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## A Guide to Sources of Texas Criminal Justice Statistics

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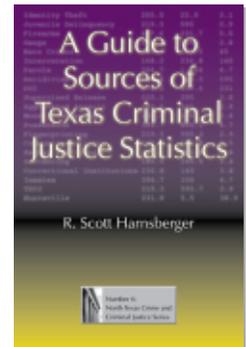
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## **Chapter 5**

# **Adult Corrections, Parole, and Probation**

## Aliens

**225A** *Justice for Immigration's Hidden Population: Protecting the Rights of Persons with Mental Disabilities in the Immigration Court and Detention System*. Austin: Texas Appleseed, 2010.

<<http://www.texasappleseed.net/>>

Provides data on immigrants in Texas with mental disabilities who are held in U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) detention facilities, including the number of psychotropic prescriptions issued, percentage of detainee cases without counsel, detention facilities with the highest percentage of unrepresented detainees, and the number of cases adjourned because the Department of Homeland Security requested a certification of the detainee's mental competency.

**226** Salant, Tanis J. *Undocumented Immigrants in U.S.–Mexico Border Counties: The Costs of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Services*. Tucson: Eller College of Management, School of Public Administration and Policy, University of Arizona, 2008. NCJ 223285

<<http://www.bordercounties.org/>>

Provides a breakdown of the costs of undocumented immigrants to law enforcement and criminal justice services in the U.S. counties bordering Mexico, which includes fifteen in Texas. County-level statistics are given for sheriff's offices, detention facilities, adult probation, and juvenile probation.

**Research Note:** This report was sponsored by the U.S./Mexico Border Counties Coalition. For earlier data, see Tanis J. Salant, *Illegal Immigrants in U.S.-Mexico Border Counties: Costs of Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice and Emergency Medical Services*. Tucson: Eller College of Business and Public Administration, School of Public Administration and Policy, University of Arizona, 2001. NCJ 201492

**227** *Undocumented Immigrants in Texas: A Financial Analysis of the Impact to the State Budget and Economy* [Special Report]. Austin: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts, 2006.

<<http://www.window.state.tx.us/specialrpt/undocumented/>>

Section V provides data on the state and local costs of incarcerating undocumented immigrants, the impact these costs have on the state budget, and federal reimbursement from the U.S. Bureau of Justice Assistance's State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP).

## Correctional Institutions

•**228** *Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities*. Ann Arbor: National Archive of Criminal Justice Data, Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan [quinquennial, online only, 1974–date].

<<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/series/00067>>

This census is conducted every five years by the Criminal Justice Statistics Branch, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce, for the Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice. Data is provided for each institution on physical security, age, functions, capacity, court orders for specific conditions, one-day counts and average populations, race/ethnicity of inmates, inmate work assignments, inmate deaths, special inmate counts, assaults, and incidents caused by inmates. The census covers a wide range of federal, state, and private facilities intended for adult offenders including prisons, penitentiaries, and correctional institutions; boot camps; community corrections; 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. Specifically excluded are private facilities not primarily for state or federal inmates, military facilities, Immigration and Naturalization Service facilities, Bureau of Indian Affairs facilities, facilities operated by or for local governments, including those housing state prisoners, facilities operated by the U.S. Marshals Service, hospital wings and wards reserved for state prisoners, and facilities that hold only juveniles (although some of the adult facilities covered also house juvenile offenders).

**Research Note:** The 1990 census was the first to report data on federal institutions (the title varied prior to that edition). Summary state-level data is reported in the corresponding Bureau of Justice Statistics publication beginning with the 2005 edition (see entry 230). The ICPSR datasets contain additional 2005 information that is not reported in the BJS publication, including the following: year of original facility construction; plans to add to, close, or renovate the facility; facilities by gender of inmates authorized to house; inmates by gender under and over age eighteen; inmates by race and ethnicity; inmates by custody level; inmates by sentence status; non-U.S. citizen inmates; geriatric unit inmates; U.S. military veteran inmates; inmates in protective custody, disciplinary action, administrative segregation, death row, and other restricted population units; inmates held for federal, state, local, and tribal authorities; per diem fees charged to house inmates for other correctional authorities; employees by race and ethnicity; disciplinary/misconduct reports; major and other disturbances; assaults on staff and resulting staff deaths; assaults on other inmates; escapes from secure custody; and walkaways from community facilities.

•**229** *Correctional Populations in the United States*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice [annual, 1985–1998, 2009–date].

<<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbse&sid=5>>

Provides state-level data on prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction, by sentence length (total and by gender); incarceration rates for prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction or in state or federal custody, by sentence length; prisoners housed in jails because of crowded state facilities, by gender; prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction, by race (total, by gender, and by Hispanic origin and gender); sentenced prisoners admitted to state or federal jurisdiction, by type of admission; sentenced prisoners released from state or federal jurisdiction, by type of release; sentenced male/female prisoners admitted to state or federal jurisdiction, by type of admission; sentenced male/female prisoners released from state or federal jurisdiction, by type of release; sentenced prisoners released conditionally or unconditionally from state or federal jurisdiction, by type of release (total and by gender); sentenced prisoners admitted to state or federal jurisdiction for violation of parole or other conditional release, by gender and status of sentence; deaths among sentenced prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction, by gender and cause of death; and prisoners in custody of state or federal correctional authorities, by sentence length (total and by gender).

**Research Note:** Provides only national-level summary data beginning with the 2009 edition. Statistics were previously reported in various U.S. Department of Justice publication series including *Capital Punishment* (1971–1984); *Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories* (1926–1946); *National Prisoner Statistics: Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions* (1950–1963); *National Prisoner Statistics: Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions for Adult Felons* (1964–1970); and *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, [year]* (1971–1984).

•**230** Stephan, James J. *Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities*, 2005 [National Prisoner Statistics Program]. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, 2008. NCJ 222182

<<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=dcdetail&iid=255>>

Reports the results of the Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities, which is conducted approximately every five years by the Criminal Justice Statistics Branch, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce, for the Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice. This survey included adult correctional facilities operating under state or federal authority as of December 30, 2005 (midyear 2000 data from the previous survey is also reported for selected categories). The census also included private and local facilities operating under contract to house inmates for federal or state correctional authorities. The Appendix Tables report the following state-level data: number of correctional facilities and inmates under state or federal authority, population change, and number of inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents (Table 1); number of correctional facili-

ties under state or federal authority, by type (Table 2); number of correctional facilities under state or federal authority, by facility size (Table 3); design and rated capacities of correctional facilities under state or federal authority (Table 4); number of correctional facilities under state or federal authority, by facility security level (Table 5); number of correctional facilities under state or federal authority, under court order or consent decree (Table 6); number of correctional facilities under state or federal authority under court order or consent decree to limit population, by facility size (Table 7); number of private correctional facilities under contract to state or federal authorities and average daily population (Table 8); number of private correctional facilities under contract to state or federal authorities, by facility size (Table 9); number of inmates in correctional facilities under state or federal authority, by gender and type of facility (Table 10); number of inmates in correctional facilities under state or federal authority, by facility security level (Table 11); all employees and correctional officers in correctional facilities under state or federal authority, by gender (Table 12); number of employees in correctional facilities under state or federal authority, by occupational category (Table 13); number of inmates, employees, and inmate-to-staff ratios in correctional facilities under state or federal authority (Table 14); number of inmates, employees, and inmate-to-staff ratios in correctional facilities under state or federal authority, by type of facility (Table 15); number of correctional facilities under state or federal authority that provided work programs and number of inmates with work assignments (Table 16); number of correctional facilities under state or federal authority that provided work release and number of inmates participating in work release (Table 17); number of facilities under state or federal authority that provided educational programs to inmates (Table 18); number of facilities under state or federal authority that provided counseling programs to inmates (Table 19).

**Research Note:** Although earlier editions are available (published under slightly varying titles prior to 1990), this is the first to report state-level data. The word “Adult” is omitted from the title of the print report. Datasets are available, which contain additional information not reported in this publication (see entry 228), through the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data, Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan.

<<http://dx.doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR24642>>

## Correctional Personnel

**231** *2008 Salary Survey Fact Sheet*. Austin, Tex.: Community Justice Assistance Division, Texas Department of Criminal Justice [2008]. CJAD09002

<<http://www.tdcj.state.tx.us/publications/cjad/publications-cjad-salary-turnover-survey.htm>>

**232** *2008 Turnover Survey Fact Sheet*. Austin, Tex.: Community Justice Assistance Division, Texas Department of Criminal Justice, [2008]. CJAD09001 <<http://www.tdcj.state.tx.us/publications/cjad/publications-cjad-salary-turnover-survey.htm>>

The Community Justice Assistance Division of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice worked with Texas Community Supervision and Corrections Departments (CSCDs) to gather and analyze demographic, salary, education, and job duty data for all probation officers and direct care staff employed by a CSCD on December 31, 2007. These two fact sheets present the results of that analysis.

**•233** *Census of Governments: Government Employment and Payroll*. Washington, D.C.: Governments Division, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce [quinquennial, 1957–date].

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS33151>>

The Census of Governments is conducted in years ending in “2” and “7” as mandated by 13 U.S.C. § 161 (2009). The Annual Survey of Government Employment is conducted in the intervening years under the provisions of 13 U.S.C. § 182 (2009). The latter includes a sample of state and local governments, with a new sample being selected every five years (years ending in “4” and “9”). The Census Bureau website provides a Build-a-Table function, which allows users to access data at the levels of state government, local government (aggregated county, municipality, township, school district, and special district), or combined state and local government. Data is presented for the government function “corrections” as follows: full-time employees and pay, part-time employees and pay, total employees, total pay, and full-time equivalent.

**Research Note:** Editions are available online back to 1992. The government function “corrections” encompasses “activities pertaining to the confinement and correction of adults and minors convicted of criminal offenses. Pardon, probation, and parole activities are also included here.” Datasets are available through the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. <<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/series/00012>>

**•234** *Justice Expenditure and Employment*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice [annual, 1982–date].

<<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=daa>>

Presents data extracted from the Census Bureau’s Annual Survey of Government Finances and Annual Survey of Government Employment, which provide estimates of full-time only and full-time equivalent employment for the government function “corrections.” Data is reported at the level of states,

large counties (with populations of 500,000 or more), and large cities (with populations of 300,000 or more). Annual March payrolls are also reported.

**Research Note:** Definitions are provided for the corrections categories covered in the report. Prior data is reported in various publications series of the U.S. Department of Justice's Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and the Census Bureau's Governments Division. Datasets are available through the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. <<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/series/00087>>

•**235** *Occupational Employment Statistics: Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor [annual, online only, 1999–date].

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS68663>>

Provides employment and wage estimates for states, metropolitan areas, and nonmetropolitan areas, and includes the following occupations (Standard Occupational Classification codes noted): first-line supervisors/managers of correctional officers (33-1011); correctional officers and jailers (33-3012); and probation officers and correctional treatment specialists (21-1092).

## Corrections Costs

•**236** *Criminal Justice Uniform Cost Report, Fiscal Years [year–year]*. Austin: Legislative Budget Board [online only, 2003–date].

<[http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/PubSafety\\_CrimJustice/PubSafety\\_CrimJustice.htm](http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/PubSafety_CrimJustice/PubSafety_CrimJustice.htm)>

This report utilizes agency budgets and reported expenditures to calculate uniform costs per day (with certain specified exclusions) for the following: Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) Correctional Institutions Division—State-Operated Facilities; TDCJ Correctional Institutions Division—Programs in Correctional Institutions; TDCJ Correctional Institutions Division—Privately Operated Facilities; TDCJ Correctional Institutions Division—State-Operated Facilities versus Privately Operated Facilities; TDCJ Parole Division; TDCJ Community Justice Assistance Division; and TDCJ Community Justice Assistance Division—Programs within Community Supervision. Expenditures of the Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles and the Texas Correctional Office on Offenders with Medical or Mental Impairments are reported separately.

**Research Note:** Earlier data can be found in reports published by the Criminal Justice Policy Council (under varying titles).

**237** Stephan, James J. *State Prison Expenditures, 2001*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, 2004. NCJ 202949

<[www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/spe01.pdf](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/spe01.pdf)>

Reports state-level prison expenditures for FY2001 (total, operating, and capital), based on corrections data extracted from each state's responses to the U.S. Census Bureau's Annual Survey of Government Finances (Table 1). Categories were standardized across jurisdictions and the reported figures were verified with state budget officials. Also lists state-level prison operating expenses for salaries, wages and benefits, and other operating costs (Table 3), and state-level prison capital expenses for construction and equipment (Table 4).

**Research Note:** Earlier editions are available.

## Criminal Justice System Planning

**238** *Biennial Report to the Governor and the . . . Texas Legislature*. Austin: Criminal Justice Policy Council [1999–2003].

<[http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/PubSafety\\_CrimJustice/6\\_Links/Documents\\_Alpha\\_Links.htm](http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/PubSafety_CrimJustice/6_Links/Documents_Alpha_Links.htm)>

This report, subtitled “The Big Picture in Adult and Juvenile Justice Issues,” was legislatively mandated and required the CJPC to submit to the governor and legislature “a plan detailing the actions necessary to promote an effective and cohesive criminal justice system.” It contains statistics on adult and juvenile crime and arrest rates.

**Research Note:** The council disbanded in 2003 after the governor's line-item veto of its legislative appropriation.

**239** *House Committee on Corrections, Texas House of Representatives Interim Report, [year]: A Report to the House of Representatives . . . Texas Legislature*. Austin: House Committee on Corrections [biennial, 1987–date].

<<http://www.house.state.tx.us/committees/reports/welcome.htm>>

This report summarizes the work undertaken by the Texas House Committee on Corrections regarding the Interim Study Charges it receives from the Speaker of the House of Representatives. These charges involve policy, procedural, regulatory, and budgetary issues relating to agencies and programs under the committee's jurisdiction, which include adult and juvenile corrections, parole, and probation. The report contains selected statistics as well as recommendations for consideration by the succeeding legislature.

