

UPDATE: Pitt County  
Detention Center-Automation  
Project



1) What is current status of local, state and Federal corrections?

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2) What are the major challenges for those managing the inmate population?



In other words....

What variables were  
taken into account to  
successfully design  
GuardTracker®?



# Discussion points for today:

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## 1. Corrections review

- Local Jail, State and Federal prison demographics
- Inmate demographics/characteristics
- Inmate health/behavioral issues
- Fiscal impact(s)
- Correction Officer profile

## 2. GuardTracker® demonstration

## 3. BadgeTracker® display

## 4. TimeTracker® display

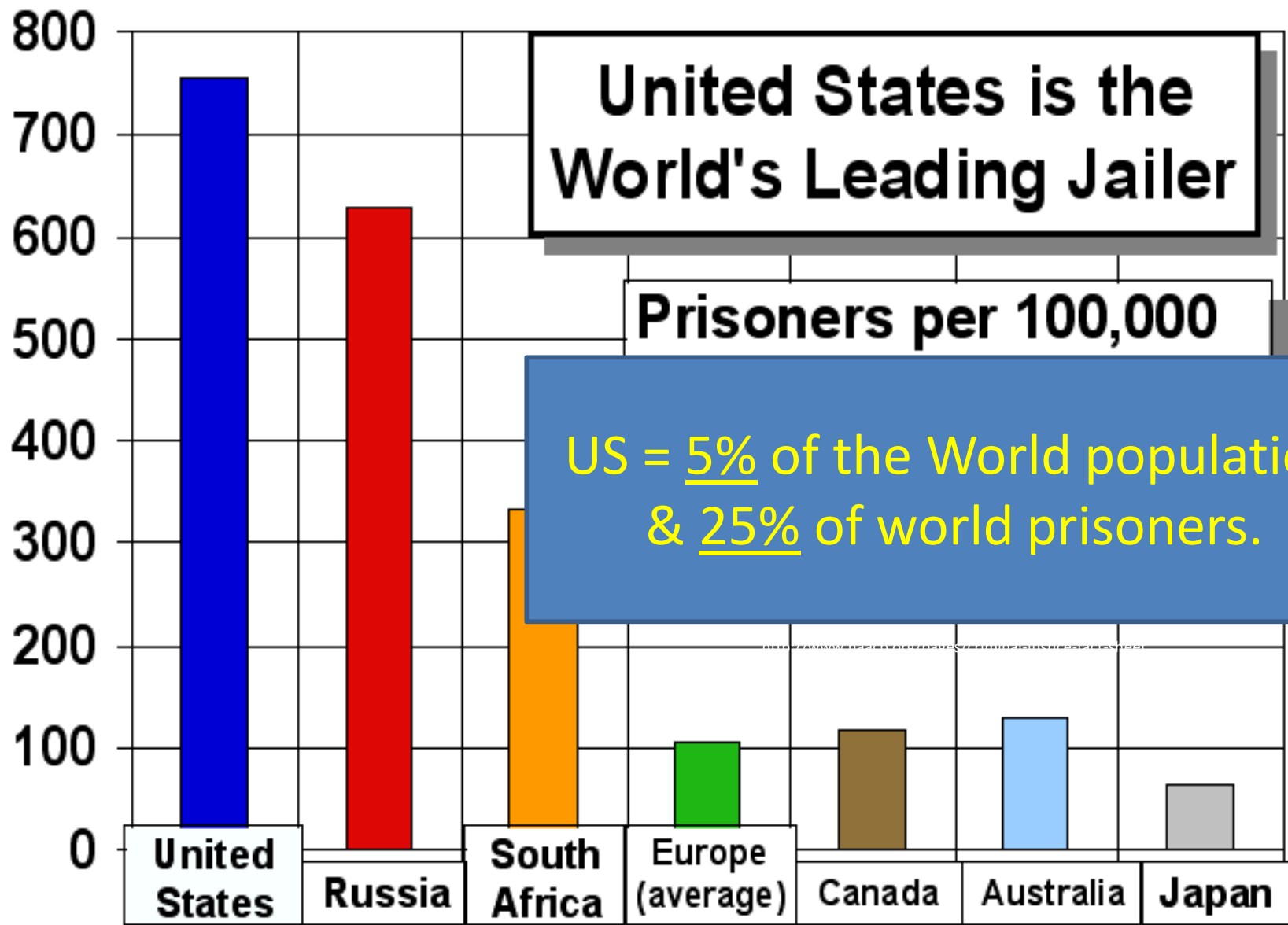


# Corrections Definitions

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- **Jails.....**
  - hold people **accused** of committing a crime and those who are serving sentences of **< 1 year.**
- **State Prisons.....**
  - house people **convicted of breaking state laws and ordered to serve from >1 year to life.**
- **Federal Prisons....**
  - house people **convicted of breaking Federal laws** (Only 73% of BOP Inmates are American citizens).

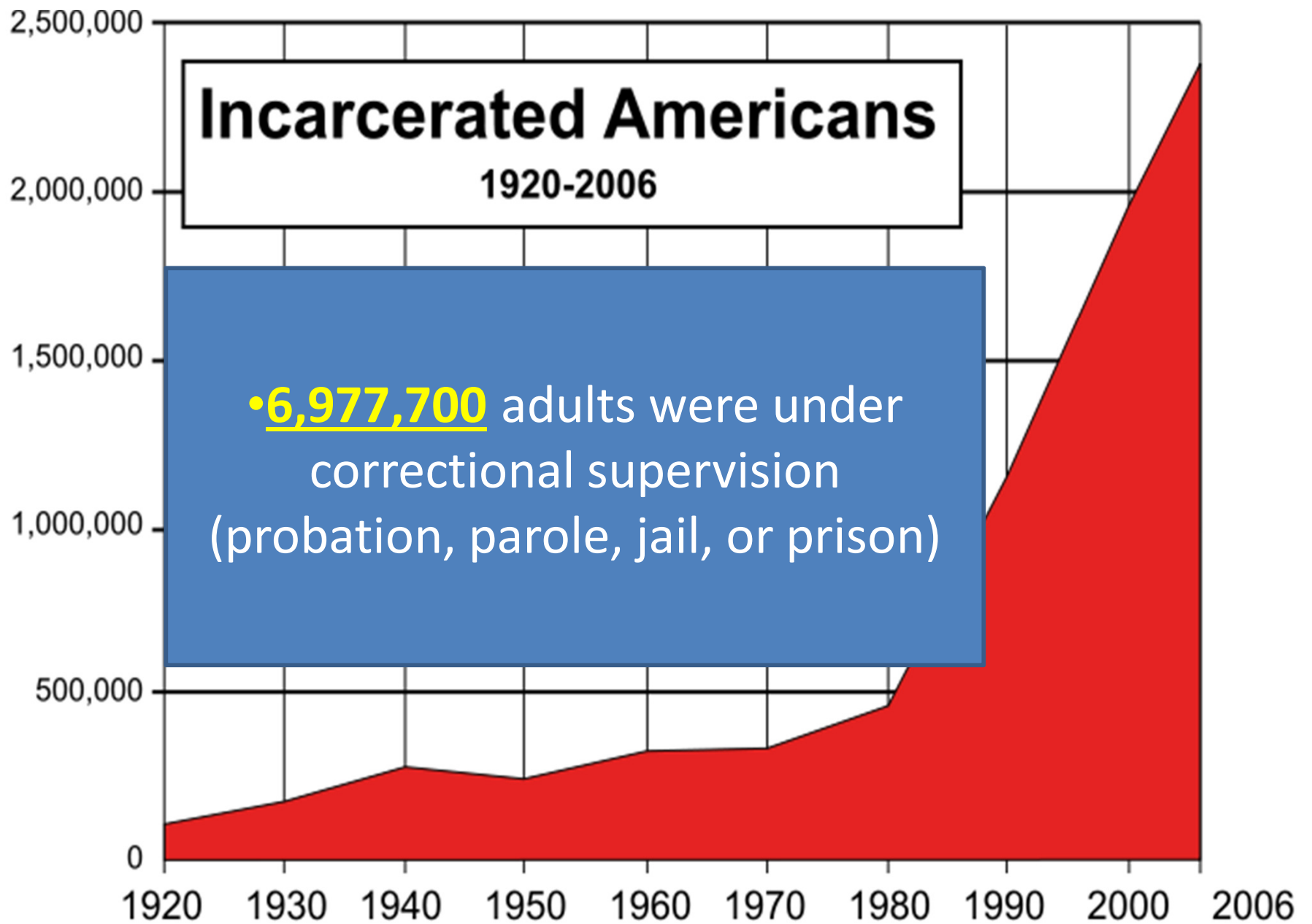




# Adult Incarceration (2010) – U.S.

• Federal Prisoners	206,968
• State Prisoners	1,311,136
• Local Jails	748,728
• Total	*2,266,832

