"Measuring What Matters"

Kent County Correctional Facility
Annual Statistical Report
2006

Prepared by Captain Randy Demory
January 29, 2007

January 28, 2007

Here are some of my favorite quotes about statistics:

- 78.61% of statistics are made up on the spot. ~ Dr. John Paulos, mathematician at Temple University
- Figures don't lie, but liars can figure. ~ Unknown
- Statistics can be made to prove anything - even the truth. ~ Unknown
- Figures often beguile me, particularly when I have the arranging of them myself; in which case the remark attributed to Disraeli would often apply with justice and force: "There are three kinds of lies: lies, damned lies, and statistics." ~ Mark Twain, autobiography, 1904 *(but, as yet no actual record of this under Disraeli's authorship)*
- While the individual man is an insoluble puzzle, in the aggregate he becomes a mathematical certainty. You can, for example, never foretell what any one man will be up to, but you can say with precision what an average number will be up to. Individuals vary, but percentages remain constant. So says the statistician. ~ Arthur Conan Doyle

For the record, I promise I did not make up any of the statistics presented in this report, and I kept the lying to a minimum. With that forewarning, it is a pleasure to present this Annual Statistical Report for the year 2006. We began reporting jail data on a yearly basis in 1998, and each new report builds on the previous reports' foundation. Our goal is to provide accurate, interesting and representative information to Sheriff's Department staff, criminal justice planners, and community members who are interested in the operation of the county jail. We trust you will find this report to be a helpful source of data in the months ahead.

We organize this report to make the information accessible to the readers. You will notice that it has three general types of statistics. Inmate profile statistics depict an overall profile of the inmate population and correctional facility staff. Inmate population statistics address the topics of how many inmates are coming in, where are they coming from, why they are here, how long are they staying, and some of the programs and services provided to them. Incident Statistics allow us to evaluate the behavior of the inmate population while in jail.

You may notice that this year's report is shorter than the previous years' reports. We've attempted to make it more functional by including only the data that seems to be of general interest. We realize that this document will not answer every question you have. Please contact us and we will work with you to provide any additional information you need about the inmate population or facility operation. We value your comments and suggestions for future reports.

Sincerely,

Captain Randy Demory
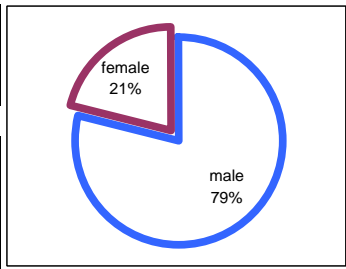
Inmate Profile at Time of Booking

age at booking	
teens	12.2%
20's	40.3%
30's	24.2%
40's	17.1%
50's	5.4%
60's	0.7%
70's	0.1%
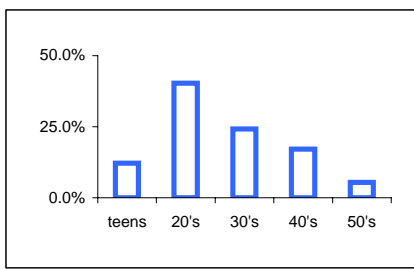
gender	
male	79.0%
female	21.0%

Average Stay	
male	18.5
female	10.0
together	16.7

marital status	
single	70.7%
married	17.2%
divorce	12.1%
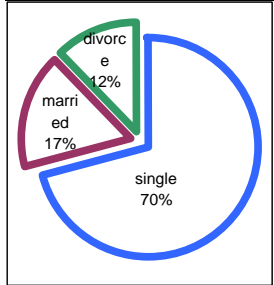
shift arrested on	
first	34.7%
second	37.2%
third	28.1%
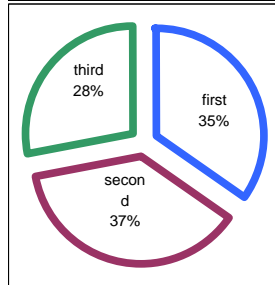
shift released on	
first	46.4%
second	38.7%
third	14.9%
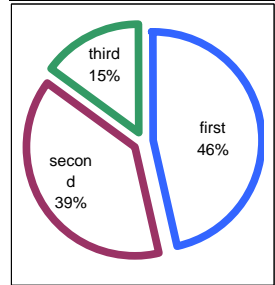
occupation	
yes	49.5%
no	50.5%
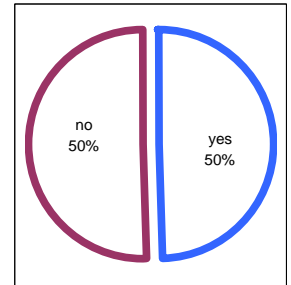
race	
white	47.7%
black	40.5%
hispanic	11.0%
other	0.8%
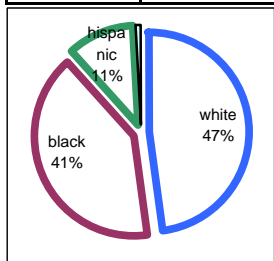
# of charges	
one	64.2%
two	21.4%
three	8.2%
four +	6.2%
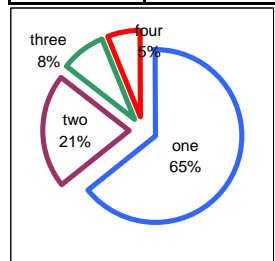
# of children	
none	32.7%
one	21.0%
two	18.8%
three +	27.5%
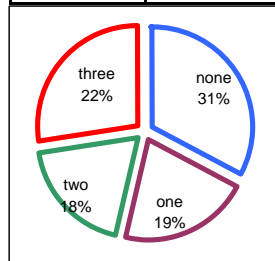
recidivism	
1st time	24.0%
returning	76.0%
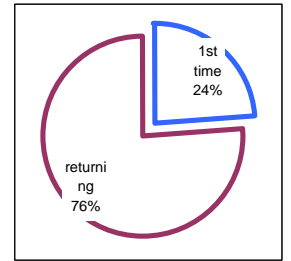
> **TrendSpotter!** We have provided this kind of inmate profile information since 2001 and we can point out a couple of interesting differences between this year and prior years. For example, this year the "age at booking" category confirms that the boomers return to jail even as they grow older. The most significant increase was in the number of people reporting no occupation. This year it was 50.5%, up from 33.3% two years ago. It is interesting that the recidivism statistic is exactly what it was in 2001. Some tables from 2001 that contain these and other statistics appear below to make it convenient to compare them against this year's information.

2001 age at booking	
teens	12.8%
20's	40.5%
30's	26.4%
40's	15.8%
50's	3.7%
60's	0.6%
70's	0.0%

2001 recidivism	
1st time	24.0%
returning	76.0%

2001 shift released on	
first	44.2%
second	32.2%
third	23.6%

Profile of Male Inmates at Time of Booking

age at booking	
teens	12.7%
20's	40.4%
30's	23.4%
40's	16.8%
50's	5.8%
60's	0.8%
70's	0.1%
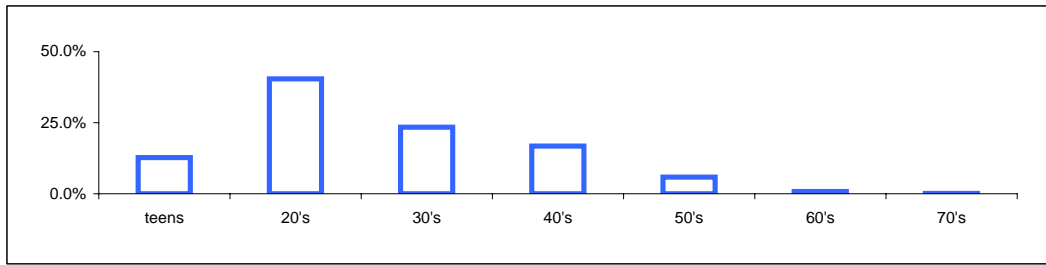
marital status	
single	71.5%
married	17.3%
divorce	11.2%
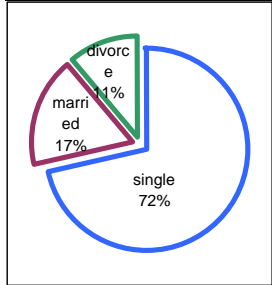
shift arrested on	
first	34.9%
second	36.8%
third	28.3%
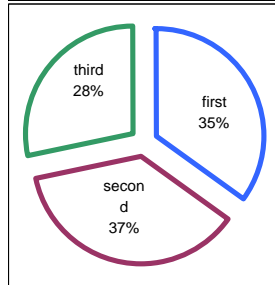
shift released on	
first	46.8%
second	38.4%
third	14.8%
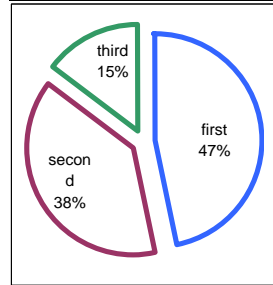
occupation	
yes	52.0%
no	48.0%
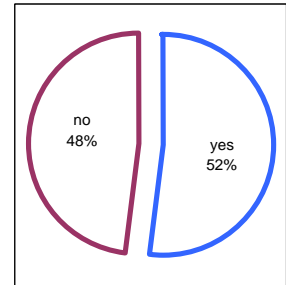
race	
white	46.2%
black	40.9%
hispanic	12.1%
other	0.8%
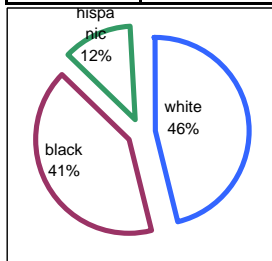
# of charges	
one	62.3%
two	22.1%
three	8.7%
four +	6.9%
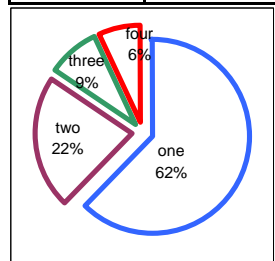
# of children	
none	35.7%
one	21.7%
two	17.8%
three +	24.8%
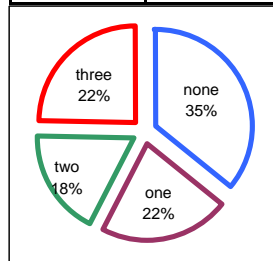
recidivism	
1st time	22.8%
returning	77.2%
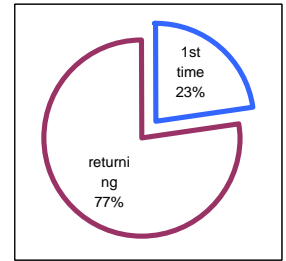
TrendSpotter! This page contains information about male offenders, and it has the same interesting differences between this year and prior years that the last page had, including the high number of unemployed. In 2001 the age at booking was somewhat lower, and there are fewer first time offenders this year. Some tables from 2001 that contain these statistics appear below to make it convenient to compare them against this year's information.

| 2001 age at booking	
teens	13.0%
20's	41.2%
30's	25.6%
40's	15.4%
50's	4.0%
60's	0.7%
70's	0.1%

2001 shift released on	
first	44.4%
second	35.0%
third	20.6%

2001 # of children	
none	47.2%
one	18.6%
two	16.9%
three +	17.3%

2001 recidivism	
1st time	22.5%
returning	77.5%

Profile of Female Inmates at Time of Booking

age at booking	
teens	10.4%
20's	39.8%
30's	27.0%
40's	18.4%
50's	3.9%
60's	0.3%
70's	0.0%
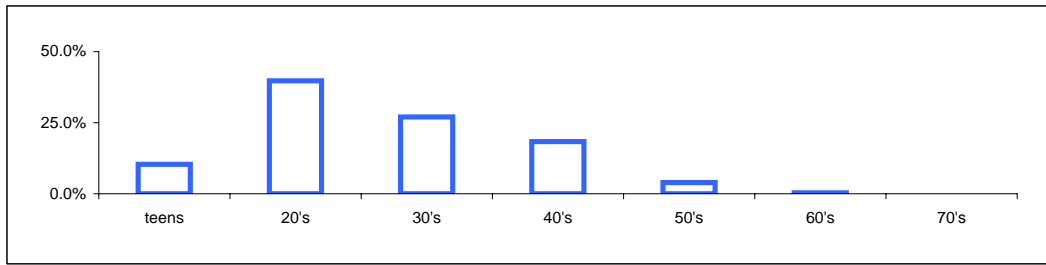
marital status	
single	67.7%
married	17.5%
divorce	15.5%
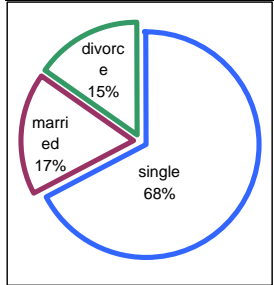
shift arrested on	
first	34.0%
second	38.8%
third	27.2%
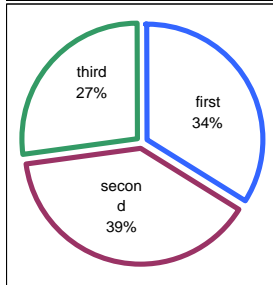
shift released on	
first	44.6%
second	40.1%
third	15.3%
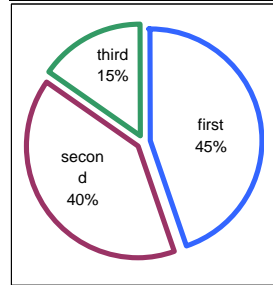
occupation	
yes	40.0%
no	60.0%
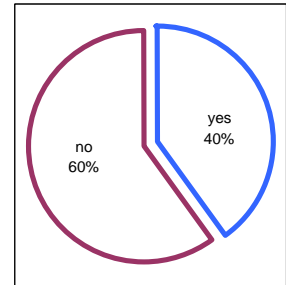
race	
white	53.1%
black	39.0%
hispanic	6.7%
other	1.2%
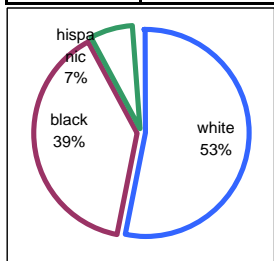
# of charges	
one	71.4%
two	19.0%
three	6.2%
four +	3.4%
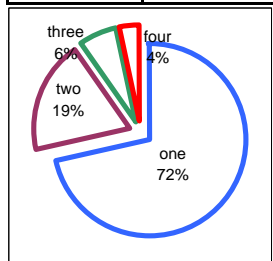
# of children	
none	21.8%
one	18.3%
two	22.7%
three +	37.2%
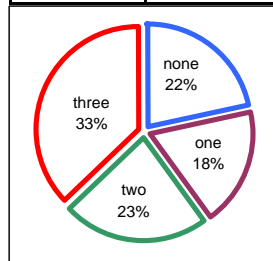
recidivism	
1st time	28.5%
returning	71.5%
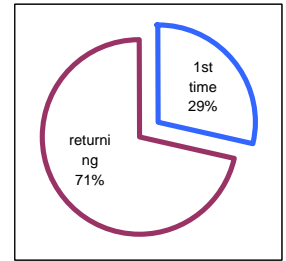
TrendSpotter! This page contains information about female offenders, and it has many of the differences between this year and previous years that the male offenders had. For example, in 2001 the age at booking was somewhat lower and there are fewer first time offenders this year when compared to previous years. This indicates that, just like the males, the female offender population continues to come to jail as it ages. It is interesting that the female offenders seem to be reporting more children this year than in 2001. Some tables from 2001 that contain these statistics appear below to make it convenient to compare them against this year's information.

2001 age at booking	
teens	12.1%
20's	37.6%
30's	29.9%
40's	17.3%
50's	2.5%
60's	0.5%
70's	0.0%

2001 # of children	
none	25.8%
one	19.6%
two	21.7%
three +	32.9%

2001 recidivism	
1st time	30.8%
returning	69.2%

Inmate Profile of the Stock Population

age	
teens	9.8%
20's	38.3%
30's	25.2%
40's	20.1%
50's	6.0%
60's	0.6%
70's	0.1%
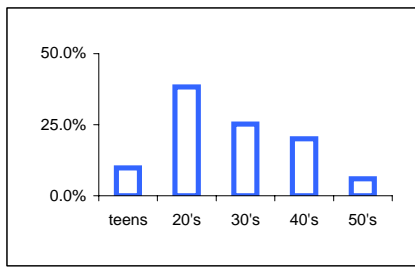
gender	
male	86.4%
female	13.6%
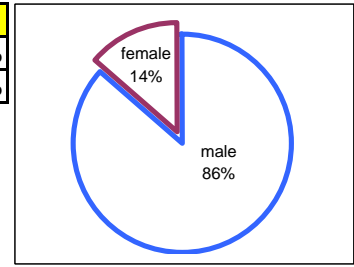
marital status	
single	74.6%
married	14.8%
divorce	10.6%
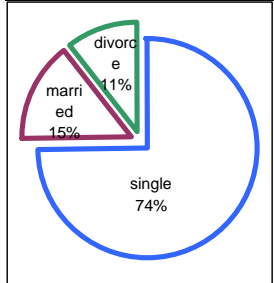
shift arrested on	
first	38.7%
second	39.6%
third	21.7%
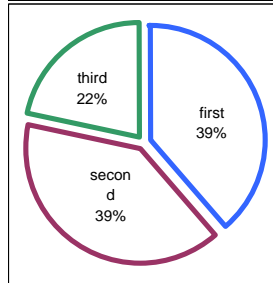
shift released on	
first	-
second	-
third	-

Information not available

Occupation	
yes	33.2%
no	66.8%
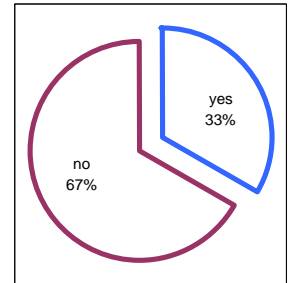
race	
white	38.3%
black	51.7%
hispanic	9.3%
other	0.5%
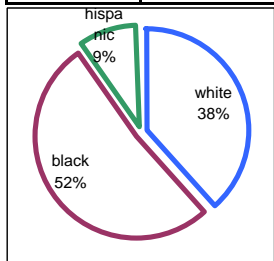
# of charges	
one	38.3%
two	28.6%
three	15.2%
four +	17.9%
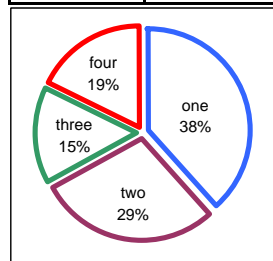
# of children	
none	32.9%
one	21.2%
two	17.7%
three +	28.2%
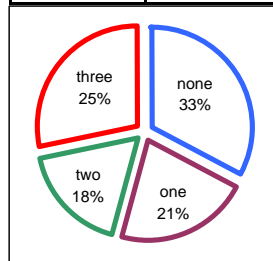
recidivism	
1st time	15.4%
returning	84.6%
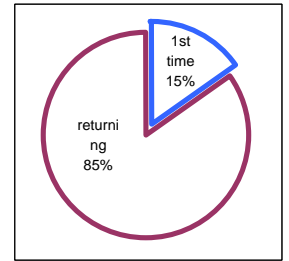
📢 **TalkingPoint!** For the purposes of analysis, there are actually two "populations" of people who come to the county jail. This page contains information about the "stock" population in jail, while the previous three pages contained information about the inmates being booked into jail. The stock population are the inmates who actually stay in jail after their arraignments and/or initial opportunity to post bail, so they tend to be the more serious criminals. There are many interesting comparisons between the stock population and the total group of offenders coming to jail, as you can see if you compare this page with page "Profile 1." For example, the stock population inmates are more likely to be repeat offenders, with 85% of them having been in jail before compared with 76% of the other population. Not surprisingly, they have more charges against them than the other population. Interestingly enough, more of them report being single rather than married or divorced, and more of them admit to having no occupation. More of these inmates are arrested on first or second shifts, and fewer on third shift. More of them are male. The racial profile of the stock population is also somewhat different than that of the other population.

Interesting Random Facts About KCCF Inmates

		male	female	together
?	Average age	31.12	31.19	31.13
?	Average number of kids	1.6	2.1	1.7
?	Average number of charges	1.7	1.4	1.7
?	Average grade completed	11.6	12	11.8
?	Percentage who can't write English	9.3%	7.5%	8.9%
?	Percentage who can't speak English	7.3%	8.3%	7.6%
?	Average length of stay (days in jail)	11.1	6.7	10.2
?	Admit to belonging to a gang	4.8%	1.2%	4.1%
?	Percentage who are USA citizens	89.6%	94.9%	93.6%
?	Average # of times in jail	6.9	8.8	7.4
?	Most frequently claimed occupation		none	
?	2nd most frequently claimed occupation		unemployed	
?	3rd most frequently claimed occupation		general labor	
?	4th most frequently claimed occupation		factory	
?	5th most frequently claimed occupation		food service	
?	Most frequently claimed religion		none	
?	2nd most frequently claimed religion		protestant	
?	3rd most frequently claimed religion		catholic	
?	Most frequently claimed military service		none	
?	2nd most frequently claimed service		army	
?	Average time before bonding out		58 hours	
?	Besides MI, most common state of birth		Illinois	
?	2nd most common state of birth		Mississippi	
?	Most common charge (in custody inmates)		assault (includes felony, misd., robbery and sexual as a group)	
?	2nd most common charge (in custody)		theft (includes all types in group)	
?	3rd most common charge (in custody)		disorderly (includes all charges in that group)	
?	4th most common charge (in custody)		Drugs (includes all types in group)	

🗣 ***Talking Point!*** In 2003 we had 22,607 offenders come to jail for a total for 33,074 times. Of that number, 19 offenders came to jail 10 or more times during 2003 alone, with one offender coming to jail 18 times. In 2004, we had 21,727 offenders come to jail for a total of 31,737 times. In 2006, we had 24,419 offenders come to jail for a total of 31,354 times. Of that number, 34 offenders came to jail 10 or more times during 2006 alone, with one offender being tied for first place, coming to our jail 18 times in one year. In some of those cases, the offenders where participants in the drug court program administer by Judge Bowler, and throughout the year he threw them in jail for short periods of time when they were out of compliance with his orders. Among the non-drug court group, we had one 36 year old offender who came to jail 12 times in 2006 on unrelated arrests for DWLS and larceny. Among the 2006 offenders, we had one offender who came to our jail for his 101th visit. He only made it into our jail one time during calendar year 2006, but maybe only because he was in prison for most of the year.

Correctional Facility Employee Profile

Category	Total	% of total
Number of persons employed in the jail system as of January 1, 2007	300	
Number of male employees	203	68.67%
Number of female employees	97	32.33%
Average age of employees	41.1	
Average age of male employees	41.3	
Average age of female employees	40.63	
Average years of seniority	10.98	
Average years of seniority of male employees	11.41	
Average years of seniority of female employees	10.08	
Racial breakdown - White	241	80.30%
Racial breakdown - Black	33	11.00%
Racial breakdown - Asian of Pacific Islander	5	1.70%
Racial breakdown - Native American	2	0.70%
Racial breakdown - Hispanic	19	6.30%
Type of Employee - Supervisory	31	10.33%
Type of Employee - Deputies	189	63.00%
Type of Employee - Administrative Support Personnel	35	11.67%
Type of Employee - Other Personnel	45	15.00%
Number of employees hired in 2006	15	
Number of deputies hired in 2006	9	
Gender of newly hired deputies - male	5	55.56%
Gender of newly hired deputies - female	4	44.44%
Race of newly hired deputies - White	7	77.78%
Race of newly hired deputies - Black	2	22.22%
Race of newly hired deputies - Asian or Pacific Islander	0	
Race of newly hired deputies - Native American	0	
Race of newly hired deputies - Hispanic	0	
Of the 100 deputies hired since July 1998 - number with 4-year degree	59	59%
Of the 100 deputies hired since July 1998 - number with 2-year degree	27	27%
Of the 100 deputies hired since July 1998 - number w/o a degree but with military	4	4%
Of the 100 deputies hired since July 1998 - number w/o a degree but with experience	9	9%
Number of deputies who resigned in 2006	3	
Number of deputies who retired in 2006	3	
Number of deputies who were terminated in 2006	0	
Turnover rate of deputies in 2006		3.10%

📢**Talking Point!** The information contained in the table above was correct as of January 1, 2005. It should be noted that our deputy turnover rate is low when compared with other jails our size around the country. Turnover rates in jails of 10% to 15% are not uncommon, and rates of 25% and higher are sometimes reported.

