



Review of Criminal Justice Data

Florida
TaxWatch
CENTER FOR
SMART JUSTICE

Executive Summary

This report provides an in-depth examination of Florida's prison system since FY1995-96.

Summary of Findings

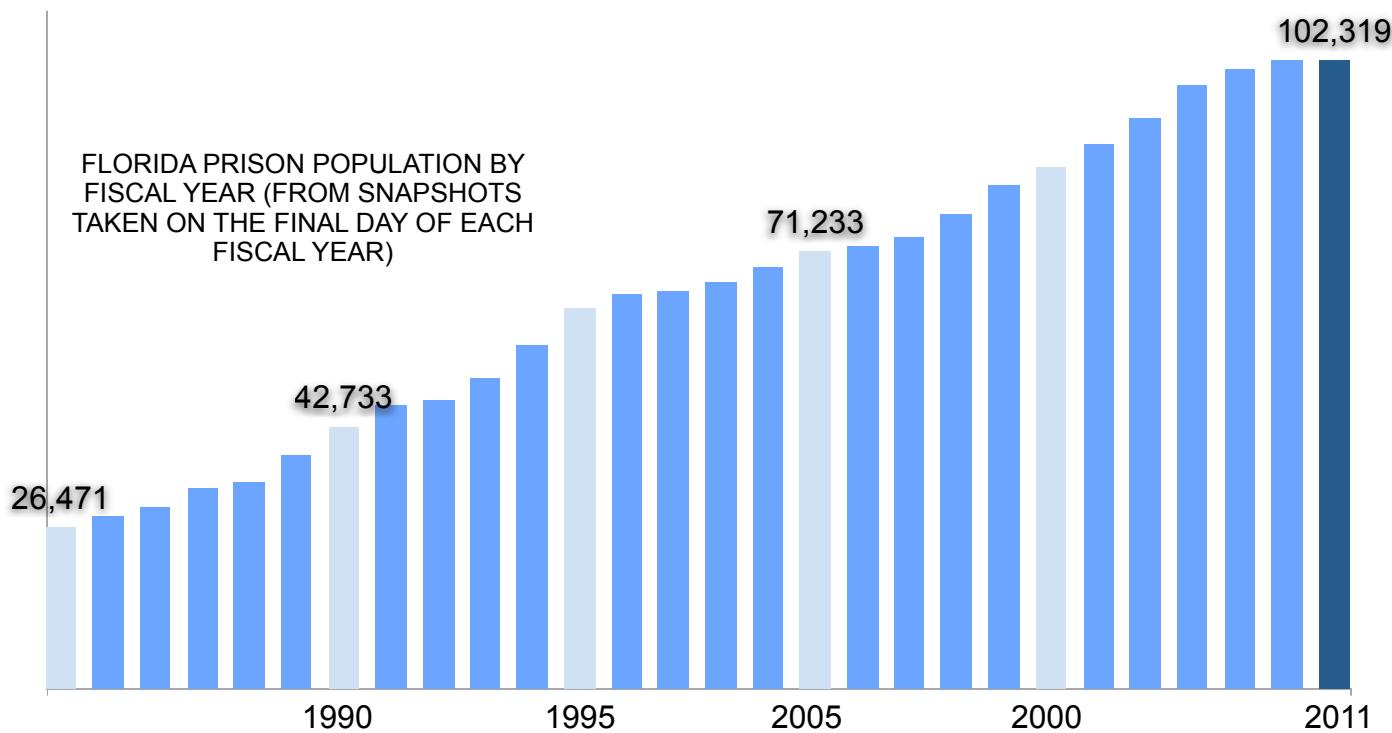
- Florida's prison system is large and expensive.
- In FY2010-11 Florida taxpayers spent \$2.4 billion to incarcerate over 102,000 people.
- Growth has more than doubled since 1990 and nearly quadrupled since 1984.
- In FY2010-11, 70% of admissions to prison were for non-violent offenses.
- Over the past decade more than 40,000 people were admitted to prison for technical violations of the terms of community supervision (probation), costing the state over one billion dollars.
- In FY2010-11, Florida spent over \$300 million to incarcerate people for drug offenses.
- The cost of mandatory minimum offenses was nearly \$100 million.
- Nearly half of prison admissions will serve terms of two years or fewer, and 83% of these admissions are for non-violent offenses.
- Youth admissions from FY2009-10 will cost the state more than \$200 million.
- Nearly a third of released prisoners return to prison and almost two-thirds are re-arrested within three years.

Background on the Review/Methodology

- Purpose: to provide a comprehensive depiction of Florida's (state prison) incarcerated population
- Matched Florida Department of Corrections (DOC) and Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) records
- Identified three areas that mark a departure from DOC's methodology and public presentation. It is important to note that these pose challenges to most state correctional agencies' data departments. (More detail is found in Appendix A)
 - identification of probation violation;
 - designation of an offender's "most serious offense;" and
 - treatment of re-admissions for a violation of forms of conditional release.

Florida's Prison Growth/ National Context

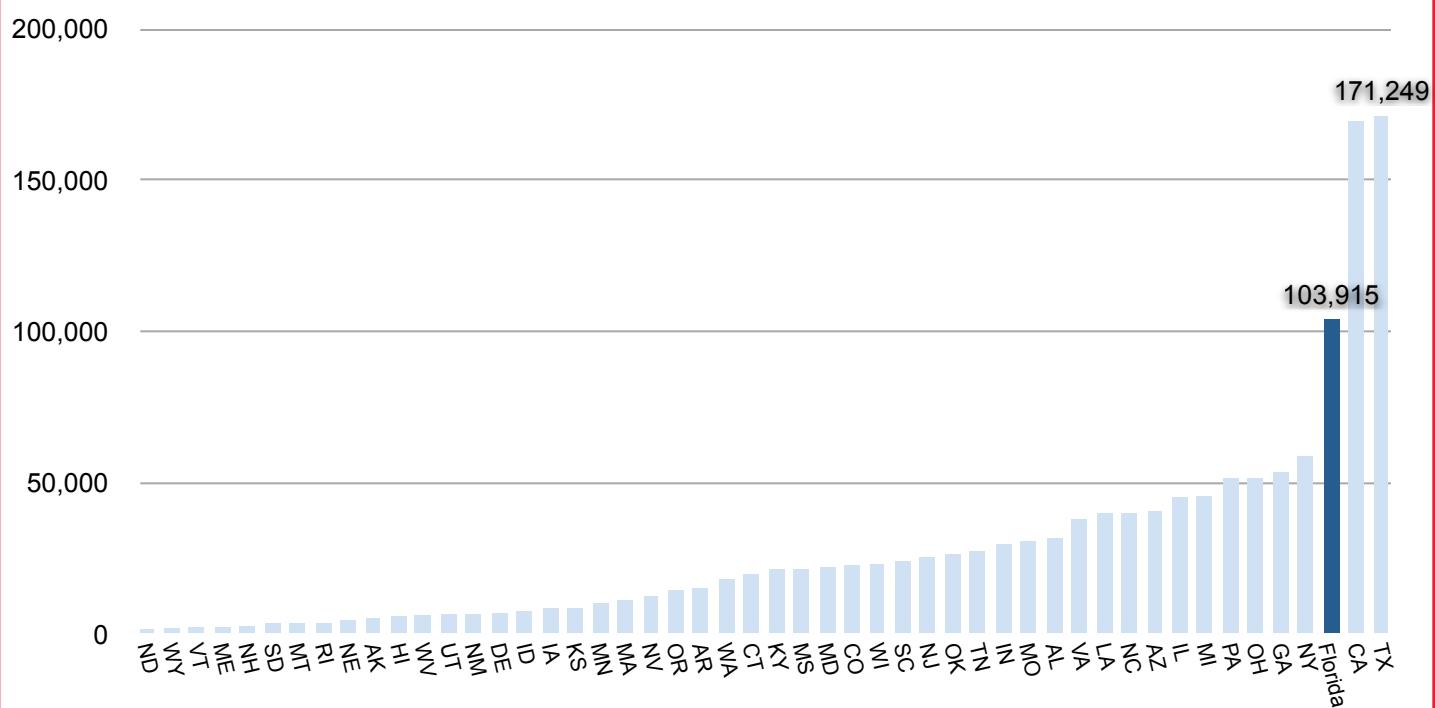
Florida's prison population has more than doubled since 1990 and nearly quadrupled since 1984 – for FY 2010-2011, more than 102,000 inmates.



Source: Florida Office of Economic and Demographic research, *Criminal Justice Trends 1984-2010*, available at <http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/resource-demand/criminal-justice/reports/criminal-justice/index.cfm>. FY2011 data from FDOC *Inmate Population by Facility for Fiscal Year 2010-2011*, available at <http://dc.state.fl.us/pub/pop/facility/index.html>. Cost estimate based on FY2010 per diem of \$53.34, see Florida Dept. of Corrections, *FY2009-10 Annual Report*, available at <http://dc.state.fl.us/pub/index.html>.

Florida's prison system is one of the largest in the country – only California and Texas incarcerate more of their residents.

PRISON POPULATIONS ON JANUARY 1ST, 2010 BY STATE

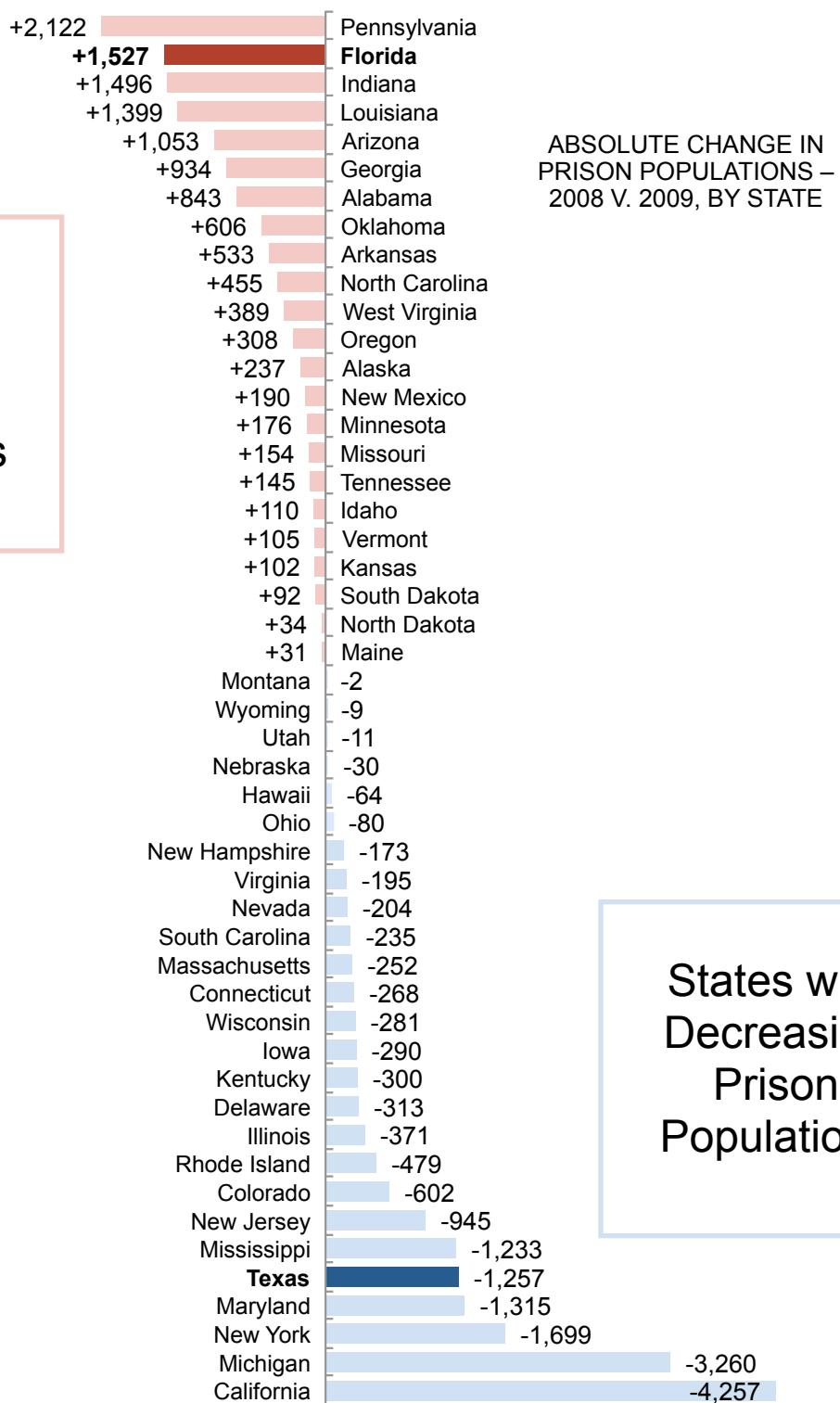


In FY2012, Florida will spend **\$2.3 BILLION** on corrections.

Source: Pew Center on the States, *Prison Count 2010* (April 2010), available at http://www.pewcenteronthestates.org/uploadedFiles/Prison_Count_2010.pdf; Florida Senate Bill 2000, available at <http://floridafiscalportal.state.fl.us/PDFDoc.aspx?ID=4480>. Does not include county or federal inmates.

Florida's continued prison growth stands out: only Pennsylvania's prisons grew more from 2008-2009, and 26 states saw their prison populations shrink.

States with Increasing Prison Populations



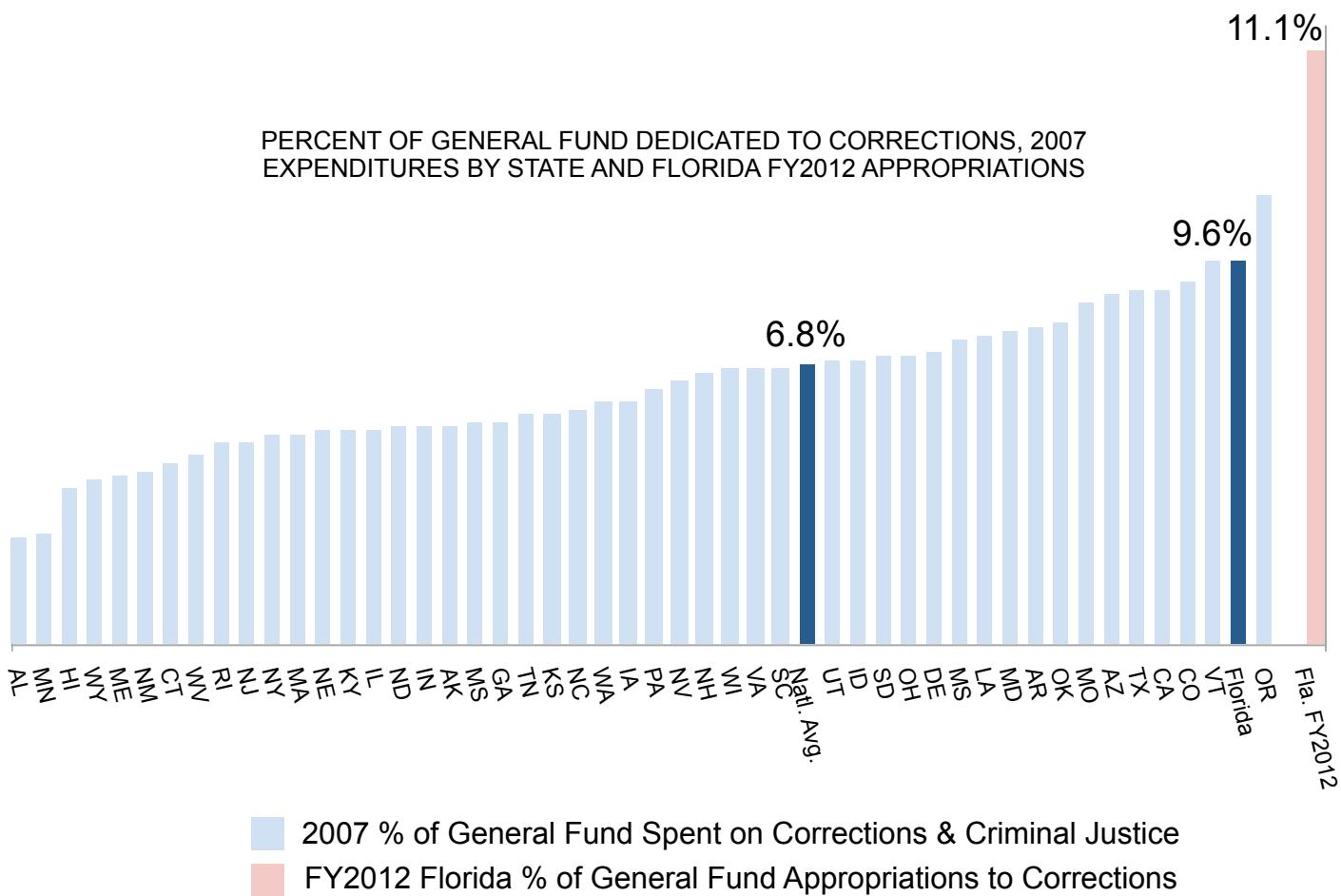
States with Decreasing Prison Populations

Source: Pew Center on the States, *Prison Count 2010* (April 2010), available at http://www.pewcenteronthestates.org/uploadedFiles/Prison_Count_2010.pdf. Does not include county and federal incarcerated populations.

