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National Institute of Justice

Responding to Fiscal Challenges in State Correctional Systems: A National Study of Prison Closings and Alternative Strategies

Final Summary Report

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INFRASTRUCTURE, SAFETY, AND ENVIRONMENT

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PURPOSE OF THE PROJECT

Because of the severe economic downturn that began in 2008, states have been forced to curtail spending, including correctional spending. During fiscal year (FY) 2010 alone 31 of the 50 state departments of corrections faced mid-year cuts, totaling $806 million (NASBO, 2010). Correctional responses implemented by states included institutional changes, for example, closing prisons and reducing staff; "back-end" strategies, for example, reductions in sentence lengths though earned credits or good time; and "front-end" strategies, for example, changing felonies to misdemeanors in an attempt to reduce prison admissions. States are grappling with which options to use, but often without enough information to make informed decisions about potential impacts, costs, and benefits. To understand how states have addressed fiscal pressures and their effects, we addressed the following research questions: (1) What has been the recent financial situation of states in corrections?, (2) What types of initiatives and policy changes have been instituted to address fiscal pressures (e.g., prison closings, reduced programming)?, (3) Why were different strategies selected and what were the challenges in implementing them?, and (4) What has been the short term impact of these changes on the number of incarcerated offenders, on institutional performance and other measures, on public safety, and on correctional expenditures? The project team, led by RAND, also included the Association of State Correctional Administrators (ASCA), the Center for Evidence-Based Corrections (CEBC) at the University of California, Irvine (UCI), and faculty from Purdue and Rutgers Universities.

PROJECT DESIGN AND METHODS

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The project used a mixed-methods approach including a survey of state correctional administrators, an analysis of expenditure and financial information, case studies of six states, and econometric analyses as described below.

Methods Used

Survey of Correctional Administrators. We conducted an online survey of the 50 state correctional administrators to measure the institutional and/or organizational changes their department had experienced during the past five fiscal years in response to budget cuts or other fiscal pressures. The survey included questions about facility closures, opening of new prison facilities, changes in bed capacity, and the reasons for these changes (see Appendix B for the questionnaire). The survey was developed by RAND, UCI and ASCA and reviewed by NIJ. ASCA programmed and fielded the online survey and sent an initial email invite to state correctional administrators in October 2013, and then conducted email and telephone follow-up with non-responders over the course of October through December 2013. The final response rate was 92% with 46 of 50 states responding.

Case Studies. The purpose of the case studies was to examine in detail the strategies used by correctional agencies in response to budget cuts. For each state that participated in the case studies, we visited correctional department headquarters to gather data on strategies adopted, in addition to several prison facilities to collect data on short-term impacts at the facility level. To inform the selection of potential states for the case study site visits, UCI prepared a document summarizing relevant background material on all states to identify (a) approximately one dozen states that were possible contenders for the case studies, and (b) the remaining states considered not appropriate for the case studies. The criteria used to evaluate

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suitability for case study site visits were developed by the project team and were as follows: size of state inmate population, degree of fiscal stress (as measured by change in corrections spending from 2007-2011), change in prisoner population, number of prison facility closures, whether significant sentencing changes had been enacted impacting offender populations (identified via review of new legislative action), the presence of Justice Reinvestment Initiatives, and geographic location.[1] The states selected for the case studies included Washington, California, Texas, Michigan, Florida, Pennsylvania, and New York. All states, except for California, agreed to participate in the study. A one-hour conference call was held with each state's secretary of corrections and their senior staff to obtain an overview of the major fiscal challenges and strategies that each state had faced and adopted. These discussions were used to inform what issues were particularly germane to each state and would be explored further during the site visits. The site visits were conducted between September – early November 2014.[2] Semi-structured interview protocols were used to guide discussions during the site visits—a protocol for headquarters and facility-level interviews;[3] and a focus group protocol to guide discussions with correctional officers.[4]

Expenditure and Financial Information. The UCI team conducted systematic web searches of publicly available data and reports to gather expenditure and financial information on each

[1] We also drew on background information prepared by UCI, from the survey results, as well as information from other sources to examine the suitability of states for the case studies. Once the project team had reached a consensus on states to visit, UCI prepared a document that ranked each state against the selection criteria to insure that we had selected a representative sample of states.
[2] The exception was Washington whose site visit was conducted in March 2014.
[3] At the headquarters level, we interviewed senior executive staff including Secretary/Commissioner, deputy commissioners, assistant commissioners, personnel director, and chief financial officer. At the facility-level, we interviewed senior personnel including the Superintendent/Warden, deputy warden, assistant deputy warden, programming and education staff, human resources manager, health personnel, captains, and lieutenants.
[4] Each site visit team included a lead interviewer and 2-4 team members from RAND, UCI, ASCA, and Purdue who facilitated the discussions and served as note-takers. Each site visit lasted between 3-4 days and included meetings with headquarters staff, as well as visits to 2-3 prison facilities.

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state's degree of fiscal stress over the past five years and information of state-level discussions by legislative committees and the governors' offices of the crime/prison/budgets. Financial data, for example, corrections expenditures, total state expenditures and capital expenditures, were gathered from the National Association of State Budget Officers (NASBO) State Expenditure Report series from 2007-2011. Similar information was gathered from the US Census on the State Finance Survey Data from 2007 to 2011. Data from the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) data were gathered on prisoners at year-end 2007 through 2011.

Econometric and benefit/cost task. To supplement our findings from the survey and case studies, we conducted an econometric analysis relating prison funding levels to correctional outcomes, including prisoner health (proxied by mortality rates), crime rates, and post-release incarceration rates. To do so, we drew upon data from a number of sources, including RAND and ASCA's survey-based expenditure measures, the Uniform Crime Reports, National Corrections Reporting Program and National Prisoner Statistics series, the Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, and the Annual Surveys of State and Local Government Finance. These analyses were designed to shed light on the potential consequences of budget cuts for future crime and public health. Drawing from the existing value-of-life and cost-of-crime literature, we also attempted to monetize changes in these outcomes where possible so as to compare the impacts of prison spending with these expenditures' social consequences.

Analyses Conducted and Key Findings

Survey Analysis. A descriptive analysis was conducted to examine what changes, if any, had been made to state correctional facilities from fiscal year (FY) 2007–2008 through FY 2012–2013 in response to state budget shortfalls. The descriptive analysis was conducted overall

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and by size of a state's prison population (small, medium, large—based on the size of a state's prison population at year-end of 2012).

Key Findings for the Survey Analysis. We found that states employed a combination of strategies to address fiscal pressures. Between FY 2007–2008 and FY 2011–2012, 148 facilities[5] were closed in 31 states, 29 new facilities were opened in 14 states, and 24 states added 22,740 beds to existing facilities, resulting in about a 19,000 net bed reduction. The majority of facilities closed were not major state prisons but local or private correctional centers. Nineteen states did not close any correctional facilities. The total number of beds lost through facility closures in all states was 59,653. Although 17,752 staff were displaced, 10,665 non-custody employees and 7,087 correctional/corrections officers respectively, the majority[6] were re-assigned to other correctional facilities. This suggests that a key effect of prison closures has been the relocation of correctional staff (and their families) to other communities. The most common reason given for closing a facility was to consolidate offender populations, with 17 states reporting this as the reason to close 81 facilities. High operating costs were specified by 17 states as the primary reason for closing 74 facilities.

Fourteen states opened a total of 29 new facilities during the time period covered by the survey. A total of 17,297 new beds were added, along with 4,806 new employees and 2,707 officers. The most often cited reason for opening a new facility was to replace an aging facility or one that was permanently closed.

[5] 51 facilities were closed in FY 2011–2012 alone.
[6] The states were somewhat imprecise in their answers as to the number of staff re-assigned with some giving actual numbers and others writing in text. For this reason, we cannot quantify this estimate.

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The most common approach used by the states surveyed to accommodate budgetary shortfall was to increase capacity in existing facilities. While most facilities closed or opened were minimum security, by contrast most of the facilities whose capacity was changed tended to be on the higher-security side. The most commonly used method of expanding capacity was to add beds to an existing housing unit.

Case Study Analysis. A qualitative analysis of the interview and focus group data was conducted.[7] A cutting-and-sorting technique was used to identify specific themes, areas where the states were similar or different, and to identify lessons learned.

Key Findings for the Case Study Analysis. With regard to front-end strategies, several states enacted sentencing changes aimed at decreasing inmate populations through diversion. For example, Washington enacted sentencing options to divert substance abusers, sex offenders, first-time offenders, and family offenders out of the criminal justice system; NY reformed Rockefeller Drug Laws in favor of shorter sentences, diversion and treatment. In terms of back-end strategies, sentencing and department of corrections (DOC) policy changes helped reduce the length of prison stays and decrease rates of return (e.g., the use of early release, medical parole, good time credits (NY, MI); an increase use in the rate of parole grants (MI); investment in re-entry, rehabilitative programming and parole (TX); maintain parole violators in the community (WA, MI).

At the headquarters level, prison closures were often not single events, but ongoing processes, with multiple closures occurring in a short time period.[8] Compressed timeframes

[7] To analyze these data, 2-3 researchers each reviewed the notes. We then compared our individual reviews and reached agreement on the key themes emerging.

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in some states affected human resource (HR) staff's ability to plan for and work with correctional officers who would be relocated or be offered retirement. At the facility-level, wardens were often tasked with finding operational efficiencies and managing cuts to staff and programming. Retirement of more experienced staff led to high turnover rates that caused, in some cases, staff shortages and left some facilities operating with more junior, less experienced staff which reportedly contributed to high rates of assaults. Correctional staff who were relocated often found themselves managing a new inmate population (e.g., high security inmates) than they did not have previous experience with. Because most states reported a change in the composition of their prison population over time from less to more serious, violent offenders, wardens and supervisors expressed concern about the effect of overcrowding on safety and security in those facilities now operating at or over capacity. The combination of an increasingly violent inmate population and fewer vacant beds to separate inmates was a population management issue in some of the states.

Descriptive Analysis of Expenditure and Financial Information. These analyses provided background data on the current and recent budget situation for each state to inform the case study and survey analyses. Analyses of fiscal data summarized the major trends in state and corrections expenditures, including charts for each state showing, over time, (a) corrections expenditure, (b) corrections expenditure as a function of total state expenditure, and (c) capital corrections expenditure. Analyses examined trends in the data and identified states with significant increases or decreases in corrections spending over time. In addition, state

[8] New York had closed 24 facilities since 2009; Florida had closed 19 facilities since 2011; Texas had closed one prison (its first prison closure ever) and re-purposed another; Washington implemented multiple closures of facilities and housing units in order to realign its infrastructure to its population, in addition to building a new prison at Coyote Ridge, opening units, and repurposing units to change function – in total, WA closed, opened or re-purposed 32 housing units in five years ; Michigan closed six camps and six prisons; and Pennsylvania closed two prisons.

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snapshots were created for all 50 states, with two-page visual summary for each state charting expenditures, inmate populations, and census populations. (See appendix for the state snapshots).

Econometric and benefit/cost analysis. For the econometric analysis, our main models employed a state-level panel differences-in-differences research design, where we measured impacts of correctional expenditures by comparing changes in outcomes across states experiencing periods of relatively stable expenditures to states and time periods where expenditures were increasing or decreasing. The outcomes of interest included prisoner mortality rates (overall and by cause), contemporaneous and future crime rates, and future incarceration rates. This research design allowed us to control for general changes in macroeconomic conditions as well as potentially unobservable differences across states in the correctional environment that were fixed over time. We also controlled for other time-varying factors relevant to the outcomes, such as population demographics, economic conditions, and government expenditures on enforcement and social programs.

Key Findings for the Econometric and Benefit/Cost Analysis. Are sufficient resources devoted to state correctional operations to ensure constitutionally adequate custodial care? Although policymakers and the courts in many states have grappled with this question, there exists limited empirical evidence demonstrating how changes in correctional inputs impact prisoner health and well-being. Using state-level panel data and a differences-in-difference research design, we demonstrated that a 10% increase in operational expenditures in a state correctional system is associated with a 4% decrease in prisoner mortality. This measured relationship survives a variety of robustness and falsification tests, and appears to represent a causal impact running from expenditures to prisoner health. Results suggest that increased

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operational funding can be one remedy to address constitutionally deficient prison conditions.

SCHOLARLY PRODUCTS PRODUCED OR IN PROGRESS

The planned products from this research include journal articles and presentations as follows:

- Survey article: *A National Picture of Prison Downsizing Strategies*, Turner, Susan F., Davis, Lois M., Fain, Terry, Braithwaite, Helen, Lavery, Theresa, Choinski, Wayne, and Camp, George. Victims & Offenders (1556-4886), Fall 2015. http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/15564886.2015.1078185
- Case study article: "Strategies States Employed to Address Fiscal Pressures" by Lois Davis, Susan Turner, Helen Braithwaite, George Camp, Gary Maynard, and Burt Useem to be submitted to the journal *Criminology and Public Policy* (in progress; will be submitted Spring 2016)
- Econometric article: "Correctional Expenditures and Prisoner Mortality" by Paul Heaton and Anne Piehl to be submitted to the *Journal of Law, Economics, and Organization*. (in progress; will be submitted Spring 2016)
- Practitioner-oriented publication: *A Practical Guide to Closing Correctional Facilities: Lessons Learned From Six States*, by Gary Maynard, Helen Braithwaite, Susan Turner, and Lois Davis, to be published by ASCA and RAND. (in progress, will be finalized and published Spring 2016)

Presentations:

- Lavery, T. (2014). The Impact of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act "stimulus funds" on Corrections. Paper presented at the American Society of Criminology Annual Meeting, San Francisco, CA.
- Turner, S., Davis, L., Braithwaite, H., Camp, G. (2015). Effects of Fiscal Pressures on Prison Closings. Paper presented at the American Society of Criminology Annual Meeting, Washington DC.
- Braithwaite, H., Lavery, T., Turner, S., & Davis, L. (2015). Prison Costs: State Strategies for Reducing Spending on Corrections. Paper presented at the American Society of Criminology Annual Meeting, Washington DC.

IMPLICATIONS FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICY AND PRACTICE

The results of our survey of state correctional administrators suggest that the country saw a number of prison facility closures during these financial hard times. However, the picture is

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more nuanced than previously thought. There are openings and closings happening at the same time as prison closures. Further, when we think about prison closures, states primarily are reporting closures of local or private correctional centers versus major state prison facilities. The most common reasons for closing a facility were to consolidate offender populations and to close facilities with high operating costs. This is consistent with an approach of correctional systems trying to achieve operational efficiencies. We found that most of the facilities whose capacity was increased tended to be on the higher-security side.

The case studies provided a richer understanding of the effect of the different strategies adopted by six states at the system- and facility-levels. The ease and success of closing facilities and relocating staff was dependent on the degree to which a department had sufficient time to plan for closures, to work with staff and unions to facilitate relocation, to hold job vacancies in anticipation of closures, and to ensure timely release of information about closures. The effects of closures could also be mitigated by the location of neighboring institutions (or the construction of a new facility close by) that could absorb displaced inmates and staff. States were most successful when the DOC: (a) created a prison closure team at the executive level to coordinate closures and to capture knowledge and the lessons learned in order to improve subsequent closures; (b) took steps to mitigate the impact on staff by reaching out to staff in facilities that were either closing or would be accepting displaced inmates and informing staff in those facilities personally, creating vacancies prior to closures, holding family forums, and ensuring that staff maintained seniority during relocation; and (c) mitigated the impacts on inmates by ensuring that receiving institutions were not overcrowded, had sufficient programming and work assignments available, and that inmates were classified appropriately.

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In most of the states, the effect of front-end strategies such as keeping low-level offenders out of the prison system was an increase in the number of serious and violent offenders within the prison population. This, combined with closures, resulted in a compaction of this population leaving corrections officials with fewer population management options (e.g., the ability to separate disruptive inmates or gang members in housing units, dining areas, or during movement and recreation). Such insights on the lessons learned from prison closures, and the effect of prison closures at the system- and facility-levels, will be of interest to other states contemplating similar strategies.

The econometric analysis demonstrated a strong relationship between expenditures and prisoner mortality. Although it may seem obvious that resources should matter, our work provides the first rigorous empirical demonstration that additional funding can extend prisoner life and the first estimates of the expenditure/mortality relationship. Several states are in the process of considering or attempting to resolve constitutional challenges related to the adequacy of correctional funding; the findings of our research have direct relevance to those policy debates. Our more equivocal findings regarding expenditures and crime patterns suggest that future research that links particular budget management strategies (e.g. enhanced probation, early release) with recidivism at the micro-level would be warranted.

Study Limitations

This study had several limitations. While we provided guidance to survey respondents on how to complete the survey (e.g., definitions of facilities), the survey data may have contained some minor inconsistencies inherent in self-reported data. This may have been due to different staff designations within the agency completing the survey. Future studies may

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benefit from specifying the most appropriate respondent (e.g., director of prison operations) within DOCs.

The case studies involved six states. While these states were impactful, the results and lessons learned may not be generalizable to other states. In conducting the case studies, we used a methodology based on interviews and focus groups. We did not have the resources to conduct a detailed budgetary analysis to support statements made by interviewees concerning actual cost-savings (e.g., that a prison closure saved $20-30 million, or that privatization of food services saved $1 billion since its introduction). Nor did we have the resources to gather detailed data from agencies to analyze the impacts of cost-cutting strategies on outcomes such as recidivism, rates of violence, or inmate classification. Lastly, we were unable to interview inmates and so insights on the impact on offenders of facility closures are from the perspective of the correctional staff; perceptions that may not accurately reflect inmates' views.

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APPENDIX A. SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

RAND/ASCA SURVEY OF FISCAL PRESSURES FACING CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS: **(Survey One)** Thank you for participating in this survey being conducted by the RAND Corporation and the Association of State Correctional Administrators (ASCA). Our goal is to understand the responses of state departments of corrections to fiscal challenges experienced over the past five years. These responses may include: strategies to reduce correctional spending; efforts to achieve operational efficiencies; changes in the levels of services and programs; and efforts to comply with legislative, court, and state-policy mandates. This study is funded by the National Institute of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice.

Thank you in advance for your participation. Your cooperation and that of other correctional agencies will help us to identify the strategies that correctional agencies have available to them to optimize their resources in this period of change.

If you have any questions about the survey, please email George M. Camp (gcamp@asca.net) or Wayne Choinski (wchoinski@asca.net) at ASCA. If you have questions about the study itself, please email Lois Davis (Lmdavis@rand.org), RAND Corporation or contact her at tel. 310.393.0411, ext. 7330.

Please complete the questionnaire by ____date_____.

THE SURVEY CONTAINS QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR ADULT POPULATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS AND FACILITIES ONLY.

I. INSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

We would like to ask you questions about what institutional and/or organizational changes your Department has undertaken during the past five fiscal years in response to budget cuts or other fiscal pressures.

Prison Closures, Opening of New Facilities, or Increased Bed Capacity

Note: This survey defines prisons as facilities that hold sentenced adult offenders in state or federal prisons. Prisons include both those operated by the government, as well as any privately operated prisons in which state or federal prisoners make up the majority of inmates within them. By prisons we mean penitentiaries; correctional institutions; boot camps; residential community correction centers; prison farms; reception, diagnostic, and classification centers; road camps; forestry and conservation camps; youthful offender facilities; vocational training facilities; prison hospitals, and drug and alcohol treatment facilities for prisoners.

Exclude from your responses:

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- *Community programs*
- *Privately-operated facilities that do not primarily house state or federal inmates.*
- *Facilities operated and administered by local governments that do not primarily house state or federal prisoners.*

1. Did your Department permanently **close one or more prison facilities** during Fiscal Years 2008-2012?

☐ Yes

☐ No, please skip to Question 2

1a. If yes, please fill in the grid below. *A reminder that we are asking only about your adult prison facilities.*

For each prison facility permanently closed, please list the name and type of facility, the security level(s), its bed capacity, the number of full-time employees and the number of full-time correctional officers displaced as a result of the closure, and the fiscal year the facility closed.

*By bed capacity, we mean the **design capacity** (i.e., the number of inmates that planners or architects intended for each institution).*

By full-time employees, we mean operations staff (wardens, deputy wardens, lieutenants, majors, managers, or correctional officers), technical/program staff, as well as administrative staff (clerks, office staff, etc.). Please list the total number of full-time equivalents (FTEs) that were displaced by a facility's closure.

For correctional officers, please list the total number of full-time equivalents (FTEs) that were displaced by a facility's closure.

Name of Facility	**Type of Facility** **Indicate gender of inmates the facility served:** (please use the following codes) • M=males • F=females • B=males and females	**Security Level(s)** Please indicate: • Maximum • Medium • Minimum	**Number of Beds**	**How many full-time employees at each facility were displaced?**	**How many full-time correctional officers were displaced at each facility?** (e.g., officers laid off or transferred to other facilities)	**Fiscal Year Facility Closed**
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						
6.						

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7.						
8.						
9.						
10.						
11.						
12.						

1b. For each of the facilities listed above, please indicate the reason(s) for their closure. (*mark yes or no for each item*)

	Reason(s) for Closure									
Facility Name	Consoli-date offender populations	Prison popula-tion decline	Aging facility	Dept. using space not designed for housing	Facility replac-ed by a new facility	Fewer facilities needed for given security level	High opera t-ing costs	Need to maintain facilities close to pop. centers	Decided to contract with another non-DOC facility	Other reasons *
1.	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No
2.										
3.										
4.										
5.										
6.										
7.										
8.										
9.										
10.										
11.										
12.										

1c. If you checked "other reasons", briefly describe reasons for the permanent closure of a facility(s):

_____

_____

_____

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2. Between Fiscal Years 2008-2012, did your department **open any new prison facilities**?

☐ Yes

☐ No, please skip to Question 3

2a. If Yes, please list the name and type of each facility, the security level(s) of each facility, its bed capacity, the number of full-time staff employed by a facility, the number of full-time correctional officers employed by a facility, and the fiscal year in which it was opened.

*By bed capacity, we mean the **design capacity** (i.e., the number of inmates that planners or architects intended for each institution).*

By full-time employees, please include operations staff (wardens, deputy wardens, lieutenants, majors, managers, or correctional officers), technical/program staff, as well as administrative staff (clerks, office staff, etc.). Please list the total number of full-time equivalents (FTEs) employed at each facility.

For correctional officers, please list the total number of full-time equivalents (FTEs) employed at each facility.

Name of Facility	**Type of Facility** **Gender of inmates facility serves:** (please use the following codes) • M=males • F=females • B=both males and females	**Security Level(s)** Please indicate: • Maximum • Medium • Minimum	**Number of Beds**	**Number of full-time employees at each facility**	**Number of full-time correctional officers at each facility**	**Fiscal Year Facility Opened**
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						
6.						
7.						
8.						
9.						
10.						
11.						
12.						

Note: Operational staff category excludes staff paid through contractual agreements and support staff.

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2b. For each of the facilities listed above, please indicate the reason(s) for opening the new facility. (*mark yes or no for each item*)

	Reason(s) for opening a new facility				
Facility Name	Replace an aging facility	Replace a facility that was permanently closed	To serve specific sub-populatons of inmates (e.g., youthful offenders, geriatric offenders)	To consolidate in one facility inmates with high mental health and/or medical care	Other reasons*
1.	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					
9.					
10.					
11.					
12.					

2c. If you checked "other reasons", briefly describe reasons for the opening of a new facility(s):

_____

_____

_____

3. During Fiscal Years 2008-2012, did your Department **<u>increase the bed capacity</u> of any existing facilities**?

*By bed capacity, we mean the **operational capacity** (the number of inmates that can be accommodated based on staff, existing programs, and services within an institution).*

☐ Yes

☐ No, please skip to Question 4

3a. If Yes, please list the name and type of each facility, the security level(s) of each facility, the total number of beds and the number of beds added, and the fiscal year(s) in which bed capacity was increased.

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Name of Facility	Type of Facility **Gender of inmates facility served:** (please use the following codes) • M=males • F=females • B=both males and females	Security Level(s) Please indicate: • Maximum • Medium • Minimum	Total Number of Beds the Facility Has	Number of Beds Added	Fiscal Year(s) in which Bed Capacity was Increased
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					
9.					
10.					
11.					
12.					

3b. For each of the facilities listed above, please indicate how bed capacity was added. (*mark yes or no for each item*)

Facility Name	Through construction, added additional space to a facility	Renovated existing space	Added beds to existing housing units	Placed beds in areas not originally designed as housing units	By other means added bed capacity*
1.	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					
9.					
10.					
11.					
12.					

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3c. If you checked "by other means added bed capacity", briefly describe what these were for each facility indicated: _____

_____

_____

PERSON TO CONTACT REGARDING THIS SURVEY REPORT.

Name: _____

Title: _____

Department: _____

State: _____

Telephone: _____

Fax Number: _____

Email address: _____

Thank you for completing Survey One. Please provide in the space below any comments or feedback you may have about this survey.

_____

_____

_____

_____

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APPENDIX B. STATE SNAPSHOTS

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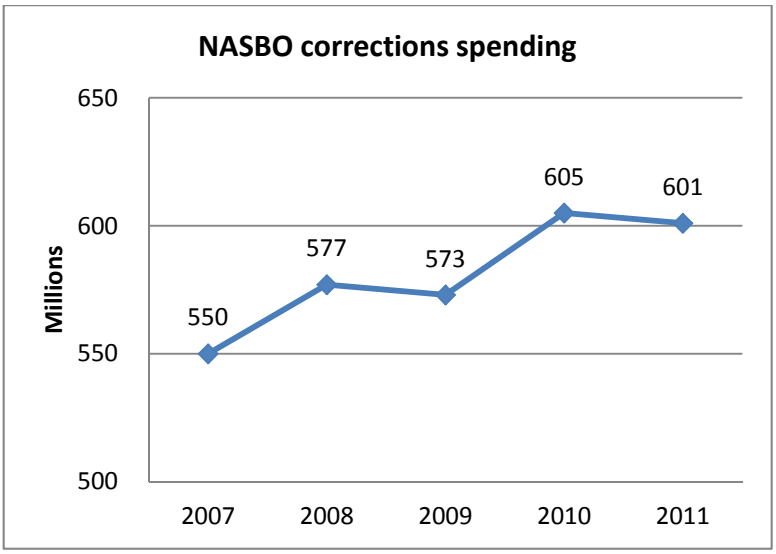
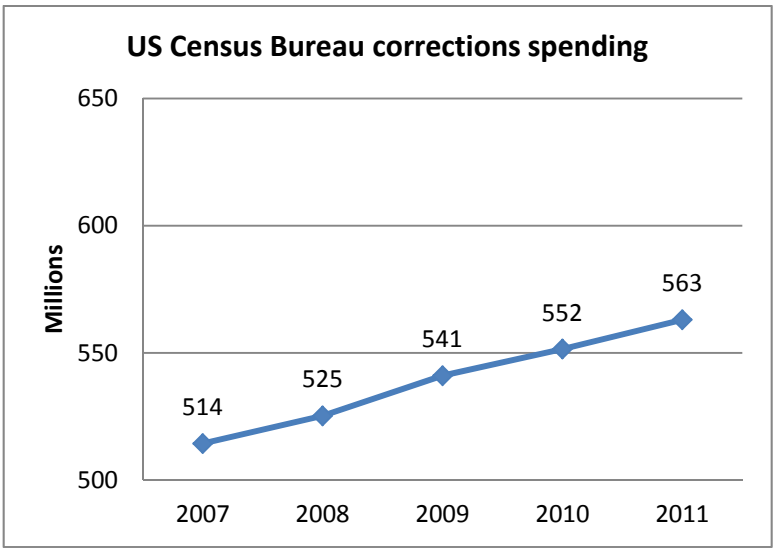
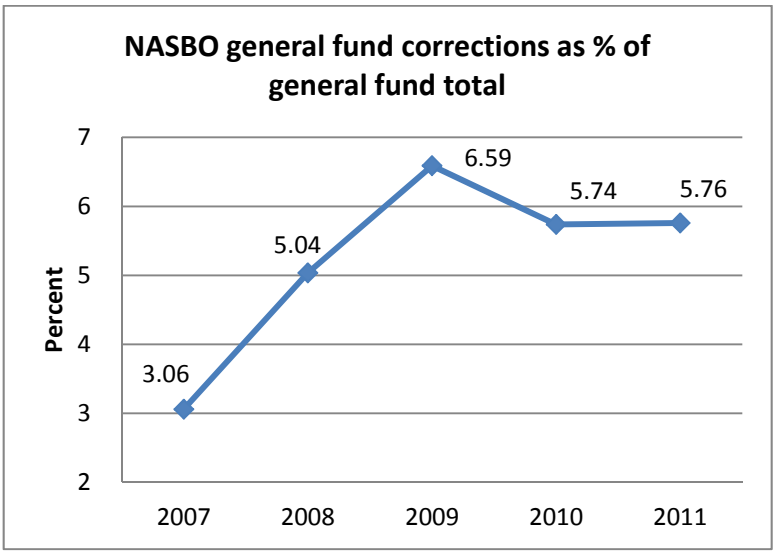
STATE SNAPSHOT



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 26th in 2007, ranked 25th in 2011 in total spending



- Annual Survey of State Government Finances data, capital inclusive, unadjusted



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 48th in 2007, ranked 33rd in 2011 in percentage of general fund spent on corrections

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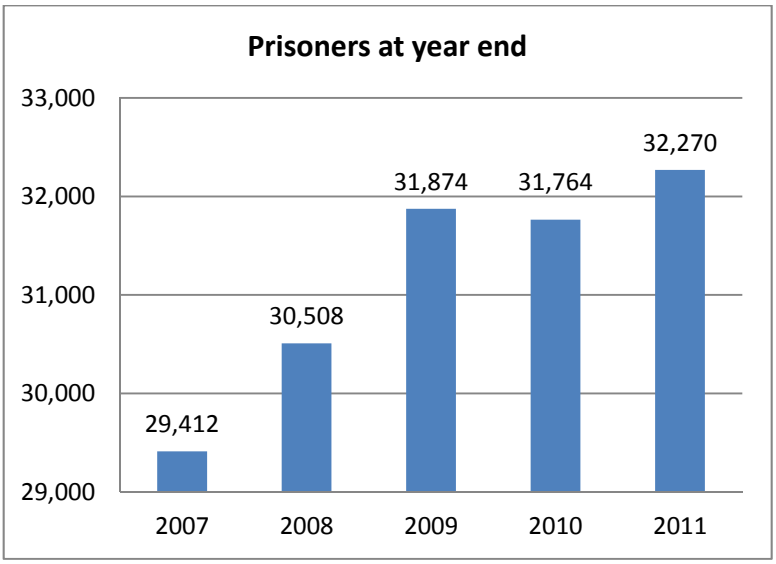
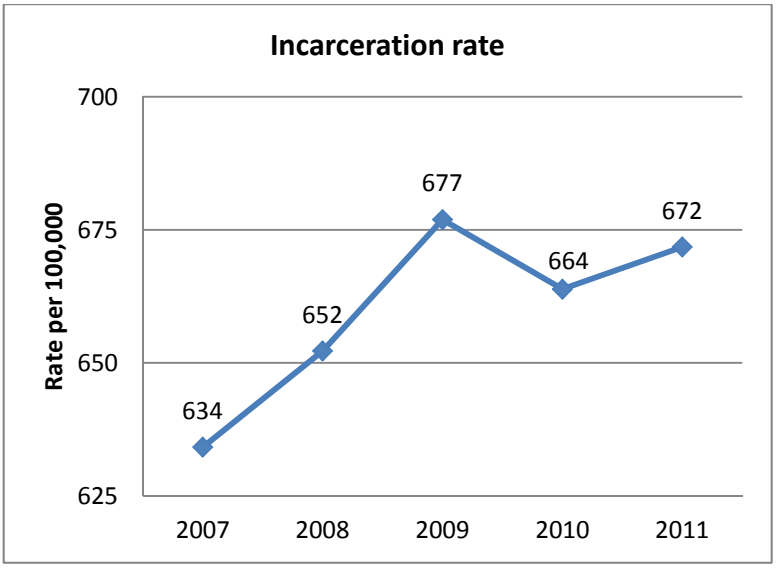


- BJS *Prisoner Series* data, prisoners under state or federal correctional authorities
- Ranked 15th in 2007, ranked 14th in 2011



- BJS *Prisoners Series* and Census Bureau population data
- Ranked 7th in 2007, ranked 6th in 2011

Alabama had a 3.57% increase in population between 2007 and 2011. The incarceration rate increased 5.93% during the same period.

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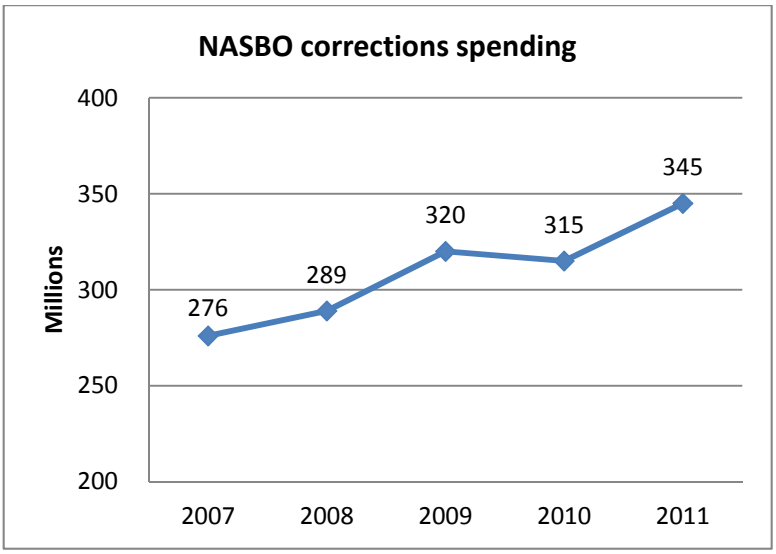
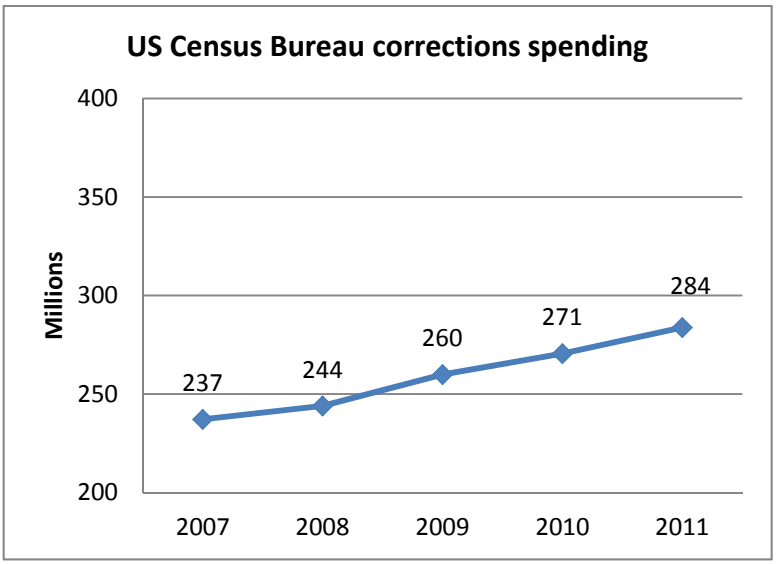
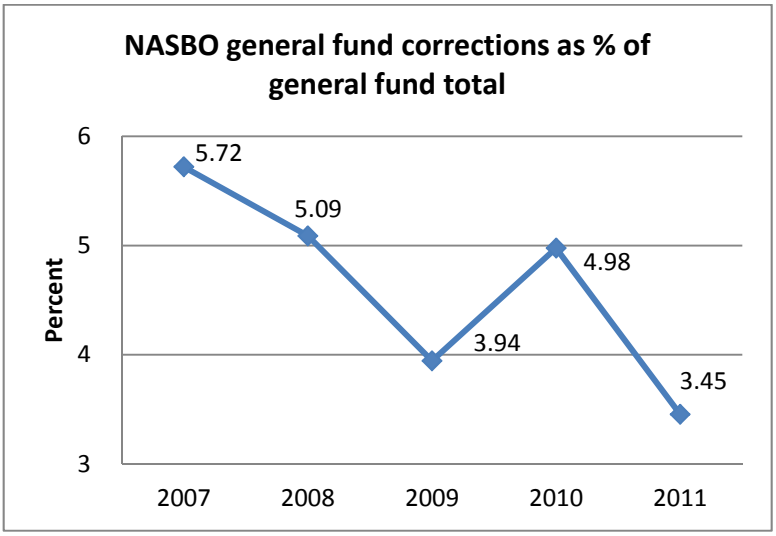
STATE SNAPSHOT



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 35th in 2007, ranked 32nd in 2011 in total spending



- Annual Survey of State Government Finances data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Slightly lower numbers, similar trend



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- In 2007, tied for 31st with one other state, in 2011 ranked 49th in percentage of general fund spent on corrections

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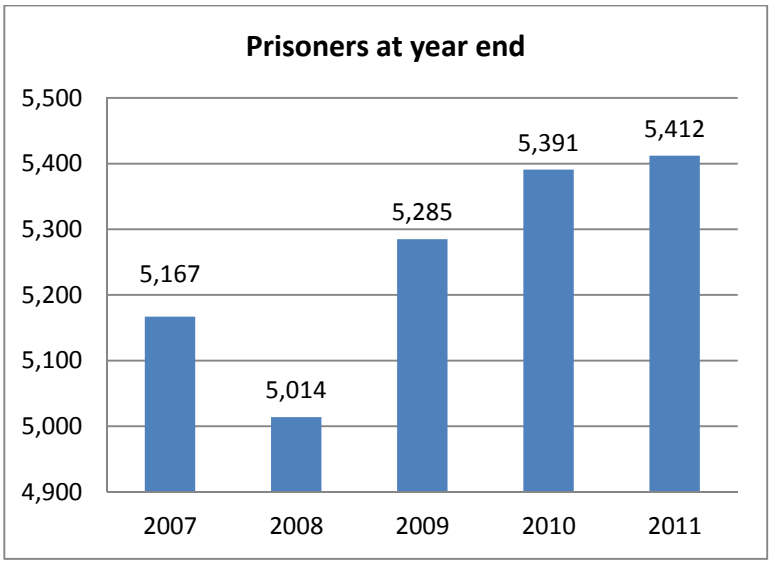
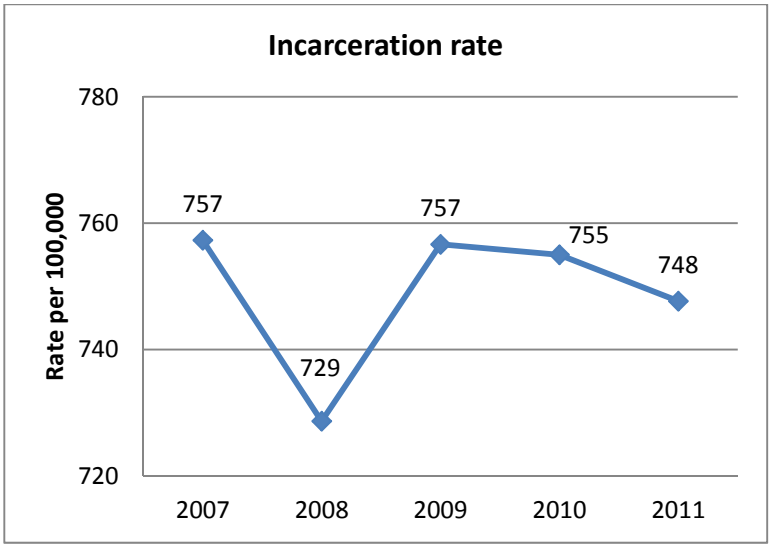


- BJS *Prisoner Series* data, prisoners under state or federal correctional authorities
- Ranked 41st 2007 and 2011



- BJS *Prisoners Series* and Census Bureau population data
- Ranked 4th in 2007, ranked 2nd in 2011

Alaska had a 6.09% increase in population between 2007 and 2011, the 6th highest rate of increase in the nation. The incarceration rate dropped 1.27% during the same period.

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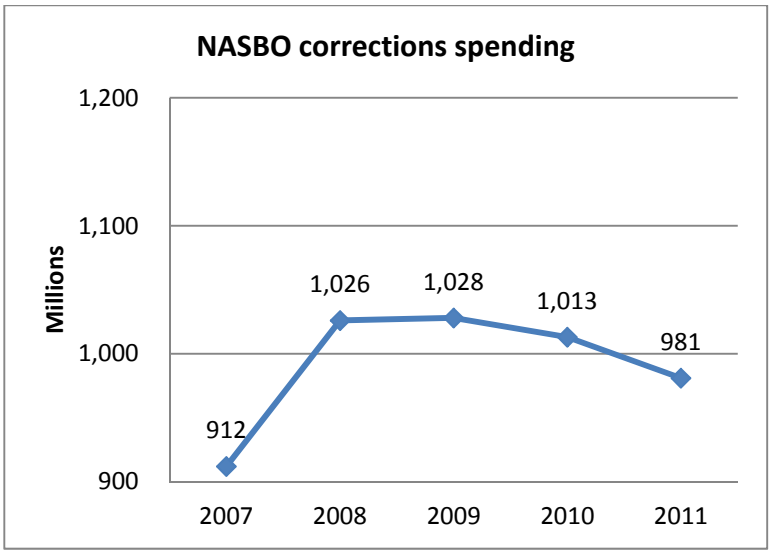
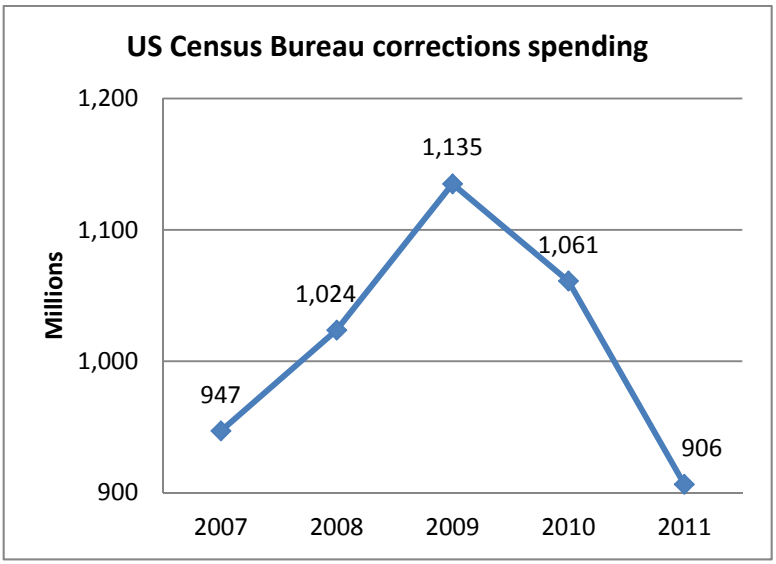
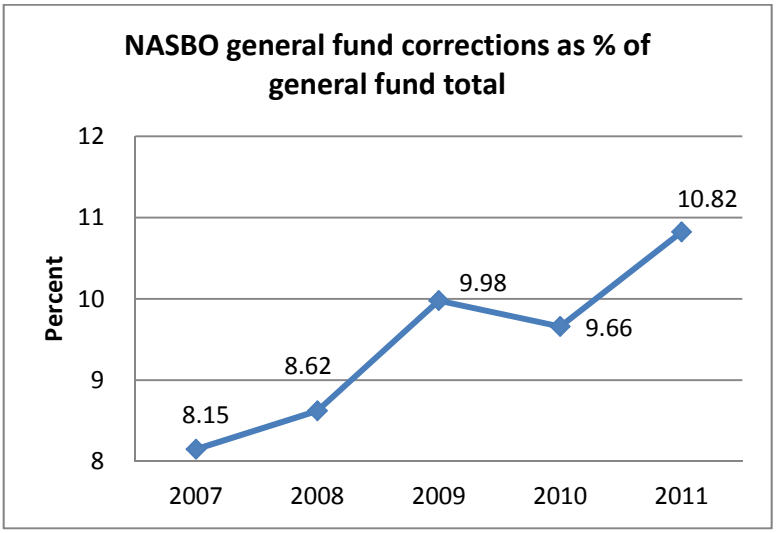
STATE SNAPSHOT



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 17th in 2007, ranked 16th in 2011 in total spending



- Annual Survey of State Government Finances data, capital inclusive, unadjusted



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 10th in 2007, ranked 5th in 2011 in percentage of general fund spent on corrections

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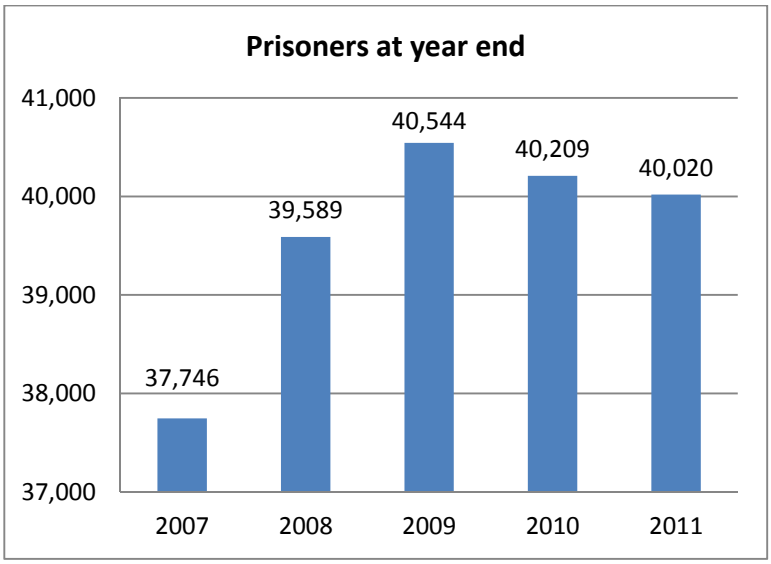
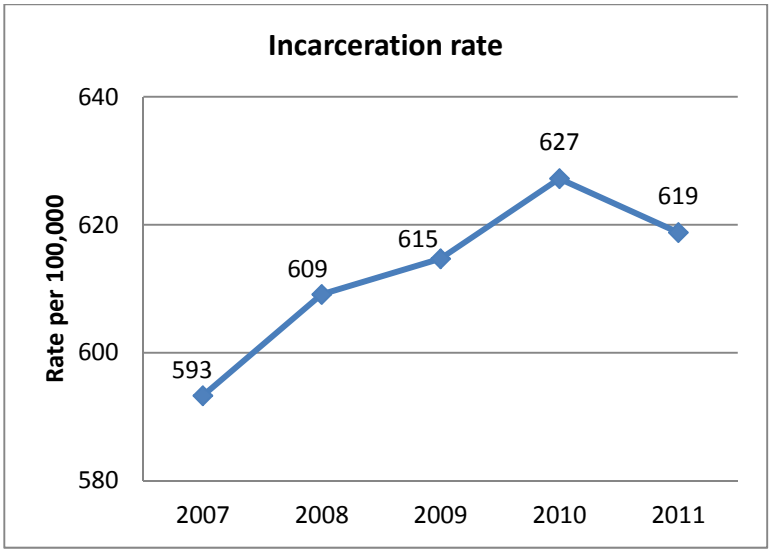


- BJS *Prisoner Series* data, prisoners under state or federal correctional authorities
- Ranked 12th in 2007, ranked 10th in 2011



- BJS *Prisoners Series* and Census Bureau population data
- Ranked 9th in 2007, ranked 8th in 2011

Arizona had a 1.65% increase in population between 2007 and 2011. The incarceration rate increased 4.30% during the same period.

