

MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS  
SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT

COMPARATIVE DATA SURVEY  
SEVEN SOUTHERN STATES

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## CHAPTER I SCOPE OF THE STUDY

Budget and offender data were gathered from seven states in a mail-out survey with telephone follow-up. The responding states are shown on the map (see CHART 1) with their respective populations. Two other states (Alabama and Georgia) were contacted but did not reply.

A complete overview of the data collected is shown on TABLE 1. Subsequent tables and charts display and analyze these data.

### DATA LIMITATIONS

The results of any study are directly related to the clarity of questions asked and clarity of responses received. Four items in this study require clarification or emphasis:

1. The incarceration rates per 100,000 population reported by the seven states have been revised using a standardized source of population data (1978 Census Bureau estimate obtained from the Mississippi R & D Center.)
2. Recidivism rates were available for only 4 of the 7 states.
3. Only one state, Mississippi, was able to provide probation and parole revocation rates. This is because Mississippi is one of a very few states, nationwide, with an automated information system for both probation and parole.
4. Only two states, Mississippi and Louisiana were able to provide a breakdown of community supervision offenders by type of offense (violent or property) and race. It is presumed that the remaining states lack the necessary automated system to generate such data.

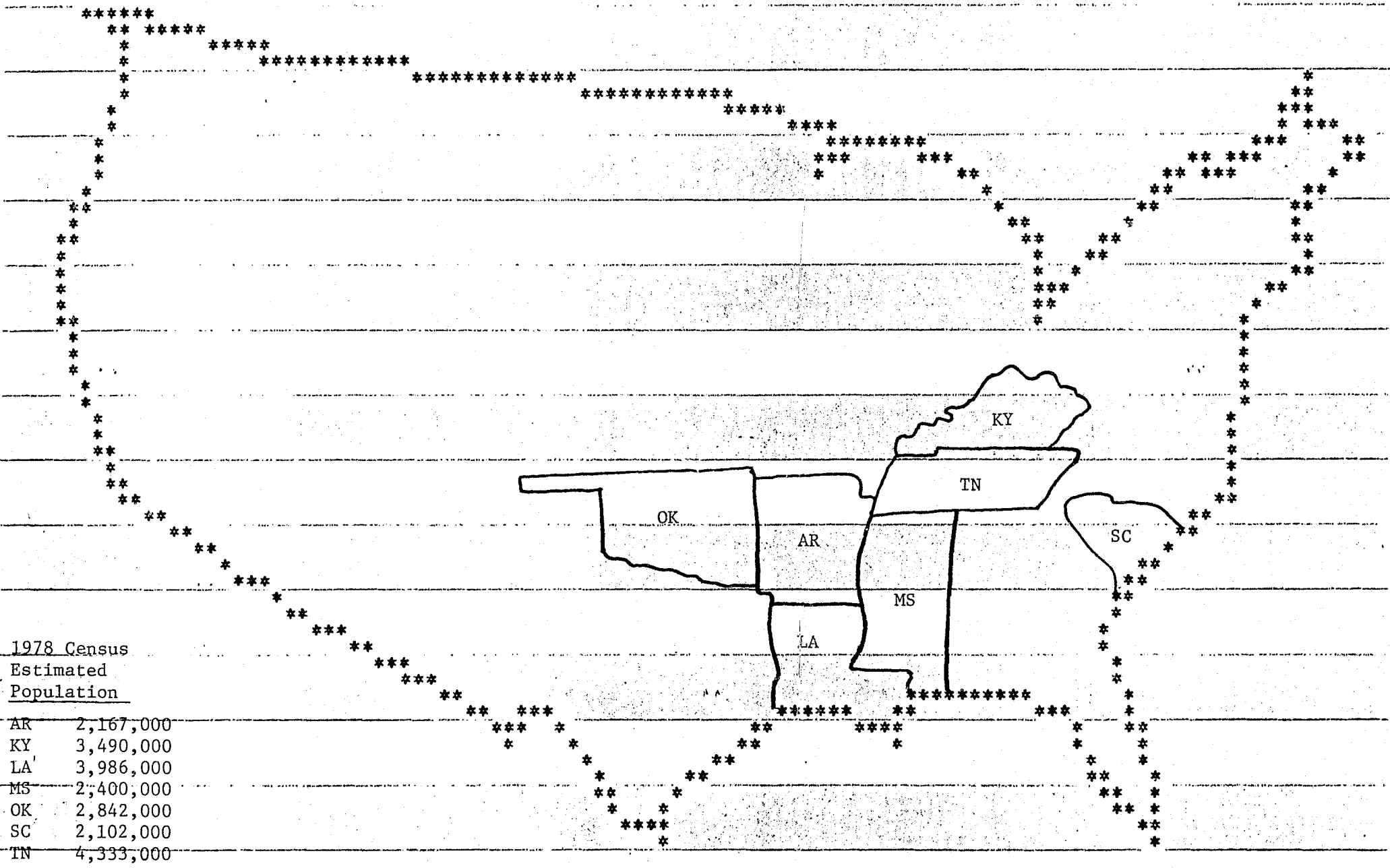


CHART 1

COMPARATIVE DATA SURVEY

	ARKANSAS	KENTUCKY	LOUISIANA	MISSISSIPPI	OKLAHOMA	SOUTH CAROLINA	TENNESSEE
<b>STAFF</b>							
INSTITUTIONAL CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	731 421	940 603	3,096 2,478	717 513	1,553 1,021	1,466 1,083	3,116 1,615
<b>INSTITUTIONAL OFFENDER PROFILE</b>							
POPULATION	2,811	3,712	7,682	3,399	3,632	7,638	5,905
VIOLENT OFFENDERS	1,608 } 57%	N/A	2,906 } 60%	1,639 } 59%	1,598 } 56%	5,142 } 67%	3,033 } 60%
PROPERTY OFFENDERS	1,203 } 43%	N/A	1,913 } 40%	1,137 } 41%	1,265 } 44%	2,496 } 33%	2,049 } 40%
MINORITY OFFENDERS	1,366 } 48%	1,072 } 29%	5,402 } 70%	1,866 } 67%	1,257 } 35%	4,412 } 58%	3,055 } 52%
WHITE OFFENDERS	1,445 } 52%	2,640 } 71%	2,280 } 30%	904 } 33%	2,316 } 65%	3,226 } 42%	2,850 } 48%
<b>COMMUNITY SUPERVISION OFFENDER PROFILE</b>							
<b>POPULATION</b>							
PAROLE	1,927 } 77%	2,362 } 39%	1,806 } 11%	1,884 } 30%	1,823 } 15%	3,883 } 17%	2,442 } 25%
PROBATION	580 } 23%	3,650 } 61%	14,281 } 89%	4,496 } 70%	13,000 } 88%	18,719 } 83%	7,329 } 75%
VIOLENT OFFENDERS	N/A	N/A	1,239 } 14%	1,875 } 30%	N/A	N/A	N/A
PROPERTY OFFENDERS	N/A	N/A	7,775 } 86%	4,402 } 70%	N/A	N/A	N/A
MINORITY OFFENDERS	N/A	N/A	7,309 } 45%	3,454 } 52%	N/A	N/A	N/A
WHITE OFFENDERS	N/A	N/A	8,778 } 55%	3,172 } 48%	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>INCARCERATION RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION (1978 POP.)</b>							
	129	106	192	141	128	363	136
<b>BUDGET</b>							
TOTAL DEPARTMENTAL BUDGET	18,200,000	33,089,500	96,975,875	17,489,200	50,755,698	42,467,607	59,234,646
COMMUNITY SERVICES	1,450,000	5,101,800	6,484,430	2,815,001	9,093,670	4,254,317	2,618,154
INSTITUTIONAL	12,200,000	24,169,000	71,557,569	14,674,199	29,162,749	38,213,290	39,554,226
ADMINISTRATIVE & OTHER	4,550,000	3,818,700	18,933,876	-	12,499,279	-	17,062,266
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS	7,800,000	10,000,000	78,166,478	17,983,000	15,000,000	30,774,282	15,325,000