Outnumbered
The Growth in the Number of Inmates Compared to the Number of Staff

	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2006
Total Staff Positions (includes civilians)	107	136	170	184	287	304	300
Total Inmates (includes MJ, HC and CRC)	404	517	735	861	1023	1158	1286

Legend:
- ▫ Total Staff Positions (includes civilians)
- ▪ Total Inmates (includes MJ, HC and CRC)

(Bar chart showing Total Staff Positions and Total Inmates for years 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000, and 2006. Y-axis ranges from 0 to 1400.)
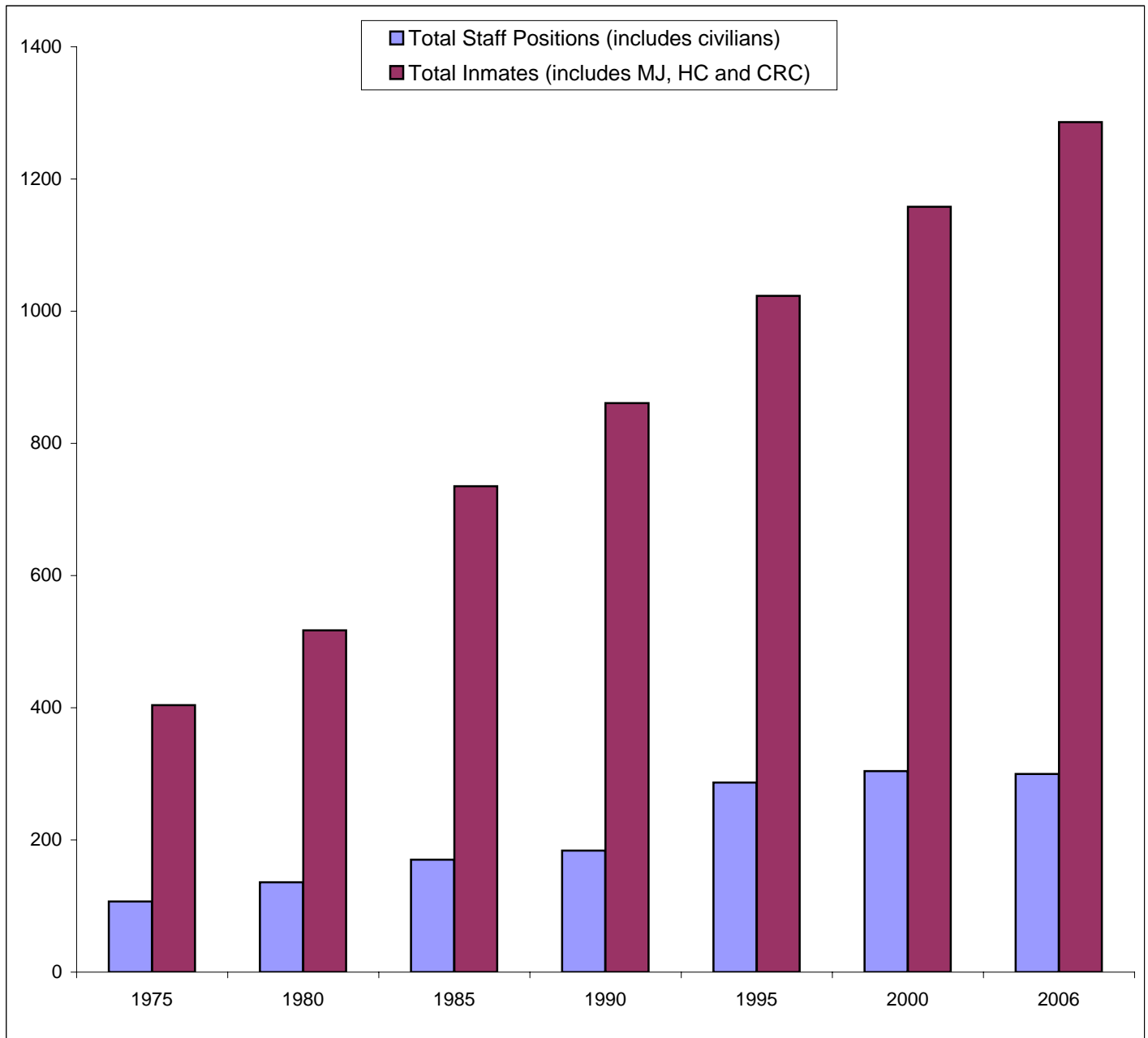
🗣️ **Talking Point!** This graph compares the growth in the number of inmates in our facilities against the growth in the number of sworn and civilian staff who have to take care of them. During the time period shown, the inmate population increased 220%, outpacing the rate of staff growth, which was 180%. Staffing numbers were provided by the Human Resources department.

Booking and Population Statistics
Total Number of Inmates and ADP Continue to Grow

	bookings per day	bookings per month	total bookings for 2006	average daily population for the MJ / HC / CRC
Average	86	2,599		1,286
Median	86	2,629		1,284
Mode	89			
Minimum	23	2,318		1,163
Maximum	125	2,791		1,392
		Sum	31,354	

Number of Bookings per Month

Jan-06	Feb-06	Mar-06	Apr-06	May-06	Jun-06	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06
2747	2380	2763	2499	2781	2513	2759	2791	2608	2651	2383	2318

Daily Average of Bookings by Month

Jan-06	Feb-06	Mar-06	Apr-06	May-06	Jun-06	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06
89	85	89	83	90	87	89	90	87	86	79	77

Combined MJ / HC/ CRC Average Daily Population by Month

Jan-06	Feb-06	Mar-06	Apr-06	May-06	Jun-06	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06
1282	1259	1240	1208	1251	1282	1328	1346	1298	1328	1327	1286

The Average Daily Population of the Main Jail, Honor Camp, and the Community Reentry Center

Main Jail Average Daily Population by Month - Yearly Average was 1,052

Jan-06	Feb-06	Mar-06	Apr-06	May-06	Jun-06	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06
1088	1059	1038	1007	1028	1038	1069	1087	1036	1054	1078	1047

Honor Camp Average Daily Population by Month - Yearly Average was 53

Jan-06	Feb-06	Mar-06	Apr-06	May-06	Jun-06	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06
56	53	56	55	56	54	52	50	54	53	52	51

Community Reentry Center Average Daily Population by Month - Yearly Average was 181

Jan-06	Feb-06	Mar-06	Apr-06	May-06	Jun-06	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06
138	147	146	146	167	190	207	209	208	221	197	188

TrendSpotter! The average population for the main jail in 2005 was 1,064. The average population for the Honor Camp 2005 was 50. The average population for the Community Reentry Center was 128 in 2005.

MJ, CRC & HC ADP

9

The Number of Inmates Brought to Jail per Year
Number of Admissions Show Modest Increase

Annual Bookings from 1984 through 2005

Annual Bookings from 1994 through 2005 (with trend line)

Percentage of Change from Previous Year's Bookings
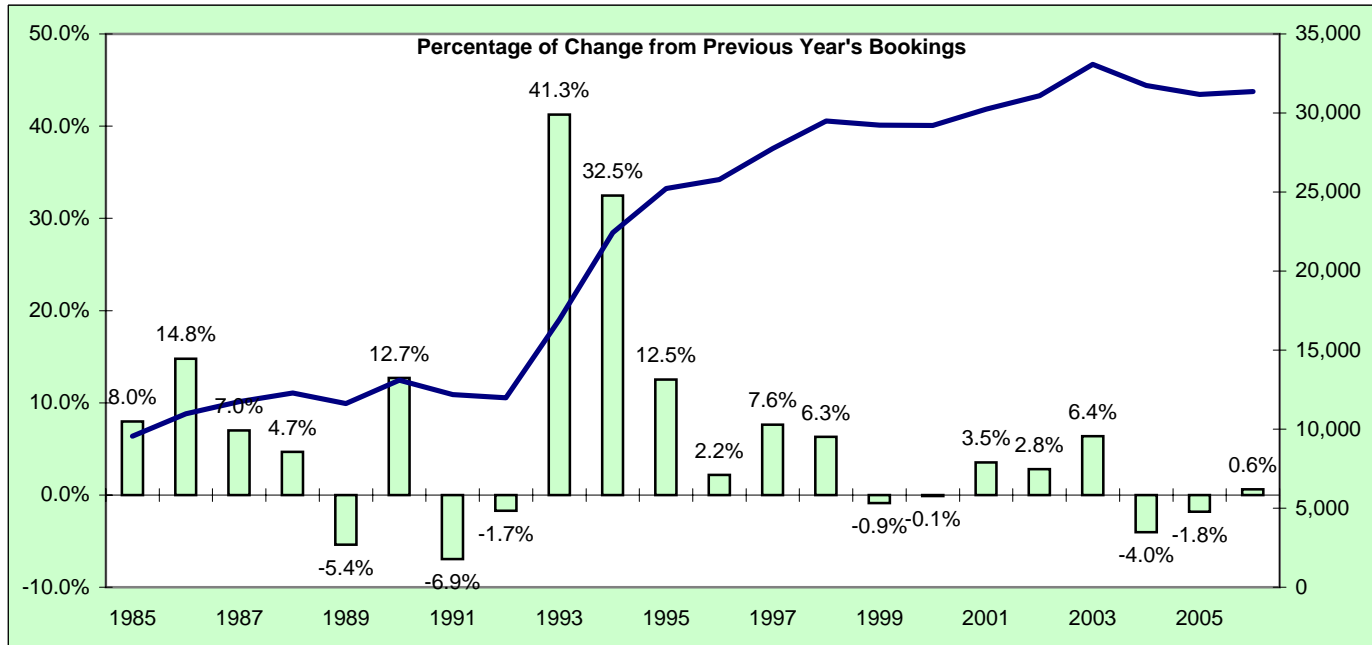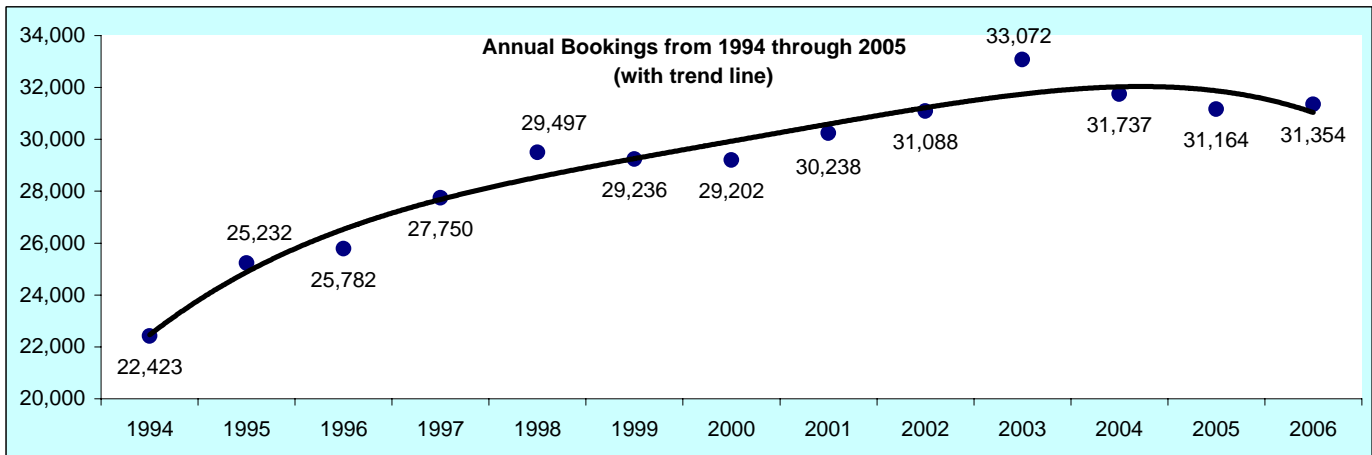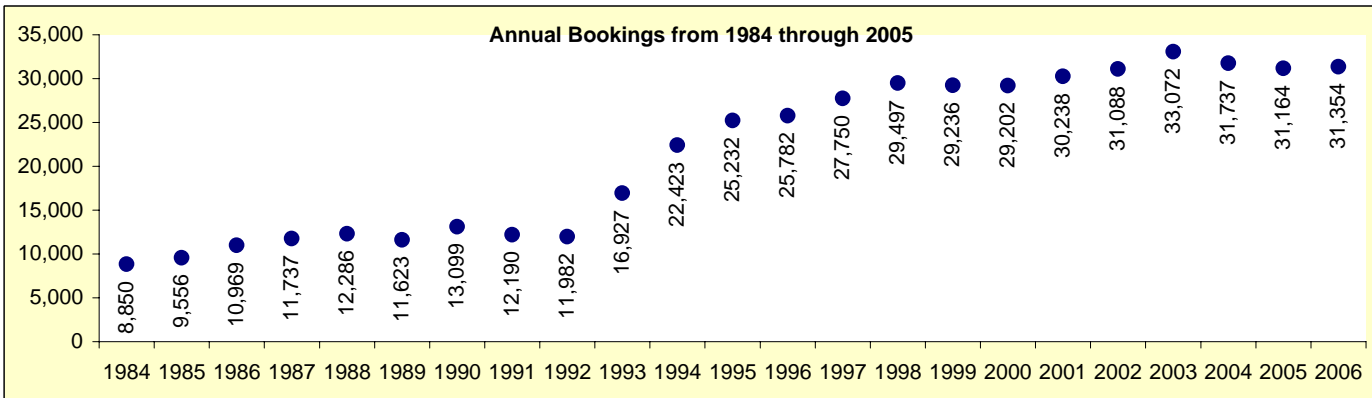
⊞ **TrendSpotter!** This chart shows the number of bookings each year (**blue line**) with the % of increase or decrease from the previous year (**green bar**). We averaged a 6.5% yearly increase during this period.

Number of Bookings and Average MJ Peak Populations

year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
NBI	25,232	25,782	27,750	29,497	29,236	29,202	30,238	31,088	33,072	31,373	31,164	31,354

NBI's or Admissions to the Jail
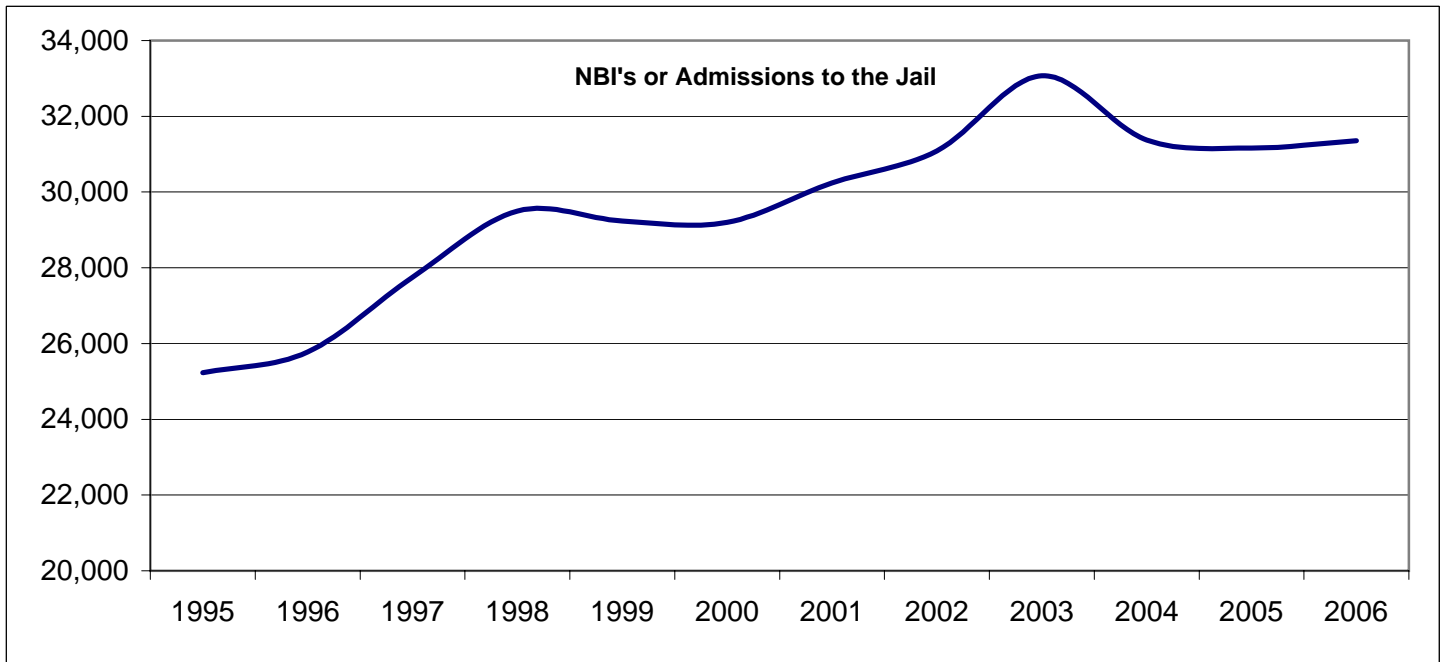
year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
ADP	904	938	950	959	928	950	967	1,004	1,064	1,073	1,064	1,052
Peak				1,040	1,028	1,027	1,035	1,102	1,137	1,139	1,161	1,145

Average and Peak Populations in Main Jail
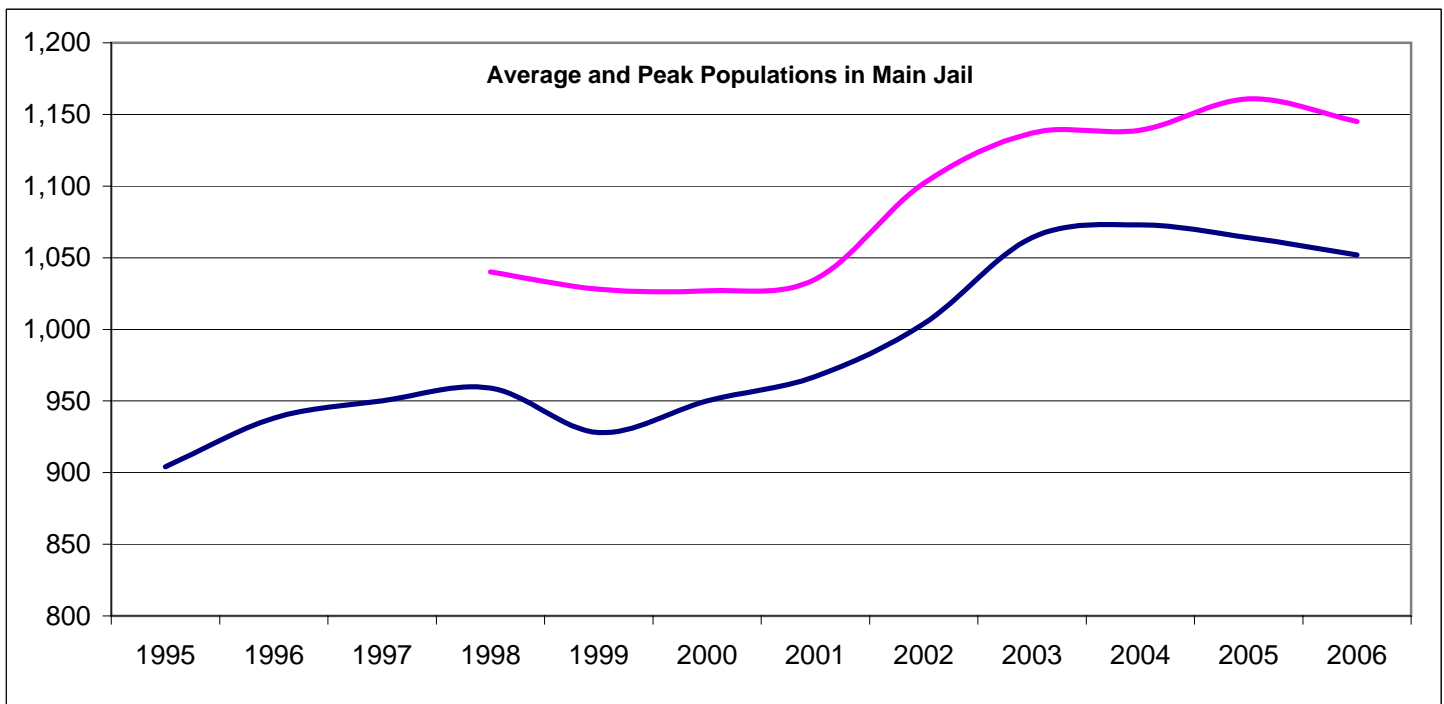
TalkingPoint! The bottom chart shows the difference in the Main Jail between the *AVERAGE* population and the *PEAK* population. We have more inmates than average 52% of the time, and we have to be able to house them as well.

Annual Average Daily Population for all Inmates in KCCF Custody

TrendSpotter! The number of inmates in the Sheriff's custody has increased by 60.9% in the time period depicted here, or an average of 3.2% per year.

Data points (year: value):
- 804
- 923
- 957
- 870
- 889
- 1,006
- 1,031
- 1,024
- 1,100
- 1,100
- 1,116
- 1,158
- 1,174
- 1,213
- 1,277
- 1,303
- 1,294
- 1,346
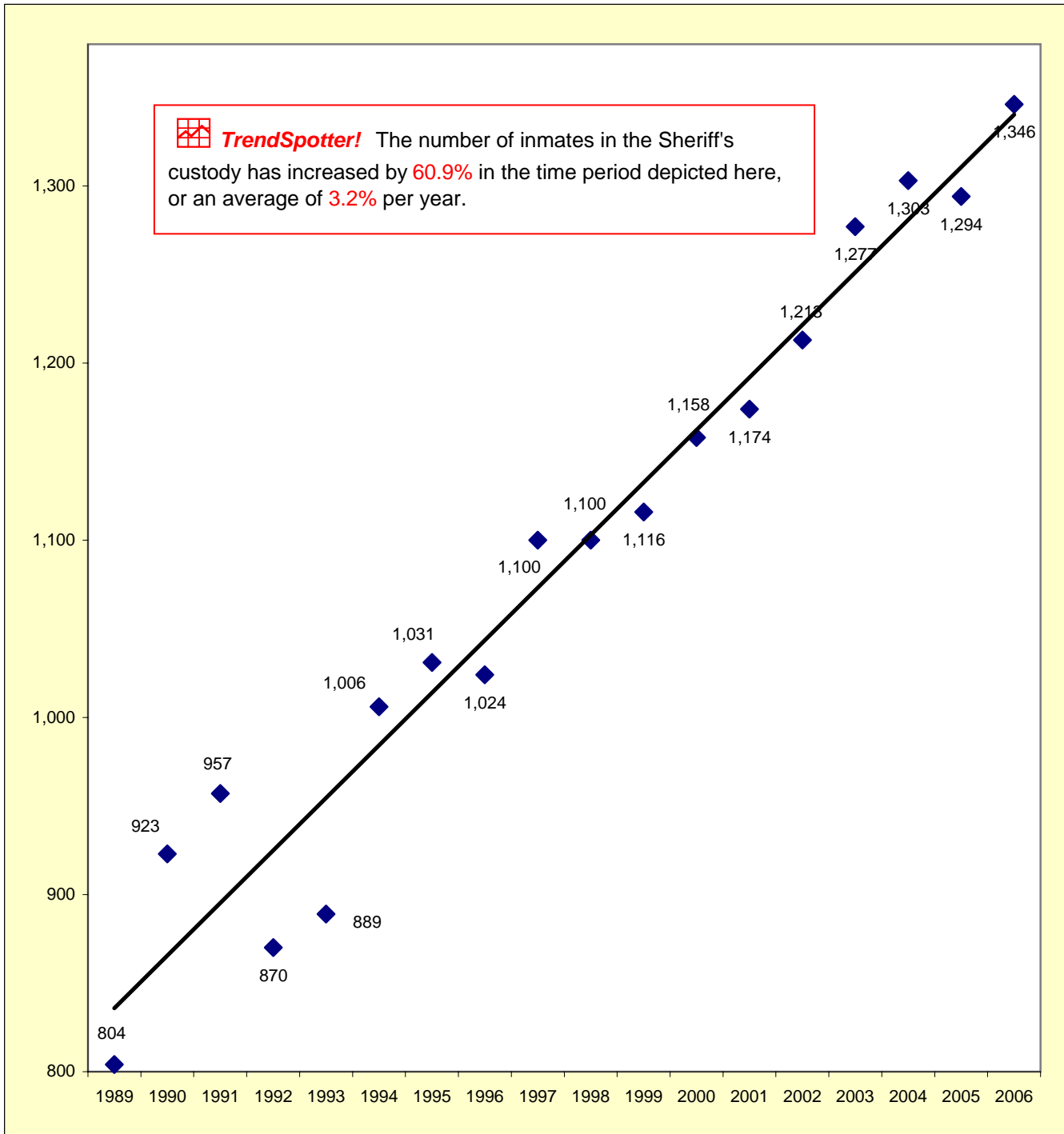
The figures on this graph represent the daily average of the total number of inmates in our custody, including the Main Jail, Community Reentry Center, Honor Camp, *and* inmates lodged in other agencies. The figures prior to 1994 do not include the inmates boarded out in other counties prior to the new jail opening up. The 1997 figure is an estimate because some of the data is missing. Trend line added.