Percent of General Revenue Dedicated to Corrections in 2007 vs. Florida in 2012

(top 18 + national avg.)

As spending fell during the recession, the share of general revenue consumed by criminal justice and corrections increased to 11.1%.



Source: Pew Center on the States, *One in 100: Behind Bars in America* (February 2008), available at http://www.pewtrusts.org/our_work_report_detail.aspx?id=35900. The Florida Legislature Office of Economic and Demographic Research, *A Budget Overview* (August 2011), available at <http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/presentations/Budget/BudgetPictureSummer2011.pdf>. Note: \$1.2 billion in correctional spending comes from sources other than the general fund and, like local corrections expenditures, is not included in this calculation.

Florida's Recidivism: A Yardstick

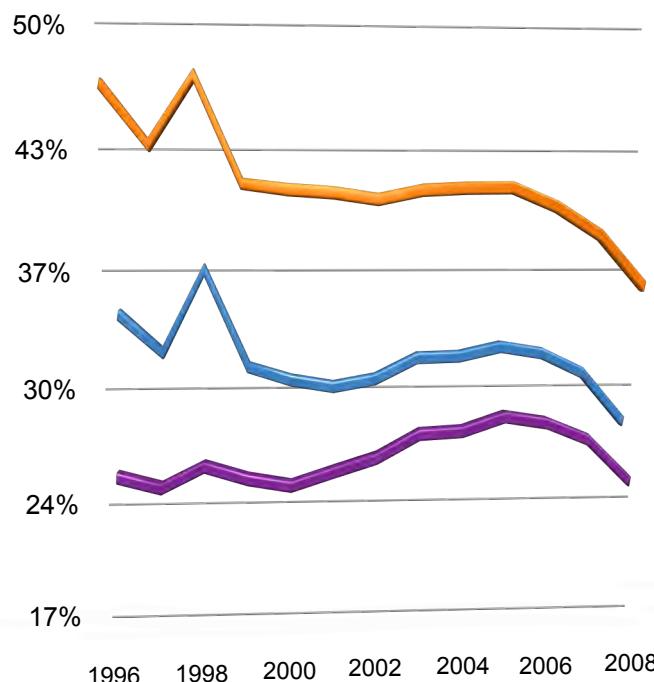
Despite the billions spent on corrections, nearly a third of people released from prison return within three years, and nearly two-thirds are re-arrested.

Recidivism Measure	Definition of Recidivism	Recidivism Rate
Re-Arrest	The percent of releases who were re-arrested for any offense or violation within three years.	64% FY2008 Releases
Re-Arrest for a Felony	The percent of releases who were re-arrested for any felony within three years, regardless of whether charges were pressed or proved.	47% FY2008 Releases
Re-Arrest for a Violent Felony	The percent of releases who were re-arrested for any violent felony within three years, regardless of whether charges were pressed or proved.	11% FY2008 Releases
Return to Prison for Any Reason	The percent of releases who either receive a new sentence to prison within three years or return due to a violation of a form of conditional release.	31%* FY2007 Releases
New Sentence to Prison	The percent of releases who are <i>sentenced</i> to new prison terms within three years of release. This includes all people sentenced to prison, regardless of when they were actually admitted to a FDOC prison within the recidivism period. This category includes people serving a blended sentence who violate the terms of their probation.	28%* FY2007 Releases
Return to Prison or New Sentence to Probation	The percent of releases who return to prison (as described above) or are <i>sentenced</i> to a new term of probation within three years of release.	39%* FY2007 Releases

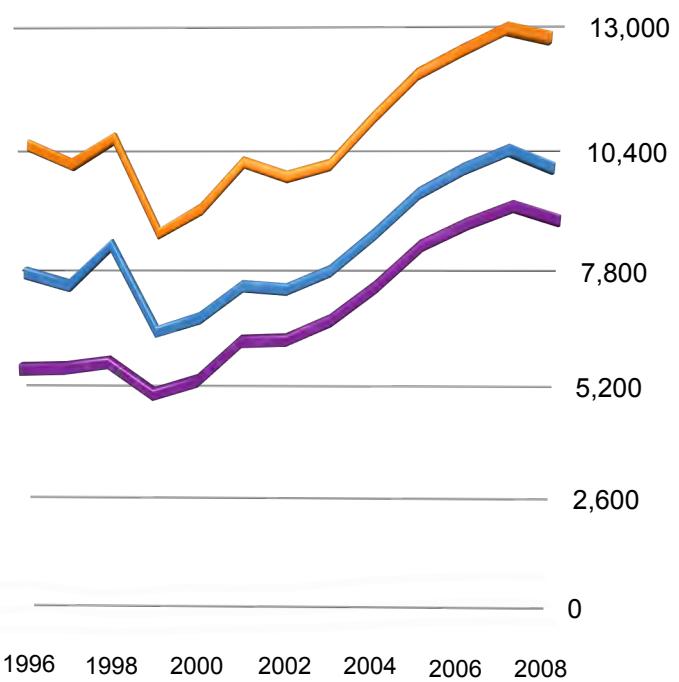
Source: FTW analysis of FDOC data and FDLE arrest data. The recidivism period was three years from an offender's first release. The FDLE database was cleaned to more accurately identify the level and type of offense using FDLE's Arrest Statute Table, available at <http://www.fdle.state.fl.us/Statutes/about.html>. Because of limitations in the data, returns to prison for technical violations are not tracked by re-admission, but by re-release, meaning that the Return to Prison for Any Reason figure is likely deflated slightly. For re-arrest, all releases with matching FDLE arrest records were tracked (more than 99.5% of releases). No exclusions were made due to out of state residency or death. Entries with asterisk * depicts FY2007 , entries without depict FY 2008.

Although recidivism rates have declined recently, the number of recidivists – and their cost – has continued to increase.

RECIDIVISM RATES BY TYPE AND FISCAL YEAR OF RELEASE (PERCENT)



NUMBER OF RECIDIVISTS BY TYPE AND FISCAL YEAR OF RELEASE

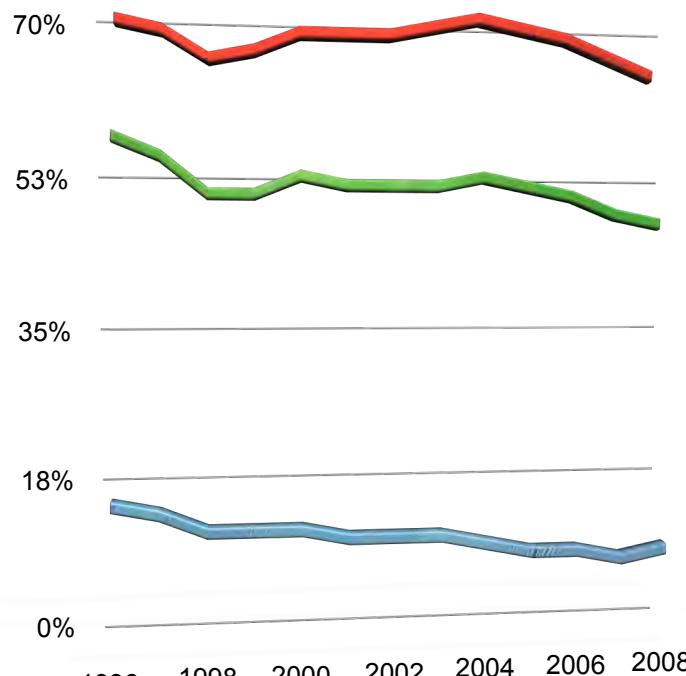


- Return to Prison or New Sentence to Probation
- New Sentence to Prison
- Return to Prison (Any Reason)

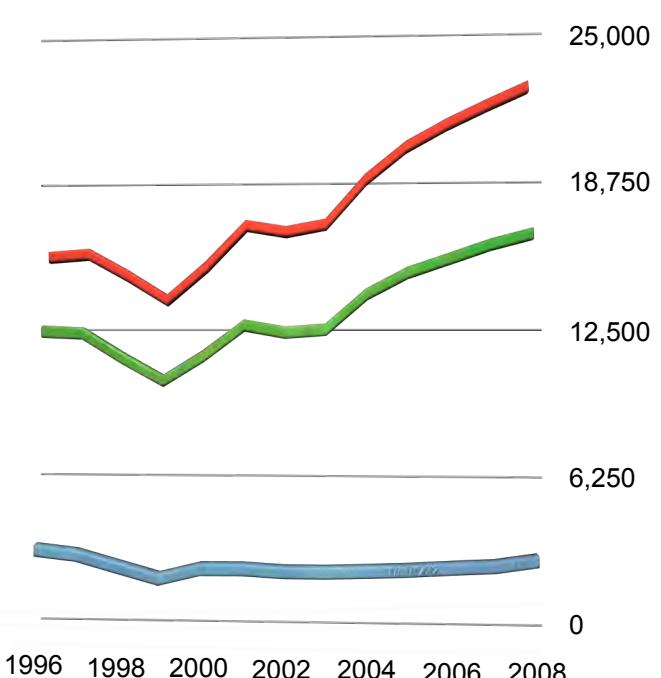
Source: FTW Analysis of FDOC Admissions, Releases, and Probation Files.
FY2008 data are preliminary and artificially low by an unknown percentage.

Decreasing rates of recidivism and increasing numbers of recidivists can occur because release cohorts are growing larger.

RECIDIVISM RATES BY FISCAL YEAR OF RELEASE (%)



NUMBER OF RECIDIVISTS BY FISCAL YEAR OF RELEASE

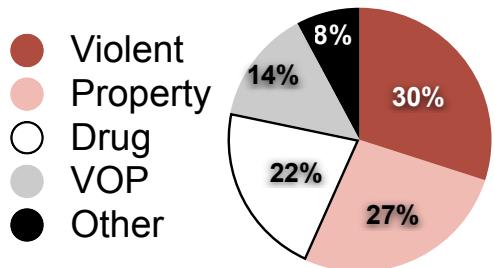


- Violent Felony Arrest
- Felony Arrest
- Any Arrest

Source: FTW Analysis of FDOC Releases and FDLE Arrest Data. For a discussion of recidivism rates and risk, see Pew Center on the States, State of Recidivism (April 2011), available at http://www.pewtrusts.org/our_work_report_detail.aspx?id=85899358613.

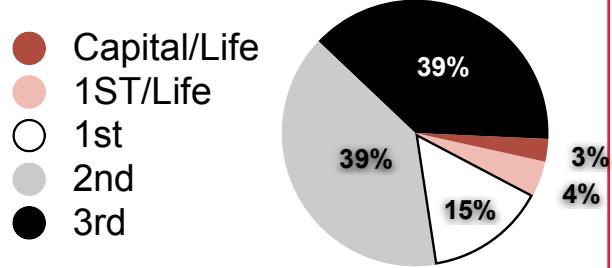
FY2011 Admissions

COMMITTING OFFENSE



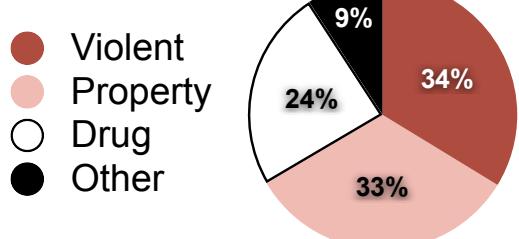
The **Committing Offense** shows the offense most directly related to incarceration. For this analysis, violent offenses are prioritized over property, drug, other and VOP offenses. Committing Offense is the type of offense referenced in this report unless otherwise noted.

DEGREE OF OFFENSE



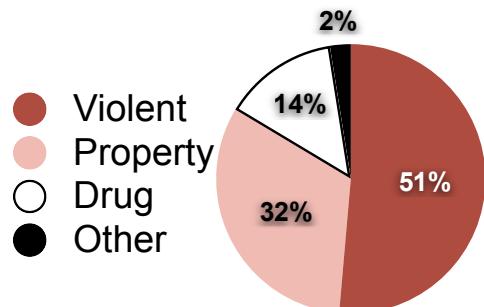
The **Degree of Offense** shows the offense that is more serious by Florida Statute, and operates irrespective of the type of offense. If the committing offense was a VOP, the degree of the underlying charge is displayed.

LONGEST SENTENCED OFFENSE



The **Longest Sentenced Offense** shows the offense carries the longest sentence. VOPs are sentenced according to their underlying charge, and do not appear in this descriptor.

