



2019

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

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In the following pages you will find an overview of the many responsibilities, accomplishments and challenges the staff at the Douglas County Correctional Facility (DCCF) faced in the 2019 calendar year. We hope the information provided in this annual report is beneficial and provides the citizens of Douglas County, as well as elected officials and our community partners with a greater understanding of the services the DCCF staff provides year round.

In 2019, the DCCF saw a slight decrease in the average daily population of inmates from the previous year. The DCCF, however, was required to continue housing inmates in other facilities due to being over capacity.

As in prior years, one of the top priorities for the Sheriff's Office was providing essential mental and medical health support and care for our inmates. The Sheriff's Office has partnered with Bert Nash Community Mental Health Center to provide on-site mental health assistance and support that most corrections facilities don't have access to. These mental health programs not only assisted inmates with their reentry back into society, but helped them learn to cope and manage the symptoms of their illnesses.

The DCCF's reentry program also continues to be a top priority for the Sheriff's Office. In 2008, a reentry director was hired and the program was started with the goal of providing programs and resources to our inmates to lessen their chance of re-offending and returning to a correctional facility. Some of the programs inmates took part in this year included life skills classes, such as job readiness and parenting outreach programs, and cognitive behavioral programs, such as substance abuse and anger management classes. DCCF also continued its partnership with the Lawrence School District Adult Education program and seven inmates completed high school diplomas this year as a result of that partnership. Other inmates continued their education after being released from the DCCF.

During 2019, the Sheriff's Office continued the initiative allowing staff to rotate more frequently between the Operations and Corrections Divisions. This has improved the skill set and knowledge base of staff and strengthened the department as a whole. As in the previous year, there were some staffing challenges due to retirements and resignations. The Sheriff's Office held two basic corrections officers' academies to train new employees so DCCF could continue to provide professional and high quality services to inmates and the community.

It's the DCCF's professional, dedicated and hardworking staff that has afforded this agency the ability to provide the number of excellent services for inmates all while continuing to provide its core responsibility to the community, public safety.

Sheriff Kenneth M. McGovern

2019 END OF THE YEAR STATISTICAL REPORT

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

CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES ARE ONE OF THE MANY COMPONENTS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AND, AS WITH MOST OF THE OTHER COMPONENTS, SOME OF THE FUNCTIONS OF CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES HAVE CHANGED OVER TIME. FIRST AND FOREMOST, THE PRIMARY PURPOSE OF ANY CORRECTIONAL FACILITY IS TO PROVIDE PUBLIC SAFETY. ADDITIONALLY, THE CORRECTIONAL FACILITY IS USED TO ADDRESS THE NEED FOR DETENTION BY LAW ENFORCEMENT, THE PROSECUTOR OR THE COURTS. IN RECENT YEARS THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM HAS COME TO UNDERSTAND THAT MERELY PROVIDING BASIC CARE AND CUSTODY OF THOSE BEING HELD IN CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES IS INSUFFICIENT. ADDITIONAL PROGRAMS AND SERVICES TO HELP INDIVIDUALS SUCCESSFULLY TRANSITION AND REENTER BACK INTO THE LOCAL COMMUNITY ARE ESSENTIAL.

MISSION

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.

The core values for the facility are the same as those developed in 2007 by a team of corrections staff members. Each of the six core values are placed on the points on our agency badge, which helps give significance to their foundation. The core values identified by staff are as follows:

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

Jail Effectiveness Indicators

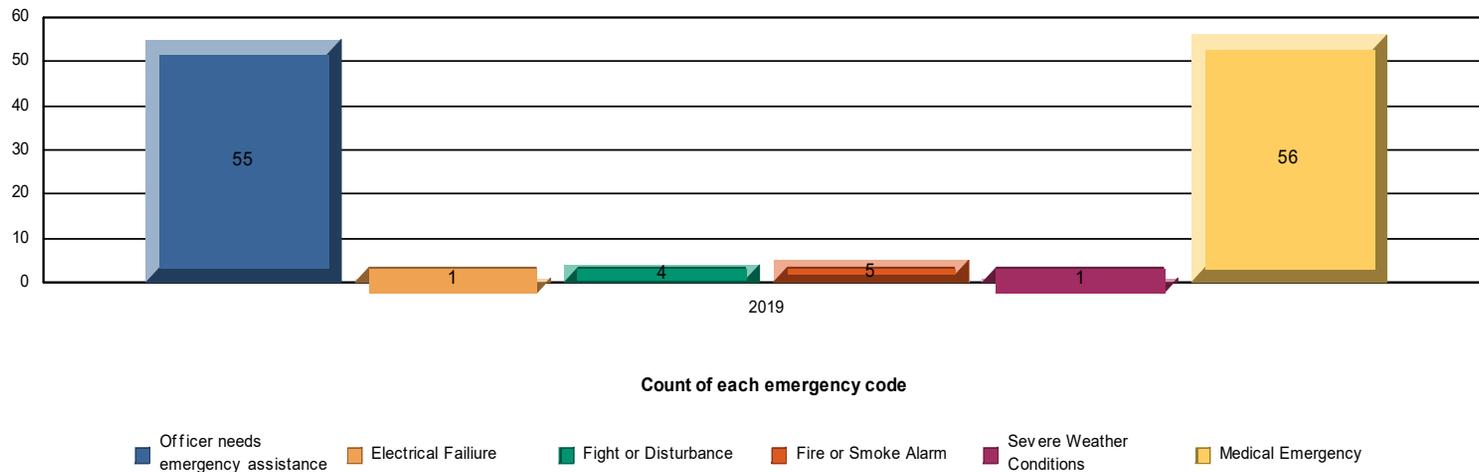
JAIL EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS REPRESENT A MEASURE OF OVERALL FACILITY EFFECTIVENESS IN TERMS OF SECURITY, SAFETY, HEALTH, INMATE BEHAVIOR, AND PROGRAM PARTICIPATION. THIS SHOULD HELP IDENTIFY AREAS OF CONCERN IN KEY AREAS RELATED TO THE MISSION OF THE ORGANIZATION AND HELP TRACK CHANGES OVER TIME.

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” has limited the number of inmate on inmate assaults. This proactive approach also helps to reduce the number of inmate-to-facility litigation situations. The facility emergency code 200 is used for response to a Fight or Disturbance. In 2019, the facility had 4 code 200 response calls. See below all of the emergency response calls for the DCCF in 2019.

Emergency Codes Called in DCCF - 2019



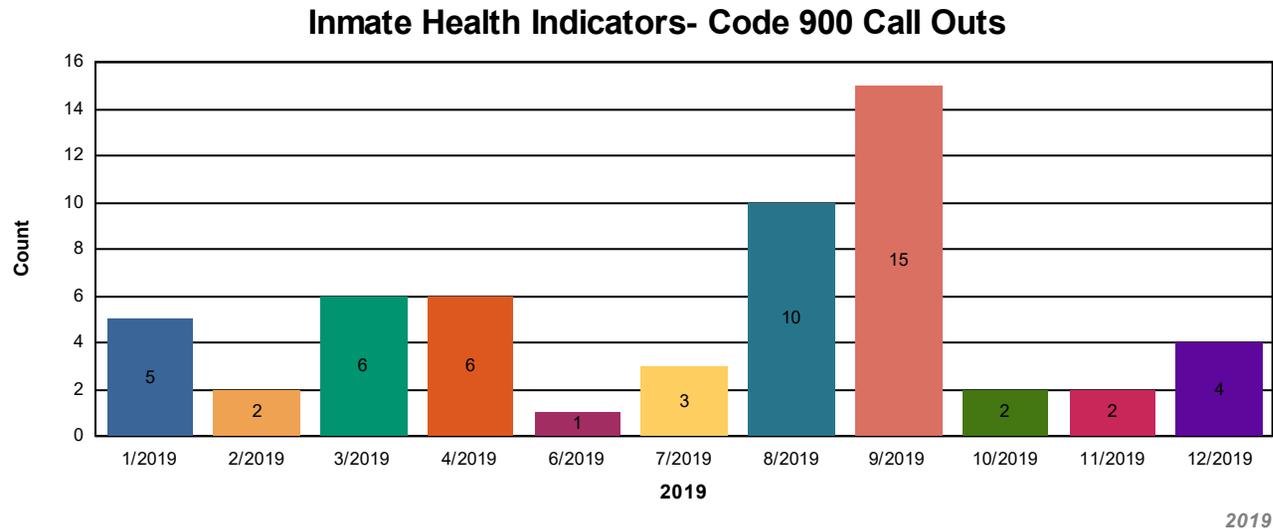
HEALTH INDICATORS

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

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

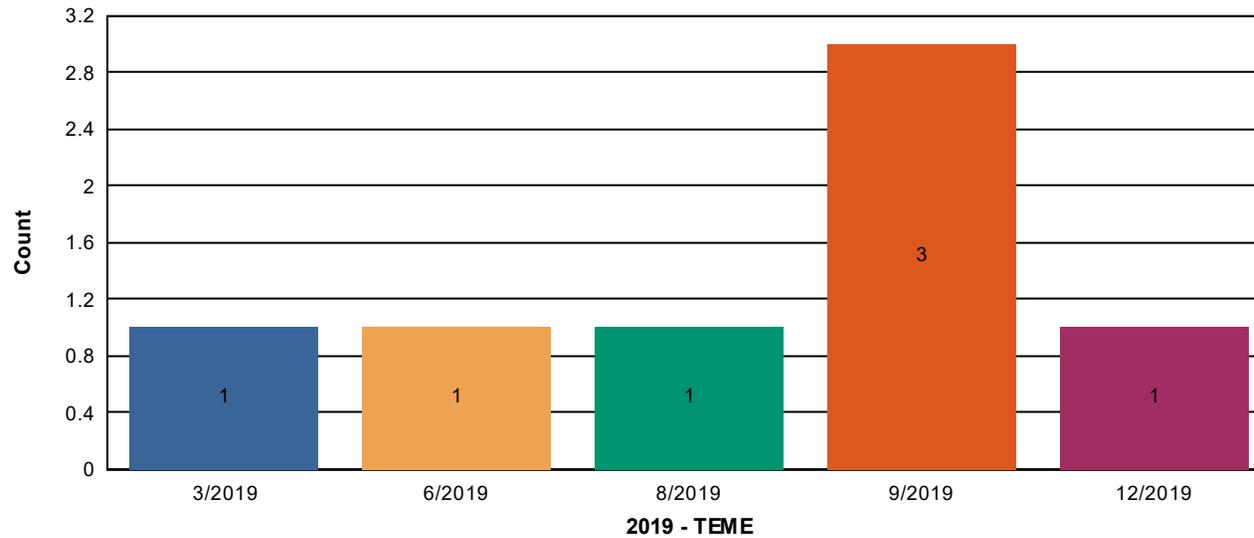
All inmate medical care within the facility is provided by contract providers.