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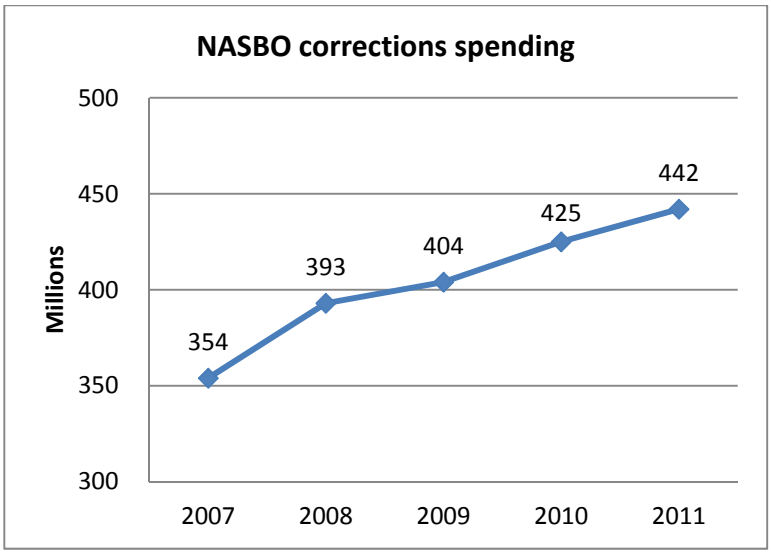
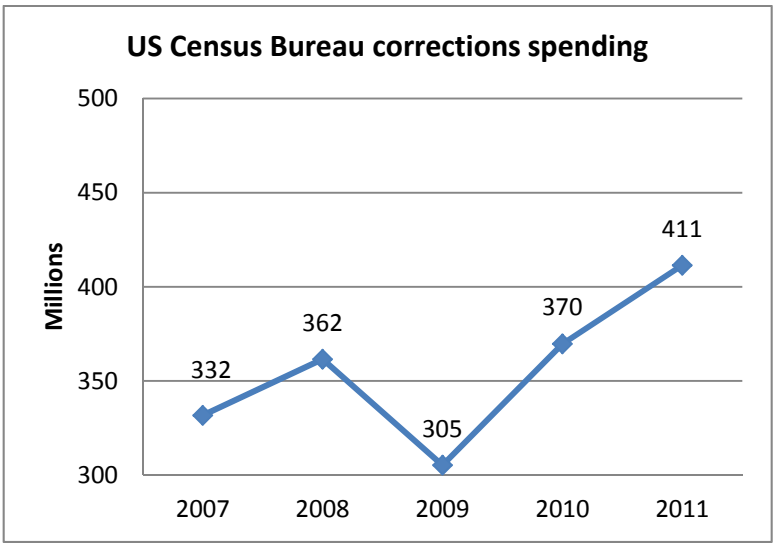
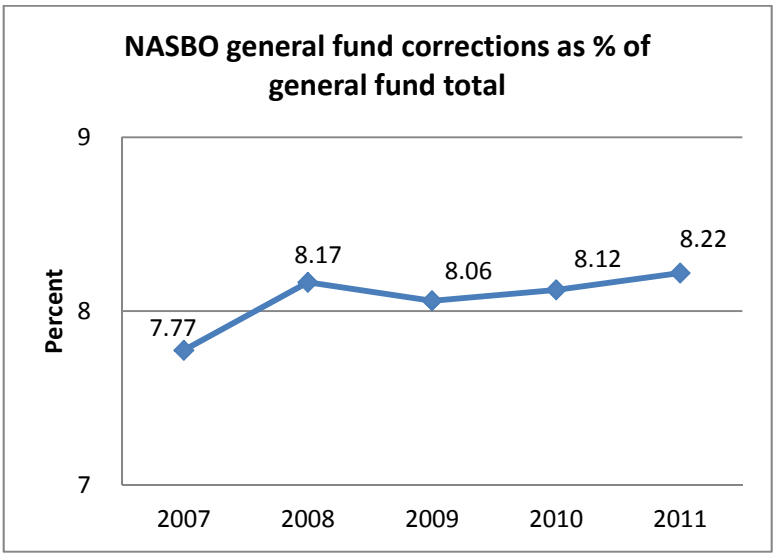
STATE SNAPSHOT



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 32nd in 2007, ranked 30th in 2011 in total spending



- Annual Survey of State Government Finances data, capital inclusive, unadjusted



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 12th in 2007 and 2011 in percentage of general fund spent on corrections

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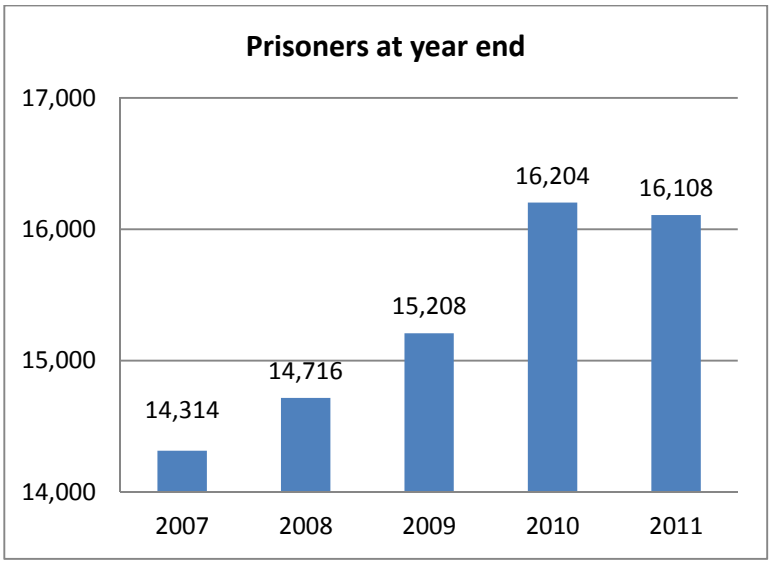
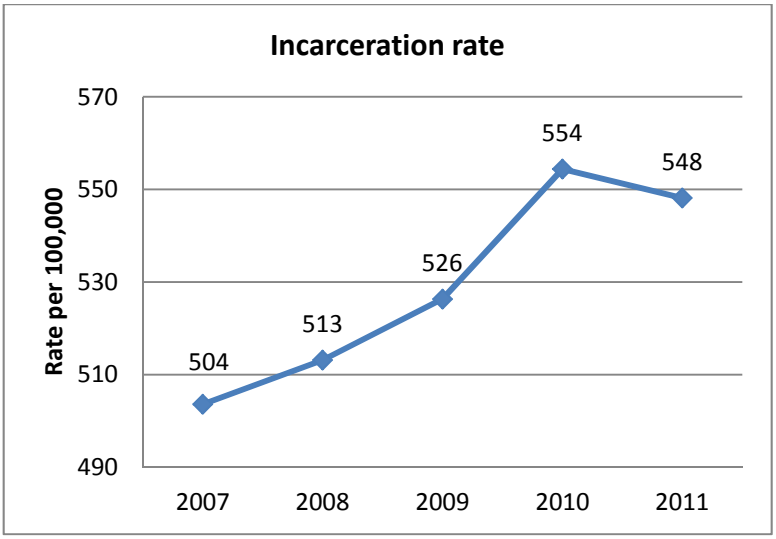


- BJS *Prisoner Series* data, prisoners under state or federal correctional authorities
- Ranked 28th in 2007 and 2011



- BJS *Prisoners Series* and Census Bureau population data
- Ranked 16th in 2007, ranked 10th in 2011

Arkansas had a 3.39% increase in population between 2007 and 2011. The incarceration rate rose 8.84% during the same time period, the 3rd highest rate of increase in the nation.

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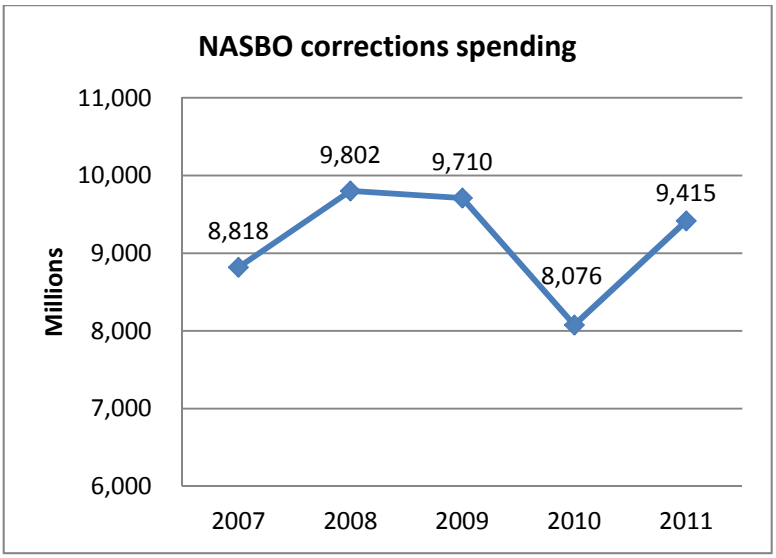
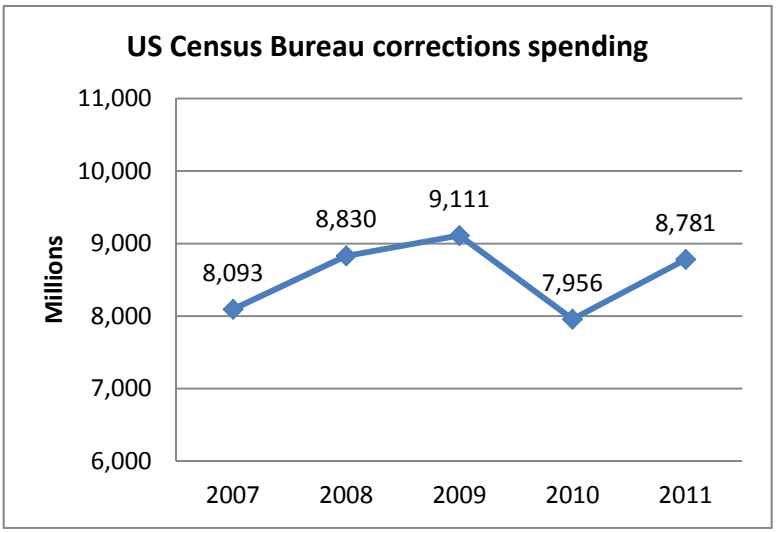
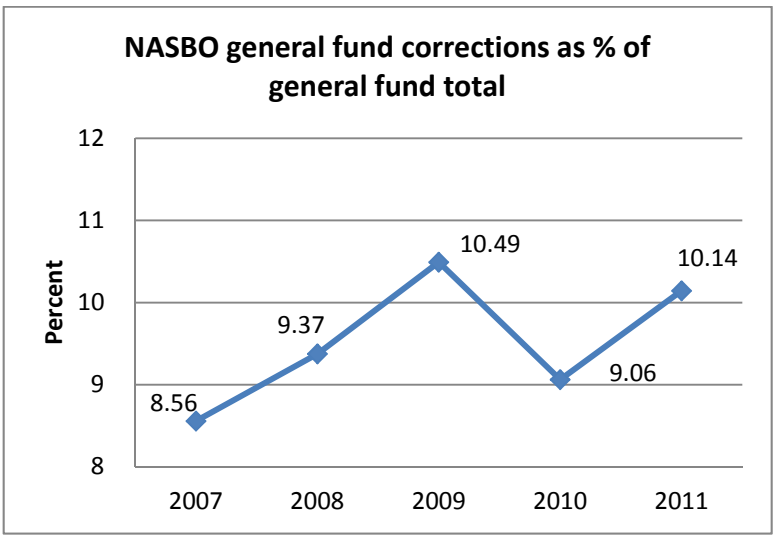
STATE SNAPSHOT



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- In 2007 and 2011 ranked 1st in total spending



- Annual Survey of State Government Finances data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Slightly lower figures, similar trend



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- In 2007 ranked 5th, in 2011 ranked 6th in percentage of general fund spent on corrections

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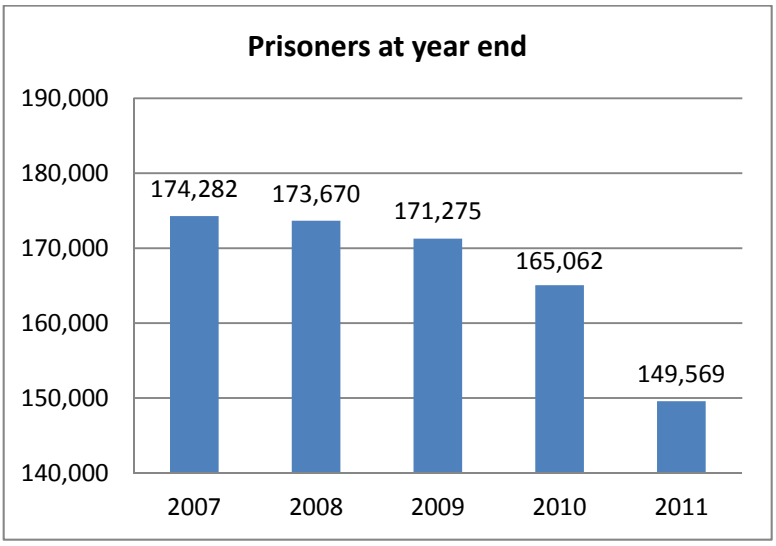
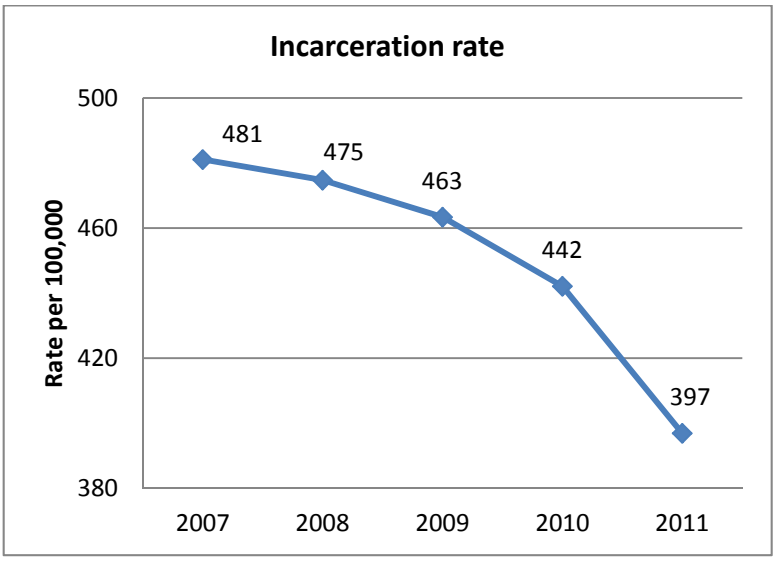


- BJS *Prisoner Series* data, prisoners under state or federal correctional authorities
- Ranked 1st in 2007, ranked 2nd in 2011



- BJS *Prisoners Series* and Census Bureau population data
- Ranked 20th in 2007, ranked 28th in 2011

Between 2007 and 2011, the population in California increased 4.02%. The incarceration rate dropped 17.5%, the largest decrease in the nation, due primarily to the passage of Realignment which shifted many offenders to county jails.

California made a number of changes to facilities in 2013. Valley State Prison was converted from a female prison to a Level II male prison which reduced female capacity by 1,980 beds and increased male capacity by 1,980 beds.[1] Folsom Women's Facility was activated adding 403 beds for females.[1] The California Health Care Facility was constructed adding 1,722 beds for inmates with severe and long-term medical or mental health needs.[2,3] The Dewitt Nelson Youth Correctional Facility which closed in 2008 is being converted to a Level-II adult male facility to provide 1,133 beds for the most seriously medically and mentally ill.[4]

The California Rehabilitation Center with a capacity of 2,491 Level II inmates was scheduled to close in FY 2015-2016 due to age and high operating costs however in 2013 the governor's plan called for the facility to remain open indefinitely.[5] In 2015 infill construction of new facilities is planned at existing prison sites which will add 2,376 Level II beds.[6,7]

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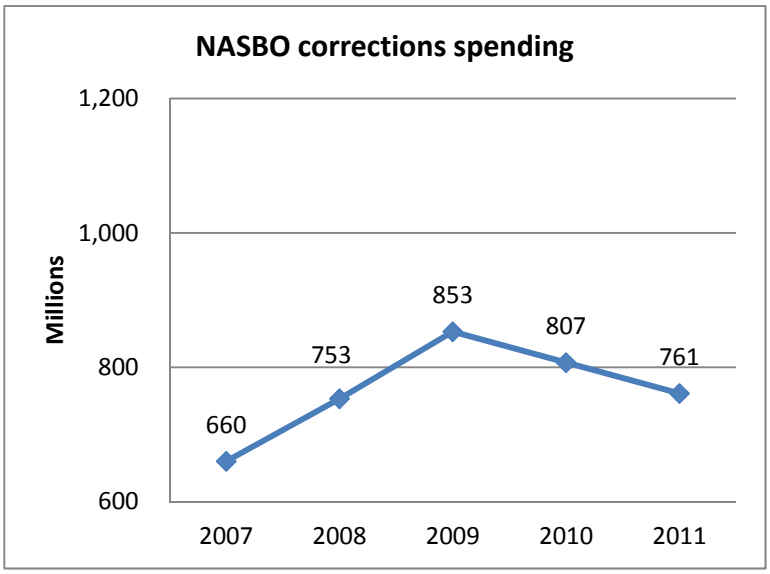
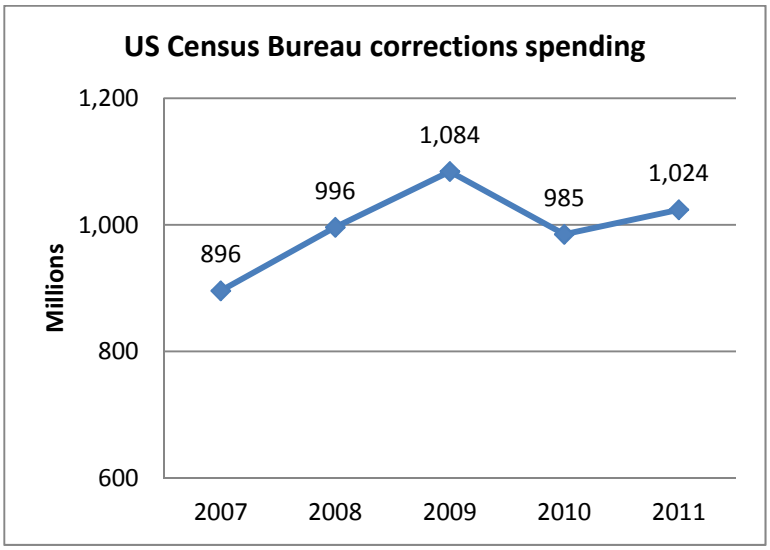
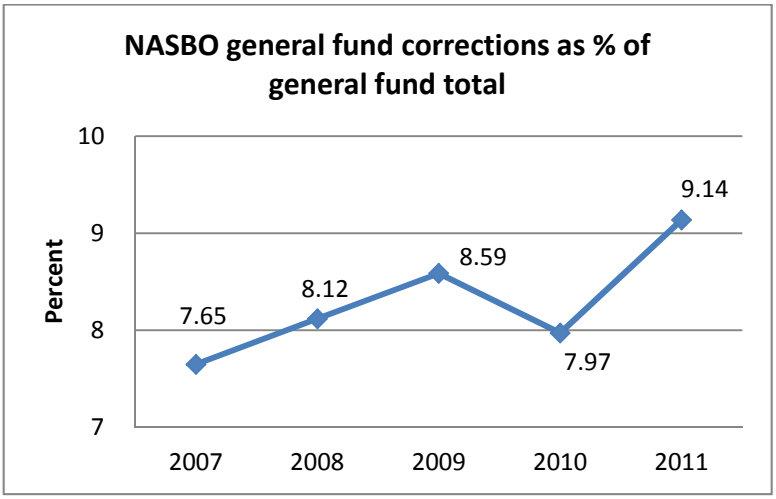
STATE SNAPSHOT



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- In 2007 and 2011 ranked 22nd in total spending



- Annual Survey of State Government Finances data, capital inclusive, unadjusted



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- In 2007 ranked 14th, in 2011 ranked 9th in percentage of general fund spent on corrections

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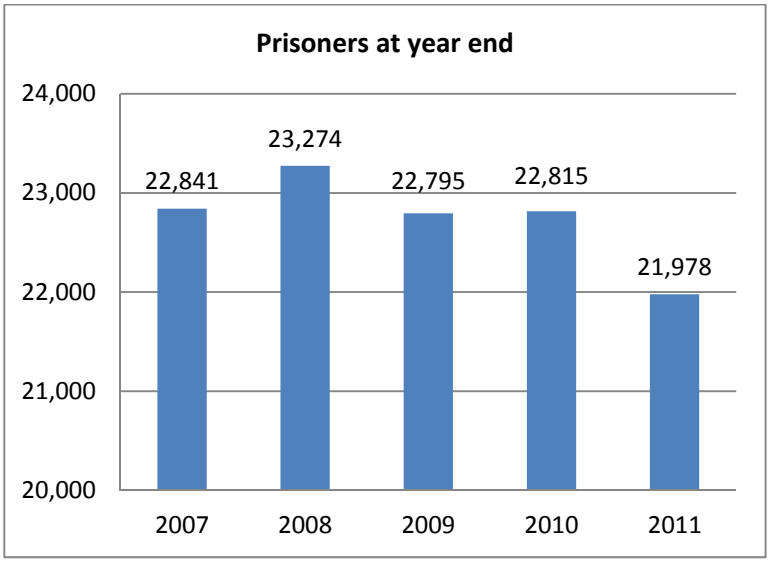
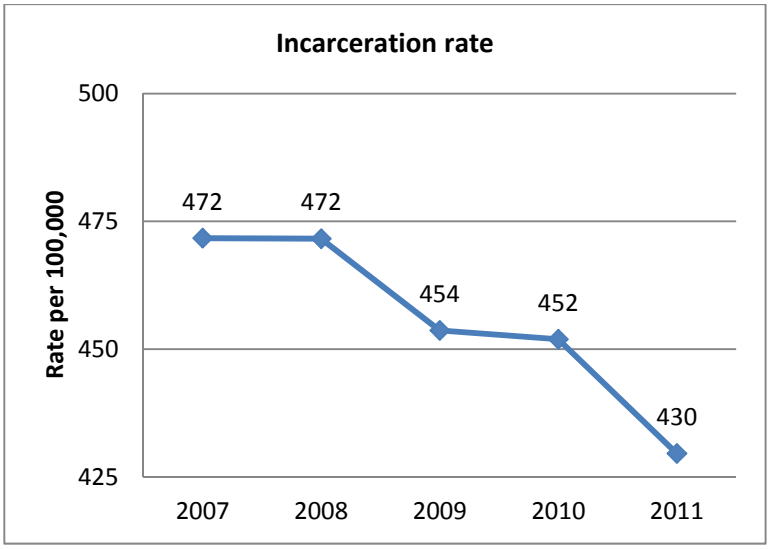


- BJS *Prisoner Series* data, prisoners under state or federal correctional authorities
- Ranked 23rd in 2007 and 2011



- BJS *Prisoners Series* and Census Bureau population data
- Ranked 21st in 2007, ranked 24th in 2011

Colorado had a 5.66% increase in population between 2007 and 2011. Between 2007 and 2011 the incarceration rate dropped 8.93%, leaving the state with excess capacity.

Contracts with three private facilities (Brush, Huerfano, High Plains) were terminated resulting in a capacity reduction of 1,373 beds.[8] The Colorado Women's Correctional Facility (275 beds, 71 staff)[8] was closed in 2009 for an estimated savings of over $5 million per year.[9]

Housing units at Trinidad (100 beds), Sterling (100 beds), and Buena Vista (117 beds) were decommissioned in FY 2012-13.[8] The 500-bed Fort Lyon Correctional Facility was decommissioned in March of 2012 saving an estimated $3 million per year.[8] The prison has been repurposed to offer social services. Approximately 200 staff were impacted by the closure.

The Colorado State Penitentiary II with 316 beds opened in 2010 and closed in 2013, saving an estimated $4.5 million in FY 2012-13 and $13.6 million in FY 2013-14. The closure impacted 213 staff; 42 retained their positions while the majority were assigned to other facilities.[10]

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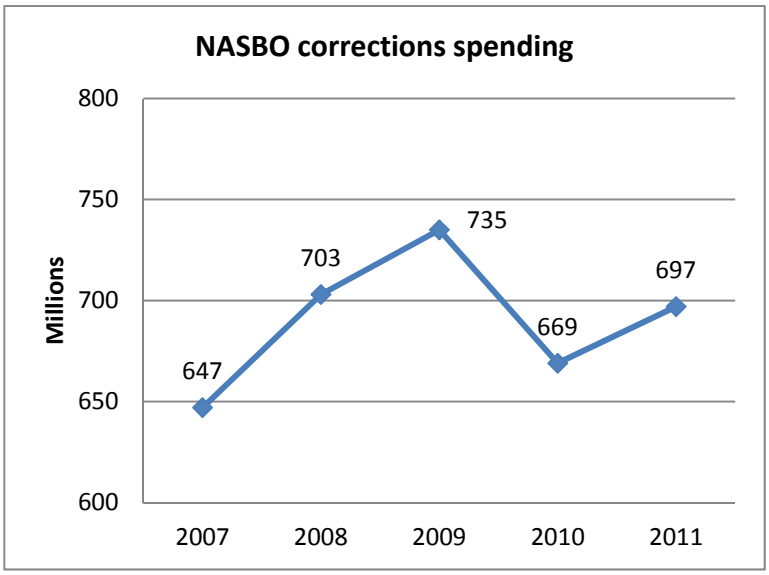
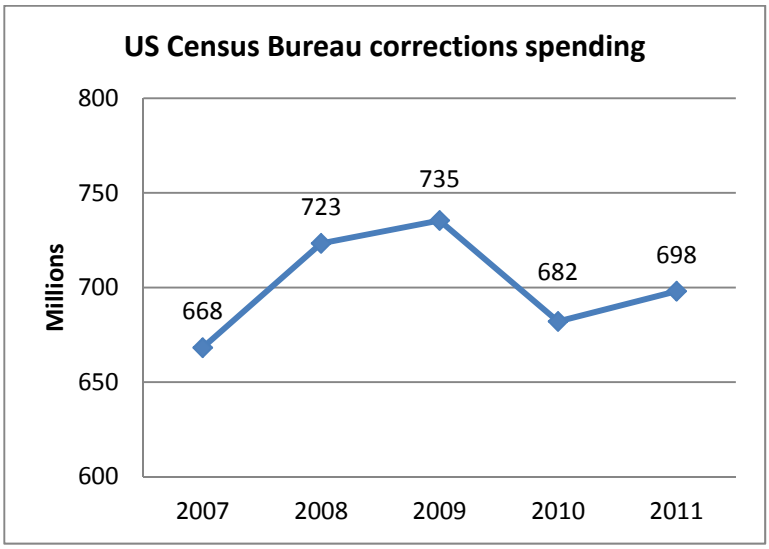
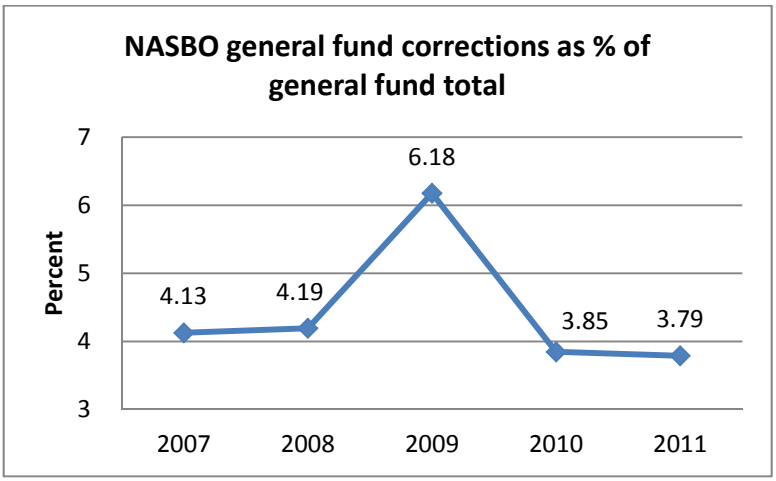
STATE SNAPSHOT



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- In 2007 and 2011 ranked 23rd in total spending



- Annual Survey of State Government Finances data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Similar trend



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- In 2007 ranked 44th, in 2011 ranked 48th in percentage of general fund spent on corrections

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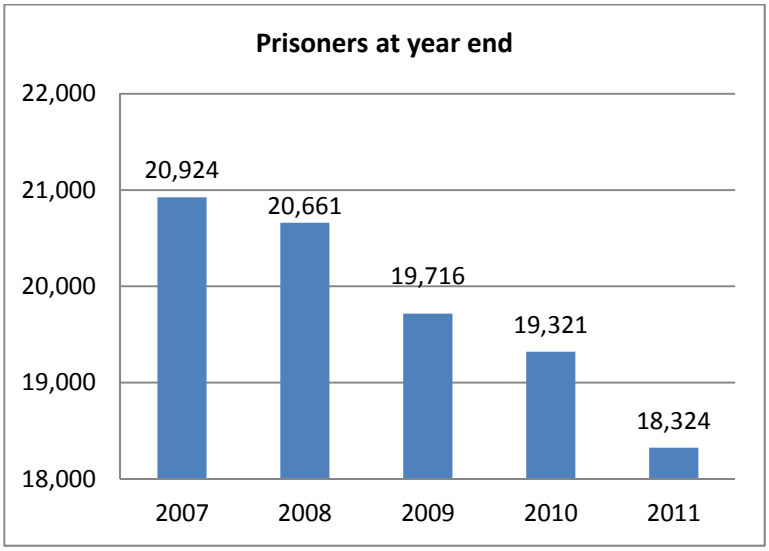
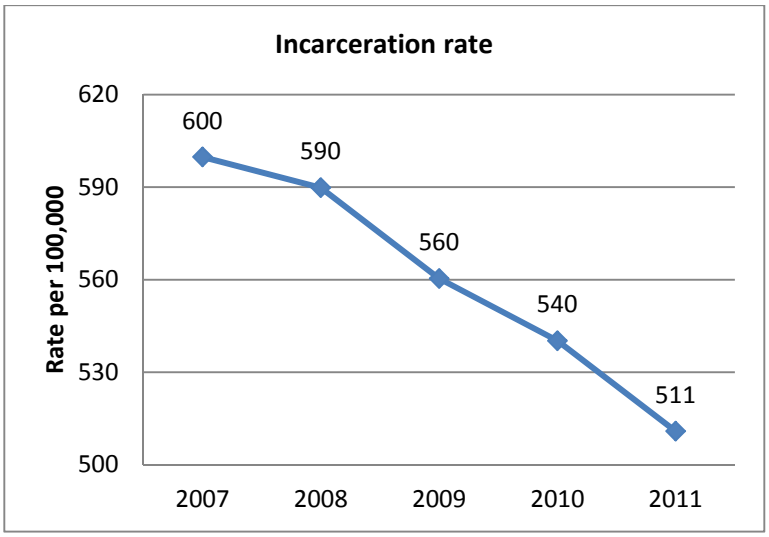


- BJS *Prisoner Series* data, prisoners under state or federal correctional authorities
- Ranked 26th in 2007 and 2011



- BJS *Prisoners Series* and Census Bureau population data
- Ranked 8th in 2007, ranked 13th in 2011

Between 2007 and 2011 the population of Connecticut increased by 2.81%. The rate of incarceration dropped 14.82%, the third highest decline in the nation. Excess capacity and budget shortfalls prompted the state to close three facilities.

In 2010 the state closed the Webster Correctional Institution, a prerelease, educational facility. Two hundred inmates were transferred to other facilities; 218 staff were impacted. At this time there are no plans for repurposing the facility but it remains ready for reuse if needed. At its peak, approximately 576 inmates were housed and 128 staff were employed. In 2011 the Gates Correctional Institution with 871 inmates was closed; 288 staff were impacted. Following the Gates closure the Bergin Correctional Institution with 603 inmates was closed; 218 staff were impacted. The total savings to the state for all three closures is estimated at $28 million per year.[11,12,13]

In 2011, the state also considered closing Enfield Correctional Institution but as of January, 2014 this facility was still in operation.

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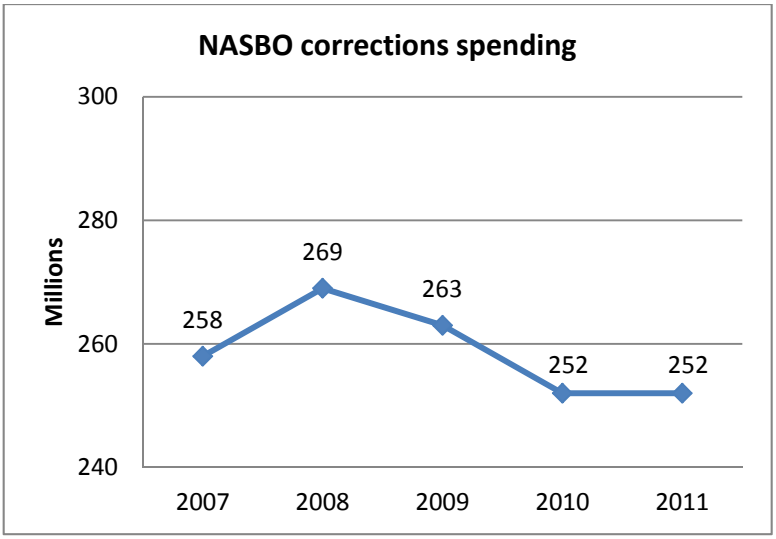
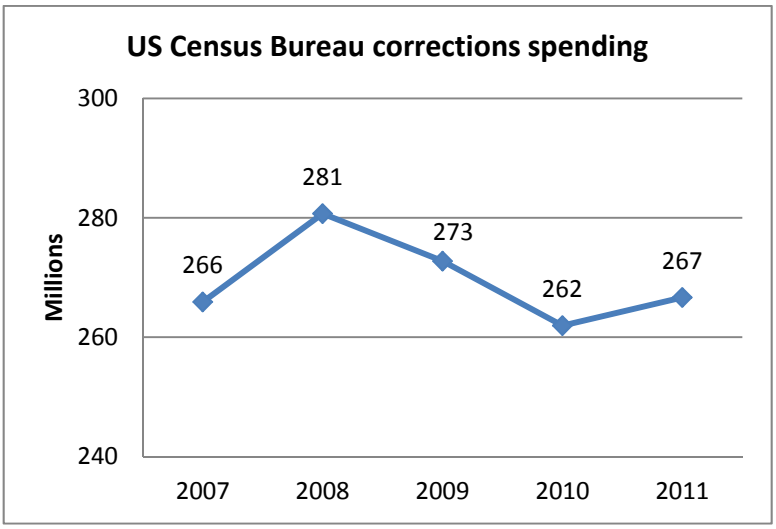
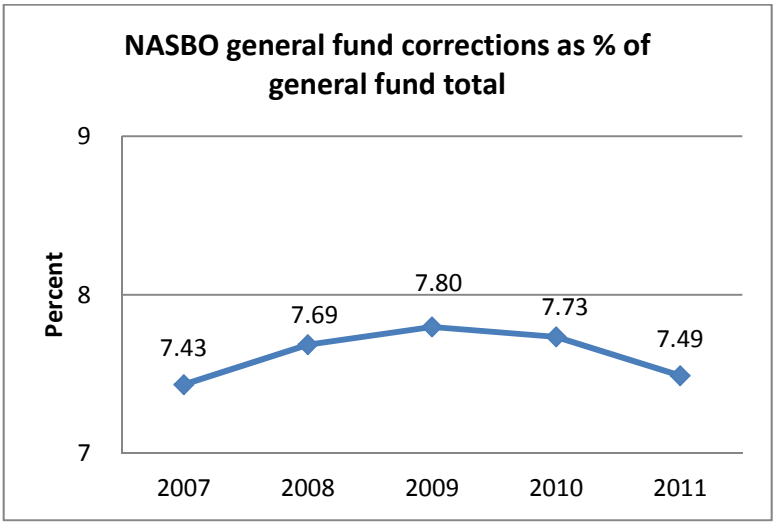
STATE SNAPSHOT



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 38th in 2007 and 2011 in total spending



- Annual Survey of State Government Finances data, capital inclusive, unadjusted



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 15th in 2007, ranked 18th in 2011 in percentage of general fund spent on corrections

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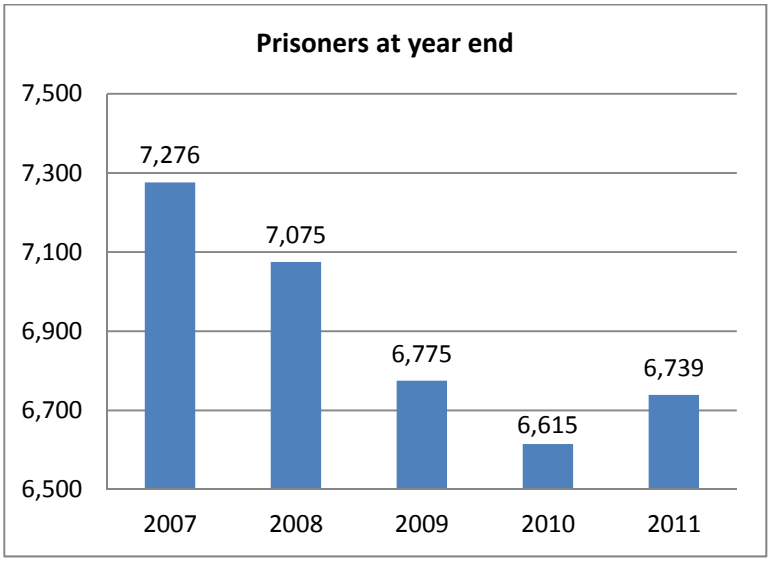
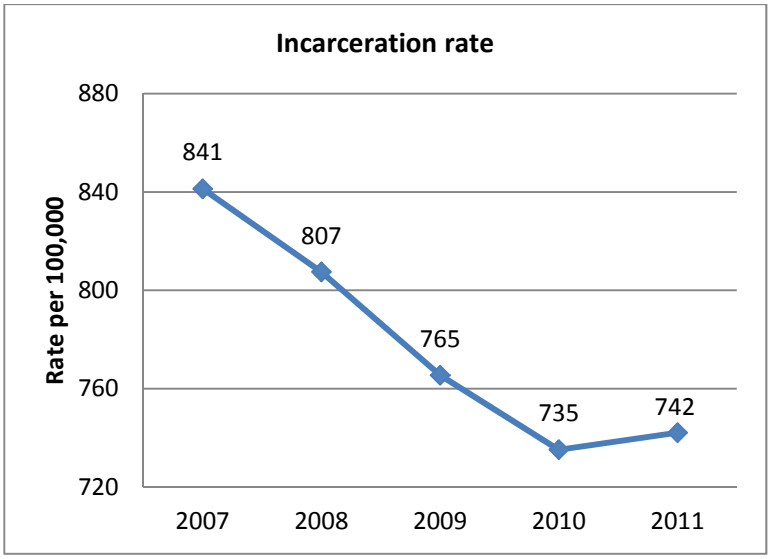


- BJS *Prisoner Series* data, prisoners under state or federal correctional authorities
- Ranked 36th in 2007, ranked 39th in 2011



- BJS *Prisoners Series* and Census Bureau population data
- Ranked 2nd in 2007, ranked 3rd in 2011

Delaware had a 5.00% increase in population between 2007 and 2011. The incarceration rate dropped 11.79% during the same period, the seventh highest rate of decline in the nation.

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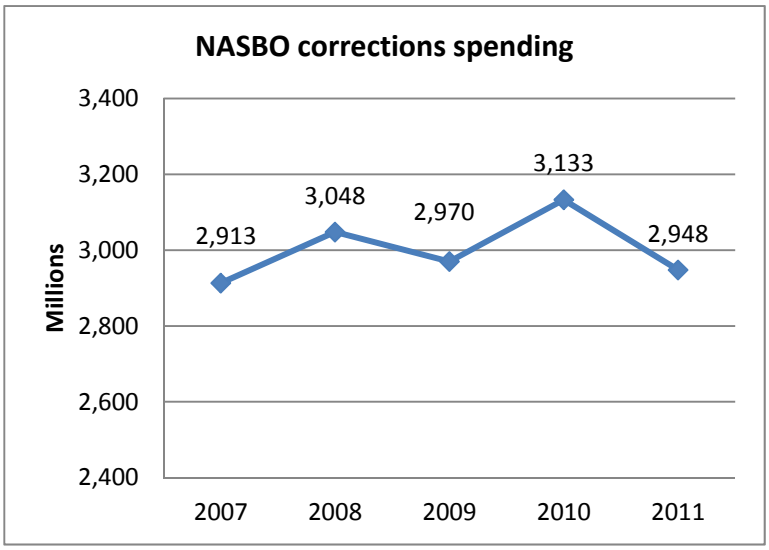
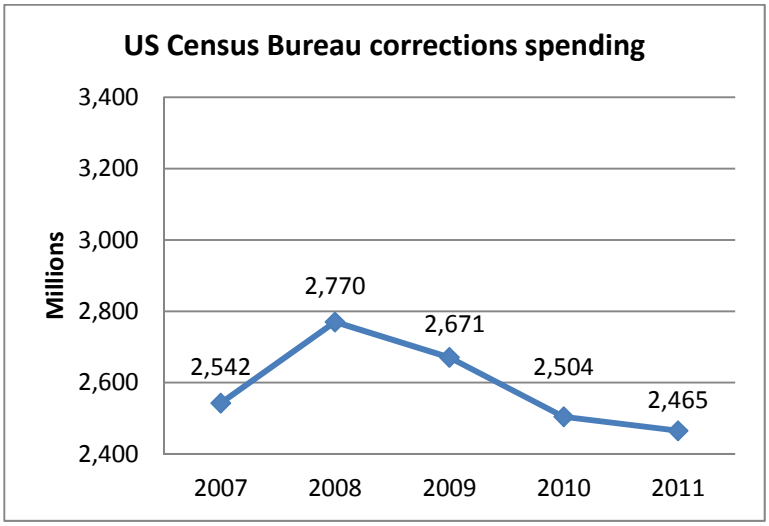
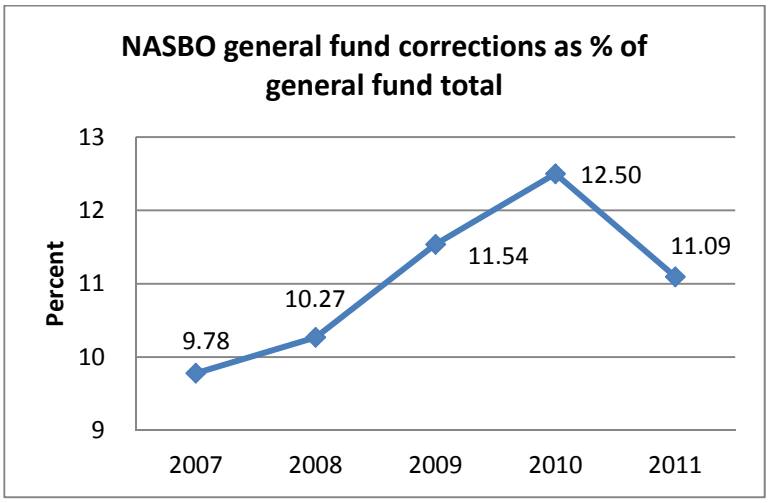
STATE SNAPSHOT



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- In 2007 and 2011 ranked 4th in total spending



- Annual Survey of State Government Finances data, capital inclusive, unadjusted



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- In 2007 ranked 3rd, in 2011 ranked 4th in percentage of general fund spent on corrections

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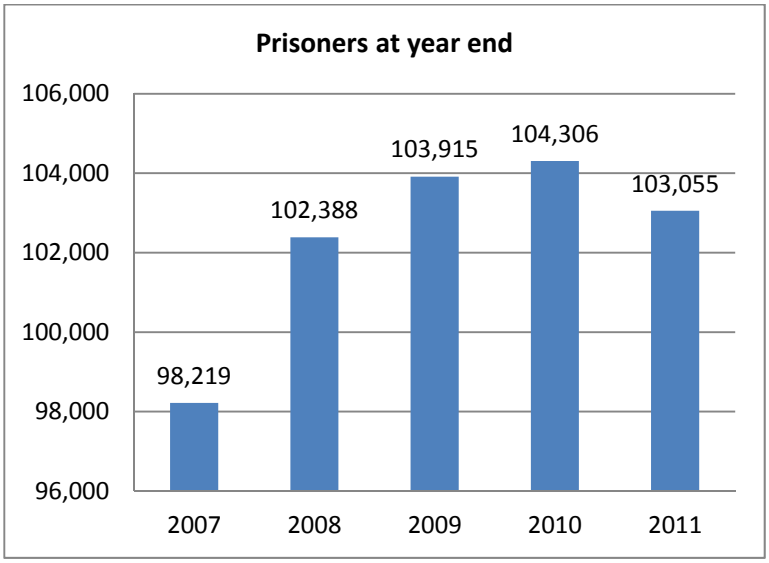
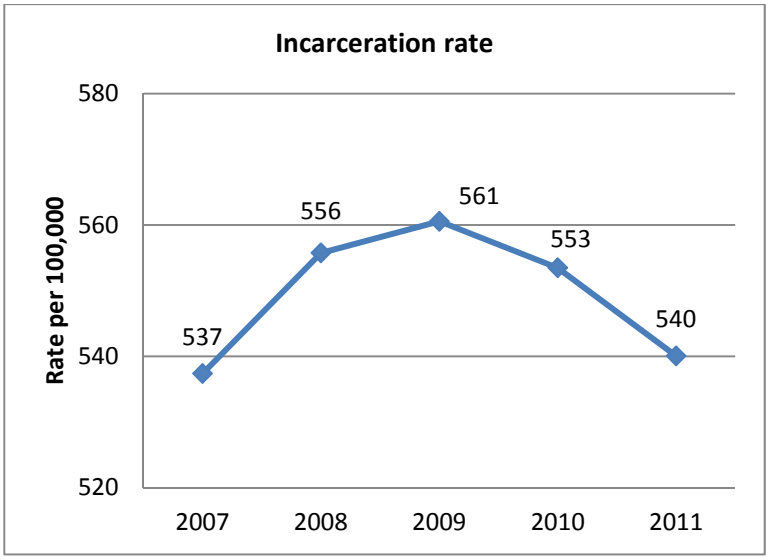


- BJS *Prisoner Series* data, prisoners under state or federal correctional authorities
- Ranked 3rd in 2007 and 2011



- BJS *Prisoners Series* and Census Bureau population data
- Ranked 12th in 2007, ranked 11th in 2011

Between 2007 and 2011, the population in Florida increased 4.40%. The incarceration dropped just 0.50% during the same time period.

In 2011 due to excess space the state closed Hendry Correctional Institution, the Tallahassee Road Prison and the boot camps at Lowell and Sumter.

In 2012 the state announced the closure of seven additional prisons (Broward CI, Demilly CI, Gainesville CI, Glades CI, Hillsborough CI, Indian River CI, Jefferson CI, and New River CI) and four work camps (River Junction, Caryville, Hendry, and Levy). Nearly 1,300 staff were employed at the facilities. Combined capacity at the facilities was 6,255 beds. The closures were expected to save $113 million over two years.

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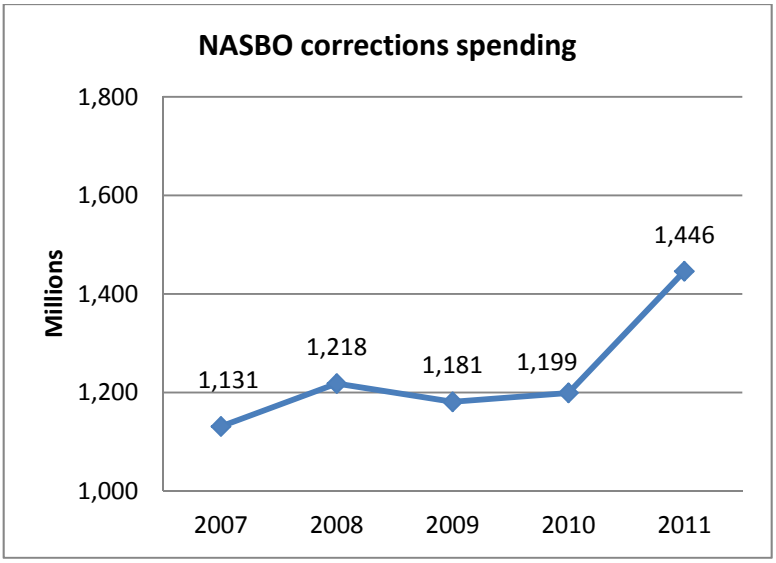
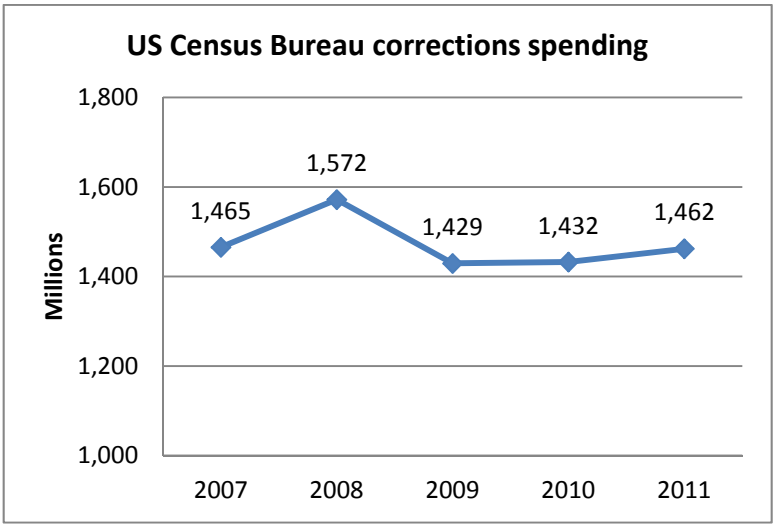
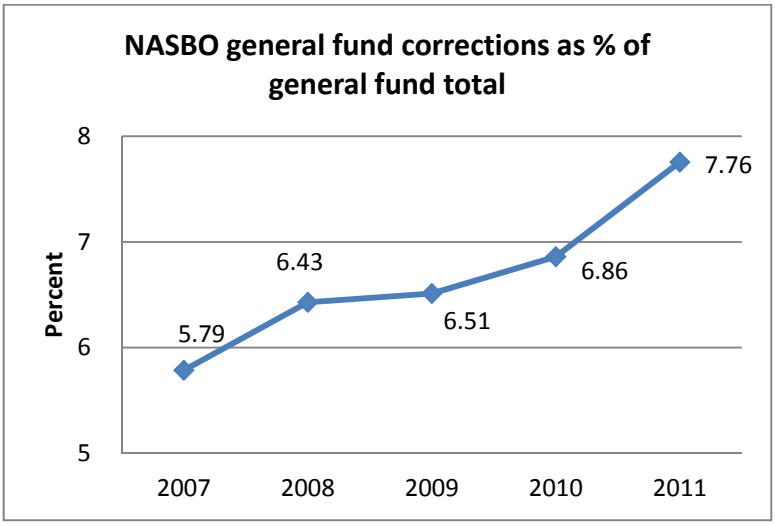


- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 14th in 2007, ranked 10th in 2011 in total spending



- Annual Survey of State Government Finances data, capital inclusive, unadjusted



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 30th in 2007, ranked 14th in 2011 in percentage of general fund spent on corrections

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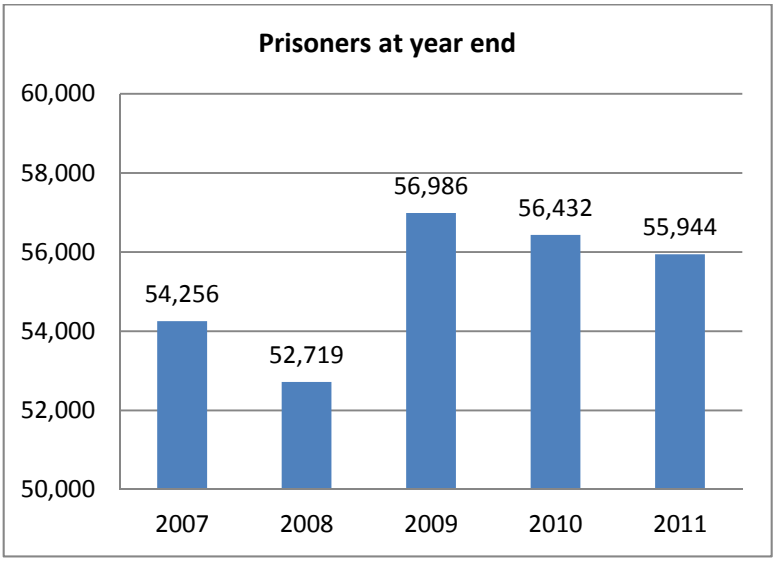
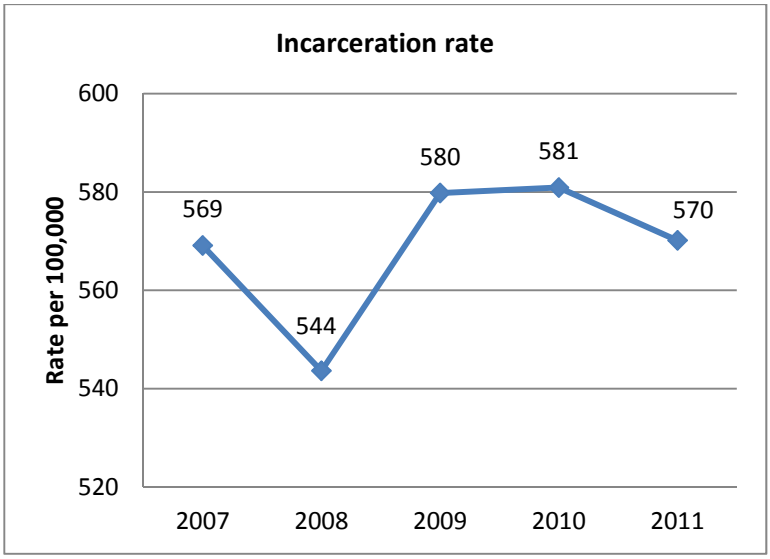


- BJS *Prisoner Series* data, prisoners under state or federal correctional authorities
- Ranked 5th in 2007, ranked 4th in 2011



- BJS *Prisoners Series* and Census Bureau population data
- Ranked 10th in 2007, ranked 9th in 2011

Georgia had a 2.92% increase in population between 2007 and 2011. The incarceration rose 0.18% during the same period.

