

Orange County Corrections Department

Inmate Statistics

**Supporting Documentation for the Presentation to the
Jail Oversight Commission on October 10, 2001**

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1. Introduction

In 2000, OCCD was the 17th largest jail in the nation and 3rd largest in Florida

July 2001 – Average Daily Inmate Population for the four largest Florida counties

Miami-Dade	6,634
Broward	4,763
Orange County	4,180
Hillsborough	3,437

2. Inmate Population Profile

2. A. Bookings

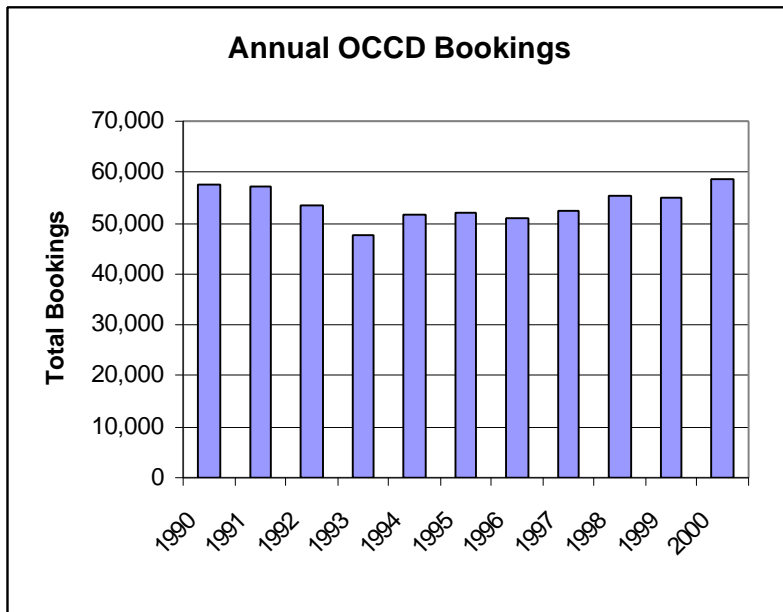
2.A.1. Total Bookings

In 2000, bookings averaged **160 inmates daily** with a range of 110 to 210 inmates.

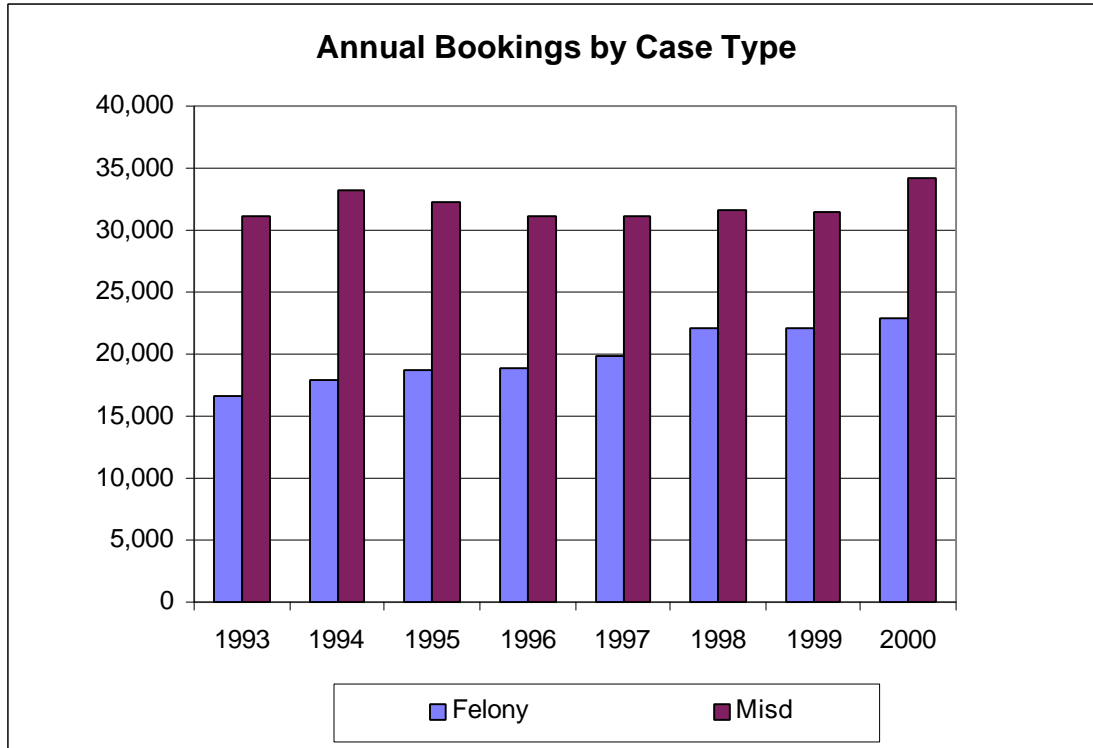
In 2000, bookings **increased by 6.5%** from the previous year reaching 58,476.

	Ave Monthly	Total Annual	% Change
1990	4,804	57,650	
1991	4,778	57,331	-0.6%
1992	4,459	53,512	-6.7%
1993	4,020	48,241	-9.9%
1994	4,314	51,771	7.3%
1995	4,326	51,913	0.3%
1996	4,254	51,045	-1.7%
1997	4,363	52,351	2.6%
1998	4,625	55,503	6.0%
1999	4,577	54,927	-1.0%
2000	4,873	58,476	6.5%
2001*	4,738		

2001* includes January 1st through August 31st



2.A.2. Bookings by Primary Case Type:



Primary Case Type: Percent of Total Bookings

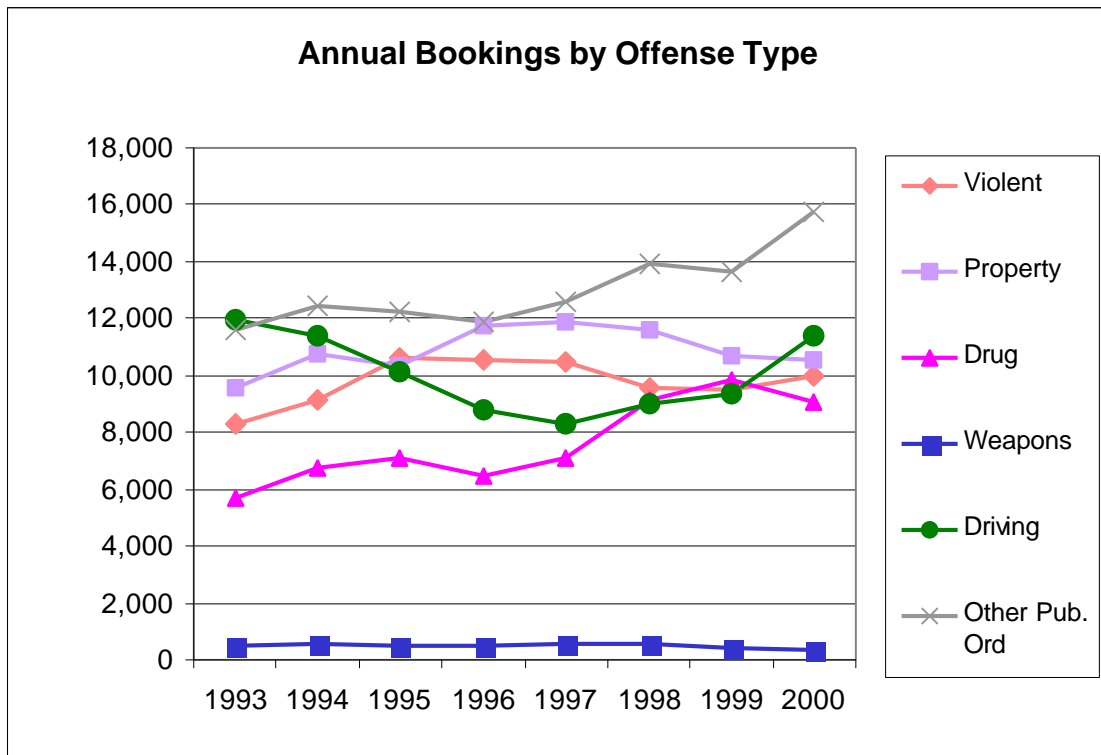
	Felony	% of Total	Misd	% of Total	No Chrges	% of Total	Total
1993	16,542	34%	31,100	64%	599	1%	48,241
1994	17,948	35%	33,158	64%	665	1%	51,771
1995	18,728	36%	32,247	62%	938	2%	51,913
1996	18,856	37%	31,091	61%	1,098	2%	51,045
1997	19,819	38%	31,050	59%	1,482	3%	52,351
1998	22,117	40%	31,668	57%	1,718	3%	55,503
1999	22,090	40%	31,384	57%	1,453	3%	54,927
2000	22,866	39%	34,191	58%	1,419	2%	58,476

Primary Case Type: Percent Annual Change

	Felony	% Chng	Misd	% Chng	No Chrges	% Chng	Total	% Chng
1993	16,542		31,100		599		48,241	
1994	17,948	8%	33,158	7%	665	11%	51,771	7%
1995	18,728	4%	32,247	-3%	938	41%	51,913	0%
1996	18,856	1%	31,091	-4%	1,098	17%	51,045	-2%
1997	19,819	5%	31,050	0%	1,482	35%	52,351	3%
1998	22,117	12%	31,668	2%	1,718	16%	55,503	6%
1999	22,090	0%	31,384	-1%	1,453	-15%	54,927	-1%
2000	22,866	4%	34,191	9%	1,419	-2%	58,476	6%
93 - '00		38%		10%		137%		21%

In examining booking case types, felony bookings increased more rapidly than misdemeanor bookings with felony bookings increasing by 38% from 1993 to 2000 while misdemeanor bookings increased by only 10%.

2.A.3. Bookings by Primary Offense Type:



Since 1993, bookings with drug charges have experienced the largest increase of 60% followed by Public Order offenses with a 35% increase and violent offenses with a 20% increase.

Charges listed in the Orange County Corrections Department's inmate management system were classified using the Bureau of Justice Statistics methodology on offense types. See *Glossary A. Offense Type Methodology* in this report for examples of charges that are classified under each of the offense type categories.

Drug Bookings:

In examining bookings with a drug charge as the primary charge, the most dramatic increase occurred in 1998 where bookings increased by 29% from the previous year. While no specific initiatives towards drug arrests were taken in 1998 by the largest law enforcement agency in Orange County, the Orange County Sheriff's Office did experience some reorganization, which resulted in a 25% increase in drug enforcement personnel.

Notes:

OCSO

No specific initiative but some reorganization in 1998 to include:

- Newly formed tip squad and directed the four undercover squads to focus on more significant investigations – one of which included the narcotic tip squad
- Disbanded Criminal Patrol and assigned staff to squads – resulted in 25% increase in drug enforcement personnel. Criminal Patrol was responsible for enforcing traffic laws and drug interdiction.

Public Order:

Examples of the most common Public Order offenses (listed as primary offense) include:

- Violation of Parole or Probation
- Escape, Attempting to Elude and Fugitive Charges
- Return per Court Order
- Contempt of Court

Other less frequent examples of Public Order offenses:

- Falsely impersonating a police officer
- Possession of an altered or unauthorized driver's license
- Accessory after the fact

Proportion of Bookings that are Violations of Probation and / or Parole:

	Bookings	VOP Bkgs	% of Total
1995	51,913	6,248	12%
1996	51,045	6,139	12%
1997	52,351	6,186	12%
1998	55,503	6,345	11%
1999	54,927	6,681	12%
2000	58,476	7,067	12%
2001*	28,142	3,629	13%

2001* January through June bookings only.