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. Medical staff are present 24/7 at the DCCF, and they respond to all medical situations. In 2019, there were 56 medical emergency situations. See the chart below for a summary of monthly occurrences (2013: 47, 2014: 35, 2015: 68, 2016: 64, 2017: 52, 2018:56).



There were 7 unscheduled inmate visits to the hospital during 2019. When comparing this total to the Code 900 medical emergency response, less than 15% of the emergencies resulted in a hospital visit. These hospital visits covered a wide variety of medical situations from minor stitches to seizures.

Inmate Health Indicators- Emergency Transports

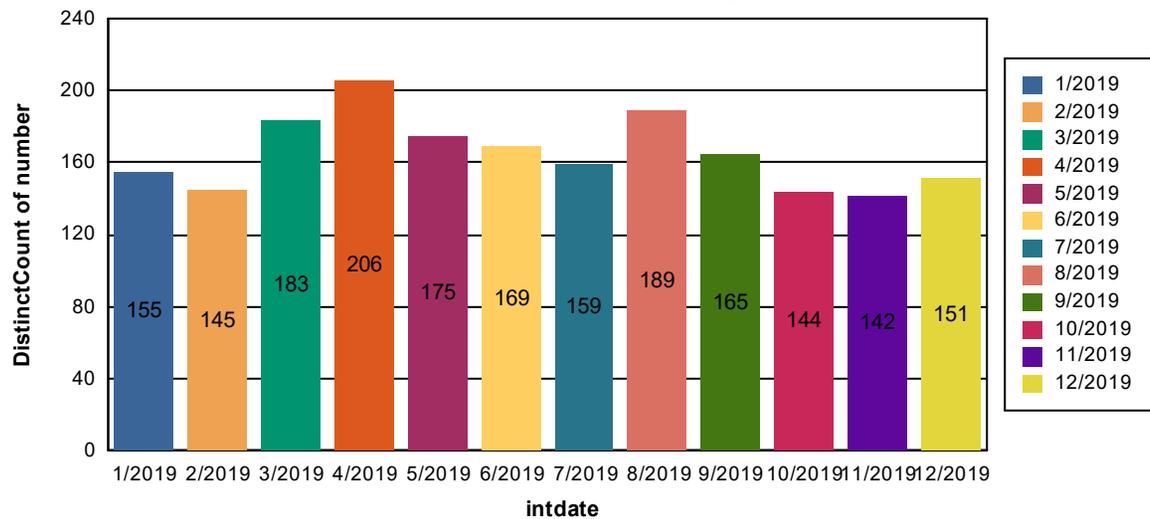


Number of inmates flagged as having mental health issues:

DCCF staff continually receives training on how to recognize the signs of mental health issues or suicidal tendencies. The current jail management system allows individuals to be flagged for possible mental health issues, suicidal tendencies, and placement on suicide watch based on officer observation, inmate response, or mental health professional recommendation. These flags help staff to streamline referrals to mental health services and be knowledgeable about possible self-harm individuals. In 2019, out of 4,363 bookings, those with one of these three precautionary flags; mental health issues, suicidal tendencies, and suicide watch totaled 1,275, or 29% of those booked into the DCCF.

Please note that a mental health flag does not necessarily represent an actual diagnosis. A flag is many times automatically generated based upon an inmate's unverified response to questions asked during the booking intake assessment or an officer's observation. A person under the influence of a controlled substance can sometimes also display symptoms similar to those observed for some mental illnesses. These flags on their own do not deny or restrict privileges or rights to any individual in the Sheriff's Office custody.

Number of Distinct Inmates at Booking with Designated Mental Health Flag



Number and type of inmate deaths: In 2019, the Douglas County Correctional Facility had no in-custody inmate deaths.

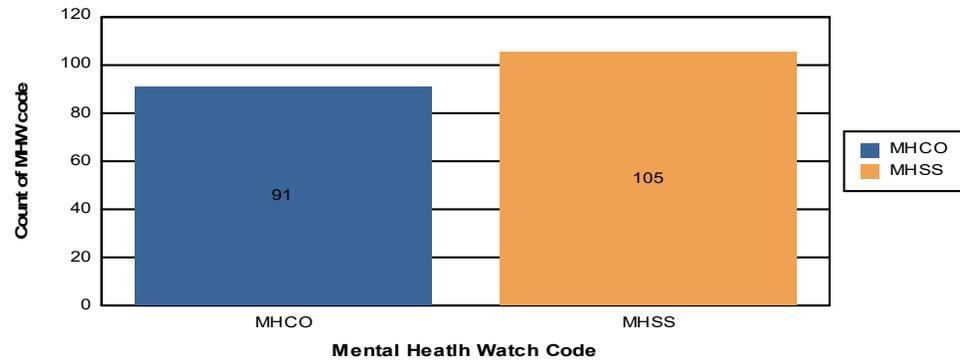
Number of suicide watches and close observation watches: Since 2007, inmates on suicide watch are constantly monitored one-on-one by a DCCF staff member. In 2019 there were 105 close observations watches and 91 suicide watches performed by DCCF staff.

Further breakdown of the 105 close observation watches performed (calculating between the beginning date and time and the end date and time) reveals that DCCF staff monitored close observation inmates for a total of 114 full days during 2019.

Further breakdown of the 91 suicide watches performed (calculating between the beginning date and time and the end date and time) shows DCCF staff spent 19 full days during 2019 observing inmates who were placed on suicide watch.

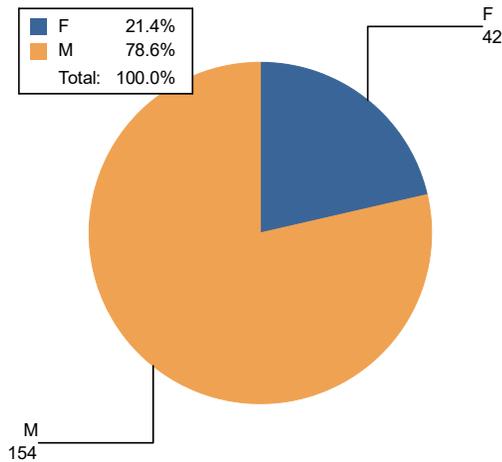
Inmate Mental Health Indicators - Watches 2019

MHCO - Close Observation Watch - MHSS - Suicide Watch

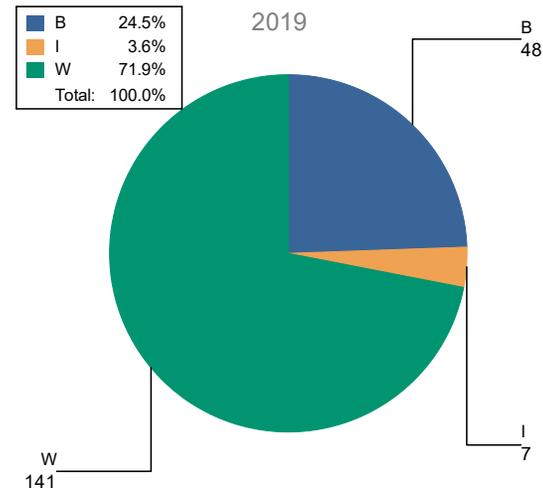


2019

Mental Health Watches- Gender Breakdown 2019



Mental Health Watches - Race Breakdown 2019



The gender (M=Male, F=Female) and race breakdown (B=Black, I=Indian, W= White) of the 196 watches are reflected above.

REENTRY AND PROGRAMS PARTICIPATION INDICATORS

Reentry Overview 2019 – Reentry Services, Case Management and Programs:

The Reentry Program’s mission is to enhance public safety by bringing together the public and private resources of Douglas County to help persons incarcerated successfully re-enter our community as contributing, self-sufficient and law-abiding citizens.

Reentry Services:

We embrace the philosophy that reentry services should be available to every individual who is booked into the Douglas County Correctional Facility. Services are provided through; Acute Case Management (Resource and Guidance), Intensive Case Management, DCCF Programs and Pre-trial Interventions. We seek to remove barriers such as; lost ID, access to mental health services, employment assistance, etc., to help these individuals successfully transition back into their community.

DCCCA, Inc. a Kansas substance abuse services and prevention provider partnered with the Sheriff’s Office to embed a full-time drug and alcohol counselor in the DCCF. DCCCA is working with Reentry and Bert Nash to add substance abuse psychosocial programming, assessment, intervention and connection to services post-release. Heartland Clinic has joined this partnership to include a medication assisted treatment program.

For 2019, DCCF received a Substance Abuse Mental Health Services Administration, SAMHSA, grant for completing a Sequential Intercept Mapping, SIM. SIM will map the intersections between behavioral health services and criminal justice to identify resources, gaps and barriers. It will then recommend opportunities for improvement.

Reentry led the County effort to apply for the National Association of Counties and the MacArthur Foundation’s Safety and Justice Challenge’s County Justice Peer Learning Network. Douglas County was one of 13 counties selected nationwide. The Peer Learning Network will focus on the reduction of people with mental illness in the county jail and racial/ethnic disparities in the criminal justice system.

Reentry presented reducing the prevalence of mental illness in jail to the Iowa Jail School.

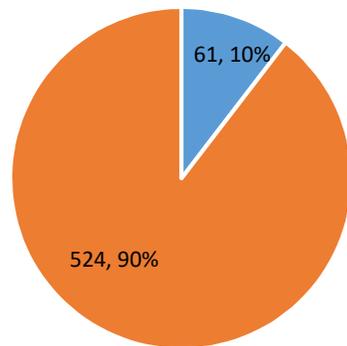
During 2019, Reentry Team Members have continued involvement in the development of community initiatives to reduce the incarcerated population in Douglas County. In August, Reentry joined in the development and implementation of the Douglas County Drug Court providing a dedicated case manager to the team.

Case Management:

Acute Case Management or Resource and Guidance is removing barriers such as assistance with an ID, replacement social security card or linkage to social services in Douglas County. This is available to all inmates at the DCCF.

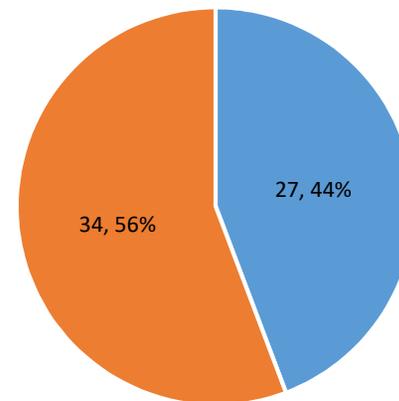
Intensive Case Management is goal oriented case management and programming that begins at the DCCF and extends into the community. ICM clients have been sentenced and volunteer to utilize these services during their incarceration and up to six months' post-release. We seek to reduce the recidivism of these offenders by following the Risk/Need/Responsivity model of case management; assess for risk, identify needs that create the risk and meet the client where they are at in the Stages of Change. Our philosophy is to "hand off" clients in the community to partnering agencies. This simply means that we make every attempt to physically meet with the client at the partnering agency in person. This philosophy has been well received by our clients and community partners. During 2019, the majority of inmates eligible for ICM were housed in other counties once they were sentenced. This has been a significant barrier for moving the inmate through the Stages of Change and establishing relationships that continue into the community. For this reason, our ICM cases have decreased at a time when they are most needed.

