

FORECASTING FUTURE DESIGNS

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Major F. Patrick Tighe
Director of Detention
St. Lucie County
Sheriff's Office



MAN IN THE BALOON





**THE FUTURE IS
WHAT WE NEED
TO PREPARE FOR**

Definition of a Jail

1. Definition of a “Jail”

jail or gaol (dʒeɪl) – *n* 1. a place for the confinement of persons convicted and sentenced to imprisonment or of persons awaiting trial to whom bail is not granted

Predominately these are **pre-trial** detainees who still retain most of their constitutional rights.

Mission Creep

A gradual increase in scope. A tendency of military operations in foreign countries to increase gradually in scope and demand further commitment of personnel and resources as the situation develops.

Reality of a Jail

A jail is a city within a city. Jails provide essential services similar to a city government entity.

- Medical Services
- Mental Health Services
- Facility Maintenance
- Food Service
- Laundry
- Recreation
- Religious Services
- Transportation
- Education
- Visitation
- Work Unit
- Inmate Bank Accounts
- Photographs & Identification
- Security
- Telephone
- Mail
- Surety and Cash Bonds
- Canteen/Store
- Classification
- Crime Statistics

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Data Collection: Survey of Inmates in Local Jails (SILJ)

Status: Active
Frequency: 1972, 1978, 1983, 1989, 1996, and 2002
Latest data available: 2002

Conducted periodically, the survey provides information on individual characteristics of jail inmates, current offenses and detention status, characteristics of victims, criminal histories, family background, gun possession and use, prior drug and alcohol use and treatment, medical and mental health history and treatment, vocational programs and other services provided while in jails, as well as other personal characteristics. Data are collected through personal interviews with a nationally representative sample of inmates in local jails. The survey utilized a two-stage sample design in which jails were selected in the first stage and inmates within local jails were selected in the second stage.

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Data Collection: National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP)

Status: Active
Frequency: Annually starting 1983.
Latest data available: 2012

The National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP) collects offender-level administrative data annually on prison admissions and releases, and yearend custody populations, and on parole entries and discharges in participating jurisdictions. Demographic information, conviction offenses, sentence length, minimum time to be served, credited jail time, type of admission, type of release, and time served are collected from individual prisoner records. The collection began in 1983 and is conducted annually. Beginning in 1999, jurisdictions also began providing a stock file for all inmates held at yearend. In 2012, jurisdictions began reporting parole entry data. The number of states submitting data to NCRP has varied over the years, but at least 38 states have provided some data since 2000. In 2012, 47 states provided data for this collection.



St Lucie County Sheriff's Office Department of Detention Daily Jail Population Statistics

Monday 9/21/2015 at 01:00



Current Jail Population: 1355

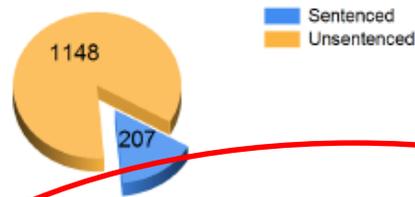
Released Yesterday: 20

Federal Inmates in Current Population: 56

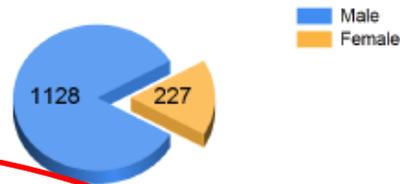
Booked Yesterday: 25

Male: 1128 83%	Female: 227 17%	Age Profile: <18: 12 1% 18-24: 342 25% 25-34: 465 34% 35-44: 262 19% 45-54: 179 13% 55+: 95 7% Total Inmates By Age: 1355
Felony: 910 81%	Felony: 179 79%	
Misdemeanor: 218 19%	Misdemeanor: 48 21%	
Sentenced to Jail: 163	Sentenced to Jail: 44	