Annual change in bookings for Violation of Parole or Violation of Probation:

	Total VOP	% Chng
1995	6,248	
1996	6,139	-2%
1997	6,186	1%
1998	6,345	3%
1999	6,681	5%
2000	7,067	6%

Detail of Bookings by Primary Case Type and Offense Type

		1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Felony									
Violent	Murder	97	113	116	124	95	111	105	104
	Robbery	859	900	975	1,079	1018	985	931	992
	Assault	3,079	3,211	3,576	3,430	3532	3462	3,414	3,534
	Arson	34	37	31	23	32	22	32	31
	Other Viol	514	533	569	553	690	742	734	757
Property	Burglary	1,528	1,427	1,348	1,596	1630	1713	1,582	1,509
	Theft	1,730	2,003	2,058	2,231	2458	2976	2,857	2,910
	Other Prop	969	1,043	990	1,244	1264	1142	1,031	1,143
Drug	Trafficking	2,112	2,082	1,963	1,664	1805	2160	2,208	2,223
	Other	1,790	2,167	2,505	2,466	2835	3825	3,824	3,233
Publ Order	Weapons	242	317	306	283	323	339	243	199
	Driving	8	11	6	8	22	267	400	595
	Other Publ Or	3,580	4,104	4,285	4,155	4115	4373	4,729	5,636
Misd									
Violent	Other Viol	3,723	4,339	5,355	5,336	5081	4256	4,282	4,538
Property	Theft	2,999	4,155	3,712	3,926	4122	3461	3,132	2,892
	Other Prop	2,345	2,162	2,262	2,749	2434	2332	2,061	2,088
Drug	Other Drug	1,769	2,493	2,661	2,349	2454	3173	3,796	3,615
Publ Order	Weapons	259	243	190	179	228	219	186	161
	Driving	11,950	11,396	10,090	8,815	8285	8699	8,982	10,818
	Other Publ Or	8,055	8,370	7,977	7,737	8446	9528	8,945	10,079
No Charges		599	665	938	1098	1482	1718	1453	1419
Total		48,241	51,771	51,913	51,045	52,351	55,503	54,927	58,476

Primary Offense Type: Percent of Total Bookings

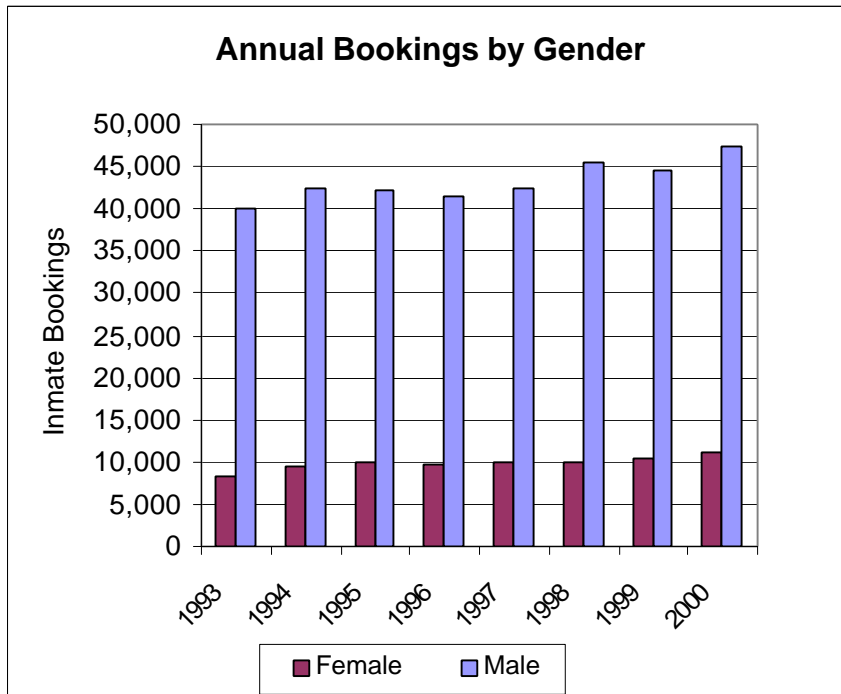
	Violent	% of Total	Property	% of Total	Drug	% of Total	Weap	% of Total	Driving	% of Total	Other Pub Or	% of Total	No Chrges	% of Total	Total
1993	8,306	17%	9,571	20%	5,671	12%	501	1%	11,958	25%	11,635	24%	599	1%	48,241
1994	9,133	19%	10,790	22%	6,742	14%	560	1%	11,407	24%	12,474	26%	665	1%	51,771
1995	10,622	22%	10,370	21%	7,129	15%	496	1%	10,096	21%	12,262	25%	938	2%	51,913
1996	10,545	22%	11,746	24%	6,479	13%	462	1%	8,823	18%	11,892	25%	1,098	2%	51,045
1997	10,448	22%	11,908	25%	7,094	15%	551	1%	8,307	17%	12,561	26%	1,482	3%	52,351
1998	9,578	20%	11,624	24%	9,158	19%	558	1%	8,966	19%	13,901	29%	1,718	4%	55,503
1999	9,498	20%	10,663	22%	9,828	20%	429	1%	9,382	19%	13,674	28%	1,453	3%	54,927
2000	9,956	21%	10,542	22%	9,071	19%	360	1%	11,413	24%	15,715	33%	1,419	3%	58,476

Primary Offense Type: Percent Annual Change

	Violent	% Chng	Property	% Chng	Drug	% Chng	Weap	% Chng	Driving	% Chng	Other Pub Or	% Chng	No Chrges	% Chng	Total	% Chng
1993	8,306		9,571		5,671		501		11,958		11,635		599		48,241	
1994	9,133	10%	10,790	13%	6,742	19%	560	12%	11,407	-5%	12,474	7%	665	11%	51,771	7%
1995	10,622	16%	10,370	-4%	7,129	6%	496	-11%	10,096	-11%	12,262	-2%	938	41%	51,913	0%
1996	10,545	-1%	11,746	13%	6,479	-9%	462	-7%	8,823	-13%	11,892	-3%	1,098	17%	51,045	-2%
1997	10,448	-1%	11,908	1%	7,094	9%	551	19%	8,307	-6%	12,561	6%	1,482	35%	52,351	3%
1998	9,578	-8%	11,624	-2%	9,158	29%	558	1%	8,966	8%	13,901	11%	1,718	16%	55,503	6%
1999	9,498	-1%	10,663	-8%	9,828	7%	429	-23%	9,382	5%	13,674	-2%	1,453	-15%	54,927	-1%
2000	9,956	5%	10,542	-1%	9,071	-8%	360	-16%	11,413	22%	15,715	15%	1,419	-2%	58,476	6%
93 - '00		20%		10%		60%		-28%		-5%		35%		137%		21%

2.A.4. Booking Demographics

Gender



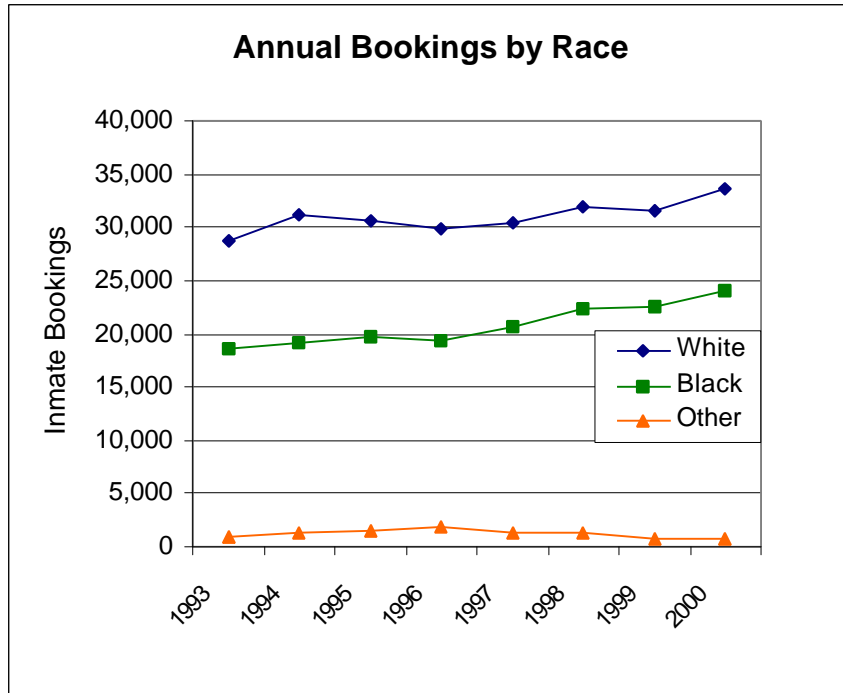
Gender: Percent of Total Bookings

	Female	% of Total	Male	% of Total	Total
1993	8,205	17%	40,036	83%	48,241
1994	9,390	18%	42,381	82%	51,771
1995	9,837	19%	42,076	81%	51,913
1996	9,678	19%	41,367	81%	51,045
1997	9,916	19%	42,435	81%	52,351
1998	10,003	18%	45,500	82%	55,503
1999	10,355	19%	44,572	81%	54,927
2000	11,125	19%	47,351	81%	58,476

Gender: Percent Annual Change in Bookings

	Female	% Change	Male	% Change	Total	% Change
1993	8,205		40,036		48,241	
1994	9,390	14%	42,381	6%	51,771	7%
1995	9,837	5%	42,076	-1%	51,913	0%
1996	9,678	-2%	41,367	-2%	51,045	-2%
1997	9,916	2%	42,435	3%	52,351	3%
1998	10,003	1%	45,500	7%	55,503	6%
1999	10,355	4%	44,572	-2%	54,927	-1%
2000	11,125	7%	47,351	6%	58,476	6%
93 to 00		36%		18%		21%

Race – Inmate Bookings



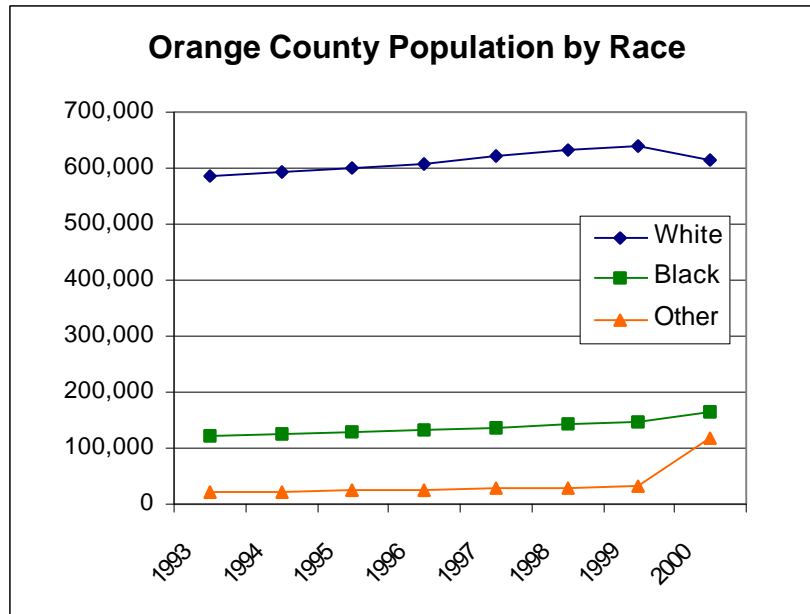
Race: Percent of Total Bookings

	White	% of Total	Black	% of Total	Other	% of Total	Total
1993	28,790	60%	18,580	39%	871	2%	48,241
1994	31,164	60%	19,245	37%	1,362	3%	51,771
1995	30,575	59%	19,780	38%	1,558	3%	51,913
1996	29,833	58%	19,426	38%	1,786	3%	51,045
1997	30,377	58%	20,616	39%	1,358	3%	52,351
1998	31,916	58%	22,339	40%	1,248	2%	55,503
1999	31,622	58%	22,514	41%	791	1%	54,927
2000	33,612	57%	24,113	41%	751	1%	58,476

Race: Percent Change in Bookings

	White	% Change	Black	% Change	Other	% Change	Total	% Change
1993	28,790		18,580		871		48,241	
1994	31,164	8%	19,245	4%	1,362	56%	51,771	7%
1995	30,575	-2%	19,780	3%	1,558	14%	51,913	0%
1996	29,833	-2%	19,426	-2%	1,786	15%	51,045	-2%
1997	30,377	2%	20,616	6%	1,358	-24%	52,351	3%
1998	31,916	5%	22,339	8%	1,248	-8%	55,503	6%
1999	31,622	-1%	22,514	1%	791	-37%	54,927	-1%
2000	33,612	6%	24,113	7%	751	-5%	58,476	6%
93 to 00		17%		30%		-14%		21%

Race – Orange County Population



Race: Percent of Orange County Population

	White	% of Total	Black	% of Total	Other	% of Total	County Population
1993	586,697	81%	119,698	16%	20,980	3%	727,375
1994	594,090	80%	123,886	17%	22,400	3%	740,376
1995	598,427	80%	127,392	17%	23,910	3%	749,729
1996	607,069	79%	131,442	17%	25,542	3%	764,053
1997	620,362	79%	137,368	17%	27,367	3%	785,097
1998	632,422	79%	142,995	18%	29,072	4%	804,489
1999	639,332	78%	147,493	18%	30,381	4%	817,206
2000	614,830	69%	162,899	18%	118,615	13%	896,344

Race: Percent Change in Orange County Population

	White	% Change	Black	% Change	Other	% Change	County Population	% Change
1993	586,697	1%	119,698	4%	20,980	11%	727,375	2%
1994	594,090	1%	123,886	3%	22,400	7%	740,376	2%
1995	598,427	1%	127,392	3%	23,910	7%	749,729	1%
1996	607,069	1%	131,442	3%	25,542	7%	764,053	2%
1997	620,362	2%	137,368	5%	27,367	7%	785,097	3%
1998	632,422	2%	142,995	4%	29,072	6%	804,489	2%
1999	639,332	1%	147,493	3%	30,381	5%	817,206	2%
2000	614,830	-4%	162,899	10%	118,615	290%	896,344	10%
93 to 00		5%		36%		465%		23%

Source: US Census www.census.gov

2000 Bookings by Case Type and Race

	White	% of Cases	Black	% of Cases	Other	% of Cases	Total	% of Cases
Case Type								
Felony	11,476	34%	11,195	46%	195	26%	22,866	39%
Misdemeanor	21,303	63%	12,451	52%	437	58%	34,191	58%
No Case Type (intransits)	832	2%	467	2%	120	16%	1,419	2%
Total	33,611	100%	24,113	100%	752	100%	58,476	100%