Reentry Case Management



- Intensive Case Management
- Acute Case Management or Resource and Guidance

Reentry Intensive Case Management Participants



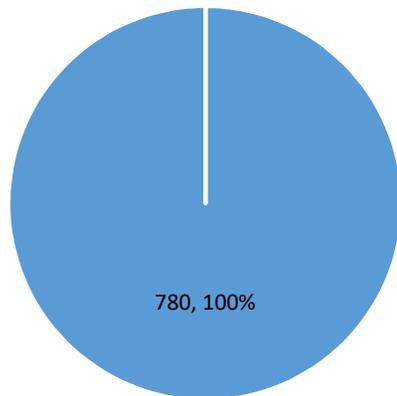
- Female
- Male

Programs:

Cognitive Behavioral programs are open to all inmates and are required for Intensive Case Management clients. In 2019, Decision Points was the primary cognitive behavioral intervention facilitated in DCCF. Reentry Staff have been certified to facilitate these programs. Our goal is to offer programs to all the DCCF classifications and multiple classes in the community to be responsive to a variety of work schedules.

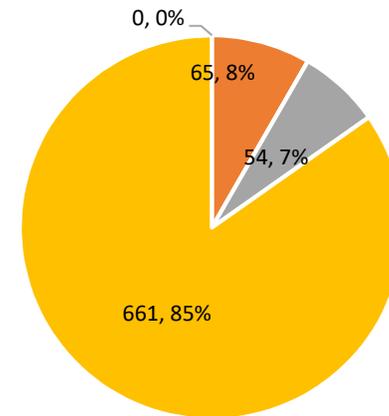
A total of 216 inmates participated in Cognitive Behavioral Intervention programs; there were 780 entries by officers in this area of programs. Programs in this area are provided by DCCF Reentry staff.

Cognitive Behavioral Intervention Programs



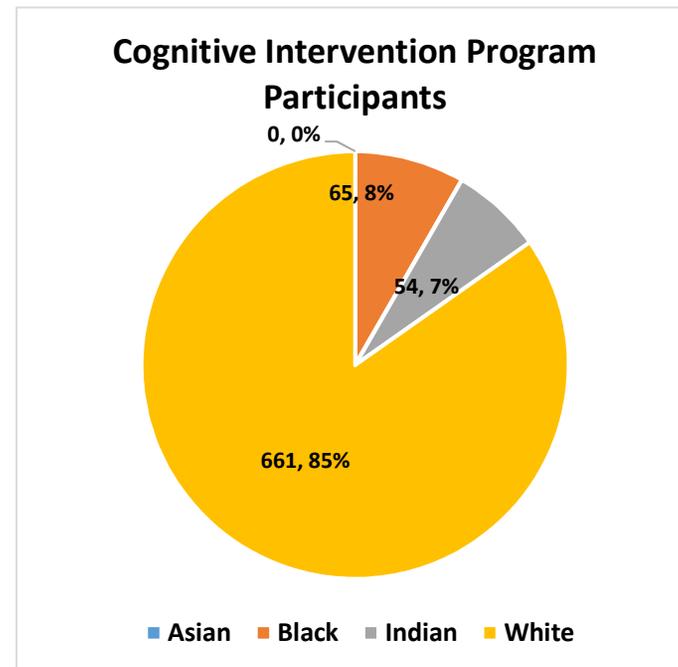
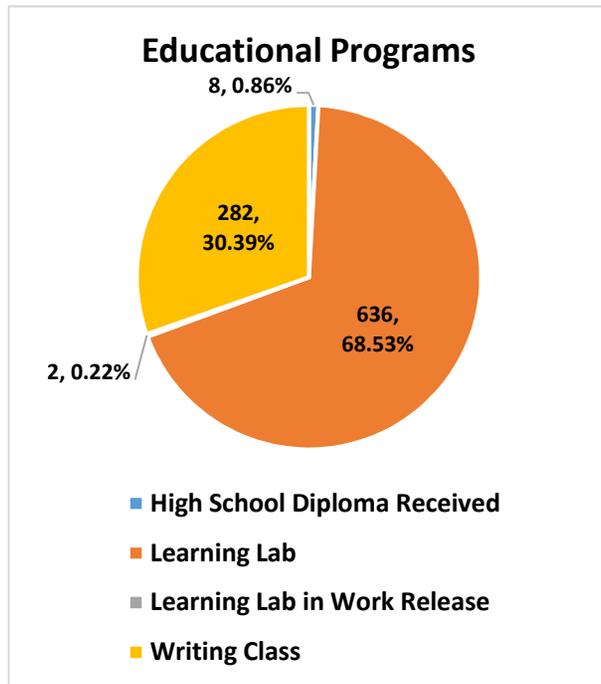
■ Decision Points

Cognitive Intervention Program Participants



■ Asian ■ Black ■ Indian ■ White

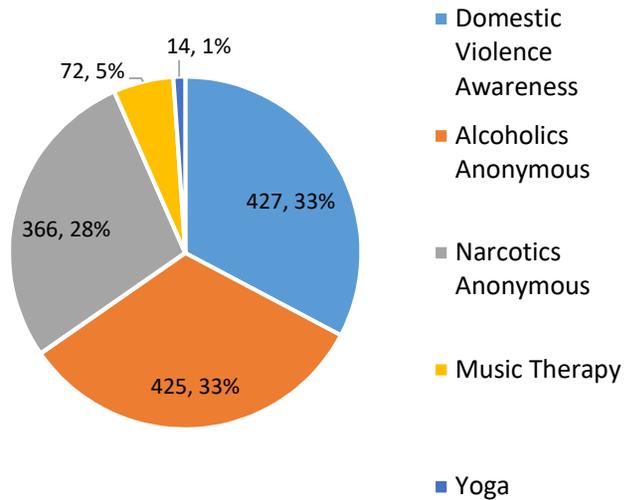
Educational programs continue to be a priority for the DCCF. The partnership with the Lawrence School District Adult Education Program continues to be successful with 8 inmates completing high school diplomas this year, bringing the six-year total to 49. Several former inmates have continued their education at the Centennial Education building post-release. In addition to the Adult Education Program, inmates participate in Creative Writing classes taught by community volunteers.



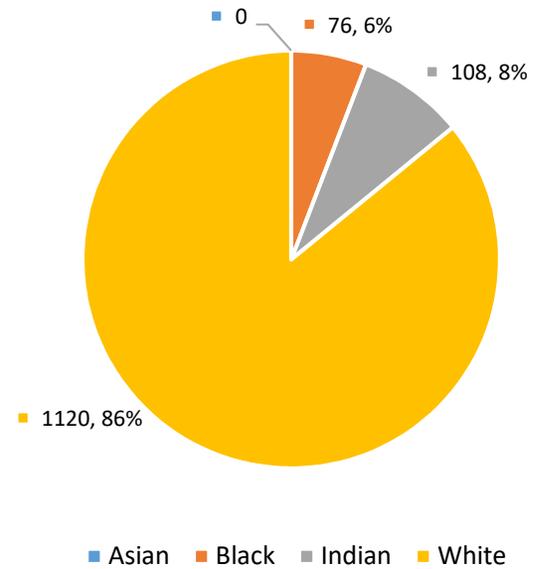
A total of 182 inmates participated in Educational programs; there were 922 entries by officers in this area of programs. Programs in this area are provided an assigned USD 497 teacher and community volunteers.

Life Skills programs include Domestic Violence Awareness, Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, Music Therapy, and Yoga. Most of these classes are taught by community volunteers. They not only help inmates learn skills that can lead to success outside of the DCCF, but they provide inmates with an opportunity to get away from the feel of a jail environment and participate in pro-social activity.

Life Skills



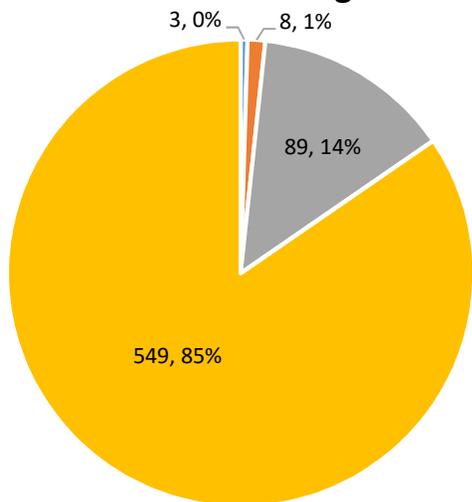
Life Skills Participants



A total of 305 inmates participated in Life Skills programs; there were 1,304 entries by officers in this area of programs. Programs in this area are provided by community volunteers.

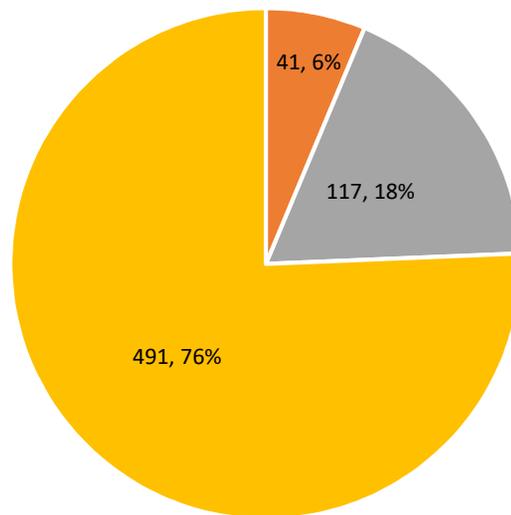
Mental Health programs are conducted by the Bert Nash Community Mental Health Center staff at the DCCF. These programs assist inmates not only with their reentry back into society, but to cope and manage the symptoms of their illness. When possible, offenders are encouraged to follow-up with a similar class offered at the Bert Nash Center post-release.

Mental Health Programs



- Bert Nash Recovery
- Mental Health Life Skills
- DBT Group
- Parenting Group

Mental Health Participants



- Asian
- Black
- Indian
- White

A total of 215 inmates participated in Mental Health programs; there were 649 entries by officers in this area of programs. Programs in this area are provided by Bert Nash Community Mental Health Center.

