

ANNUAL REPORT



2023-2024



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT
OF CORRECTIONS

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PART I | THE FDC IN BRIEF

ABOUT US

The Florida Department of Corrections (FDC or Department) is the third largest state corrections system in the United States and the largest state agency in Florida. The Department has 23,447 full-time authorized positions appropriated, of which, 79% are either certified Correctional Officers (COs) or Correctional Probation Officers (CPOs). FDC's diverse workforce represents 24% of all employees in the state personnel system.



CORE VALUES

The FDC Core Values are the fundamental principles of our Department. These core values serve as an enduring model of ethical behavior which guides the daily decision-making of our corrections professionals to display the highest standards of character and professionalism. Core values unite and define members of a common profession.

RESPECT

Regard the feelings, wishes, rights and traditions of others.

INTEGRITY

Do what is right, legally and morally.

COURAGE

Act bravely in the face of difficulty, danger and fear.

SELFLESS SERVICE

Serve without expectation of personal gain or recognition.

COMPASSION

Sympathize with others and seek to alleviate suffering.



FDC OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

*I do solemnly swear or affirm
that I will uphold
the Constitutions of the United States
and the State of Florida,
that I will obey the lawful orders
of those appointed over me,
and that I will perform my duties faithfully
and in accordance with my mission
to ensure the public safety,
the support and protection of my co-workers,
and the care and supervision
of those in my charge,
so help me God.*



CODE OF CONDUCT



I. I will never forget that I am a public official sworn to uphold the Constitutions of the United States and the State of Florida.

II. I am a professional committed to public safety, the support and protection of my fellow Officers and co-workers, and the supervision and care of those in my charge. I am prepared to go in harm's way in fulfillment of these missions.

III. As a professional, I am skilled in the performance of my duties and governed by a code of ethics that demands integrity in word and deed, fidelity to the lawful orders of those appointed over me, and, above all, allegiance to my oath of office and the laws that govern our nation.

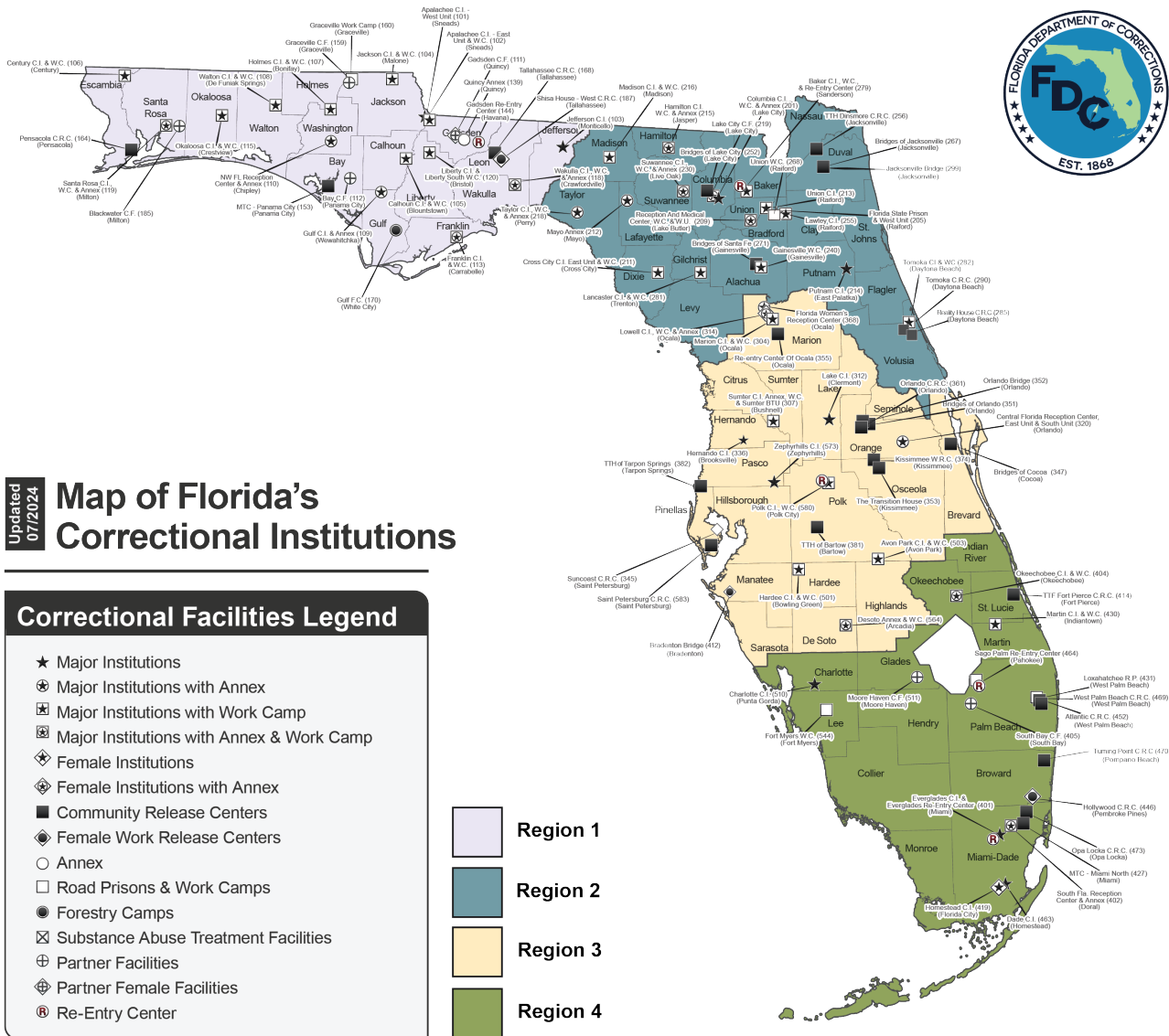
IV. I will seek neither personal favor nor advantage in the performance of my duties. I will treat all with whom I come in contact with civility and respect. I will lead by example and conduct myself in a disciplined manner at all times.

V. I am proud to selflessly serve my fellow citizens as a member of the Florida Department of Corrections.



GENERAL OVERVIEW

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS



Updated 07/2024
Map of Florida's Correctional Institutions

Correctional institutions (CIs) are facilities that incarcerate inmates convicted of a felony and sentenced to more than one year by Florida's court system. Inmates enter FDC at one of five reception centers (four male and one female) strategically located throughout the state. The reception process carefully evaluates each inmate to determine the appropriate classification, custody and housing assignments based on several factors, including the seriousness of their offense, length of sentence, prior criminal history and escape history. During the initial reception process, the Department conducts comprehensive assessments to determine an inmate's level of

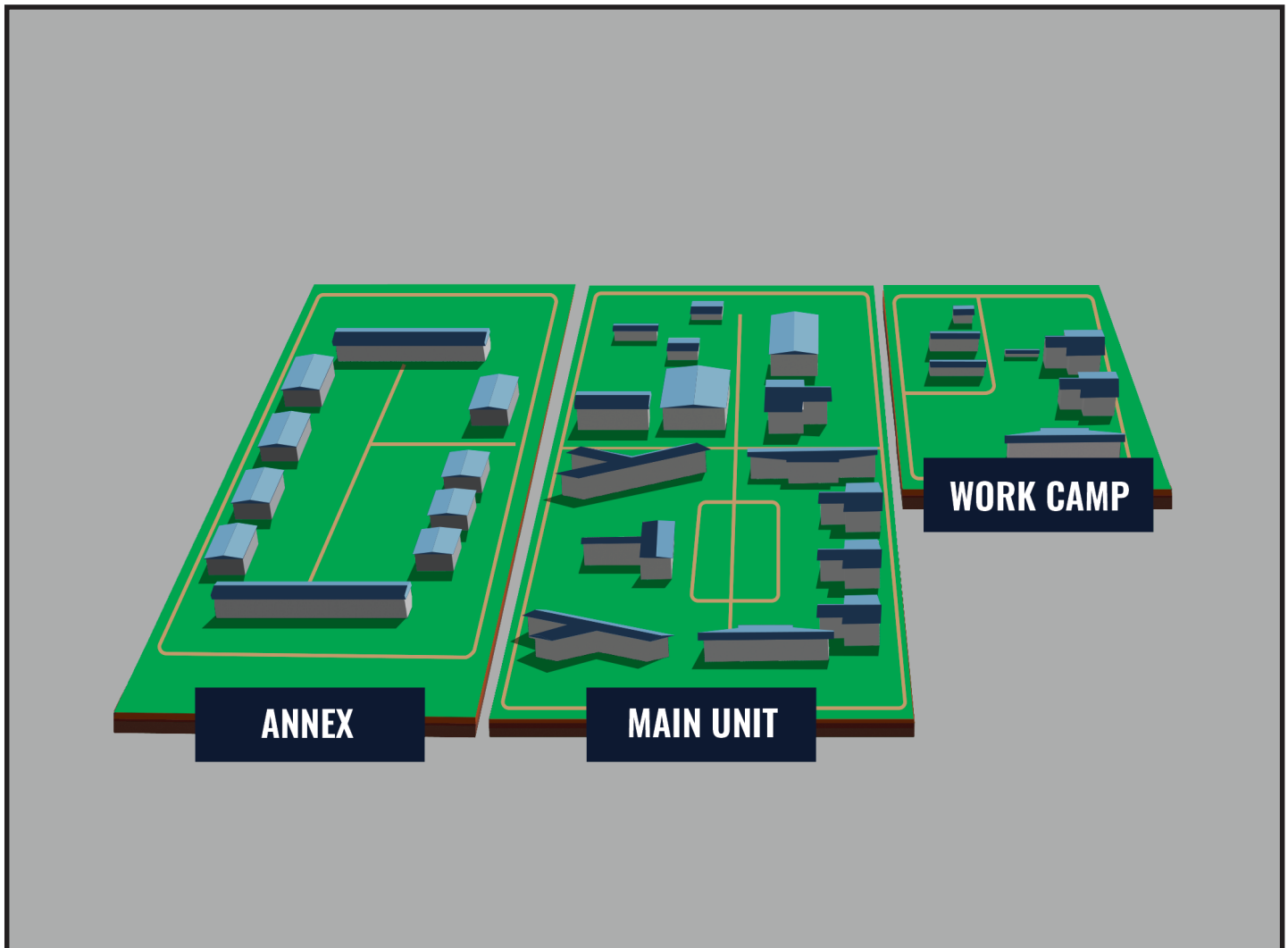
care and programmatic needs while incarcerated. These assessments include a thorough medical, dental and mental health examination, as well as education, program and substance use disorder evaluation.

The majority of CIs are located across the state's northern tier, accounting for approximately 65% of the system's capacity.

FDC directly oversees 49 major CIs. Additionally, the Department oversees 7 contractor operated facilities. As of October 1, 2023, these contracts are executed and managed by FDC.

GENERAL OVERVIEW

ANATOMY OF A CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION



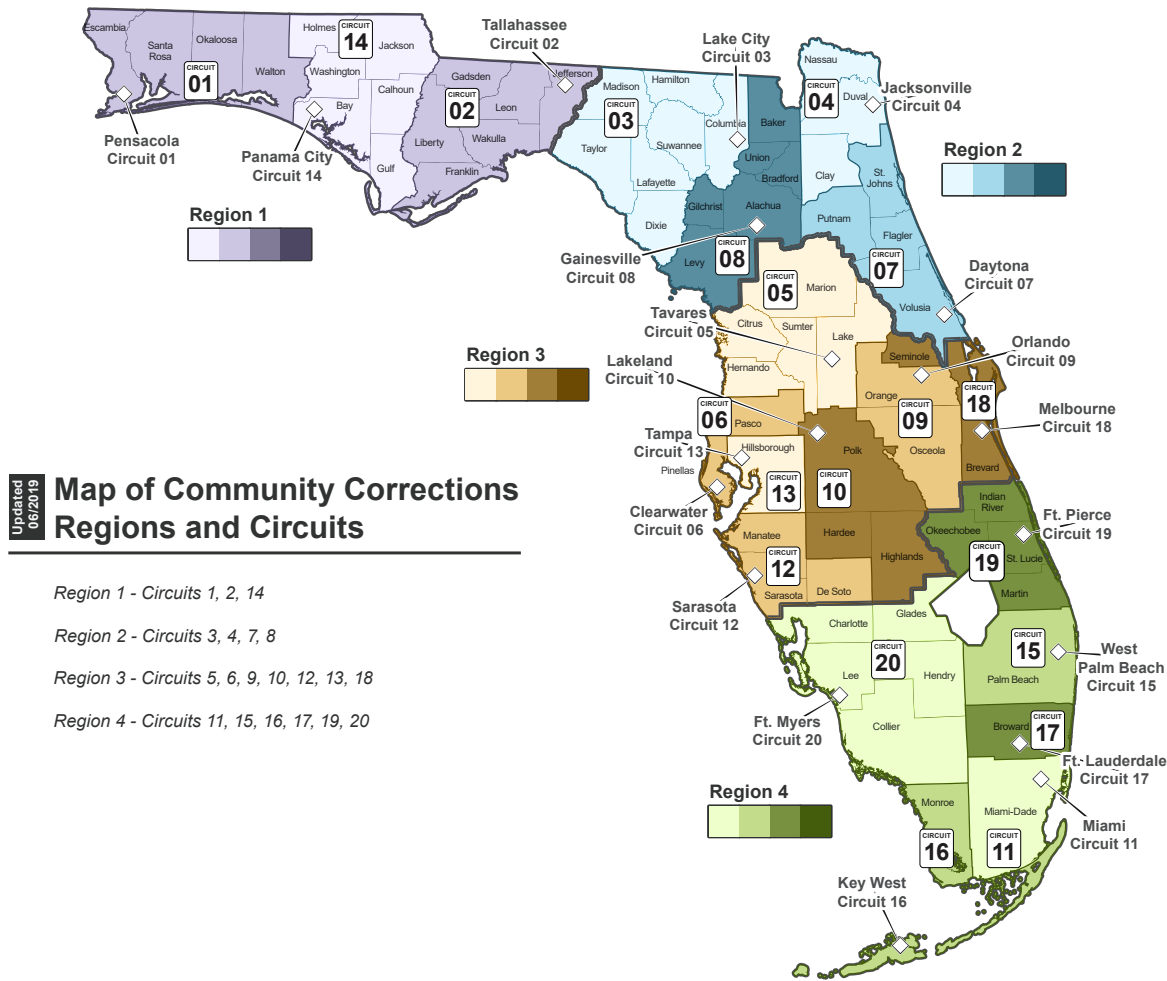
CIs are self-contained and operate cohesively as part of the Department's population management strategy. Each has medical, dental and mental health care, education, self-betterment programs, vocational programs, religious services, food service operations, a laundry facility, recreational areas, and general/law libraries. All inmates are assigned various jobs supervised by FDC staff. Examples of job assignments include food service, general maintenance, lawn care, farming, janitorial, education aides and law clerks.

Every major CI has a main unit. Some CIs also have an annex and/or work camp, which might

be contiguous or geographically separated. Main units and annexes each contain up to eight dorms and can house up to 1,600 inmates. Work camps house inmates who are assigned to community and public work squads. Their jobs typically include cleaning up roadways and rights-of-way, grounds and building maintenance, painting, building construction projects, moving state offices, and cleaning up forests. Work camps usually consist of three-to-four dorms and house up to 430 inmates.

GENERAL OVERVIEW

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS



The Office of Community Corrections is dedicated to protecting the public by providing high-quality supervision of offenders. This is achieved through monitoring the conditions of an offender’s supervision, offering tools and resources via incentive programs, and enforcing violations when necessary. Effective supervision ensures offenders are held accountable for their actions and supports their transformation into productive community members. Each year, approximately 68,000 individuals are placed under community supervision.

Community Corrections maintains a strong community presence by conducting field visits at offenders’ homes, workplaces, treatment centers,

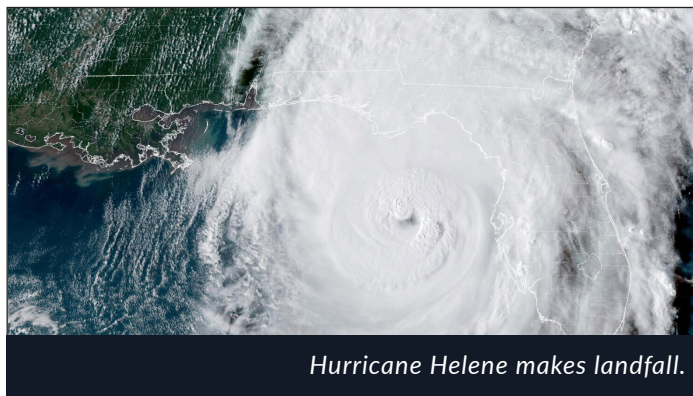
and public service locations. This active presence has also strengthened relationships with key stakeholders who share our vision for enhanced public safety. Leveraging community resources is crucial for an offender’s successful reintegration into society, underscoring our role as Community Corrections professionals.

