

**VOLUSIA COUNTY DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PROTECTION**

2015 Annual Report



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Correctional Facilities

There are two facilities under the jurisdiction of the Division of Corrections. Both are located just off of U.S. 92, west of Daytona Beach and east of DeLand.

The Volusia County Correctional Facility (VCCF) opened in November 1977. The Volusia County Branch Jail (VCBJ) was completed in late 1986 and became operational in 1987. The Correctional Facility and the Branch Jail are designed to hold fewer inmates than they currently confine. The initial design capacity of the VCBJ was 601; the current authorized capacity is 899. VCCF has an original design capacity of 234. Presently, the authorized capacity is 595. The combined authorized capacity for both facilities is 1,494.

The Volusia County Division of Corrections is a Volusia County correctional agency, supported by local property tax dollars. Volusia's jails are inspected annually by certified jail inspectors from other county jails in accordance with the Florida Model Jail Standards. The annual inspection includes a population status report; a review of admission, classification, and release policies; an inspection of housing and food service areas, security and control; and sanitation inspection. Volusia County's correctional facilities were certified to be in compliance with the Florida Model Jail Standards on June 12, 2015.



Corrections Data

Corrections' data is compiled from a number of sources. Most commonly, staff track daily bookings and admissions.

A *booking* is considered a jail entry. Another way to look at bookings is to consider that each booking denotes the entry of a person into custody. The *average daily population* figure is generated from daily housing rosters. Average daily population refers to how many beds are occupied each day.

Corrections also records inmate *charges*. Inmates are commonly booked for more than one charge during the same booking. Many inmates received *added charges* while incarcerated. These typically include arrests for *bond surrenders* and/or *outstanding warrants*. Charges are tracked using the state's AON/FCIC (Florida Crime Information Center) coding system.



The majority of data, including bookings and charges, come from the County's Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) and the Jail Management System (JMS).

CJIS is a case-tracking system. It originates with the court system and is used by all criminal justice agencies. JMS software is for jail use only.

Most of the comparative data in this report is from *Jail Inmates at Midyear 2014* compiled and published by the U. S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, and the *County Detention Facilities, Florida Department of Corrections (DOC), 2015 Monthly Reports* compiled and published by the Florida State Department of Corrections.

Published reports usually lag a year or two (sometimes longer) behind current information. The most current published information available is used for this report.

FY 2014-15 Budget Highlights and Accomplishments

- An estimated \$230,000 in staff salaries is saved annually by using a video visitation system. **The Video Visitation System** eliminated the introduction of drugs, weapons, and other dangerous contraband during visitation. The **Video Visitation Center** processed **39,426 visitors** in 2015.



- Conducted weekly/monthly inspections with supervisors on every shift to enhance communication and educate staff on safety and security issues.



- **Daytona State College provides opportunities for inmates to complete the GED program** even after they are released from jail at no cost to individuals.



- Implemented a **maintenance software program (Lucity)** that has improved documentation and record keeping of maintenance repairs and inventory. This software has promoted for faster response times and inventory control, with resulting cost savings.



- Provided more training opportunities in compliance with **ADA (American with Disabilities Act)** to prepare staff to assist with inmates and the public who are disabled.



- There were **80 inmates** who completed the in-jail drug and alcohol addiction **Corrections Treatment Diversion Program (CTDP)**. CTDP operates under a grant from the County. CTDP was operated by Windward Behavioral Health in 2014; substance abuse services were taken over by Stewart-Marchman Act (SMA) in 2015.

- VCDC successfully upgraded **Reporting Software to WebFOCUS 8.0** which now allows for greater flexibility in reporting, sending, querying, and receiving data and for a more “**user-friendly**” dashboard design.

- Compiled and submitted data for the **State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)** grant enabling the County to receive a grant award of \$35,728.

Budget and Operating Costs

Property tax dollars fund the operation of the jail facilities. The average daily cost of confining an inmate was \$76.00 in FY 2014-15. These costs do not include capital expenditures.

Volusia County expended a yearly average cost of \$27,739.99 to incarcerate an inmate in FY 2014-15.

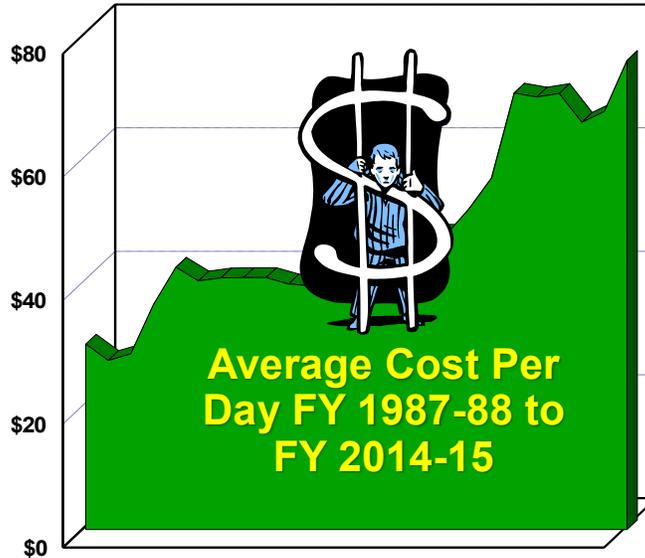
Operating Budget

FY 2013-14
\$36,597,682

FY 2014-15
\$35,878,587

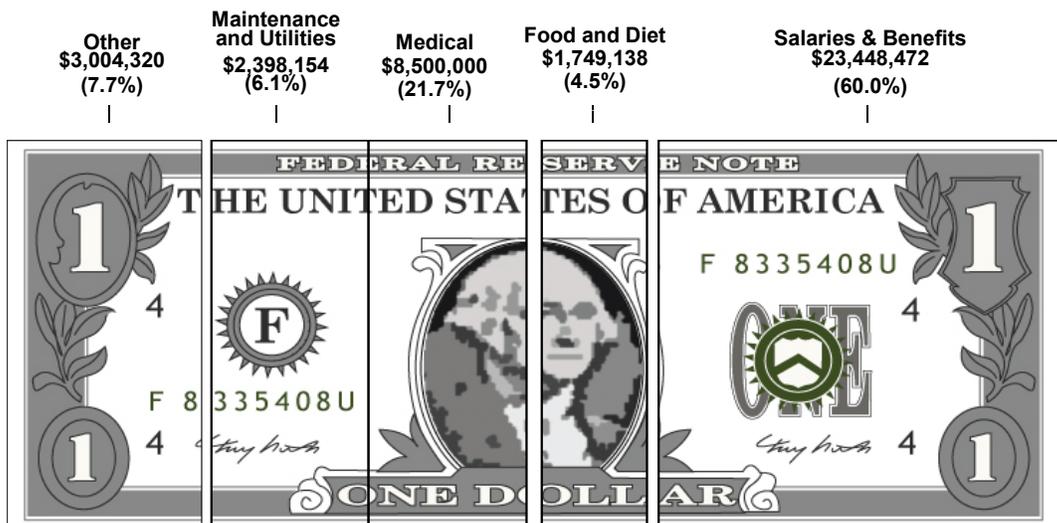
Adopted Budget
FY 2015-16
\$39,100,084

Figure 1. Average inmate cost per day



Budget breakdown of major operating expenses

Figure 2. FY 2015-16, Adopted Budget



Division Staff Workforce and Staff Ratio

In 2015, the Division's workforce had 350 budgeted positions. Of those, 289 were sworn certified correctional officers, 61 were civilians. Volusia County employed one correctional officer for every 5 inmates incarcerated, which is based on the 2015 calendar year ADP of 1,390.



Officers are required to complete 420 hours of training at a certified Criminal Justice Training Center. The Division utilizes the CJTC at the Daytona State College. Continuing education is also available through Staff Development at the Division.

Strategic Reserve Team (SRT)



Corrections Officers volunteer to participate on the Strategic Reserve Team, which is activated during public emergencies, such as hurricanes and wild fires.

**On any given day,
there were 5
inmates
incarcerated for
every one
Correctional
Officer employed
in Volusia County.**

Volusia County Jail Inmate Population (ADP)



Volusia County Jail is classified as a large jail having a population that exceeds 1,000 inmates. In 1982, the average jail population (ADP) was 602. In 2015, the ADP reached 1,390. From 2014 to 2015, the ADP decreased by 4.3 percent.

In 2015, the lowest ADP recorded occurred on December 25, when it was 1,224 the highest ADP occurred on August 27, when the ADP reached 1,539.

The historical record high ADP occurred on October 7, 2004 when it was 1,799.

In Volusia County, the percentage of the ADP who were females (254) was 18.2 percent, for males (1,136) it was 81.7 percent.

In Florida's jails, the percentage of males incarcerated (84.7 percent) was slightly higher than Volusia (81.7 percent).