TABLE 1



POPULATION DATA

	<u>1978 CENSUS ESTIMATE</u>	<u>INMATE POPULATION</u>	<u>PAROLE POPULATION</u>	<u>PROBATION POPULATION</u>	<u>TOTAL OFFENDERS</u>
ARKANSAS (AR)	2,167,000	2,811	1,927	580	5,318
KENTUCKY (KY)	3,490,000	3,712	2,362	3,650	9,724
LOUISIANA (LA)	3,986,000	7,682	1,806	14,281*	23,769
MISSISSIPPI (MS)	2,400,000	3,399	1,884	4,496	9,779
OKLAHOMA (OK)	2,842,000	3,632	1,823	13,000	18,455
SOUTH CAROLINA (SC)	2,102,000	7,638	3,883	18,719	30,240
TENNESSEE (TN)	4,333,000	5,905	2,442	7,329	15,676

\*Louisiana's probation population includes 5,392 adult misdemeanants supervised by the state.

TABLE 2

BUDGET DATA

STATE	TOTAL BUDGET	COMMUNITY SERVICES	INSTITUTIONAL BUDGET	ADMIN. AND OTHER	CAPITAL* IMPROVEMENTS
AR	\$18,200,000	\$1,450,000	\$12,200,000	\$ 4,550,000	\$ 7,800,000
KY	\$33,089,500	\$5,101,800	\$24,169,000	\$ 3,818,700	\$10,000,000
LA	\$96,975,875	\$6,484,430	\$71,557,569	\$18,933,876	\$78,166,478
MS	\$17,489,200	\$2,815,001	\$14,674,199	-	\$17,983,000
OK	\$50,755,698	\$9,093,670	\$29,162,749	\$12,499,279	\$15,000,000
SC	\$42,467,607	\$4,254,317	\$38,213,290	-	\$30,774,282
TN	\$59,234,646**	\$2,618,154	\$39,554,226	\$17,062,266	\$15,325,000

\*Capital Improvements are not included in Total Budget figures.

\*\*Tennessee's reported total budget was adjusted downward by \$17,857,333 in expenditures for the juvenile portion of the correctional budget.

TABLE 3



CHAPTER II  
BUDGET AND POPULATION ANALYSIS

CHART 2 compares the total corrections budget (excluding capital improvements) for the seven states. Mississippi ranks fifth smallest in population (see TABLE 2) and seventh in total budget.

CHARTS 3 and 4 compare offender populations and budget figures for institutions and community services. Mississippi's offender population is comparable to Kentucky's (9,779 and 9,724 respectively) but her community services and institutional operating budgets are comparable to Arkansas, which has the smallest offender population (see TABLE 2).

CHARTS 5 and 6 examine budget components on a per offender basis. CHART 5 shows that Mississippi's community services budget per offender supervised (probation and parole) is about average. However, Mississippi's institutional budget per inmate falls below most states, vying with Arkansas for last place (see CHART 6).

CHART 7 depicts total budget divided by total offenders (inmates, parolees and probationers). Mississippi's total budget per offender is about \$1,800 per year. Only South Carolina, with the smallest general population and the largest offender population, spends less. South Carolina's per offender budget is \$1,400 annually.

CORRECTIONS BUDGET FOR SEVEN STATES  
 BAR CHART OF TOT\_BUDG

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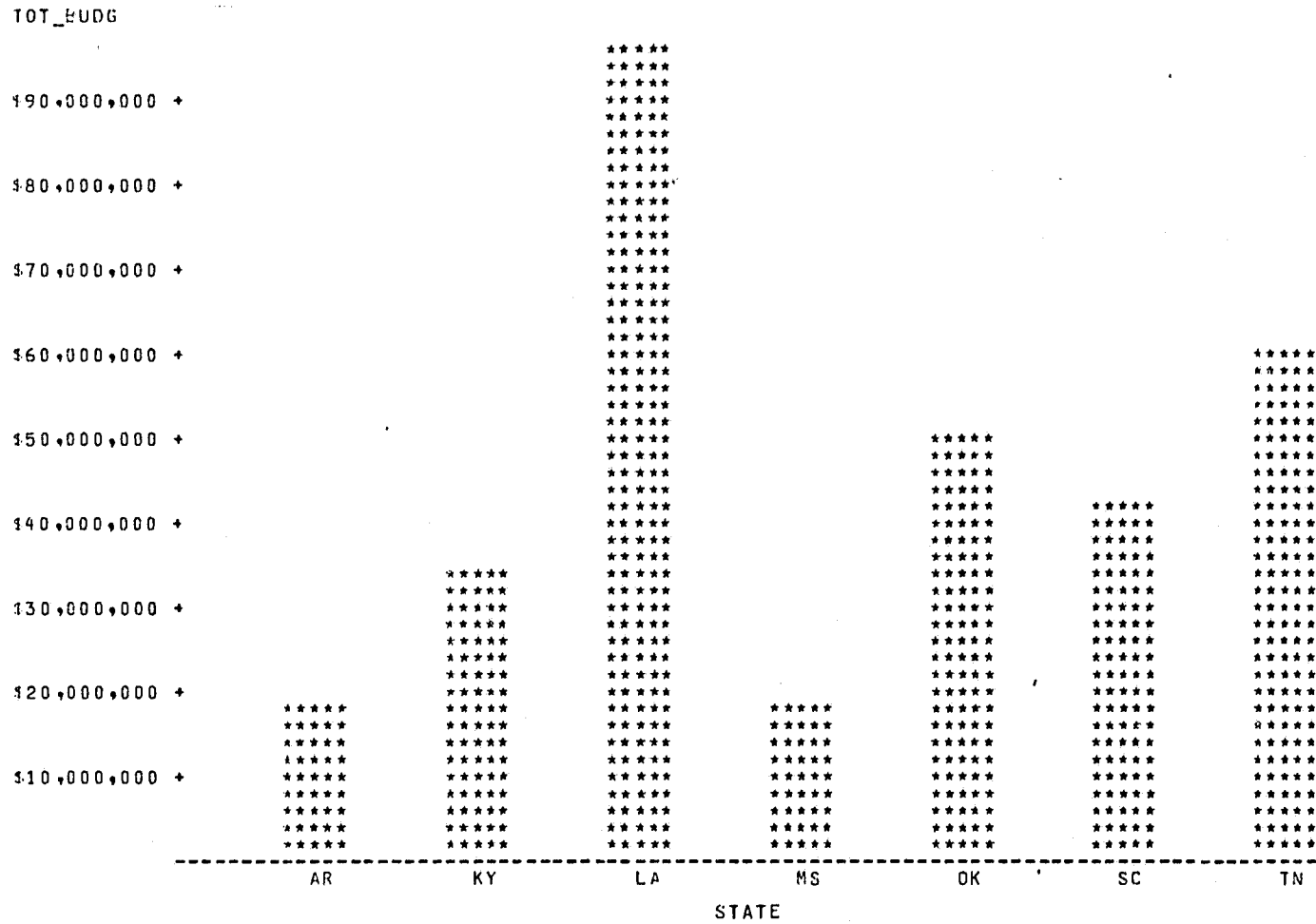