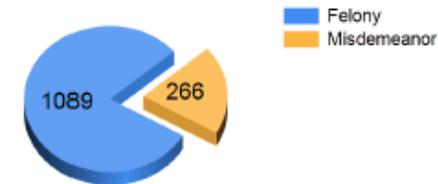
Inmates by Charge Status



Inmates by Gender

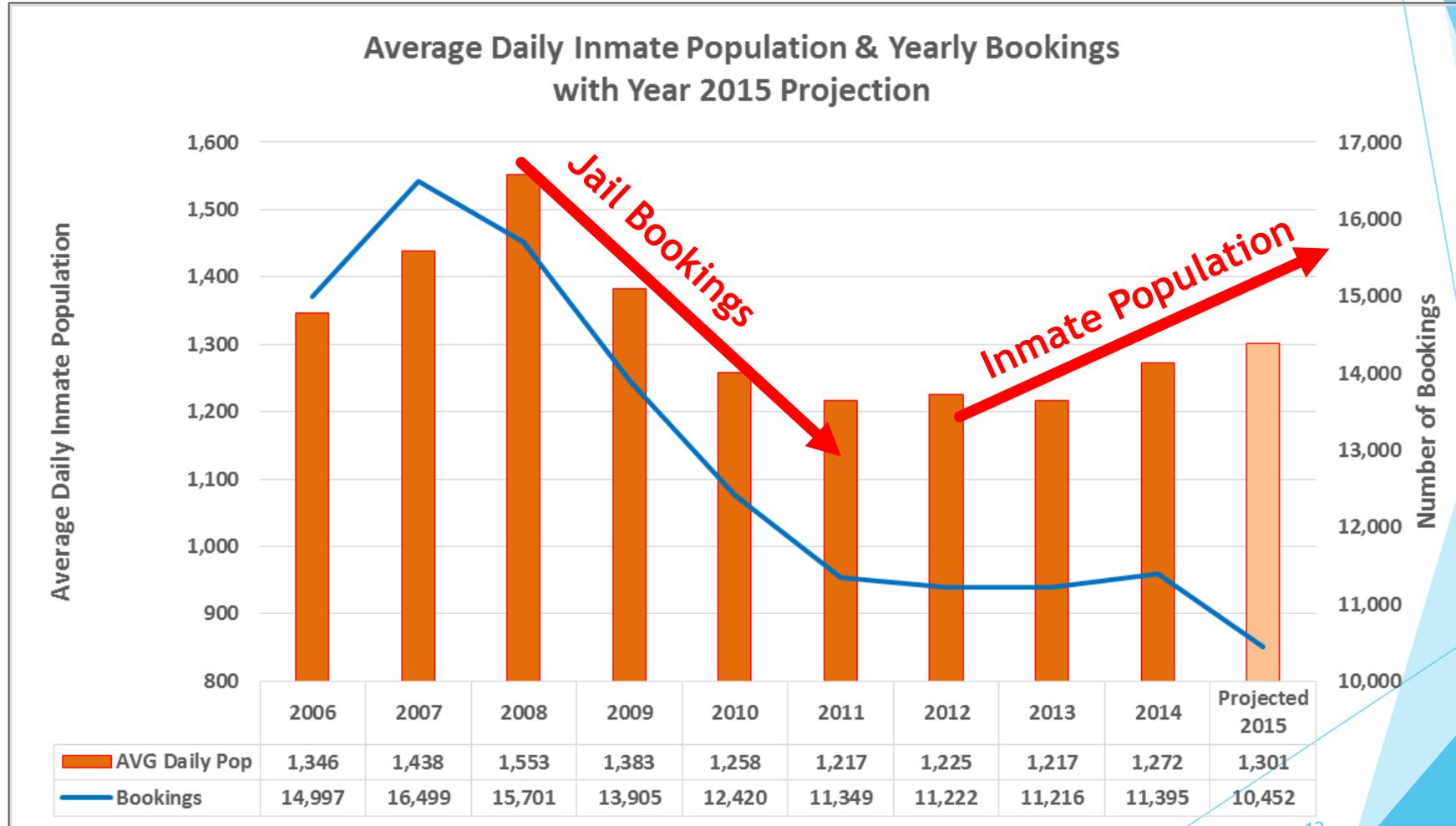


Inmates By Offense

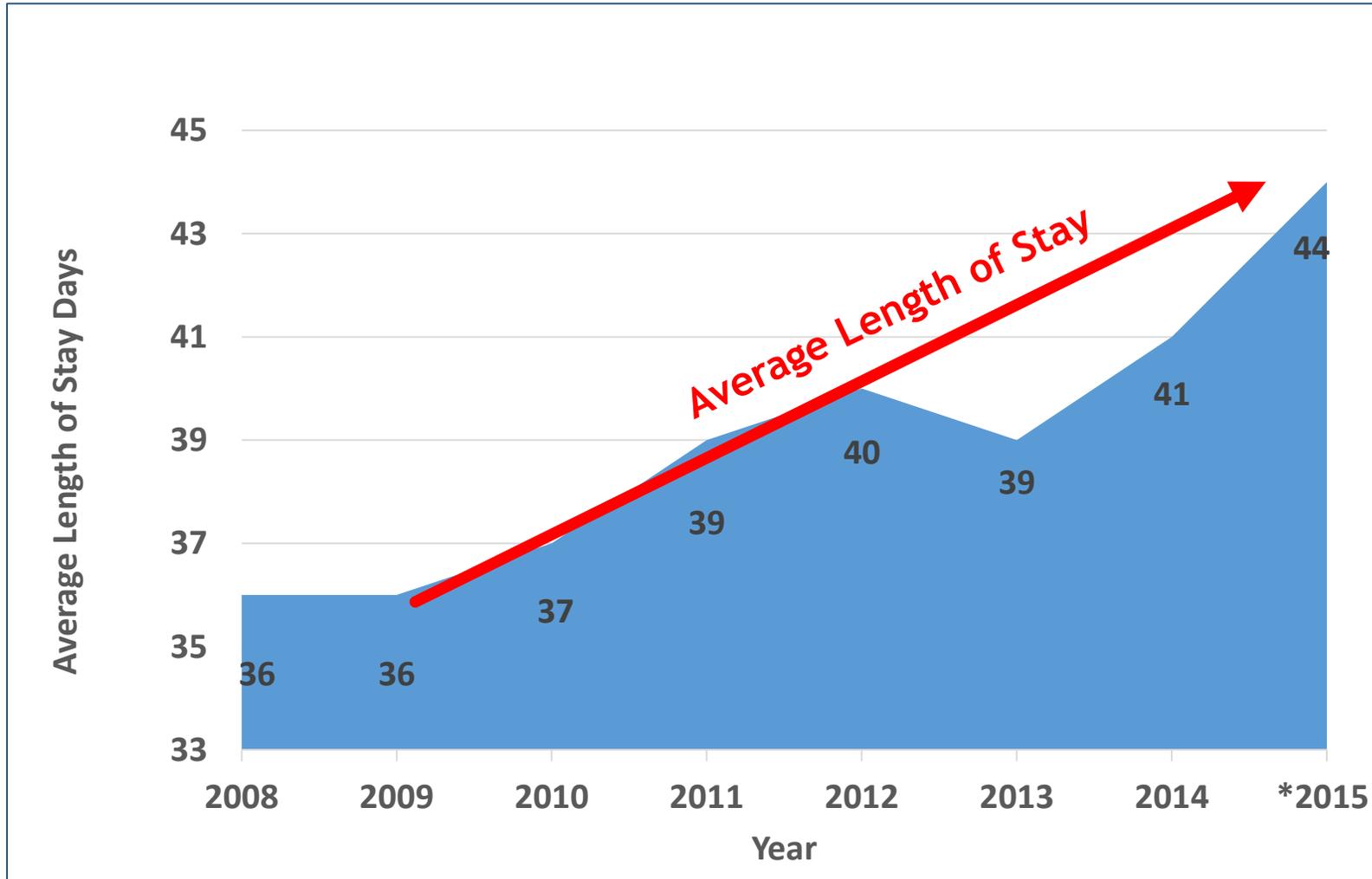


Race Based On Arrest Affidavit:	Male:	Female:	Total:	Daily Population - Violation of Probation:	Only:	New Charges:	Total:
African-American:	539	75	614	Felony:	81	101	182
Asian:	0	0	0	Misdemeanor:	55	77	132
Hispanic:	51	1	52	Total:	136	178	314
Indian:	1	0	1				
Native American:	0	0	0				
White:	535	151	686				
Other:	2	0	2				
Total:	1128	227	1355				

