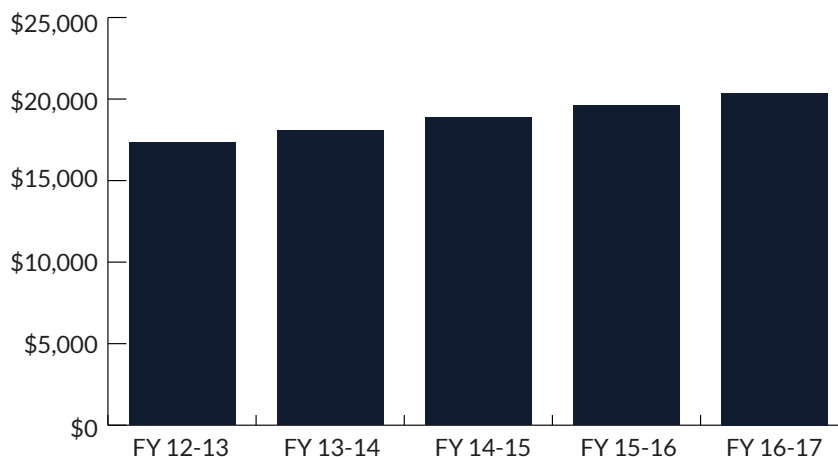
Type of Facility	Total Per Diem	Security Operations	Health Services	Education Services
Total All Facilities (Excluding Private)	\$55.80	\$41.96	\$12.41	\$1.43
Adult Male Custody	\$49.92	\$38.03	\$10.57	\$1.32
Reception Center	\$66.38	\$50.67	\$14.74	\$0.96
Adult and Youthful Female Custody	\$62.25	\$45.37	\$14.44	\$2.44
Specialty Institution	\$65.83	\$47.52	\$17.23	\$1.08
Work Release Centers	\$34.19	\$31.48	\$0.26	\$2.44
Re-Entry Centers	\$53.89	\$39.84	\$2.62	\$11.43
Contracted Facility	\$36.47	\$36.04	\$0.43	\$ -

Excludes private prisons.

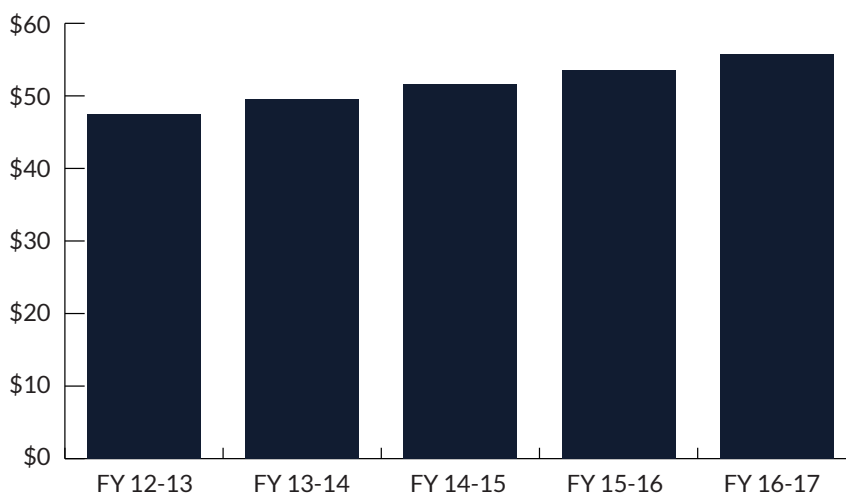


BUDGET

ANNUAL COST TO HOUSE AN INMATE

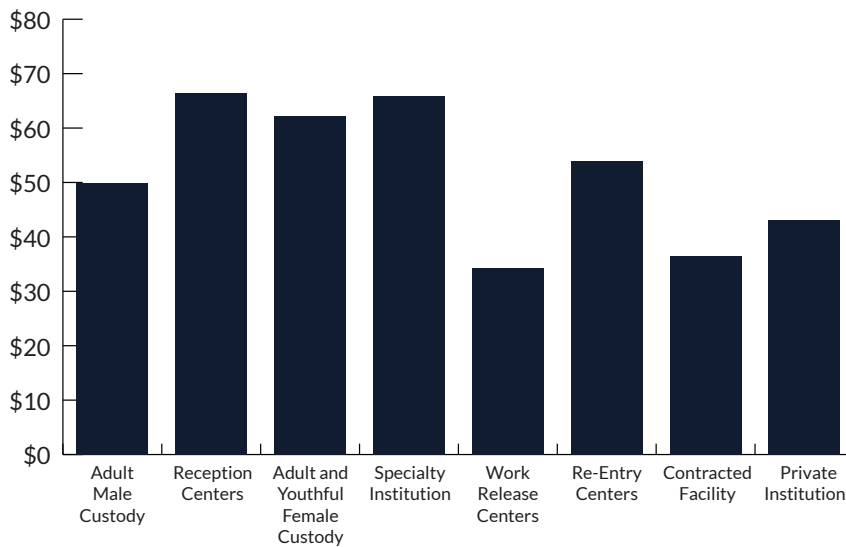


INMATE COST PER DAY OVER FIVE YEARS*



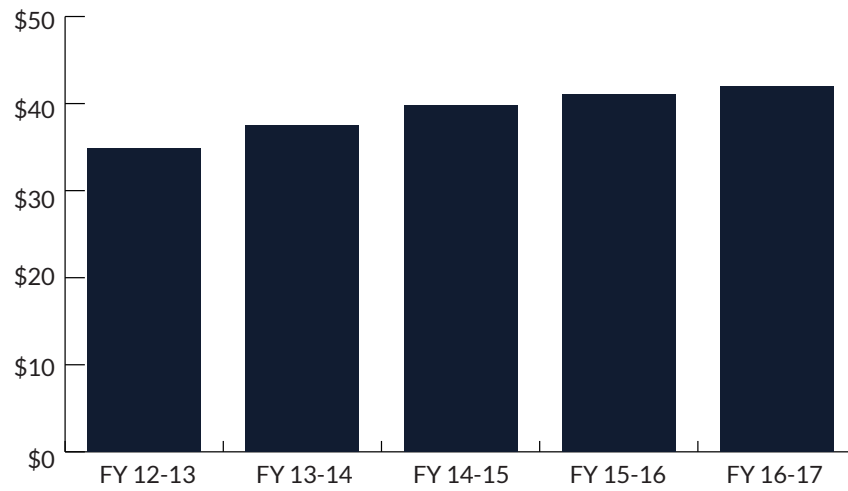
* Excluding private prisons.

INMATE COST PER DAY BY FACILITY TYPE

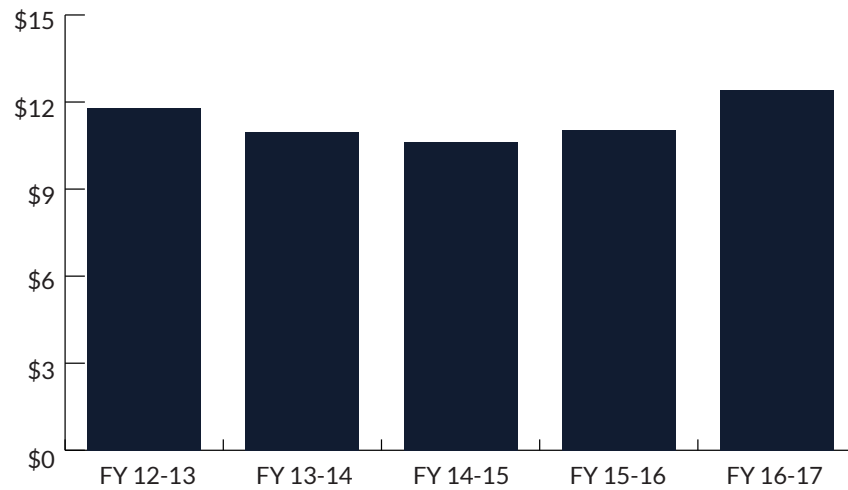


BUDGET

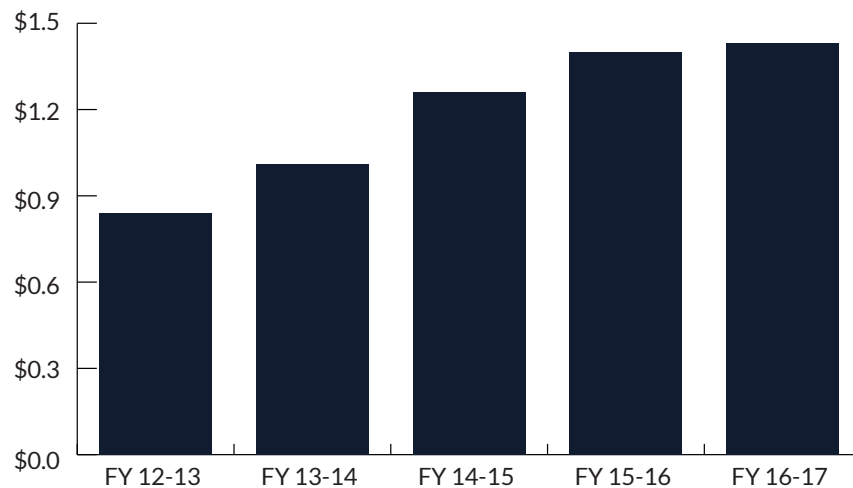
PORTION OF DAILY COSTS FOR SECURITY OPERATIONS



PORTION OF DAILY COSTS FOR HEALTH SERVICES



PORTION OF DAILY COSTS FOR EDUCATION SERVICES



AGENCY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Aggressive Recruitment Campaign— The Department created and implemented an enhanced recruitment campaign, promoting a “Career of Service.” This campaign was designed to attract and recruit new correctional officers. It deployed several creative media outlets including a video, movie theater ads, billboards, gas pump toppers and radio advertisements.



Correctional Officer Pay Increases— A three-tier recruitment and retention plan was passed by Governor Rick Scott and the legislature during the past legislative session for the Department. The plan provides an increase in the base pay for correctional officers, a ten percent increase in pay for officers who work in inpatient mental health housing units and a hiring bonus for new officers at facilities with high vacancy rates.

Creation of a Residential Continuum of Care at Wakulla C.I. Annex— The Department received funding to begin developing protective housing and augmented treatment units at Wakulla Annex for inmates with serious mental impairment associated with a historical inability to successfully adjust to living in the general inmate population. This unique treatment facility will ensure inmates with mental health issues are provided prompt and effective treatment in a rehabilitative environment, thus keeping them from harming themselves and others.

Cardinal Pre-Pay Savings— A pre-payment program for medications supplied from Cardinal Health was implemented. This program is anticipated to result in an overall cost avoidance of approximately \$500,000 per year.

Project Management Office and Governance Process— A Project Management Office (PMO) was established within the Office of Information and Technology. The PMO is responsible for the overall management and support of all agency technology-based projects while

ensuring communication, reporting and accountability. Along with the PMO, a Governance process was created for initiatives that cross divisions and/or are estimated to be an effort beyond 150 hours.

Multimedia Tablet and Kiosk Program— In coordination with JPay, the Department began a project to make available a variety of multimedia services to inmates through both an interactive kiosk, available in each general population housing unit, and secure tablets. These services are geared toward enhancing family connections, expanding educational opportunities, and incentivizing positive inmate behavior at no cost to the Florida taxpayer.

Vehicle Fleet Upgrade— The Department received funding to replace critically needed vehicles used for perimeter security and inmate transport. More than half of the current fleet was eligible for disposal. Fleet purchased 173 new vehicles including Bluebird buses, passenger vans, sedans, K-9 trucks, a tractor trailer and 28 vehicles from auction. With the fleet upgrade, a standardized vehicle log system and routine vehicle maintenance program was implemented to improve the safety and reliability of vehicles.

Farm & Edible Crop Program (FECF)— This program grows millions of pounds of fresh vegetables each year which are planted, tended, harvested, and consumed by the inmate population. FECF benefits the inmate population by reducing idleness, providing the opportunity to learn agricultural techniques, and assisting inmates in securing employment upon release. During FY 2016-17, FECF was supported by the investment of over 400,000 man-hours of inmate labor. Additionally, crop production and donation totals surpassed 6.3 million pounds of fresh produce, which were valued in excess of \$3.1 million dollars. FECF recognized participation of 39 parent institutions, 8 satellite locations and 6 University of Florida - Institute of Florida Agriculture Sciences facilities. Combined, these locations utilized more than 800 acres throughout the state for fresh vegetable production.

House Bill 7091 (F.S.)— This bill was signed into law updating Florida Statute Chapter 948 in order to effectively and efficiently supervise those placed on supervision. The most significant change clarified that a warrant tolling probation supervision may be issued for a violation of the terms and conditions of supervision, and thus, that a crime need not be committed for tolling to occur.

AGENCY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Expansion of Alternative Sanctions— Through partnerships with judicial criminal justice partners, the use of the Alternative Sanctions Program has been authorized in 40 counties to report technical violations to the court.

Mental Health Pilot Program with Agape Mental Health— This program was developed to allow mental health case workers and probation officers to work with inmates in prison who are within six months of being released. The purpose of the program is to establish a relationship early on and develop a plan for continuum of service, assistance with housing, family reunification, and prepare inmates with knowledge of what to expect on community supervision.

American Correctional Association (ACA) Accreditation— Seventeen facilities received ACA reaccreditation. All facilities presented for accreditation during this fiscal year achieved 100 percent on mandatory standards and averaged 98.33 percent on non-mandatory standards.

Canine (K-9) Tracking Teams— K-9 tracking teams were deployed 1,550 times for criminal incidents and missing person searches.



Community Work Squads— Over 3.15 million hours of work was performed by Community Work Squads, with a value of more than \$38 million. This resulted in a cost avoidance of \$12.6 million to the citizens of Florida.

K-9 Interdiction and Monitoring— Deployment of K-9 teams inside the institutions was increased to better combat contraband. Efforts were made to revise the Department's search policy and deployment schedule to

ensure K-9 teams operated seven days a week to monitor inmate visitation activities.

Second Chance Pell— The Department partnered with Florida Gateway College to provide 65 inmates at Columbia Correctional Institution Annex with the opportunity to progress towards earning an associate's degree through live and online instruction. The Second Chance Pell pilot was authorized by the United States Department of Education.

Miami-Dade Portal— The Miami-Dade Portal is a grant funded pilot through the Second Chance Federal Grant. The portal program began October 1, 2016, and serves pre-release inmates at Everglades Re-Entry Center and post-released inmates who are releasing to Miami-Dade County from any Florida institution. Services include risk/needs assessment, mental health services, substance use treatment services, housing, education/vocational services, employability skills and services to ensure inmates are employed. To date over 200 pre-release inmates have been served and approximately 60 post-release. Similar portals have been created for Broward and Palm Beach Counties.

Home Builders Institute (HBI)— This program provided certification, pre-apprenticeship and job placement services to offenders on supervision in Circuits 11,17,15 and 9, resulting in certification for approximately 196 individuals.

New River Correctional Institution— This institution was reopened and staffed to serve as specialty housing for inmates transitioning from close management to general population.