Community Corrections has proven to be a viable alternative to incarceration, with approximately 60% of offenders successfully completing their supervision. Of those who complete their supervision successfully, about 90% do not return to the Department within three years.

PART II | 2024 YEAR IN REVIEW

HURRICANE RESPONSE

- Hurricane Debby made landfall near Steinhatchee on August 5th. In preparation, 2,862 inmates were evacuated into appropriately rated housing units. Inmate work crews were also mobilized to support local sandbagging operations in Levy County.
- Hurricane Helene was the strongest hurricane on record to strike the Big Bend region, reaching CAT-4 status before landfall on September 26th. 4,761 inmates were evacuated into appropriately rated housing units. Cleanup and recovery teams were mobilized to support community recovery efforts in 10 locations throughout the state.



- Inmate work crews were mobilized to support local sandbagging operations in Lawtey and Union Counties.
- Hurricane Milton intensified to a CAT-5 hurricane, making it the fifth-most intense Atlantic hurricane on record. Milton weakened to CAT-3 status before landfall near Siesta Key on October 9th. In advance of landfall, 6,083 inmates were evacuated into appropriately rated housing units. Inmate work crews were mobilized to support local storm preparation operations in Lake, Bradford, Union, and Putnam Counties. Two housing units at Taylor CI were utilized by the Department of Juvenile Justice to safeguard 144 low to moderate-risk juveniles. Cleanup and recovery teams were mobilized to support community recovery efforts in Bradford, Putnam, and Pinellas.
- The Division of Facilities Management and Building Construction (FMBC) provided support through maintenance strike teams, making emergency repairs, conducting damage assessments, and staffing the Department's Emergency Operations Center.

RECRUITMENT & TARGETED RETENTION EFFORTS

- FDC continues to pay a \$5,000 bonus for hiring and retaining COs at 15 high-vacancy institutions. With the success achieved at Gulf and Santa Rosa, these locations were removed from eligibility and replaced with Okeechobee and Calhoun.
- Certified COs, Sergeants, Lieutenants, and Captains will receive three payments of \$1,666.67 provided they remain continuously employed at one of the identified locations.
- All FTE employees received a 3% increase to their base rate of pay.
- FDC implemented a trainee rate of pay to incentivize CO new hires to obtain correctional certification.
- To bolster its workforce, Community Corrections expanded Basic Recruit Academies to every region of the state. This strategic decision significantly improved retention rates, as it allows new recruits to commute rather than requiring them to stay overnight, thus making the process more accessible.
- Introduction of Contingency Hires enabled Community Corrections to reduce its vacancy rate for certified staff to below 5%, aligning with pre-COVID levels. This achievement is crucial for maintaining adequate staffing and ensuring continuity of services.
- Office of the Inspector General (OIG) Criminal Investigative Bureau (CIB) Investigators' positions were reclassified to Law Enforcement Detectives, which properly identifies their work as law enforcement investigators. With reclassification, detectives' yearly salaries were increased to \$59,758.92 to be more competitive.



FDC markets new pay for Correctional Officers at a local hiring event.

- The Bureau of Security Operations collaborated with the Bureau of Fleet Administration, and the Florida Department of Emergency Management to obtain 139 recreational vehicle campers that enhance the Department's ability to provide staff housing and positively influence staff recruitment, retention, and its ability to respond to institutional emergencies.

SAFER & MORE SECURE INSTITUTIONS

- The Canine Interdiction Unit (CIU) performed over 2,713 canine search operations at facilities statewide and recovered 83,723 grams of tobacco, 38,166 grams of narcotics, 1,767 cellphones, 2,881 weapons, and \$885 in U.S. currency.
- CIU held the Bi-Annual Spring Training Event at Okeechobee Youth Development Center Facility. The training week commenced with a coordinated joint mass search operation at Okeechobee CI. The search yielded record-breaking numbers in the recovery of dangerous contraband, including cellphones, weapons, and various illicit drugs worth an estimated \$503,655.
- From January to September 2024, CIU conducted 50 regional joint mass searches statewide and 30 unannounced CIU searches statewide.
- The Bureau of Intelligence (BOI) generated 78 actionable intelligence leads for facilities and partner agencies statewide, enhancing safety and security. Key findings included identifying organized protest plans among inmates related to location tracking wristbands, enabling FDC and facility leaders to mitigate potential disruptions and gang violence.
- Security Operations collaborated with BOI to implement automated license plate readers at 16 institutions. Automated license plate readers help obtain actionable intelligence and assist with investigations in the fight against dangerous contraband.
- Security Operations expanded Thermal Fence Cameras at 17 institutions. Systems are installed at 40 institutions, with all remaining installations scheduled to be completed in 2025. These

systems assist FDC in detection and prevention of contraband throwovers at institutions.

- In cooperation with an industry-leading drone detection vendor, Security Operations successfully implemented drone detection systems covering 25 institutions. Drone detection systems assist in combating the ever-growing contraband cellphone and drug trade plaguing many institutions.
- FMBC managed and oversaw the installation and certification of seven new fence security systems at facilities throughout the state.
- OIG initiated a pilot program of its criminal detectives working in collaboration with CIU K9 Officers to focus on identifying and disrupting contraband introductions in institutions. Detectives worked 1,053 contraband introduction interruption operations.



OIG Detective & CIU K9 Officer working a contraband introduction interruption operation.

COMPREHENSIVE HEALTHCARE

- FDC achieved substantial compliance with the Consent Decree at all eight inpatient mental health units pursuant to the 2022 extension of the settlement agreement in *Disability Rights v. Jones, et al.*, [Case No. 18-cv-179]. On April 2, 2024, the parties filed a joint notice of substantial compliance with the court advising that the jurisdiction of the court and the terms of the settlement agreement had terminated.
- Through collaboration with the Office of the State Court Administrator, the Florida Behavioral Health Association, and other relevant partners, FDC continues to work to increase substance use treatment bed utilization. As of October 9, 2024, Community-Based Substance Use Treatment Residential Bed Utilization is at 84%.
- Community Corrections trained 48 staff to become Mental Health First Aid Training Facilitators. The Mental Health First Aid training will allow staff to deepen their understanding of mental health challenges and enable them to provide individuals under supervision with the support they need.
- New safeguards were implemented to identify inmates with certain mental health concerns who are being considered for reduced custody and assignment outside the secure perimeter. This added layer of review will aid staff with critical decisions that directly impact the safety of inmates, staff, and the public.
- FMBC completed renovations of three dormitories at Wakulla CI to address mental health treatment in the Residential Continuum of Care Unit. In addition to dorm renovations, a new infirmary unit was constructed.

EXPANDING EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES FOR INMATES

- As of October 2024, 1,413 inmates earned GEDs.
- More than 16,000 workforce training program completion certificates and industry-recognized credentials were earned by inmates statewide.
- FDC initiated a pilot program at Wakulla CI and Lowell CI to implement a CTE Software Coding program. This 12-month program offers technology-based job training, career readiness instruction and support, wraparound case management, job placement, and long-term re-entry support to help individuals develop meaningful job skills and succeed in quality jobs in the technology industry.

- The Department implemented Aramark's IN2WORK (I2W) program at 49 major facilities and Sago Palm Re-Entry. The I2W Program is a culinary training program that helps inmates learn transferable, foundational food service and retail job skills through a comprehensive curriculum including classroom and hands-on training taught by contractor food service and retail staff. Inmates who successfully complete the program may apply for a paid I2W Internship. Upon release, inmates who successfully completed training will have the opportunity to continue education by applying for an I2W scholarship through Scholarship America. As of October 2024, 700 inmates have graduated, and
- 20 inmates were selected for an internship.
- Chaplaincy Services partnered with the College at Southeastern to provide an accredited college degree program at Lowell CI to establish and equip female Field Ministers. A total of 22 women are in the first cohort. The Inaugural Convocation at Lowell CI was held on August 21, 2024. This event brought together all partners involved to celebrate the historic beginning of a four-year, fully accredited degree program for long-term incarcerated women in the state of Florida. Inmates started their Acclimation Period where they are involved with college preparation work, academic readiness, and study habits appropriate for the seminary program.

KEEPING FLORIDA'S COMMUNITIES SAFE



CPOs participating in innovations presentation.

- Community Corrections leadership conducted approximately six innovative presentations throughout the state, showcasing groundbreaking initiatives such as the F.A.C.E. I.T. (Family. Attitude. Communication. Employment. Improvement. Taking Responsibility.) Program, S.O.T.E.C. (Searching. Offenders. To. Ensure. Compliance.), the Bike Team, and the Mobile Probation Unit.
- These presentations reached both internal and external stakeholders, fostering collaboration and sharing best practices.
- Over 750 CPOs participated in Halloween initiatives targeting sexual offenders and predators, demonstrating their commitment to community safety. Throughout this effort, officers conducted approximately 5,600 offender

checks, 2,800 walk-throughs, 230 searches, and over 1,100 identification checks. This extensive operation not only reinforced law enforcement's presence but also ensured the vigilance needed to protect the community during a time of increased activity and potential risk.

- Community Corrections broadened its statewide training efforts by implementing specialized programs aimed at equipping officers with essential tools for their roles. The High-Risk Specialist Training focuses on providing officers with effective strategies for supervising high-risk sexual offenders, ensuring they are well-prepared to manage these complex cases.
- In collaboration with Community Corrections and the Florida Foundation for Correctional Excellence, Fleet Administration executed the design and donation of the Department's third mobile probation unit. This unit is uniquely designed to support offender re-entry initiatives.
- Institutions' BOI responded to over 1,072 requests for information from outside law enforcement agencies, providing Security Threat Group (STG) Intelligence Reports on requested inmates/offenders.
- An Institutions BOI Senior Analyst assisted multiple outside law enforcement agencies with over 30 active criminal cases/investigations, including cold-case homicides, active organized criminal gang investigations, child abuse/child trafficking investigations, statewide drug trafficking investigations, etc.
- OIG CIB Detectives were several of many Floridians honored for their service at the "Florida Heroes Reception" hosted by Governor and First Lady DeSantis. The detectives honored served their communities with distinction by saving a resident's home from an approaching wildfire and thwarting an attempt to introduce contraband into an FDC institution.

AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION (ACA)

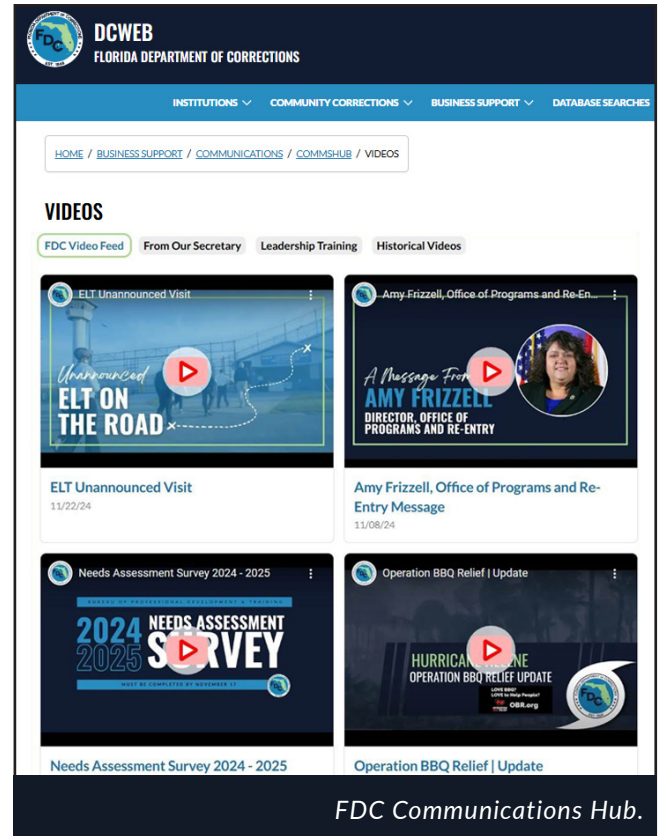
- Dr. Danny Martinez, in collaboration with Dr. Tom Culbreath (FDC) and Dr. Jerome Greenfield (Vitalcore Health Strategies) successfully presented current research and best practices for providing care and housing to inmates with dementia at the ACA 2024 Summer Conference in Nashville, TN. Additionally, Alan McManus, Bureau Chief of Policy Management and Inmate Appeals, in collaboration with General Counsel Dan Johnson, who serves as the Chair of the Legal Issues and Legislative Committees, presented on elements of an effective grievance process.

INVESTMENTS IN INMATE & OFFENDER REHABILITATION & RESTORATION

- The Fatherhood Program, aimed at helping men under supervision become better fathers, expanded statewide. Additionally, the Worthy Program, designed for women under supervision, is currently being piloted in Region 4. Both programs are instrumental in promoting positive parenting and family engagement.
- Pre-release hiring events resulted in 877 inmates receiving 942 post-release job offers, pre-release.
- In cooperation with CareerSource Florida, FDC developed and implemented the Compass 180 program, which focuses on workforce readiness and includes career exploration activities, job search lessons, employability skills training and community re-entry resource information.
- The Bureau of Substance Use Treatment and Transition Services, in partnership with Community Corrections and Gateway Foundation, Inc., opened a non-residential Day Reporting Center (DRC) that offers multiple services to offenders under community supervision as a diversion from prison. The DRC will offer on-site service delivery to these offenders to assist them in successfully transitioning from supervision to maintaining an independent, law-abiding lifestyle in the community.
- Over 1,400 individuals graduated from the Faith and Character Based program, which aims to reduce recidivism and disciplinary infractions by offering religious and secular programming that promotes pro-social behavior.

MISSION SUPPORT & OPERATIONS

- Fleet Administration successfully initiated digital driver identification for Department vehicle usage in the Geotab platform. Nearly 80% of all Department employees are successfully integrated as drivers in Geotab allowing the Department to launch digital mileage logs in early 2025.
- Network connectivity was established in FY 23-24 for 143 buildings, covering Officer Stations and Education Spaces. In FY 24-25, 233 additional buildings will be connected.
- Technology Restoration Plan Applications replacement is in progress with multiple projects occurring to replace, retire, or consolidate 137 applications. In Phase 1, FY 23-24, 13 applications were completed. For FY 24-25, Phase 2 is in progress and 44 systems are included.
- In support of modernizing the 40-year-old Offender-Based Information System (OBIS), a contract was awarded, and contract signing is imminent. Additionally, FDC established a Data Warehouse as the “single source of truth” for all OBIS data, all applications, and reporting requirements.
- The Office of Communications proactively and effectively covered events across the state, resulting in extensive video coverage and multi-media engagement. This coverage, combined with



the strategic revival of historical film in the Communications Hub, ensures the legacy of FDC is preserved and accessible for generations to come.

ADDRESSING AGING INFRASTRUCTURE

- The Bureau of Maintenance and Repair completed the Tomoka CI and South Florida Reception Center (SFRC) Optional Supplemental Power Services projects, which included a new generator and new underground electrical infrastructure for Tomoka and a new generator, switchgear and LED perimeter lights for SFRC.
- FMBC planned and completed numerous major renovation and construction projects at facilities across the state. Total Fixed Capital Outlay funding managed by the Bureau of Business Operation during 2024 was \$31,040,019, with encumbrances currently at \$3,465,425. Completed and planned projects totaled \$34,505,444. This includes Deferred Maintenance spending and encumbrances of \$12,482,645.
- Fleet Administration procured 111 vehicles to reduce the number of Department fleet vehicles outside of lifecycle replacement standards.
- FMBC received and installed 12 Educational portables, 8 Staff Development portables and 40 mobile home trailers for staff housing statewide at facilities throughout the Department.
- The Bureau of Construction installed and renovated the Reception and Medical Center (RMC) facility electrical infrastructure for the entire facility and completed generator upgrades to ensure the facility and hospital have a reliable backup generator.
- FMBC managed numerous heating and air conditioning projects and installed over 3,500 fans for inmate dorms and 60 ice machines at facilities statewide to help with heat mitigation efforts.