**Research Note:** Published under slightly varying titles.

**240** *Interim Report to the . . . Legislature*. Austin: Senate Committee on Criminal Justice [biennial, 1996–date].

<<http://www.senate.state.tx.us/75r/senate/commit/c590/c590.htm>>

This report summarizes the work undertaken by the Texas Senate Committee on Criminal Justice regarding the Interim Charges it receives from the Lieutenant Governor of the State of Texas. These charges involve policy, procedural, regulatory, and budgetary issues relating to agencies and programs under the committee's jurisdiction, which include adult and juvenile corrections, parole, and probation; law enforcement; criminal law and procedure; and victims of crimes. The report contains minutes of the committee's public hearings on these charges, selected statistics, and recommendations for consideration by the succeeding legislature.

**Research Note:** Published under slightly varying titles.

**241** *Justice Reinvestment in Texas: Assessing the Impact of the 2007 Justice Reinvestment Initiative*. New York: Justice Center, Council of State Governments, 2009.

<<http://justicereinvestment.org/states/texas/pubmaps-tx>>

The Council of State Governments prepared a series of policy briefs in 2007 for the 80th Texas Legislature, which analyzed the reasons behind the growth of the State's prison population and increased recidivism rates. They also reviewed aspects of two possible justice reinvestment scenarios in which policymakers enact policies to address the projected shortfall of over 17,000 prison beds in Texas by 2012. This follow-up report assesses the extent to which the legislative policies enacted in 2007 were implemented and outlines correctional trends and projections for the future.

## Drug-abusing Inmates

**242** *Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) Program/Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) Series*. Ann Arbor: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan [annual, online only, 1998–2003].

<<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/series/00110>>

Contains data from the National Institute of Justice's Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) Program/Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) series, which was designed to determine the extent and correlates of illicit drug use in the population of booked arrestees in local areas through quarterly data collected in metropolitan areas in the United States. These areas varied by collection period, but included Dallas, Houston, Laredo, and San Antonio. An expanded adult

data collection instrument was introduced in 2000. Data for adult males (probability-based sampling) is presented in Part 1; data for adult females in Part 2.

**Research Note:** ADAM represented a major redesign of the Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) system, the NIJ's multi-site drug-monitoring program (1988–1997). The NIJ restricts this data from general dissemination and users must secure preapproval from the ICPRS. The NIJ published annual reports (under varying titles) on the DUF and ADAM programs (1990–2003). Beginning in 2007, the ADAM II program began data collection under the auspices of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, Executive Office of the President. It continues the original ADAM methodology, but is restricted to adult male arrestees in ten U.S. counties (none in Texas). Selected data from ADAM and ADAM II is reported in *National Drug Control Strategy: Data Supplement*. <<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS6500>>

**243** Kerber, Lisa, and Rand Harris. *Substance Use Among Female Inmates: Texas Department of Criminal Justice—Institutional Division, 1998*. Austin: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 2001.

<[http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/sa/research/criminaljustice/Female\\_Prison.pdf](http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/sa/research/criminaljustice/Female_Prison.pdf)>

Reports the results of a survey of 658 female inmates newly admitted to the two Texas Department of Criminal Justice—Institutional Division (TDCJ-ID) intake facilities from May to November 1998. Statistics are presented on the prevalence of substance use (licit and illicit) and comparisons with non-incarcerated females in Texas (1996); treatment needs and options; factors relating to substance abuse and dependence (e.g., family background, childhood neglect and abuse; violence and victimization during adulthood; mental health; physical health; peer relations and partner characteristics; reproductive history and children; and gambling); criminal behavior; and comparisons with male TDCJ-ID inmates (1998). The appendices provide statistics on the prevalence and recency of substance use and crime among survey population, by age, in the following categories: female, female African-American, female Anglo, and female Hispanic.

**Research Note:** Earlier editions are available.

**244** Kerber, Lisa. *Substance Use Among Female Inmates: Texas Department of Criminal Justice—State Jail Division, 1998*. Austin: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 2001.

<[http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/sa/research/criminaljustice/female\\_inmates1998.pdf](http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/sa/research/criminaljustice/female_inmates1998.pdf)>

Reports the results of a survey of 542 female inmates newly admitted to the two Texas Department of Criminal Justice—State Jail Division intake facilities from February 1998 to January 1999. Statistics are presented on the prevalence of substance use (licit and illicit) and comparisons with non-incarcerated females in Texas (1996) and TDCJ-ID female inmates (1998); treatment needs and options; factors relating to substance abuse and dependence (e.g., family background, childhood neglect and abuse; violence and victimization during

adulthood; mental health; physical health; peer relations and partner characteristics; reproductive history and children; and gambling); criminal behavior; and comparisons with Texas Department of Criminal Justice—State Jail Division male inmates (1998). The appendices provide statistics on the prevalence and recency of substance use and crime among survey population, by age, in the following categories: female, female African-American, female Anglo, and female Hispanic.

**245** Kerber, Lisa. *Substance Use Among Male Inmates: Texas Department of Criminal Justice—Institutional Division, 1998*. Austin: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 2000.

<[http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/sa/research/criminaljustice/Substance\\_Abuse98.pdf](http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/sa/research/criminaljustice/Substance_Abuse98.pdf)>

Reports the results of a survey of 792 male inmates newly admitted to the four Texas Department of Criminal Justice—Institutional Division (TDCJ-ID) intake facilities from January to July 1998. Statistics are presented on the prevalence of substance use (licit and illicit) and comparisons with non-incarcerated males in Texas (1996); treatment needs and options; factors relating to substance abuse and dependence (e.g., family background; childhood neglect and abuse; violence and victimization during adulthood; mental health; physical health; peer relations and partner characteristics; children; and gambling); drinking and driving; and criminal behavior. The appendices provide statistics on the prevalence and recency of substance use and crime among the survey population, by age, in the following categories: male, male African-American, male Anglo, and male Hispanic.

**Research Note:** Earlier editions are available.

**246** Kerber, Lisa. *Substance Use Among Male Inmates: Texas Department of Criminal Justice—State Jail Division, 1998*. Austin: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 2001.

<<http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/sa/research/criminaljustice/MensState.pdf>>

Reports the results of a survey of 498 male inmates newly admitted to the six Texas Department of Criminal Justice—State Jail Division intake facilities from January to July 1998. Statistics are presented on the prevalence of substance use (licit and illicit) and comparisons with non-incarcerated males in Texas (1996) and male TDJC-ID inmates (1998); treatment needs and options; factors relating to substance abuse and dependence (e.g., family background; childhood neglect and abuse; violence and victimization during adulthood; mental health; physical health; peer relations and partner characteristics; children; and gambling); and criminal behavior. The appendices provide statistics on the prevalence and recency of substance use and crime among the survey

population, by age, in the following categories: male, male African-American, male Anglo, and male Hispanic.

**247** *Substance Abuse Treatment in Adult and Juvenile Correctional Facilities: Findings from the Uniform Facility Data Set 1997 Survey of Correctional Facilities*. [DASIS Series]. Rockville, Md.: Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2000.

<<http://oas.samhsa.gov/UFDS/CorrectionalFacilities97/index.htm>>

This survey of 7,243 federal prisons, state prisons, jails, and juvenile facilities reports the percent of responding facilities that provide substance abuse treatment, by state and facility type (Appendix A).

**Research Note:** Datasets are available through the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Data Archive, Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. <<http://dx.doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR02995>>

**248** Von Sternberg, Kirk, and Joseph P. Carbonari. *Evaluation of the “New Choices” Substance Abuse Program in the Harris County Jail, Houston, Texas—PROJECT CARE Final Report*. Houston, Tex.: Change Assessment Research, University of Houston, 2000. NCJ 182364

<<http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/182364.pdf>>

Presents data relating to Project CARE (Change Assessment Research Evaluation), which was an evaluation of the “New Choices” substance abuse treatment program in the Harris County Jail (Houston, Texas).

## Ex-offender Employment

**249** *Project RIO Strategic Plan, Fiscal Years [year–year]*. Austin: Texas Workforce Commission [biennial].

<<http://www.twc.state.tx.us/svcs/rio.html>>

Project RIO is administered by the Texas Workforce Commission in collaboration with local Workforce Development Boards, the Texas Department of Criminal Justice, the Windham School District, and the Texas Youth Commission. The project is designed to coordinate offenders’ pre- and post-release education, training, and employment, with the overall goal of reducing recidivism. The project’s strategic plan, which is prepared for the Legislative Budget Board and the Governor’s Office of Budget and Planning, contains statistics on intake, obtained employment, and release.

## Ex-offender Rights

**250** Porter, Nicole D. *Expanding the Vote: State Felony Disenfranchisement Reform, 1997–2010*. New York: The Sentencing Project, 2010.

<[http://www.sentencingproject.org/doc/publications/publications/vr\\_ExpandingtheVoteFinalAddendum.pdf](http://www.sentencingproject.org/doc/publications/publications/vr_ExpandingtheVoteFinalAddendum.pdf)>

Presents state-level data on disenfranchisement policies, i.e., those that restrict voting rights for individuals with felony convictions. The number and rates for total disenfranchisement and African-American disenfranchisement are reported for Texas.

**Research Note:** This report updates *Losing the Vote: The Impact of Felony Disenfranchisement Laws in the United States* (1998), issued jointly by the Sentencing Project and Human Rights Watch, and the earlier 2008 edition of this report authored by Ryan S. King.

## Federal Bureau of Prisons

**251** *Expenditures Related to Hurricane Rita, Roof Repair at the Federal Correctional Complex, Beaumont, Texas*. Washington, D.C.: Evaluation and Inspections Division, Office of the Inspector General, U.S. Department of Justice, 2006. I-2006-034

<<http://www.usdoj.gov/oig/reports/BOP/a0634/final.pdf>>

An audit report on repairs to the Federal Correctional Complex (FCC), Beaumont, Texas, in the aftermath of Hurricane Rita in 2005.

**252** *The Federal Bureau of Prisons' Drug Interdiction Activities*. Washington, D.C.: Evaluation and Inspections Division, Office of the Inspector General, U.S. Department of Justice, 2003. I-2003-002

<<http://www.usdoj.gov/oig/reports/BOP/e0302/final.pdf>>

Appendix IV provides data on positive drug test rates by institution security level (high, medium, low, minimum, and administrative). Appendix VI provides data on the rate and number of drug misconduct charges by institution security level.

**•253** *State of the Bureau*. Washington, D.C.: Federal Bureau of Prisons, U.S. Department of Justice [annual, 1991–date].

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS8545>>

The bureau's annual report provides data on inmate and staff totals for federal correctional institutions at all five security levels.

**254** Villanueva, Chandra Kring. *Mothers, Infants and Imprisonment: A National Look at Prison Nurseries and Community-Based Alternatives*. New

York: Institute on Women and Criminal Justice, Women's Prison Association, 2009.

<<http://wpaonline.org/resources/publications.htm>>

Provides profiles of Federal Bureau of Prisons contract facilities that provide Mother and Infant Nurturing Together (MINT) programs, including Volunteers of America, Fort Worth, which was the original MINT location (Appendix IV).

•**255** *Weekly Population Report*. Washington, D.C.: Federal Bureau of Prisons, U.S. Department of Justice [weekly, online only].

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS2060>>

Provides a weekly total of all federal inmates along with separate tables for Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities, privately managed secure facilities, and CCM (Community Corrections Management) offices.

## Female Inmates

**256** Frost, Natasha, Judith Greene, and Kevin Pranis. *The Punitiveness Report—Hard Hit: The Growth in Imprisonment of Women, 1977–2004*. New York: Institute on Women and Criminal Justice, Women's Prison Association, 2004.

<<http://wpaonline.org/institute/hardhit/reporhome.htm>>

Part II contains state rankings and individual state reports that provide statistics on female imprisonment, female imprisonment rates, and male to female imprisonment ratios.

## Imprisonment

**257** Mauer, Marc, and Ryan S. King. *Uneven Justice: State Rates of Incarceration by Race and Ethnicity*. Washington, D.C.: The Sentencing Project, 2007.

<[http://www.sentencingproject.org/doc/publications/rd\\_stateratesofinbyraceandethnicity.pdf](http://www.sentencingproject.org/doc/publications/rd_stateratesofinbyraceandethnicity.pdf)>

Utilizing data from *Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2005*, state rankings for prison and jail incarceration rates per 100,000 population are presented as follows: black incarceration rate (Table 3); white incarceration rate (Table 4); black-to-white ratio incarceration rate (Table 6); Hispanic incarceration rate (Table 7); and Hispanic-to-white ratio incarceration rate (Table 8).

## Inmate Fatalities

•258 Mumola, Christopher J. *Medical Causes of Death in State Prisons, 2001–2004* [Data Brief]. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, 2007. NCJ 216340  
<<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=dcdetail&iid=243>>

In order to implement the mandates of the Death in Custody Reporting Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-297, 114 Stat. 1045), the Bureau of Justice Statistics established a nationwide data collection program that includes inmate death records from state prison authorities beginning in 2001 (see entry 266).

259 Mumola, Christopher J. *Suicide and Homicide in State Prisons and Local Jails* [Special Report]. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, 2005. NCJ 210036  
<<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=dcdetail&iid=243>>

In order to comply with the mandates of the Death in Custody Reporting Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-297, 114 Stat. 1045), the Bureau of Justice Statistics established a nationwide data collection program that includes inmate death records from local jail jurisdictions (beginning in 2000) and state prison authorities (beginning in 2001). This report provides data from the early years of the program as follows: number of prisoner deaths, suicides, and homicides, and mortality rates, per 100,000 prisoners in custody, from state prison jurisdictions, 2001–2002 (Table 1), and number of inmate deaths and suicides, and mortality rates per 100,000 inmates, from the fifty largest jail jurisdictions, 2000–2002 (Table 2).