Jail Bookings & Average Inmate Population



Average Length of Stay Years 2008-2015

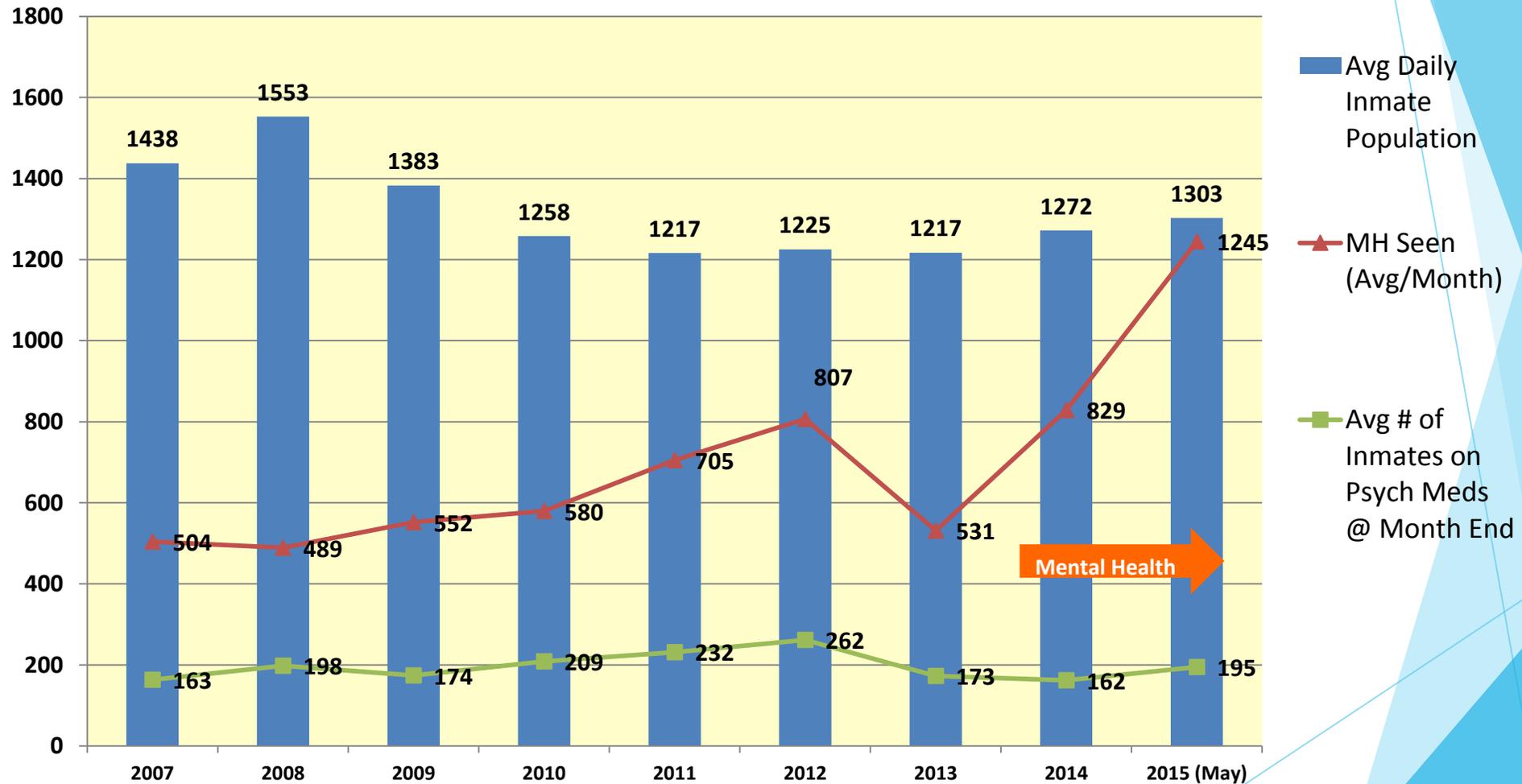


Inmate Demographics

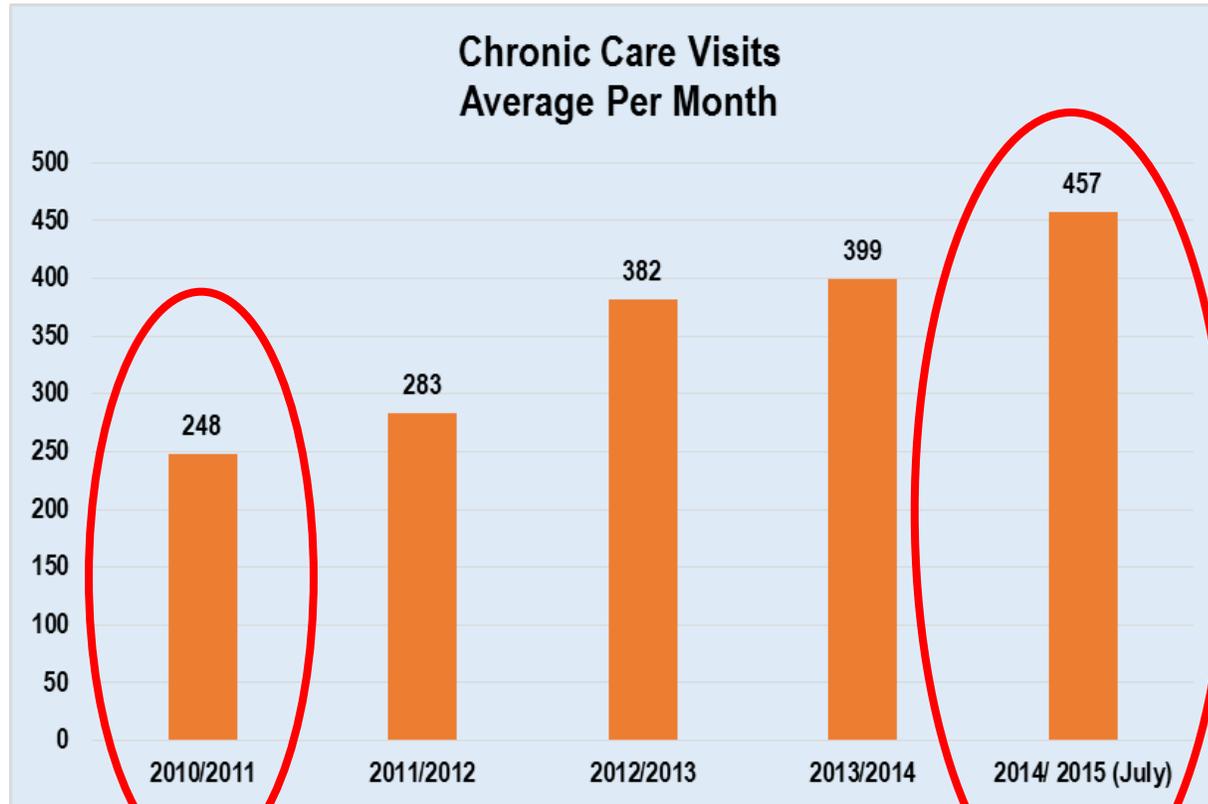
- ▶ Males/Females/Transgender
- ▶ Adult/Juvenile
- ▶ Age Demographics
- ▶ Violent/Non-Violent
- ▶ Sentenced/Non-Sentenced (Pre-trial)
- ▶ General Population/Special Custody
- ▶ Medical & Mental Health Illnesses
- ▶ Average Length of Stay