Table 1. Calendar ADP 2001–2014

Year	Per capita incarceration rates ^a	ADP	Annual percent change
2002	3.0	1,344	2.5
2003	3.1	1,417	5.4
2004	3.3	1,531	8.0
2005	3.2	1,575	2.9
2006	3.0	1,536	-2.5
2007	3.0	1,532	-0.3
2008	2.7	1,383	-9.7
2009	2.7	1,385	0
2010	2.7	1,369	-1.2
2011	2.8	1,400	2.3
2012	3.0	1,506	7.6
2013	3.0	1,483	-1.5
2014	2.9	1,452	-2.1
2015	2.7	1,390	-4.3

^aNumber of people incarcerated per 1,000 residents. Higher numbers indicate a larger proportion of county residents are incarcerated in proportion to the general population.

Figure 3. Calendar ADP 2009 to 2015

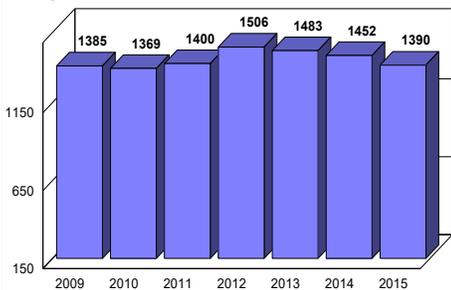
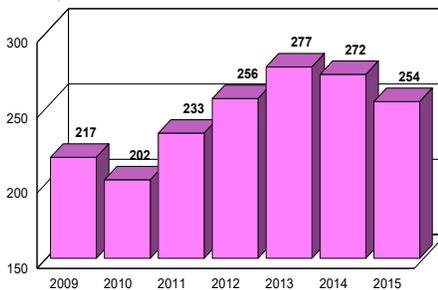


Figure 4. Female ADP 2009 to 2015



National inmate population growth trends

(Source: Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2014, Bureau of Justice Statistics)



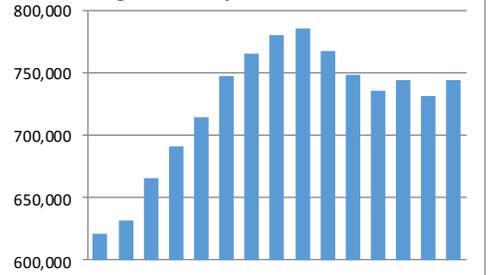
The number of inmates confined in county and city jails was an estimated 744,600 at midyear 2014, which was significantly lower than the peak of 785,500 inmates at midyear 2008. This represents a decline in the jail incarceration rate which declined from 259 per 100,000 in 2007 to 234 per 100,000 in 2014. Even though jail populations are in decline, females are beginning to comprise a larger percent of these populations, with an increase in 18.1% between 2010 and 2014. Male populations have declined 3.2% in the same time frame.

Admissions have also declined nationwide, with an estimated 11.4 million people admitted between September 1, 2013 and June 30, 2014, a marked decrease from 13.6 million admissions in 2008.

Percentage of rated capacity that is occupied has also declined, with 84% reported at mid-year, 2014 compared to 96% reported in 2007. Rated capacity is the of maximum number of beds or inmates allocated to each jail facility by a state or local rating official.

Florida county jail's ADP decreased slightly from 54,042 to 52,891, a 2.1 percent decline. In Volusia County, the ADP decreased from 1,452 to 1,390 a decline of 4.3 percent

Figure 5. U.S. jail's ADP 2000-2014



Statewide inmate population growth trends

(Source: County Detention Facilities, Florida DOC, 2015 Monthly Reports)

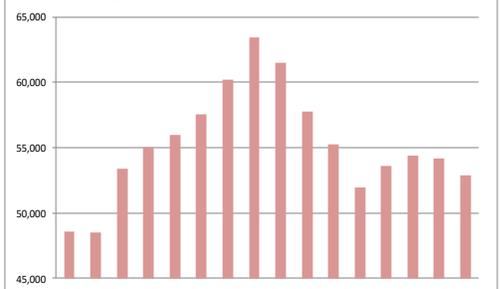


In 2015, the ADP for Florida county jails was 52,891, down from 54,042 in 2014, a decrease of 2.1 percent.

The majority (84.7%) of those incarcerated (the average daily population—ADP) in Florida county jails in 2014 were male.

The detention incarceration rate per 1,000 residents was 2.7 meaning almost three out of every 1,000 people in Florida was incarcerated. Volusia County falls in line with the state incarceration rate with 2.7 of every 1,000 residents of Volusia County incarcerated.

Figure 6. Florida's jail's ADP 2000-2015



Comparison of Statewide ADP and Incarceration Rates

Table 2: Comparison of Florida counties with an average population near or greater than 1,000 inmates, 2013-2015

	County population*			ADP		Number and percent change		Incarceration rate ^a			
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2014 to 2015	2013	2014	2015	
Miami-Dade	2,551,290	2,582,375	2,653,934	5,147	4,537	4,020	-517 -11.4%	2.0	1.8	1.5	
Broward	1,771,099	1,784,715	1,827,367	4,575	4,512	4,608	96 2.1%	2.6	2.5	2.5	
Duval	869,729	876,075	905,574	3,378	3,501	3,381	-120 -3.4%	3.9	4.0	3.7	
Orange	1,175,941	1,202,978	1,252,396	3,076	2,987	2,750	-237 -7.9%	2.6	2.5	2.2	
Pinellas	920,381	926,610	944,971	2,917	2,912	2,788	-124 -4.3%	3.2	3.1	3.0	
Hillsborough	1,256,118	1,276,410	1,325,563	2,833	2,764	2,758	-6 -0.2%	2.3	2.2	2.1	
Polk	606,888	613,950	633,052	2,421	2,418	2,378	-40 -1.7%	4.0	3.9	3.8	
Palm Beach	1,335,415	1,345,652	1,378,417	2,430	2,397	2,371	-26 -1.1%	1.8	1.8	1.7	
Lee	638,029	643,367	665,845	1,637	1,650	1,621	-29 -1.8%	2.6	2.6	2.4	
Brevard	545,625	548,424	561,714	1,434	1,456	1,322	-134 -9.2%	2.6	2.7	2.4	
Volusia	497,145	498,978	510,494	1,483	1,452	1,390	-71 -4.3%	2.9	2.9	2.7	
Pasco	468,562	473,566	487,588	1,483	1,434	1,343	-91 -6.3%	3.2	3.0	2.8	
Escambia	299,511	301,120	306,944	1,502	1,411	1,451	40 2.8%	5.0	4.7	4.7	
Marion	332,989	335,008	341,205	1,415	1,370	1,241	-129 -9.4%	4.2	4.1	3.6	
St. Lucie	280,355	281,151	287,749	1,238	1,170	1,318	148 12.6%	4.4	4.2	4.6	
Leon	277,670	278,377	284,443	1,015	1,018	1,055	37 3.6%	3.7	3.7	3.7	
Sarasota	383,664	385,292	392,090	894	1,043	923	-120 -11.5%	2.3	2.7	2.4	
Alachua	246,770	248,002	254,893	963	924	812	-112 -12.1%	3.9	3.7	3.2	
Manatee	330,302	333,880	349,334	957	925	982	57 6.2%	2.9	2.8	2.8	
Osceola	280,866	288,361	308,327	823	861	871	10 1.2%	2.9	3.0	2.8	
Collier	329,849	333,663	343,802	898	782	782	0 0.0%	2.7	2.3	2.3	
Rate of change for counties near or greater than 1,000 ADP in 2015							-1,359	-3.3%	3.1	3.1	2.9

*County population estimates are provided by the Office of Economic and Demographic Research (EDR). The Office of Economic and Demographic Research (EDR) is a research arm of the Florida Legislature principally concerned with forecasting economic and social trends that affect policy making, revenues, and appropriations. (Source for the ADP data comes from the *Florida County Detention Facilities' Average Inmate Populations, 2015 Monthly Reports*, Florida Department of Corrections, Bureau of Planning, Research, and Statistics, Tallahassee, Florida).

^aNumber of residents incarcerated per 1,000 residents.

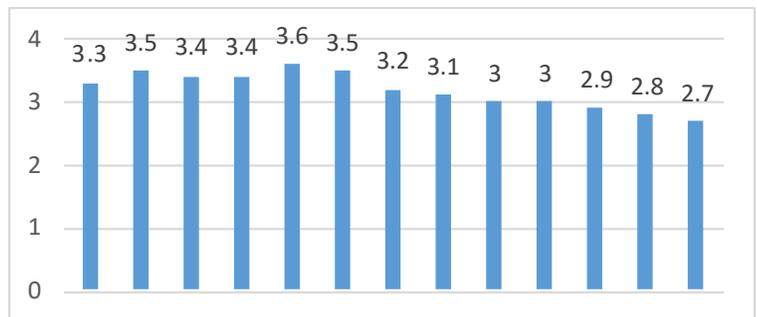
Table 3: State-Wide Average Incarceration Rates
Per 1,000 County Population

- 1.0 to 1.9 (8 = 11.9%)**
Flagler, Miami-Dade, Palm Beach, Lafayette, Holmes, St. Johns, Clay, Glades
- 2.0 to 2.9 (21 = 31.3%)**
Seminole, Hillsborough, Orange, Sumter, Union, Collier, Brevard, Sarasota, Gilchrist, Lake, Jefferson, Gulf, Lee, Broward, Hernando, Madison, Volusia, Indian River, Pasco, Manatee, Osceola
- 3.0 to 3.9 (19 = 28.4%)**
Pinellas, Gadsden, Nassau, Okaloosa, Alachua, Columbia, Jackson, Hamilton, Martin, Levy, Marion, Washington, Suwannee, Leon, Highlands, Taylor, Duval, Polk, Citrus
- 4.0 to 4.9 (7 = 10.4%)**
Putnam, Santa Rosa, Calhoun, Charlotte, St. Lucie, Hendry, Escambia
- 5.0 AND OVER (12 = 17.9%)**
Dixie, Wakulla, Walton, Liberty, Okeechobee, Hardee, Bradford, Bay, Monroe, Franklin, DeSoto, Baker

Percentages are the number of counties in the category out of the total number of counties in the state (67).