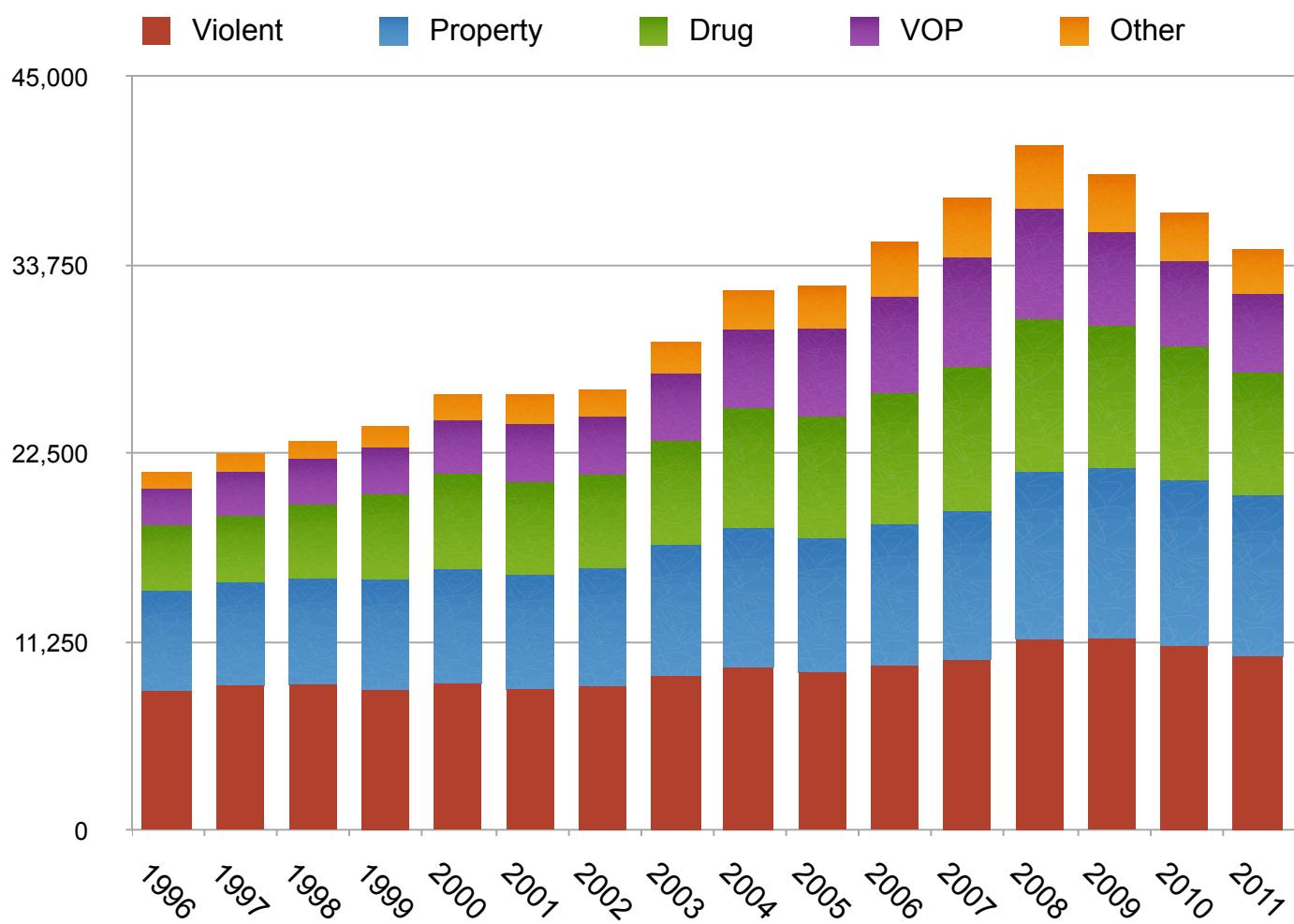
MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE IN FDOC HISTORY



The **Most Serious Offense in FDOC History** looks at an individual's *entire* FDOC history to find the most serious offense ever resulting in a sentence to prison or community supervision.

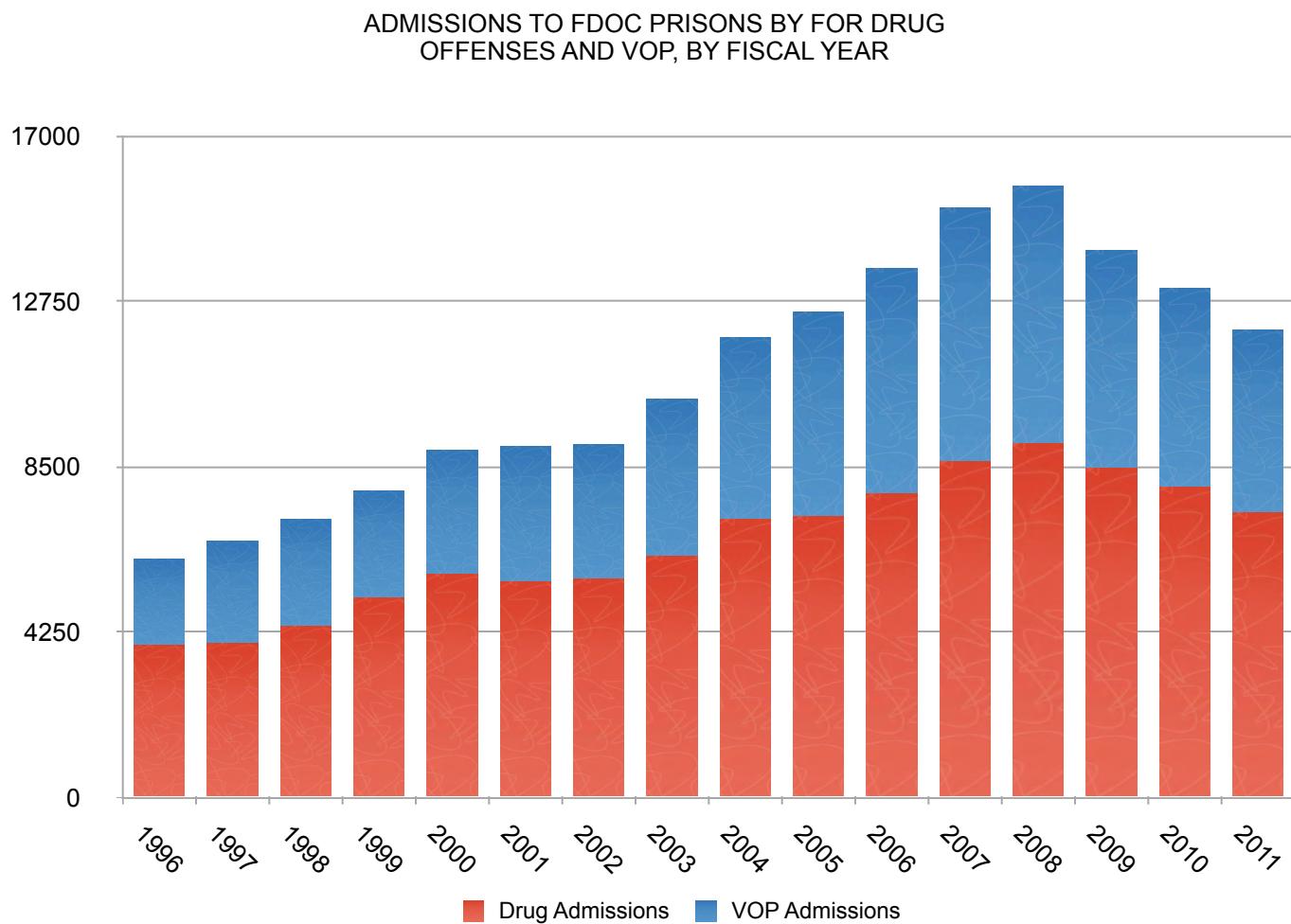
Admissions for violent felonies have remained relatively constant; an increase in admissions for non-violent offenses accounts for much of Florida's prison growth.

ADMISSIONS TO FDOC PRISONS BY FISCAL YEAR AND COMMITTING OFFENSE



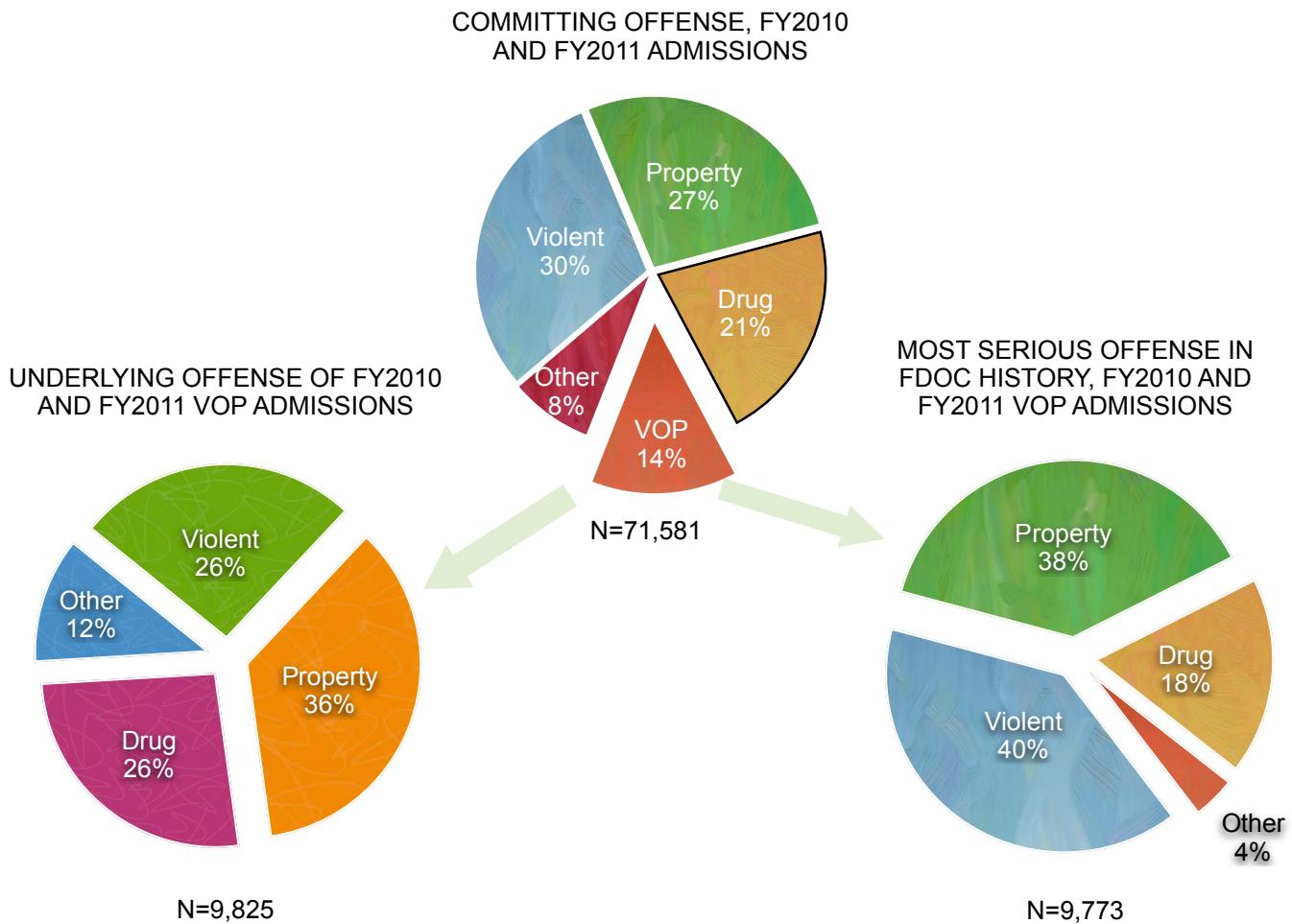
Source: Florida TaxWatch Analysis of FY1996 thru FY2011 Admissions to FDOC prisons.

Despite declining the past three years, admissions for drug offenses and violations of probation are twice what they were in 1996.



Source: FTW analysis of FDOC admissions. Cost is calculated using FY 2010 per diem rates, the sentence of each individual, and the average sentenced served for FY'10 releases (86.5%). The maximum sentence length for this analysis is 50 years. Because the cost of incarceration fluctuates, these estimates are approximate. See FDOC, *FY2009-10 Annual Report*.

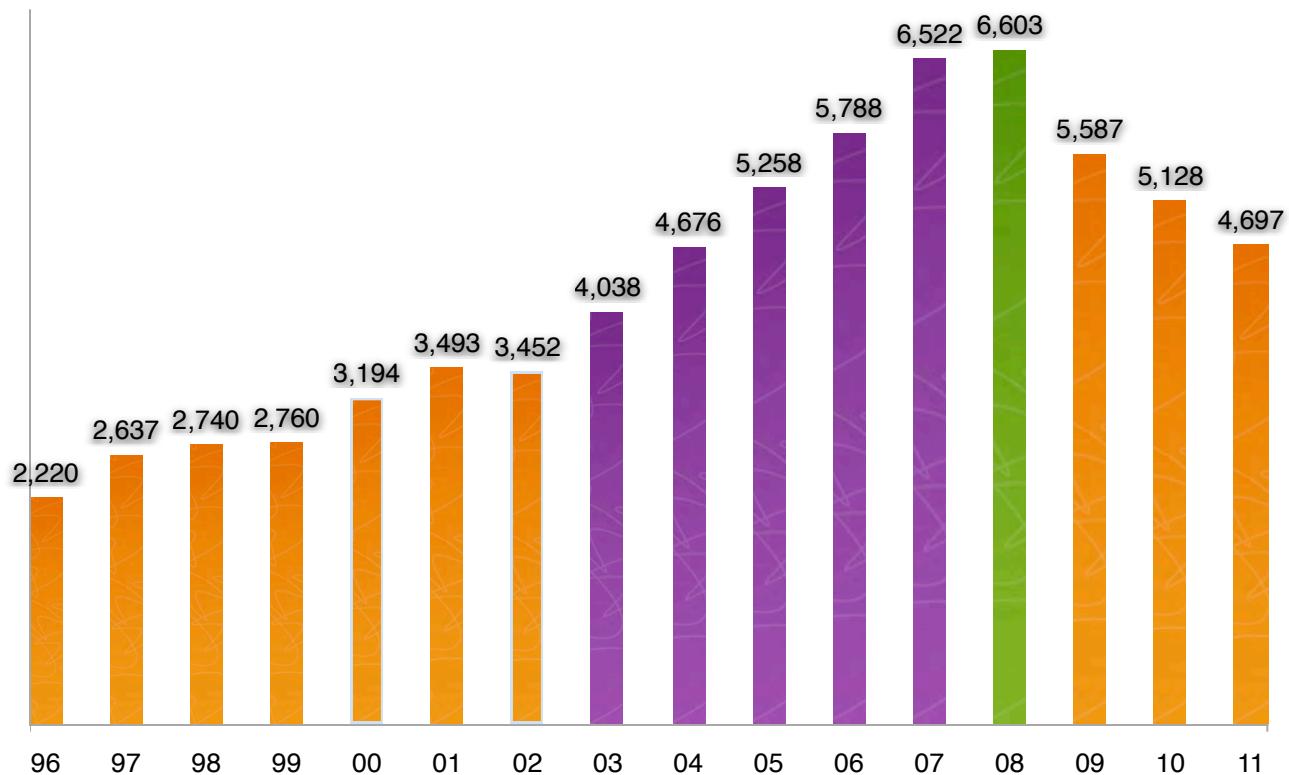
In the past two years, nearly 10,000 Floridians have been admitted to prison for a violation of probation.



Source: FTW Analysis of FDOC Releases and FDLE Arrest Data. For a discussion of recidivism rates and risk, see Pew Center on the States, *State of Recidivism* (April 2011), available at http://www.pewtrusts.org/our_work_report_detail.aspx?id=85899358613.

Since FDOC modified and repealed its zero tolerance policy, which required probation officers to report every violation of supervision no matter how trivial, admissions for VOP have fallen 28%.

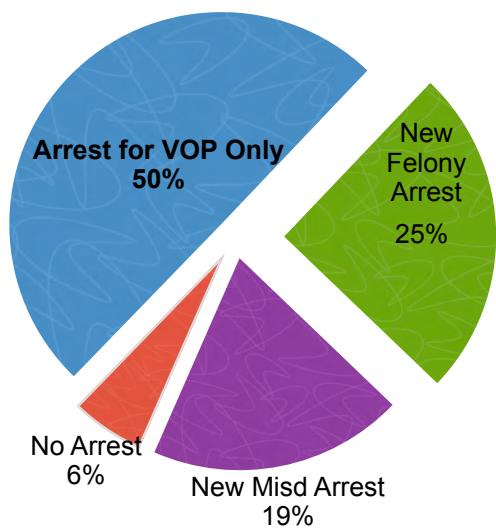
ADMISSIONS FOR VOPs, BY FISCAL YEAR



2008 marked change in zero-tolerance policy

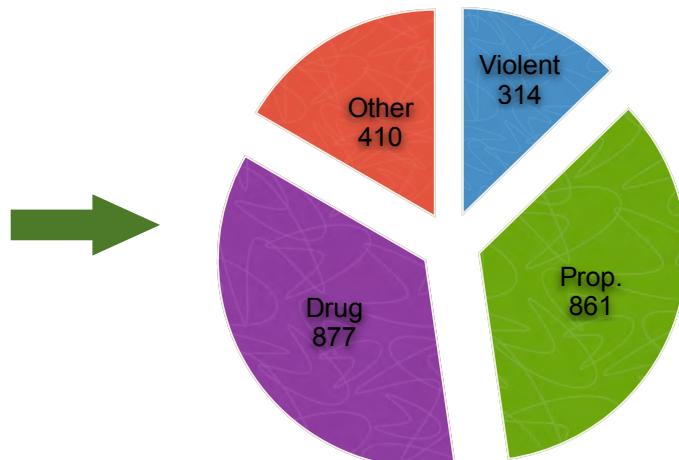
The majority of people admitted for VOP were not arrested for a new offense.