Average Daily Population of the Honor Camp, Community Reentry Center, Main Jail and the Total for all Inmates in KCCF Custody for the Last 10 Years

Legend: honor camp, CRC, main jail, system wide

Year	honor camp	CRC	main jail	system wide
1996	35	95	938	1,024
1997	35	90	950	1,100
1998	38	89	959	1,100
1999	42	86	928	1,116
2000	40	106	950	1,158
2001	37	111	967	1,174
2002	41	116	1,004	1,213
2003	44	115	1,063	1,277
2004	44	125	1,073	1,303
2005	50	128	1,064	1,294
2006	53	181	1,052	1,346
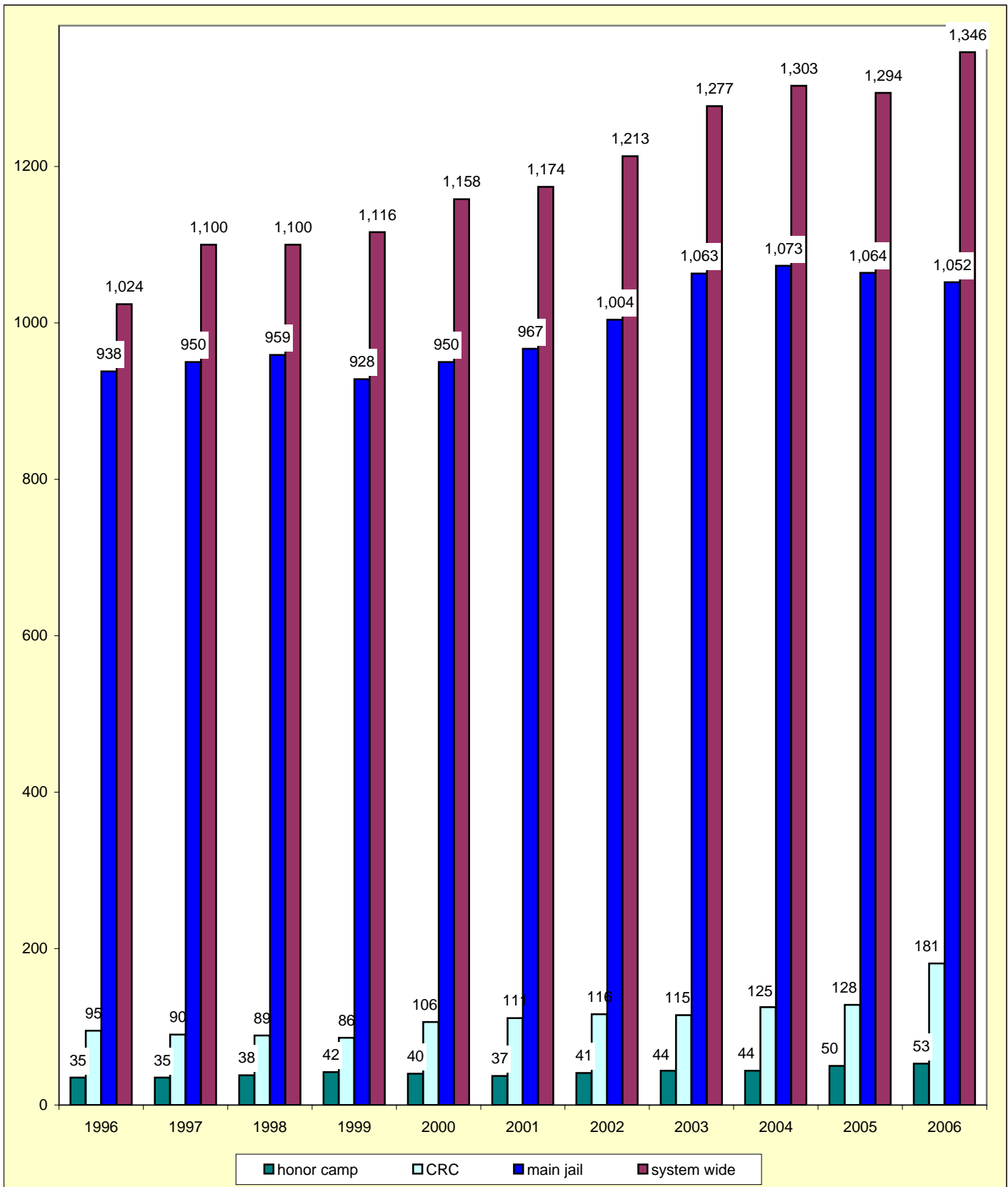
Average Population vs. Peak Population at the Main Jail

Average Population vs Peak Population since 1998

Monthly Peak

Monthly Average Count

Average Population vs. Peak Population in 2004, 2005 and 2006

Jail Capacity

Monthly Peak

Monthly Average Count
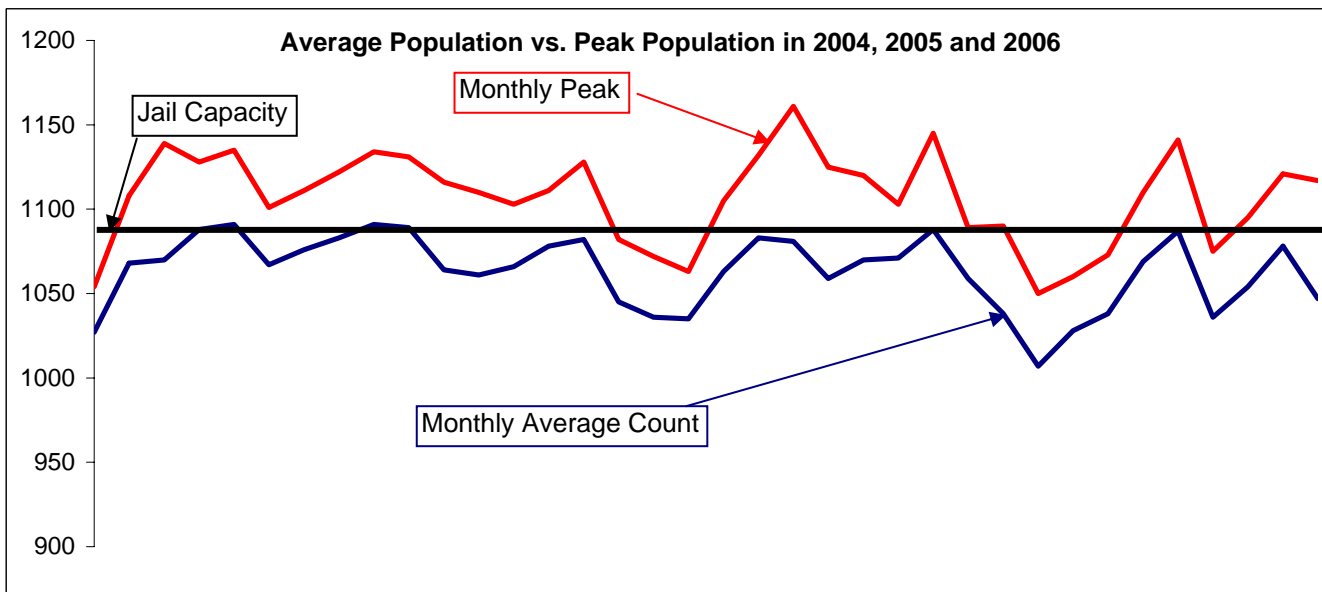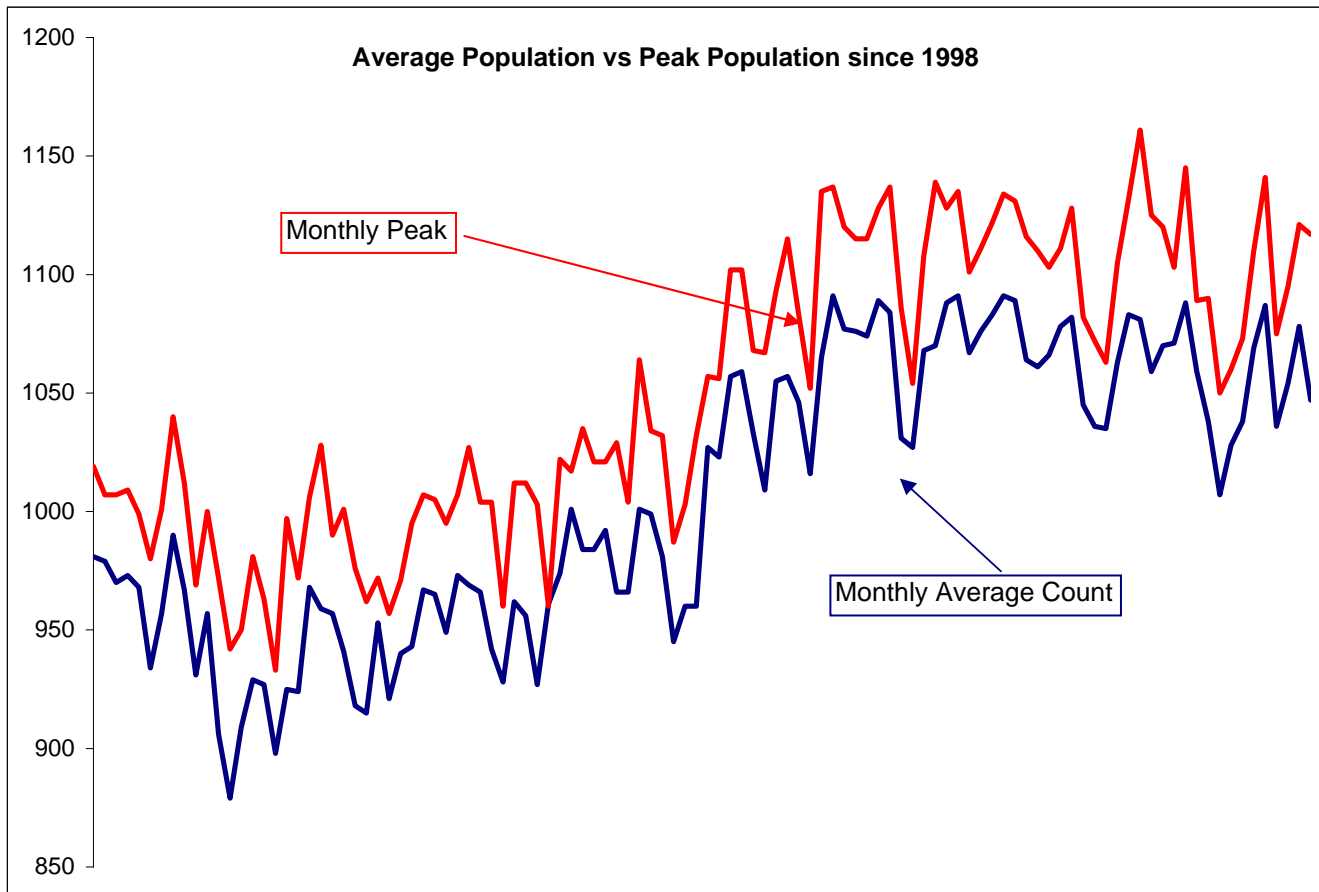
🗣*TalkingPoint!* There are two types of counts we need to be concerned about. We almost always think in terms of "average" and forget that at least 1/2 of the time the jail's count is more than average. The jail's capacity has to be able to handle the peak numbers of inmates. These two charts compare the average with the peak, and the bottom chart points out that for the last three years, the peak is usually OVER capacity.

The Distribution of Male and Female Inmate Racial Types Over Time and On Average

Percent of Males of each Race

White: 1998 39%, 1999 39%, 2000 36%, 2001 39%, 2002 37%, 2003 40%, 2004 38%, 2005 38%, 2006 36%
Black: 1998 50%, 1999 50%, 2000 52%, 2001 49%, 2002 50%, 2003 47%, 2004 52%, 2005 52%, 2006 53%
Hispanic: 1998 2%, 1999 4%, 2000 4%, 2001 5%, 2002 3%, 2003 4%, 2004 4%, 2005 4%, 2006 3%
Other: 1998 1%, 1999 1%, 2000 1%, 2001 1%, 2002 1%, 2003 1%, 2004 1%, 2005 0%, 2006 1%

Percent of Females of each Race

White: 1998 42%, 1999 44%, 2000 42%, 2001 41%, 2002 49%, 2003 46%, 2004 51%, 2005 52%, 2006 51%
Black: 1998 54%, 1999 51%, 2000 53%, 2001 52%, 2002 47%, 2003 49%, 2004 44%, 2005 44%, 2006 46%
Hispanic: 1998 2%, 1999 4%, 2000 4%, 2001 5%, 2002 3%, 2003 4%, 2004 4%, 2005 4%, 2006 3%
Other: 1998 1%, 1999 1%, 2000 1%, 2001 2%, 2002 1%, 2003 1%, 2004 1%, 2005 0%, 2006 0%

Average Percent of Male Race Types - 2006

Other 1%, Hispanic 9%, White 38%, Black 52%

Average Percent of Female Race Types - 2006

Hispanic 3%, Other 1%, White 49%, Black 47%

TrendSpotter! There was some interesting variation in the females over the last few years, although the last three years has been constant.

History of Jail Capacity in Kent County

Year	Description of the Event or Solution	Capacity Levels			
		MJ	HC	WR	System
1835	First Kent County Jail consisted of two cells in the corner of the Courthouse				
1845	First jail burns and for the next 10 years inmates are housed in rented quarters, primarily in a cellar of a building on Canal Street, with more important inmates being sent to jails in adjourning counties.				
1855	A new Sheriff's residence was built with a wooden structure called "Kent County Jail House" in the rear. It consisted of heavy planking with sheet iron sheathing on the inside.				
1872	Rising crime and frequency of escapes from the current jail cause the county to construct a new jail in the "Bastille" style. When it opened in March, it was called the "Prisoner's Paradise."	114			
1913	Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Commissioners called the jail a "cheese box" that had "first prize for being the most hazardous building in Michigan today."				
1950	Peak Average Daily Population reaches 162 inmates.				
1954	After several failed attempts over 4 decades, voters finally approve a ballot measure for a new jail.				
1958	Original Ball Avenue Jail constructed with a capacity of 240 beds.	240			240
1968	Honor Camp opens with a capacity of 48, bringing us to a total capacity of 288.	240	48		288
1974	Jail expansion by 116 beds, bringing us to a capacity in the Main Jail of 356. Total capacity for all jail facilities was 404.	356	48		404
1977	Jail expansion by 95 beds, bringing us to a capacity in the Main Jail of 451. Total capacity for all jail facilities was 499.	451	48		499
1977	61st District Court creates Community Service Program for sentenced misdemeanor cases.				
1979	Lawsuit filed by six inmates in U.S. District Court.				
1980	Formation of "Alternatives to Incarceration" task force.				
1980	We begin the practice of boarding out inmates to other counties due to overcrowding. This continued for 15 years.				
1981	Creation of Court Services Department to administer Pre-trial Release and Community Service programs. Post arraignment Pre-trial Screening begins at the jail.				
1982	Work Release facility created at the Salvation Army building with a capacity of 48 beds.	451	48	48	547
1982	Court Services Community Service program begins placing felony and misdemeanor cases to work in the community from all district courts and Circuit Court.				
1982	Federal Court order by Judge Enslen in the matter of Johnson v. Heffron limiting occupancy at the Main Jail to 95 percent of capacity.				
1983	Jail expansion by 122 beds, bringing the Main Jail to 573. Total capacity for all jail facilities was 669.	573	48	48	669
1984	Expansion of Pre-trial Release and Community Service programs. Pre-trial program now includes full-time supervision services.				
1984	Expansion of Work Release facility by 24 beds for a capacity of 72. Total capacity for all jail facilities is 693.	573	48	72	693
1984	Jail Management System approved for automating records at the Kent County Jail.				

History of Jail Capacity in Kent County

Year	Event				
1985	Agreement to house up to 25 females at Project Rehab Community Treatment Center.				
1985	Expansion of Work Release facility by 18 beds to a total capacity of 90. Total capacity for all jail facilities is 711.	573	48	90	711
1987	Jail Population Management Board formed to study causes of jail crowding.				
1987	Electronic Monitoring and Work Crew programs started with Federal Grant				
1988	Additional judge added for 17th Circuit Court				
1989	Formation of the Community Corrections Advisory Board pursuant to P.A. 511 of 1988.				
1989	Approval of Comprehensive Criminal Justice System Study by David M. Bennett.				
1989	Temporary minimum security jail building adding 64 beds to the Main Jail, bringing its capacity to 637. Total capacity for all jail facilities is 775.	637	48	90	775
1989	Expansion at the Work Release adds 14 beds for a total of 104 beds. Total capacity for all jail facilities is 789.	637	48	104	789
1990	This was the high year for the practice of boarding inmates in other counties. Daily average this year was 146.				
1990	Tax increase of 0.84 mills approved by voters on August 7th to construct a new jail addition.				
1990	Contract approved for jail architectural services.				
1990	Creation of Criminal Justice Coordinator position.				
1991	Pre-trial and Community Service program expanded to provide staff for additional numbers of supervised release cases and community service placements.				
1992	New jail addition opened in December but parts of the old jail are closed for renovation. We become the central intake facility for the Grand Rapids Police Department.				
1992	Pre-trial services expanded to include pre-arraignment screening and investigation and Fast Track processing 24 hours a day, 7 days a week coverage at the jail.				
1993	New jail addition and renovation of the old jail completed, adding 363 additional beds (after closing the temporary facility), bringing us to a capacity in the Main Jail of 1,000, and a total capacity of 1,152.	1,000	48	104	1,152
1993	Jail Bed Allocation Agreement begun, committee implemented, and weekly jail bed reports sent to all criminal court judges.				
1993	Temporary minimum security building relocated to Honor Camp. Capacity at Honor Camp remains at 48.				
1994	The practice of boarding inmates in other counties because of overcrowding finally ends this year after 15 years.				
1996	Order from the Federal Sixth Circuit Court granting relief from Judge Enslen's count reduction measures.				
1997	Pre-trial Electronic Monitoring program re-started after being discontinued in 1989.				
1997	Federal grant program enables Kent County communities to add large numbers of new police.				
1998	Research conducted into the issues surrounding adding double bunks to the Main Jail. 24 bunks added this year, beginning the capacity of the Main Jail to 1,024.	1,024	48	104	1,176
1998	Jail Population Monitoring Clerk begins monitoring split-sentence cases to facilitate early release into community residential facilities.				

History of Jail Capacity in Kent County

Year	Description				
1999	29 additional double bunks added for a total of 53, bringing us to a capacity of 1,053 in the Main Jail, and a total capacity of 1,205.	1,053	48	104	1,205
1999	Relocation of the Work Release facility from the Salvation Army to the old Kent Oaks facility, increasing the capacity to 136. Total system capacity is now 1,237.	1,053	48	136	1,237
2000	9 additional double bunks added for a total of 62, bringing us to a capacity of 1,062 in the Main Jail, and a total capacity of 1,246.	1,062	48	136	1,246
2002	32 additional double bunks added for a total of 94, bringing us to a capacity of 1,094 in the Main Jail, and a total capacity of 1,278.	1,094	48	136	1,278
2003	Two additional judges added for 17th Circuit Court.				
2003	Six additional bunks added to the Honor Camp, increasing its capacity to 54.	1,094	54	136	1,284
2004	Ten additional bunks added to Work Release, increasing its capacity to 146.	1,094	54	146	1,294
2004	Corrections and Detention Millage Committee formed				
2005	Two additional bunks added to the Honor Camp, increasing its capacity to 56	1,094	56	146	1,296
2005	Corrections and Detention Millage Committee submits final report to County Administration in December				
2005	Expansion project begins at Work Release and extra programs added. Building renamed the Community Reentry Center.				
2006	Expansion at the Community Reentry Center completed.	1,094	56	248	1,398
2006	Two additional bunks added to the Honor Camp, increasing its capacity to 60	1,094	60	248	1,402
2006	90 additional double bunks added bringing us to a capacity of 1,184 in the Main Jail, and a total capacity of 1,492.	1,184	60	248	1,492
2006	Renovation started on the new Mental Health Unit. 53 bunks taken out of service.	1,131	60	248	1,439
2006	Criminal Justice Planners Harrison / Landmark present a report to County Administration in December that evaluates the jail's facilities and recommends demolition and expansion.				
2007	Mental Health Unit opened with 39 additional bunks, leaving us with a Main Jail capacity of 1,170 and a total capacity of 1,478.	1,170	60	248	1,478

Comparison of Jail Incarceration Rates

Jail Incarceration Rates per 1,000 Residents	
Region	**Jail Beds per 1,000 Residents**
Charleston County, South Carolina	4.93
Calhoun County, Michigan	4.53
Newago County, Michigan	4.25
Hillsborough County, Florida (Tampa)	4.01
Texas Average	3.45
Wisconsin Average	3.37
Florida Average	3.36
Indiana Average	2.93
Montcalm County, Michigan	2.84
National Average	2.43
Michigan Average	2.33
Kent County, Michigan	**2.17**
Muskegon County, Michigan	2.12
Ionia County, Michigan	2.05
Ottawa County, Michigan	1.83
Macomb County, Michigan	1.75
Allegan County, Michigan	1.54
Oakland County, Michigan	1.49
Kalamazoo County, Michigan	1.36
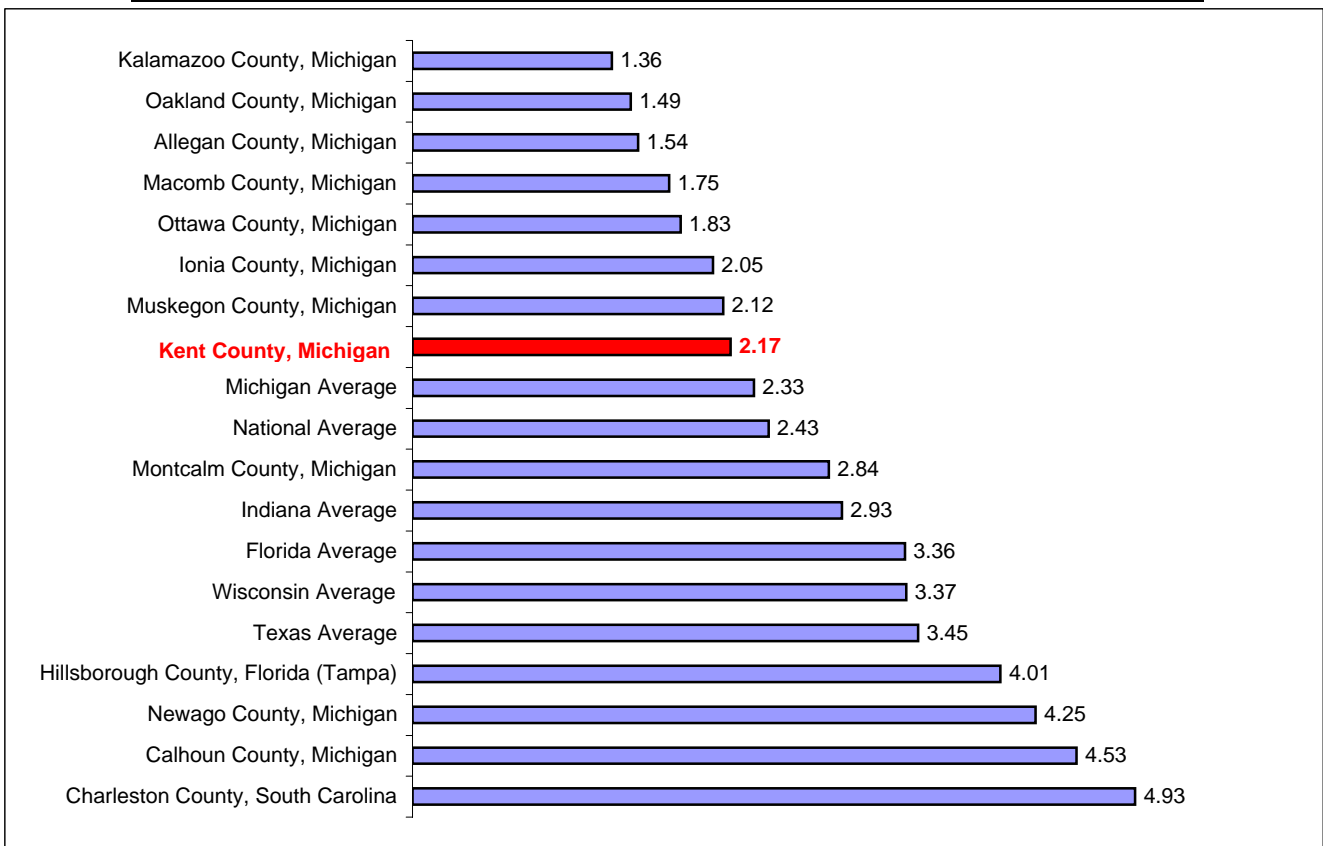
TalkingPoint!   This table and chart provide some ability to compare the jail incarceration rates in various jurisdictions. These are jail rates and they do not include prison inmates. Rates vary widely depending on local practices, available alternatives, crime rate, and other factors.

Total Number of Times an Inmate has been in KCCF
Core Group of about 2,000 Offenders Repeatedly Return to Jail

The average returning inmate (excluding first timers) has been in KCCF 8.2 times

51% of the returning inmates have been in jail 6 or more times, while 49% have been in jail 2, 3, 4 or 5 times.

Percentage of inmates in KCCF their 2nd time, 3rd time, 4th time, etc.

The average inmate (including first timers) has been in KCCF 6.2 times

37% of all inmates have been in jail 4 or more times, while 63% have been in jail 3 or fewer times.

Percentage of inmates in KCCF their 1st time, 2nd time, 3rd time, etc.

These graphs were produced by taking a sample of 24,419 offenders arrested in 2006 and counting how many times they had been in the Kent County Correctional Facility. The point of producing these graphs side-by-side is to show the difference in the number of times in jail between the repeat offenders (the recidivists are in the top chart) and the whole population that includes the lightweights (bottom chart).

🗣*TalkingPoint!* Of all the people brought to jail, 51% are there for their first, second or third visit. In the sample used for the top chart, there was one inmate who had been in KCCF 101 times. Remember, these numbers are just counting the times these offenders were in the Kent County Jail and doesn't include visits to jails in other counties.