CHART 2

OFFENDER POPULATION FOR SEVEN STATES  
BAR CHART OF SUMS

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TOTALS SUM

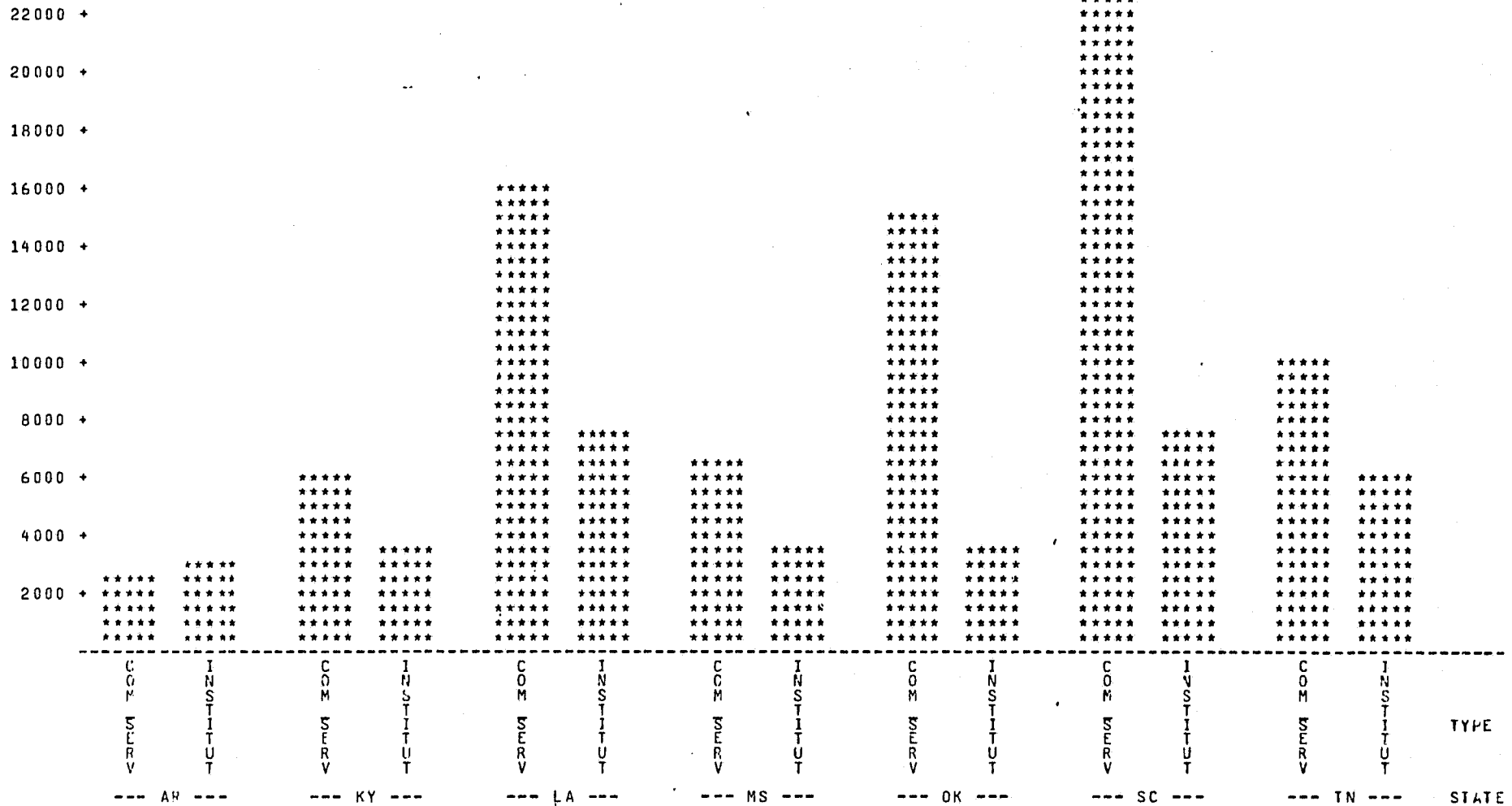


CHART 3

FY1980 CORRECTIONS BUDGETS FOR SEVEN STATES