TYPE OF FELONY ARREST,
FY2010 AND FY2011 ADMISSIONS



N=9,825

DETAILED ANALYSIS OF ARRESTS 6 MONTHS
PRIOR TO SENTENCING FOR A VOP
(FY2010 AND FY2011 ADMISSIONS)



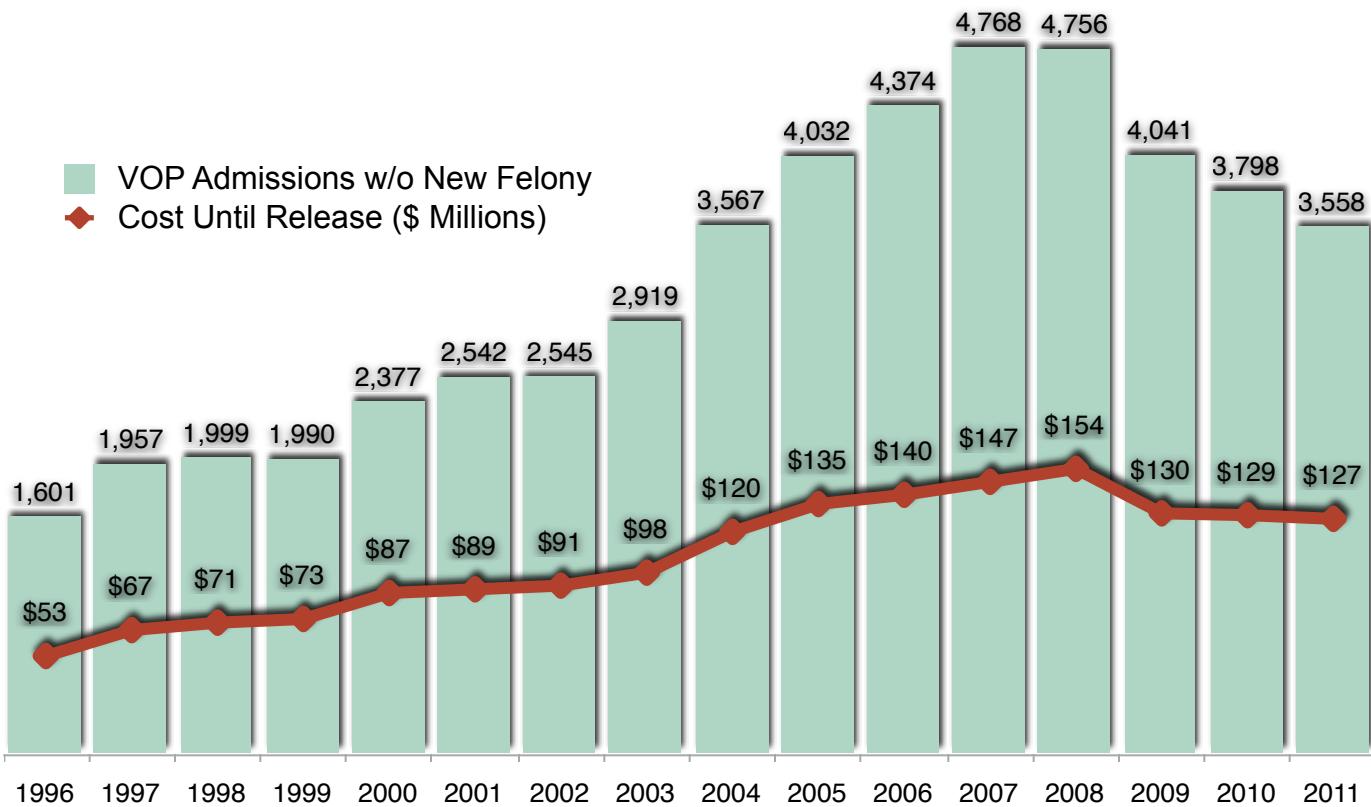
N=2,462

Only 3% of people admitted to DOC for a VOP in FY2010 and FY2011 had their probation revoked for a new violent felony.

Source: FTW analysis of FDOC admissions data and FDLE arrest data. All arrests within 180 days of sentencing for a VOP were investigated as the cause of the VOP, and the FDLE database was cleaned to more accurately identify the level and type of offense using FDLE's Arrest Statute Table, available at <http://www.fdle.state.fl.us/Statutes/about.html>. The 180 day examination period is appropriate because VOPs are quickly disposed of across the state. Ninety-four percent of probation violators had an arrest within 180 days of their sentencing. Increasing the examination window to 1 year results in arrests for 97.5%.

The total cost to taxpayers for the incarceration of the 40,900 probation violators without a new felony arrest admitted since FY2001 exceeds \$1.3 billion.

NUMBER OF VOP ADMISSIONS WITHOUT A NEW FELONY ARREST V.
THE APPROX. COST OF THEIR INCARCERATION (IN \$ MILLIONS)



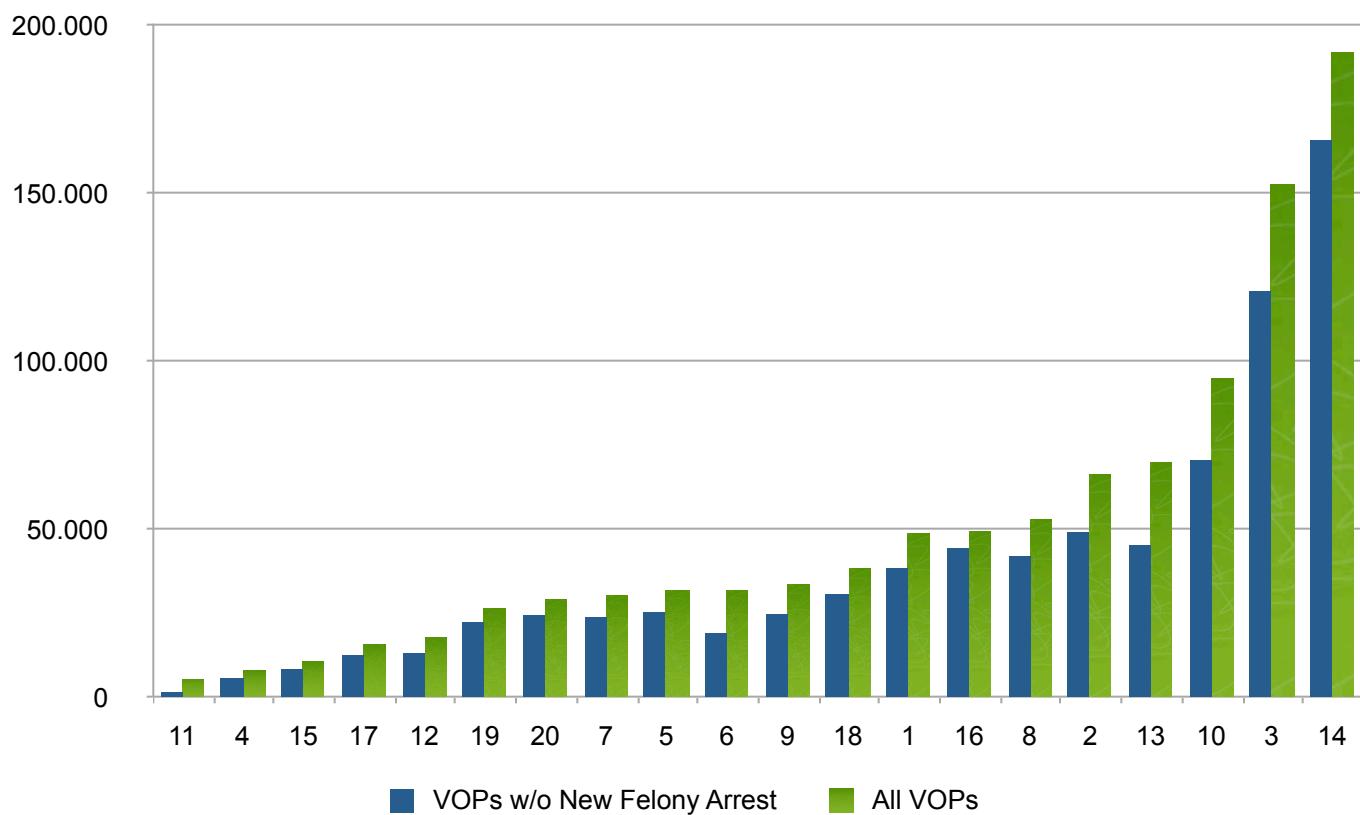
By the time they are expected to be released, probation violators without a new felony arrest admitted in FY2011 will have cost \$127 million.

Source: FTW analysis of FDOC admissions and FDLE arrest data. For released inmates, cost is calculated using FY2010 per diem rates (\$53.34), and the time served until initial release. For inmates still incarcerated, cost is calculated using FY 2010 per diem rates, the sentence of each individual, and the average sentenced served for FY'10 releases (86.5%). The maximum sentence length for this analysis is 50 years. Because the cost of incarceration fluctuates, these estimates are approximate. See FDOC, *FY2009-10 Annual Report*.

For Floridians on Community Supervision, where you live matters most.



Residents of Florida's 14th Circuit are 91 times more likely than residents of Miami-Dade to be sentenced to prison for a VOP that does not involve a new felony arrest.

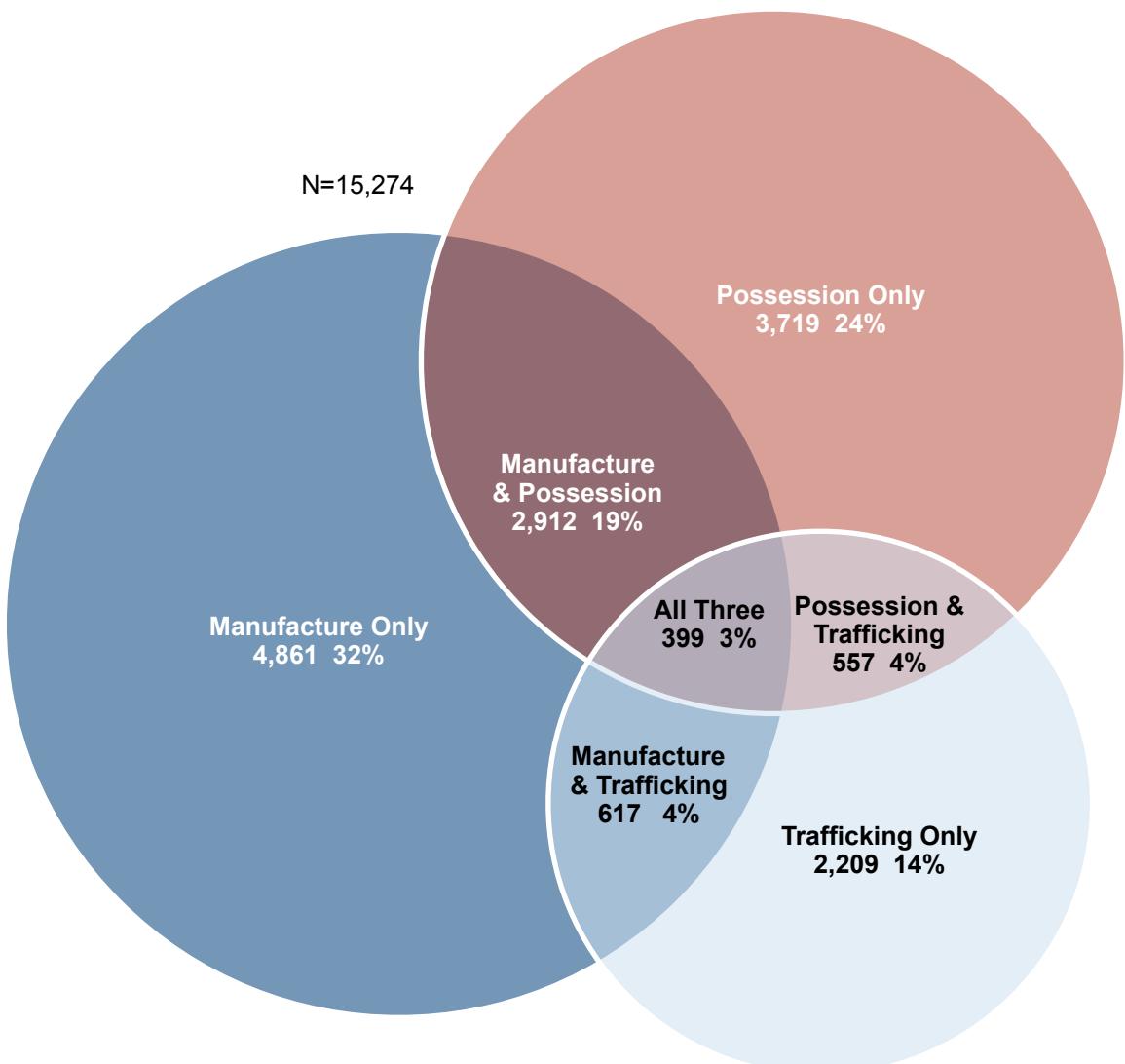


Source: FTW Analysis of FY2010 and FY 2011 FDOC Admission Data; Population data is 2009 census estimate from Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2010). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2009," available at <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>. Circuit map is adapted from the Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009-10 Delinquency Profile, available at <http://www.djj.state.fl.us/> research/delinquency_profile/index.html

Type of Drug Offenses

FY 2010 & FY2011 Drug Admissions

PROPORTIONAL AREA VENN DIAGRAM OF TYPE OF DRUG OFFENSES, FY2010 & FY2011 DRUG ADMISSIONS



The diagram shows the relationship between types of drug offenses. Overlapped areas indicate incarceration for more than one type of offense.