**Research Note:** Datasets are available through the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. <<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/series/00225>>

•260 Mumola, Christopher J., and Margaret E. Noonan. *Deaths in Custody Statistical Tables: Local Jail Deaths*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice [annual, online only, 2000–date].

<<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/dcrp/dictabs.cfm>>

In order to comply with the mandates of the Death in Custody Reporting Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-297, 114 Stat. 1045), the Bureau of Justice Statistics established a nationwide data collection program that includes inmate death records from local jail jurisdictions (2000–date) and from state prison authorities (2001–date). The Local Jail Deaths Statistical Tables report the number of local jail inmate deaths, by the fifty largest jail jurisdictions, and mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by the fifty largest jail jurisdictions. Cases

of death reported include illness, AIDS, suicide, drug/alcohol intoxication, accident, homicide, and other/unknown.

**Research Note:** Datasets are available through the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. <<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/series/00225>>

•**261** Mumola, Christopher J., and Margaret E. Noonan. *Deaths in Custody Statistical Tables: State Prison Deaths*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice [annual, online only, 2001–date].

<<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/dcrp/dictabs.cfm>>

In order to comply with the mandates of the Death in Custody Reporting Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-297, 114 Stat. 1045), the Bureau of Justice Statistics established a nationwide data collection program that includes inmate death records from local jail jurisdictions (2000–date) and from state prison authorities (2001–date). The State Prison Deaths Statistical Tables report the number of state prisoner deaths, by state; mortality rate per 100,000 state prisoners, by state; number of state prisoner deaths, by cause of death and state; and average annual mortality rate, per 100,000 state prisoners, by cause of death and state. Causes of death reported include illness, AIDS, suicide, homicide, drug/alcohol intoxication, accident, and other/unknown.

**Research Note:** Executions are excluded from causes of death. Datasets are available through the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. <<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/series/00225>>

•**261A** Noonan, Margaret. *Mortality in Local Jails, 2000–2007* [Special Report]. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, 2010. NCJ 222988

<<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=dcdetail&iid=243>>

In order to comply with the mandates of the Death in Custody Reporting Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-297, 114 Stat. 1045), the Bureau of Justice Statistics established a nationwide data collection program that includes inmate death records from local jail jurisdictions (2000–date) and from state prison authorities (2001–date). This report provides jail inmate mortality rate per 100,000 inmates, by the fifty largest jail jurisdictions and ten selected cause of death, 2000–2007 (Appendix Table 5).

**Research Note:** Datasets are available through the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. <<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/series/00225>>

## Inmate Health

**262** *An Audit Report on the Cost of the State's Correctional Managed Health Care* [SAO Report]. Austin: State Auditor's Office, 2006. 07-003

<<http://www.sao.state.tx.us/reports/main/07-003.html>>

This audit focused on the methodologies employed by the University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston and the Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center to allocate the overhead costs associated with providing inmate health care from September 2004 through February 2006 under their contracts with the Correctional Managed Health Care Committee. These contracts were managed by the Correctional Managed Health Care Department at the Medical Branch and by the Correctional Managed Health Care Department at the Health Sciences Center.

**Research Note:** See also the earlier SAO reports, and *An Audit Report on Managed Health Care at the Texas Department of Criminal Justice* (1998), and *An Audit Report on Management of Correctional Managed Health Care Contracts* (2004).

**263** Beck, Allen J., and Laura M. Maruschak. *Hepatitis Testing and Treatment in State Prisons* [Special Report]. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, 2004 [corr. reprint]. NCJ 199173C

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS56449>>

Reports data from the 2000 Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities (covering July 1, 1999, through June 30, 2000) for states testing 500 or more inmates for hepatitis C (Table 3), and facilities treating 50 or more inmates for hepatitis C (Table 4).

**•264** *HIV in Prisons* [Bulletin]. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice [1993–date].

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20824>>

The appendices report year-end data on inmates in custody of state and federal prison authorities as follows: inmates in custody of state or federal prison authorities and reported to be HIV positive or to have confirmed AIDS, by jurisdiction (Appendix Table 1); inmates in custody of state and federal prison authorities reported to be HIV positive or to have confirmed AIDS, by jurisdiction and gender (Appendix Table 2); inmates in custody of state or federal prison authorities and reported to have confirmed AIDS, by jurisdiction (Appendix Table 3); AIDS-related deaths among state prison inmates reported to the Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (Appendix Table 4); circumstances under which inmates were tested for the antibody to HIV, by jurisdiction (Appendix Table 5).

**Research Note:** The 2006 edition was released in electronic format only. Previously published in alternating years with the related BJS publication *HIV in Prisons and Jails*. For earlier data, see Theodore M. Hammett, *Aids in Correctional Facilities: Issues and Options*, 1st–3rd eds. (Washington, D.C.: Office of Communication and Research Utilization, National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, 1986–1988), and the annual updates (1986–1997).

**265** “Methicillin-Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* Infections in Correctional Facilities—Georgia, California, and Texas, 2001–2003.” *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR)*, 52, no. 41 (October 17, 2003), 992–996.

<<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/PDF/wk/mm5241.pdf>>

Reports the incidence of *S. aureus* infections that were methicillin-resistant in Texas Department of Criminal Justice facilities during the surveillance period from January 1996–July 2002.

**•266** Mumola, Christopher J. *Medical Causes of Death in State Prisons, 2001–2004* [Data Brief]. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, 2007. NCJ 216340

<<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=dcdetail&iid=243>>

In order to implement the mandates of the Death in Custody Reporting Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-297, 114 Stat. 1045), the Bureau of Justice Statistics established a nationwide data collection program that includes inmate death records from state prison authorities beginning in 2001. This publication reports the following statistics from that program for 2001–2004: average annual mortality rate of state prison inmates, per 100,000 inmates, from leading causes of illness deaths, by state (Appendix Table 9) and average annual mortality rate from leading causes of illness deaths, per 100,000 state prison inmates, among the states (Appendix Table 10). Causes of death reported include heart disease, cancer, liver disease, AIDS, and respiratory disease.

**Research Note:** Appendix Tables are available in the online edition only. Datasets are available through the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan.

<<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/series/00225>>

**•267** Mumola, Christopher J., and Margaret E. Noonan. *Deaths in Custody Statistical Tables: State Prison Deaths*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice [annual, online only, 2001–date].

<<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/dcrp/dictabs.cfm>>

In order to comply with the mandates of the Death in Custody Reporting Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-297, 114 Stat. 1045), the Bureau of Justice Statistics established a nationwide data collection program that includes inmate death records from local jail jurisdictions (2000–date) and from state prison authori-

ties (2001–date). The State Prison Deaths Statistical Tables report the number of state prisoner deaths, by cause of death and state (Table 12); and average annual mortality rate, per 100,000 state prisoners, by cause of death and state (Table 13). Causes of death reported include illness and AIDS.

**Research Note:** Datasets are available through the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. <<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/series/00225>>

•**267A** Noonan, Margaret. *Mortality in Local Jails, 2000–2007* [Special Report]. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, 2010. NCJ 222988  
<<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=dcdetail&iid=243>>

In order to comply with the mandates of the Death in Custody Reporting Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-297, 114 Stat. 1045), the Bureau of Justice Statistics established a nationwide data collection program that includes inmate death records from local jail jurisdictions (2000–date) and from state prison authorities (2001–date). This report provides jail inmate mortality rate per 100,000 inmates, by the fifty largest jail jurisdictions and selected cause of death, 2000–2007 (Appendix Table 5). Causes of death reported include heart disease, AIDS, cancer, liver disease, and all other illnesses.

**Research Note:** Datasets are available through the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. <<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/series/00225>>

**268** *Reported Tuberculosis in the United States*. Atlanta, Ga.: Division of Tuberculosis Elimination, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention, Coordinating Center for Infectious Diseases, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services [annual].  
<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20186>>

One table in each report is devoted to state-level statistics for tuberculosis cases and percentages by residence in correctional facilities for persons age fifteen and over.

**269** *Statistical Information on HIV/AIDS*. Huntsville: Health Services Division, Texas Department of Criminal Justice [annual, online only, 1996–date].  
<<http://www.tdcj.state.tx.us/health/health-aids-stats.htm>>

Provides statistics on the incidence of HIV/AIDS in the inmate population of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (average offender population, number of tests, number of positive tests, HIV population, and AIDS population) and totals (by gender) for CDC Clinical Classifications.

**270** *Syphilis/Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD's)*. Huntsville: Health Services Division, Texas Department of Criminal Justice [annual, 2001–date].

<<http://www.tdcj.state.tx.us/health/health-syphilus.htm#SYPHILIS%20TREATMENT>>

Provides statistics on syphilis treatment (male, female, and total) in the inmate population of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

**271** *Texas HIV/STD Surveillance Report: Annual Report*. Austin: TB/HIV/STD Epidemiology and Surveillance Branch, Texas Department of State Health Services [annual, 2000–date].

<<http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/hivstd/stats/default.shtm#surveillance>>

Provides data for inmates held in Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) facilities diagnosed with HIV (non-AIDS) and AIDS (cases and rates), and TDCJ inmates living with HIV/AIDS for the reporting year and the previous year.

**272** *Tuberculosis Program Statistics*. Huntsville: Health Services Division, Texas Department of Criminal Justice [annual, 2000–date].

<<http://www.tdcj.state.tx.us/health/health-tb.htm#Statistics>>

Provides statistics on active tuberculosis cases in the inmate population of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice and the case rate per 100,000 population.

**273** *Tuberculosis Statistics*. Austin: Infectious Disease Control Unit, Texas Department of State Health Services [online].

<<http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/idcu/disease/tb/statistics/default.asp>>

Provides statistics for the most recent five years on tuberculosis cases and rates for inmates held in Texas Department of Criminal Justice facilities. Data is presented on the percentage of tuberculosis cases with risk factors, ages eighteen years and up, and the number of reported cases and percentages by race/ethnicity.

**274** *United States Marshals Service's Prisoner Medical Care* [Audit Report]. [Washington, D.C.]: Audit Division, Office of the Inspector General, U.S. Department of Justice, 2004. 04-14

<<http://www.usdoj.gov/oig/reports/USMS/a0414/final.pdf>>

An audit of the U.S. Marshals Service's (USMS) management of medical care of prisoners in its custody—who were housed in local jails, contract facilities, and U.S. Bureau of Prisons facilities—from FY 2000 through FY 2003. It contains data for the Southern and Western districts of Texas as follows: pre-authorization of outside medical procedures (p. 8); prisoner outside

medical treatment procured in violation of the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) (p. 13); administrative costs associated with management of outside medical care (p. 20); summary of USMS district jail inspections (p. 28); conditions of confinement reviews (p. 31); documentation of personal contract guard qualifications in district files (p. 43); and contract guard training (p. 45).

## Inmate Lawsuits

**275** Scalia, John. *Prisoner Petitions Filed in U.S. District Courts, 2000, with Trends, 1980–2000* [Special Report]. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, 2002. NCJ 189430

<<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=882>>

Provides statistics on petitions filed by federal and state inmates in U.S. district court, by type of petition and state or jurisdiction (Table 2).

**Research Note:** Earlier editions are available.

## Inmate Records

**276** *Review of the United States Marshals Service's Prisoner Tracking System*. [Washington, D.C.]: Audit Division, Office of the Inspector General, U.S. Department of Justice, 2004.

<<http://www.usdoj.gov/oig/reports/USMS/a0429/final.pdf>>

A review of the U.S. Marshals Service's Prisoner Tracking System (PTS) as implemented in eight district offices, including the Southern District of Texas (S/TX) in Houston. Data is provided on the number of invalid accounts, prisoner file folder completeness, accuracy of output reports, deficiencies found pertaining to system administrator training and expertise, and emergency procedures deficiencies.

## Inmate Statistics

**•277** *National Corrections Reporting Program*. Ann Arbor: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan [annual, 1983–date].

<<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/series/00038>>

The National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP) was established in 1983 through the merger of the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program and the Uniform Parole Reports (UPR). The program is managed by the

Criminal Justice Statistics Branch, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce, who compiles, assembles, and prepares calendar-year statistics for analysis and dissemination by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. County-level data is gathered on prisoners entering and leaving the custody or supervision of state and federal authorities as follows: admitted to prison (Part 1); released from prison (Part 2); or released from parole (Part 3). The data includes offender demographics as well as variables such as incarceration history, current offenses, and total time served.

**Research Note:** Statistics from this program are reported in a number of BJS series, including *Correctional Populations in the United State; Prisoners in . . . ; Prison and Jail Inmates at Mid-year; and Probation and Parole in the United States*. CD-ROM editions are available from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (2000–date). Although it does not contain state-level data, another important series is the *Survey of Inmates of State and Federal Correctional Facilities*, which is conducted every five to six years by the Criminal Justice Statistics Branch, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce, for the Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice. It is a sample survey of inmates held in prisons (both state and federally owned and operated) and provides nationally representative data on current offenses and sentences; criminal history; family background and personal characteristics; prior drug and alcohol use and treatment programs; gun possession and use; and prison activities, programs, and services.

<<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/series/00070>>

**278** *One in 31: The Long Reach of American Corrections*. Washington, D.C.: Pew Center on the States, Pew Charitable Trusts, 2009.

<[http://www.pewcenteronthestates.org/report\\_detail.aspx?id=49382](http://www.pewcenteronthestates.org/report_detail.aspx?id=49382)>

The Appendix Tables provide state-level statistics (based on federal sources and the Pew Public Safety Performance Project) as follows: state and national correctional spending (Table A-2); state correctional populations, year-end 2007 (Table A-3); adult incarceration rates (jail and prison) (Table A-4); adult community supervision rates (probation and parole) (Table A-5); and adult correctional control rates (jail, prison, probation, and parole) (Table A-6).