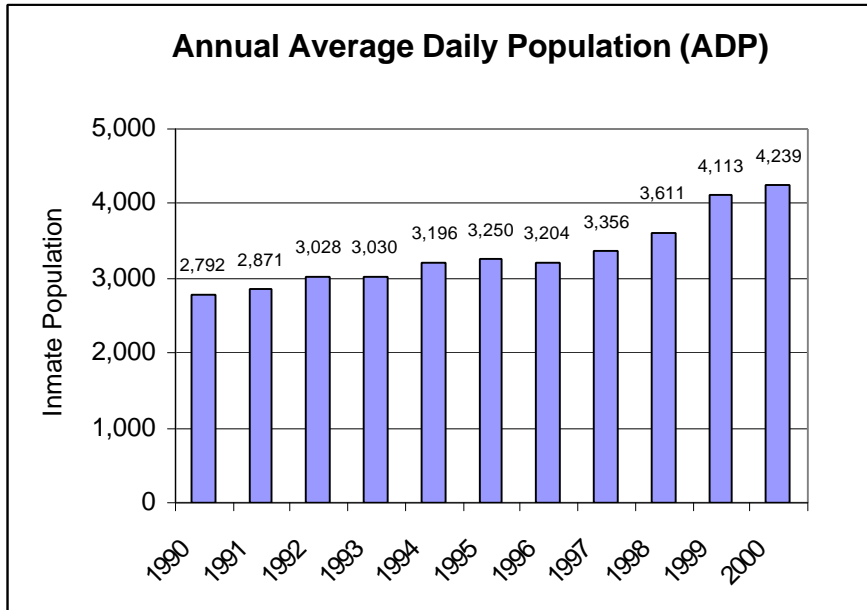
2000 Bookings by Offense Type and Race

Offense Type	White	% of Cases	Black	% of Cases	Other	% of Cases	Total	% of Cases
Violent	5,465	16%	4,412	18%	80	11%	9,957	17%
Property	6,264	19%	4,162	17%	116	15%	10,542	18%
Drug	4,229	13%	4,760	20%	81	11%	9,070	16%
Weapons	179	1%	175	1%	6	1%	360	1%
Driving	7,726	23%	3,467	14%	220	29%	11,413	20%
Other Public Order	8,916	27%	6,670	28%	129	17%	15,715	27%
No Case Type (intransits)	832	2%	467	2%	120	16%	1,419	2%
Total	33,611	100%	24,113	100%	752	100%	58,476	100%

2.B. Inmate Population

2.B.1. Orange County Corrections Average Daily Inmate Population (ADP)

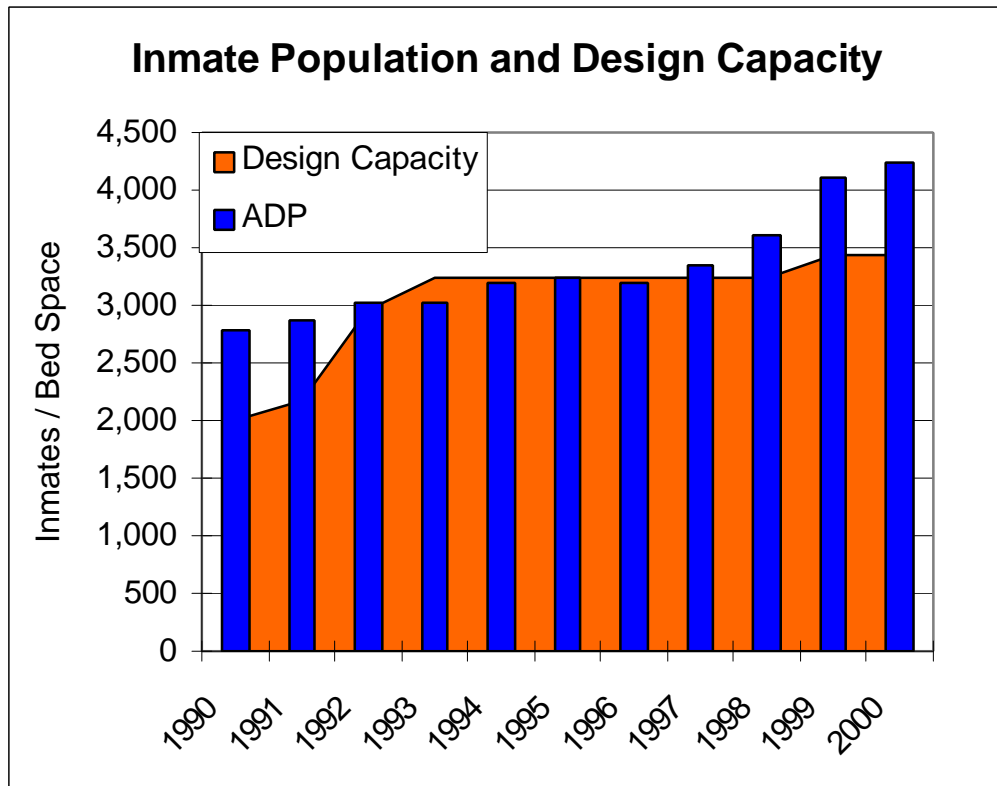
	ADP	% Change
1990	2,792	
1991	2,871	3%
1992	3,028	5%
1993	3,030	0%
1994	3,196	5%
1995	3,250	2%
1996	3,204	-1%
1997	3,356	5%
1998	3,611	8%
1999	4,113	14%
2000	4,239	3%
90 to 00		52%



2.B.2. Design Capacity:

Orange County has a design capacity of 3,426 and an operational capacity of 3,940 (15% above the design capacity). The average daily population for 2000 was 4,239 inmates which is 24% above design capacity and 8% above operational capacity. (Design capacity includes OCCD owned facilities but does not include leased space such as Prelude in Lake County, however, inmate population includes all Orange County inmates.)

	ADP	Design Capacity	% Over Capacity
1990	2,792	1,996	40%
1991	2,871	2,178	32%
1992	3,028	2,946	3%
1993	3,030	3,234	-6%
1994	3,196	3,234	-1%
1995	3,250	3,234	0%
1996	3,204	3,234	-1%
1997	3,356	3,234	4%
1998	3,611	3,234	12%
1999	4,113	3,426	20%
2000	4,239	3,426	24%



2.B.3. Average Daily Population (ADP) Inmate Profile:

One Day Snapshot 10-04-01 7:00am

	Inmate Population		Mental Health Only		Substance Abuse	
Total Inmates	4,194	100%	477	100%	1325	100%
Demographics						
Male	3,632	87%	386	81%	1127	85%
Female	562	13%	91	19%	198	15%
Black	2,289	55%	167	35%	714	54%
White	1,875	45%	305	64%	602	45%
Other	30	1%	5	1%	9	1%
Case Type						
Felony	3,424	82%	390	82%	1188	90%
Misd	711	17%	85	18%	131	10%
City Ordinance	15	0%	2	0%	0	0%
No Active Charges (intransit or release)	44	1%	0	0%	6	0%
Offense Type						
Violent	1,146	27%	177	37%	272	21%
Property	816	19%	104	22%	260	20%
Drug	794	19%	53	11%	332	25%
Weapons	17	0%	1	0%	5	0%
Driving	224	5%	14	3%	57	4%
Other Public Order	1,153	27%	128	27%	393	30%
No Active Charges (intransit or release)	44	1%	0	0%	6	0%
Legal Status						
Pre-Sentenced	2,688	64%	329	69%	760	57%
Sentenced	1,506	36%	148	31%	565	43%
Classification						
Capital Felony	91	2%	12	3%	3	0%
Maximum I or II	354	8%	54	11%	20	2%
High Medium	1,818	43%	245	51%	636	48%
Medium	1,527	36%	151	32%	631	48%
Minimum	131	3%	12	3%	34	3%
Unclassified	273	7%	3	1%	1	0%
Criminal History*						
Violent Felon	2,372	57%	304	64%	773	58%
Security Risk or Escape Risk	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Career Criminal	35	1%	3	1%	15	1%
Non Violent Felon	1,145	27%	118	25%	469	35%
Non Violent Misdemeanor	145	3%	20	4%	30	2%
Other ("See Notes" Free Form field)	205	5%	29	6%	37	3%
Unclassified	291	7%	3	1%	1	0%

Notes:

Criminal History* data for Mental Health and Substance Abuse was run on 10-5-01 and percentages were used towards the 10-04-01 population above.

See Section 3. Healthcare Statistics for methodology on how Mental Health and Substance Abuse inmates are identified and counted.

Legend for Classification (see Glossary B for detail on Classification)

Capital Felon:	Capital Felony offenses such as Sexual Battery on child and 1 st degree Murder
Max I:	Capital or Life Felony, Escape Risk, sentenced to 30 years to life Department of Corrections
Max II:	Conspiracy, Attempt, or Violation of Probation of any Max I offense
High Medium:	Offenses including Aggravated Battery, Robbery and Trafficking of Controlled Substance
Medium:	Battery, Theft, Trespassing, Possession of Controlled Substance
Minimum:	Misdemeanor Charges

2.B.4. Inmates with Minor Offenses

In a one-day snapshot taken on September 28th, 2001, 15% of the inmate population were in jail for non-violent misdemeanor offenses. In examining the criminal history of the inmate population with minor offenses, at least 68% had a history of felony arrests.

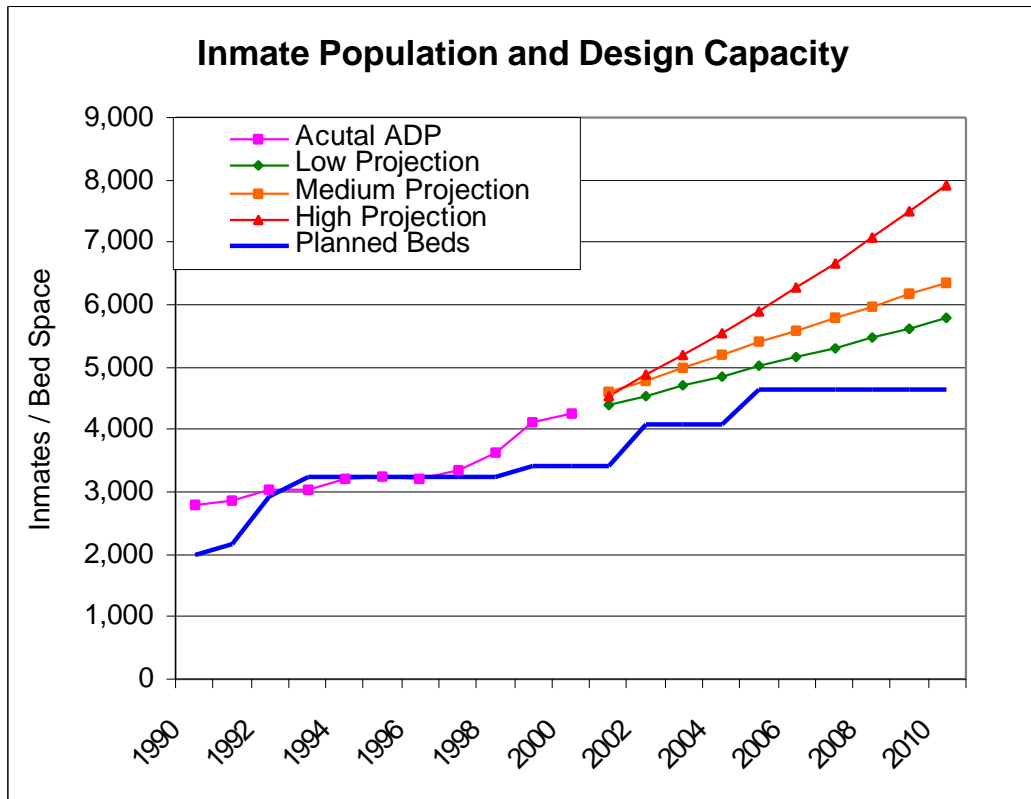
Minor Offenses (Non Violent Misdemeanors)

9/28/01

Criminal History		
Violent Felon	286	45%
Security Risk or Escape Risk	0	0%
Career Criminal	5	1%
Non Violent Felon	144	23%
Non Violent Misdemeanor	64	10%
Other ("See Notes" Free Form field)	41	6%
Unclassified	99	15%
Total with Minor Offenses	639	100%

2.B.5. Population Projections (University of Central Florida Overcrowding Study)

		Projected Inmate Population					
		Low Projection		Med Projection		High Projection	
	Planned Beds	Univariate Model	% over capacity	ARIMA Model	% over capacity	Auto Regression	% over capacity
2001	3,426	4,390	28%	4,589	34%	4,536	32%
2002	4,076	4,546	12%	4,782	17%	4,881	20%
2003	4,076	4,700	15%	4,994	23%	5,210	28%
2004	4,076	4,855	19%	5,192	27%	5,550	36%
2005	4,632	5,010	8%	5,394	16%	5,904	27%
2006	4,632	5,165	12%	5,590	21%	6,275	35%
2007	4,632	5,320	15%	5,786	25%	6,664	44%
2008	4,632	5,474	18%	5,978	29%	7,070	53%
2009	4,632	5,629	22%	6,169	33%	7,493	62%
2010	4,632	5,784	25%	6,358	37%	7,933	71%

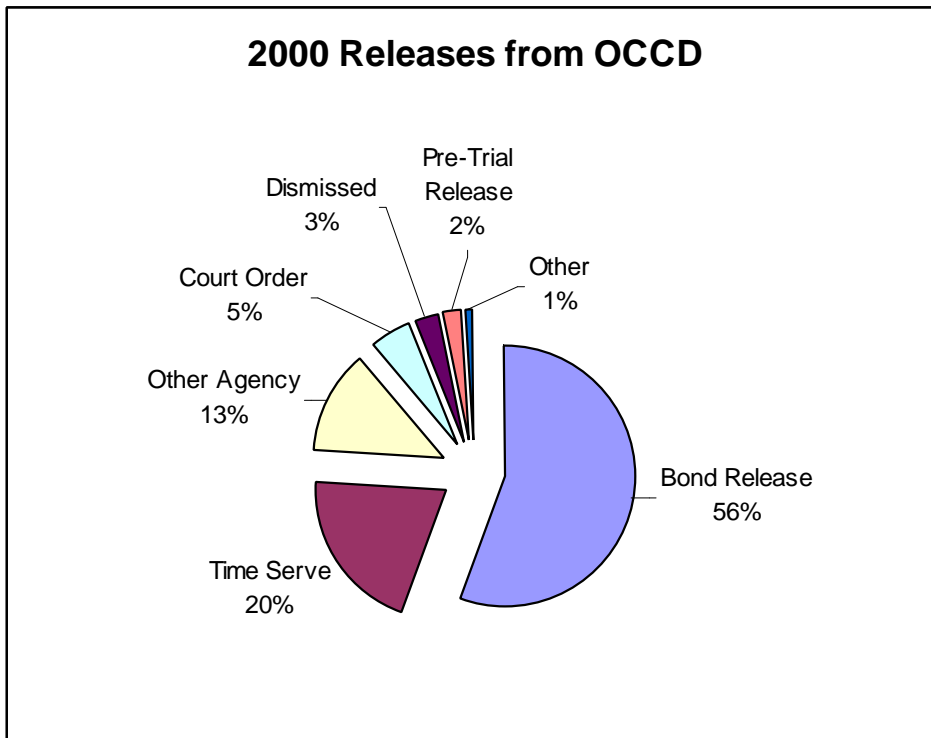


2.C. Releases

2.C.1. Release Type

In 2000, the primary types of releases included:

Release Type		
Bond Release	32,532	56%
Time Served	11,842	20%
Turned over to another Agency	7,668	13%
Court Ordered Release	2,929	5%
Dismissed	1,723	3%
Pre-Trial Release Program	1,424	2%
Other	426	1%
Total 2000 Releases	58,544	100%



2.C.2. Release Type by Race

Release Type	White	% Rel Type	Black	% Rel Type	Other	% Rel Type
Bond Release	19,760	59%	12,320	51%	436	57%
Time Served	6,229	19%	5,513	23%	106	14%
Turned over to another Agency	4,136	12%	3,392	14%	148	19%
Court Ordered Release	1,047	3%	1,177	5%	18	2%
Dismissed	734	2%	984	4%	6	1%
Pre-Trial Release Program	1,075	3%	326	1%	23	3%
Other	638	2%	445	2%	31	4%
Total 2000 Releases	33,620	100%	24,156	100%	768	100%

2.C.3. Average Household Income by Race

**Median and Average Household Incomes in Orange County by Race
1990 Census Reported household incomes for 1989**

	All	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut	Asian, Pacific Islander
Median	\$30,252	\$31,853	\$20,692	\$24,529	\$28,377
Average	\$37,904	\$40,202	\$25,156	\$28,905	\$35,158

2.D. Average Length of Stay (ALOS)

2.D.1. ALOS by Case Type

While the Average Length of Stay (ALOS) remained relatively constant at 27 days from 1995 through 1998, ALOS increased to 30 days in 1999 and to 31.5 days in 2000. The most notable change has been seen in ALOS for felony inmates which increased by 16% from 54 days in 1993 to 63 days in 2000.

ALOS in Days

	Felony ALOS	Misd ALOS	Overall ALOS
1993	54.0	11.7	26.3
1994	55.1	10.2	25.7
1995	57.7	9.4	27.1
1996	55.0	9.5	26.6
1997	54.9	10.2	26.9
1998	53.4	9.7	26.9
1999	59.3	10.6	29.9
2000	62.8	10.6	31.5
93 to 00 % change	16%	-9%	20%

2.D.2. ALOS by Legal Status

In 2000,

- pre-sentenced releases averaged 11.5 days and
- sentenced releases averaged 86.7 days

2.D.3. ALOS by Gender

In 2000,

- males averaged a length of stay of 33 days
- females averaged 25 days

2.D.4. ALOS by Race

	Black ALOS	White ALOS	Other ALOS
1993	37.5	22.1	19.4
1994	36.6	19.8	16.3
1995	38.2	20.5	17.9
1996	36.9	20.6	15.7
1997	35.4	21.5	22.3
1998	34.8	21.7	20.4
1999	37.8	24.6	31.7
2000	40.1	25.4	26.8
93 to 00 % change	7%	15%	38%

3. Local, State and National Data

3.A.1. Jail Inmate Population

OCCD's inmate population experienced considerable growth in 1999 (14%) which was well above the 2% national average and the - 4% state average during that same year. In 2000, growth in OCCD's inmate population returned to a more stable rate of 3%.

Average Daily Inmate Population

	OCCD <i>Annual</i>	% Change	Florida <i>Annual</i>	% Change	U.S.A. <i>June 30th</i>	% Change
1990	2,792		33,628		405,320	
1991	2,871	3%	34,766	3%	426,479	5%
1992	3,028	5%	35,330	2%	444,584	4%
1993	3,030	0%	34,530	-2%	459,804	3%
1994	3,196	5%	37,484	9%	486,474	6%
1995	3,250	2%	40,766	9%	507,044	4%
1996	3,204	-1%	42,461	4%	518,492	2%
1997	3,356	5%	45,644	7%	567,079	9%
1998	3,611	8%	49,212	8%	592,462	4%
1999	4,113	14%	47,303	-4%	605,943	2%
2000	4,239	3%	48,590	3%	619,880	2%

Sources:

National Data: BJS, *Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 1999*, NCJ 181643

State Data: *Florida County Detention Facilities' s Annual Reports*, Florida DOC.

OCCD Data: Jail Trac, OCCD's Inmate Management System.

3.A.2. Incarceration Rate

The incarceration rate of Orange County per 1,000 residents in 2000 was **4.73** which is 56% higher than the 3.04 Florida state average and 109% higher than the 2.26 national average.

Incarceration Rate continued...

Incarceration Rate

	OCCD <i>Per 1,000</i>	% Change	Florida <i>Per 1,000</i>	% Change	National <i>Per 1,000</i>	% Change
1990	4.12		2.60		1.63	
1991	4.09	-1%	2.63	1%	1.69	4%
1992	4.25	4%	2.63	0%	1.74	3%
1993	4.16	-2%	2.54	-4%	1.78	2%
1994	4.32	4%	2.70	6%	1.88	6%
1995	4.28	-1%	2.88	7%	1.93	3%
1996	4.12	-4%	2.95	2%	1.96	2%
1997	4.18	1%	3.10	5%	2.12	8%
1998	4.38	5%	3.28	6%	2.19	3%
1999	4.86	11%	3.09	-6%	2.22	1%
2000*	4.73	-3%	3.04	-2%	2.26	2%

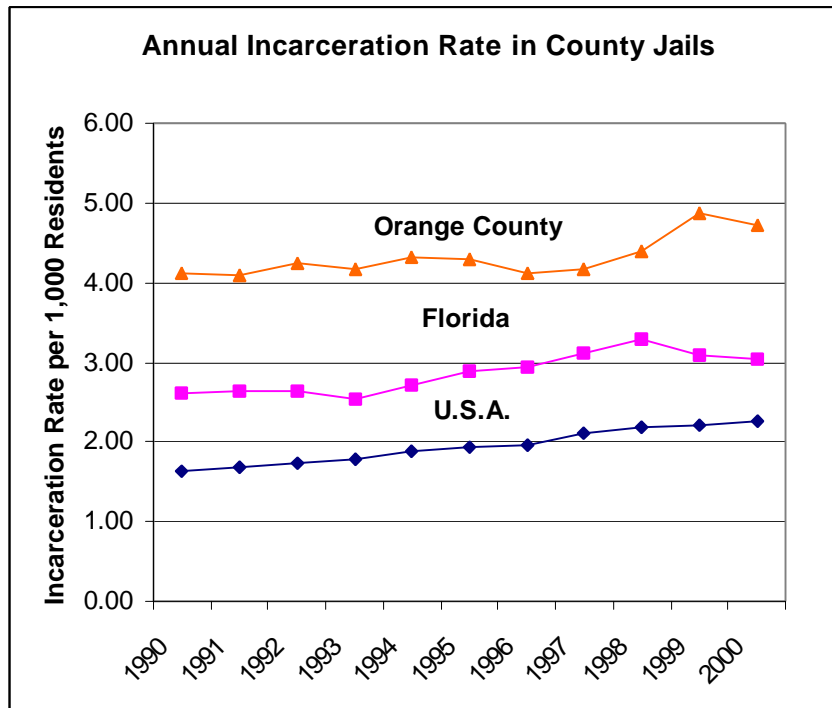
* Incarceration rates for 2000 updated based on Census results.

Sources:

National Data: BJS, *Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 1999*, NCJ 181643

State Data: *Florida County Detention Facilities' s Annual Reports*, Florida DOC.
Bureau of Economic and Business Research (Population Figures)

OCCD Data: Jail Trac, OCCD's Inmate Management System.
Bureau of Economic and Business Research (Population Figures)

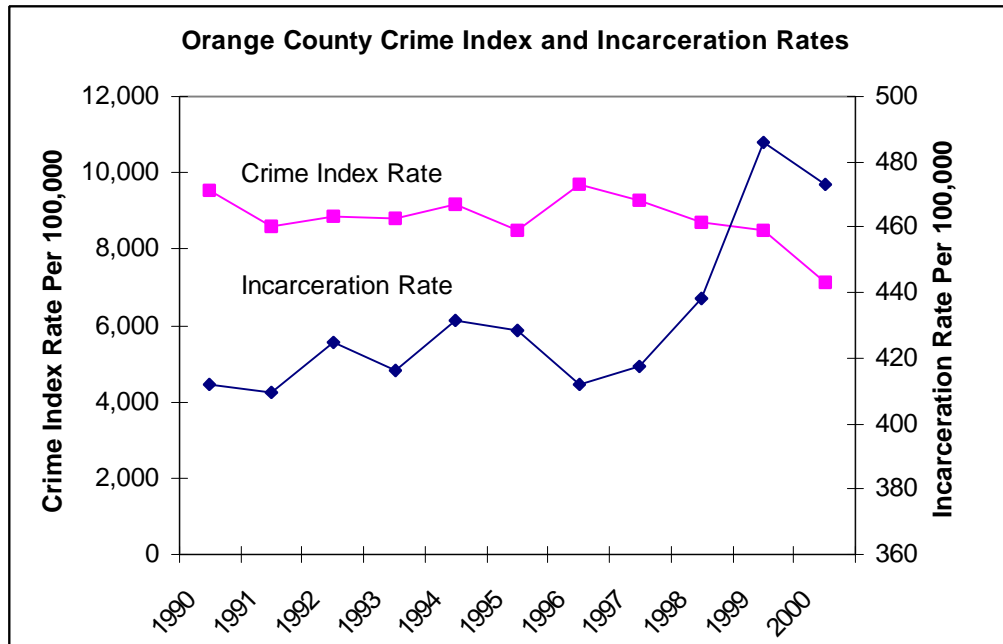


3.A.3. Uniform Crime Reports

Orange County Incarceration Rate and Crime Index Rate per 100,000 County Residents

	Inc. Rate Per 100,000	% Change	Index Rate per 100,000	% Change
1990	412.11		9,526.77	
1991	409.39	-1%	8,619.23	-10%
1992	424.92	4%	8,845.74	3%
1993	416.32	-2%	8,819.84	0%
1994	431.78	4%	9,190.09	4%
1995	428.19	-1%	8,511.89	-7%
1996	412.04	-4%	9,709.91	14%
1997	417.62	1%	9,286.80	-4%
1998	438.18	5%	8,718.17	-6%
1999	485.98	11%	8,489.14	-3%
2000	472.92	-3%	7,143.13	-16%

Source: Florida Statistical Analysis Center: FDLE, Crime in Florida, Florida uniform crime report. Tallahassee, Florida.



3.B. Officers:

3.B.1. OCCD Certified Officers

OCCD Authorized Certified Staff

	Certified Staff	% Change	Jail ADP	Staff : IM Ratio	% ratio change
1990	762		2,792	1 : 3.7	
1991	895	17%	2,871	1 : 3.2	-12%
1992	888	-1%	3,028	1 : 3.4	6%
1993	873	-2%	3,030	1 : 3.5	2%
1994	865	-1%	3,196	1 : 3.7	6%
1995	861	0%	3,250	1 : 3.8	2%
1996	860	0%	3,204	1 : 3.7	-1%
1997	854	-1%	3,356	1 : 3.9	5%
1998	853	0%	3,611	1 : 4.2	8%
1999	854	0%	4,113	1 : 4.8	14%
2000	933	9%	4,239	1 : 4.5	-6%
Jul 2001*	992	6%	4,180	1 : 4.2	-7%

July 2001* Average Daily Inmate Population

Figures for certified officers represent the number of authorized during the first week of October of each year.

Please Note:

The staff to inmate ratio noted above does calculate the shift relief factor in a 24-hour operation facility. The calculation is for informational purposes only and is calculated by dividing the average daily inmate population by the number of authorized positions to examine the change in ratio over time.

3.B.2. Orange County Law Enforcement - Full Time Sworn Officers:

Law Enforcement Agency	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Orange County Sheriff's Office	772	825	888	903	952	998	1021	1054	1084	1149	1196
Apopka Police Department	39	43	44	47	45	45	50	54	66	70	67
Eatonville Police Department	10	8	10	7	8	8	11	11	11	12	16
Edgewood Police Department	7	7	7	8	9	8	12	12	12	11	12
Maitland Police Department	32	32	32	33	32	32	30	33	36	36	36
Oakland Police Department	0	1	2	2	4	3	3	4	5	8	7
Ocoee Police Department	29	29	29	32	34	32	35	42	50	53	61
Orlando Police Department	502	518	551	544	594	618	598	616	624	619	638
Windermere Police Department	6	6	7	7	7	7	8	9	9	9	8
Winter Garden Police Department	23	26	28	28	28	34	33	33	34	34	34
Winter Park Police Department	67	67	66	71	69	75	75	75	76	74	79
Total	1487	1562	1664	1682	1782	1860	1876	1943	2007	2075	2154
% annual change		5%	7%	1%	6%	4%	1%	4%	3%	3%	4%

Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement Criminal Justice Professionalism Program, *Criminal Justice Agency Profile*, 1998, 1999, 2000

Note: The FDLE report did not include figures for University of Central Florida Police Department or the Florida Highway Patrol for Orlando.