Number of Inmates Brought to Jail by Arresting Agency
Grand Rapids, Sheriff, and Wyoming Account for 72% of Incoming Inmates

Code	Arresting Agency	Number of Arrests	Percent of Total
4195	GRAND RAPIDS POLICE DEPARTMENT	13,254	42.8%
4100	KENT COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT	6,649	21.5%
4189	WYOMING POLICE DEPARTMENT	2,417	7.8%
SELF	SELF REPORT OR TURN IN	1,654	5.3%
4161	MICHIGAN STATE POLICE - ROCKFORD	1,559	5.0%
4168	KENTWOOD POLICE DEPARTMENT	1,376	4.4%
4169	WALKER POLICE DEPARTMENT	1,098	3.5%
4167	GRANDVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT	696	2.2%
DOC	DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS	409	1.3%
OTH	ANY OTHER ARRESTING AGENCY	352	1.1%
4166	EAST GRAND RAPIDS PUBLIC SAFETY	315	1.0%
4139	CEDAR SPRINGS POLICE DEPARTMENT	256	0.8%
4140	ROCKFORD CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT	210	0.7%
4146	LOWELL POLICE DEPARTMENT	154	0.5%
FOC	FRIEND OF COURT	145	0.5%
4147	SPARTA POLICE DEPARTMENT	114	0.4%
INS	IMMIGRATION NATURALIZATION SERVICE	105	0.3%
GRCC	GRAND RAPIDS COMMUNITY COLLEGE CAMPUS POLICE	46	0.1%
ATTY	ATTORNEY GENERAL	37	0.1%
4132	SAND LAKE POLICE DEPARTMENT	25	0.1%
41FM	FEDERAL MARSHALS	24	0.1%
USMSHL	U. S. MARSHAL	22	0.1%
WMET	WEST MICHIGAN ENFORCEMENT TEAM	15	0.0%
SPEC	SPECTRUM HEALTH POLICE	12	0.0%
4156	MICHIGAN STATE POLICE - WAYLAND	8	0.0%
FBI	FBI	4	0.0%
GRR	GERALD R FORD INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT POLICE	4	0.0%
3413	MICHIGAN STATE POLICE - IONIA	1	0.0%
	Grand Total	30961	100%

Number of Inmates Brought to Jail in the Last 10 Years by the Top Five Arresting Agencies
Grand Rapids and Wyoming Reduce Arrests

Legend:
- ◆ Kent County Sheriff
- ■ MSP - Rockford
- ▲ Kentwood Police
- ■ Wyoming Police
- ✳ Grand Rapids Police

Grand Rapids Police values:
- 1996: 15650
- 1997: 17335
- 1998: 16945
- 1999: 16354
- 2000: 15071
- 2001: 15358
- 2002: 15280
- 2003: 16480
- 2004: 14257
- 2005: 13373
- 2006: 13254

🗣 *TalkingPoint!* This indicates a 20% drop in jail admissions coming from the GRPD in the last three years.

Kent County Sheriff values:
- 1996: 4452
- 1997: 5183
- 1998: 4742
- 1999: 4729
- 2000: 5210
- 2001: 5700
- 2002: 6202
- 2003: 6950
- 2004: 6940
- 2005: 6596
- 2006: 6649

🗣 *TalkingPoint!* This indicates a 21% drop in jail admissions coming from the WYPD in the last three years.

Wyoming Police values:
- 1996: 1902
- 1997: 2010
- 1998: 2237
- 1999: 2458
- 2000: 2625
- 2001: 2557
- 2002: 2858
- 2003: 3075
- 2004: 2909
- 2005: 2660
- 2006: 2417

MSP - Rockford values:
- 1996: 942
- 1997: 1071
- 1998: 1320
- 1999: 1225
- 2000: 1342
- 2001: 1404
- 2002: 1228
- 2003: 1323
- 2004: 1520
- 2005: 1622
- 2006: 1559

Kentwood Police values:
- 1996: 1024
- 1997: 914
- 1998: 1017
- 1999: 948
- 2000: 1138
- 2001: 1339
- 2002: 1314
- 2003: 1264
- 2004: 1316
- 2005: 1333
- 2006: 1376

Years: 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006

▦ *TrendSpotter!* Grand Rapids Police Department and Wyoming Police Department continued a trend of reduced numbers of offenders they arrested and brought to jail during the year. Grand Rapids police made a significant reduction, with the fewest number of admissions to jail in several years. The arrests this year increased slightly for the Sheriff's Department and the Kentwood Police.

Inmate Classification System
Computerized Decision Tree Aids Placement Decisions

Midway through 2004 the jail began using a new Jail Management System called JailView. JailView uses the Northpointe® decision tree classification instrument which breaks inmates down into the traditional three categories of Maximum, Medium and Minimum, but it also provides nine levels of sub-categories that are useful for making program and placement decisions. Below is a brief definition of each of the custody levels and the average number and proportion of inmates within each classification.

Custody Level	Definition	Main Jail	Jail System
High (1)	These inmates are in jail on a violent charge, with a prior conviction on a violent charge, and with a record of violent institutional behavior.	8 (1%)	8 (1%)
Close (2)	These inmates have a combination of two incidents of violence found in either their current charge, past charges or institutional behavior record.	81 (8%)	81 (7%)
Medium Assaultive (3)	These inmates have one incident of violence in either their current charge, past charge or institutional behavior.	187 (17%)	187 (14%)
Medium (4)	These inmates are in jail for a serious non-violent felony and/or have institutional behavior problems.	400 (38%)	400 (29%)
Medium Pre-Sentenced (5)	These inmates are likely prison bound, but they are well behaved and have no record of violence or rule violations.	58 (5%)	58 (5%)
Minimum Pre-Sentenced (6)	These inmates will likely not go to prison and are well behaved with no record of violence or rule violations.	156 (14%)	168 (13%)
Minimum (7)	These inmates are fully sentenced to county jail time on a felony charge, have no recent history of violence and are well behaved, but they lack employment or ties to the community.	32 (3%)	92 (7%)
Low (8)	These inmates are sentenced to the county jail on a felony charge, have no recent record of violence, are well behaved and have employment or local ties to the community.	49 (5%)	144 (14%)
Very Low (9)	These inmates are sentenced to the county jail on misdemeanor charges, have no recent record of violence, are well behaved and have ties to the community.	30 (3%)	85 (6%)

Average Amount of Time Inmates Stay in Jail, Shown with Inmates Grouped by Release Type

Average Length of Stay

Release Type	Days
Average Of All Inmates	10 days
Average Of All Inmates Who Are Not Released Within 72 Hours	30 days
Released to Other Agency	16 days
Released at Court	6 days
Fines Paid	4 days
Detainer Lifted	9 days
Charges Dismissed	3 days
Time Served	25 days
Bonded	2 days

TalkingPoint! Based on statewide data, the average length of stay for an inmate in a Michigan jail in 2004 was 18 days compared to our 10.

TrendSpotter! The average length of stay for inmates released time served (after serving a county sentence) went from 46 days in 2001 to 31 days in 2002 to 25 days in 2006.

The graph above was based on a sample of 29,772 inmates released in 2006.

TalkingPoint! The pie charts below contain a comparison of the ALOS at the time of a 1988 jail expansion study called the "Bennett Study" and the ALOS in 2006, depicting the much shorter ALOS in 2006.

	1989	2006
< 1 day	28.17%	47.24%
1 day	13.55%	14.66%
2 to 4 days	12.90%	8.70%
5 to 15 days	14.84%	11.91%
16 to 30 days	6.24%	7.16%
> 30 days	24.30%	8.94%

1989

2006
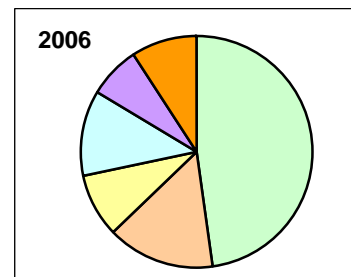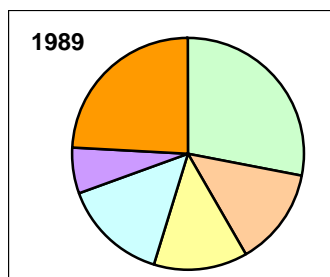
Average Length of Stay Depicted as Jail Bed Days
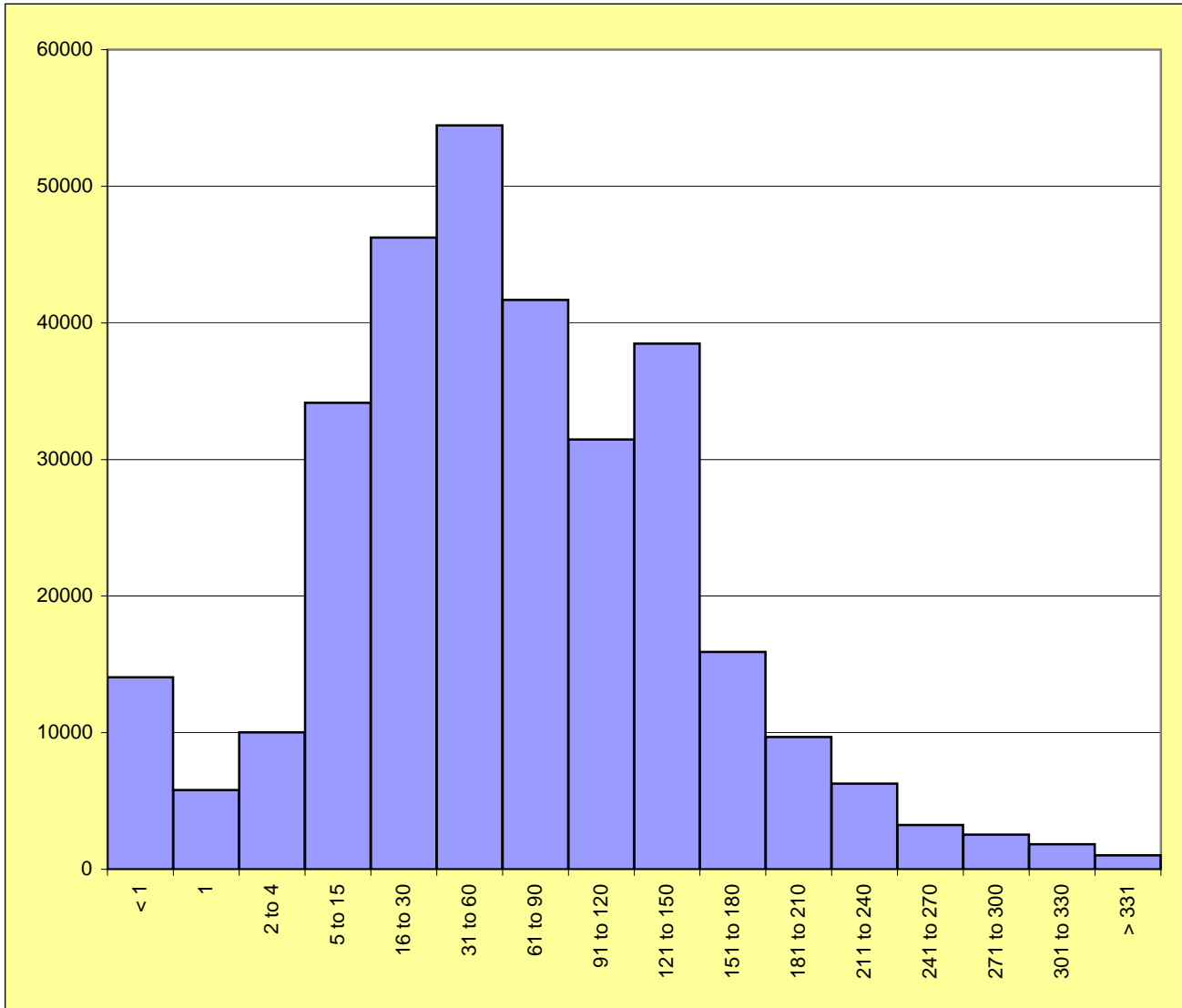
🗣**TalkingPoint!** This chart shows the concept of average length of stay depicted as Jail Bed Days. Jail Bed Days are an accurate way of displaying the actual impact on jail beds, because it is counting the days that a jail bed is occupied. The chart about shows that although we had 14,066 people who stayed less than one day in jail, they used about the same number of jail beds days as the 3,808 inmates who stayed 2 to 4 days in jail. In fact, the 1,300 inmates who stayed 31 to 60 days used the most jail beds. The main interpretation of these data is that the greatest impact on jail capacity would be achieved by concentrating our efforts on reducing the stay of the inmates who are in jail from two to ten weeks. It is that group of inmates who are using most of the jail's beds.

# of Days in Jail	# of Inmates
< 1	14066
1	4211
2 to 4	3808
5 to 15	3548
16 to 30	2133
31 to 60	1300
61 to 90	570
91 to 120	301
121 to 150	285
151 to 180	97
181 to 210	50
211 to 240	28
241 to 270	13
271 to 300	9
301 to 330	6
> 331	3

Reasons Why Inmates are Released and the Percentage of Inmates Released in the Most Common Types of Releases
90% of Incoming Inmates Released Back to the Community

Time Served
19%

Bonded
45%

Released to Other Agency
8%

Sent to Prison 2%

Released at Court 6%

Other 12%

Charges Dismissed
2%

Fines Paid
4%

Detainer Lifted
2%
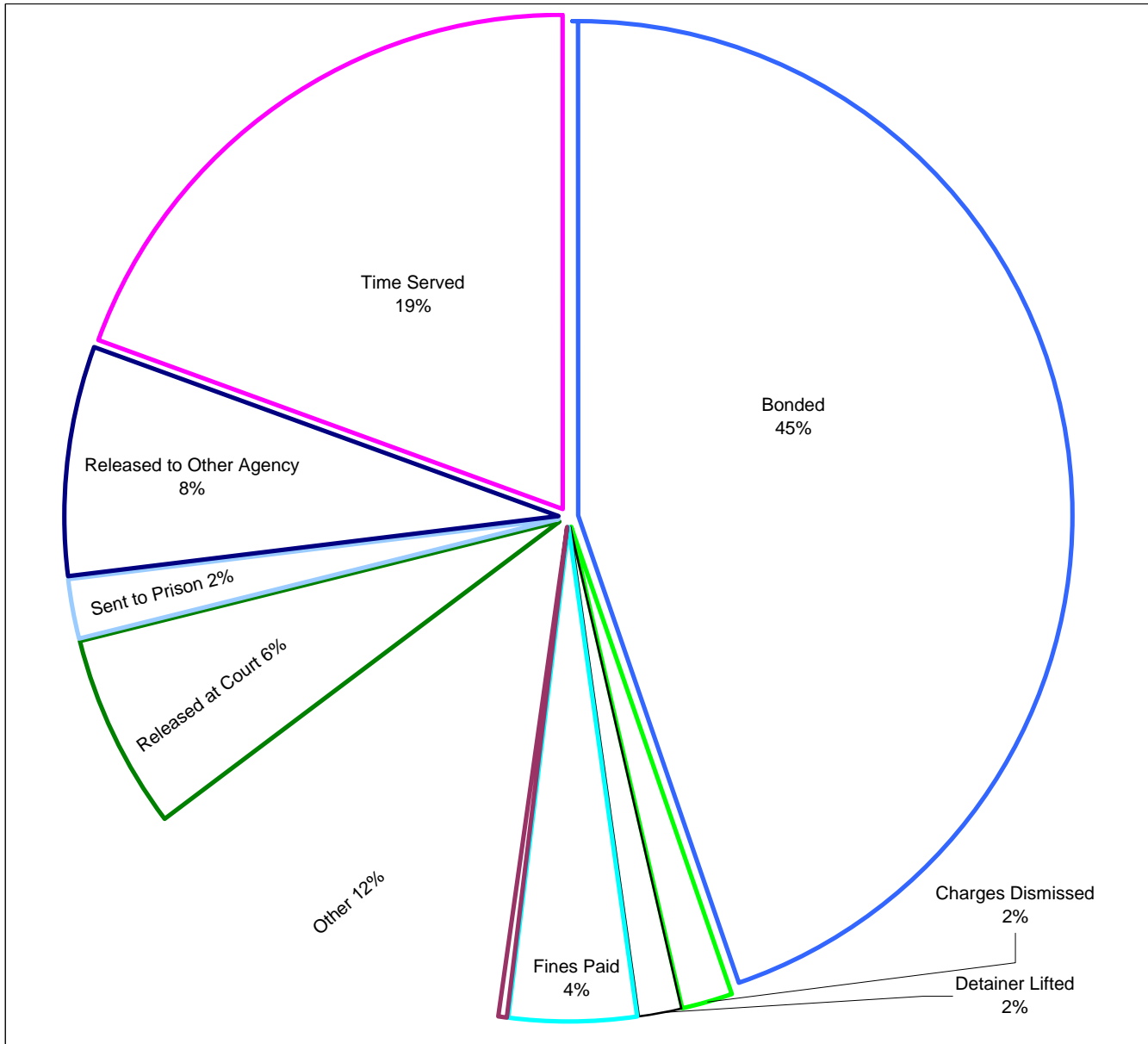
🗣️ ***TalkingPoint!*** 90% of the inmates who come into our jail are released directly back into the community. (This chart is based on a sample of 29,697 records in 2006.) Only about 10% get sent to prison or to another agency. Hard data is not available on that 10%, but probably most of those inmates return to our community at some point. It is important to remember that resources devoted to local jail inmates benefit our local communities.

Number of Days Inmates Spend in Jail Before Being Released
90% of All Inmates Are in Jail Less than 30 Days

Percent of Inmates Released After 1 day, 2 days, 3 days, etc.

85.71% of all inmates are here less than 30 days.

100%
100%
96%
92%
89%
79%
66%
59%
58%
56%
53%
49%

🗣️ *TalkingPoint!* 38.08% of all inmates coming to jail are here less than 24 hours.

<1	1	2	3	4	5	6-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-99	100 - 199	>200
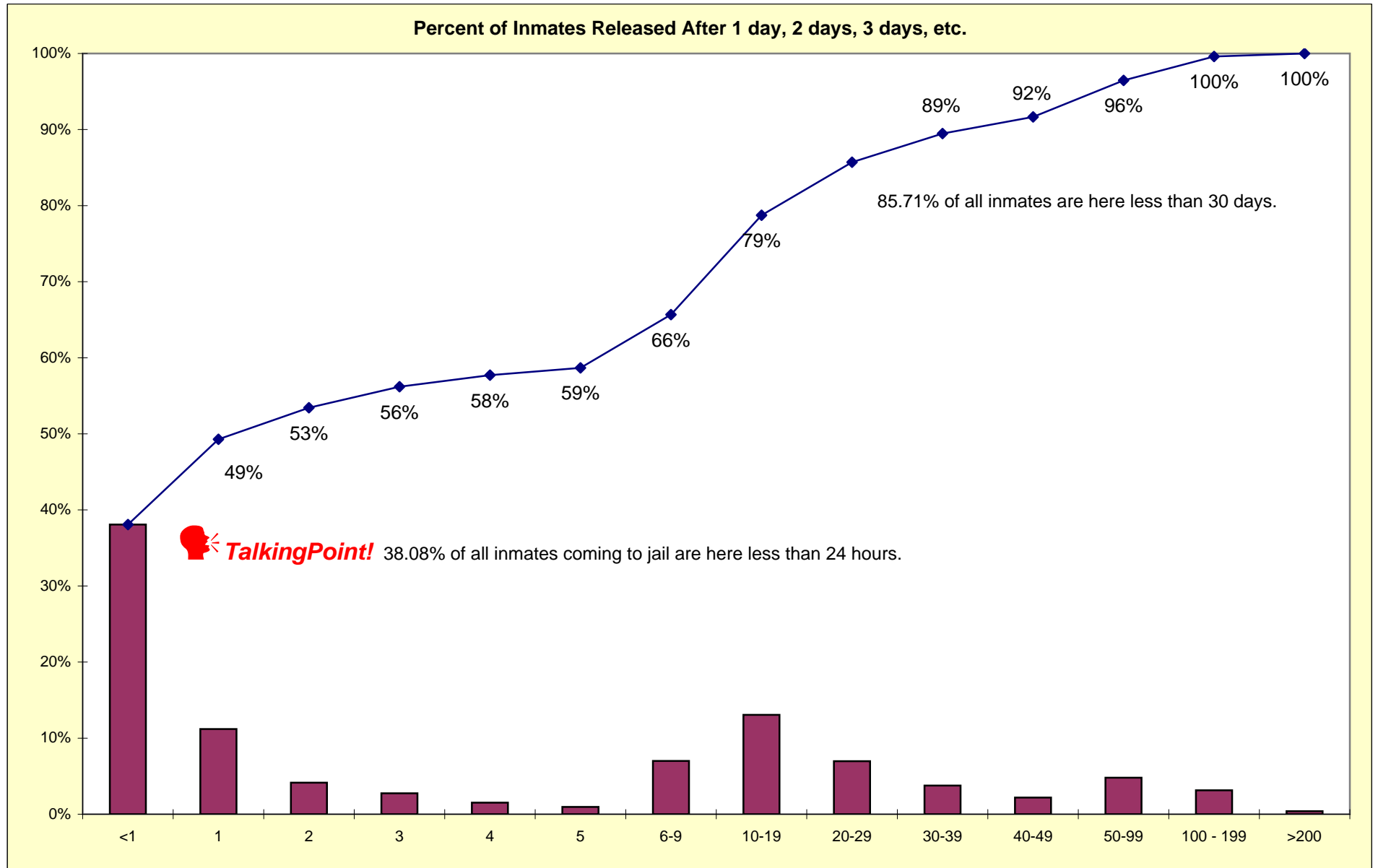
Agency Billing Information
Billing Other Agencies Nets Several Million Dollars

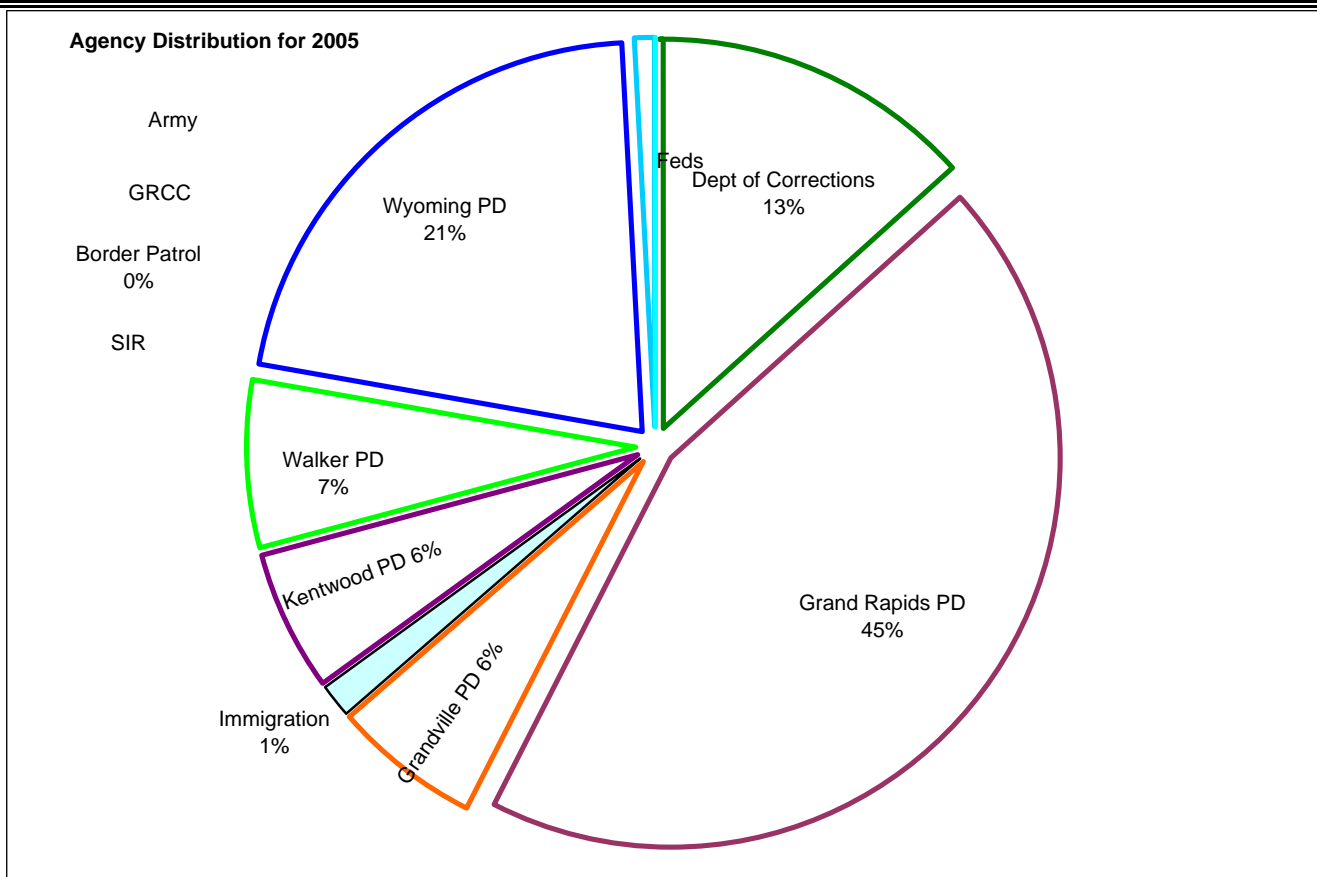| Agency Housing	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Dept of Corrections	$253,365.00	$250,285.00	$379,670.00	$297,640.00	$293,715.00
Grand Rapids PD	$925,441.68	$1,130,774.92	$1,301,262.11	$1,153,069.37	$980,093.23
Grandville PD	$94,400.57	$93,319.54	$124,223.32	$169,750.62	$136,713.88
Immigration	$37,160.00	$41,820.00	$34,440.00	$169,750.62	$27,062.15
Kentwood PD	$65,434.56	$116,009.74	$114,766.75	$98,578.14	$127,695.48
Walker PD	$146,679.57	$159,353.88	$153,015.88	$161,350.14	$158,798.32
Wyoming PD	$367,742.83	$390,521.76	$470,695.44	$533,884.26	$470,283.69
Federal Government	$48,320.00	$37,690.00	$22,270.00	$16,440.00	$18,371.39
Border Patrol		$12,573.00	$5,720.00	$3,490.85	$0.00
Army		$440.00	$120.00	$0.00	$0.00
GRCC		$918.33	$417.20	$52.93	$0.00
SIR		$902,555.50	$72,297.00	$47,507.43	$0.00
total	$1,938,544.21	$3,136,261.67	$2,678,897.70	$2,651,514.36	$2,212,733.14
daily rate	$43.43	$47.93	$52.15	$52.93	$52.97