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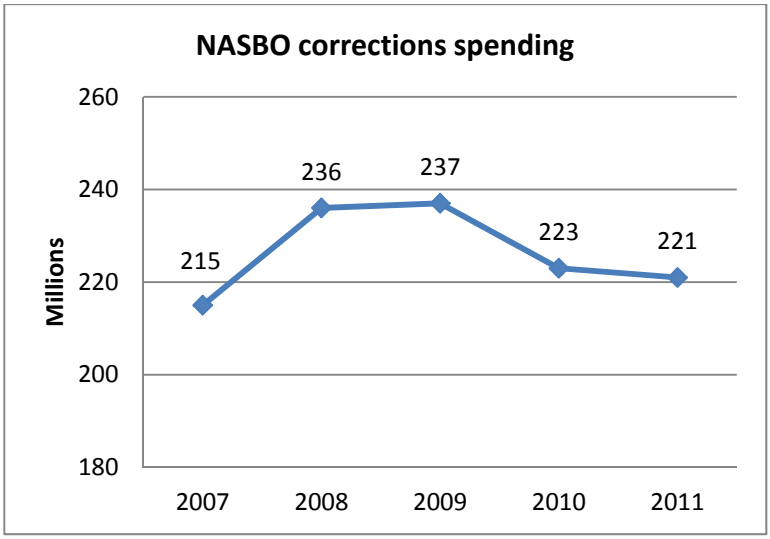
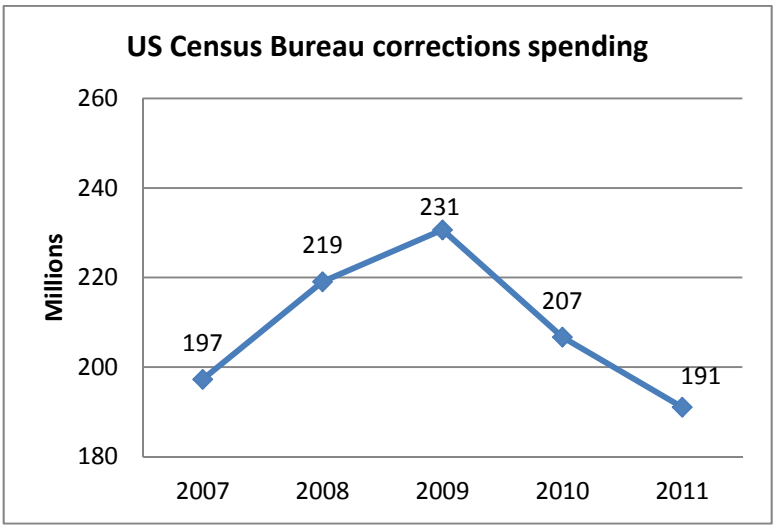
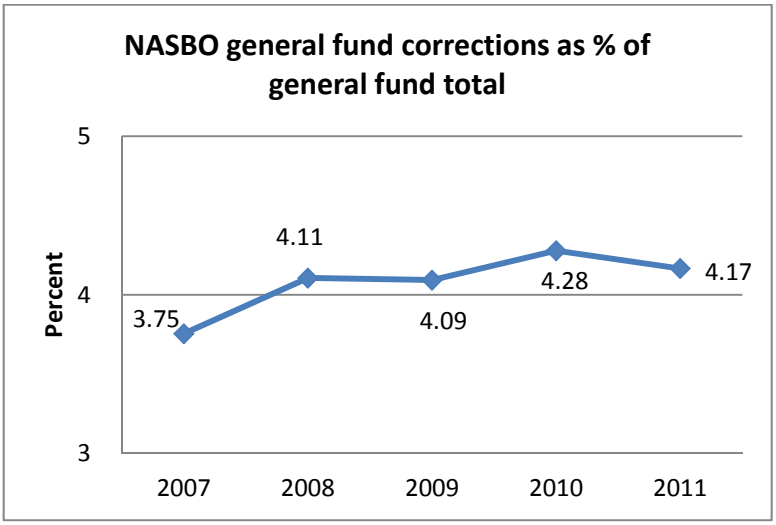


- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 40th in 2007, ranked 42nd in 2011 in total spending



- Annual Survey of State Government Finances data, capital inclusive, unadjusted



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 47th in 2007 and 2011 in percentage of general fund spent on corrections

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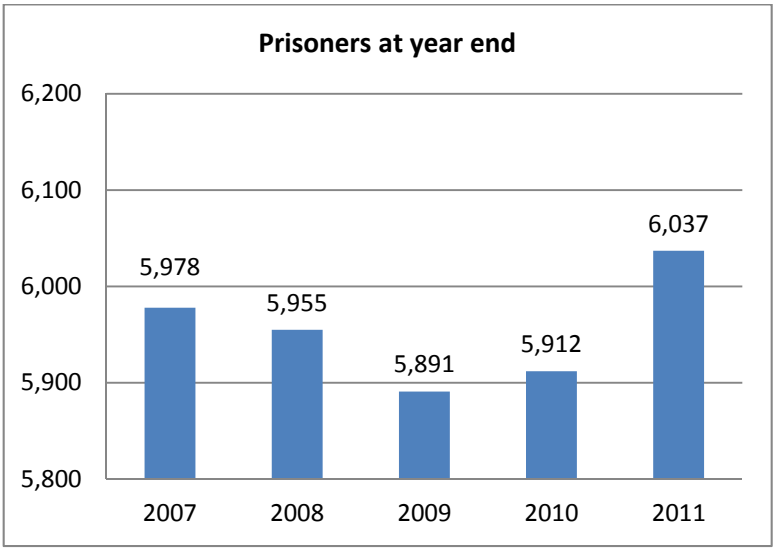
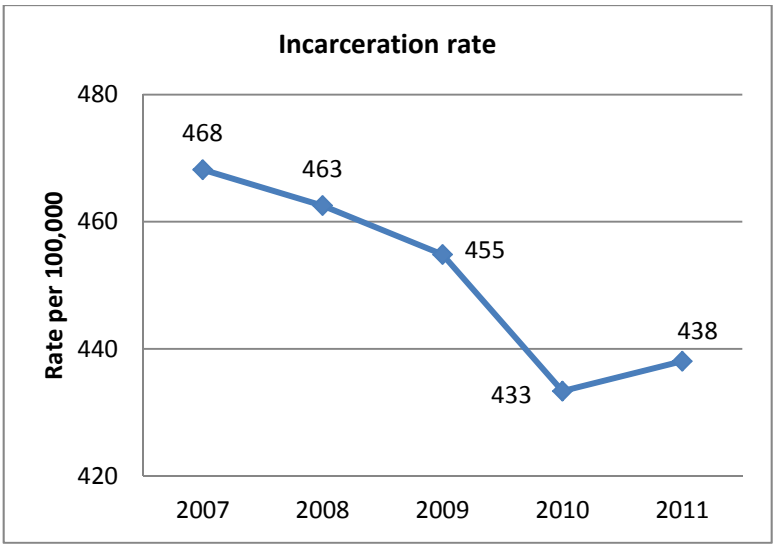


- BJS *Prisoner Series* data, prisoners under state or federal correctional authorities
- Ranked 40th in 2007 and 2011



- BJS *Prisoners Series* and Census Bureau population data
- Ranked 22nd in 2007 and 2011

Hawaii had a 7.93% increase in population between 2007 and 2011. The incarceration rate dropped 6.44% during the same period.

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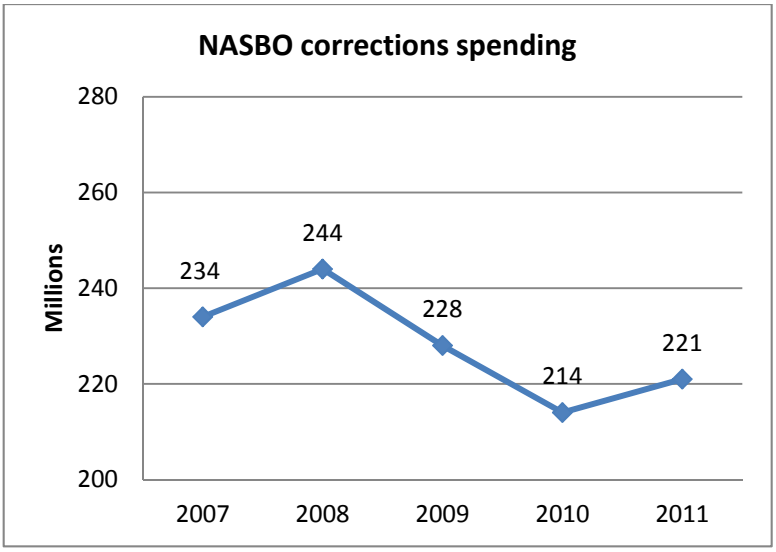
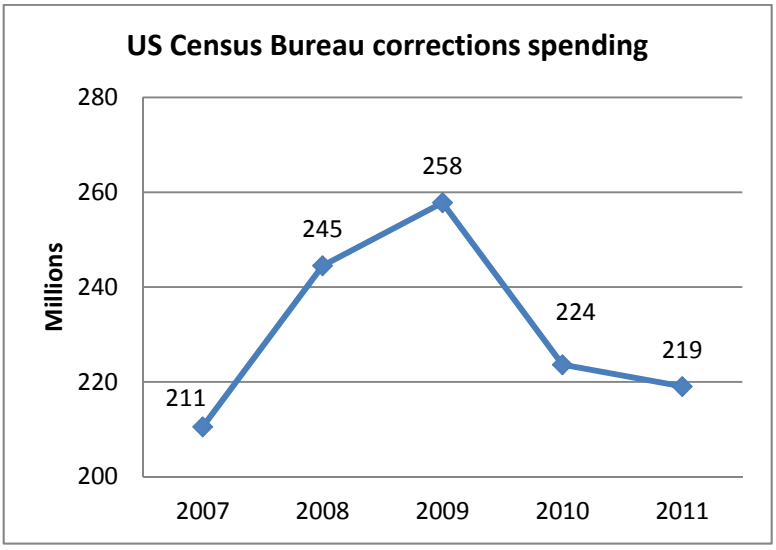
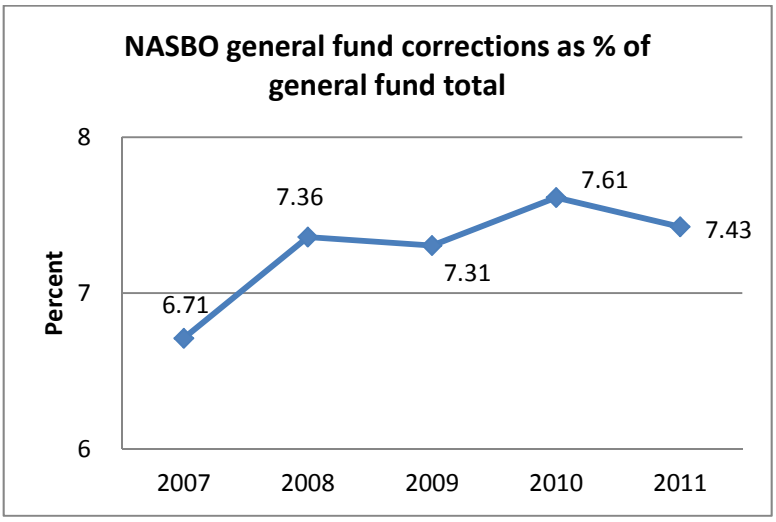


- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 39th in 2007, ranked 41st in 2011 in total spending



- Annual Survey of State Government Finances data, capital inclusive, unadjusted



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 21st in 2007, ranked 20th in 2011in percentage of general fund spent on corrections

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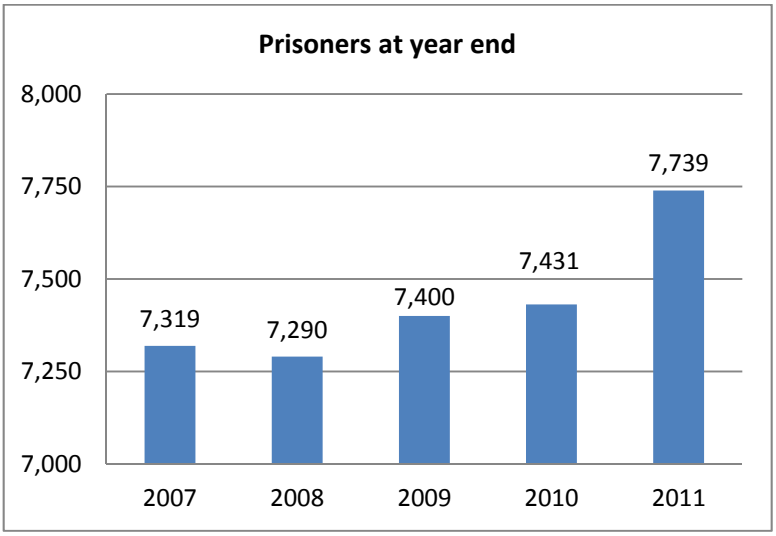
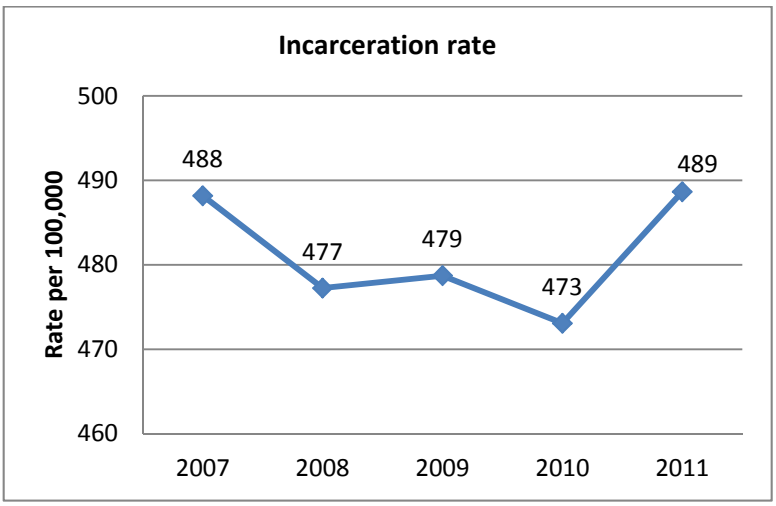


- BJS *Prisoner Series* data, prisoners under state or federal correctional authorities
- Ranked 35th in 2007 and 2011



- BJS *Prisoners Series* and Census Bureau population data
- Ranked 19th in 2007, ranked 16th in 2011

Idaho had a 5.64% increase in population between 2007 and 2011. The incarceration rate fell slightly then rose again in 2011, with a net increase of 0.10%.

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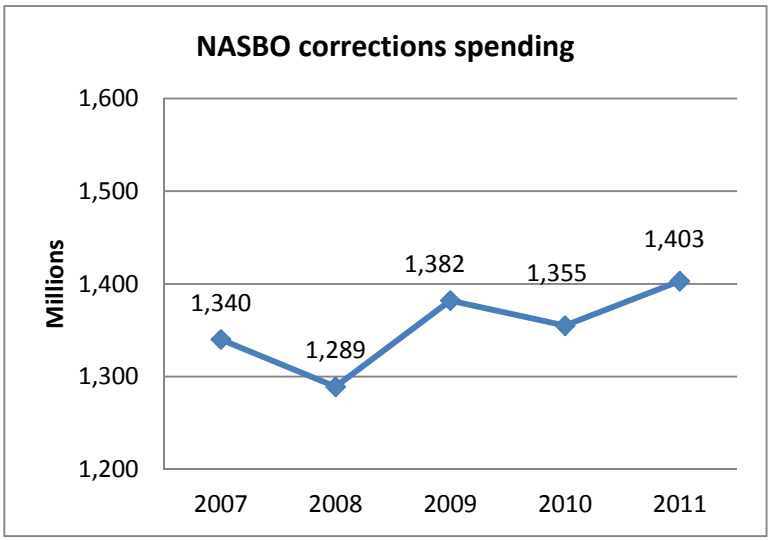
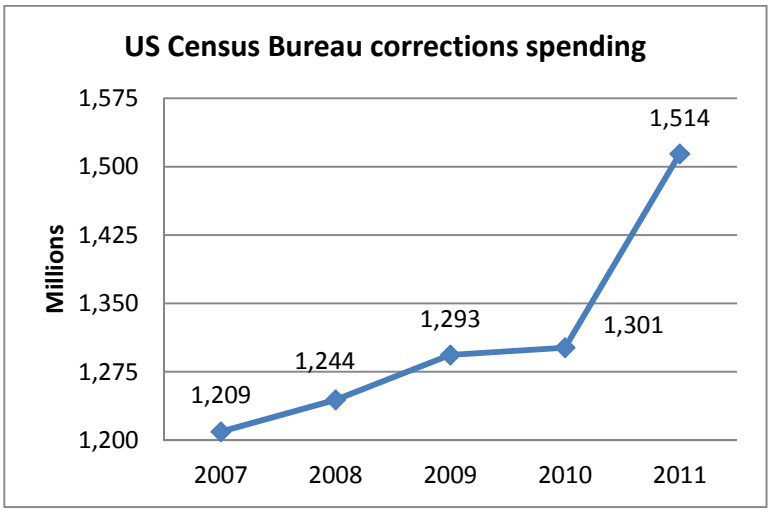
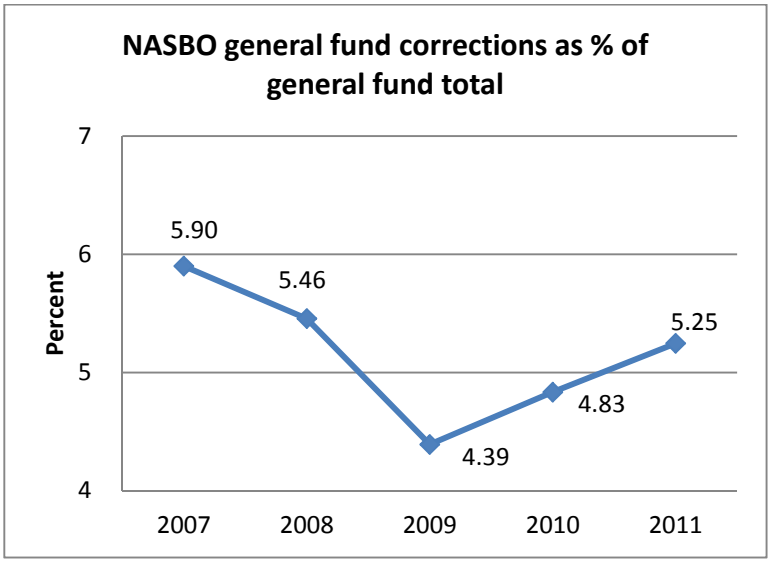
STATE SNAPSHOT



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- In 2007 ranked 10th, in 2011 ranked 12th in total spending



- Annual Survey of State Government Finances data, capital inclusive, unadjusted



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- In 2007 ranked 28th th, in 2011 ranked 38th in percentage of general fund spent on corrections

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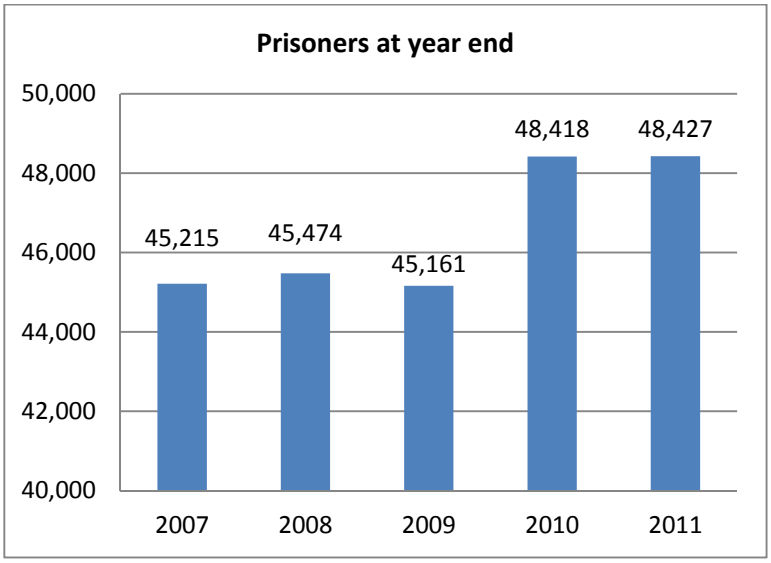
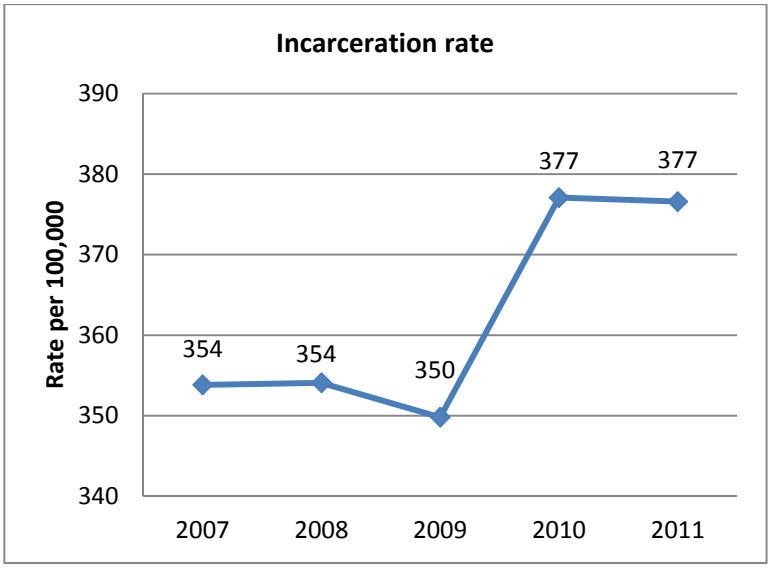


- BJS *Prisoner Series* data, prisoners under state or federal correctional authorities
- Ranked 9th in 2007, ranked 8th in 2011



- BJS *Prisoners Series* and Census Bureau population data
- Ranked 35th in 2007, ranked 32nd in 2011

Between 2007 and 2011, the population of Illinois rose just 0.63%. The incarceration rate rose 6.43% during the same period, the 4th highest percentage increase in the nation.

In FY 2013 the state closed Tamms Correctctional Center, a maximum security male facility with a capacity of 753. Three hundred staff were laid off. . The estimated savings for the closure is $21.6 million the first fiscal year and $26.6 million in FY 2014.

The Dwight Correctional Center, a maximum security female facility with a capacity of 1,212 also closed, forcing the layoff of 350 staff. The estimated savings for the closure is $27.7 million the first fiscal year and $37.3 million yearly thereafter.

In addition to the two prison closures, six Adult Transition Centers (Crossroads, Decatur, Fox Valley, Peoria, Southern Illinois, and Westside) were closed for an estimated net savings of over $17 million annually.

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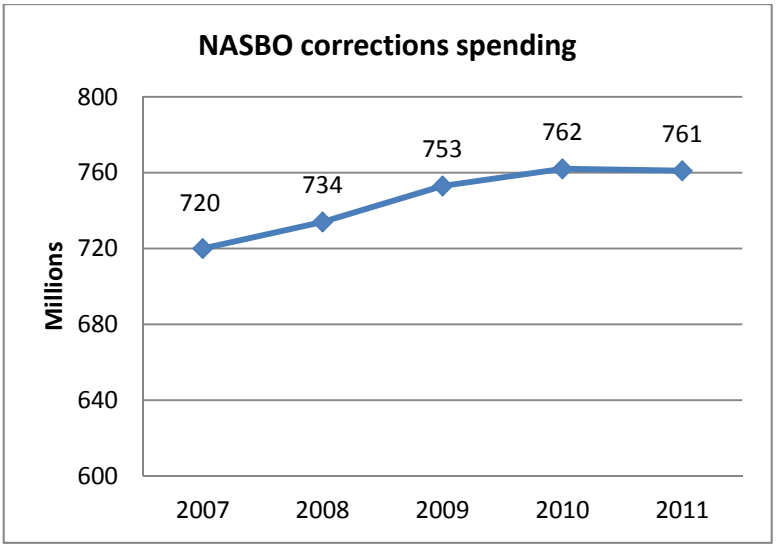
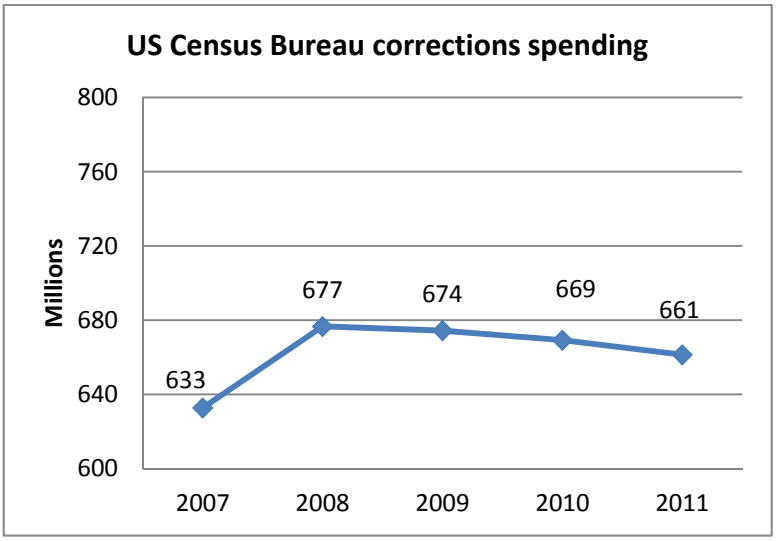
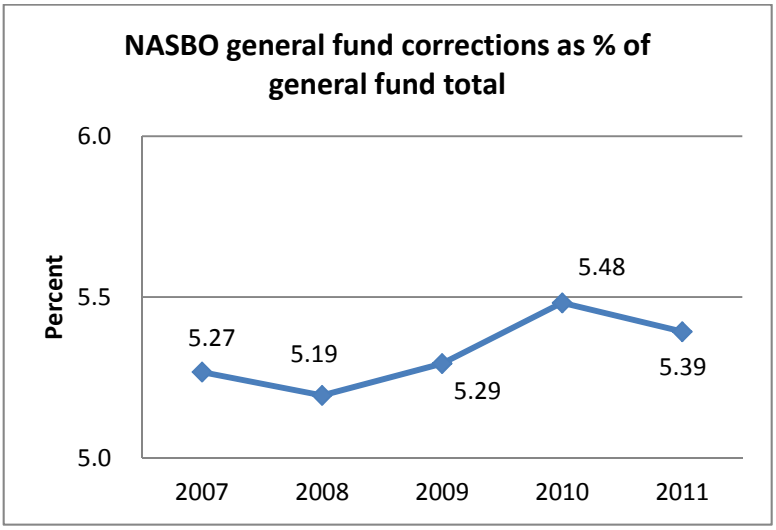


- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 20th in 2007, ranked 21st in 2011 in total spending



- Annual Survey of State Government Finances data, capital inclusive, unadjusted



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 39th in 2007, ranked 36th in 2011in percentage of general fund spent on corrections

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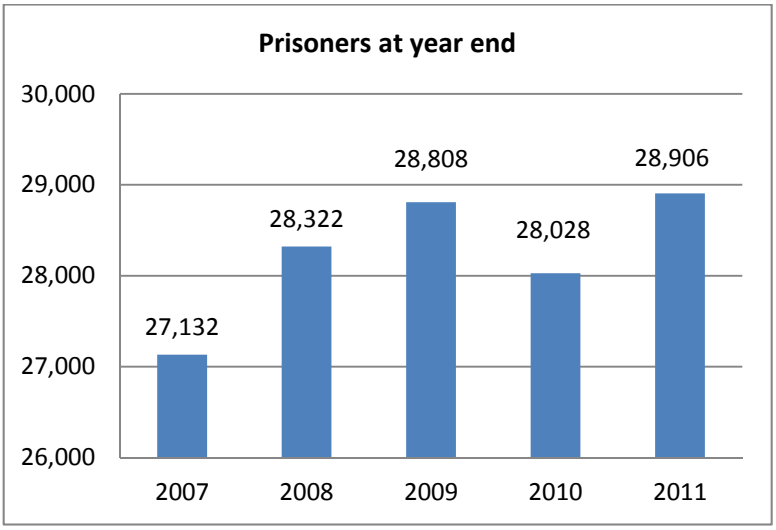
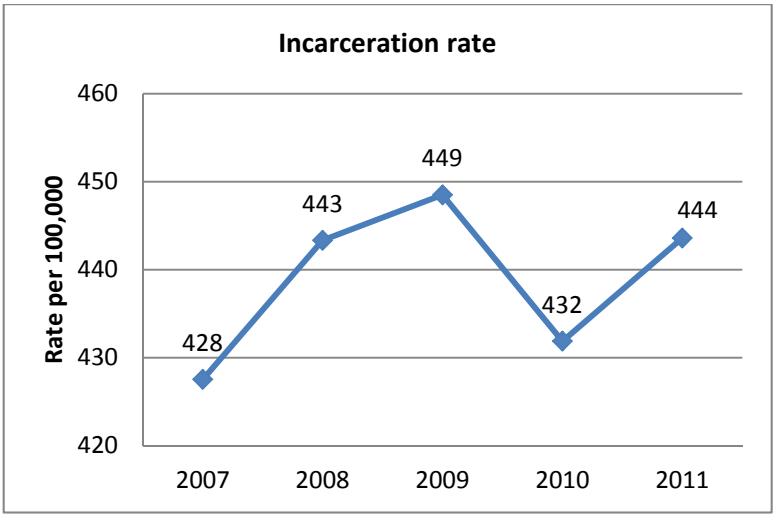


- BJS *Prisoner Series* data, prisoners under state or federal correctional authorities
- Ranked 16th in 2007 and 2011



- BJS *Prisoners Series* and Census Bureau population data
- Ranked 24th in 2007, ranked 20th in 2011

Indiana had a 2.68% increase in population between 2007 and 2011. The incarceration rate increased 3.76% during the same period.

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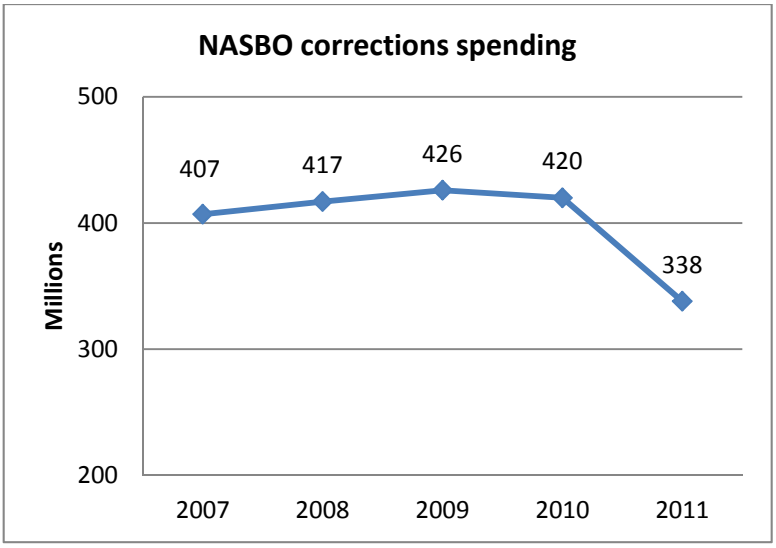
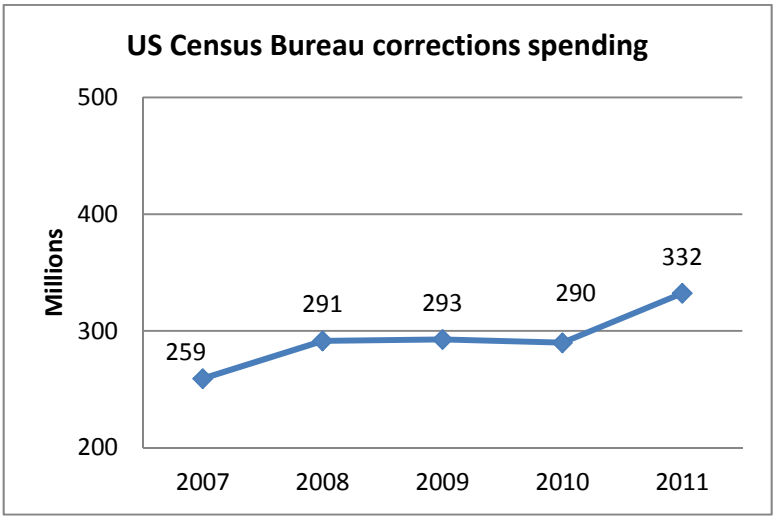
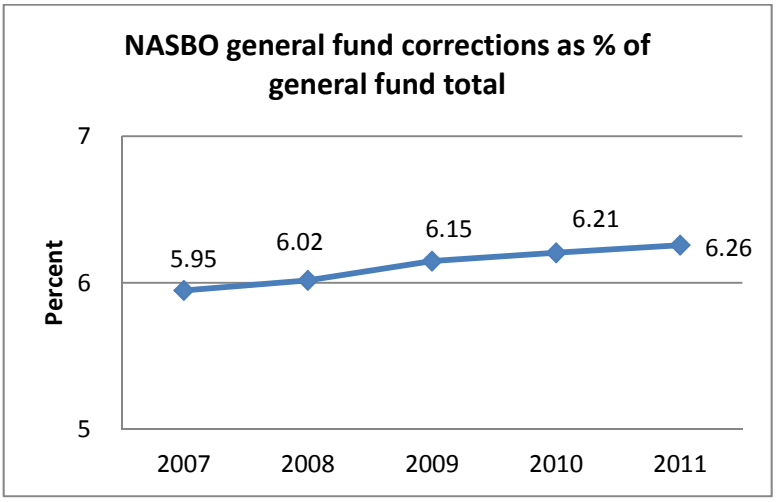


- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 30th in 2007, ranked 33rd in 2011 in total spending



- Annual Survey of State Government Finances data, capital inclusive, unadjusted



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 27th in 2007 and 2011 in percentage of general fund spent on corrections

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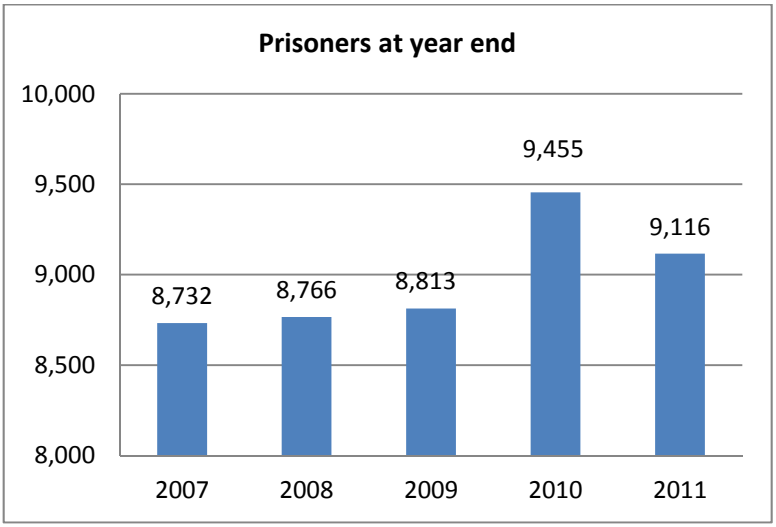
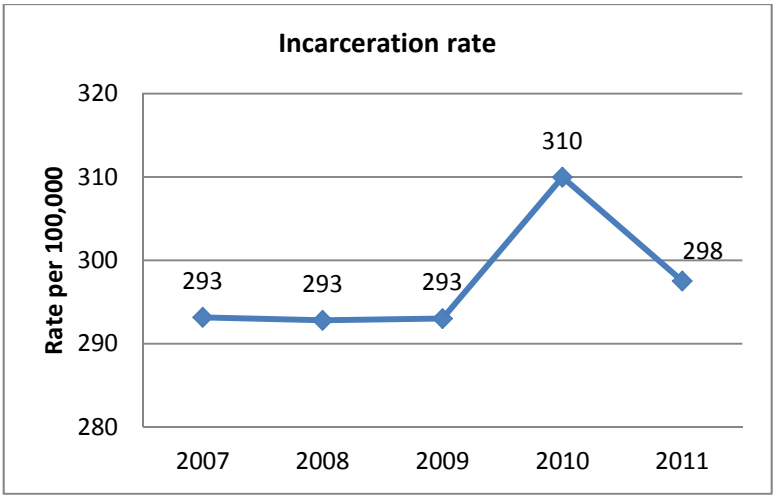


- BJS *Prisoner Series* data, prisoners under state or federal correctional authorities
- Ranked 33rd in 2007, ranked 34th in 2011



- BJS *Prisoners Series* and Census Bureau population data
- Ranked 42nd in 2007, ranked 40th in 2011

Iowa had a population increase of 2.87% between 2007 and 2011. The incarceration rate held steady between 2007 and 2009, rose by nearly 6% in in 2010, then fell in 2011 for a net increase over the period of 1.49%.

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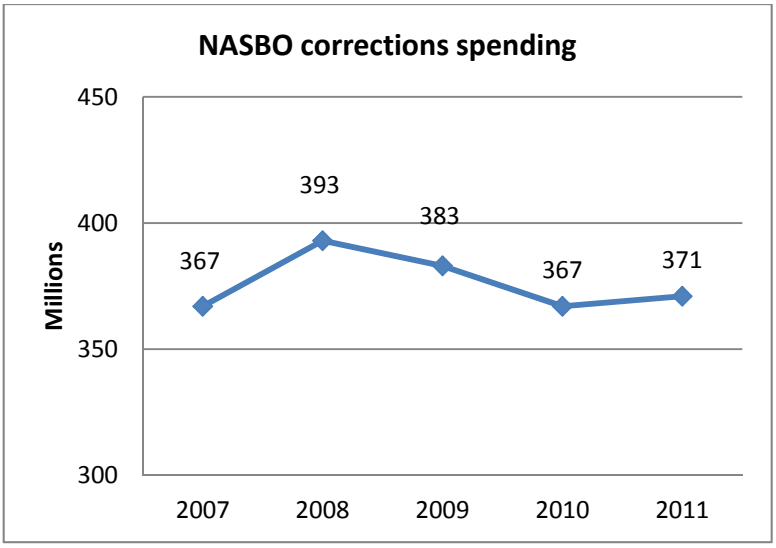
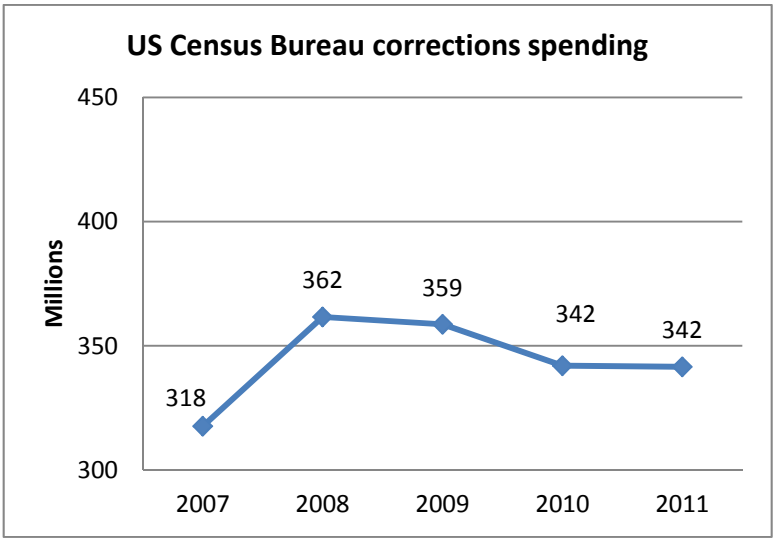
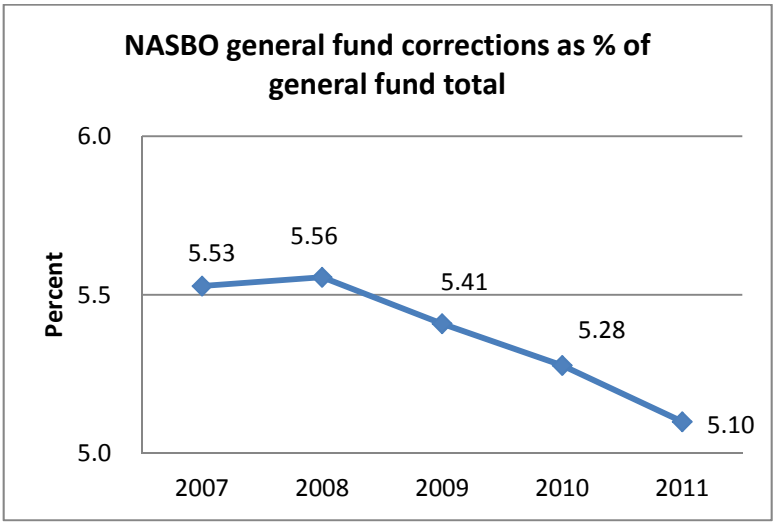
STATE SNAPSHOT



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 31st in 2007 and 2011 in total spending



- Annual Survey of State Government Finances data, capital inclusive, unadjusted



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 35th in 2007, ranked 41st in 2011 in percentage of general fund spent on corrections

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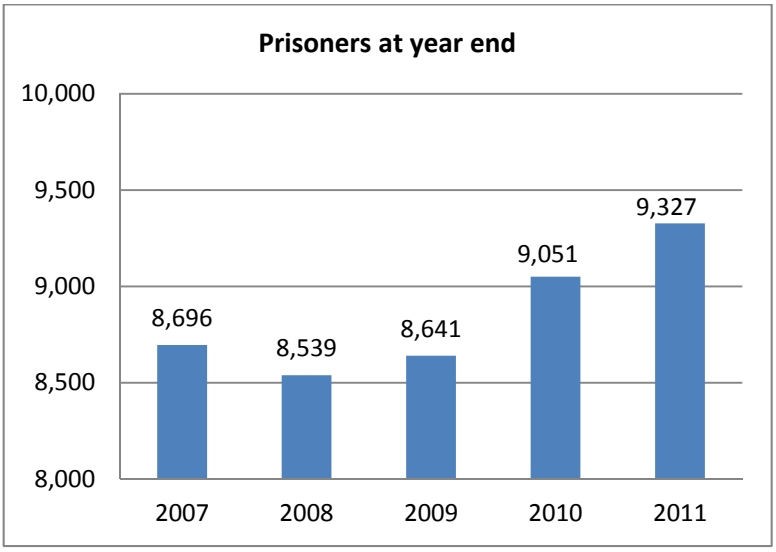
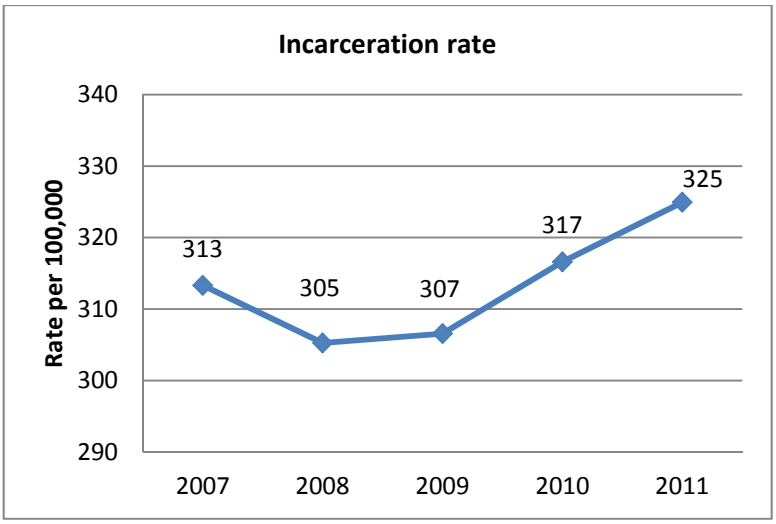


- BJS *Prisoner Series* data, prisoners under state or federal correctional authorities
- Ranked 34th in 2007, ranked 33rd h in 2011



- BJS *Prisoners Series* and Census Bureau population data
- Ranked 40th in 2007, ranked 38th in 2011

Kansas had a 3.42% increase in population between 2007 and 2011. The incarceration rate grew 3.71% during the same period.

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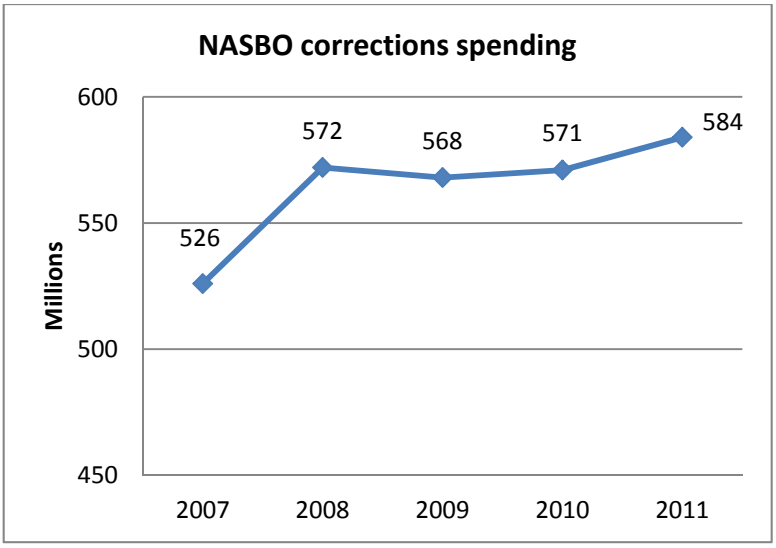
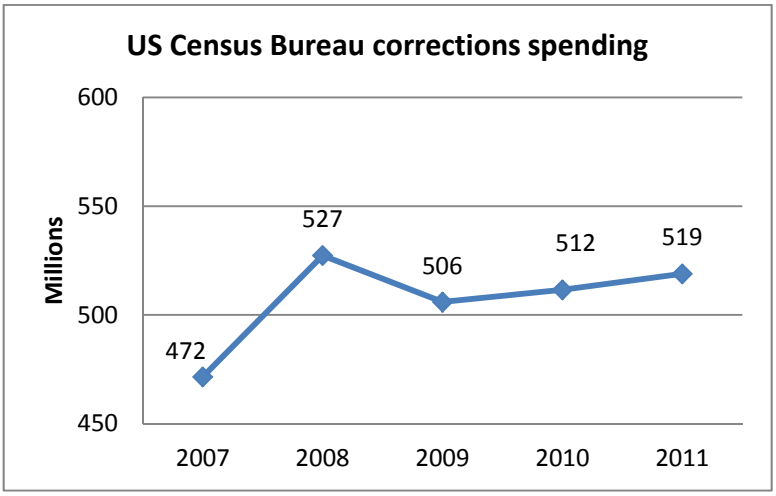
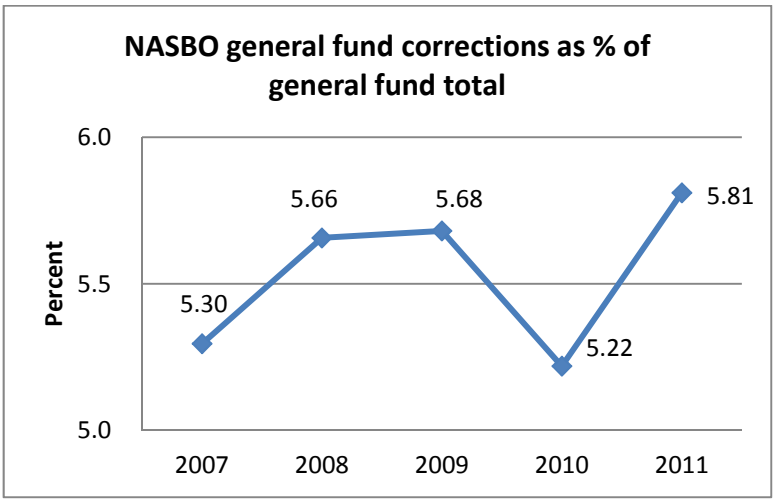
STATE SNAPSHOT



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 29th in 2007, ranked 26th in 2011 in total spending



- Annual Survey of State Government Finances data, capital inclusive, unadjusted



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 38th in 2007, ranked 32nd in 2011 in percentage of general fund spent on corrections

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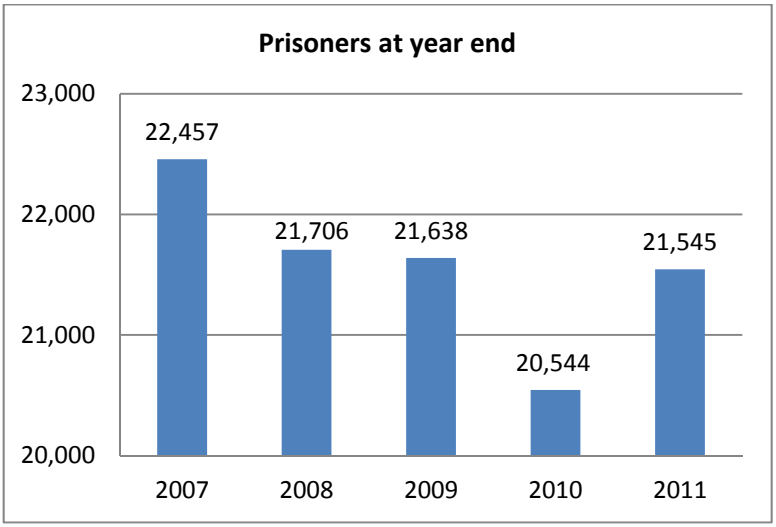
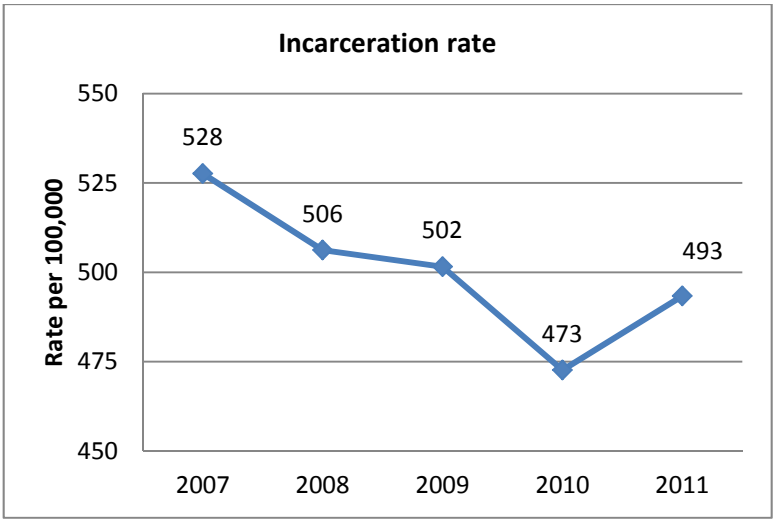


- BJS *Prisoner Series* data, prisoners under state or federal correctional authorities
- Ranked 24th in 2007 and 2011



- BJS *Prisoners Series* and Census Bureau population data
- Ranked 13th in 2007, ranked 14th in 2011

Kentucky had a 2.60% increase in population between 2007 and 2011. The incarceration rate dropped 6.49% during the same period.