11:39 FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1980 1

BAR CHART OF BUDG\_AMT

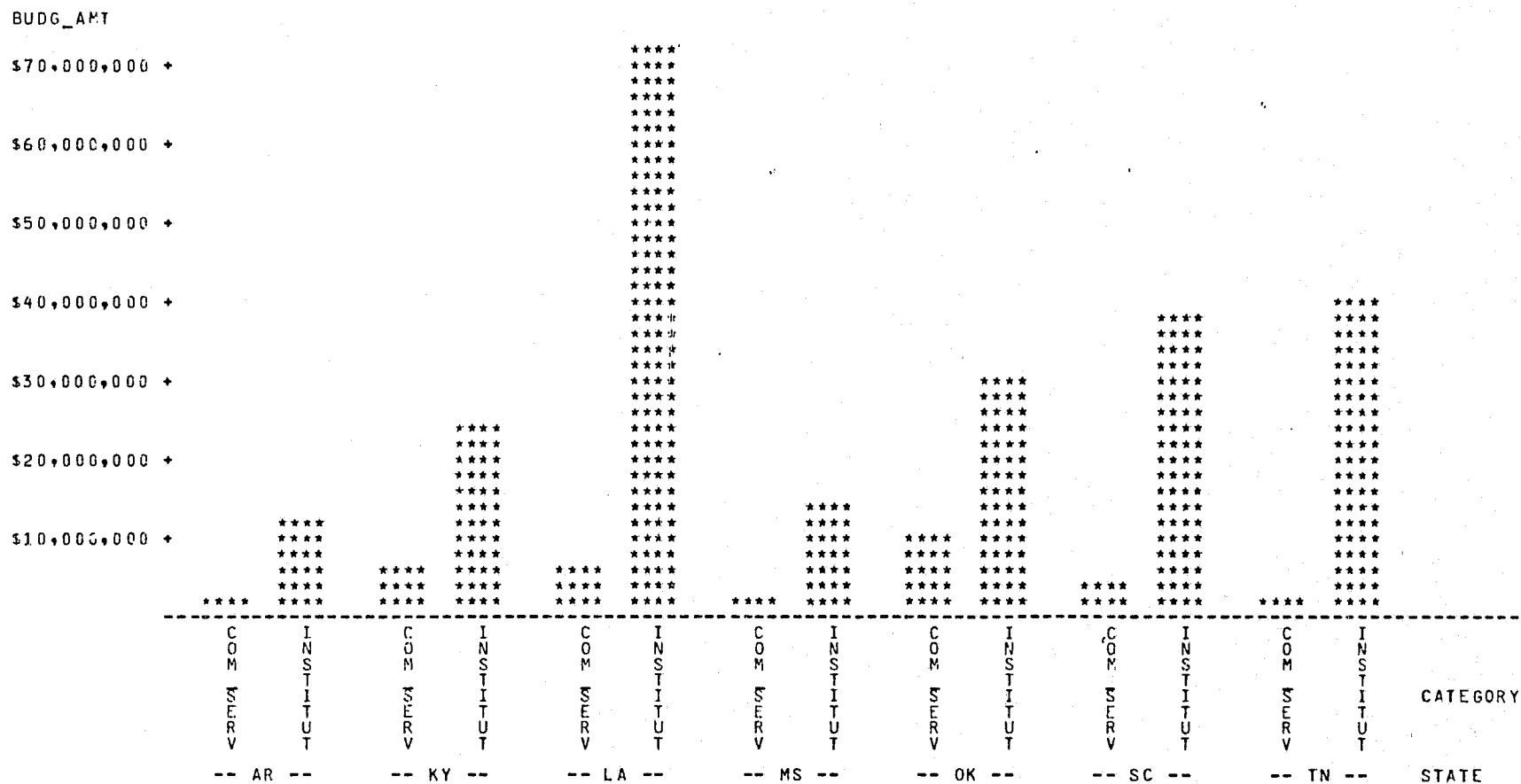


CHART 4

COMMUNITY SERVICES BUDGET PER OFFENDER SUPERVISED

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BAR CHART OF PER\_SUPV