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
State of Michigan (billing to the State is done by the Kent County Office of Community Corrections and this info is based on their fiscal year)	$1,120,632.00	$1,212,242.00	$1,063,183.50	$1,069,839.00	$968,571.00

Agency Distribution for 2005

Army

GRCC

Border Patrol 0%

SIR

Wyoming PD 21%

Walker PD 7%

Kentwood PD 6%

Immigration 1%

Grandville PD 6%
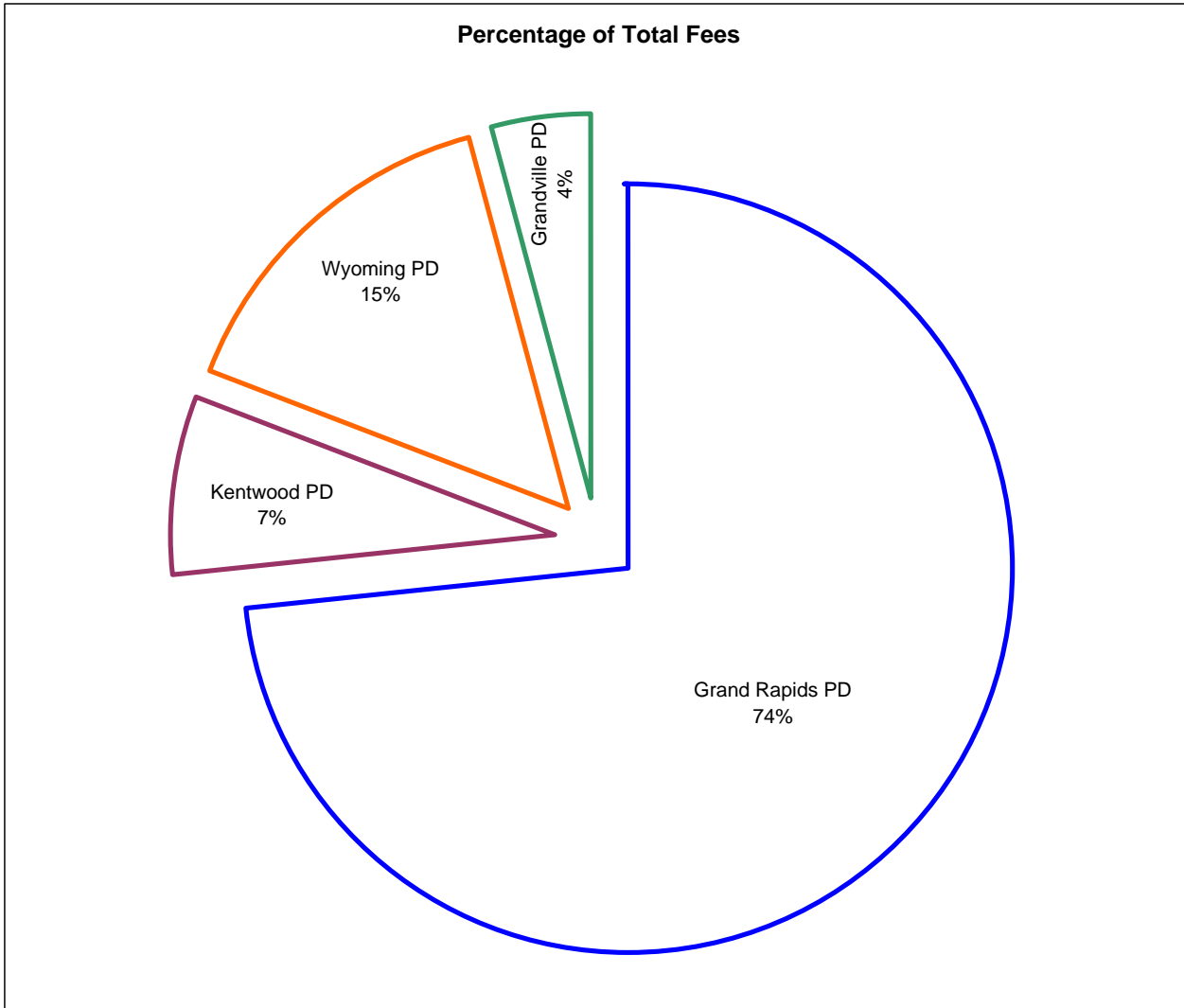
Feds

Dept of Corrections 13%

Grand Rapids PD 45%

Final data from 2006 was not available at the time this report was printed.

Processing Fees for the Last Four Years
Charging Agencies to Process New Inmates Nets Over $312,000

	Grand Rapids PD	Kentwood PD	Wyoming PD	Grandville PD	GRCC	Total
2002	$220,192.27	$18,553.52	$49,300.33	$8,865.60	111.25	$297,022.97
2003	$266,665.91	$19,661.90	$53,977.01	$10,955.15	119.08	$351,379.05
2004	$204,129.99	$17,251.52	$43,289.08	$11,903.30	157.9	$276,731.79
2005	$229,091.08	$23,240.92	$47,041.20	$12,705.34	155.55	$312,234.09
2006	Final data from 2006 was not available at the time this report was printed.					

Percentage of Total Fees

Grandville PD
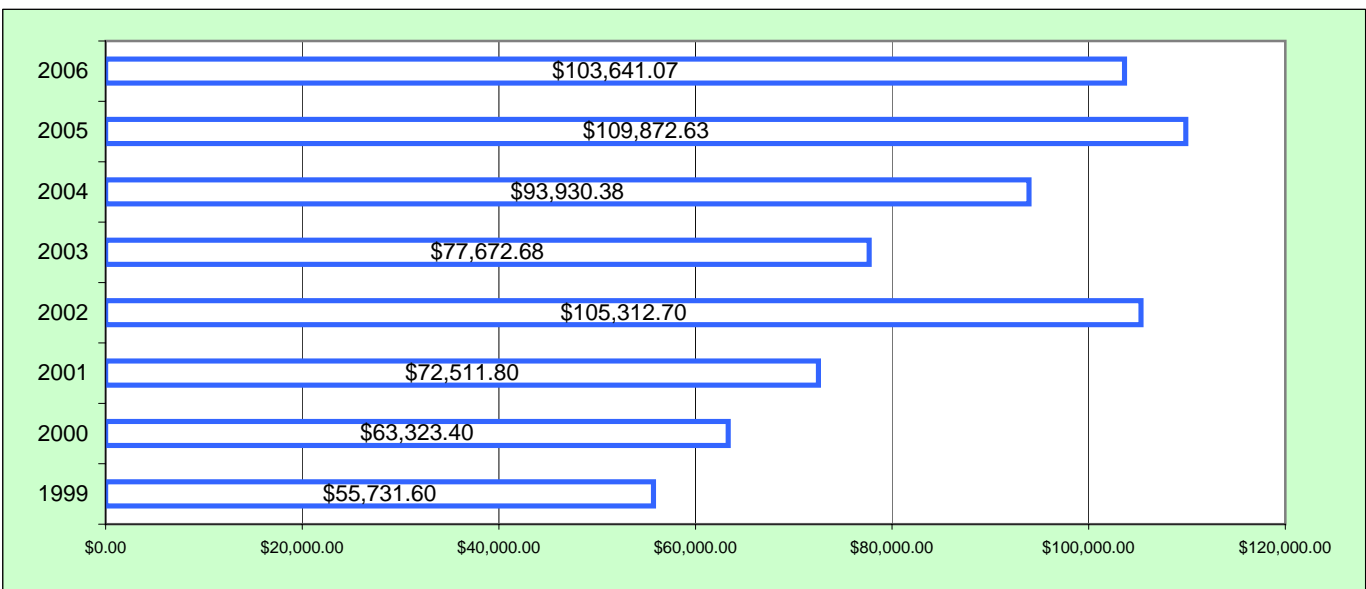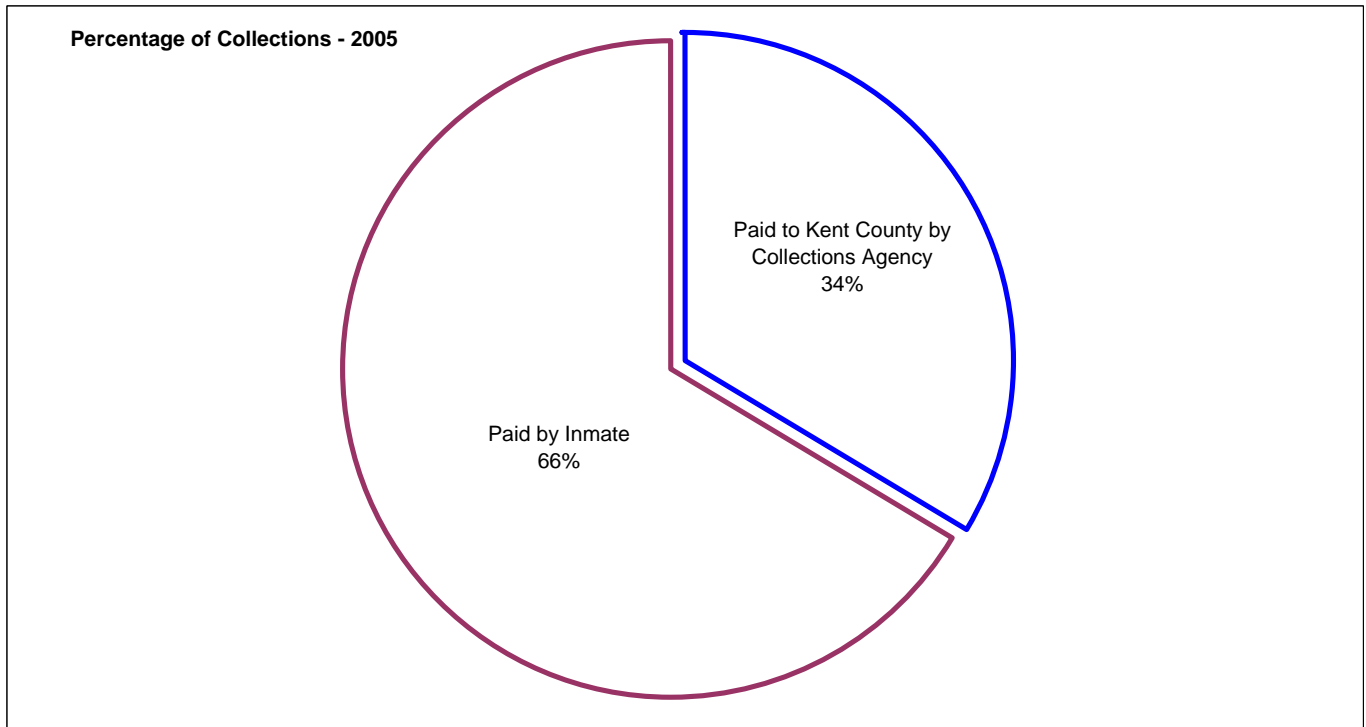4%

Wyoming PD
15%

Kentwood PD
7%

Grand Rapids PD
74%

2001 booking fee was $17.29
2002 booking fee was $16.55
2003 booking fee was $18.32
2004 booking fee was $17.16
2005 booking fee was $18.30

2001 total billed was $311,279
2002 total billed was $297,023
2003 total billed was $351,379
2004 total billed was $276,731
2005 total billed was $312,234

Room and Board Collection Efforts

Year	Collections Agency's Commission	Paid to Kent County by Collections Agency	Paid by Inmate	Total
1999	--	$14,055.03	$41,676.57	$55,731.60
2000	$7,455.90	$13,842.92	$49,480.48	$63,323.40
2001	$11,010.27	$18,466.24	$54,045.56	$72,511.80
2002	$20,280.12	$35,991.99	$69,320.71	$105,312.70
2003	$14,213.85	$26,379.90	$51,292.78	$77,672.68
2004	$13,651.87	$25,113.29	$68,817.09	$93,930.38
2005	$15,990.54	$28,903.66	$80,968.97	$109,872.63
2006	$18,784.80	$34,886.06	$68,755.01	$103,641.07

Percentage of Collections - 2005

Paid to Kent County by Collections Agency
34%

Paid by Inmate
66%

Total by year:
- 2006: $103,641.07
- 2005: $109,872.63
- 2004: $93,930.38
- 2003: $77,672.68
- 2002: $105,312.70
- 2001: $72,511.80
- 2000: $63,323.40
- 1999: $55,731.60

County Jail Reimbursement Program
Fiscal Year 2006 Update

Kent County once again received funds through the Michigan Department of Correction's (MDOC) County Jail Reimbursement Program (CJRP) during FY 2006. CJRP works through a process whereby MDOC reimburses Kent County for housing felony offenders (up to 365 days) in the Kent County Correctional Facility whose eligibility for reimbursement is established by MDOC guidelines.

Established during FY 1989, CJRP was originally initiated to encourage the appropriate use of non-prison sanction for offenders that would have otherwise been sentenced to prison. During FY 1989, the original budget for the program was set at $1.2 million dollars. The budget line in the MDOC budget for CJRP has since grown to $13.2 million for FY 2004. The program gained statutory permanence in 1998.

FISCAL YEAR	CJRP PAYMENT	TOTAL RECEIVED
1994	$513,520.00	$513,520.00
1995	$863,265.00	$1,376,785.00
1996	$764,628.00	$2,141,413.00
1997	$731,460.00	$2,872,873.00
1998	$695,225.00	$3,568,098.00
1999	$699,353.00	$4,267,451.00
2000	$1,244,996.00	$5,512,447.00
2001	$1,120,632.00	$6,633,079.00
2002	$1,212,242.00	$7,845,321.00
2003	$1,063,183.50	$8,908,504.50
2004	$1,069,839.00	$9,978,343.50
2005	$968,571.00	$10,946,914.50
2006	$791,613.00	$11,738,527.50

Factors leading to the decrease in funds received from FY 2005 to FY 2006 are described below:

• One of the changes that have affected the revenue Kent County has received through CJRP is to the reimbursement amount received for each eligible offender. Prior to FY 2003, reimbursement for CJRP-eligible offenders was based on the population of the county and subsequent size of the county's jail. Kent County used to receive $47 for an offender's first 90 days in KCCF and $40 for days 91 through 365. Beginning with FY 2003, all counties in Michigan began to receive $43.50 per day for all offenders.

• Prior to FY 2004, all OUIL 3rd offenders, regardless of SGL or Prior Record Variable scores, were eligible for CJRP reimbursement. Starting with FY 2004, OUIL 3rd offenders, like all other offenders, must meet the same eligibility criteria.

• A decrease in the pool of potentially eligible offenders sentenced to jail for new felony offenses:

• While the ALOS (Average Length of Stay) for CJRP-reimbursed offenders has increased slightly by 5.8 days from FY 2005 through FY 2006, the total number of offenders reimbursed decreased by 23.3% from 253 offenders during FY 2005 to 194 offenders during FY 2006. Less offenders equates to less revenue.

• The average length of sentence that a CJRP-eligible offender receives is beginning to decrease. This impacts CJRP funds as reimbursement can only be sought for eligible offenders for days in jail after their sentencing date.

Types of Criminal Charges that Bring Inmates to Jail and Types that Keep Them in Jail

This breakdown is from a sample of 30,000 inmates released in 2006	
ARSON	0.09%
ASLT - FEL	4.25%
ASLT - MIS	5.93%
B&E	0.74%
BAD CHECKS	0.29%
BRIBERY	0.00%
BURGLARY	0.86%
CHILD	0.13%
COMPUTERS	0.01%
CURFEW	0.11%
DAMAGE	1.25%
DISORDERLY	14.63%
DRUGS	9.38%
DRUNK	0.00%
EMBEZZLE	0.40%
ESCAPE	0.24%
EXPLOSIVES	0.00%
EXTORTION	0.09%
FOC	2.78%
FORGERY	0.26%
FRAUD	2.74%
GAMBLING	0.02%
HOME INVAS	0.66%
HOMICIDE	0.06%
KIDNAPPING	0.03%
LARCENY	5.20%
LIQUOR	2.84%
MOTOR	0.42%
OBSCENITY	0.03%
OTHER	7.19%
OUIL	9.26%
PROPERTY	0.86%
PROSTITUTE	0.48%
ROBBERY	0.70%
SEX ASSLT	0.72%
SEX OFFENS	1.06%
TRAFFIC	22.66%
TRESPASS	2.53%
WEAPON	1.07%

This breakdown is from a sample of 1,286 inmates making up the "stock" population of the jail.		
ARSON	5	0.39%
ASLT - FEL	97	7.53%
ASLT - MIS	26	2.02%
B&E	22	1.71%
BAD CHECKS	1	0.08%
BURGLARY	7	0.54%
CHILD	3	0.23%
DAMAGE	10	0.78%
DISORDERLY	174	13.51%
DRUGS	211	16.38%
EMBEZZLE	5	0.39%
ESCAPE	8	0.62%
EXPLOSIVES	1	0.08%
FOC	8	0.62%
FORGERY	4	0.31%
FRAUD	42	3.26%
HOME INVAS	55	4.27%
HOMICIDE	20	1.55%
KIDNAPPING	4	0.31%
LARCENY	82	6.37%
LIQUOR	4	0.31%
MOTOR	12	0.93%
OBSCENITY	1	0.08%
OTHER	91	7.07%
OUIL	95	7.38%
PROPERTY	30	2.33%
PROSTITUTE	6	0.47%
ROBBERY	54	4.19%
SEX ASSLT	68	5.28%
SEX OFFENS	32	2.48%
TRAFFIC	69	5.36%
TRESPASS	2	0.16%
WEAPON	37	2.87%

TalkingPoint! The information on this page is based on KCCF inmates' top charge (the most seriouse charge) and it depicts the difference in the charge severity between the offenders who come into and out of jail (the "booking" population) and those who stay in custody (the "stock" population). The stock population generally is made up of inmates with more serious charges than the booking population.

Charges by Jail Bed Days
Most JBD's on Average used by Murderers
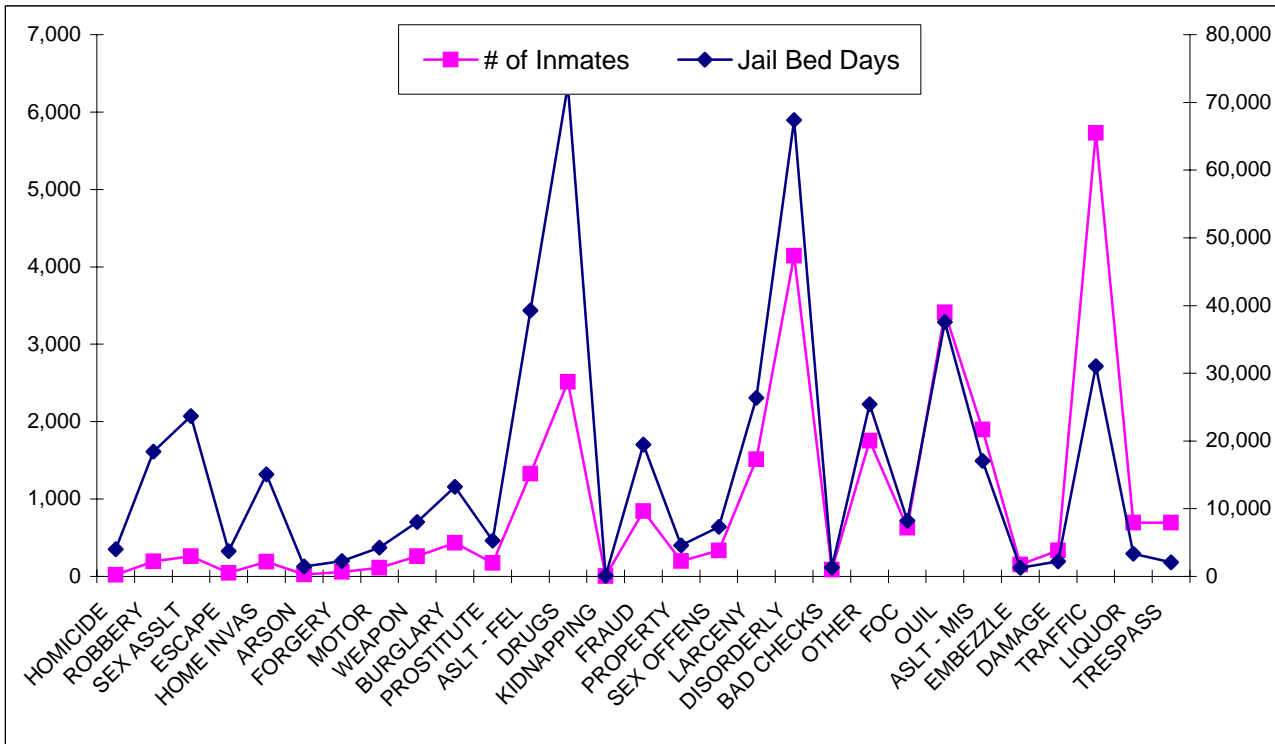
Charge	# of Inmates	Jail Bed Days	Average
HOMICIDE	19	4,015	211
ROBBERY	196	18,442	94
SEX ASSLT	259	23,654	91
ESCAPE	45	3,720	83
HOME INVAS	189	15,053	80
ARSON	24	1,469	61
FORGERY	56	2,267	40
MOTOR	111	4,243	38
WEAPON	260	8,050	31
BURGLARY	435	13,212	30
PROSTITUTE	174	5,298	30
ASLT - FEL	1,328	39,268	30
DRUGS	2,514	72,557	29
KIDNAPPING	3	79	26
FRAUD	843	19,456	23
PROPERTY	197	4,583	23
SEX OFFENS	336	7,322	22
LARCENY	1,515	26,346	17
DISORDERLY	4,144	67,391	16
BAD CHECKS	88	1,305	15
OTHER	1,752	25,422	15
FOC	627	8,219	13
OUIL	3,413	37,554	11
ASLT - MIS	1,898	17,074	9
EMBEZZLE	155	1,255	8
DAMAGE	334	2,218	7
TRAFFIC	5,732	31,069	5
LIQUOR	694	3,339	5
TRESPASS	696	2,077	3

TalkingPoint! The information on this page is based on the top charge of 28,180 offenders who were released in 2006. The Jail Bed Days represents the total number of days these offenders stayed in jail. For example, 1 offender sitting in jail for 1 day is equal to 1 Jail Bed Days. 200 offenders in jail for 5 days each is each to 1,000 Jail Bed Days. The purpose of the table and chart on this page is to depict what type of offender uses the most Jail Bed Days, and to show that it is not just the crime category with the most number of inmates. For example, the crime category with the most number of inmates was TRAFFIC, but that category was #5 for the number of actual Jail Bed Days used. The crime category that used the most Jail Bed Days on average per offender, was HOMICIDE at an average of 211.