Average of 25 bookings per officer in the year 2000

Average number of bookings by officer reflects the total 2000 bookings brought in by the agencies listed in above table divided by total number of sworn officers listed in above table for 2000.

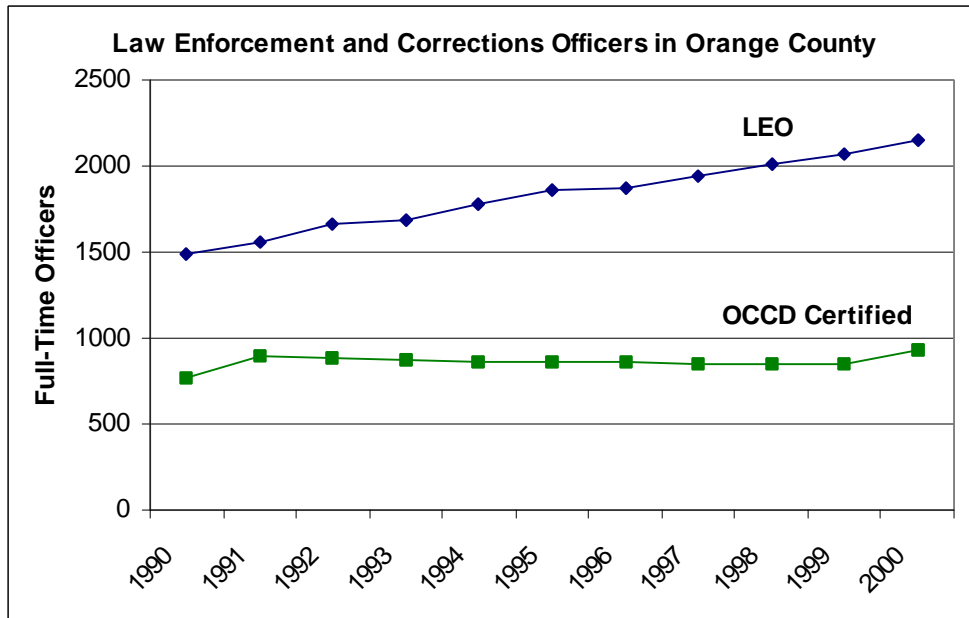
Change in bookings versus change in law enforcement

From 1993 to 2000,

- 28% increase in law enforcement
- 21% increase in bookings

Orange County Law Enforcement and Corrections Officers

	Orange County Law Enforcement Officers					OCCD Officers	
	OCSO	OPD	Other	Total	% Change	Certified Staff	% Change
1990	772	502	213	1,487		762	
1991	825	518	219	1,562	5%	895	17%
1992	888	551	225	1,664	7%	888	-1%
1993	903	544	235	1,682	1%	873	-2%
1994	952	594	236	1,782	6%	865	-1%
1995	998	618	244	1,860	4%	861	0%
1996	1,021	598	257	1,876	1%	860	0%
1997	1,054	616	273	1,943	4%	854	-1%
1998	1,084	624	299	2,007	3%	853	0%
1999	1,149	619	307	2,075	3%	854	0%
2000	1,196	638	320	2,154	4%	933	9%
90 to 00						45%	22%



3.C. Law Enforcement and Corrections Budget

Percent Change in Orange County, Law Enforcement and Corrections Budgets

Operating and Staffing Budgets Only

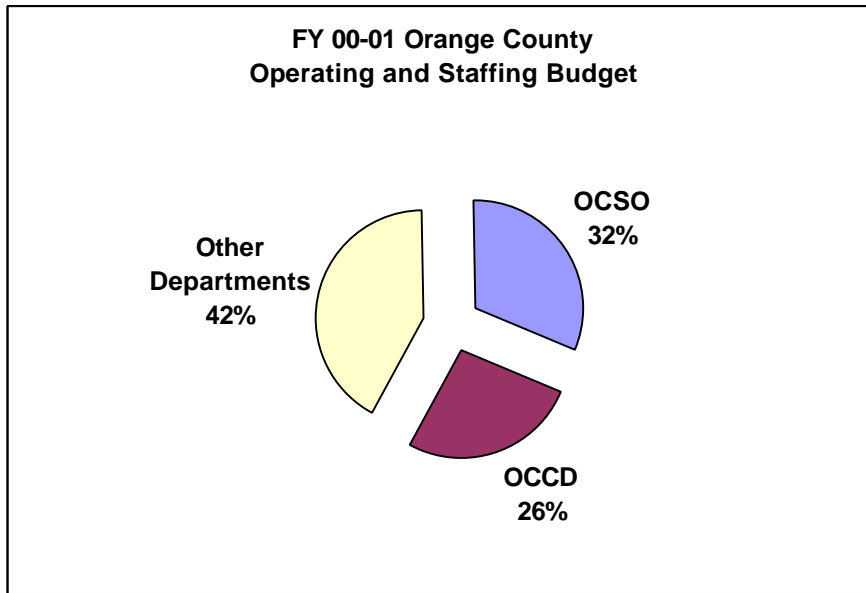
Fiscal Year	OCCD	% change	OCSO	% change	OPD	% change	Orange County	% change
92-93	\$ 71,292,707		\$ 71,893,761		\$39,218,546		\$ 260,897,438	
93-94	\$ 71,743,416	1%	\$ 80,465,990	12%	\$43,922,656	12%	\$ 273,777,920	5%
94-95	\$ 73,405,902	2%	\$ 87,590,740	9%	\$46,333,179	5%	\$ 294,182,778	7%
95-96	\$ 72,695,058	-1%	\$ 91,503,922	4%	\$49,676,165	7%	\$ 310,071,059	5%
96-97	\$ 80,088,180	10%	\$ 97,950,300	7%	\$53,145,734	7%	\$ 321,661,272	4%
97-98	\$ 85,446,052	7%	\$ 105,860,974	8%	\$58,270,841	10%	\$ 336,379,591	5%
98-99	\$ 94,192,166	10%	\$ 110,646,130	5%	\$60,769,768	4%	\$ 354,636,067	5%
99-00	\$ 101,000,521	7%	\$ 118,223,873	7%	\$63,282,996	4%	\$ 382,785,980	8%
00-01	\$ 103,744,850	3%	\$ 125,908,328	6%	\$67,286,332	6%	\$ 399,647,049	4%
FY 92 to 01		46%		75%		72%		53%

Percent of Total Orange County Budget

Operating and Staffing Budgets Only

Fiscal Year	OCCD	% of Total	OCSO	% of Total	Other Departments	% of Total	County	% of Total
92-93	\$ 71,292,707	27%	\$ 71,893,761	28%	\$ 117,710,970	45%	\$ 260,897,438	100%
93-94	\$ 71,743,416	26%	\$ 80,465,990	29%	\$ 121,568,514	44%	\$ 273,777,920	100%
94-95	\$ 73,405,902	25%	\$ 87,590,740	30%	\$ 133,186,136	45%	\$ 294,182,778	100%
95-96	\$ 72,695,058	23%	\$ 91,503,922	30%	\$ 145,872,079	47%	\$ 310,071,059	100%
96-97	\$ 80,088,180	25%	\$ 97,950,300	30%	\$ 143,622,792	45%	\$ 321,661,272	100%
97-98	\$ 85,446,052	25%	\$ 105,860,974	31%	\$ 145,072,565	43%	\$ 336,379,591	100%
98-99	\$ 94,192,166	27%	\$ 110,646,130	31%	\$ 149,797,771	42%	\$ 354,636,067	100%
99-00	\$ 101,000,521	26%	\$ 118,223,873	31%	\$ 163,561,586	43%	\$ 382,785,980	100%
00-01	\$ 103,744,850	26%	\$ 125,908,328	32%	\$ 169,993,871	43%	\$ 399,647,049	100%

Orange County Budget by OCSO and OCCD



Cost per Orange County Resident for Law Enforcement and Corrections

	FY 00-01 Budget	Per Capita
OCCD	\$ 103,744,850	\$ 115.74
OCSO	\$ 125,908,328	\$ 140.47
OPD	\$67,286,332	\$ 75.07

Orange County Population 2000: 896,344

4. Personnel

4.A. OCCD Turnover Rate in 2000

- Correctional Officers 11.2%
- Medical Staff 44.6%

4.B. Correctional Staff Profile (October 2001)

Demographics:

- 48% White
- 40% Black
- 11% Hispanic
- 1% Other

- 66% Male
- 34% Female

Education:

- 81% High School Diploma
- 9% Associates of Arts

Experience:

Experience	
Less than 1 year	3%
1 to 3 years	17%
3 to 5 years	7%
5 to 10 years	15%
10 to 15 years	30%
15 to 20 years	25%
20 + years	4%

detail does not add to 100% due to rounding

Source: FDLE Survey

4.C. Correctional Officer Recruitment

Quarter 3 of FY 00-01	
Applications Received	1135
Tested	576
Passed Test	172
Interviewed	127
Selected	66
Hired	46

4.D. Correctional Officer Salary

Correctional Officer Salary	
Starting	\$12.75
5 years	\$14.50
10 years	\$16.19

4.E. Current Staffing

As of October 1, 2001	Authorized	On Board	% Filled
Correctional Officer	828	751	91%
Registered Nurse, Senior LPN, LPN	60	40	67%

4.F. Overtime FY 00-01

Medical

It is estimated that close to \$285,000 was paid in nursing overtime and agency supplemental staffing due to nursing shortages.

Officers, Corporals and Sergeants

Based on a one month sample of overtime paid in October 2000 averaged over the FY 00-01, \$3,208,167 of paid overtime was due to staff shortages.

5. Healthcare Statistics

5.A. Community Healthcare

5.A.1. Detox Beds in Orange County

Pending

5.A.2. Substance Abuse Treatment Beds in Orange County

Pending

5.A.3. Community Mental Health (MH) Treatment Beds in Orange County

Health Care Facility	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Lakeside Alternatives	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	74	74
Florida Hospital (FSH)	85	85	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79
Winter Park Memorial Hospital	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
Sand Lake Hospital (ORSH)	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
University Behavioral	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	28	28	0
Total	240	240	234	234	234	234	234	234	222	237	224
State Crisis Stabilization Units	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30

* Florida Hospital bought Winter Park Hospital in 1998. Sources at Florida Hospital staff did not have the history of the allocation of beds at Winter Park Hospital.

Source: Department of Children and Family Services (ADM)

State Crisis Stabilization Units

Orange County	2000	Beds Per 100,000 residents
State Crisis Stabilization Units	30	3
State Recommended Guideline*	-	10

* Department of Children and Family Services Chapter 65E-12.104

5. B. Mental Health Inmate Population

5.B.1. Mental Health Inmate Profile

Mental Health inmates are identified through a screening process and are assigned a mental health grade to denote their level of mental functioning. The Mental Health Grading System is outlined in Glossary C.

In a one day snapshot taken on October 4, 2001, **11%** (477) of the inmate population had a mental health grade of S3 or higher. Inmates with a mental health grade of S3 or higher are considered mental health inmates in need of mental health services while at the jail.

The following provides information on the initial screening results of the 477 mental health inmates,

- 79% (375) were identified as Moderate Axis 1 at initial screening
- 18% (87) were identified as Moderate with bouts of severe impairment
- 3% (15) were identified as Severe Acute / Chronic impairment

The following provides a demographic, case type and offense type profile of mental health inmates at Orange County Corrections on October 4, 2001:

	Mental Health	
Total Inmates	477	100%
Demographics		
Male	386	81%
Female	91	19%
Black	167	35%
White	305	64%
Other	5	1%
Case Type		
Felony	390	82%
Misd	85	18%
City Ordinance	2	0%
No Active Charges (intransit or release)	0	0%
Offense Type		
Violent	177	37%
Property	104	22%
Drug	53	11%
Weapons	1	0%
Driving	14	3%
Other Public Order	128	27%
No Active Charges (intransit or release)	0	0%

The following provides legal status, classification (custody level) and criminal history profile of mental health inmates at Orange County Corrections on October 4, 2001:

	Mental Health	
Total Inmates	477	100%
Legal Status		
Pre-Sentenced	329	69%
Sentenced	148	31%
Classification		
Capital Felony	12	3%
Maximum I or II	54	11%
High Medium	245	51%
Medium	151	32%
Minimum	12	3%
Unclassified	3	1%
Criminal History*		
Violent Felon	304	64%
Security Risk or Escape Risk	0	0%
Career Criminal	3	1%
Non Violent Felon	118	25%
Non Violent Misdemeanor	20	4%
Other ("See Notes" Free Form field)	29	6%
Unclassified	3	1%

Notes:

Criminal History* data for Mental Health and Substance Abuse was run on 10-5-01 and percentages were used towards the 10-04-01 population above.

5.B.2 Mental Health Inmate Bed Space

1990 ___ (35 Acute, 90 Step Down, ___ beds in General Population)

2001 428 (40 Acute, 160 Step Down, 228 beds in General Population)

5.C. Substance Abuse Inmate Population

5.C.1. Program and Treatment Needs

Inmates with substance abuse program recommendations are identified for substance abuse program needs through self-reporting made during the Substance Abuse Life Circumstance Evaluation (SALCE) administered at assessment.