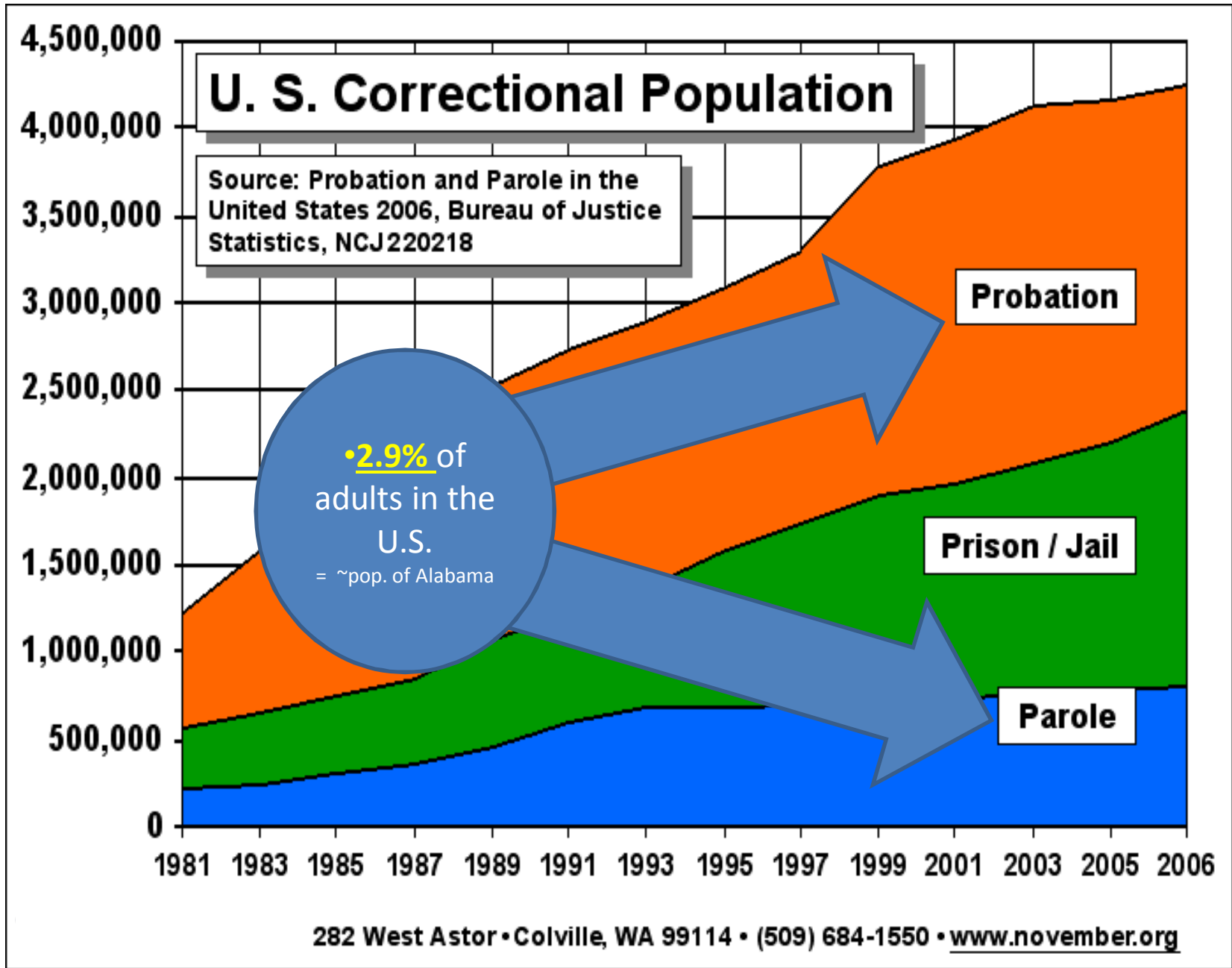
\*=ND, SD and AK or 0.7% of U.S. citizens



Justice Policy Institute Report: The punishing Decade, & US Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin NCL219416-Prisons in 2006

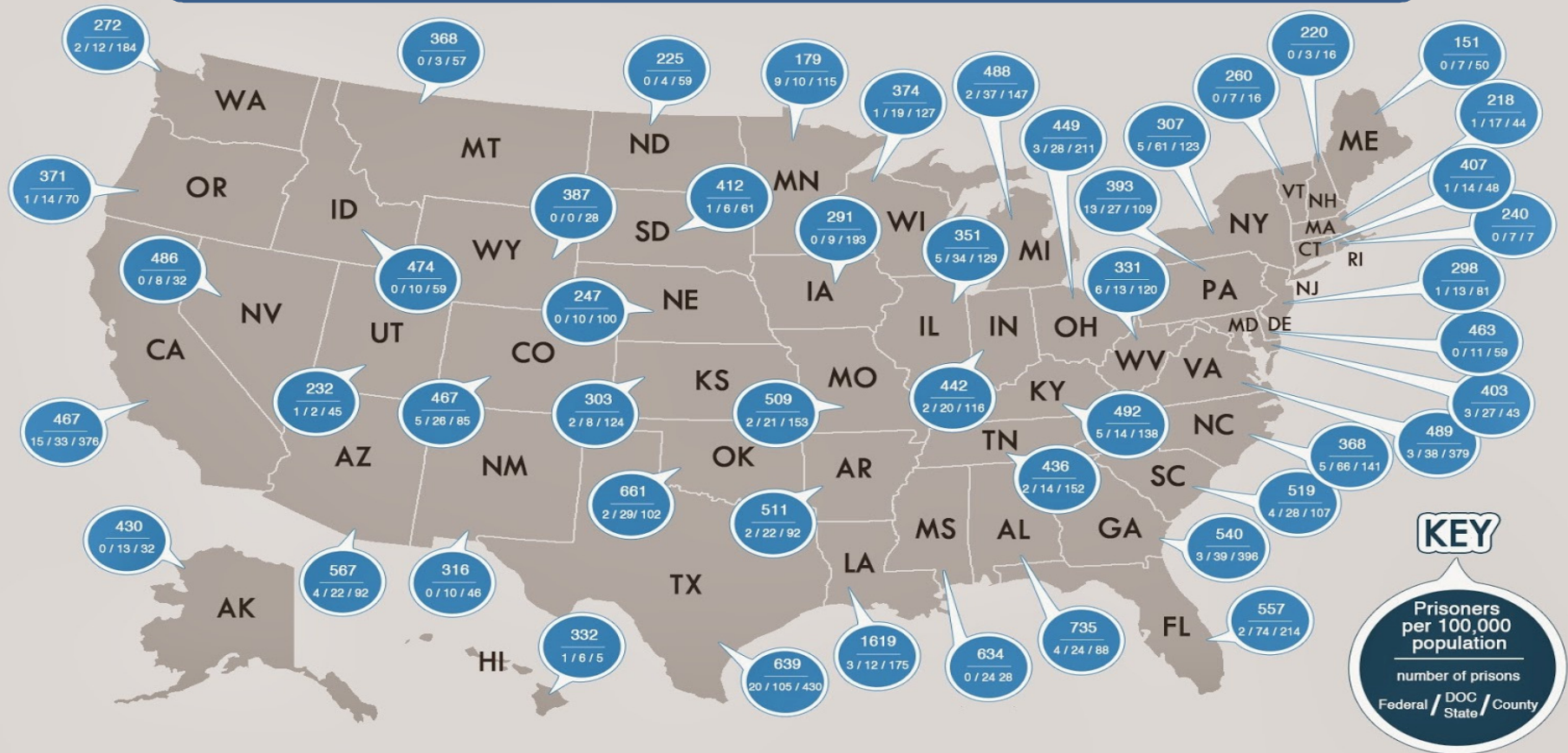
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Incarcerated\\_Americans\\_as\\_a\\_Percent\\_of\\_Population.jpg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Incarcerated_Americans_as_a_Percent_of_Population.jpg)





# UNITED STATES: NO.1 IN INMATES, PRISONS, AND SOLITARY CONFINEMENT

**At any given time 80,000 inmates in solitary confinement.**



Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Wikipedia, <http://www.durbin.senate.gov>, Salon.com

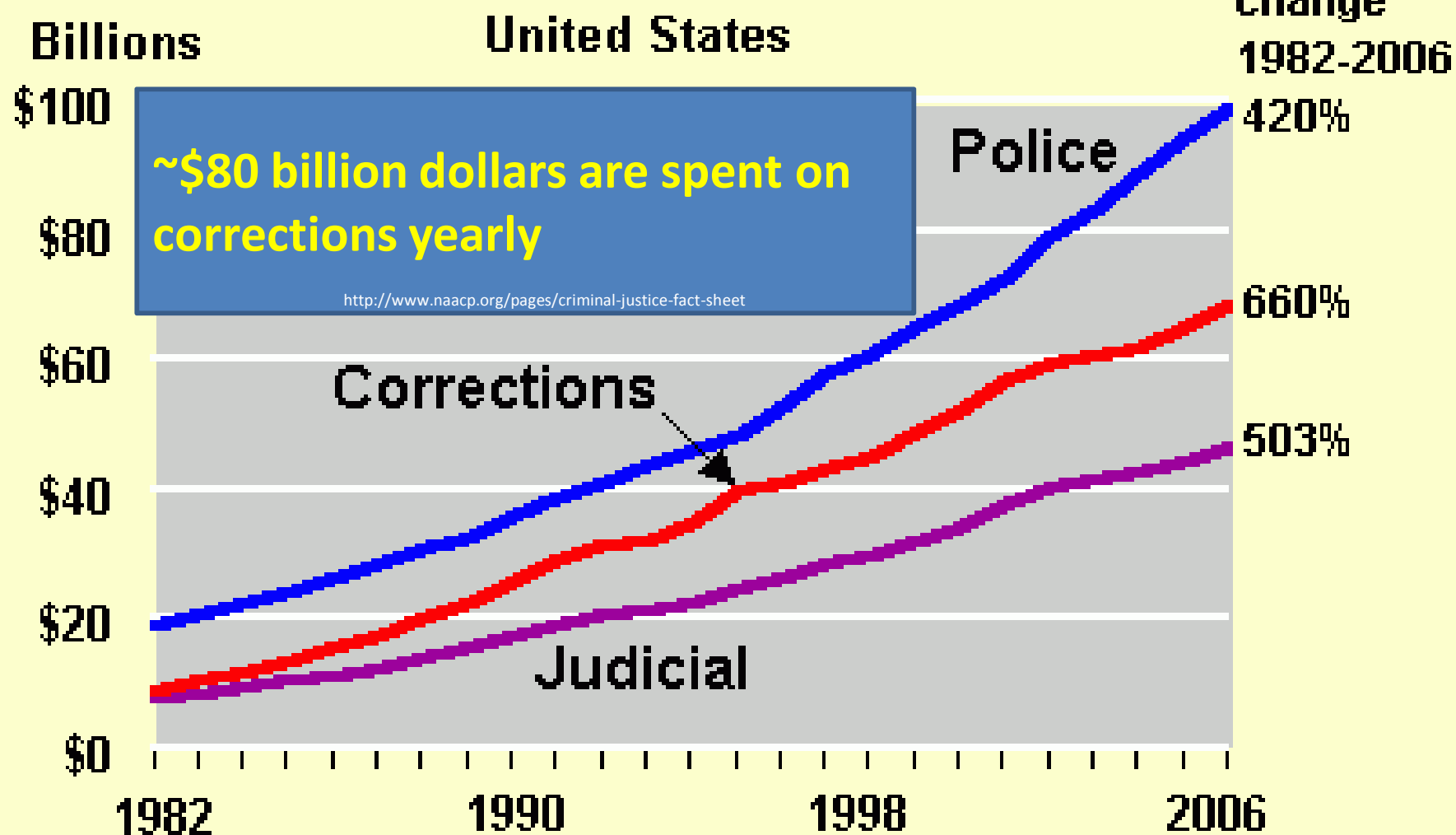
# “The federal prison system is increasingly overcrowded\*” (2011)