Total Counts of Incidents and Inmate Rule Violations

Code	Description of Incident	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
BLOOD	Blood draw for drunk driving arrest					460	453	475
CERT	CERT team deployment					33	45	36
CLAS	Classification ruling					130	115	146
INFO	Information report					855	499	599
S3	suicide precaution	265	356	370	397	302	552	464
	Total of Informational Reports					**1780**	**1664**	**1720**
V101	failure to clean cell or assist in clean up	860	739	732	579	449	535	488
V102	possession of extra clothing or bedding	635	361	254	309	710	407	485
V103	possess food not sold in commissary	117	101	93	42	52	77	189
V104	hanging clothing from walls or bars	141	151	117	194	150	199	244
V105	covering lights or obstructing vision	197	354	113	373	395	287	228
V106	jail uniform violation	51	138	158	106	62	104	122
V107	shouting or acting in a disruptive way	1275	1441	1489	1512	1650	1680	2176
V108	failure to follow housing unit rules	1137	1142	1263	1201	1390	1283	2035
V109	failure to follow meal time rules	207	165	133	168	216	184	370
V110	failure to hang up phone when required	7	20	10	10	34	145	66
V111	tattoo or self mutilation violation	0	2	1	0	0	6	3
V112	ID card violation	20	13	42	9	10	7	7
V113	pass, sell, borrow or trade violation	181	197	143	148	208	165	258
V114	throwing trash in common areas	139	112	91	54	70	88	101
V115	misuse of the intercom	410	365	260	321	355	375	617
V116	gambling violation	0	0	5	2	4	0	0
V117	attempt to commit a Cat 1	5	4	4	5	8	3	3
V118	talking through the vents	221	239	221	260	123	96	63
V119	possessing another's radio	18	25	8	10	11	5	11
V120	altering county property	58	11	20	46	14	24	40
V121	plugging vents in cell	162	232	216	200	223	379	636
V122	hanging sheets / privacy curtain	53	61	13	19	0	72	142
	Total Category 1 Violations	**5894**	**5873**	**5386**	**5568**	**6134**	**6121**	**8284**
V201	failure to give name	5	4	1	1	0	2	4
V202	vulgar or obscene language	70	69	53	58	51	92	93
V203	indecent exposure	10	4	4	3	5	6	4
V204	lying	12	9	9	12	17	29	25
V205	possess tobacco or matches	35	21	14	15	20	46	40
V206	coming out of cell	6	3	2	4	16	11	7
V207	spit on another inmate	13	20	11	11	4	2	17
V208	going to an unauthorized area	7	4	6	6	4	7	3
V209	going into another's cell	4	5	7	1	4	2	0
V210	interfering with headcount	3	0	1	4	9	0	4
V211	making intoxicants	9	6	4	5	2	3	11
V212	planning an escape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
V213	stealing	2	14	9	12	11	21	22
V214	misuse of medication	17	16	23	43	42	46	26
V215	making sexual threats	3	3	4	3	5	0	0
V216	sexual proposals to staff	3	2	1	0	5	2	0
V217	consensual sexual acts	0	0	0	4	0	2	4
V218	threatening another inmate	7	16	7	11	24	18	17
V219	racketeering	0	0	1	0	1	2	0
V220	possess contraband	9	18	11	5	18	17	15
V221	failure to proceed as directed	0	0	0	2	1	0	1
V222	fighting with another inmate	116	127	161	185	116	135	149
V223	failure to move	47	44	52	49	57	46	57
V224	hinder or oppose staff	18	27	13	31	42	22	42
V225	blocking or propping a door	0	1	1	6	2	3	4
V226	gang related activity	0	1	0	0	4	0	0
V227	tampering with razor	3	2	2	3	2	1	2
V228	failure to follow visiting rules	2	2	3	0	0	2	0
V229	attempting a Category 2	4	1	2	1	4	0	1
V230	defecating or urinating in wrong location	5	5	2	3	3	2	2
	Total Category 2 Violations	**410**	**424**	**404**	**478**	**469**	**519**	**550**

Total Incidents by Year

Total Counts of Incidents and Inmate Rule Violations

Code	Description of Incident	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
V301	criminal code violation	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
V302	assaulting another inmate	52	51	42	62	61	43	36
V303	assaulting an inmate a weapon	1	5	1	5	1	2	1
V304	sexual assault another inmate	0	2	0	1	0	2	0
V305	attempting to escape	0	0	1	2	2	2	2
V306	walk away	7	7	7	5	9	15	9
V307	escape	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
V308	rioting	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
V309	failure to obey an order	22	36	20	40	51	65	44
V310	failure to lock up	24	13	27	50	33	51	55
V311	arson or setting a fire	1	1	1	2	0	0	1
V312	possess or make a weapon	4	5	7	13	3	7	5
V313	possession of an unauthorized tool	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
V314	possession of a narcotic	6	6	9	5	10	12	7
V315	introduction of contraband	2	3	1	4	3	2	1
V316	behavior which might cause injury	4	2	2	1	8	11	6
V317	tampering with locking device	0	0	1	3	0	1	0
V318	assaulting a staff person	7	6	6	5	5	8	3
V319	assaulting staff w/ a weapon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
V320	threatening a staff person	10	11	15	19	22	15	24
V321	spitting on a staff person	6	6	8	4	1	6	4
V322	tampering with staff property	0	1	1	1	0	2	1
V323	causing damage to facility	11	12	19	15	11	6	12
V324	causing a flood	34	8	2	6	9	0	7
V325	violation of honor camp program rules	21	42	32	15	24	28	25
V326	violation of work release program rules	56	88	53	63	97	140	204
V327	violation of sober living program rules	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
V328	violation of education pod rules	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
V329	violation of trusty guidelines	9	28	30	19	29	25	15
V330	manipulate cell assignment	11	8	12	17	10	11	23
V331	attempt a Cat 3	3	6	3	2	6	5	0
	Total Category 3 Violations	**293**	**343**	**300**	**360**	**400**	**460**	**486**
	Total of All Categories of Rule Violations	**6597**	**6640**	**6090**	**6406**	**7003**	**7100**	**9320**

Number of Serious Rule Violations Indexed to Population
Most Accurate Way to Depict Change with Growing Inmate Population

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Jail Bed Days	342,370	346,750	350,035	338,720	346,750	352,955	366,460	388,360	391,645	387,337	384,134
total rule violations	1,382	981	907	773	626	637	619	760	748	811	807
violations per 1000 Jail Bed Days	4.04	2.83	2.59	2.28	1.81	1.80	1.69	1.96	1.91	2.09	2.10
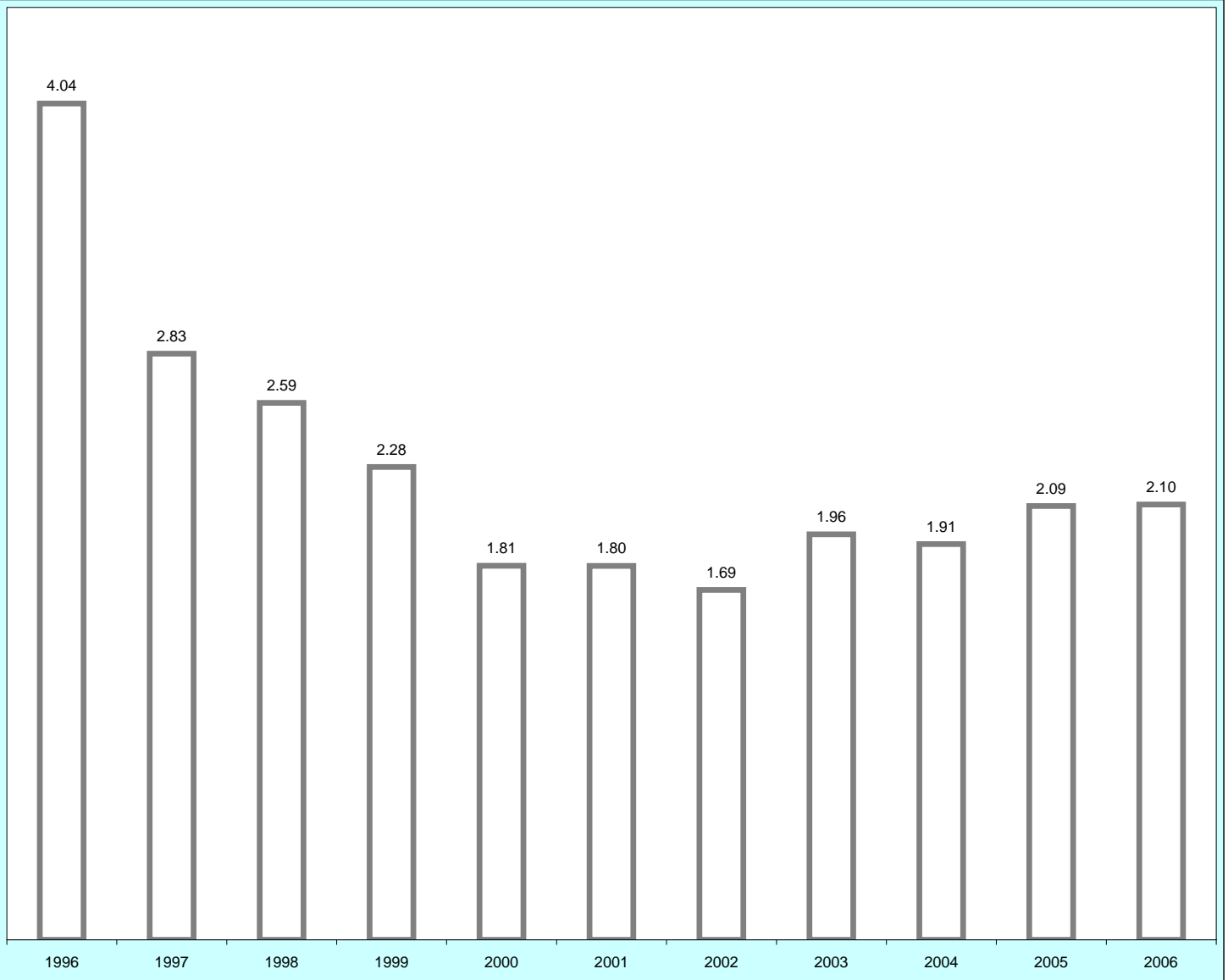
Because the jail population continues to increase, converting Incident Based data to the number of rule violations committed per 1000 Jail Bed Days gives a more accurate picture of inmate behavior.

Total Number of Category 1, 2 and 3 Rule Violations in the Last Seven Years

Number of Category 1 violations

Year	Value
2000	5894
2001	5873
2002	5386
2003	5568
2004	6134
2005	6121
2006	8284

Number of Category 2 violations

Number of Category 3 violations

Year	Category 2	Category 3
2000	410	293
2001	424	343
2002	404	300
2003	478	360
2004	469	400
2005	519	460
2006	550	486
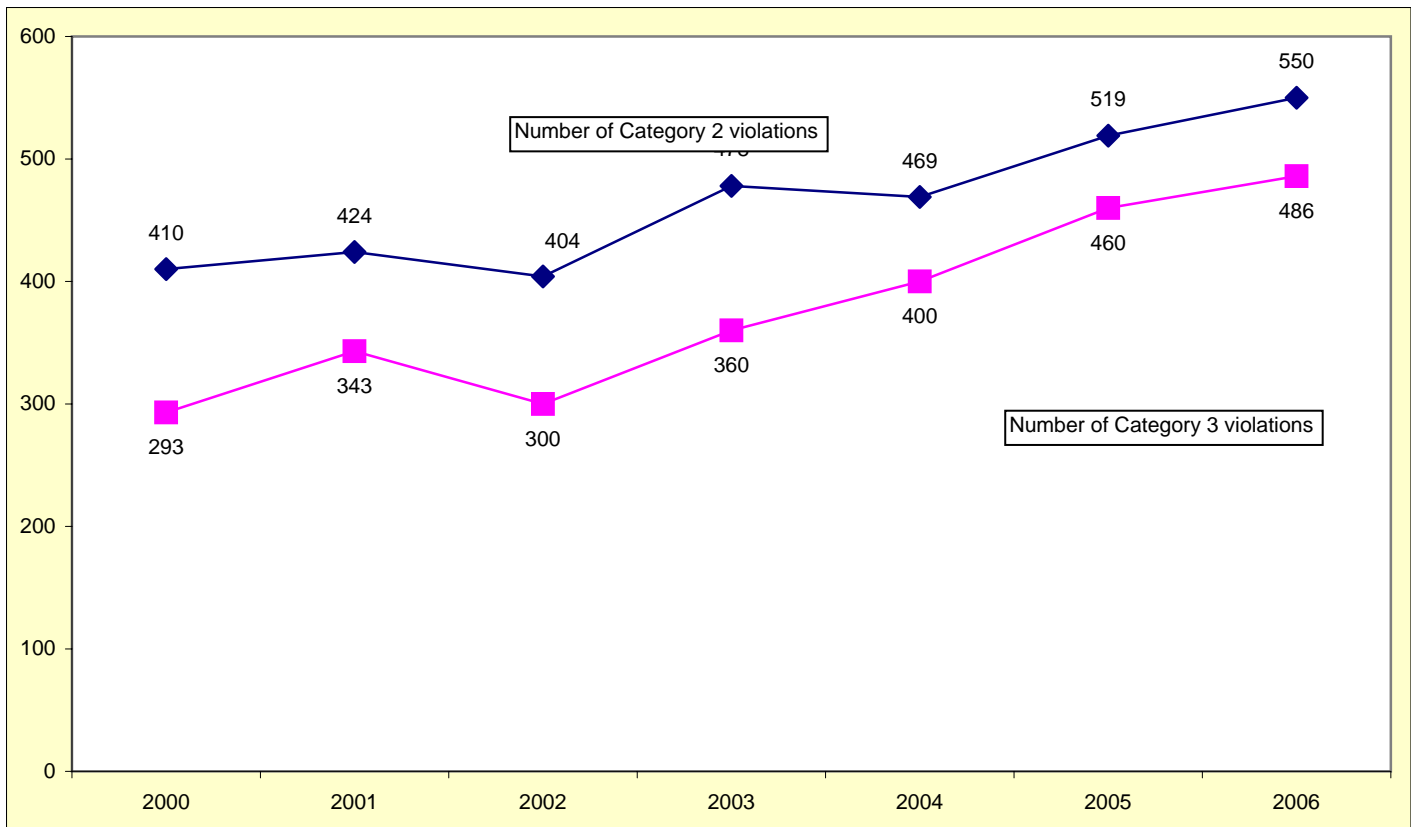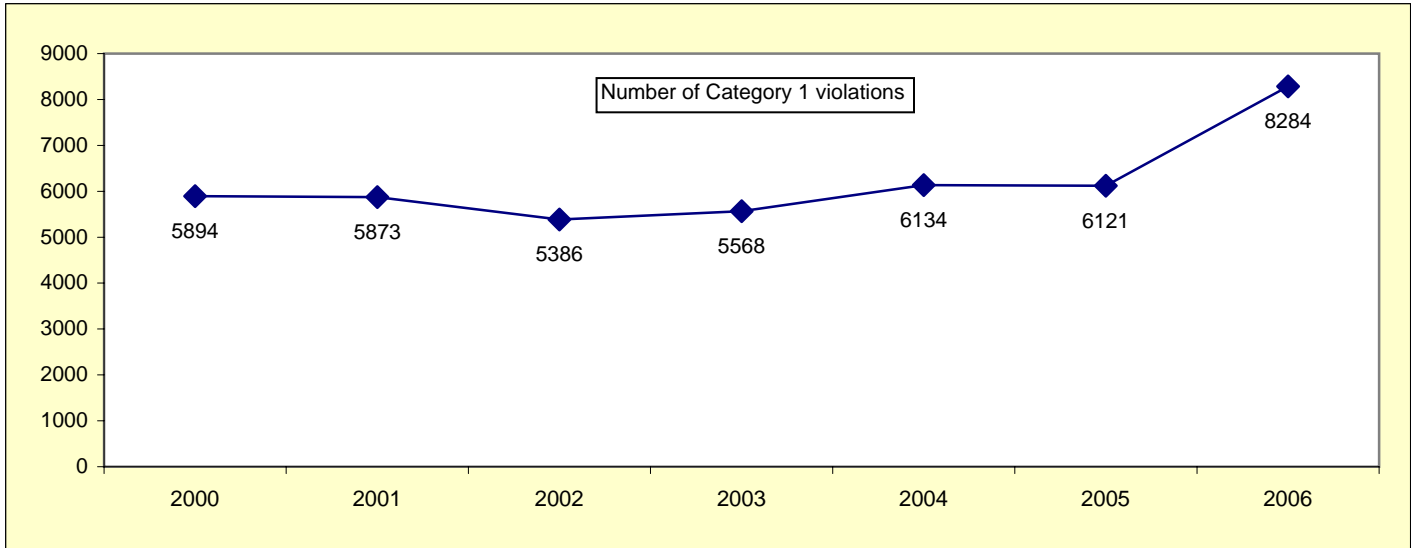
These graphs show the number of Category 1, 2, and 3 reports per year for the last few years. We have three levels of disciplinary rule violations in the jail. The most minor rule violations are Category 1 violations. Category 2 violations are more serious and Category 3 violations are the most serious. Our disciplinary philosophy is that we would rather deal with an inmate's misbehavior while it is still minor, which is why there are more Category 1 violations than 2's, and more 2's than 3's. Inmates committing Category 2 and 3 violations go to the jail's Disciplinary Segregation Unit to complete their disciplinary sanctions.

Index of Antisocial Inmate Behavior
Grouping of Rule Violations that Have to Do with Impolite or Socially Unacceptable Behavior

| "Antisocial" behavior	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
V202 – vulgar language	109	89	99	61	70	69	53	58	51	92	93
V203 – indecent exposure	0	0	3	13	10	4	4	3	5	6	4
V205 – possess tobacco	59	51	38	38	34	21	14	15	20	46	40
V207 – spit/throw liquid	63	21	16	24	13	20	11	11	4	2	17
V211 – making intoxicants	13	8	9	10	9	6	4	5	2	3	3
V213 – stealing	27	19	12	9	2	14	9	12	11	21	22
V217 – consenting sex	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	2	4
V219 – racketeering	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	0
V230 – urinating/defecating	0	0	0	2	5	5	2	3	3	2	2
V314 – possess narcotics	7	8	6	8	6	6	9	5	10	12	7
V321 – throw liquid on staff	20	14	8	6	6	6	8	4	1	6	4
total	298	210	191	174	155	151	115	120	108	194	196
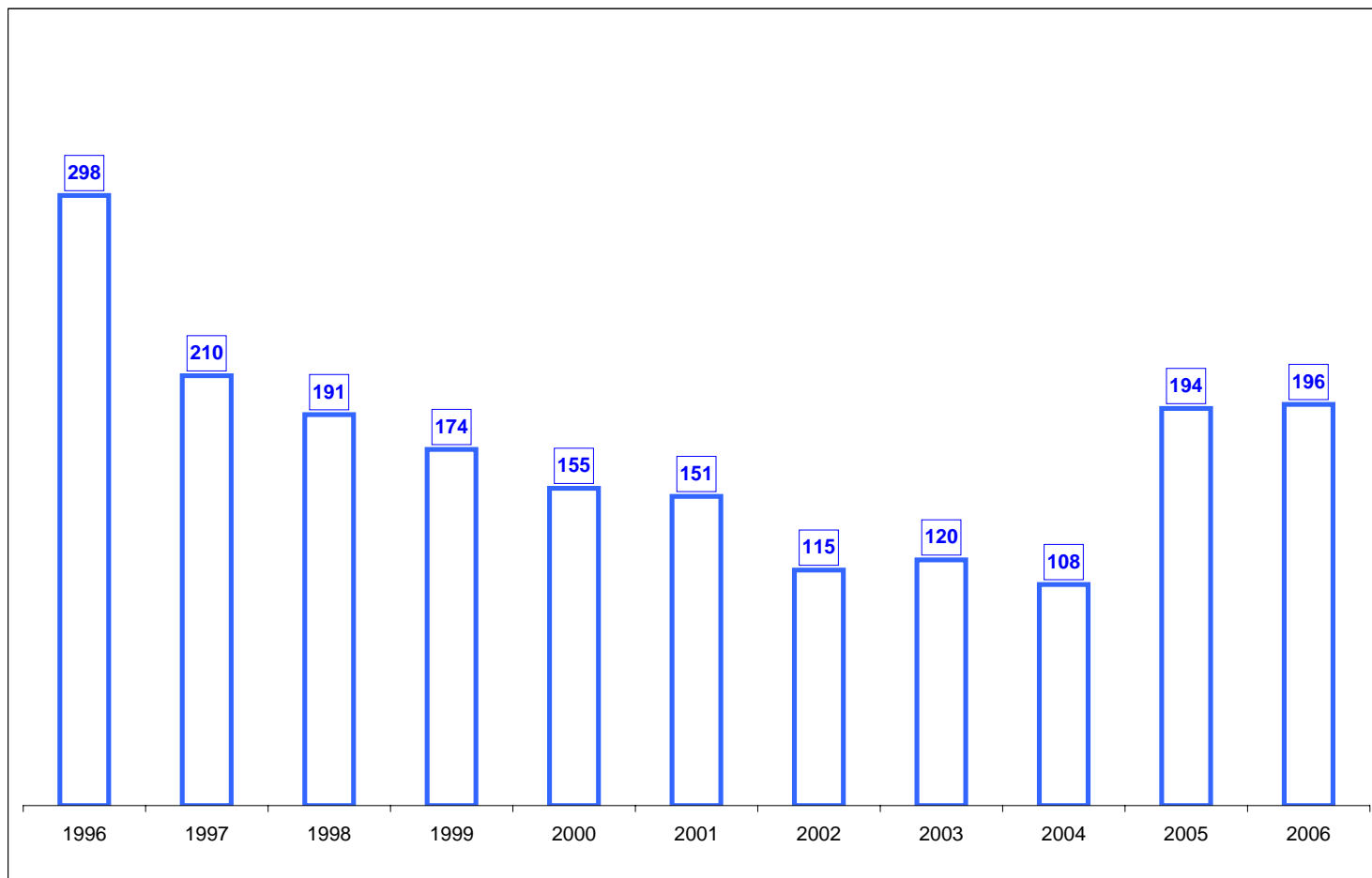
Each of the inmate rule violations is identified as targeting one of five types of unwanted behavior. Grouping the violations like this and considering the totals of each group provides us with an index used to determine what types of behavior can best be controlled by the kinds of sanctions we have available to us. This page shows the violations which are considered to be ***antisocial behavior.***

Index of Destructive Inmate Behavior
Grouping of Rule Violations that Have to Do with Damaging Property

| "Destructive" behavior	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
V227 – tamper with razor	0	0	9	1	3	2	2	3	2	1	2
V311 – set or make a fire	3	5	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	1
V313 – possess a tool	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
V316 – behavior cause injury	2	0	5	2	4	2	2	1	8	11	6
V317 – tamper with lock	11	5	3	2	0	0	1	3	0	1	0
V322 – tamper staff property	11	8	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	1
V323 – damage to facility	44	39	30	17	11	12	19	15	11	6	12
V324 – flooding	66	23	16	18	34	8	2	6	9	0	7
total	**137**	**80**	**64**	**42**	**53**	**26**	**28**	**31**	**32**	**21**	**29**
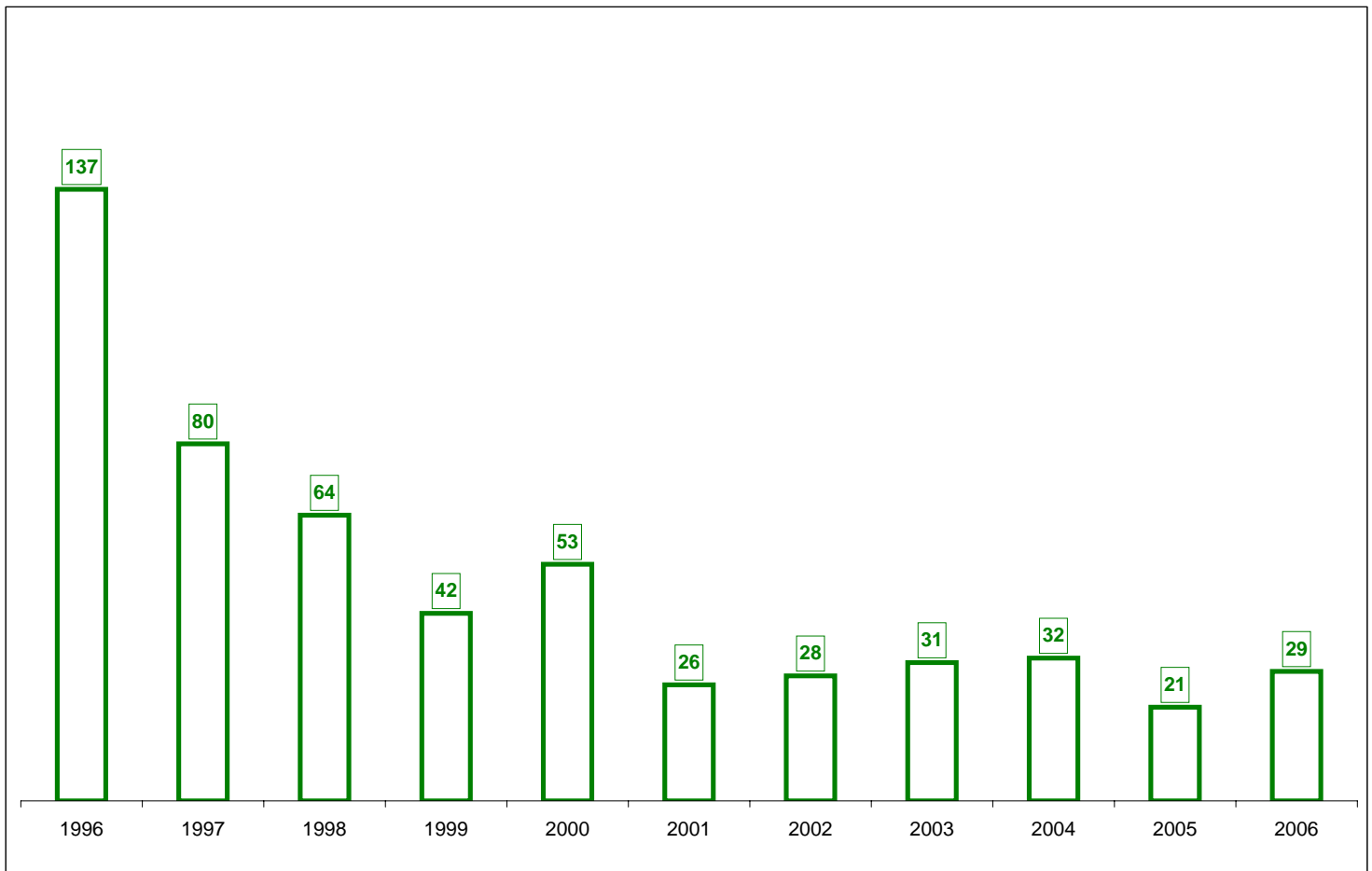
Each of the inmate rule violations is identified as targeting one of five types of unwanted inmate behavior. Grouping the violations like this and considering the totals of each group provides us with an index used to determine what types of behavior can best be controlled by the kinds of sanctions we have available to us. This page shows the violations which are considered to be *destructive behavior.* This chart shows a huge reduction in this type of unwanted inmate behavior over the time period shown.