Mental Health - St. Lucie County Jail



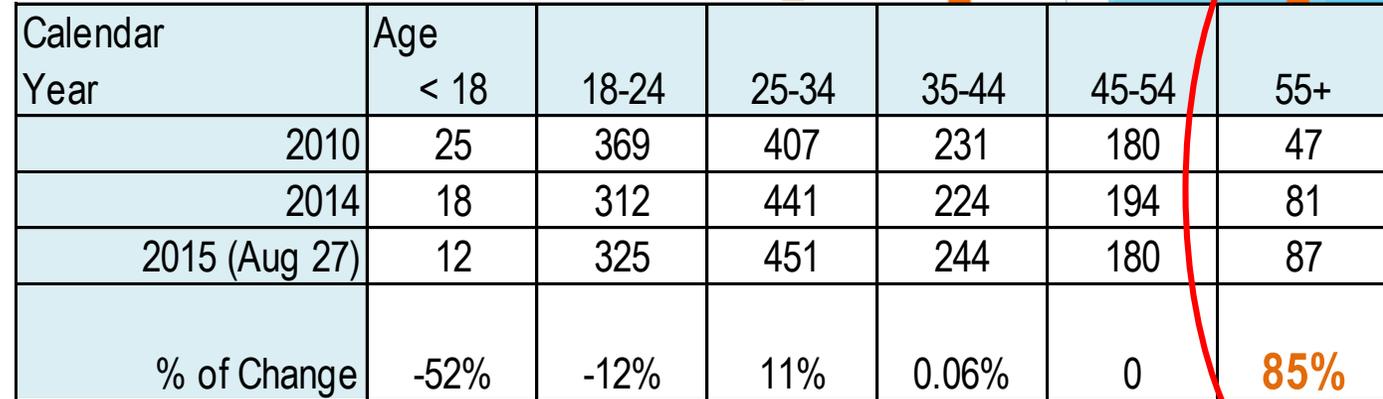
Medical - Chronic Care



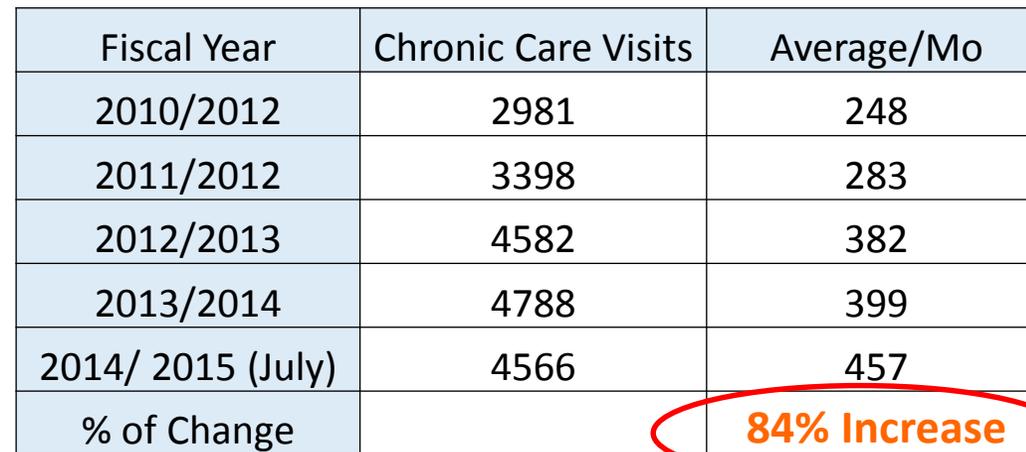
Fiscal Year	Chronic Care Visits	Average/Mo
2010/2011	2981	248
2011/2012	3398	283
2012/2013	4582	382
2013/2014	4788	399
2014/ 2015 (July)	4566	457
% of Change		84% Increase

Age Demographics & Chronic Illness

- The “at risk” population has gone down and the 55+ age group is increasing.
- Older populations tend to have more illnesses and health issues, requiring more medical, mental health and special needs.
- Challenges on staff and security operations.
- **The age 55+ and Chronic Care visits have significantly increased since year 2010.**



Calendar Year	Age < 18	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+
2010	25	369	407	231	180	47
2014	18	312	441	224	194	81
2015 (Aug 27)	12	325	451	244	180	87
% of Change	-52%	-12%	11%	0.06%	0	85%



Fiscal Year	Chronic Care Visits	Average/Mo
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The Center for Disease Control Estimates:



1 in 3 of the 2.2 million people in U.S. jails and prisons **have Hepatitis C.**

Up to **75%** of people with Hepatitis C are **unaware** that their **LIVERS ARE BEING SLOWLY DAMAGED.** A “silent” disease that often has no noticeable symptoms for years, or even decades.

The number of Americans who die from Hep C related conditions is **INCREASING.** These conditions can include liver disease, cirrhosis, liver failure or liver cancer.