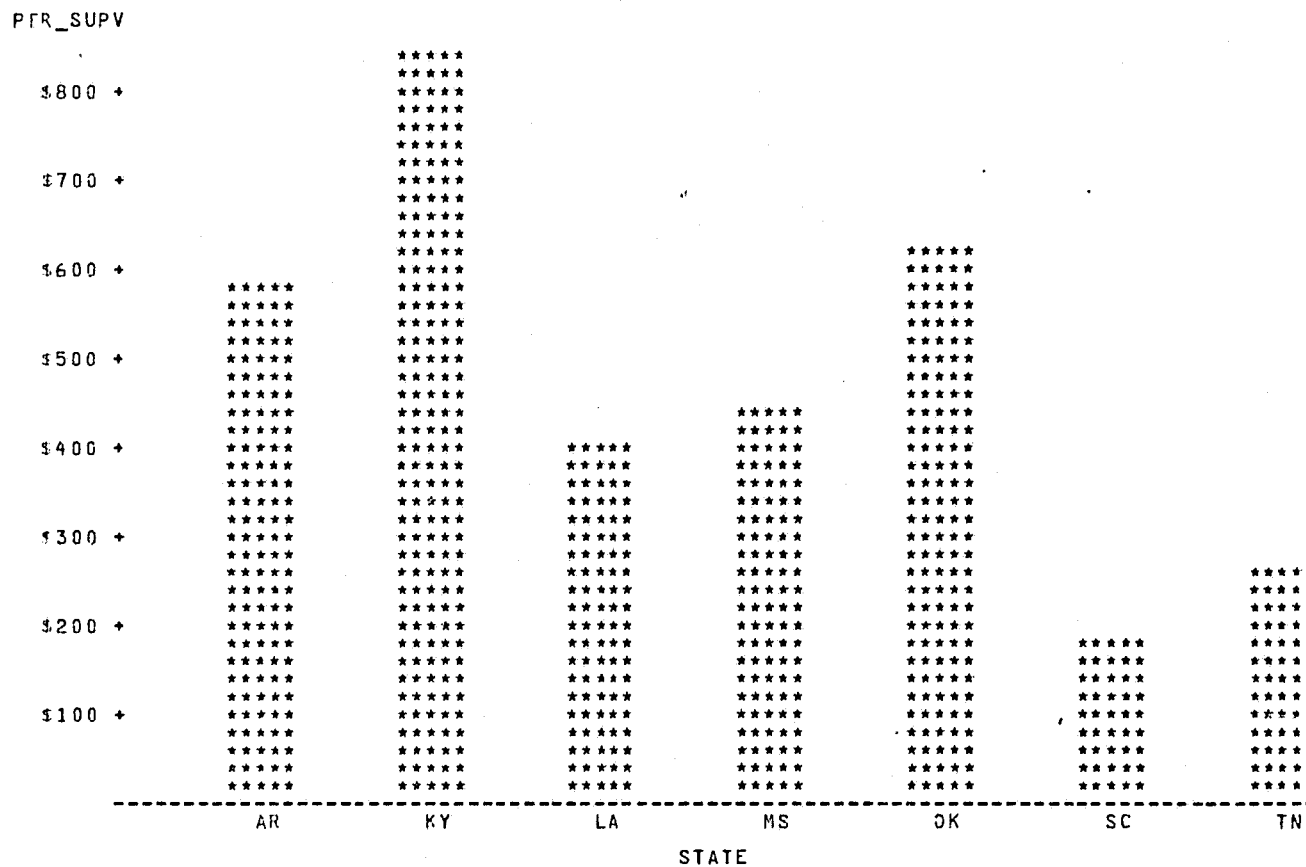


CHART 5

INSTITUTIONAL BUDGET PER INMATE  
BAR CHART OF PER\_INM

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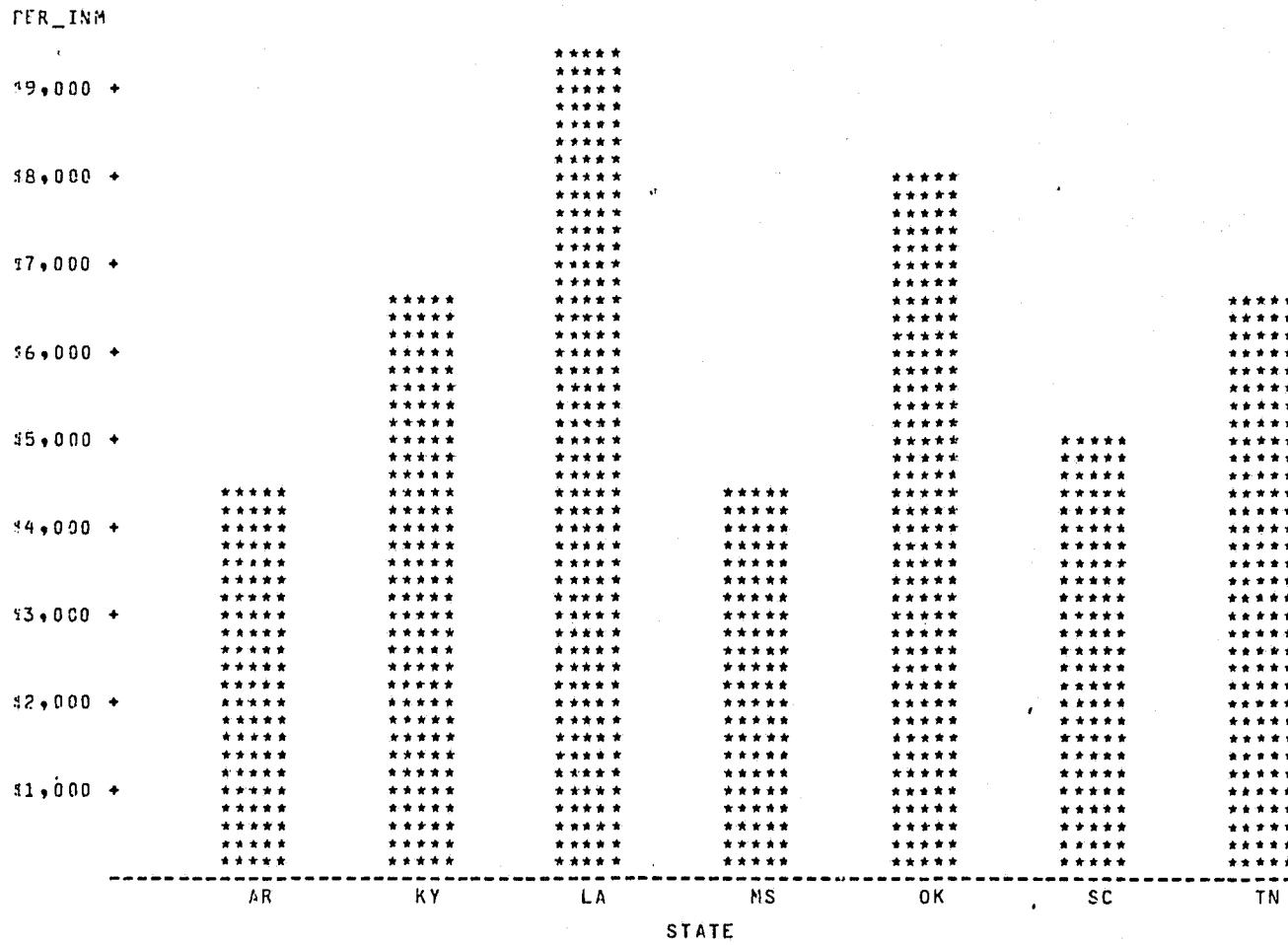