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- Overall prison system was **39% over capacity**
- **high security - 51%** and **medium - 55%** over capacity.
- the inmate to correctional officer ratio averages **10:1** <https://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R42937.pdf>
- Federal prison **inmates #'s are up 27 %** in the last decade (Dec. 2013)

\*<http://freebeacon.com/federal-prison-population-grows-27-percent-in-10-years>

# Direct expenditure by criminal justice function, 1982-2006

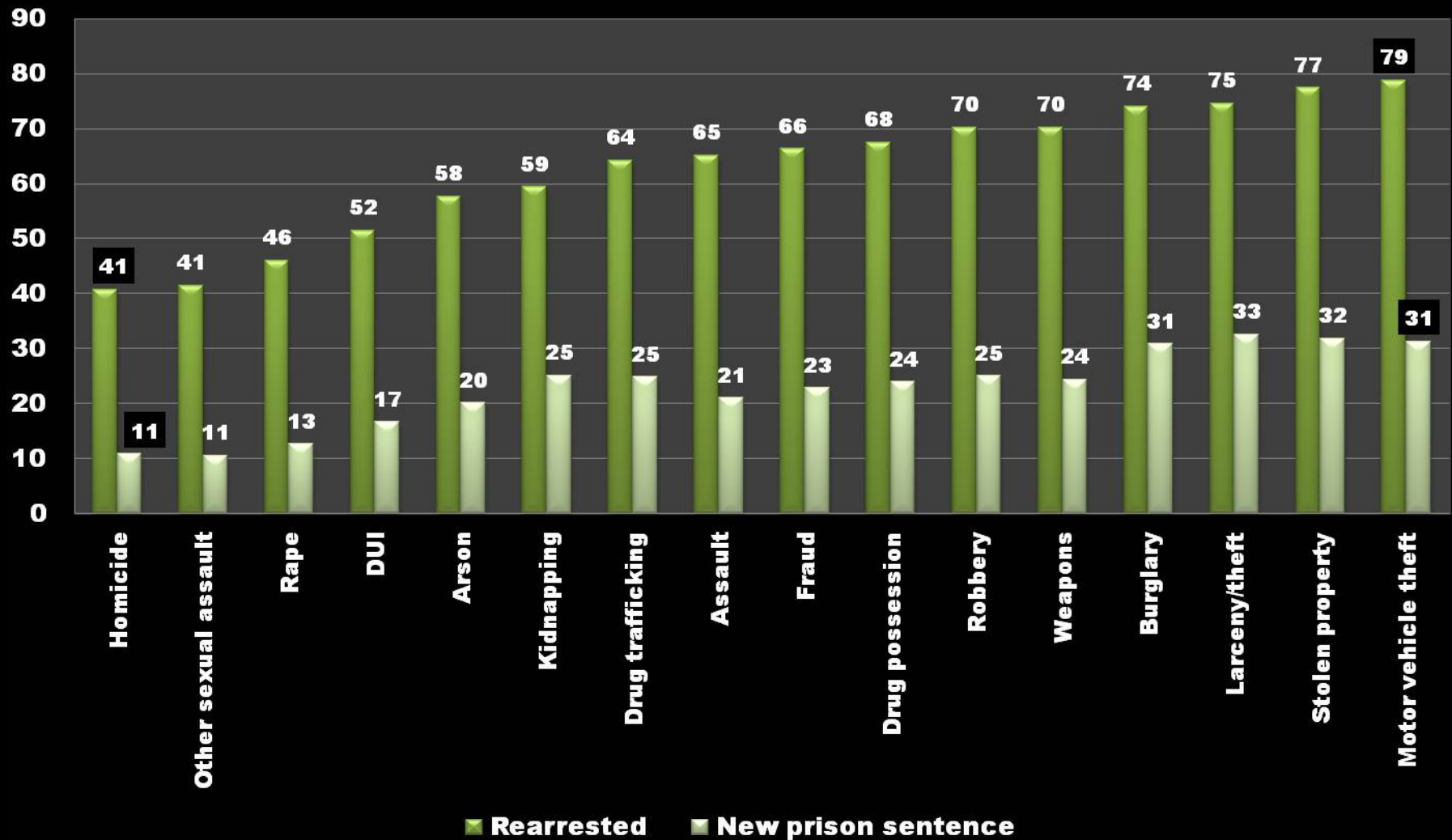


"Direct expenditures by criminal justice function, 1982-2007". U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics. Retrieved 29 May 2012.



# 3-year recidivism: percent arrested and percent returned to prison for new offense, by initial offense

(BJS, Langan & Levin 2002)



Based on <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=1134>

# NC Offender Population

(December 2013)

• <b>Prison Inmates</b> (Females = 2,537)	<b>37,573</b>
• <b>Probationers</b>	<b>99,050</b>
• <b>Post Release/Parole</b>	<b>6,529</b>
<hr/>	
• <b>Total</b>	<b>143,152</b>

- >60 adult and juvenile facilities
- Annual operating budget >\$1.2 billion



# Most Frequent Crimes of Inmates Entering NC DOC in 2012

•	Drugs Possession/ Sell (or intent)	3,510	17%
•	DWI	2,347	11%
•	Breaking and Entering	2,678	13%
•	Larceny	2,020	9%
•	Drug Trafficking	881	4%
•	Fraud	1,136	5%
•	Habitual Felon	817	4%
•	Assault	1,662	8%
•	Robbery	1,463	7%
•	Sexual Assault/Sex Offense	1,176	6%
•	Possession of Firearm/Weapon	731	3%
•	Murder/Manslaughter	684	3%
•	Burglary	324	1%
•	Kidnapping & Abduction	249	1%
•	Traffic Violations	637	3%

**53%  
considered  
as violent  
offenses\***





# Costs for NC Prison Inmates

(FY 2011-2012)

Close Custody	\$91.28
Medium Custody	\$75.82
Minimum Custody	\$65.87
<hr/>	
<b><i>Average Cost</i></b>	<b><i>\$75.54</i></b>

Average annual cost per inmate =  
\$29,965

<http://www.vera.org/files/price-of-prisons-north-carolina-fact-sheet.pdf>

<http://randp.doc.state.nc.us/pubdocs/0007069.PDF>



## PRIVATE COLLEGE

VS.

## PUBLIC COLLEGE

Annual Tuition Fees  
**\$29,000**



Annual Tuition Fees  
**\$8,600**

Annual Room & Board Costs  
**\$10,500**



Annual Room & Board Costs  
**\$9,200**



**\$39,500**

**\$17,800**

# NC Prison Exits

MONTH	ADULT MALE			YOUTH MALE			FEMALE			TOTAL		
	2012	2013	CHG	2012	2013	CHG	2012	2013	CHG	2012	2013	CHG
JAN	1695	1389	-18%	235	169	-28%	244	216	-11%	2174	1774	-18%
FEB	1631	1300	-20%	217	174	-20%	223	172	-23%	2071	1646	-21%
MAR	1659	1417	-15%	237	207	-13%	241	227	-6%	2137	1851	-13%
APR	1442	1472	+2%	174	202	+16%	201	235	+17%	1817	1909	+5%
MAY	1481	1508	+2%	209	188	-10%	199	196	-2%	1889	1892	+0%
JUN	1493	1482	-1%	204	166	-19%	209	235	+12%	1906	1883	-1%
JUL	1479	1563	+6%	186	194	+4%	224	220	-2%	1889	1977	+5%
AUG	1518	1471	-3%	197	185	-6%	231	202	-13%	1946	1858	-5%
SEP	1493	1522	+2%	180	190	+6%	219	240	+10%	1892	1952	+3%
OCT	1548	1494	-3%	186	166	-11%	211	242	+15%	1945	1902	-2%
NOV	1474	1448	-2%	201	179	-11%	209	250	+20%	1884	1877	0%
DEC	1515	.	.	195	.	.	236	.	.	1946	.	.
<b>COL TOT</b>	<b>18428</b>	<b>16066</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>2421</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>2647</b>	<b>2435</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>23496</b>	<b>20521</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>COL AVG</b>	<b>1536</b>	<b>1461</b>	<b>-5%</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>-9%</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>+0.0%</b>	<b>1958</b>	<b>1866</b>	<b>-5%</b>

# Pitt County Detention Center Demographics (2013)

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- Total bookings = 11,349 (>30/day)
- Average inmate census = ~475/day
- Total number of staff = 169
- Number of transport staff = 10
- Average number of officers per shift = 32
- Personnel costs = \$10,153,975 (80% of tot. budget)
- ~\$60k/officer/year





## 2013 Confinement Report

### DHSR Construction Section, Jail Inspection Unit

County	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Capacity
Alamance	387	389	365	355	394	395	415	420	426	431	435		396
Annex	52	68		59	64	49	49	61	68		67		80
Albemarle	129	140	146	143	131	142		151	156	158	136		248
Alexander	61		53	70		64	74			93	99		27
Alleghany	37	40	36		25	33	35	30		19			76
Anson	37	44	43	47	46	44	42		52	42			59
Ashe		170	158		168							46	165
Avery	32	31	28	36	36	42		48					62
Beaufort	73	99	90	79	71	69		82		80	84		85
Bertie Martin			110	116	115	115	125				101		90
Bladen	95	99	92	103	99	100	111	114	110	111	98		79
Brunswick	258	258	258	278	287	319	329	325	326	346	343		440
Buncombe	436	431	456	458	469	467	481	469		462	462	428	524
Burke-		168	166	171	173	169	183	201	199	188	179		176
Burke	49	46	48	48	50	52	52	53	53	54	52		66
Cabarrus	351	350	345	355	366	375	387	371	394	403	381	371	665
Caldwell		198	196	208		232	223	231	226		260		185
Carteret	127	134	141	140	147	144	142	153	158	173	153		117
Caswell	43	34	38	33	33	37	35	34	50	39	35		42
Catawba	219	239	250	247	253	286	277	289	272	271	235		268
Chatham	44	40	38	38		50	54	53	51	46	47		53
Cherokee	113	114	111	126	119	128	115	121	116	105			150
Chowan	26		20	23	23		22	20	21	23	25		23

# NC Jail Entry/Exits (2013) \*

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- Total bookings = ~300,000/year
- 14 Xs > NC Dept. of Corrections

