

# *2011 END OF THE YEAR STATISTICAL REPORT- DOUGLAS COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITY– LAWRENCE, KS*

The goal of this 2011 End of Year report is to provide accurate, interesting, and representative information to Sheriff’s Office personnel, elected officials, criminal justice partners, and community members who are interested in the Douglas County, KS Correctional Facility. This document contains information related to the year 2011.

Since August of 2007, facility staff has been intricately involved in the transition of upgrading our Jail Management System. This ongoing data collection effort is not the work of any one person but a collective effort of many staff members within the facility. In reality this transition was what we continually refer to within the Corrections Division as a “team effort.”

The Corrections Division has developed a group of officers known as JMS Team Leaders (JMSTL), and they should be recognized in this achievement. These JMSTL’s are a vital link between line staff and facility administration as it relates to the importance of the JMS. These JMSTL’s strive to provide support, positive reinforcement, and a better understanding of the current system to their coworkers.

It is our hope each individual who takes the time to read, absorb, and study this document will come away with a much better understanding of the Douglas County Correctional Facility, the staff who work within its walls, and the impact the facility has on what is in reality the most important facet of the facility which is PUBLIC SAFETY.

-Undersheriff Kenneth Massey

# 2011 END OF THE YEAR STATISTICAL REPORT

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# The Purpose of the Jail and Its Role in the Local Criminal Justice System

THE JAIL IS A PRIMARY RESOURCE FOR THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, USED TO ADDRESS THE NEED FOR DETENTION AT VARIOUS POINTS IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESS. THE OLD MECHANISMS OF “CARE AND CUSTODY” NO LONGER WORK WITHIN THE CORRECTIONAL SETTING. NEW AVENUES RELATED TO INTERVENTION, PROGRAMMING, AND SERVICES MUST BE BUILT INTO THE CORRECTIONAL SETTING TO AID WITH SUCCESSFUL INMATE TRANSITION BACK TO THE COMMUNITY.

## MISSION

- The Douglas County Correctional Facility (DCCF) Mission was updated this year (2011) to better expand our role with reentry and to recognize staff.

Our Mission is to provide safe, secure, humane, and legal treatment for all. Through training, collaboration, and leadership development our staff is committed to working as a cohesive team of professionals, providing a positive and progressive environment, focused on assisting inmates in becoming contributing members of our community.

- Core Values

In 2007 a team of correctional staff members, under the direction of Lieutenant Dave Dillon, were tasked with developing six core values that the Corrections Division’s foundation is built upon. Each of the six core values are placed on the points on our department badge, which helps give significance to the foundation. After much discussion the team of correctional staff members decided on the following core values.

- |                   |                       |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) Team Work      | 4) Trust              |
| 2) Commitment     | 5) Integrity and      |
| 3) Accountability | 6) Staff Development. |

These six core values were placed upon two poster type display boards and are proudly displayed within our staff area and training room. Staff is reminded of these core values not only in a visual manner daily but discussions are held related to these core values.

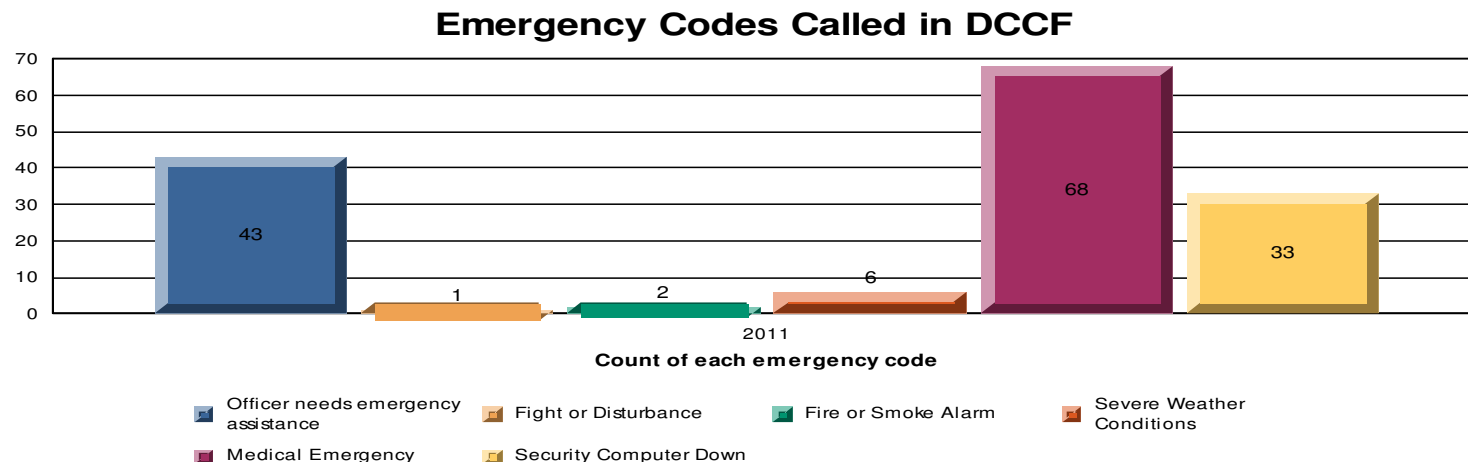
# Jail Effectiveness Indicators

JAIL EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS REPRESENT A MEASURE OF OVERALL FACILITY FUNCTIONING IN TERMS OF SECURITY, SAFETY, HEALTH, INMATE BEHAVIOR, AND PROGRAM PARTICIPATION. THIS SHOULD HELP TO IDENTIFY AREAS OF CONCERN IN KEY AREAS RELATED TO THE MISSION OF THE ORGANIZATION AND HELP TO TRACK CHANGES OVER TIME.

## SAFETY INDICATORS

- Number and Type of incidents involving inmates assaulting other inmates.

*Due to the nature of any correctional facility and the types of offenders housed within the facility it is difficult to totally eliminate these types of occurrences. Ongoing efforts of proactive “inmate classification” and “no contact orders” have greatly reduced the number of inmate on inmate assaults. We also feel this proactive approach has reduced the number of inmate-to-facility litigation situations. The facility emergency code 200 is used for response to a Fight or Disturbance. In 2011 the facility had 1 code 200 response call, which occurred in May. See below all of the emergency response calls for DCCF.*



- Number and Type of documented incidents of staff “Use of Force”.

Staff “Use of Force” (UOF) is an area that is monitored very closely by facility administration. Staff is trained within this area on a regular basis with each UOF situation being reviewed at several different levels of the command structure. The following table provided by administrative staff presents a breakdown of the types of force used within the correctional facility, along with number of times each type was utilized.

Physical Force	16
O.C. Spray	5
TASER	5
Restraint Chair	4
	<b>30</b>

OC - Oleoresin Capsicum

Oleoresin Capsicum, commonly called OC or pepper spray, is a concentrated form of oil and resin of cayenne pepper. It is not a manufactured chemical. OC spray is considered a non-lethal use of force that can be used to prevent or terminate an attack, causing some of the following effects: a. Pain and tearing of the eyes, causing an involuntary closing or rapid blinking; b. Redness of affected skin combined with a feeling of intense heat; c. Inflammation of the mucous membranes of the nose, eyes, mouth, and throat; d. If inhaled, coughing, gagging, and gasping of breath.

Physical force encompasses the following areas of arrestee and inmate resistance:

Passive resistance, Active resistance, active assaultive resistance/non-life threatening, and active assaultive resistance/life threatening

Officers respond to each of these levels of resistance in different manners. Situations many times involve officers utilizing a controlling “hands on” approach in an attempt to control the arrestee or inmate. Safety of the arrestee, inmate, and staff member is of the utmost importance.

TOTAL UOF REPORTS 2011	5		5	3	1	1	2	3	2				22
DAY SHIFT 0700-1900	4		4	1	1	1	2	2	1				16
NIGHT SHIFT 1900-0700	1		1	2				1	1				6
UOF BY LOCATION 2011													
BOOKING	4		2	2				3					11
MAXIMUM	1			1		1			1				4
MEDIUM			1		1		1						3
FEMALE													0
MINIMUM									1				1
WR													0
MEDICAL			1										1
TRANSPORT													0
VSP							1						1
COURTROOM			1										1

\*Note: It should be noted that many times arrestees brought to the booking area are under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs or many times are not happy about being arrested. These circumstances lead to officer arrestee involvement, the information above outlines that overall 50% of UOF situations take place on the booking floor.

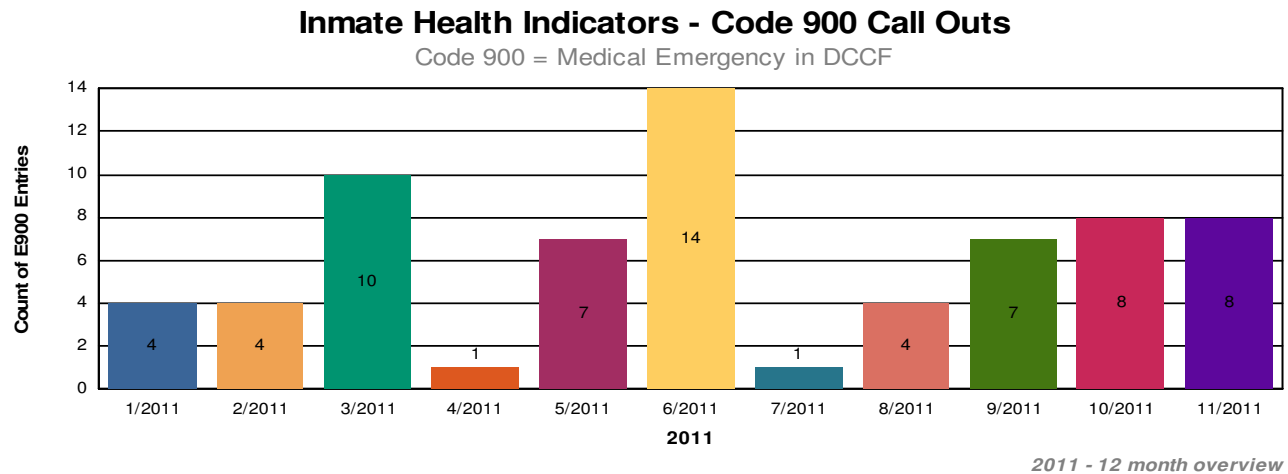
## HEALTH INDICATORS

- Number and Type of medical emergencies involving inmates (such as trips to the emergency room, emergency response by medical professionals to facility).