**Research Note:** The methodological and jurisdictional notes provide background on the data presented in the tables. This report is a follow-up to *One in 100: Behind Bars in America 2008* (Washington, DC: Pew Center on the States, Pew Charitable Trusts, 2008). <[http://www.pewcenteronthestates.org/report\\_detail.aspx?id=35904](http://www.pewcenteronthestates.org/report_detail.aspx?id=35904)>

•**279** *Prison Inmates at Midyear—Statistical Tables*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice [annual, 2007–date].

<<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbse&sid=38>>

Reports midyear statistics from the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) Program, Annual Survey of Jails (ASJ), and Federal Justice Statistics Program (FJSP), as follows: prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correc-

tional authorities, by jurisdiction; male prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction; female prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction; sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction; sentenced male prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction; sentenced female prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction; imprisonment rates of sentenced prisoners under jurisdiction of state and federal correctional authorities, by gender, region, and jurisdiction; number of state and federal prisoners in private facilities, by jurisdiction; number of state and federal prisoners in local jails, by jurisdiction; reported number of non-U.S. citizens held in state or federal prisons, by gender, region, and jurisdiction; and reported number of inmates under age eighteen held in state prisons, by gender, region, and jurisdiction.

**Research Note:** Beginning with the 2008 edition, this report is available online only in the form of data tables on the BJS website (“Statistical Tables” was added to the title beginning with that edition). Previously published under the title *Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear* (1995–2006). <<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS3695>>

•**280** *Prisoners in [year]* [Bulletin]. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice [annual, 1980–date].

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS2497>>

Reports year-end state-level statistics from the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) Program, Annual Survey of Jails (ASJ), and Federal Justice Statistics Program (FJSP), as follows: prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons or in the custody of state or federal prisons or local jails; prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction; male prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction; female prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction; sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction; number of sentenced male prisoners under the jurisdiction of state and federal correctional authorities; sentenced male prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction; sentenced female prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction; imprisonment rates of sentenced prisoners under jurisdiction of state and federal correctional authorities, by gender and jurisdiction; number of sentenced prisoners admitted to and released from state or federal jurisdiction, by jurisdiction; number of sentenced prisoners admitted and released from state or federal jurisdiction, by type; number of state and federal prisoners in

private facilities, by jurisdiction; number of state and federal prisoners in local jail facilities, by jurisdiction; and reported state and federal prison capacities.

**Research Note:** No edition for 1995 was published. For midyear statistics, see *Prison Inmates at Midyear—Statistical Tables* (entry 279). For earlier data, see *Historical Statistics on Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions, Yearend 1925–1986* (Ann Arbor: National Archive of Criminal Justice Data, Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, 1989). <<http://dx.doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR08912>>

## Inmate Suicide

**281** Mumola, Christopher J. *Suicide and Homicide in State Prisons and Local Jails* [Special Report]. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, 2005. NCJ 210036

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS68364>>

In order to implement the mandates of the Death in Custody Reporting Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-297, 114 Stat. 1045), the Bureau of Justice Statistics implemented a nationwide data collection program that includes inmate death records from local jail jurisdictions (beginning in 2000), and from state prison authorities (beginning in 2001). This report provides data from the early years of the program as follows: number of prisoner deaths, suicides, and homicides, and mortality rates, per 100,000 prisoners in custody, state prison jurisdictions, 2001–2002 (Table 1), and number of inmate deaths and suicides, and mortality rates per 100,000 inmates, the fifty largest jail jurisdictions, 2000–2002 (Table 2).

**Research Note:** Datasets are available through the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. <<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/series/00225>>

•**282** Mumola, Christopher J. and Margaret E. Noonan. *Deaths in Custody Statistical Tables: State Prison Deaths*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice [annual, online only, 2001–date].

<<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/dcrp/dictabs.cfm>>

In order to comply with the mandates of the Death in Custody Reporting Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-297, 114 Stat. 1045), the Bureau of Justice Statistics established a nationwide data collection program that includes inmate death records from local jail jurisdictions (2000–date) and from state prison authorities (2001–date). The State Prison Deaths Statistical Tables report the number of state prisoner deaths, by cause of death and state (Table 12); and average annual mortality rate, per 100,000 state prisoners, by cause of death and state (Table 13). Causes of death reported include suicide.

**Research Note:** Datasets are available through the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. <<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/series/00225>>

•**282A** Noonan, Margaret. *Mortality in Local Jails, 2000–2007* [Special Report]. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, 2010. NCJ 222988  
<<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=dcdetail&iid=243>>

In order to comply with the mandates of the Death in Custody Reporting Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-297, 114 Stat. 1045), the Bureau of Justice Statistics established a nationwide data collection program that includes inmate death records from local jail jurisdictions (2000–date) and from state prison authorities (2001–date). This report provides jail inmate mortality rate per 100,000 inmates, by the fifty largest jail jurisdictions and selected cause of death, 2000–2007 (Appendix Table 5). Causes of death reported include suicide.

**Research Note:** Datasets are available through the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. <<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/series/00225>>

## Jails

•**283** *Annual Survey of Jails—Jurisdiction-Level Data*. Ann Arbor: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan [online only, 1982–date].  
<<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/series/00007>>

This survey is conducted annually by the Criminal Justice Statistics Branch, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce, for the Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, except every fifth year when the National Jail Census is produced (see entry 288). This is a sample survey—based on information from the most recent National Jail Census—conducted to estimate baseline characteristics of locally administered jails and the inmates they house. It includes data on admissions and releases; growth in the number of jail facilities and changes in their rated capacities and level of occupancy (including overcrowding issues); juveniles housed in adult facilities; growth in the population of offenders under community supervision; changes in community-supervision methods; and the number of inmates being held by specific federal authorities (e.g., the U.S. Marshals Service, U.S. Bureau of Prisons, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs). Since 1995 separate counts have been obtained for the total number of offenders under jail supervision, held in jail facilities, and supervised outside jail facilities.

**Research Note:** The survey was called the *National Survey of Jails: Jurisdiction-Level and Jail-Level Data* prior to 1987.

•**284** *Correctional Populations in the United States*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice [annual, 1985–1998, 2009–date].

<<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbse&sid=5>>

Provides data on the number of inmates held, average daily population, and rated capacity of the twenty-five largest local jail jurisdictions (which includes Harris, Dallas, Tarrant, and Bexar counties in Texas).

**Research Note:** See entry 229 for background on this publication series.

**285** *Historical Criminal Justice Statistics: Adult Offender Characteristics*. Austin: Legislative Budget Board [annual, online only, 2004–date].

<[http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/PubSafety\\_CrimJustice/PubSafety\\_CrimJustice.htm](http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/PubSafety_CrimJustice/PubSafety_CrimJustice.htm)>

Provides historical fiscal year statistics on offenders in Texas state jail facilities (on-hand population, admissions, and releases) by age, race, gender, sentence length, offense type, citizenship, and offense category.

•**286** *Jail Inmates at Midyear—Statistical Tables*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice [annual, 2007–date].

<<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbse&sid=38>>

Reports midyear data from the Annual Survey of Jails (ASJ) on the nation’s fifty largest local jail jurisdictions as follows: number of inmates held, average daily population, and rated capacity.

**Research Note:** Beginning with the 2008 edition, this report is available online only in the form of data tables on the BJS website (“Statistical Tables” was added to the title beginning with that edition). Previously published under the title *Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear* (1995–2006). <<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS3695>>

**287** Kellar, Mark. *Texas County Jails, 2001: A Status Report*. [The Woodlands, Tex.: Kellar & Associates; Austin: Texas Commission on Jail Standards, 2001.]

<<http://www.tcjs.state.tx.us/docs/Final%20DraftTJSbu.pdf>>

Reports the results of a mail survey of 145 Texas county jails conducted on behalf of the Texas Commission on Jail Standards. The survey’s 116 questions covered correctional philosophy, human resource issues, jail operations, and administrative issues.

•**288** *National Jail Census Series*. Ann Arbor: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan [quinquennial, online only, 1970–date].

<<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/series/00068>>

The quinquennial National Jail Census (NJC) is conducted by the Criminal Justice Statistics Branch, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce, for the Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice. In 2005 the NJC was broken out into two collections in order to reduce respondent burden and improve data quality and timeliness. The Census of Jail Inmates (CJI) collects data on each surveyed facility's supervised populations, inmate counts and movements, and persons supervised in the community. The Census of Jail Facilities (CJF) collects data on each surveyed facility's staffing levels, programming, and facility policies. The initial CJI conducted under this two-part scenario collected data as of June 30, 2005; the initial CJF collected data as of March 31, 2006. Together they enumerated 2,960 locally administered adult confinement facilities that held inmates beyond arraignment (a period normally exceeding seventy-two hours) and were staffed by municipal or county employees (including privately operated jails under contract to local governments and regional jails operated for two or more jail authorities). Also enumerated were a small number of facilities maintained by the U.S. Bureau of Prisons that functioned as jails, although other federal- and state-administered facilities were excluded, as were temporary holding or lockup facilities.

**Research Note:** The BJS has reported selected data from earlier censuses in several series, including *Census of Jails* and *Census of Local Jails*. Although it does not contain state-level data, another important series is the *Survey of Inmates in Local Jails*, which is conducted every five to six years by the Criminal Justice Statistics Branch, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce, for the Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice. It is a sample survey of inmates housed in adult and juvenile jail facilities and provides nationally representative data on persons held prior to trial and on those convicted offenders serving sentences in local jails or awaiting transfer to prison, including individual characteristics of jail inmates; current offenses, sentences, and time served; criminal histories; jail activities, conditions and programs; prior drug and alcohol use and treatment; medical and mental health conditions; and health care services provided while in jail. <<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/series/00069>>

•**289** *Reports*. Austin: Texas Commission on Jail Standards [monthly].

<<http://www.tcjs.state.tx.us/index.php?linkID=320>>

The Texas Commission on Jail Standards serves as the regulatory agency for all county jails and privately operated municipal jails in the state (Tex. Gov't Code Ann. §§ 511.001–.017 (Vernon 2004 & Supp. 2010)). Its mission is to assist local governments in providing safe, secure, and suitable local jail facilities through the provision of the following services: the establishment of reasonable minimum standards for the construction and operation of jails; the

monitoring and enforcement of compliance with adopted standards through on-site inspections; review and comment on all jail construction documents; and the provision of consultation, training, and technical assistance on efficient, effective, and economical means of jail construction and management. The Commission issues monthly reports covering jail populations, county jail population summaries, county jail incarceration rates, historical county jail populations by offense type, counties housing local inmates elsewhere, and planning and construction.

**290** *Self-evaluation Report to the Sunset Advisory Commission*. Austin: Texas Commission on Jail Standards, 2007.

<<http://www.sunset.state.tx.us/81streports/tcjs/ser.pdf>>

The Texas Sunset Act requires the automatic termination of designated State agencies twelve years after review unless the legislature extends the life of the agency by statute (Tex. Gov't Code Ann. §§ 325.001–.024 (Vernon 2005)). The Sunset Advisory Commission assists the legislature in making these determinations by evaluating the operations of agencies scheduled for termination. As a part of the review process, each agency submits a Self-Evaluation Report (SER) to the commission. This report provides statistics on fiscal matters (appropriations, revenues, expenditures, and federal aid); personnel; complaints against the agency received, investigated, and resolved; and key performance measures.

**Research Note:** Earlier editions are available. See also the report of the commission's decisions regarding this review. <[http://www.sunset.state.tx.us/81streports/tcjs/tcjs\\_dec.pdf](http://www.sunset.state.tx.us/81streports/tcjs/tcjs_dec.pdf)>

**291** *The State Jail System Today: An Update*. Austin: Criminal Justice Policy Council, 2000.

<[http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/PubSafety\\_CrimJustice/6\\_Links/Documents\\_Alpha\\_Links.htm](http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/PubSafety_CrimJustice/6_Links/Documents_Alpha_Links.htm)>

A profile of state jail felons, including those under community supervision and those serving time as inmates in state or county jails, as of August 31, 1999.

**Research Note:** Earlier editions are available.

## Offender Mental Health Services

**292** Beck, Allen J., and Laura M. Maruschak. *Mental Health Treatment in State Prisons, 2000* [Special Report]. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, 2001. NCJ 188215

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19685>>

Reports data from the Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities on mental health screening and treatment in state correctional facilities (Appendix Table A); inmates receiving mental health treatment in state correctional facilities (Appendix Table B); and the thirty-five largest state correctional facilities providing mental health therapy/treatment (Appendix Table C).

•**293** *The Biennial Report of the Texas Correctional Office on Offenders with Medical and Mental Impairments*. Austin: The Office [2005–date].

<<http://www.tdcj.state.tx.us/publications/publications-home.htm#TCOOMMI>>

The Texas Council on Offenders with Mental Impairments (TCOMI) was established by the 70th Texas Legislature to address policy issues, programs, and initiatives involving the care and treatment of adult and juvenile offenders with special needs, specifically mental illness, mental retardation, and developmental disabilities. Its role was subsequently expanded to include elderly offenders and offenders with serious medical conditions and physical disabilities. The 78th Legislature changed its name to the Texas Correctional Office on Offenders with Medical and Mental Impairments (TCOOMMI) and reorganized the functions of the Council to an advisory committee reporting to the Texas Board of Criminal Justice. The biennial report is prepared and submitted in accordance with Tex. Health & Safety Code Ann. § 614.009 (Vernon 2010). It provides data on the Office's three major programs: Community-Based Programs, which include the jail diversion and mental health/criminal justice initiative; Continuity of Care (COC); and Medically Recommended Intensive Supervision (MRIS).

**Research Note:** The first report covers FY2003 and FY2004. Earlier reports were published under the title *The Biennial Report of the Texas Council on Offenders with Mental Impairments*.

•**294** *Overview of the Enhanced Mental Health Services Initiative*. Austin: Criminal Justice Policy Council, 2002.