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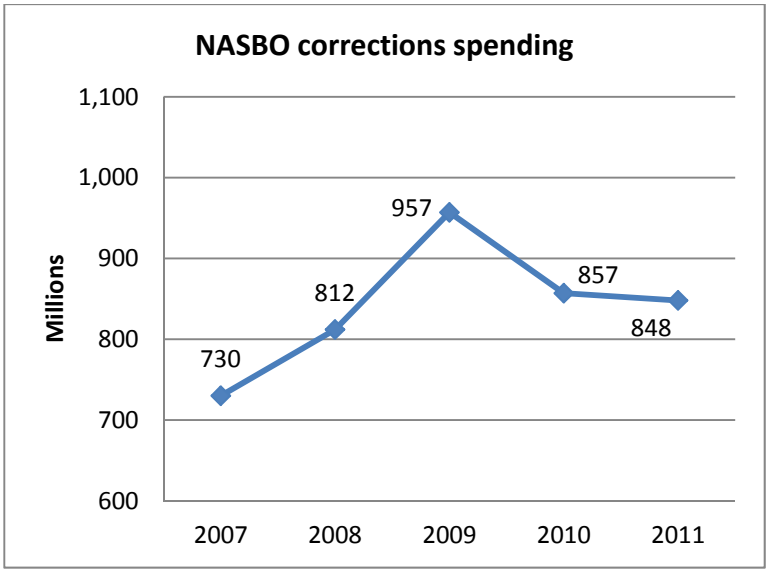
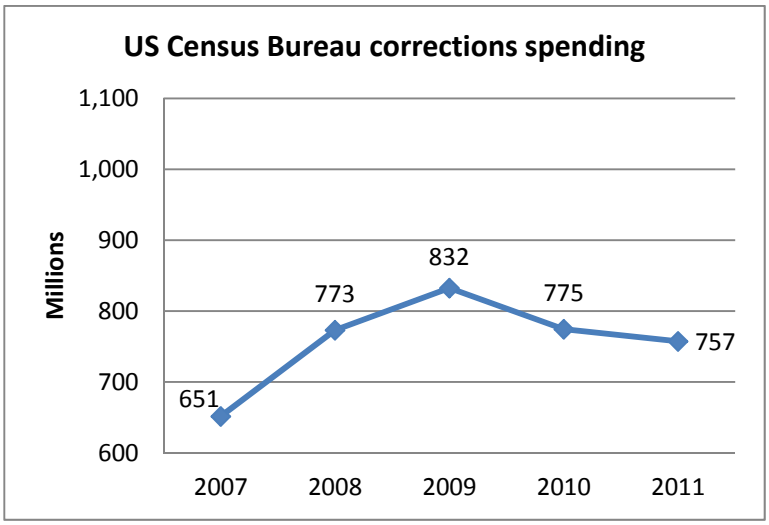
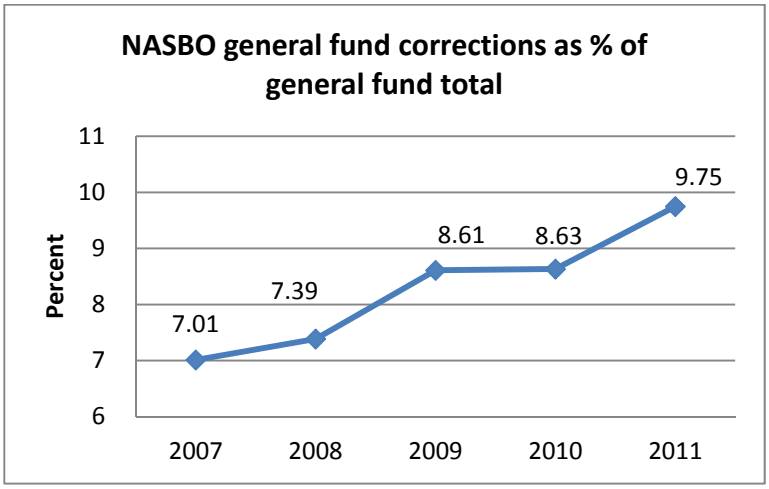


- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- In 2007 and 2011 ranked 19th in total spending



- Annual Survey of State Government Finances data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Slightly lower figures, similar trend



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- In 2007 ranked 18th, in 2011 ranked 8th in percentage of general fund spent on corrections

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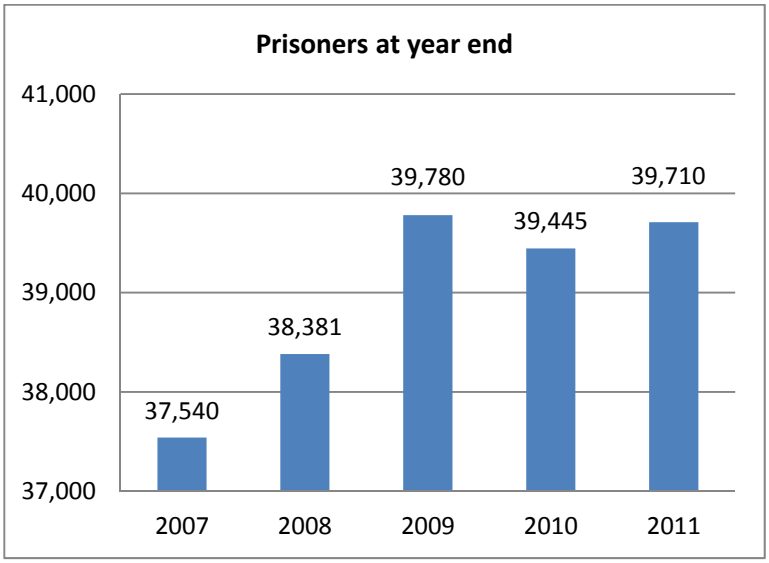
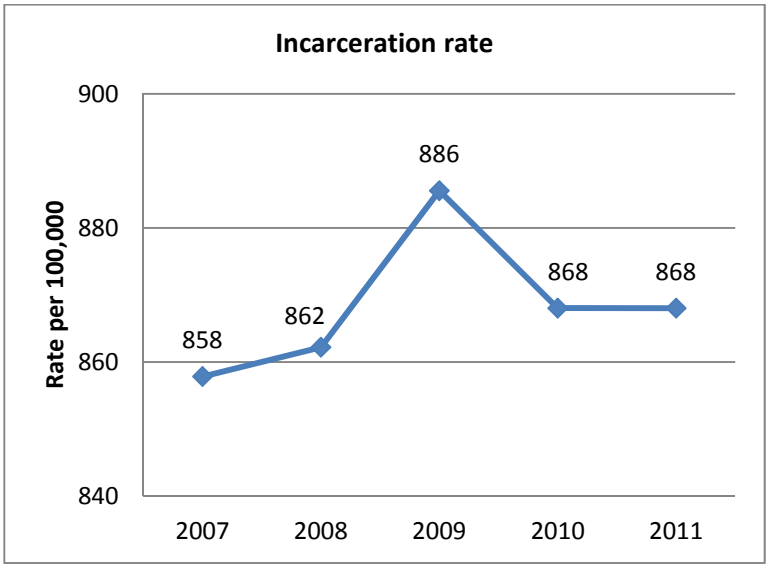


- BJS *Prisoner Series* data, prisoners under state or federal correctional authorities
- Ranked 13th in 2007, ranked 11th in 2011



- BJS *Prisoners Series* and Census Bureau population data
- Ranked 1st in 2007 and 2011

Between 2007 and 2011, Louisiana had a total population increase of 4.54%. The incarceration rate rose 1.19% to 868 prisoners per 100,000, the highest in the nation. State budget shortages prompted the closure of three correctional facilities in 2012.

The Forcht Wade Correctional Center was closed in July, 2012. In 2010, the facility had shifted from a full corrections facility to a substance abuse treatment center with 500 beds. The DOC estimates the closure will save $12.6 million over the two fiscal years following the closure.

In July, 2012 the J. Levy Dabadie Correctional Center was also closed. The 220 inmates were transferred to Avoyelles Correctional Center; approximately 20 staff were impacted. The savings for closing Dabadie was estimated at $2.7 million for the first year following the closure. Early plans called for the privatization and sale of the Avoyelles Correctional Center for but as of Jan, 2014 this has not yet occurred.

In November, 2012 the C. Paul Phelps facility was closed. The majority of the almost 900 inmates were relocated to the Louisiana State Penitentiary. Of the 269 staff affected, 86 transferred to other Louisiana facilities and 53 have retired. The closure was expected to save the state $14.45 million over the next three fiscal years.

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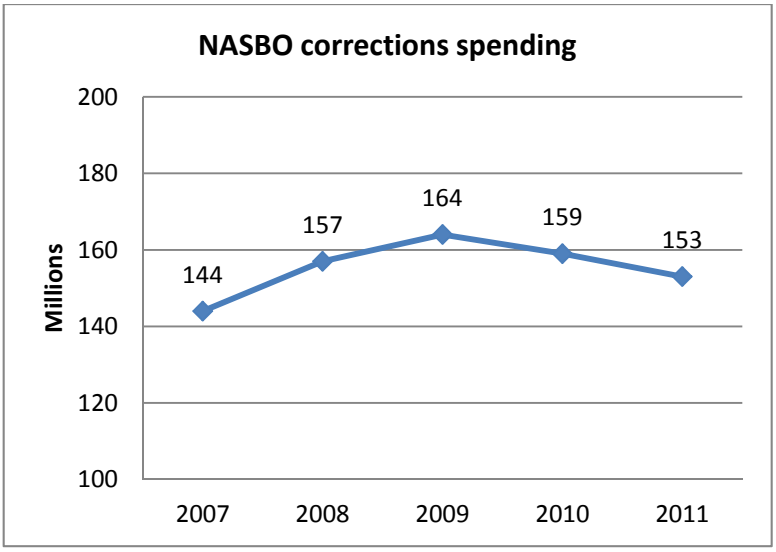
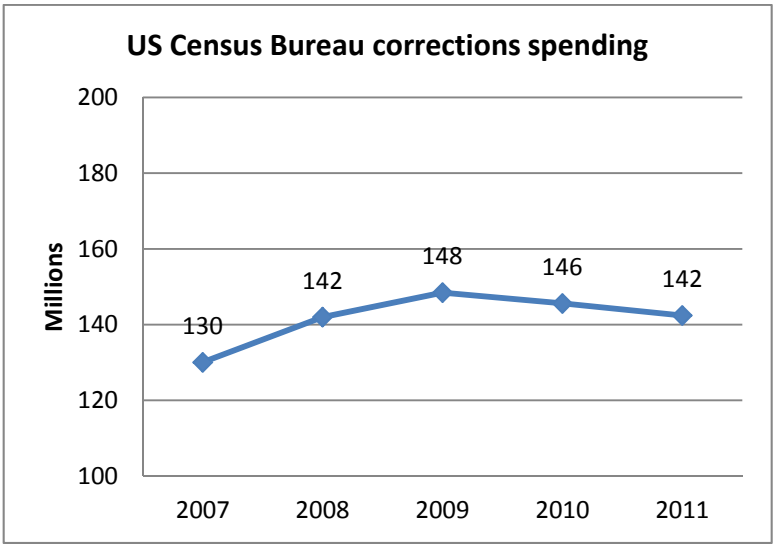
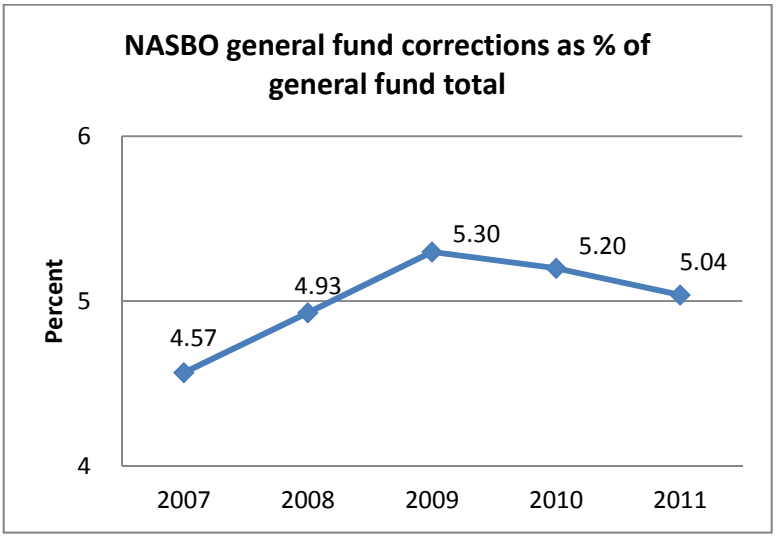


- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 45th in 2007, ranked 46th in 2011 in total spending



- Annual Survey of State Government Finances data, capital inclusive, unadjusted



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 42nd in 2007, ranked 43rd in 2011 in percentage of general fund spent on corrections

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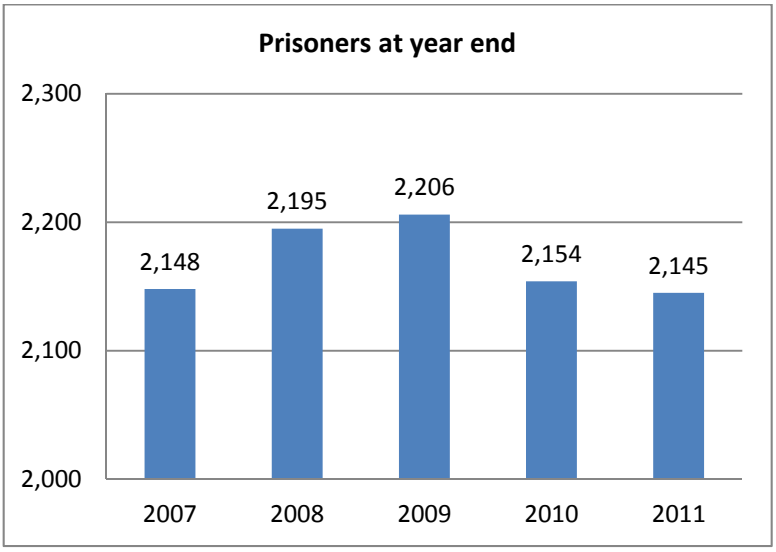
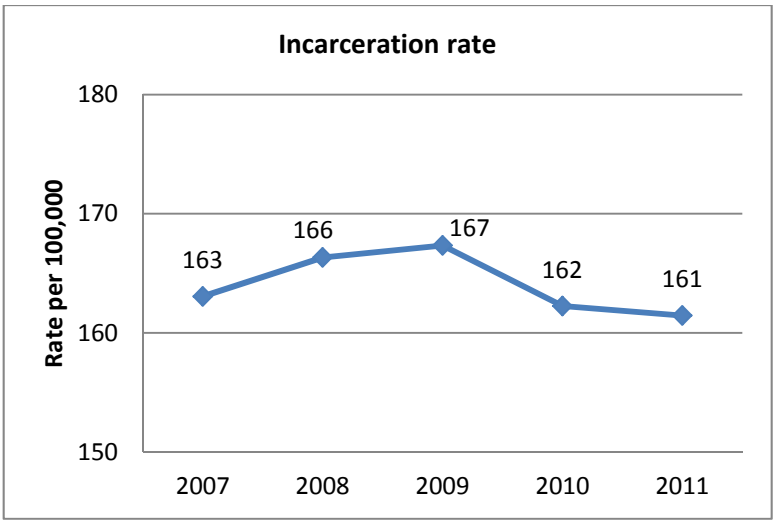


- BJS *Prisoner Series* data, prisoners under state or federal correctional authorities
- Ranked 47th in 2007, ranked 48th in 2011



- BJS *Prisoners Series* and Census Bureau population data
- Ranked 50th in 2007 and 2011

The population of Maine increased 0.85% between 2007 and 2011. The incarceration rate dropped 0.98% during the same period.

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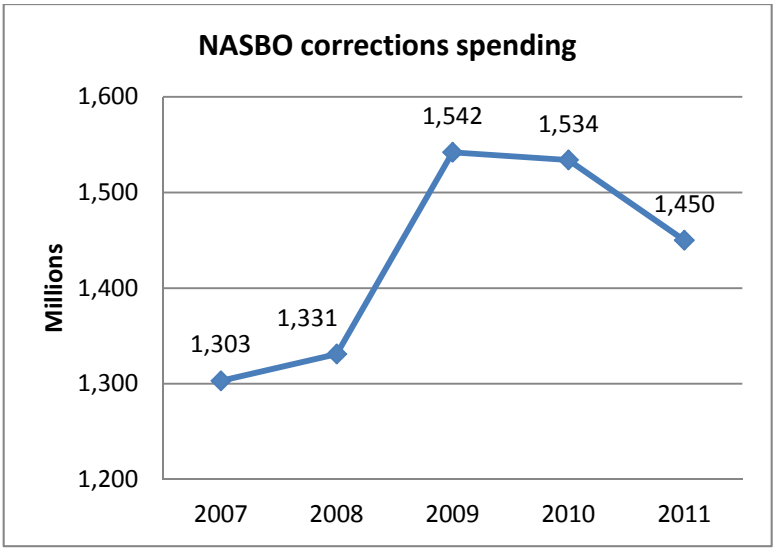
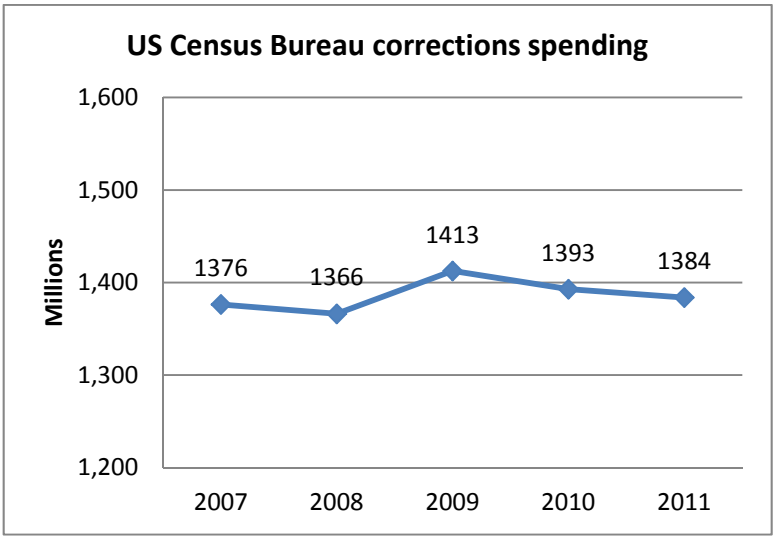
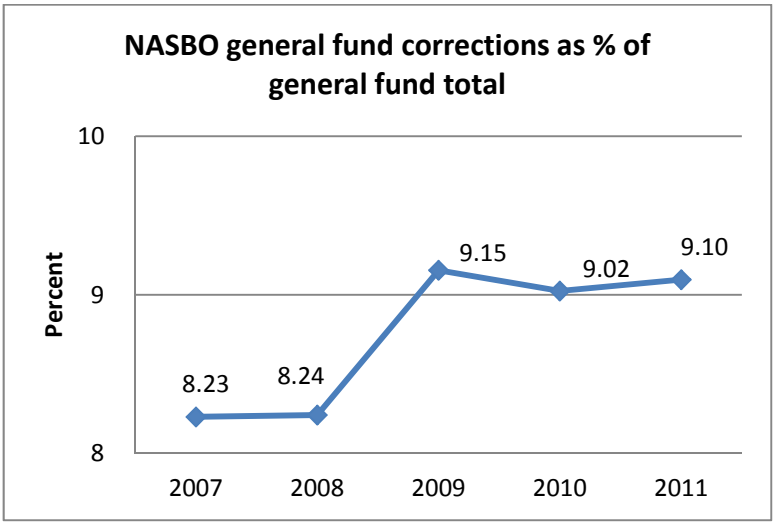


- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 11th in 2007, ranked 9th in 2011 in total spending



- Annual Survey of State Government Finances data, capital inclusive, unadjusted



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 8th in 2007, ranked 10th in 2011in percentage of general fund spent on corrections

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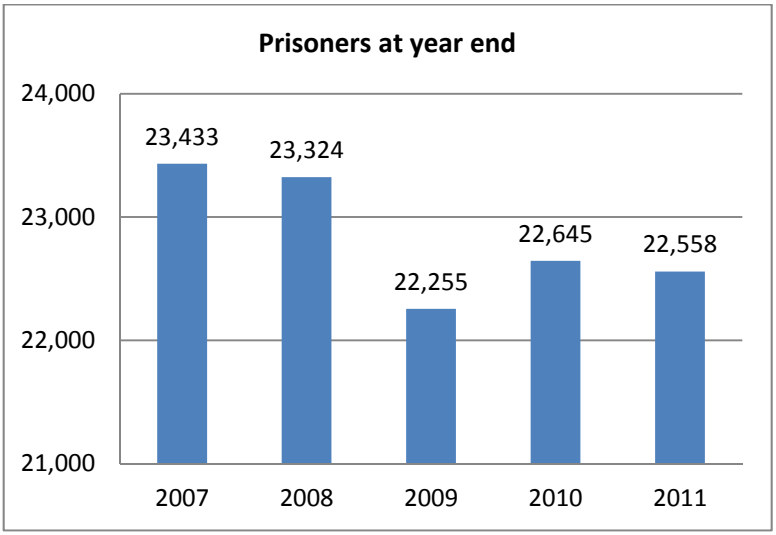
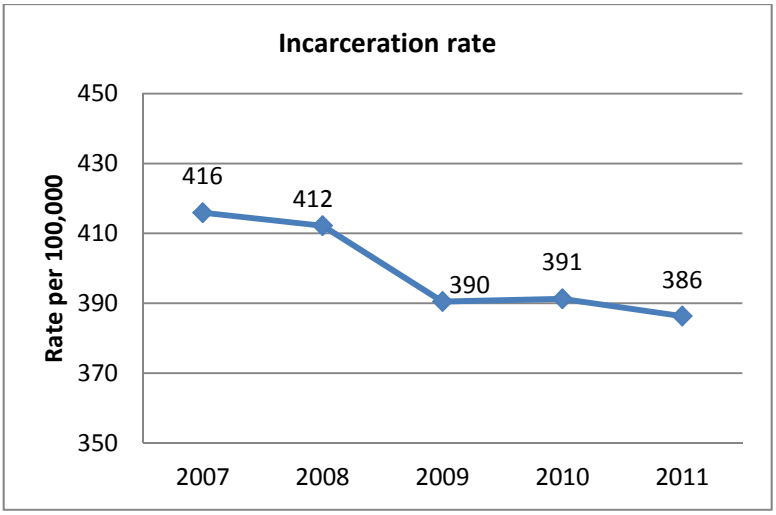


- BJS *Prisoner Series* data, prisoners under state or federal correctional authorities
- Ranked 22nd in 2007 and 2011



- BJS *Prisoners Series* and Census Bureau population data
- Ranked 28th in 2007, ranked 30th in 2011

Maryland had a 3.64% increase in population between 2007 and 2011. The incarceration rate fell 7.12% during the same period.

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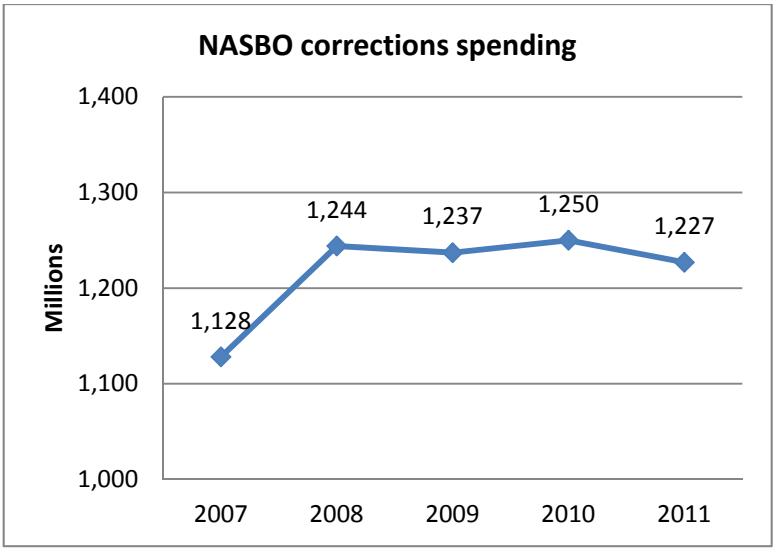
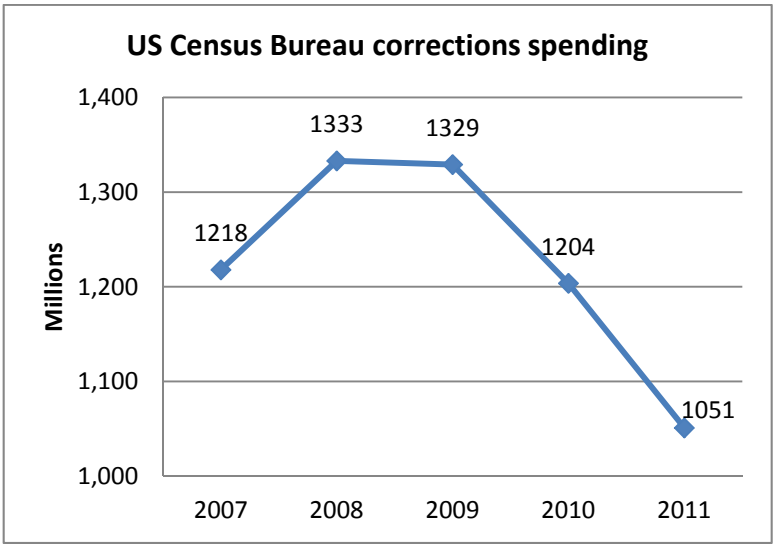
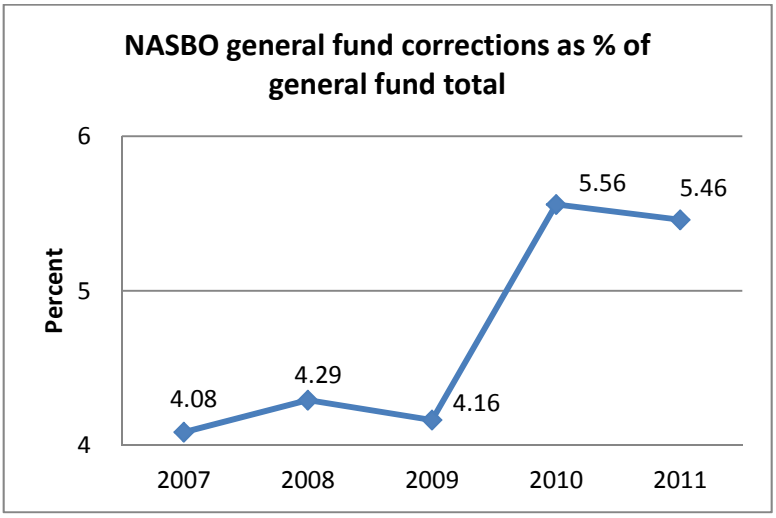
STATE SNAPSHOT



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 15th in 2007 and 2011 in total spending



- Annual Survey of State Government Finances data, capital inclusive, unadjusted



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 45th in 2007, ranked 35th in 2011 in percentage of general fund spent on corrections

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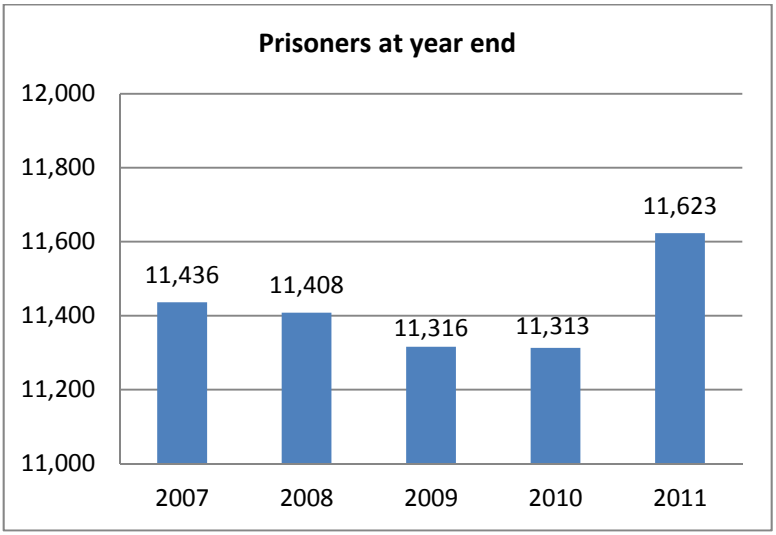
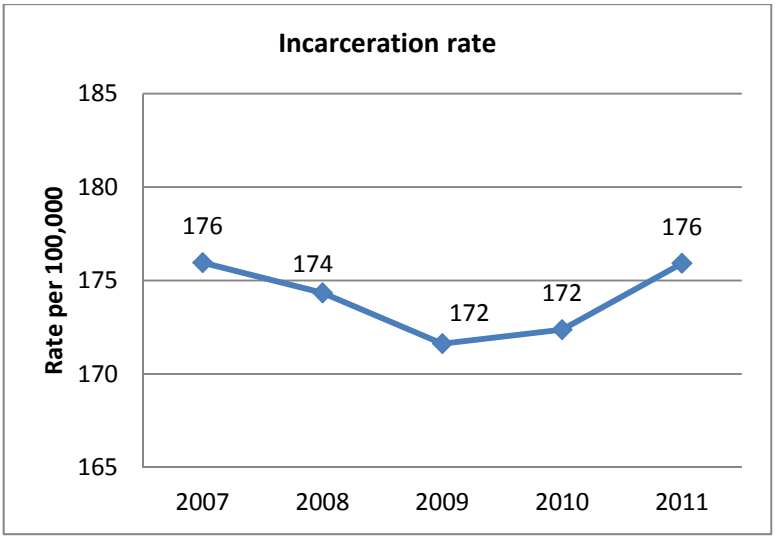


- BJS *Prisoner Series* data, prisoners under state or federal correctional authorities
- Ranked 31st in 2007 and 2011



- BJS *Prisoners Series* and Census Bureau population data
- Ranked 49th in 2007 and 2011

Massachusetts had a 1.66% increase in population between 2007 and 2011. The incarceration rate held fairly steady, declining just 0.02% from 2007 to 2011.

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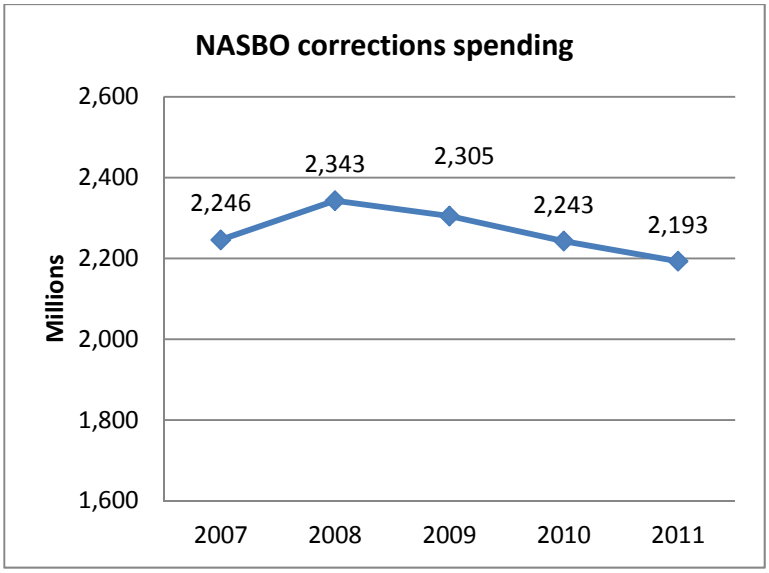
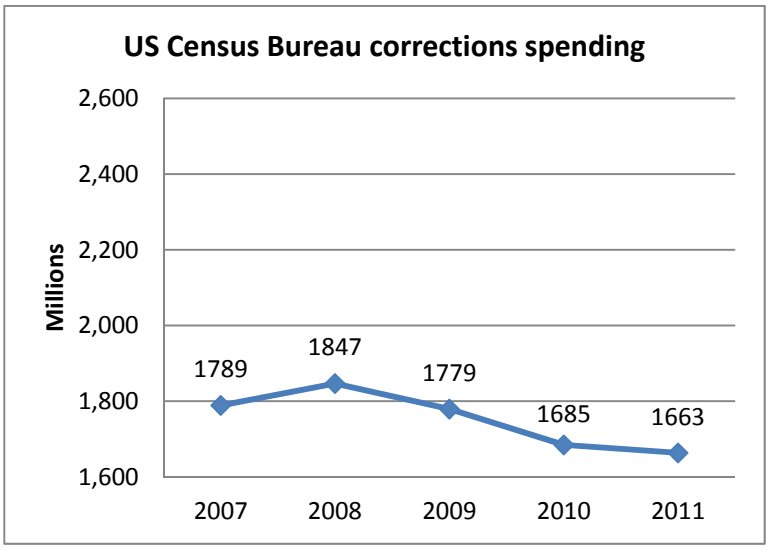
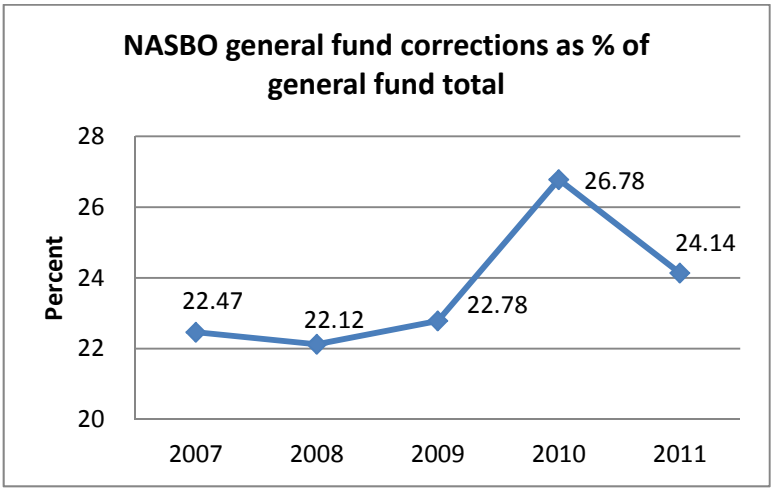


- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- In 2007 ranked 5th, in 2011 ranked 6th in total spending



- Annual Survey of State Government Finances data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Slightly lower figures, similar trend



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 1st in 2007 and 2011 in percentage of general fund spent on corrections

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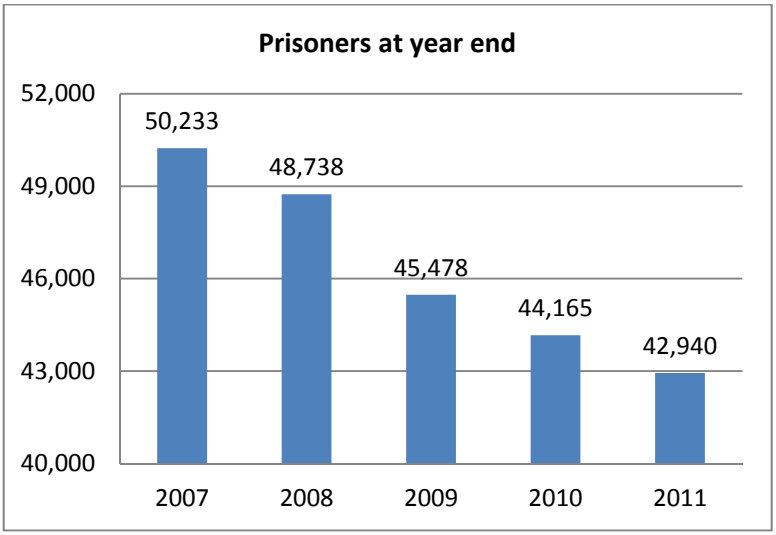
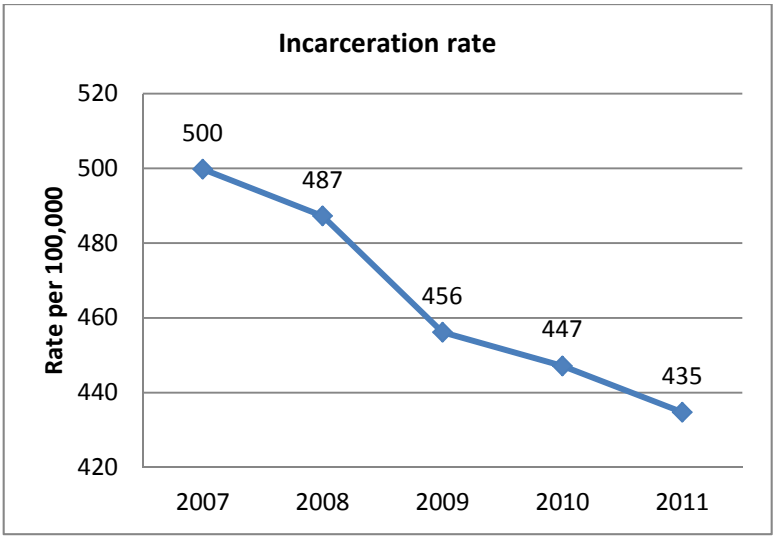


- BJS *Prisoner Series* data, prisoners under state or federal correctional authorities
- Ranked 7th in 2007, ranked 9th in 2011



- BJS *Prisoners Series* and Census Bureau population data
- Ranked 17th in 2007, ranked 23rd in 2011

Between 2007 and 2011, the population in Michigan decreased by 1.73%. Only one other state in the nation saw a population decrease during this same period. The incarceration rate dropped 13.01% between 2007 and 2011, the fifth highest rate of decline in the nation.

From 2007 thru 2012, the state closed Camp Manistique, Camp Brighton, Southern Michigan Correctional Facility, Riverside Correctional Facility, Camp Branch, Deerfield Correctional Facility, Scott Correctional Facility, Camp Cusino, Camp Kitwen, Camp Ottawa, Florence Crance Correctional Facility, Hiawatha Correctional Facility, Camp White Lake, Standish Correctional Facility, Camp Lehman, Muskegon Correctional Facility, Crane Correctional Facility, Mound Correctional Facility, and Ryan Correctional Facility. Muskegon was reopened in 2012. Other facilities were consolidated during the same period.

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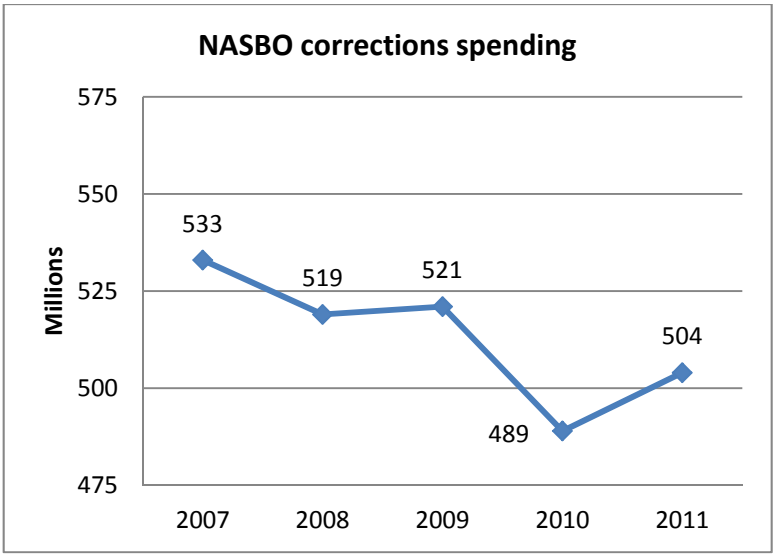
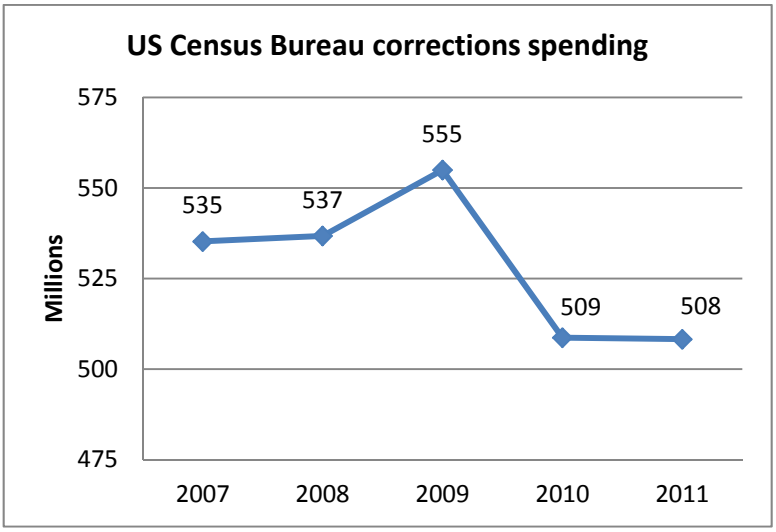
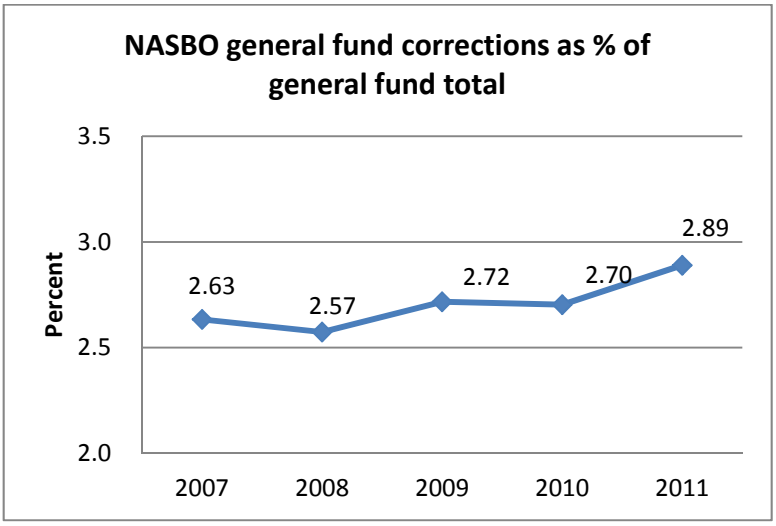


- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 28th in 2007 and 2011 in total spending



- Annual Survey of State Government Finances data, capital inclusive, unadjusted



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 49th in 2007, ranked 50th in 2011 in percentage of general fund spent on corrections

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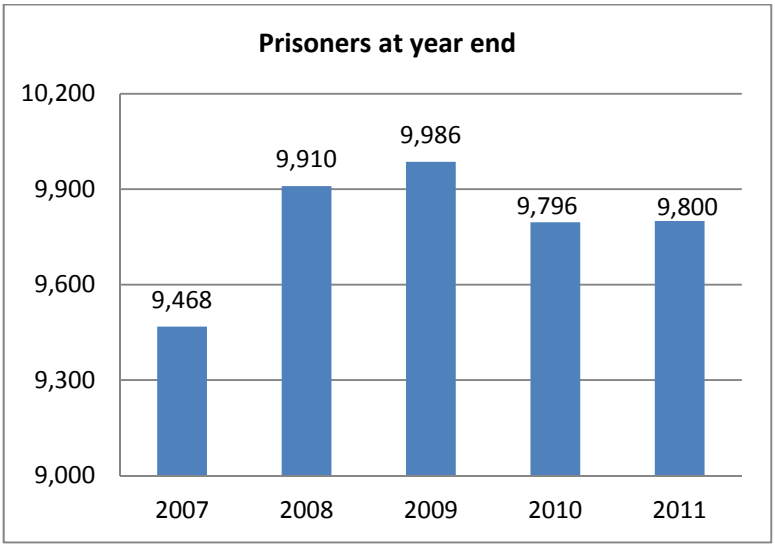
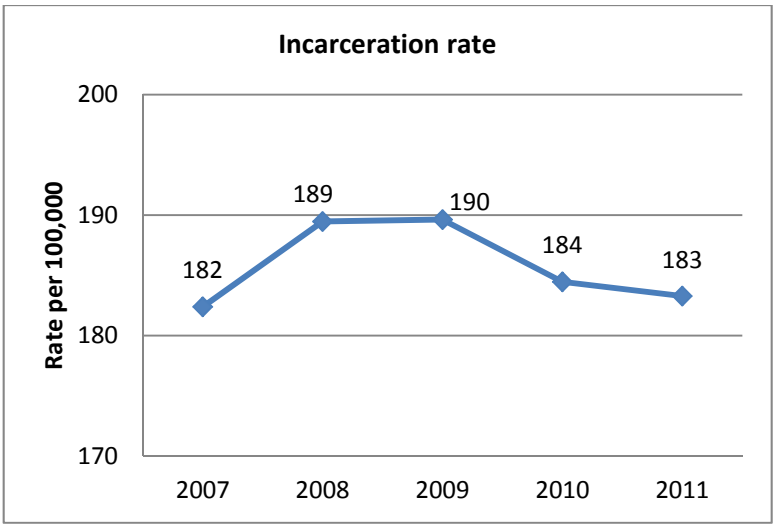


- BJS *Prisoner Series* data, prisoners under state or federal correctional authorities
- Ranked 32nd in 2007 and 2011



- BJS *Prisoners Series* and Census Bureau population data
- Ranked 48th in 2007 and 2011

Minnesota had a 3.01% increase in population between 2007 and 2011. The incarceration rate held fairly steady, increasing 0.49% from 2007 to 2011.