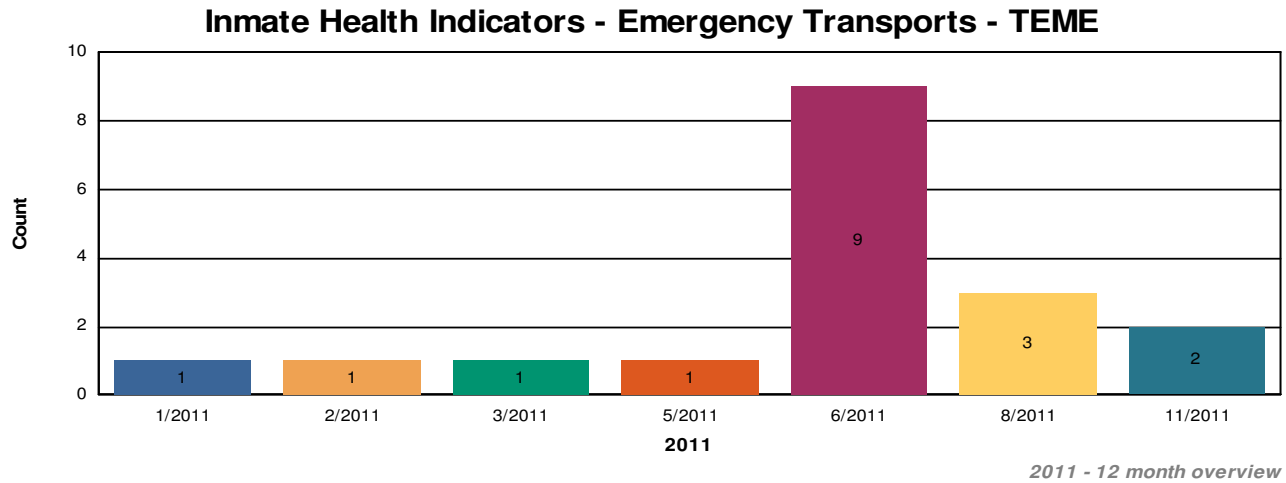
These situations are monitored closely as they could have a profound impact upon facility budget and possible litigation from those involved.

All inmate medical care within the facility is provided by local contract providers.

It is the policy of the Douglas County Correctional Facility to have an emergency code system that alerts staff to emergencies in the facility. A Code 900 alerts staff that a medical situation is occurring or has occurred. During the hours of professional medical staff coverage they respond to all medical situations within the facility. In 2011, there were 68 medical emergency situations. See the chart below for a breakout of monthly comparisons.



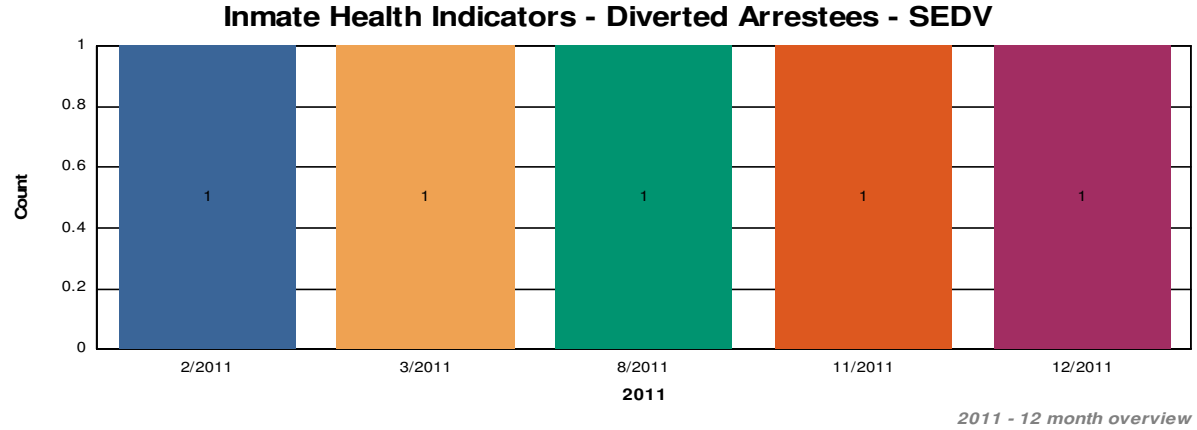
There were 18 unscheduled visits to the hospital during 2011. When comparing this total to the Code 900 medical emergency response 26% of the emergencies resulted in a hospital visit. These hospital visits covered a wide variety of medical situations from minor stitches to seizures.



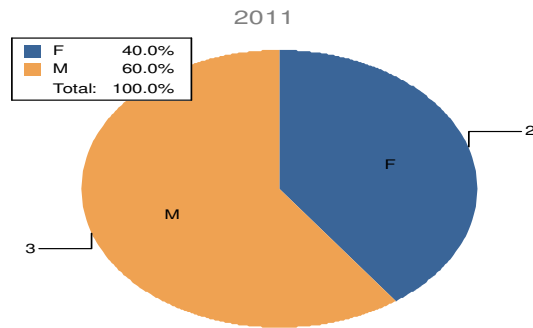
There were 5 different occasions in which Douglas County Correctional Staff diverted an arrestee for immediate care. Diverting an inmate to a local medical facility takes place within the facility vehicle sally port pre-booking. Supervisory involvement is required to divert an arrestee.

The Shift Supervisor may divert arrestees that appear to have obvious significant injuries requiring medical attention or extreme incoherence due to influence of alcohol and/or drugs. Arrestees are also diverted for screening due to serious mental health concerns including but not limited to suicidal statements or tendencies.

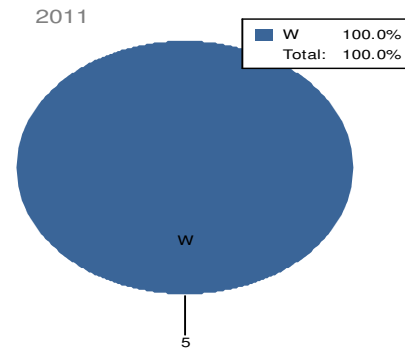




**Diverted Arrestee- Gender Breakdown**



**Diverted Arrestee - Race Breakdown**



Out of the 5 Diverted Arrestees above is the gender (Male = M, Female=F) and race breakdown (B=Black, I= Indian, W = White) percentages.

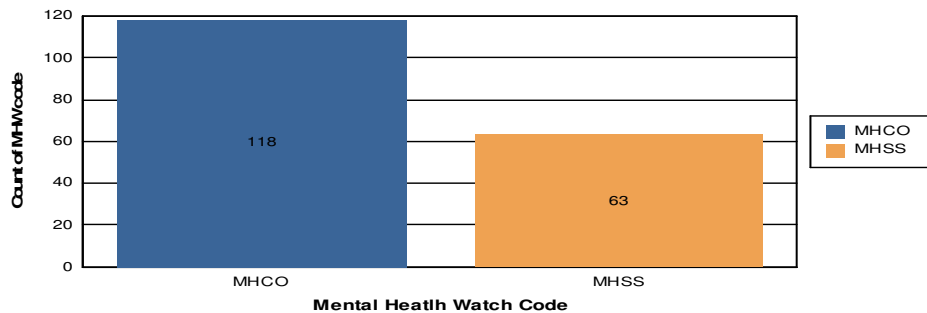
Comparing these 5 Diverted Arrestees to the total number of Bookings for 2011 (5,423) less than 1% of bookings were diverted for treatment at another location.

- Number of suicide attempts.

Since opening in 1999, the DCCF has not experienced an inmate suicide. Our staff prides themselves on our ongoing efforts at recognizing the signs of suicidal tendencies. In 2007, during a policy review process we eliminated the 15 minute check protocol of monitoring those inmates on suicide watch and implemented a “constant observation” protocol of these inmates. There is no other situation within a correctional facility that causes more problematic examination of policy, procedures, and processes than inmate suicide. These situations also have the possibility of lengthy litigation processes. There were 118 Close Observations Watches and 63 Suicide Watches performed by DCCF staff in 2011.