Expense Treating Hepatitis C

The drugs, including Sovaldi and Harvoni, cost **\$84,000** for the recommended **12 weeks (84 days)** of treatment. States can obtain discounts, but prices still generally exceed **\$600 a pill.**

St. Lucie County Jail

Averages 20 Inmates X \$600 X 84 days = \$1,008,000



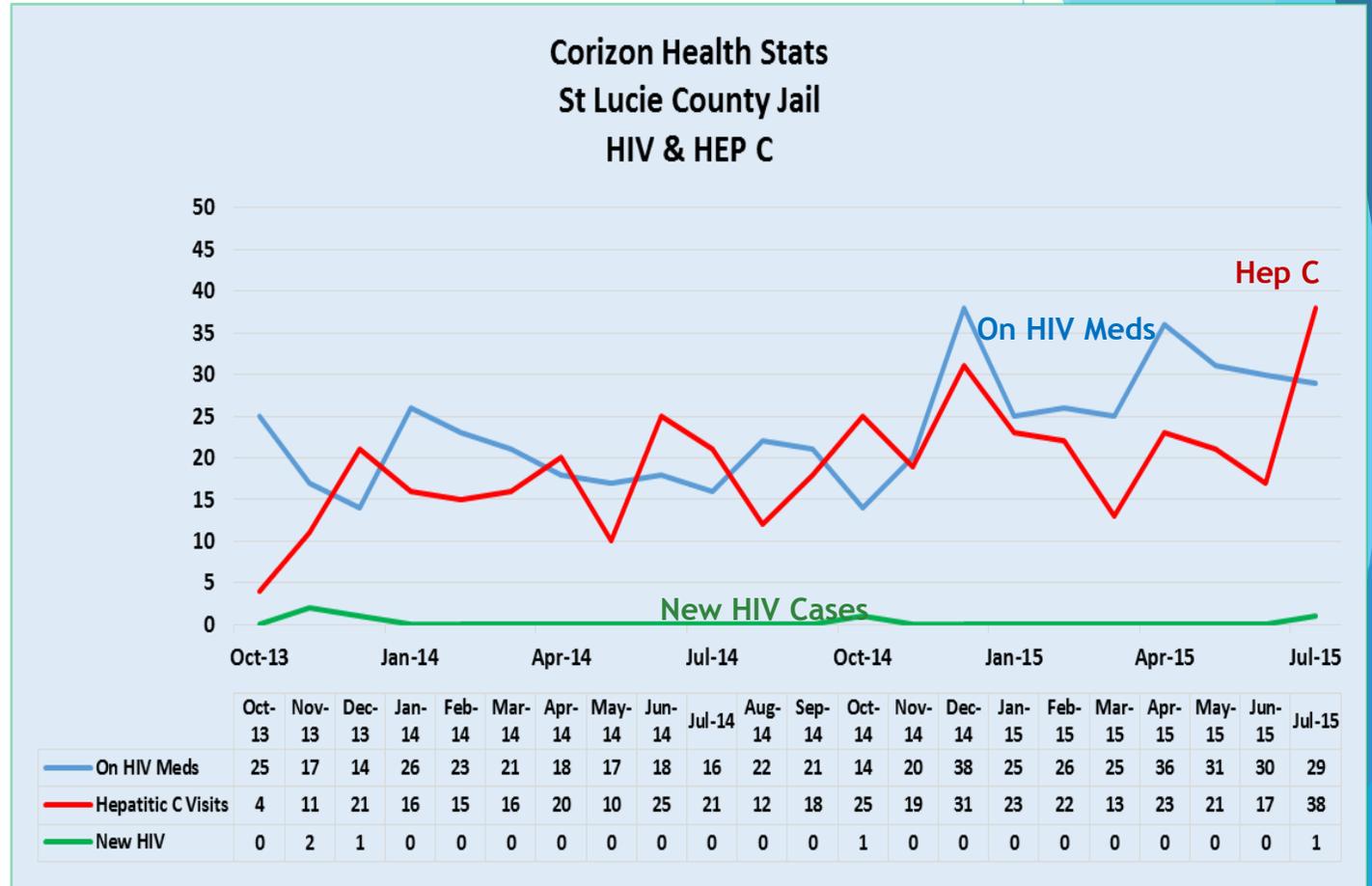
The number of inmates with **Hepatitis C** is increasing.

October 2013 to July 2015:

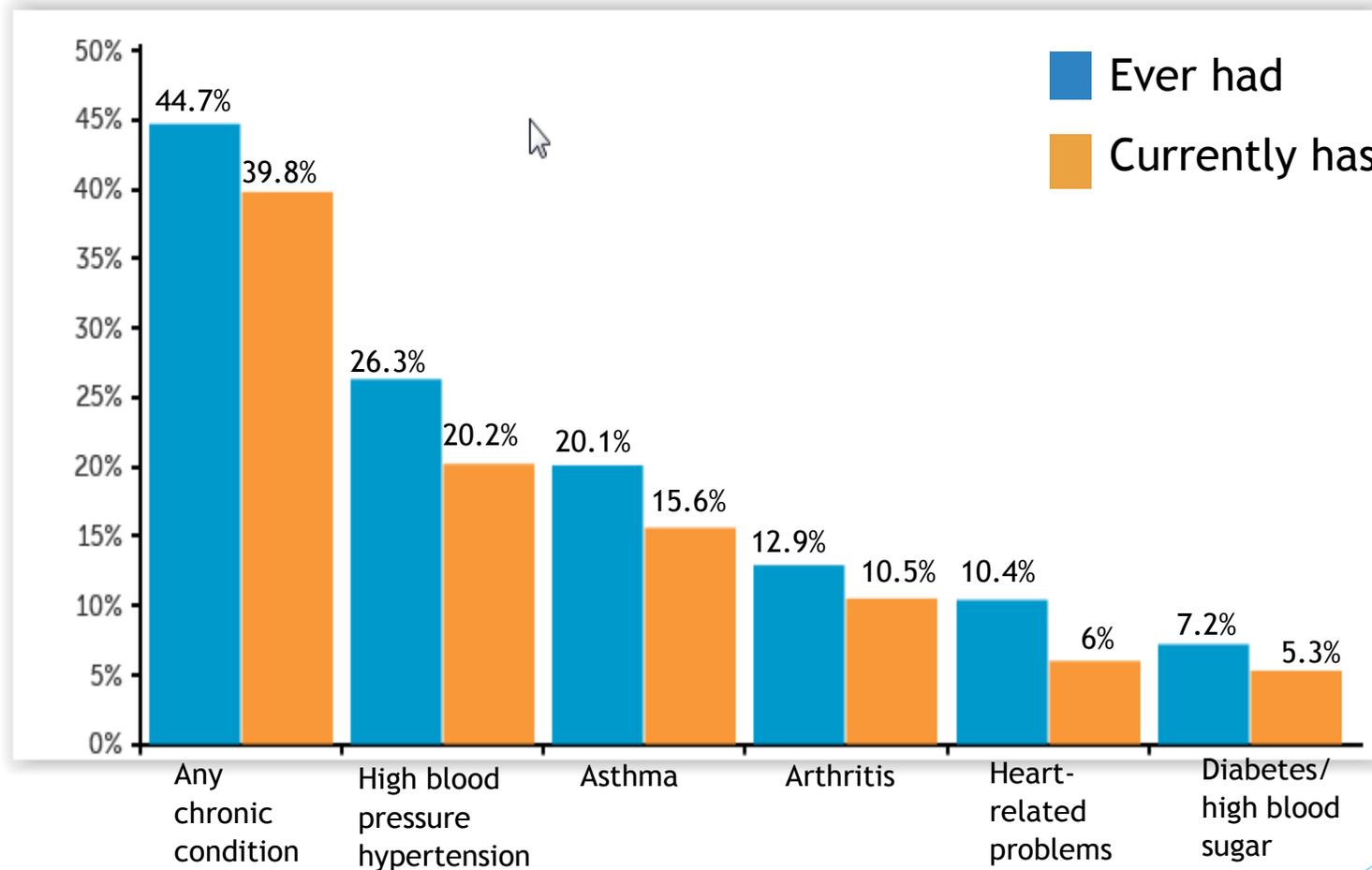
Inmates on HIV medication increased 16%

Only 5 new HIV cases out of 1,187 tested

HEP C increased by 850%



TOP FIVE CHRONIC MEDICAL CONDITIONS AMONG JAIL INMATES, PERCENT OF JAIL INMATES WITH A CHRONIC MEDICAL CONDITION, 2011-2012



“Ever had” includes jail inmates diagnosed and told by a health professional at least one point in their lifetime that they had the medical condition.

“Currently has” includes jail inmates told they currently have the medical condition by a health professional.

Inmates who ever had a chronic medical condition may be at risk for the return of symptoms or additional health problems, while currently having a condition identifies those who have present healthcare needs.

MEDICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES REGARDING JAILS AND PRISONS



NEWS

V
M Caring for elderly inmates can cost up to twice as much as caring for younger ones.

Finding new ways to treat the gro

By MAURA EWING

Where's your geriatric unit? Where's your dementia unit?

... his prison cell after taking
medication at California Men's Colony prison in San Luis
Obispo, Ca. in December 2013. Fuller gets help from the
Gold Coats, a volunteer program where healthy
prisoners care for elderly prisoners.



New York: Impaired

Some inmates read

California

California has taken
and other age-related

Gold Coats—the care
dressing, shaving,
dining hall, and to
bullied, and make

activities designed

“We just don’t have

Clinical Psychology
Colony, a medical
started about 20 years
good by prison

One of the biggest
properly trained

Connecticut: 60 West Nursing Home

It may seem like a logical solution: parole those who are too frail to take care of themselves, much less commit another crime, and place them in nursing homes outside of prison.

“The prison population is aging, some become cognitively impaired, you have to wonder what the use of them being incarcerated is and if we can adequately care for them in our prison system,” says Dr. Kathleen Maurer, Director of Health Services at the Connecticut Department of Correction.

..... In other words, nursing home staff didn’t want to tell private clients that their family member would lying in a bed beside a convicted felon.

The 60 West Nursing Home in Rocky Hill, a bedroom community south of Hartford, about a third of the 60 patients there were referred from the Department of Corrections. Most of the other patients were referred from the state’s psychiatric hospital, and a handful from the community—people who showed up at local mental health facilities or a hospital emergency room and who needed nursing-home care.

But as soon as it opened, it encountered obstacles: Rocky Hill was not pleased with its new neighbors, and the federal government has so far opposed granting Medicaid reimbursement.

At the same time, the federal government has declined to certify 60 West as Medicaid eligible, because of the unlikely event that an ailing inmate could recover and be returned to prison. Inmates aren’t eligible for Medicaid, and with the prospect, however unlikely, that some patients could once again be incarcerated, the government is arguing that the patients are ineligible, and thus the entire facility is ineligible. The owners are considering an appeal.



California Realignment Act (AB 109)

- ▶ Shifted the corrections paradigm from a lock-em-up and throw away the key system to one that focuses on rehabilitation and reducing recidivism.
- ▶ Additional specialty functions California jails were not prepared for were staff training, staffing, or appropriate program space.
- ▶ Today, inmates are initially screened for their risk to reoffend, undergo a needs assessment and are subsequently placed in programs that address substance abuse, mental health, education, conflict resolution, employment readiness, and family reunification.
- ▶ California jails are now taking a social services, holistic approach and are better informed about offenders needs.

The future is closer than you think.....