\*extrapolated from PCDC statistics



# “Those Arrested by Age 23 on the Rise in U.S.”

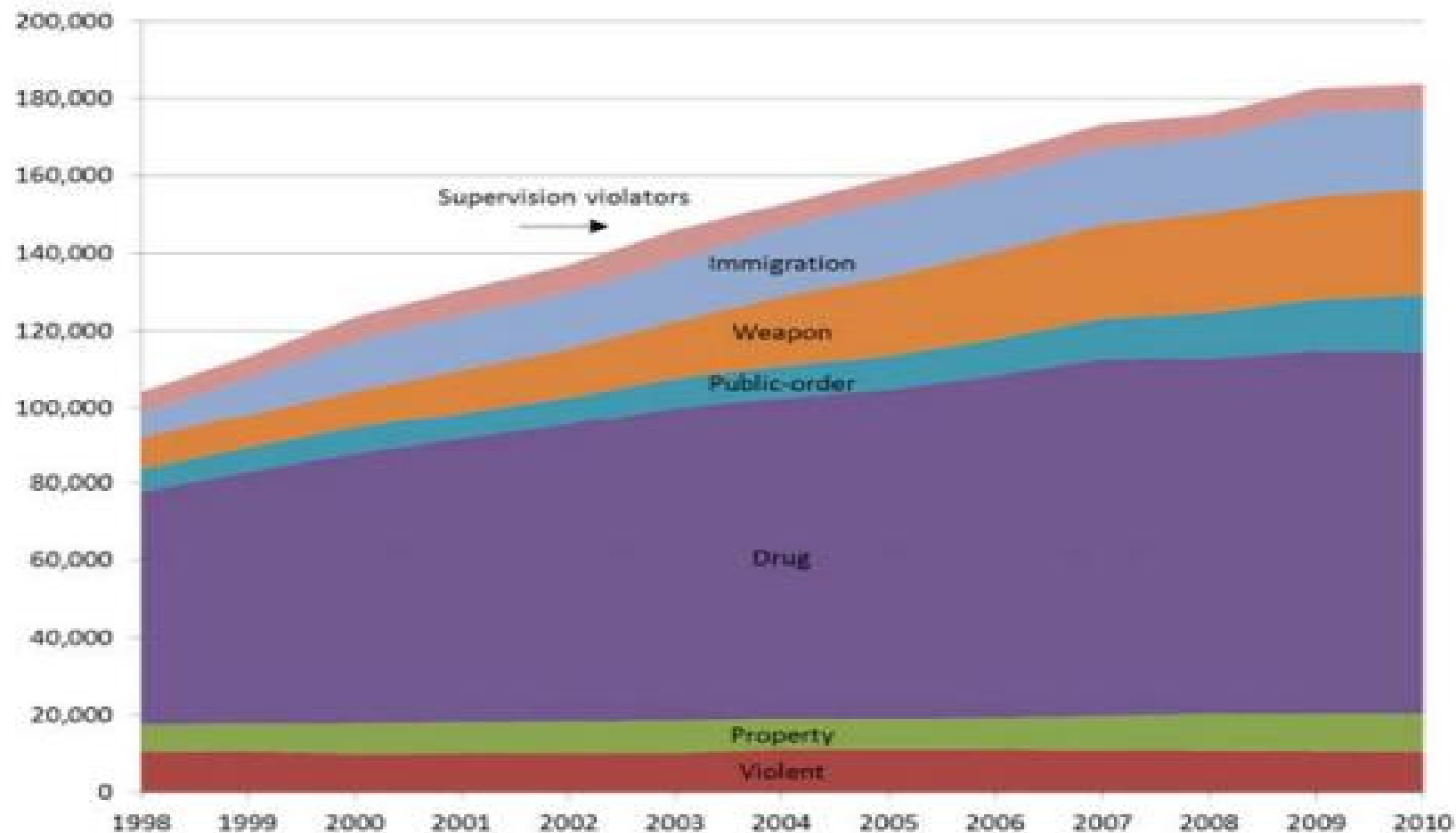
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- Black males • 49 %
- Hispanic males • 44%
- White males • 38%
  
- Black females • 20%
- White females • 18%
- Hispanic females • 16%





**Figure H1. Federal prison population at yearend, by offense, 1998–2010**



Source: Federal Bureau of Prisons fiscal year data, as standardized by BJS' Federal Justice Statistics Program

Note: Includes only U.S. district court commitments to federal prison and supervision violators

## Lifetime Likelihood of Imprisonment

All Men



1 in 9

White Men



1 in 17

Black Men



1 in 3

Latino Men



1 in 6

All Women



1 in 56

White Women



1 in 111

Black Women



1 in 18

Latina Women



1 in 45

Source: Bonczar, T. (2003). *Prevalence of Imprisonment in the U.S. Population, 1974-2001*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics

# “Prisons & Jails are North Carolina’s New Mental Hospitals”<sup>1</sup>

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## <200 years the following events have taken place:

1. Mentally ill in jails and prisons transferred to mental hospitals. (Dorothea Dix)
2. 1950’s MH downsizing (~11,000 beds)
3. Mentally ill individuals moved back to jails and prisons
4. In 2009, MH reduced to 770 beds



# NC psychiatric bed : citizen ratios...

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1850.....1 bed : 5,000 citizens  
1950.....1 bed : 300 citizens  
2010.....1 bed : 3,000 citizens



# Penrose Theory (1939)

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- A relatively stable number are confined in any industrial society
- Inverse relationship between prison and mental hospital populations
- If one of these forms of confinement is reduced, the other will increase
- Where prison populations are extensive, mental hospital populations will be small, and vice versa.



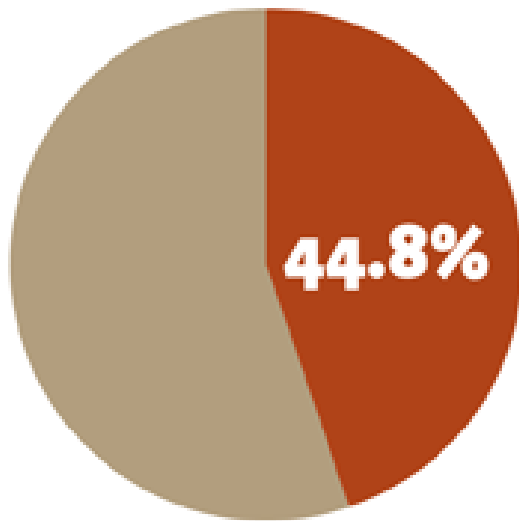
# “Prisons & Jails are North Carolina’s New Mental Hospitals”<sup>2</sup>

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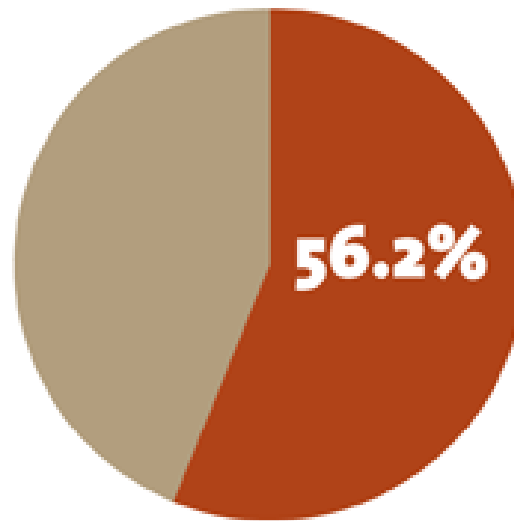
- 2006 NC-DOC had a resident population of >5,500 severely mentally ill inmates
- #s increasing by ~400 per year
- Odds are 8:1 prison bed vs. psychiatric bed



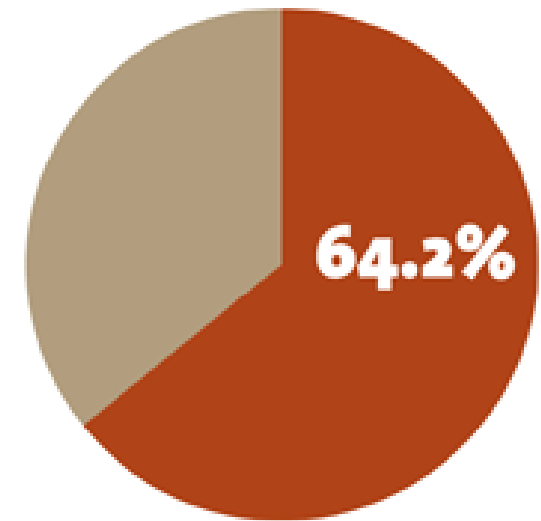
Percentage of inmates with mental-health problems as of 2004:



**Federal prisons**



**State prisons**



**Local jails**

Department of Justice's Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities (2004) and Survey of Inmates in Local Jails (2002) indicate that the rate of mental health problems differ by the type of correctional facility. In this study a mental health problem was defined as receiving a clinical diagnosis or treatment by a mental health professional. Inmates in local jails had the highest prevalence of mental problems, with nearly two thirds of jail inmates (64.2 percent) satisfying the criteria for a mental health problem currently or in the previous year.

# Mental Disorders in U.S. Jails/Prisons

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- Male inmates incidence of MI = 56% (2x's national average)
  - Female inmates = 73% (3x's national average)
- 

- Personality disorders ~30%
- Mood disorders ~20%
- Adjustment disorders ~15%
- Schizophrenia\*/psychosis ~6%

\*1% worldwide





**“The court system and jails are undoubtedly becoming the default mental health system in an unrecognized and misunderstood crisis....**

**Police officers, sheriffs deputies, and corrections personnel have become our nation’s frontline mental health workers”**

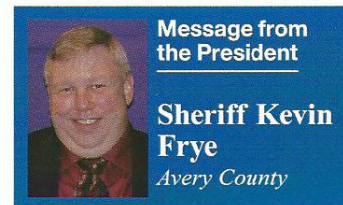
## Dealing with the Mentally Ill Is a Critical Training Need

Law enforcement officers across the state and nation are on the front lines of a mental health care crisis, seeing a growing number of mentally ill persons in the general population, in jails and among the homeless.

“The court system and the jails are undoubtedly becoming the default mental health system in an unrecognized and misunderstood crisis. Police officers, sheriff’s deputies, and corrections personnel have become our nation’s frontline mental health workers,” reported a national study.