Florida Department of Corrections 2015 Monthly Reports, Bureau of Planning, Research, and Statistics, Tallahassee, Florida

Figure 7. Florida incarceration rates for all 67 counties, 2003-2015



County Detention Facilities, Florida DOC, 2015 Monthly Reports, Bureau of Planning, Research, and Statistics, Tallahassee, Florida.

Volusia's incarceration rate was 2.7
The overall incarceration rate for all Florida counties was 2.7
The average incarceration rate for large jails in Florida (Table 2) was 2.9

Jail Capacity, Construction, and Population Projections



Nationwide, jails operated at 84 percent of capacity at midyear 2014, the lowest percentage since 1984 which reported 86% capacity. Rated capacity in jails reached 890,500 beds at midyear 2014, an increase of 2 percent from 872,943 beds at midyear 2013. The combination of growth in jail capacity and lower jail populations has

influenced the national decrease in percent capacity in recent years (Source: *Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2014 Bureau of Justice Statistics*).

In comparison, Volusia County operated at 93 percent of its authorized design capacity in 2015 (authorized capacity of 1,494 while the ADP was 1,390). Being at, or barely falling below, design capacity places a huge strain on staffing and other resources. It is ideal to remain at least 90 percent under capacity if at all possible.

During 2014, both the Branch Jail and the Correctional Facility had construction projects ongoing. This was the first major renovation and new construction since 1987. At VCBJ, a new vehicle sallyport was constructed and the ID/Receiving, Booking and the front lobby areas were renovated. At VCCF, temporary and antiquated wooden dormitories were replaced with concrete block structures. No major construction projects were undertaken in 2015.

To keep the inmate population at manageable levels, VCDC continues to work with other criminal justice agencies, the courts, law enforcement, state attorney, public defender and county council.

This collaborative effort, known as the *Public Safety Coordinating Council (PSCC)*, makes policy which expedites case processing, releases and/or diverts nonviolent offenders to community-based programs.

Despite all of these efforts, the inmate population may fluctuate widely as it is influenced by a variety of external forces. It is very expensive to build a new jail. Thanks to the continued efforts of the criminal justice community, we have been able to hold off building a new jail. Hopefully, that effort will continue in future years.

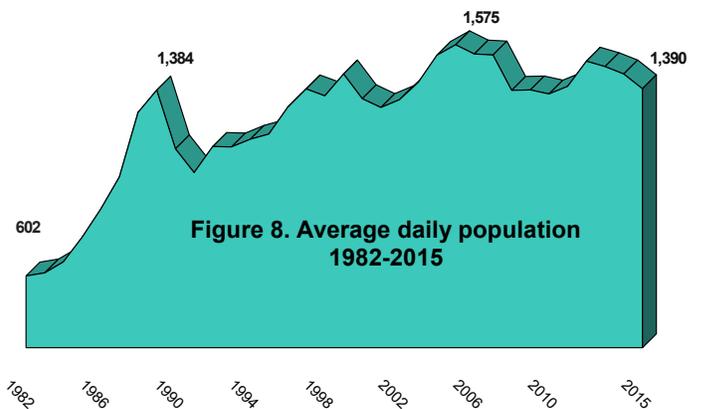
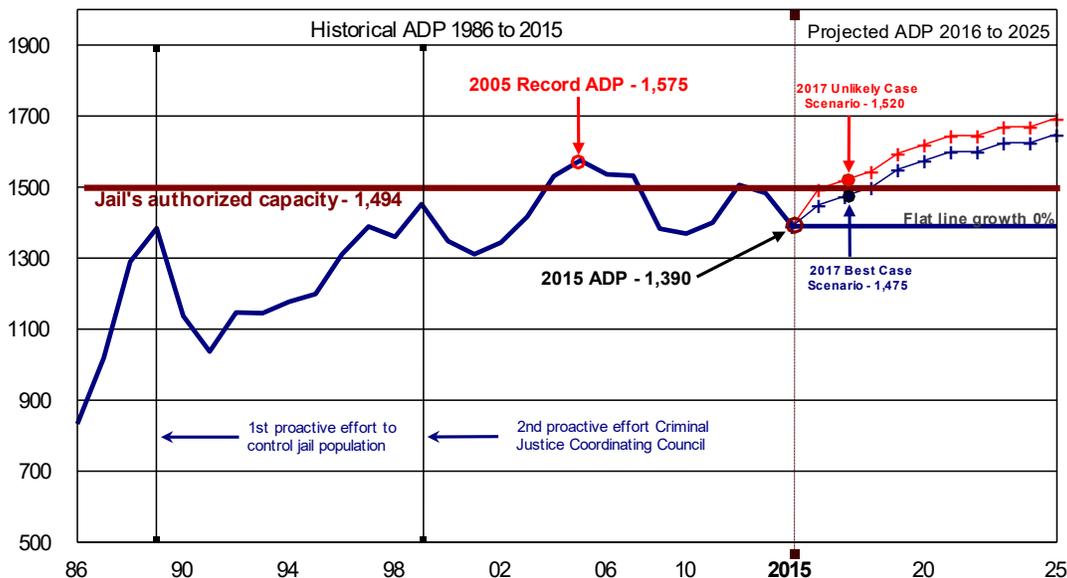


Figure 9. Historical growth and population projections to 2025



Male and Female Bookings Comparison

In 2015, drugs, traffic and assaults were the top three offenses for which both males and females were booked. While males comprised the majority of bookings for most offenses, over seventy percent of bookings for prostitution were of females.

The percentage of female bookings has declined in recent years after nearly a decade of steady growth (see Tables 5 and 6).

In 2015, 28.6 percent of inmates booked were female

Table 4. Total number of male and female offenses, 2015

Offense	Total	Male		Female	
	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	45,961	33,716	73.4%	12,245	26.6%
Dangerous drugs	9,607	6,684	69.6%	2,923	30.4%
Traffic offense	6,831	5,120	75.0%	1,711	25.0%
Assault	6,801	4,885	71.8%	1,916	28.2%
Larceny	4,488	2,854	63.6%	1,634	36.4%
Burglary	1,911	1,617	84.6%	294	15.4%
Obstructing police	2,686	2,156	80.3%	530	19.7%
Fraud	1,708	1,070	62.6%	638	37.4%
Invasion of privacy	1,335	1,083	81.1%	252	18.9%
Municipal ord viol	710	605	85.2%	105	14.8%
Public peace	745	604	81.1%	141	18.9%
Commercial sex offense	194	55	28.4%	139	71.6%
Other	8,945	6,983	78.1%	1,962	21.9%
Total	45,961	33,716	73.4%	12,245	26.6%

Table 6. Number and percentage of offenses by male or female, 2004-2015

Year	Total	Males	Percent	Females	Percent
2004	38,832	30,706	79.1%	8,126	20.9%
2005	39,959	31,296	78.3%	8,663	21.7%
2006	41,268	32,274	78.2%	8,994	21.8%
2007	39,886	30,776	77.2%	9,110	22.8%
2008	37,108	28,761	77.5%	8,347	22.5%
2009	37,738	29,055	77.0%	8,683	23.0%
2010	47,277	36,348	76.9%	10,929	23.1%
2011	46,522	34,898	75.0%	11,654	25.0%
2012	47,136	35,146	74.6%	11,990	25.4%
2013	46,133	33,681	73.0%	12,452	27.0%
2014	45,473	33,772	74.3%	11,701	25.7%
2015	45,961	33,716	73.4%	12,245	26.6%

Table 5. Number and percentage of individual bookings, 2012-2015

Year	Total	Males	Percent	Females	Percent
2012	25,809	19,213	74.4%	6,596	25.6%
2013	25,037	17,947	71.7%	7,090	28.3%
2014	25,001	18,104	71.7%	6,897	28.3%
2015	24,271	17,338	71.4%	6,933	28.6%