<[http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/PubSafety\\_CrimJustice/6\\_Links/Documents\\_Alpha\\_Links.htm](http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/PubSafety_CrimJustice/6_Links/Documents_Alpha_Links.htm)>

The 77th Texas Legislature appropriated new funding for an Enhanced Mental Health Services Initiative to provide additional specialized services and supervision to mentally ill adult and juvenile offenders, with the overall goal of reducing recidivism. The funding was earmarked for the Texas Council on Offenders with Mental Impairments (since renamed the Texas Correctional Office on Offenders with Medical and Mental Impairments), the Texas Juvenile Probation Commission, and the Community Assistance Division of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice. This report provides data on spe-

cialized caseloads and case management for mentally ill offenders eligible for service under this initiative.

**Research Note:** See also the council's three earlier reports published in 2000: *Mentally Ill Offenders and County Jails: Survey Results and Policy Issues*; *The Public Mental Health System in Texas and Its Relation to Criminal Justice*; and *Intervention for Mentally Ill Offenders: Planning and Policy Issues to Consider*.

## Parole

•**295 Annual Report.** Austin: Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles [1948–date]. <<http://www.tdcj.state.tx.us/bpp/publications/publications.html>>

The Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles is comprised of seven members appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Texas Senate (Tex. Gov. Code Ann. §§ 508.001–.324 (Vernon 2004 & Supp. 2010)). It is responsible for determining which eligible offenders are to be released on parole, the conditions of their release, and the disposition of those who violate their conditions of release. It also makes executive clemency recommendations to the governor, which comprise reprieve, pardon, and commutation of sentence. This report provides statistics as follows: summary of board parole activity (approvals, considerations, types, rates, and votes); hearings activity; executive clemency activity; parole supervision dynamics (population under active supervision, ten largest counties for offenders under active supervision, Super Intensive Supervision Program (SISP), and residential release facilities); and agency budget and expenditures. The appendixes provide data on parole considerations and approval rates by offense type; parole considerations by board members and parole commissioners; parole considerations and approval rates by guideline level; parole approval types; parole considerations for offenders serving consecutive sentences; Discretionary Mandatory Supervision (DMS) considerations by board members and parole commissioners; DMS considerations and approval rates by offense type; Medically Recommended Intensive Supervision (MRIS) considerations by board members and parole commissioners; MRIS parole panel considerations; special review cases considered by parole panel; allegations presented for administrative decisions; decisions to send the offender to an ISF (Intermediate Sanction Facility) or SAFPF (Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility); decisions to continue supervision or place in normal review; offenders revoked by grounds for revocation; and population on SISP.

**Research Note:** Data is reported by fiscal year. Published under slightly varying titles. Reports are available online back to 2001.

**296** *An Audit Report on Selected Parole Functions at the Department of Criminal Justice and the Board of Pardons and Paroles* [SAO Report]. Austin: State Auditor's Office, 2008. 08-036

<<http://www.sao.state.tx.us/reports/main/08-036.html>>

The objectives of this audit were to (1) determine whether the Texas Department of Criminal Justice and the Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles were in compliance with applicable laws and agency policies in identifying and addressing violations of conditions of parole or mandatory supervision, including the use of progressive sanctions and the revocations of offenders' parole and mandatory supervision, and (2) review the implementation and performance of the TDCJ's Offender Information Management System (OIMS) and the utilization of this system by the two agencies.

**297** Bonczar, Thomas P. *Characteristics of State Parole Supervising Agencies, 2006* [Special Report]. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, 2008 (rev. 2009). NCJ 222180

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS122946>>

Reports midyear 2006 state-level data from the Census of State Parole Supervising Agencies as follows: characteristics of adult parole supervising agencies (Table 2); adult parole supervising agency staff, by type (Table 15); and adult parole supervising agency staff, by gender (Table 16).

**Research Note:** The report also provides a comparison of the 2006 Census of State Parole Supervising Agency and 2006 Annual Parole Survey data collections (Table 14). A technical supplement, which includes Tables 14–16, was added to the report in March 2009.

**•298** *Correctional Populations in the United States*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice [annual, 1985–1998, 2009–date].

<<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbse&sid=5>>

Provides state-level data on the number of adults on parole (total and by status of supervision); adults entering parole, by type of sentence; adults leaving parole, by type of discharge; adults on parole, by gender and Hispanic origin; adults on parole, by race; adults on parole, by sentence length; adults on parole under intensive supervision, under electronic monitoring, or in a boot camp; adults on parole, by type of release; and deaths of adults on parole, by cause of death.

**Research Note:** See entry 229 for background on this publication series.

•**299** *Federal Justice Statistics—Statistical Tables*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice [annual, online only, 2005–date].

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS113898>>

Reports fiscal year data from the Federal Justice Statistics Program (FJSP) and includes a United States map (along with an accompanying spreadsheet) that provides data on defendants under federal supervision, by federal judicial district (Map 7.1).

**Research Note:** This publication series supersedes *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics* (1984–2004). Texas is in the U.S. Court of Appeals Fifth Circuit and has four districts: Eastern, Northern, Southern, and Western. Datasets are available through the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. <<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/series/00073>>

**300** Hughes, Timothy A., Doris James Wilson, and Allen J. Beck. *Trends in State Parole, 1990–2000* [Special Report]. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, 2001. NCJ 184735.

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19680>>

Provides state-level data on the number of adults on parole, year-end 1990, 1995, and 2000 (Table 2); time served, maximum sentence, and percent of sentence served for Part 1 violent offenders, 1993, 1996, and 1999 (Table 6); percent successful among state parole discharges, 1990, 1995, and 1999 (Table 15); and percent parole violators among admissions to state prison, 1990 and 1999 (Table 19).

**301** *Overview of Special Needs Parole Policy and Recommendations for Improvement*. Austin: Criminal Justice Policy Council, 2000.

<[http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/PubSafety\\_CrimJustice/6\\_Links/Documents\\_Alpha\\_Links.htm](http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/PubSafety_CrimJustice/6_Links/Documents_Alpha_Links.htm)>

Reports data on cases referred to the Special Needs Parole program, which provides for early parole review for certain non-aggravated offenders who have a medical condition that requires round-the-clock skilled nursing care.

•**302** *Probation and Parole in the United States* [Bulletin]. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice [annual, 1998–date].

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS24505>>

The Appendix Tables report state-level statistics from the Annual Parole Survey as follows: adults under community supervision; adults on parole; adults entering parole, by type of sentence; adults exiting parole, by type of exit; adults on parole, by gender; adults on parole, by race and Hispanic ori-

gin; adults on parole, by status of supervision; adults on parole, by maximum sentence to incarceration; adults on parole, by most serious offense; adults on parole, by type of release from prison; and adults on parole tracked by a Global Positioning System (GPS), also on probation, or incarcerated.

**Research Note:** The 2007 edition was issued in electronic format only. Previously published under the title *Probation and Parole Populations* (1994–1997). See also entry 321. Datasets are available through the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. <<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/series/00038>>

**303** Travis, Jeremy, and Sarah Lawrence. *Beyond the Prison Gates: The State of Parole in America* [Research Report]. Washington, D.C.: Justice Policy Center, Urban Institute, 2002.

<[http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/310583\\_Beyond\\_prison\\_gates.pdf](http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/310583_Beyond_prison_gates.pdf)>

Presents state-level statistics as follows: percentage of released prisoners who begin parole as a result of a parole board decision, 1998 (Fig. 3); percentage of state prison releases that are unconditional, 1998 (Fig. 5); percentage change in parole population, 1990 to 2000 (Fig. 8); distribution of populations across states, 2000 (Fig. 9); ratio of prisoners to parolees, 2000 (Fig. 11); percentage of parole discharges that were successful, 1999 (Fig. 14); and percentage of prison admissions that are parole violators, 1999 (Fig. 17).

## Pre-release Programs

**304** *Initial Process and Outcome Evaluation of the InnerChange Freedom Initiative: The Faith-Based Prison Program in TDCJ*. Austin: Criminal Justice Policy Council, 2003.

<[http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/PubSafety\\_CrimJustice/6\\_Links/Documents\\_Alpha\\_Links.htm](http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/PubSafety_CrimJustice/6_Links/Documents_Alpha_Links.htm)>

The InnerChange Freedom Initiative is a faith-based pre-release program operated by Prison Fellowship Ministries through a contract with the Texas Department of Criminal Justice. It is a component of the TDCJ's tier of rehabilitation programs and based at the Carol S. Vance Unit in Richmond. This report provides data on the initiative's selection processes and criteria, completion rates, and recidivism rates.

**Research Note:** See also the council's earlier report *Overview of the InnerChange Freedom Initiative: The Faith-Based Prison Program within the Texas Department of Criminal Justice* (2002) and *The InnerChange Freedom Initiative: A Preliminary Evaluation of a Faith-Based Prison Program*, by Byron R. Johnson and David B. Larson. Philadelphia, Pa.: Center for Research on Religion and Urban Civil Society, School of Arts and Sciences, University of Pennsylvania, 2003.

## Prisoner Sexual Assault

**305** Austin, James, Tony Fabelo, Angela Gunter, and Ken McGinnis. *Sexual Violence in the Texas Prison System*. Washington, D.C.: The JFA Institute, 2006. NCJ 215774

<<http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/215774.pdf>>

Provides data on approximately 2,000 officially reported sexual assaults that occurred in Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) units between January 1, 2002, and August 31, 2005, including number and rates of alleged prisoner on prisoner sexual assaults (1993–2005); TDCJ incidents by case resolution status; TDCJ sexual assault allegations classified by BJA definition; time lapse from incident occur date to incident report date; whether a rape kit or forensic exam was performed; reasons a rape kit or forensic exam was not performed; whether the medical exam revealed injuries to the victim or assailant; characteristics of the victims and assailants (e.g., demographics, custody class, gang affiliation, etc.); offense category of victims, assailants, and all other TDCJ inmates on hand; average time served for victims, assailants, and all other TDCJ inmates on hand; top ten TDCJ units where sexual assaults were alleged to have occurred; top ten TDCJ units by incidence rate where sexual assaults were alleged to have occurred; all TDCJ units where sexual assault allegations were sustained; and top ten TDCJ units by major use of force (MUF) rate where sexual assault allegations were made.

**•306** Beck, Allen J., et al. *Sexual Victimization in Prisons and Jails Reported by Inmates, 2008–09* [National Inmate Survey]. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, 2010. NCJ 231169

<<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=dcdetail&iid=278>>

The Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-79, 117 Stat. 972) requires the Bureau of Justice Statistics to conduct a comprehensive annual statistical review and analysis of the incidence and effects of prison rape in correctional facilities. The overall program is called the National Prison Rape Statistics Program (NPRSP) and comprises several data collections. The BJS conducted the second National Inmate Survey (NIS-2) between October 2008 and December 2009. It was administered to 81,566 inmates age eighteen and older held in 167 state and federal prisons, 286 jails, and ten special confinement facilities operated by Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), the U.S. military, and correctional authorities in Indian country. The survey was restricted to adult confinement facilities, including prisons, penitentiaries, prison hospitals, prison farms, boot camps, and centers for reception, classification, or alcohol and drug treatment (excluding community-based facilities,

such as halfway houses, group homes, and work release centers). Unlike the Bureau's Survey of Sexual Violence (SSV), which is based on administrative records (see entry 307), the NIS is based on self-administered, anonymous surveys completed by the inmates themselves. The Appendix Tables contain facility-level data as follows: characteristics of state and federal prisons and prevalence of sexual victimization (Table 1); percent of prison inmates reporting sexual victimization, by type of incident (Table 2); percent of prison inmates reporting sexual victimization, by level of coercion (Table 3); percent of prison inmates reporting nonconsensual sexual acts and abusive sexual contacts (Table 4); characteristics of jails and prevalence of sexual victimization (Table 5); percent of jail inmates reporting victimization, by type of incident (Table 6); percent of jail inmates reporting sexual victimization, by level of coercion (Table 7); percent of jail inmates reporting nonconsensual sexual acts and abusive sexual contacts (Table 8); and characteristics of special correctional facilities and prevalence of sexual victimization (Table 9).

**Research Note:** The NIS will be conducted annually as funding permits. NIS-1 was conducted between April and August 2007 and published under the titles *Sexual Victimization in State and Federal Prisons Reported by Inmates* (NCJ 219414) and *Sexual Victimization in Local Jails Reported by Inmates* (NCJ 221946).

•**307** *Sexual Victimization Reported by Adult Correctional Authorities* [Special Report]. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice [annual, 2004–date].

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS122044>>

This annual data collection is mandated by the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (see entry 306). The Survey of Sexual Violence (SSV) is based on administrative records and includes federal and state prison systems, state-operated juvenile facilities, and facilities in the United States operated by the U.S. military. In addition, a representative sample is drawn from local jails, jails in Indian country, facilities operated by the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), privately operated adult prisons and jails, and privately or locally operated juvenile facilities. The Appendix Tables contain state- and facility-level data as follows: allegations of inmate-on-inmate sexual victimization reported by state or federal prison authorities, by type; allegations of staff-on-inmate sexual victimization reported by state or federal prison authorities, by type; allegations of inmate-on-inmate sexual victimization reported by local jail authorities, by type; local jail authorities with no reported allegations of inmate-on-inmate sexual victimization; allegations of staff-on-inmate sexual victimization reported by local jail authorities, by type; local jail authorities with no reported allegations of staff-on-inmate sexual victimization; allegations of inmate-on-inmate sexual victimization reported in private prisons and jails; private prison and jail authorities with no reported

allegations of inmate-on-inmate sexual victimization; allegations of staff-on-inmate sexual victimization reported in private prisons and jails, by type; private prison and jail authorities with no reported allegations of staff-on-inmate sexual victimization; allegations of inmate-on-inmate sexual victimization reported in other correctional facilities, by type; allegations of staff-on-inmate sexual victimization reported in other correctional facilities, by type.