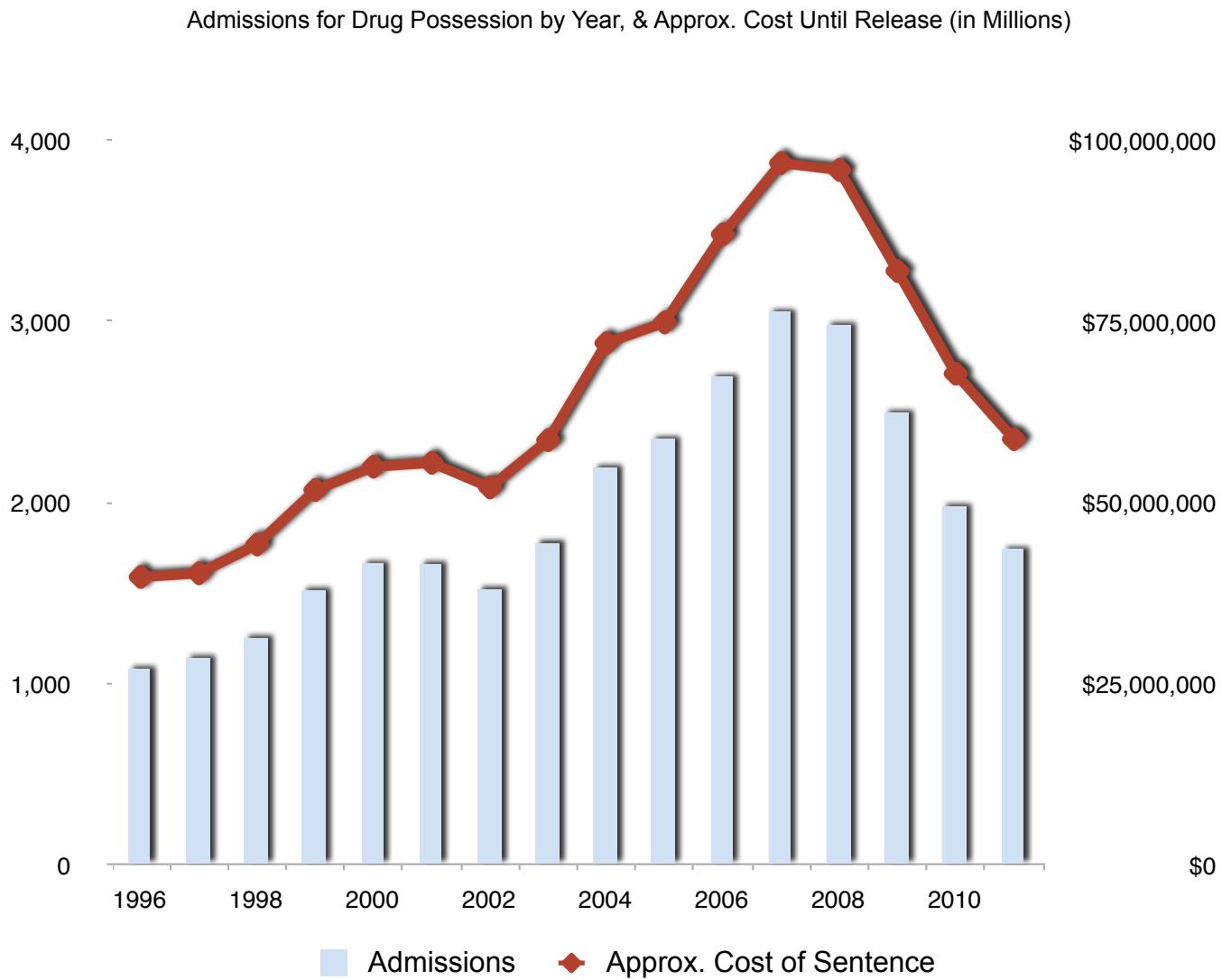
24% of all drug admissions were for possession only.

Half of all people admitted for drug offenses were sentenced for at least a possession offense.

57% of drug offenders were sentenced for a manufacturing offense.

25% of drug admissions were sentenced for a trafficking offense.

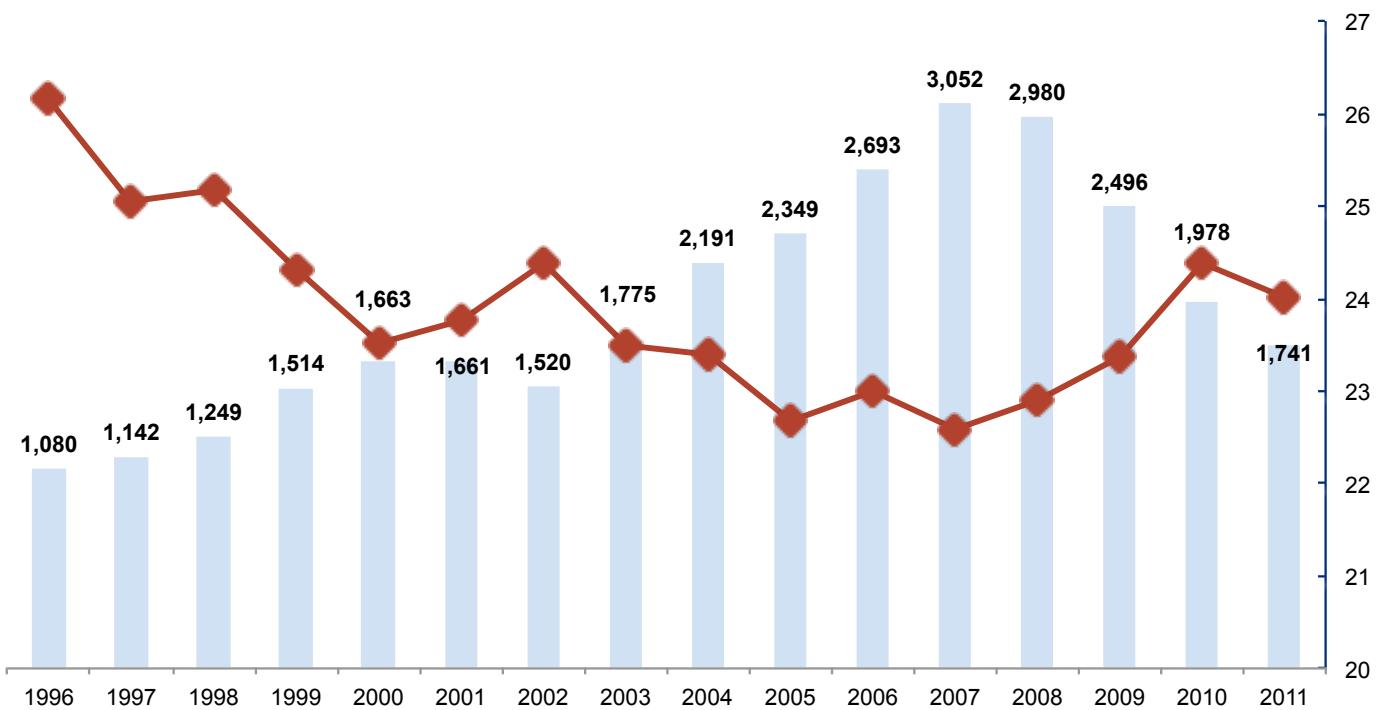
FY2011 admissions for drug possession will cost Florida taxpayers more than \$59 million.



Source: FTW analysis of FDOC admissions and FDLE arrest data. Approximate cost is calculated using FY 2010 per diem rates (\$53.34), the sentence of each individual, and the average sentenced served for FY'10 releases (86.5%). The maximum sentence length for this analysis is 50 years. Because the cost of incarceration fluctuates, these estimates are approximate. See FDOC, FY2009-10 Annual Report.

Admissions for drug possession have fallen by more than 40% since the high in 2007, but recent increases in average sentence are emerging.

ADMISSIONS FOR DRUG POSSESSION BY YEAR AND AVERAGE SENTENCE LENGTH (IN MONTHS)

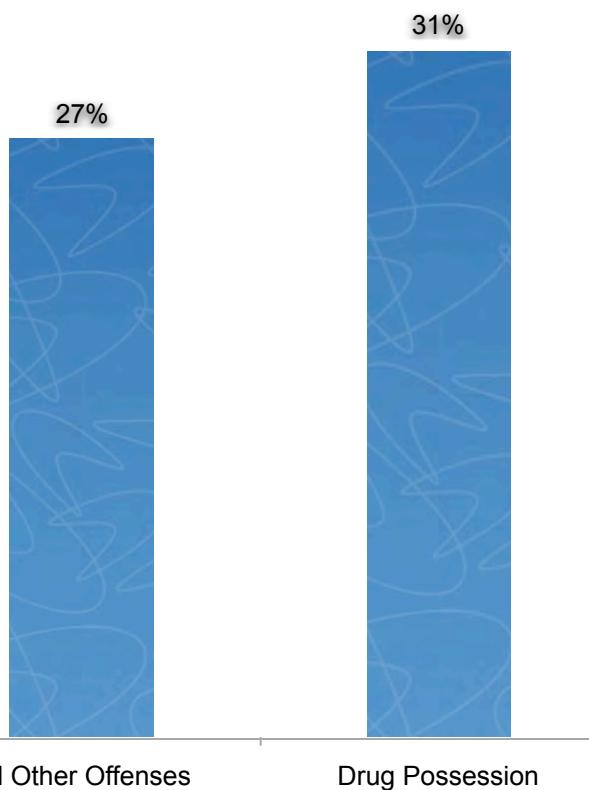


Source: FTW analysis of FDOC admissions. For released inmates, cost is calculated using FY2010 per diem rates (\$53.34), and the time served until initial release. For inmates still incarcerated, cost is calculated using FY 2010 per diem rates, the sentence of each individual, and the average sentenced served for FY'10 releases (86.5%). The maximum sentence length for this analysis is 50 years. Because the cost of incarceration fluctuates, these estimates are approximate. See FDOC, *FY2009-10 Annual Report*.

Drug possession costs Floridians not only in terms of initial incarceration, but in recidivism as well.

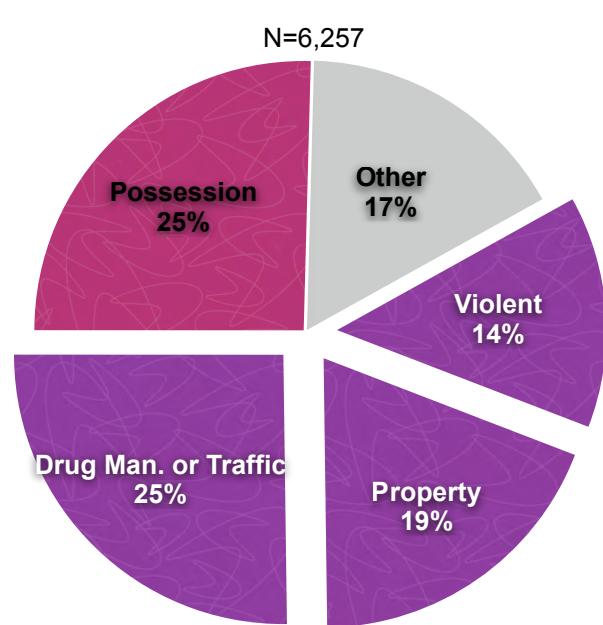
Admissions for Drug Possession by Year, & Approx. Cost Until Release (in Millions)

RECIDIVISM RATES
(RETURN TO PRISON FOR NEW OFFENSE)
FY1996-FY2007 RELEASES



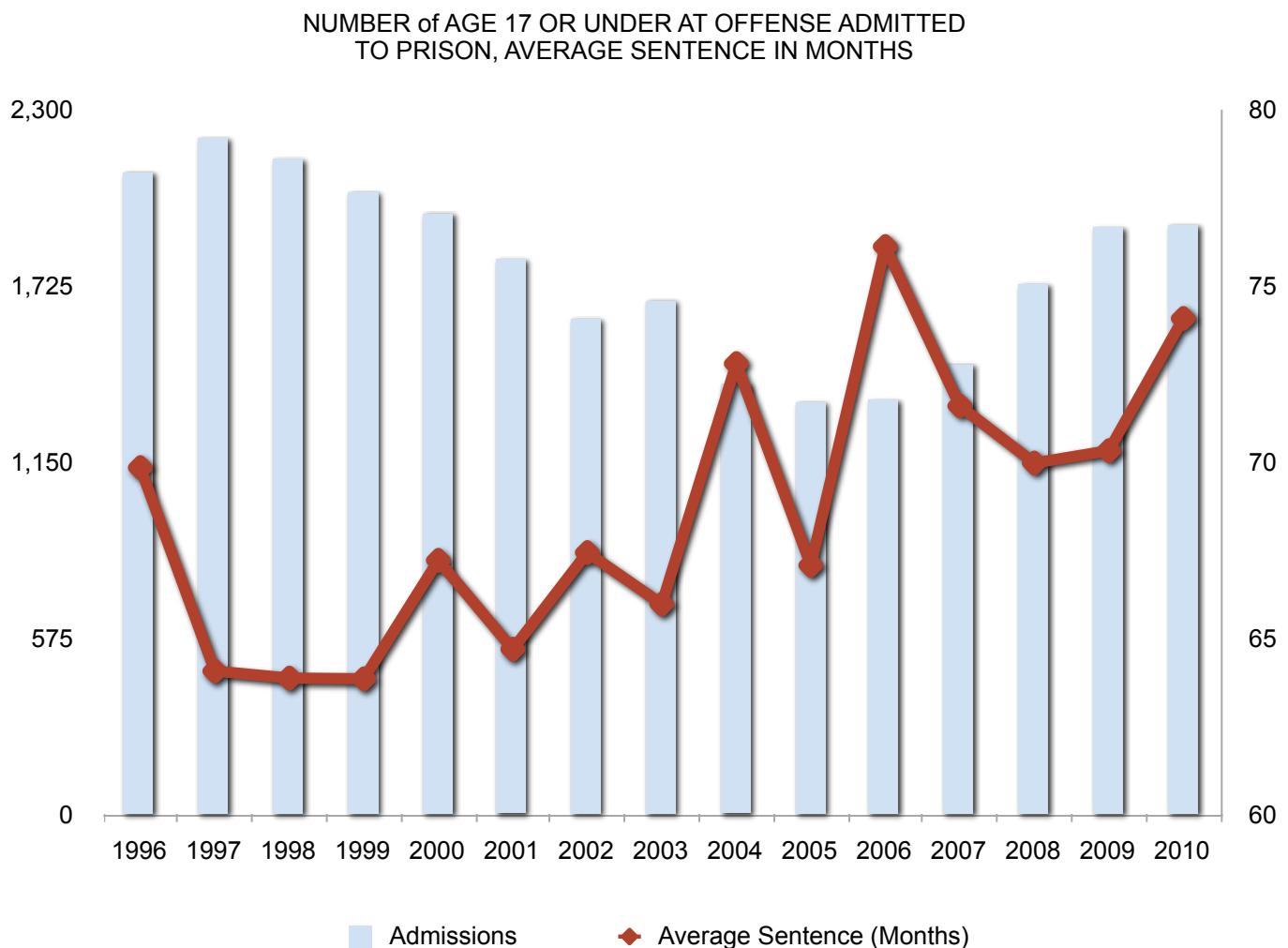
Recidivism for drug possession is 15% higher than recidivism for all other offenses.

NEW OFFENSES FOR DRUG POSSESSION
RECIDIVISTS
(FY1996-FY2007 RELEASES)



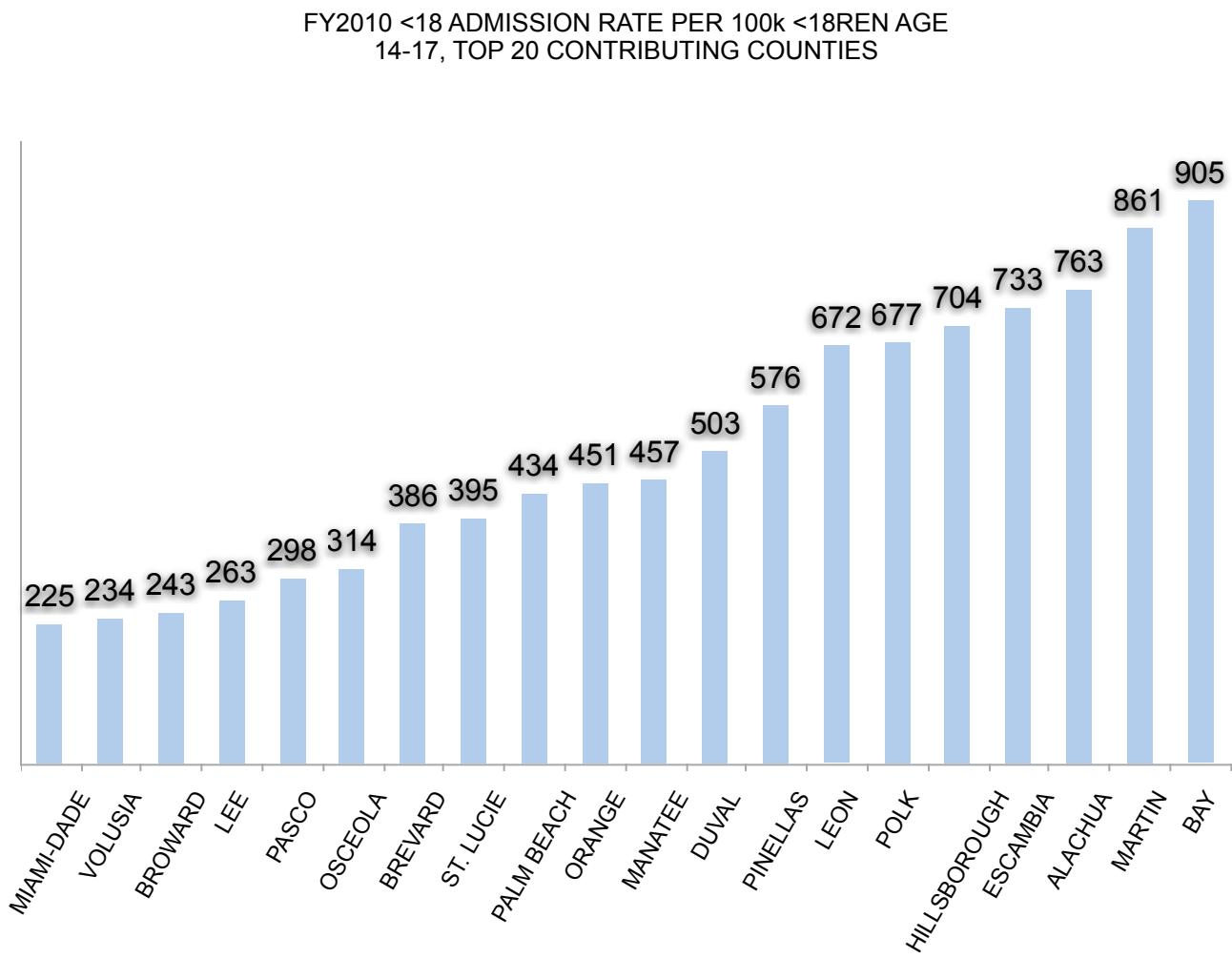
The majority – 58% – of drug possession offenders who recidivate are re-incarcerated for a more serious offense.