National studies have shown that the growing number of law enforcement calls involving mental illness is taking scarce resources away from other public safety issues. Officers are spending increasing amounts of time responding to, transporting and staying with mentally ill individuals in hospital emergency departments.

The crisis has come as states like North Carolina have



Message from the President

**Sheriff Kevin Frye**  
*Avery County*

closed mental hospitals, which has led to more mentally ill people on the streets, some homeless. Many turn to alcohol and drugs, are victimized by criminals and/or turn to crime themselves.

At the same time, there is a shortage of community-based services for the mentally ill. Too often, there is nowhere for

these people to go except jail.

In response to this important issue, sheriffs’ offices statewide have been working with mental health experts and training crisis intervention teams (CITs). Many partner with the National Alliance on Mental Illness to design the training. Thousands of deputies and police officers statewide have been trained since the first CIT program was created in **Wake County** in 2005.

The goal of the teams and the training is to give officers the

# Female > Male Inmates with Mental Health Problems

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	females	males
•Jails:	75%	63%
•State prisons:	73%	55%
•Federal prisons:	61%	44%



# Inmates with Medical Problems

(2004)

- 
- **Current medical problem = 531,500 (43.8 %)**
  - **Surgery since admission = 149,400 (12.3 %)**
  - **Dental problem = 609,400 (50.3 %)**

**State  
inmates**

- 
- **Current medical problem = 48,800 (38.5 %)**
  - **Surgery since admission = 15,100 (12.0 %)**
  - **Dental problem = 63,200 (50.0 %)**

**Federal  
inmates**



# Health-related Conditions of Inmates

(2004)

		Current Medical Problem	Current Dental Problem
• Homeless before arrest	=	51.2 %	53.6 %
• Alcohol dependence or abuse	=	44.6 %	51.9 %
• Used drugs in month before arrest	=	42.9 %	51.2 %
• Used needle to inject drugs	=	58.2 %	57.5 %
• Drug dependence or abuse	=	37.9 %	52.7 %





# Inmates Receiving Professional Healthcare

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	<b>Jail</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Federal</b>
•Current medical problem =		51%	53%
•Injury =		44%	51%
•Dental problem =		42%	51%
•Mental health (males) =	63%	55%	44%
•Mental health (females) =	75%	73%	61%



# Infectious Issues in Corrections

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“...newly incarcerated inmates have an increased prevalence of HIV, hepatitis B & C, syphilis, gonorrhea, chlamydia, and TB infections”

*Infection Control in Jails and Prisons*, Joseph A. Bick, *Clinical Infectious Diseases*, Volume 45, Issue 8, Pp. 1047-1055.

“The prison population is susceptible through:

- exposure to blood and other bodily fluids,
- drug injection,
- poor health care,
- overcrowding,
- security issues,
- and high-risk behaviors”

Weinbaum, Cindy M; Sabin, Keith M. Santibanez, Scott S (October 2005). "Hepatitis B, hepatitis C, and HIV in correctional population...: AIDS"







# Inmate Aging (2006)

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- NC inmates **age 50 and older** increase by **61%** in the past five years .
- The tendency of inmates to engage in **risky behaviors** such as drug and alcohol abuse, combined with their lack of preventive health care, leads to an **“early aging” of inmates.**



# Caring *for the Ages*

A Monthly Newspaper for Long-Term Care Practitioners

## Older Inmates Challenge Prisons and LTC Facilities

*Vulnerable inside, released inmates may pose risks in LTC outside.*

BY JOANNE KALDY

By 2030, about one-third of all inmates in the United States will be aged 55 years or older, the Census Bureau estimates. In prison, that defines the "elderly" population that may need long term care.

While older inmates have many of the same health problems as other elders, they tend to age faster, said James Lett II, MD, CMD, who has cared for prisoners in the California correctional system.

"Elders in prison ... are more likely to have substance abuse issues and lifestyles that age them and cause them to be in poor health at a younger age. In California, we assume that you add 10-15 chronological years for any patients above age 50."

Like any elderly population, correctional facility-dwelling elders face the possibility of dementia, diabetes, heart disease, and arthritis. But HIV/AIDS and hepatitis C also are common conditions in this population, as are physical disabilities.

Dr. Lett is among the cadre of long-term care physicians already caring for el-

derly inmates and parolees.

"The biggest challenge is trying to understand the environment in which patients live and then tailor care to it," Dr. Lett said. For example, a physician would commonly prescribe a cane or walker in a typical LTC setting, but these might not be allowed for an inmate.

Physicians also need to consider the special risks of incarceration for elder inmates. For example, Dr. Lett explained that dementia in this environment can be life threatening "if it causes a person not to understand a guard's orders or forget to avoid areas ruled by gangs."

These problems aren't likely to go



As the oldest inmate in a Louisiana prison, this man worries about getting beaten up by younger prisoners.

away any time soon, said Jeffrey Nichols, MD, a geriatrician who trains practitioners to care for inmates in New York State. "A significant number of aging prisoners aren't eligible for parole, but the prison system is not set up to provide care for them," he said.

See *Older Inmates* • page 2

04-05...Health costs for housing an older inmate is almost 4Xs that of a younger inmate...

\$7,159 for an inmate age 50 or older... \$1,919 for younger ones.

<http://www.doc.state.nc.us/dop/Aging%20Study%20Report.pdf>

## **THE PRISON RAPE ELIMINATION ACT (PREA) AT A GLANCE:**

**“Provide for the analysis of the incidence and effects of prison rape in Federal, State, and local institutions and to provide information, resources, recommendations and funding to protect individuals from prison rape.”  
(Prison Rape Elimination Act, 2003)**

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**Passed in 2013 and established the National Prison Rape Elimination Commission to propose a set of standards**

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**Final rule of standards were made official as of August 2012**

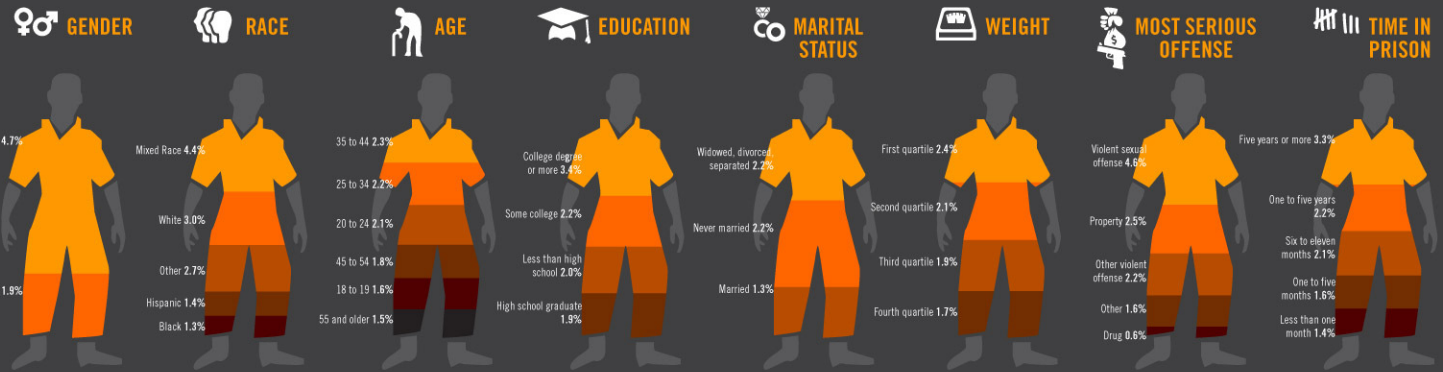
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**The Act passed unanimously by Congress**

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**The Bureau of Justice Statistics collects benchmark data and statistics on PREA compliance**

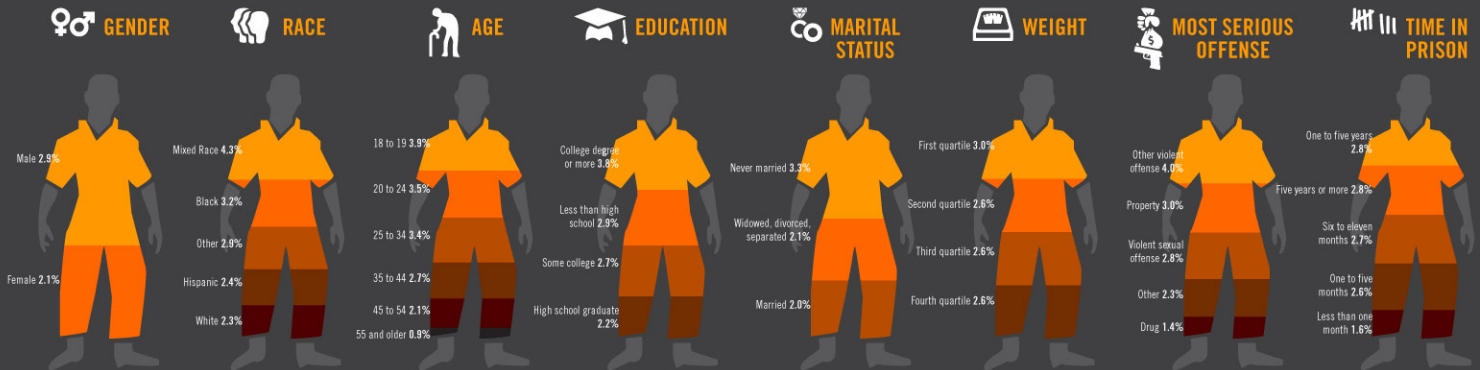
## Percent of Inmates Reporting Inmate on Inmate Sexual Abuse



### Prison: Which Inmates Get Abused

The Department of Justice recently finished an extensive audit of U.S. prisons to determine which prisoners were at risk of being sexually abused by inmates or by staff members. The report found the following people were being victimized.

## Percent of Inmates Reporting Staff on Inmate Sexual Abuse



A collaboration between GOOD and Albertson Design  
SOURCE: "Sexual Victimization in Prisons and Jails Reported by Inmates, 2008-09," U.S. Dept. of Justice

# Prison Rape Legislation Spurs 35 VA Inmate Lawsuits

Urgent calls made from advocates in relation to Prison Rape Elimination Act  
**June 24, 2010**

**NORFOLK, Va.** — Thirty-five inmates have filed lawsuits against the Virginia Department of Corrections, claiming that the department has not done enough to protect them from sexual violence.