**308** *Texas Update: Texas State Prisons Plagued by Sexual Abuse*. Los Angeles, Calif.: Stop Prisoner Rape, 2008.

<<http://www.justdetention.org/pdf/TexasUpdate.pdf>>

This report is based on approximately 180 letters received directly from TDCJ inmates between 2004 and 2008.

**Research Note:** The organization Stop Prisoner Rape was renamed Just Detention International in 2008.

**309** Zweig, Janine M., and John Blackmore. *Strategies to Prevent Prison Rape by Changing the Correctional Culture* [Research for Practice]. Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, 2008. NCJ 222843

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS105430>>

Presents research conducted collaboratively between the Urban Institute and the Association of State Correctional Administrators. Exhibit 2 enumerates the topics covered in prison sexual violence education curricula for inmates in each of the eleven case study states (including Texas).

## Prisoner Transport

**310** *The United States Marshals Service's Management of the Justice Prisoner and Alien Transportation System* [Audit Report]. [Washington, D.C.]: Audit Division, Office of the Inspector General, U.S. Department of Justice, 2006.

<<http://www.usdoj.gov/oig/reports/USMS/a0701/final.pdf>>

Appendix IV of this audit of the U.S. Marshals Service's management of the Justice Prisoner and Alien Transportation System (JPATS) contains statistics on non-federal prisoner movements by state or territory of requestor for FY2004 and FY2005.

## Private Prisons

**311** *CCA Facility Locations*. Nashville, Tenn: Corrections Corporation of America, [online only].

<<http://www.correctionscorp.com/facilities/>>

Corrections Corporation of America develops and manages private correctional and detention facilities in Texas for the Federal Bureau of Prisons, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, U.S. Marshals Service, and Texas Department of Criminal Justice. This website provides the following information on their facilities: facility type (gender, total beds, and security level), year CCA management started, customer base, programs offered, and accreditation.

•**312** *Contracted Facilities*. Huntsville: Private Facility Contract Monitoring/Oversight Division, Texas Department of Criminal Justice [online only].

<[http://www.tdcj.state.tx.us/private\\_facilities/private\\_facilities\\_unit\\_list.htm](http://www.tdcj.state.tx.us/private_facilities/private_facilities_unit_list.htm)>

Provides a list of contracted TDCJ facilities with information on the contractor and number of beds. These include correctional facilities, Lockhart Work program, state jail facilities, DWI Program/SAPF, intermediate sanction facilities, pre-parole transfer facilities, county jail work release program, halfway house facilities, and substance abuse (residential) facilities. A list is also provided of Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facilities (SAFPF)/In-Prison Therapeutic Community (IPTC) contracted slots.

**313** *Correctional Facilities*. Centerville, Utah: Management & Training Corporation [online only].

<<http://www.mtctrains.com/corrections/facilities.php>>

Management & Training Corporation develops and manages correctional and detention facilities in Texas for the Texas Department of Criminal Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and U.S. Marshals Service. This website provides the following information on their facilities: contracting agency, security level, rated capacity, background, rehabilitation programs, and accreditation.

**314** *Global Facilities*. Boca Raton, Fla.: The GEO Group, Inc. [online only].

<<http://www.thegeogroupinc.com/locations.asp>>

The GEO Group, Inc., develops and manages private correctional and detention facilities in Texas for the Federal Bureau of Prisons, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, U.S. Marshals Service, Texas Department of Criminal Justice, and individual city and county governments. This website provides the following information on their facilities: contractee, contract award, type and design, capacity, date opened, services/work, and accreditation.

**Research Note:** Called the Wackenhut Corrections Corporation prior to November 2003.

## Probation

**315** *Community Supervision in Texas: Statistical Trends in Community Supervision*. Updated and revised by Jen Todhunter. Austin: Community Justice Assistance Division, Texas Department of Criminal Justice, 2003.

<<http://www.tdcj.state.tx.us/publications/cjad/publications-cjad-statistical-trends.htm>>

The Appendix provides county-level data (1993–2002) as follows: CSCD (Community Supervision and Corrections Department) direct offender population (August 31); CSCD percent of statewide direct offender population (August 31); CSCD direct, indirect, and pretrial offender population (August 31); CSCD percentage of statewide direct, indirect, and pretrial offender population (August 31); revocations to TDCJ-ID (Texas Department of Criminal Justice-Institutional Division) and state jail; revocations to TDCJ-ID; revocations to state jail; and misdemeanor revocations to county jail.

•**316** *Correctional Populations in the United States*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice [annual, 1985–1998, 2009–date].

<<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbse&sid=5>>

Provides state-level data on adult probation as follows: total entries and exits, by status of probation, by status of supervision, entering by type of sentence, leaving by type of discharge, by gender and Hispanic origin, by race, by severity of offense, under intensive supervision, under electronic monitoring, in a boot camp, or incarcerated, and by selected offenses.

**Research Note:** See entry 229 for background on this publication series.

•**317** *Federal Justice Statistics—Statistical Tables*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice [annual, online only, 2005–date].

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS113898>>

Reports fiscal year data from the Federal Justice Statistics Program (FJSP) and includes a United States map (along with an accompanying spreadsheet) that provides data on defendants under federal supervision, by federal judicial district (Map 7.1).

**Research Note:** This publication series supersedes *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics* (1984–2004). Texas is in the U.S. Court of Appeals Fifth Circuit and has four districts: Eastern, Northern, Southern, and Western. Datasets are available through the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. <<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/series/00073>>

**318** Kim, Bitna, Jurg Gerber, and Dan R. Beto. “Collaboration between Law Enforcement and Community Corrections Agencies.” *TELEMASP Bulletin* [Texas Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics Program] 14, no. 1 (January/February 2007): 1–12.

<<http://www.lemitonline.org/telemasp/>>

Presents the results of a survey of 231 Texas law enforcement agencies. It reports the percentage of respondents with informal partnerships with community corrections agencies (Table 1); with informal “enhanced supervision” partnerships with community corrections agencies (Table 2); with “specialized enforcement” partnerships with community corrections agencies (Table 3); that view existing partnerships positively (Table 4); with partnerships with adult probation (Table 5); with partnerships with adult parole departments (Table 6); and with juvenile probation departments (Table 7).

•**319** *Judicial Business of the United States Courts: Annual Report of the Director*. Washington, D.C.: Statistics Division, Office of Judges Programs, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, [annual, 1994–date].

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS2715>>

The Appendix (Detailed Statistical Tables) provides the following statistics for the U.S. District Courts—Federal Probation System: received for and removed from post-conviction supervision (Table E-1); under post-conviction supervision (Table E-2); and under post-conviction supervision, by offense (Table E-3).

**Research Note:** Reports are available online back to 1997. Texas is in the U.S. Court of Appeals Fifth Circuit and has four districts: Eastern, Northern, Southern, and Western. The data in Tables E-1 and E-2 is also reported annually in *Federal Judicial Caseload Statistics* (see entry 186) and biannually in *Statistical Tables of the Federal Judiciary*. <<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS21918>>

**320** *Probation and Parole Directory*. Alexandria, Va.: American Correctional Association [biennial, 1981–date].

Provides the following state-level data for community supervision and corrections department offices: fiscal information, beginning salary ranges, personnel, and client caseload.

**Research Note:** This data is not provided for every listed department.

•**321** *Probation and Parole in the United States* [Bulletin]. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice [annual, 1998–date].

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS24505>>

The Appendix Tables report state-level statistics from the Annual Probation Survey as follows: adults under community supervision; adults on probation;

adults entering probation, by type of sentence; adults exiting probation, by type of exit; adults on probation, by gender; adults on probation, by race and Hispanic origin; adults on probation, by status of supervision; adults on probation, by type of offense; adults on probation, by most serious offense; adults on probation tracked by a Global Positioning System (GPS), also on parole, or incarcerated.

**Research Note:** The 2007 edition was issued in electronic format only. Previously published under the title *Probation and Parole Populations* (1994–1997). See also entry 302. Datasets are available through the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. <<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/series/00038>>

**322** *Report to the Governor and the Legislative Budget Board on Monitoring of Community Supervision Diversion Funds*. Huntsville: Community Justice Assistance Division, Texas Department of Criminal Justice [annual].

<<http://cjadweb.tdcj.state.tx.us/Research/EvaluationCriteria/evalcriteriamenu.aspx>>

In 2005, the Texas Legislature appropriated funds to the Texas Department of Criminal Justice to provide prison diversions through probation and community-based programs. (Item A.1.2 (Strategy) through Item A.1.4 (Strategy), page V-10, Chapter 1369, Acts of the 79th Legislature, Regular Session, 2005, the General Appropriations Act). This report is compiled and published in accordance with Rider 79, page V-25, Chapter 1369, Acts of the 79th Legislature, Regular Session, 2005, the General Appropriations Act, which states,

From funds appropriated above, the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) shall develop a specific accountability system for tracking community supervision funds targeted at making a positive impact on the criminal justice system. In addition to implementing the recommendations made by the State Auditor's Office in the September 2004 report (Report No. 05-002) to the Texas Department of Criminal Justice to increase the accuracy and completeness of information used to allocate funds for adult probation services and to improve the monitoring agreements made with the community supervision and corrections departments (CSCDs), the agency shall implement a monitoring system so that the use of funds appropriated in Strategies A.1.2, A.1.3, and A.1.4. can be specifically identified. The agency shall produce, on an annual basis, detailed monitoring, tracking, utilization, and effectiveness information on the above mentioned funds. This information shall include information on the impact of any new initiatives. Examples include, but are not limited to, number of offenders served, number of residential beds funded, number of community supervision

officers hired, and caseload sizes. The agency shall provide documentation regarding the methodology used to distribute the funds. In addition to any other requests for information, the agency shall report the above information for the previous fiscal year to the Legislative Budget Board and the Governor's Office by December 1st of each year.

**Research Note:** The website provides results for the most recent quarter, and percent change as compared to a FY2005 baseline, statewide and by CSCD for the following categories: felony placements, average CCF (Community Correctional Facility) population, average CSOs (Community Supervision Officer), felony revocations to TDCJ, felony technical revocations, felony revocation rate (percent), and felony early discharges.

**323** *The Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Program: Evaluation and Recommendations.* Austin: Criminal Justice Policy Council, 2001.

<[http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/PubSafety\\_CrimJustice/6\\_Links/Documents\\_Alpha\\_Links.htm](http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/PubSafety_CrimJustice/6_Links/Documents_Alpha_Links.htm)>

A legislatively mandated evaluation of the effectiveness of the Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Program, which is the largest, most intensive, and most costly substance abuse treatment program the state provides for felony probationers.

**324** *Texas Community-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs* [Report to Senate Criminal Justice Interim Committee]. [Huntsville]: Judicial Advisory Council, Community Supervision and Corrections Departments, Texas Department of Criminal Justice, 2002.

<<http://www.tdcj.state.tx.us/publications/cjad/publications-cjad-lr-tx-comm-sub-abuse-treat.htm>>

Provides statistics on Community-based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs (residential and non-residential): type, capacity, total served, and cost. Also provides recidivism rates for successful graduates and unsuccessful discharges from DIVERT Court programs.

**325** *Texas Community Supervision Revocation Project: A Comparison of Revoked Felons During September 2005 and September 2007.* Austin: Legislative Budget Board, 2008.

<[http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/PubSafety\\_CrimJustice/PubSafety\\_CrimJustice.htm](http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/PubSafety_CrimJustice/PubSafety_CrimJustice.htm)>

This report relates to the community supervision diversion funds appropriated by the 79th Texas Legislature (see entry 322). In order to evaluate the impact of the additional community supervision funding, this report established a baseline profile of revocations prior to the implementation of new and

expanded programs and initiatives funded through these appropriations. The baseline was established to serve as a comparison for revocation profiles in the future after the programs have been fully implemented. The Legislative Budget Board, in coordination with the Community Justice Assistance Division of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice, conducted an interim research project wherein five Community Supervision and Corrections Departments (CSCD) were selected as data collection sites: Bexar, Dallas, Harris, Tarrant, and Travis counties (which accounted for forty-four percent of all statewide felony community supervision revocations in 2005). Data was collected for all verified felony community supervision revocations that occurred during September 2005 in the selected CSCDs. This report compares information on revoked felons in the selected CSCDs during September 2007 with September 2005 cohort.

**326** *Texas Residential Programs Community Corrections Facilities* [Report to House Corrections Interim Committee]. [Huntsville]: Judicial Advisory Council, Community Supervision and Corrections Departments, Texas Department of Criminal Justice, 2002.

<<http://www.tdcj.state.tx.us/publications/cjad/publications-cjad-lr-tx-res-pgms.htm>>

Provides an overview of Community Corrections Facilities, which include Court Residential Treatment Centers, Substance Abuse Treatment Facilities, Restitution Centers, Local Boot Camps, and Intermediate Sanction Facilities. It contains data on program duties, capacities, number served, waiting times, resident profiles, funding, operational costs, staffing, technical revocation rates, and long-term recidivism rates.

## Recidivism

**327** Langan, Patrick A., and David J. Levin. *Recidivism of Prisoners Released in 1994* [Special Report]. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, 2002. NCJ 193427

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS33477>>

A study of the rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration of 272,111 former inmates who were tracked for three years following their discharge in 1994 from prisons in fifteen states (including Texas). Table 7 presents the number of out-of-state rearrest charges against prisoners released in fourteen of these states (including Texas), by state where rearrested.

**Research Note:** Earlier editions are available. Datasets are available through the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data, Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan.

<<http://dx.doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR03355>>

**328** *The Second Biennial Report on the Performance of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice Rehabilitation Tier Programs*. Austin: Criminal Justice Policy Council, 2003.

<[http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/PubSafety\\_CrimJustice/6\\_Links/Documents\\_Alpha\\_Links.htm](http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/PubSafety_CrimJustice/6_Links/Documents_Alpha_Links.htm)>

This legislatively mandated report measures the effectiveness of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice's rehabilitation tier programs in reducing recidivism.