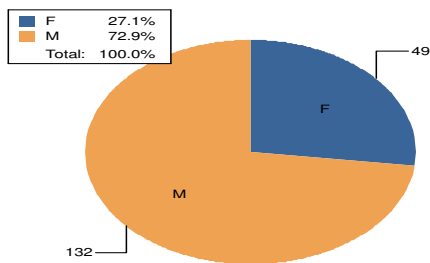
### Inmate Mental Health Indicators - Watches

MHCO - Close Observation Watch - MHSS - Suicide Watch

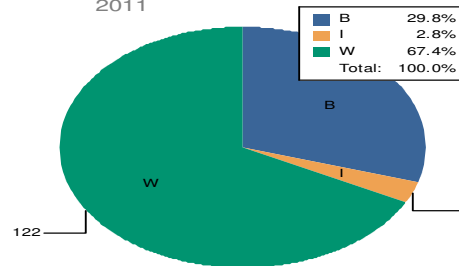


2011

### Mental Health Watches- Gender Breakdown 2011



### Mental Health Watches - Race Breakdown 2011



Sgt. Spurling provided a Return on Investment snapshot in November of 2011, the purpose of this ROI was to justify the facilities suicide prevention policy of providing constant observation of inmates on “Suicide Watch” in more than just monetary terms. The findings were as follows:

“By using a multi-tiered approach of Mental Health watches it provides staff the flexibility to tailor fit the needs of the inmate by providing them with the necessary protection they need. This is not just smart business but the right and humane way to provide a safe correctional facility.

At the time of the November snapshot, the facility had a total of 48 constant watch situations. The amount of time an inmate had remained on constant watch had ranged from 32 minutes up to 6 straight days. The average time of an inmate constant observation watch was approximately 21 hours.

There are three primary ways for inmates to come off from a constant observation watch:

- Inmate downgraded to a close observation watch (by Bert Nash staff)
- Inmate sent to Osawatomie State Hospital
- Inmate getting totally released from all watches (by Bert Nash staff)

Out of 48 constant watches 31 of them were placed on close observations, 4 were referred to Osawatomie State Hospital, and 13 were removed from all watches.

Out of the 48 constant watches, 15 or roughly 30 percent of them have required corrections staff to work some amount of overtime. This facility has had over 996 hours of constant observation hours with 309 hours of it being covered by overtime.

The actual overtime monetary amount the facility had spent at this snapshot was approximately \$10,320. This amount was figured by averaging the corrections officer overtime rate and the average deputy overtime rate which comes out to \$31.73 per hour. Regular time cost using the regular correction officer rate and regular deputy rate comes out to \$22.60, making the total regular time cost \$15, 531.85. Total cost of providing constant suicide watches comes to \$25,851.85.

By taking a zero tolerance approach to inmate suicide, we take due measures to prevent suicides from happening in the facility. Our constant watch policy is cost effective when compared to an in custody suicide litigation which can run upwards of 1 million dollars per event.”

- Number and type of inmate deaths.  
As of this 2011 report, the facility has not experienced an in custody inmate death This fact can be based on the facilities proactive approach to inmate medical and mental health care coupled with our approach to inmate suicide prevention measures.

## RETURN ON INVESTMENT FOR REENTRY AND PROGRAMMING

- Information provided by Shannon Murphy, after examining “Return on Investment” for Reentry and Programming areas

**Note: Information provided for 01/01-11/30/2011 for Reentry, 04/01-11/30/2011 for AIMS (Assess, Intervene and Mobilize to Succeed), unless otherwise noted.**

- Number of inmates working in meaningful career building experiences
  - Number of total inmates 01/01-11/30/2011 who completed an initial work release screen per Summit (inmates may be counted twice if granted work release more than one time by the court): 111
  - Reentry: 17 inmates participated in pre-release job search work release. 25 inmates have obtained employment, pre- and/or post-release.
  - AIMS: 6 AIMS participants obtained employment, pre- and/or post-release
- Number of inmates who have been supplied “connections to services” upon release
  - Reentry and AIMS participants only (no longer track non-Reentry or non-AIMS resource and guidance services)
  - AIMS: 55 inmates
  - Reentry: 55 inmates
  - Total: 110 inmates (AIMS and Reentry only)
- Number of inmates who have been supplied medications upon release and associated costs
  - It was determined in November 2011 that medical did not log MDEX events into Summit. Thus, since they began entering, 1 inmate received MDEX per Summit.
  - Reentry has not tracked medications upon release in the Reentry database, under the assumption it was being tracked by medical. The RCM’s noted 6 MDEX (covering 5 participants) from their caseloads.
  - AIMS tracked medications upon release, but it does not appear it has been a consistent tracking (7 inmates 04/01-11/30)
  - Total: 13 documented inmates (14 MDEX experiences)
- Number of bus passes provided to inmates who are released, on job search furlough, or work release
  - Number purchased via Inmate Resource Fund: \$2,500
  - Number purchased via Reentry Second Chance Act: 3,500
  - Number purchased via AIMS JMHCP grant: 950
  - Total purchased: \$6,950
- Number of inmates participating in Reentry Orientation to learn more about Reentry?
  - From March 4 (initial workshop date) through November 30, 2011, 91 inmates participated in weekly Reentry Orientation sessions to learn of the facility’s resource and guidance services, pre-trial and sentenced.

6. Number of inmates who receive their Birth Certificates? Number of inmates who receive their Social Security Cards? Number of inmates who receive an Identification Card?

- Reentry and AIMS participants only (no longer track non-Reentry or non-AIMS resource and guidance services)
- Patrice Elmore advised **60** checks were written for birth certificates for inmates in custody, as of 12/06/2011.
- Of the 110 AIMS and Reentry participants, as of 12/05/2011, 90 had or obtained birth certificates, 86 had or obtained state identification, and 97 had or obtained Social Security Cards.

7. Justify your existence within this division. What would the corrections division look like without your ongoing efforts related to reentry? (Not really looking for \$\$\$'s spent or saved, looking for information related to "care and custody" versus "correctional facility.")

Through increased communication with the courts, improved data evaluation and recidivism risk screening, the face of the population has changed. The facility is shifting from a detention facility with high numbers of pre-trial inmates to a correctional facility, housing more sentenced inmates who have a higher recidivism risk and high needs. We are seeing fewer lower-risk people incarcerated (from 80% to 62% low-risk overall). But, internal note, makes it more difficult for staff to deal with growing higher-risk population (from 20% to 38% higher risk)--medically, mental health, behaviorally, etc (note in 2010, we had a lower ADP, yet higher medical costs, driving up the daily costs overall). We may have fewer people in custody per ADP, but they are of higher risk and needs--and higher need. It does change the organization/staffing/training financial needs. Overall, since our high ADP of 185 in 2007, ADP has decreased 32% through October 2011 (ADP of 126). A low headcount occurred on 11/29/2011 of 92 inmates.

8. Number of inmates referred by reentry to job search? Number of inmates referred to reentry who have received job placement. (Indicate the importance of our ongoing efforts at job placement and how statistical data shows employment reduces recidivism)

According to the Reentry database, 11 Reentry participants were referred to Job Search Work Release. 25 Reentry participants have obtained employment, pre- and/or post-release.

Reentry has not tracked the number of inmates facility-wide who have participated in a court-ordered job search program. According to Summit, 38 inmates have participated in job search work release.

According to <http://static.nicic.gov/Library/021352.pdf>,

*"Research shows a lack of employment may contribute to an offender's continued criminal activity. A frequently cited Texas study recognizes that an unemployed offender is three times more likely to return to prison than an offender who has a job (Eisenberg, 1990). The New York Department of Labor cites statistics compiled by the Division of Criminal Justice showing 83% of offenders who violated probation or parole were unemployed at the time of violation (State of New York Department of Labor, undated). Additional studies show that low levels of personal, educational, vocational, financial achievement, and in particular, an unstable employment record, are among the major predictors of continued criminal conduct (Andrews, 1995). There is compelling evidence to support the position that unemployment contributes to recidivism or the failure of*

*offenders to successfully transition to the community. One study of offenders released from Texas prisons shows that 74% ranked employment as their number one post-release problem (Texas Department of Criminal Justice, 1990)."*

9. Number of agencies who provide items to inmates at no cost?

70 local agencies have been utilized by Reentry and AIMS case managers for pre- and post-release services. 28 of those agencies may charge some sort of fee for service, although many are on a sliding scale, income dependent.

10. Provide a cost analysis on successful reentry participants not coming back to the facility or the court system.

It was previously calculated that a reduction of 1 inmate per ADP measurements equated to \$18,142 dynamic savings annually (from 2009 to 2010). This does not include savings social service and treatment providers may save by having consumers continue to engage and move forward, to potentially successfully complete services and treatment. Nor does this cost include out-of-facility law enforcement costs, such as staff, clerks, officers, courts, attorneys and facility staff to bring an arrestee back into custody and process them again through the judicial system.

11. Number of inmates participating in MRT and associated benefits of MRT

According to Summit, from March through November, 41 inmates have participated in MRT. This equated to 500 hours among the 41 inmates, per Summit. Programming records show 43 participants during this time period.

Per Programs Director and MRT co-facilitator Mike Caron:

*"The Stinkin' Thinkin' classes serve another important purpose. A few individuals do show a strong desire to begin change now and are likely to be in our custody long enough to get started on the real work ahead. Stinkin' Thinkin' class is where we usually identify and recruit participants for the much more restricted Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT) cognitive behavior change program. MRT is an evidence based curriculum nationally recognized for its effectiveness in bringing about cognitive changes. More than 30 studies of MRT have found that MRT does lead to lower re-arrest and re-incarceration rates for up to 10 years after treatment and release. For each \$1 spent of MRT treatment the savings in criminal justice related costs alone was estimated at \$11.48 (SAMHSA, 1996). MRT is based on the assumption that offenders and drug abusers generally have relatively low moral reasoning. The term "reconciliation" comes from conation, the aspect of personality that is characterized by conscious willing. Thus MRT attempts to help the inmate make substantive change in how they make conscious decisions.*

*Studies have shown that 98.8%, that is virtually all who were successful in staying out of jail, had completed at least five of the MRT steps. Of those who failed to stay out of jail or prison 62.4% had not completed even two of the steps. Actual completion of MRT has been correlated with a significant increases in self-esteem and perceived life purpose, and a statistically significant decrease in anger expression and depression. Studies of misconduct while participating in MRT, including disciplinary infractions, indicate a reduction of 28 % lower compared to other inmates. Those actually completing MRT showed a much higher 40% lower misconduct than their peers. Success in work release has been as much as 75% higher*

than control groups. Finally, studies have shown a remarkable 75% lower recidivism rate during the first two years after completion of MRT (Little, Robinson, Burnette & Swan, 1996).