EXERCISING FINANCIAL STEWARDSHIP

- In a testament to the dedication of CPOs, over \$31 million in restitution was collected and directed back to victims of crime. Furthermore, offenders under community supervision completed an impressive 838,304 hours of public service, amounting to approximately \$10 million in valuable work. This public service not only benefits the community, but also provides offenders with a sense of achievement and connection to the society they are reintegrating into.
- The Bureau of Finance & Accounting's Disaster Recovery section recovered \$4.3 million in federal grant funding.
- The Bureau of Procurement increased the Department's purchasing power by utilizing existing competitively procured contracts for goods and services through national purchasing consortiums, including but not limited to, the General Services Administration (GSA), the National Association of State Procurement Officials (NASPO), Sourcewell, and Omnia Partners. By leveraging collective buying power, Procurement negotiated better pricing and terms, reduced administrative burdens, and accelerated decision-making. This collaborative approach enhances speed and efficiency while fostering strategic partnerships.

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT & TRAINING

- In response to staff needs and field incidents, the Bureau of Professional Development and Training (BPDT), in partnership with the Office of Human Resources, revised and reissued Procedure 208.040 as it relates to Post Trauma Peer Support Teams (PTPST). This rewrite serves to address the immediacy of staff needs following critical or traumatic incidents, and further serves as a bridge to professional services as the Department works to help and heal staff in their time of need.
- BPDT procured and prepared 1,269 tablets in support of enterprise-wide implementation of recruit tablets in all statewide academy locations. Leveraging this technology will aid in student success, eliminate paper-driven processes and procedures as well as provide significant savings in student textbooks, shipping, scantron score sheets, scantron machines, and reduce academic dishonesty.
- BOI's Security Threat Intelligence Unit facilitated annual Statewide Security Threat Intelligence Training. STG staff from facilities and Community Corrections were provided training focusing on Leadership, Interview Techniques, STG Procedures, STORMS, Hybrid Gangs, Bloods, and more.
- Community Corrections is maximizing the use of the 14 Multiple Interactive Learning Objectives virtual firearms simulators across the state. Trainers expanded the program to include not only scenario training, but also skills and techniques training. The skills and techniques training aims to prepare staff for future changes in the course of fire and to better equip them to handle realistic scenarios that CPOs encounter in the field daily.
- Department educators presented FDC correctional education best practices at the 78th Annual Correctional Education Association (CEA) International Conference & Training Conference. Presentations included best practices in correctional education in Florida. Additionally, several FDC institutions were recognized for receiving their CEA Accreditation.
- The Florida Corrections Academy operated 99 classes, training 3,037 recruits in Temporary Employment Authorization status attending the academy.
- Mindshift is a health/wellness, culture, and resiliency training for staff that continues to garner significant traction with 16,387 staff trained statewide in FY 23-24. BPDT staff facilitated training to students from the Bureau of Prisons, the Department of Juvenile Justice, as well as Polk and Seminole County Sheriffs' officers receiving this vital training material.

LEGISLATIVE OUTREACH & PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT



Lieutenant Governor Jeanette Nunez at Region II Staff Appreciation Event.

- The Office of Legislative Affairs hosted Staff Appreciation Events in Region I at Jackson CI and Region II at RMC, with over 1,500 FDC staff in attendance. Department leadership, local elected officials, and Sheriffs were also in attendance. These events are an impactful way for the Secretary, Department leadership, and statewide and local elected officials to thank staff members and allow officers from various institutions to fellowship.
- In November 2024, FDC hosted a Florida National Guard Appreciation Event at RMC to celebrate

the important partnership between the Florida National Guard and the Department. Since Governor Ron DeSantis authorized this program in 2022, the Guard has played an essential role in supporting the Department's public safety mission. Their dedication allows FDC to train and prepare new officers while enhancing security at facilities across the state.

- The Office of Legislative Affairs hosted 74 ride-alongs and institution visits with state and federal legislators.
- In FY 23-24, the Office of Citizen Services responded to 9,957 emails and 49,252 phone calls.
- The Victim Services Unit directly serves over 186,000 victims and survivors of the current FDC inmate population and an estimated 500,000 of the offender population. In FY 23-24, the Victim Services Unit provided over 36,000 release notifications to victims. The Victim Information and Notification Everyday (VINE) automated service provided almost two million additional notifications to victims and concerned citizens regarding status changes of inmates, supervised offenders, and detainees in Florida's local detention centers and jails.



Florida National Guard Appreciation Event at RMC.

PART III | ANNUAL REPORT STATISTICS



INSTITUTIONS | INMATE POPULATION

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS¹

Gender		
Male	81,195	93.0%
Female	6,108	7.0%
Race/Ethnicity		
White Male	30,157	34.5%
White Female	3,811	4.4%
Black Male	39,730	45.5%
Black Female	1,785	2.0%
Hispanic Male	10,904	12.5%
Hispanic Female	488	0.6%
Other Male	404	0.5%
Other Female	24	0.0%
Age on June 30, 2024		
17 & Under	64	0.1%
18-24	5,032	5.8%
25-34	21,457	24.6%
35-49	35,248	40.4%
50-59	14,532	16.7%
60+	10,907	12.6%
Prior FDC Prison Commitments		
0	44,449	50.9%
1	18,600	21.3%
2	10,867	12.4%
3	5,919	6.7%
4+	7,468	8.6%

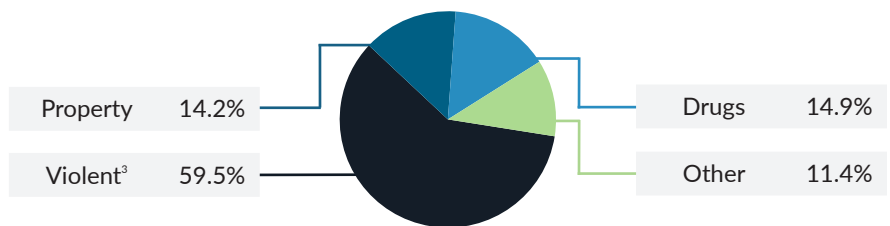
This section includes statistics on Florida's inmate population as of June 30, 2024. Inmate population refers to the 87,303 inmates who were present in the Florida prison system on June 30, 2024. Florida's prison population increased by 2,129 or 2.5% from the previous fiscal year.

The Florida Demographic Estimating Conference held on July 9, 2024, estimated Florida's population at 23,088,994 for FY 23-24. On June 30, 2024, 379.5 of every 100,000 Floridians were incarcerated compared to 451.3 five years ago, in 2019.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS BY OFFENSE TYPE

Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Avg. Sentence Length in Years ²	Avg. Age at Offense
Murder, Manslaughter	16,763	19.2%	36.0	28.8
Sexual Offenses	13,543	15.5%	25.1	34.8
Robbery	8,876	10.2%	24.3	27.7
Violent Personal Offenses	11,514	13.2%	13.8	32.7
Burglary	10,658	12.2%	16.2	32.0
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	3,838	4.4%	6.0	38.2
Drug Offenses	13,009	14.9%	8.0	36.9
Weapons	4,789	5.5%	6.8	31.9
Other	4,313	4.9%	6.8	38.0

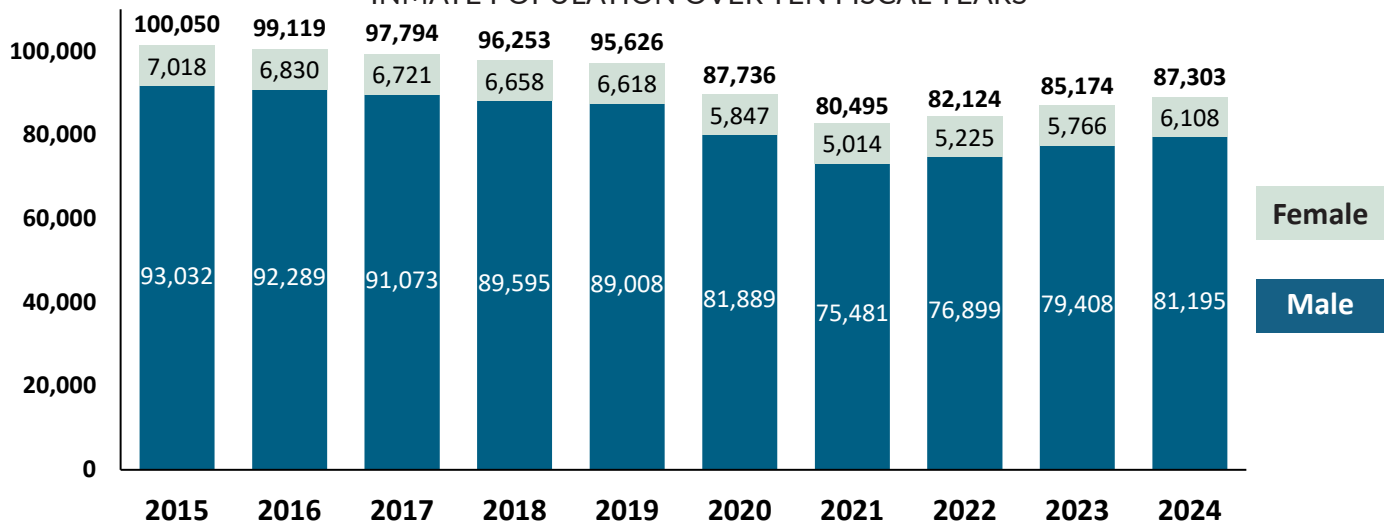
² Sentence lengths of 50 years or longer are coded as 50 years for calculation of averages.



¹ Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%.

³ 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 OVER TEN FISCAL YEARS



INSTITUTIONS | INMATE ADMISSIONS

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, 2023 - June 30, 2024.

Based on the data presented, inmate admissions for this fiscal year totaled 27,227 which was on par with admissions from FY 22-23. Over half of those admitted served time in the Florida state prison system before.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS BY OFFENSE TYPE

Type of Offense ¹	Number	Percent	Avg. Sentence Length in Years ²	Avg. Age at Admission
Murder, Manslaughter	1,466	5.4%	24.2	34.1
Sexual Offenses	1,957	7.2%	13.8	41
Robbery	1,141	4.2%	7.9	31.6
Violent Personal Offenses	4,813	17.7%	4.3	36.8
Burglary	3,044	11.2%	4.7	36.2
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	2,888	10.6%	2.5	40.3
Drug Offenses	6,747	24.8%	3.8	39.7
Weapons	2,549	9.4%	3.4	34.1
Other	2,620	9.6%	3.1	40.7

¹ Data Unavailable =2

² Sentence lengths of 50 years or longer are coded as 50 years for calculation of averages.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS⁴

Gender		
Male	23,993	88.1%
Female	3,234	11.9%

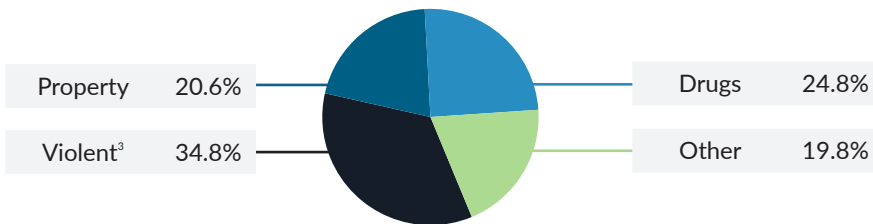
Race/Ethnicity		
White Male	9,757	35.8%
White Female	2,064	7.6%
Black Male	11,186	41.1%
Black Female	931	3.4%
Hispanic Male	2,927	10.8%
Hispanic Female	231	0.9%
Other Male	123	0.5%
Other Female	8	0.0%

Age at Admission		
17 & Under	95	0.4%
18-24	3,207	11.8%
25-34	8,516	31.3%
35-49	10,825	39.8%
50-59	3,195	11.7%
60+	1,389	5.1%

Prior FDC Prison Commitments ⁵		
0	12,871	47.3%
1	5,836	21.4%
2	3,698	13.6%
3	2,082	7.7%
4+	2,738	10.1%

⁴ Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%.

⁵ Data unavailable = 2.

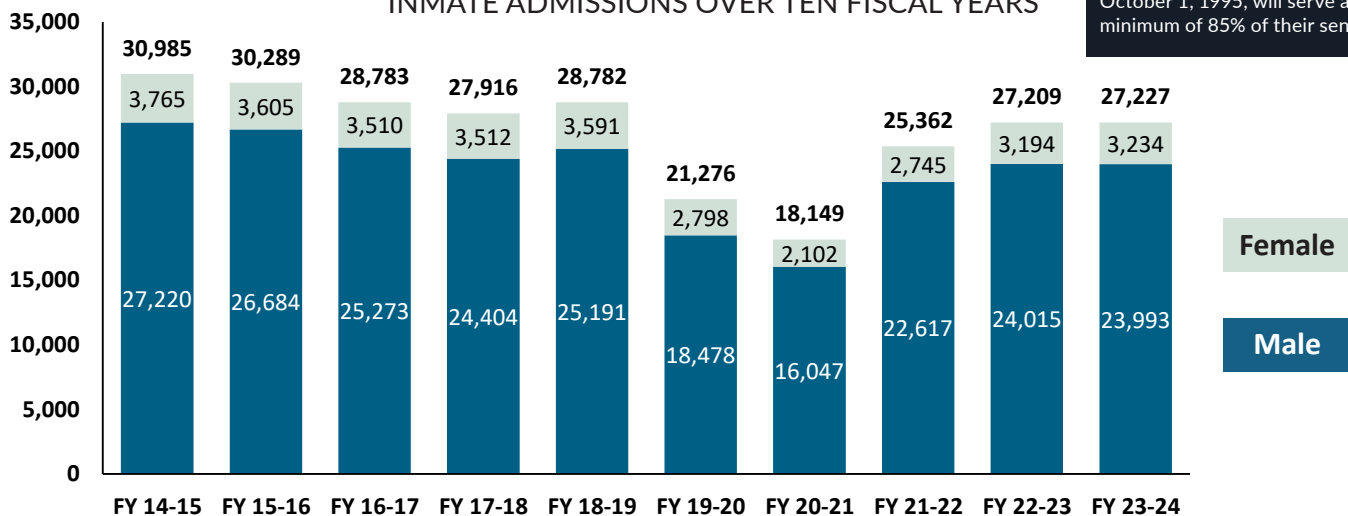


¹ Data Unavailable =2

³ 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.

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

INMATE ADMISSIONS OVER TEN FISCAL YEARS



INSTITUTIONS | 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, 2023 through June 30, 2024.

- In FY 23-24, 25,778 inmates were released, a 3.2% increase from FY 22-23.
- Most of the permanent releases were due to expired sentences (15,192 or 58.9%).
- 19.7% (5,066) were released to conditional release supervision for more serious offenders and 16.5% (4,253) were released to probation or community control.
- The majority of inmates released in FY 23-24 were white (11,428 or 44.3%) followed by black (11,289 or 43.8%) and Hispanic (2,938 or 11.4%).
- Majority of inmates were released between the ages of 35-49 (10,933 or 42.4%) followed by 25-34 (7,341 or 28.5%).

RELEASE BY OFFENSE TYPE

Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Avg. Sentence Length in Years ¹	Avg. Age at Release
Murder, Manslaughter	893	3.5%	20.5	46.3
Sexual Offenses	1515	5.9%	11.3	46.4
Robbery	1818	7.1%	9.9	37.3
Violent Personal Offenses	4702	18.2%	4.1	39.1
Burglary	3647	14.2%	5.8	38.7
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	2788	10.8%	2.8	41.4
Drug Offenses	5768	22.4%	3.4	41.3
Weapons	2260	8.8%	3.3	35.7
Other	2387	9.3%	3.1	42.2

¹ Sentence lengths of 50 years or longer are coded as 50 years for the calculation of averages.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS²

Gender		
Male	22,918	88.9%
Female	2,860	11.1%

Race/Ethnicity		
White Male	9,510	36.9%
White Female	1,918	7.4%
Black Male	10,542	40.9%
Black Female	747	2.9%
Hispanic Male	2,757	10.7%
Hispanic Female	181	0.7%
Other Male	109	0.4%
Other Female	14	0.1%

Age at Release		
17 & Under	14	0.1%
18-24	1,850	7.2%
25-34	7,341	28.5%
35-49	10,933	42.4%
50-59	3,611	14.0%
60+	2,029	7.9%

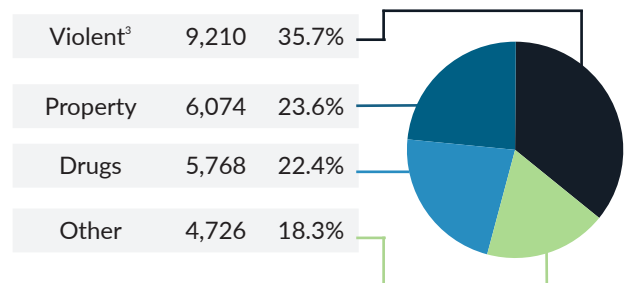
Prior FDC Prison Commitments		
0	11,705	45.4%
1	5,847	22.7%
2	3,566	13.8%
3	2,005	7.8%
4+	2,655	10.3%

² Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%.