**Research Note:** Earlier editions are available.

•**329** *Statewide Criminal Justice Recidivism and Revocation Rates*. Austin: Legislative Budget Board [biennial, online only, 2005–date].

<[http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/PubSafety\\_CrimJustice/PubSafety\\_CrimJustice.htm](http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/PubSafety_CrimJustice/PubSafety_CrimJustice.htm)>

Provides rates of felony community supervision revocations, Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility (SAFPF) reincarcerations, state jail reincarcerations, state jail rearrests, prison reincarcerations, prison rearrests, active parole revocations, and Intermediate Sanction Facility (ISF) reincarcerations. Appendix A provides a comparison of three-year recidivism rates by state; Appendix B provides a comparison of Texas recidivists.

**Research Note:** Reports were previously published by the Criminal Justice Policy Council (under varying titles).

## Religious Freedom

**330** *Enforcing Religious Freedom in Prison*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, 2008.

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS107906>>

Provides state-level statistics on prisoner plaintiff cases filed in federal court pursuant to the provisions of the Religious Land Use and Institutionalized Persons Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-274, 114 Stat. 803) as follows: number of cases by year, 2001–2006 (Table D.4), and total number cases by plaintiff's religious tradition, 2001–2006 (Table D.5). Statistics are also provided for the magnitude, trend, nature, and percentage of religious grievances granted at the FCI La Tuna (Federal Correctional Institution), Anthony, Texas, FY1997–FY2007 (Table C.1c); and the magnitude, trend, and nature of religious grievances at the TDCJ Stiles Unit, Beaumont, Texas, FY2003–FY2007 (Table C.2g).

## Social Reintegration

**331** *After Prison: Roadblocks to Reentry: A Report on State Legal Barriers Facing People with Criminal Records*. New York: Legal Action Center, 2004 (rev. 2009). NCJ 205269

<<http://lac.org/roadblocks-to-reentry/>>

Provides “report cards” that grade and rank each state on the prevalence of legal barriers facing ex-convicts in the areas of employment, public assistance, access to records, voting, public housing, parenting, and drivers’ licenses.

**332** La Vigne, Nancy G., Lisa E. Brooks, and Tracey L. Shollenberger. *Returning Home: Exploring the Challenges and Successes of Recently Released Texas Prisoners* [Policy Brief]. Washington, D.C.: Justice Policy Center, Urban Institute, 2007.

<<http://www.urban.org/publications/311471.html>>

Compares state prison and state jail offenders released in 2004 to Houston area communities in terms of their participation in pre-release educational and job training programs, employment, substance use, and supervision and recidivism.

**333** La Vigne, Nancy G., Lisa E. Brooks, and Tracey L. Shollenberger. *Women on the Outside: Understanding the Experiences of Female Prisoners Returning to Houston, Texas* [Research Report]. Washington, D.C.: Justice Policy Center, Urban Institute, 2009.

<<http://www.urban.org/publications/411902.html>>

Presents the results from a representative sample of 142 women who were released from Texas prisons and state jails in 2005 and interviewed shortly before their release and subsequent return to the Houston area, and two times following their release—once at two to four months after release, and a second time at eight to ten months after release. Topics covered include post-release housing arrangements; employment levels; which family member they are closest to now; what services, programs, or support they would find useful now; self-reported physical health conditions; criminal activity; and parole supervision.

**334** La Vigne, Nancy G., and Vera Kachnowski. *Texas Prisoners’ Reflections on Returning Home*. Washington, D.C.: Justice Policy Center, Urban Institute, 2005. NCJ 213605

<<http://www.urban.org/publications/311247.html>>

Reports results from a survey of 676 male and female prisoners shortly before their release from Texas prisons and state jails and subsequent return

to the Houston area. Topics covered include the respondents' criminal, substance abuse, and employment histories; current health problems; in-prison programming experiences; relationships with family members; and expectations for release.

**335** La Vigne, Nancy G., Tracey L. Shollenberger, and Sara Debus. *One Year Out: Tracking the Experiences of Male Prisoners Returning to Houston, Texas* [Research Report]. Washington, D.C.: Justice Policy Center, Urban Institute, 2009.

<<http://www.urban.org/publications/411911.html>>

Reports the results of a study of 210 men who were interviewed shortly before their release from Texas prisons and state jails and subsequent return to the Houston area, and two times following their release—once at two to four months after release, and a second time at eight to ten months after release. Topics covered include conviction offense, in-prison programming, housing on first night out, impressions of neighborhood, most important factor in staying out, frequent illegal drug use, participation in substance abuse treatment, sources of income, chronic physical health conditions and treatment, mental health conditions and treatment, programs most needed in the community, and supervision conditions for those on supervision.

**336** Shollenberger, Tracey L. *When Relatives Return: Interviews with Family Members of Returning Prisoners in Houston, Texas* [Research Report]. Washington, D.C.: Justice Policy Center, Urban Institute, 2009.

<<http://www.urban.org/publications/411903.html>>

Presents the results of interviews with family members of 427 men and women who were recently released from Texas state correctional facilities and subsequently returned to the Houston area. Topics covered include obstacles to keeping in touch during prison (family members' view); types of support provided by family; difficulty providing emotional support by gender; difficulties faced by returning parents (family members' view); parents' involvement with minor children by gender (family members' view); and effect of parents' return on minor children (family members' view).

**337** Watson, Jamie, et al. *A Portrait of Prisoner Reentry in Texas* [Research Report]. Washington, D.C.: Justice Policy Center, Urban Institute, 2004. NCJ 205538

<<http://www.urban.org/publications/410972.html>>

This report is part of a larger Urban Institute initiative called *Returning Home: Understanding the Challenges of Prisoner Reentry*. It provides a detailed analysis of prisoners released from Texas Department of Criminal Jus-

tice facilities in 2001, including the characteristics and geographic distribution of returning prisoners, pre-release preparation and processes, post-release supervision, and the social and economic climates of the communities that are home to the largest numbers of returning prisoners.

## Supervised Release

•**338** *Federal Justice Statistics—Statistical Tables*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice [annual, online only, 2005–date].

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS113898>>

Reports fiscal year data from the Federal Justice Statistics Program (FJSP) and includes a United States map (along with an accompanying spreadsheet) that provides data on offenders under federal supervision, by federal judicial district (Map 7.1).

**Research Note:** This publication series supersedes *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics* (1984–2004). Offenders under supervision include those on probation, supervised release, and parole. Texas is in the U.S. Court of Appeals Fifth Circuit and has four districts: Eastern, Northern, Southern, and Western. Datasets are available through the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan.

<<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/series/00073>>

## Texas Department of Criminal Justice

•**339** *Adult and Juvenile Correctional Population Projections: Fiscal Years [year–year]*. Austin: Legislative Budget Board, [annual, online only, 2004–date].

<[http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/PubSafety\\_CrimJustice/PubSafety\\_CrimJustice.htm](http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/PubSafety_CrimJustice/PubSafety_CrimJustice.htm)>

Provides correctional population projections for the forthcoming six fiscal years in order to serve as a basis for the biennial legislative appropriations requests of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice. It contains data on the Texas crime rate, adult incarceration actual and projected populations, adult incarceration projected population, active adult parole supervision actual and projected populations, adult felony community supervision actual and projected populations, adult misdemeanor community supervision actual and projected populations, and qualitative review findings.

**Research Note:** Projections were previously published by the Criminal Justice Policy Council (under varying titles).

**340** *Agency Strategic Plan for the Fiscal Years [year–year]*. Huntsville: Texas Department of Criminal Justice [biennial, 1992–date].

<<http://www.tdcj.state.tx.us/publications/publications-home.htm>>

Provides statistics on offenders (inmate population characteristics and projections, educational and rehabilitation programs, community supervision, supervision following release, and time served upon release); TDCJ workforce (demographics and turnover); and fiscal matters.

**Research Note:** Published under slightly varying titles.

**341** *Annual Report*. Huntsville: Manufacturing and Logistics Division, Texas Department of Criminal Justice [2003–date].

<<http://www.tci.tdcj.state.tx.us>>

Provides statistics on Texas Correctional Industries, Prison Industry Enhancement (PIE) Certification Program, and Work Against Recidivism (WAR) program.

**342** *Annual Review*. Huntsville: Texas Department of Criminal Justice, 2001–date.

<<http://www.tdcj.state.tx.us/publications/publications-home.htm>>

Although primarily a narrative report, the review contains selected statistics pertaining to departmental finances, facilities, operations, personnel, and programs.

**Research Note:** Some editions have individual titles. Previously published under the title *Annual Report* (1990–2000).

**343** *An Audit Report on the Department of Criminal Justice's Oversight of Selected Providers That Deliver Residential Services and Substance Abuse Treatment Programs* [SAO Report]. Austin: State Auditor's Office, 2010. 10-025

<<http://www.sao.state.tx.us/Reports/report.cfm/report/10-025>>

The Department of Criminal Justice has assigned its Private Facilities Contract Monitoring and Oversight Division the responsibility for assessing the contract compliance of its private facility providers that deliver residential services and substance abuse treatment programs through the operation of secure correctional facilities, halfway houses, work release programs, and substance abuse treatment programs. The Texas Board of Criminal Justice granted the division independent status in May 2007. The goal of this audit was to evaluate the division's contract administration and monitoring processes.

**344** *An Audit Report on Selected Rehabilitation Programs at the Department of Criminal Justice* [SAO Report]. Austin: State Auditor's Office, 2007. 07-026

<<http://www.sao.state.tx.us/reports/main/07-026.html>>

This audit focused on the following TDCJ rehabilitation programs designed to reduce recidivism: Sex Offender Treatment Program, Sex Offender Education Program, Pre-Release Substance Abuse Program, Pre-Release Therapeutic Community program, and InnerChange Freedom Initiative program. The objectives of the audit were to determine if TDCJ collects and maintains sufficient data for measuring the effectiveness of these programs; determine the outcomes for participants in selected programs; for the selected programs, determine whether there is a documented selection process for program participation and that the selection of participants is consistent with that process; and identify rehabilitation programs in other states that have demonstrated a high level of success.

**345** *An Audit Report on the Department of Criminal Justice's Complaint Resolution and Investigation Functions* [SAO Report]. Austin: State Auditor's Office, 2008. 09-004

<<http://www.sao.state.tx.us/reports/main/09-004.html>>

The objectives of this audit were to determine (1) whether TDCJ was in compliance with policies and procedures and best practices governing the screening, investigation, and resolution of allegations of criminal behavior, serious policy violations, and serious offender and employee grievances, and (2) whether the Office of the Inspector General, Office of the Ombudsman, Offender Grievance Program, Human Resources Division, and other areas of TDCJ effectively coordinate their activities to resolve complaints and allegations of criminal behavior, serious policy violations, and serious offender and employee grievances. The report presents results from surveys of 1,641 inmates at seven TDCJ units and 673 TDCJ employees.

•**346** *Current Correctional Population Indicators: Adult and Juvenile Correctional Populations Monthly Report*. Austin: Legislative Budget Board, [monthly, online only, 2004–date].

<[http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/PubSafety\\_CrimJustice/PubSafety\\_CrimJustice.htm](http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/PubSafety_CrimJustice/PubSafety_CrimJustice.htm)>

This continuously updated monthly report presents data on the Texas Department of Criminal Justice as follows: capacity and correctional populations (total population, bed capacity, contract beds, operating capacity, and available operating capacity) and community supervision—felony and misdemeanor—populations (offenders under direct supervision, supervision place-

ments, successful/unsuccessful supervision terminations, and average active parole supervision population).

**347** *Directory: Adult and Juvenile Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies, and Probation and Parole Authorities* [cover title]. Alexandria, Va.: American Correctional Association [annual, 2001–date].

Provides profiles of adult facilities, adult detention, and adult contract facilities in Texas including the year opened, security level, capacity, average daily population, inmate gender, and total staff.

**Research Note:** Published under slightly varying titles prior to 2001. See also the ACA's *National Jail and Adult Detention Directory*.

**348** *Historical Criminal Justice Statistics: Adult Offender Characteristics*. Austin: Legislative Budget Board, [online only, 2004–date].

<[http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/PubSafety\\_CrimJustice/PubSafety\\_CrimJustice.htm](http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/PubSafety_CrimJustice/PubSafety_CrimJustice.htm)>

Provides historical fiscal year statistics on offenders in TDCJ facilities (on-hand population, admissions, and releases) by age, gender, race, citizenship, offense type, sentence length, release eligibility, and offense category.

**349** *In-Depth Analysis of Correctional Populations in the Texas Department of Criminal Justice to Guide Policy Reviews*. Austin: Criminal Justice Policy Council, 2003.

<[http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/PubSafety\\_CrimJustice/6\\_Links/Documents\\_Alpha\\_Links.htm](http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/PubSafety_CrimJustice/6_Links/Documents_Alpha_Links.htm)>

This report on correctional subpopulations (as of August 31, 2002) was prepared for the 78th Texas Legislature at the behest of Senator John Whitmire, Chairman, Senate Criminal Justice Committee. It reports characteristics of the TDCJ prison population (adult, female, elderly, youthful offender, country of citizenship, and drug offenders by amount of drug and prior history). It also provides data on parole (violations, revocations, and considerations/approvals by lowest parole guideline levels); offenders with INS detainees; and probation revocations.

**Research Note:** For earlier statistics, see the council's *Sourcebook of Texas Adult Justice Population Statistics 1988–1998*.

**350** *Offender Access to Courts, Counsel and Public Officials: Fiscal Year [year] Statistics*. Huntsville: Offender Access to Courts, Counsel and Public Officials Department, Administrative Review and Risk Management Division, Texas Department of Criminal Justice [annual, online only].