SES Promotional Pool— A new Select Exempt Service (SES) Promotional Pool process was launched for Department staff to bring consistency to the process of promotions for management positions. Interview panels conducted interviews with 189 qualified, internal candidates.

Blue Courage Resilience Program— Training classes designed to build diverse high-performance teams and help employees maintain a sustainable lasting career with the FDC were initiated.

INSTITUTIONS

As of June 30, 2017, Florida housed 97,794 inmates in 148 facilities, including 50 major institutions and seven privately run institutions. Union Correctional Institution in Raiford, built in 1913, is the state's oldest prison still in use today.

Major institutions, or prisons, are similar to small towns in that they have their own academic and career/technical 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, and inmates are responsible for all the cooking, laundry, cleaning, farming and lawn maintenance at these facilities.

Upon sentencing to prison, inmates are sent to a prison 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 inmates learn the rules and regulations of prison life. 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.

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. These institutional compounds may include annex buildings and re-entry centers. 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 84.7% of the Florida prison population is housed in a major institution or annex.

Work/Forestry Camps are minimum to medium custody facilities, surrounded by fences and razor ribbon. Inmates are usually transferred to a work camp after completing part of their sentences at a correctional institution and demonstrating satisfactory adjustment. Most of these work camps are located next to correctional institutions enabling the sharing of facilities like laundry and health services. The inmates housed at these facilities may be assigned to community and public work squads. Their jobs include cleaning up roadways and right-of-ways, grounds and building maintenance, painting, building construction projects, moving state offices,



INSTITUTIONS



and cleaning up forests. About 11.7% 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

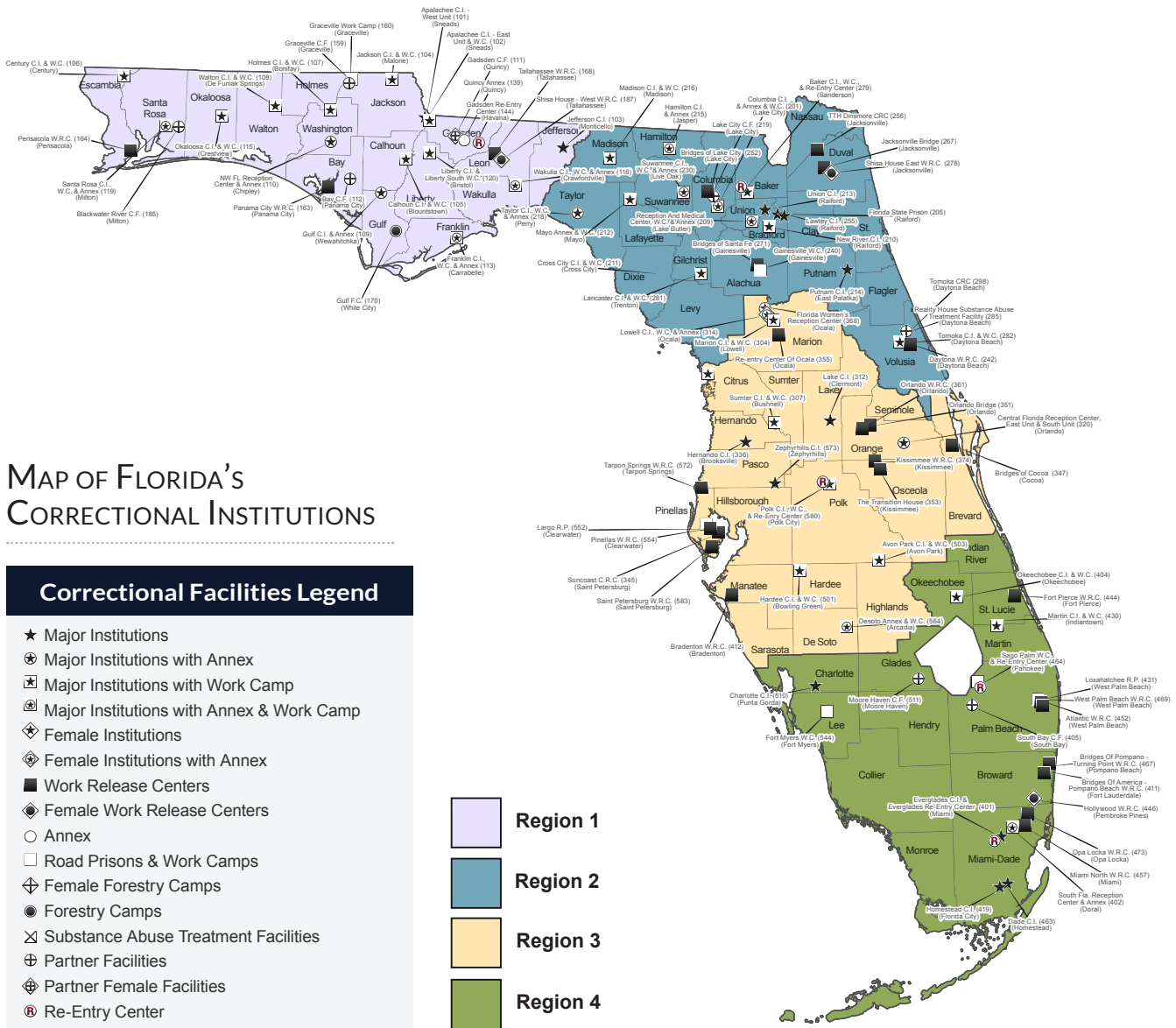
food services and laundry). These inmates must be within two or three years of their release date, depending on their job assignment. Sex offenders may not participate in work release or center work assignments. There are no perimeter fences, and inmates must remain at the CRC when they are not working 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 3.7% 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

Facility	Total	Male	Female	Population on June 30, 2017	Percentage of Population
Correctional Institutions	50	46	4	55,705	57.0%
Private Correctional Institutions	7	6	1	10,138	10.4%
Prison Annexes	17	16	1	15,785	16.1%
Re-Entry Centers	3	3	0	1,184	1.2%
Work Camps	35	34	11	10,946	11.2%
State-Run Community Release Centers	13	9	4	1,422	1.5%
Private Community Release Centers	19	16	33	2,131	2.2%
Road Prisons, Forestry, Basic Training Unit	4	4	0	483	0.5%
Total Facilities	148	134	14		
Population Total				97,794	

INSTITUTIONS MAP



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



INMATE ADMISSIONS

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Gender		
Male	25,273	87.8%
Female	3,510	12.2%
Race/Ethnicity		
White Male	10,900	37.9%
White Female	2,483	8.6%
Black Male	11,254	39.1%
Black Female	822	2.9%
Hispanic Male	3,049	10.6%
Hispanic Female	194	0.7%
Other Male	70	0.2%
Other Female	11	0.04%
Age at Admission		
17 & Under	208	0.7%
18 - 24	5,466	19%
25 - 34	10,417	36.2%
35 - 49	8,999	31.3%
50 - 59	2,934	10.2%
60+	759	2.6%
Prior DC Prison Commitments		
0	14,358	50.8%
1	6,433	22.8%
2	3,314	11.7%
3	1,748	6.2%
4+	2,421	8.5%
Data Unavailable	509	

Inmate admissions refer to the number of inmates admitted into the prison system during a given period of time. The following tables and charts detail the characteristics of inmates who were admitted into Florida state prisons from July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017.

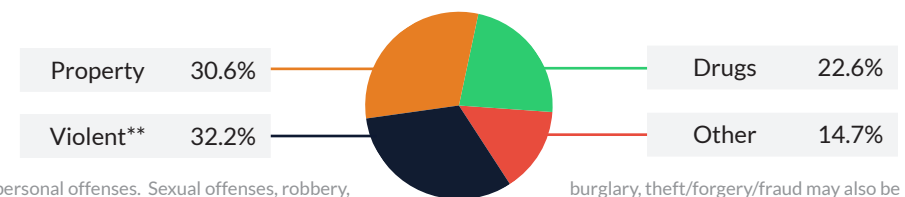
Based on the data presented, inmate admissions for this fiscal year totaled 28,783, decreasing by approximately 5% from last fiscal year. The majority of inmates admitted to prison in FY 2016-17 were between the ages of 25-34 (36.2%). Almost 49% of inmates admitted had served time in the Florida state prison system before.

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

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS BY OFFENSE TYPE

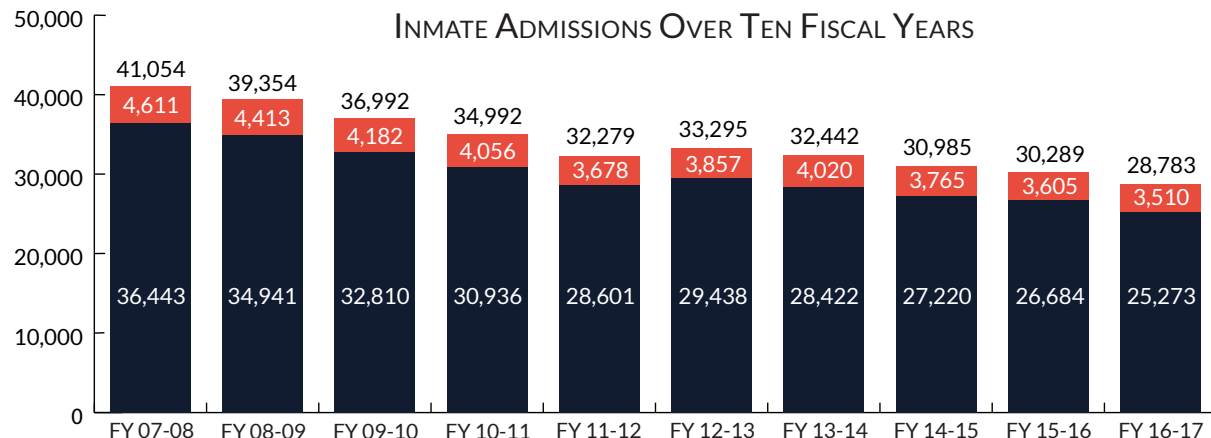
Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Avg. Sentence Length in Years*	Avg. Age at Admission
Murder, Manslaughter	973	3.4%	24.2	33.3
Sexual Offenses	1,605	5.7%	13.4	38.9
Robbery	1,769	6.3%	8.5	28.3
Violent Personal Offenses	4,455	15.8%	4.3	34.5
Burglary	4,462	15.8%	4.9	31.5
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	4,508	15.9%	2.4	37.0
Drug Offenses	6,390	22.5%	3.1	36.5
Weapons	1,834	6.5%	3.4	31.7
Other	2,278	8.1%	2.9	38.1
Data Unavailable	509			

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



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

** Violent crimes include murder, manslaughter, and violent personal offenses. Sexual offenses, robbery, burglary, theft/forgery/fraud may also be considered violent in instances where actual physical harm or threat of physical harm, or a reasonable probability existed that individual criminal acts could have resulted in unintended physical harm or the threat of physical harm.



INMATE POPULATION

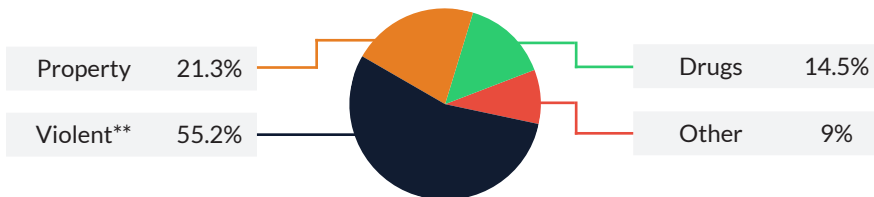
Inmate population refers to the 97,794 inmates who were present in the Florida prison system on June 30, 2017. Florida's prison population decreased by 1,325 or 1.3% from the previous fiscal year.

The Florida Demographic Estimating Conference held on July 10, 2017, estimated Florida's population at 20,473,770 for FY 2016-17, a 1.6% increase in Florida's population over last fiscal year. On June 30, 2017, 477.7 of every 100,000 Floridians were incarcerated compared to 523.8 five years ago in 2013.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS BY OFFENSE TYPE

Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Avg. Sentence Length in Years*	Avg. Age at Admission
Murder, Manslaughter	14,888	15.2%	36.4	28.5
Sexual Offenses	12,480	12.8%	24.5	34.1
Robbery	12,465	12.7%	20.8	26.8
Violent Personal Offenses	12,182	12.5%	13.1	31.4
Burglary	15,857	16.2%	13.4	29.9
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	7,257	7.4%	5.3	35.6
Drug Offenses	14,176	14.5%	7.7	35.0
Weapons	4,168	4.3%	7.6	30.5
Other	4,319	4.4%	6.9	35.8
Data Unavailable	2			

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



** Violent crimes include murder, manslaughter, and violent personal offenses. Sexual offenses, robbery, burglary, theft/forgery/fraud may also be considered violent in instances where actual physical harm or threat of physical harm, or a reasonable probability existed that individual criminal acts could have resulted in unintended physical harm or the threat of physical harm.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Gender		
Male	91,073	93.1%
Female	6,721	6.9%

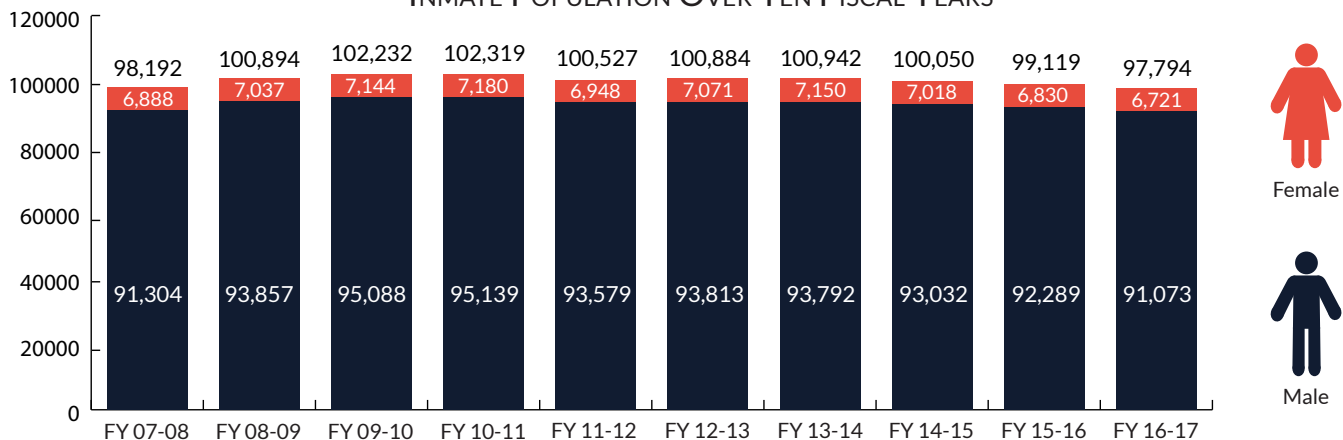
Race/Ethnicity		
White Male	34,570	35.3%
White Female	4,316	4.4%
Black Male	44,464	45.5%
Black Female	1,959	2.0%
Hispanic Male	11,735	12.0%
Hispanic Female	414	0.4%
Other Male	304	0.3%
Other Female	32	0.03%

Age on June 30, 2017		
17 & Under	148	0.2%
18-24	9,539	9.8%
25-34	30,161	30.8%
35-49	34,961	35.7%
50-59	15,826	16.2%
60+	7,159	7.3%

Prior DC Prison Commitments		
0	50,933	52.1%
1	21,209	21.7%
2	11,173	11.4%
3	6,264	6.4%
4+	8,215	8.4%

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

INMATE POPULATION OVER TEN FISCAL YEARS



INMATE RELEASES

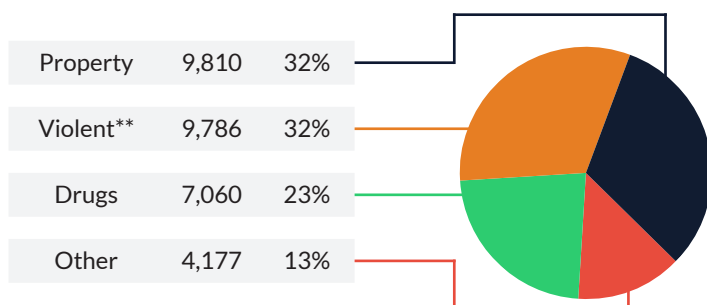
This section includes statistics on the number of inmates who were released from the Florida prison system during the period of July 1, 2016, through June 30, 2017. Time served refers to the percentage of sentence that inmates actually served in prison, plus credit for jail time, compared to their sentence length. For example, an inmate may have been sentenced to 10 years in prison, but his actual time served will be about eight and a half years, once his gain time has been subtracted from his sentence.