FDC 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:

- 2016 releases who returned within 3 yrs: 25%
- 2017 releases who returned within 3 yrs: 24%
- 2018 releases who returned within 3 yrs: 21%
- 2019 releases who returned within 3 yrs: 21%
- 2020 releases who returned within 3 yrs: 21%



³ 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.

For more detailed information regarding FDC recidivism tracking, please see the Recidivism Report published on FDC's website at: fdc.myflorida.com.

INSTITUTIONS | ELDERLY INMATES

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.

ELDERLY INMATES

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

The elderly inmate population has increased by 901 (or about 3.7%) from June 30, 2023 (24,601) to June 30, 2024 (25,502). Elderly inmates are a growing percentage of Florida’s incarcerated population.

- Elderly inmates in prison on June 30, 2024 were primarily serving time for murder/manslaughter (24.1%) or sex offenses (23.6%).
- Elderly inmates were primarily male (94.9%), 42.7% were white males, 40% were black males, and 11.8% were Hispanic males.
- 45.3% of the elderly inmates in prison had no prior prison commitments.
- The 25,502 elderly inmates in prison on June 30, 2024 represented 29.2% of the total inmate population.
- During FY 23-24, elderly inmates accounted for 61% of all episodes of outpatient events, 56% of all hospital admissions and 63% of all in-patient hospital days, although they only represented 29% of the total prison population.

HEALTHCARE CHALLENGES REGARDING ELDERLY INMATES

As the population of elderly inmates continues to increase, the cost to house and treat these inmates also substantially increases.

An assessment by the Justice Department’s Office of Inspector General found that within the Federal Bureau of Prisons, institutions with the highest percentages of aging individuals spent five times more per inmate on medical care and 14 times more per inmate on medication than those with the lowest percentages.¹

The cost of healthcare for the elderly is very high compared to non-elderly inmates for several reasons.

- The number of outpatient events for elderly inmates increased from 10,553 in FY 08-09 to 18,182 in FY 23-24. Outside care is generally more expensive than in-house treatment.
- In FY 08-09, elderly inmates accounted for 42% of all in-patient hospital days. By FY 23-24, that percentage increased to 63%.
- Older patients have a longer length of stay in in-patient hospital settings than younger patients. Inmates ages 50 years and older had a total of 12,162 in-patient hospital days compared to 7,037 in-patient hospital days for inmates ages 49 years and younger. This results in increased medical costs and staffing needs.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS²

Gender		
Male	24,209	94.9%
Female	1,293	5.1%
Race/Ethnicity		
White Male	10,888	42.7%
White Female	899	3.5%
Black Male	10,199	40.0%
Black Female	310	1.2%
Hispanic Male	2,998	11.8%
Hispanic Female	80	0.3%
Other Male	124	0.5%
Other Female	4	0.0%
Age on June 30, 2024		
50-54	7,888	30.9%
55-59	6,644	26.1%
60-64	5,295	20.8%
65-69	3,040	11.9%
70-74	1,559	6.1%
75-79	738	2.9%
80-84	253	1.0%
85-89	66	0.3%
90-94	17	0.1%
95+	2	0.0%
Prior FDC Prison Commitments		
0	11,547	45.3%
1	4,032	15.8%
2	3,008	11.8%
3	2,180	8.6%
4+	4,735	18.6%

² Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%.

¹ U.S Department of Justice, Office of the Inspector General (revised 2016), The Impact of an Aging Inmate Population on the Federal Bureau of Prisons, <https://oig.justice.gov/reports/2015/e1505.pdf>

INSTITUTIONS | ELDERLY INMATES

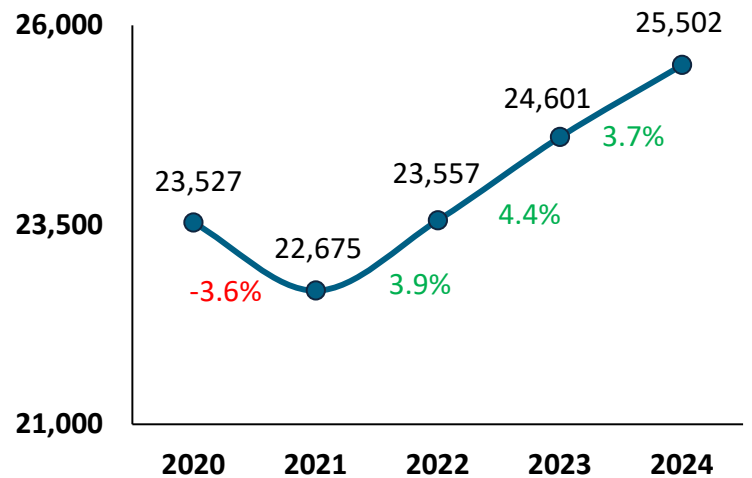
SERVICES AND HOUSING

FDC has a comprehensive system for ensuring elderly inmates receive appropriate medical, mental health and dental services under a managed care model. All inmates are screened at a reception center after intake from the county jail, to determine their current medical, dental and mental healthcare needs. This includes assessments for auditory, mobility, vision disabilities and the need for specialized services. Additionally, FDC has a process for a quarterly review of service plans for disabled elderly inmates among a multi-disciplinary team, which includes members from Health Services, Mental Health, Security, Programs and Education, and Classification.

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

- Per Department policy, all inmates - including those who are ages 50 years and older - who have limitations in the performance of their daily living activities, are seen by a provider for an assessment and diagnosis, and are provided with a service plan designed to meet their individual medical and mental health needs. They are housed in a dorm consistent with their custody level and medical status.
- Inmates who have mobility, hearing, or vision disabilities, 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 a disabled inmate committee that functions as a multidisciplinary team working together for the development, implementation and monitoring of an individualized service plan for each disabled inmate. As mentioned above, the committees review service plans for all disabled inmates quarterly, at a minimum.
- Inmates are monitored every five years for chronic illnesses until they turn 50 years old, when they are then screened every year.
- Periodic dental 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 healthcare screening processes, inmates are examined for signs of Alzheimer's or other forms of dementia.

ELDERLY INMATE POPULATION ON JUNE 30th



This situation is not unique to Florida according to PEW Charitable Trust:

“From 1999 to 2016, the number of people 55 or older in state and federal prisons increased 280 percent.”

The cost of providing care to the elderly population is also not unique to Florida according to PEW Charitable Trust:

“Bureau of Justice Statistics found, older inmates are more susceptible to costly chronic medical conditions. They typically experience the effects of age sooner than people outside prison because of issues such as substance use disorders, inadequate preventive and primary care before incarceration, and stress linked to the isolation and sometimes violent environment of prison life.

For these reasons, older individuals have a deepening impact on prison budgets. Estimates of the increased cost vary. The National Institute of Corrections pegged the annual cost of incarcerating those 55 or older who have chronic and terminal illnesses at two to three times that for all others on average. More recently, other researchers have found that the cost differential may be wider.”¹

¹ McKillop, Matt, & Boucher, Alex. (2018). Aging Prison Populations Drive Up Costs. <https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/articles/2018/02/20/aging-prison-populations-drive-up-costs>

INSTITUTIONS | ELDERLY INMATES

FDC contracts with a correctional healthcare company, Centurion of Florida, LLC, to provide comprehensive healthcare services to approximately 85,000 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, FDC retained responsibility for assigning and transferring elderly inmates with chronic medical needs to specialty beds. This ensures elderly inmates with the highest levels of acuity are placed in the most appropriate setting.

For quality assurance, healthcare procedures and health services bulletins are reviewed annually to ensure they reflect the latest standards of care, with acuity level, age and other factors. Contracted staff are trained on an annual basis to inform them of all recent updates and standards of care. Additionally, FDC has an inmate grievance appeal process established in Florida Administrative Code that allows inmates to submit health care appeals directly to FDC staff. The health care grievances are screened by a registered nurse and personally reviewed by the Health Services Director or the appropriate discipline directors for Medical, Mental Health, Dental, Pharmaceutical and/or Nursing services. This process includes a review of the inmate’s health care record to ascertain if appropriate care has been provided.

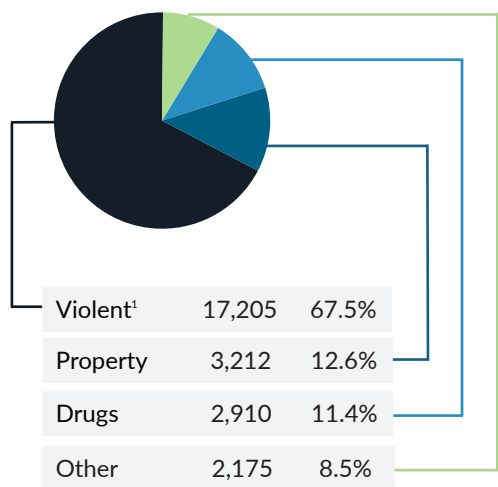
Currently, the facilities listed below serve relatively large populations of elderly inmates. Housing these inmates separate from the general population reduces the potential for predatory and abusive behavior by younger, more aggressive inmates and promotes efficient use of medical resources.

- The Reception and Medical Center has a 120-bed licensed hospital on-site in Lake Butler, Florida, and cares for chronically ill, elderly inmates in different dorms on campus.
- Central Florida Reception Center, South Unit, 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 - F-Dorm at South Florida Reception Center features 76 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.
- Dade Correctional Institution has designated housing for approximately 423 elderly male inmates, ages 50 and older.
- Union Correctional Institution includes 656 beds for inmates ages 50 and older.
- FDC has eight Transitional Care Units, which are inpatient mental health units where elderly inmates with impairment in mental and cognitive functioning receive necessary care in a safe and protective environment.
- In addition, the Department has a Cognitive Treatment Unit at the Residential Continuum of Care facility at Wakulla Annex, to house inmates with mild to moderate dementia or traumatic brain injuries.

ELDERLY POPULATION BY OFFENSE TYPE ON JUNE 30, 2024

Type of Offense	Number	Percent
Murder, Manslaughter	6,132	24.1%
Sexual Offenses	6,013	23.6%
Robbery	2,316	9.1%
Violent Personal Offenses	2,515	9.9%
Burglary	2,761	10.8%
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	1,110	4.4%
Drug Offenses	2,910	11.4%
Weapons	560	2.2%
Other	1,185	4.7%

ELDERLY POPULATION BY OFFENSE TYPE ON JUNE 30, 2024



¹ 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.

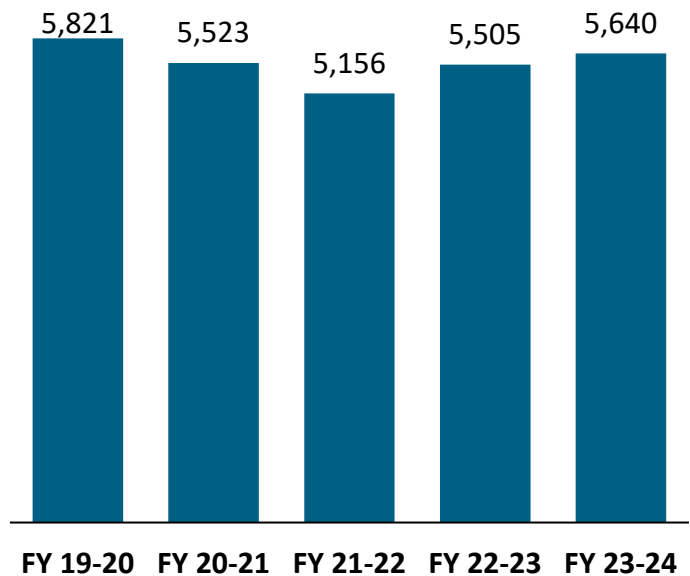
INSTITUTIONS | ELDERLY INMATES

CORRECTIONAL MEDICAL AUTHORITY (CMA)

In its FY 21-22 Annual Report and Update on the Status of Elderly Offender's in Florida's Prisons, the CMA agreed with national findings.

"As in the community, it is expected that elderly offenders will experience declining health and mobility and require assistance with activities of daily living. It is generally recognized that elderly offenders disproportionately impact correctional health care systems. They have complex needs that often require ongoing and extensive treatment and care. As Florida's prison population ages, FDC will be faced with increased and new organizational and financial challenges."

ELDERLY INMATE RELEASES OVER FIVE FISCAL YEARS



CHALLENGES FOR THE FUTURE

The average inmate is now over 42.8 years old, versus 32 years old in 1996. The aging population is estimated to continue to increase at a rapid pace as the next decade approaches. FDC has developed a projection of the elderly inmate population growth based on Criminal Justice Estimating Conference (CJEC) population estimates. As the projection for growth of the total inmate population is expected to increase over the next five years (a projected increase of 6,954 inmates), the elderly population is also expected to increase from 29% of the total population (25,502 as of June 30, 2024) to over 30% of the total population during that same five-year period.

FDC continues to assess the growing need for appropriate bed space for elderly inmates, especially those with complex medical or mental health needs, and implement solutions to meet the demand. FDC has constructed and opened 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 includes a Cognitive Treatment Unit where inmates with mild to moderate dementia or traumatic brain injuries receive specialized testing and services in a safe environment.

INSTITUTIONS | YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS

Section 958.11 (9) F.S., requires FDC 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 FDC. The assignment of these YOs by facility and category for FY 22-23 is identified in the below table.

DEPARTMENT-DESIGNATED YOUTHFUL OFFENDER

Section 958.11 (4), F.S., authorizes FDC 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 be found guilty of a capital or life felony, be older than 24 and cannot be sentenced to more than 10 years.

DEPARTMENT-DECLARED VULNERABLE YOUTHFUL OFFENDER

Section 958.11 (6), F.S., authorizes FDC to assign an inmate to a YO facility if their age does not exceed 19 years and if FDC determines that the inmate's mental or physical vulnerability would jeopardize his or her safety in a non-youthful facility. Additionally, the inmate cannot be a capital or life felon.

COURT-ORDERED YOUTHFUL OFFENDER

Section 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, F. S. 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

Section 944.1905 (5)(a), F.S., mandates that FDC assign any inmate under 18, not meeting the provisions of section 958, F.S., to a YO facility. Such inmates are assigned to YO facilities until 18 years of age, but may remain assigned until age 21 if FDC 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.

RECIDIVISM

Section 958.045(14), F.S., mandates that FDC shall develop a system for tracking recidivism, including but not limited to, rearrests and recommitment of YOs, and shall report on that system in its annual reports of the programs. Recidivism is calculated by comparing an inmate's prison release date to the date of rearrest or readmission to prison over a three-year period. YOs were defined as inmates who were less than 21 years of age at admission and were less than 24 years of age at release with a YO provision. This excludes inmates convicted of a capital or life felony offense. Of the 536 inmates released in 2020 who met this criteria, 73% were rearrested and 28% were returned to prison within three years of release.

Location	Department-Designated Youthful Offenders	Inmates with Emotional/Physical Vulnerability	Court Ordered Youthful Offenders	Young Adult Offender	Total Population
Central Florida Reception Center - Main	11	0	2	0	13
Lake City Correctional Facility (Private)	615	2	205	15	837
Lowell CI	26	4	19	0	49
Northwest Florida Reception Center - Annex	9	0	2	0	11
Reception and Medical Center - Main	11	0	8	0	19
South Florida Reception Center	8	0	2	0	10
Suwannee CI	38	9	16	3	66
Work Release Centers	25	0	16	0	41
All Other Facilities	4	0	8	0	12
Total	747	15	278	18	1,058

INSTITUTIONS | VIOLENT PREDATORS

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.

Section 394.931 F.S., requires FDC to compile recidivism data on those referred, detained, or committed to FDC as part of the Sexually Violent Predators Program (SVPP) and include the data in FDC’s Annual Report. In this instance, recidivism is defined by FDC as the return to prison because of either a new conviction, or a violation of post-release supervision any time after referral to the SVPP.