Almost one-fifth of bookings were for a drug offense

Figure 10. Male and female bookings by type, 2015

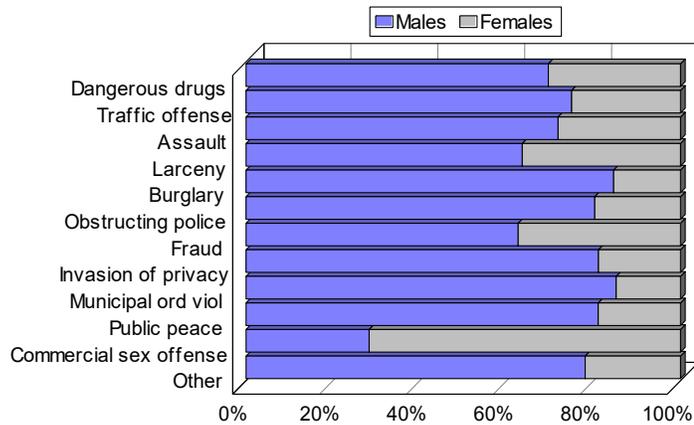
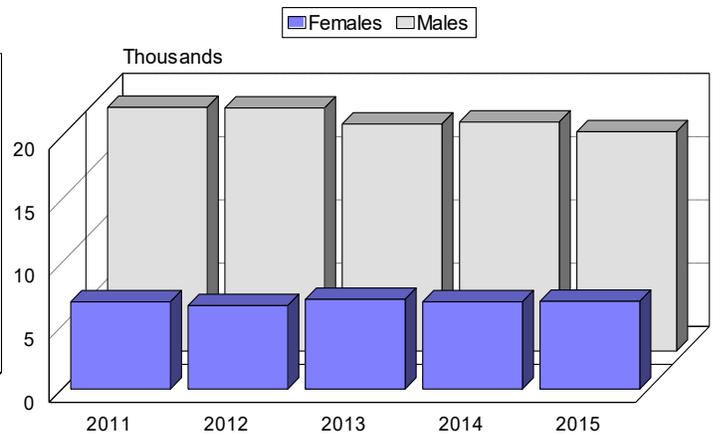


Figure 11. Total number of male and female bookings, 2011-2015



In 2015, 30.4 percent of bookings for drugs were of a female. Bookings for prostitution, fraud, and larceny were proportionately more likely comprised of females.

Offense Classification

The number of Volusia County's average daily inmate population classified as felons was 1,192, or 85.8 percent of the total. Of these, 837, or 70.2 percent, were awaiting trial, 223, or 18.7 percent, were county sentenced, 73 inmates were classified as Florida state prisoners (FSP), or 6.1 percent, and 59 inmates, or 4.9 percent were classified as other. The percent of inmates classified for a misdemeanor crime (198) was 14.2.

In comparison, Florida jails, on average, held 84.7 percent felons and 79.3 percent of them were classified as pre-trial. Florida jails also held 15.5 percent misdemeanor pre-trial inmates and 5.2 percent were classified as other. Volusia and Florida jails closely compare in the percentage of inmates held on felonies and misdemeanors.

(Source for the ADP data comes from the 2014 Florida County Detention Facilities' Average Inmate Populations, Annual Reports, Florida Department of Corrections, Bureau of Planning, Research, and Statistics, Tallahassee, Florida)

Figure 12. Felons and misdemeanants classification, 2015

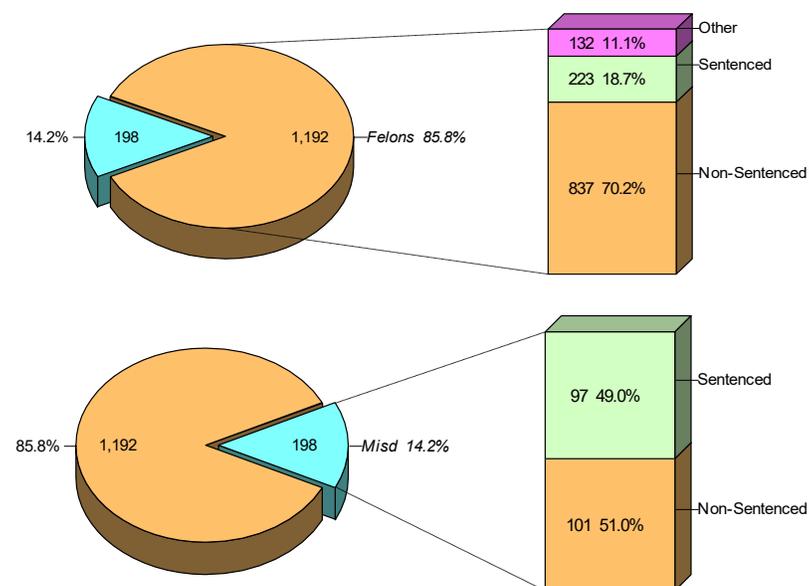


Figure 13. Offense classification, 2015

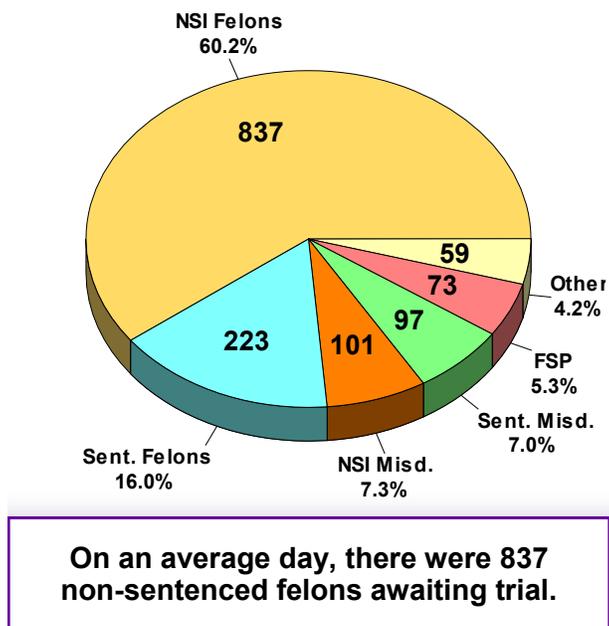


Table 7. Sentenced and non-sentenced inmates, 2003-2015

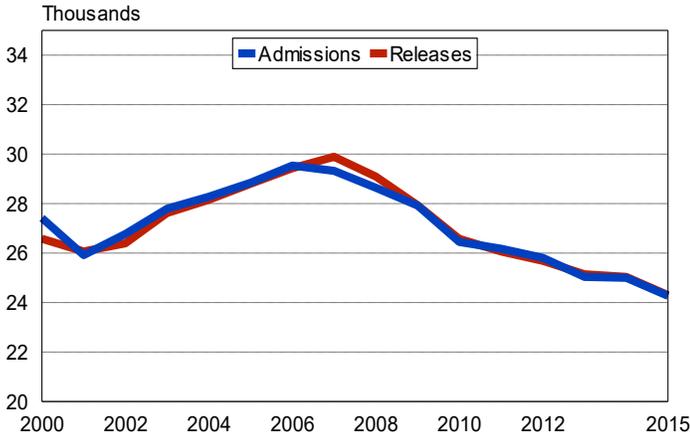
Year	NSI (Non-sentenced)				Sentenced				ADP Number
	Felons	Misd	Total	Percent ^a	Felons	Misd	Total	Percent	
2003	650	163	813	57.4	263	202	465	32.8	1,417
2004	734	170	904	59.0	302	168	470	30.7	1,531
2005	793	152	945	60.0	335	138	473	30.0	1,575
2006	711	159	870	56.6	365	149	514	33.5	1,536
2007	711	159	870	56.8	358	172	530	34.6	1,532
2008	688	134	822	59.4	275	161	409	29.6	1,383
2009	722	141	866	63.4	296	127	423	30.5	1,385
2010	768	119	886	64.8	266	109	375	27.4	1,369
2011	794	108	902	64.4	283	106	389	27.8	1,400
2012	879	123	1002	66.5	268	128	396	26.3	1,506
2013	879	124	1003	67.6	243	130	373	25.2	1,483
2014	882	95	977	68.7	239	120	359	24.7	1,452
2015	837	101	938	67.5	223	97	320	23.0	1,390

As a proportion of the ADP, sentenced inmates reached a record high of 34.6 percent in 2007. However, by 2015, that figure had dropped to 23.0 percent.

Admissions and Releases

In 2015, admissions slightly declined by 2.9 percent. This is the ninth year in a row that admissions have decreased from the previous year.

Figure 14. Admissions vs. releases, 2000-2015



The number of admissions have declined each year since 2007.