- In FY2016-17, 30,833 inmates were released, a 3.5% decrease from FY 2015-16.
- Most of the permanent releases (18,941 or 61.4%) were due to expired sentences and 15.8% (4,876) were released to probation or community control.
- 17.5% (5,384) were released to conditional release supervision, for more serious offenders.
- The majority of inmates released in FY 2016-17 were white (14,134 or 45.8%) with blacks making up 42.6% (13,136) and Hispanics totaling 11.3% (3,491).
- 35.3% were between ages 25-34 (10,874) and 35.3% were between ages 35-49 (10,850).

RELEASE BY OFFENSE TYPE

Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Avg. Sentence Length in Years*	Avg. Age at Admission
Murder, Manslaughter	804	2.6%	19.1	43.3
Sexual Offenses	1,692	5.5%	9.5	43.4
Robbery	2,273	7.4%	8.1	33.6
Violent Personal Offenses	4,688	15.2%	4	37
Burglary	5,078	16.5%	4.8	34.5
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	5,067	16.4%	2.7	38.4
Drug Offenses	7,060	23%	3.3	38.1
Weapons	1,668	5.4%	3.4	33.8
Other	2,503	8.1%	3	39.7
Total	30,833			

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



** Violent crimes include murder, manslaughter, and violent personal offenses. Sexual offenses, robbery, burglary, theft/forgery/fraud may also be considered violent in instances where actual physical harm or threat of physical harm, or a reasonable probability existed that individual criminal acts could have resulted in unintended physical harm or the threat of physical harm.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Gender		
Male	27,187	88.2%
Female	3,646	11.8%

Race/Ethnicity		
White Male	11,606	37.6%
White Female	2,528	8.2%
Black Male	12,210	39.6%
Black Female	926	3%
Hispanic Male	3,309	10.7%
Hispanic Female	182	0.6%
Other Male	62	0.2%
Other Female	10	0.01%

Age on June 30, 2017		
17 & Under	26	0.1%
18-24	3,740	12.1%
25-34	10,874	35.3%
35-49	10,850	35.2%
50-59	4,055	13.2%
60+	1,288	4.2%

Prior DC Prison Commitments		
0	15,634	50.7%
1	6,979	22.7%
2	3,506	11.4%
3	1,933	6.3%
4+	2,763	9%
Data Unavailable	18	

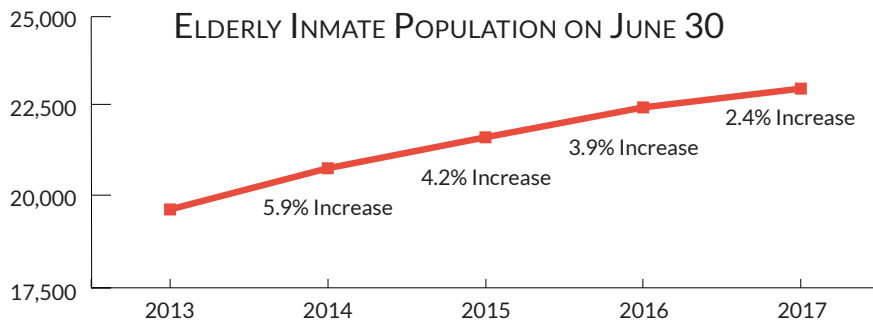
* Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%.

ELDERLY INMATES

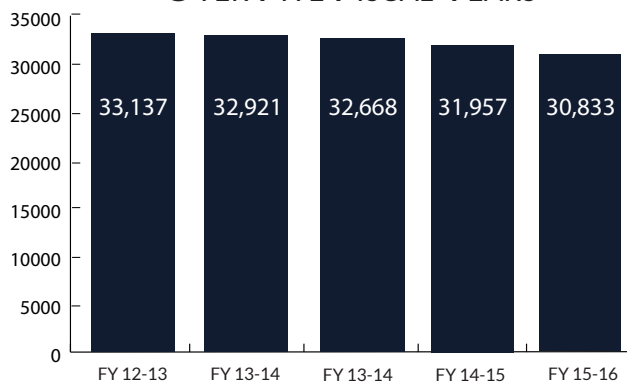
As required by Chapter 944.8041, F.S., the Department, in conjunction with the Correctional Medical Authority, annually reports on the status and treatment of elderly offenders within the correctional system.

Elderly inmates are defined by 944.02 F.S., 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 elderly inmate population has increased by 527 or 2.4% from June 30, 2016 (22,458) to June 30, 2017 (22,985). This trend has been steadily increasing over the last five years, from 19,600 on June 30, 2013 to 22,985 on June 30, 2017; a 17.3% (3,385) increase overall.



ELDERLY INMATE RELEASES OVER FIVE FISCAL YEARS



More specifically:

- The majority of elderly inmates in prison on June 30, 2017 were serving time for sex offenses (21.9%), murder/manslaughter (21.2%) or burglary (12.3%).
- On June 30, 2017, the Department housed two inmates that were 95 years old.
- 43.3% of the elderly inmates in prison were white male; 40.1% were black male.
- 45.1% of the elderly inmates in prison had no prior prison commitments.
- The 22,985 elderly inmates in prison on June 30, 2017 represented 23.5% of the total inmate population.
- During FY 2016-17, elderly inmates accounted for 57% of all episodes of outpatient events, 47% of all hospital admissions, and 53% of all inpatient hospital days, although they only represented 23.5% of the total prison population.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Gender		
Male	21,742	93.1%
Female	1,243	6.9%
Race/Ethnicity		
White Male	9,951	35.3%
White Female	795	4.4%
Black Male	9,227	45.5%
Black Female	369	2.0%
Hispanic Male	2,482	12.0%
Hispanic Female	68	0.4%
Other Male	82	0.3%
Other Female	11	0.03%
Age on June 30, 2017		
50-54	9,029	39.3%
55-59	6,797	29.6%
60-64	3,785	16.5%
65-69	1,900	8.3%
70-74	921	4%
75-79	380	1.7%
80-84	121	0.5%
85-89	40	0.2%
90-94	10	0.04%
95+	2	0.01%
Prior DC Prison Commitments		
0	10,352	45.1%
1	3,606	15.7%
2	2,454	10.7%
3	2,004	8.7%
4+	4,536	19.7%
Data Unavailable	33	

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



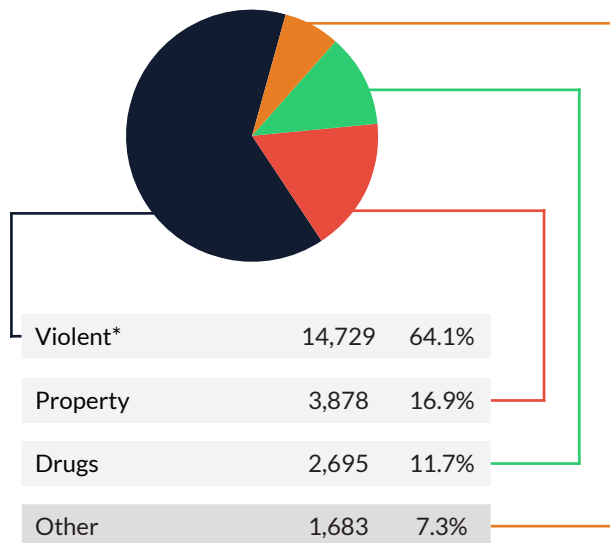
ELDERLY INMATES

During FY 2016-17, there were 3,693 elderly inmates admitted to Florida prisons, a 3.2% decrease from FY 2015-16. The majority were admitted for violent offenses (30.1%), followed by property crimes (29.7%), and drug offenses (23.4%). The oldest male inmate admitted was white and 87 years old for murder/manslaughter and the oldest female was white and 76 years old also for murder/manslaughter.

ELDERLY POPULATION BY OFFENSE TYPE ON JUNE 30, 2017

Type of Offense	Number	Percent
Murder, Manslaughter	4,877	21.2%
Sexual Offenses	5,041	21.9%
Robbery	2,201	9.6%
Violent Personal Offenses	2,276	9.9%
Burglary	2,817	12.3%
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	1,613	7%
Drug Offenses	2,695	11.7%
Weapons	490	2.1%
Other	975	4.2%

ELDERLY POPULATION BY OFFENSE TYPE ON JUNE 30, 2017



* Violent crimes include murder, manslaughter, and violent personal offenses. Sexual offenses, robbery, burglary, theft/forgery/fraud may also be considered violent in instances where actual physical harm or threat of physical harm, or a reasonable probability existed that individual criminal acts could have resulted in unintended physical harm or the threat of physical harm.

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:

Journal of Forensic and Legal Medicine
 Volume 51, October 2017
 Old and dangerous: Prison and Dementia

“Older prisoners are the fastest growing group of prisoners in many countries. Given the rise in the average age, it is reasonable to hypothesize that the number of older prisoners is growing. Moreover, some elderly are imprisoned with a concomitant cognitive impairment or psychiatric disorder while others will develop such diseases once incarcerated. At the present time, legal and social systems seem unprepared to handle the phenomenon of dementia in prison. As proposal, health assessments for older first time offenders should become a practice inside the correctional facilities and include an evaluation for specific health issues, such as psychiatric comorbidity and cognitive impairment.

Volume 52, November 2017 Accessibility of prison healthcare for elderly inmates, a qualitative assessment

“Aging in custody and the rising population of elderly prisoners are creating compelling challenges for criminal justice, prison and public healthcare systems. Geriatric syndrome and higher prevalence of co-morbidities amongst older inmates result in heightened vulnerability in prison environments. Empirical research addressing older adults’ access to medical care in detention is scarce. Our findings identified three barriers to accessing health services in prison including psychological obstacles, negative consequences of healthcare utilization, and environmental hurdles. We advocate facilitating older inmates’ access to medical care in order to relieve the psychological burden of seeking health services in detention and adequately informing them of their right to demand these services, thereby lessening the negative consequences of their requests. We suggest further training of prison and medical staff for better management of age-related issues in prison can ease the environmental obstacles.”

ELDERLY INMATES

SERVICES AND HOUSING

Elderly inmates are housed in most of the Department's major institutions consistent with their custody level and medical/mental health status. Some of the more specific institutional programs and processes tailored to elderly inmates include:

- 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 monitored at regular intervals for chronic illnesses, 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 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 contracts with a correctional health care company, Centurion of Florida, LLC, to provide comprehensive health care services to approximately 88,000 inmates statewide. Demand for bed space for elderly inmates with chronic medical needs is very high. Though Centurion is 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.

ELDERLY INMATES

In its FY 2016-17 *Annual Report and Update on the Status of Elderly Offender's in Florida's Prisons*, the Correctional Medical Authority agrees with the national findings.

“Correctional experts share a common view that many incarcerated persons experience accelerated aging because of poor health, lifestyle risk factors, and limited health care access prior to incarceration. Many inmates have early-onset chronic medical conditions, untreated mental health issues, and unmet psychosocial needs that make them more medically and socially vulnerable to experience chronic illness and disability approximately 10-15 years earlier than the rest of the population.”

“Elderly offenders have complex health care needs that are often significantly different and more costly than those of younger offenders. In FY 2014-15, elderly offenders accounted for 43% of all outpatient episodes of care and 50% of all inpatient hospital days. A 2014 Florida Tax Watch Report, estimated that, on average, the cost of providing health care to elderly offenders is \$11,000 per inmate per year, compared to \$2,500 per inmate for inmates under the age of 50. These figures help highlight the fiscal impact that elderly offenders have on the FDC health care service delivery system and emphasize the need for sound programmatic and fiscal planning to address this population. Therefore, it is important to assess the health care status of elderly offenders to provide policymakers with reliable information that can be used to help inform budgetary, policy, and programmatic decision making.”

“Previous CMA reports have included numerous recommendations for addressing Florida's elderly offender population. Within the resources available, the Department has taken steps to develop programs that address the needs of older inmates such as consolidation of older inmates at certain institutions and palliative care units. While FDC has taken steps to better meet the needs of Florida's elderly offender population, additional system, policy, and programmatic changes are needed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Expand the Use of Conditional Medical Release—

Despite the challenges associated with compassionate release, the CMA recommends that FDC conduct a feasible study to determine how many offenders would meet the designations outlined in § 947.149 F.S. and determine potential costs savings of increasing the use

of conditional medical release, without compromising public safety. Additionally, the CMA recommends that FDC works the Florida Commission on Parole to identify and address procedural barriers that impact inmates being able to apply for conditional medical release and being approved for release.

Increased Preventative Screenings— Given the number of inmates aged 40-49 enrolled in chronic illness clinics, it can be assumed that these inmates will have increasing health care needs as they age. Preventive health care services can reduce the risk of worsening disease complications and prevent the development of diseases.

FDC policy requires that inmates receive annual preventative screening. Inmates under the age of 50 receive periodic health screenings every 5 years while inmates age 50 and over are screened annually. Due to inmates being at higher risk for accelerated aging and poor health outcomes, the CMA recommends that FDC explore the feasibility of providing periodic screenings every three years beginning at age 40.

In addition to investigating the feasibility of increasing the frequency of preventive health screenings, the CMA also recommends that FDC review their current mental health policies and procedures to ensure processes are in place to detect age-related declines in cognitive functioning.

Geriatric Specific Training— Given the complex needs of elderly offenders, it is essential that correctional and health services staff are knowledgeable of the changing physical and mental health needs of this population. The CMA recommends that FDC continue efforts to develop and enhance geriatric training programs. These trainings should address common health conditions, age-related physical impairments, age-related cognitive impairments, mental health, and the psychosocial needs of elderly offenders.

ELDERLY INMATES

CHALLENGES FOR THE FUTURE

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 five years (a projected decrease of 827 inmates), the elderly population is expected to increase from 23.8% (22,574 as of September 30, 2017) of the total population to 28.6% during that period. This represents an increase of 5,145 inmates, bringing the estimated total of elderly inmates to 27,719 by June 30, 2023.