The SVPP is part of the Substance Use Disorder and Mental Health Program Office of Department of Children and Families (DCF). Individuals with a history of qualifying sexually motivated offenses are referred to SVPP prior to their release from FDC, Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ), Florida State Hospital or 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	Returned	No Return	Returned	No Return	Returned	No Return	Returned	No Return	Returned
FY1920	63	132	185	3,622	6	10	43	15	297	3,779
FY2021	40	103	167	3,534	10	13	36	16	253	3,666
FY2122	29	92	164	3,389	6	3	39	8	238	3,492
FY2223	41	104	155	3,544	4	4	29	12	229	3,664
FY2324	44	115	142	3,759	5	0	30	14	221	3,888



INSTITUTIONS | EDUCATION

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

A summary of participants and graduates of these programs is illustrated below.

FY 23-24 EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL CERTIFICATES AWARDED

Type of Award Locations	Career/ Technical Certificates	Industry Credentials	Job Assignment Credentials	Higher Education (College/ University Academic Degrees)	GED	Total
Correctional Institutions	1,240	12,986	294	128	1,361	16,009
Private Institutions	382	97	0	6	191	676
Total	1,622	13,083	294	134	1,552	16,685

PARTICIPATION IN CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION CLASSES IN FY 23-24

Enrollments ³	Academic Education*	Workforce Development**	Higher Education (College / University Academic Degrees)***	Total
Correctional Institutions				
Number of Participants ¹	10,347	9,544	380	20,271
Number of Completions ²	2,736	8,479	126	11,341
Private Institutions				
Number of Participants ¹	3,197	1,695	81	4,973
Number of Completions ²	685	624	6	1,315
Total Completions	3,421	9,103	132	12,656

¹Includes carryover enrollments from FY 22-23 and new enrollments during FY 23-24.

²Participants and Completers may be counted across all the programs.

³Inmates participating in these programs met specific TABE requirements and release parameters.

***Academic Education:**

- Participant is defined as an inmate who was given the TABE assessment and participated in a Mandatory Literacy, Adult Basic Education, or GED program during the fiscal year.
- Completer is defined as an inmate who was given the TABE assessment and completed a Mandatory Literacy, Adult Basic Education, or GED program during the fiscal year.
- GED is defined as an inmate who earned GED during the fiscal year.

****Workforce Development:**

- Participant is defined as an inmate who participated in a career/technical education, job assignment credentialing or industry-recognized program during the fiscal year.
- Completer is defined as an inmate who earned a career/technical education or industry-recognized program certificate/credential during the fiscal year.
- A Job Assignment Credentialing Program is defined as on the job training with standardized skills, minimum level competencies and industry-recognized credentials.
- Industrial credentialing is defined as an inmate who was awarded an industrial certificate or credential during the fiscal year.

*****Higher Education:**

- Participant is defined as an inmate who participated in a college/university academic degree program during the fiscal year.
- Completer is defined as an inmate who earned a college/university academic degree during the fiscal year.

INSTITUTIONS | LITERACY LEVELS

Chapter 944.801, (3), (g), F.S. requires FDC to include in its Annual Report a summary of change in literacy levels of Correctional Education students during the fiscal year. To that end, this section presents the results of Test of Adult Basic Education (TABE) for Correctional Education (CE) students. TABE tests administered to students during FY 23-24 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 achieved literacy level completions as indicated by their pre-test and post-test assessments during this period.

This summary includes the 7,456 inmate students who, during this period, had matching pre- and post-test assessments in all three of the subject areas: Mathematics, Reading, and Language. The chart below illustrates the academic gains made in each subject in terms of completing at least one or more literacy completion levels. The gains shown below only represent students who completed a TABO pre- and post-test. In terms of Mathematics matching scores, 48.1% of inmate students demonstrated gains of one or more levels. In Reading, 55.2% of inmate students advanced one or more levels. For Language, 51.5% of the inmate students showed academic gains of one or more levels.

AVERAGE GAINS EXPRESSED IN GRADE LEVEL

Pre-test Level (total inmates with both pretest and post-test: 7,456)	Math			Reading			Language		
	Inmates Who Did Not Improve the Level	Inmates Who Advanced One or More Levels	All Inmates With Both Pre- and Post-test	Inmates Who Did Not Improve the Level	Inmates Who Advanced One or More Levels	All Inmates With Both Pre- and Post-test	Inmates Who Did Not Improve the Level	Inmates Who Advanced One or More Levels	All Inmates With Both Pre- and Post-test
ABE Beginning Literacy (0.0-1.9)	289	570	859	286	617	903	619	797	1,416
ABE Beginning Basic Education (2.0-3.9)	1,298	1,561	2,859	1,227	1,341	2,568	1,331	1,632	2,963
ABE Intermediate Low (4.0-5.9)	2,579	1,453	4,032	1,746	1,486	3,232	1,829	1,273	3,102
ABE Intermediate High (6.0-8.9)	411	622	1,033	861	1,183	2,044	425	618	1,043
ASE Low (9.0-10.9)	16	46	62	123	539	662	67	201	268
ASE High (11.0-12.9)	1	5	6	8	63	71	3	20	23
Total	4,594	4,257	8,851	4,251	5,229	9,480	4,274	4,541	8,815

ABE = Adult Basic Education

ASE = Adult Secondary Education

Pretest: Most recent TABE test before first enrollment up to 30 days after first enrollment (since January 1, 2019).

Posttest: Highest TABE test taken during FY 23-24 (after the pretest and enrollment date).

Completed the Level : Posttest reached the maximum score of the pretest scale level.

Advanced One or More Level: Posttest achieved was higher than the pretest scale level.



INSTITUTIONS | INMATE DRUG TESTING

Section 944.473 (3), F.S., mandates that FDC report the number of random and reasonable suspicion substance use tests administered in the fiscal year, the number of positive and negative results and the number of inmates requesting and participating in substance use disorder treatment programs as part of its Annual Report.

FDC's Inmate Drug Testing Unit currently oversees the random drug testing program, substance use disorder 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 use disorder 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 FDC to detect and identify inmates using illicit drugs, including abuse of prescription drugs or alcohol. Furthermore, the role of drug testing has been recognized as highly effective in identifying those who have substance use disorder problems, getting inmates into treatment and monitoring them during the treatment process.

DRUG TEST RESULTS FOR FY 23-24

Type of Test	Valid Tests	Negative Tests	Positive Tests	Positive Rate	Drug-Test Positive					
					Alcohol	Cannabis	Cocaine	Opiates	Other	Total
Random	56,697	55,599	1,098	1.9%	4	551	21	17	671	1,185
For Cause	1,814	1,303	511	28.2%	9	116	4	2	447	540

During FY 2023-2024 there were 183 inmates who participated in a substance abuse treatment course with a positive drug test within a year prior to enrollment. 192 inmates were considered repeat substance abuse offenders, having two or more positive drug tests during FY 2023-2024. Compare this with results from the previous fiscal year in which there were 141 inmates who enrolled in a substance abuse treatment course with a drug test within a year prior to enrollment and 104 inmates had at least two positive random or for-cause drug tests. One of the more recent substance use disorder problems plaguing Florida institutions is the use of synthetic cannabinoids (K2 or Spice), cathinones (bath salts) and opioids such as 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 the inmate population for K2 randomly, in instances where there is reason to believe an inmate has used K2 (for-cause testing) and for inmates participating in mandatory substance use disorder programs. To combat the use of synthetic drugs, 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.

INSTITUTIONS | SUBSTANCE USE

IN-PRISON

Inmates incarcerated in correctional institutions are screened for substance use disorder treatment needs.

Outpatient Program - A four-to-six month program, depending upon individual treatment need. Outpatient Services provide individual and group counseling for inmates who have substance use disorder issues. Outpatient Services can be a step-down program for the more intensive Residential Therapeutic Community. They can also be an initial program for those whose time is limited for pre-release services and they need other types of services while still incarcerated in order to have the best opportunity of successful reintegration in the community. Groups meet twice weekly with an individual session held monthly, at a minimum. Recipients are inmates housed in the Florida Department of Corrections who have been mandated for substance use disorder treatment program participation.

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

Residential Therapeutic Community Program - A nine-to-12 month Therapeutic Community (TC) program housed within an institution. 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.

ON-SUPERVISION

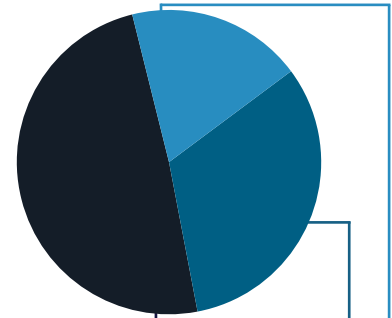
Offenders on supervision also participate in substance use disorder treatment programs in one of the following forms.

Outpatient - Substance use disorder treatment for offenders who maintain residence and employment in the community. Services provided include assessment, individual, group or family sessions along with drug education classes.

Residential Substance Use Disorder Treatment and Behavioral Health Program - A four-to-18 month Therapeutic Community (TC) Program. This TC model consists of up to 12 months of intensive treatment followed by an employment and re-entry component lasting up to six months.

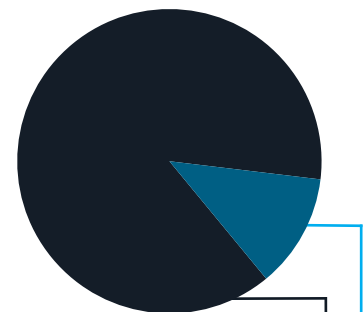
Chapter 944.4731(4) F.S., requires FDC to include in its Annual Report a measure of post release job placement for offenders that participated in Addiction Recovery. The Department shall measure the offender's employment status for one year following completion of the program. In FY 23-24, 215 offenders completed Addiction Recovery. When the offenders completed their term in transitional housing, 19.1% (41 of 215) were employed.

INMATE-BASED SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER PROGRAMS



Outpatient	3,903	49.1%
Intensive Outpatient	2,557	32.2%
Residential Therapeutic Community	1,486	18.7%
Total	7,946	100%

COMMUNITY-BASED SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER PROGRAMS



Outpatient	20,827	87.9%
Residential	2,873	12.1%
Total	23,700	100%

INSTITUTIONS | CONTRABAND & STG

The Bureau of Intelligence was created in April 2016 with the initial mission to integrate an intelligence-led corrections model into daily institutional operations.

Having progressed into 2024, the Bureau's current primary mission is to provide timely, relevant, accurate and synchronized intelligence to tactical, operational and strategic level managers and leaders within FDC.

The Bureau of Intelligence produces intelligence both for FDC use and for sharing across the local and national intelligence communities. The Bureau focuses on a hybrid combination of criminal intelligence strategies and 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 FDC's strategic initiatives.

The Bureau of Intelligence is comprised of several divisions specializing in their own specific disciplines of correctional enforcement and intelligence:

CANINE INTERDICTION

Equipped with 31 highly trained canines (K9) and handlers, interdiction teams are dispatched in unannounced search and recovery deployments to detect and recover contraband. Interdiction teams are frequently deployed to provide searches of agency staff and visitors entering our institutions, vehicles in the institution parking lots and inmate work sites on and off state property. Intelligence leads derived from data evidence often direct teams to when and where threats may be located. The teams respond to the targeted areas for contraband recovery efforts.

SECURITY THREAT GROUPS (STG)

The mission of the Security Threat Intelligence Unit (STIU) is to effectively validate Security Threat Groups (gang) related persons, gather intelligence on STG-related activities and provide investigative efforts in all STG-related occurrences. Operating within the Bureau of Intelligence, the STIU is tasked with maintaining and supervising FDC's STG program which consists of 17,654 inmates in almost 1,200 gangs ranging from those nationally known to local street gangs. This unit, combined with mobile strike force teams, provides FDC with a dedicated and well-qualified STG work force that can quickly and efficiently respond to STG related incidents within a specific institution.

The STIU collects, analyzes and distributes intelligence related to criminal gang activity both within and outside the state correctional system.

The STIU assists institutional staff by reviewing gang-related incidents as they occur in prison settings, and by making recommendations for relocating or restricting inmates based on their role in these incidents.

The STIU utilizes the Security Threat Operational Review Management System (STORMS) as the primary method of recording and communicating disruptive behavior of STG members, and any other activities of which they may be involved. An intelligence gathering tool, STORMS stores data on suspected and confirmed members of STGs who are currently incarcerated, confirmed members of STGs and those who are released from Department custody. STORMS is designed to give FDC and other Law Enforcement agencies a blueprint of gang activities in Florida by permitting Department staff to conduct gang trend analysis, tattoo analysis, etc. in order to evaluate any information deemed critical to the orderly operation of FDC and the safety of the citizens of the state.

RECOVERED CONTRABAND FOR FY 23-24

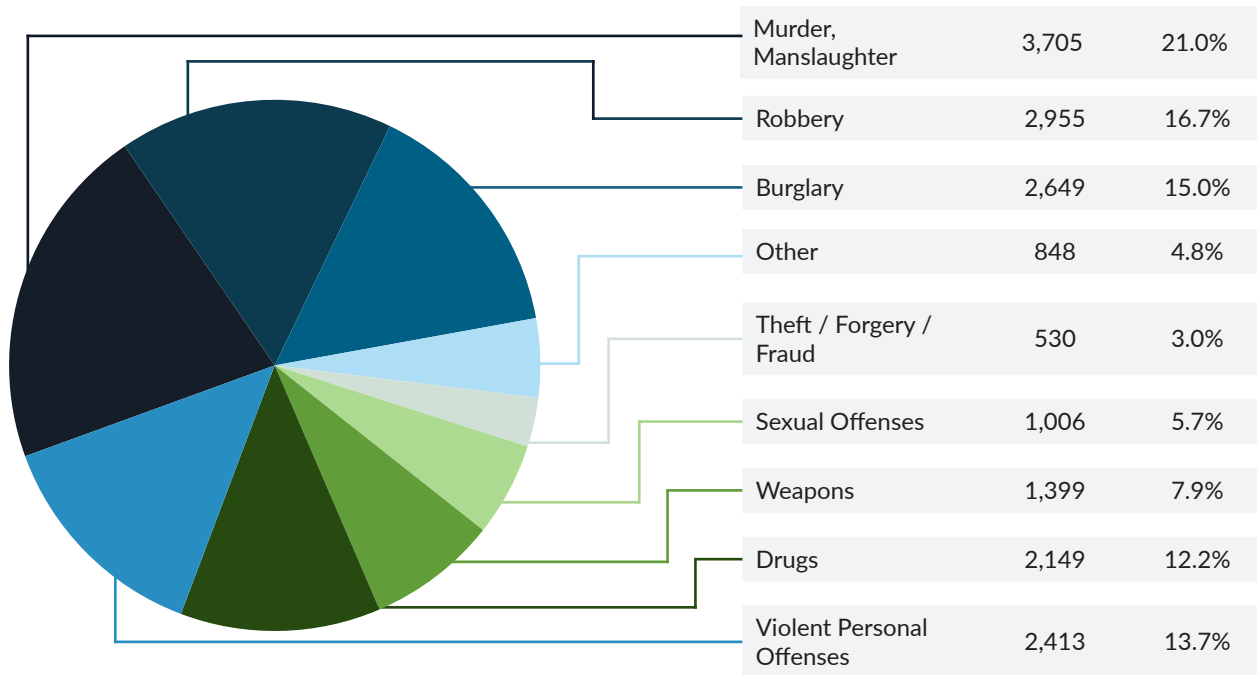
Contraband Type	Amount
Tobacco (grams)	327,879
Drugs (grams)	
Marijuana	36,556
K2 (Synthetic Cannabinoid)	26,211
Cocaine (powder and crack)	19,350
Fentanyl/Oxycodone	5,154
Other (Heroin, Meth, Methadone)	52,187
Narcotic Pills (each)	933
Prescription Medicine (each)	698
Weapons	
Shank/Bladed Weapon	9,407
Lock in Sock	154
Nail/Sharp	76
Razor Type Weapons	310
Communication Devices	
Communication Devices	1,608
Cell Phones	6,454
Cell Phone Accessories (charger, SIM card, battery pack)	8,383

IDENTIFIED STG MEMBERS

Fiscal Year Date	Total
FY 23-24	17,654
FY 22-23	16,992
FY 21-22	16,064

INSTITUTIONS | CONTRABAND & STG

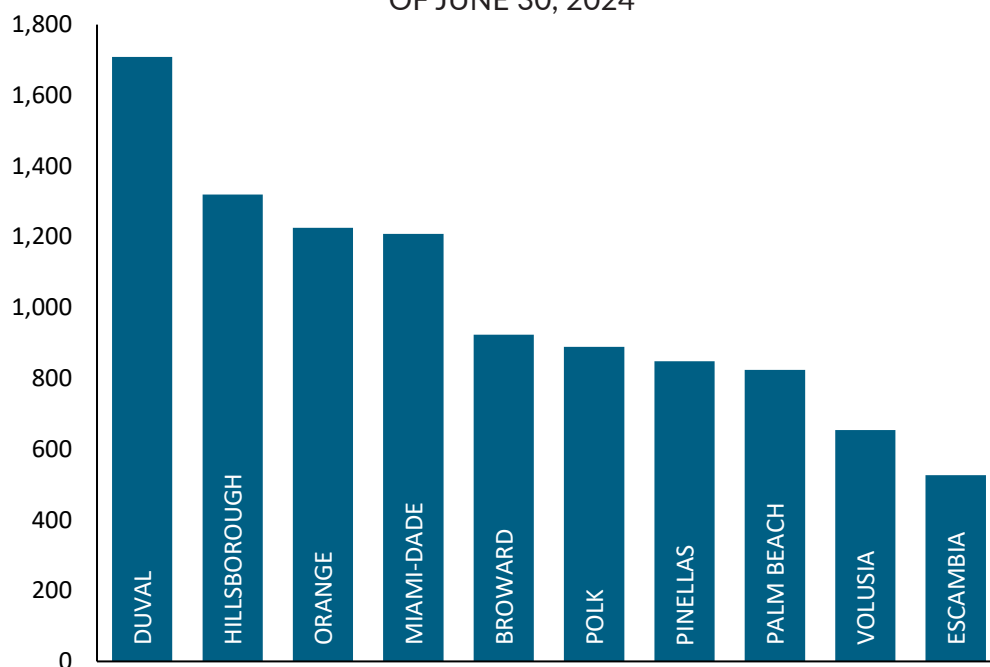
STG INMATES BY PRIMARY OFFENSE GROUP AS OF JUNE 30, 2024



FDC also monitors the anticipated number of STG inmates that will be released back to their communities 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 FY 24-25, it is estimated that 20,372 inmates will be released from prison and that 3,816 of those inmates (18.7%) 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 3,816 STG inmates scheduled for release are comprised of members from 478 different gangs with the greatest amount of those being members of the Gangster Disciples (353) and the Latin Kings (257).