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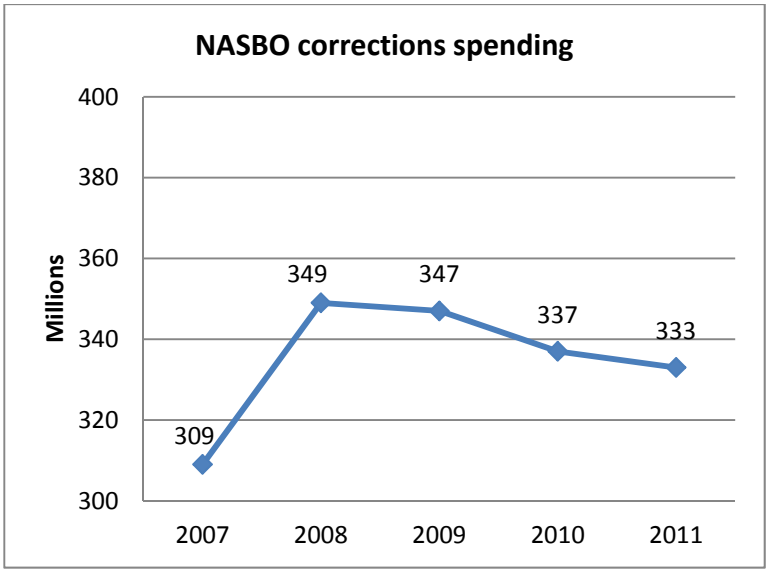
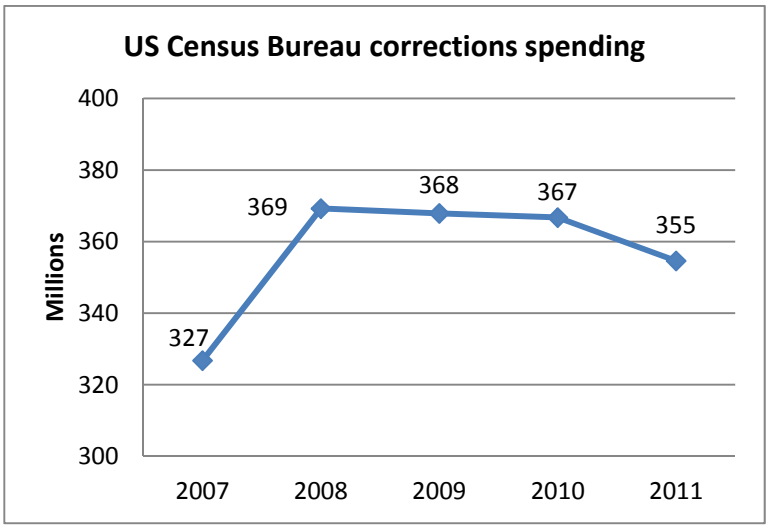
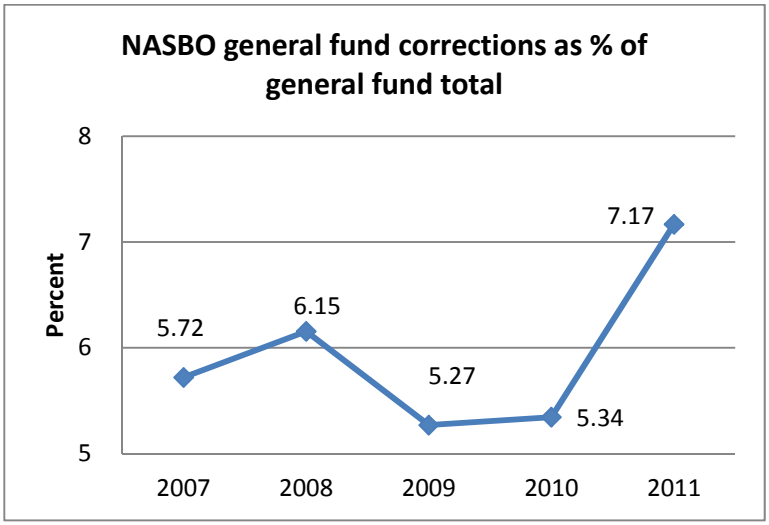
STATE SNAPSHOT



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 34th in 2007 and 2011 in total spending



- Annual Survey of State Government Finances data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Slightly higher figures, similar trend



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- In 2007, tied for 31st with one other state, in 2011 ranked 22nd in percentage of general fund spent on corrections

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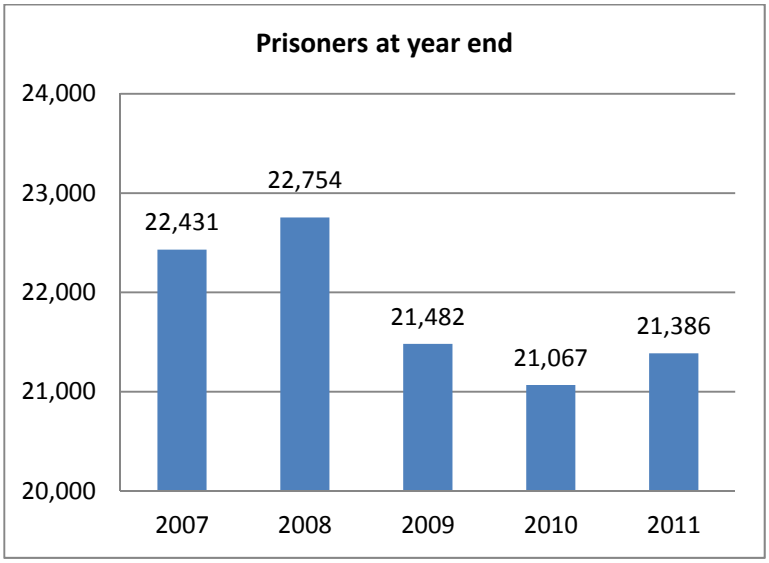
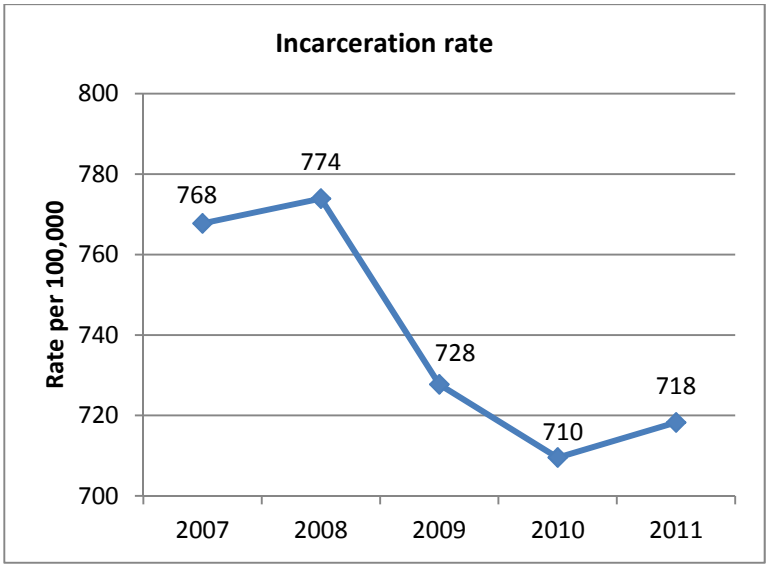


- BJS *Prisoner Series* data, prisoners under state or federal correctional authorities
- Ranked 25th in 2007 and 2011



- BJS *Prisoners Series* and Census Bureau population data
- Ranked 3rd in 2007, ranked 4th in 2011

Mississippi experienced a 1.91% increase in population between 2007 and 2011. The incarceration rate dropped 6.44% during the same period.

The Delta Correctional Facility, a privately run facility with an authorized capacity of 1,000, was closed in FY 2011-12. All public prisons remained opened and no plans for closures have been announced.

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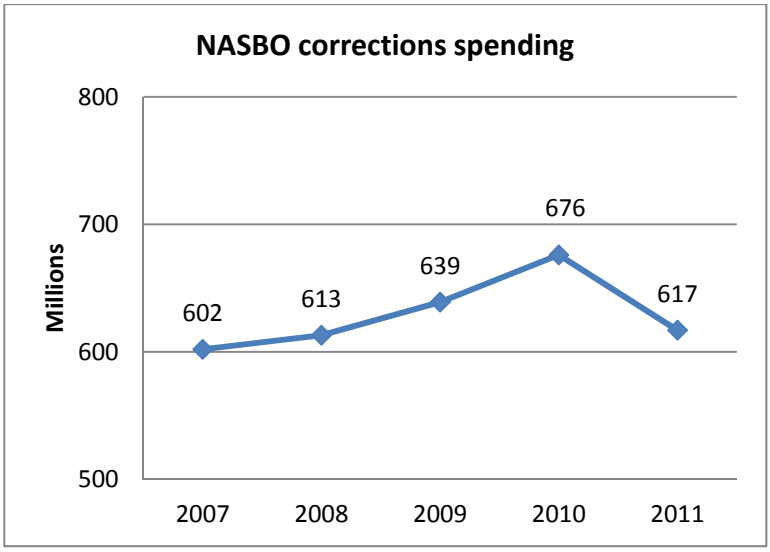
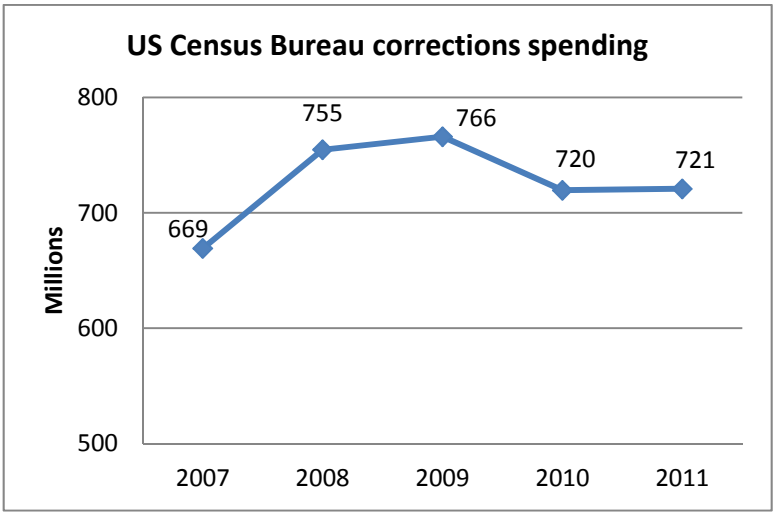
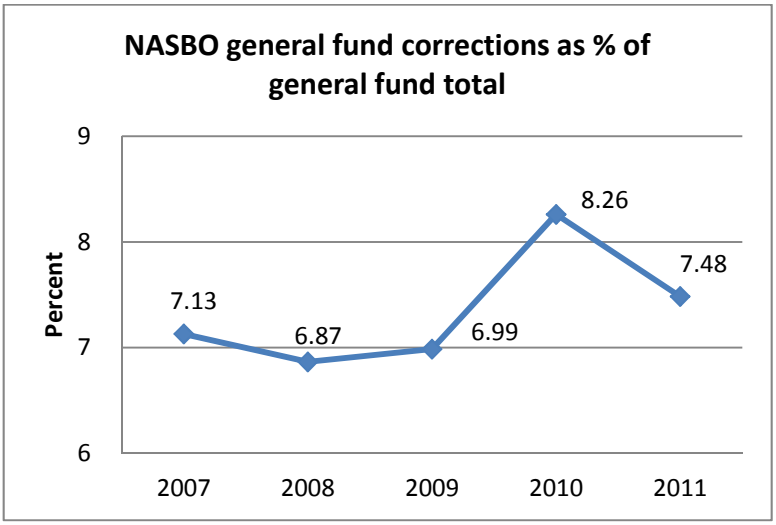
STATE SNAPSHOT



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 24th in 2007 and 2011 in total spending



- Annual Survey of State Government Finances data, capital inclusive, unadjusted



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 16th in 2007, ranked 19th in 2011 in percentage of general fund spent on corrections

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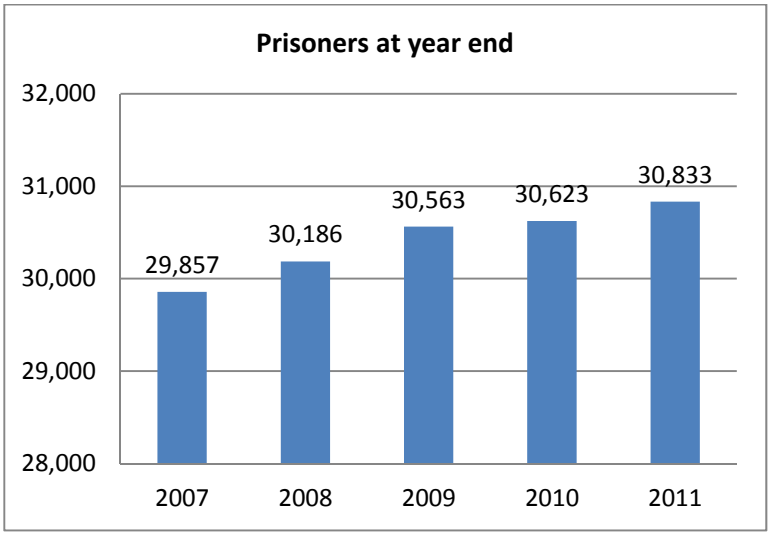
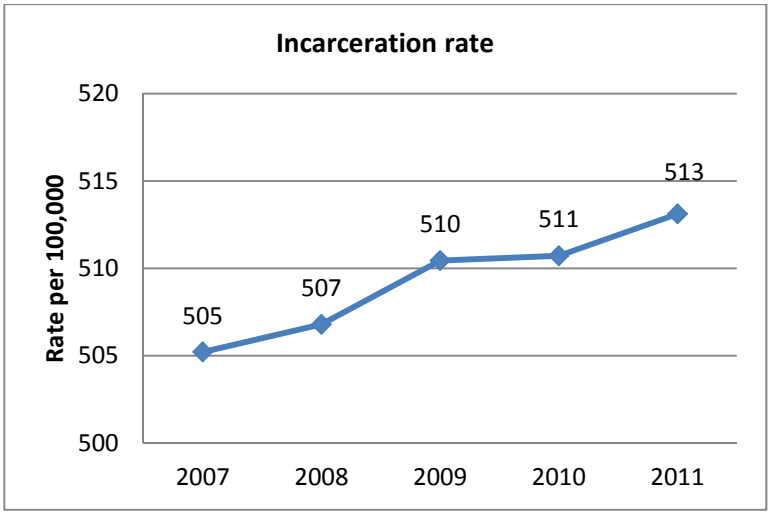


- BJS *Prisoner Series* data, prisoners under state or federal correctional authorities
- Ranked 14th in 2007, ranked 15th in 2011



- BJS *Prisoners Series* and Census Bureau population data
- Ranked 15th in 2007, ranked 12th in 2011

Missouri had a 1.68% increase in population between 2007 and 2011. The incarceration rate rose 1.56% during the same period.

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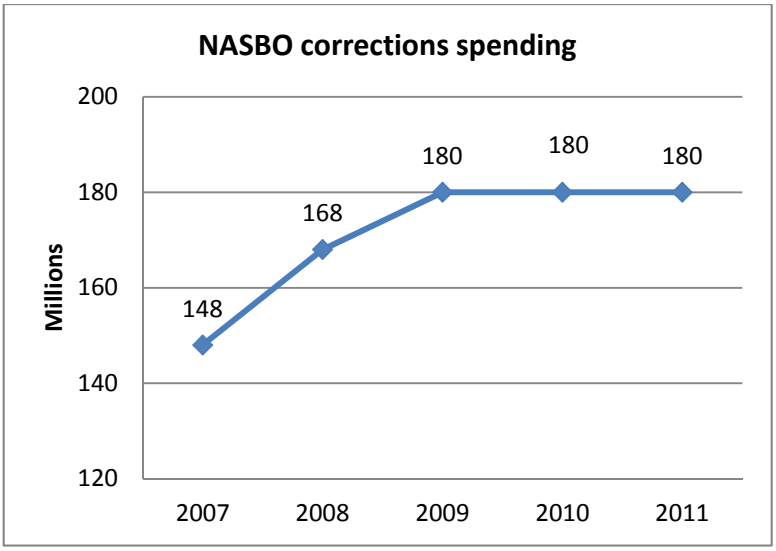
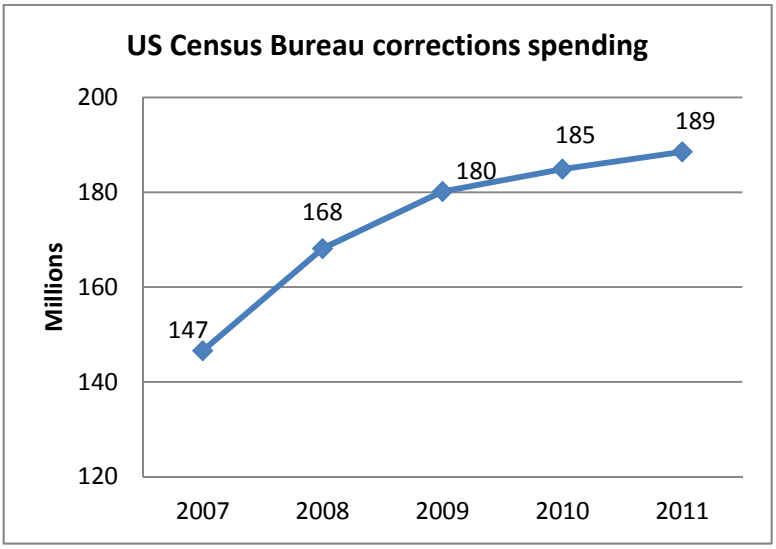
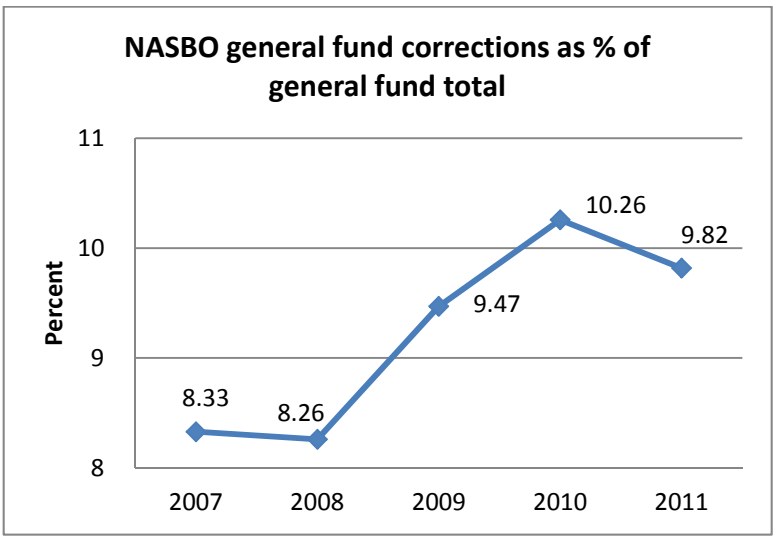
STATE SNAPSHOT



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 44th in 2007, ranked 45th in 2011 in total spending



- Annual Survey of State Government Finances data, capital inclusive, unadjusted



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 7th in 2007 and 2011 in percentage of general fund spent on corrections

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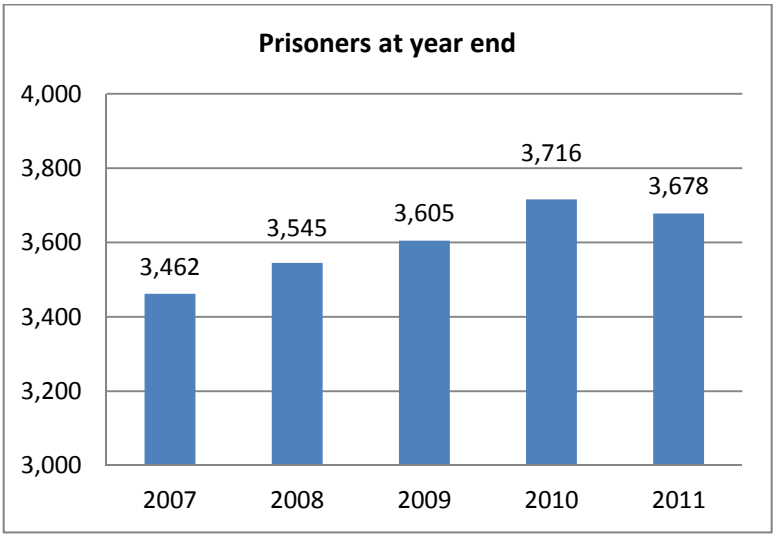
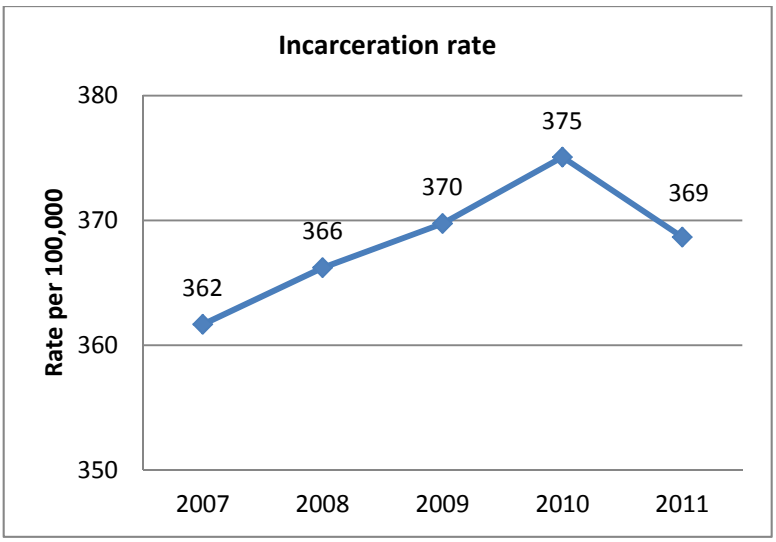


- BJS *Prisoner Series* data, prisoners under state or federal correctional authorities
- Ranked 44th in 2007, ranked 43rd in 2011



- BJS *Prisoners Series* and Census Bureau population data
- Ranked 34th in 2007 and 2011

Montana had a 4.22% increase in population between 2007 and 2011. The incarceration rate grew 1.93% during the same period.

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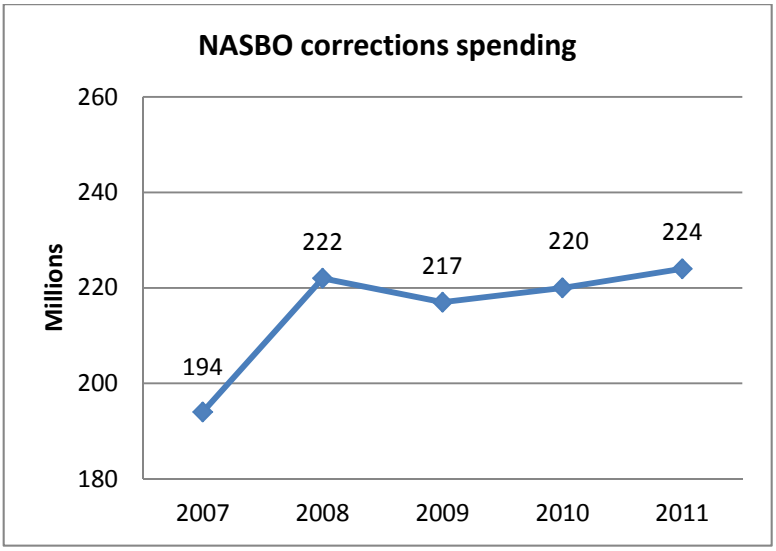
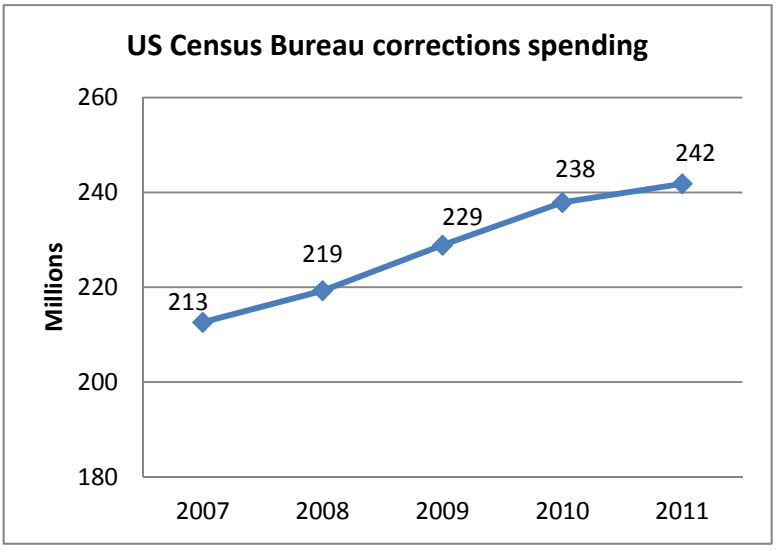
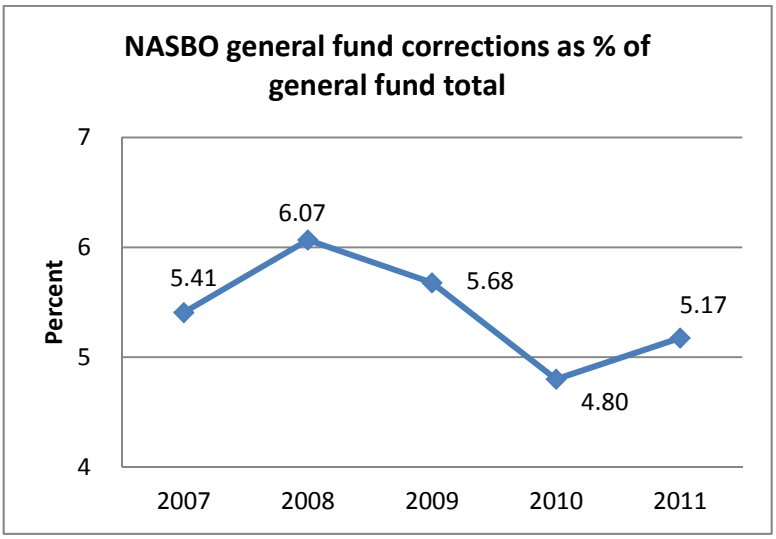
STATE SNAPSHOT



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 41st in 2007, ranked 40th in 2011 in total spending



- Annual Survey of State Government Finances data, capital inclusive, unadjusted



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 36th in 2007, ranked 40th in 2011 in percentage of general fund spent on corrections

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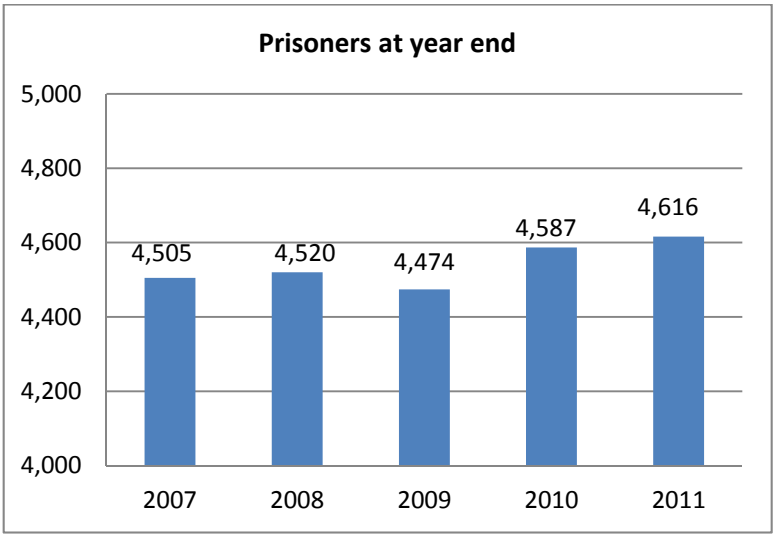
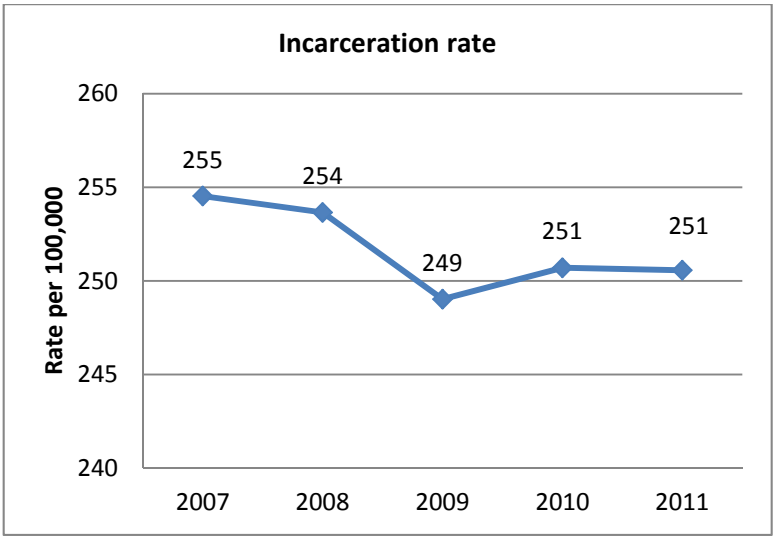


- BJS *Prisoner Series* data, prisoners under state or federal correctional authorities
- Ranked 42nd in 2007 and 2011



- BJS *Prisoners Series* and Census Bureau population data
- Ranked 44th in 2007 and 2011

Nebraska had a 4.09% increase in population between 2007 and 2011. The incarceration rate declined 1.56% during the same period.

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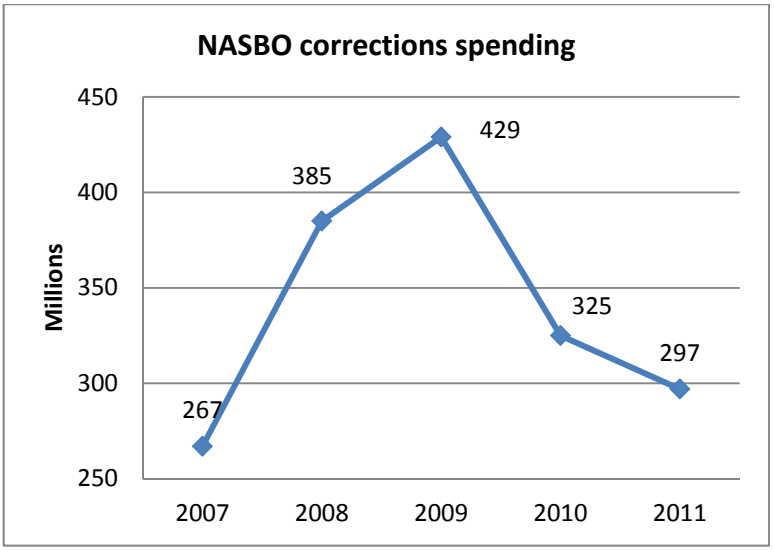
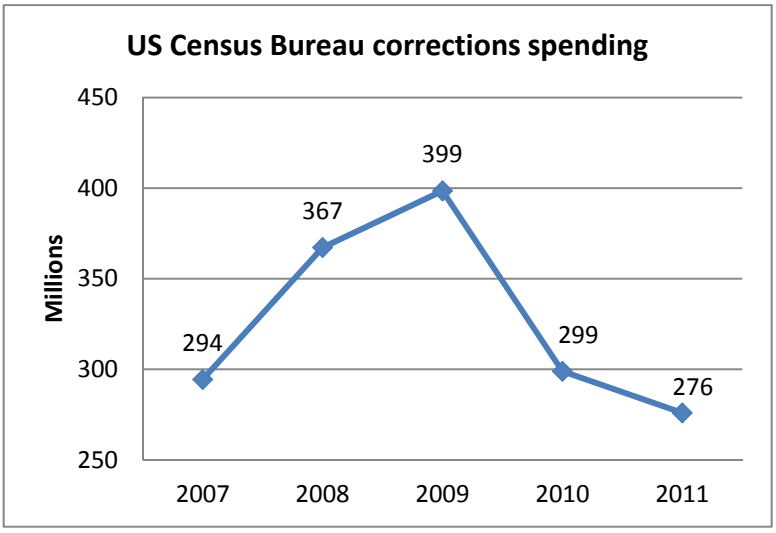
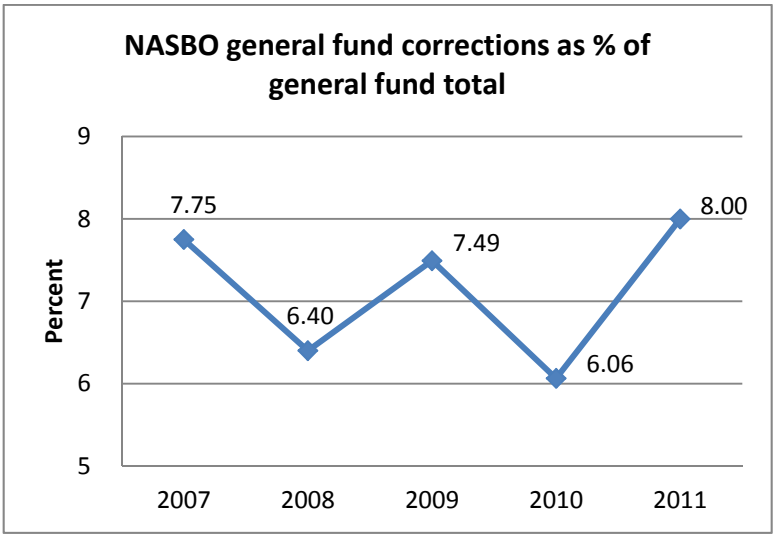
STATE SNAPSHOT



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 36th in 2007, ranked 35th in 2011 in total spending



- Annual Survey of State Government Finances data, capital inclusive, unadjusted



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 13th in 2007 and 2011 in percentage of general fund spent on corrections

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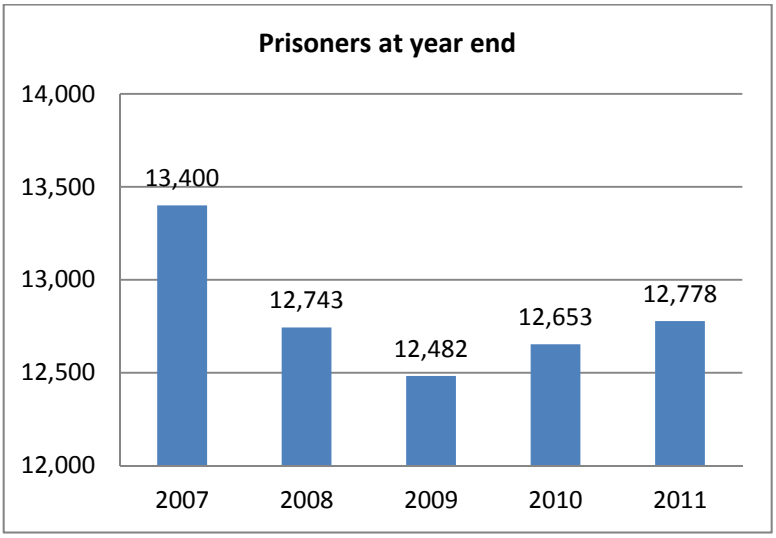
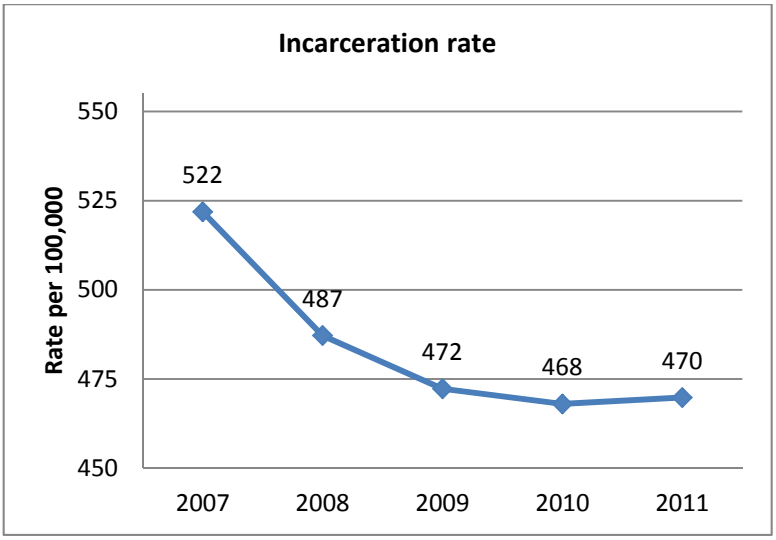


- BJS *Prisoner Series* data, prisoners under state or federal correctional authorities
- Ranked 30th in 2007 and 2011



- BJS *Prisoners Series* and Census Bureau population data
- Ranked 14th in 2007, ranked 17th in 2011

Nevada had a 5.93% increase in population between 2007 and 2011. The incarceration rate dropped 9.98% during the same period.

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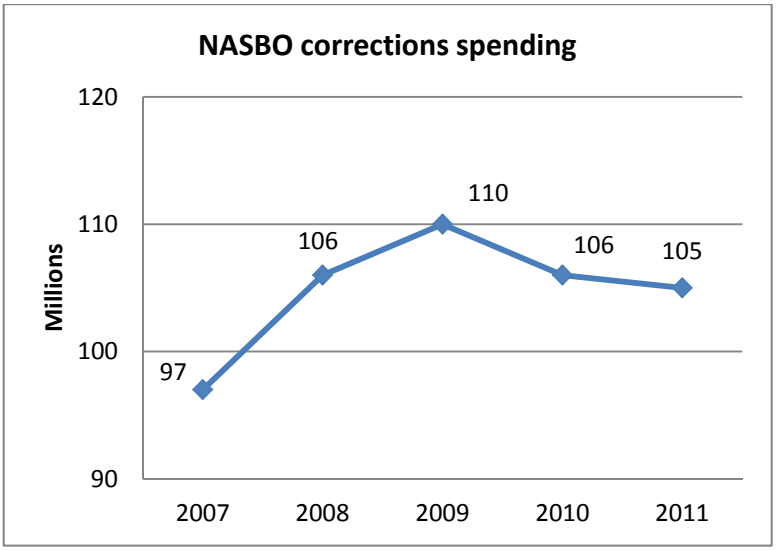
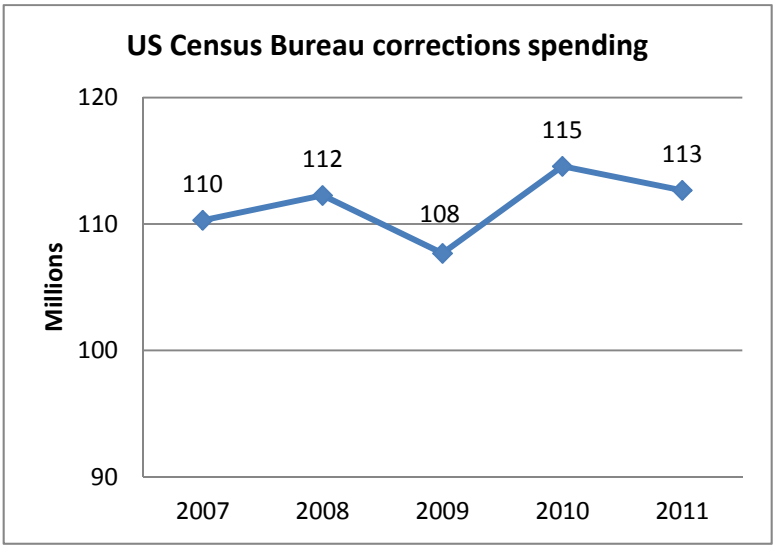
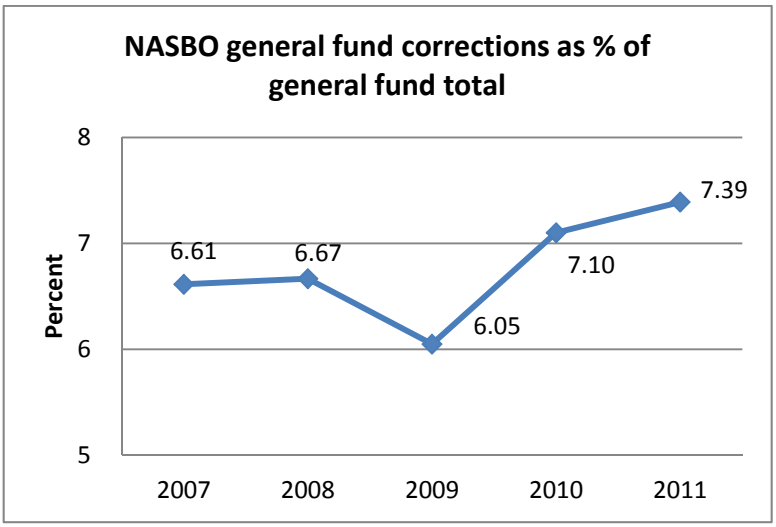
STATE SNAPSHOT



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 47th in 2007, ranked 48th in 2011 in total spending



- Annual Survey of State Government Finances data, capital inclusive, unadjusted



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 23rd in 2007, ranked 21st in 2011 in percentage of general fund spent on corrections

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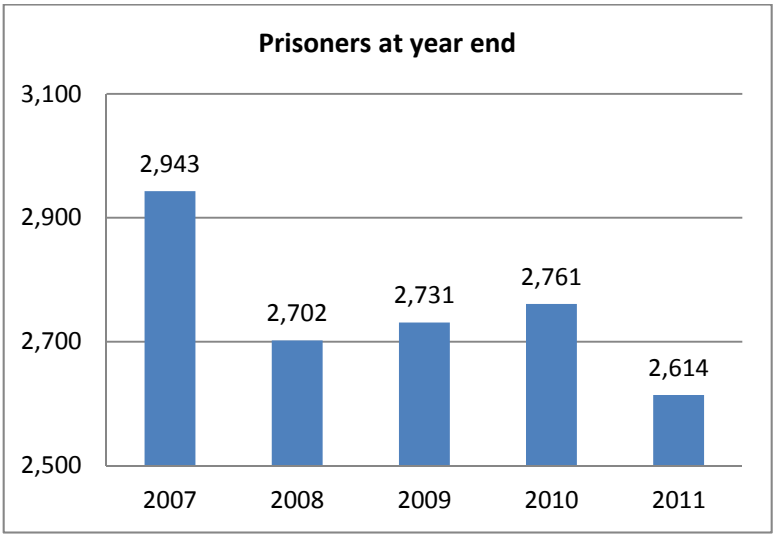
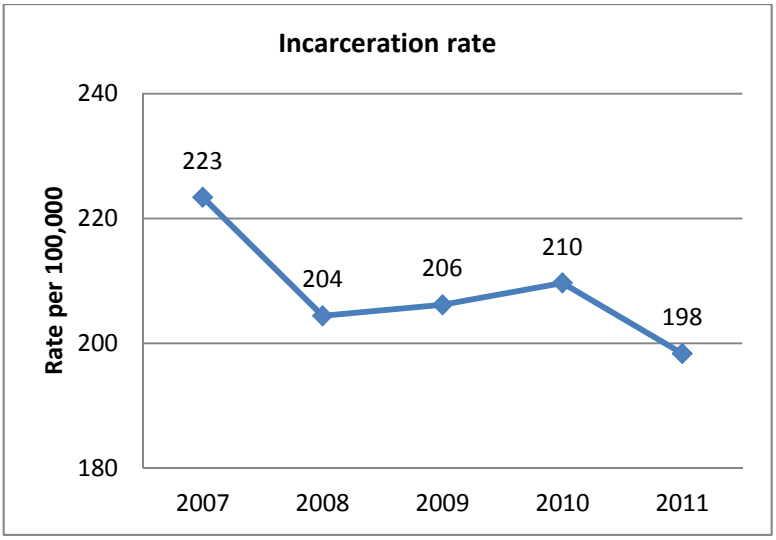


- BJS *Prisoner Series* data, prisoners under state or federal correctional authorities
- Ranked 46th in 2007 and 2011



- BJS *Prisoners Series* and Census Bureau population data
- Ranked 46th in 2007, ranked 47th in 2011

New Hampshire had a 0.04% increase in population between 2007 and 2011. The incarceration rate dropped 11.21% during the same period, the eighth highest rate of decline in the nation.

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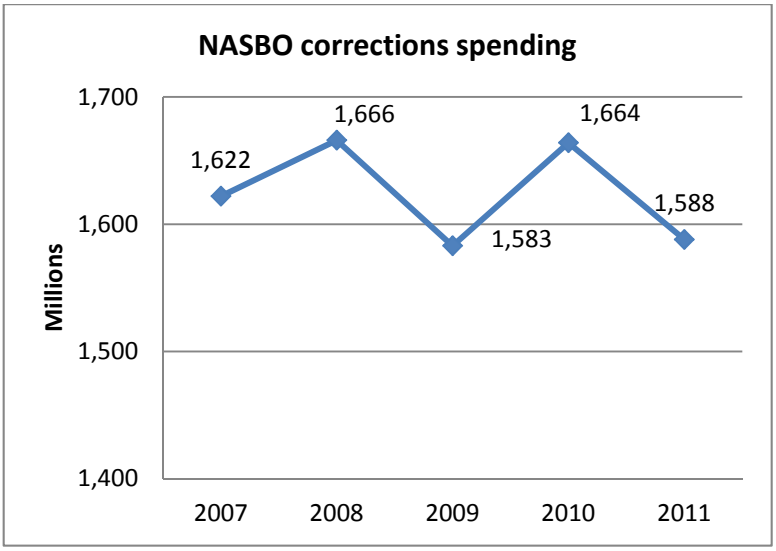
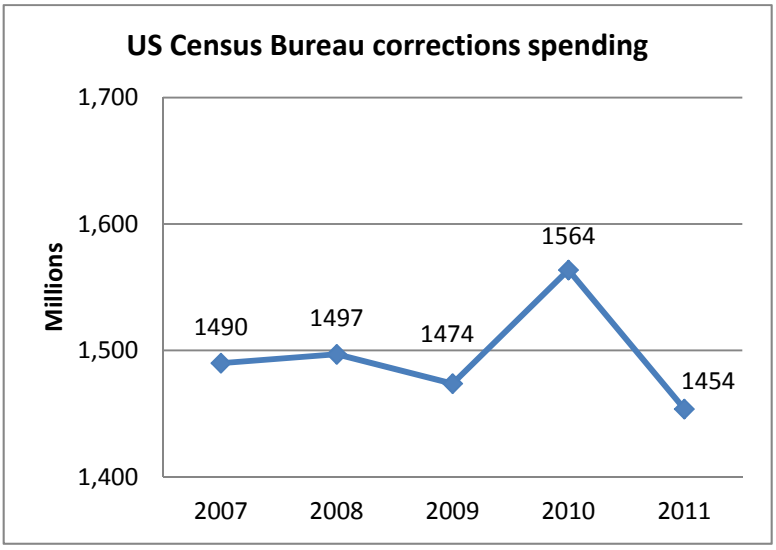
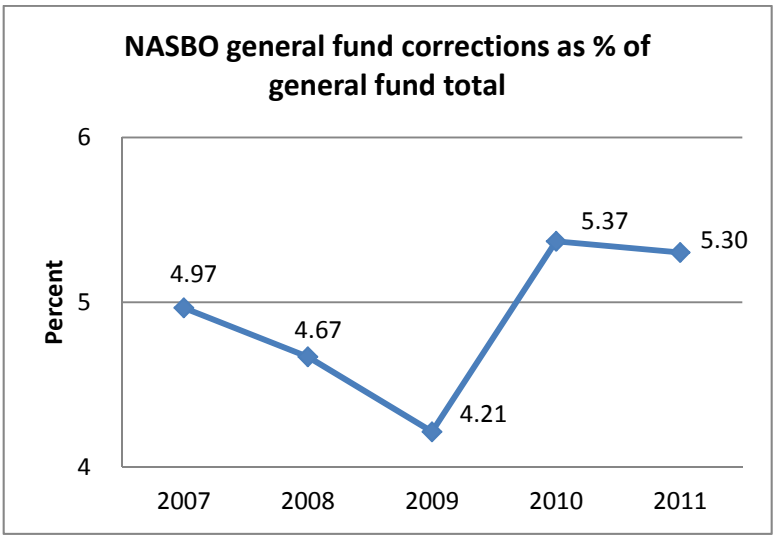
STATE SNAPSHOT



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 8th in 2007 and 2011 in total spending



- Annual Survey of State Government Finances data, capital inclusive, unadjusted



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 40th in 2007, ranked 37th in 2011 in percentage of general fund spent on corrections

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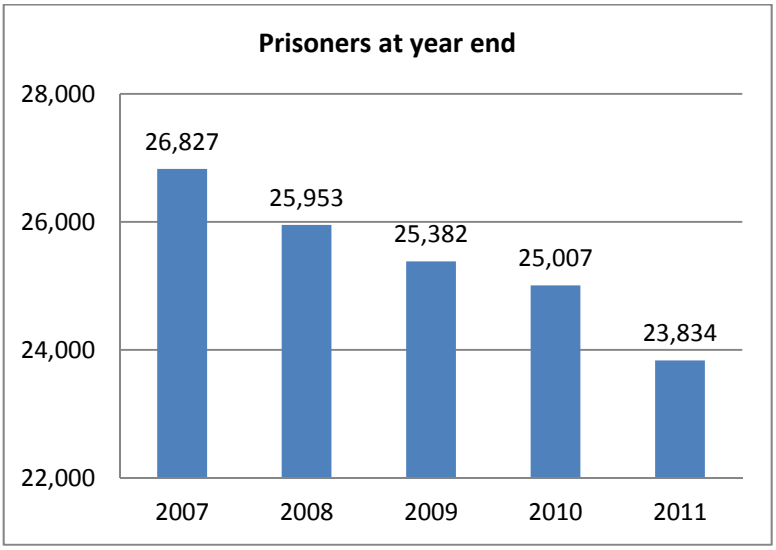
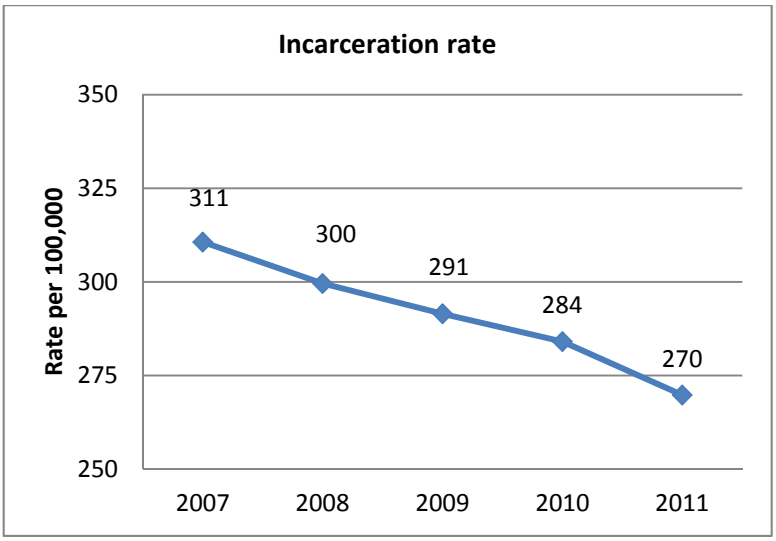


- BJS *Prisoner Series* data, prisoners under state or federal correctional authorities
- Ranked 17th in 2007, ranked 19th in 2011



- BJS *Prisoners Series* and Census Bureau population data
- Ranked 41st in 2007, ranked 42nd in 2011

New Jersey had a 2.30% increase in population between 2007 and 2011. The incarceration rate dropped 13.16% during the same period, the fourth highest rate of decline in the nation.