Table 8: Admissions and releases, 1999-2015

Year	Admissions	Releases	Percent change in admissions	Gap admissions and releases	ADP
2000	27,416	26,579	4.9	837	1,348
2001	25,919	26,066	-5.5	-147	1,311
2002	26,772	26,395	3.3	377	1,344
2003	27,794	27,623	4.7	171	1,417
2004	28,278	28,156	1.7	122	1,531
2005	28,844	28,803	2.0	41	1,575
2006	29,538	29,434	2.4	104	1,536
2007	29,323	29,892	-0.7	-569	1,532
2008	28,641	29,094	-2.3	-453	1,383
2009	27,920	27,937	-2.5	-17	1,385
2010	26,450	26,577	-5.3	-127	1,369
2011	26,175	26,066	-1.0	109	1,400
2012	25,809	25,689	-1.4	120	1,506
2013	25,037	25,141	-3.0	104	1,483
2014	25,001	25,037	-0.1	36	1,452
2015	24,271	24,302	-2.9	-31	1,390

Residence at Admission

Table 9. Residence at admission, 2015

Volusia County	Number	In-State	Number	Out-of-State	Number
Daytona Beach	6,922	Kissimmee/Orlando	365	Georgia	96
Deltona	2,577	Palm Coast	293	North Carolina	49
DeLand	2,525	Sanford	245	New York	48
Port Orange	1,630	Jacksonville	128	Ohio	60
Ormond Beach	1,571	Bunnell	74	Pennsylvania	34
New Smyrna Beach	1,161	Ocala	49	Tennessee	33
Holly Hill	873	Miami	56	South Carolina	39
Edgewater	899	Altamonte Spgs	49	Texas	24
South Daytona	590	St. Augustine	28	Michigan	23
Orange City	698	Eustis	49	Kentucky	18
DeBary	380	Tampa	25	California	14
Oak Hill	198	Longwood	40	Missouri	10
Deleon Springs	182	Apopka	45	New Jersey	19
Daytona Beach Shores	119	Crescent City	35	Virginia	24
Pierson	103	Astor	35	Indiana	36
Osteen	110	Titusville	27	Massachusetts	25
Lake Helen	109	Other	1,099	Other	271
Ponce Inlet	46	Total	2,642	Total	823
Seville	25				
Other	88				
Total	20,806				

Table 10. Residency Totals and Percent, 2015

	2014		2015	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Volusia County	21,566	86.3%	20,806	85.7%
In-State	2,630	10.5%	2,642	10.9%
Out-of-State	805	3.2%	823	3.4%
Total	25,001	100%	24,271	100%

Four out of five inmates report a local Volusia county address

Typically, persons booked are Volusia County residents.

There were 2,642 (10.9 percent) of inmates who reported an out-of-county Florida address.

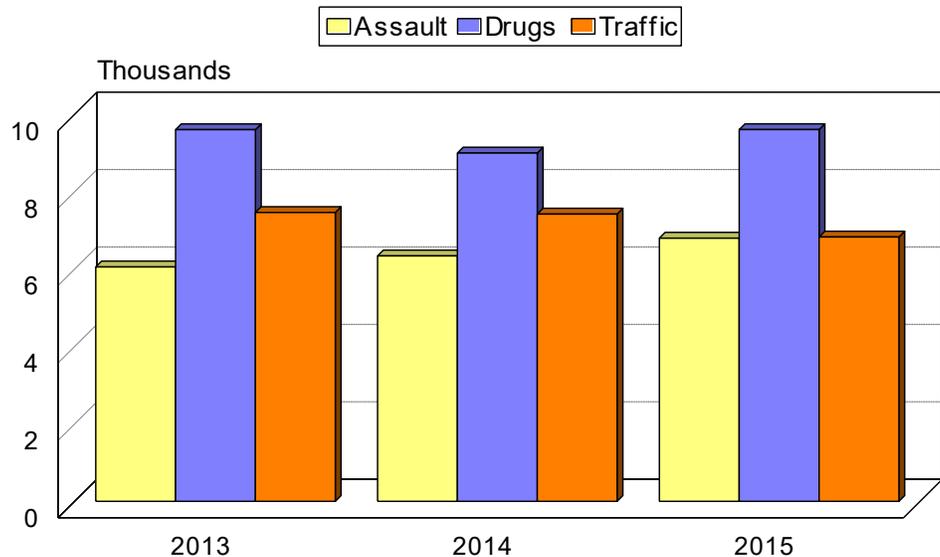
Very few inmates, or 3.4%, reported an out-of-state address.

Offense at Admission

Almost half of all arrests are for one of three offenses—traffic, assault, or drugs. Drug offenses represented the greatest number of bookings followed by traffic and assault.

About 84 percent of all arrests are for one of the 10 most common offenses listed in Table 9. Traffic, drug, and assault offenses account for half of all arrests in 2015.

Figure 15. Assault, drug, and traffic bookings, 2013-2015



Drug offenses represented the greatest number and percentage of bookings in 2015, closely followed by traffic and assault.



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Half of all admissions are for one of three offenses: traffic, assault, or drugs.

Table 11. Trends in the 10 most common offenses charged at admission, 2013-2015

	2013		2014		2015	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total, all offenses	46,133	100	45,473	100	45,961	100
Assault	6,059	13.1%	6,344	14.0%	6,801	14.8%
Burglary	2,279	4.9%	2,181	4.8%	1,911	4.2%
Dangerous drugs	9,605	20.8%	9,009	19.8%	9,607	20.9%
Fraud	2,245	4.9%	2,104	4.6%	1,708	3.7%
Municipal ord violation ^a	870	1.9%	879	1.9%	710	1.5%
Invasion of privacy ^b	1,528	3.3%	1,541	3.4%	1,335	2.9%
Larceny	5,221	11.3%	5,004	11.0%	4,488	9.8%
Obstructing police	2,552	5.5%	2,654	5.8%	2,686	5.8%
Public peace	841	1.8%	851	1.9%	745	1.6%
Traffic	7,465	16.2%	7,483	16.5%	6,831	14.9%
Other	7,468	16.2%	7,423	16.3%	9,139	19.9%
Total, all offenses	46,133	100	45,473	100	45,961	100

^aIncludes municipal and county ordinances, drinking in public, obstruction of sidewalk, and violations of housing codes.

^bIncludes entry with a weapon, driving on closed beach, possession of a police monitor, and entering and leaving management area without authorization.

FBI Part I/Index Offenses

Part I crimes (in bold) are comprised of serious felonies and **Part II crimes** are comprised of nonserious felonies and misdemeanors. These two classifications make up the crimes reported to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program, which is the national system for calculating crime rates.

The eight most serious crimes (in bold) — homicide, rape (sexual assault), robbery, burglary, assault, larceny/theft, motor vehicle theft (stolen vehicle), and arson — are considered Part I or Index Offenses in the FBI's crime reporting program. They accounted for 14,073 of all bookings, or 30.6 percent.

Table 12. Index crimes, 2014-2015

Index Crimes	2014		2015		Percent Change
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Homicide	111	0.8%	113	0.8%	1.8%
Sex assault	92	0.6%	67	0.5%	-27.2%
Robbery	411	2.9%	387	2.7%	-5.8%
Assault	6,344	44.1%	6,801	48.3%	7.2%
Arson	20	0.1%	19	0.1%	-5.0%
Burglary	2,181	15.2%	1,911	13.6%	-12.4%
Larceny	5,004	34.8%	4,488	31.9%	-10.3%
Stolen vehicle	211	1.5%	287	2.0%	36.0%
Total	14,374	100%	14,073	100.0%	-2.1%

Table 13 Legend

- [a] Less than one percent.
- [b] Includes contempt of court, failure to appear, and probation and parole violations.
- [c] Includes entry with a weapon, driving on closed beach, possession of a police monitor, and entering and leaving management area without authorization.
- [d] Includes smuggling contraband into jail or prison.
- [e] Includes corruption by threat against public servant, libel or slander, resisting store security.
- [f] Includes burglary of a vehicle, breaking and entering an auto to commit a crime, possession of a vehicle with altered identification number.
- [g] Includes indecent proposal, lewd act, and solicit for lewd and immoral purpose.
- [h] Includes criminal solicitation, obstruction by disguise, and interfering with firemen.
- [i] Includes municipal and county offenses—drinking in public, obstruction of sidewalk, and violations of housing codes.

Table 13: Comparison of bookings by offense type, 2014-2015

Offense	2014		2015		Change
	Number	%	Number	%	
Total	45,473	100%	45,961	100.0%	1.1%
Sovereignty	0	[a]	0	0.0%	[a]
Desertion	1	[a]	1	0.0%	[a]
Immigration	0	[a]	0	0.0%	[a]
Homicide	111	[a]	113	0.2%	[a]
Kidnapping	153	[a]	169	0.4%	[a]
Sex assault	92	[a]	67	0.1%	[a]
Robbery	411	0.9%	387	0.8%	-5.8%
Assault	6,344	14.0%	6,801	14.8%	7.2%
Abortion	0	[a]	0	0.0%	[a]
Arson	20	[a]	19	0.0%	[a]
Extortion	6	[a]	4	0.0%	[a]
Burglary	2,181	4.8%	1,911	4.2%	-12.4%
Larceny	5,004	11.0%	4,488	9.8%	-10.3%
Stolen vehicle	211	[a]	287	0.6%	[a]
Forgery & counterfeiting	354	[a]	233	0.5%	[a]
Fraud	2,104	4.6%	1,708	3.7%	-18.8%
Embezzle	7	[a]	2	0.0%	[a]
Stolen property	1,267	2.8%	1,155	2.5%	-8.8%
Damage property	601	1.3%	502	1.1%	-16.5%
Dangerous drugs	9,009	19.8%	9,607	20.9%	6.6%
Sex offense	150	[a]	140	0.3%	[a]
Obscenity	436	[a]	518	1.1%	18.8%
Family offense	552	1.2%	576	1.3%	4.3%
Gambling	10	[a]	0	0.0%	[a]
Commercial sex offense	293	[a]	194	0.4%	[a]
Liquor offense	80	[a]	38	0.1%	[a]
Drunkenness	0	[a]	0	0.0%	[a]
Obstructing police	2,654	5.8%	2,686	5.8%	1.2%
Flight/escape	330	[a]	344	0.7%	[a]
Obstructing judiciary [a]	598	1.3%	2,312	5.0%	[a]
Bribery	16	[a]	4	0.0%	[a]
Weapon offense	599	1.3%	620	1.3%	3.5%
Public peace	851	1.9%	745	1.6%	-12.5%
Traffic offense	7,483	16.5%	6,831	14.9%	-8.7%
Health/safety	171	[a]	156	0.3%	[a]
Civil rights	0	[a]	0	0.0%	[a]
Invasion of privacy [c]	1,541	3.4%	1,335	2.9%	-13.4%
Smuggling [d]	103	[a]	70	0.2%	[a]
Election laws	1	[a]	1	0.0%	[a]
Antitrust	0	[a]	0	0.0%	[a]
Tax revenue	0	[a]	5	0.0%	[a]
Conservation	45	[a]	67	0.1%	[a]
Vagrancy	0	[a]	0	0.0%	[a]
Against a person [e]	211	[a]	215	0.5%	[a]
Property crime [f]	3	[a]	7	0.0%	[a]
Morals crime [g]	0	[a]	0	0.0%	[a]
Public order crime [h]	378	[a]	407	0.9%	7.7%
Municipal ordinance	879	1.9%	710	1.5%	-19.2%
County ordinance crime	89	[a]	101	0.2%	[a]
Federal chg violation	124	[a]	425	0.9%	[a]
FCIC special codes [i]	0	[a]	0	0.0%	[a]
Total	45,473	100%	45,961	100.0%	1.1%