TOP TEN COUNTIES FOR STG CONVICTIONS AS OF JUNE 30, 2024



INSTITUTIONS | CONTRABAND & STG

STRATEGIC ANALYSIS UNIT

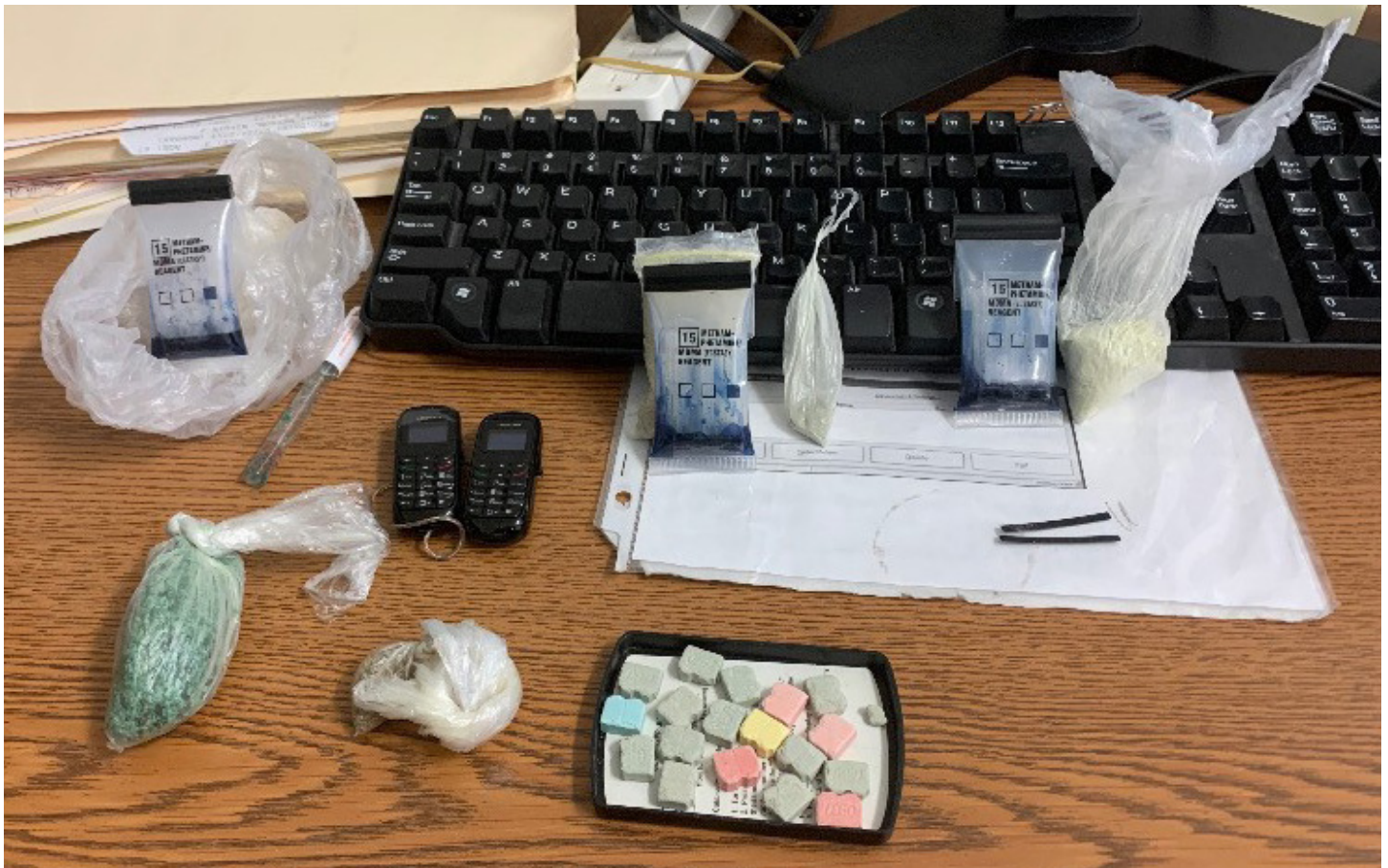
In recognizing that corrections operations pose a unique criminal environment, and understanding that the criminal nexus can reach beyond the boundaries of our facilities, the future of institutional security will be defined by the ability of corrections professionals to distinguish patterns, trends and threats from an overwhelming tangle of information.

One role of the Strategic Analysis Unit is to assist facility personnel in the collection, organization and dissemination of intelligence so that it may be applied appropriately. This is especially vital to a facility because analysts examine crime patterns and trends in the context of the environment where they take place.

The Strategic Analysis Unit utilizes current and historical data resources to identify trends and patterns to detect threats to FDC operations. Data collected from phone calls, mail, video systems, observation or incident reports can be synchronized with investigative data and forensics to develop cases or prevent incidents that could prove detrimental to facility operations or inmate/staff safety.

Analytics assist the Department in targeting institutions and specific areas of concern to focus resources where they may have the greatest impact in reducing contraband and gang activity. These data-driven decisions are the result of intelligence-led corrections operations and are essential in reducing incidents and preventing harm to FDC staff or inmates. Intelligence information developed often links to individuals associated with STG groups or organized criminal enterprises, both inside and outside of our facilities.

Additionally, vital intelligence information is shared with command staff and external stakeholders to notify them of the discoveries and the potential risks involved.



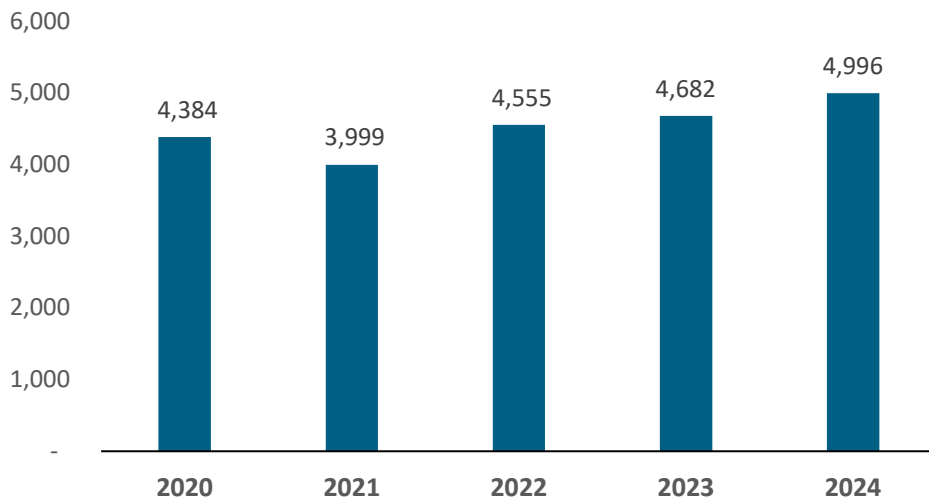
INSTITUTIONS | ALIEN INMATES

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.

On June 30, 2024, Florida prisons housed 4,996 confirmed alien inmates; 314 more than the June 30, 2023 total of 4,682.

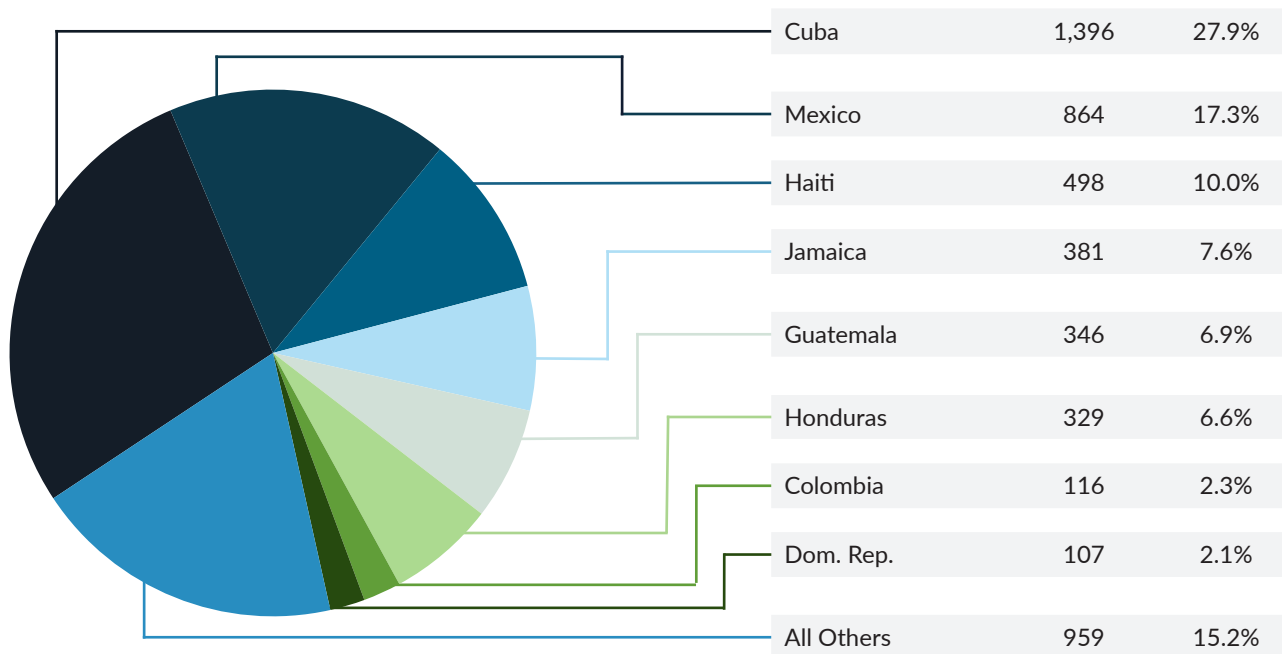
Alien inmates may be deported promptly after release from prison, if (1) they have been ordered out of the country, (2) have no further appeals of their final deportation order, and (3) are from a country to which the United States can deport them. Other alien inmates are transferred to ICE for further 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).

FLORIDA'S ALIEN INMATE POPULATION AS OF JUNE 30, 2024



Approximately 78.7% of confirmed alien inmates are in prison for Violent Crimes, followed by 9.0% for Property Crimes, 7.6% for Drug Crimes, and 4.7% for Other Crimes.

BIRTH COUNTRIES OF CONFIRMED ALIENS ON JUNE 30, 2024



INSTITUTIONS | RE-ENTRY INITIATIVES

ID CARDS

Pursuant to s. 944.605 (7)(f), F.S., FDC 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 25,778 inmates were released during FY 23-24. Of this total, the Department was responsible for providing identification cards to 10,929 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 23-24 was 8,636 (79.0%) and the total released without IDs was 2,293 (20.5%). Additionally, of the 2,293 inmates without IDs, 77.1% (1,768) were identification prepared, but unable to acquire an ID prior to release.

ID 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 Florida Licensing on Wheels (FLOW Unit) identification events held at FDC institutions and privately-operated facilities.

PARTNER AGENCIES

Pursuant to s. 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 Prison Rehabilitative Industries and Diversified Enterprise, Inc. (PRIDE) corporation and by FDC shall be included in the Annual Report.

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.

During FY 23-24, PRIDE trained 2,462 inmates who worked almost 2.46 million hours in 37 diverse industries, farms, and operations located in 18 correctional facilities. In addition, PRIDE teamed up with FDC to develop an "idleness reduction" program which will focus on institutions where little, or no programming previously existed.

Additionally, PRIDE claims that 87% of PRIDE-trained former inmates were placed into full-time jobs. PRIDE also claims that 8.95% of PRIDE's former workers, who spent a minimum of six months in the program, recidivate.



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

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

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS | POPULATION

For any specified date, the Community Corrections offender population consists of ALL offenders actively under supervision and those on supervision but temporarily unavailable for direct supervision because of known and designated reasons.