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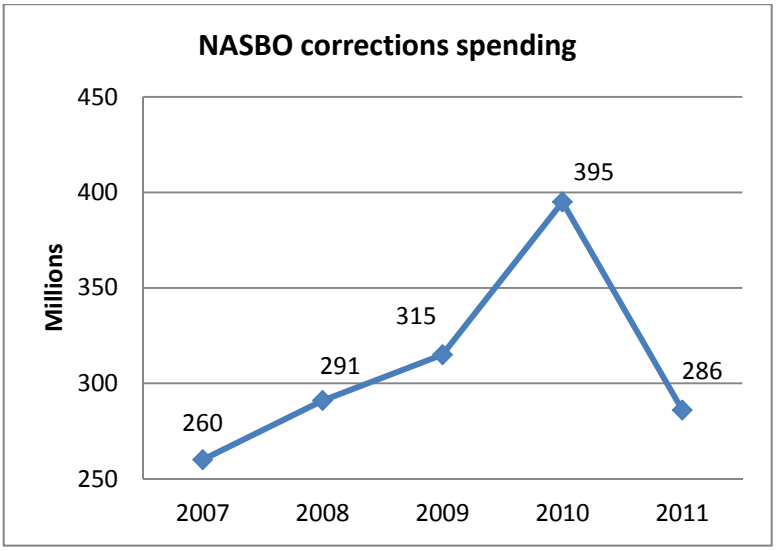
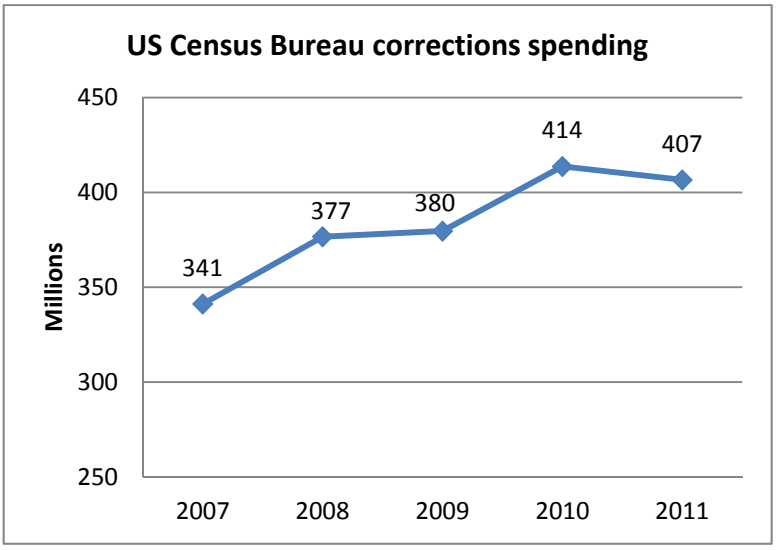
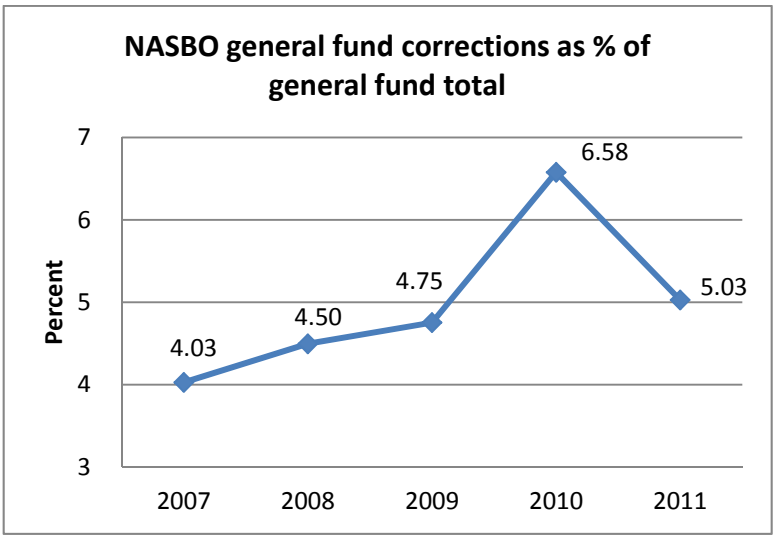
STATE SNAPSHOT



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 37th in 2007, ranked 36th in 2011 in total spending



- Annual Survey of State Government Finances data, capital inclusive, unadjusted



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 46th in 2007, ranked 44th in 2011 in percentage of general fund spent on corrections

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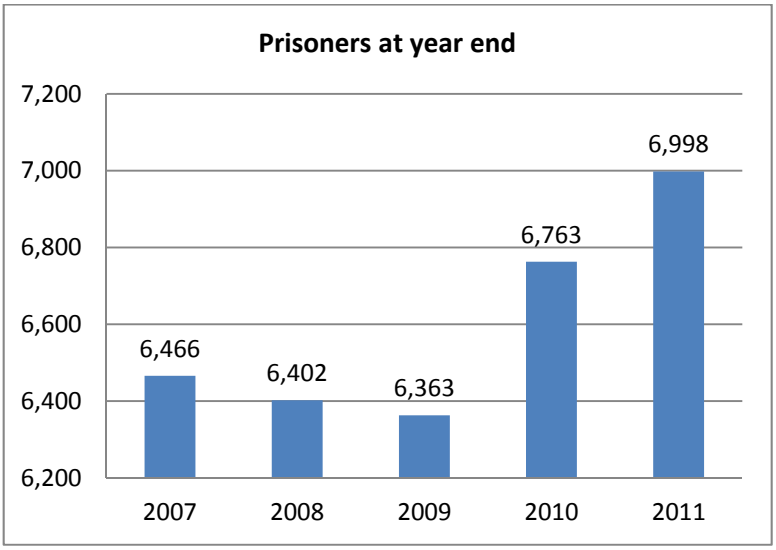
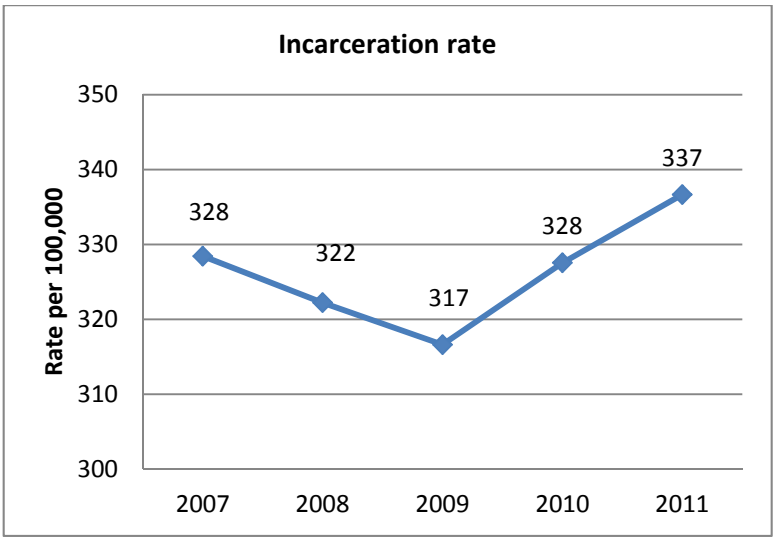


- BJS *Prisoner Series* data, prisoners under state or federal correctional authorities
- Ranked 38th in 2007, ranked 36th in 2011



- BJS *Prisoners Series* and Census Bureau population data
- Ranked 38th in 2007, ranked 36th in 2011

New Mexico had a 5.58% increase in population between 2007 and 2011. The incarceration rate grew 2.50% during the same period.

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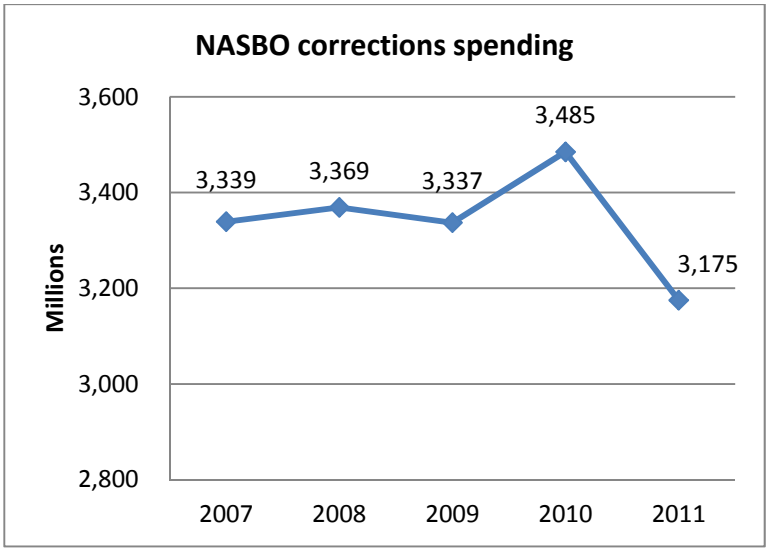
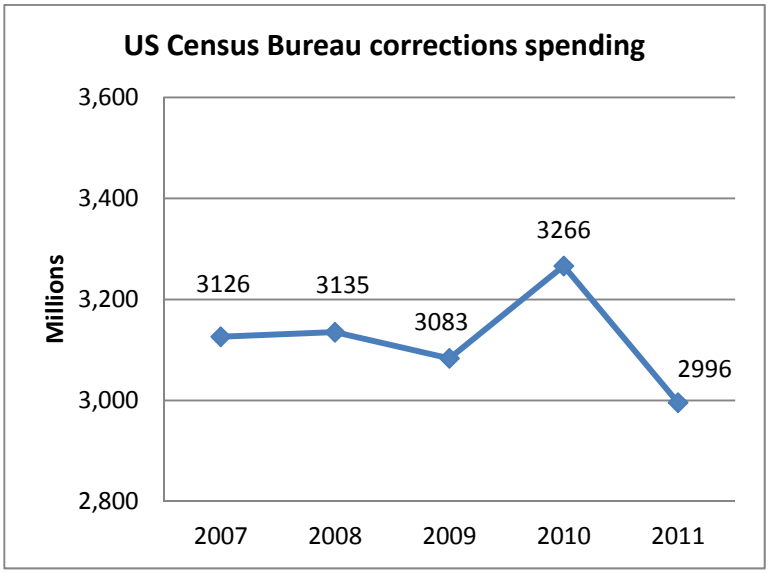
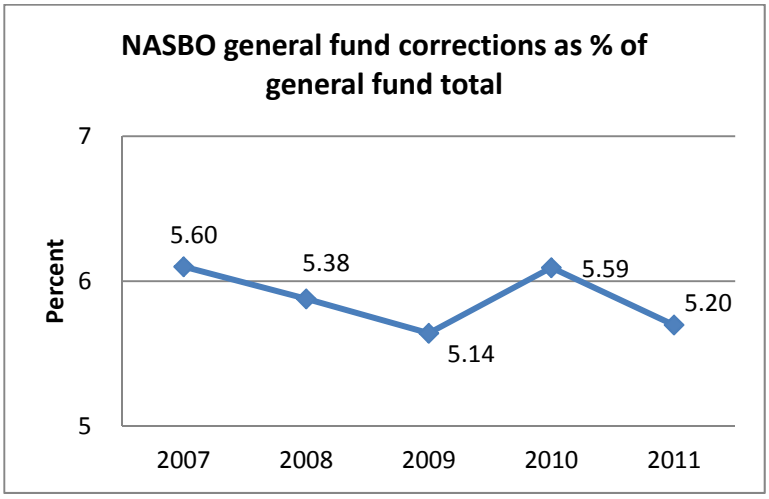
STATE SNAPSHOT



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 2nd in 2007, ranked 3rd in 2011 in total spending



- Annual Survey of State Government Finances data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Slightly lower figures, similar trend



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 34th in 2007 ranked 39th in 2011 in percentage of general fund spent on corrections

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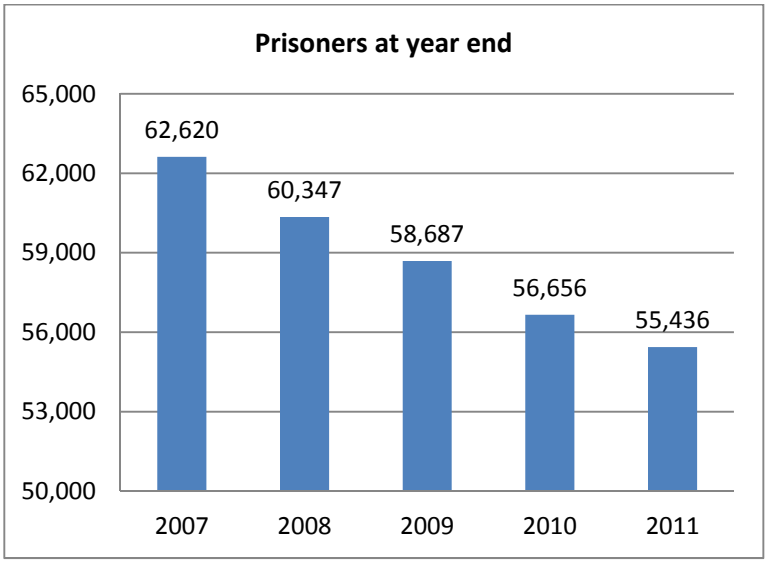
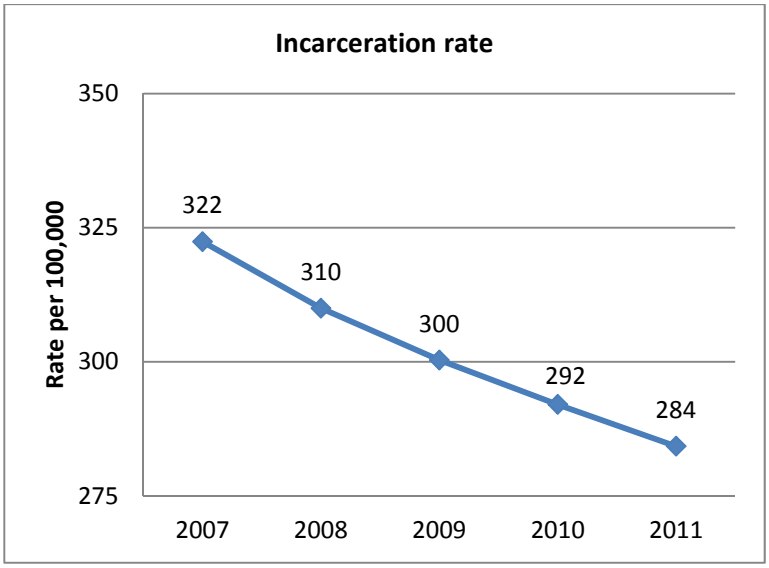


- BJS *Prisoner Series* data, prisoners under state or federal correctional authorities
- Ranked 4th in 2007, ranked 5th in 2011



- BJS *Prisoners Series* and Census Bureau population data
- Ranked 39th th in 2007, ranked 41st in 2011

The population of New York rose just 0.41% between 2007 and 2011. The incarceration rate dropped 11.83% during the same period, the sixth highest percentage decrease in the nation.

The inmate population in New York has been steadily declining for the last decade. In 2011 the state closed seven prison facilities including Arthur Kill Correctional Facility, Mid-Orange , Oneida, Buffalo Work Release, Camp Georgetown, Summit Shock, and Fulton Work Release. A total of 1,706 staff were impacted; 1,427 transferred within the department. Approximately 3,800 beds were eliminated for an estimated savings of $72 million in FY 2011-12 and $112 million in FY 2012-13. Some of the facilities have been sold to local governments or private buyers.

In early 2013, the state announced that Bayview Correctional Facility which housed 153 female inmates would close. Later in 2013, the state announced the planned closure in 2014 of four additional facilities (Monterey Shock, Butler, Chateaugay, and Mt. McGregor) with a combined capacity of 1,324 inmates and 685 staff. The closures are estimated to save $30 million per year. The plan calls for the majority of the staff to transfer to other facilities. The 1,024 inmates will be transferred to vacant beds at other facilities.

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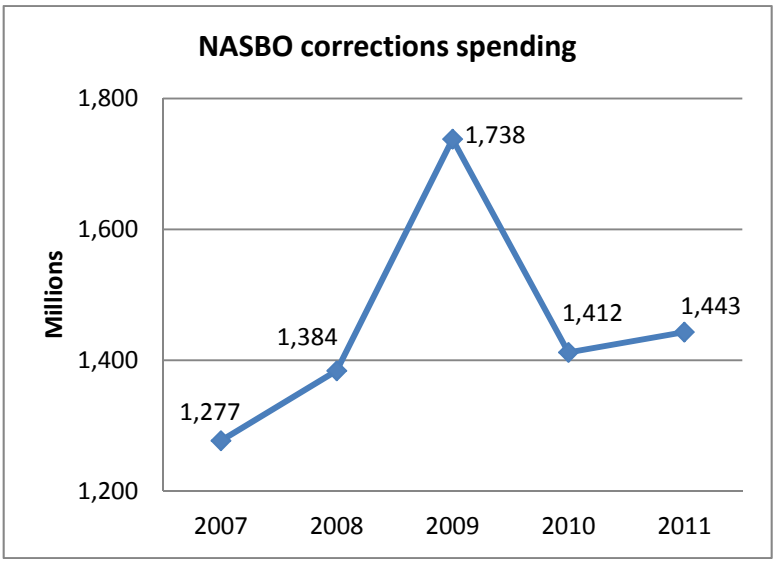
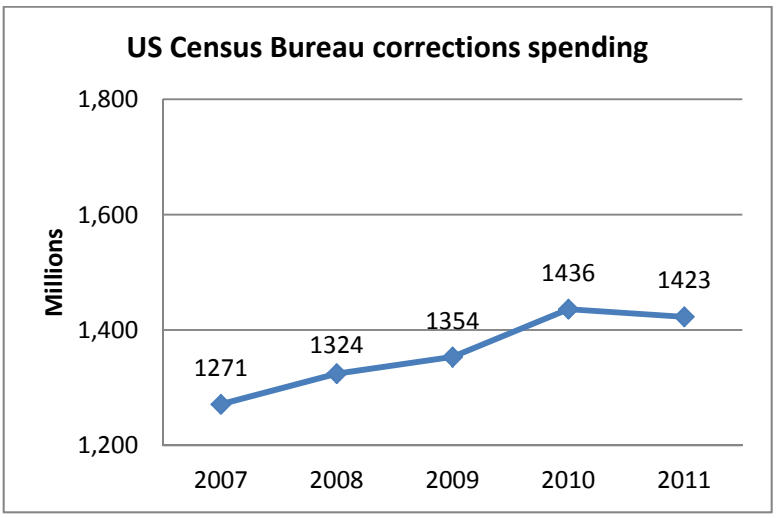
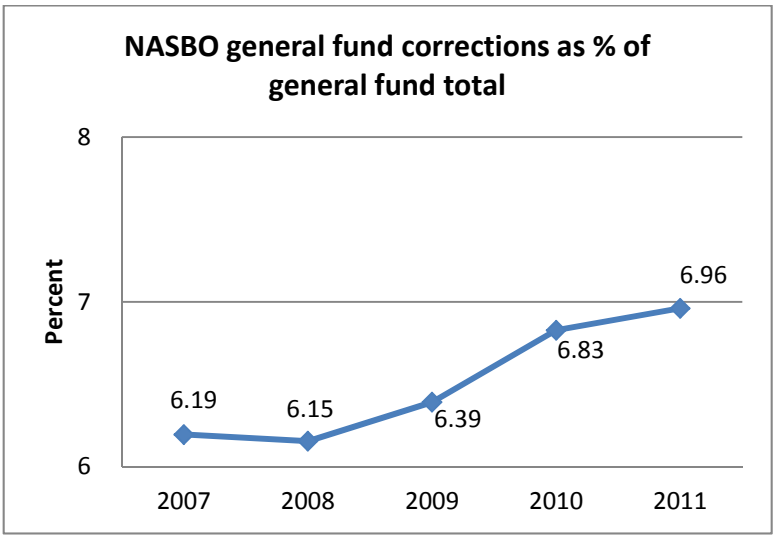
STATE SNAPSHOT



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 12th in 2007, ranked 11th in 2011 in total spending



- Annual Survey of State Government Finances data, capital inclusive, unadjusted



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 26th in 2007, ranked 23rd in 2011 in percentage of general fund spent on corrections

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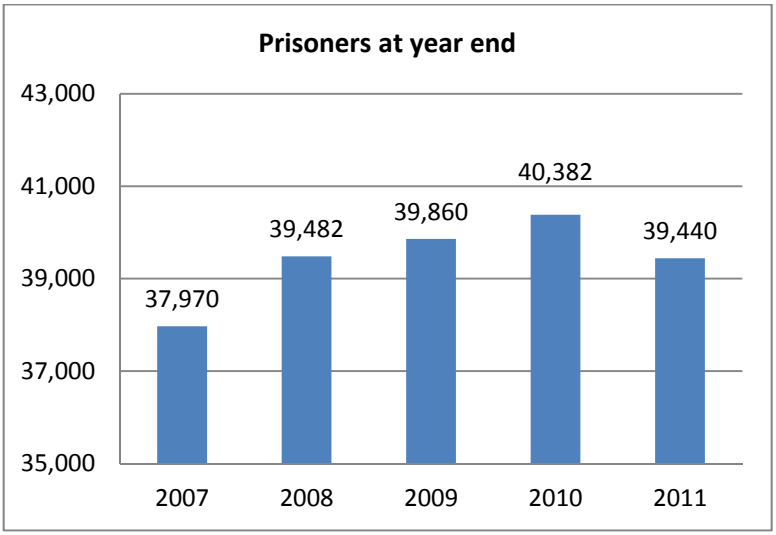
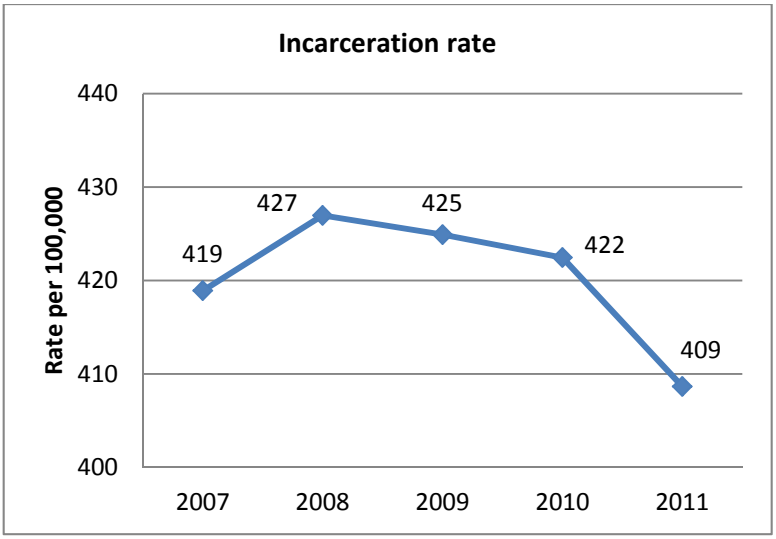


- BJS *Prisoner Series* data, prisoners under state or federal correctional authorities
- Ranked 11th in 2007, ranked 12th in 2011



- BJS *Prisoners Series* and Census Bureau population data
- Ranked 27th in 2007, ranked 26th in 2011

North Carolina had a population increase of 6.48% between 2007 and 2011, the 5th highest percentage increase in the nation. The incarceration rate declined 2.45% during the same period.

Due to a declining inmate population, between 2009 and 2013 the state closed or merged 18 adult correctional facilities including Anson Correctional Center (merged into Brown Creek CI), Black Mountain CC for Women, Bladen CC, Cabarrus CC, Charlotte CC, Cleveland CC, Duplin CC, Durham CC, Gates CC, Guilford CC, Haywood CC, Robeson CC, Rowan CC (merged into Piedmont CI), Umstead CC, Union CC, and Wilmington Residential Facility for Women. The state maintains 61 other correctional facilities.

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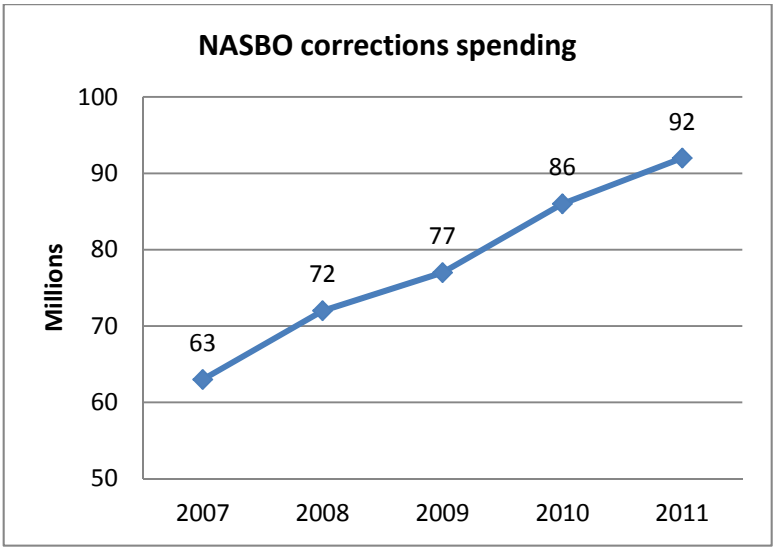
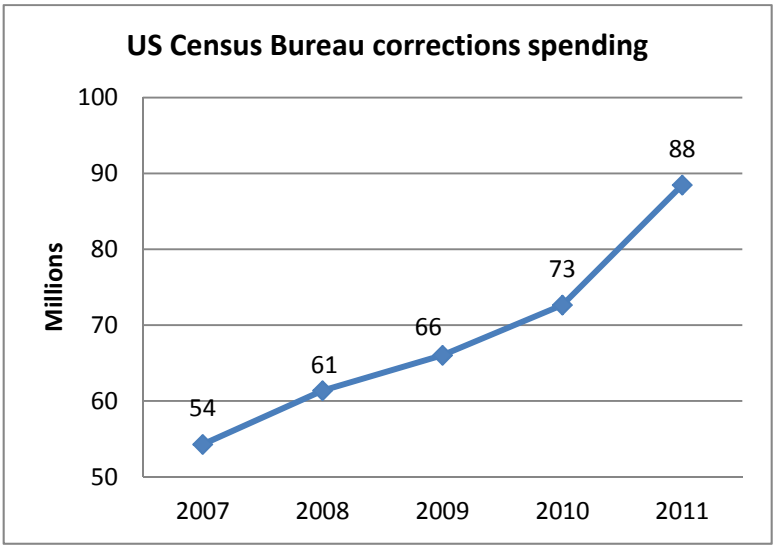
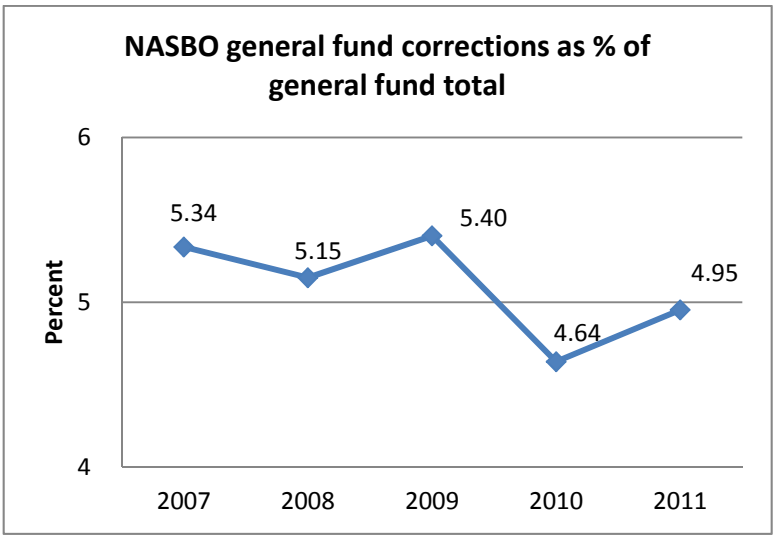
STATE SNAPSHOT



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 49th in 2007, ranked 50th in 2011 in total spending



- Annual Survey of State Government Finances data, capital inclusive, unadjusted



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 37th in 2007, ranked 45th in 2011 in percentage of general fund spent on corrections

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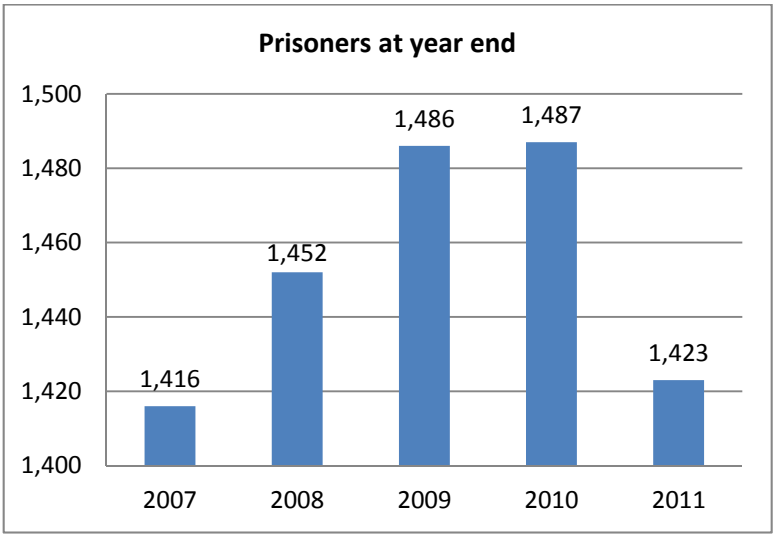
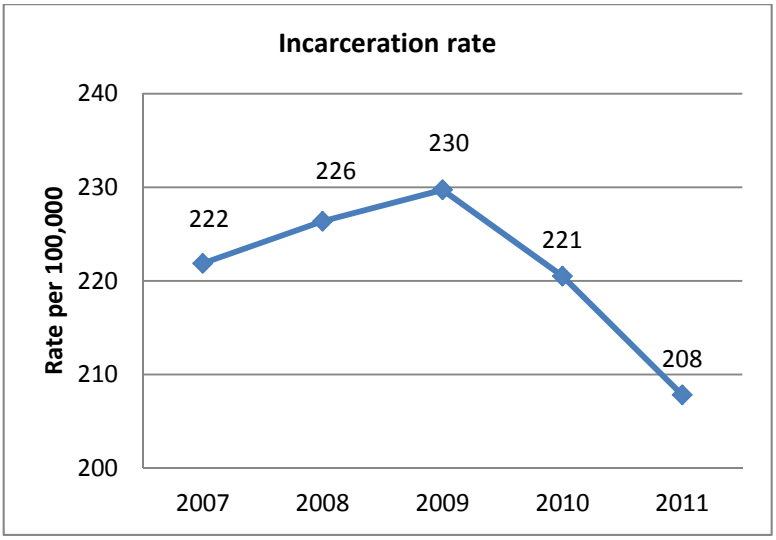


- BJS *Prisoner Series* data, prisoners under state or federal correctional authorities
- Ranked 50th in 2007 and 2011



- BJS *Prisoners Series* and Census Bureau population data
- Ranked 47th in 2007, ranked 46th in 2011

North Dakota had a 7.29% increase in population between 2007 and 2011, the 4th highest rate of increase in the nation. The incarceration rate dropped 6.34% during the same period.

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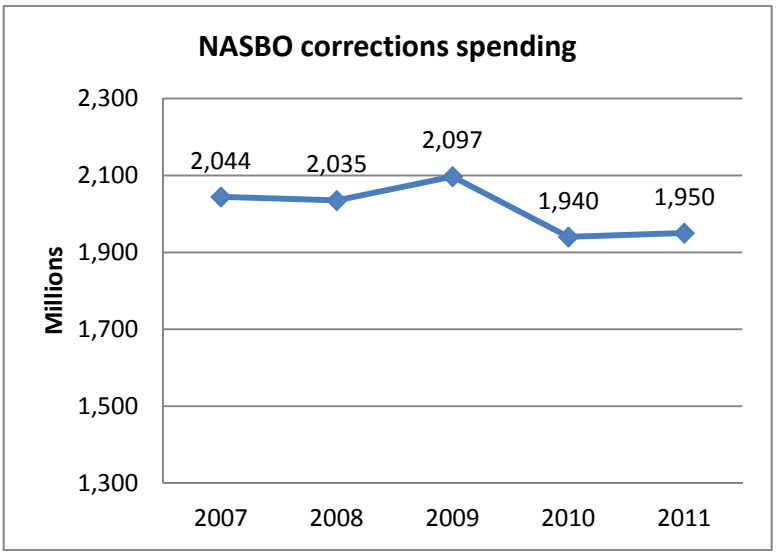
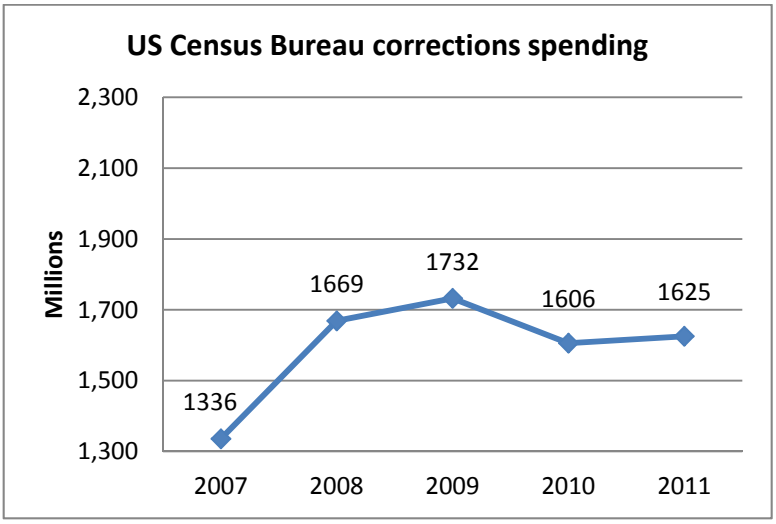
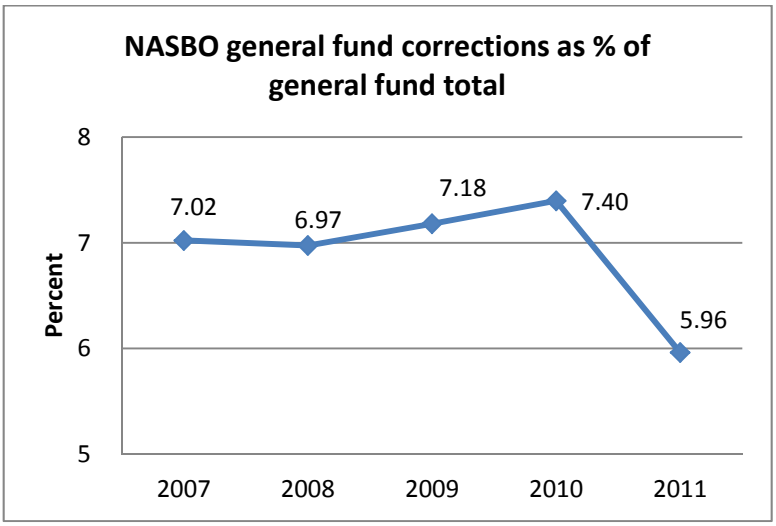
STATE SNAPSHOT



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 6th in 2007, ranked 7th in 2011 in total spending



- Annual Survey of State Government Finances data, capital inclusive, unadjusted



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 17th in 2007, ranked 30th in 2011 in percentage of general fund spent on corrections

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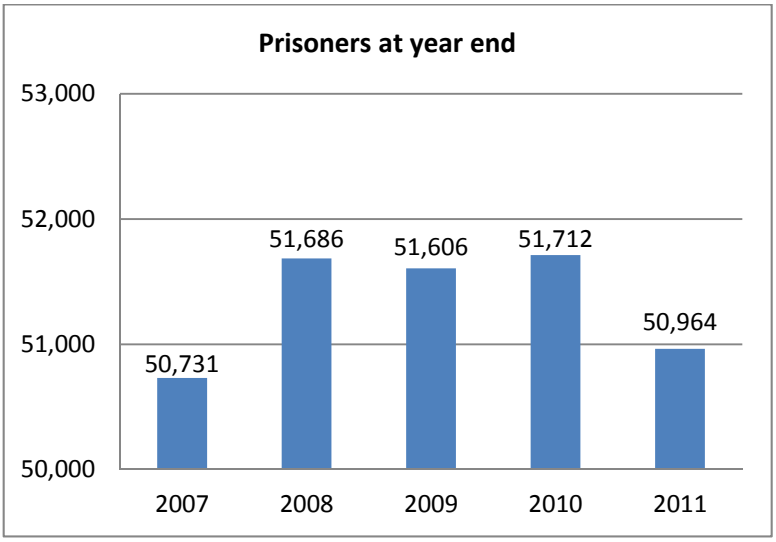
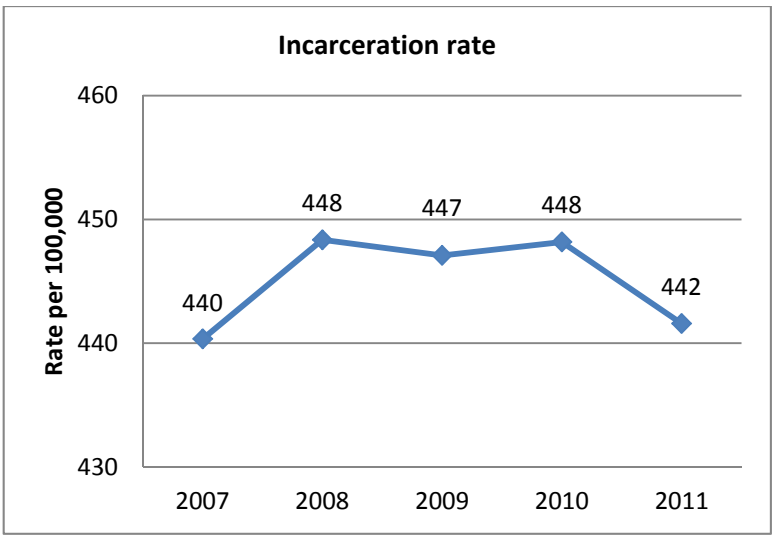


- BJS *Prisoner Series* data, prisoners under state or federal correctional authorities
- Ranked 6th in 2007, ranked 7th in 2011



- BJS *Prisoners Series* and Census Bureau population data
- Ranked 23rd in 2007, ranked 21st in 2011

Between 2007 and 2011, the population in Ohio increased by just 0.18%. The incarceration rate during the same period remained relatively stable with a 0.28% increase.

In 2012 potential budget cuts prompted the state to consider closing as many as four prisons but as of December, 2013 no facilities had been closed.

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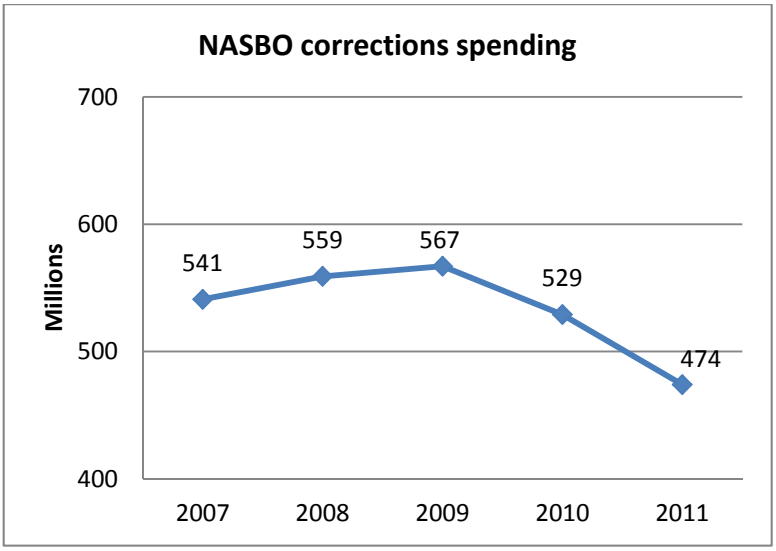
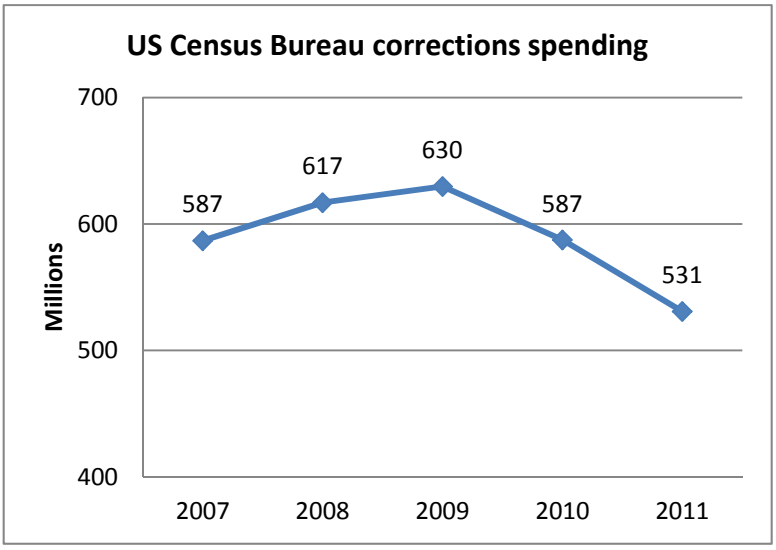
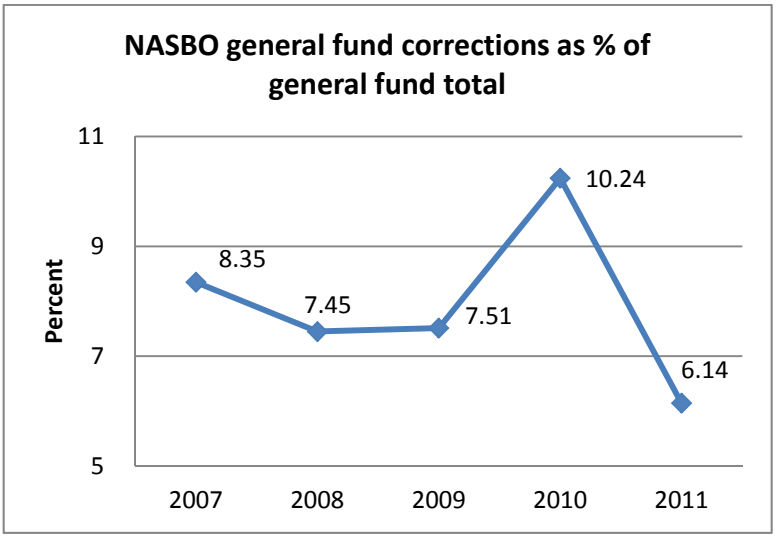
STATE SNAPSHOT



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 27th in 2007, ranked 29th in 2011 in total spending



- Annual Survey of State Government Finances data, capital inclusive, unadjusted



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 6th in 2007, ranked 28th in 2011 in percentage of general fund spent on corrections

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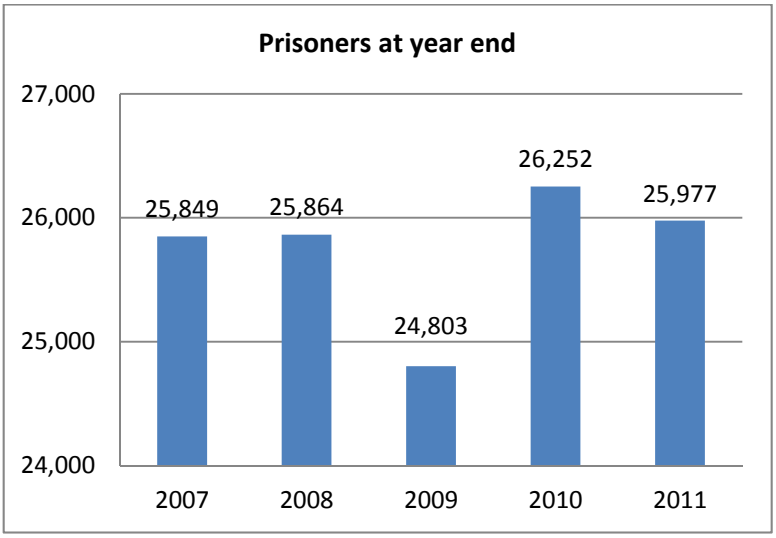
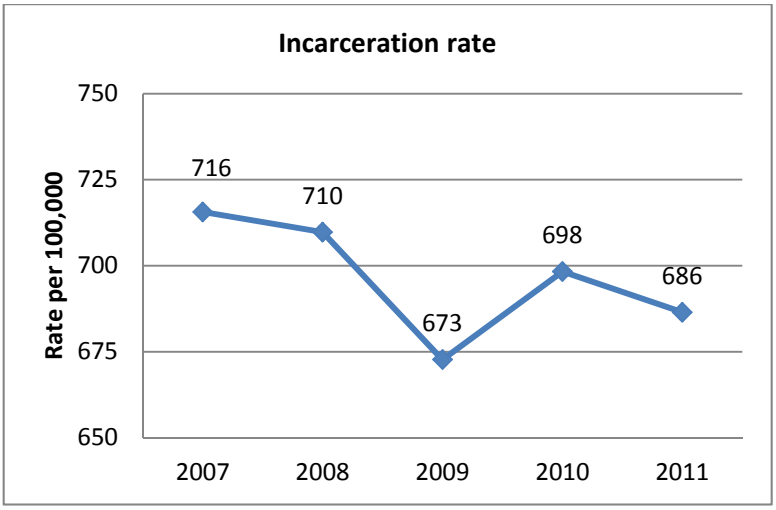


- BJS *Prisoner Series* data, prisoners under state or federal correctional authorities
- Ranked 19th in 2007, ranked 18th in 2011



- BJS *Prisoners Series* and Census Bureau population data
- Ranked 6th in 2007, ranked 5th in 2011

Oklahoma had a 4.76% increase in population between 2007 and 2011. The incarceration rate declined 4.07% during the same period.

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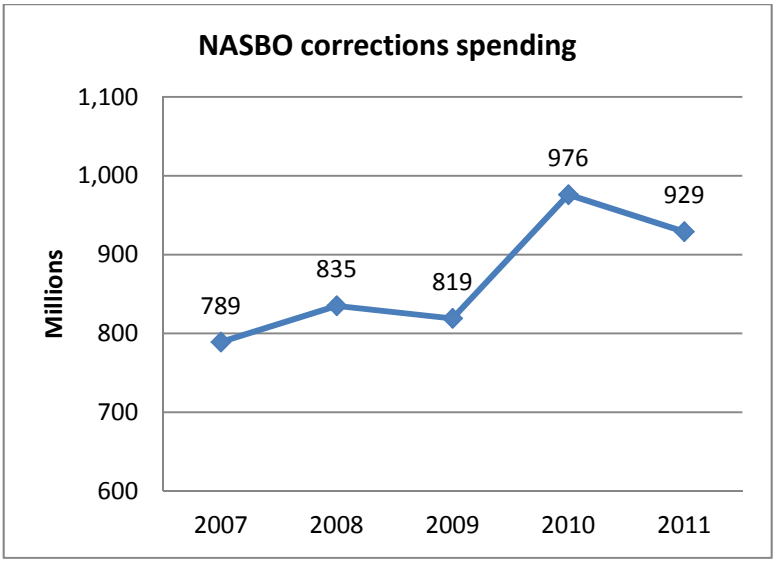
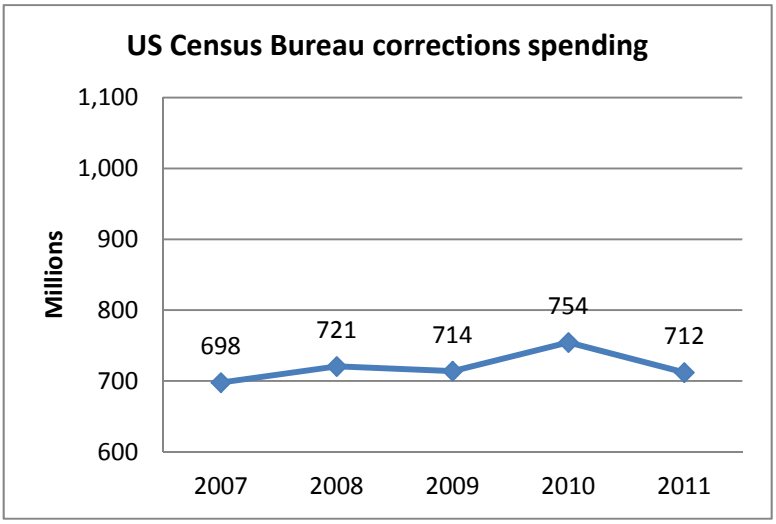
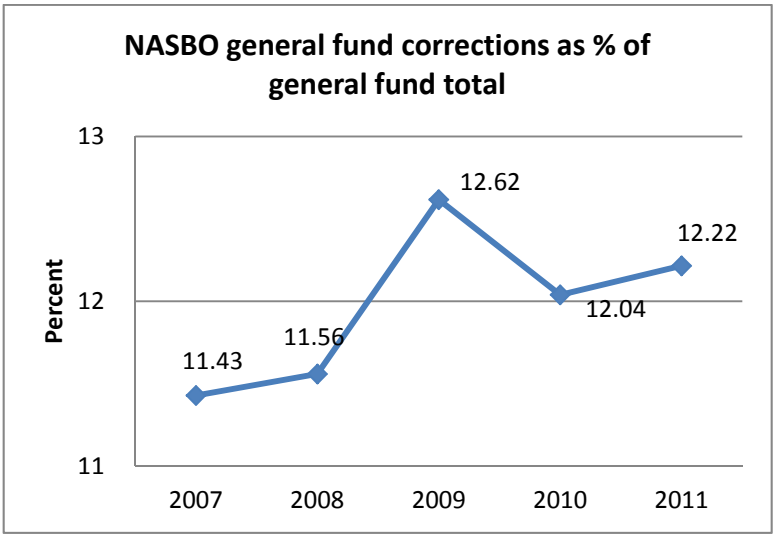
STATE SNAPSHOT



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 18th in 2007 and 2011 in total spending



- Annual Survey of State Government Finances data, capital inclusive, unadjusted



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 2nd in 2007, ranked 3rd in 2011 in percentage of general fund spent on corrections

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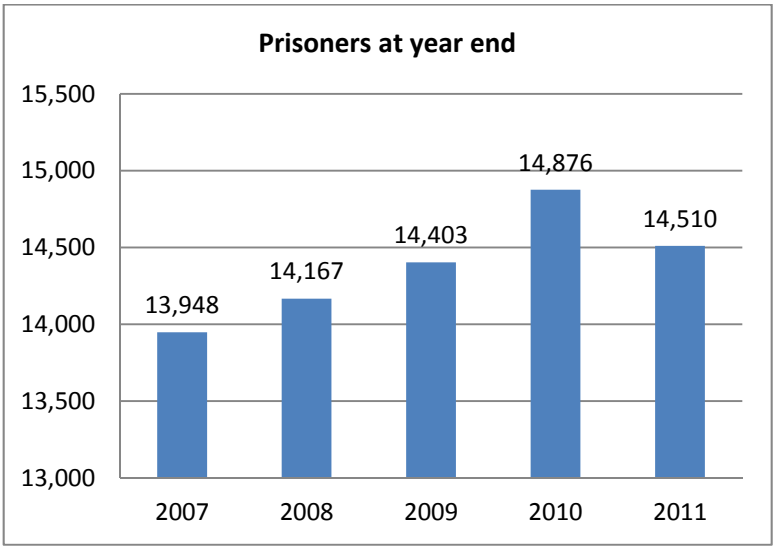
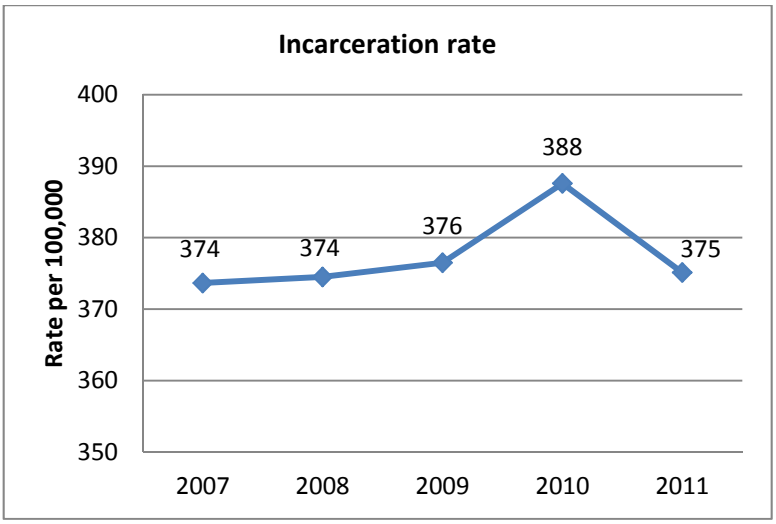


- BJS *Prisoner Series* data, prisoners under state or federal correctional authorities
- Ranked 29th in 2007 and 2011



- BJS *Prisoners Series* and Census Bureau population data
- Ranked 32nd in 2007, ranked 33rd in 2011

Oregon had a 3.62% increase in population between 2007 and 2011. The incarceration rate grew 0.39% during the same period.