Barriers and Outcomes:

Barriers for 2019 continue to be driven by so many inmates housed in other counties as the incarcerated population exceeds the jail capacity. The Reentry intensive case management program relies heavily on the “case management relationship” consisting of trust and communication. With inmates eligible for this program housed out of county, the amount of contact with case managers prior to release has decreased significantly. Combined with lack of access to jail programs, other counties do not provide cognitive or mental health programs, outcomes for this program have been effected.

The Decision Points Program, a cognitive-behavioral intervention, has continue to be our main source of cognitive programming. The Decision Points Program consists of 4 skills taught through a series of 5 lessons.

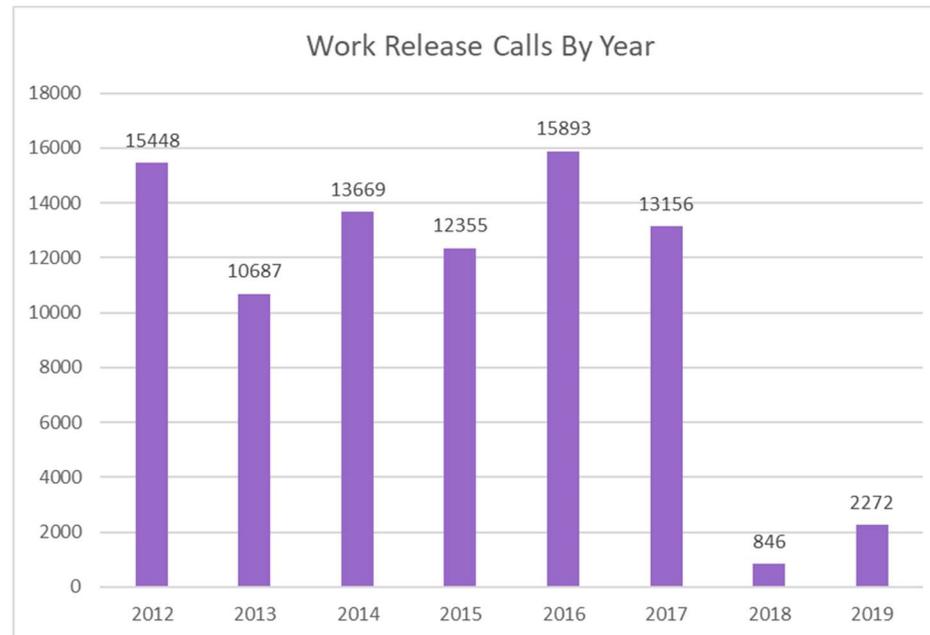
Recidivism continues to be the primary measurement tool for Reentry Services. Recidivism is defined as any booking into a correctional facility for any reason. The Reentry Program committed to reducing the recidivism rate for Intensive Case Management (ICM) clients by 50% from our baseline rate of 44% (2008-10). Average for the initial five-year period of ICM is 34%. For 2019, the recidivism rate for Intensive Case Management (ICM) clients on as of July 2020 follow up was 38%. Reentry works, but not when clients are unable to participate in services. Returning all inmates to Douglas County is essential to delivering an effective program.

WORK RELEASE

Number of inmates participating in a work-release program:

Work Release Calls: Requiring work release inmates to call the housing unit adds a level of accountability and responsibility to the inmate's freedom outside the facility. This information allows the Work Release supervisor the ability to check on the inmate's location and activity as needed. Each time an inmate on work release changes to their physical location, they are required to notify the work release pod officer.

In 2019, 2,272 calls from inmates were made to the Work Release Housing Unit in reference a change of location or some other factor that affected their status while outside the DCCF. This is a decrease in past years due to a change in the Housing Unit Calling Protocol for the inmates, and the addition of ankle monitoring technology in year 2017.



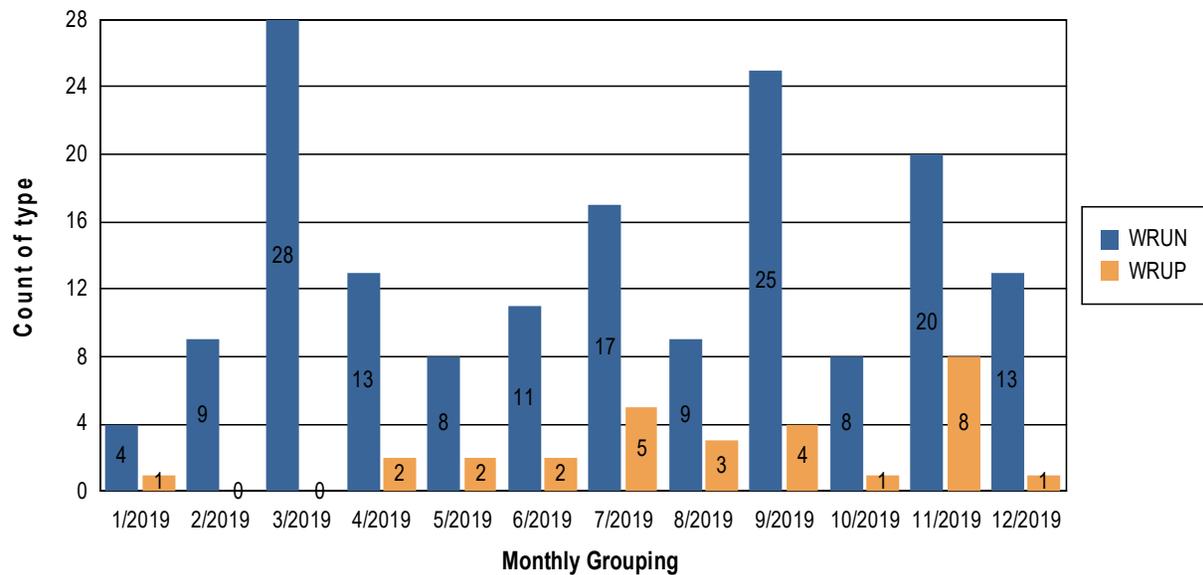
Urinalysis Testing (U.A.): Urinalysis testing is administered randomly to inmates who participate in the Work Release program. These tests are administered to follow court orders, encourage accountability and responsibility from the inmates, and to maintain safety and security at the DCCF.

In 2019, 194 urinalysis tests were administered to work release inmates. 29 of those 194 test showed positive for drug use.

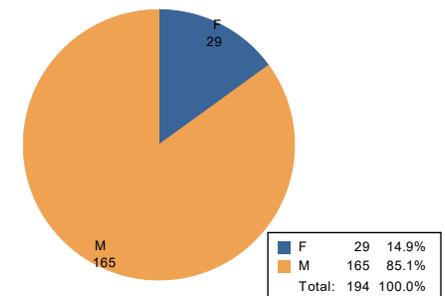
Note: Some of the positive test results are due to medications approved by the DCCF medical staff or drugs used prior to incarceration.

Urinalysis Testing - Work Release

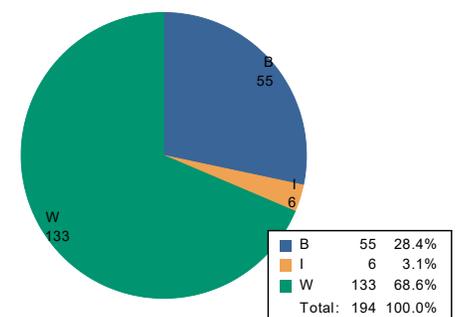
WRUN = Negative Urinalysis, WRUP = Positive Urinalysis



Work Release U.A. Tests by Gender
2019



Work Release U.A. Tests by Race
2019

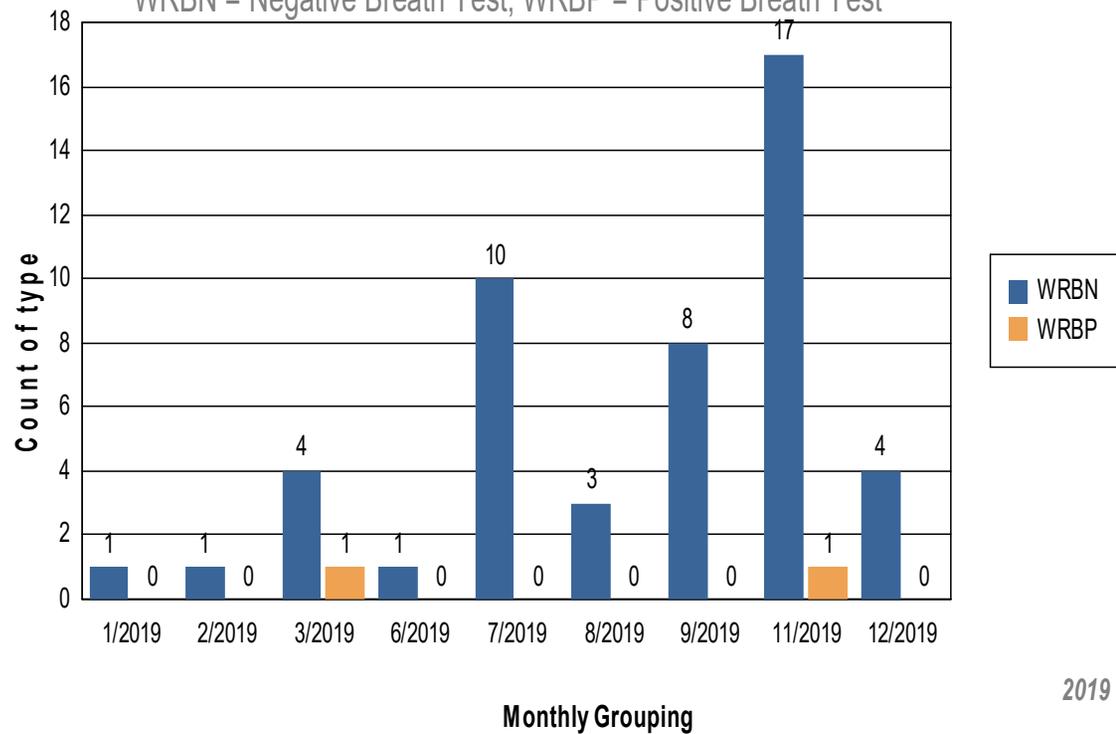


Portable Breathalyzer Test (P.B.T.): PBT's are administered randomly to all inmates who are participating in the Work Release program. These tests are administered for the same reasons as previously stated in the drug testing section.

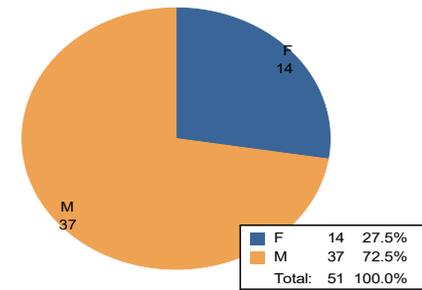
In 2019, 51 PBT's were administered to inmates on the Work Release program. Of those 51 test given, only 2 showed a positive result for alcohol consumption. Note: Some of the positive results are duplicate tests given to the same inmate to determine if alcohol level has lowered, raised or to verify the original test.