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.

As part of this effort, the Department is moving forward to create a 598-bed Residential Mental Health Continuum of Care (RMHCC) program at Wakulla Correctional Institution. The RMHCC is an innovative initiative that uses specialized residential mental health units to improve treatment outcomes, promote safety and

reduce costs. These specialized units provide protective housing and augmented treatment for inmates whose serious mental illness makes it difficult for them to adjust to the prison environment. The RMHCC uses specialized mental health units for diversion, stabilization, habilitation and rehabilitation, creating an inter-connected continuum of care at a singular location. This facility may serve many of the elderly inmates with dementia and other mental health issues.

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 Florida Administrative Code 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.

YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS

Chapter 958.11 (9) F.S. requires the Department to include in its Annual Report the assignment of youthful offenders (YOs) in its facilities. There are various means by which YOs are categorized within the FDC. The assignment of these youthful offenders by facility and category for FY 16-17 is identified in the following table.

Department-Designated Youthful Offender

Chapter 958.11 (4) F.S. authorizes the Department to classify a person as a YO if they are at least 18 years of age, or have been transferred for prosecution to the criminal division of the circuit court pursuant to Chapter 985. The offender cannot have been previously classified as a YO, cannot have been found guilty of a capital or life felony, cannot be older than 24 and cannot have been sentenced to greater than 10 years.

Department-Declared Vulnerable Youthful Offender

Chapter 958.11 (6) F.S. authorizes the Department to assign an inmate to a YO facility if their age does not exceed 19 years and if the Department determines that the inmates mental or physical vulnerability would substantially or materially jeopardize his or her safety in

a non-youthful facility. Additionally, the inmate cannot be a capital or life felon.

Court-Ordered Youthful Offender

Chapter 958.04 F.S. authorizes the court to sentence as a YO any person that is at least 18 years of age, or has been transferred for prosecution to the criminal division of the circuit court pursuant to Chapter 985. The person must have been younger than 21 years of age at the time the sentence was imposed for offenses committed on or after October 1, 2008. Additionally, the offender cannot have been previously classified as a YO, cannot have been found guilty of a capital or life felony, and cannot have been sentenced to prison for greater than 10 years.

Young Adult Offender

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

YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS

YOUTHFUL OFFENDER POPULATION (YO) ON JUNE 30, 2017

Location	Department Designated Youthful Offenders F.S. 958.11(4)	Inmates with Emotional/Physical Vulnerability F.S. 958.11(6)	Court Ordered Youthful Offenders F.S. 958.04 (1)	Young Adult Offender F.S. 944.1905	Total Population
Avon Park CI	0	0	0	1	1
Central Florida Reception Center-Main	0	0	5	0	5
Florida Women's Reception Center	3	0	0	0	3
Holmes CI	0	0	0	1	1
Lake City Correctional Facility (Private)	287	2	574	14	877
Liberty CI	0	0	0	1	1
Lowell CI	64	1	25	2	92
Lowell Work Camp	2	0	2	0	4
North West Florida Reception Center-Annex	2	0	3	0	5
Reception and Medical Center-Main Unit	53	0	45	0	98
South Florida Reception Center	15	0	8	0	23
Sumter CI	72	0	84	14	170
Sumter Annex	29	0	25	14	68
Sumter Basic Training Unit	24	0	16	0	40
Suwannee CI	29	0	18	5	52
Suwannee Annex	0	0	0	1	1
Work Release Centers	17	0	52	0	69
All Other Facilities	19	0	6	0	25
Total	616	3	863	53	1,535

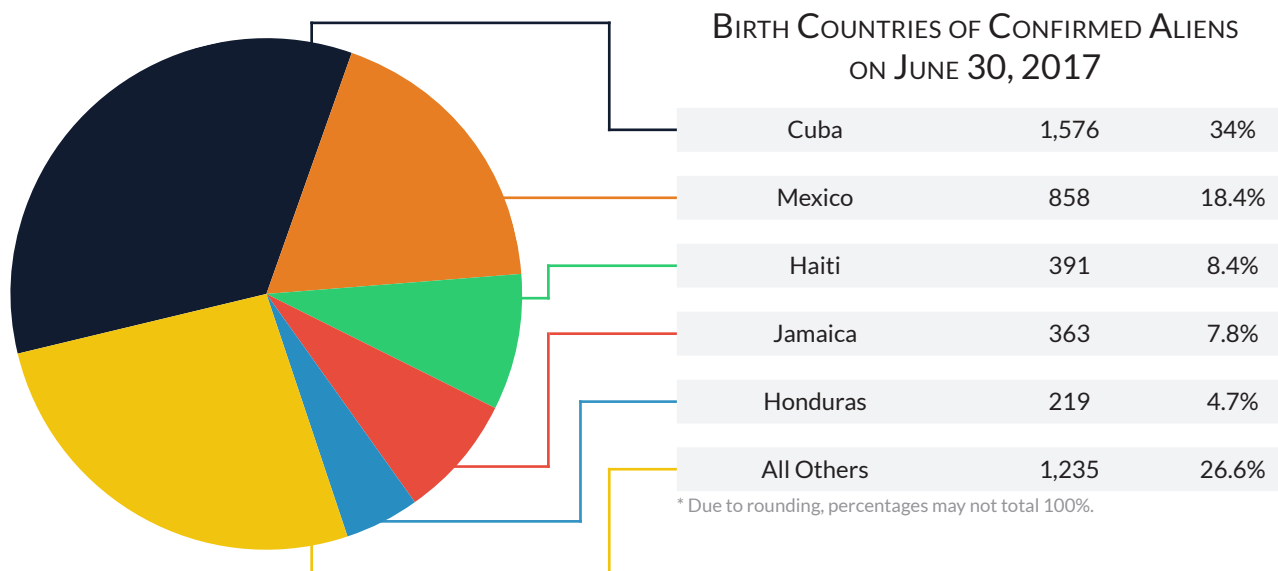
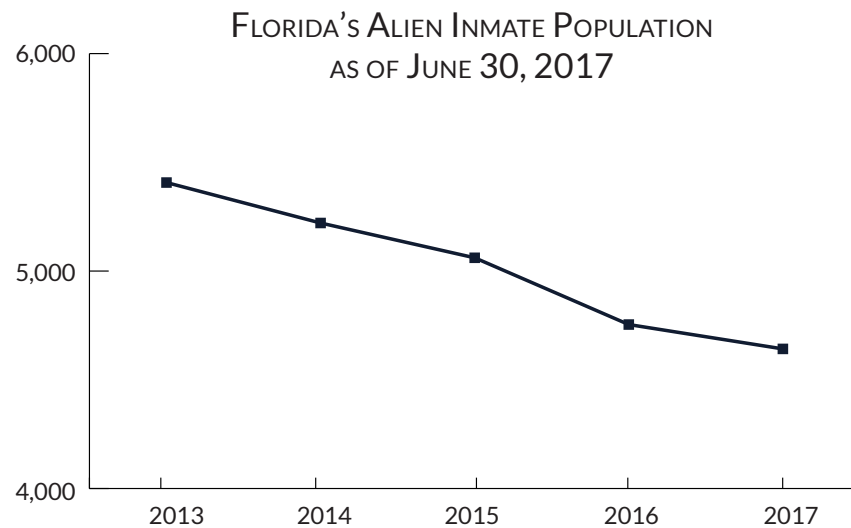
ALIEN INMATE POPULATION

An alien inmate is one who does not have U.S. citizenship. Newly admitted inmates are referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE, formerly part of INS) agents, who identify and investigate those who may be aliens.

Over the past five years, Florida's alien inmate population has decreased. On June 30, 2017, Florida prisons housed 4,642 confirmed alien inmates; 112 less than the June 30, 2016, total of 4,754.

Approximately 72.3% of confirmed alien inmates are in prison for violent crimes followed by 12.3% for property crimes, 11.8% for drug crimes, and 3.6% for other crimes.

Alien inmates may be deported promptly after release from prison, if (1) they have been ordered out of the country, (2) have no further appeals of their final deportation order, and (3) are from a country to which the United States can deport them. Other alien inmates are transferred to ICE for further immigration and deportation proceedings. In some instances, ICE will not receive and detain the inmate (primarily when the inmate is from a country to which they cannot be deported).



DEATH ROW

There were no executions during FY 2016-17.

On June 30, 2017, there were 367 inmates (364 males & three females) on Florida's death row.

- Average number of years between offense date and execution date: 17.4
- Average number of years served on death row prior to execution: 15.7
- Average age at offense date for those executed: 27.4
- Average age at execution date: 45

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. During the year 1929 and from May 1964 to May 1979, there were no executions.

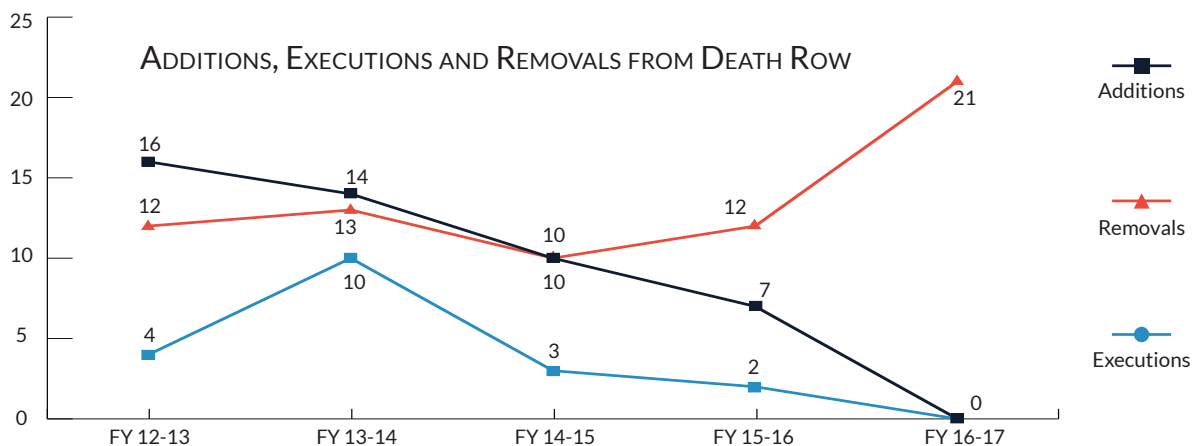
The U.S. Supreme Court declared capital punishment unconstitutional in 1972, in *Furman vs. Georgia*. In 1976, the *Furman* decision was overturned, upholding the constitutionality of the death penalty. The death penalty was resumed in Florida in 1979, with the execution of John Spenklink.

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.

Florida has executed two (2) females: Judias Buenoano (March 1998) and Aileen Wuornos (October 2002).

Male inmates under sentence of death are housed at Union Correctional Institution in Raiford, FL or at Florida State Prison in Starke, FL. Female death row inmates are housed at Lowell Annex in Lowell, FL. The chart below provides a detailed breakdown of inmates on death row.

During this fiscal year, 21 of the inmates previously housed on death row have been removed due to their death penalty sentences being vacated and a life sentence being imposed or because of natural death. Several court cases, including a U.S. Supreme Court decision in *Hurst v. Florida*, and the Florida Supreme Court opinion in *Perry v. State*, found Florida's death penalty sentencing laws unconstitutional. These cases determined that a jury is required to find each fact necessary to impose a sentence of death and that it must be a unanimous decision by the jury. The State revised its death penalty laws in 2016 and 2017 to reflect the findings. Based on the date of another significant U.S. Supreme Court case, *Ring v. Arizona*, those inmates whose convictions and sentences became final after June 24, 2002, are now awaiting review under the new law. Due to these legal changes, there were no additions to death row during this fiscal year.



CONTRABAND AND SECURITY THREAT GROUP INTERDICTION

The Office of Intelligence was created in April 2016, with a mission to integrate an intelligence-led corrections model into daily institutional operations. The Office focuses on a hybrid combination of criminal intelligence strategies and advanced business intelligence. Both areas stem from data analytics to create a cohesive, evidence-based approach towards producing a safe and secure environment among institutions while advancing the departments strategic initiatives.

The Intelligence Office and institutional staff work together to reduce contraband and identify and eliminate organized criminal activity both inside and outside of the compound.

FDC staff employ various methods of intelligence surveillance to combat weapons, drugs, cell phones, and any other illegal items that may be smuggled into facilities. These methods include technology-based solutions such as surveillance cameras, x-ray and body scanning machines, metal detectors and cell phone detectors, as well non-technical methods including cell searches, perimeter property searches and canine interdiction teams. As part of their daily routines, field staff and correctional officers perform diligent searches for and recovering contraband items.

DIGITAL FORENSIC CELL PHONE LAB

With the growing safety concern and increased discovery of cellular contraband, the Office of Intelligence assumed oversight of the digital forensic lab from the Office of the Inspector General. The lab receives cell phones which are either confiscated from inmates within the institutions or retrieved from common areas in or around the secure perimeter of an institution. These phones are analyzed for data, photos and any other information which can be used by the Office of Intelligence

RECOVERED CONTRABAND FOR FY 16-17

Contraband Type	Amount
Tobacco (Grams)	606,575
Drugs (Grams)	
Marijuana	6,226
K2 (Synthetic Cannabinoid)	56,549
Cocaine (Powder and Crack)	1,321
Other (Heroin, Meth, Methadone)	1,333
Narcotic Pills (each)	3,167
Prescription Medicine (each)	2,024
Weapons	
Shank/Bladed Weapon	7,528
Lock in Sock	155
Nail / Sharp Object	387
Razor Type Weapon	607
Communication Devices	
Cell Phones	9,670
Cell Phone Accessories (Charger, SIM Card, Battery Pack)	4,886



CONTRABAND AND SECURITY THREAT GROUP INTERDICTION

CANINE INTERDICTION

Equipped with 22 highly trained canines (K9) and handlers, interdiction teams are sent out on unannounced search and recovery deployments to find illegal contraband. Interdiction teams are frequently deployed to provide searches of agency staff and visitors that enter our institutions, as well as vehicles in the institution parking lots. Intelligence packets built on data evidence direct teams to when and where threats are located and the teams move to the targeted areas for item recovery.

For FY 2016-17, the K9 interdiction teams conducted 2,316 operational searches, recovering a portion of the statewide confiscated contraband including 1,431 cell phones, 1,235 cell phone accessories, 1,038 weapons and over 1800 grams of illegal drugs, resulting in an 80% recovery rate for contraband finds. Recovery rate is determined by dividing the number of successful recoveries by the number of deployments.



SECURITY THREAT GROUPS (STGs)

The Department's STG unit continually identifies and monitors STG populations (gang members) within institutions. This unit combined with mobile strike force teams provide FDC with a dedicated and well qualified STG staff who can quickly and efficiently respond to STG related incidents within a specific institution. These intelligence resources are available to assist incident commanders by gathering all available intelligence, identifying STG inmates involved, coordinating interviews, entering data in to the Security Threat Operational Review Monitoring System (STORMS), conducting cell searches, and participating in other necessary activities during an incident.