CHART 6

TOTAL BUDGET PER OFFENDER  
 BAR CHART OF PER\_OFFN

11:37 FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1980 3

PER\_OFFN

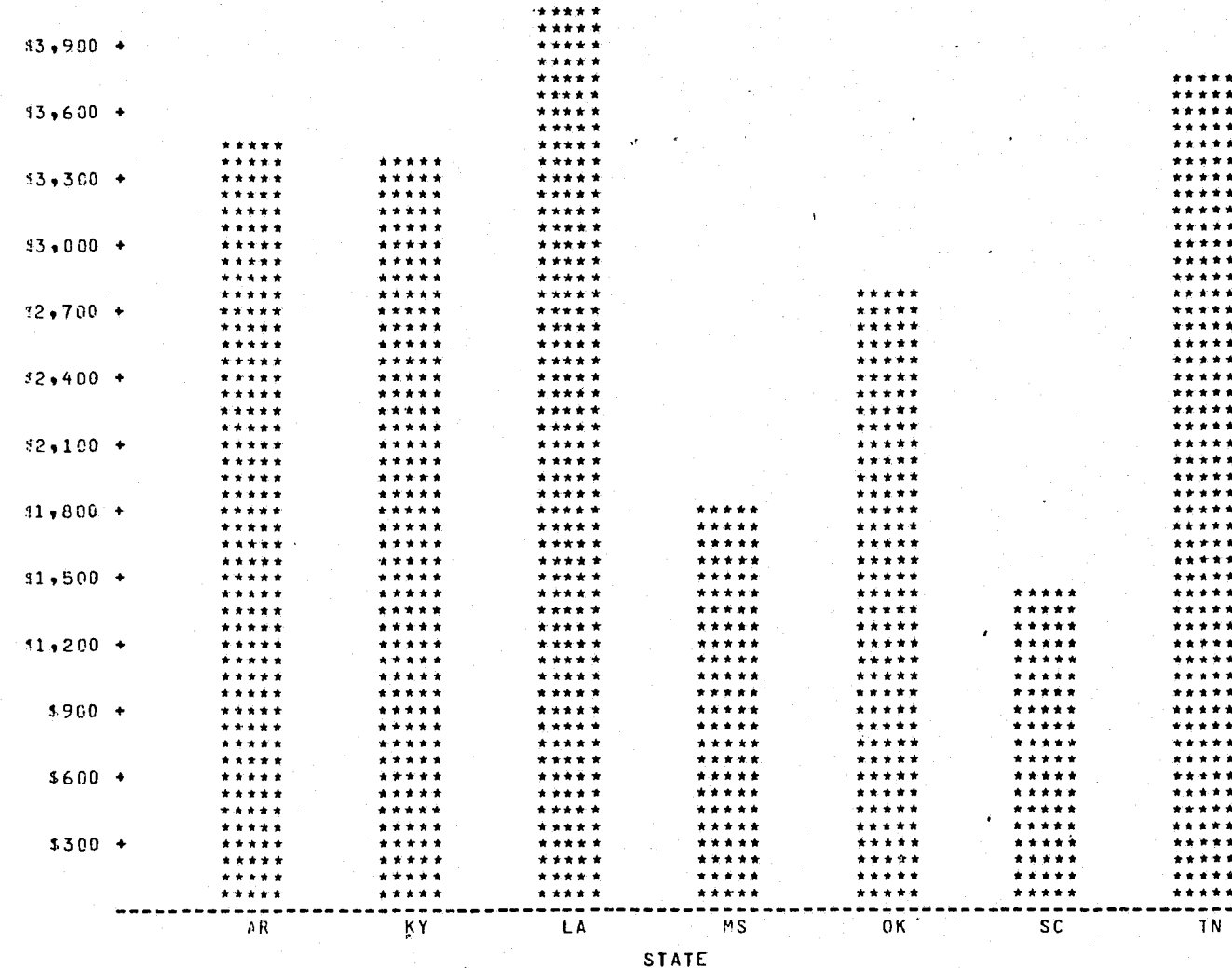


CHART 7

## CHAPTER III: STAFFING

A major portion of most budgets is personnel costs. Please note from TABLE 1 that while no data was gathered on number of community services personnel, data was collected on the number of correctional officers and total institutional personnel (corrections officers plus treatment and support personnel).

CHART 8 depicts the ratio of inmates to correctional officers. The taller the bar the less favorable the ratio. Mississippi's inmate/officer ratio is 6.6 to 1 compared to Louisiana's 3.1 to 1. This does not mean that there is one guard for every six inmates at the penitentiary. Because the penitentiary operates 24 hours a day the 513 Mississippi correctional officers are spread out over 3 shifts per day, 7 days per week. The average number of officers on duty at any one time is 103.

21 man shifts per week  $\div$  5 shifts per man = a  
 minimum of 4.2 officers to cover 1 position.  
 With vacation and sick leave taken into ac-  
 count, it takes 5 officers to cover 1  
 position 24 hours per day, 7 days per week.  
 $513 \div 5 = 103$

This figure will vary by day of the week and time of day. With 2400 of the state's 3399 inmates at Parchman or in a satellite facility, the inmate to officer ratio is, on the average, 23 to 1 ( $2400 \div 103 = 23$ ).

CHART 9 compares inmate/staff ratios for total institutional staff (corrections officers plus treatment and support personnel).



As evidenced by the bar chart Mississippi and South Carolina fall further behind in this comparison indicating that non-correctional officer staff (educational, medical, counseling and administrative staff) is small relative to the number of inmates.

RATIO OF INMATES TO CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS  
BAR CHART OF OFCR\_RTD