Index of Noncompliant Inmate Behavior
Grouping of Rule Violations Relating to Not Following Orders

| "Noncompliant" behavior	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
V201 – failure to give name	3	1	7	6	5	4	1	1	0	2	4
V204 – lying	17	13	19	15	12	9	9	12	17	29	25
V206 – coming out of cell	18	4	14	11	6	3	2	4	16	11	7
V209 – going into other cell	0	0	8	3	5	5	7	1	4	2	0
V214 – misuse of meds	38	22	17	18	17	16	23	43	42	46	26
V221 – fail to proceed	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1
V223 – failure to move	34	8	41	36	48	44	52	49	57	46	57
V224 – hinder staff	7	14	11	20	18	28	13	31	42	22	42
V228 – visiting rules	4	6	4	1	2	2	3	0	0	2	0
V309 – failure to obey	176	127	84	54	22	36	20	40	51	65	44
V310 – fail to lock up	54	35	41	17	24	13	27	50	33	51	55
V330 – manipulate cell	0	0	7	6	11	8	12	17	10	11	23
total	352	230	254	187	170	168	169	250	273	287	284
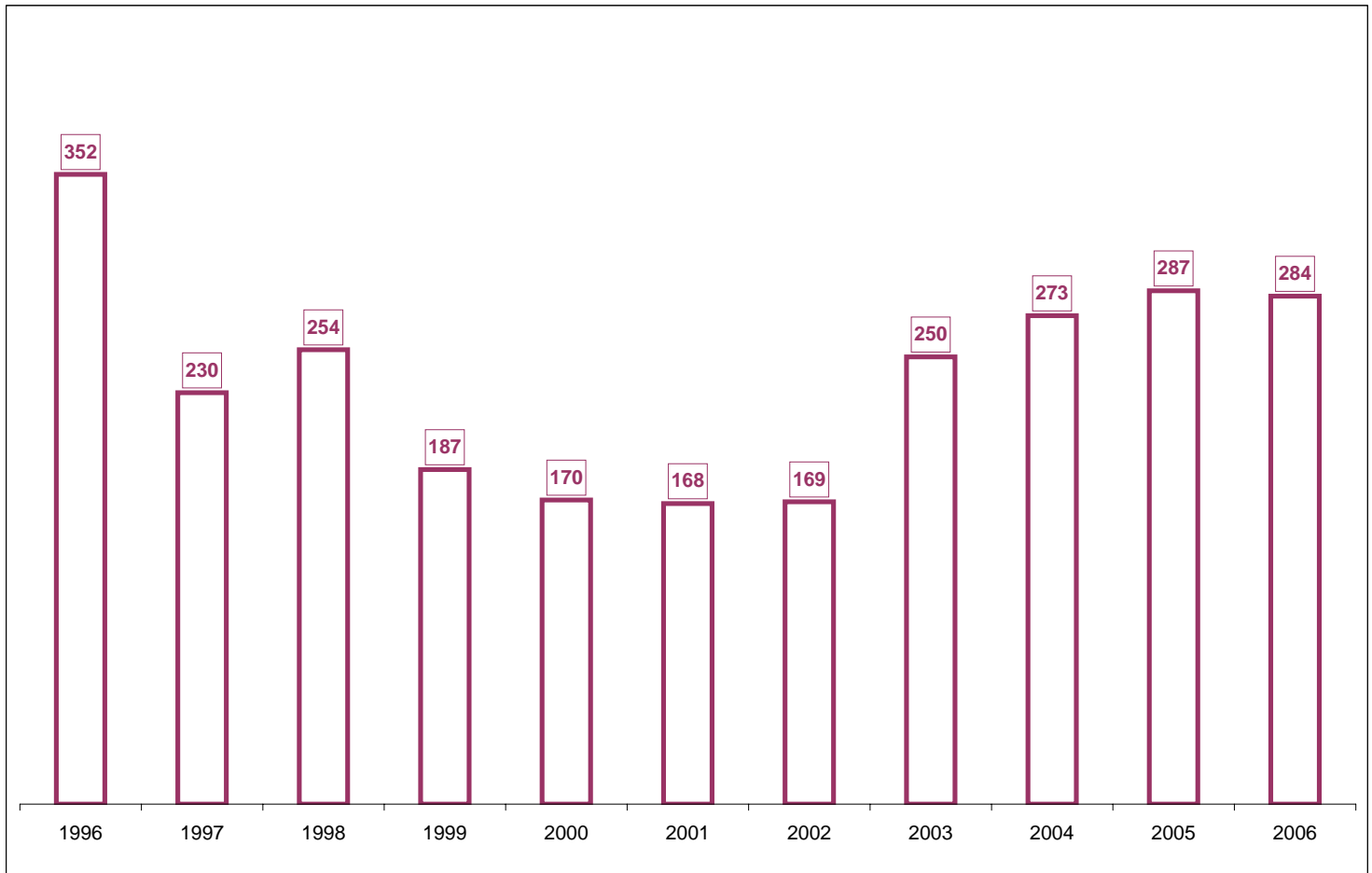
Each of the inmate rule violations is identified as targeting one of five types of unwanted inmate behavior. Grouping the violations like this and considering the totals of each group provides us with an index used to determine what types of behavior can best be controlled by the kinds of sanctions we have available to us. This page shows the violations which are considered to be ***noncompliant behavior.***

Index of Security Related Inmate Behavior
Grouping of Rule Violations Relating to Facility Security

"Security Related" Rules	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
V208 – unauthorized area	26	13	18	6	7	4	6	6	4	7	3
V210 – interfere w/ count	0	2	0	1	3	0	1	4	9	0	4
V212 – plan to escape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
V220 – possess contraband	54	45	64	17	9	18	11	5	18	17	15
V225 – block / prop door	13	6	4	3	0	1	1	6	2	3	4
V226 – gang activity	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	4	0	0
V305 – attempt to escape	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	2
V306 – walkaway	0	0	11	8	7	7	7	5	9	15	9
V307 – escape	2	6	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
V315 – introduce contraband	4	8	8	6	2	3	1	4	3	2	1
total	99	80	107	43	29	34	28	32	52	46	40
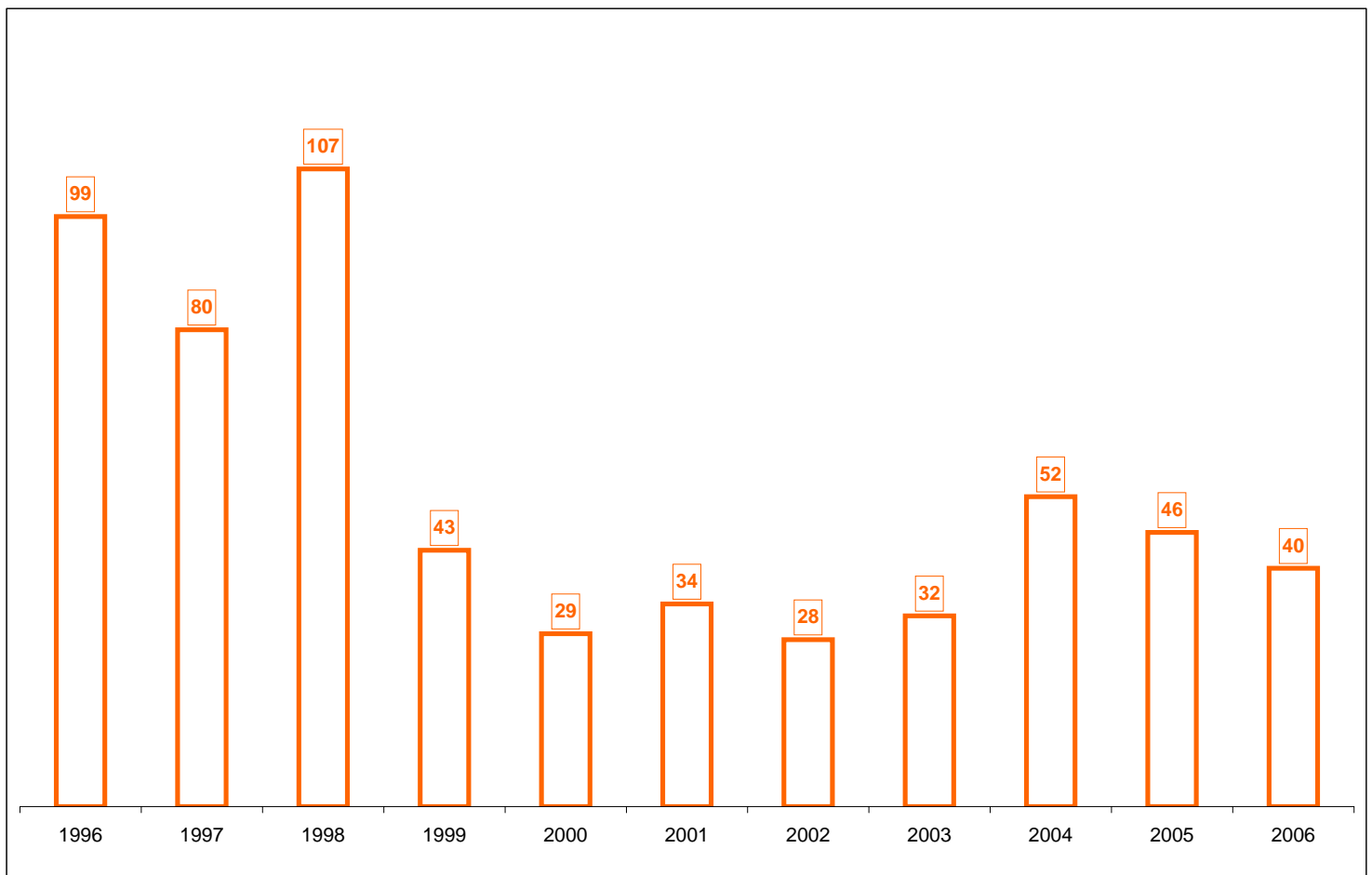
Each of the inmate rule violations is identified as targeting one of five types of unwanted inmate behavior. Grouping the violations like this and considering the totals of each group provides us with an index used to determine what types of behavior can best be controlled by the kinds of sanctions we have available to us. This page shows the violations which are considered to be *related to the security of the facility*. This time period shows a significant reduction in this type of unwanted inmate behavior.

Index of Violent Inmate Behavior
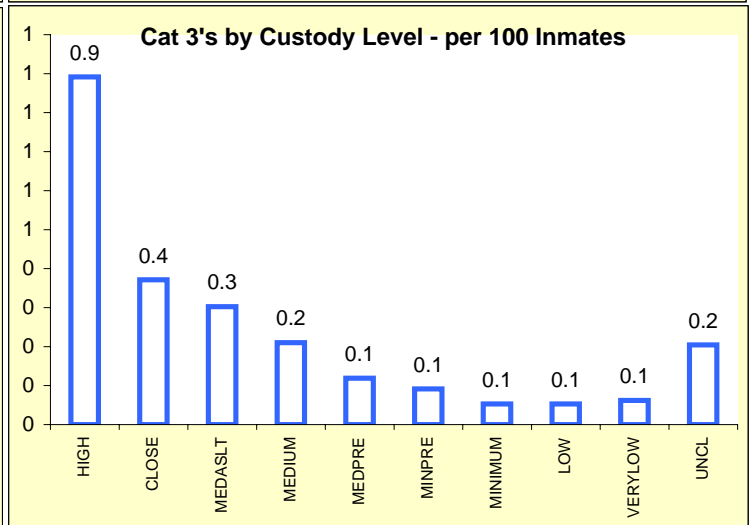## Grouping of Rule Violations Relating to Violent or Aggressive Behavior

"Violent" behavior	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
V215 – sexual threats	7	6	6	1	3	3	4	3	5	0	0
V216 – sex proposal to staff	0	0	2	0	3	2	1	0	5	2	0
V218 – threaten inmate	52	33	24	25	7	16	7	11	24	18	17
V222 – fighting	235	207	156	124	117	127	161	185	116	135	149
V302 – assault inmate	111	87	48	56	51	51	42	62	61	43	36
V303 – assault w/ weapon	0	0	2	2	1	5	1	5	1	2	1
V304 – sexually assault	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	0
V308 – riot	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
V312 – possess weapon	34	18	7	2	4	5	7	13	3	7	5
V318 – assault staff	18	10	16	8	7	6	6	5	5	8	3
V319 – aslt staff w/ weapon	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
V320 – threatening staff	0	0	9	12	10	11	15	19	22	15	24
total	460	361	273	230	203	229	244	304	243	232	235
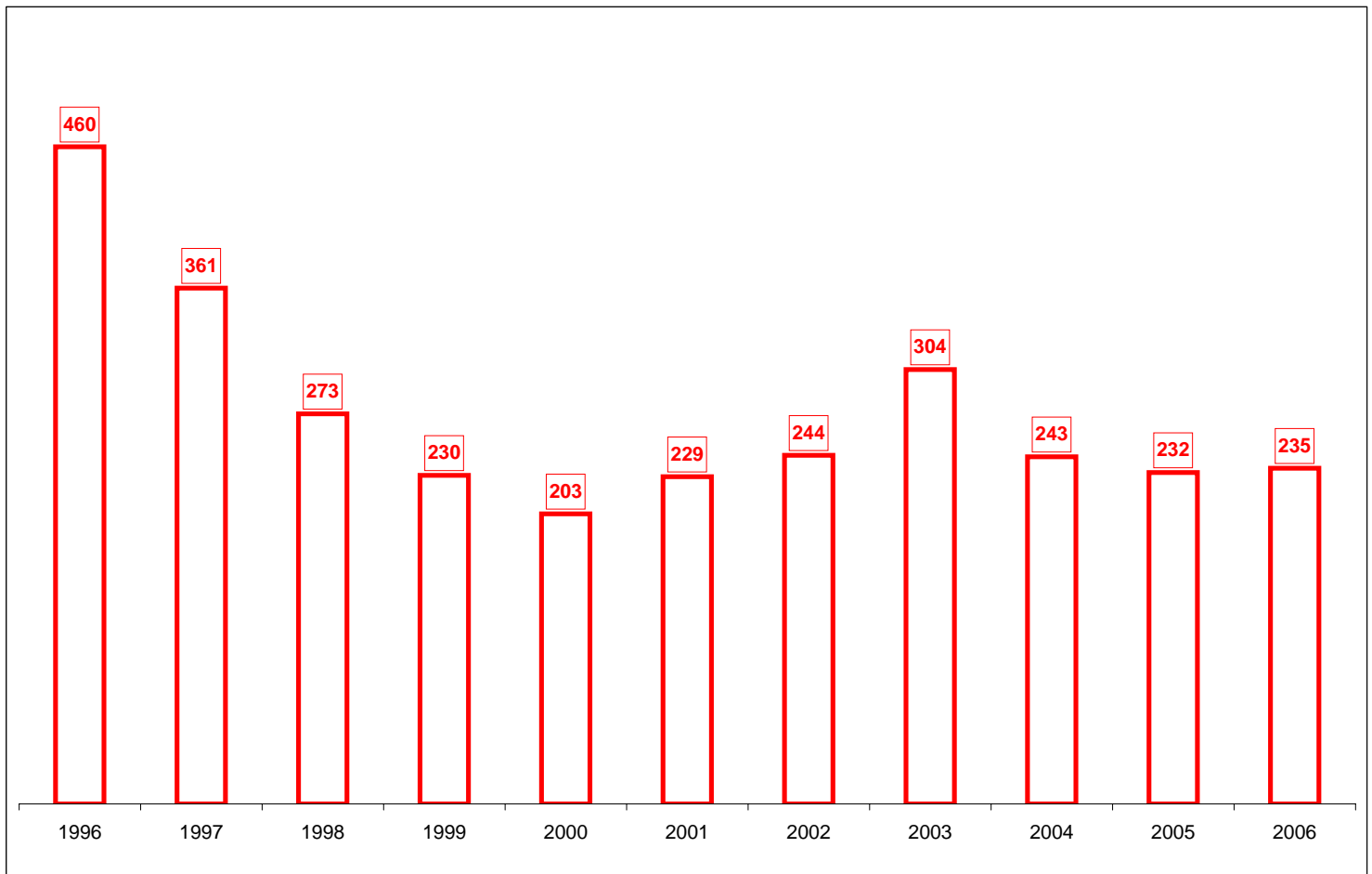
Each of the inmate rule violations is identified as targeting one of five types of unwanted inmate behavior. Grouping the violations like this and considering the totals of each group provides us with an index used to determine what types of behavior can best be controlled by the kinds of sanctions we have available to us. This page shows the violations which are considered to be *violent behavior.*
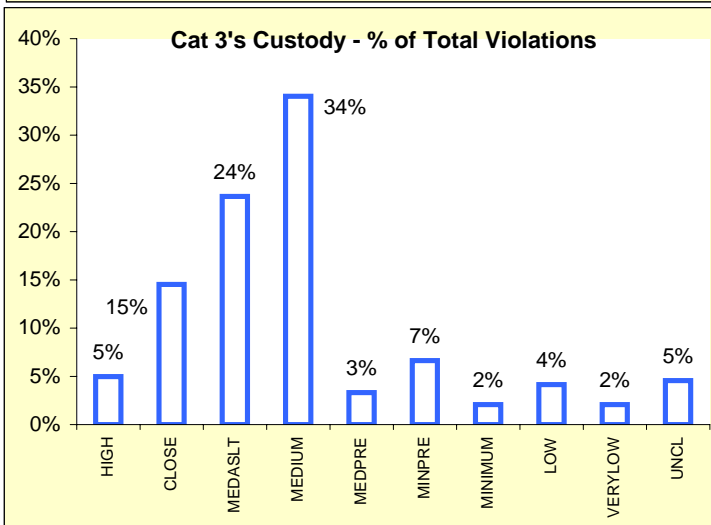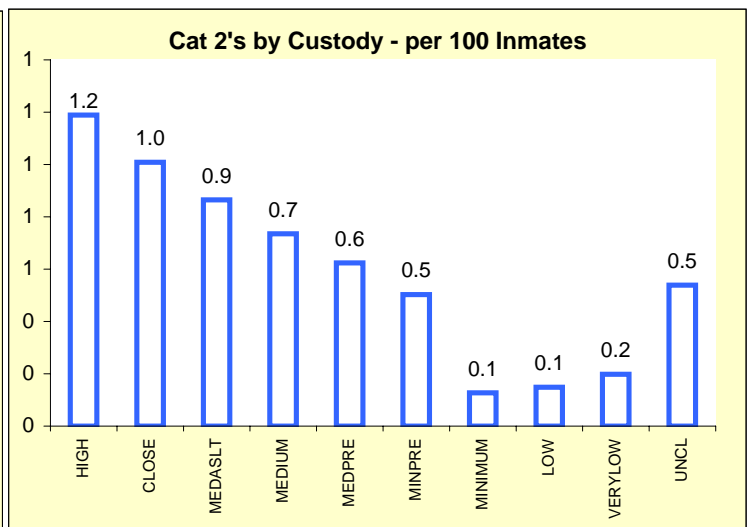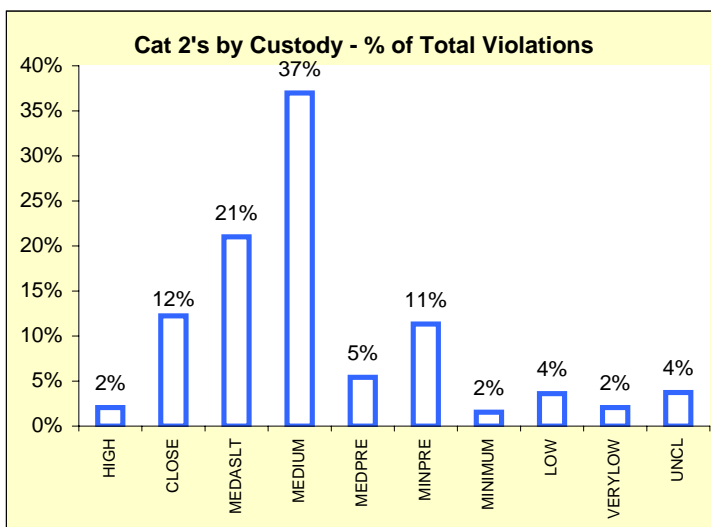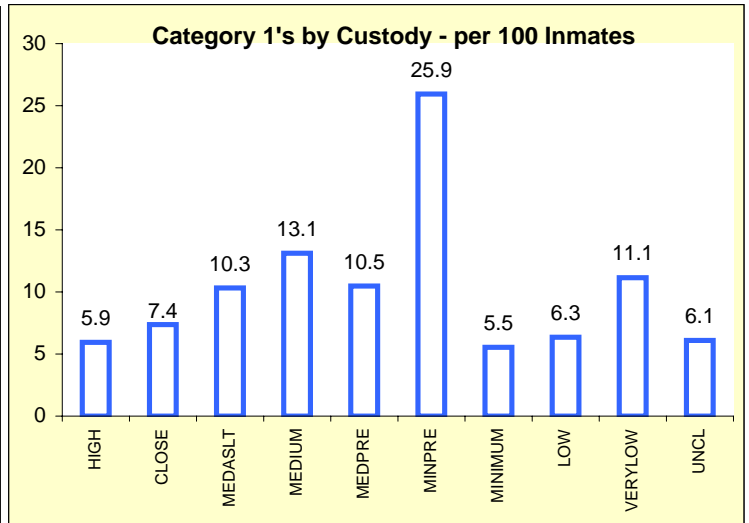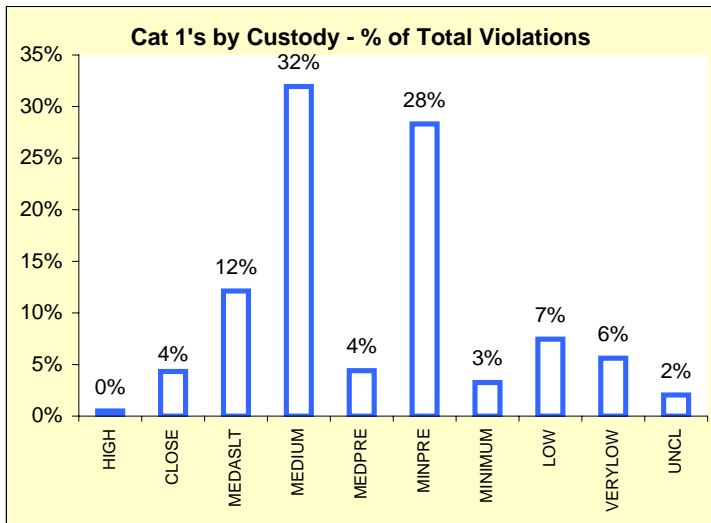
Comparison - Index of Inmate Behavior
Compilation of the Previous Five Charts
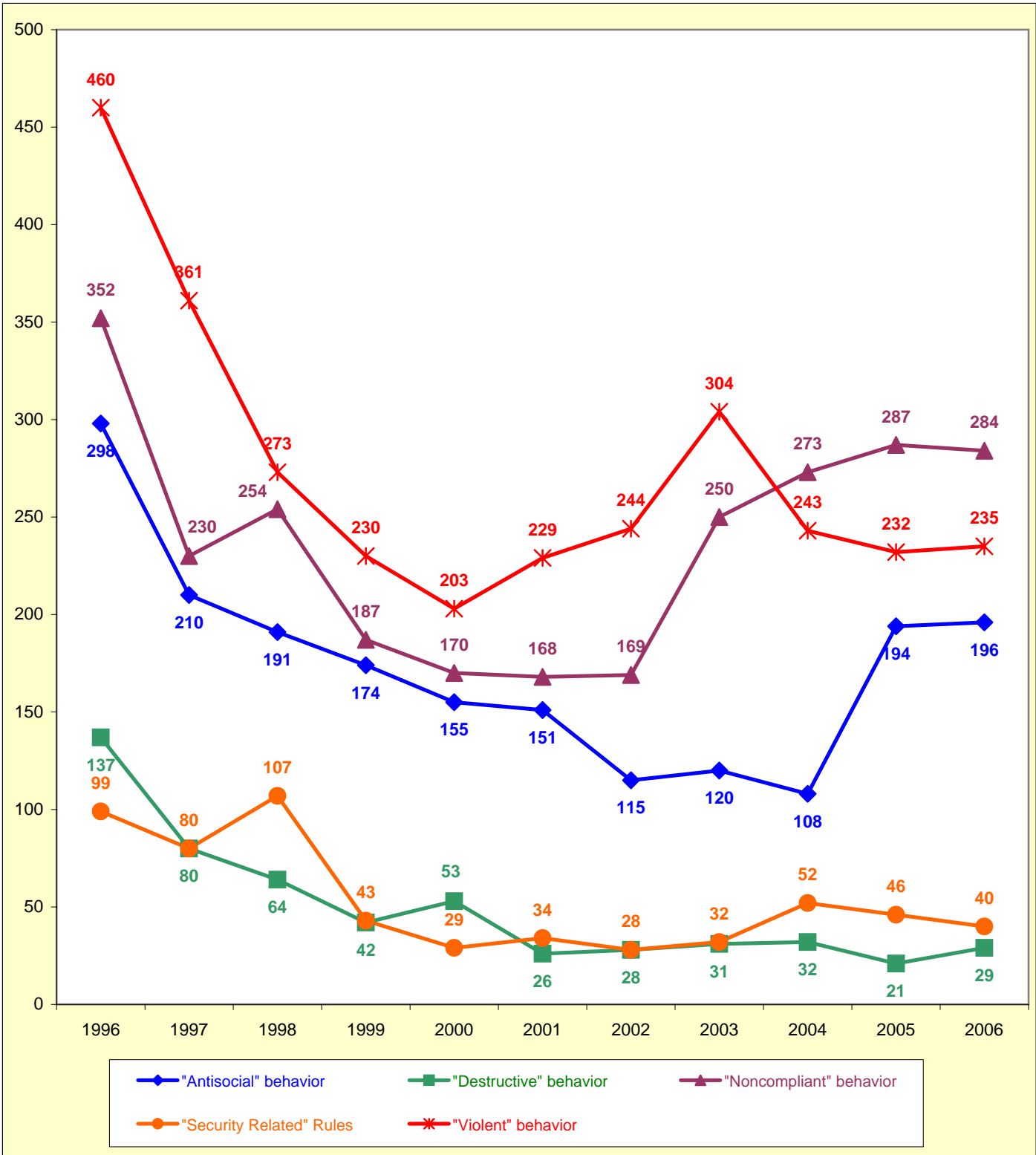
This chart shows all five of the inmate behavior index's and how they performed over the last nine years. This is a compilation of the data used in the previous five charts. Each category showed significant reduction over this period. Keep in mind that the overall number of inmates in the Sheriff's custody increased significantly during this same time period.