Portable Breathalyzer Testing - Work Release

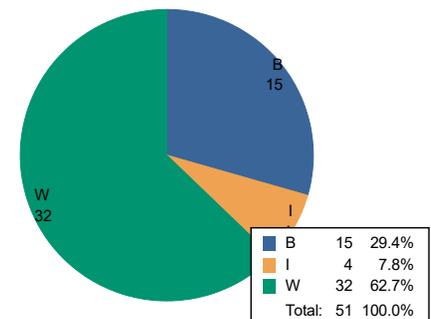
WRBN = Negative Breath Test, WRBP = Positive Breath Test



Work Release Portable Breathalyzer Tests by Gender 2019



Work Release Portable Breathalyzer Tests by Race 2019



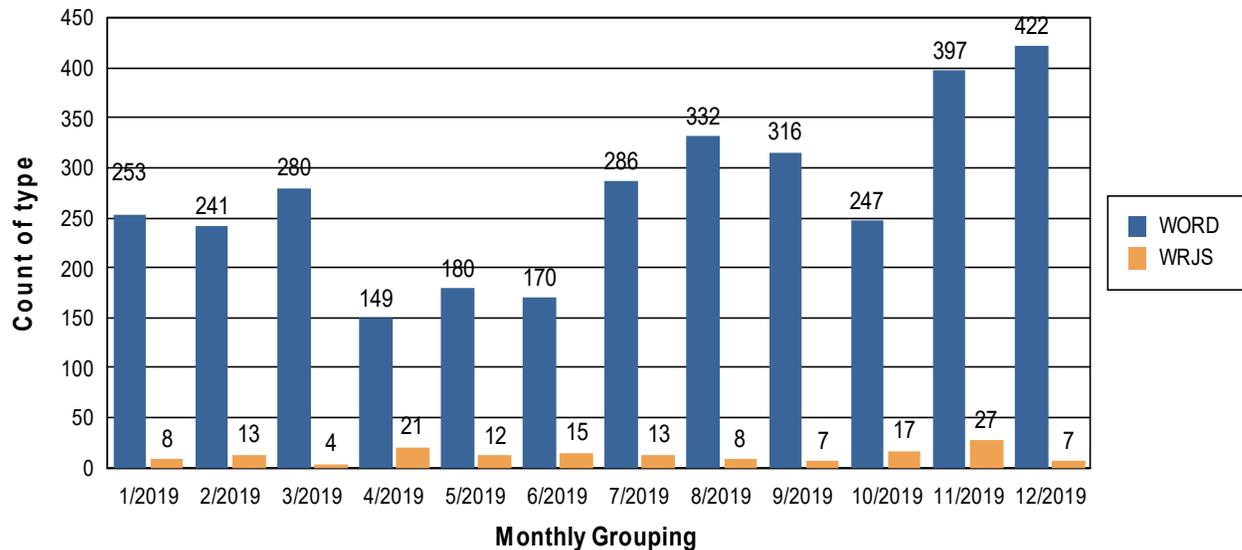
2019

Work Release / Job Search – Out: In 2019, the courts ordered inmates to be sent out for work release, job search, treatment, community service or to attend school. There were 3,425 entries made by officers in reference to inmate’s being sent out for work or job search.

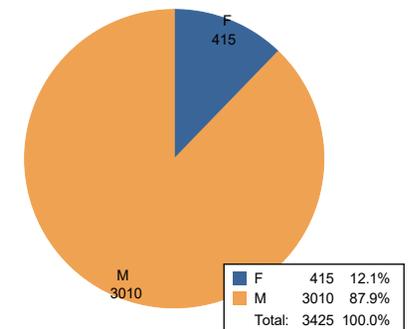
In these 3,425 entries, there were a total of 143 distinct inmates who were released for these services. 3,273 were specific to work release, while 152 of the releases provided inmates with the opportunity to search for jobs.

Work Release/Job Search

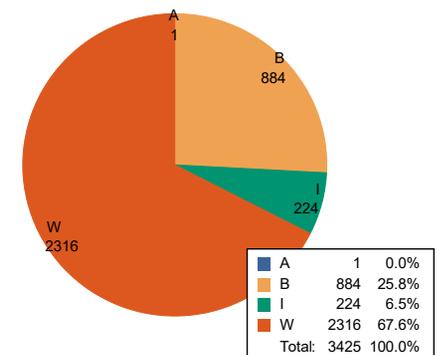
WORD = Work Release Out, WRJS = Job Search Out



Work Release/Job Search by Gender
2019



Work Release/Job Search by Race
2019



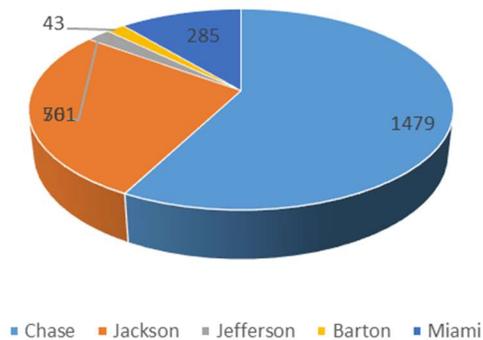
2019

CONTRACTED HOUSING/OVERCROWDING

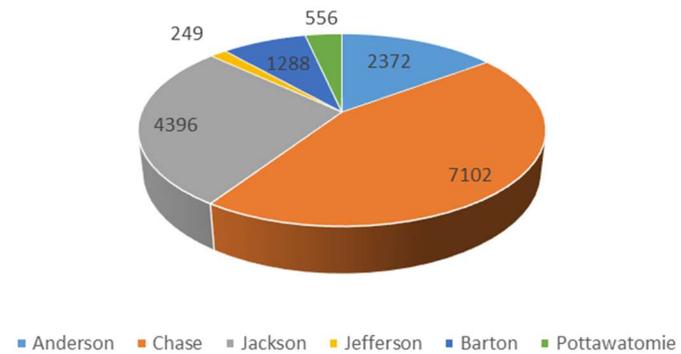
Inmate numbers categorized by gender and total billed days for the year:

The primary responsibility of the Correctional Facility is to safely and securely detain all persons placed in the sheriff's custody. Classification is an essential management tool for performing this function. By definition, classification is the process of placing things or people into groups according to some rational idea or plan. A good system of classifying inmates will reduce escapes and escape attempts, suicides and suicide attempts, inmate-on-inmate assaults, and the unnecessary incarceration of non-threatening persons. These outcomes conserve valuable resources by reducing expenditures for legal fees and court costs, overtime pay, and medical care. Moreover, inmate classification can lead to more effective jail operations and more consistent decision making regarding the assignment of inmates to appropriate custody levels. An effective classification system is one that meets its identified goals and objectives while adhering to the fundamental principles of inmate management. A consistent classification system is one that facilitates the same classification and screening conclusions among all classification staff and assures fair and equitable processing of inmates. In a direct supervision model facility, it is essential that each classification have a 10 percent flexible bed movement so that the classification system and disciplinary system can work hand in hand allowing for upward and downward movement into higher and lower classifications. The below charts outline 2019 inmate numbers placed in out of county facilities so that the Douglas County Correctional Facility could operate at a functioning level of classification.

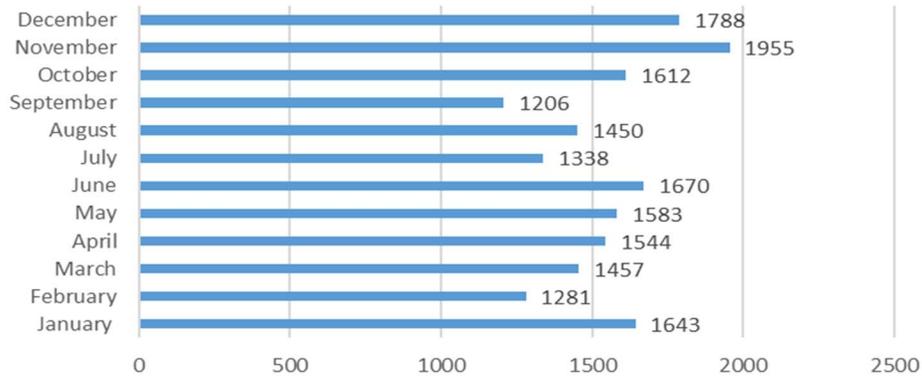
Female Out of County Housing 2019
Total Days Billed by Location



Male Out of County Housing 2019
Total Days Billed by Location

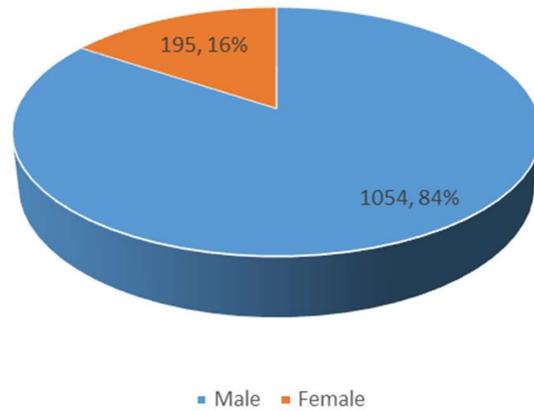


Out of County Housing Billed Days Per Month
2019



Anderson	\$76,825
Chase	\$339,851
Jackson	\$224,815
Jefferson	\$2,380
Miami	\$37,851
Pottawatomie	\$57,960
Barton	\$10,220
TOTAL	\$749,902

Out of County Housing by Individual Gender 2019



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:

The DCCF's cost per day is historically higher than other facilities because 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 liability. The lack of "double bunking" also reduces or eliminates the spread of communicable diseases within the DCCF which again equates to a reduction in costs of medical expenses. By conducting inmate uniform exchange and inmate hygiene practices daily we believe 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 2019, the billing price to house an inmate for other local, Douglas County law enforcement agencies was \$91.64 per day. This rate is an increase of \$5.25 from the previous year.(2016- \$77.12, 2017- \$80.79, 2018- \$86.39)

In 2019, the following agencies reimbursed the Sheriff's Office for inmate housing as noted below:

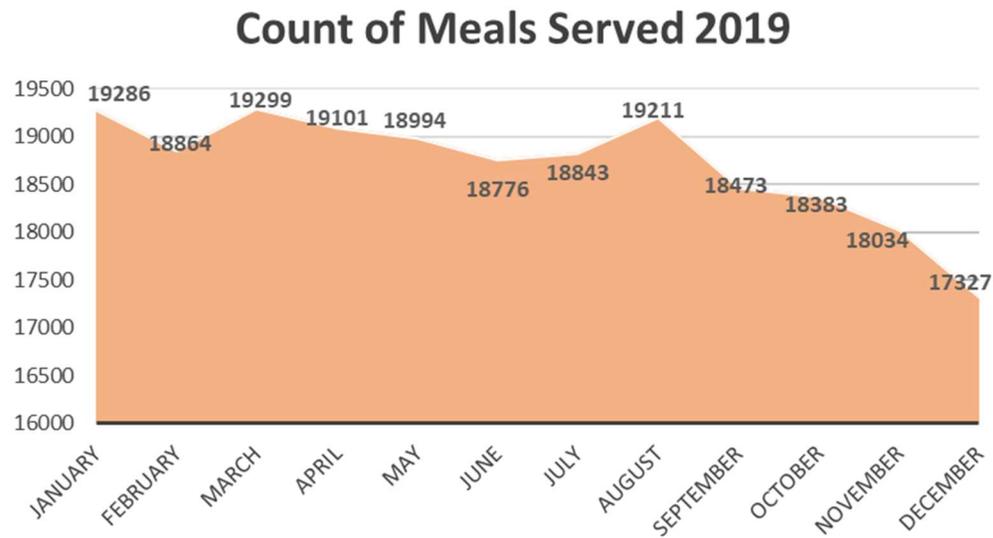
- Lawrence: # days = 6738, \$91.64/day, \$617,470.64 total
- Baldwin: # days = 11, \$91.64/day, \$1008.04 total
- Eudora: # days = 47, \$91.64/day, \$4307.08 total
- KDOC: # days = 1109, \$72.58/day (average/determined by KDOC), \$80,496.62 total

Total received for housing = \$703,282.06

Cost per meal for food service:

The food service division works diligently to provide a well-balanced and nutritional meal, while keeping meal prices within budgetary guidelines. In addition, to normal meal service, we also prepare religious, medical, and special meal diets/service.

The facility's average daily food cost for 2019 was \$1.15 per meal. The chart below outlines the count of meals provided by month for the year, a total of 224,591 meals were served to inmates in our custody.



Inmate medical costs:

One of the most unpredictable line items within the entire county budget is the medical line item for inmates. Not only is the DCCF required to provide housing for each individual arrestee regardless of their medical or mental health condition, we are mandated by law to provide appropriate and adequate medical treatment to each individual.

Costs to provide health care and mental health support for inmates is unpredictable and accurately budgeting for these services is a yearly challenge. In past years, several methods have been used to figure medical costs per inmate. For 2019, the Sheriff's Office determined medical costs per inmate by calculating the amount spent during the year in three specific budget line items (professional medical services, prisoner medical care and medical supplies) and dividing those costs by the 4,363 individuals that were booking into DCCF. Using this formula, the Sheriff's Office spent \$272.50 per individual booked in the DCCF for calendar year 2019.

Medical Budget Line Item Expenses for 2019:

Inmate Medical Care = \$172,218.52

Inmate Medical Contracts = \$1,013,268.99

Inmate Medical Supplies = \$3,340.35

REVENUES

Inmate workers are used within the DCCF for facility sanitation, meal preparation and service, library, and laundry services.

By using inmate workers, the Douglas County Sheriff's Office is able to reduce the costs of operating the facility, while allowing inmates, who have been approved by the courts, to work off fines and court costs. Additionally, some inmates are able to reduce the amount of time they spend in jail as their sentence is reduced one day for each day they work as an inmate worker within the DCCF.

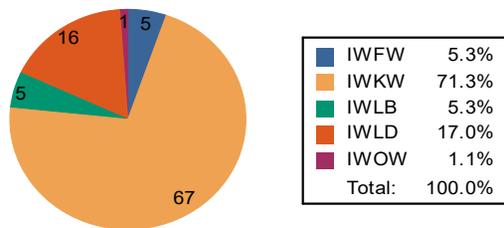
The inmate worker program is also considered a component of the Douglas County Sheriff's Office reentry program, as it allows inmates the opportunity to learn or enhance work-related skills for use upon their release back into the community.

On average, inmate workers are credited \$7.00 per hour for each hour they work within the facility (with the exception of DUI fines, and others set by the court). Taking into account inmate workers receiving day for day credit for time served and paying off fines and court costs, in 2019 inmate workers worked a total of 47,528 hours (5,941 days x average shift of 8 hours). At the average reimbursement rate of \$7.00 per hour, inmate workers provided \$332,696 in labor to the facility saving the Sheriff's Office and the taxpayers of Douglas County this amount in labor costs.

In 2019, the Inmate Worker program had a total of 94 entries for work placement within the facility involving 76 distinct inmates. Percentages of the Program are as follows: 71% (67) were assigned to the kitchen, 17% (16) were assigned to laundry services, and 11% (10) were assigned to floor and library work.

Inmate Worker Program

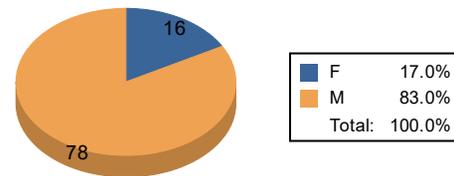
IWAW= Alterations, IFWW= Floor,
 IWKW= Kitchen, IWLB= Library, IWLD=
 Laundry, IWOW= Other



2019

Inmate Worker Program

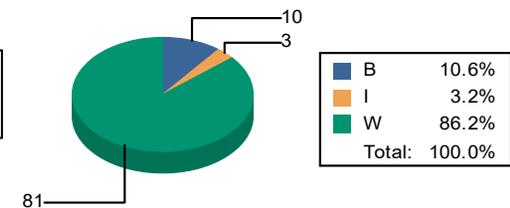
M= Male, F= Female



2019

Inmate Worker Program

A= Asian, B= Black, I= Indian, W= White



2019

STAFFING INFORMATION

Staff retention rate and/or turnover rate:

For 2019, the turnover rate for staff at the DCCF was 5%. This percentage falls well below the national average of 20%-40% for individuals working in the corrections field. Realizing it is very costly to hire and train staff, the Sheriff's Office constantly reviews its hiring and recruitment processes.

Overtime expenditures and rationale:

As an organization that must operate 24-hours a day, 365-days a year, well trained, professional staffing is critical in providing individuals held in the DCCF with a safe, secure and humane environment. In 2019, \$514,800 was spent on overtime.

Staff (general info):

Most organizations can gauge their respective success, failure, and progress directly through the actions of their staff members. The staff at the DCCF is a key ingredient in our ability to provide a safe, secure, legal, and humane corrections environment. Without professional and dedicated staff members, our efforts at meeting the requirements of our Mission Statement would fall short. DCCF staff are dedicated to the facility, the Sheriff's Office, and meeting the goals identified by division and department administration.

As any successful leader knows that talented, caring, dedicated, and well trained staff are the foundation of any organization, for without them the mission of any organization will be difficult if not impossible to accomplish. The Corrections Division of the Douglas County Sheriff's Office is fortunate to have professional staff who meet all of the attributes necessary to successfully accomplish its mission. We are also fortunate to have the support of the Douglas County Board of County Commissioners who recognize the importance of providing the necessary budgetary support to meet our goal of providing safe, secure, humane, and legal treatment for all.

Facility Demographics

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

FACILITY DEMOGRAPHICS

Average Daily Inmate Population:

Below is a seven year overview of the Average Daily Population, for which M- Male, F- Female:

Year 2013		Year 2014		Year 2015	
Monthly	Average	Monthly	Average	Monthly	Average
January	127 109 M, 18 F	January	161 131 M, 30 F	January	157 125 M, 32 F
February	140 122 M, 18 F	February	162 132 M, 30 F	February	147 118 M, 29 F
March	129 114 M, 15 F	March	168 137 M, 31 F	March	148 120 M, 28 F
April	126 112 M, 14 F	April	176 147 M, 29 F	April	155 126 M, 29 F
May	122 107 M, 15 F	May	178 149 M, 29 F	May	176 144 M, 33 F
June	125 108 M, 17 F	June	188 151 M, 37 F	June	198 158 M, 40 F
July	142 121 M, 21 F	July	187 152 M, 35 F	July	207 164 M, 43 F
August	143 124 M, 19 F	August	188 158 M, 30 F	August	221 179 M, 42 F
September	152 130 M, 22 F	September	163 134 M, 29 F	September	234 191 M, 43 F
October	142 120 M, 22 F	October	157 128 M, 29 F	October	238 193 M, 45 F
November	154 123 M, 31 F	November	157 127 M, 30 F	November	234 189 M, 46 F
December	155 126 M, 29 F	December	170 139 M, 31 F	December	221 181 M, 40 F
Yearly Lowest #:	122	Yearly Lowest #:	157	Yearly Lowest #:	147
Yearly Highest #:	155	Yearly Highest #:	188	Yearly Highest #:	238
Yearly Average #:	138.0833	Yearly Average #:	171.25	Yearly Average #:	194.6667