According to the Virginia-Pilot, the prisoners are trying to put legal pressure on Attorney General Eric Holder to implement regulations set forth by the National Prison Rape elimination Commission (NPREC). The deadline for the formalization of protective measures recommended by NPREC came and went yesterday without the required action of Mr. Holder's office. The prisoners' lawsuits echo urgent calls from civil rights advocates and Washington lawmakers aimed at Attorney General Eric Holder to take action against sexual violence in detention facilities.

Federal studies by NPREC claimed that sexual violence in prisons and jails is preventable and, in turn, recommended policy changes that the Justice Department has failed to put in place. (Respondents to a Bureau of Justice Statistics survey claimed that inmates are often sold like property to other inmates and reports of rape of often ignored by officials. Some studies estimate that approximately 100,000 prisoners suffer sexual abuse each year.)



Kendell Spruce of Flint, Mich., poses for a photograph at his hotel in San Francisco, Thursday, Aug. 18, 2005. Nine months after landing in an Arkansas prison for violating parole for check forgery, Spruce said he had been raped by 27 fellow prisoners, including a cellmate who infected him with HIV. Spruce, now 42, plans to tell his story Friday to a congressional commission in San Francisco studying prison rape and sexual abuse. (AP Photo/Eric Risberg)

# American Gangs at a Glance

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- 1.4 million active street, prison, and outlaw gang members
- >3,500 gangs in the U.S.
- ~230,000 gang members were in U.S. prisons or jails in 2011
- Prison gangs use intimidation as power (other inmates and COs)
- Prison gangs typically are more powerful within state facilities rather than federal facilities.

<http://www.justice.gov/criminal/ocgs/gangs/prison.html>

FBI — 2011 National Gang Threat Assessment – Emerging Trends. [fbi.gov](http://fbi.gov)



# N. C. Gangs

- 13 Meadow Wood Memphis Bloods  
18th Street  
174 Valentine Bloods  
20's Neighborhood Piru  
21st Crips  
318 Crips  
4-Trey Gangster Crips  
5 Deuce Hoover Crips  
5 Line Eastside Bounty Hunters  
8 Trey Crips  
9 Tek  
9 Trey  
9 Trey Gangsters  
910 MOB  
A Squad  
Aryan Brotherhood  
Aryan Nation  
Ashboro St Bloods  
Ashton Forrest Bloods  
Asian Boyz  
Avalon Gangster Crips  
B St Bloods  
Beaver Creek South  
BL-50 Bloods  
Black Gangster Disciples  
Black Guerilla Family  
Black P Stones  
Bonnie Doone Folk  
Bounty Hunter Assassins  
Bounty Hunter Bloods  
Bounty Hunter Villains  
Brown Pride  
Brown Pride Aztecs  
Bunce Road Bloods  
Cambridge Arms Bloods
- Conservative Vice Lords  
D-Block Bloods  
DC Bounty Hunters Dead Man Incorporated  
Desperados MC  
Deuce 13  
Eastside MOB Piru  
Eastside Murder Boyz  
Eight Trey Crips  
Fairlane Acres Crips  
Five Percenters  
Flame Squad Norte-14  
Norteños  
NWA Bloods  
Outlaws MC  
People Nation  
P-NOX  
Queensmore Bloods  
Real Street Niggas  
Red Devils MC  
Rollin 20's Crips  
Rollin 30's Crips  
Rollin 40's Crips  
Rollin 60's Crips  
Savoy Heights Posse  
Seabrook Bloods  
Sex Shaw Road Crips  
South Central 81st Crips  
Sur-13  
Tiny Rascals Gang  
Trap Squad  
United Blood Nation  
Valentine's Day  
Vatos Locos  
Westside MOB Piru  
Westside Piru
- Folk Nation  
Foxfire Bloods  
Fruit Town Brims  
Gangster Disciples  
Get Money Clique  
Ghost Gangster Disciples  
Gangster Killer Bloods  
Grape Street Crips  
Graveyard Crips  
Hells Angels MC  
Hoover 107 Crips  
HTO Bloods  
IGC 973  
Insane Gangster Crips  
Insane Gangster Disciples  
Jbirds  
Juggalos  
Kings/Dons  
Latin Kings  
Loch Boys  
Major Grind  
Mafia Malditos  
Mexican Mafia  
Misplaced Souls MC  
Money Over Bitches Bloods  
Money Money  
Hungry Soldiers  
Money Maker Squad  
MS-13  
Murch Mob  
Murder Bloods  
Nazi Low Riders  
Ñetas  
New Jersey Mafia

# Deliberate Indifference

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“a **failure to act** where prison officials have knowledge of a substantial risk of serious harm to inmate health or safety.”

Crayton v. Quarterman, 2009

U.S. Dist. LEXIS 103709 (N.D. Tex. Oct. 14, 2009)

...used with regards to **due process** and the **8<sup>th</sup> Amendment** in regards to the rights of persons incarcerated.





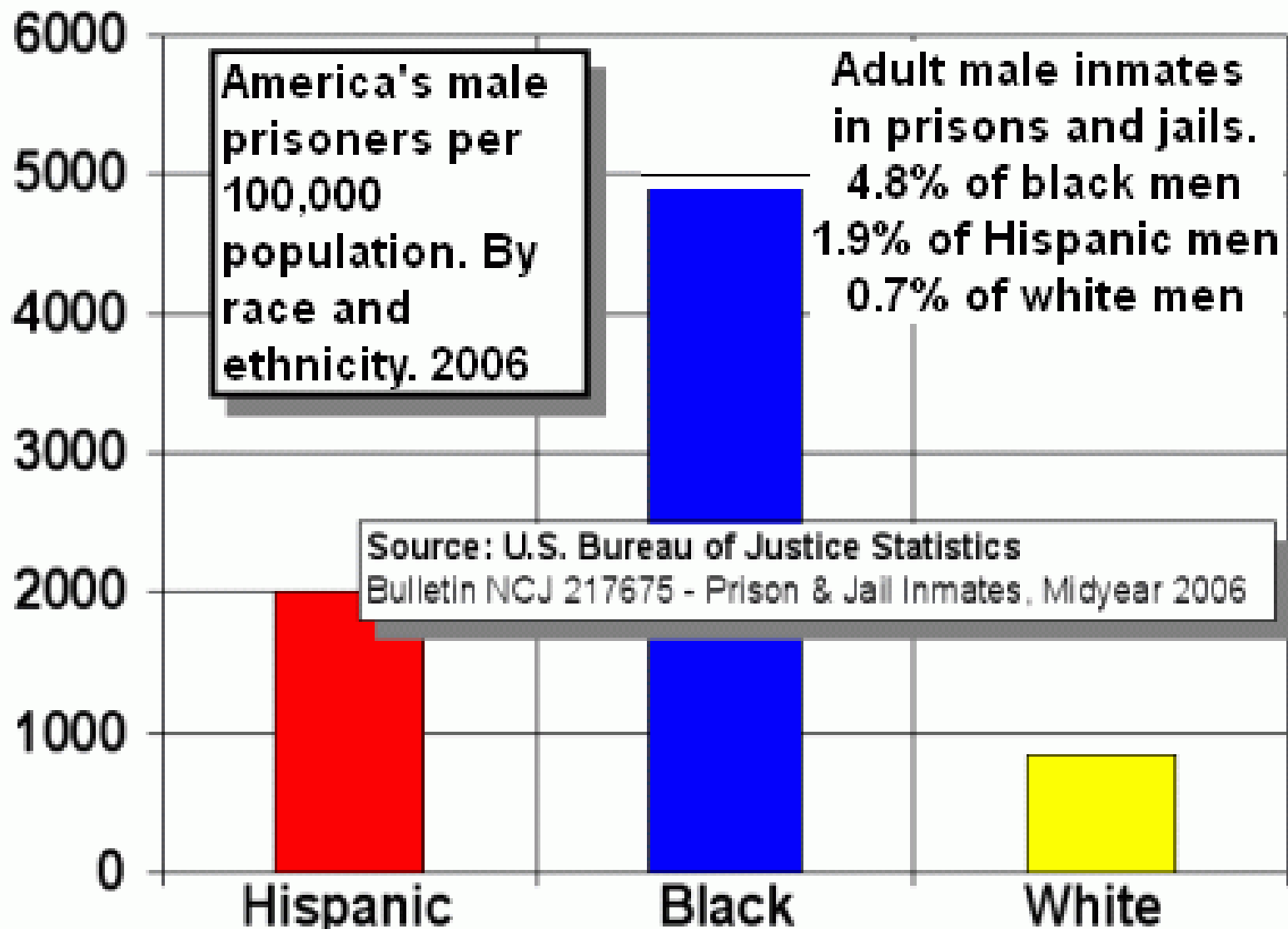
# Who Are Correctional Officers?

---

- ~75% are male of 435,000 in U.S. (Raleigh, NC=423,179)
- 63.9% have some college experience, 25% have a college degree, 19% Bachelors, 4.5% Masters, 1.5% Ph.D.
- Correctional Officers (CO's) have the second highest mortality rate of any occupation.
- A CO will be seriously assaulted at least twice in a 20 year career (33.5% of all assaults).
- On average a CO will live only 18 months after retirement.
- CO's have a 39% higher suicide rate than any other occupation,
- And have a higher divorce and substance abuse rates than the general population.