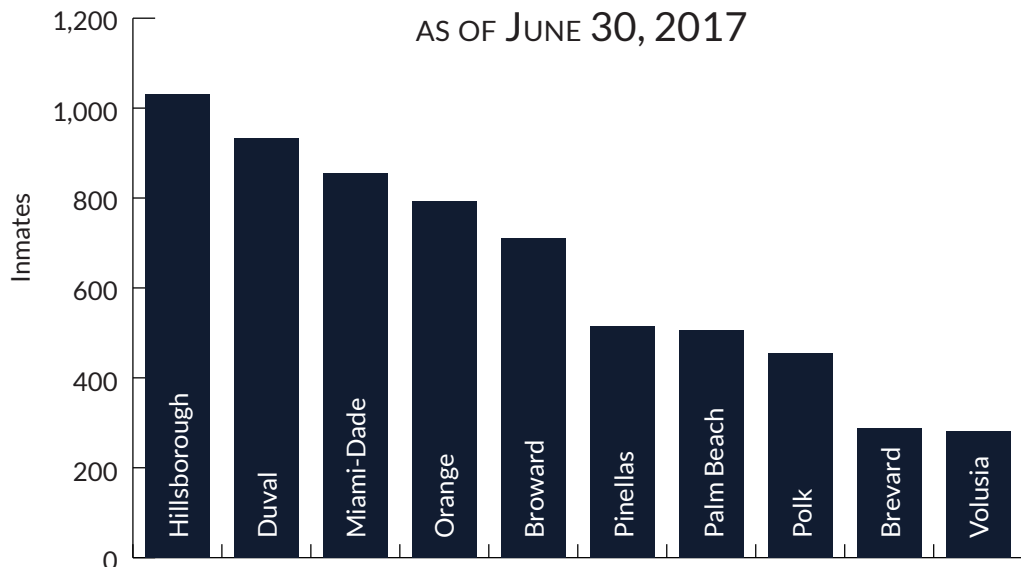
During FY 2016-17, there was a 6% increase in identified STG members over the previous fiscal year. As of June 30, 2017, 10,656 of the Department's 97,794 inmates (10.9%) were identified as gang members. Additionally, over 6,000 inmates are pending validation as possible STG members.

Throughout the year, gang members are sentenced to the Department's custody from Florida's 67 counties. The top ten counties for STG convictions as of June 30, 2017 are depicted in the table above.

IDENTIFIED STG GANG MEMBERS

Fiscal Year Date	Total
Fiscal Year 15-16	10,021
Fiscal Year 16-17	10,656

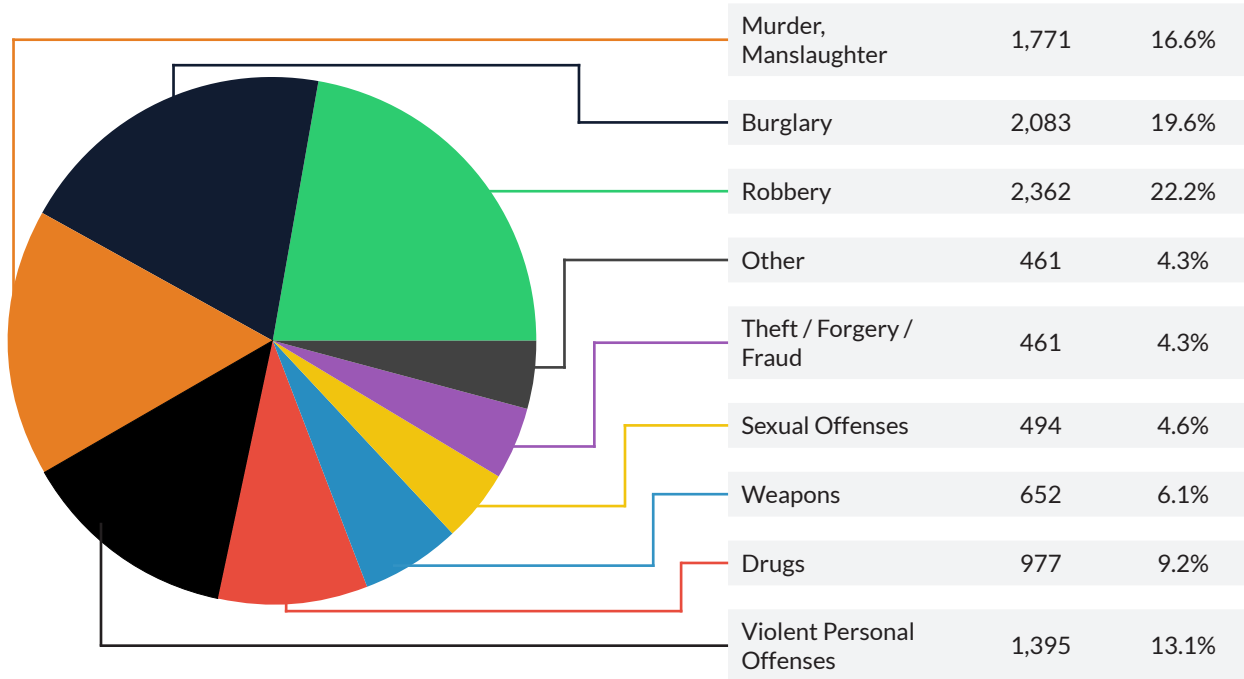
TOP TEN COUNTIES FOR STG CONVICTIONS AS OF JUNE 30, 2017



CONTRABAND AND SECURITY THREAT GROUP INTERDICTION

The primary offense for STGs incarcerated on June 30, 2017, was robbery followed by burglary, murder/manslaughter, violent personal offenses, drugs, weapons, sexual offenses, theft/forgery/fraud, and other offenses.

STGs BY PRIMARY OFFENSE GROUP AS OF JUNE 30, 2017



The Department also monitors the anticipated number of STG inmates that will be released into the general population over the next year. These estimates are based on the end of sentence (EOS) dates determined for the inmates and the identification of those who are STG.

For fiscal year 2017/18, it is estimated that 21,930 inmates will be released from prison and that 2,055 of those inmates (9.4%) have gang affiliations. FDC staff

consistently coordinate with local law enforcement in each county to notify them of the STG inmates scheduled to be released in their county. Additionally, the 2,055 STG inmates scheduled for release are comprised of members from 351 different gangs with the greatest amount of those (196 inmates) being members of the Bloods and the second largest amount (174 inmates) being members of the Gangster Disciples.



CONTRABAND AND SECURITY THREAT GROUP INTERDICTION

STRATEGIC ANALYSIS UNIT

The Strategic Analysis unit utilizes current and historical resources to identify trends and patterns in the efforts to detect possible threats to FDC operations. These trends and patterns are used as significant indicators of potential institutional safety and security activities. Analytics assist the agency in targeting institutions and specific areas of concern to focus deployed resources where they may have the greatest impact in reducing contraband and gang activity. These data-driven decisions are the result of the intelligence-led corrections operations and are essential in reducing incidents and preventing harm to FDC staff or inmates.

Additionally, vital intelligence information is shared with command staff and external stakeholders to notify them of the discoveries and the potential risks involved. This year, the Department has answered over 3,700 requests for information relevant to sensitive law enforcement investigations and assisted in criminal case discoveries. Intelligence information obtained usually links to various individuals tied to STG groups or organized criminal enterprises both inside and outside of prison fences.

Recently, the Department has begun deployment of a Managed Access Solutions (MAS) system to assist in detecting and blocking unauthorized cell phone activity. Currently, MAS systems are operational in three institutions.



SEXUALLY VIOLENT PREDATOR PROGRAM

Chapter 394.931 F.S. requires the Department to compile recidivism data on those referred, detained, or committed to the Department of Children and Family Services (DCF) as part of the Sexually Violent Predators Program (SVPP) and include the data in FDCs annual report. In this instance, recidivism is defined by FDC as the return to prison as a result of either a new conviction, or a violation of post-release supervision any time after referral to the SVPP.

In 1998 the Florida Legislature enacted the Involuntary Civil Commitment of Sexually Violent Predators Act 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 SVPP is part of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Program Office of the DCF. Individuals with a history of qualifying sexually motivated offenses are referred to SVPP prior to their release from the FDC, Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ), Florida State Hospital (DCF) and county jails. SVPP collects all available information about the referred individual's sexual, criminal, mental health, and personal history and determines whether this individual meets the clinical definition as a sexually violent predator as defined by the Act. DCF makes a recommendation to the state attorney regarding whether a petition should be filed to pursue civil commitment. The court determines whether the individual is a sexually violent predator to be committed to DCF.

The following table presents data on those referred, detained or committed to the SVPP by one of the four agencies and tracks those that returned to prison after SVPP referral.

RECIDIVISM OF OFFENDERS REFERRED, DETAINED OR COMMITTED TO SVPP

Fiscal Year of Release	Referral Source									
	Assistant State Attorney / County Jails		FDC		DJJ		DCF State Hospital		Total	
	No Return	Re-turned	No Return	Re-turned	No Return	Re-turned	No Return	Returned	No Return	Returned
FY 2013-14	2	0	2,239	1,144	27	6	67	3	2,335	1,153
FY 2014-15	196	90	2,697	940	20	8	60	1	2,973	1,039
FY 2015-16	163	44	2,804	610	25	0	50	2	3,042	656
FY 2016-17	128	148	2,783	357	19	0	74	7	3,004	512



ESCAPES

An escape is an unauthorized absence from the designated facility boundary or absence from any official assignment outside the boundary.

The Department classifies escapes into three categories:

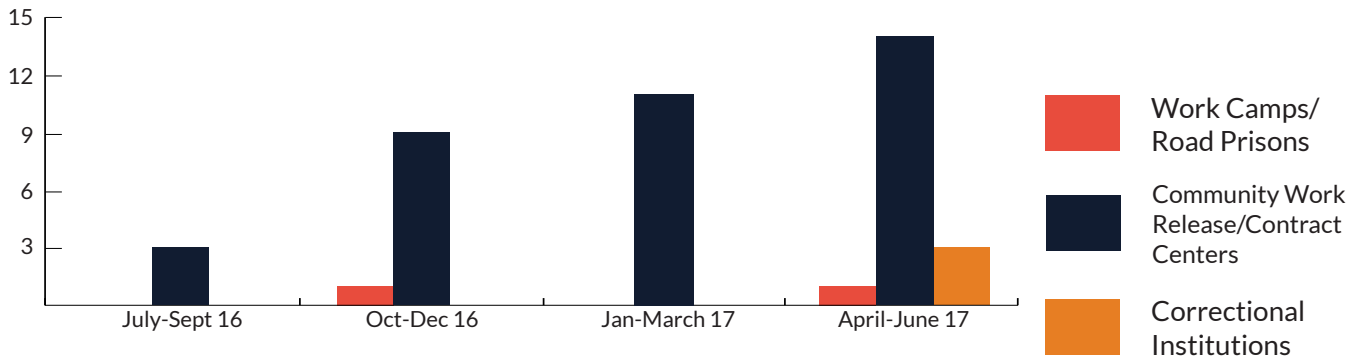
- Level 1: Escape from non-secure environment, such as a community correctional center or an outside work squad, in which no Level 3 behaviors are exhibited.
- Level 2: Escape from a secure perimeter or supervised environment in which no Level 3 behaviors are exhibited.
- Level 3: Escape that involves hostages, weapons/tools, outside assistance or violence during or after the escape.

The annual number of escapes decreased 4.5%, from 44 in FY 2015-16 to 42 during FY 2016-17 and all

were considered Level 1 escapes. Of the 42 escapes, 39 (92.9%) were recaptured as of July 18, 2017. Of the 39 recaptured, 37 (94.9%) were recaptured within the quarter. Of the 37 recaptured within the quarter, 20 (54.1%) were recaptured within 24 hours of escape.

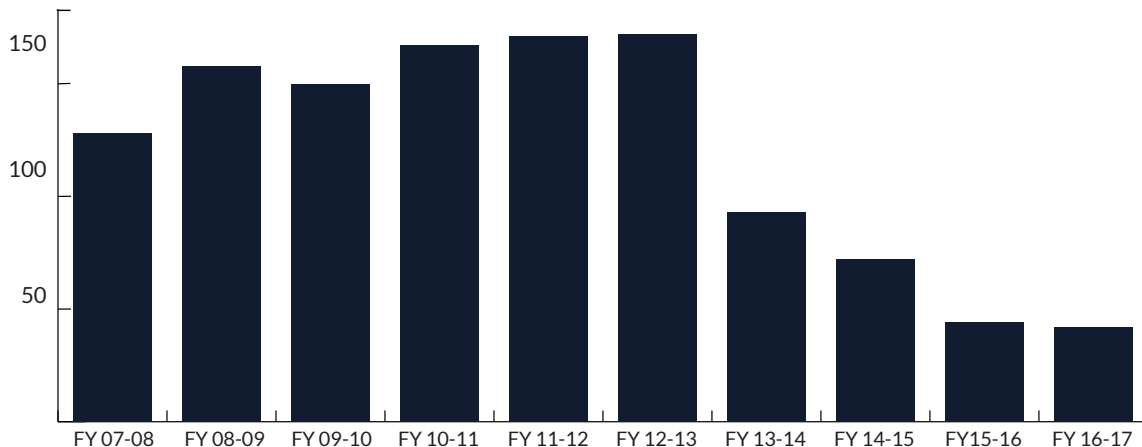
Although three (7.1%) escapes were from correctional institutions, these escapes did not occur from the secure perimeter and only involved inmates working outside of the perimeter. Two (4.8%) from work camps and/or road prisons. The majority (37 or 88.1%) of escapes were community custody walk-aways from community work release/contract centers, where inmates are out in the community working during the day, returning 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.

FY 2016-17 ESCAPES BY QUARTER BY FACILITY TYPE



To ensure public safety and maintain a low number of escapes from inside prisons, the Department employs a three pronged approach: a zero tolerance policy for escapes; the implementation of a comprehensive security audit program; and replacing and upgrading perimeter barriers including fences, razor wire, and installing electronic detection systems.

ESCAPES FROM CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES OVER TEN YEARS*



EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

FDC provides academic education, career and technical education, library services, and life skills programs to incarcerated individuals. The programs are designed to help inmates to better themselves and equip them with competencies conducive to successful social reintegration. FDC administers the programs utilizing credentialed, certified teachers.

During FY 2016-17, a total of 16,233 inmates participated in academic education programs and 4,573 inmates participated in career and technical classes. A summary of participants and graduates of these program is illustrated below. A detailed list of the inmate programs offered through FDC is listed in the following tables.

FY 2016-17 GED, HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA, CAREER AND TECHNICAL CERTIFICATES AWARDED

Type of Award Locations	GED	High School Diploma	Career/Technical Certificates	Total
Correctional Institutions	1,060	126	1,779	4,315
LEA-Based	12	0	0	12
Total	1,072	126	1,779	4,327

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

PARTICIPATION IN CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION CLASSES IN FY 2016-17

Enrollments	Mandatory Literacy (MLP)	Adult Basic Education (ABE)	GED	HSD	Career / Technical	Total
Number of Enrollments*	9,069	8,279	8,070	8,070	6,260	32,445
Number of Inmates	6,170	5,557	4,986	4,986	4,573	21,894
Number of Completions**	1,015	920	1,072	1,072	1,986	5,119

* Inmates may enroll in more than one class at a time and may include enrollments from the previous year.