12:15 WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1980 4

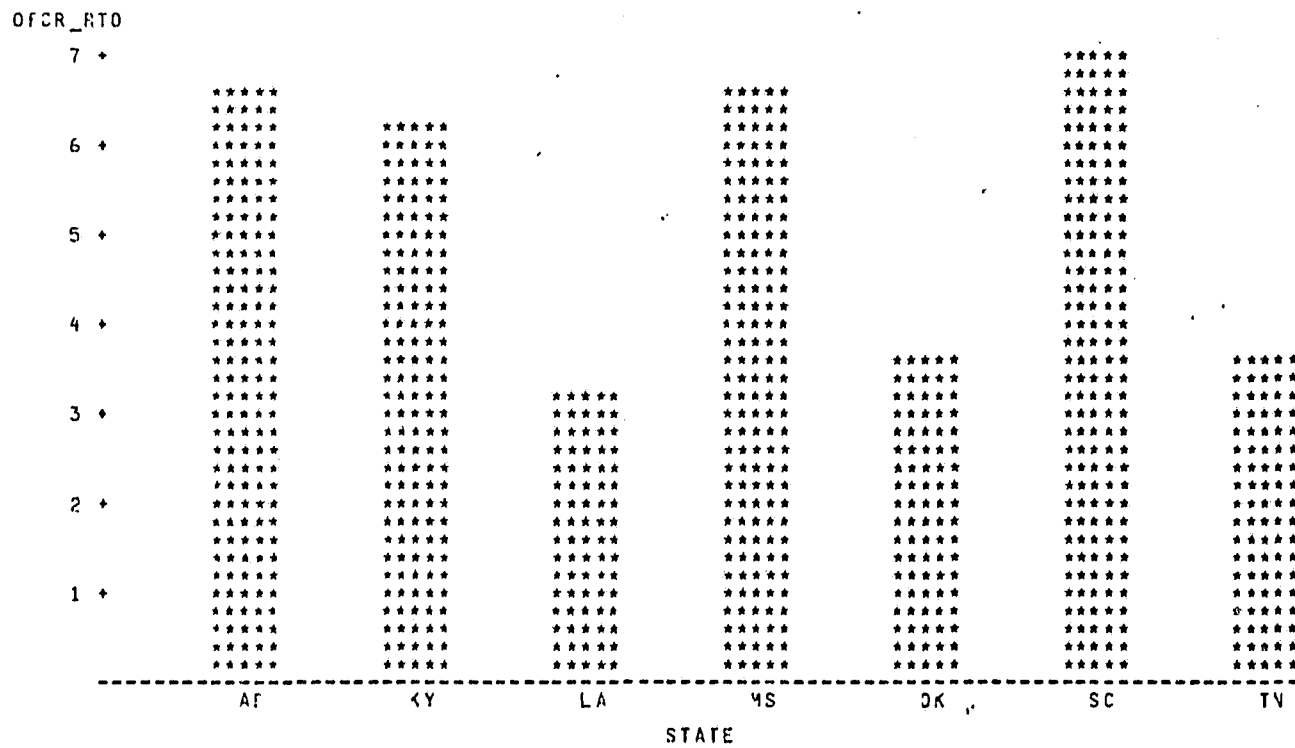


CHART 8

RATIO OF INMATES TO INSTITUTIONAL STAFF  
BAR CHART OF STAF\_RTO

12:15 WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1980 5

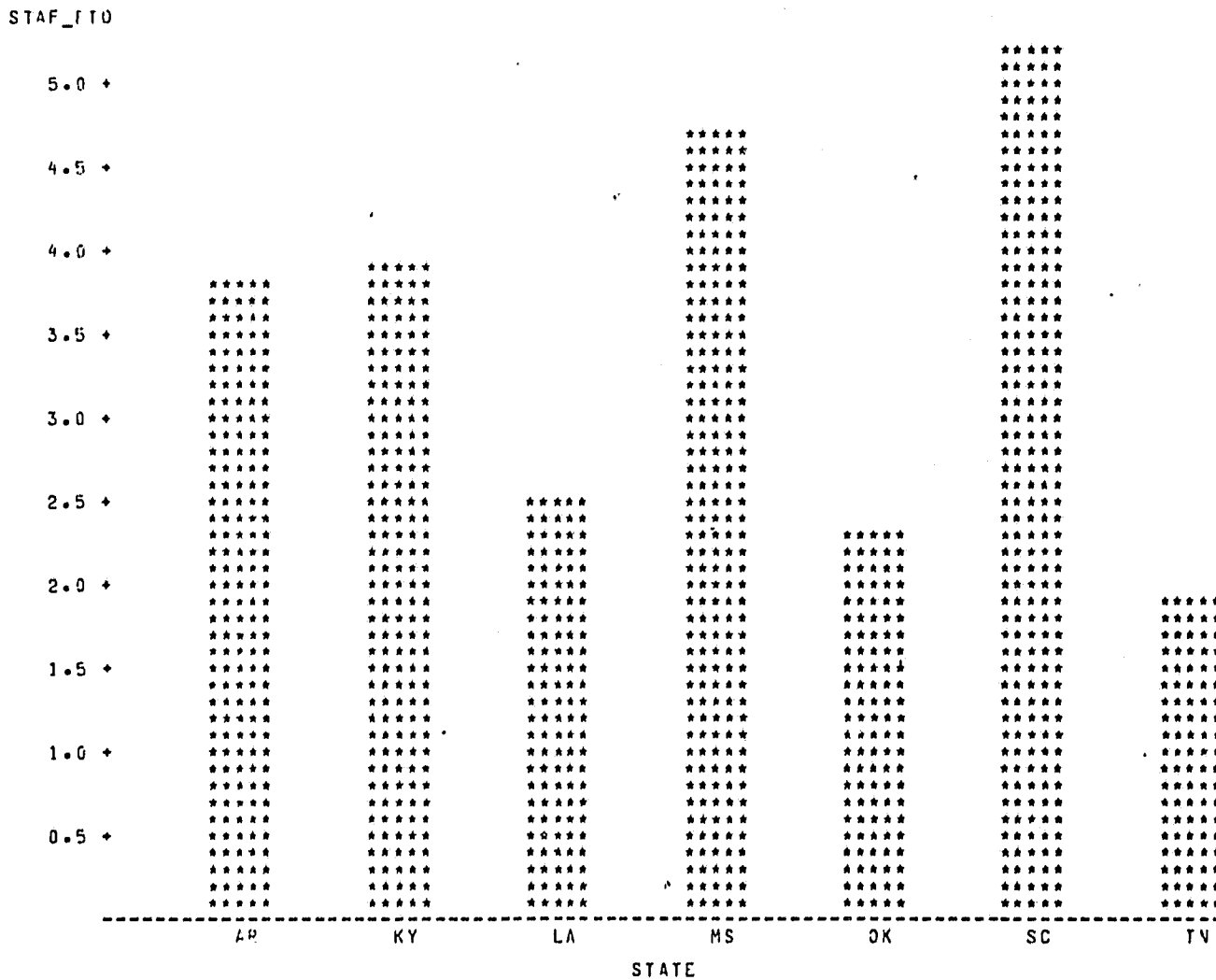


CHART 9

## CHAPTER IV: SYSTEM EFFECTIVENESS

"SYSTEM EFFECTIVENESS" is a very daring title for this portion of the study data. This study does not presume to measure the effectiveness of seven state correctional agencies. However, some elements of the survey are worthy of note within a limited concept of "system effectiveness."

CHART 10 establishes that incarceration rates per 100,000 population are relatively consistent, with the exception of South Carolina.

CHART 11 compares the ratio of escapes (in one year) to total inmate population. Despite an unfavorable inmate/staff ratio, Mississippi's escape rate is lower than average.

Despite the scarcity of data, TABLE 4, comparing recidivism rates, is possibly the most interesting study result. Interesting because what little data that was reported is very consistent. It appears that states are moving toward a uniform method of deriving recidivism rates: tracking a specific release population over a specific time period and reporting the percentage of that population returned to that state's prison system within specific time increments. For example, Mississippi is tracking those inmates released from the Mississippi State Penitentiary (MSP) during the fourth quarter of 1978. As shown on TABLE 4, 2.4% of that group had been returned to MSP within 3 months, 4.6% (cumulative) within 6 months and 8.1% within 1 year. If this trends continues (approximately 2% per

quarter), about 22 - 24% will have recidivated within 3 years of release. This is consistent with the recidivism rates reported by Arkansas, Louisiana and South Carolina.

TABLE 5 shows probation and parole revocation rates. As was previously mentioned only Mississippi was able to report.