Note: The number of bookings exceed the actual number of admissions since some inmates may be booked on more than one charge and arrested on added charges while incarcerated.

Admissions by Agency

The Volusia County Branch Jail is used by all local law enforcement agencies in the county. Daytona Beach is the most visited city and consequently, the busiest city making arrests. Deltona is the most populous city in Volusia County and is patrolled by the Volusia County Sheriff's Office (VCSO). In addition to making on-view arrests, VCSO serves all warrants, including those issued for failure to appear and violation of probation and parole. This should be considered when interpreting these data. In addition to providing law enforcement duties for Deltona, VCSO also provides law

enforcement services for DeBary, and the unincorporated areas in Volusia County. The two busiest law enforcement agencies are Daytona Beach Police Department and the Volusia County Sheriff's Office. In 2015 the Daytona Beach Police Department accounted for 26.9 percent of all admissions while the Volusia County Sheriff's Office was responsible for 39.4 percent of bookings. Between these two agencies, they account for over two-thirds of all bookings in Volusia county.

Table 14: Individual person admits by arresting agency

	2013	2014	2015
Total, all agencies	25,037	25,001	24,271
Daytona Beach (DBPD)	6,731	6,641	6,536
Daytona Beach Shores (DSPD)	476	461	366
DeLand (DLPD)	1,358	1,147	1,265
Edgewater (EWPD)	503	584	582
Florida Highway Patrol (FHP)	178	252	206
Holly Hill (HHPD)	564	451	478
Lake Helen (LHPD)	53	32	62
New Smyrna Beach (NSPD)	542	679	797
Oak Hill (OHPD)	0	0	0
Orange City (OCPD)	587	633	557
Ormond Beach (OBPD)	922	917	1,023
Ponce Inlet (PIPD)	18	63	87
Port Orange (POPD)	1,553	1,566	1,470
South Daytona (SDPD)	723	759	543
Volusia County Sheriff's Office (VCSO)	10,130	10,044	9,568
All other agencies	699	772	731

Figure 16. Agencies with at least 1,000 individual admits, 2015

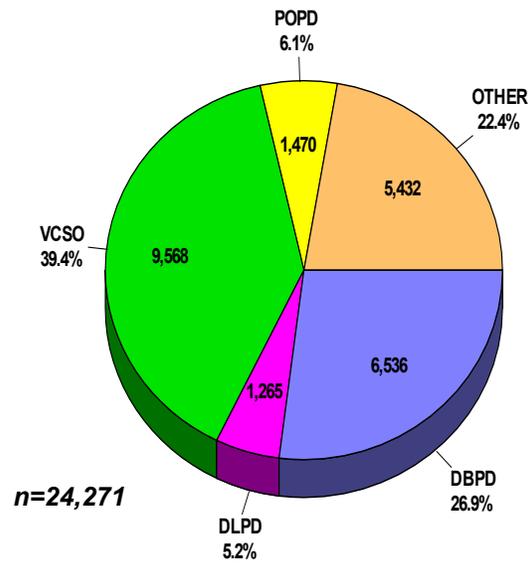
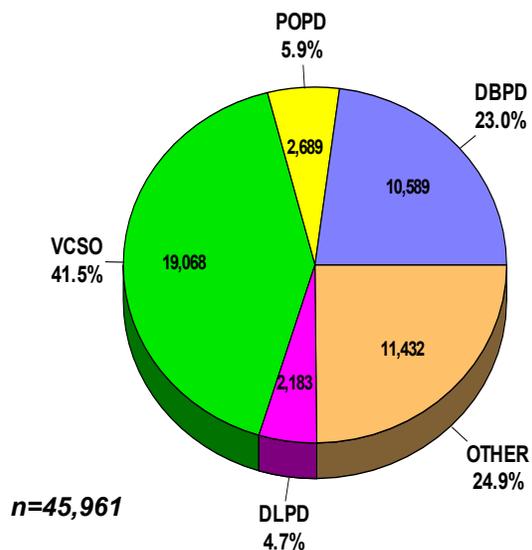


Table 15: Individual charges booked by arresting agency

	2014		2015		Diff	%
	Number	%	Number	%		
Total, all agencies	45,473	100	45,961	100	488	1.1%
Daytona Beach	10,290	22.6	10,589	23.0	299	2.9
Daytona Beach Shores	873	1.9	743	1.6	-130	-14.9
DeLand	1,851	4.1	2,183	4.7	332	17.9
Edgewater	1,006	2.2	1,098	2.4	92	9.1
FHP	558	1.2	446	1.0	-112	-20.1
Holly Hill	784	1.7	773	1.7	-11	-1.4
Lake Helen	56	0.1	142	0.3	86	153.6
New Smyrna Bch	1,126	2.5	1,460	3.2	334	29.7
Oak Hill	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Orange City	1,068	2.3	998	2.2	-70	-6.6
Ormond Beach	1,619	3.6	1,834	4.0	215	13.3
Ponce Inlet	94	0.2	204	0.4	110	117.0
Port Orange	2,946	6.5	2,689	5.9	-257	-8.7
South Daytona	1,345	3.0	947	2.1	-398	-29.6
VCSO	19,024	41.8	19,068	41.5	44	0.2
All other agencies ^a	2,833	6.2	2,787	6.1	-46	-1.6

Figure 17. Agencies with at least 1,500 charges booked, 2015



^aVolusia County Beach Patrol, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), U.S. Marshal's Office, Florida Department of Corrections (Probation and Parole) and other agencies with arrest powers.

Arresting Agency Admissions by Charge, 2015

Table 16. Arresting agency bookings, by type and total number of charges at admission

Type of offense	VCSO	Daytona Beach	DeLand	Ormond Beach	Holly Hill	South Daytona	Port Orange	Daytona Shores	Ponce Inlet	Edge water	New Smyrna Beach	Oak Hill	Lake Helen	Orange City	FHP	Other	Total
Total	19,068	10,589	2,183	1,834	773	947	2,689	743	204	1,098	1,460	0	142	998	446	2,787	45,961
Sovereignty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Desertion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Immigration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Homicide	79	9	6	3	2	1	6	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	2	113
Kidnapping	70	61	5	5	1	3	6	2	0	3	3	0	1	2	0	7	169
Sex assault	39	18	1	0	1	1	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	67
Robbery	158	133	16	12	6	3	8	7	0	1	12	0	0	9	1	21	387
Assault	2,598	2,173	266	260	229	118	335	96	12	169	240	0	15	75	2	213	6,801
Abortion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	9	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Extortion	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Burglary	1,027	358	83	63	35	12	49	31	2	58	24	0	15	21	0	133	1,911
Larceny	1,792	924	224	264	77	70	176	62	9	58	132	0	23	224	18	435	4,488
Stolen vehicle	113	94	11	22	2	4	9	8	0	3	5	0	1	2	2	11	287
Forgery and counterfeiting	104	41	12	7	3	5	19	5	6	7	2	0	0	7	0	15	233
Fraud	902	261	67	94	33	42	57	65	3	21	19	0	4	32	3	105	1,708
Embezzle	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Stolen property	732	116	30	53	26	8	30	9	2	12	23	0	14	27	1	72	1,155
Damage property	205	125	17	21	8	22	22	16	3	9	16	0	5	13	0	20	502
Dangerous drugs	4,131	1,825	530	304	94	208	663	158	46	310	330	0	16	240	112	640	9,607
Sex offense	68	27	3	3	3	5	7	0	1	2	2	0	0	2	3	14	140
Obscenity	266	84	0	1	0	10	1	0	0	0	115	0	0	2	0	39	518
Family offense ^a	261	126	33	26	12	5	35	11	3	12	17	0	3	14	0	18	576
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial sex offense	26	132	14	0	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	14	194
Liquor offense	11	5	4	5	0	0	2	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	38
Drunkenness	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Obstructing police	1,006	609	169	121	30	56	205	45	15	60	106	0	6	49	21	188	2,686
Flight/escape	146	85	13	13	3	7	14	6	1	7	14	0	1	10	2	22	344
Obstructing judiciary^b	1,247	409	105	68	46	52	102	21	2	75	64	0	6	26	4	85	2,312
Bribery	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Weapon offense	289	172	27	9	7	7	26	1	3	7	10	0	1	12	6	43	620
Public peace	173	222	52	40	30	18	70	16	10	20	11	0	2	17	0	64	745
Traffic offense	2,704	974	320	295	71	225	738	153	58	191	245	0	28	127	258	444	6,831
Health/safety	47	7	5	2	1	5	27	6	1	36	5	0	0	3	5	6	156
Civil rights	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Invasion of privacy^c	149	821	108	31	19	35	24	13	5	14	13	0	1	35	1	66	1,335
Smuggling ^d	27	15	2	5	2	4	3	2	0	1	4	0	0	2	0	3	70
Election laws	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Antitrust	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tax revenue	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Conservation	20	12	0	2	2	3	6	0	9	0	3	0	0	2	0	8	67
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Against a person ^e	83	49	5	10	4	3	10	0	1	0	2	0	0	33	1	14	215
Property crime ^f	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Morals/decency crime ^g	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public order crime ^h	240	45	18	21	10	7	10	2	5	6	9	0	0	4	0	30	407
Municipal ordinance viol ⁱ	31	561	20	47	6	2	4	1	1	0	17	0	0	5	1	14	710
County ordinance viol	52	7	3	6	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	28	101
FCIC special codes ^j	247	81	14	18	6	2	18	5	2	9	9	0	0	2	4	8	425
Federal ordinance viol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	19,068	10,589	2,183	1,834	773	947	2,689	743	204	1,098	1,460	0	142	998	446	2,787	45,961