** In some instances, there is a lag between completion of the industry courses and the award of the certificates.



INMATE 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

Career & Technical Education:

Number of programs offered at facility

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

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

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

All correctional institutions provide General Library and Law Library programs. Agency special education staff provide appropriate services to all verified special education inmates at work release centers.

INMATE PROGRAMS AS OF JUNE 30, 2017

	Correctional Facilities	100-Hour Transition	Academic & Special Education	Career & Technical Education	Chaplaincy Services	Substance Abuse
LEGEND:	Apalachee CI East	X	ASE, T1	1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
* = Female Facility;	Apalachee CI West	X	ITA		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
(R)=Re-Entry Center	Atlantic WRC *	X			RES	3
CI=Correctional Institution	Avon Park CI	X	ASE, T1	4	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1, P
BTU=Basic Training Unit (Boot Camp)	Baker CI & WC	X	ITA, LEA, SHCOE	4	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1, P
CRC=Contract	Baker Re-Entry Center (R)	X	CE	3	CC	2, A, O, P
Community Release Center	Bartow WRC	X			RES	3
RC=Reception Center	Bradenton Transition *	X	CE	1		A, O, P
WC=Work Camp	Bridges of Jacksonville	X	CE			A, O
WRC=Work Release Center	Bridges of Orlando	X	CE			A, O
	Bridges of Pompano WRC	X	CE			A, O
	Calhoun CI	X	ITA	1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
	Central Florida RC	X	CF, SHCOE		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	SA
	Central Florida RC East	X	ITA		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
	Century CI	X	ITA		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	2, P
	Charlotte CI	X	ASE, T1	2	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	

INMATE PROGRAMS

INMATE PROGRAMS AS OF JUNE 30, 2017

LEGEND:

* = Female Facility;

(R)=Re-Entry Center

CI=Correctional Institution

BTU=Basic Training Unit
(Boot Camp)

CRC=Contract

Community Release
Center

RC=Reception Center

WC=Work Camp

WRC=Work Release
Center

Correctional Facilities	100-Hour Transition	Academic & Special Education	Career & Technical Education	Chaplaincy Services	Substance Abuse
Cocoa WRC	X	CE		RES	3
Columbia Annex	X	ASE, LEA,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	ASE	1	CC	A, O, P
Florida State Prison	X	CM,ASE		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Florida State Prison West	X	ITA	2	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	P
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
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	2	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, ITA,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



INMATE PROGRAMS

INMATE PROGRAMS AS OF JUNE 30, 2017

LEGEND:

* = Female Facility;

(R)=Re-Entry Center

CI=Correctional Institution

BTU=Basic Training Unit
(Boot Camp)

CRC=Contract

Community Release
Center

RC=Reception Center

WC=Work Camp

WRC=Work Release
Center

Correctional Facilities	100-Hour Transition	Academic & Special Education	Career & Technical Education	Chaplaincy Services	Substance Abuse
Jacksonville Bridge	X	CE	2		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	1, 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	1	FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	2
Lowell CI, BTU & WC *	X	ASE, ITA, T1	5	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1, 2, A, 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	ASE, 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, ITA		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
Orlando WRC *	X			RES	3
Panama City WRC	X			RES	3
Pensacola WRC	X			RES	3
Pinellas WRC *	X			RES	3



INMATE PROGRAMS

INMATE PROGRAMS AS OF JUNE 30, 2017

LEGEND:

* = Female Facility;

(R)=Re-Entry Center

CI=Correctional Institution

BTU=Basic Training Unit
(Boot Camp)

CRC=Contract

Community Release
Center

RC=Reception Center

WC=Work Camp

WRC=Work Release
Center

Correctional Facilities	100-Hour Transition	Academic & Special Education	Career & Technical Education	Chaplaincy Services	Substance Abuse
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	ASE, CM		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
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	ASE, CM, T1		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	P
Tallahassee WRC	X			RES	3
Tarpon Springs WRC	X			RES	3
Taylor Annex	X	ITA, SHCOE		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Taylor CI & WC	X	ITA		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1, P
Tomoka CI	X	ITA	2	FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Tomoka CRC (285)	X	CE	1		1
Tomoka CRC (290)	X	CE	1		3
Tomoka CRC (298)	X	CE	1		2
Transition House Kissimmee	X	CE	1		A, O, P
Union CI	X	ITA, CM		FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	



INMATE PROGRAMS

INMATE PROGRAMS AS OF JUNE 30, 2017

LEGEND:

* = Female Facility;

(R)=Re-Entry Center

CI=Correctional Institution

BTU=Basic Training Unit
(Boot Camp)

CRC=Contract

Community Release
Center

RC=Reception Center

WC=Work Camp

WRC=Work Release
Center

LEGEND:

* = Female facility

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

YO = Youthful Offender
program

	Correctional Facilities	100-Hour Transition	Academic & Special Education	Career & Technical Education	Chaplaincy Services	Substance Abuse
	Wakulla Annex	X	ITA, SHCOE		FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
	Wakulla CI	X	ITA	1	FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
	Walton CI	X	ITA	2	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
	West Palm Beach WRC	X			RES	3
	Zephyrhills CI	X	ITA		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	

CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS BY FACILITY

	Apalachee CI - East (1)	(1) Carpentry
	Avon Park CI (4)	(1) Automotive Technology Career Services, (2) Cabinetmaking, (3) Graphic Communications and Printing, (4) Welding Technology
	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
	Bradenton Transition (1)	(1) Culinary Arts
	Calhoun CI (1)	(1) Digital Design
	Charlotte CI (2)	(1) Masonry, Brick and Block, (2) Environmental Services
	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) Welding Technology
	Everglades Re-Entry Center (1)	(1) Masonry, Brick and Block
	Franklin CI (1)	(1) Plumbing Technology
	FSP West (2)	(1) Graphic Communications and Printing, (2) Plumbing Technology
	Gadsden Re-Entry Center (4)	(1) Environmental Services, (2) Electricity, (3) Culinary Arts, (4) Carpentry
	Gulf CI (1)	(1) Air Conditioning, Refrigeration and Heating Technology
	Hamilton CI (2)	(1) Cabinetmaking, (2) 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) Welding Technology



INMATE PROGRAMS

CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS BY FACILITY

LEGEND:

* = Female facility

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

YO = Youthful Offender program

Apalachee CI - East (1)	(1) Carpentry
Homestead CI * (2)	(1) Automotive Technology Career Services, (2) Technology Support Services
Jacksonville Bridge (2)	(1) Culinary Arts, (2) Building Construction Technology
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) Graphic Communications and Printing
Lawtey CI (1)	(1) Drafting (PSAV)
Liberty CI (1)	(1) Masonry, Brick and Block
Lowell CI * (4)	(1) Cosmetology, (2) Technology Support Services, (3) Equine Care Technology, (4) 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
Orlando Transition Center (1)	(1) Culinary Arts
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 and Turf Management
Suwannee CI Annex (2)	(1) Plumbing Technology, (2) Web Application Development & Programming
Transition House Kissimmee (1)	(1) PC Support Services
Tomoka CI (2)	(1) Carpentry (2) Masonry, Brick and Block
Tomoka CRC-285 (1)	(1) Culinary Arts
Tomoka CRC-298 (2)	(1) Culinary Arts, (2) Building Construction Technology
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



CHANGE IN LITERACY LEVELS

Chapter 944.801,(3),(g), F.S., requires the Department to include in its Annual Report a summary of the average change in literacy levels of Correctional Education Students during the fiscal year. To that end, this section presents the results of Tests of Adult Basic Education (TABE) for Correctional Education (CE) Students.

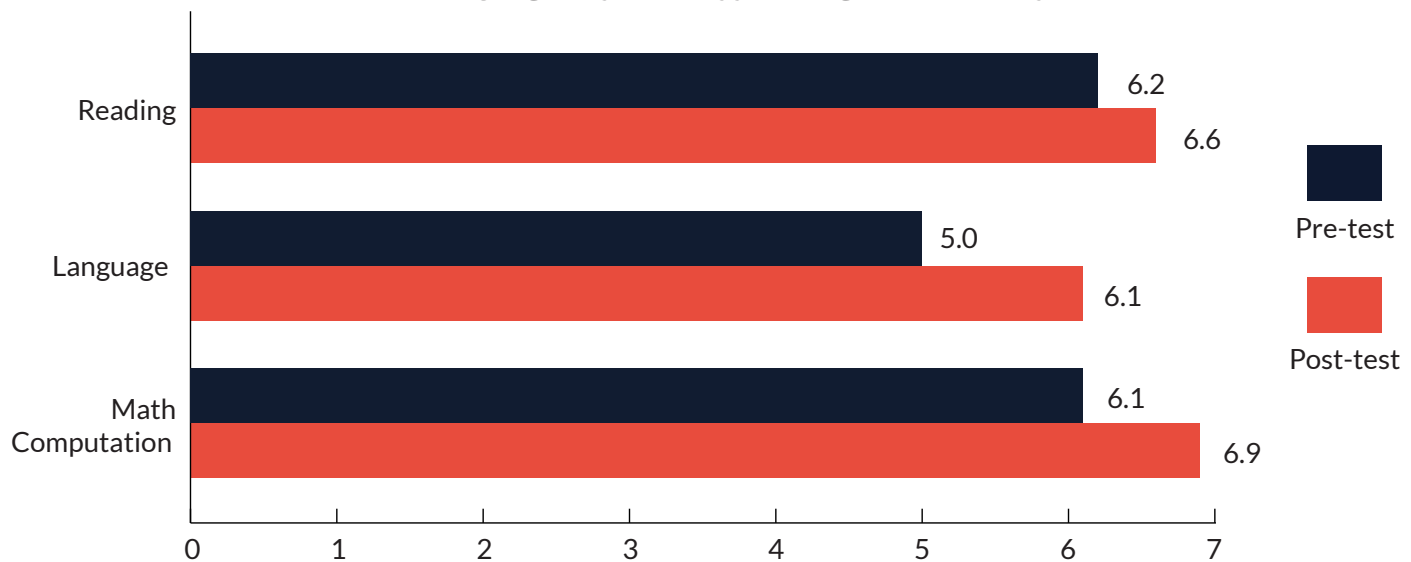


TABE tests administered to students during FY 2016-17 were scored using TestMate and the Advanced Module of the TestMate System (test scoring and reporting system). Inmate names and DC numbers were used to

track those who had both pre-test and post-test scores during this period. This summary includes all inmate students who during this period had at least one matched set of scores (pre-test and post-test scores) in at least one subject area on the medium level TABE test. A total of 4,673 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 individual subject areas were: (a) 5,416 for Reading, (b) 5,464 for Language, and (c) 5,477 for Mathematics Computation.

The chart below illustrates the average gains made in each subject in terms scale scores and grade equivalents (GE), respectively. Gain was made in all three subject areas based on a traditional school year term. The average reading gain was twelve (12) scale score points which translates into four (4) months gain (0.4) in reading GE scores. The average language gain was fourteen (14) scale score points which translates into thirteen (13) months gain (1.1) in language GE scores. The average mathematics computation gain was nineteen (19) scale score points which translates into eight (8) months gain (0.8) in mathematics computation GE scores.

AVERAGE GAINS EXPRESSED IN GRADE LEVELS



PARTNER AGENCIES

Pursuant to Chapter 946.516 (2) F.S., 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 PRIDE corporation and by the Department shall be included in the Annual Report.



Prison Rehabilitative Industries and Diversified Enterprises, Inc. (PRIDE)

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

According to PRIDE's 2016 Annual Report, PRIDE trained **3,148** inmates who worked almost **4.15** million

hours in **40** diverse industries, farms, and operations located in **18** correctional facilities. Many of these inmates were trained in modern high technology trades including print and digital information, garments and apparel, furniture manufacturing, vehicle renovation, metal fabrication, as well as dental and optical.

Additionally, as provided in its annual report, **86%** of PRIDE-trained former inmates were placed into full-time jobs and only **10.2%** of PRIDE's former workers recidivate.



For more information, please contact:

PRIDE Enterprises
223 Morrison Road, Brandon, FL 33511
813-324-8700 (phone)
info@pride-enterprises.org
www.pride-enterprises.org

INMATE IDENTIFICATION CARDS

Pursuant to Chapter 944.605, (7)(f), F.S., the Department shall provide a report that identifies the number of inmates released with and without identification cards (IDs), specifies any impediments to obtaining IDs, and provides recommendations to improve obtaining release documents and ID cards for all inmates.

A total of 30,833 inmates were released during FY 2016-17. Of this total, the Department was responsible for providing identification cards to 24,001 of the released inmates subject to ID eligibility requirements listed in Chapter 944.605 (7)(b) F.S.

The total number of inmates released with an ID during FY 2016-17 was 19,078 (79.4%) and the total without IDs was 4,923.

Additionally, of those inmates without IDs, a little less than half (43%) or 2,143 inmates were identification prepared, but were unable to acquire an ID prior to release. Identification prepared inmates are those that have obtained and completed all the paperwork necessary to obtain an ID, but were unable to access the Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles Flow Unit (Florida Licensing on Wheels) for identification events held at FDC institutions and privately operated facilities.

Although access to the FLOW unit was the primary impediment to inmates receiving IDs, other impediments included:

- The inability to consistently secure accurate information from an inmate in order to obtain a certified birth certificate from the Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics and/or a social security replacement card from the Social Security Administration.
- Current time-frame restrictions from the Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics (180 days prior to expiration of sentence) and the Social Security Administration (120 days prior to expiration of sentence) which must be adhered to in order to secure a certified birth certificate or a replacement social security card. These two documents are required in order to obtain a Florida ID or a replacement Florida Driver's License, if applicable.

The Department recommends working with the Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, and the Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics to hold workshops in FY 2017-18 to develop solutions to the identified impediments. Additionally, the Department recommends meeting with the Social Security Administration to review the Memorandum of Understanding between the Social Security Administration and the Department, in an effort to negotiate the time frame of 120 days prior to expiration of sentence for requesting the application for a replacement social security card.

INMATE DRUG TESTING

Chapter 944.473 (3), Florida Statutes mandates that the Department report the number of random and reasonable suspicion substance abuse tests administered in the fiscal year, the number of positive and negative results, and number of inmates requesting and participating in substance abuse treatment programs as part of its Annual Report.

The Department’s Inmate Drug Testing Unit currently oversees the 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. Furthermore, 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.

DRUG TEST RESULTS FOR FY 2015-16

Type of Test*	Valid Tests	Negative Tests	Positive Tests	Positive Rate	Drug test Positive					
					Alcohol	Cannabis	Cocaine	Opiates	Other	Total
Random	57,551	57,376	175	0.3%	1	127	16	4	30	178
For Cause	1,070	883	187	17.5%	2	75	8	6	112	203

During FY 2016-17 there were 79 inmates who enrolled in a substance abuse treatment course with a positive drug test within a year prior to enrollment. Eight inmates had at least two positive random or for-cause drug tests during FY 2016-17. Compare this with results from

the previous fiscal year in which there were 97 inmates who enrolled in a substance abuse treatment course with a drug test within a year prior to enrollment and 13 inmates had at least two positive random or for-cause drug tests.