This section includes statistics on Florida's offender population as of June 30, 2024.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS BY OFFENSE TYPE

Type of Offense ¹	Number	Percent	Avg. Sentence Length in Years ²	Avg. Age at Offense
Murder, Manslaughter	2,733	1.9%	13.6	28.9
Sexual Offenses	8,006	5.5%	10.3	35.2
Robbery	4,434	3.0%	6.5	25.9
Violent Personal Offenses	30,583	21.0%	3.9	34.1
Burglary	14,036	9.6%	4.0	30.2
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	31,846	21.8%	4.4	34.6
Drug Offenses	33,234	22.8%	2.9	35.1
Weapons	7,125	4.9%	3.2	31.0
Other	13,850	9.5%	3.0	36.5

¹ Data unavailable = 101

² Sentence lengths of 50 years or longer are coded as 50 years for calculation of averages.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Gender		
Male	113,470	77.7%
Female	32,478	22.3%

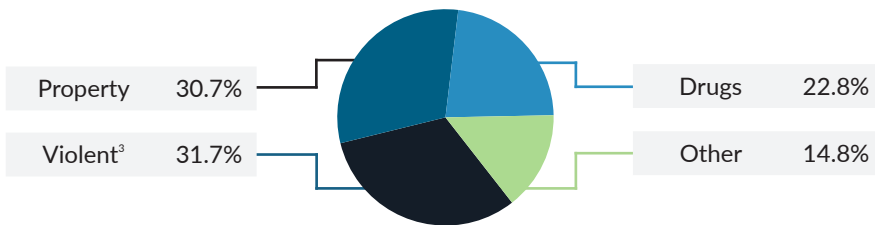
Race/Ethnicity		
White Male	50,746	34.8%
White Female	18,642	12.8%
Black Male	37,805	25.9%
Black Female	9,717	6.7%
Hispanic Male	24,240	16.6%
Hispanic Female	3,935	2.7%
Other Male	679	0.5%
Other Female	184	0.1%

Age on June 30, 2024*		
17 & Under	99	0.1%
18-24	14,913	10.2%
25-34	36,127	24.8%
35-49	52,252	35.8%
50-59	22,660	15.5%
60 and Over	19,880	13.6%

Prior FDC Supervision Commitments [‡]		
0	86,773	59.5%
1	30,095	20.6%
2	13,671	9.4%
3	6,962	4.8%
4+	8,336	5.7%

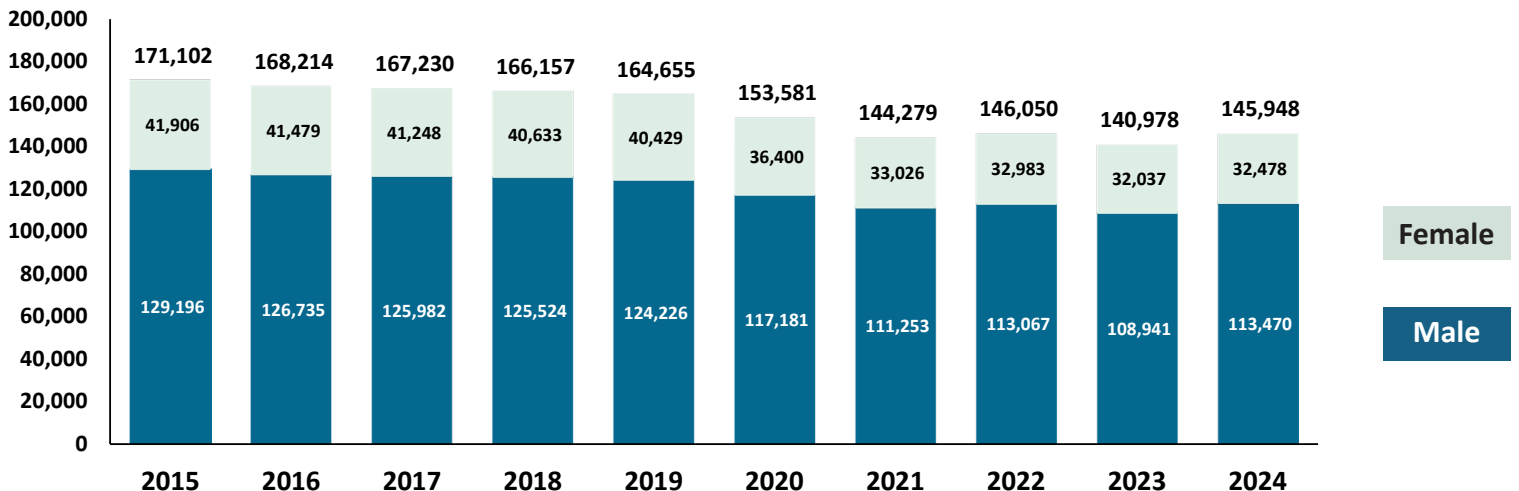
[‡] Data unavailable = 17

[§] Data unavailable = 111



[‡] 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 | ADMISSIONS

Supervision admissions refer to the number of offenders beginning a new period of community supervision by FDC. 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.

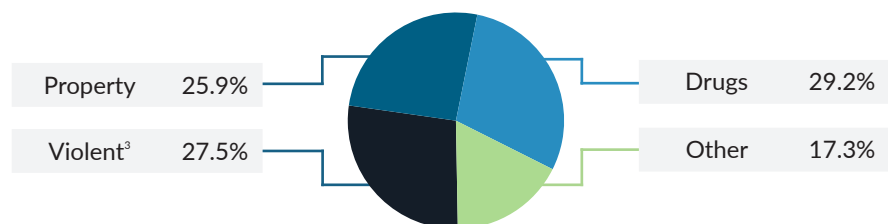
This section includes statistics on the number of offenders who were admitted to the Florida supervision system during the period of July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS BY OFFENSE TYPE

Type of Offense ¹	Number	Percent	Avg. Sentence Length in Years ²	Avg. Age at Admission
Murder, Manslaughter	594	0.9%	8.6	42.2
Sexual Offenses	1,567	2.3%	6.6	44.0
Robbery	1,561	2.3%	3.3	35.5
Violent Personal Offenses	14,798	21.7%	2.5	37.5
Burglary	5,802	8.5%	2.7	35.2
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	12,245	17.9%	2.5	37.0
Drug Offenses	19,965	29.2%	2.0	37.2
Weapons	3,948	5.8%	2.4	32.4
Other	7,846	11.5%	2.1	38.6

¹ Data unavailable = 7

² Sentence lengths of 50 years or longer are coded as 50 years for calculation of averages



³ 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 CHARACTERISTICS⁴

Gender		
Male	51,363	75.2%
Female	16,970	24.8%

Race/Ethnicity		
White Male	22,577	33.0%
White Female	9,865	14.4%
Black Male	19,229	28.1%
Black Female	5,027	7.4%
Hispanic Male	9,226	13.5%
Hispanic Female	1,970	2.9%
Other Male	331	0.5%
Other Female	108	0.2%

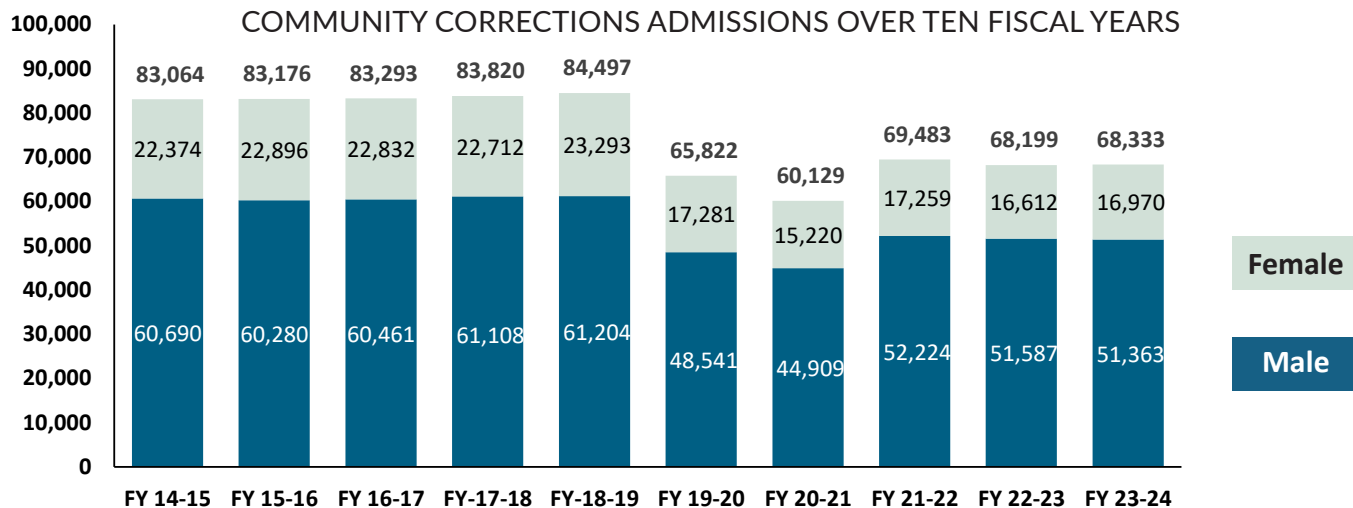
Age at Admission ⁵		
17 & Under	129	0.2%
18-24	11,377	16.6%
25-34	20,816	30.5%
35-49	24,376	35.7%
50-59	7,587	11.1%
60+	4,041	5.9%

Prior FDC Supervision Commitments		
0	35,592	52.1%
1	15,061	22.0%
2	7,684	11.2%
3	4,221	6.2%
4+	5,775	8.5%

⁴ Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%.

⁵ Data unavailable = 7

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ADMISSIONS OVER TEN FISCAL YEARS



COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS | RELEASES

The Community Corrections release population consists of all offenders permanently removed from FDC from a specific term of supervision due to satisfaction of sentence, a pardon, return to another state, death, revocation, or other court action. The following tables and charts detail the characteristics of offenders who were released from the Florida supervision system between July 1, 2023 and June 30, 2024.

- The number of offenders released from community supervision in FY 23-24 increased 1.4% from the previous year, from 67,068 in FY 22-23 to 68,012 in FY 23-24.
- Half (50.7%) of releases had no prior state of Florida community supervision.
- Approximately two-thirds of community supervision releases were between the ages of 35-49 (36.4%) and 25-34 (31.5%).
- Almost 29% of community supervision offenders released had drug offenses.
- The average sentence length served was 2.8 years and the average age at release was 38.3.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS BY OFFENSE TYPE

Type of Offense	Number	Percent
Murder, Manslaughter	527	0.8%
Sexual Offenses	1,452	2.1%
Robbery	1,832	2.7%
Violent Personal Offenses	14,204	20.9%
Burglary	5,866	8.6%
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	12,377	18.2%
Drug Offense	19,544	28.7%
Weapons	4,673	6.9%
Other	7,537	11.1%

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

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS²

Gender		
Male	51,098	75.0%
Female	16,914	25.0%

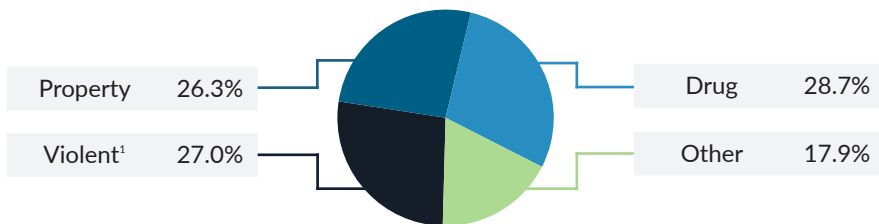
Race/Ethnicity		
White Male	22,954	33.7%
White Female	10,114	14.9%
Black Male	19,134	28.1%
Black Female	4,887	7.2%
Hispanic Male	8,698	12.8%
Hispanic Female	1,824	2.7%
Other Male	312	0.5%
Other Female	89	0.1%

Age at Release ³		
17 & Under	15	0.0%
18 - 24	8,823	13.0%
25 - 34	21,414	31.5%
35 - 49	24,773	36.4%
50 - 59	8,123	11.9%
60+	4,859	7.1%

Prior FDC Supervision Commitments		
0	34,467	50.7%
1	15,493	22.8%
2	7,788	11.5%
3	4,371	6.4%
4+	5,893	8.7%

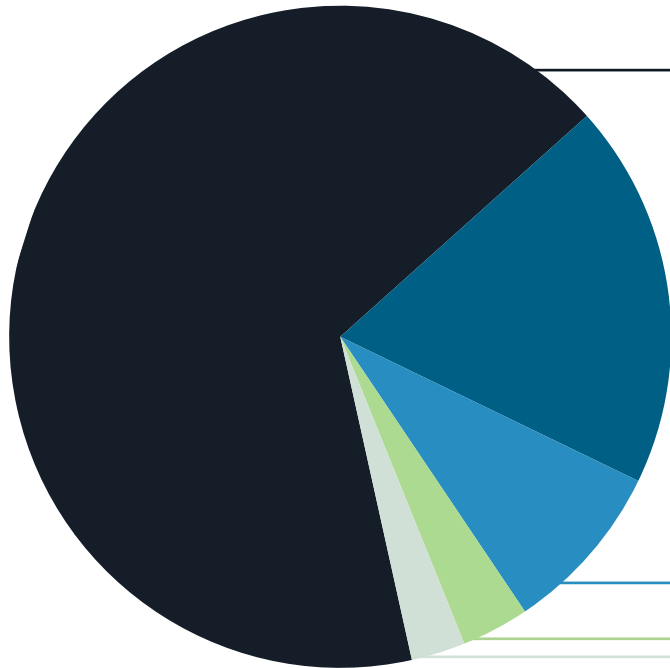
² Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%.

³ Data unavailable = 5



¹ 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.

A LOOK AT FY 23-24 | BUDGET



FDC's Annual Budget for FY 23-24 was over \$3.51 billion and can be broken down into the following categories:

TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURES

Security & Institutional Operations	\$2,376,981,881	67.7%
Health Services	\$614,657,057	17.5%
Community Corrections	\$281,718,282	8.0%
Education & Programs	\$136,262,493	3.9%
Department Administration	\$102,058,005	2.9%
Total¹	\$3,511,677,718	100%

¹FY 23-24 Total Expenditures include \$62.3 million in fixed capital outlay, as detailed below, as of January 15, 2025.

FIXED CAPITAL OUTLAY

Category	Expenditures
Construction/Maintenance	\$11,427,889
Debt Service	\$50,935,194
Total Fixed Capital Outlay	\$62,363,083

OTHER REVENUES COLLECTED

Collections	Amount
Cost of Supervision Fees ¹	\$18,745,640
Restitution, Fines, Court Cost ²	\$43,672,821
Subsistence and other Court Ordered ²	\$17,263,016
Inmate Bank ³	
Deposits	\$125,434,229
Disbursements	\$126,355,649
Total Assets	\$32,608,546
Other Activity	
Revenue from Canteen Operations ⁴	\$35,840,339
Inmate Telephone Commissions	\$5,000,000

¹ All funds are deposited into General Revenue (GR).

² These fees are dispersed to victims, courts and any entity determined by the court.

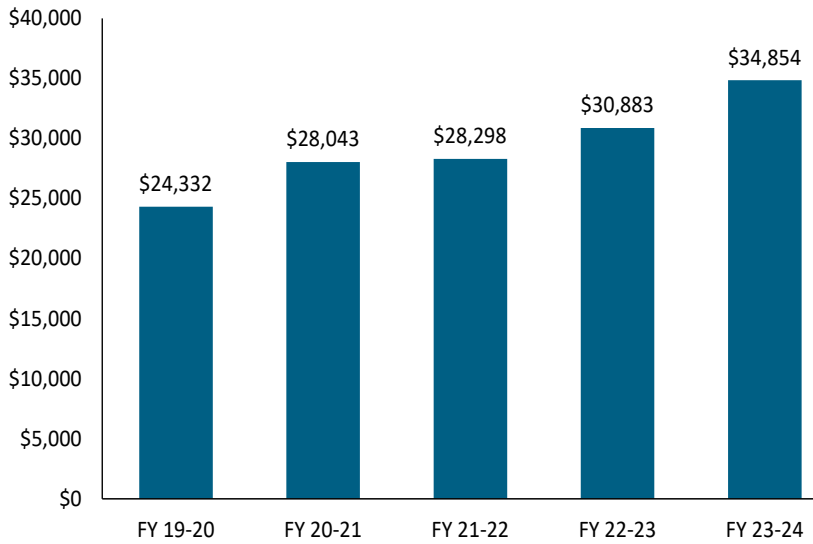
³ Inmate banking funds are for inmate use. FDC does assess a transaction fee.

⁴ These funds are deposited into GR. FDC retains an administrative fee on this program.