On October 4, 2001,

- 41% (1,735) of the inmate population had a Substance Abuse and Life Circumstance Evaluation (SALCE) result.
- Of those inmates with a SALCE result, 76% (1,325) had a substance abuse program recommendation (includes alcohol and drugs).
- Therefore, **32%** (1,325) of the total inmate population had a program recommendation for 1) substance abuse program 2) intensive alcohol or 3) intensive drug program.

It is important to note that the 32% of the population identified for substance abuse programs is an under representation of the inmate population with a history of substance abuse. Only those inmates that are in jail longer than 72 hours and that are not identified as a mental health inmate or a trusty worker in the jail undergo the SALCE assessment described above. As mentioned earlier, less than half of the inmate population has a SALCE result and of those with a result, 76% were assessed with a recommendation for substance abuse programs.

5.C.2. Substance Abuse Inmate Profile

The following provides a demographic profile of inmates with a program recommendation related to substance abuse at Orange County Corrections on October 4, 2001:

	Substance Abuse	
Total Inmates	1325	100%
Demographics		
Male	1127	85%
Female	198	15%
Black	714	54%
White	602	45%
Other	9	1%

The following provides a case type, offense type, legal status, classification (custody level) and criminal history profile of inmates with a program recommendation related to substance abuse at Orange County Corrections on October 4, 2001:

	Substance Abuse	
Total Inmates	1325	100%
Case Type		
Felony	1188	90%
Misd	131	10%
City Ordinance	0	0%
No Active Charges (intransit or release)	6	0%
Offense Type		
Violent	272	21%
Property	260	20%
Drug	332	25%
Weapons	5	0%
Driving	57	4%
Other Public Order	393	30%
No Active Charges (intransit or release)	6	0%
Legal Status		
Pre-Sentenced	760	57%
Sentenced	565	43%
Classification		
Capital Felony	3	0%
Maximum I or II	20	2%
High Medium	636	48%
Medium	631	48%
Minimum	34	3%
Unclassified	1	0%
Criminal History*		
Violent Felon	773	58%
Security Risk or Escape Risk	0	0%
Career Criminal	15	1%
Non Violent Felon	469	35%
Non Violent Misdemeanor	30	2%
Other ("See Notes" Free Form field)	37	3%
Unclassified	1	0%

5.C.3. Substance Abuse Bed Space

Designated for inmates with an "Intensive Substance Abuse Program" recommendation. These inmates attend educational programs related to substance abuse. 1990: 142 beds Current 2001: 95 beds

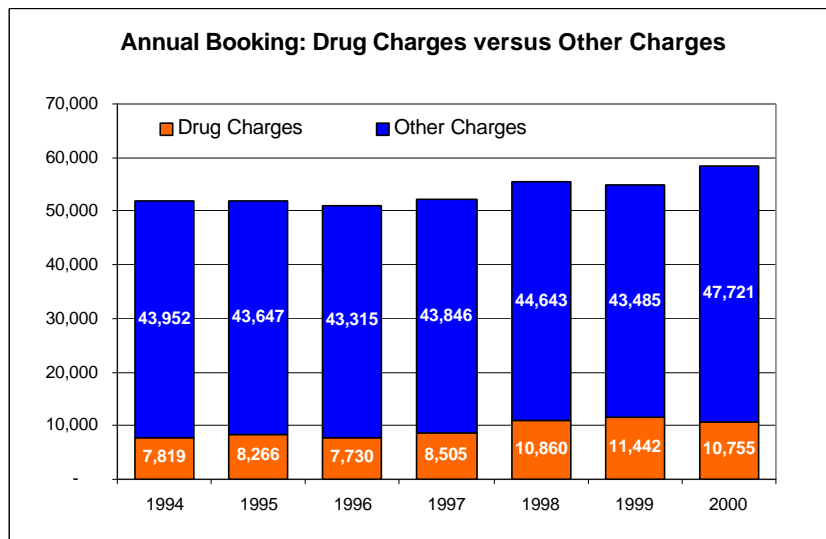
Supplemental information attached below regarding inmate bookings and population with drug charges (either as a primary or secondary charge):

Bookings with a Drug Charge (as primary or secondary charge)

In 2000, the number of bookings with a drug charge decreased by 6% from 1999 while all other bookings increased by 10%. As a result, bookings with a drug charge made up 18% of the total bookings overall, which is a 3 point decrease from the 21% drug proportion of bookings in 1999.

Change in Bookings with a Drug Charge (as primary or secondary charge)

	Drug	Drug Increase	Other	Other Increase	Total	% Incr
1994	7,819		43,952		51,771	
1995	8,266	6%	43,647	-1%	51,913	0.3%
1996	7,730	-6%	43,315	-1%	51,045	-1.7%
1997	8,505	10%	43,846	1%	52,351	2.6%
1998	10,860	28%	44,643	2%	55,503	6.0%
1999	11,442	5%	43,485	-3%	54,927	-1.0%
2000	10,755	-6%	47,721	10%	58,476	6.5%



Percent of Bookings with a Drug Charge (as primary or secondary charge)

	Drug	% of Bkgs
1994	7,819	15%
1995	8,266	16%
1996	7,730	15%
1997	8,505	16%
1998	10,860	20%
1999	11,442	21%
2000	10,755	18%

Profile of Inmate Population with a Drug Charge 8-8-01

- On August 8, 2001, 28% of the inmate population had a drug charge. This percentage has averaged close to 30% of the inmate population in the last year.
- 52% of the inmate population with a drug charge are classified as High Medium security or higher

Classification	Pre-sent	Sent	Total	
Capital Felon	3	9	12	1%
Max I	14	24	38	3%
Max II	12	16	28	2%
High Medium	246	293	539	46%
Medium	247	261	508	44%
Minimum	7	16	23	2%
Unclassified	16	1	17	1%
Total Inmates with Drug Charges	545	620	1,165	100%
	47%	53%	100%	

- 58% of the inmate population with a drug charge had a Violent Felony criminal History

Criminal History		
Violent Felon	669	58%
Security Risk or Escape Risk		0%
Career Criminal	10	1%
Non Violent Felon	394	34%
Non Violent Misdemeanor	19	2%
Other ("See Notes" Free Form field)	64	6%
Total Classified with Drug Charges	1,156	100%
Unclassified IM with Drug Charges	9	
Total Inmates with Drug Charges	1,165	

5.D. General Inmate Healthcare

5.D.1. Hospital Activity

	FY 99-00	FY 00-01
Admissions	256	315
Days in Hospital	1,124	1,706 *
Emergency Room Visits	764	893

* Days in Hospital for FY00-01 are based on the 1,564 days from October 2000 through August 2001 averaged monthly and multiplied by 12 months for a full year estimate.

Average Daily Inmates in Hospital

4 inmates (Average Daily for FYTD 00-01 through July 31st)

5.D.2. Medication

Average Daily Inmate Population receiving medication

Snapshot - Average Daily between 8-20-01 to 8-24-01

Inmate ADP (8-20 to 8-24)	4194	
Inmates on Meds	916	22%

Inmates on Psych Meds	501	55%
Inmates on Other Meds	415	45%
Total on Meds	916	100%

5.D.3. Detox

Between January 1st through August 31st, 2001, 8% (2,757) of inmates screened were identified for detox. The detox process for inmates, other than methadone cases, includes monitoring of inmates throughout the stages of withdrawal and administering appropriate treatment for withdrawal symptoms. Inmates under prescribed methadone treatment are sent to one of two clinics.

6. Safety Index

6.A. Claims

Orange County Corrections Department Claims

Fiscal Year	Claims	Total
92-93	10	\$ 269,667
93-94	15	\$ 341,323
94-95	11	\$ 249,475
95-96	9	\$ 398,845
96-97*	12	\$ 3,483,789
97-98	16	\$ 776,042
98-99	8	\$ 257,220
99-00	3	\$ 333,000
92-00	84	\$ 6,109,362

96-97* includes Susan Bennett case \$3,106,869.99

6.B. Safety Index Report (See next page)

- FY 99-01 Report
- Current FY 00-01 (through June 2001) spreadsheets

7. Alternatives to Incarceration

7.A. Failure to Appear by Release Type

7.A.1. Bond Release

Pending

7.A.2. Released On Recognizance

Of the total ROR releases where appearance information was found for a three month sample (Jan-00 through Mar-00), 25% Failed to Appear.

Source: Research by Clerk of the Court – received via OCSO

7.A.3. Pre Trial Releases

Felony Defendants:

National Study (1996 data)

- 63% released before trial
- 49% of pre-trial releases were financial (bond) releases
- 54% of pre-trial releases were non-financial
- 31% of pre-trial released Felony defendants Failed to Appear in court and/or were rearrested

Source: Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1996

Local Study (1998/99 data)

- 69% released before trial
- 95% of pre-trial releases were financial (bond) releases
- 5% of pre-trial releases were non-financial (i.e. Pre-Trial Release program or Released on Recognizance)
- 27% of pre-trial released Felony defendants Failed to Appear in court and/or were rearrested

Source: Ninth Judicial Circuit Court Case Processing Statistics, 1998/1999

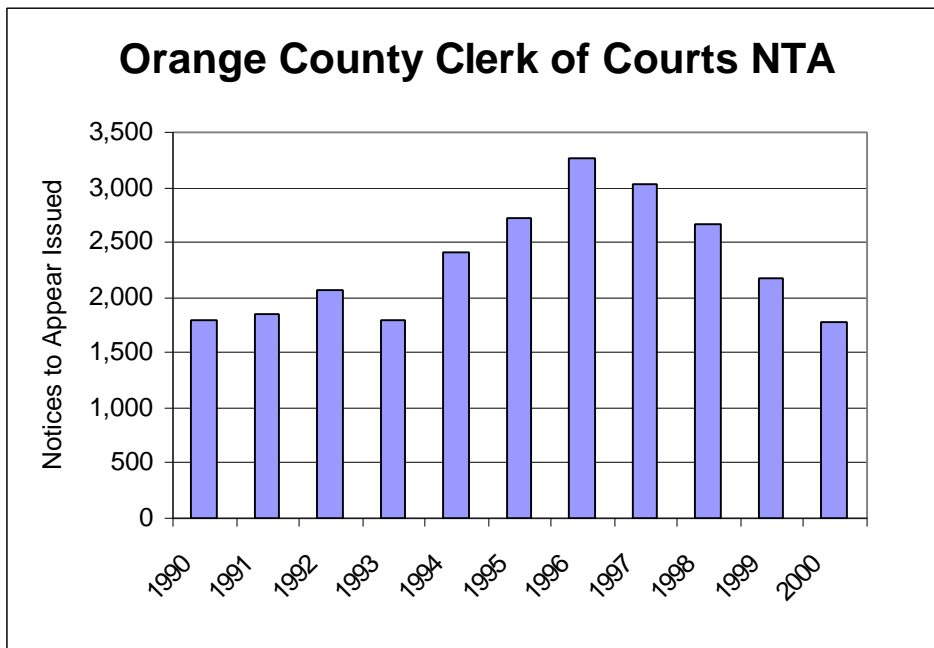
7.B. Notice to Appear

7.B.1. Number of Notices to Appear (NTA) Issued

**Orange County Clerk of Courts
Notices to Appear (NTA)**

	Misdemeanor		City Ordinance	Total NTA	% Change
	1st	2nd			
1990	245	1,544	250	1,789	
1991	246	1,597	311	1,843	3%
1992	332	1,730	236	2,062	12%
1993	384	1,415	221	1,799	-13%
1994	542	1,862	81	2,404	34%
1995	786	1,936	160	2,722	13%
1996	1,004	2,252	279	3,256	20%
1997	1,004	2,032	422	3,036	-7%
1998	868	1,789	620	2,657	-12%
1999	665	1,514	440	2,179	-18%
2000	605	1,177	445	1,782	-18%
90 to 00 % change	147%	-24%	78%		0%

Source: Orange County Clerk of the Courts



7.B.2. Potential Notices to Appear

In examining all releases over a three-month period (January through March 2000), 51% of the inmates were in jail for non-violent misdemeanors. The following identifies potential Notices to Appear based on Booking Type and Criminal History profile.

Releases between 1-1-00 and 3-31-00

Total Offenders with Minor Offenses	7,517	51%
Total Offenders Released	14,629	

Notes:

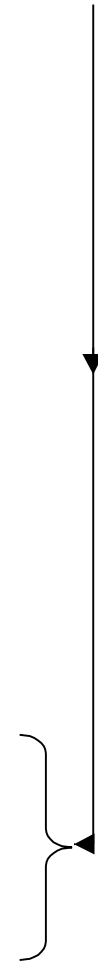
Minor Offenses include Misdemeanor Property, Drug and Public Order Offenses.

Booking Type for Minor Offenses		
Probable Cause / On View	5,686	76%
Warrant	1,302	17%
Remanded	265	4%
Writ of Attachment / Civil	167	2%
Court Order	75	1%
Endorsed Bond	21	0%
Return Per Court Order	1	0%
Total	7,517	100%

→ *Potential Notice to Appear*

Release Type for Minor Offenses		
Bond Release	4,562	61%
Time Served	1,779	24%
Turned over to another Agency	307	4%
Court Ordered Release	294	4%
Dismissed	244	3%
Pre-Trial Release Program	306	4%
Other	25	0%
Total	7,517	100%

Criminal History of Minor Offense for Probable Cause on View Only		
Violent Felony	596	10%
Security Risk or Escape Risk	0	0%
Career Criminal	26	0%
Non Violent Felon	340	6%
Non Violent Misdemeanor	126	2%
Other ("See Notes" Free Form field)	243	4%
Unclassified (released prior to crim hx run)	4,355	77%
Total	5,686	100%



7.C. OCCD Jail Programs and Community Supervision

7.C.1. In Jail Programs

Transition ACE Center

Classes given include Adult Basic Education (ABE), General Equivalency Degree (GED) and English as a Second Language (ESOL).