DRUG TEST RESULTS FOR FY 2016-17

Type of Test*	Valid Tests	Negative Tests	Positive Tests	Positive Rate	Drug test Positive					
					Alcohol	Cannabis	Cocaine	Opiates	Other	Total
Random	61,302	61,054	248	0.4%	1	213	11	5	26	256
For Cause	729	589	140	19.2%	7	60	3	3	71	144

One of the more recent substance abuse problems plaguing Florida institutions is the use of synthetic cannabinoids, cathinones (bath salts) and opiates, also known as K2 or Spice and Fentanyl. Some drug users, especially those undergoing drug treatment or rehabilitation, resort to these synthetic drugs as an alternative to marijuana. K2 and related synthetic substances are considered highly dangerous. Some of the adverse effects associated with these drugs include aggression, mood swings, altered perception, paranoia, panic attacks, heart palpitations, and respiratory complications.

Synthetic drugs have been difficult to control because they can be derived from common household products. Additionally, they are typically blended with other substances or coated on other materials making them

almost impossible to identify and to determine their makeup or quantity. Although some synthetics are currently classified as controlled substances, most are undetectable by standard drug testing. Recently, new drug testing kits have become available that are capable of detecting some of the compounds in K2, Spice and Fentanyl through urine or blood testing. FDC currently tests inmate population for K2 both randomly, in instances where there is reason to believe an inmate has used K2 (for-cause testing), and for inmates participating in court ordered substance abuse programs. To combat use of synthetic drugs, the FDC continues to apply new approaches and technologies to both eliminate the introduction of contraband in the institutions, as well as to detect and treat their effects on inmates.



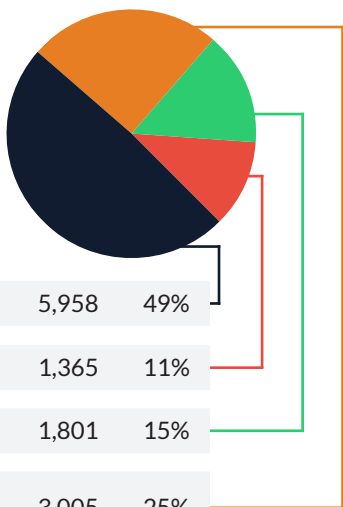
SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAMS

INSTITUTIONS

The Department provides four primary categories of substance abuse programming for incarcerated inmates:

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

INMATE-BASED SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAMS



Intensive Outpatient	5,958	49%
Program Centers	1,365	11%
Work Release Centers	1,801	15%
Residential Therapeutic Community	3,005	25%
Total	12,129	100%

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, 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 - Substance Abuse Transitional/ Re-Entry Programs is a 16-24 month program model designed to assist inmates nearing release in making a successful transition from the correctional institution to the community. They offer a continuum of substance

abuse services. Inmates who successfully complete the initial intensive programming component (9-12 months) are eligible to participate in the work release component.

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

The Table to the left provides a summary of the Inmate-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs for FY 2016-17.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

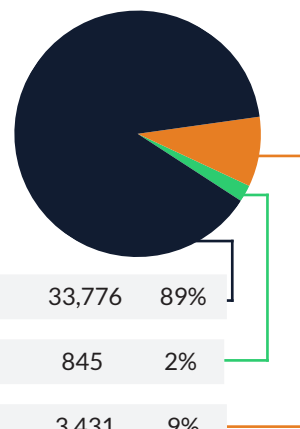
Offenders on supervision also participate in substance abuse treatment programs in one of the following forms.

Outpatient - 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 - 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.

COMMUNITY-BASED SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAMS



Outpatient	33,776	89%
Secure	845	2%
Non-secure	3,431	9%
Total	38,052	100%

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

MISSION STATEMENT

“Community Corrections promotes public safety by providing effective supervision of offenders in the community, holding offenders accountable and connecting offenders to services in order to reduce victimization and the re-occurrence of crime.”

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

- Community Corrections is committed to helping offenders succeed, which results in more positive outcomes for the offender and ultimately leads to reduced victimization and recidivism.
- Offenders are held accountable for victim compensation.
- 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.
- 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.
- Offenders performed more than 1.1 million hours of public service work for the community last fiscal year, which equates to roughly \$11 million dollars of work performed.

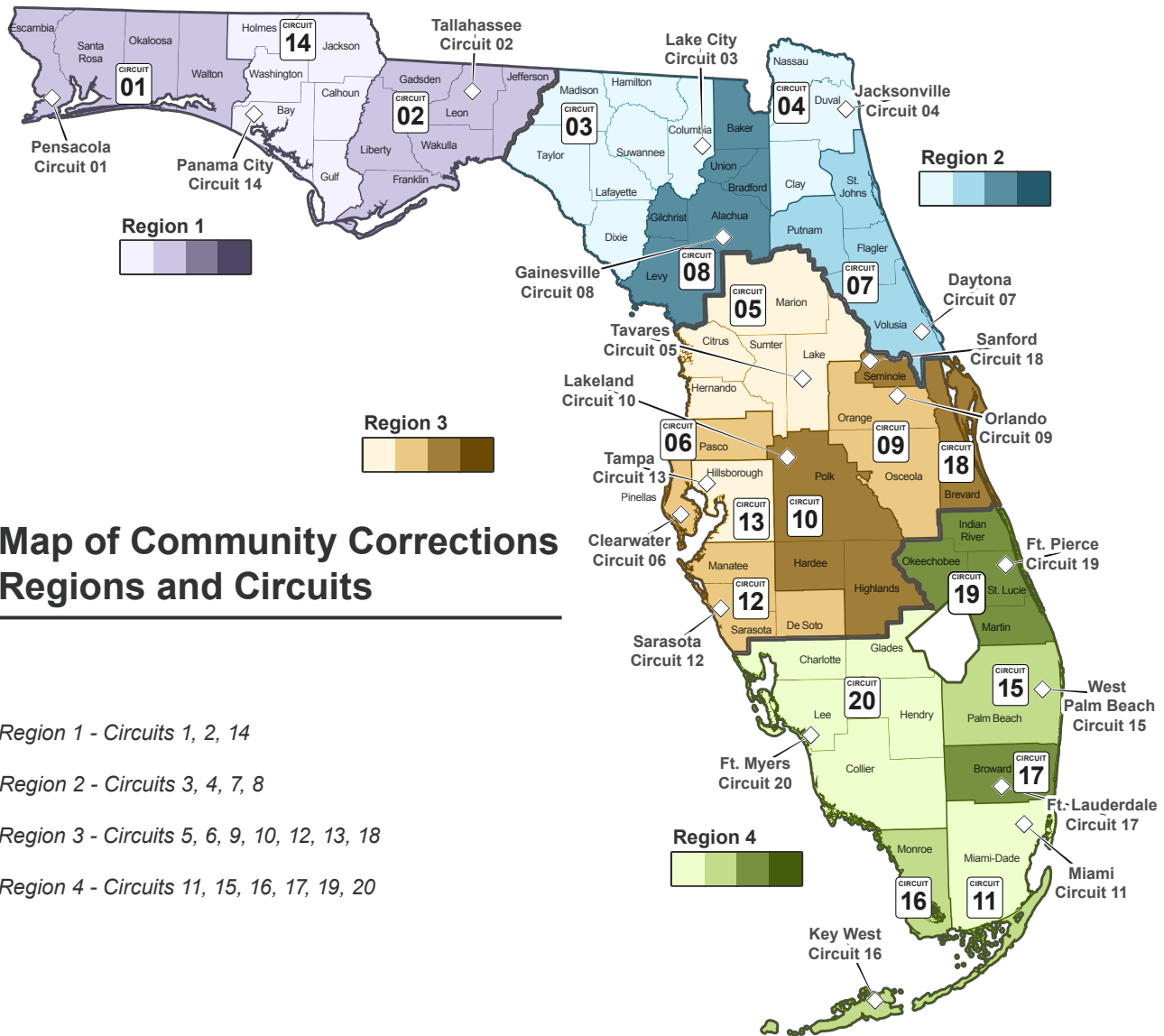
All of these efforts assist in generating revenue to offset cost incurred for supervising offenders. During the past fiscal year, probation officers collected approximately \$89 million from offenders, including: \$49,915.040 in restitution, fines and court costs; \$20,187.366 in the cost of supervision; and \$18,853.815 in subsistence and other court ordered fees, which is deposited into Florida’s general revenue fund.



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, and 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.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS MAP



Updated 07/2015 **Map of Community Corrections Regions and Circuits**

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

TYPES OF SUPERVISION

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.

CONTRACTUAL AGREEMENT FOR OFFENDER SUPERVISION

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 less than one nonviolent misdemeanor who is charged with any misdemeanor or felony of a third degree, is eligible for release to the pretrial intervention program. Consent must be obtained from the victim, the state attorney, and in some jurisdictions, as in the case of Drug Courts, the judge. The offender signs a contract, agreeing to certain terms and conditions of supervision. If the offender completes the program successfully, charges are dropped. If the offender does not comply with the terms of the contract, his/her case is referred back to the state attorney for further prosecution.

Requirements are similar in the Drug Offender Pretrial Intervention Program, except the offense can be a second or third degree felony for purchase or possession of a controlled substance under Chapter 893, Florida Statutes; prostitution; tampering with evidence; solicitation for purchase of a controlled substance; or obtaining a prescription by fraud. Drug Offender Pretrial Intervention is often used by judges as a type of supervision

imposed for first time offenders with a substance abuse problem.

COURT IMPOSED SUPERVISION

Probation

Probation is a court-ordered term of community supervision under specified conditions for a specific period of time that cannot exceed the maximum sentence for the offense. It is the most common type of community supervision. The offender on probation is required to abide by all conditions ordered by the court. Offenders on probation must comply with standard conditions of supervision, including but not limited to: no violations of the law, monthly reporting requirements, not changing residence or employment or leaving the county without the consent of the probation officer, submitting to random drug testing and searches, and paying the costs of supervision. The sentencing judge will often impose special conditions of supervision, including but not limited to, substance abuse or mental health treatment, victim restitution, and community service hours. Willful non-compliance or a violation of any of these conditions may result in modification of the sentence or revocation by the court. Additionally, courts may decide to impose the original sentence that was served by the 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.

TYPES OF SUPERVISION

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;
- Making restitution;
- Submission to warrant-less 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.(I), 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 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.

TYPES OF SUPERVISION

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. 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, are eligible for parole, as it was abolished for all offenses committed after that date. Even so, there are still more than 5,000 inmates in prison who remain eligible for parole. Parole violations are reported by Probation Officers to 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. 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 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.

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 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 POPULATION

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

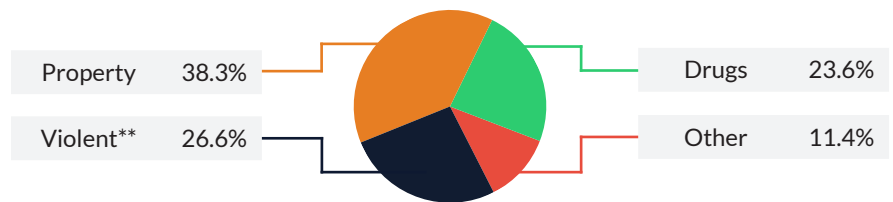
Gender		
Male	125,982	75.3%
Female	41,248	24.7%
Race/Ethnicity		
White	86,710	51.9%
Black	52,306	31.3%
Hispanic	18,775	11.2%
Other	9,439	5.6%
Age on June 30, 2017		
17 & Under	132	0.1%
18-24	24,779	14.8%
25-34	50,080	29.9%
35-49	53,776	32.2%
50-59	25,321	15.1%
60+	13,135	7.9%
Data Unavailable	7	
Prior DC Prison Commitments		
0	101,838	61%
1	34,944	20.9%
2	14,705	8.8%
3	7,341	4.4%
4+	8,213	4.9%
Data Unavailable	189	

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

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS BY OFFENSE TYPE

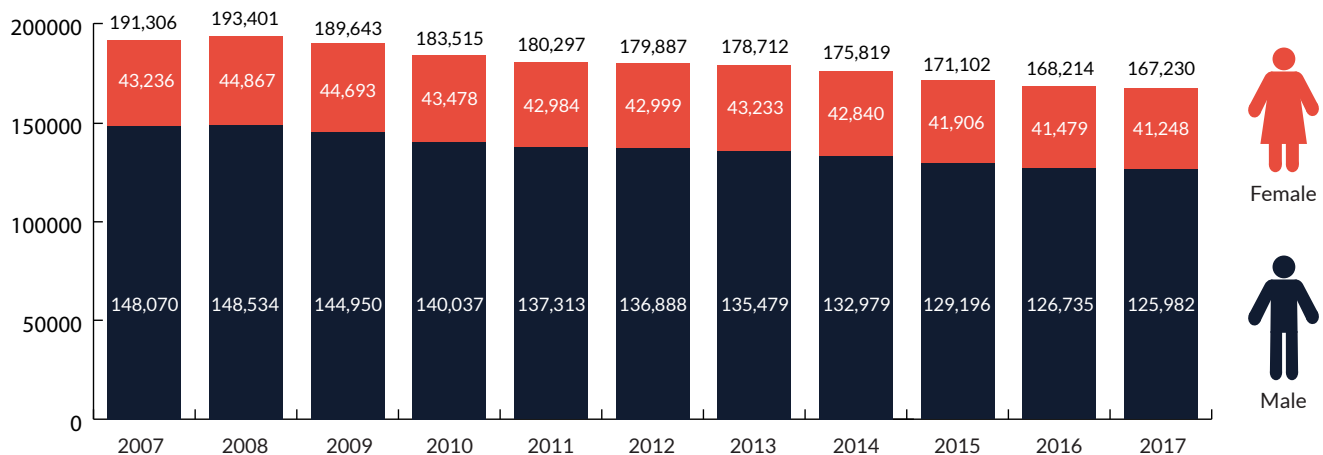
Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Avg. Sentence Length in Years*	Avg. Age at Admission
Murder, Manslaughter	2,611	1.6%	15.2	28.5
Sexual Offenses	7,558	4.5%	10.2	34.4
Robbery	5,505	3.3%	6.6	24.3
Violent Personal Offenses	27,996	16.8%	3.9	32.4
Burglary	17,068	10.2%	4	26.5
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	47,980	28.7%	4	32.7
Drug Offenses	39,443	23.6%	3.1	32.2
Weapons	4,676	2.8%	3.2	30.7
Other	14,194	8.5%	3	35.4
Data Unavailable	199			

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



** Violent crimes include murder, manslaughter, and violent personal offenses. Sexual offenses, robbery, burglary, theft/forgery/fraud may also be considered violent in instances where actual physical harm or threat of physical harm, or a reasonable probability existed that individual criminal acts could have resulted in unintended physical harm or the threat of physical harm.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS POPULATION OVER TEN FISCAL YEARS



COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS POPULATION

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

- The number of offenders on community supervision on June 30, 2017, decreased by 984 (0.6%) from June 30, 2016.
- There were 167,230 offenders being supervised by Probation Officers on June 30, 2017.
 - 83,293 offenders were admitted to supervision.
 - 83,474 offenders were released from supervision.
 - 12,865 were revoked due to a new arrest.
 - 17,464 were revoked due to a technical violation.
 - 12,118 were terminated due to court/Florida Commission on Offender Review action.