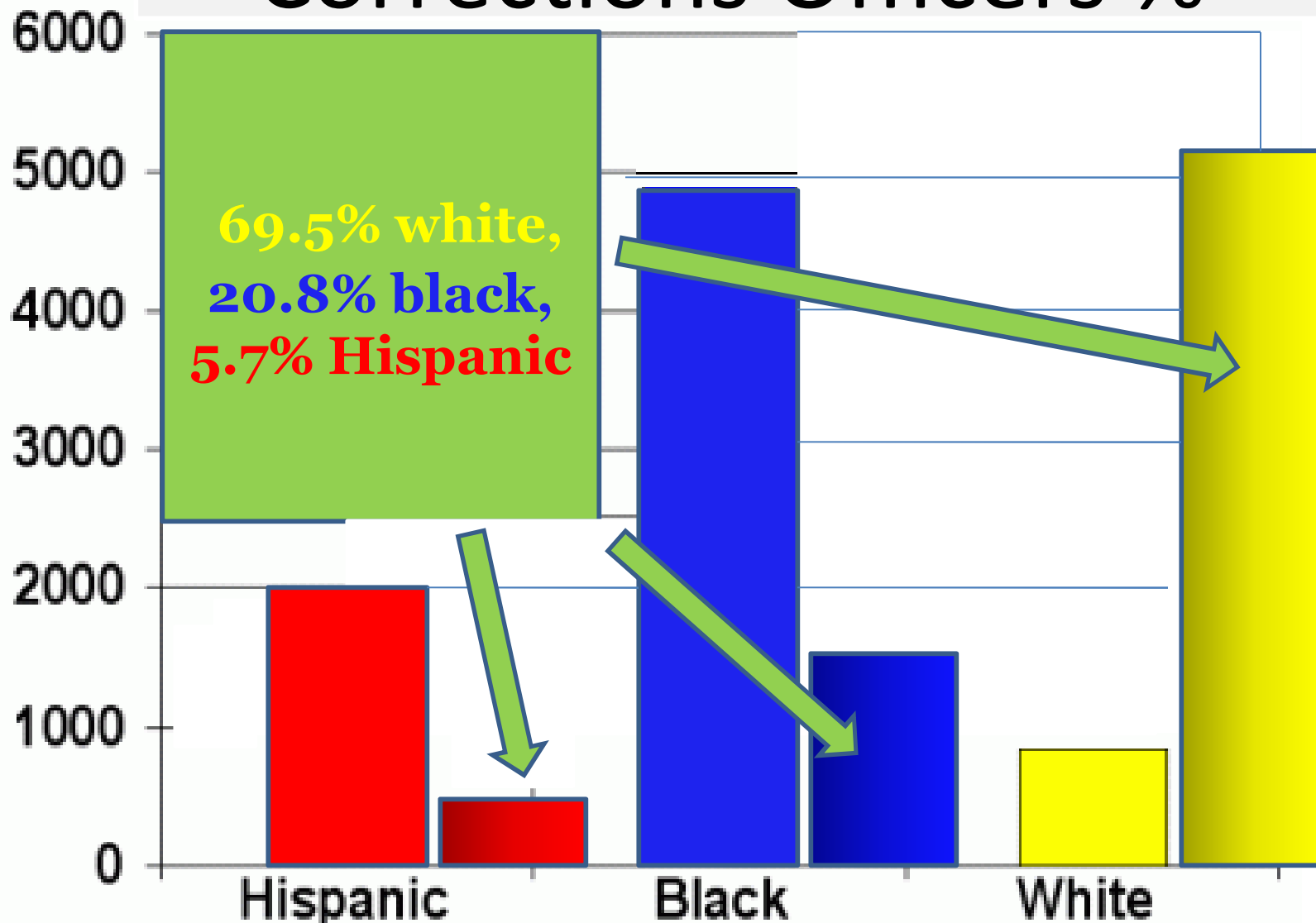
"Stress Management for the Professional Correctional Officer", Donald Steele, Ph.D., Steele Publishing 2001 "Corrections Yearbook 2000, 2002", Criminal Justice Institute, Middletown, CT "Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics 2003", Bureau of Justice Statistics, 31st edition, NCJ 208756 "Suicide Risk Among Correctional Officers", Archives of Suicide Research, Stack, S.J., & Tsoudis, O. 1997 Metropolitan Life Actuarial Statistics, 1998 Society of Actuaries, 1994





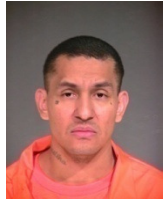
Percentages of black and white men exclude Hispanic men.

# Corrections Officers %



# The Truth About “They All Look Alike to Me”





# Medical Information



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ DOB: \_\_/\_\_/\_\_

Altered Consciousness:  No  Yes (go to 'A' on back of this form) Allergies:  None  
 Injuries, bleeding or pain:  No  Yes (go to 'B' on back of this form) (1) \_\_\_\_\_  
 ETOH &/or Drug W/D:  No  Yes (go to 'C' on back of this form) (2) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Suicidal &/ Homocidal:  No  Yes (go to 'D' on back of this form) (3) \_\_\_\_\_

### Need JMD F/U

<input type="checkbox"/> (1) _____	Current Medical Issues: <input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> (1) _____	Current Medications: <input type="checkbox"/> None
<input type="checkbox"/> (2) _____		<input type="checkbox"/> (2) _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> (3) _____		<input type="checkbox"/> (3) _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> (4) _____		<input type="checkbox"/> (4) _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> (1) _____	Current Psychiatric Issues: <input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> (5) _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> (2) _____		<input type="checkbox"/> (6) _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> (1) _____	Recent Caregivers: <input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> (7) _____	Dr. _____
<input type="checkbox"/> (2) _____		<input type="checkbox"/> (8) _____	Site _____
<input type="checkbox"/> (1) _____	Alcohol/Substance Abuse: <input type="checkbox"/> None		Special Diet: <input type="checkbox"/> None
<input type="checkbox"/> (2) _____			

### Review of Systems/Physical Findings

<input type="checkbox"/>	BP / P R Temp. (if applicable) Wt. lbs	
<input type="checkbox"/>	HBENT /	<input type="checkbox"/> Negative
<input type="checkbox"/>	Cardiovascular /	<input type="checkbox"/> Negative
<input type="checkbox"/>	Pulmonary /	<input type="checkbox"/> Negative
<input type="checkbox"/>	Gastrointestinal /	<input type="checkbox"/> Negative
<input type="checkbox"/>	Genital/Urinary /	<input type="checkbox"/> Negative
<input type="checkbox"/>	Musculoskeletal /	<input type="checkbox"/> Negative
<input type="checkbox"/>	Infectious/STD Issues /	<input type="checkbox"/> Negative
<input type="checkbox"/>	Neurologic/Ψ /	<input type="checkbox"/> Negative
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other: /	

Females: G\_\_ P\_\_ A\_\_ LMP \_\_/\_\_/\_\_ Currently Pregnant  No  Yes  Unsure

Last PPD: \_\_/\_\_/\_\_  Negative  Positive (if positive explain): \_\_\_\_\_

Dental:  grossly normal  gingival disease  
 multiple caries  multiple teeth missing

Evaluator: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Evaluation Date: \_\_/\_\_/\_\_ & Time: \_\_\_\_:\_\_\_\_

The **GuardTracker**<sup>®</sup> Medical Information page is customized to each specific agency requirement. The template is an early version of a printable, digital and dynamic medical information record (MIR).

**A) Altered Consciousness-(Describe findings fully):**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Plan:**

\_\_\_\_\_

Discussed plan with \_\_\_\_\_ staff member: \_\_\_\_\_ @ \_\_\_\_\_ :

**B) Injuries, bleeding or pain-(Describe findings fully):**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Plan:**

\_\_\_\_\_

Discussed plan with \_\_\_\_\_ staff member: \_\_\_\_\_ @ \_\_\_\_\_ :

**C) ETOH &/or Drug withdrawal-(Describe findings fully):**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Plan:**

\_\_\_\_\_

Discussed plan with \_\_\_\_\_ staff member: \_\_\_\_\_ @ \_\_\_\_\_ :

**D) Suicidal&/orHomocidal \*** **Immediate Risk Level:** Low Moderate High Imminent

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\* Describe # of past attempts, Methods used in past, Current plans, Mood and affect, Protective factors, Risk factors, -if homocidal, who is at risk?, And finally, your perceived immediate risk as Low, Moderate, High or Imminent based on the presentation and facts

**Plan:**

\_\_\_\_\_

Discussed plan with \_\_\_\_\_ staff member: \_\_\_\_\_ @ \_\_\_\_\_ :

The **GuardTracker®** Medical Information page is accompanied by four different sections which allows medical and/or nursing personnel to document conditions. This information serves as a concise medical record and can be exported with the inmate as required

# Potential Savings Using GuardTracker®

---

- **Case #1**: Male inmate involved in altercations which led to facial injuries and ED evaluation.
- **Cost to County = \$5,480.71**

GuardTracker Solution ® : The Keep Separate



Icon could have been implemented to prevent the altercation.



# Unknown Medications During Booking And Classification.

- Case #2: Male inmate with history of heart disease, but doesn't recall list of medications or pharmacy name/location.
- Result - Ends up with congestive heart failure with hospitalization and testing.

- Cost to County = \$12,731.62



- Case #3: Male inmate with seizure disorder and alcohol abuse, unable to give medical history and intoxicated state.
- Result – Hospitalized and stabilized until discharge.

- Cost to County = \$27,881.11



- Case #4: Hispanic male transferred from outside facility with apparent history of diabetes, but unable to convey his history or insulin dosages upon booking. Result – Placed into cell and found days later in confused and lethargic state. Hospitalized until insulin regimen stabilized.
- Cost to County = \$20,906.66



- GuardTracker Solution: Cases 2-4 could have been avoided with use of both the GuardTracker Medical Folder and medical icons. This medical information can be shared from facility to facility using the web-based program.

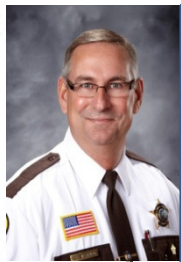


Designed to assist law enforcement  
and corrections agencies by  
managing staff members and  
emergencies in all  
circumstances...