In FY2010, nearly two thousand <18 were admitted to prison in Florida. Taxpayers will spend more than \$200 million on their incarceration.



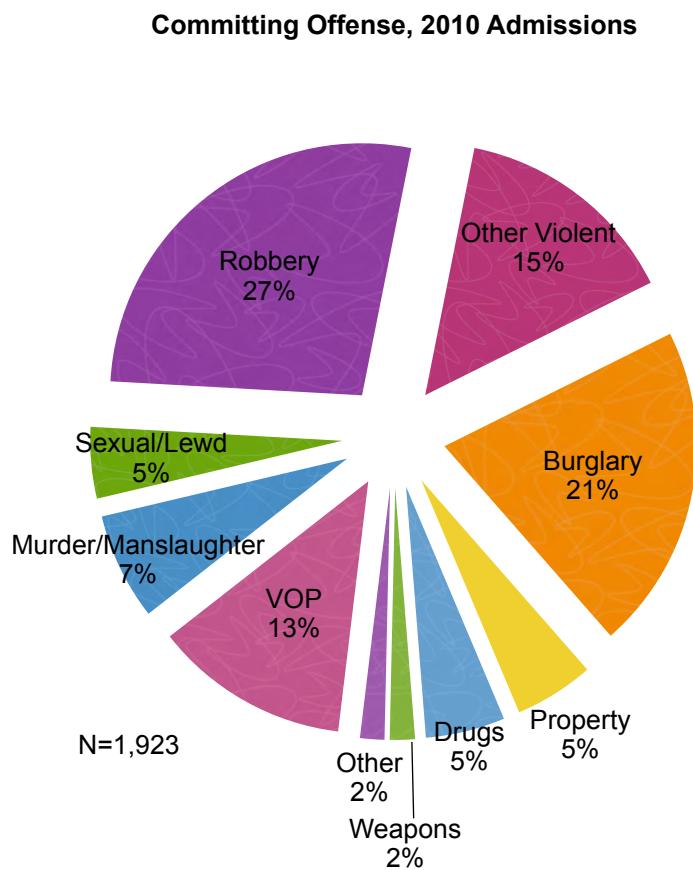
Source: FTW analysis of FDOC admissions. Cost estimates are calculated using FY2010 per diem rates (\$53.34) and the FY2010 average percent time served (86.5%). Sentences longer than 50 years were coded as 50 years for this analysis. People admitted to FDOC are considered <18<18 admissions if they were sentenced to prison for an offense that was committed before their 18th birthday.

Geography plays a large role in determining whether an offender <18 will be handled in the adult justice system.



In FY2011, black youth were six times more likely than white youth (age 14-17) to be admitted to prison for an offense committed before their 18th birthday.

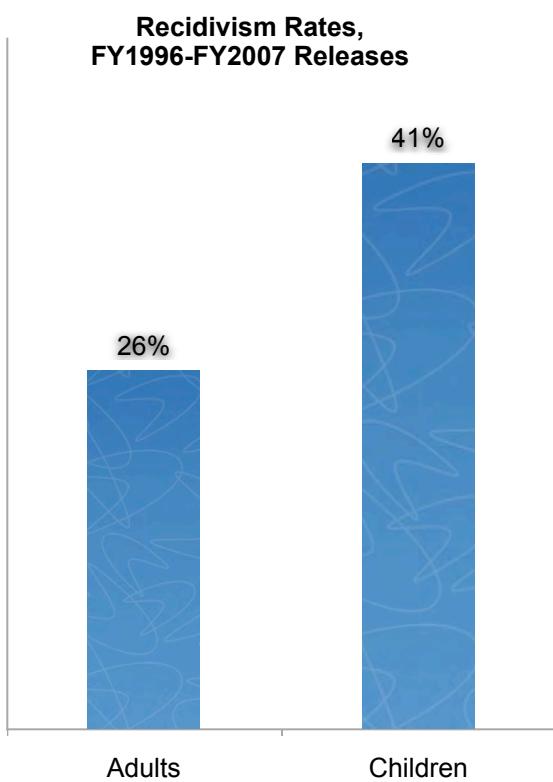
In 2010, more than 900 people were sent to prison for non-violent crimes they committed before their 18th birthday.



Most Common Committing Offenses of Admissions (FY2010 Admissions)

Offense	Number
Murder/Manslaughter	132
Sexual/Lewd	88
Robbery	524
Other Violent	279
Burglary	402
Property (Theft/Fraud/Damage)	98
Drugs	98
Weapons	31
Other	30
VOP	241

People incarcerated for crimes they committed before their 18th birthday have significantly higher recidivism rates than older people.



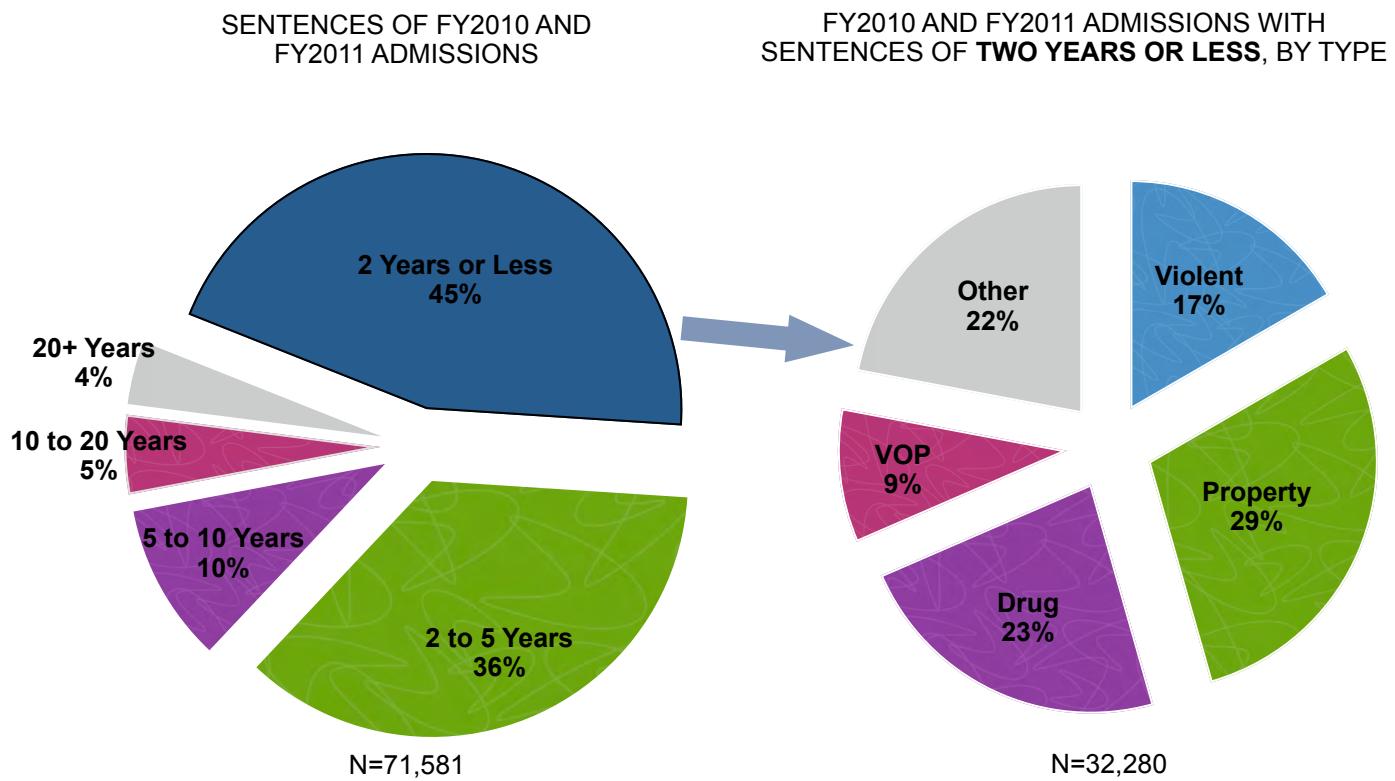
Those admitted under 18 are 58% more likely to return to prison than people incarcerated for crimes they committed as adults.

Recidivism by Other Measures:

- 78% <18 are re-arrested within 3 years of release – compared with 63% of adult inmates
- 63% <18 are re-arrested for a felony within 3 years of release – compared with 47% of adult inmates
- 23% <18 are re-arrested for a violent felony within 3 years of release, compared with 11 % of adult inmates.

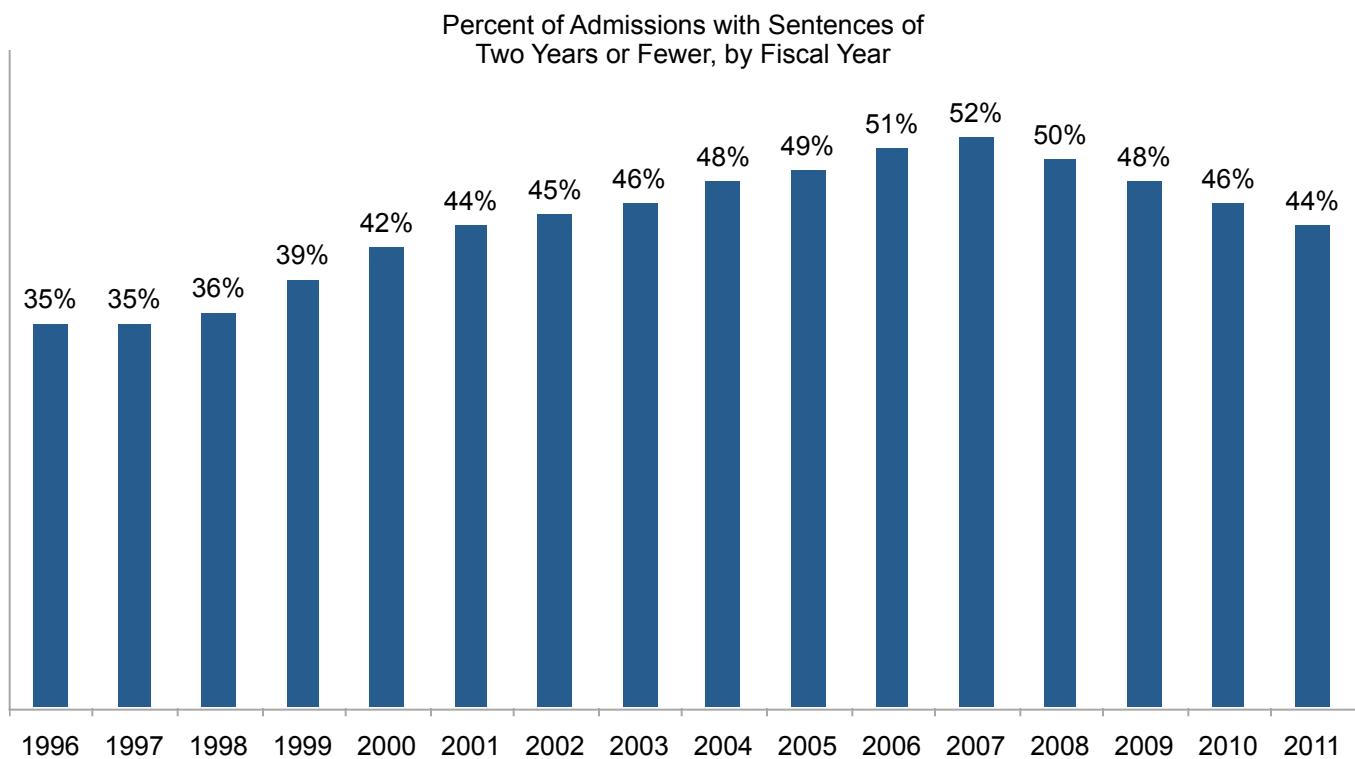
<18 admissions are 58% more likely to return to prison than people incarcerated for crimes they committed as adults.

Forty-five percent of people admitted to prison are sentenced to two years or fewer, and the vast majority of short-term inmates are incarcerated for non-violent offenses.



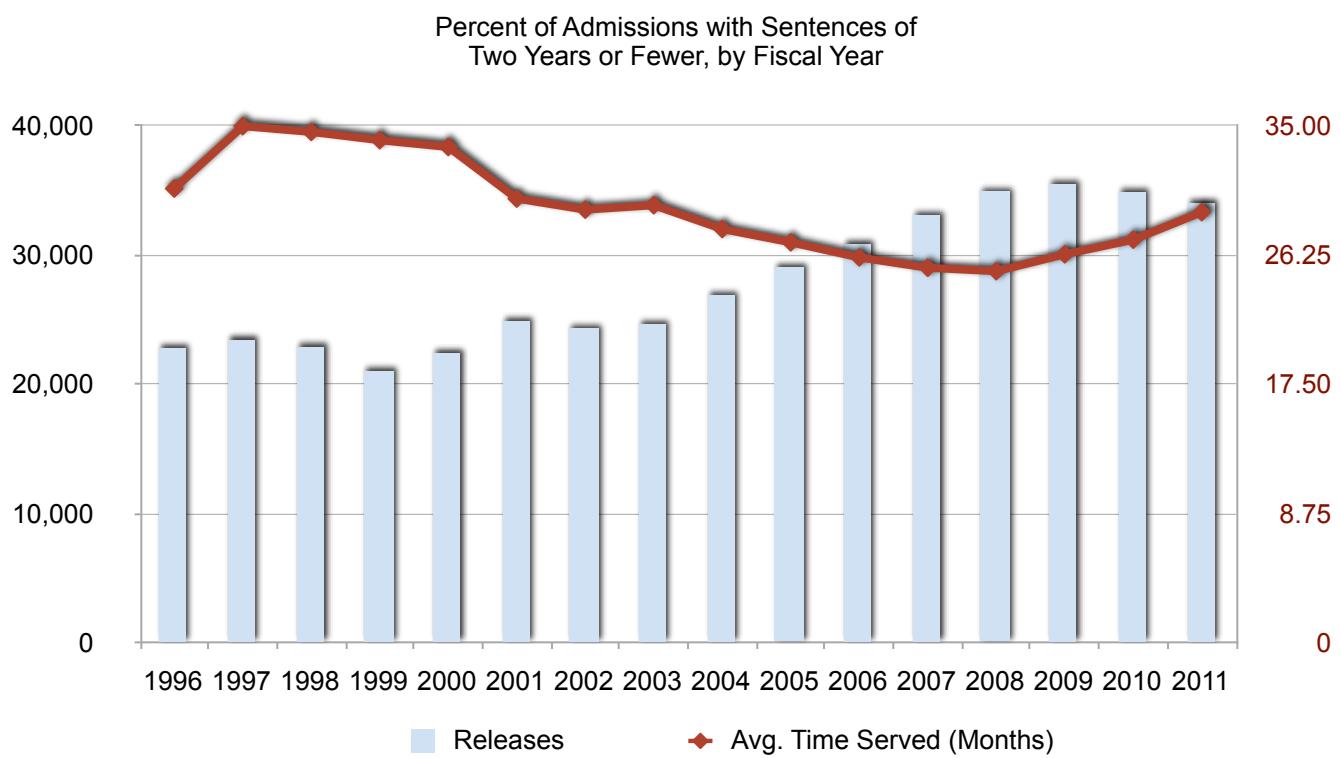
83% of short term admissions are for non-violent offenses.