- The majority of those 167,230 offenders are male (75.3%), white (51.9%) and between the ages of 25-34 (29.9%) and 35-49 (32.2%).
- Most (61%) had never been on felony community supervision in Florida before.
- The majority of these offenders were serving felony probation sentences (65.2%), compared to other types of supervision like drug offender probation, community control, etc.
- Those on control release were the oldest on average (57 years) and offenders on pretrial intervention were the youngest on average (31 years).
- The overall average sentence length for those on community supervision was 4.2 years.
- The top three counties of conviction were Broward (10.3%), Miami-Dade (9.9%) and Hillsborough (7.2%).
- The majority of offenders on supervision had third degree felonies (62.5%) and were serving for property offenses (38.4%).

As of June 30, 2017, the statewide rate for offenders successfully completing probation was 59.7%.

COMMUNITY SUPERVISION ADMISSIONS

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

- The number of offender admissions to community supervision increased by less than 0.1% this fiscal year over last fiscal year.
- Of the 83,293 offenders admitted 72.6% are male, 53% are white and 35.1% are between the ages of 25-34.
- 54.1% had never been on felony supervision in Florida before.
- Most offenders are sentenced to third degree (69.4%) or second degree (17.3%) felonies.
- The average sentence length is 2.4 years.
- Only 8.5% of community supervision admissions came directly from prison as a result of a split sentence; the remainder are serving a court imposed supervision sentence.
- Top three counties of admission: Broward (8%), Hillsborough (8%) & Miami-Dade (6.5%).

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

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Gender		
Male	60,461	72.6%
Female	22,832	27.4%
Race/Ethnicity		
White	44,128	53%
Black	25,161	31.4%
Hispanic	12,565	15.1%
Other	414	0.5%
Data Unavailable	25	
Age at Admission		
17 & Under	232	0.3%
18-24	20,491	24.6%
25-34	29,197	35.1%
35-49	23,065	27.7%
50-59	7,732	9.3%
60+	2,574	3.1%
Data Unavailable	2	
Prior DC Supervision Commitments		
0	45,025	54.1%
1	18,699	22.4%
2	8,830	10.6%
3	4,809	5.8%
4+	5,930	7.1%

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



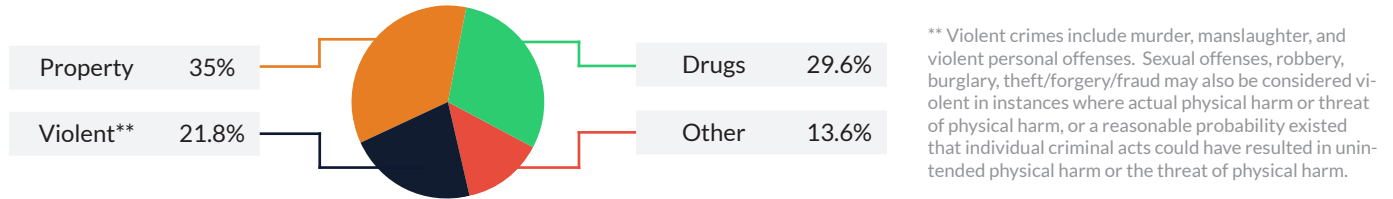
COMMUNITY SUPERVISION ADMISSIONS

When the more detailed offense groups listed (below) are combined into four primary offense categories, the primary offenses for those under supervision are property crimes (35.0%) and drug related crimes (29.6%).

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS BY OFFENSE TYPE

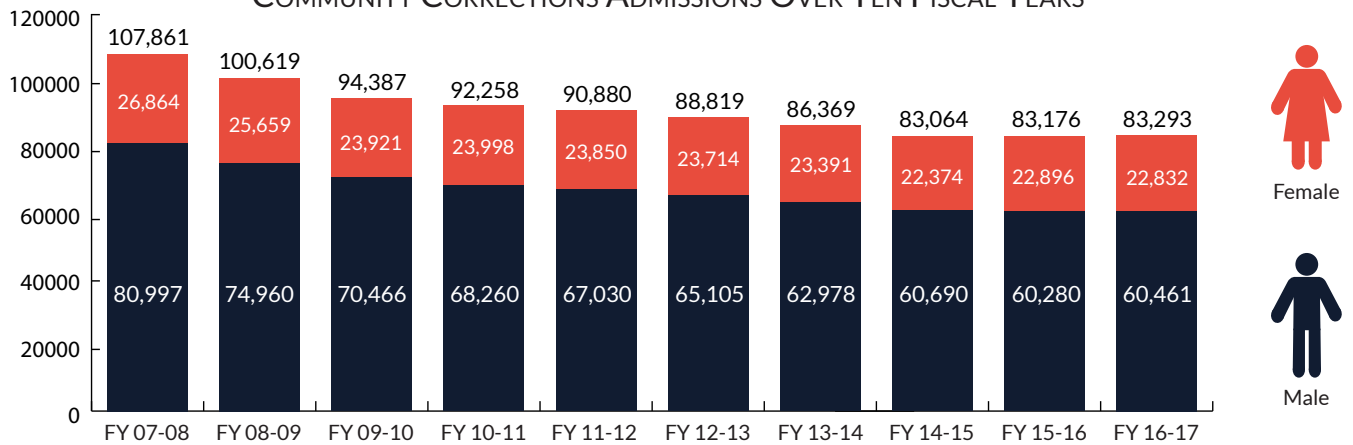
Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Avg. Sentence Length in Years*	Avg. Age at Admission
Murder, Manslaughter	537	0.6%	7.9	28.7
Sexual Offenses	1,569	1.9%	6.6	34.6
Robbery	2,034	2.4%	3.7	26.1
Violent Personal Offenses	13,715	16.5%	2.5	33.6
Burglary	7,497	9%	2.7	28.8
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	21,936	26.3%	2.4	32.6
Drug Offenses	24,651	29.6%	2	31.7
Weapons	2,751	3.3%	2.3	29.7
Other	8,581	10.3%	2	35.4
Data Unavailable	22			

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



** Violent crimes include murder, manslaughter, and violent personal offenses. Sexual offenses, robbery, burglary, theft/forgery/fraud may also be considered violent in instances where actual physical harm or threat of physical harm, or a reasonable probability existed that individual criminal acts could have resulted in unintended physical harm or the threat of physical harm.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ADMISSIONS OVER TEN FISCAL YEARS



COMMUNITY SUPERVISION RELEASES

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

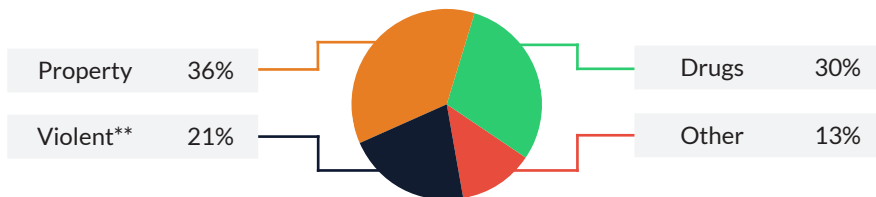
The number of offenders released from community supervision in FY 2016-17 decreased by 1.7% from the previous year, from 84,919 in FY 2015-16 to 83,474.

- Approximately 37,782 (45.3%) offenders completed their sentences successfully, while 21% were revoked for a technical violation, and 15% 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 (72.6%), white (53.8%), and between the ages of 25-34 (36%).
- 52% had no prior state of Florida community supervision.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS BY OFFENSE TYPE

Type of Offense	Number	Percent
Murder, Manslaughter	508	0.6%
Sexual Offenses	1,504	1.8%
Robbery	2,137	2.6%
Violent Personal Offenses	13,191	15.8%
Burglary	7,743	9.3%
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	22,832	27.4%
Drug Offenses	24,905	29.8%
Weapons	2,500	2.9%
Other	8,151	9.8%
Data Unavailable	3	

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



GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Gender

Male	60,563	72.6%
Female	22,911	27.4%

Race/Ethnicity

White Male	30,656	36.7%
White Female	14,262	17.1%
Black Male	19,893	23.8%
Black Female	6,037	17.1%
Hispanic Male	9,691	36.7%
Hispanic Female	2,473	3%
Other Male	323	0.4%
Other Female	139	0.2%

Age at Admission

17 & Under	44	0.1%
18 - 24	16,489	19.7%
25 - 34	30,092	36%
35 - 49	24,448	29.3%
50 - 59	8,992	10.8%
60+	3,409	4.1%

Prior DC Supervision Commitments

0	43,476	52.2%
1	19,825	23.7%
2	9,286	11.1%
3	4,813	5.8%
4+	6,074	7.3%

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

** Violent crimes include murder, manslaughter, and violent personal offenses. Sexual offenses, robbery, burglary, theft/forgery/fraud may also be considered violent in instances where actual physical harm or threat of physical harm, or a reasonable probability existed that individual criminal acts could have resulted in unintended physical harm or the threat of physical harm.

SUPERVISION 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?

- An offender can be designated a sexual predator only by the court system. They are designated as such 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.

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.

IDENTIFIED SEXUAL PREDATORS IN FLORIDA

Circuit Number	Judicial Circuit	Male	Female	Total	Percent
1	Pensacola	406	7	413	4.6%
2	Tallahassee	305	11	316	3.5%
3	Lake City	191	6	197	2.2%
4	Jacksonville	603	6	609	6.7%
5	Tavares	542	19	561	6.2%
6	Clearwater	539	11	550	6.1%
7	Daytona Beach	439	10	449	5%
8	Gainesville	194	8	202	2.2%
9	Orlando	1,009	19	1,028	11.4%
10	Bartow	552	14	566	6.3%
11	Miami	859	4	863	9.5%
12	Sarasota	444	9	451	5%
13	Tampa	561	5	566	6.3%
14	Panama City	234	4	238	2.6%
15	West Palm Beach	274	3	277	3.1%
16	Key West	40	2	42	0.5%
17	Ft. Lauderdale	501	8	509	5.6%
18	Sanford	393	12	405	4.5%
19	Ft. Pierce	272	10	282	3.1%
20	Ft. Myers	509	7	516	5.7%
Total		8,867	173	9,040	100%



VICTIM SERVICES

The primary function of Victim Services is to assist victims of crimes committed by inmates in the Department's custody or offenders under supervision, and to notify victims prior to an inmate's release. 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 (VINE) service 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 to receive an automated

notification when an inmate is released, transferred, escapes, is placed in a work 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 inmate or 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 VINE-Mobile app (provided by Appriss, Inc.) to search and register for offenders.

Victims will not automatically be notified by the Department of Corrections of an inmate's custody status, unless notification information is provided to the FDC office. However, victims can register their telephone number(s) or email address(es) for automated notification or inmate's transfer, escape, death, out-to-court or release status by calling 1-877-VINE-4-FL (1-877-846-3435).

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 or 1-877-8-VICTIM (1-877-884-2846) Toll-Free or E-mail victim.services@fdc.myflorida.com.

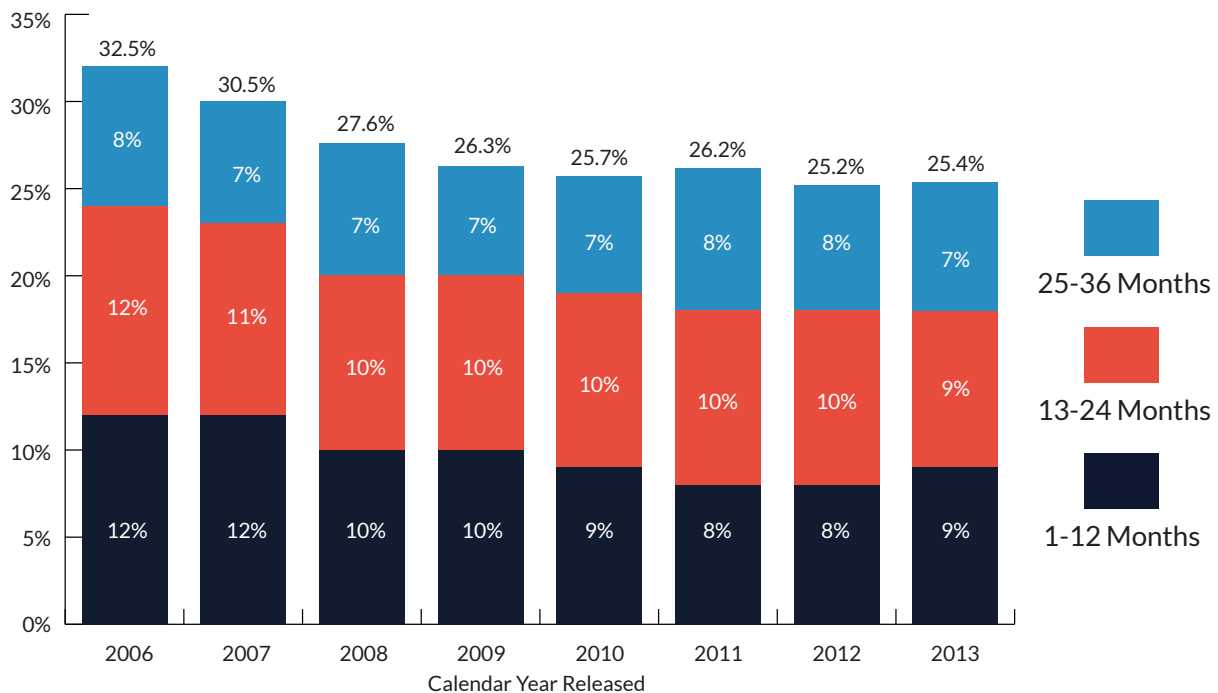
RECIDIVISM RATES

The Department defines inmate recidivism as a return to prison, as the result of either a new conviction or a violation of post-prison supervision, within three years of their prison release date. Recidivism is calculated by comparing an inmate's prison release date to the date of readmission to prison over a three year period.

Recidivism Rates:

- Inmates released in 2009 who returned to prison within three years > 26.3% recidivism rate
- Inmates released in 2010 who returned to prison within three years > 25.7% recidivism rate
- Inmates released in 2011 who returned to prison within three years > 26.2% recidivism rate
- Inmates released in 2012 who returned to prison within three years > 25.2% recidivism rate
- Inmates released in 2013 who returned to prison within three years > 25.4% recidivism rate

RECIDIVISM RATES OVER TIME



For more detailed information regarding FDC recidivism tracking, please see the Recidivism Report published on the Department's website at: www.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 2016-17, the Corrections Foundation's Employee Assistance Program (EAP) assisted 488 employees with \$527,950 in funds for emergencies, critical illnesses, house fires, natural disasters, hospitalizations, and out-of-town travel due to family death or illness. Since 1999, the Corrections Foundation has provided more than \$6.8 million to officers and staff through the EAP.

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



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

(850) 717-3712 (phone)
(850) 410-4411 (fax)
info@correctionsfoundation.org

“INSPIRING SUCCESS BY TRANSFORMING ONE LIFE AT A TIME”

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS (FDC)

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

(850) 488-5021 (General FDC Information)

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



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