Eligibility:

- Inmates are eligible for the ABE Class if they do not have a high school diploma and have TABE scores between 4.0 and 8.9. Or if they have a high school diploma or higher and have TABE scores below 9.0 in any subject.
- Inmates are eligible for the GED Class if they do not have a high school diploma and have one TABE score above 9.0.
- Inmates are eligible for the READING Class if they have a TABE reading score below 4.0. or a non-literate waiver (NL waiver)
- Inmates are eligible for the ESOL Class if they cannot read enough English to take the TABE test.

Pre Apprenticeship STEPS: Life Skills

The Pre-Apprenticeship program includes basic training in skills applicable to a large variety of skilled trades.

Chaplain Services

Chaplain's Services provide spiritually based educational programs.

Eligibility:

Inmates with a life skills program recommendation at assessment and inmates submitting requests to participate in the program are eligible for enrollment.

Work Release Center

The Work Release Center, is a non-secure, community-based facility designed to reintegrate pretrial and sentenced inmates into the community. This facility, recently expanded to 308 beds, is the largest of its kind in Florida. Inmates in the work release program are required to hold jobs in local businesses. Their earnings are used to help

offset the cost of running the center as well as pay court ordered restitution to their victims.

Eligibility:

Potential residents to the Work Release Program include offenders sentenced to at least sixty (60) days and must not have any sex related or violent charges and no history of violent behavior or involvement with organized crime. Offenders must also meet mental health and physical health criteria and have residential ties within the community.

7.C.2. Community Supervision

Home Confinement

The Community Surveillance Unit provides electronic monitoring of offenders in the community. Officers supervise offenders through field visits, phone contact, and electronic monitoring. In addition, Juris Monitor, a component of this program, provides victim notification of offender proximity and provides a means for dispatch of law enforcement.

Eligibility:

To be eligible for home confinement the offender must have a telephone and a residence in the tri-county area of Orange, Osceola and Seminole Counties. Offenders are court ordered to home confinement on either a pretrial or sentenced status.

Successful Completion:

To complete the program successfully, an offender must comply with the court ordered conditions stipulated. Conditions may include completion of detoxification, random urinalysis, leaving the monitored perimeter of the home or the completion of a domestic violence class

Pre-Trial Release

Offenders are monitored in the community either by telephone reporting or meeting with the Community Corrections Officer.

Eligibility:

- Have been arrested for a misdemeanor, ordinance violation, third or second degree felony of a non-violent and non-dangerous nature.
- Have a verifiable Florida Address
- Have not committed a felony in the past two years
- Not be on community control or felony probation

- Not be currently out on bond or other legal constraint
- Not have been convicted twice for DUI in the last 5 years and not been arrested for DUI in the last 12 months. (This only applies when the current offenses is a traffic offense.)
- Have not failed to appear for a court appearance in the last five years.
- Not exhibit a mental illness or behavior indicating he/she might cause harm to himself/herself or another.

Successful Completion:

Successful completion is based on the offender remaining in compliance with pretrial release.

Mental Health / Pre-Trial Release

The Mental Health/Pretrial Release program avoids prolonged incarceration of identified mentally ill inmates with minor offenses whose mental illness may be the primary factor in their lives.

Eligibility:

To be clinically eligible for PTR referrals, an inmate must meet one or more of the following criteria:

- Currently taking psychotropic medication.
- Prescribed psychotropic medication within the past year.
- Showing current symptoms of psychosis.
- Continued suicide risk after initial screening.
- History of inpatient psychiatric treatment within the past year.

- Non-violent misdemeanors or city ordinances.
- Inmate has not been convicted of a violent felony within the last two years.

Successful Completion:

Inmate complies with treatment plan and reports as required while under criminal justice supervision (without having PTR revoked).

In Jail Program Statistics

	ABE/GED Jan to Apr 2001	Pre - Apprenticeship Jan to Apr 2001	STEPS Jan to Apr 2001	Chaplain Services Jan to Apr 2001	Work Release FY 00-01YTD Sep
Average Daily Caseload	<i>Pending</i>	<i>Pending</i>	<i>Pending</i>	<i>Pending</i>	221
Daily Capacity	<i>Pending</i>	<i>Pending</i>	280	<i>Pending</i>	308
Utilization Rate	<i>Pending</i>	<i>Pending</i>	<i>Pending</i>	<i>Pending</i>	72%
Screened and Eligible Enrolled / Admitted	<i>Pending</i> 2,581	<i>Pending</i> 666	<i>Pending</i> 2,014	<i>Pending</i> 1,525	<i>Unavailable</i> 827
Successful Completions	<i>Pending</i>	638	420	<i>Not Applicable</i>	451
% Successful		96%	21%	<i>Not Applicable</i>	55%
Offender Per Diem FY 00-01 Contract	<i>Pending</i> \$111,346	<i>Pending</i>	<i>Pending</i> \$180,000	<i>Pending</i> \$45,000	\$65.30 <i>Not Applicable</i>

Community Supervision Statistics

	Home Confinement FY 00-01YTD Aug	Pre-Trial Release FY 00-01YTD Aug	Mental Health Pre-Trial Release FY 00-01YTD Aug
Average Daily Caseload	290	349	23
Screened and Eligible Enrolled / Admitted	<i>Unavailable</i> 1,225	1,200 1,127	135 79
Successful Completions	939	1,014	49
% Successful	77%	90%	62%
Capacity / Utilization Rates	365	<i>Not Applicable</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
Offender Per Diem	\$10.66	<i>Pending</i>	<i>Pending</i>

8. Jail Unit Costs

Fiscal Year to Date 00-01 (October 1, 2000 through July 31, 2001)

Inmate Per Diem \$61.27

Mental Health Per Diem \$70.21

Detox Inmate No costs calculated at this time, recently began sending detox inmates to two clinics and billing has not yet commenced

Inmate Medication \$111,732 Average Monthly (FYTD July 2001 Ave)

	Ave Mnthly	% of Total Cost
HIV	\$ 21,083	19%
Psych	\$ 51,553	46%
All Other	\$ 39,095	35%
Total Meds	\$ 111,732	100%

Hospitalized \$1,000 per day

Note: this figure includes hospital and primary care costs. Specialist care such as orthopedics, ob gyn and surgeon costs are additional.

Cost to Book Inmate \$122.44 per inmate

Transportation \$11.99 per inmate

LEO Unit Costs OCSO call for service \$106.07 (1996)

9. Follow-Up Research

9.A. Violations of Probation or Parole (VOP) Only – Research

**Inmates Incarcerated for Violation of Probation or Parole (VOP Only)
One Day Snapshot on 9-24-01**

Incarcerated for VOP Only	510	12%
Total Inmate Population	4,226	100%

Criminal History for VOP Only		
Violent Felon	263	52%
Career Criminal	3	1%
Non Violent Felon	221	43%
Violent Misdemeanor	3	1%
Non Violent Misdemeanor	19	4%
No History Found	1	0%
Total	510	100%

Prior Arrests		
No History Found	2	0%
1 prior arrest	15	3%
2 prior arrests	40	8%
3 prior arrests	45	9%
4 prior arrests	34	7%
5 or more prior arrests	374	73%
Total	510	100%

Sex Offenders		
Sex Offenders	37	7%
Total VOP technical	510	100%

Violation of Probation or Parole continued...

**SAMPLE Inmates Incarcerated for Violation of Probation or Parole (VOP Only)
One Day Snapshot on 9-24-01**

Sample	Inmates
Original Sample Size	107
Out of County	5
No VOP - FTA Arrest	1
Unable to locate file	1
Remaining Sample	100

Underlying Offense		
Felony	80	80%
Misdemeanor	20	20%
Total	100	100%

Primary Offense Type		
Violent	27	27%
Property	26	26%
Drug	27	27%
Public Order	20	20%
Total	100	100%

Reason for Violation		
New Offense	39	39%
Absconding	15	15%
Other Technical Violation	30	30%
Failure to Participate in Treatment or Education	16	16%
Failure to Pay Fees	0	0%
Total	100	100%

Average Length of Stay (ALOS) for VOP Only

VOP Only - ALOS with no TDY

	Parole days	Prob Fel days	Prob Misd days	Overall days
1995	21	64	47	62
1996	18	53	48	52
1997	24	57	48	57
1998	27	61	62	60
1999	38	68	31	68
2000	72	73	51	73
2001*	0	73	29	73

2001 January through June releases*

Average Length of Stay (ALOS) for all VOPs

VOP ALOS with no TDY in days

	Parole	Prob Fel	Prob Misd	Overall
1995	98	87	38	70
1996	78	73	40	62
1997	88	79	36	63
1998	90	80	35	64
1999	95	89	39	71
2000	106	93	38	72
2001*	87	93	35	67

2001 January through June releases only.*

Notes:

TDY refers to inmates that are transferred to another agency and then returned to OCCD prior to release. The length of stay for these inmates was excluded from the above calculations in order to provide the correct average length of stay in jail.

9.B. No Bond Orders

See *Glossary D. for Bail Schedule* for bond status prior to Initial Appearance.

9.C. Inmates with no Active Charges but with Hold Orders

One Day Snapshot

8/27/01

2:00pm

Inmates with No Active Charges with Holds

Other County	30	37%
Other State Hold	12	15%
DOC	13	16%
INS	6	7%
Home Confinement	9	11%
Programs	6	7%
OCSO	3	4%
Juv Det Center	1	1%
Booked	2	2%
Total	82	100%

Other County		
Felony	22	73%
Misdemeanor	3	10%
Civil	3	10%
Traffic	2	7%
Total	30	100%

Out of State Hold		
Felony	12	100%
Misdemeanor	0	0%
Civil	0	0%
Traffic	0	0%
Total	12	100%

Home Confinement		
Process of Release	3	33%
Turned In to Process	4	44%
No Residence	2	22%
Total	9	100%

Notes:
 OCSO - 3 holds
 (1 for DWLS, 2 for collection writs)

10. Glossary

A. Offense Type Methodology

The methodology used to classify charges listed in Orange County Corrections Department's Inmate Management System (Jail Trac) into offense types is modeled after the Bureau of Justice Statistics methodology on classifying offenses.

The following is an excerpt from U.S. Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1996: State Court Processing Statistics October 1999 NCJ 176981.

Felony offenses were classified into 13 categories for this report. These categories were further divided into the four major crime categories of violent, property, drug, and public-order offenses. The following listings contain a representative summary of most of the crimes contained in each category; however, these lists are not meant to be exhaustive. All offenses, except for murder, include attempts and conspiracies to commit.

Violent Offenses

Murder –

Includes homicide, non-negligent manslaughter, and voluntary homicide. Does not include attempted murder (classified as felony assault), negligent homicide, involuntary homicide, or vehicular manslaughter, which are classified as other violent offenses.

Rape -- Includes forcible intercourse, sodomy, or penetration with a foreign object. Does not include statutory rape or non-forcible acts with a minor or someone unable to give legal consent, nonviolent sexual offenses, or commercialized sex offenses.

(This category was not used due to the level of detail available in the charge descriptions and therefore all sexual assault related charges were categorized as Violent Assault in Jail Trac.)

Robbery –

Includes the unlawful taking of anything of value by force or threat of force. Assault -- Includes aggravated assault, aggravated battery, attempted murder, assault with a deadly weapon, felony assault or battery on a law enforcement officer, and other felony assaults. Does not include extortion, coercion, or intimidation.

Other violent offenses –

Includes vehicular manslaughter, involuntary manslaughter, negligent or reckless homicide, nonviolent or non-forcible sexual assault, kidnapping, unlawful imprisonment, child or spouse abuse, cruelty to a child, reckless endangerment, hit-and-run with bodily injury, intimidation, and extortion.

Property Offenses

Burglary –

Includes any type of entry into a residence, industry, or business with or without the use of force with the intent to commit a felony or theft. Does not include possession of burglary tools, trespassing, or unlawful entry for which the intent is not known.

Theft –

Includes grand theft, grand larceny, motor vehicle theft, and any other felony theft. Does not include receiving or buying stolen property, fraud, forgery, or deceit.

Other Property Offenses –

Includes receiving or buying stolen property, forgery, fraud, embezzlement, arson (Note: Arson is categorized as violent in the Orange County Corrections Department Inmate Management System (Jail Trac)), reckless burning, damage to property, criminal mischief, vandalism, bad checks, counterfeiting, criminal trespassing, possession of burglary tools, and unlawful entry.

Drug Offenses

Drug Trafficking –

Includes trafficking, sales, distribution, possession with intent to distribute or sell, manufacturing, and smuggling of controlled substances. Does not include possession of controlled substances.

Other Drug Offenses –

Includes possession of controlled substances, prescription violations, possession of drug paraphernalia, and other drug law violations.

Public-Order Offenses

Weapons –

Includes the unlawful sale, distribution, manufacture, alteration, transportation, possession, or use of a deadly weapon or accessory.

Driving-related –

Includes driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol, driving with a suspended or revoked license, and any other felony in the motor vehicle code.

Other Public-Order Offenses –

Includes flight/escape, parole or probation violations, prison contraband, habitual offender, obstruction of justice, rioting, libel, slander, treason, perjury, prostitution/pandering, bribery, and tax law violations.