Offenses over 1,000 are in bold

^aIncludes child abuse and contributing to the dependency of the child.

^bIncludes contempt of court, failure to appear and probation and parole violations.

^cIncludes entry with a weapon, driving on closed beach, possession of a police monitor and entering and leaving management area without authorization.

^dIncludes smuggling contraband into jail or prison.

^eIncludes corruption by threat against public servant, libel or slander, resisting store security.

^fIncludes burglary of a vehicle, breaking and entering an auto to commit a crime, possession of a vehicle with altered identification number.

^gIncludes indecent proposal, lewd act, and solicit for lewd and immoral purpose.

^hIncludes criminal solicitation, obstruction by disguise, and interfering with firemen.

ⁱIncludes municipal and county offenses-drinking in public, obstruction of sidewalk, and violations of housing codes

Method of Release

The most frequent types of release are bond, release on own recognizance (ROR), or time served. Most releases are by surety bond, which accounts for more than one-third of all releases.

Pre-Trial Services staff collect information about the suspect and provide the information to the court, which makes the decision about pretrial release. While under the supervision of PTS, defendants are monitored closely and supervised to ensure compliance with release conditions established by judges. The majority of defendants released on PTS are first-time offenders charged with nonviolent offenses.

Release on own recognizance, which made up one-fifth of all releases, allows individuals to be released from custody without having to post bail money or bond. Most of these individuals released are placed under the supervision of the Volusia County Criminal Court Service's Pretrial Release Program.

More than half of individuals booked are released within three days, and the majority are released on a surety bond.

Figure 18. Persons released during same month they were booked into jail, 2015

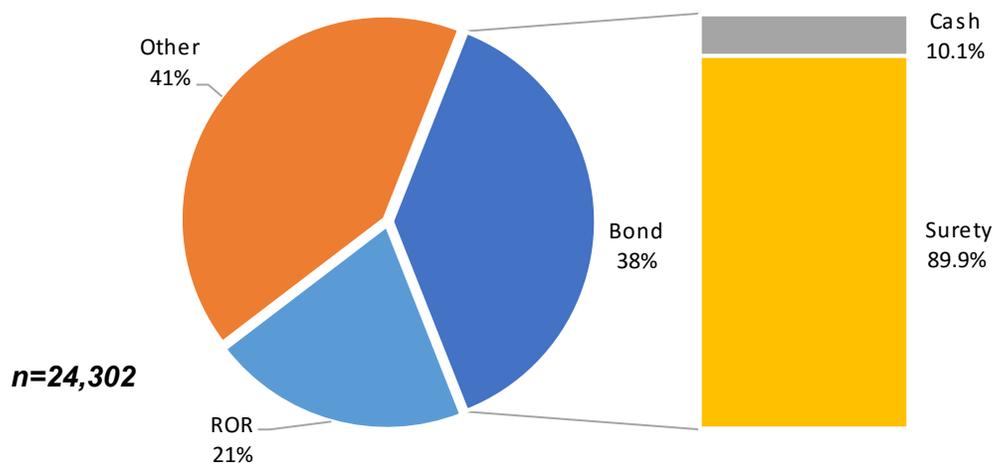


Table 17. Persons released during same month they were booked into jail, 2012-2015

Type of release	2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Release on own recognizance	5,130	20.0	4,644	18.5	5,015	20.0	5,003	20.5
Bond (total):	10,044	39.1	9,906	39.4	9,668	38.6	9,247	38.1
Surety ^a	8,843	34.4	8,822	35.1	8,645	34.5	8,314	34.2
Cash	1,201	4.7	1,084	4.3	1,023	4.1	933	3.8
Other releases ^b	10,515	40.9	10,591	42.1	10,354	41.4	10,052	41.3

^aRefers to bond secured through a bail bondsman.

^bIncludes releases by: No information, nolle prosequi, time served on a sentence, and other releases.

Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



In 2015, the overall average length of stay (ALOS) per inmate was 21.5 days, as it was in 2014 (21.5). The adjusted ALOS was 46.4 days (inmates who remained in custody beyond two days of admission) compared to 47.8 days in 2014 and 48 days in 2013.

In 2015, almost 60 percent of inmates were released within three days of admission (56 percent). This is typical historically. Almost all inmates, or 95.4 percent, were released within 120 days of admission.

Almost 60 percent of all inmates are released within three days of admission.

On average, the length of stay for all admits was 21.5 days in 2015



After subtracting the number of all admits released from jail within two days of their booking, the average length of stay jumps to 46.4 days per inmate.

Figure 19. Cumulative percentage of inmates released

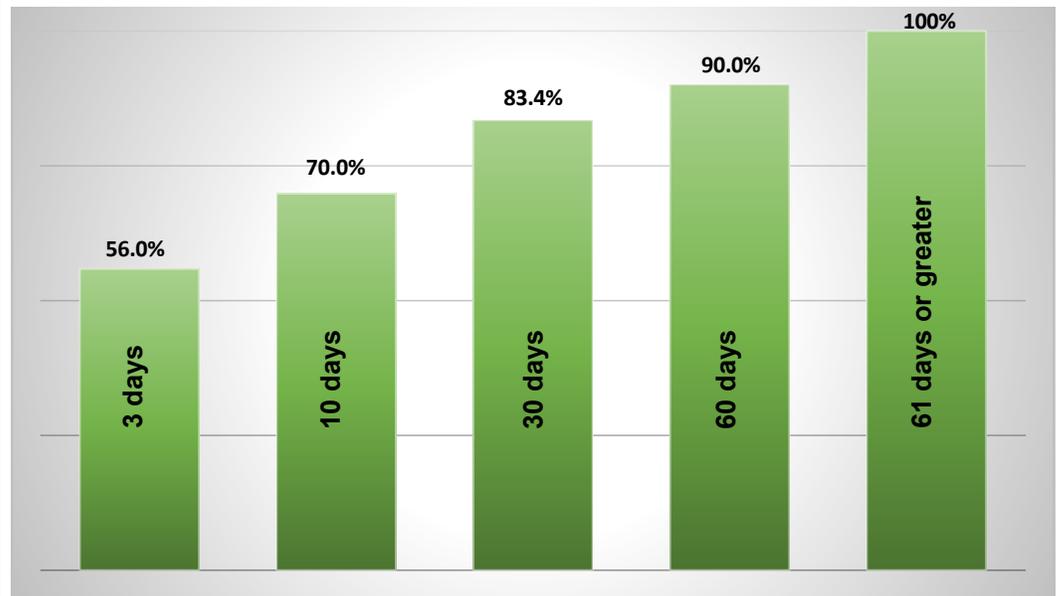


Table 18. Average Length of Stay (ALOS), 2005-2015

Days in custody	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1 day or less	30.3%	30.3%	32.0%	33.6%	33.8%	33.9%	31.9%	31.3%	30.8%	30.5%	29.1%
2-3 days	23.8%	23.9%	22.6%	23.6%	24.6%	24.9%	26.3%	24.8%	26.4%	26.9%	26.9%
4-10 days	14.0%	13.7%	12.6%	13.6%	13.1%	12.7%	13.2%	12.8%	12.3%	13.3%	14.0%
11-30 days	13.8%	14.8%	14.6%	13.6%	12.9%	12.7%	12.6%	11.9%	13.1%	12.3%	13.4%
31-60 days	7.7%	7.8%	8.0%	6.7%	6.4%	6.4%	6.3%	6.7%	6.1%	6.5%	6.6%
61-120 days	5.5%	5.2%	5.8%	5.1%	5.0%	5.2%	5.3%	6.6%	6.4%	5.8%	5.4%
120 days or greater	4.8%	4.3%	4.3%	3.8%	4.2%	4.1%	4.4%	5.9%	4.9%	4.6%	4.6%
Total Percent	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
ALOS	21.5	20.5	21.1	18.9	19.4	18.8	19.5	20.1	22.5	21.5	21.5
ALOS adjusted*	41.7	39.6	41.7	39.4	41.3	43.0	44.2	45.6	48.0	47.8	46.4

Program Services

Program Services oversees and directs the provision of a wide variety of educational, counseling, religious, and recreational opportunities for inmates. Case Management staff conduct a general orientation for inmates to acquaint them with institutional rules and procedures. They interview and classify inmates for purposes of housing and work assignments, and program referrals. They also complete sentence expiration dates and release orders.

activities, including referral to self-improvement programs based on their individual needs. County-sentenced inmates receive a second interview to explain their sentence and recommend program referrals.