- ▶ The American Civil Liberties Union, the Southern Poverty Law Center and several congressional and presidential politicians are campaigning for:
 - ❖ Increased Fairness in sentencing
 - ❖ Declassification of marijuana as a “schedule I” drug
 - ❖ Reduction in recidivism through investments in reentry
 - ❖ Dramatically reduce the use of solitary confinement
 - ❖ Elimination of for-profit prisons and jails
 - ❖ Medicalize the response to addiction and mental illness
 - ❖ Train and equip law enforcement to serve people in crisis

Focus & Work Collaboratively on Issues

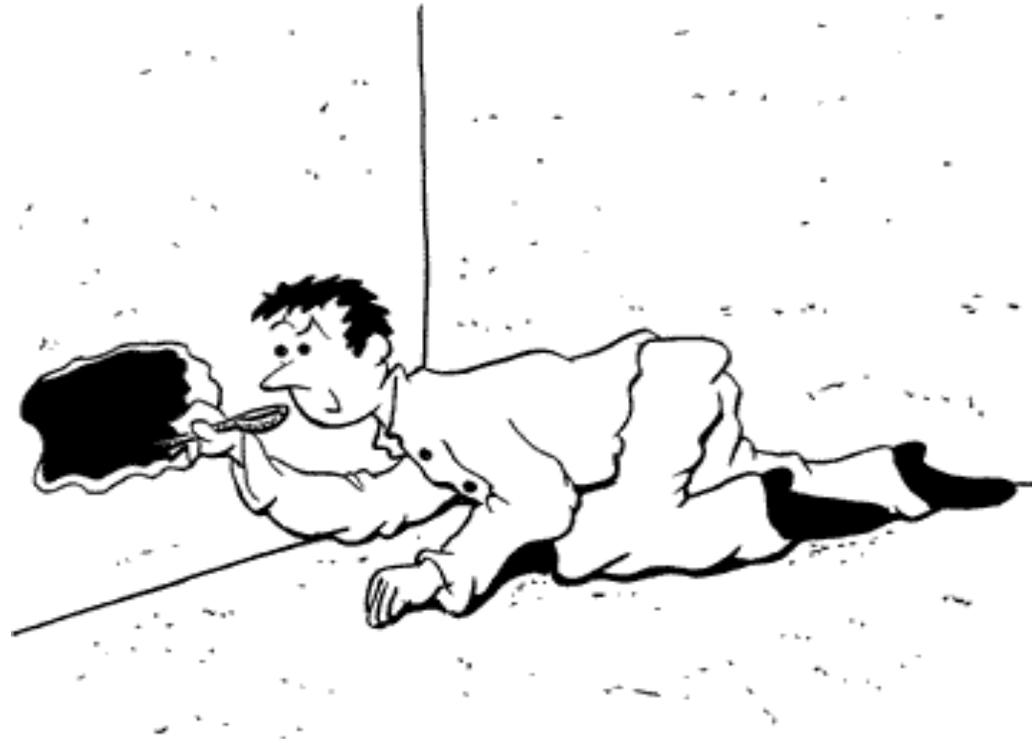
- ▶ Complex Chronic Medical Issues
- ▶ Mental Health Treatment
- ▶ Rehabilitation Programs
- ▶ Educational Programs
- ▶ Alternative Custody Programs
- ▶ Veterans Programs
- ▶ Vocational Programs
- ▶ Reducing Recidivism thus Reducing Crowding





- ▶ Crime and arrests have decreased
- ▶ Age demographics are shifting
- ▶ Age 55+ are estimated to be one-third (1/3) of the population by year 2030
- ▶ Additional mental health patients
- ▶ Substance abuse/Changing trends
- ▶ Chronic illness is increasing
- ▶ Alzheimer's/Dementia?
- ▶ Jail or Hospital

Redirecting Staff Focus from Physical Containment to Behavior Management



Redirecting Staff Focus from Physical Containment to Behavior Management



Physical Containment; Staff:

- ▶ Perceive inmates as inherently violent, dangerous and destructive.
- ▶ Consider inmate requests and grievances as bothersome and not worth close or immediate attention.
- ▶ Avoid interaction with inmates.
- ▶ Order inmates to follow their directives.
- ▶ Provide no formal orientation to new inmates but might refer them to written rules that are posted in the housing units or available in the inmate handbook.
- ▶ Are not particularly respectful of inmates. Staff might return respect if it is shown to them.

Behavior Management; Staff:

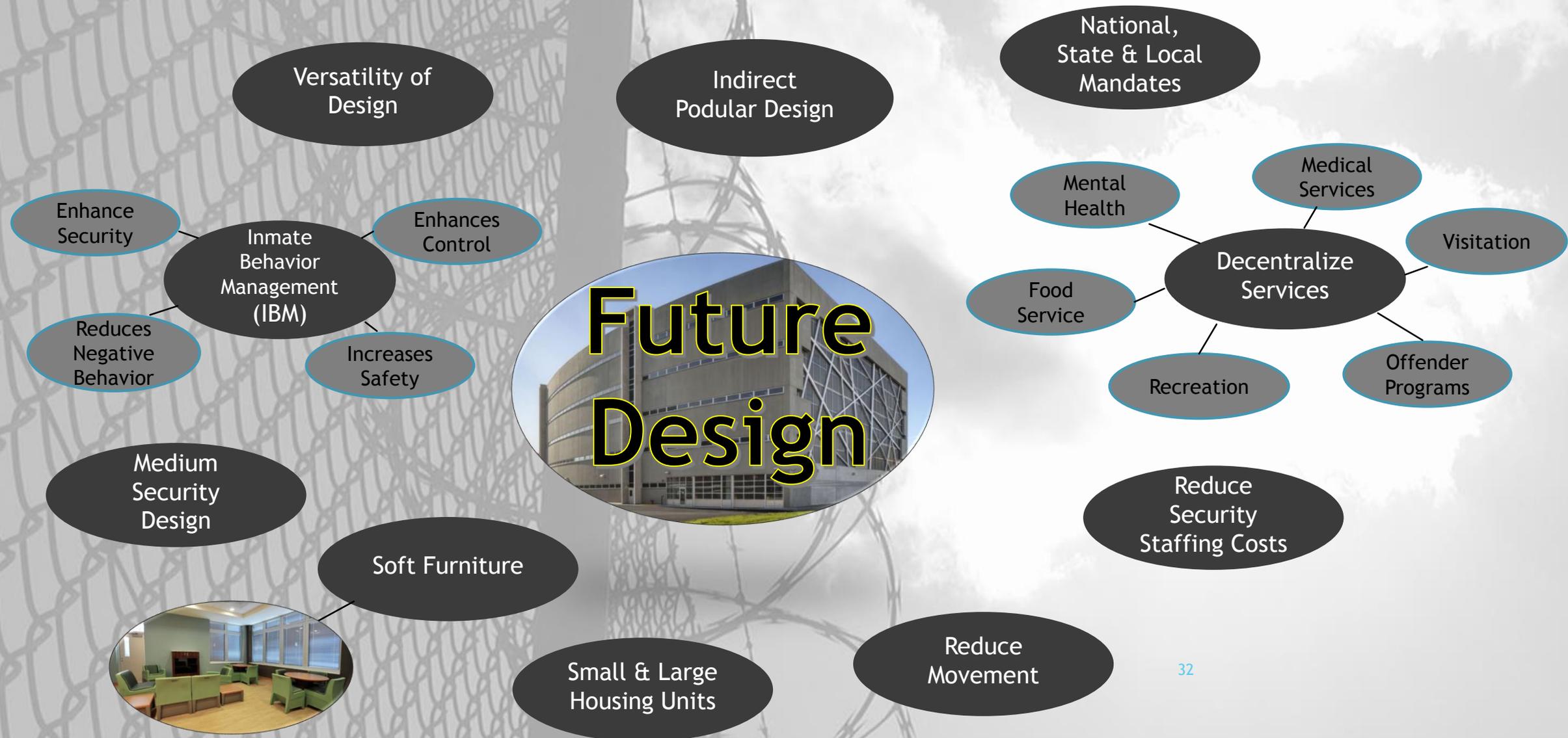
- ▶ Perceive inmates as capable of rational and positive behavior.
- ▶ Believe a timely response to inmate requests and grievances is critical to their role in inmate behavior management.
- ▶ Regularly initiate positive interaction with inmates.
- ▶ Clearly state the jail's expectations for inmate behavior and motivate inmates to meet them.
- ▶ Formally orient new inmates to behavior expectations, schedules and services to ensure inmates have ready access to this information.
- ▶ Take the initiative to treat inmates respectfully, set standards for behavior and serve as role models for inmates.