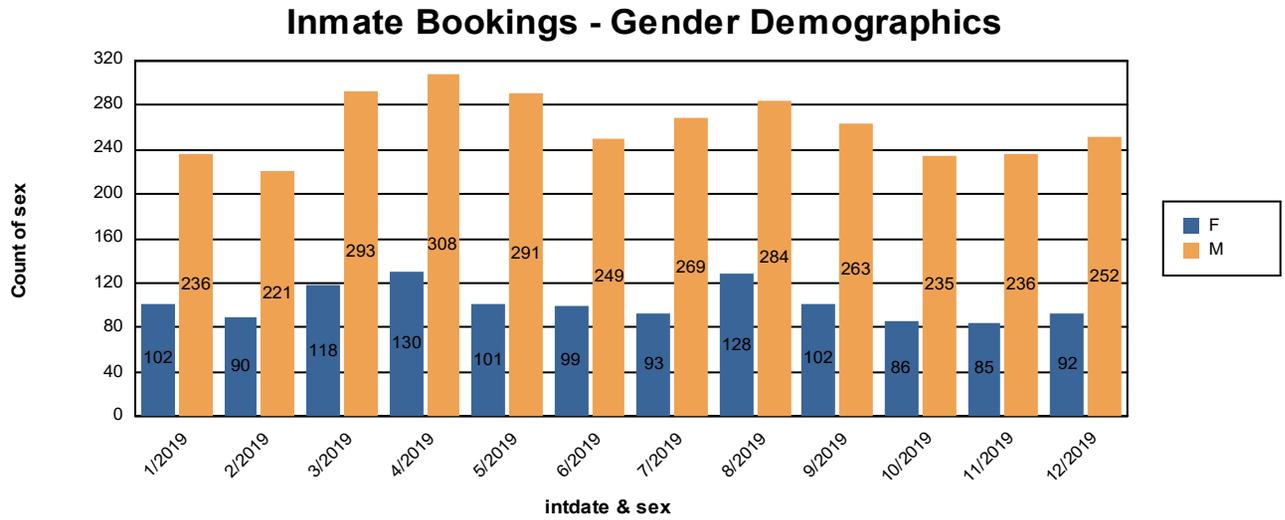
Year 2016		Year 2017		Year 2018		Year 2019	
Monthly	Average	Monthly	Average	Monthly	Average	Monthly	Average
January	231 188 M, 43 F	January	218 184 M, 33 F	January	224 190 M, 34 F	January	222 184 M, 38 F
February	232 188 M, 44 F	February	235 198 M, 37 F	February	228 192 M, 36 F	February	213 175 M, 38 F
March	229 181 M, 48 F	March	220 185 M, 35 F	March	221 180 M, 41 F	March	211 176 M, 35 F
April	232 186 M, 46 F	April	225 188 M, 37 F	April	235 189 M, 46 F	April	215 177 M, 38 F
May	237 192 M, 45 F	May	232 186 M, 46 F	May	240 195 M, 45 F	May	209 172 M, 37 F
June	237 197 M, 40 F	June	238 193 M, 45 F	June	236 192 M, 44 F	June	218 182 M, 36 F
July	240 203 M, 37 F	July	237 194 M, 43 F	July	252 207 M, 45 F	July	214 183 M, 31 F
August	248 209 M, 39 F	August	228 185 M, 43 F	August	242 196 M, 46 F	August	215 182 M, 33 F
September	249 211 M, 38 F	September	230 186 M, 44 F	September	259 208 M, 51 F	September	236 192 M, 44 F
October	237 195 M, 42 F	October	246 204 M, 42 F	October	243 200 M, 43 F	October	235 197 M, 38 F
November	249 203 M, 46 F	November	245 203 M, 41 F	November	224 188 M, 36 F	November	227 191 M, 36 F
December	246 200 M, 46 F	December	224 188 M, 36 F	December	215 180 M, 35 F	December	217 181 M, 36 F
Yearly Lowest #:	229	Yearly Lowest #:	218	Yearly Lowest #:	215	Yearly Lowest #:	209
Yearly Highest #:	249	Yearly Highest #:	246	Yearly Highest #:	259	Yearly Highest #:	236
Yearly Average #:	238,9167	Yearly Average #:	231	Yearly Average #:	235	Yearly Average #:	219

Total number of Bookings each year for the past seven years:

2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
Month	Total Bookings												
1	448	1	494	1	499	1	483	1	433	1	433	1	338
2	459	2	429	2	432	2	475	2	441	2	425	2	311
3	505	3	534	3	513	3	473	3	454	3	455	3	411
4	508	4	518	4	506	4	495	4	459	4	515	4	438
5	532	5	538	5	525	5	463	5	500	5	467	5	392
6	423	6	494	6	518	6	426	6	476	6	421	6	348
7	528	7	502	7	526	7	431	7	464	7	441	7	362
8	583	8	524	8	582	8	486	8	435	8	467	8	412
9	562	9	477	9	487	9	431	9	433	9	411	9	365
10	522	10	463	10	456	10	401	10	438	10	383	10	321
11	490	11	437	11	438	11	379	11	399	11	377	11	321
12	437	12	470	12	426	12	386	12	425	12	363	12	344
Total:	5997	Total:	5880	Total:	5908	Total:	5329	Total:	5357	Total:	5158	Total:	4363
Monthly Average	500	Monthly Average	490	Monthly Average	492	Monthly Average	444	Monthly Average	446	Monthly Average	430	Monthly Average	364



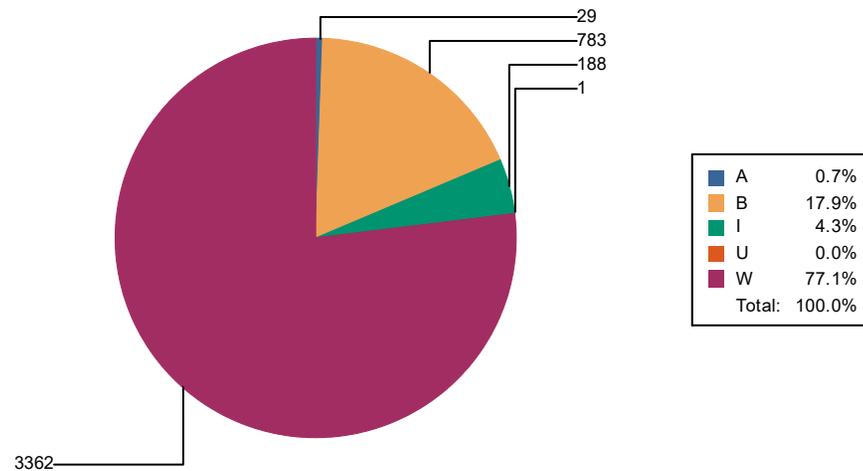
Gender Demographics



	Total	1/2019	2/2019	3/2019	4/2019	5/2019	6/2019	7/2019	8/2019	9/2019	10/2019	11/2019	12/2019
Total	4,363	338	311	411	438	392	348	362	412	365	321	321	344
F	1,226	102	90	118	130	101	99	93	128	102	86	85	92
M	3,137	236	221	293	308	291	249	269	284	263	235	236	252

Race Demographics

Race Demographics by Percent for Year 2019

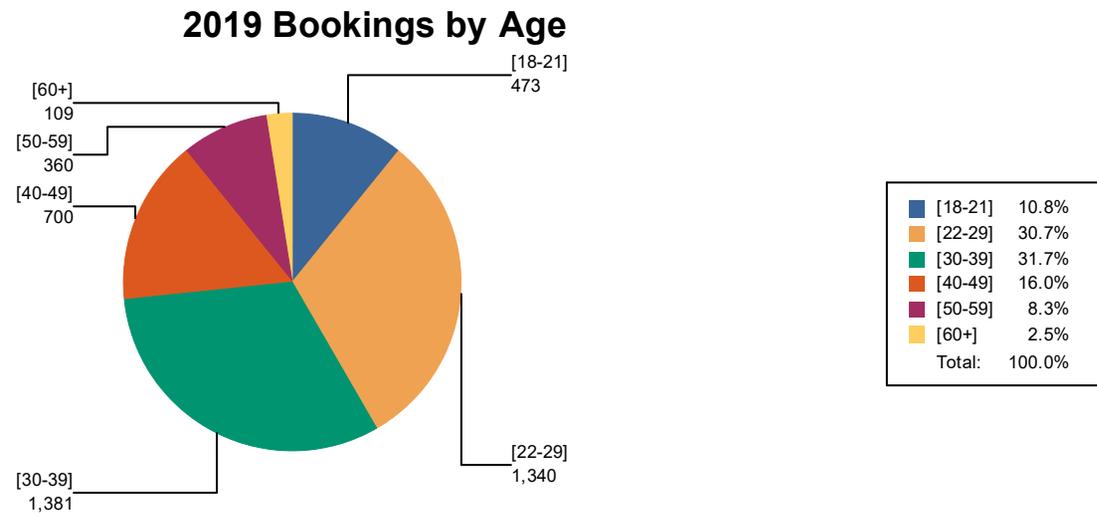


Race breakdown A= Asian, B=Black, I= Indian, U= Unknown, W = White

Cross tab for Race Demographics -

	Total	1/2019	2/2019	3/2019	4/2019	5/2019	6/2019	7/2019	8/2019	9/2019	10/2019	11/2019	12/2019
Total	4,363	338	311	411	438	392	348	362	412	365	321	321	344
A	29	2	5	2	4	2	1	0	1	6	3	2	1
B	783	62	57	66	80	53	73	66	62	81	64	55	64
I	188	12	24	15	17	24	16	14	18	15	10	11	12
U	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W	3,362	262	225	328	337	312	258	282	331	263	244	253	267

Age Demographics



2019

	Total	1/2019	2/2019	3/2019	4/2019	5/2019	6/2019	7/2019	8/2019	9/2019	10/2019	11/2019	12/2019
Total	4,363	338	311	411	438	392	348	362	412	365	321	321	344
[18-21]	473	25	37	41	42	39	33	41	51	49	36	34	45
[22-29]	1,340	120	94	124	139	121	111	106	121	110	93	99	102
[30-39]	1,381	111	93	143	125	125	106	113	140	113	106	90	116
[40-49]	700	53	52	62	78	60	63	55	67	55	49	55	51
[50-59]	360	23	26	36	42	39	21	35	25	30	29	33	21
[60+]	109	6	9	5	12	8	14	12	8	8	8	10	9

Length of Stay (LOS) in Days for 2019:

Average Length of Stay – 18.06 days

Specialized Areas

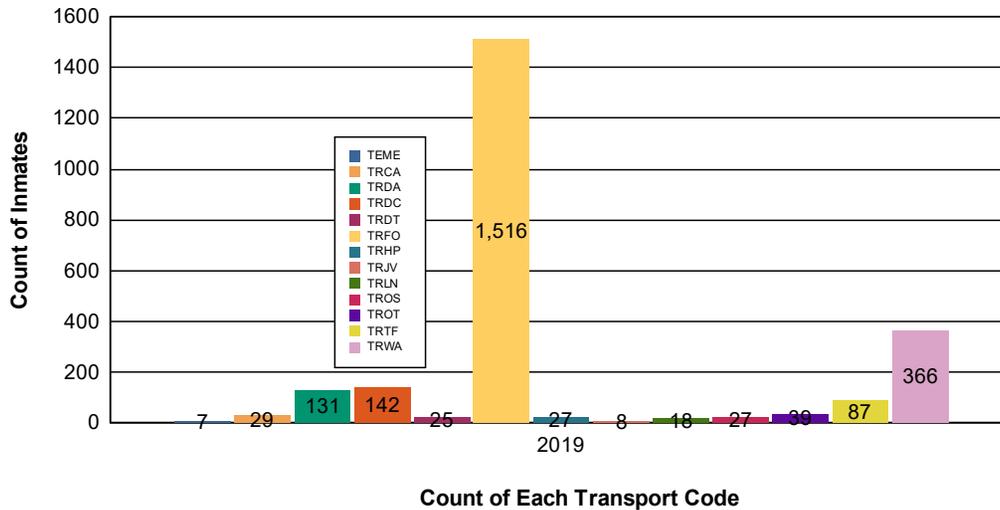
SPECIALIZED AREAS INCLUDE ADDITIONAL UNITS/JOB FUNCTIONS THAT OCCUR AT THE DCCF. IT HELPS TO GET A BETTER OVERALL FEEL FOR THE WORKLOAD AT THE FACILITY ALONG WITH HELPING TO IDENTIFY KEY AREAS OF CONCERN RELATED TO PUBLIC SAFETY.