B. Classification

Capital Felon - Applies to inmates charged with a capital felony offense of either Sexual Battery on a child under the age of 12 or Murder in the first degree. Also inmates sentenced to life or death in Fl. DOC. These inmates require Maximum Security housing and supervision.

MAX I - Applies to inmates charged with designated Life Felonies, true escape risk (to include Violation of Probation, Violation of Community Control or Violation of Parole) This also includes inmates charged with designated Max II charge with a significant history.

Max II - Applies to inmates charged with a designated Max II offense to include the violations listed above or conspiracy and attempt of any Max 1 offense. These inmates require close security housing and supervision

High Medium - Applies to inmates charged with category three offense and inmates charged with attempt or conspiracy of a designated Max II offense. It also includes inmates charged with a category one or two offense and have a significant violent history. These inmates require medium security housing and supervision.

Medium - Generally applies to inmates charged with Category 2 offense (to include violation of probation and violation of community control and inmates charged with a category 1 offense with violence in their history. These inmates usually require moderately secure housing and supervision.

Minimum - Generally applies to inmates charged with category 1 offenses or violation of probation of a category 1 offense. These inmates usually require the least secure housing and supervision.

PRIMARY CLASSIFICATION

MAX-II

Criminal Offenses

3rd Degree Murder

Attempted Sexual Battery

Carjacking

Manslaughter

Vehicular Homicide

Escapes u/10 w/no Info.

Attempt, Conspiracy or VOP of any of the above Max-11 chrgs., will be Categorized as HMD w/ the exception Of Attempted Sexual Battery which will Remain Max-II.
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MAX-I

Criminal Offenses

1st Degree Murder (capitol life)

2nd Degree Murder

Attempted 1st Degree Murder

**Attempted 1st Deg. Murder on Leo
Accessory 1st Degree Murder**

Arm Carjacking

Carjacking w/deadly wpn

Kidnapping

False Imprison/kidnapping (These 2 charges must appear together to be categorized as a Max-1. Note: False Imprisonment alone is HMD)

Home Invasion

Armed Home Invasion

Carnal Intercourse w/minor

Sexual Battery U/12 (capitol life)

Sexual Battery

Sexual Activity w/minor

True Escape Risks – Escapes

**Involving violence or from a
secure Maximum/Medium
Custody Facility.**

DOC Sentence 30 yrs. –Life

Attempt, Conspiracy or VOP of any of the above Max-1 chrgs., will be categorized as Max-II, w/ the exception of 1st. Degree Murder or Attempted 1st Degree Murder which will remain Max-I.

PRIMARY CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY I

Criminal Offenses:

Culpable negligence exposing one to personal injury
Disorderly Intoxication
Gambling
Loitering & Prowling
Negligent treatment of a child
Obt. Prop by Worthless Check u/50.00
Obt public assistance by fraud u/200.00
Carrying Concealed Weapon
Prostitution
Poss. Of marijuana u/20 grams
Petit theft
Retail Theft
Resisting Merchant
Resisting w/o violence
Tampering w/physical evidence
Tres. Structure
Tres. Occup. Structure
Tres other than occup. Structure

Contributing to the delinquency of minor
Cruelty to animals (misd.)
Criminal mischief (misd.)
Culpable negligence-inflicting personal inj.
Discharging f/a in public
False fire alarm in public
False report of leo

Improper exhibiting of f/a or dangerous weapon
Perjury at trial or deposition
Poss. of paraphernalia

Traffic Offenses:

Making false accident reports
Reckless driving (wwrd)
Unauthorized poss. Or use of D/L
Imitation of Highway Patrol Vehicle
Refuse to Sign Citation
Unlawful Tag
F.A.T.E, DUI, DWLS, LSOA W/PROP. DAMAGE,
Refusing to obey LEO
Unlawful alteration of tag

***These are not all the Cagegory I charges , but the most commonly used.

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CATEGORY II

Criminal Offenses:

Affray
Assault
Assault on person 65 or over
Battery
Bookmaking
Bribery
Burglary (attempt) Structure/Convey.
Carrying Concealed F/A
Conspiracy Attempt/Solicitation
Corruption by Threat to Public
Criminal Mischief (FEL.) o/1000
Dealing in Stolen Property
Failure to Re-Deliver a Hired Vehicle
Forgery (incl. Utt. Forgery)
Fraud Credit Card o/100.00
Grand Theft
Insurance Fraud
Keeping Gambling House
Lottery
Obtaining Public Assist. By Fraud
Obtaining Unemployment by Fraud
Obtaining Prop. By W/C over \$50
Obtaining Goods by Use of false Credit card.
Perjury
Poss. Burglary Tools
Poss. Fire Bomb

Stalking

Tres. ****Armed****
Tres. , Construction Site
Tampering w/physical evid./victim
****COC/Child Suppt.-All Civil Cases****

Repeat offender

Out of County chrgs. No extrad.

Misd. Child Abuse

Drug Charges

Possession Cocaine
Possession Cannibis over 20 grams
Possession of Controlled Substance
Poss. W/I to Sell, Manufacture any controlled substance.

Sale/Delivery Controlled Substance
Trafficking felony prop. crimes

Domestic Violence/Battery (all current chrgs. Related to D.V.

will be classified no lower than Medium Custody Habit. Off.**

Felony Traffic: Agg. FATE, Fel. DWLS, Unauth/Fradulent D/L

Incl. All Viol. Misd. Med. Custody

PRIMARY CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY III

Criminal Offenses:

Att. 2nd Deg. Murder

Accessory After the Fact/2nd Deg. Murder

Accessory 3rd Degree murder

Aggravated Assault

Aggravated Assault on LEO

Aggravated Assault w/intent to cause bodily harm

Aggravated Battery

Aggravated Battery w/deadly weapon

Aggravated Battery on Pregnant Female

Aggravated Battery on Person Over 65 yoa

Aggravated Stalking

Arson (1st Degree)

Armed Burg. Dwell w/aslt/batt.

Armed Burg. W/mask

Armed Robbery w/deadly wpn

Arm Robbery Robbery w/Agg. Aslt/batt.

Arm Trafficking Stolen Property

Burglary w/battery therein

Burglary w/batt.

Battery on LEO or Correctional Officer

Bomb Threat

Bomb, Throwing or discharging with intent to harm

Bomb, Throwing of discharging resulting in bodily harm

Burglary Dwelling/ or Occupied Structure

Child Abuse ***Aggravated**

Corruption by harm against public Servant

Extortion (case by case)

Failure Register Sexual Offender

Failure Register w/I 48 hrs. change of address

False Imprisonment

Fugitive From Justice

Incest

Introduction of Contraband into Correctional Facility

Lewd Assault upon or in presence of a minor

Obscene Photos/Materials (Minors)

Possession of F/A by Convicted Felon

Preventing Extinguishment of Fire

Racketeering

Removing Child From State Contrary to Court Order

Resisting Arrest With Violence

RICO ACT

Strong Arm Robbery

Shooting into an Occupied Dwelling/Vehicle

Threat of unlawful harm to public servant or family

Throwing a Deadly Missile

***Violent Traffic Offenses:**

DUI, w/serious injury

DUI, 4th or subsequent conviction

Leaving Scene of an Accident w/Personal Injury or Death

Drug Offenses:

Trafficking Drugs w/FA

Trafficking or Conspiracy Felony Drugs

Sale/Del. Drugs by person 18yoa to Minor

Arm Poss. S/D (felony Drugs)

JUVENILES

U.S. MARSHALL HOLD

DOC. SENTENCE 25-U/30 YRS

CAREER CRIMINALS – SIGNAL 100

HABITUAL FELONY OFFENDERS

VIOLENT FELONS

REGISTERED SEXUAL OFFENDER

I.N.S. HOLDS

<Rev. 5/1/01>

Unclassified pertains to an inmate whose custody level has not been determined. These are generally new arrestees. These inmates are given a white armband and moved to the main facility within 24-48 hours of arrest. All unclassified inmates remain housed at the main facility in general population until they are classified, generally within 24 to 72 hours of arrest. Inmates can receive their initial classification at Central Booking or Main Facility.

C. Mental Health Grading System

OPERATIONAL GUIDELINE

SUBJECT: MENTAL HEALTH GRADING SYSTEM

NUMBER: MH-OG 100.12

ISSUED: 8/10/99

REVIEWED/REVISED: 5/25/01

REFERENCE: MEDICAL SOP #200.97 HEALTH CLASSIFICATION GRADES

The Mental Health Grading System is embedded in the “P-U-L-H-E-S-D-X-T-I”, a functional grading system, which utilizes numerical or alphabetical designations to reflect different levels of functional capacity on each graded factor. The Mental Health designation or “score” is reflected in the “S” variable, and is used to capture mental status or level of mental functioning. In this context, mental health is defined as including cognitive, emotional and behavioral factors, as well as adaptive functioning. Adaptive functioning in this context would refer to the ability to function successfully within the general inmate population without special assistance, monitoring, or intervention. The Mental Functioning Scale (MFS) is scored on a scale from S-1 (least impaired) to S-6 (highest level of impairment).

LEVEL S-1

This would apply when no mental disorder or impairment in adaptive functioning is noted by the clinician. To obtain this rating, the inmate must not have an identified DSM-IV mental illness and has not taken any psychotropic medication for at least the last five years. The housing implication is that there are no restrictions in terms of where this individual may be housed or placed (based on mental health factors).

LEVEL S-2

This would apply when there is evidence that the person has experienced or been treated for a mental disorder in the past, but the symptoms are now in remission. Other criteria would be mild mental retardation or mild impairment in adaptive functioning to psychological factors. These individuals may benefit from periodic outpatient counseling, which could be provided anywhere from once a week to once a month. The housing implication is that these individuals can be housed in general population, and would be seen on an “as needed” basis (via completing a Sick Call Request Form).

NOTE: These individuals are not taking psychotropic medications; as soon as medication is prescribed, the individual is bumped up to at least Level S-3.

LEVEL S-3

This would apply where there was evidence of a moderate Axis 1 mental illness that, though fairly well stabilized, produces moderate impairment in adaptive functioning; needs continuing intensive outpatient case management and treatment ; or demonstrates indices of moderate mental retardation. Individuals in this category range from anyone taking small amounts of medication (and relatively stable) to individuals

taking major psychotropic medication (and relatively stable). A key factor here is that they are medication compliant and are generally stabilized on medication. Individuals in this category have not typically been diagnosed as having been diagnosed with a persistent, chronic mental illness (see S-4), and typically have a less severe, chronic symptom picture than inmates categorized in Level S-4. They may be assigned to any housing area (including a mental health specialty cell area), with the provision that access to psychiatric consultation is available, and would need to be tracked and monitored periodically by mental health staff. If an individual decompensates to the point where more acute or intensive supervision, monitoring, or treatment is needed, they would be bumped up to at least Level S-5.

LEVEL S-4

This would apply where the inmate met the criteria for Level-3, except that the inmate's psychiatric history has been characterized by either bouts of more severe, debilitating illness or characterized by episodes of non-compliance resulting in serious psychiatric decompensation (or both). This category would be utilized when the inmate was reasonably well stabilized currently, and has carried any of the following psychiatric diagnosis:

- a. Individuals diagnosed as Schizophrenic or Schizoaffective Disorder
- b. Individuals diagnosed as Bipolar Disorder
- c. Individuals diagnosed with brain damage associated with aggression towards others
- d. Individuals diagnosed as Major Depression who have engaged in repeated episodes of self-destructive behavior

These inmates may be assigned to any housing area (including a mental health speciality cell) , with the provision that access to psychiatric consultation is available, and would need to be tracked and monitored periodically by mental health staff. Because of the factors noted above, the clinician assigned to their housing area should be alert for early indications that the individual may be non-compliant with medication, or may be especially reactive to environmental stressors. If an individual decompensates to the point where more acute or intensive supervision, monitoring, or treatment is needed, they would be bumped up to at least Level S-5.

LEVEL S-5

This would apply when there was evidence of severe and/or acute impairment. These individuals are in severe or acute psychiatric distress, or who have (as a result of mental illness) shown a pattern of poor adjustment when placed in general population areas. All actively psychotic or suicidal individuals fall (minimally) into this category. Any non-stabilized, acutely ill person, as well as those demonstrating severe impairment in adaptive functioning , would fall into this category. These inmates are in need of "inpatient" care. In this context, "inpatient care" would refer to either placement in an Administrative Confinement type of cell (i.e. 5th/6th fl.) or a Mental Health Specialty Cell
NOTE: These are inmates whom we would typically evaluate for Baker Act purposes if they were being released from the facility to a community setting.

LEVEL S-6

This would apply for inmates fitting the designation of severely and chronically mentally ill. The primary difference between those categorized as S-5 and S-6 lies in the extent of

the chronicity and severity of mental disorder. These are individuals whom we can expect to monitor, supervise, and treat on an ongoing basis throughout their stay here. This category is reserved for inmates who have received one of the following diagnosis and who have characteristically not been compliant with medication:

- a. Individuals diagnosed as Schizophrenic or Schizo affective Disorder
- b. Individuals diagnosed as Bipolar Disorder
- c. Individuals diagnosed with brain damage associated with aggression towards others
- d. Individuals diagnosed as Major Depression who have engaged in repeated episodes of self-destructive behavior.

Note: Not all inmates carrying one of the above diagnoses would be categorized at the S-6 level, but all categorized in the S-6 level must have one of the above diagnosis.

Note: Once an individual has been classified as S-6 they would ordinarily remain in mental health housing, and would not be moved to general population without conferencing the case with the Chief Psychologist or his/her designee first.