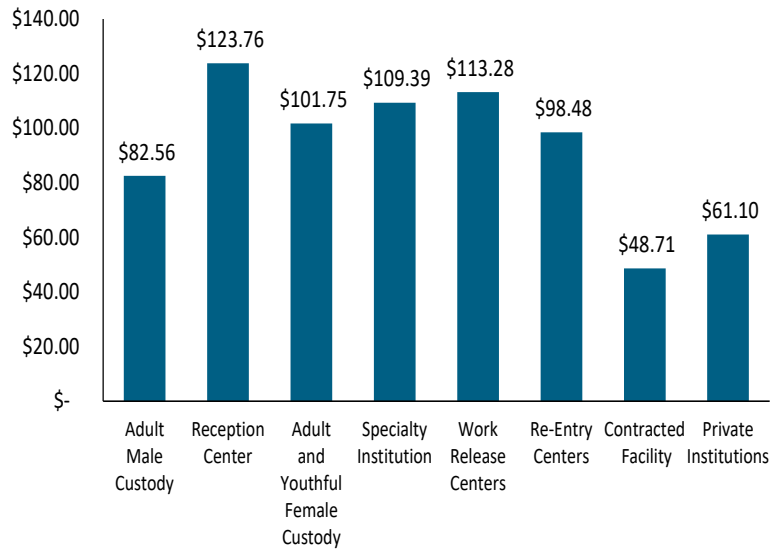


A LOOK AT FY 23-24 | BUDGET

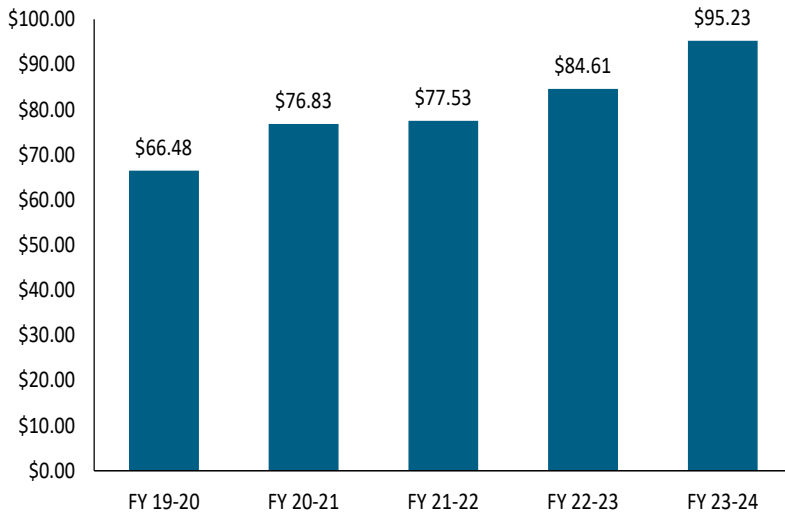
ANNUAL COST TO HOUSE INMATES



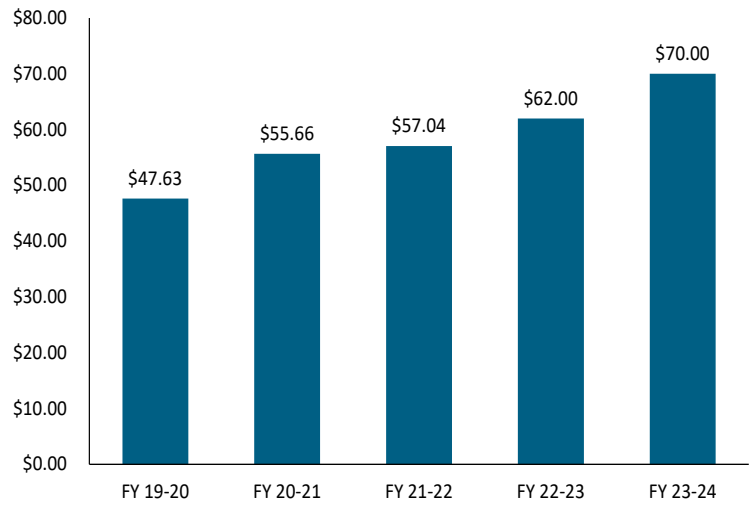
INMATE COST PER DAY BY FACILITY TYPE



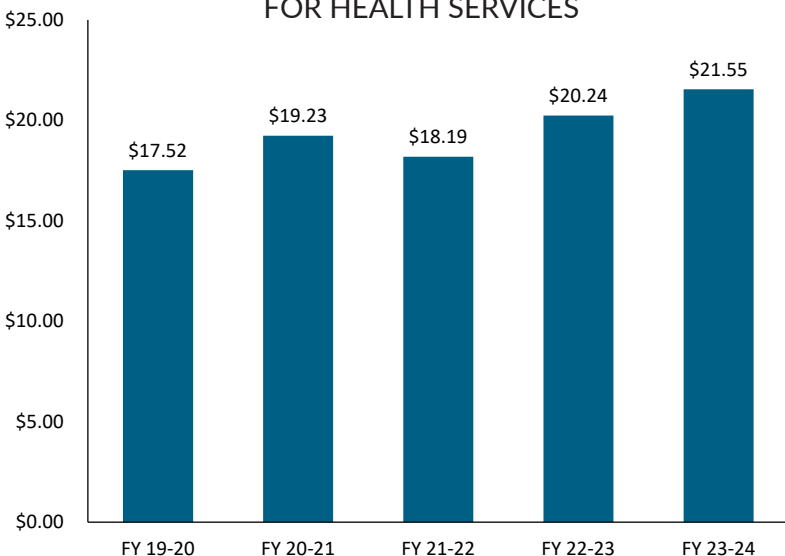
INMATE COSTS PER DAY



PORTION OF DAILY COST FOR SECURITY OPERATIONS



PORTION OF DAILY COST FOR HEALTH SERVICES



PORTION OF DAILY COST FOR EDUCATION SERVICES



INSTITUTIONS | INMATE PROGRAMMING

Academic & Special Education:

ASE = Academic Education Program staffed to provide special education services to disabled students

AGE= Adult General Education Program for open-population inmates

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

T1 = Title I Program

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

Career & Technical Education: Number of trade training programs offered at facility

Higher Education in Prison: X = Collegiate Academic Degree Programs-Associate of Arts, Associate of Science, Bachelor Degree (Second Chance Pell College and Private College Funded)

Substance Abuse: SA = Screening Assessments; 1 = Outpatient; 2 = Intensive Outpatient; 3 = Residential Therapeutic Community; P = Prevention

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

Cognitive-Behavioral Programming: RHP = Restrictive Housing Program; CIP = Cognitive Intervention Program

All correctional institutions provide General Library and Law Library programs.

INMATE PROGRAMS AS OF JUNE 30, 2024

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	Academic & Special Education	Higher Education in Prison	Career & Technical Education	Chaplaincy Services	Substance Use
Apalachee CI East	AGE		1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBP	
Apalachee CI West	ITA			PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Atlantic CRC *				RES	
Avon Park CI & WC	ASE, T1, AGE		3	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBP	1, 2, P
Baker CI & WC	Closed				
Baker Re-Entry Center (R)	ITA		3	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1, 2, 3, P
Bartow CRC (TTH Bartow)	CE			RES	1
Bradenton Bridge *	CE				1
Bridges of Jacksonville	CE				1
Bridges of Orlando	CE				1
Calhoun CI	AGE		3	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBP, CC	
Central Florida RC	CF			PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Central Florida RC East	AGE		2	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1, P
Century CI	AGE		3	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBP, GD, CC	1, 2, 3, P
Charlotte CI	ASE, T1, CM		1	PWO, RES, CL, SPE, FCBP	P, RHP
Cocoa CRC (Bridges of Cocoa)	CE			RES	1

INSTITUTIONS | INMATE PROGRAMMING

INMATE PROGRAMS AS OF JUNE 30, 2024

LEGEND:

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

Correctional Facilities	Academic & Special Education	Higher Education in Prison	Career & Technical Education	Chaplaincy Services	Substance Use
Columbia Annex	ASE, LEA,T1	X	2	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBP, GD	1, 2, P
Columbia CI	ASE, T1		2	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1, 2, P
Cross City CI East Unit	ITA				
Cross City CI	ITA		4	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBP, GD	
Dade CI	AGE		1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
DeSoto Annex	ASE, T1		3	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBP	1, 2
Dinsmore CRC (TTH of Dinsmore)				RES	1
Everglades CI	AGE	X	1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBP, GD	1, 2, P
Everglades Re-Entry Center (R)	AGE	X	4	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1, 2, 3, P
Florida State Prison	ASE, CM			PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	RHP
Florida State Prison West	Closed		0	N/A	
Florida Women's RC	ASE, CF, ITA		1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1, P
Franklin CI	AGE		2	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBP, CC	
Ft. Pierce CRC				RES	1
Gadsden Re-Entry Center (R)	AGE		2	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1, 2, 3, P
Gulf Annex	Closed			Closed	
Gulf CI	AGE		2	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBP	
Hamilton Annex	AGE		1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBP	
Hamilton CI	ASE		3	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1, P
Hardee CI	CM, AGE	X	1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	RHP
Hernando CI	AGE		2	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Hollywood CRC *				RES	
Holmes CI	ASE, T1		2	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBP	
Homestead CI *	AGE		2	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1, 2, P
Jackson CI	ASE			PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1, 2, P, CIP
Jacksonville Bridge	CE				1
Jefferson CI	AGE		2	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBP, GD	1, 2, P
Kissimmee CRC		X	1	RES	

INSTITUTIONS | INMATE PROGRAMMING

INMATE PROGRAMS AS OF JUNE 30, 2024

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	Academic & Special Education	Higher Education in Prison	Career & Technical Education	Chaplaincy Services	Substance Use
Lake CI	ASE, ITA			PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Lake City CRC (Bridges of Lake City)				RES	1
Lancaster CI & WC	ASE, T1		4	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBP	1, 2, P
Lawtey CI	AGE	X	3	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBP	
Liberty CI	AGE	X	2	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBP, GD	
Liberty CI Quincy Annex	AGE		1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Lowell Annex *	ASE, T1, CM	X	1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBP, CC	1, 2, 3, RHP
Lowell CI & WC, BTU*	ASE, AGE, T1	X	6	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBP	1, P
Madison CI	AGE		2	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBP, GD	1, 2, P
Marion CI	ASE, T1	X	4	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBP, GD	1, 2, 3, P
Martin CI and Work Camp	AGE		2	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBP	
Mayo Annex	AGE		1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Miami North CRC				RES	1
New River CI	Closed			Closed	
Northwest Florida RC	AGE		2	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBP	1, 2, P
Northwest Florida RC Annex	CF, AGE		1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1, P
Okaloosa CI and Work Camp	AGE		2	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBP	P
Okeechobee CI	AGE		1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBP, GD, CC	1, 2, P
Opa Locka CRC				RES	
Orlando Bridge	CE				1
Orlando CRC *				RES	1
Panama City CRC				RES	1
Pensacola CRC				RES	
Polk CI	AGE		5	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBP, GD	1, 2, 3, P
Putnam CI	ITA			PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Reception & Medical Center	CF, ITA			PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	

INSTITUTIONS | INMATE PROGRAMMING

INMATE PROGRAMS AS OF JUNE 30, 2024

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	Academic & Special Education	Higher Education in Prison	Career & Technical Education	Chaplaincy Services	Substance Use
Reception & Medical Center West				PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Reentry of Ocala CRC				RES	1
Sago Palm Re-Entry Center	AGE		3	RES	1, 2, P
St. Petersburg CRC			1	RES	
Santa Fe (Bridges of Santa Fe)	CE			RES	1
Santa Rosa Annex	ASE		2	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1, 2, P
Santa Rosa CI	ASE, CM			PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, CC	P, RHP
Shisa West CRC *					1
South Florida RC	CF			PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
South Florida RC South	AGE		2	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1, P
Sumter CI, BTU, & Work Camp	AGE		4	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBP	1, 2, P
Suncoast CRC *	CE			RES	1
Suwannee Annex	ASE, T1		2	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBP	1, 2, P
Suwannee CI	ASE, CM, T1, CF		2	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	P, RHP
Tallahassee CRC			1	RES	
Tarpon Springs CRC (TTH Tarpon)				RES	1
Taylor CI & WC	AGE		2	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBP, GD	1, 2, P
Tomoka CI	ITA		2	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBP, GD, CC	
Tomoka CRC (285)	CE		1		1
Tomoka CRC (290)	CE		1		1
Transition House Kissimmee	CE				1
Union CI	CM, ASE, ITA			PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBP	RHP
Wakulla Annex	ASE, CM			PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	CIP
Wakulla CI	ASE		2	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBP, CC	
Walton CI	AGE		2	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBP	
West Palm Beach CRC				RES	
Zephyrhills CI	AGE			PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	

INSTITUTIONS | INMATE PROGRAMMING

CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS BY FACILITY

LEGEND:

* = Female facility

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

Facility / # of Programs	Career and Technical Education Programs
Apalachee CI - East (1)	(1) Carpentry
Avon Park CI (3)	(1) Carpentry, (2) Graphic Communications and Printing, (3) Welding Technology
Baker Re-Entry Center (3)	(1) Electricity, (2) Florida HIRES Logistics/Forklift, (3) PRIDE Culinary
Calhoun CI (3)	(1) Digital Design, (2) Landscape Management, (3) Building Construction Technology
Central Florida Reception Center - East Unit (2)	(1) Logistics, (2) OSHA
Century CI (3)	(1) HBI Carpentry, (2) Tiny Home, (3) Irrigation
Charlotte CI (1)	(1) Masonry, Brick and Block,
Columbia CI (2)	(1) Applied Information Technology, (2) Masonry, Brick and Block
Columbia Annex (2)	(1) Plumbing (2) Electrical
Cross City CI (4)	(1) Automotive Collision Repair and Refinishing, (2) Masonry, (3) Underground Utilities, (4) Carpentry
Dade CI (1)	(1) Landscape Management
DeSoto Annex (3)	(1) Building Construction Technology, (2) Core CONstruction, (3) Welding Technology
Everglades CI (1)	(1) Barbering
Everglades Re-Entry Center (4)	(1) Home Builder's Institute (HBI) Pre-Apprenticeship Electricity, (2) HBI Pre-Apprenticeship Plumbing, (3) FIU Craft Construction, (4) Marketing, Management and Entrepreneurial Principles
Florida Women's Reception Center (1)	(1) Logistics
Franklin CI (2)	(1) Plumbing, (2) Pipefitting
Gadsden Re-Entry Center (2)	(1) Electricity, (2) Heating, Ventilation & Air Conditioning
Gulf CI (2)	(1) Heating, Ventilation & Air Conditioning, (2) Environmental Services
Hamilton CI (3)	(1) Construction Safety, (2) Irrigation, (3) Core Construction
Hamilton CI Annex (1)	(1) Applied Information Technology
Hardee CI (1)	(1) Carpentry
Hernando CI (2)	(1) Applied Information Technology, (2) Heavy Equipment Operations Technician
Holmes CI (2)	(1) Automotive Collision Repair and Refinishing, (2) Welding Technology
Homestead CI * (2)	(1) Marketing, Management and Entrepreneurial Principles, (2) Cosmetology
Jefferson CI (2)	(1) Electricity, (2) Industrial Machining
Kissimmee Community Release Center (1)	(1) Commercial Class "B" Operator
Lancaster CI (4)	(1) Marine Technology Services, (2) Professional Culinary Arts & Hospitality, (3) Environmental Services, (4) Masonry, Brick and Block
Lawtey CI (3)	(1) Drafting, (2) Heating, Ventilation & Air Conditioning, (3) Plumbing

INSTITUTIONS | INMATE PROGRAMMING

CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS BY FACILITY

LEGEND:

* = Female facility

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

Facility / # of Programs	Career and Technical Education Programs
Liberty CI (2)	(1) Masonry, Brick and Block, (2) Welding
Lowell CI * (6)	(1) Cosmetology, (2) Heavy Equipment Operator (3) Equine Care Technology, (4) Professional Culinary Arts & Hospitality, (5) Advanced Manufacturing, (6) Software Coding
Lowell CI Annex * (1)	(1) Electricity
Madison CI (2)	(1) Professional Culinary Arts & Hospitality, (2) Barbering
Marion CI (4)	(1) Heating, Ventilation & Air Conditioning, (2) Electricity, (3) Heavy Equipment Operations Technician, (4) Energy Technician
Martin CI (2)	(1) Horticulture/Farm Management, (2) Irrigation
Mayo Annex (1)	(1) Energy Technology/Electronics Technology
Northwest FL Reception Center (2)	(1) Electricity, (2) HVAC
Northwest FL Reception Center Annex (1)	(1) Logistics
Okaloosa CI (2)	(1) Heavy Equipment Operations Technician, (2) Pre-apprenticeship Carpentry
Okeechobee (1)	(1) Core Construction
Polk CI (5)	(1) Heavy Equipment Operations Technician/Road Construction (2) Applied Information Technology, (3)Advanced Manufacturing, (4) Mechanical, Electrical, Fluid Power, (5) Heating, Ventilation & Air Conditioning
Quincy Annex (1)	(1) Professional Culinary Arts & Hospitality
Sago Palm (R) (2)	(1) Heavy Equipment Operations Technician/Road Construction, (2) Heating, Ventilation & Air Conditioning
St. Petersburg CRC (1)	(1) Tiny House Construction
Santa Rosa Annex (2)	(1) Global Logistics, (2) Plumbing
South Florida Reception Center - South (2)	(1) Logistics, (2) Entrepreneurship & Small Business
Sumter CI (4)	(1) Braille Transcriber, (2) Building Maintenance & Management, (3) Administrative Support Specialist, (4) Landscape and Turf Management
Suwannee CI (2)	(1) Landscape and Turf Management, (2) CTECH
Suwannee CI Annex (2)	(1) Plumbing, (2) Masonry, Brick & Block
Tallahassee CRC (1)	(1) Commercial Driver License Class "A"
Taylor CI (2)	(1) Plumbing (2) Carpentry
Tomoka CI (2)	(1) Masonry, Brick and Block, (2) Landscape Management
Tomoka CRC-285 (1)	(1) Food Safety Management
Tomoka CRC-290 (1)	(1) Food Safety Management
Wakulla CI (2)	(1) Power Equipment Technology, (2) Software Coding
Walton CI (2)	(1) Carpentry, (2) Heating, Ventilation & Air Conditioning
Wakulla CI (1)	(1) Power Equipment Technology