Category 1, 2 and 3 Violations by Custody Level

Cat 1's by Custody - % of Total Violations

Custody	%
HIGH	0%
CLOSE	4%
MEDASLT	12%
MEDIUM	32%
MEDPRE	4%
MINPRE	28%
MINIMUM	3%
LOW	7%
VERYLOW	6%
UNCL	2%

Category 1's by Custody - per 100 Inmates

Custody	Rate
HIGH	5.9
CLOSE	7.4
MEDASLT	10.3
MEDIUM	13.1
MEDPRE	10.5
MINPRE	25.9
MINIMUM	5.5
LOW	6.3
VERYLOW	11.1
UNCL	6.1

Cat 2's by Custody - % of Total Violations

Custody	%
HIGH	2%
CLOSE	12%
MEDASLT	21%
MEDIUM	37%
MEDPRE	5%
MINPRE	11%
MINIMUM	2%
LOW	4%
VERYLOW	2%
UNCL	4%

Cat 2's by Custody - per 100 Inmates

Custody	Rate
HIGH	1.2
CLOSE	1.0
MEDASLT	0.9
MEDIUM	0.7
MEDPRE	0.6
MINPRE	0.5
MINIMUM	0.1
LOW	0.1
VERYLOW	0.2
UNCL	0.5

Cat 3's Custody - % of Total Violations

Custody	%
HIGH	5%
CLOSE	15%
MEDASLT	24%
MEDIUM	34%
MEDPRE	3%
MINPRE	7%
MINIMUM	2%
LOW	4%
VERYLOW	2%
UNCL	5%

Cat 3's by Custody Level - per 100 Inmates

Custody	Rate
HIGH	0.9
CLOSE	0.4
MEDASLT	0.3
MEDIUM	0.2
MEDPRE	0.1
MINPRE	0.1
MINIMUM	0.1
LOW	0.1
VERYLOW	0.1
UNCL	0.2

📣*TalkingPoint!* Category 1 rule violations are the least serious, while Category 3 are the most serious. The rate "per 100 inmates" is the best overall measure, since there are fewer higher custody inmates than lower custody. These figures were calculated using data from 2006. These stats are from all facilities and include just the 10 most serious violations in each category. These charts demonstrate the validity of our classification system, as it shows it is correctly identifying the inmates most likely to commit a rule violation.

Suicide Attempts or Gestures Compared with the Total Number of Suicide Precautions
KCCF 1999 through 2005

There were 3 successful suicides during this time period
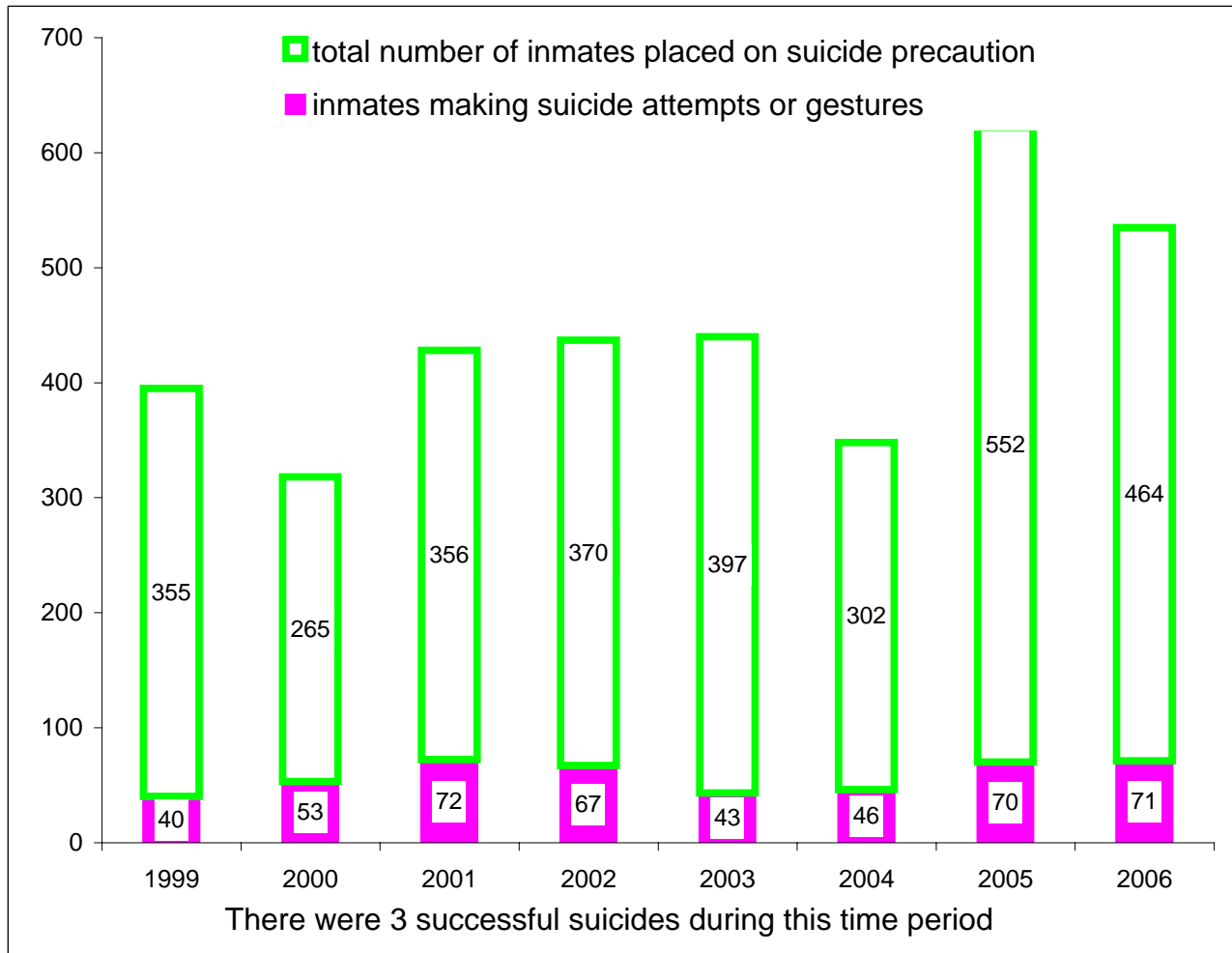
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
inmates making suicide attempts or gestures	40	53	72	67	43	46	70	71
total number of inmates placed on suicide precaution	355	265	356	370	397	302	552	464

Our highest level of suicide precaution places inmates in a paper gown, housed in a cell under constant video surveillance. We track how inmates get placed on that level of observation. Either they have made a suicide attempt or gesture, or they have made a suicidal threat to a staff person, or they have been judged to be suicidal following an interview by one of our mental health professionals. The chart above depicts the total number of "S-3's" (the highest level of precaution) and of that number, the number that were declared S-3's because of an actual in-progress attempt to harm themselves, either by hanging, an overdose, cutting themselves, jumping from a height, drowning in a toilet, banging their head, or some other means. These data show that the jail deputies intervene in more than one suicide attempt each week.

Inmate Behavior per Pod or Housing Unit
Minimum Custody Inmates Continue to be Best Behaved

Housing Unit	Number of Cat 2/3's	Index of Population
B2F God Pod (Sept to Dec)	0	0.000
Middle 1 Man MINM (Jan to August)	2	0.074
URE Sex Offenders	2	0.083
Middle 4 Man MINM (Jan to August)	7	0.117
B2D Male Sober Living Unit	4	0.133
B3 Female Classification Pod	4	0.133
B3H Female AOT, DSU, ASU & PCU	3	0.188
B2G God Pod	11	0.208
D2A Medium Males	15	0.234
B2F MEDM Males (January to August)	8	0.267
Middle 1 Man MEDM (Sept to Dec)	8	0.296
B3D Female Trusty Pod	12	0.400
D3A MEDASSLT Males	29	0.453
D2B MEDASSLT Males	37	0.578
URW PCU Males	17	0.607
D1B Male Classification Pod	39	0.609
D3B MEDM Males	42	0.656
B3B MEDM Female Pod	40	0.678
Annex Male Trusties	45	0.703
Lower 1 Man MAXM Males	20	0.741
B2B Male AOT Pod	13	0.813
Upper 6 Man MEDM Males	86	1.024
D1A Male AOT	9	1.125
D1A Male DSU	34	1.133
B3F Female MAXM/MEDM Pod	19	1.188
Upper 4 Man MEDM Males	73	1.217
Middle 6 Man Males	109	1.298
Old Max MAXM Males	50	1.316
Lower 4 Man MAXM Males	65	1.354
B2C Juvenile Pod	15	1.500
D1A Male ASU	30	3.000

We have a number of separate housing units in the mail jail (their designations appear in the first column). We keep track of the number of inmates who must be moved out of each housing unit and placed in Disciplinary Segregation for a category 2 or 3 violation (the number for this year appears in the second column). We divide the number of rule violations by the number of inmates living in the housing unit to get an index for comparison purposes (this is the number in the third column). The lower the index, the better behaved the housing unit is.

2006 Health Services Report

HEALTH UNIT VISITS	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Average
# Seen by Physician	501	472	508	464	432	658	574	628	554	553	453	492	6289	524.1
# Seen by Psychiatrist	467	239	227	360	376	192	406	448	436	544	453	534	4682	390.2
# Seen on Nurse Sick Call	1,907	1,383	1,720	1,157	1,628	1,504	1,898	1,321	1,695	1,445	1,349	1,237	18244	1520.3
# Refused Nursing Sick Call	41	9	36	61	82	63	103	98	81	115	158	93	940	78.3
# Code Responses	1	1	2	8	6	3	1	12	1	0	5	1	19	3.2
# of Physicals Done	136	145	128	129	125	121	81	142	185	210	188	190	1780	148.3
# of Physicals Refused	261	291	187	216	255	373	343	508	464	573	426	445	4342	361.8
# Annual Physicals Done	3	0	4	4	2	3	2	2	1	6	4	6	37	3.1
# of PPD's Placed	150	125	115	119	77	102	59	128	134	101	128	147	1385	115.4
# of Positive PPD's	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1385	115.4
KITES														
# of Kites Received	1329	900	936	1222	964	897	1266	1185	1378	2174	2490	2418	17159	1429.9
# of Kites Completed	1329	900	936	1222	964	897	1266	1185	1378	2174	2490	2418	17159	1429.9
DENTAL VISITS														
Dentist Visits	100	122	151	96	148	131	123	155	141	181	103	149	1600	133.3
Fillings	2	2	1	1	6	0	1	1	3	3	1	0	21	1.9
X-Rays	46	58	77	52	66	68	70	74	91	124	78	109	913	83.0
Extractions	36	31	46	26	38	45	31	64	36	47	39	36	475	43.2
Annual Exams	4	0	1	0	2	3	2	2	1	6	4	6	31	2.6
PHARMACY														
Total # on Px Meds	495	457	541	466	476	488	421	515	505	540	503	487	5894	491.2
Daily # on Meds	445	346	324	327	313	300	272	299	364	339	326	346	4001	333.4
% of Population on Meds	34.7%	27.5%	27.0%	27.0%	25.0%	23.5%	20.5%	22.8%	28.0%	19.5%	24.6%	26.9%		33.0%
Total # on Psych Meds	272	261	289	248	251	264	272	241	228	263	248	249	3086	257
Daily # on Psych Meds	237	170	170	163	166	175	150	145	170	176	187	213	2122	177
% on Psychotropic Meds	18.5%	13.5%	14.2%	13.5%	13.3%	13.7%	11.3%	11.1%	13.1%	13.3%	14.1%	16.6%		17.3%
# on HIV Meds	2	2	6	4	5	5	2	4	4	5	3	3	45	4
Formulary Rx's	1695	1385	1746	1481	1747	1646	2136	2767	2209	2055	2139	1931	22937	1911
Non-Formulary Rx's	735	323	375	334	390	432	724	741	395	213	207	147	5016	418
LAB/XRAY														
# of Inmates With Labs Drawn	199	201	188	159	164	165	116	226	171	201	207	220	2217	185
# of Lab Studies Done	405	403	375	314	325	313	196	420	327	401	439	379	4297	358
# of OUILS Drawn	36	38	31	22	46	28	37	51	39	29	33	33	423	35
# of Inmates X-rayed	31	18	23	10	19	22	21	21	13	18	13	15	224	19
# of X-rays Done	36	21	24	11	19	25	22	25	13	19	17	18	250	21
MISCELLANEOUS														
# of HIV Positive in House	2	1	2	2	3	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	16	1
# of AIDS in House	2	1	2	2	3	0	2	1	4	5	0	0	22	1.8
# of New HIV/AIDS in House	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.08

Medical Transports in 2006

HOSPITAL VISITS	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Pre-Bookings	38	35	39	39	46	38	40	62	44	46	41	49	517
ER Visits	14	13	17	13	9	15	11	13	14	11	19	10	159
Non-Medicaid Hospital Admits	5	4	1	0	0	2	1	1	5	4	3	1	27
Medicaid Hospital Admits	1	1	1	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	12
Non-Medicaid Psych Hosp Admit	3	1	1	0	0	1	1	3	4	1	0	2	17
Medicaid Psych Hospital Admits	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	2	10
Non-Medicaid Hospital Days	19	20	3	0	0	6	3	7	15	13	12	6	104
Medicaid Hospital Days	2	3	3	15	9	7	0	0	0	0	8	0	47
Non-Medicaid Psych Hosp Days	6	3	6	0	0	25	4	58	37	16	0	13	168
Medicaid Psych Hospital Days	0	25	0	0	1	6	0	3	12	19	31	12	109
Average Length of Medical Stay	3.5	4.6	3.0	5.3	2.3	4.3	3.0	7.0	3.0	3.3	4.6	6.0	4.2
Average Length of Psych Stay	2.0	14.0	6.0	0.0	1.0	15.5	4.0	15.3	9.8	17.5	15.5	6.3	8.9
Ambulance Transports	3	5	7	4	6	6	7	7	9	3	7	8	72
OFF SITE VISITS													
OB	6	5	4	4	12	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	61
Dental	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Ortho	5	0	2	0	0	1	2	4	1	3	3	0	21
Radiology	1	1	0	1	1	2	0	2	2	1	3	1	15
Inf. Disease	2	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	12
General Surgery	4	2	1	2	0	1	3	5	2	1	2	4	27
Dialysis	15	1	0	0	8	25	26	27	26	18	13	11	95
Physical Therapy	0	2	8	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	14
Other Specialties	1	2	4	2	5	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	18
Cardiac & Hypertension	6	25	23	9	13	31	11	6	10	7	15	2	158
Pulmonary	3	1	26	8	3	4	2	20	7	5	1	0	80
Endocrine	4	0	13	3	0	0	2	0	6	0	5	0	33
Infectious Disease	0	0	1	10	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	13
Neurological- Seizure	0	0	11	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	15
Special Needs	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8

Medical Transportation Provided - 2006
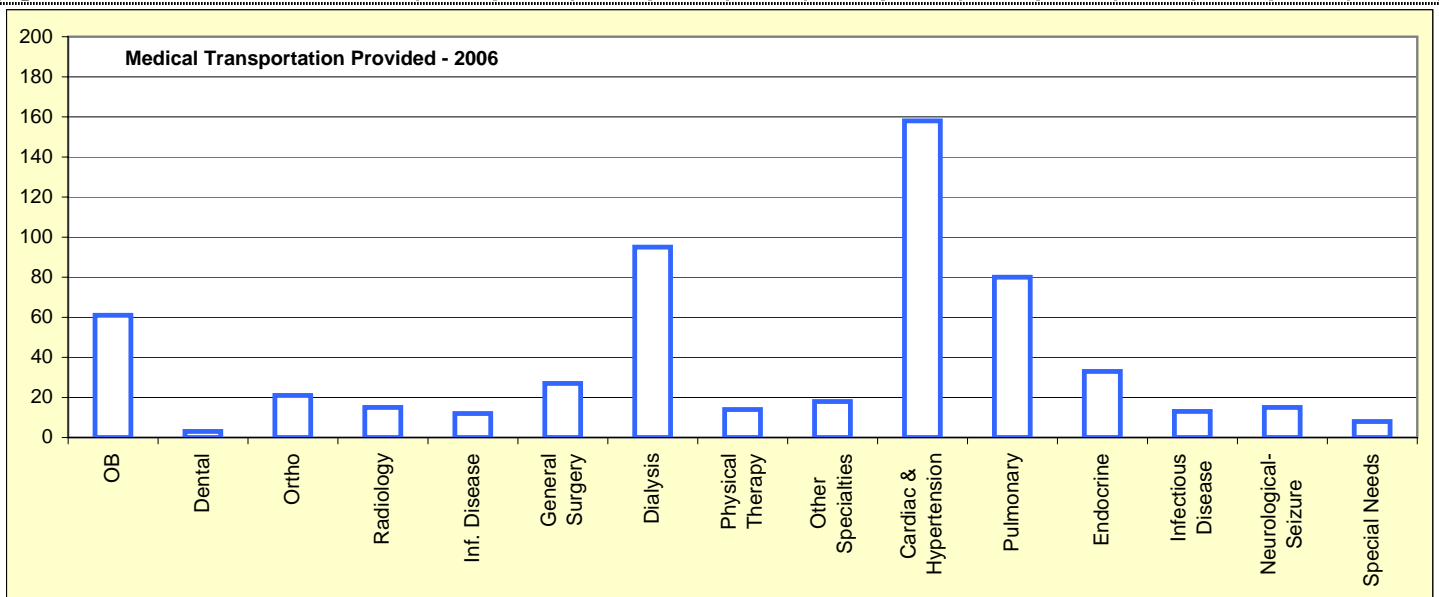
Responses to Medical Survey Completed in Intake by Nurse

Question	% of Yes	% of No
1. Do you have any current or past medical illness or health condition?	25.24%	74.76%
2. Do you have seizures or epilepsy?	1.97%	98.03%
3. Do you have asthma?	6.79%	93.21%
4. Do you have diabetes?	2.94%	97.06%
5. Do you have hepatitis?	1.98%	98.02%
6. Do you have HTN?	6.64%	93.36%
7. Do you have a heart condition?	2.16%	97.84%
8. Do you have an abnormal skin condition?	1.93%	98.07%
9. Do you have allergies?	15.23%	84.77%
10. Are you currently pregnant?	0.93%	99.07%
11. Have you given birth within the last 6 weeks?	20.00%	80.00%
12. Do you suffer from gynecological problems?	36.00%	64.00%
13. Have you recently had a head injury?	1.10%	98.90%
14. Do you have any infected wounds?	5.20%	94.80%
15. Do you have any dental problems?	5.95%	94.05%
16. Are you vomiting?	0.24%	99.76%
17. Have you been hospitalized due to a medical condition within the past month?	3.47%	96.53%
18. Are you currently receiving treatment for a medical condition?	11.73%	88.27%
19. Are you taking any medications?	24.15%	75.85%
20. Are you under a physician's care?	20.59%	79.41%
21. Is there anything else we need to know about your medical health history?	2.55%	97.45%
22. Do you want a jail physical?	16.86%	83.14%
23. Do you have any current or past history of an infectious disease?	0.94%	99.06%
24. Do you have any current or past history of TB?	1.27%	98.73%
25. Current symptoms of TB?	0.10%	99.90%
26. Do you have any current sexually transmitted illnesses?	0.55%	99.45%
27. Do you currently have crabs?	0.01%	99.99%
28. Do you have currently have scabies?	0.02%	99.98%
29. Is there anything else we need to know about your infectious disease history?	0.20%	99.80%
30. Do you have any drug withdrawal concerns?	2.55%	97.45%
31. Do you have any alcohol withdrawal concerns?	2.60%	97.40%
32. Is there anything else we need to know about your mental health history?	3.95%	96.05%
33. Are you taking any Psych medications?	7.13%	92.87%
34. Is the inmate oriented x 3	99.51%	0.49%
35. Normal gait?	98.62%	1.38%
36. Normal breathing?	99.65%	0.35%
37. Normal skin appearance?	96.64%	3.36%
38. Tremors?	0.52%	99.48%
39. Sweating?	0.08%	99.92%
40. Anxious?	0.50%	99.50%
41. Disheveled?	0.44%	99.56%
42. Lethargic?	0.37%	99.63%
43. Angry or agressive behavior?	0.35%	99.65%
44. Presents as Cognitively challenged?	0.22%	99.78%
45. Presents as Confused and/or disoriented?	0.13%	99.87%
46. Crying?	0.75%	99.25%
47. Do you have health insurance?	21.63%	78.37%
48. Dental Screening Performed?	93.64%	6.36%
49. Referral to Nursing?	2.52%	97.48%
50. Referral to Physician?	1.41%	98.59%
51. Referral to Dentist?	0.53%	99.47%
52. Referral to Mental Health?	1.58%	98.42%
53: Vital Signs Taken?	25.07%	74.93%

Answers to Mental Health Screening Completed in Intake

Question	% Yes	% No
Have you been hospitalized due to a medical condition within the last year?	11.9%	88.1%
Are you currently taking medication that has not been prescribed to you?	0.5%	99.5%
Are you currently drunk or high?	14.4%	85.6%
Do you use illegal drugs?	16.1%	83.9%
Do you currently use alcohol?	50.7%	49.3%
Have you ever had alcohol or drug withdrawal?	4.2%	95.8%
Have you ever received treatment for substance abuse?	28.8%	71.2%
Is there anything else we should know about your substance abuse history?	1.1%	98.9%
Have you ever been treated for mental illness?	19.3%	80.7%
Have you ever been treated for ADHD?	4.4%	95.6%
Have you ever been treated for developmental disorders?	0.8%	99.2%
Have you ever been treated for an eating disorder?	0.3%	99.7%
Have you ever been in special education?	10.5%	89.5%
Have you ever been treated for a closed head injury?	4.3%	95.7%
Have you ever had a seizure and/or been treated for a seizure disorder?	4.3%	95.7%
Are you on any medications?	21.2%	78.8%
Are you taking the medications for mental health issues?	12.1%	87.9%
Does anyone in your family have or had a mental illness?	3.2%	96.8%
Have you ever been case managed for mental illness?	2.1%	97.9%
Have you ever been treated in a psychiatric hospital?	8.2%	91.8%
Have you ever been self-abusive or engaged in self mutilation behavior or feeling homicidal now?	2.0%	98.0%
Have you ever had homicidal thoughts or attempts?	0.2%	99.8%
Are you feeling homicidal now?	0.2%	99.8%
Have you ever been physically abused?	2.3%	97.7%
Have you ever had suicidal attempts or thoughts, now or ever?	8.7%	91.3%
Have you having suicidal thoughts now?	0.9%	99.1%
Do you have any current or past losses that you are feeling grief and depression over?	3.8%	96.2%
Has anyone in your family taken their own life?	1.8%	98.2%
Have you ever experienced or witnessed a life threatening or abusive event that still bothers you today?	1.8%	98.2%
Are you currently having feelings of hopelessness or helplessness?	4.6%	95.4%
Do you have a support system in the community that you can depend on?	94.7%	5.3%
Have you ever been or are you currently on parole or probation?	54.3%	45.7%
Are you currently on Disability or Social Security?	6.1%	93.9%
Is the inmate orientated to person, place and time?	97.8%	2.2%
Have you ever experienced auditory, visual, olfactory, or tactical hallucinations?	2.9%	97.1%
Has inmate ever had or experienced delusional thinking, examples?	0.3%	99.7%

📢*TalkingPoint!* Every offender brought to jail is evaluated by a mental health professional while still in Intake. The answers to the mental health survey questions they are asked are summarized above. The data in this table is based on the offenders who came to jail during 2006.

Inmate Needs Reported in Classification Interview
Offenders Come to Jail with a Number of Needs

Question:	% Yes	% No
1. HEALTH ISSUES: Does this inmate report having any unresolved medical issues which would require you to contact medical, or does this inmate have any health problems that would affect their housing?	34.5%	65.5%
2. MENTAL STABILITY: Does this inmate have mental health problems, including suicidal ideation, that would affect their housing?	18.7%	81.3%
3. ALCOHOL ABUSE: Does the inmate admit to having an alcohol problem, or does the inmate appear to have an alcohol problem in your judgement?	26.0%	74.0%
4. DRUG ABUSE: Does the inmate admit to a drug problem, or does the inmate appear to have a problem with drugs in your judgement?	34.4%	65.6%
5. PAST TREATMENT: Does the inmate indicate past treatment for their drug or alcohol problem? If so, record where, when, and if they are interested in continuing treatment.	37.2%	62.8%
6. EDUCATIONAL HISTORY: Does the inmate have a GED or a high school diploma? If not, is the inmate interested in continuing their education in the main jail or honor camp?	63.6%	36.4%
7. VOCATIONAL SKILLS: Does the inmate have a marketable skill or trade that is used to support himself and his family? (Answer "Yes" if this is true, and "No" if is the inmate has no skills, limited training, or little or no employment history.)	14.6%	85.4%
8. LITERACY: Can this inmate read and write the English language?	93.6%	6.4%

🗣*TalkingPoint!* These numbers represent the percentage of inmates in population who admit these needs to a classification officer. This information is based on the self report of the inmates during their classification interviews this year. It is not based on a clinical assessment and the report is not verified independently. This reflects an inmate's "admission" only. Not all inmates honestly report their needs at the classification interview. All inmates who stay in jail longer than 3 days are given a classification interview.

Yes Responses to Needs Questions

(Bar chart: 1: 34.5%, 2: 18.7%, 3: 26.0%, 4: 34.4%, 5: 37.2%, 6: 63.6%, 7: 14.6%, 8: 93.6%)

Index