# Harrison County Sheriffs Department



**Sheriff John Q. Smith**  
 Phone: O (000) 555-1233  
 C (000) 555-1232  
 F (000) 555-1234  
 Email: [jsmith@hcsok.gov](mailto:jsmith@hcsok.gov)  
 Qualifications: SSO, PNHE, JNNI, CPR, NHJUI  
 Date of Hire: 12/02/1999  
 Position #: 00001



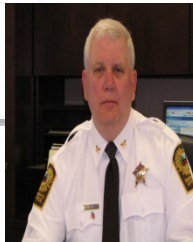
**Detention Chief  
 Maj. Pete Simpson**  
 Phone: O (000) 555-3885  
 C (000) 555-2086  
 F (000) 555-0448  
 Email: [simpson@hcsok.gov](mailto:simpson@hcsok.gov)  
 Qualifications: SSO, JNNI, CPR, NHJUI  
 Date of Hire: 09/02/2004  
 Position #: 00018



**Chief Deputy  
 Maj. Jim Sedgfield**  
 Phone: O (000) 555-8444  
 C (000) 555-9992  
 F (000) 555-1234  
 Email: [jedgfield@hcsok.gov](mailto:jedgfield@hcsok.gov)  
 Qualifications: ,PNHE, JNNI,  
 Date of Hire: 12/07/2000  
 Position #: 00333



**Chief of Court Security  
 Maj. Joe Smithson**  
 Phone: O (000) 555-3333  
 C (000) 555-9566  
 F (000) 555-1237  
 Email: [jsmithson@hcsok.gov](mailto:jsmithson@hcsok.gov)  
 Qualifications: SSO, PNHE, JNNI, MDED  
 Date of Hire: 10/02/1998  
 Position #: 00021



**Dep. Detention Chief  
 Sgt. Jeff Son**  
 Phone: O (000) 555-3999  
 C (000) 555-4882  
 F (000) 555-0666  
 Email: [json@hcsok.gov](mailto:json@hcsok.gov)  
 Qualifications: CPR, NHJUI  
 Date of Hire: 09/02/2012  
 Position #: 00445



**Asst. to Chief Deputy  
 Sgt. Ed Smith**  
 Phone: O (000) 555-4000  
 C (000) 555-4666  
 F (000) 555-0666  
 Email: [jedsmith@hcsok.gov](mailto:jedsmith@hcsok.gov)  
 Qualifications: CPR, NHJUI  
 Date of Hire: 08/01/2009  
 Position #:00336



**Asst. to Courts  
 Sgt. Jeff Deal**  
 Phone: O (000) 555-4000  
 C (000) 555-6633  
 F (000) 555-0666  
 Email: [jdeal@hcsok.gov](mailto:jdeal@hcsok.gov)  
 Qualifications: CPR, NHJUI, PGE  
 Date of Hire: 04/01/2012  
 Position #:00443



**Asst. Detention  
 Sgt. Bill Clark**  
 Phone: O (000) 555-4000  
 C (000) 555-5998  
 F (000) 555-0666  
 Email: [jbillclark@hcsok.gov](mailto:jbillclark@hcsok.gov)  
 Qualifications: CPR, NHJUI  
 Date of Hire: 09/02/2012  
 Position #:00448



**Asst. to Chief Deputy  
 Sgt. Jed Smitty**  
 Phone: O (000) 555-4000  
 C (000) 555-7339  
 F (000) 555-0666  
 Email: [jedsmitty@hcsok.gov](mailto:jedsmitty@hcsok.gov)  
 Qualifications: CPR, NHJUI  
 Date of Hire: 08/01/2009  
 Position #:00823



**Asst. to Courts  
 Sgt. J. Fred Pace**  
 Phone: O (000) 555-4000  
 C (000) 555-4922  
 F (000) 555-0666  
 Email: [jpace@hcsok.gov](mailto:jpace@hcsok.gov)  
 Qualifications: CPR, NHJUI, PGE  
 Date of Hire: 04/01/2011  
 Position #:00822



# BadgeTracker®



**Chief Deputy**  
**Maj. Jim Sedgfield**

Phone: O (000) 555-8444  
C (000) 555-9992  
F (000) 555-1234

Email: [jsedfield@hcsok.gov](mailto:jsedfield@hcsok.gov)

Qualifications: ,PNHE, JNNI,  
Date of Hire: 12/07/2000  
Position #: 00333

## In Case of Emergency Contact

Next of Kin: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Allergies/Medical Condition: \_\_\_\_\_

Doctor: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_



# BadgeTracker®



of Deputy  
Phone: O (000) 555-  
C (000) 555-9992  
F (000) 555-1234  
Email: [jsedfield@hcs0.ok.gov](mailto:jsedfield@hcs0.ok.gov)  
Qualifications: ,PNHE, JNNI,  
Date of Hire: 12/07/2000  
Position #: 00333

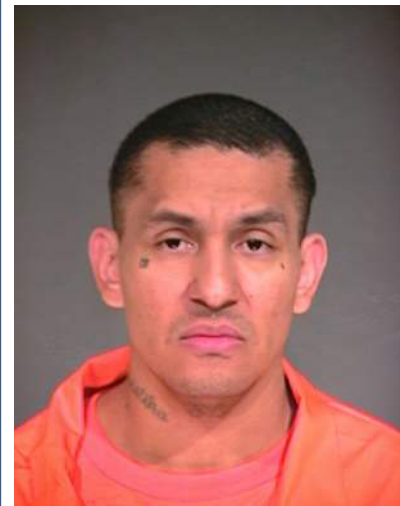
**View Keep Seperate**



# BadgeTracker®



Chief Deputy  
Maj. Jim Sedgfield



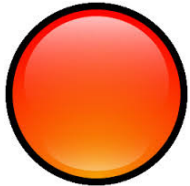
Dirk Vazquez  
38885990  
Male, 45 years



Northward  
Prison  
Unit C, Bed 14



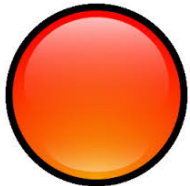
# BadgeTracker®



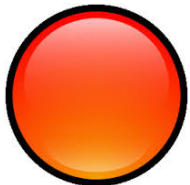
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To:

Message



Display My Emergency Contacts



Activate Call Tree





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FirstName:	<input type="text"/>
LastName:	<input type="text"/>
Login:	<input type="text"/>
Email:	<input type="text"/>
Password:	<input type="password"/>
Confirm Password:	<input type="password"/>

Register



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Search:

From:

To:

Search

District	County	Defendant Name	Date Of Birth	Court Date	Court Room	Case Session	Case Number	Citation Number
		<a href="#">56TR6UY567</a>	2/18/2014				<a href="#">er5yh56r</a>	5tryhu567
		<a href="#">SGAESRGH</a>	2/18/2014				<a href="#">from anna</a>	tehedth
		<a href="#">WEDWED</a>	2/19/2014			AM	<a href="#">wqdwed</a>	
		<a href="#">APEIPAP</a>	2/19/2014			AM	<a href="#">yuke4e</a>	
		<a href="#">EWTR4</a>	2/19/2014				<a href="#">WEDWED</a>	awde
		<a href="#">ASWFDEWRF</a>	2/19/2014				<a href="#">WEDWED</a>	
		<a href="#">SUPER</a>	2/19/2014				<a href="#">Super</a>	Super
		<a href="#">123</a>	2/19/2014				<a href="#">123</a>	
		<a href="#">WEDWED</a>	2/19/2014				<a href="#">weswfre</a>	efgefww



http://www1.aoc.state.nc.us/www/calendars/CriminalQuery.html

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

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Calendars / District and Superior Court

HOME

# THE NORTH CAROLINA COURT SYSTEM

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- COURTS
- EMPLOYEES

## COURTS



- ◆ Calendars Home
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- ◆ Criminal Calendars
- ◆ Citation Query by Citation Number
- ◆ Citation Query by Defendant Name
- ◆ **District and Superior Court Query**
- ◆ Impaired Driving Query
- ◆ Statewide Officer Court Appearance Query
- ◆ Superior Court Master Calendar
- ◆ Calendar FAQ's
- ◆ Contacts by County
- ◆ Criminal Calendar Code Definitions
- ◆ Judicial Branch Holiday Schedule

### District and Superior Court Query

Select a county and enter the last name of the defendant to search the calendar. Please note, if you have questions about the results of this query, please contact the [County Clerk's office](#).

County:

Court:  District  Superior  Both

Defendant:

Entry examples: Smith (last name only)  
Smith,S (last name + comma + first initial)

Query data may be up to 24 hours old.



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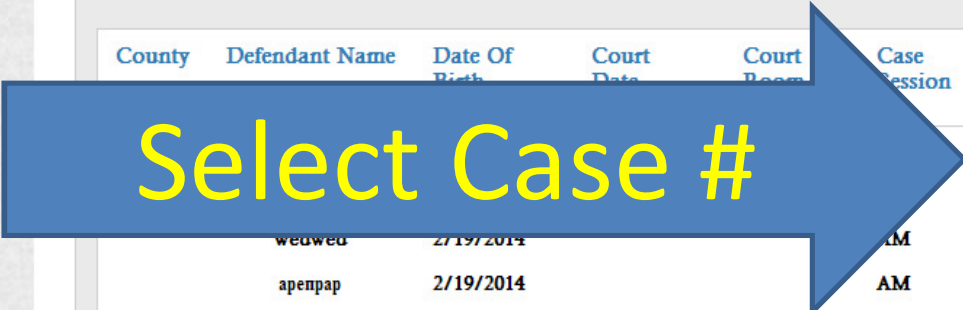
### CASES MANAGEMENT

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Search

Defendant Name:  Case Number:

County	Defendant Name	Date Of Birth	Court Date	Court Room	Case Session	Case Number	Citation Number	
						er5yh56r	5tryhu567	
						from anna	tehedth	
	wedwed	2/19/2014			AM	wqdwed		
	apenpap	2/19/2014			AM	yuke4e		
	ewtr4	2/19/2014				WEDWED	awde	
	aswfdewrf	2/19/2014				WEDWED		
	Super	2/19/2014				Super	Super	
	123	2/19/2014				123		
	wedwed	2/19/2014				weswfre	efgef	
	wedwed	2/19/2014	2/20/2014		AM	yugedfiueh woifjeiWJ DOIIE	yugedfiueh woifjeiWJ DOIIE	



Select Case #



Guest

### JAILTIME CALCULATOR

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Defendant: **56tr6uy567** Date of Birth: 2/18/2014

District	County	Case Number	Citation Number	Court Date	Court Room	Start Date	End Date	Trial Type	Cumulative Days	Cumulative Fees	Delete	Concurrent
		er5yh56r	5tryhu567			2/5/2014	2/12/2009	Pre Trial	1819	\$18190	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

#### Modified

Total Pre Trial Days:  Total Pre Trial Fees:

Total Post Trial Days:  Total Post Trial Fees:

Apply

#### Unmodified

Total Pre Trial Days:  Total Pre Trial Fees:

Total Post Trial Days:  Total Post Trial Fees:

Apply

#### Concurrent

Total Pre Trial Days:  Total Pre Trial Fees:

Total Post Trial Days:  Total Post Trial Fees:

Apply

#### Total

Total Days:  Total Fees:

Generate PDF

Clear



Guest

### QUICK CALCULATOR

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Start Date	End Date	Trial Type	Total Days	Total Fees
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Pre Trial	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Total Pre Trial Days:	<input type="text"/>	Total Pre Trial Fees:	<input type="text"/>
Total Post Trial Days:	<input type="text"/>	Total Post Trial Fees:	<input type="text"/>

Clear Form