<<http://www.tdcj.state.tx.us/publications/admin-rvw/publications-admin-rvw-access-to-courts.htm>>

Reports statistics for the most recent fiscal year on TDCJ offender visits to law library sessions, items of legal research material delivered, notary signatures provided, offender/offender legal visits conducted, attorney/offender phone calls conducted, court teleconference inquiries via phone conducted, court teleconference inquiries via video conference conducted, attorney visits conducted, attorney representative visits conducted, court forms issued, court certificates of impoverishment issued, Acknowledgement of Paternity applications processed, and telephone calls/emails processed by the Access to Courts administrative office (e.g. judicial, attorneys, law enforcement, TDCJ officials, etc.).

**351** *Operating Budget for Fiscal Year [year] Submitted to the Governor's Office of Budget, Planning and Policy and the Legislative Budget Board by the Texas Board of Criminal Justice.* Austin: Texas Board of Criminal Justice [annual.]

<<http://www.tdcj.state.tx.us/publications/publications-home.htm#Business>>

Provides the following data on the TDCJ operating budget as extracted from the Automated Budget and Evaluation System of Texas (ABEST): summary of budget by strategy, summary of budget by method of finance, summary of budget by object of expense, summary of objective outcomes, strategy level detail, sub-strategy detail. sub-strategy summary, capital budget project schedule, federal funds supporting schedule, federal funds tracking schedule, estimated revenue collections supporting schedule, and Homeland Security funding schedule, Part B: natural or man-made disasters.

**Research Note:** The Texas Board of Criminal Justice, a nine-member panel appointed by the governor, establishes the rules and policies that guide the Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

**352** *Report to the Texas Sunset Commission: Self Evaluation Report.* Huntsville: Texas Department of Criminal Justice, 2005.

<<http://www.sunset.state.tx.us/80threports/tdcj/ser.pdf>>

The Texas Sunset Act requires the automatic termination of designated State agencies twelve years after review unless the legislature extends the life of the agency by statute (Tex. Gov't Code Ann. §§ 325.001–.024 (Vernon 2005)). The Sunset Advisory Commission assists the legislature in making these determinations by evaluating the operations of agencies scheduled for termination. As a part of the review process, each agency submits a Self-Evaluation Report (SER) to the commission. This report provides statistics on the fiscal matters (appropriations, revenues, expenditures, and federal aid); personnel; inmate populations; community supervision; parole; special programs

and services (e.g., offenders with mental impairments, substance abuse treatment, and sex offender treatment); and key performance measures.

**Research Note:** Earlier editions are available. See also the report of the commission's decisions regarding this review, as well as their decisions regarding their reviews of the Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles and the Correctional Managed Health Care Committee. <[http://www.sunset.state.tx.us/80threports/tdcj/tdcj\\_dec.pdf](http://www.sunset.state.tx.us/80threports/tdcj/tdcj_dec.pdf)>

**353** *Risk Management Statistics*. Huntsville: Administrative Review and Risk Management Division, Texas Department of Criminal Justice [online].

<<http://www.tdcj.state.tx.us/adminrvw/adminrvw-risk-mgt-stats.htm>>

A continuously updated website that provides statistics for the most recent thirteen months on TDCJ injuries: employees (including the percent that resulted in an accepted workers' compensation claims); offenders (including percent of offender population reporting injuries); and recreational/non-occupational injuries.

•**354** *Statistical Report*. Huntsville: Executive Services, Texas Department of Criminal Justice, 1990–date.

<<http://www.tdcj.state.tx.us/publications/publications-home.htm>>

Provides fiscal year statistics covering the following: demographic highlights; on hand, i.e., incarcerated population (demographics, offense of record, county of conviction, 3G offense versus non-3G offense and receive type, and sentence length, approval status and eligibility); receives and admissions (total receives and admissions, new receives, and parole revocations, including mandatory supervision and discretionary mandatory supervision); and releases and departures (total releases and departures, discharges, releases to community supervision, and releases to parole supervision, including mandatory supervision and discretionary mandatory supervision).

**Research Note:** Previously published by the Texas Department of Corrections under the title *Annual Statistical Report*. For an enumeration of 3G offenses, see Tex. Code Crim. Proc. Ann. art. 42.12 § 3(g) (Vernon 2006 & Supp. 2010).

**355** *Texas Department of Criminal Justice: An Inventory of Records at the Texas State Archives, 1849–2004*. Austin: Texas State Library and Archives Commission.

<<http://www.lib.utexas.edu/taro/tslac/20127/tsl-20127.html>>

The files in this archive contain statistical reports on various aspects of the TDCJ, including employees, inmate populations, and escapes.

**356** *Texas Department of Criminal Justice Fiscal Year [year] Operating Budget and Fiscal Years [year–year] Legislative Appropriations Request as Pre-*

*pared for the Texas Board of Criminal Justice.* Austin: Legislative Budget Board; Governor's Office of Budget, Planning and Policy [biennial].

<<http://www.tdcj.state.tx.us/publications/publications-home.htm>>

Provides a detailed summary of the TDCJ's current fiscal year operating budget as well as its Legislative Appropriations Request (LAR) for the forthcoming biennium. The report also includes justifications for exceptional item requests—construction and operating—that require additional State resources.

**•357** *Unit Directory.* Huntsville: Texas Department of Criminal Justice [on-line only].

<<http://www.tdcj.state.tx.us/stat/unitdirectory/all.htm>>

Contains current profiles of all TDCJ units (prisons, private prisons, state jails, private state jails, transfer facilities, pre-release, psychiatric, mentally retarded offender program, and substance abuse felony punishment facilities); contract leased beds; and parole confinement facilities. It contains data on the date the unit was established or on line; number of employees (total, security, non-security, Windham education, and contract medical and psychiatric); offender population and gender; maximum capacity; and approximate acreage.

## Time Served in Corrections

**358** *Goal Met: Violent Offenders in Texas are Serving a Higher Percentage of Their Prison Sentences.* Austin: Criminal Justice Policy Council, 2000.

<[http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/PubSafety\\_CrimJustice/6\\_Links/Documents\\_Alpha\\_Links.htm](http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/PubSafety_CrimJustice/6_Links/Documents_Alpha_Links.htm)>

Compares time served (in years), percentage of sentence served, and parole approval rates for aggravated versus non-aggravated violent offenders.

**359** Turner, Susan, Terry Fain, Peter W. Greenwood, Elsa Y. Chen, and James R. Chiesa. *National Evaluation of the Violent Offender Incarceration/Truth-in-Sentencing Incentive Grant Program* [Final Report]. Santa Monica, Calif.: RAND, 2001. NCJ 191201

<<http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/191201.pdf>>

This report evaluates the implementation and impact of the Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) incentive grants authorized by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-322, 108 Stat. 1796), as amended, which individual states are to use to increase the capacity of their correctional systems to confine serious and violent offenders, and thereby reduce early release opportunities for these inmates. The report contains the following state-level data: TIS and VOI funding,

FY1996–1999 totals (Table 5.3); states receiving TIS dollars, FY1996–1999 (Table 6.1); violent crime correlation with truth-in-sentencing (Table 6.2); reasons that states did or did not seek TIS funding grants (Table 6.3); low-crime states received more VOI/TIS dollars per violent crime (Table 6.4); uses of VOI/TIS funds through December 31, 1999 (Table 7.1); increase in prison capacity funded by VOT/TIS (Table 7.4); and TIS and VOI funding FY1996–FY1999 (Tables E1–E4). Graphs provide comparative data for TIS states, non-TIS states, Texas, and all states, 1986–1997, as follows: index crime rates (Fig. 9.1), violent crime rates (Fig. 9.3), property crime rates (Fig. 9.4), felony incarcerations per 1,000 violent crimes (Fig. 9.7), percentage of prison admissions for violent crimes (Fig. 9.9), percentage of prison admissions for property crimes (Fig. 9.10); percentage of prison admissions for drug crimes (Fig. 9.11); sentence length for released prisoners, all offenses (Fig. 9.13); sentence length for released prisoners, violent offenses (Fig. 9.14); sentence length for released prisoners, property offenses (Fig. 9.15); sentence length for released prisoners, drug offenses (Fig. 9.16); time served for all offenses (Fig. 9.20); time served for violent offenses (Fig. 9.21); time served for property offenses (Fig. 9.22); time served for drug offenses (Fig. 9.23); percentage of sentence served for all offenses (Fig. 9.27); percentage of sentence served for violent offenses (Fig. 9.28); percentage of sentence served for property offenses (Fig. 9.29); percentage of sentence served for drug offenses (Fig. 9.30); corrections expenditures as a percentage of general expenditures (Fig. 9.31); corrections expenditures per 1,000 persons (1992 dollars) (Fig. 9.33); and correctional institution construction expenditures per 1,000 persons (1992 dollars) (Fig. 9.35). Graphs provide comparative data for TIS states  $\geq 170$ , TIS states  $< 170$ , non-TIS states  $\geq 170$ , non-TIS states  $< 170$ , and Texas, 1986–1997, as follows: time served for violent crime, by TIS and number of beds added (Fig. 10.1); and percentage of sentence served for violent crime, by TIS and number of beds added (Fig. 10.2).

**Research Note:** Datasets are available through the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data, Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. <<http://dx.doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR03336>>

**360** Turner, Susan, Laura J. Hickman, Judith Greene, and Terry Fain. *Changing Prison Management: Strategies in Response to VOI/TIS Legislation*. Santa Monica, Calif.: RAND, 2001. NCJ 198622  
<<http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/198622.pdf>>

This report evaluates the implementation and impact of the Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) incentive grants authorized by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-322, 108 Stat. 1796), as amended (see entry 359). Table 6.5 provides data on state expenditures of VOI/TIS funds through December 31,

1999 (beds constructed, under construction, leased, and total). Graphs present comparative data for TIS states, non-TIS states, Texas, and all states, as follows: percentage of prisoners with sentences of twenty years or more (1986–1999) (Fig. 6.1); percentage of offenders aged fifty and older (on January 1, 1989–1999) (Fig. 6.3); inmates with tuberculosis at intake (1996–1999) (Fig. 6.4); percentage of inmates at high/close custody level (1988–1999) (Fig. 6.5); average total cost per inmate per day (1987–1999) (Fig. 6.6); number of inmate misconduct reports, per inmate (1992–1999) (Fig. 6.8); inmate assaults on staff, per 1,000 inmates (1990–1999) (Fig. 6.9); inmate assaults on other inmates, per 1,000 inmates (1995–1999) (Fig. 6.10); grievances filed, per 1,000 inmates (1996–1999) (Fig. 6.11); percentage of correctional officer turnover (1990–1999) (Fig. 6.12); hours of initial correctional officer training required (1986–1999) (Fig. 6.13); inmates who tested positive for HIV, per 1,000 inmates (1988–1999) (Fig. 6.14); and percentage of inmates assigned to full-time or part-time academic or vocational training (1990–1999) (Fig. 6.15). Graphs present comparative sentencing statistics for structured sentencing states, indeterminate sentencing states, Texas, and all states (1986–1999), for the following: percentage of prisoners with sentences of twenty years or more, by structured sentencing (Fig. 6.2); and prison population as a percentage of rated prison capacity, by structured sentencing (Fig. 6.7).

## Windham School District

•**361** *Annual Performance Report*. Huntsville: Windham School District [annual].

<<http://www.windhamschooldistrict.org/>>

Provides statistics on Windham School District as follows: total program participants; Literacy program; Life Skills program; Career and Technology Education; GEDs awarded; vocational certificates issued and industry certificates awarded; student performance results; degrees and certificates awarded; continuing education program, including Project RIO (Re-Integration of Offenders); and finances (revenues, expenditures, cost per participant, cost per contact hour, and estimated income).

•**362** *Windham School District Evaluation Report*. Austin: Legislative Budget Board [annual, 2007–date].

<[http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/PubSafety\\_CrimJustice/PubSafety\\_CrimJustice.htm](http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/PubSafety_CrimJustice/PubSafety_CrimJustice.htm)>

Legislation passed by the 79th Texas Legislature mandated that the Windham School District (WSD)—in consultation with the Legislative Budget Board—conduct an annual evaluation and analysis of the training services it

provides for offenders confined or imprisoned in Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) facilities and submit this report to the Legislature and the governor's office (Tex. Educ. Code Ann. § 19.0041 (Vernon 2006)). The report provides data on employment upon release, occupation, and earnings, according to whether they received Career and Technology Education (CTE) vocational training during their incarceration.

**Research Note:** See also the reports of the Criminal Justice Policy Council: *An Overview of the Windham School District* (2000); *Educational Achievement of Inmates in the Windham School District* (2000); *Impact of Educational Achievement of Inmates in the Windham School District on Post-Release Employment* (2000); *Impact of Educational Achievement of Inmates in the Windham School District on Recidivism* (2000); and the report submitted to the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts by MGT of America, Inc.: *Texas Performance Review: Management and Performance Review of the Texas Prison Education System* [Cover title: *A Performance Review: Schools Behind Bars: Windham School System and Other Prison Education Programs*] (1992).

## Wrongful Incarceration

**363** [Compensation to Persons Wrongfully Imprisoned.] Austin: Judiciary Section, Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts [1999–date].

A person is entitled to compensation from the State of Texas for wrongful imprisonment if the person has served in whole or in part a sentence in prison under Texas State law and the person (a) has received a full pardon on the basis of innocence for the crime for which the person was sentenced; or (b) has been granted relief on the basis of actual innocence of the crime for which the person was sentenced. If a deceased person would be entitled to compensation under these provisions if living, including a person who received a posthumous pardon, the person's heirs, legal representatives, and estate are entitled to lump-sum compensation (Tex. Civ. Prac. & Rem. Code Ann. §§ 103.001–.154 (Vernon 2005)). Compensation payments to claimants are made by the Judiciary Section of the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts, which disburses legislative appropriations under the authority of Tex. Gov't Code Ann. § 403.074(g) (Vernon 2005). Data is provided as follows: claimant, date filed, and total award amount.

**Research Note:** Although this information is unpublished, it is provided to researchers upon request.