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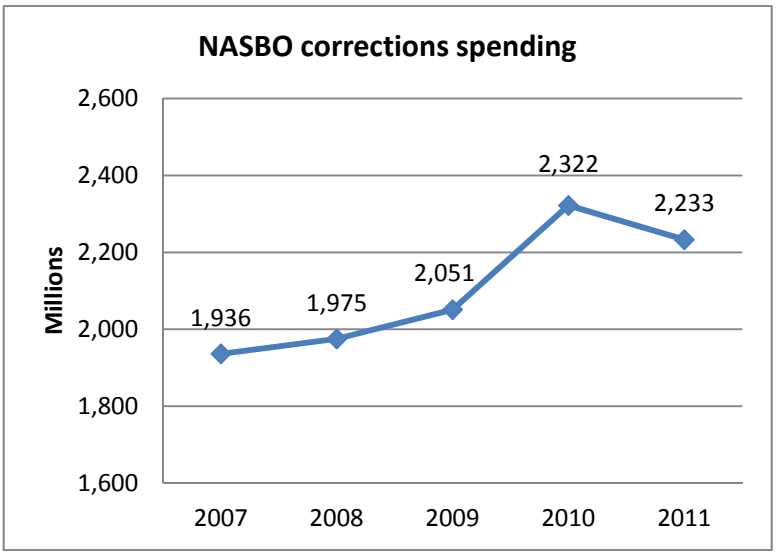
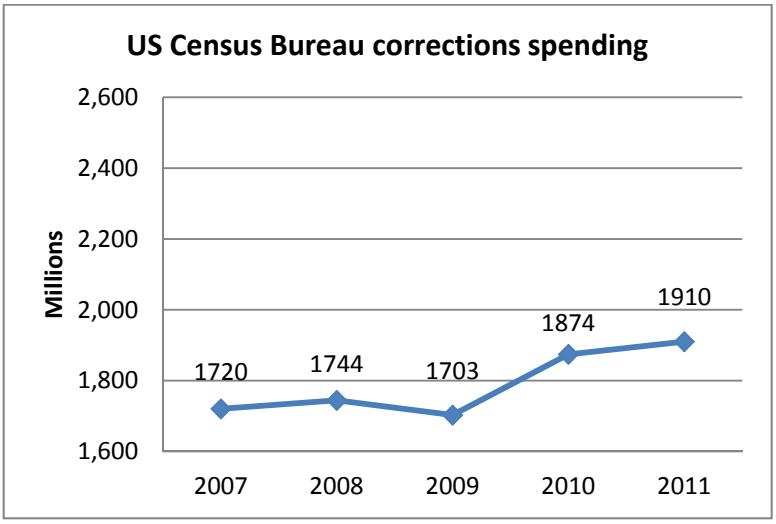
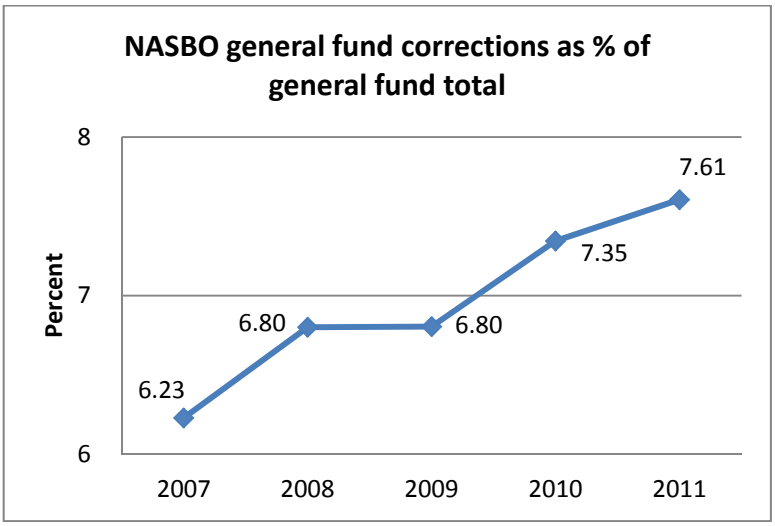
STATE SNAPSHOT



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 7th in 2007, ranked 5th in 2011 in total spending



- Annual Survey of State Government Finances data, capital inclusive, unadjusted



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 25th in 2007, ranked 17th in 2011 in percentage of general fund spent on corrections

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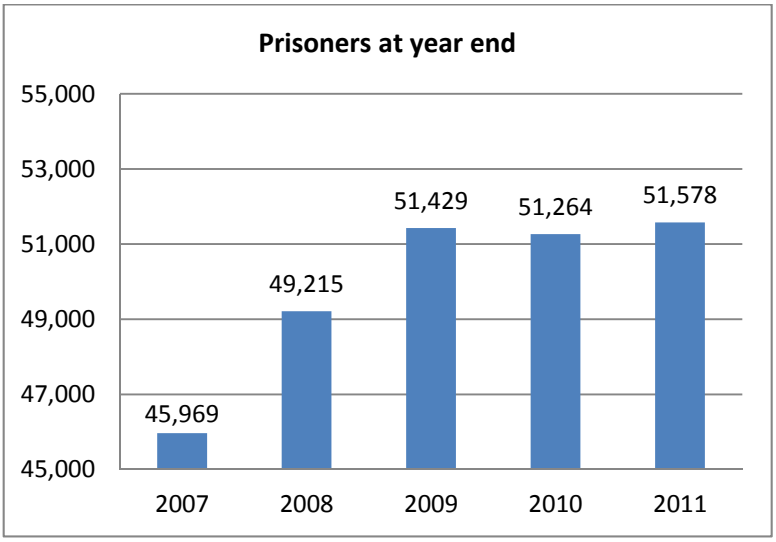
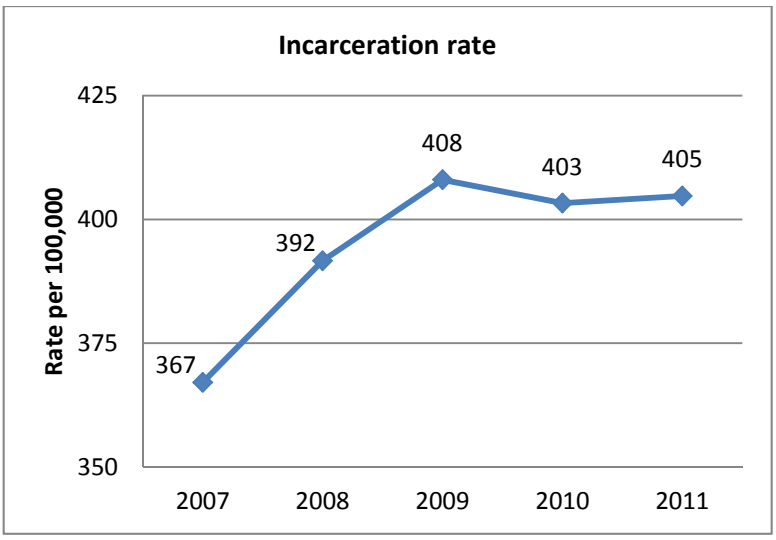


- BJS *Prisoner Series* data, prisoners under state or federal correctional authorities
- Ranked 8th in 2007, ranked 6th in 2011



- BJS *Prisoners Series* and Census Bureau population data
- Ranked 33rd in 2007, ranked 27th in 2011

Pennsylvania's population rose by just 1.77% between 2007 and 2011 while the incarceration rate rose by 10.25%, the highest percentage increase in the nation.

In 2013 the state closed prisons at SCI-Cresson and SCI-Greensburg which together housed 2,400 inmates, and opened a new facility at SCI-Benner with a capacity of 2,000. Approximately 850 staff were impacted by the prison closings. The move is estimated to save the state $23 million the first fiscal year, then $35 million in subsequent years.

In Philadelphia a second new prison in is currently being erected at an estimated cost of $400 million to replace the facility at SCI-Graterford.

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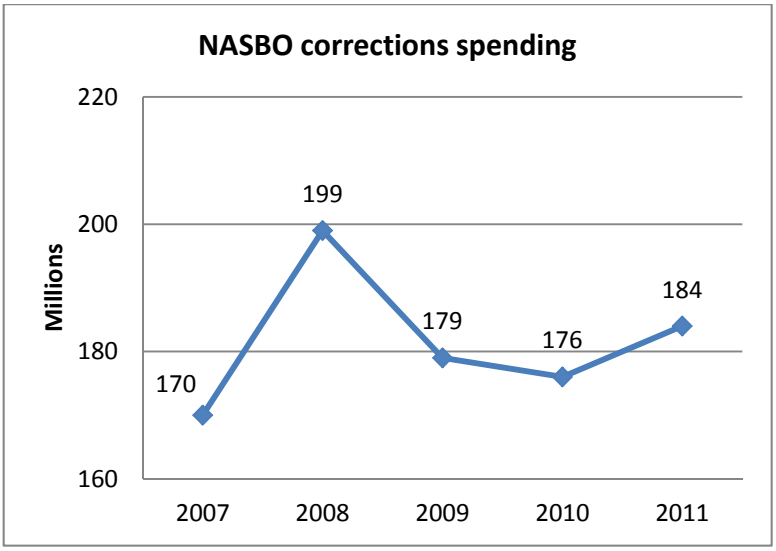
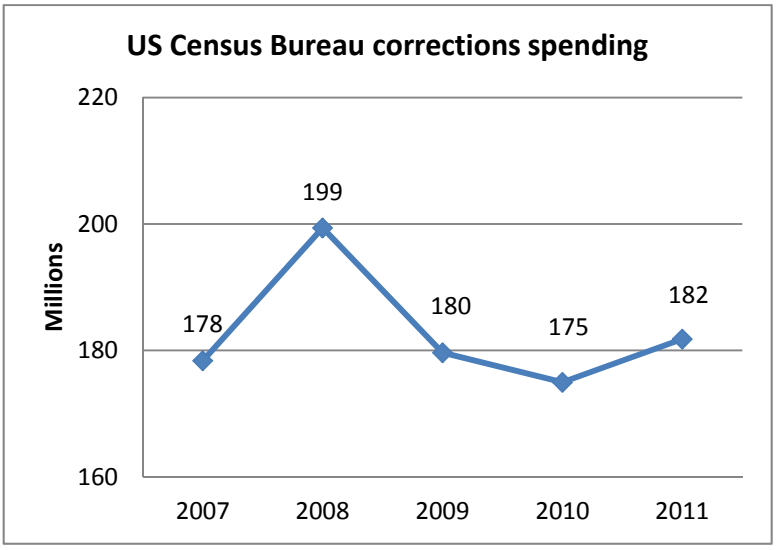
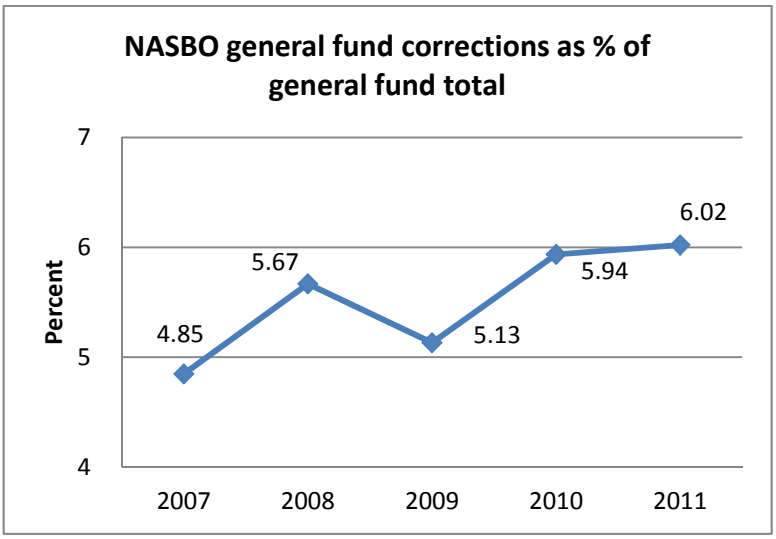
STATE SNAPSHOT



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 43rd in 2007, ranked 44th in 2011 in total spending



- Annual Survey of State Government Finances data, capital inclusive, unadjusted



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 41st in 2007, ranked 29th in 2011 in percentage of general fund spent on corrections

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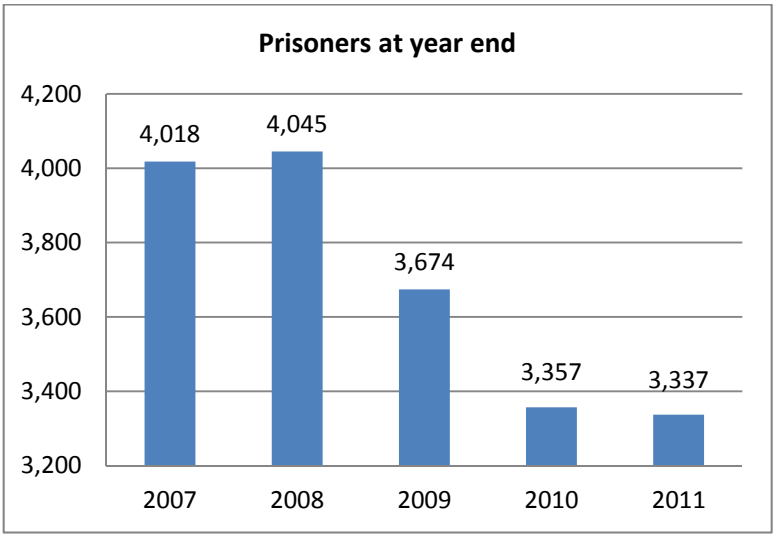
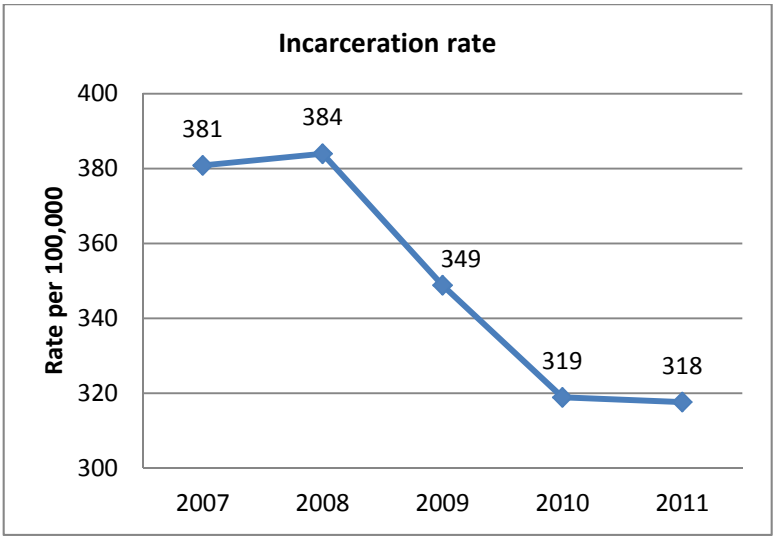


- BJS *Prisoner Series* data, prisoners under state or federal correctional authorities
- Ranked 43rd in 2007, ranked 45th in 2011



- BJS *Prisoners Series* and Census Bureau population data
- Ranked 31st in 2007, ranked 39th in 2011

The population of Rhode Island declined 0.41% between 2007 and 2011. Only one other state had a population decline during the same period. The incarceration rate dropped 16.60%, the second highest rate of decline in the nation.

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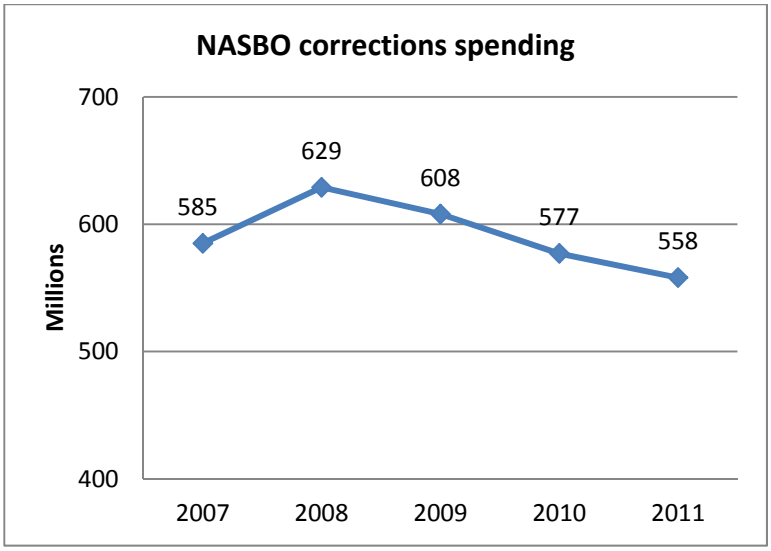
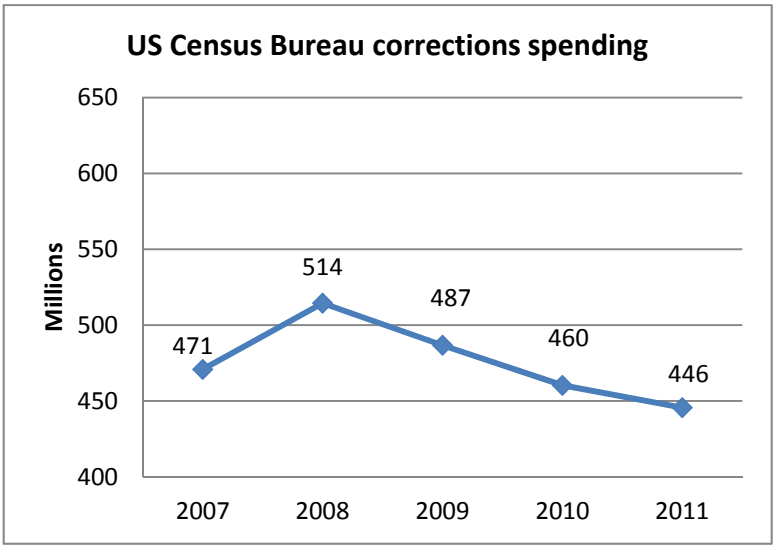
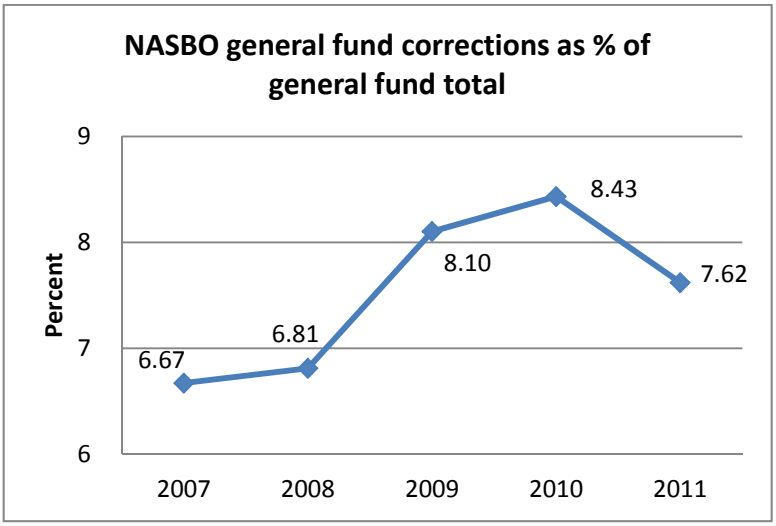
STATE SNAPSHOT



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 25th in 2007, ranked 27th in 2011 in total spending



- Annual Survey of State Government Finances data, capital inclusive, unadjusted



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 22th in 2007, tied for 15th with one other state in 2011 in percentage of general fund spent on corrections

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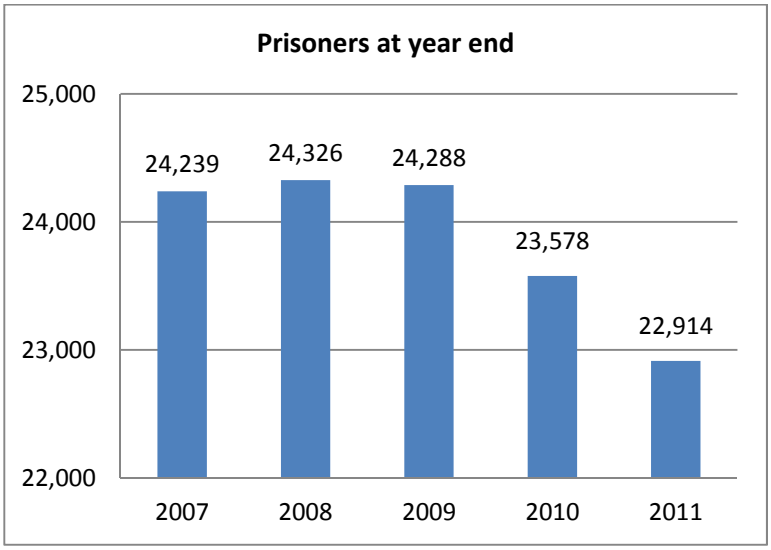
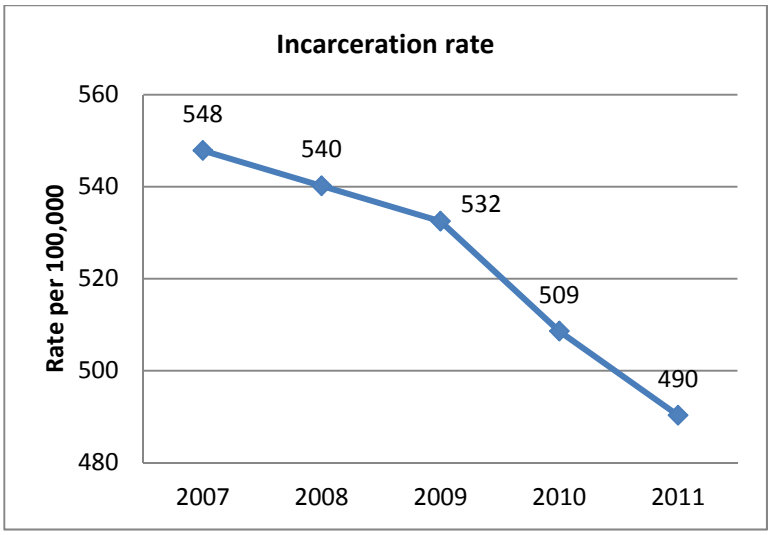


- BJS *Prisoner Series* data, prisoners under state or federal correctional authorities
- Ranked 20th in 2007 and 2011



- BJS *Prisoners Series* and Census Bureau population data
- Ranked 11th in 2007, ranked 15th in 2011

South Carolina had a 5.63% increase in population between 2007 and 2011. The incarceration rate dropped 10.51% during the same period, the ninth highest rate of decline in the nation.

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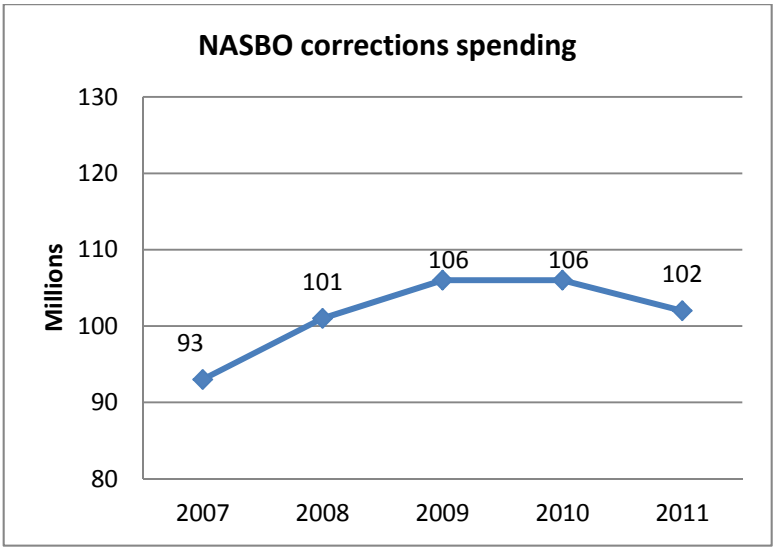
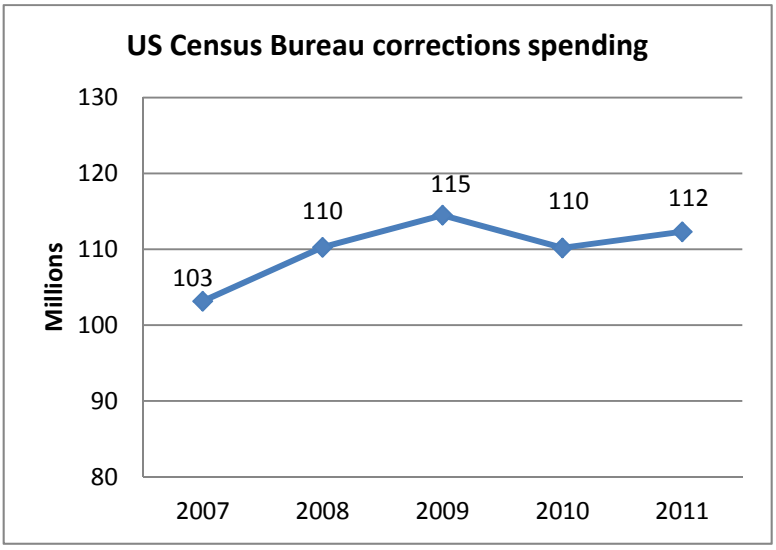
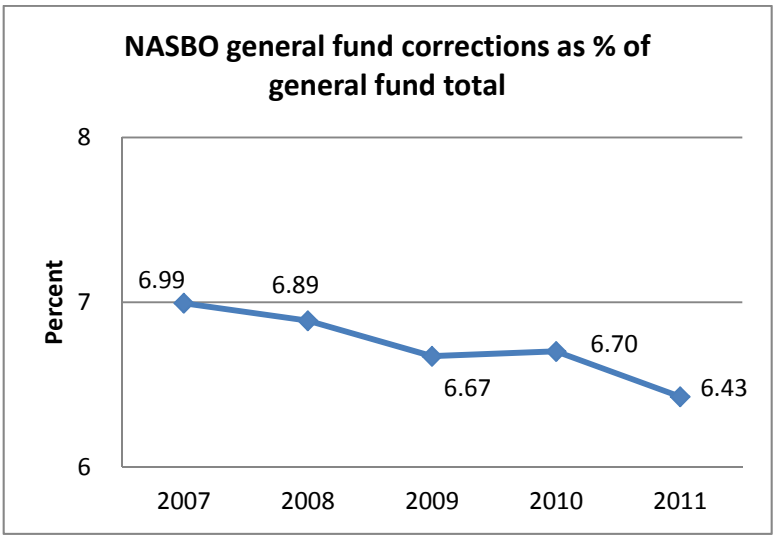
STATE SNAPSHOT



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 48th in 2007, ranked 49th in 2011 in total spending



- Annual Survey of State Government Finances data, capital inclusive, unadjusted



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 19th in 2007, ranked 26th in 2011 in percentage of general fund spent on corrections

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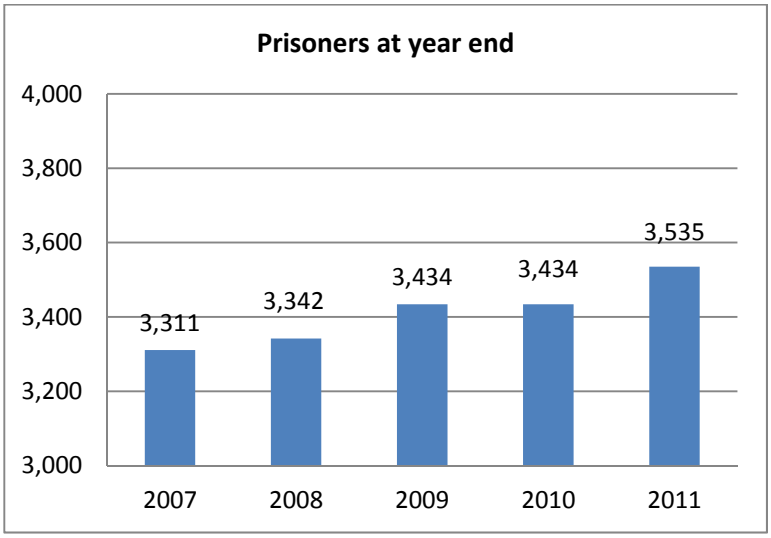
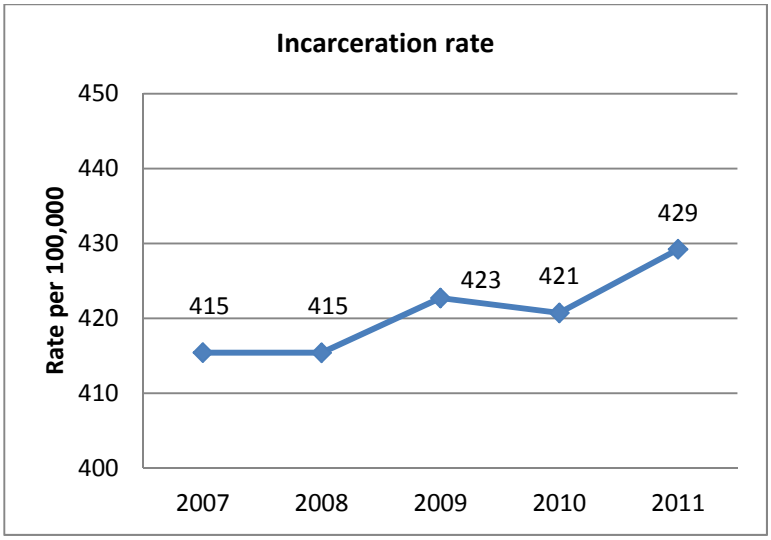


- BJS *Prisoner Series* data, prisoners under state or federal correctional authorities
- Ranked 45th in 2007, ranked 44th in 2011



- BJS *Prisoners Series* and Census Bureau population data
- Ranked 29th in 2007, ranked 25th in 2011

South Dakota had a 3.33% increase in population between 2007 and 2011. The incarceration rate grew 3.32% during the same period.

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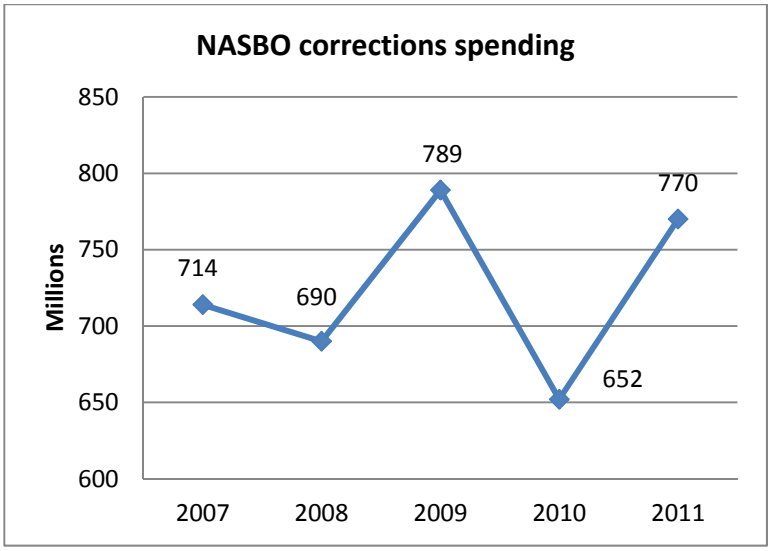
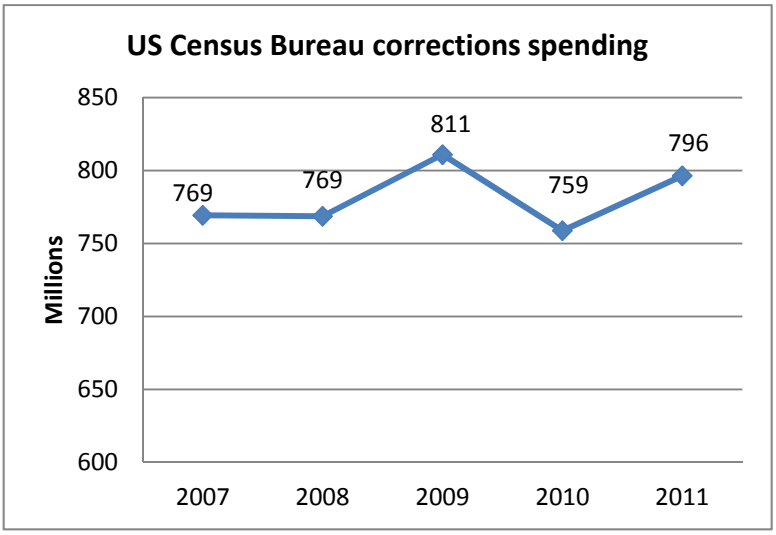
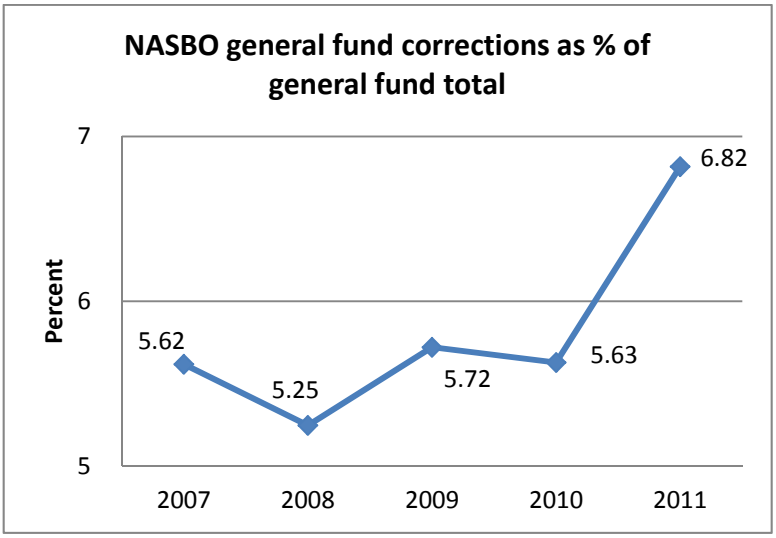


- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 21st in 2007, ranked 20th in 2011 in total spending



- Annual Survey of State Government Finances data, capital inclusive, unadjusted



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 33rd in 2007, ranked 25th in 2011 in percentage of general fund spent on corrections

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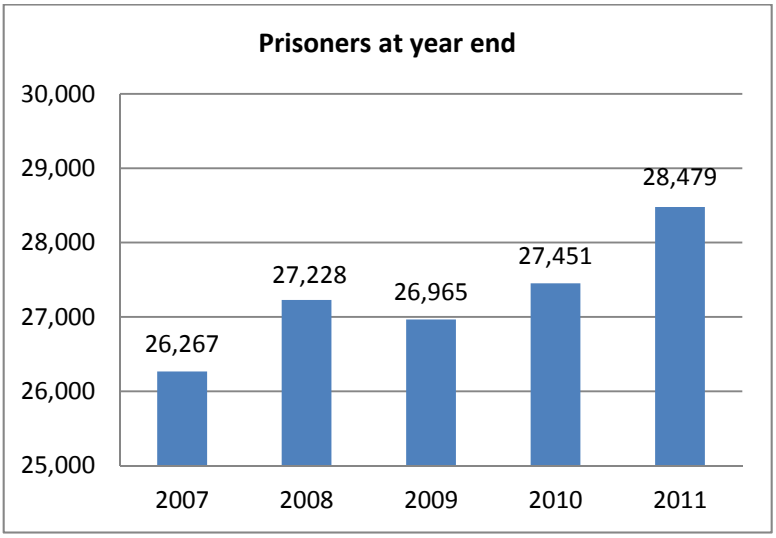
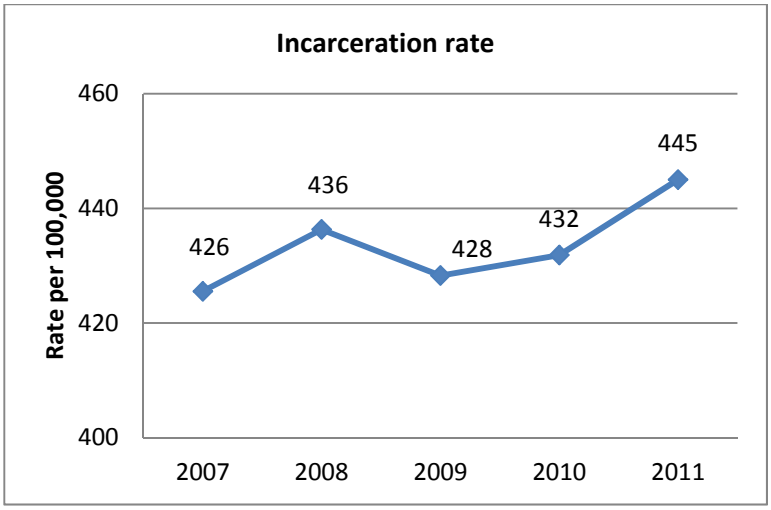


- BJS *Prisoner Series* data, prisoners under state or federal correctional authorities
- Ranked 18th in 2007, ranked 17th in 2011



- BJS *Prisoners Series* and Census Bureau population data
- Ranked 25th in 2007, ranked 19th in 2011

Tennessee had a 3.68% increase in population between 2007 and 2011. The incarceration rate grew 4.58% during the same period.

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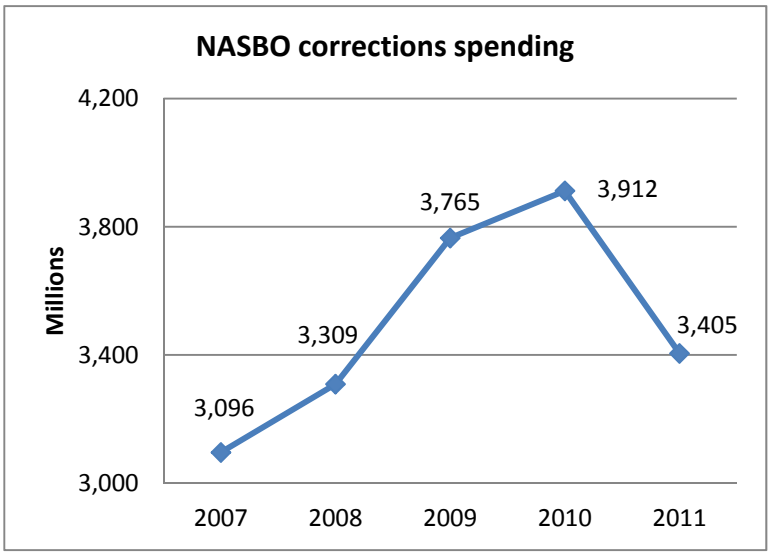
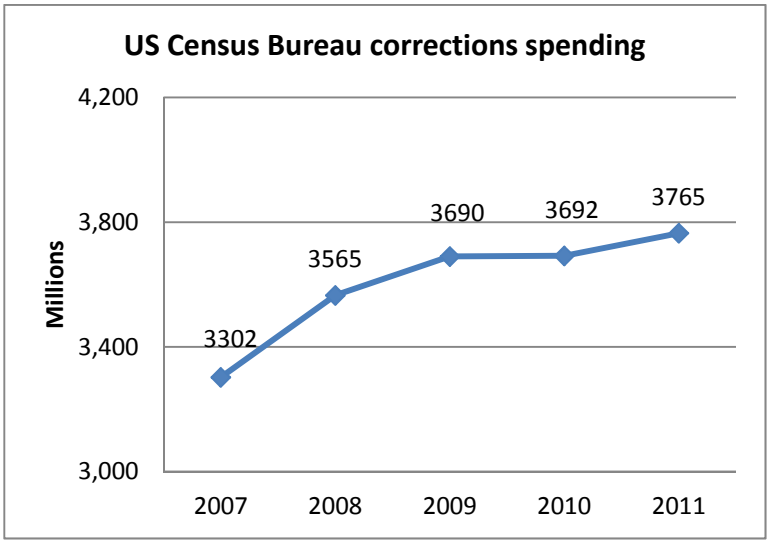
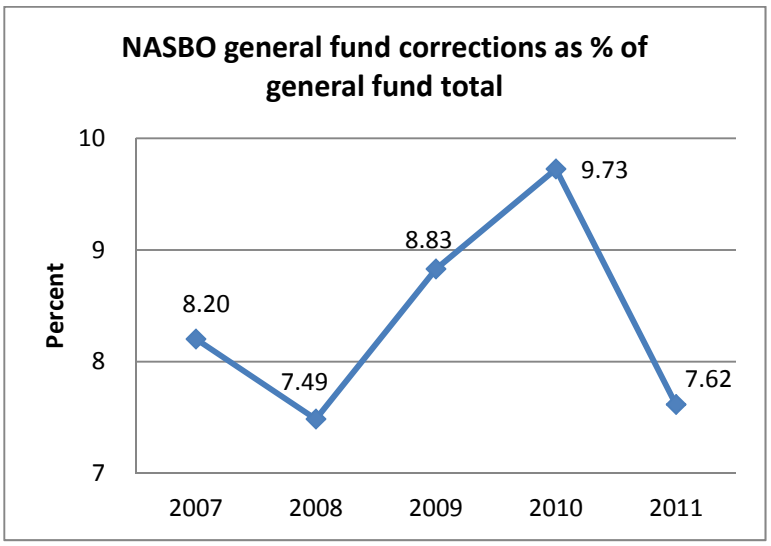
STATE SNAPSHOT



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 3rd in 2007, ranked 2nd in 2011 in total spending



- Annual Survey of State Government Finances data, capital inclusive, unadjusted



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 9th in 2007, tied for 15th in 2011 with one other state in percentage of general fund spent on corrections

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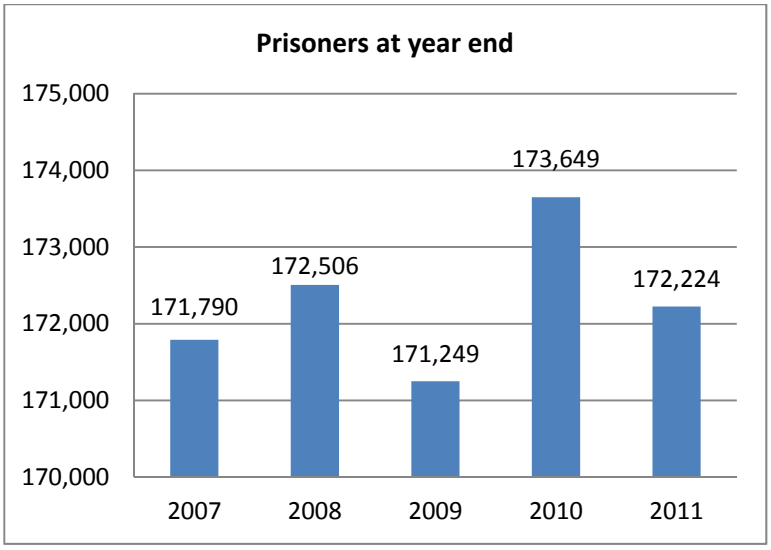
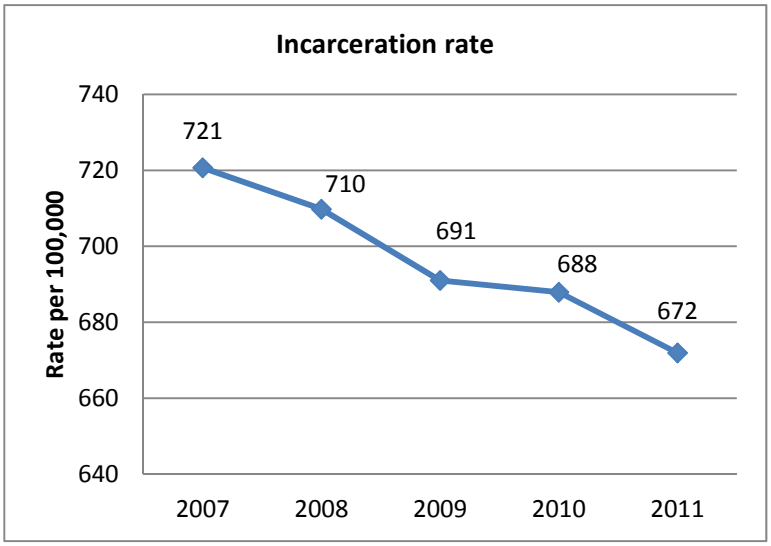


- BJS *Prisoner Series* data, prisoners under state or federal correctional authorities
- Ranked 2nd in 2007, ranked 1st in 2011



- BJS *Prisoners Series* and Census Bureau population data
- Ranked 5th in 2007, tied for 6th with one other state in 2011

Texas experienced a 7.53% increase in population between 2007 and 2011, the third highest rate of increase in the nation. The incarceration rate dropped 6.76% during the same period.

In 2011 the state closed Central Unit at Sugar Land with a capacity of 950 beds, the first prison closure in state history. The estimated biennium savings is $25 million. The majority of the 309 staff who were impacted transferred to other correctional units within the state.

In 2013 contracts with two privately run facilities were terminated. The Dawson State Jail with a capacity of over 2,200 and Mineral Wells Transfer Facility with a capacity of 2,100 were no longer receiving Texas offenders.