Since February, 2011 we have had 43 inmates who have entered the MRT group. Eight were eventually transported to KDOC or federal facilities, but almost all of them will be returning to Douglas County eventually. Only three participants have returned to our custody, though at least one other is reportedly being held in another jurisdiction. Several were released to residential drug or alcohol treatment programs and are reportedly doing well. Twenty eight have been released and have not re-offended, at least in this jurisdiction, to date. We are still attempting to establish a second MRT group on the outside to enable released offenders to continue with their step work.”

## 12. Number of inmates participating in Job Readiness and associated benefits of Job Readiness

44 inmates have participated in pre-release Job Readiness workshops from May-November 30, 2011.

As noted in question #8, and according to <http://static.nicic.gov/Library/021352.pdf>,

*“Research shows a lack of employment may contribute to an offender’s continued criminal activity. A frequently cited Texas study recognizes that an unemployed offender is three times more likely to return to prison than an offender who has a job (Eisenberg, 1990). The New York Department of Labor cites statistics compiled by the Division of Criminal Justice showing 83% of offenders who violated probation or parole were unemployed at the time of violation (State of New York Department of Labor, undated). Additional studies show that low levels of personal, educational, vocational, financial achievement, and in particular, an unstable employment record, are among the major predictors of continued criminal conduct (Andrews, 1995). There is compelling evidence to support the position that unemployment contributes to recidivism or the failure of offenders to successfully transition to the community. One study of offenders released from Texas prisons shows that 74% ranked employment as their number one post-release problem (Texas Department of Criminal Justice, 1990).”*

## 13. Number of inmates who receive SRS applications while incarcerated. Number of offenders who receive SRS food stamps upon release. What are the benefits of providing these connections and receiving these two items?

- 60 referrals for food stamps, general assistance, medical card applications, and/or child-care assistance were made to SRS by Reentry case managers. 42 inmates completed the application process or are pending an appointment post-release (70% completion rate).
- These numbers do not include family members that may have applied for or receive benefits. The RCM’s may assist family members to access benefits during the inmate participant’s incarceration period.
- The immediate concern is the success of inmates upon their return to the community. Without access to basic transitioning benefits through food, housing and financial assistance, inmates may continue victimizing our community, eventually spilling over to the ever-increasing cost of incarceration and costing our society even more.

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Other fiscal considerations for Reentry and Programs:

**In-House Facilitators:** Two programs have in-house facilitators, saving contractual employee costs: The Job Readiness (Reentry Case Manager) and MRT (Programs Director and Reentry Case Manager) facilitators.

**Incentives:** Incentive vouchers, from gasoline and grocery store vouchers assist in meeting basic needs. Coffee house gift cards, are provided, as positive reinforcement for attendance, participation and completion of goals, are invaluable to the engagement and motivation of participants to continue voluntarily working with their case manager. Just as we compare the costs of prescription medication upon release with the daily cost of incarceration should an inmate not have medication, incentives are small rewards to help continue supportive case management services in the community versus incarceration.

**Training:** Through the Second Chance Act, training has been an integral part in creating person-centered, supportive case management services. The LSI-R certification allows case managers to target services to the participant's particular high risks and needs that may lead to continued criminal behavior. Mental Health First Aid (MHFA) was received with positive comments to help identify how to handle crisis situations in the community. MRT has been added as a cognitive behavioral change program to address crucial criminogenic risks (continued criminal behavior and attitudes/orientation). Many of our participants have been revoked from probation assignments. It has been our philosophy for participants to take ownership in their transition planning. Thus, case managers have been trained in person-centered and strength-based case management skills to voluntarily engage the participants. Finally, SOAR training is crucial for case managers to maintain their certification to assist disabled inmates in accessing Social Security benefits (of the 64 participants, 27% are applying for or receiving disability benefits).

**Failure to Appear Notification Pilot Project:** The Failure to Appear Notification pilot project kicked off October 1<sup>st</sup>. The MSW practicum student is leading the project, including phoning arrestees to remind them of upcoming court dates, data entry and subsequently data evaluation. Our timeline was to evaluate the program at 3 months and again at 6 months. Thus, initial evaluation information will not be available until January. But, the following is initial data about the processes of the project:

Through December 19, 2011, 735 bonds have been included within the project.

- 415 (56%) = District Cases
- 264 (36%) = Lawrence Municipal
- 56 (8%) = Other Jurisdiction

Of the 517 calls made thus far:

- 182 (35%) = Left message on arrestee voicemail
- 175 (34%) = Spoke with arrestee directly
- 23 (4%) = Spoke with collateral contact directly
- 137 (26%) = Unable to make contact (no voicemail/machine, no phone number listed, wrong number, etc)



The average number of days between the notification call and court is 2.67.

Of the 224 bonds (43% of the calls) that have been reviewed for outcomes, only 11 (5%) have subsequently Failed to Appear (9 District, 2 Lawrence Municipal).

We've encountered a group of arrestees that have not been included in the project: Those that are "released authority the (Municipal) Judge". Since bonds are not written for these arrestees, we are not in receipt of information of who bonds out. We will evaluate how we can query such information daily, and if we have the resources to include this population into our project.

- Number of inmates participating in a work-release program.

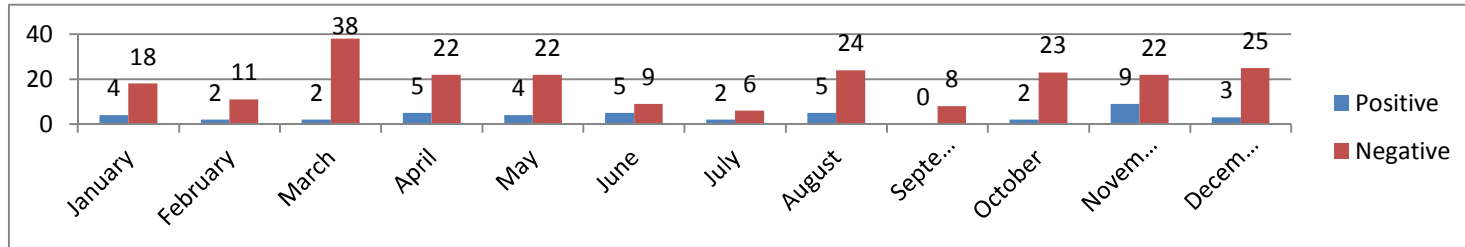
This is another vital area within the facility which we expect to increase as our efforts at offender reentry expand. This program allows inmates the ability to work and navigate down the path of becoming productive citizens of Douglas County. The following information was taken from an End of the Year Work Release Report done by Officer Kyle Applebee.

### **Work Release Calls**

Requiring work release inmates to call the housing unit adds a level of accountability/responsibility to the inmates freedom outside the facility. This information also allows the work release sergeant the ability to check on the inmate's location and activity as much as needed.

In **2010**- 5,275 calls from inmates were made to the Work Release Housing Unit in reference a change of location or some other factor that affected their work release. In **2011**- 8,382 calls from inmates were made to the Work Release Housing Unit in reference a change of location or some other factor that affected their work release. There was a **38% increase** in phone calls made to the Work Release Housing Unit in 2011 compared to 2010.

**Urine Analysis Testing (U.A.)**



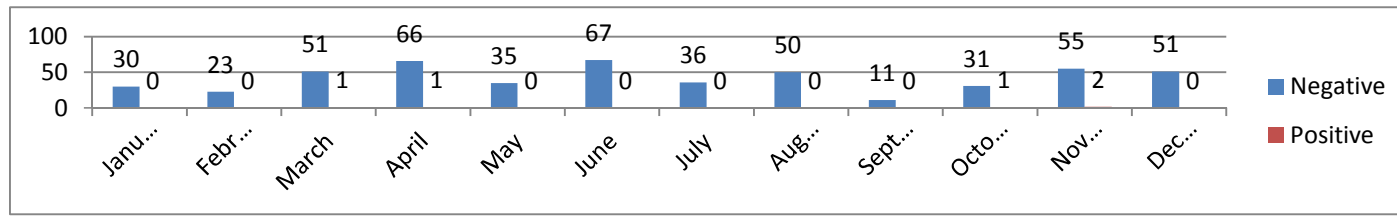
Urine analysis testing is given to all inmates participating in the Work Release Program, this includes job search or court ordered programs; (Substance Abuse, Mental Health, Etc)

In 2011, 271 Urine Analysis test were given to inmates. Out of the 271 test given, 43 showed a positive result for drugs.

Note: Some positive results are due to medication approved by the Corrections Medical Physician.