Inmate Behavior Management

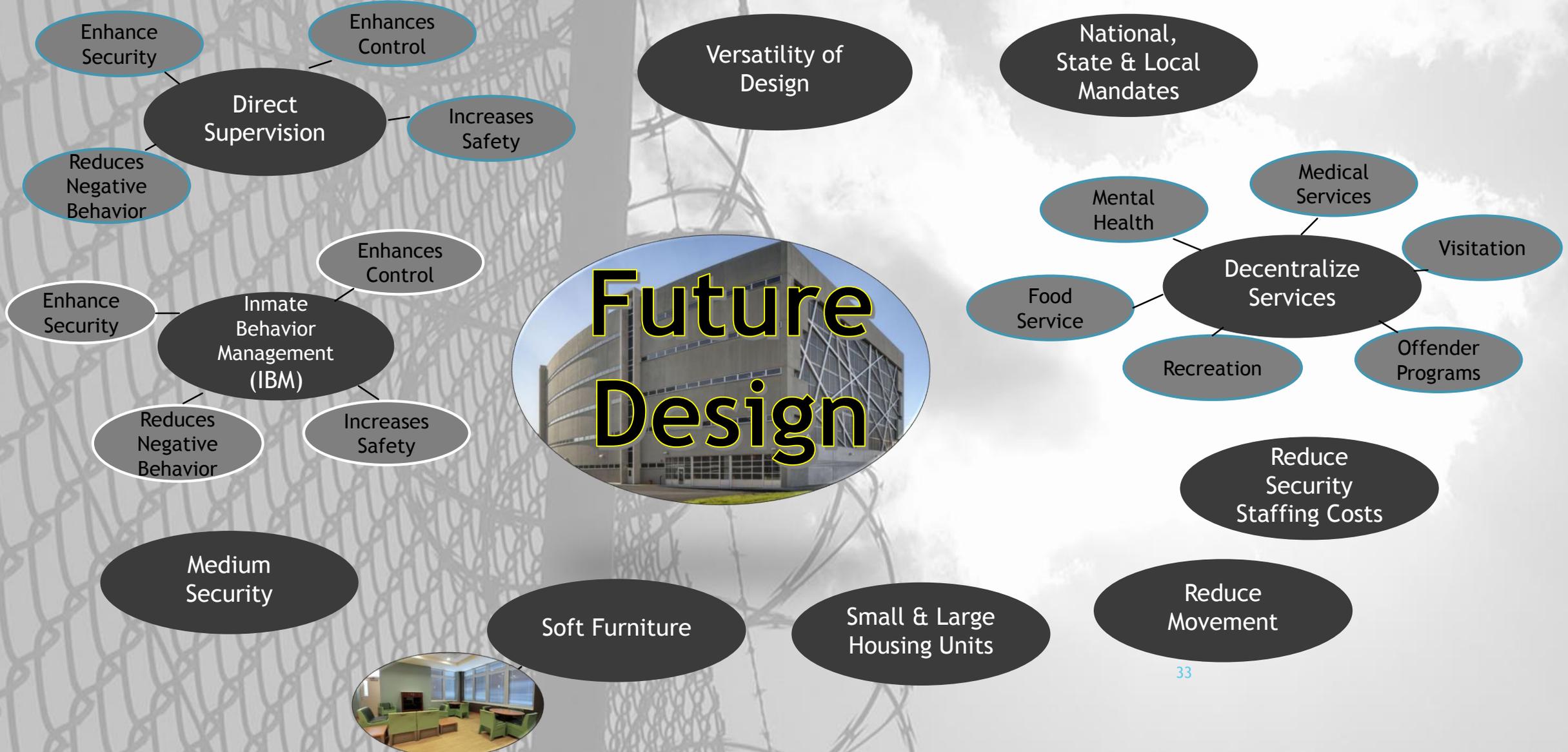


- ▶ Accessing the risks and needs of each inmate at various points during their incarceration.
- ▶ Assign inmates to appropriate housing.
- ▶ Meet inmates basic needs.
- ▶ Defining and conveying expectations for inmate behavior.
- ▶ Supervising inmates.
- ▶ Keeping inmates occupied with productive activities and programs.

Needs for Future Small/Medium Correctional Facilities



Needs for Future Large Correctional Facilities



QUESTIONS?



"I prefer to think of it as a gated community."



**THANK
YOU**

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