SPECIALIZED AREAS

Transport Statistics

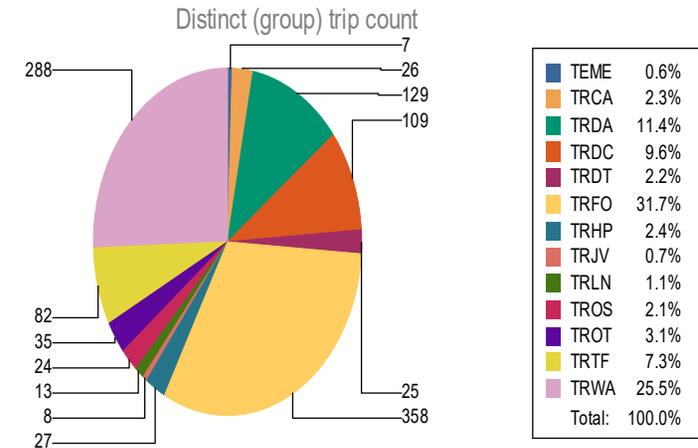
Transport Codes Day to Day Activities by Code

All entered codes - not filtered by distinct count



2019

Transport Division Day to Day Activity Codes by Percentage



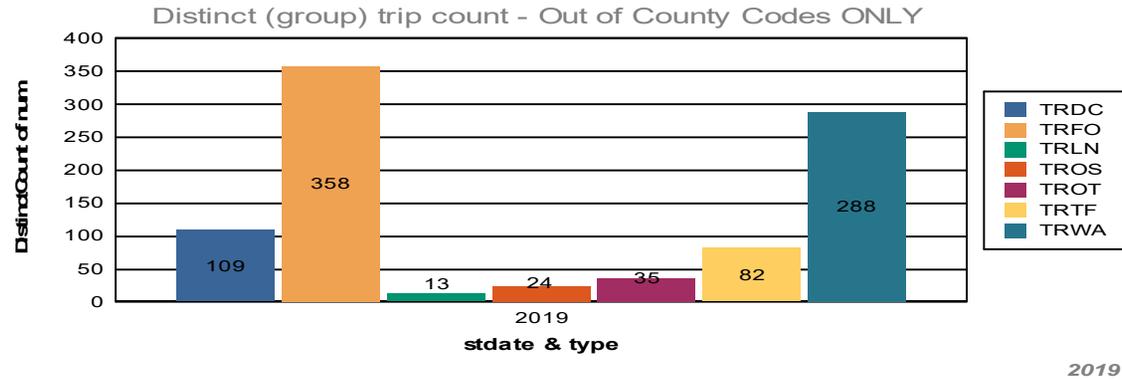
2019

TEME- Transport Hospital (Emergency), TRCA- Transport Court Appearance, TRDA- Transport Doctor Appointment, TRDC- Transport KDOC, TRDT- Transport Dentist Appointment, TRFO- Transport Other Facility (Farm Out), TRHP- Transport Hospital (Non-emergency), TRJV- Transport Juvenile, TRLN- Transport Larned, TROS- Transport Osawatamie State Hospital, TROT- Transport Other, TRTF- Transport Treatment Facility, TRWA- Transport Arrest Warrant

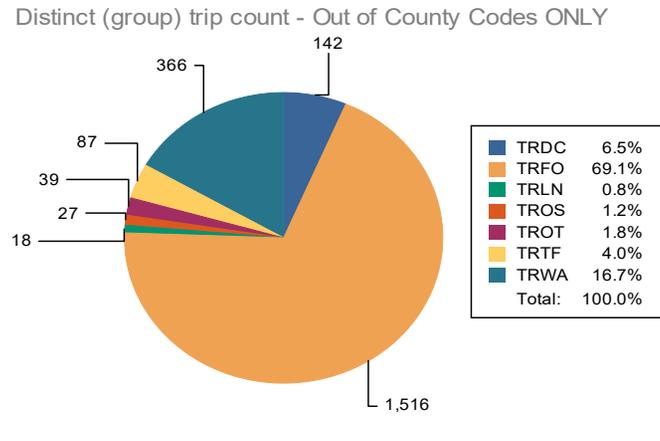
The Transport Division drove 148,544 miles in 2019, covering each transportation category. A total of 790 distinct inmates were moved, for a total of 1,131 transports with 2,422 entries made by transporting officers.

In order to report "Out of County" Transports, add the codes TRDC, TRFO, TRLN, TROS, TROT, TRTF, & TRWA; for 2019, a total of 2,195 entries for movement in or out of the county, for a total of 909 transports, covering 755 distinct inmates. (See chart below with specific codes listed)

Transport Division Day to Day Activity Codes by Percentage



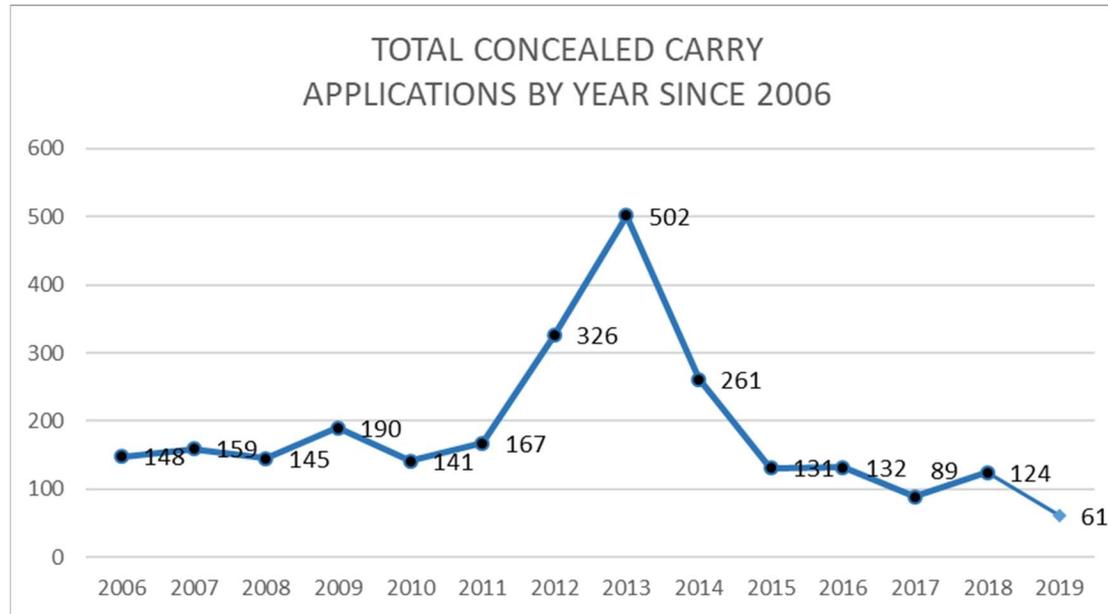
Transport Codes Day to Day Activities by Code by Percentage



Concealed Carry Applications:

In 2006, the Kansas State Legislature passed the Personal and Family Protection Act. The first licenses were issued on January 3, 2007. Kansas citizens who have been issued licenses have completed eight hours of certified training, passed a personal background investigation and handgun qualification. Each license is renewed every four years. For every application processed, Douglas County receives \$32.50 and the Attorney General receives \$100.00.

The following graph shows the number of concealed carry license applications processed in Douglas County over the last thirteen years:

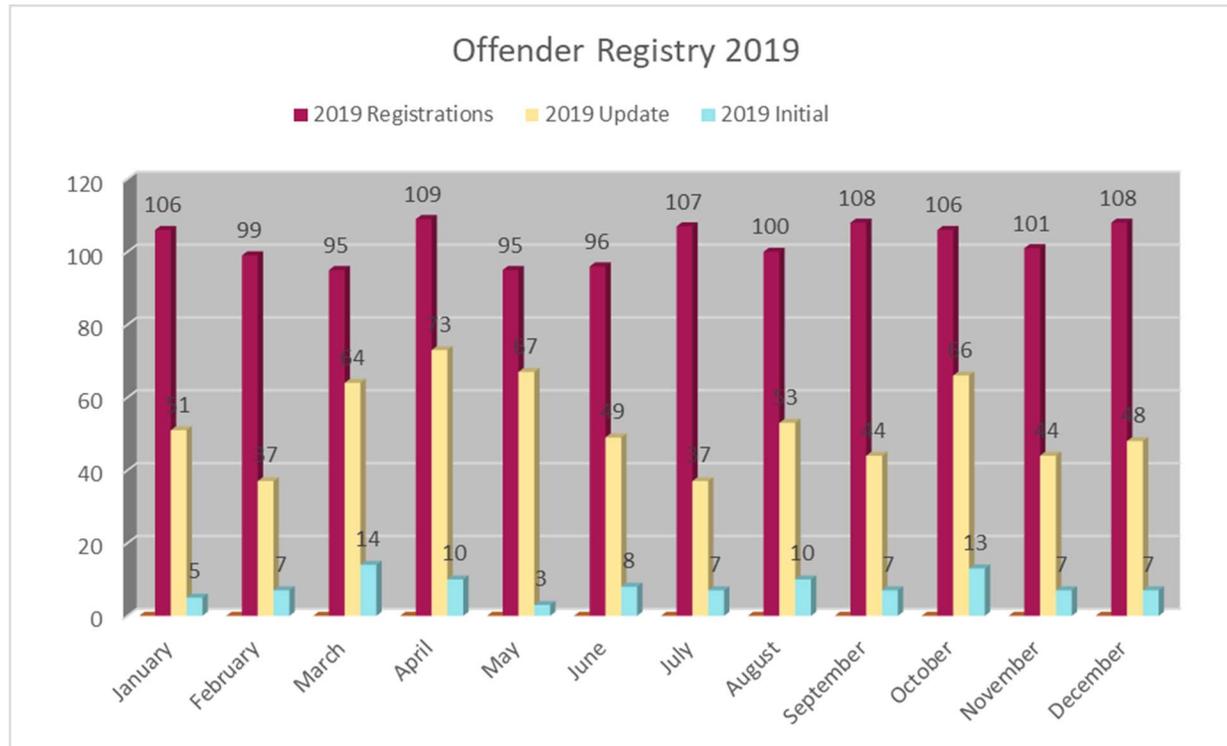


Concealed Carry, in the last few years has seen a significant decline in conceal carry licenses. As of July 2015, legislative discussions changed concealed carry law to a constitutional carry law. Constitutional carry permits anyone that can legally possess a firearm(21 years and older as defined by statute) to carry it concealed within the borders of Kansas without a permit and limited restrictions inside certain buildings.

Kansas Offender Registry Act:

During 2019, 98 individuals registered in Douglas County for the first time. Registered offenders are required to report to the Sheriff's Office every three months to update their registration information.

Below is a chart depicting the paperwork volume handled by the Offender Registry Office:



END OF REPORT