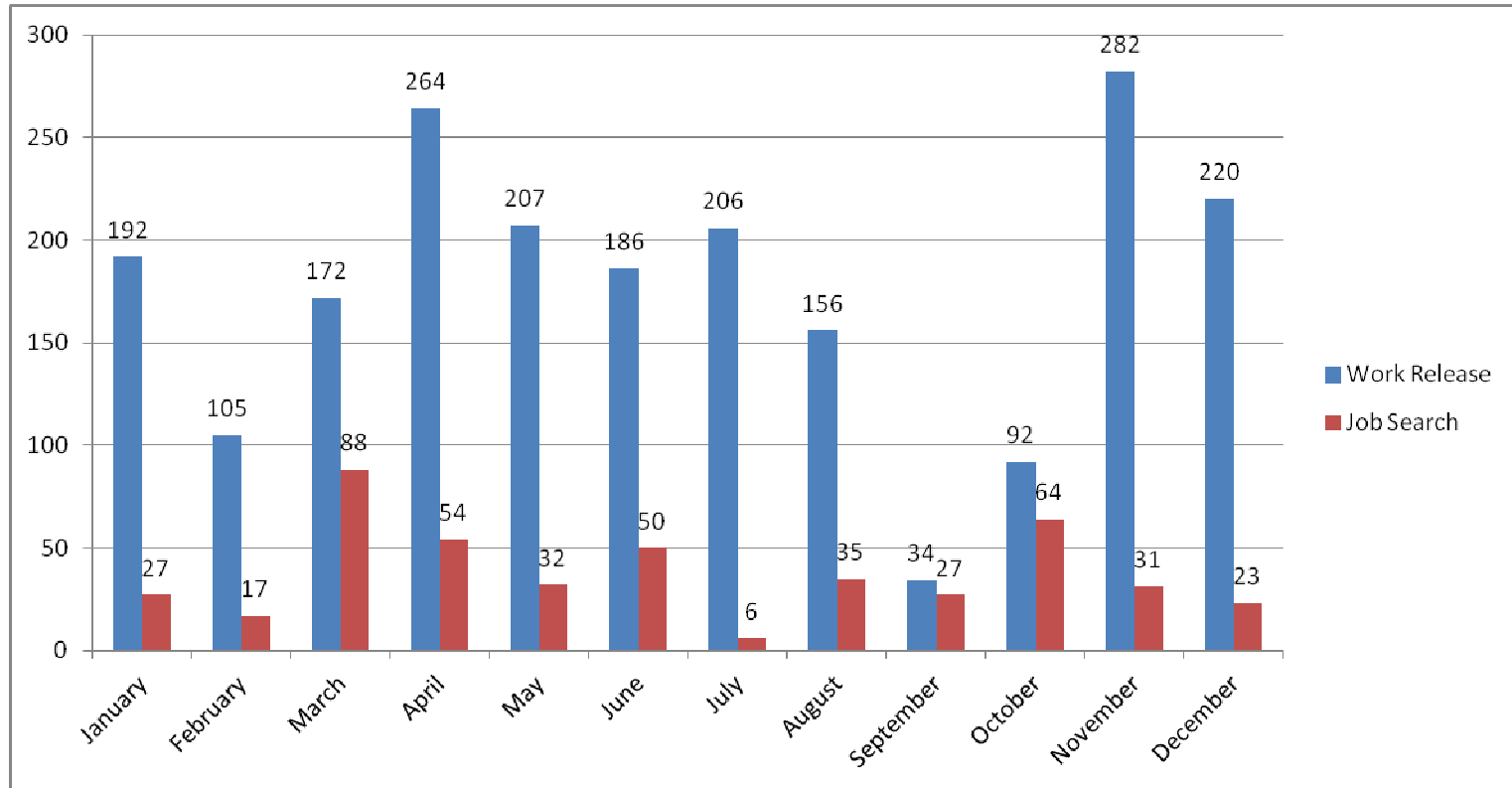
Currently we test for the following drugs- Amphetamines, Benzodiazepines, Cocaine, Opiates, Methamphetamines, and THC.

**Portable Breathalyzer Testing (P.B.T.)**



To follow court orders and to maintain safety and security at the correctional facility, random P.B.T's are given to inmates who are participating in the Work Release Program, this includes job search or court ordered programs; (Substance Abuse, Mental Health, Etc). In 2011, 511 P.B.T's were given to inmates. Out of the 511 tests given, only 5 were a positive result of alcohol.

Work Release/Job Search- Out



In 2011, Officers sent out inmates for work release, medical appointments, treatment, or school release 2,571 times.

Out of that number, 455 inmates were sent out for to search for employment.

*\*\*Work Release, Urine Analysis Testing, PBT, and Job Search information provided by Officer Kyle Appleby*

# Jail Efficiency Indicators

JAIL EFFICIENCY INDICATORS MAY BE PRESENTED IN TERMS OF COST EFFECTIVENESS AND PERSONNEL MATTERS. THESE INDICATORS ASSIST IN GAUGING THE EFFICIENCY OF JAIL OPERATIONS FROM ONE PERIOD TO ANOTHER OR TO COMPARE WITH THOSE OF SIMILAR JURISDICTIONS.

## COST

- Per Diem cost of housing inmates.

Douglas County Correctional Facilities cost per day is historically higher than other facilities based on the fact(s) that this facility does not "double bunk" except for the female housing unit. By not "double bunking" we eliminate or greatly reduce the possibility of inmate on inmate assault which ultimately reduces the possibility of inmate medical costs and possible liability. The lack of "double bunking" also reduces or eliminates the spread of communicable diseases within DCCF which again equates to a reduction in costs of medical expenses. By conducting inmate uniform exchange and inmate hygiene practices daily we feel we are reducing the possibility of health related issues by keeping our inmates and their clothing clean. This proactive approach to inmate hygiene reduces medical costs and promotes inmate accountability within our facility. Both of the above mentioned practices ultimately may increase inmate costs per day but are a great counter balance to more possible expensive situations that could surface if they were not implemented and followed strictly.

For the year 2011, the billing price to house an inmate was \$70.73 per day. This rate is at 50% savings to our local agencies as the actual cost to house an inmate (per day) is approximately \$141.46.

In 2011, \$334,411.44 was deposited into housing from local agencies to reimburse the Sheriff's Office for our upfront costs. Below is the agency breakdown:

Lawrence Police Department = \$327,267.71

Eudora Police Department = \$3,677.96

Baldwin Police Department = \$3,465.77

- Cost per meal for food service.

The food service division works diligently at keeping meal prices within budgetary guidelines. Over the years we have discovered food service or lack thereof is one area that can cause not only inmate litigation but inmate disciplinary concerns. We strive to provide a well balanced and nutritional meal while remaining within budgetary guidelines. Unfortunately there are many outside factors that influence the daily cost of meals. Some of the areas we have found that influence this area are fluctuation in prices related to produce and non-perishable items. There were 157 special diet placements in 2011 on 196 distinct inmates. 64.8% of the special diet placements were for medical diets and 21.9% were for Styrofoam/rubber/other trays based on disciplinary or medical need.

The facility's average daily cost per meal for the entire year came to \$1.48 per meal.

- Medical Cost per inmate (Average Daily Population (ADP) divided by budget lines

The most volatile line item within the entire county budget is the medical line item for inmates. Not only are we mandated to provide housing for each individual arrestee regardless of their medical or mental health condition we are mandated to provide adequate medical treatment to each individual. Medical line items are monitored on a routine basis involving communication with medical staff.

By utilizing a very simple process of calculating the budgeted dollars for inmate health and mental health care (three line items) and dividing by the ADP it can be stated that approximately \$5,957.14 was spent on each inmate during 201 for either medical or mental health care. It should be noted that through the efforts of several administrative staff members we have negotiated a 20% to 25% discount with many of our outside medical providers.

## REVENUES

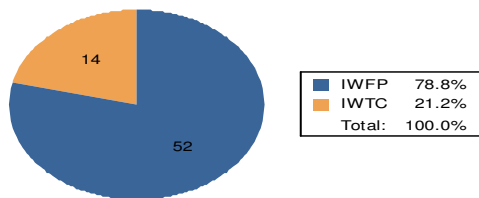
- Use of inmate workers for facility sanitation, meal service, and laundry service. These assist in reducing operational costs (number of hours).

The inmate worker program is vital to the day to day existence of the facility. This program saves budgetary dollars while in some cases allows the inmate the ability to work off fines and court costs. At times this reduces the number of days inmates spend within the facility. It is important for inmates to develop and implement work related skills within the facility and carry them back to the community. This program dovetails directly into our work release program and our continued efforts with offender reentry.

In 2011, the Inmate Worker program had a total of 116 entries for work placement within the facility. 94 distinct inmates participated in this program. Comparing these 94 inmates to our Average Daily Population of 123, this program touches 76% of our population. Of those 94 inmates on the program, 65.5% (76) are assigned to the Kitchen, while 19% (22) are within laundry services.

### Inmate Worker Program

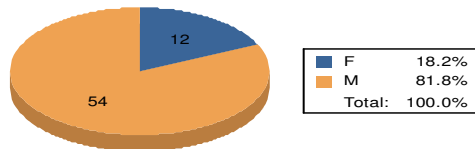
IWFP = Fines Paid, IWTC= Credit Given



2011

### Inmate Worker Program

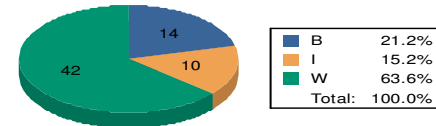
M= Male, F=Female



2011

### Inmate Worker Program

B=Black, I=Indian, W=White



2011

Time Credit (IWT) was given or Court Fines were Paid (IWC) due to the Inmate Worker program a total of 66 times. Out of these 66 entries a total of 52 distinct inmates were able to reduce their sentence and/or repay the court.

In 2011, the Inmate Worker Program supplied 3,475 days of work totaling 27,800 hours. Multiplying this number by \$7.00 an hour (Amount the courts assign to workers who pay off fines.) the total costs saving for the facility is \$194,600.00.

## STAFFING INFORMATION

- Staff retention rate and/or turnover rate.