During 2015, case management counselors coordinated inmate programs for over 19,000 inmates with disabilities, mental health, and drug addiction, and social issues. This includes an estimated 15,000 inmates who attended the orientation program and 13,500 inmates were interviewed and involved in classification

Corrections Volunteers

The Volusia County Corrections Division offers a variety of self-improvement programs for inmates at *no cost to the taxpayers of Volusia County*. A majority of the programs are run by faith-based volunteers, with the exception of education programs which are operated by instructors from Daytona State College and Volusia County Schools.

Inmates who obtain a GED may find it easier to secure a job after release. Obtaining a high school diploma and feelings of accomplishment are the goals of the GED program.

The advantage of using volunteers and instructors goes beyond cost savings for the county. Volunteers act as "ambassadors", educating their family and friends about county government.



Volunteers and programs staff provide counseling, education, and faith-based services without using property tax dollars.



Education Programs

Many inmates who are arrested have not completed high school. Inmates are provided the opportunity to enroll in education programs to obtain their high school diploma through the General Educational Development (GED) program. There were 136 inmates enrolled in GED in 2013. Of these 31 inmates took the GED test and 24 inmates passed the test, a success rate of 77.4 percent.

they are released from jail at no cost to them. The jail's education staff encourages students to pursue this opportunity after release.

Note that, starting in 2012, separate Adult Basic Education (ABE) classes were eliminated and those students were combined with GED student together in the same class due to staff reductions by DSC.

Many inmates are released before they take the GED exam. Daytona State College provides opportunities for inmates to complete the GED program even after



Program	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
GED (high school diploma)	250	140	136	N/A	N/A
ABE (adult basic education)	278	N/A	N/A	76	62
HIV testing and counseling (VCHD)	19	30	28	60	100
CTDP (Phase 1 Jail Participants)	162	162	197	113	80

Note: Volunteers and programs staff availability affects the number of sessions held and the number of participants. HIV testing and education is provided by the Volusia County Health Department and educational instructors are provided by the Daytona State College and Volusia County Schools. CTDP was operated by Windward Behavioral Center under a grant from the County in 2014

Law Library

Jails are required by case precedent, state statute, and the Florida Model Jail Standards to provide "meaningful access to legal materials" so they can research their case if they choose to do so.

include: reduction in the annual base cost of materials; reduction in replacement costs because CDs are more expensive than online billing; less space needed to store information; the most recent legal decisions are accessible online, and enhanced legal research since computer-generated searches are more likely to yield relevant case law than efforts of the untrained inmate.

A staff member conducts a computerized search of legal files. The inmate no longer does his/her own legal search.

The law library was converted from hard copy law books to CDs in 1999. In 2001, CDs were replaced with an on-line Internet search program. The benefits of a computerized law library

Since switching to the computerized law library system, the transfer of contraband from one inmate to another in the law library has been eliminated. The cost for this service is funded by the Inmate Welfare Fund and not taxpayers.

Recreation

Inmates have recreational opportunities such as volleyball, softball, basketball, and horseshoes. Inside the institution inmates play cards, do puzzles, and board games, such as chess and checkers.

Recreation for inmates is mandated by the Florida Model Jail Standards and legal principles.

This fund is generated from the sale of commissary items purchased by inmates.

All recreational supplies are funded by the Inmate Welfare Fund (IWF).

Inmate Work Programs

Inmates provide a valuable labor source for the Division of Corrections and several organizations throughout the county. They are assigned jobs based on their classification and skills. Medium security inmates work inside the jail while minimum security may work outside the facilities.

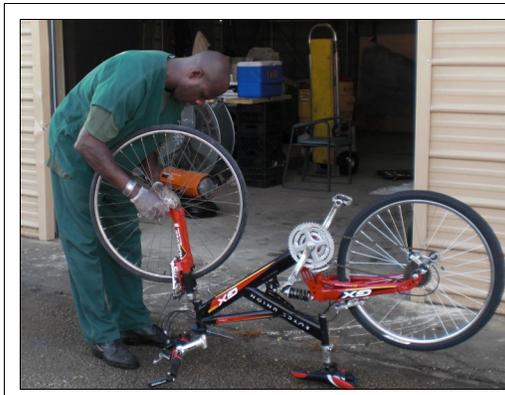
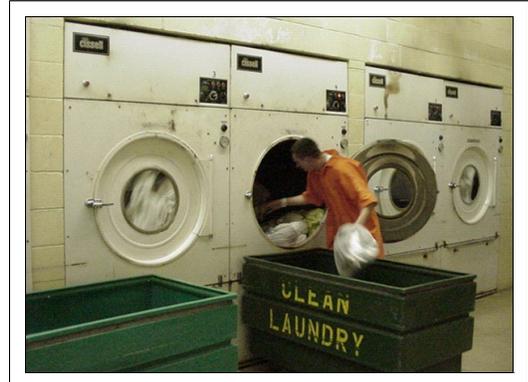
Sentenced inmates are assigned jobs, while non-sentenced inmates can volunteer to work under supervision.

While on the job, inmates learn the importance of values such as attitude, respect, responsibility, time management, and work readiness.

Inmates work in the kitchen, laundry, yard maintenance, recreational areas, and perform janitorial duties. These inmates are not paid for their services. Having inmates perform many of the basic housekeeping and maintenance chores saves the county from contracting for those services.

All inmates, regardless of their classification, are required to clean and keep their living area in order and assist with cleaning common living areas. Inmates are not paid a wage for these activities.

While on the job, inmates learn the importance of values such as attitude, respect, responsibility, time management, and work readiness.



Video Visitation Services

Video visitation is a visitor-inmate video conferencing system that provides an additional level of safety for facility personnel.

Started in May, 2001, video visitation reduces the amount of time and manpower to transport and supervise inmate visits.

The system offers complete video and audio monitoring. One employee monitors all visitations from a central console. Staff can switch from any visitor station to any inmate station, providing a level of flexibility unobtainable with standard visitation.

Each inmate and visitor station consists of a monitor, high resolution color camera, an armor-cable ADA-compliant telephone, and a programmable timer to control the

length of the visit.

Because the visitation building is off-site but adjacent to the branch jail, the visitor is not subject to a lengthy security screening process that he or she would be required to go through in a secure jail facility.

An estimated \$230,000 in staff salaries is saved annually by using video visitation. In addition, the video visitation system has significantly reduced the introduction of drugs, weapons, and other dangerous contraband during visitation.

In 2015, there were 32,663 inmate visits; visitors totaled 39,426 visitors.



Table 20. Inmate visitation data, 2015

Month	Inmate visitations	Number of visitors	Inmate visitations by day of the week				
			Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat
January	2,890	3,524	565	464	548	607	706
February	2,291	2,809	507	433	436	407	508
March	2,348	2,864	631	396	427	410	484
April	2,741	3,326	595	586	579	440	541
May	2,705	3,263	521	478	470	579	657
June	2,678	3,243	705	480	454	465	574
July	3,169	3,813	620	662	677	640	640
August	2,743	3,301	513	515	527	480	708
September	2,812	3,355	704	617	459	484	548
October	3,142	3,754	613	537	632	640	720
November	2,599	3,107	594	515	483	471	536
December	2,545	3,067	622	507	539	419	458
Total 2015	32,663	39,426	7,190	6,190	6,231	6,042	7,080

Table 21. Inmate visitation data, 2008-2015

Date	Visits	Visitors	Days	Avg. number of visits per day	Avg. number of visitors per day
2015	32,663	39,426	261	125	151
2014	33,312	40,401	259	127	156
2013	33,523	40,368	260	129	155
2012	33,616	41,507	259	130	160
2011	31,628	39,407	263	120	150
2010	29,200	36,276	261	112	139
2009	28,325	35,478	261	108	136
2008	26,668	33,504	262	102	128

In 2015, 32,663 inmates were visited by 39,426 visitors.

The average number of visitors per day was 151.

VOLUSIA COUNTY DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PROTECTION



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Please visit our website at:

<http://www.volusia.org/services/public-protection/corrections/>