The share of prison admissions with sentences of two years or fewer has remained consistently high in Florida.

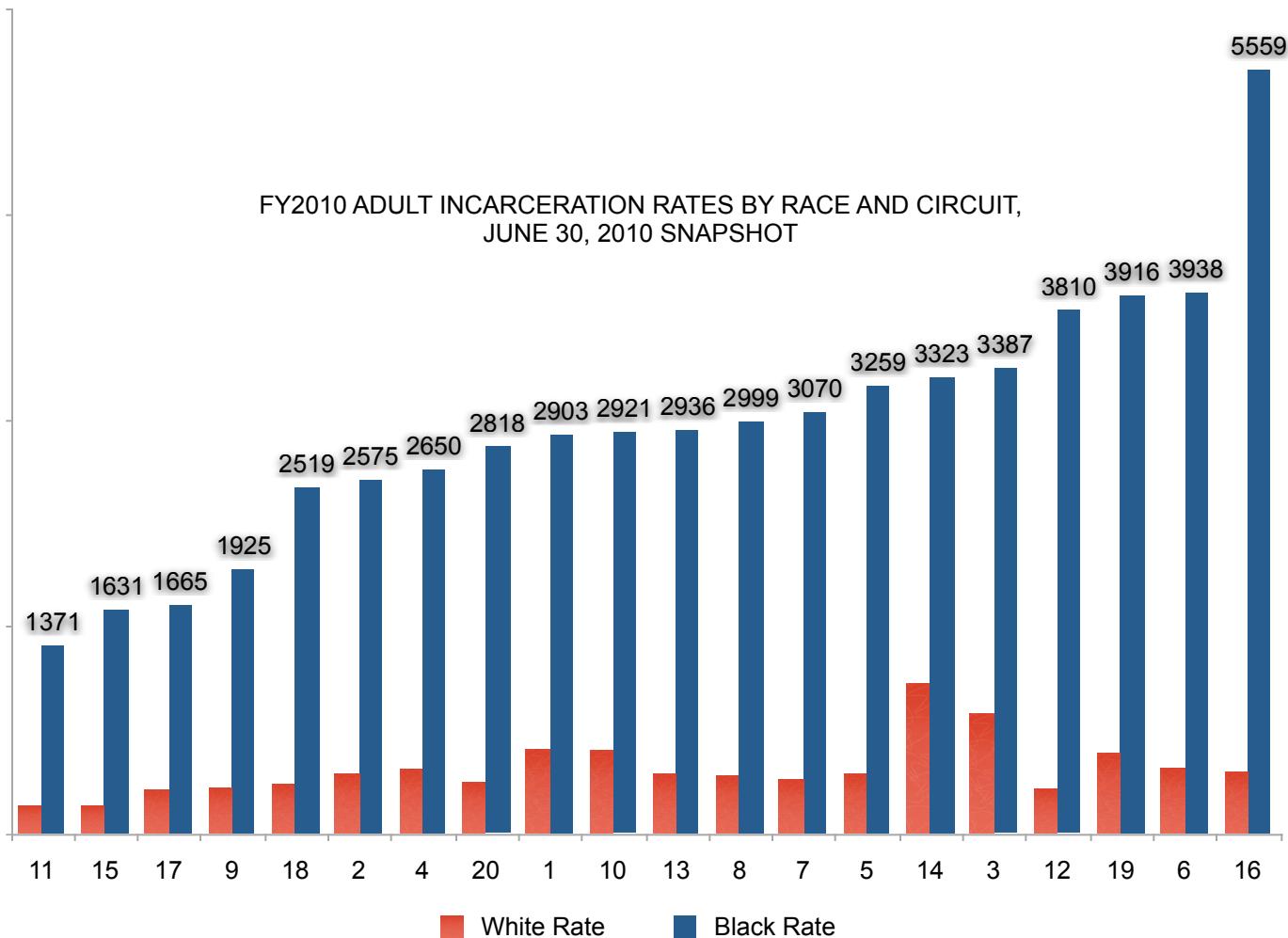


As the number of releases went up due to more low-risk admissions and increases in admissions with short sentences, average time served has edged downward.

Recently, it is climbing back up.



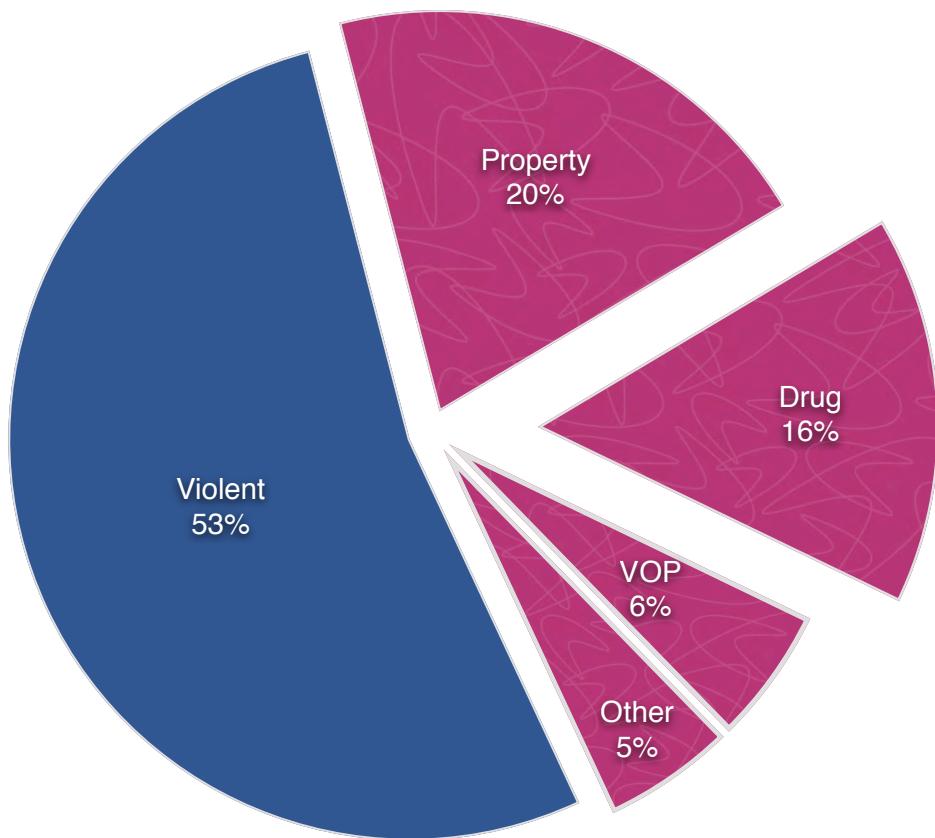
Black Floridians are six times (6x) more likely than whites to be in prison.
 One in 42.5 black Floridians is in prison.
 For whites, the figure is one in 250.



Source: FTW Analysis of June 30, 2010 Snapshot from FDOC; Population data is 2009 census estimate from Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2010). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2009," available at <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>.

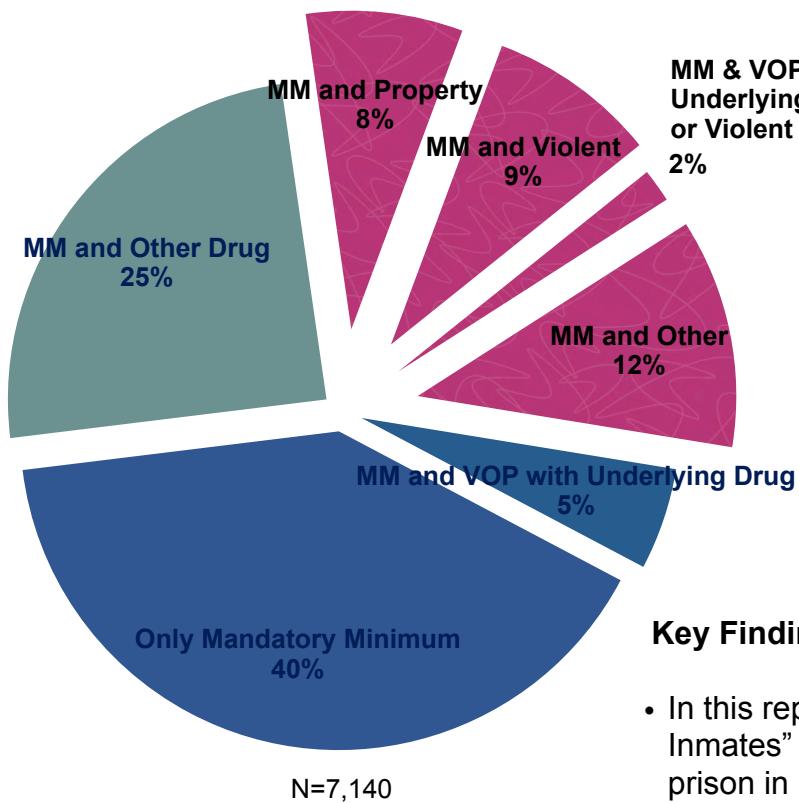
In FY2011, Florida taxpayers spent \$313 million on the incarceration of over 16,000 people for drug offenses.

Committing Offense, End FY2011 Snapshot



Source: Florida TaxWatch Analysis of Admissions to FDOC and June 30, 2011 snapshot. Cost estimates are based on FY2010 per diem of \$53.34. See FDOC, FY2009-10 Annual Report.

85% of Mandatory Minimum Drug Inmates have no FDOC record of a violent felony, and 75% had never been to prison before.

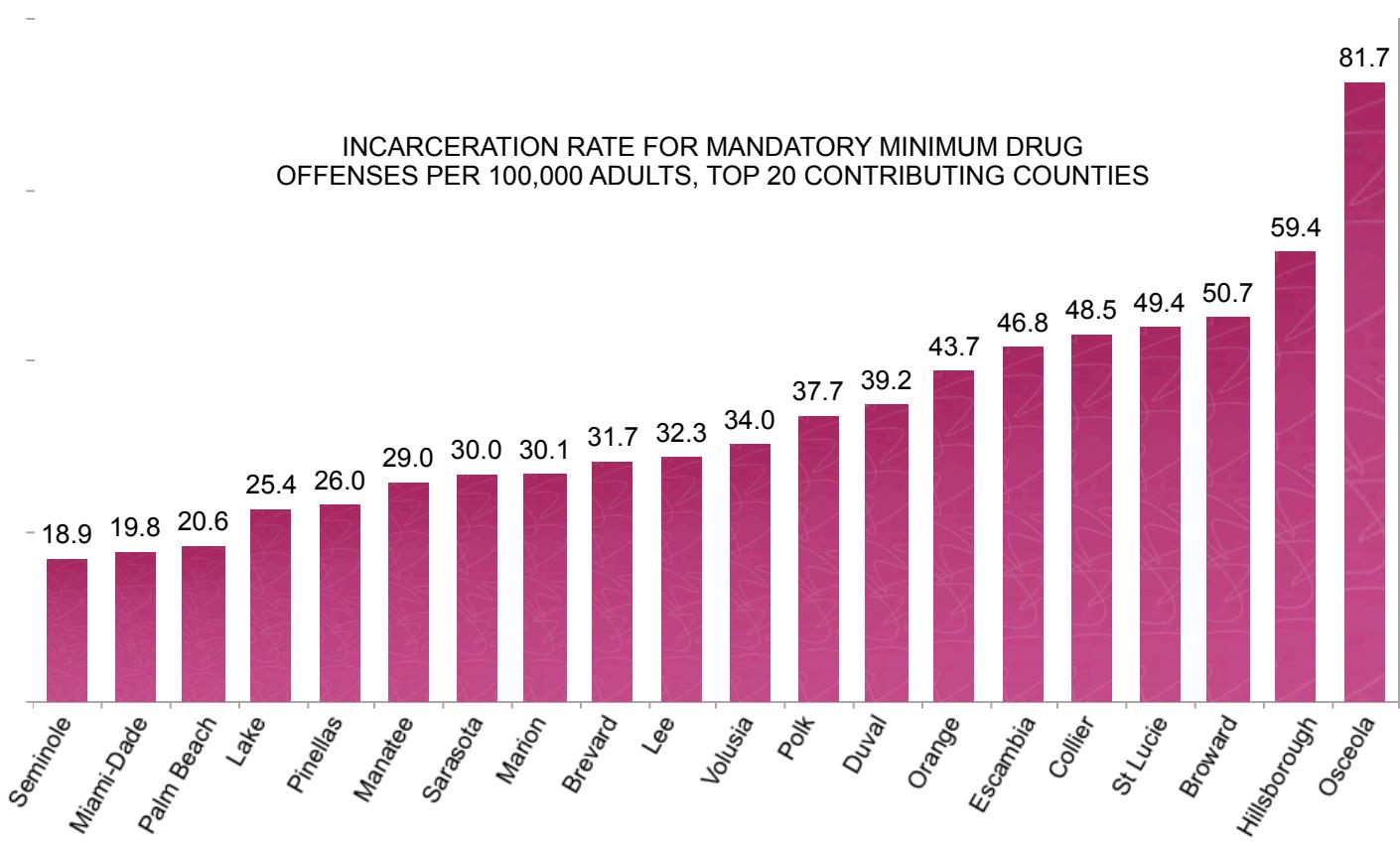


Key Findings for Mandatory Minimum Inmates

- In this report, “Mandatory Minimum Drug Inmates” refers to the 5,008 people currently in prison in Florida who are serving sentences for only a Mandatory Minimum (MM) drug offense, or for a mandatory minimum drug offense and another drug offense, or a mandatory minimum drug offense and a VOP with an underlying drug offense. Inmates who do not fit this profile but are also serving mandatory minimum drug sentences are depicted in red in the chart to the left.
- The cost of incarcerating Floridians for Mandatory Minimum drug offenses was more than **\$97.5 million in FY2011**.
- The average sentence for Mandatory Minimum Inmates is 10 years and eight months.
- 75% of Mandatory Minimum Inmates had never been to prison before and 85% have no FDOC record of a violent felony.