In 2011 the staff turnover rate was approximately 10.5%. This is a great accomplishment when compared to the national average of turnover for corrections are 25% to 30%. Although this percentage is an increase it is still within an acceptable range. We continue to work very diligently to remain within this low percentage of staff turnover

- Staff absenteeism.

This is a very complicated area to monitor based on the number of staff, the corrections environment, and staff attitudes. We take a proactive approach in monitoring this area in an attempt to notice patterns and trends. In an effort to reduce staff absenteeism due to work related stress or “mental health days” training was implemented in 2010 related to corrections officers dealing with work related stress. In addition this training provided supervisors with tools on how to recognize this stress and provide avenues for those indicating a need into the Employee Assistance Program.

- Overtime expenditures and rationale.

Overtime within the facility is monitored on a daily basis as this in an area that can have devastating implications on budgetary status. The Operations Lieutenant and Supervisors have been tasked with taking a very proactive approach at saving as many overtime dollars as possible without compromising the safety and security of staff, volunteers or inmates. It must be noted that in 2011 approximately \$58,000.00 was retained within the overtime line item. This is a huge accomplishment and those involved with this retention of funding dollars are to be commended.

- Staff (general info)

Most organizations can gauge their respective success, failure and or progress directly through the actions of their staff members. Overall DCCF staff is a key ingredient in our ability to continue to provide a safe, secure, legal, and humane correctional environment. Without these dedicated staff members our efforts at meeting the requirements of our Mission Statement would fall short. DCCF staff are dedicated to the facility, the department and meeting the mandates put forth by division and department administration. These staff members are seldom recognized properly for their ongoing efforts at maintaining a safe and secure facility. 2011 was a trying time for staff due to an upgrade of our Jail Management System. This process although tedious was successful and is showing benefits related to statistical gathering and dissemination.

# TRAINING

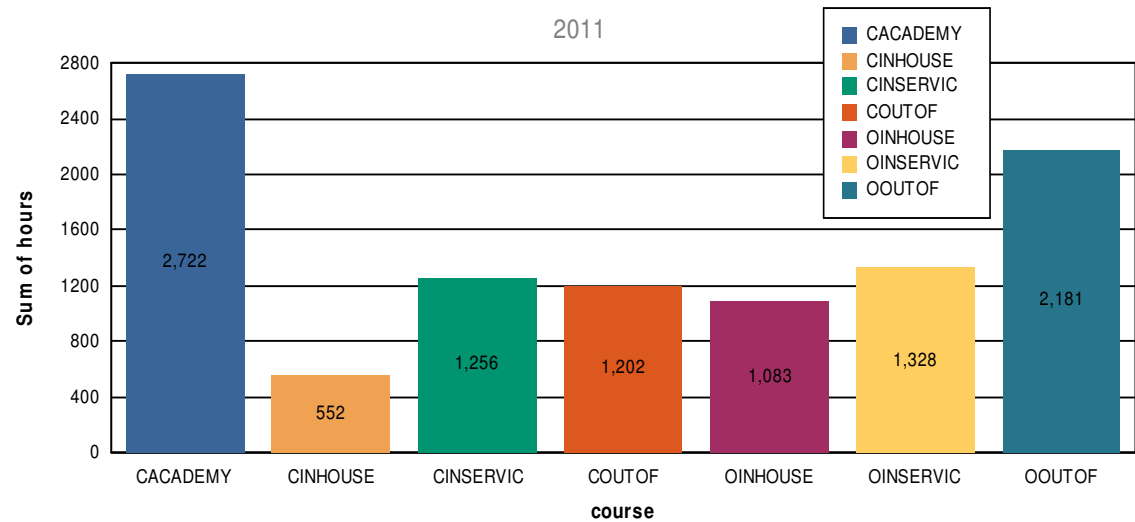
- Basic pre-service and in-service training of all staff.

The Corrections Division training hours totaled 5,732 for 2011. This was a culmination of in and out of facility trainings provided by Sheriff's Office and contract instructors. These trainings encompassed in-service for line staff, supervisor in-service, training of two new reentry case managers, a new cook and a Corrections Academy including 4 new corrections officers.

In-service trainings provided the division Taser and CPR recertification. Use of force and interpersonal communication training were scenario based. These scenarios provided insight to staff understanding and application of policy and procedure coupled with practical decision making performance.

The 2012 training year will continue to focus staff development in the practical application and planning of emergency management within the facility, scenario based training and staff recertification as needed.

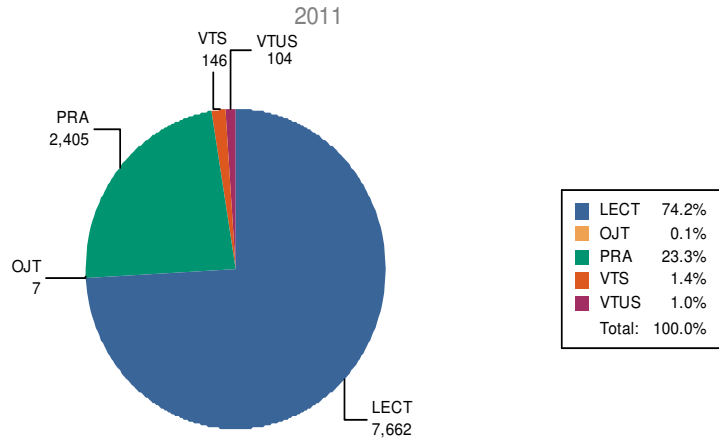
### Training Hours broken out by Division and Type



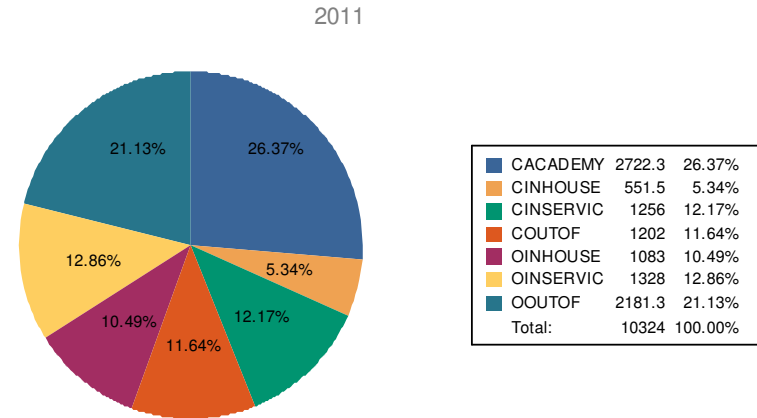
Total Hours = 10,324      Total Corrections Hours = 5,732

- CACADEMY= Corrections Academy
- CINHOUSE= Corrections In House Training
- CINSERVIC= Corrections Inservice Training
- COUTOF= Corrections Out of Facility Training
- OINHOUSE= Operations In House Training
- OINSERVIC= Operations Inservice Training
- OOUTOF= Operations Out of Facility Training

### Training Hours by Training Method



### Percentage of Training Hours by Division and Type



LECT= Lecture  
 OJT= On the Job Training  
 PRA= Practical Exercise  
 VTS= Video Training, Supervised  
 VTUS= Video Training, Unsupervised

The above charts provide a broad overview of Training Hours given to the DCCF staff – the training calendar for Kansas Law Enforcement runs from July to June for state reporting purposes.



# Facility Demographics

FACILITY DEMOGRAPHICS ARE NOT ONE OF THE JAIL EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS, BUT IT PROVIDES STAKEHOLDERS A BETTER OVERALL FEEL FOR THE WORKLOAD THAT IS HELD AT THE CORRECTIONS FACILITY ALONG WITH HELPING TO IDENTIFY KEY AREAS OF CONCERN RELATED TO THE MISSION OF THE ORGANIZATION AND HELPS TO TRACK CHANGES OVER TIME.

## FACILITY DEMOGRAPHICS

- Average Daily Inmate Population

Below gives a 5 year look at the facilities ADP, and shows a downward housing trend.

Year 2007		Year 2008		Year 2009		Year 2010		Year 2011	
Monthly	Average	Monthly	Average	Monthly	Average	Monthly	Average	Monthly	Average
January	189	January	193	January	145	January	131	January	121
February	178	February	192	February	152	February	168	February	115
March	181	March	162	March	146	March	139	March	119
April	180	April	153	April	146	April	131	April	124
May	180	May	139	May	138	May	159	May	136
June	175	June	146	June	134	June	165	June	121
July	188	July	146	July	129	July	160	July	138
August	184	August	155	August	142	August	160	August	132
September	181	September	150	September	148	September	129	September	129
October	202	October	149	October	144	October	118	October	126
November	197	November	146	November	149	November	110	November	117
December	191	December	130	December	140	December	124	December	100
Yearly Lowest #:	175	Yearly Lowest #:	130	Yearly Lowest #:	129	Yearly Lowest #:	110	Yearly Lowest #:	100
Yearly Highest #:	202	Yearly Highest #:	193	Yearly Highest #:	152	Yearly Highest #:	168	Yearly Highest #:	138
Yearly Average #:	186	Yearly Average #:	155	Yearly Average #:	143	Yearly Average #:	141	Yearly Average #:	123