INCARCERATION RATE PER 100,000  
USING 1978 CENSUS ESTIMATES

12:15 WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1980 6

BAR CHART OF RATE

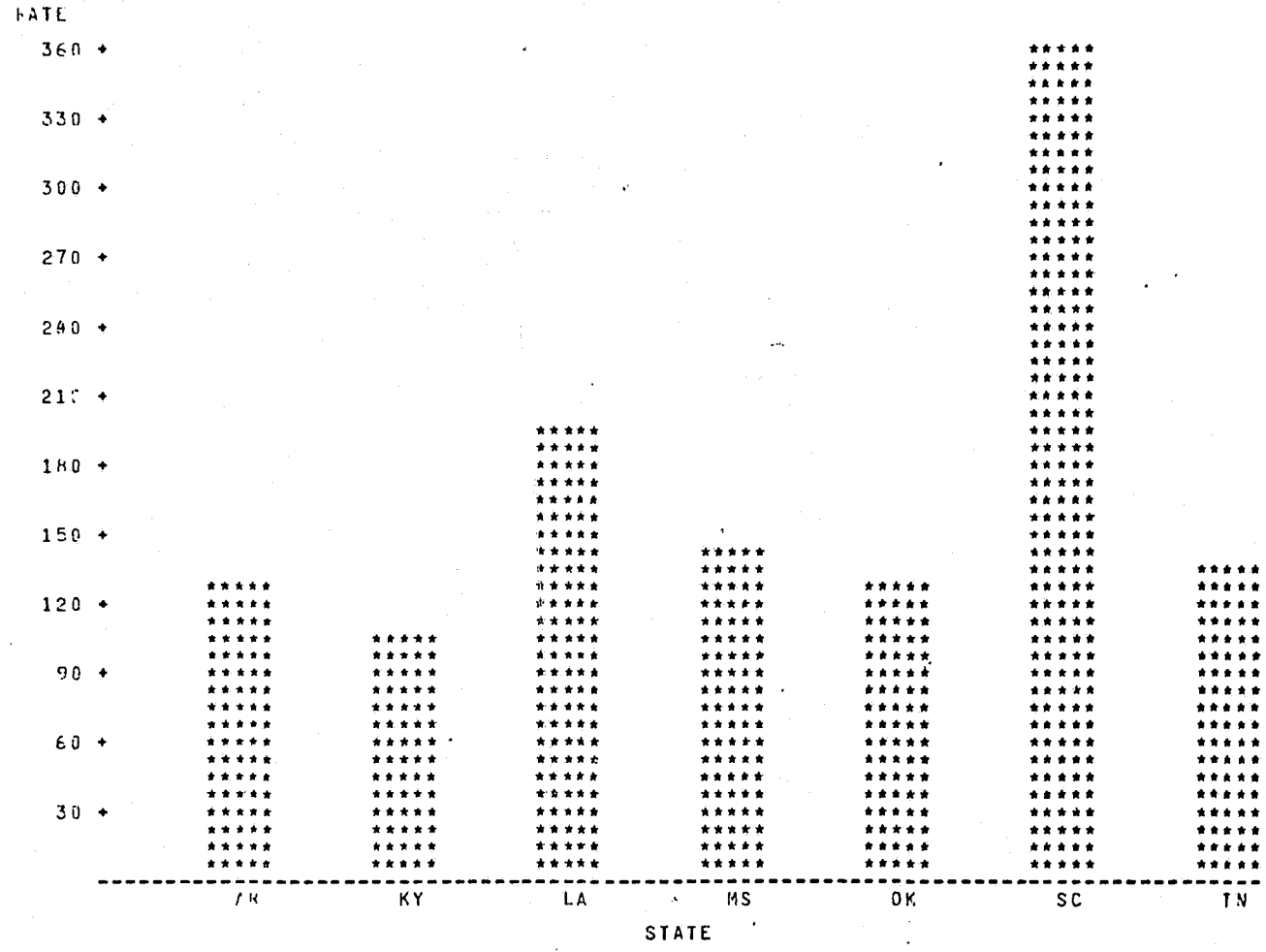


CHART 10

RATIO OF ESCAPES TO TOTAL INMATE POPULATION  
BAR CHART OF ES\_RATE

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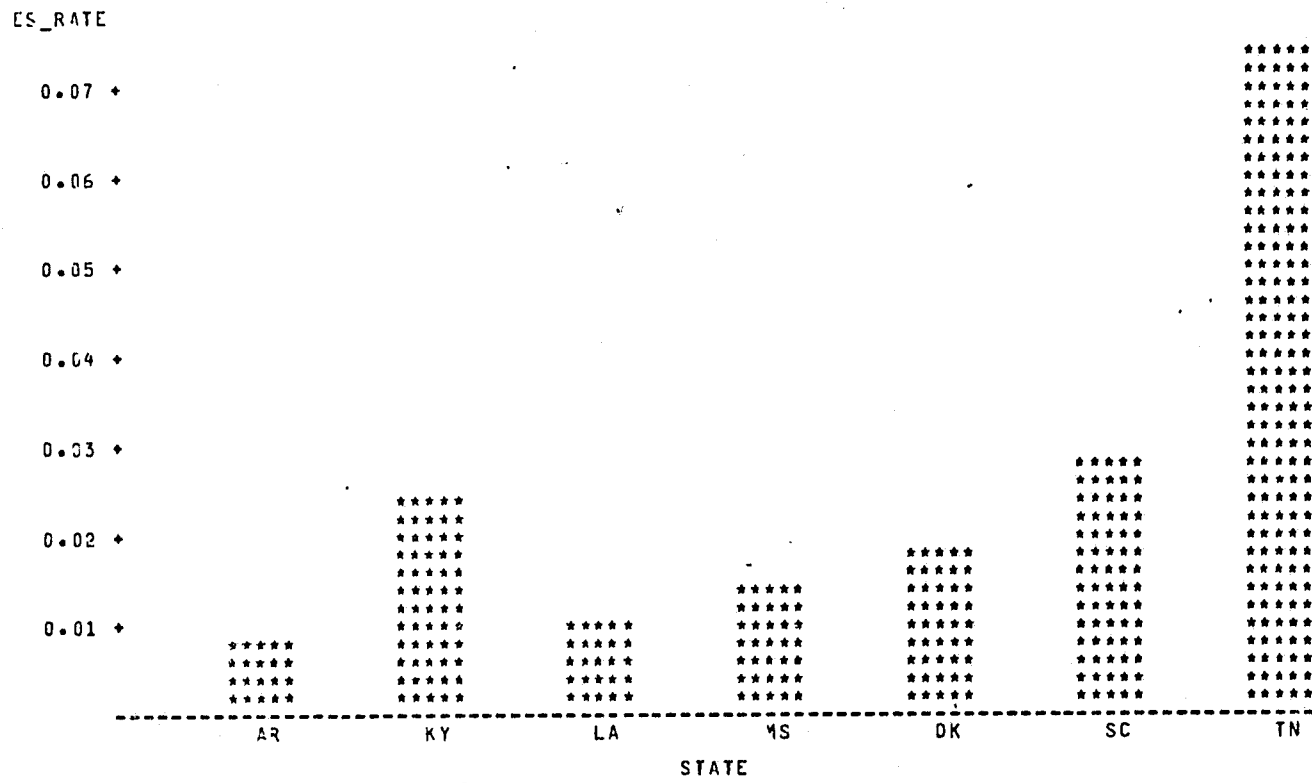


CHART 11

RECIDIVISM RATES

	RELEASE YEAR (BASE YEAR)	RECIDIVISM RATE % RETURNED TO PRISON WITHIN:					
		3 Mos.	6 Mos.	1 Yr	2 Yr	2-1/2 Yrs	3 Yrs
AR	1973	-	-	-	-	-	19.1
KY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LA	1976	-	-	-	-	20.1	-
MS	1978	2.4	4.6	8.1	-	-	-
OK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SC	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	24.9
TN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 4



## REVOCATION RATES

		RELEASE YEAR (BASE YEAR)	REVOCATION RATE			
			Within	3 Mos.	6 Mos.	1 Yr
AR	Prob.	N/A				N/A
	Parole	N/A				
KY	Prob	N/A				N/A
	Parole	N/A				
LA	Prob.	N/A				N/A
	Parole	N/A				
MS	Prob:	1978		2.2	5.4	7.4
	Parole	1978		3.1	5.2	10.9
OK	Prob.	N/A				N/A
	Parole	N/A				
SC	Prob.	N/A				N/A
	Parole	N/A				
TN	Prob.	N/A				N/A
	Parole	N/A				

TABLE 5

**END**