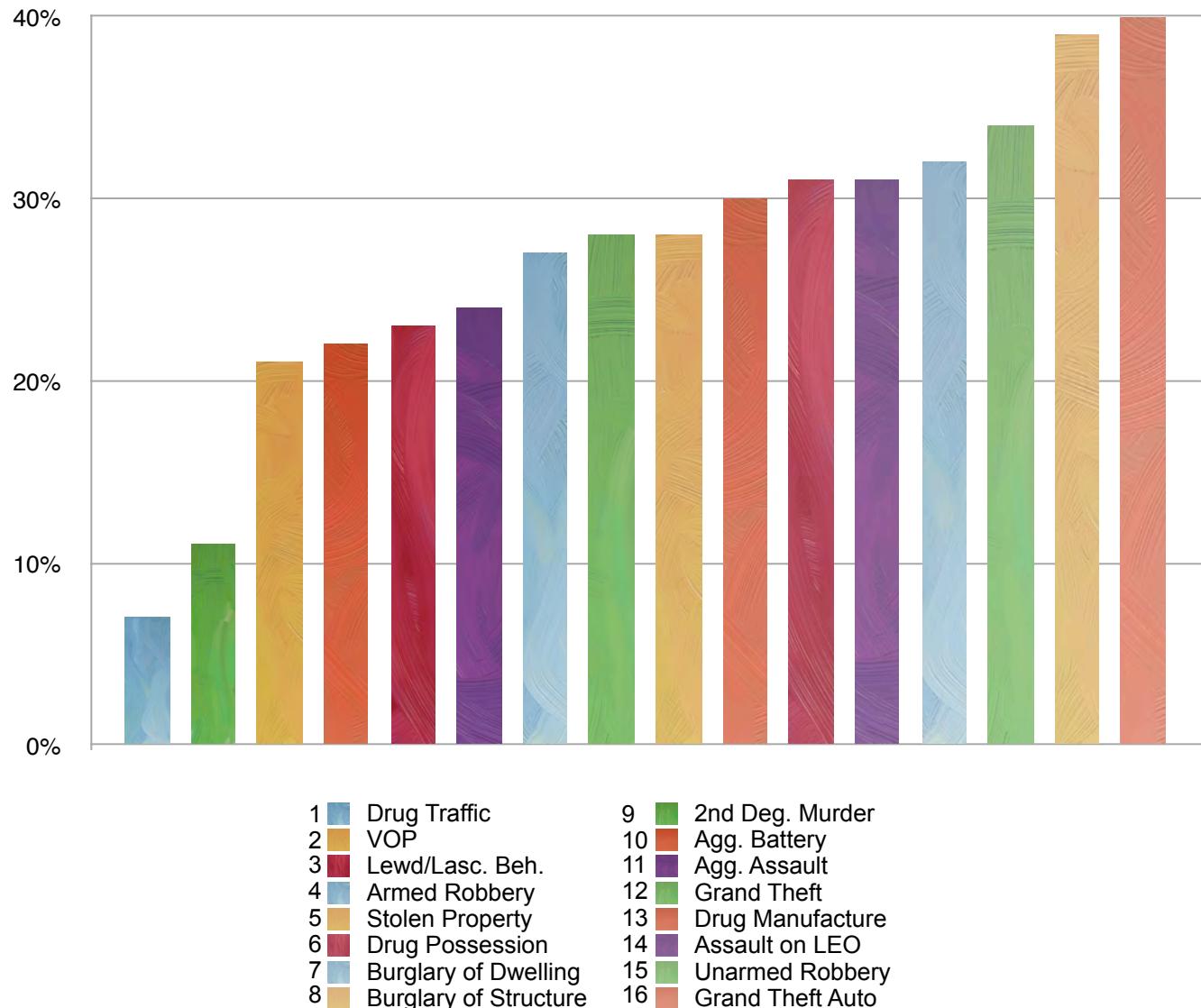
Source: FTW analysis of Admissions to FDOC and June 30, 2011 snapshot. Cost estimates are based on FY2010 per diem costs of \$53.34 and a 365.25 day year. For this analysis, any sentence longer than 50 years was coded as 50 years. See FDOC, FY2009-10 Annual Report.

Incarceration for mandatory minimum drug offenses varies widely across the state.



Osceola's incarceration rate for mandatory minimum drug offenses is more than four times that of Seminole County.

Recidivism varies significantly by committing offense.
 Probation violations, drug trafficking offenses, and aggravated battery correlate with low recidivism rates.



Source: FTW Analysis of FDOC Admission and Release Data FY1996-2007. Data reflect recidivism rates based on 241,542 releases, and the 16 most common offenses among released inmates.

Appendices

- A. Notes on the Data
- B. FY2011 Admissions to FDOC Prisons by County and Committing Offense
- C. Admissions and Average Sentences for Five Most Common Offenses
(FY1996-FY2011)
- D. Offense Grouping and Ranking used in this Report

Appendix A: Notes on the Data

In the analyses for this report, Florida TaxWatch developed new methodologies to explore and portray the factors driving incarceration in Florida. These Notes on the Data describe these new methodologies.

Violations of Community Supervision

Violations of community supervision do not appear in FDOC's offense database; instead, the underlying offense for which an offender was originally placed on probation is listed. FTW identified VOPs that appear as new offenses by identifying offenses sentenced to prison that were identical in every measurable way to an offense that was earlier sentenced to probation. FTW used FDLE arrest and disposition data to confirm that this method of identifying VOPs is accurate. Due to data integrity issues for probationers, however, this method fails to identify an unknown number of offenses that are actually violations, and is therefore a conservative estimate.

Committing Offense

For its annual reports, FDOC determines each offender's Primary Offense by reporting the offense that is of the highest degree by statute. This report portrays each offender's offenses in a variety of ways (which offense is of the most serious degree, carries the longest sentence, or is of the most serious type), but in detailed analyses primarily relies on the "committing offense," which prioritizes violent offenses above all other offenses, and property offenses above drug and weapons offenses. This operates irrespective to degree of felony or length of sentence. For a complete offense ranking, see Appendix D. Longest sentenced offense shows the offense which is sentenced to the longest term and does not identify VOPs. If two or more offenses are sentenced to the same term the one considered more serious according to Appendix D is used.

Admissions vs. Intakes

This report only details admissions to prison, and does not investigate other types of intakes. FDOC reported in FY2010 that there were 9,087 additional intakes to prison, though it is unclear the impact that these intakes have on the prison population. The majority of intakes are "Return from Court without New Sentence." The only foray this report makes into these additional intakes is in determining recidivism as measured by "Return to Prison for Any Reason." In this case, FTW estimates intakes by re-release from prison; the data obtained by FTW allows the tracking of all releases, but not all intakes.

Appendix B: FY2011 Admissions by County and Committing Offense

County	Total	Violent	Property	Drug	VOP	Other	County	Total	Violent	Property	Drug	VOP	Other
ALACHUA	680	242	165	123	93	57	MIAMI-DADE	1,960	921	508	325	102	104
BAKER	74	25	15	17	9	8	DESOTO	112	31	30	20	25	6
BAY	872	139	165	165	362	41	DIXIE	79	9	30	10	25	5
BRADFORD	47	21	11	5	5	5	DUVAL	2,576	870	696	650	40	320
BREVARD	1,204	309	372	218	193	112	ESCAMBIA	933	248	253	149	164	119
BROWARD	2,055	666	562	549	180	98	FLAGLER	132	49	28	29	20	6
CALHOUN	45	7	7	13	14	4	FRANKLIN	52	7	3	24	13	5
CHARLOTTE	341	82	97	70	72	20	GADSDEN	200	59	40	37	49	15
CITRUS	264	92	75	39	31	27	GILCHRIST	25	8	12	1	1	3
CLAY	391	128	123	89	13	38	GLADES	23	3	7	3	7	3
COLLIER	393	102	113	88	41	49	GULF	36	6	3	15	8	4
COLUMBIA	356	60	85	55	129	27	HAMILTON	32	13	2	10	7	0

County	Total	Violent	Property	Drug	VOP	Other	County	Total	Violent	Property	Drug	VOP	Other
HARDEE	83	16	25	23	13	6	LEON	794	294	234	111	105	50
HENDRY	116	28	24	18	32	14	LEVY	203	42	60	59	29	13
HERNANDO	399	114	118	86	55	26	LIBERTY	28	9	0	9	4	6
HIGHLANDS	243	55	75	40	51	22	MADISON	68	23	19	7	13	6
HILLS-BOROUGH	2,550	639	654	543	543	171	MANATEE	568	153	181	130	49	55
HOLMES	60	11	14	14	16	5	MARION	837	257	238	195	65	82
INDIAN RIVER	313	67	103	67	38	38	MARTIN	385	84	137	98	43	23
JACKSON	197	47	38	45	55	12	MONROE	193	52	47	54	27	13
JEFFERSON	61	20	14	12	5	10	NASSAU	129	28	37	43	12	9
LAFAYETTE	20	6	3	5	4	2	OKALOOSA	329	97	97	55	42	38
LAKE	601	192	150	139	82	38	OKEE-CHOBEE	143	52	37	31	13	10
LEE	967	254	333	222	85	73	ORANGE	1,777	661	371	347	289	109

County	Total	Violent	Property	Drug	VOP	Other	County	Total	Violent	Property	Drug	VOP	Other
OSCEOLA	545	171	142	155	48	29	SUWANNEE	147	28	24	61	23	11
PALM BEACH	1,500	534	491	251	108	116	TAYLOR	127	26	32	24	38	7
PASCO	958	232	292	175	180	79	UNION	23	6	11	2	2	2
PINELLAS	2,266	642	696	574	201	153	VOLUSIA	916	285	273	178	120	60
POLK	1,492	362	433	218	395	84	WAKULLA	59	17	13	11	14	4
PUTNAM	247	70	70	53	44	10	WALTON	80	40	18	10	4	8
ST. JOHNS	365	92	104	89	54	26	WASHINGTON	83	16	10	28	25	4
ST. LUCIE	647	151	192	157	60	87							
SANTA ROSA	273	108	72	45	26	22							
SARASOTA	483	142	157	105	37	42							
SEMINOLE	402	147	114	66	39	36							
SUMTER	130	32	28	53	6	11							

Appendix C: Common Committing Offenses and Average Sentences

Admissions for Drug Manufacturing

Fiscal Year	Number of Admissions	Average Sentence (Months)	Fiscal Year	Number of Admissions	Average Sentence (Months)
1996	1,080	26	2004	2,191	23
1997	1,142	25	2005	2,349	23
1998	1,249	25	2006	2,693	23
1999	1,514	24	2007	3,052	23
2000	1,663	24	2008	2,980	23
2001	1,661	24	2009	2,496	23
2002	1,520	24	2010	1,978	24
2003	1,775	24	2011	1,741	24

Admissions for Burglary of Structure

Fiscal Year	Number of Admissions	Average Sentence (Months)	Fiscal Year	Number of Admissions	Average Sentence (Months)
1996	1,719	40	2004	2,146	39
1997	1,785	43	2005	2,128	39
1998	1,798	44	2006	2,169	39
1999	1,951	43	2007	2,392	37
2000	1,816	44	2008	2,749	37
2001	1,841	42	2009	2,802	37
2002	1,864	39	2010	2,659	39
2003	2,101	39	2011	2,571	39

Admissions for Drug Possession

Fiscal Year	Number of Admissions	Average Sentence (Months)	Fiscal Year	Number of Admissions	Average Sentence (Months)
1996	1,080	26	2004	2,191	23
1997	1,142	25	2005	2,349	23
1998	1,249	25	2006	2,693	23
1999	1,514	24	2007	3,052	23
2000	1,663	24	2008	2,980	23
2001	1,661	24	2009	2,496	23
2002	1,520	24	2010	1,978	24
2003	1,775	24	2011	1,741	24

Admissions for Burglary of Dwelling

Fiscal Year	Number of Admissions	Average Sentence (Months)	Fiscal Year	Number of Admissions	Average Sentence (Months)
1996	1,521	53	2004	1,534	62
1997	1,747	53	2005	1,511	62
1998	1,663	57	2006	1,509	60
1999	1,601	58	2007	1,505	61
2000	1,538	60	2008	1,869	54
2001	1,385	63	2009	1,960	55
2002	1,333	61	2010	2,280	55
2003	1,481	60	2011	2,410	57

Admissions for Grand Theft (non-Auto)

Fiscal Year	Number of Admissions	Average Sentence (Months)	Fiscal Year	Number of Admissions	Average Sentence (Months)
1996	867	36	2004	1,719	31
1997	892	35	2005	1,616	31
1998	944	35	2006	1,824	30
1999	1,022	32	2007	1,938	30
2000	1,224	33	2008	2,134	30
2001	1,253	31	2009	2,092	30
2002	1,415	31	2010	1,985	31
2003	1,578	31	2011	1,804	31

Note: Sentences longer than 50 years were coded as 50 years for this analysis.

Appendix D: Offense Grouping and Ranking

Violent Offenses					
Rank	Offense	Rank	Offense	Rank	Offense
1	CAPITAL MURDER	10	2ND DEGREE SEXUAL BATTERY	19	AGGRAVATED BATTERY
2	2ND DEGREE MURDER	11	SEXUAL ASSAULT, OTHER	20	ASSAULT/BATTERY ON L.E.O.
3	3RD DEGREE MURDER	12	LEWD/LASCIVIOUS BEHAVIOR	21	ASSAULT/BATTERY, OTHER
4	HOMICIDE, OTHER	13	ROBBERY WITH WEAPON	22	AGGRAVATED STALKING
5	MANSLAUGHTER	14	ROBBERY WITHOUT WEAPON	23	RESISTING ARREST WITH VIOLENCE
6	DUI MANSLAUGHTER	15	HOME INVASION, ROBBERY	24	KIDNAPPING
7	CAPITAL SEXUAL BATTERY	16	HOME INVASION, OTHER	25	ARSON
8	LIFE SEXUAL BATTERY	17	CARJACKING	26	ABUSE OF CHILDREN
9	1ST DEGREE SEXUAL BATTERY	18	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	27	VIOLENT, OTHER

Property Offenses			
Rank	Offense	Rank	Offense
28	BURGLARY, STRUCTURE	34	GRAND THEFT, AUTOMOBILE
29	BURGLARY, DWELLING	35	STOLEN PROPERTY
30	BURGLARY, ARMED	36	FORGERY/COUNTERFEITING
31	BURGLARY WITH ASSAULT	37	WORTHLESS CHECKS
32	BURGLARY/ TRESPASS, OTHER	38	FRAUDULENT PRACTICES
33	GRAND THEFT, OTHER	39	OTHER THEFT/PROPERTY DAMAGE

Note: Each of these offenses includes crimes described in different statutes and offenses that are of different degrees.

Appendix D: Offense Grouping and Ranking

Drug Offenses	
Rank	Offense
40	DRUGS, MANUFACTURE/SALE/PURCHASE
41	DRUGS, TRAFFICKING
42	DRUGS, POSSESSION/OTHER

Other Offenses			
Rank	Offense	Rank	Offense
43	WEAPONS, DISCHARGING	49	DUI, INJURY
44	WEAPONS, POSSESSION	50	TRAFFIC, OTHER
45	WEAPONS, OTHER	51	RACKETEERING
46	ESCAPE	52	POLLUTION/HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
47	LEAVE ACCIDENT WITH INJURY/DEATH	53	CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM
48	DUI, NO INJURY	54	OTHER

Violations of Community Supervision	
Rank	Offense
55	VIOLATION OF COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

Note: Each of these offenses includes crimes described in different statutes and offenses that are of different degrees.

About the Florida TaxWatch Center for Smart Justice:

Over the past year Florida TaxWatch has given special attention to the significant and growing number of tax dollars spent on Florida's criminal justice system. In December of 2010 Florida TaxWatch formed the Center for Smart Justice to help remedy this growing dilemma, especially the billions of dollars spent annually on the state's corrections system. The primary goal of the Florida Tax Watch Center for Smart Justice is to remain at the center of justice reform efforts in the state of Florida.

Vision Statement:

Smart Justice Reform will save money while reducing crime, holding offenders accountable and enhancing public safety.

Mission Statement:

Florida TaxWatch Center for Smart Justice is actively coordinating a statewide effort with key state and national partner organizations to bring smart, reasonable, and commonsense justice reform to Florida that will enhance public safety through proven cost-effective measures that ensure offender accountability.

Bob Stork, Chair, Florida TaxWatch Center for Smart Justice
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