M- Male, F- Female

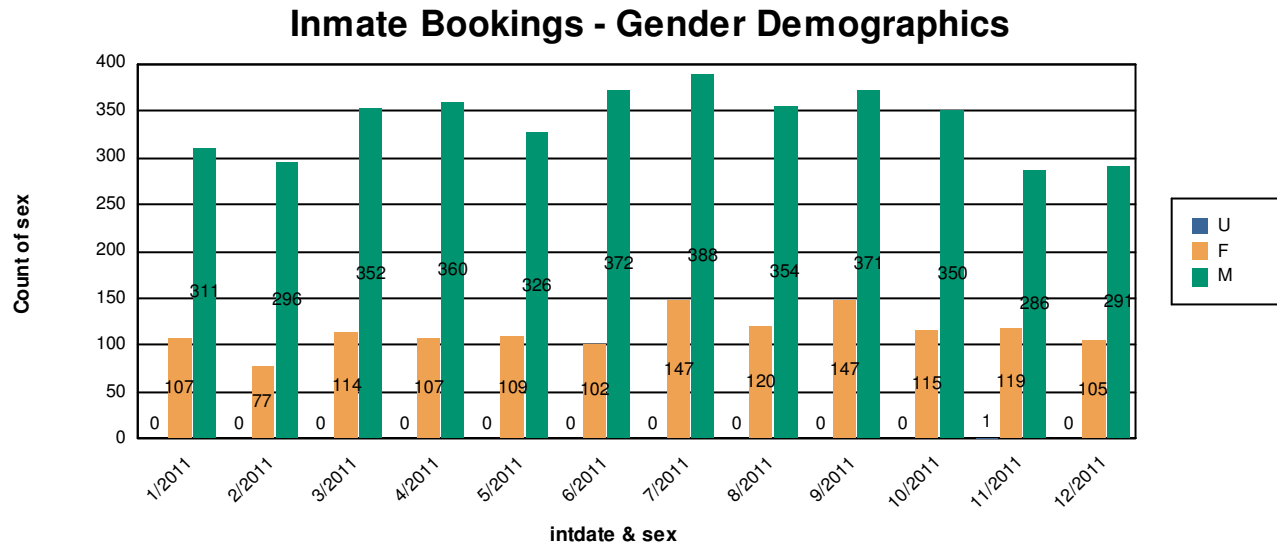
- Total number of Bookings each year over the past 5 years –AVERAGE

Total Bookings & Average monthly number of Inmate booked in a year

2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
Month	Total Bookings	Month	Total Bookings	Month	Total Bookings	Month	Total Bookings	Month	Total Bookings
1	460	1	475	1	453	1	482	1	418
2	402	2	418	2	485	2	415	2	373
3	480	3	457	3	463	3	530	3	466
4	444	4	436	4	502	4	553	4	467
5	452	5	420	5	505	5	538	5	435
6	491	6	486	6	419	6	452	6	474
7	452	7	499	7	509	7	507	7	535
8	515	8	533	8	504	8	579	8	474
9	459	9	460	9	497	9	482	9	518
10	520	10	512	10	507	10	573	10	465
11	439	11	450	11	480	11	465	11	406
12	412	12	375	12	402	12	376	12	396
<b>Total:</b>	<b>5526</b>	<b>Total:</b>	<b>5521</b>	<b>Total:</b>	<b>5726</b>	<b>Total:</b>	<b>5952</b>	<b>Total:</b>	<b>5427</b>
<b>Monthly Average</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>Monthly Average</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>Monthly Average</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>Monthly Average</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>Monthly Average</b>	<b>452</b>

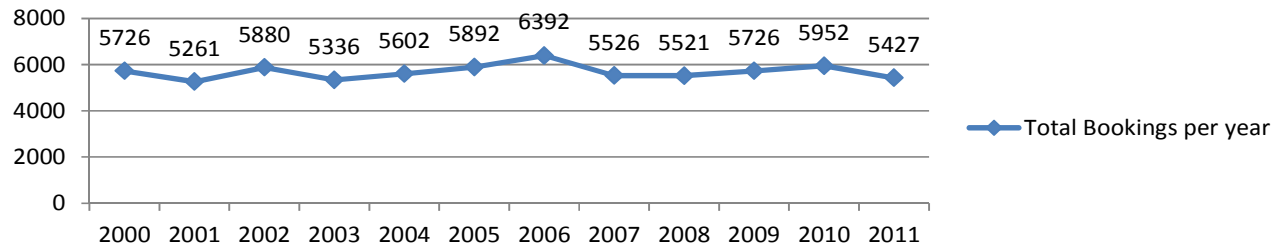
Monthly average booking numbers and yearly bookings are at the lowest they have been at for 5 years.

- Gender Demographics - ACTUAL



	Total	1/2011	2/2011	3/2011	4/2011	5/2011	6/2011	7/2011	8/2011	9/2011	10/2011	11/2011	12/2011
<b>Total</b>	5,427	418	373	466	467	435	474	535	474	518	465	406	396
<b>U</b>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
<b>F</b>	1,369	107	77	114	107	109	102	147	120	147	115	119	105
<b>M</b>	4,057	311	296	352	360	326	372	388	354	371	350	286	291

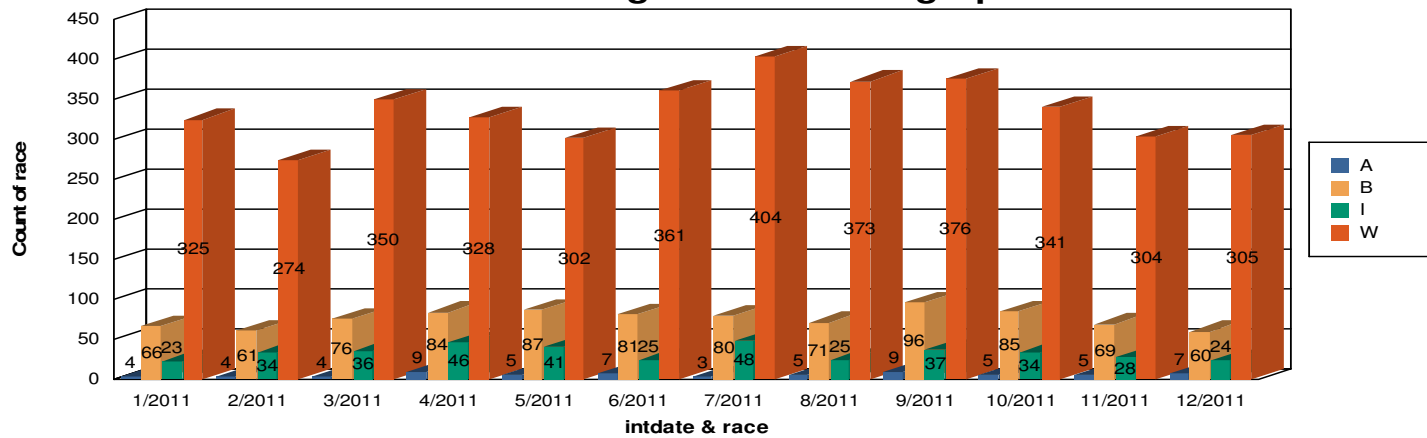
## Total Bookings per year



- Total number of Bookings for 2011; Inmate Bookings by Race/Gender

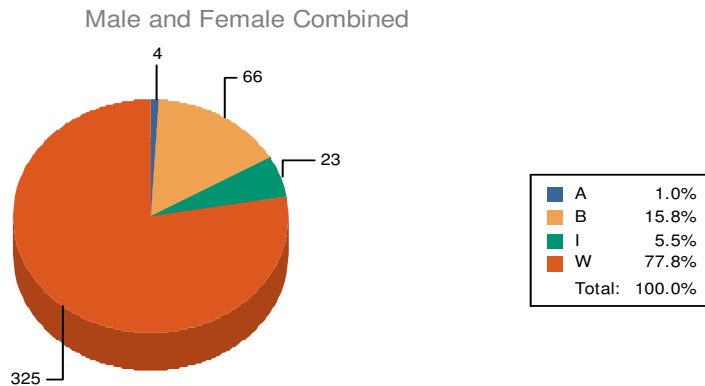
Total number of Bookings for 2011 = 5427

## Inmate Bookings - Race Demographics



Race breakdown A= Asian, B=Black, I= Indian, U= Unknown, W = White

## Overall Look of Race Demographics by percentage for yearly total

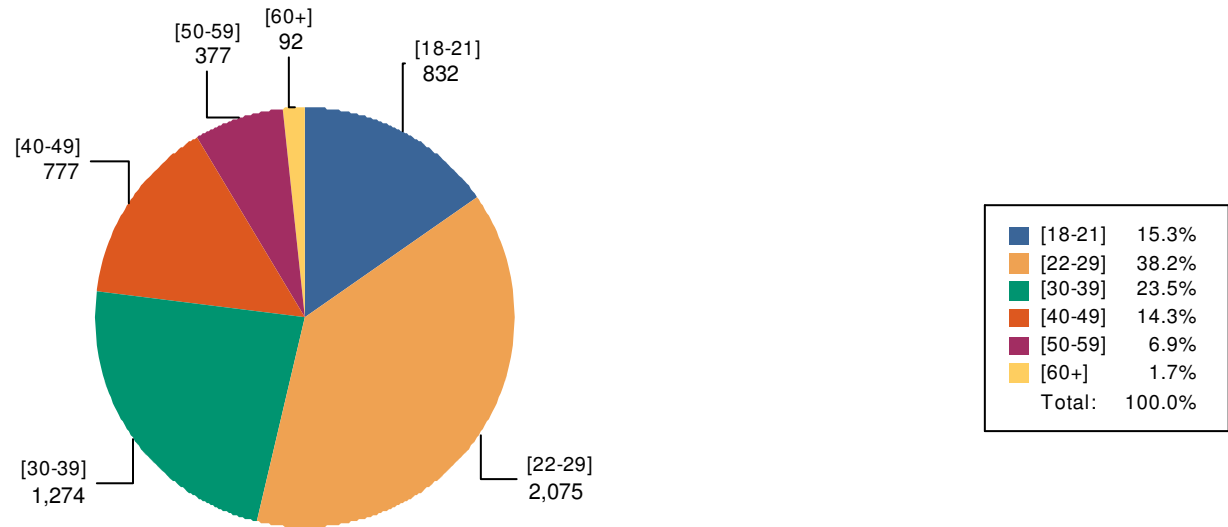


2011

	Total	1/2011	2/2011	3/2011	4/2011	5/2011	6/2011	7/2011	8/2011	9/2011	10/2011	11/2011	12/2011
<b>Total</b>	5,427	418	373	466	467	435	474	535	474	518	465	406	396
<b>A</b>	67	4	4	4	9	5	7	3	5	9	5	5	7
<b>B</b>	916	66	61	76	84	87	81	80	71	96	85	69	60
<b>I</b>	401	23	34	36	46	41	25	48	25	37	34	28	24
<b>W</b>	4,043	325	274	350	328	302	361	404	373	376	341	304	305