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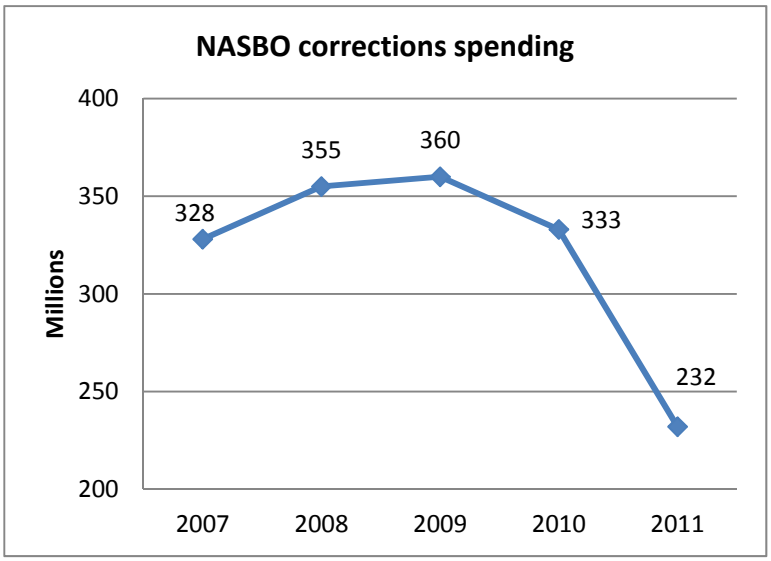
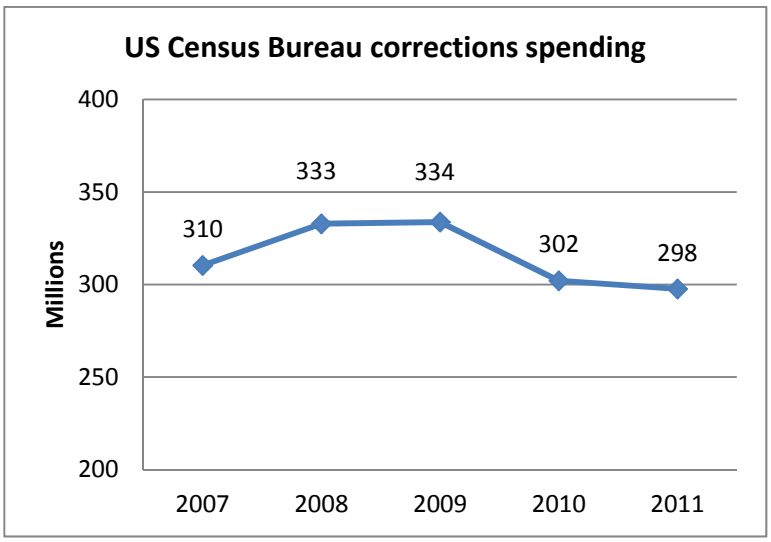
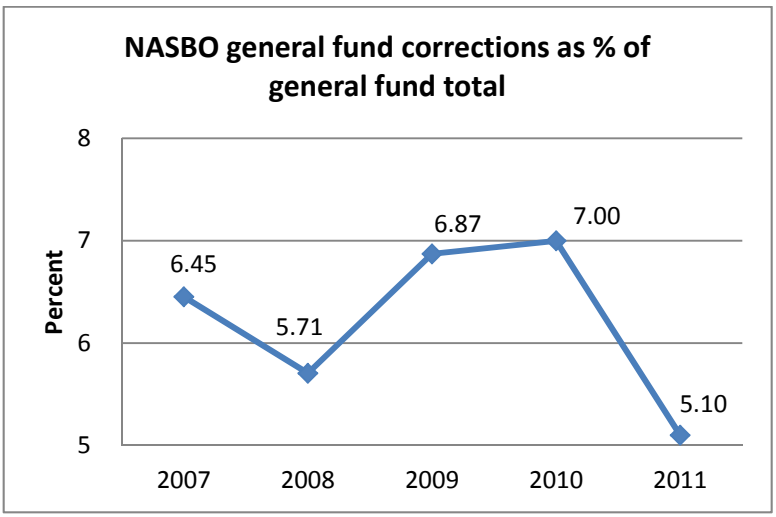
STATE SNAPSHOT



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 33rd in 2007, ranked 39th in 2011 in total spending



- Annual Survey of State Government Finances data, capital inclusive, unadjusted



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 24th in 2007, ranked 41st in 2011 in percentage of general fund spent on corrections

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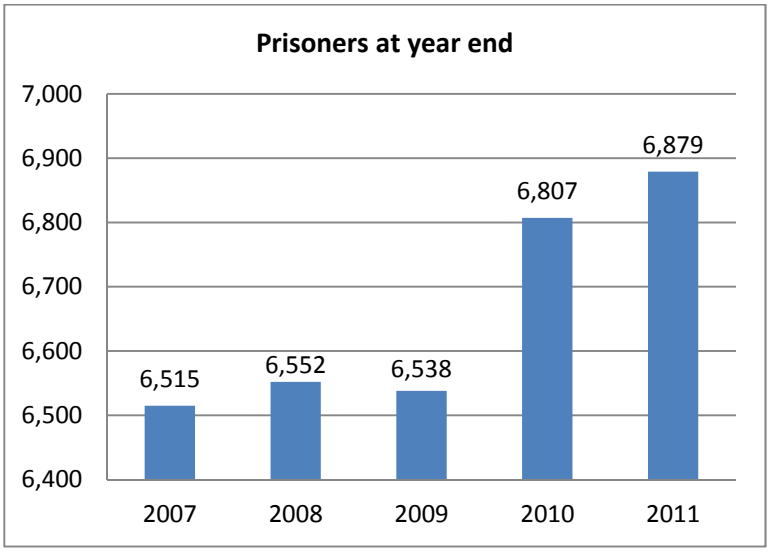
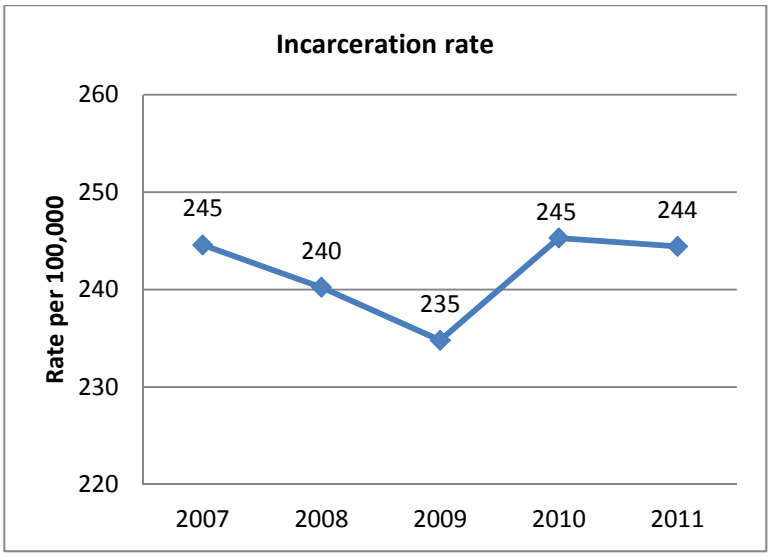


- BJS *Prisoner Series* data, prisoners under state or federal correctional authorities
- Ranked 37th in 2007 and 2011



- BJS *Prisoners Series* and Census Bureau population data
- Ranked 45th in 2007 and 2011

The population in Utah increased 5.65% between 2007 and 2011. The incarceration rate remained relatively steady, dropping just 0.06% during the same period.

Utah operates two state prisons, the Central Utah Correctional Facility in Gunnison with a capacity of 1,600 and the Utah State Prison in Draper with a capacity of 4,500. The state also contracts with county jails to house State offenders when extra capacity is needed. No closures have been announced.

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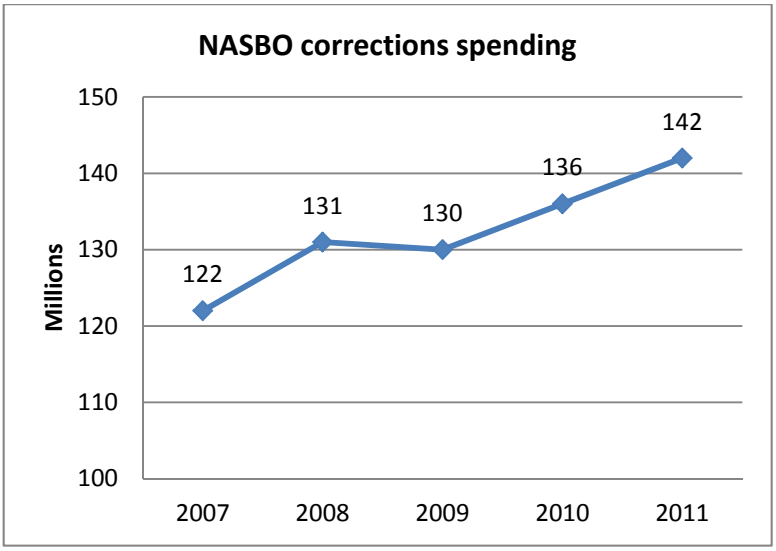
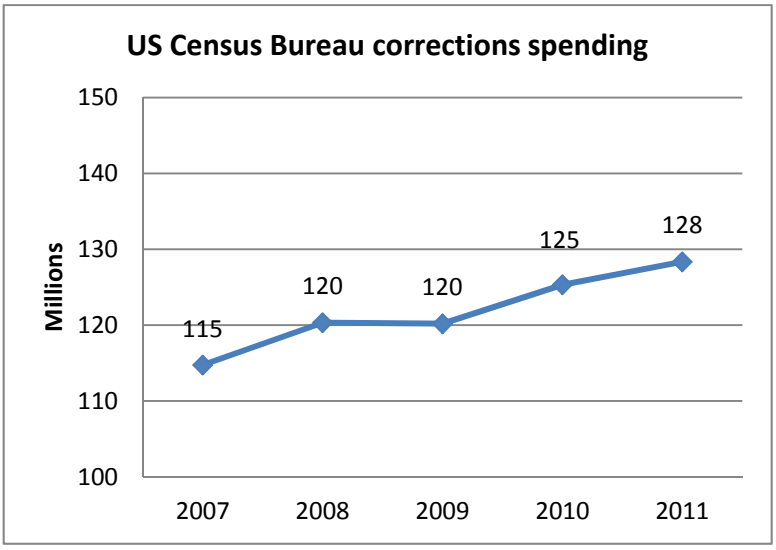
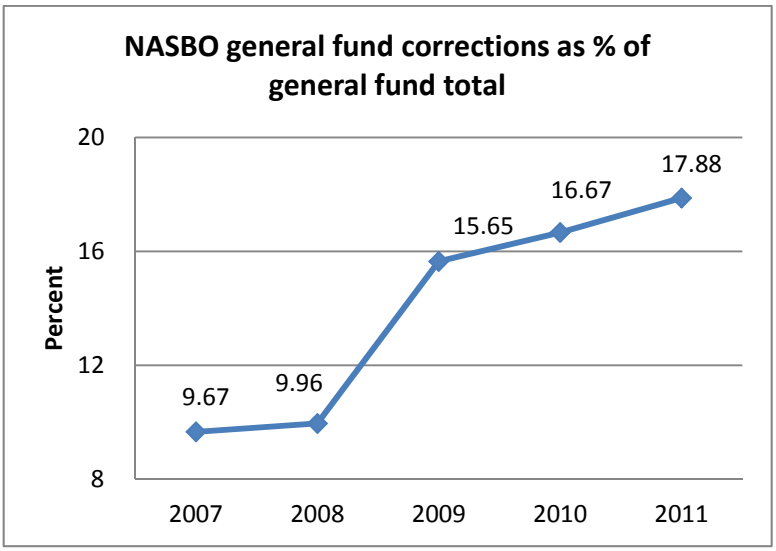
STATE SNAPSHOT



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 46th in 2007, ranked 47th in 2011 in total spending



- Annual Survey of State Government Finances data, capital inclusive, unadjusted



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 4th in 2007, ranked 2nd in 2011 in percentage of general fund spent on corrections

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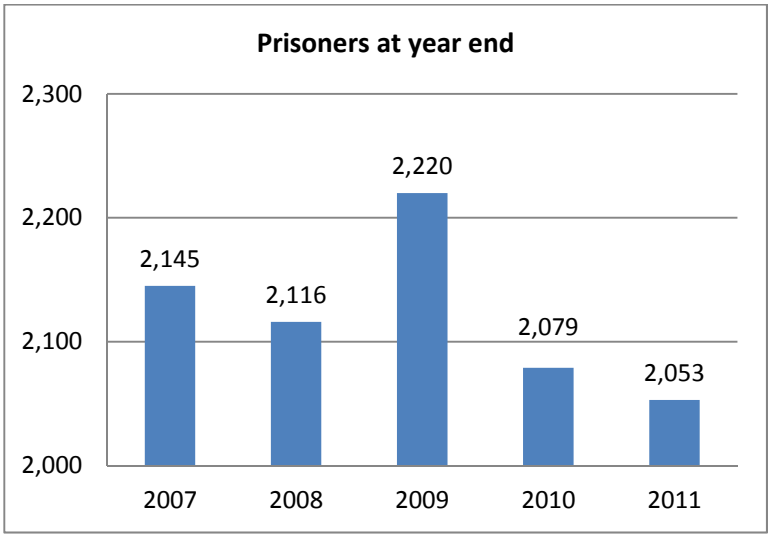
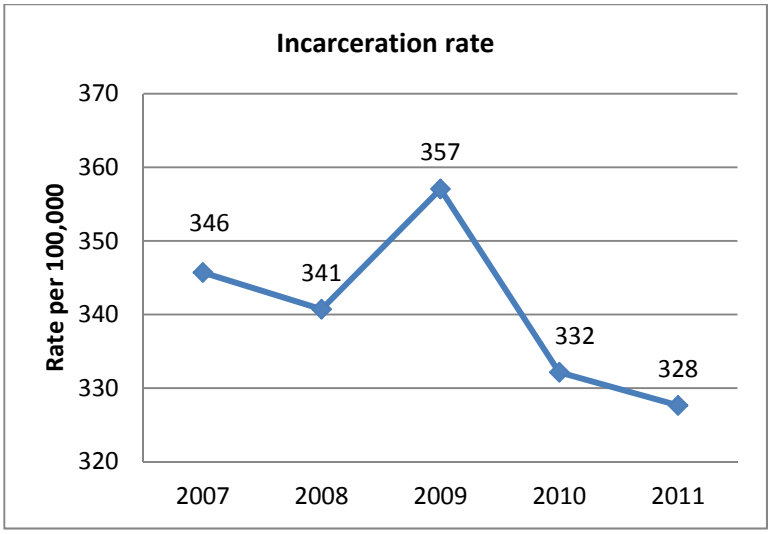


- BJS *Prisoner Series* data, prisoners under state or federal correctional authorities
- Ranked 48th in 2007, ranked 49th in 2011



- BJS *Prisoners Series* and Census Bureau population data
- Ranked 36th in 2007, ranked 37th in 2011

Vermont had a 0.99% increase in population between 2007 and 2011. The incarceration rate declined 5.23% during the same period.

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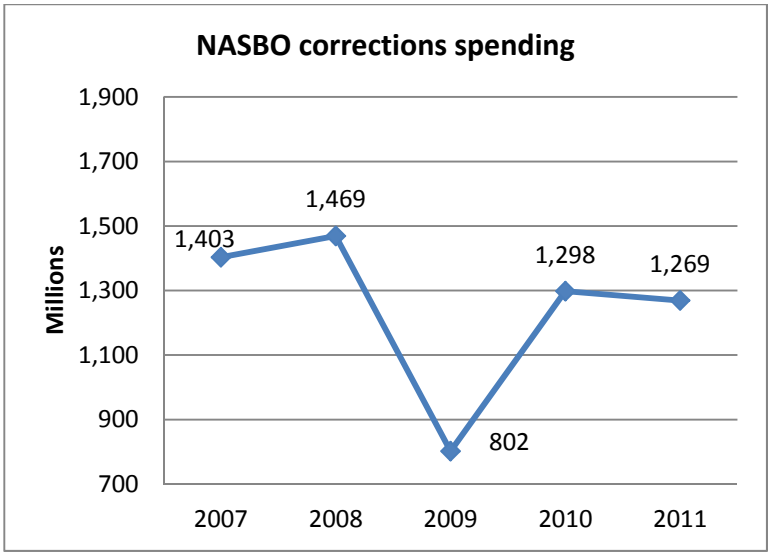
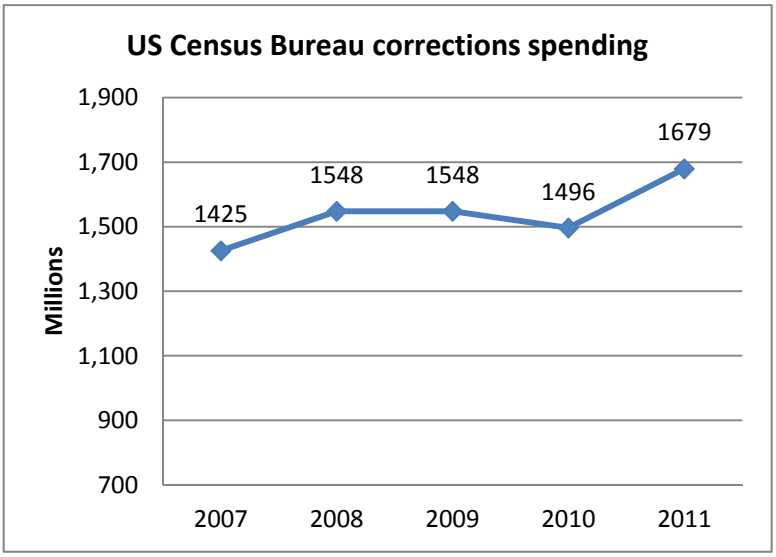
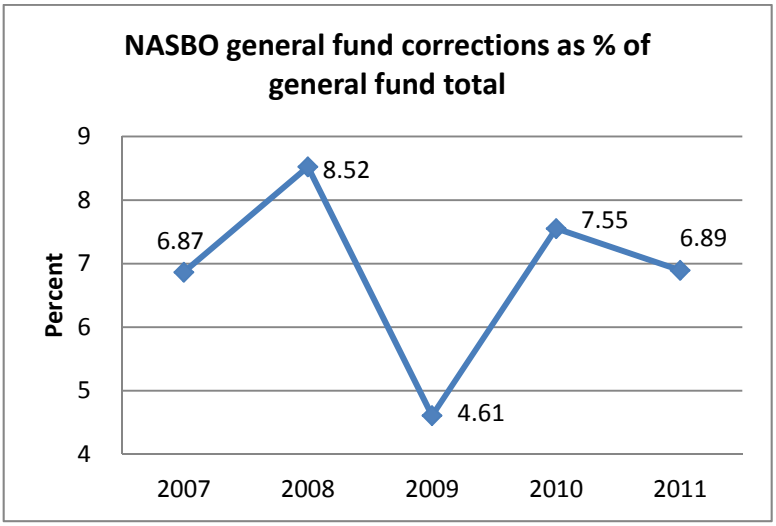


- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 9th in 2007, ranked 14th in 2011 in total spending



- Annual Survey of State Government Finances data, capital inclusive, unadjusted



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 20th in 2007, ranked 24th in 2011 in percentage of general fund spent on corrections

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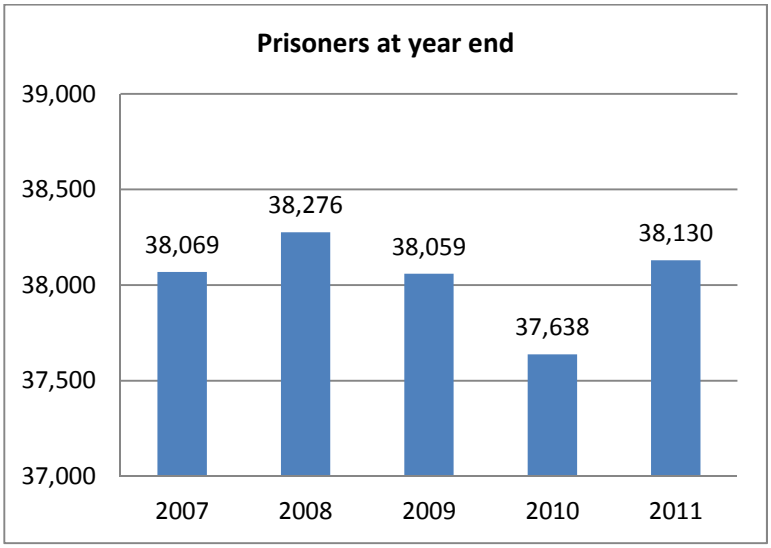
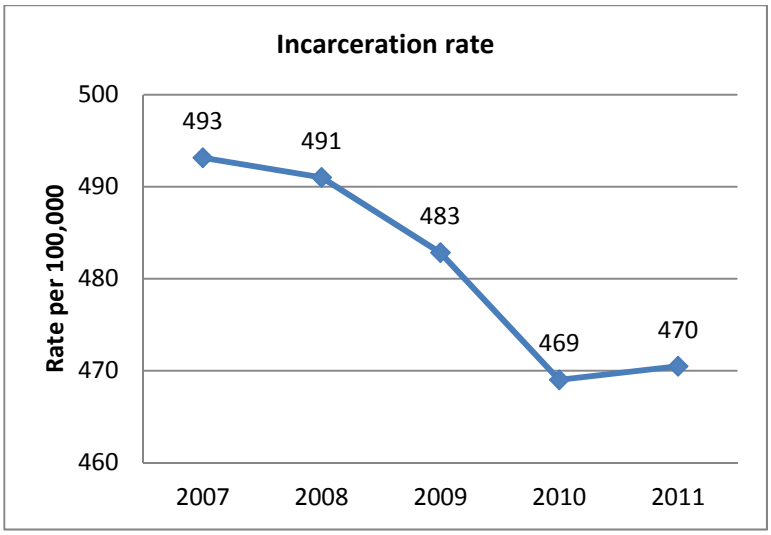


- BJS *Prisoner Series* data, prisoners under state or federal correctional authorities
- Ranked 10th in 2007, ranked 13th in 2011



- BJS *Prisoners Series* and Census Bureau population data
- Ranked 18th in 2007, ranked 17th in 2011

Virginia had a 4.98% increase in population between 2007 and 2011. The incarceration rate declined 4.59% during the same period.

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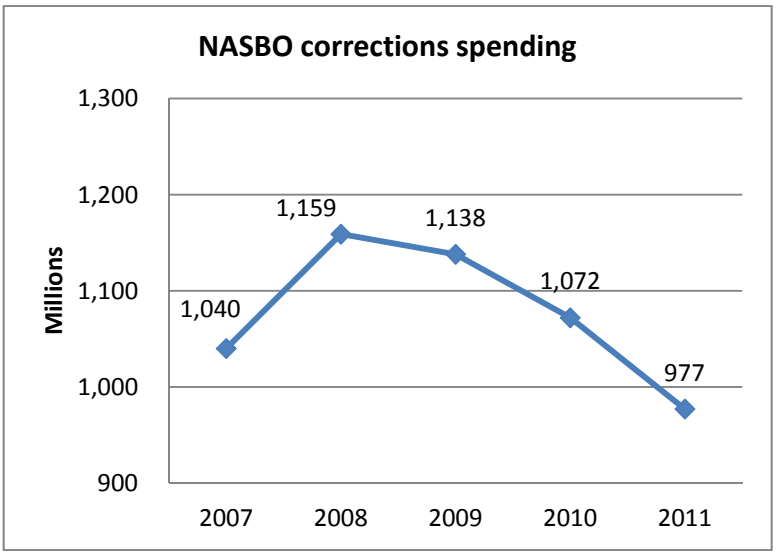
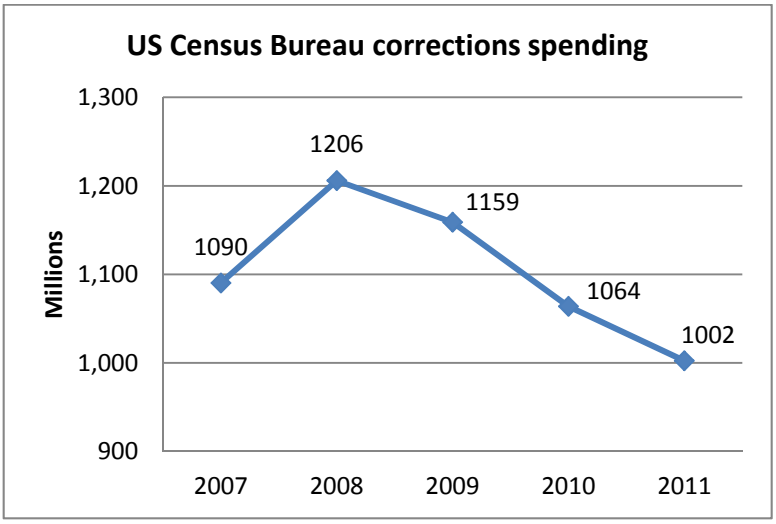
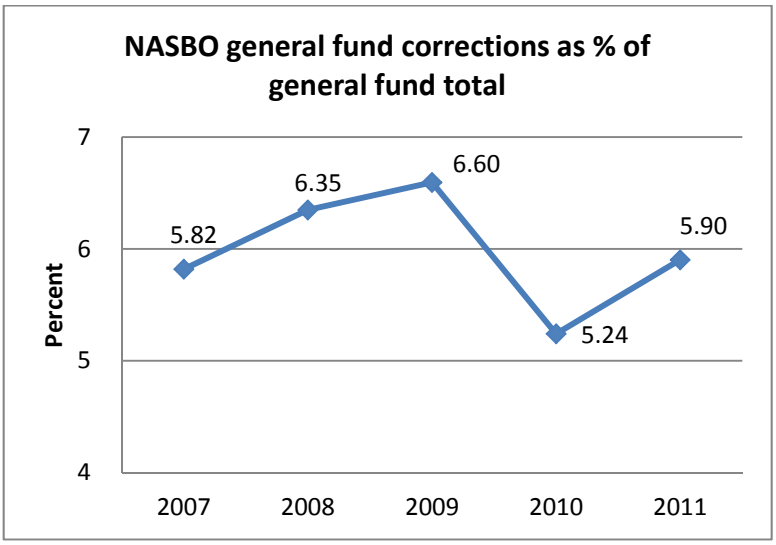


- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 16th in 2007, ranked 17th in 2011 in total spending



- Annual Survey of State Government Finances data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Slightly higher figures, similar trend



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 29th in 2007, ranked 31st in 2011 in percentage of general fund spent on corrections

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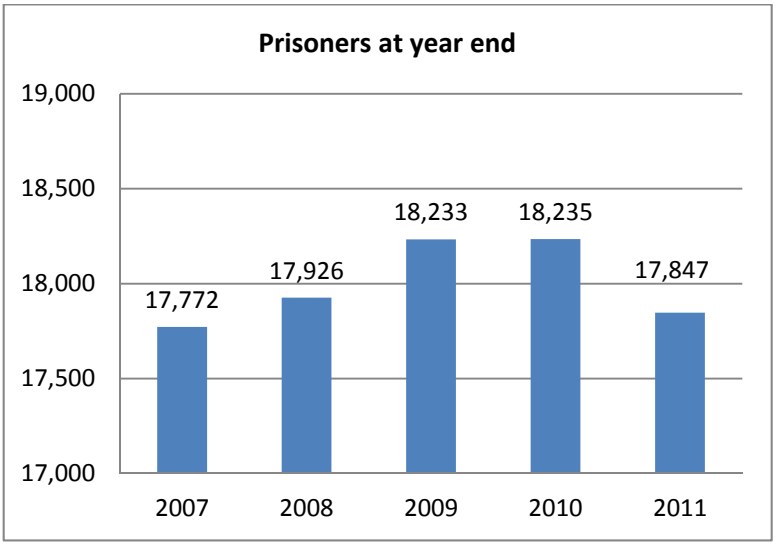
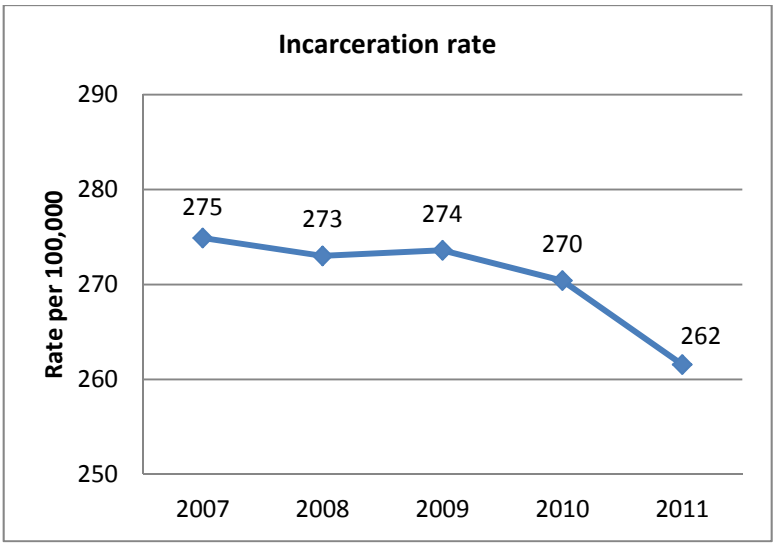


- BJS *Prisoner Series* data, prisoners under state or federal correctional authorities
- Ranked 27th in 2007 and 2011



- BJS *Prisoners Series* and Census Bureau population data
- Ranked 43rd in 2007 and 2011

Between 2007 and 2011, Washington's population increased 5.54%. During the same period, the incarceration rate dropped 4.85%.

In 2011 the state closed McNeil Island Prison with a capacity of 500. The estimated savings due to the closure is $6.3 million annually. Approximately 400 staff were transferred to other facilities. No plans to repurpose the aging facility have been announced.

The Ahtanum View Corrections Center with a capacity of 120 housed the most critically ill and elderly. The facility was closed in 2009 and has been repurposed as a work release facility. The Pine Lodge Correctional Facility for Women with a capacity of 359 was closed in 2010. The estimated savings for the closure of Pine Lodge is $10.2 million annually.

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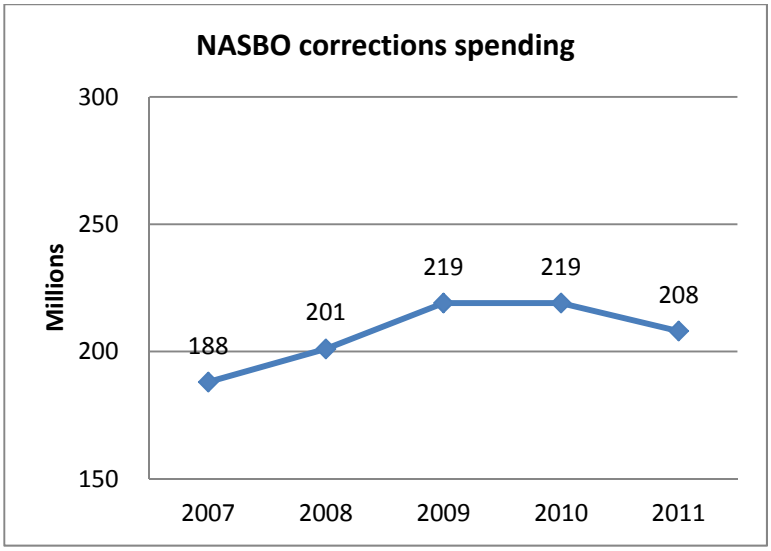
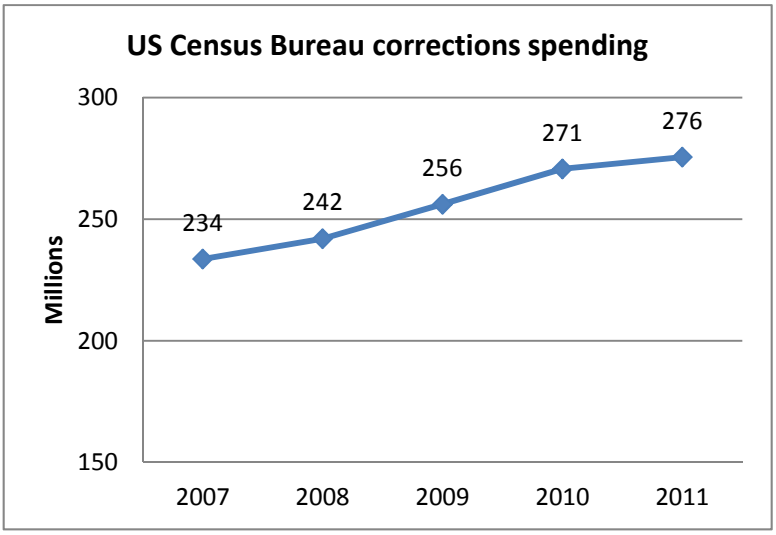
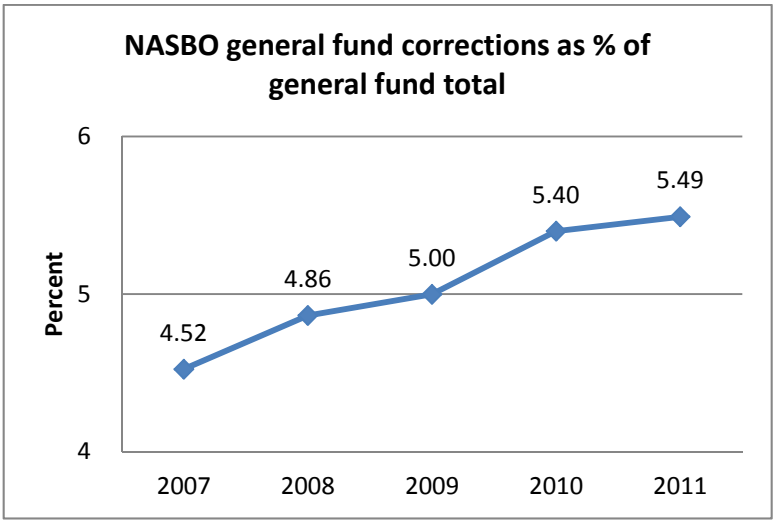
STATE SNAPSHOT



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 42nd in 2007, ranked 43rd in 2011 in total spending



- Annual Survey of State Government Finances data, capital inclusive, unadjusted



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 43rd in 2007, ranked 34th in 2011 in percentage of general fund spent on corrections

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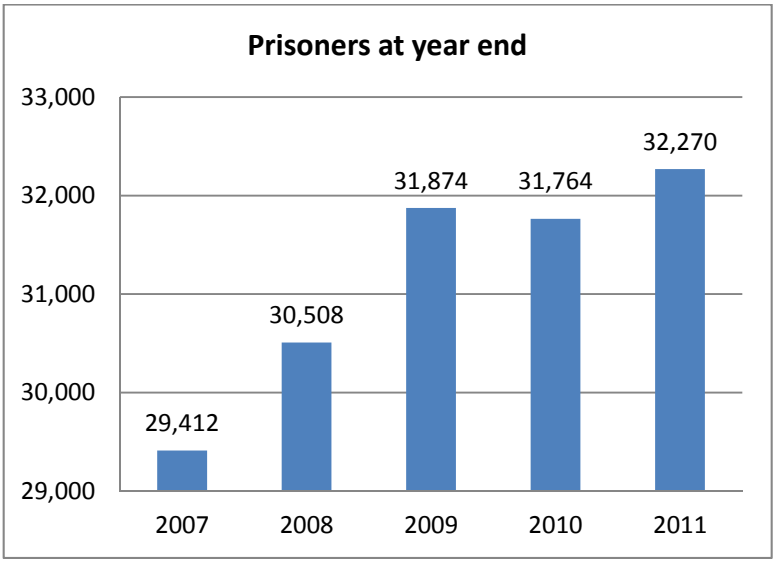
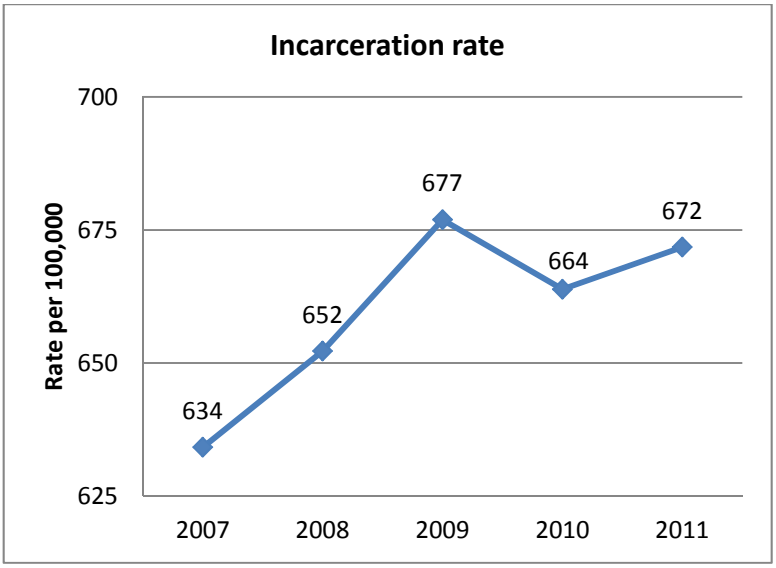


- BJS *Prisoner Series* data, prisoners under state or federal correctional authorities
- Ranked 39th in 2007, ranked 38th in 2011



- BJS *Prisoners Series* and Census Bureau population data
- Ranked 37th in 2007, ranked 35th in 2011

West Virginia had a 2.41% increase in population between 2007 and 2011. The incarceration rate grew 10.06% during the same period, the second highest rate of increase in the nation.

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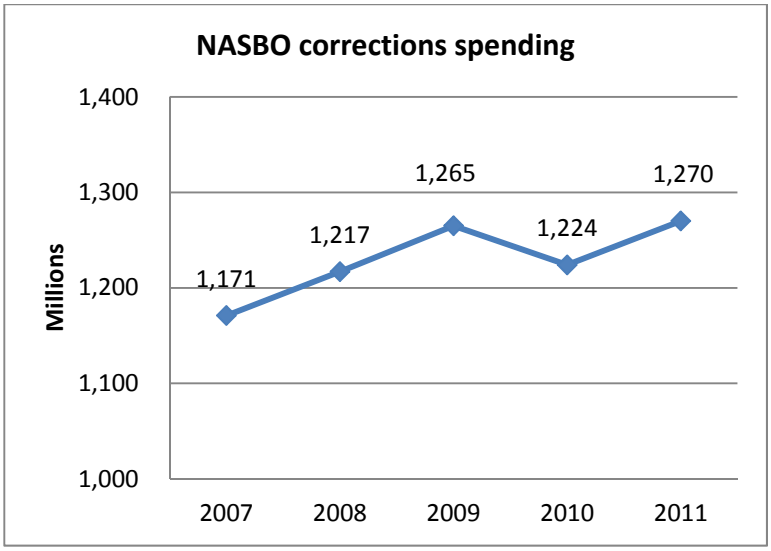
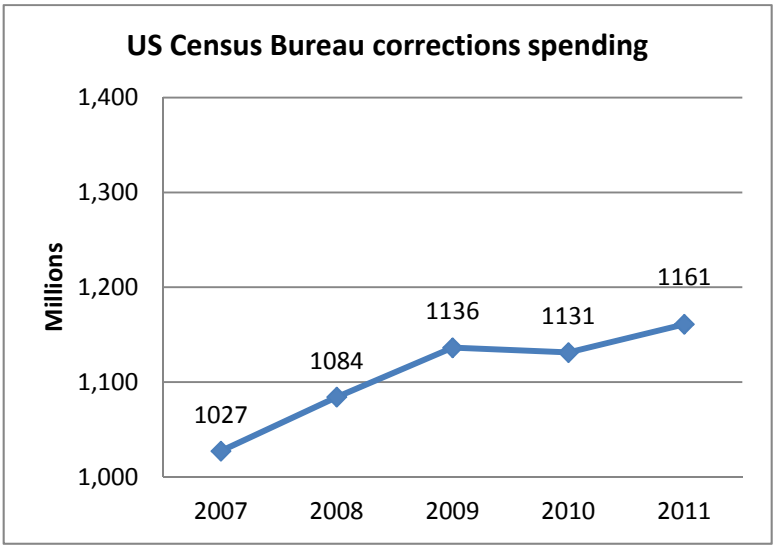
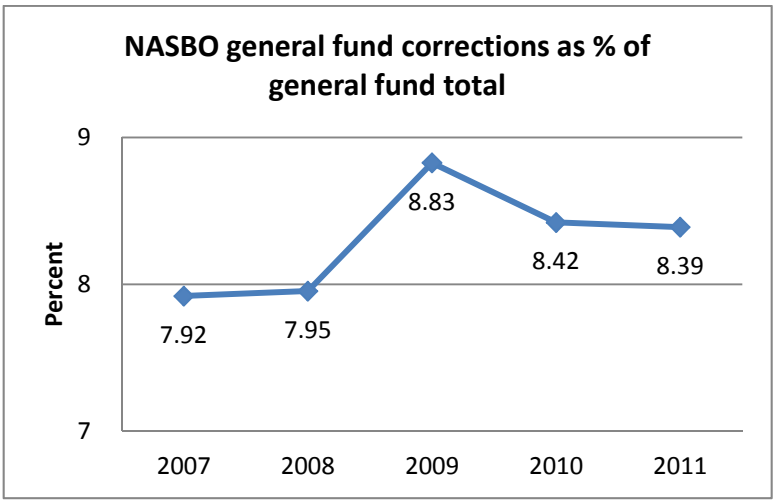


- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 13th in 2007 and 2011 in total spending



- Annual Survey of State Government Finances data, capital inclusive, unadjusted



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 11th in 2007 and 2011 in percentage of general fund spent on corrections

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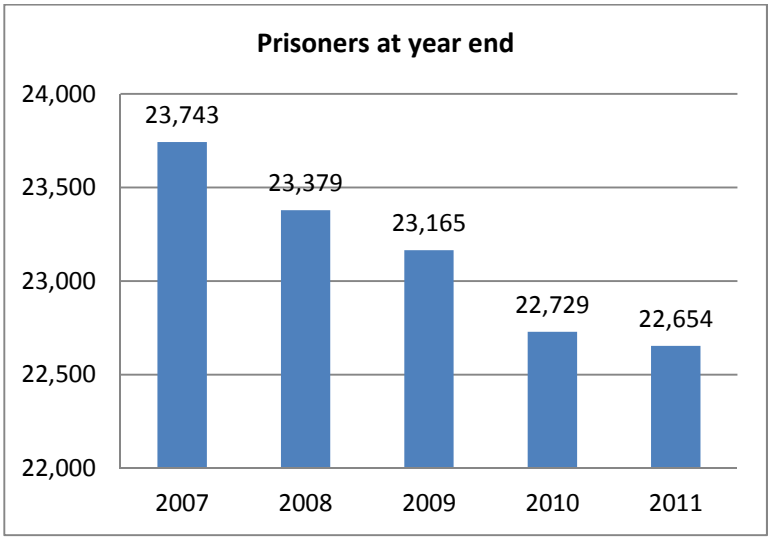
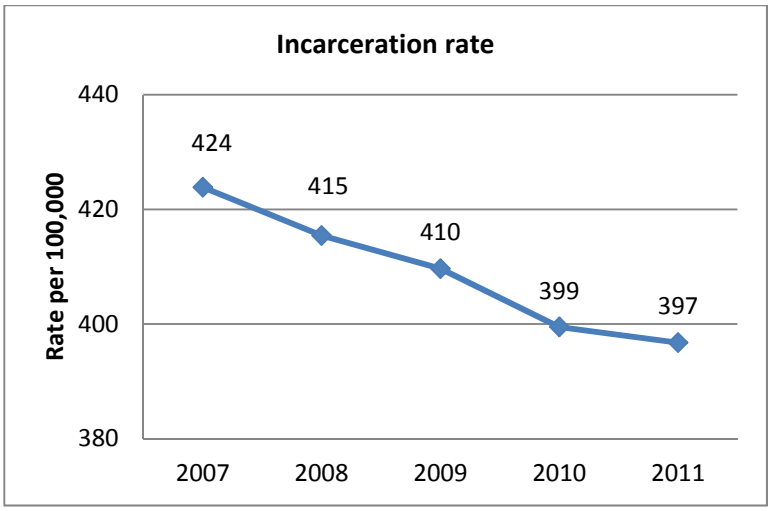


- BJS *Prisoner Series* data, prisoners under state or federal correctional authorities
- Ranked 21st in 2007 and 2011



- BJS *Prisoners Series* and Census Bureau population data
- Ranked 26th in 2007, ranked 28th in 2011

Wisconsin had a 1.93% increase in population between 2007 and 2011. The incarceration rate dropped 6.40% during the same period.

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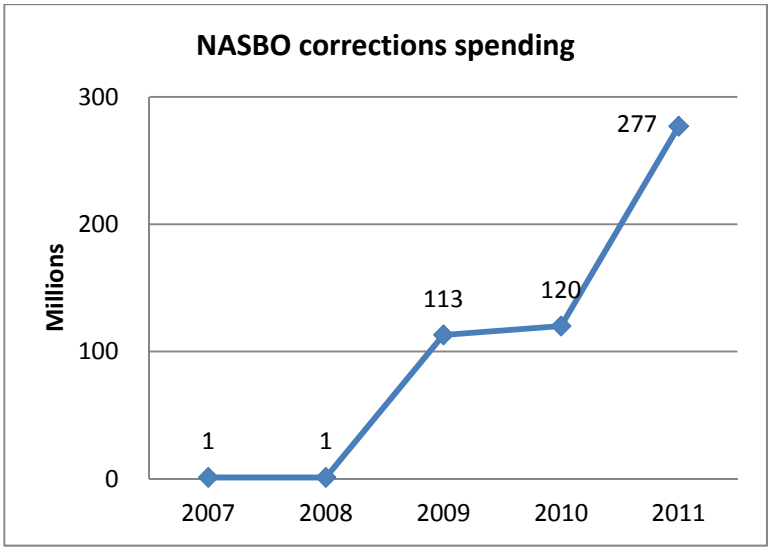
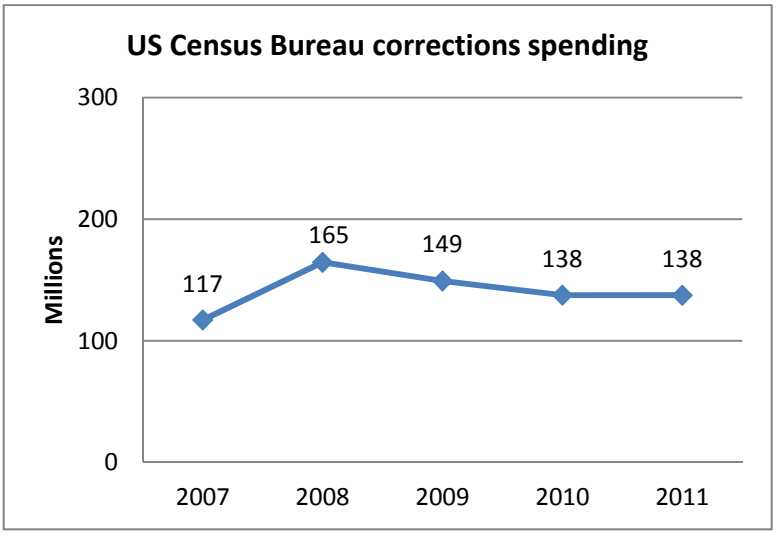
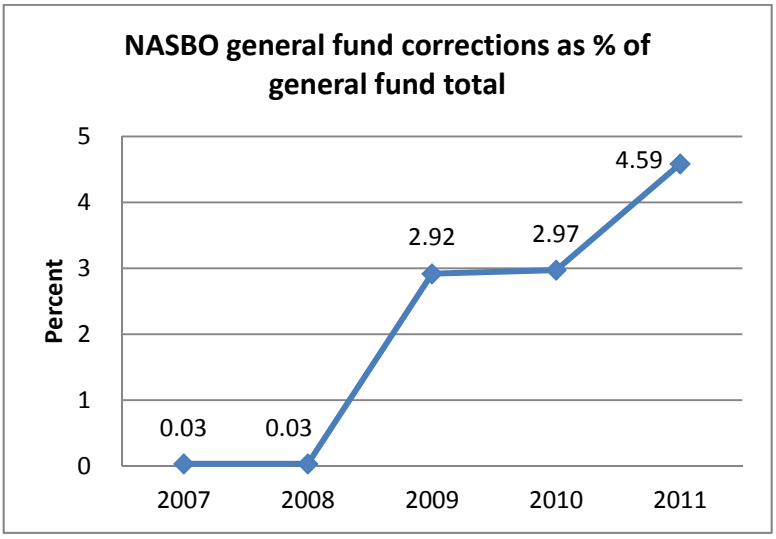


- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 50th in 2007, ranked 37th in 2011 in total spending



- Annual Survey of State Government Finances data, capital inclusive, unadjusted



- NASBO data, capital inclusive, unadjusted
- Ranked 50th in 2007, ranked 46th in 2011 in percentage of general fund spent on corrections

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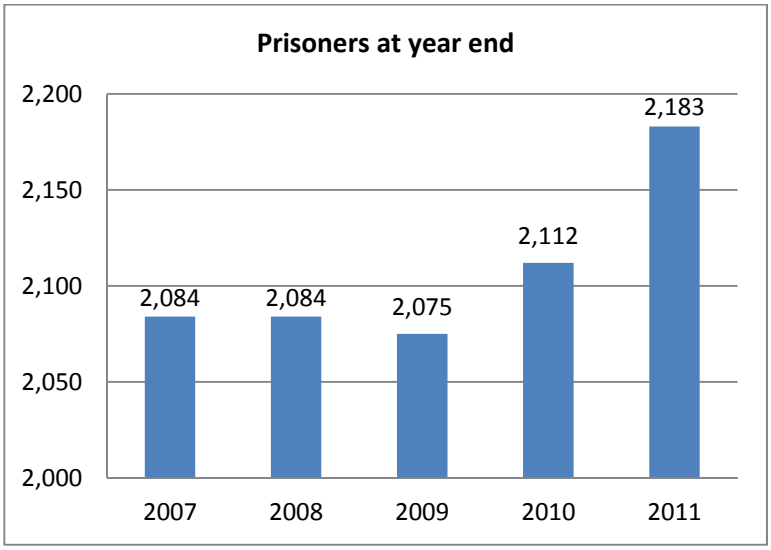
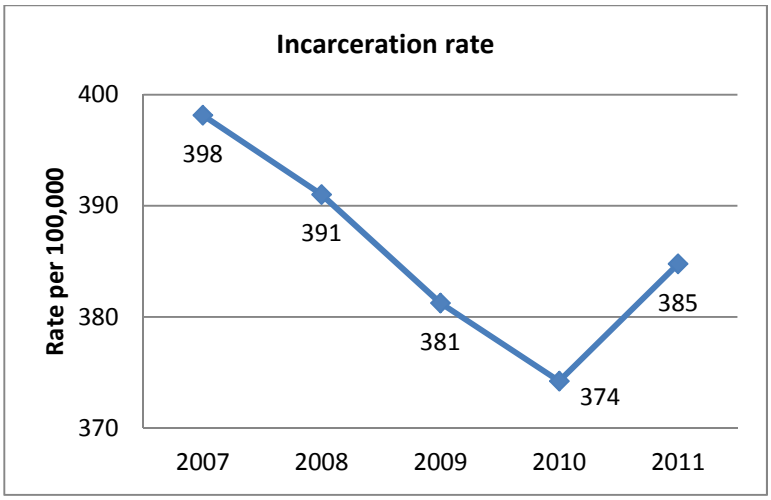


- BJS *Prisoner Series* data, prisoners under state or federal correctional authorities
- Ranked 49th in 2007, ranked 47th in 2011



- BJS *Prisoners Series* and Census Bureau population data
- Ranked 30th in 2007, ranked 31st in 2011

Wyoming had a population increase of 8.40% between 2007 and 2011, the highest percentage increase in the nation. The incarceration rate decreased 3.36% during the same period.

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