- Inmate Bookings by Age

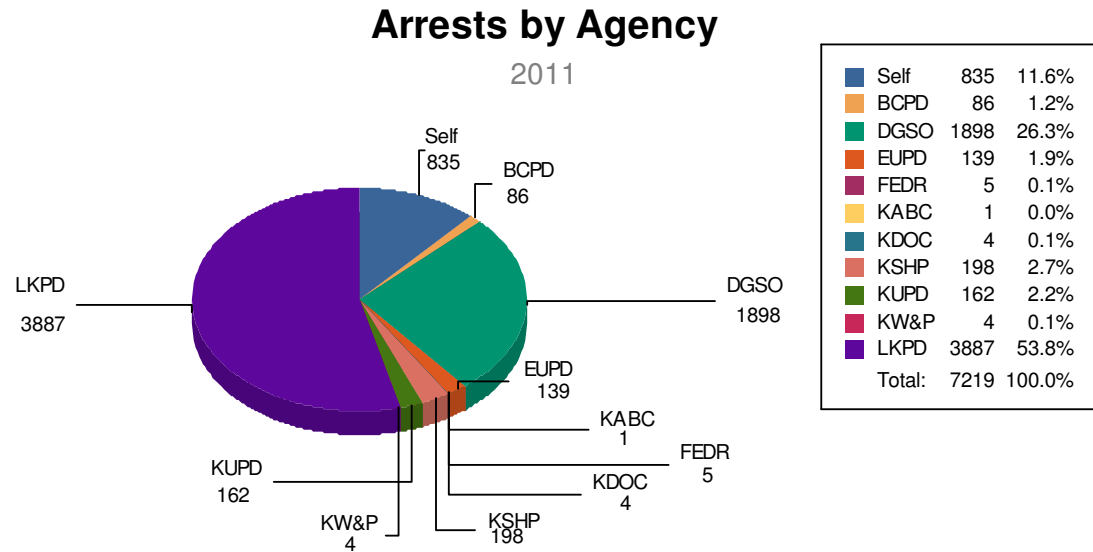
### Age Demographics - Percentage Breakdown of 2011 Bookings



- Length of Stay (LOS) in days for 2011

Avg LOS	8.90
Max LOS	271.0
Min LOS	1.0

- Arrests by Agency



The facility had 5,423 bookings, and 7,219 arrests. The arrest number is higher because a new arrest is added each time there is a separate warrant or charges are added after the original arrest. This is done so that the facility can keep separate original charges, cases numbers, and holds.

Chart Key: BCPD= Baldwin City, DGSO= Douglas County Sheriff, EUPD= Eudora, FEDR= Feds, KABC= Kansas Alcohol and Beverage Control, KDOC= Kansas Department of Corrections, KSHIP= Kansas Highway Patrol, KSHIP= Kansas Highway Patrol, KW&P= Kansas Wildlife & Parks, LKPD= Lawrence

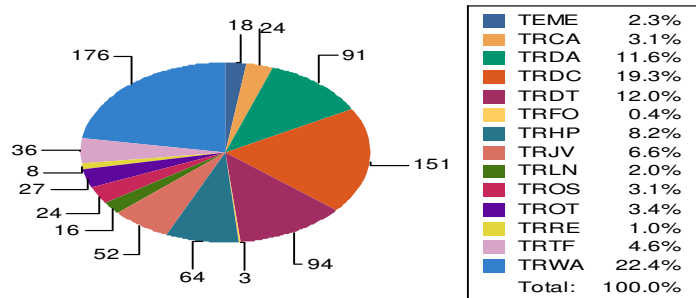
# Specialized Areas

SPECIALIZED AREAS INCLUDE ADDITIONAL UNITS/JOB FUNCTIONS THAT OCCUR AT THE CORRECTIONS FACILITY. IT HELPS TO GET A BETTER OVERALL FEEL FOR THE WORKLOAD THAT IS HELD AT THE CORRECTIONS FACILITY ALONG WITH HELPING TO IDENTIFY KEY AREAS OF CONCERN RELATED TO PUBLIC SAFETY.

## SPECIALIZED AREAS

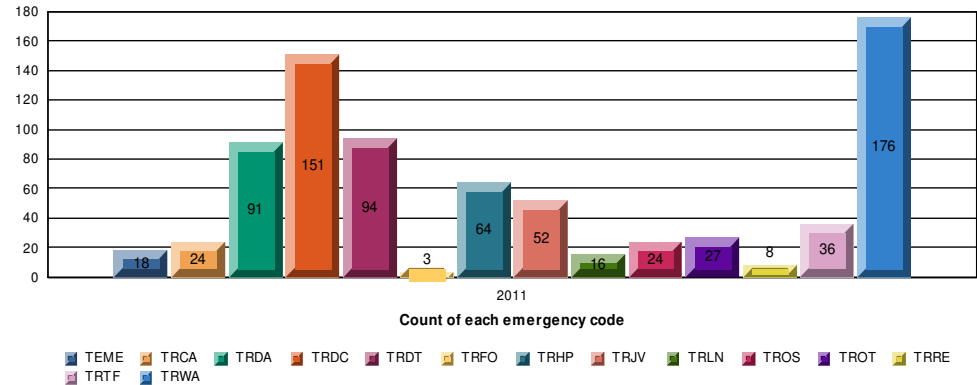
- Transport Statistics

**Transport Division Day to Day Activity Codes by Percentage**



2011

**Transport Codes**



TEME- Transport Hospital (Emergency), TRCA- Transport Court Appearance, TRDA- Transport Doctor Appt, TRDC- Transport KDOC, TRDT- Transport Dentist Appt, TRFO- Transport Other Facility (Farm Out), TRHP- Transport Hospital (Non-emergency), TRJV- Transport Juvenile, TRLN- Transport Learned, TROS- Transport Osawatomie State Hospital, TROT- Transport Other, TRRE- Transport Reentry Assistance Event, TRTF- Transport Treatment Facility, TRWA- Transport Arrest Warrant

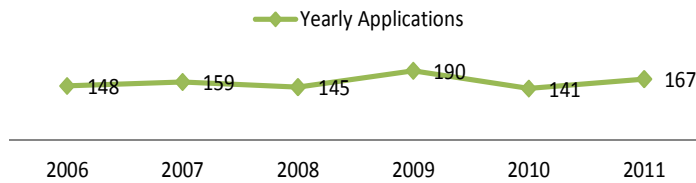
Lt. Doug Woods reports that the Transport Division drove approximately 51,436 miles in 2011 to cover each transportation category.



- Concealed Carry Applications

In 2006, the Kansas State Legislature passed the Personal and Family Protection Act. Since July of 2006, 40,000 Kansans and 867 Douglas County Citizens have applied for concealed carry licenses. The first licenses were issued on January 3, 2007. Kansas citizens who have been issued licenses have completed 8 hours of certified training, passed a personal background investigation and handgun qualification. Each license is renewed every four years and the licensee's are monitored by the county and state authorities for violations that may interfere with the applicants ability to remain current or face possible suspension or revocation. Fees associated with the program include the cost of the initial training class, \$100.00 to the State of Kansas, and \$32.50 to the county that processes the application. Sgt. Al Deathe reports the following numbers over a 6 year period:

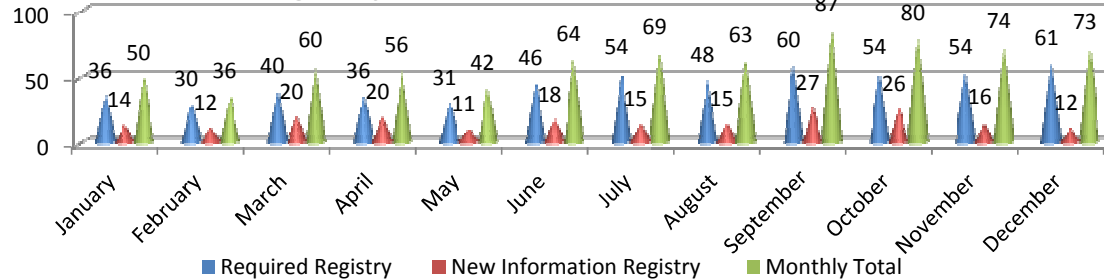
### Yearly Concealed Carry Applications



- Kansas Offender Registry Act

Out of the 12 month reporting period for 2011 there were only 4 months in which the registered offender program was not 100% compliant. During this time period 4 offenders were unaccounted for and reports have been submitted to the District Attorney's Office for review and possible filing of charges.

### Offender Registry 2011



END OF REPORT

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**\*\*\*Note – May 2015 error found on page 26-30 – Total bookings was adjusted for accuracy – change was less than 1%; Total bookings for 2011 should be 5427**