

# *2014 END OF THE YEAR STATISTICAL REPORT- DOUGLAS COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITY– LAWRENCE, KS*

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 2014 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 2014, as in the previous year, the DCCF continued to see an increase in the average daily population of inmates, with a substantial increase in the number of female inmates. The increase in the average daily population has required the DCCF to continue housing inmates in other area correctional facilities.

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. Out of almost 6,000 bookings at the DCCF in 2014, approximately 21 percent of those were recorded as having some type of mental health issue, suicidal tendency or placed on suicide watch at the time of their booking. 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 six 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 2014, 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

# 2014 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 AND ADDITIONAL PROGRAMS AND SERVICES TO HELP INDIVIDUALS SUCCESSFULLY TRANSITION AND REENTER BACK INTO THE LOCAL COMMUNITY ARE ESSENTIAL.

## MISSION

- The Douglas County Correctional Facility (DCCF) 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.

- Core Values

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      | 4) Trust              |
| 2) Commitment     | 5) Integrity          |
| 3) Accountability | 6) Staff Development. |

These six core values are displayed throughout the DCCF. Staff is reminded of these core values not only in a visual manner daily but discussions are held related to these core values during training and staff meetings.

# Jail Effectiveness Indicators

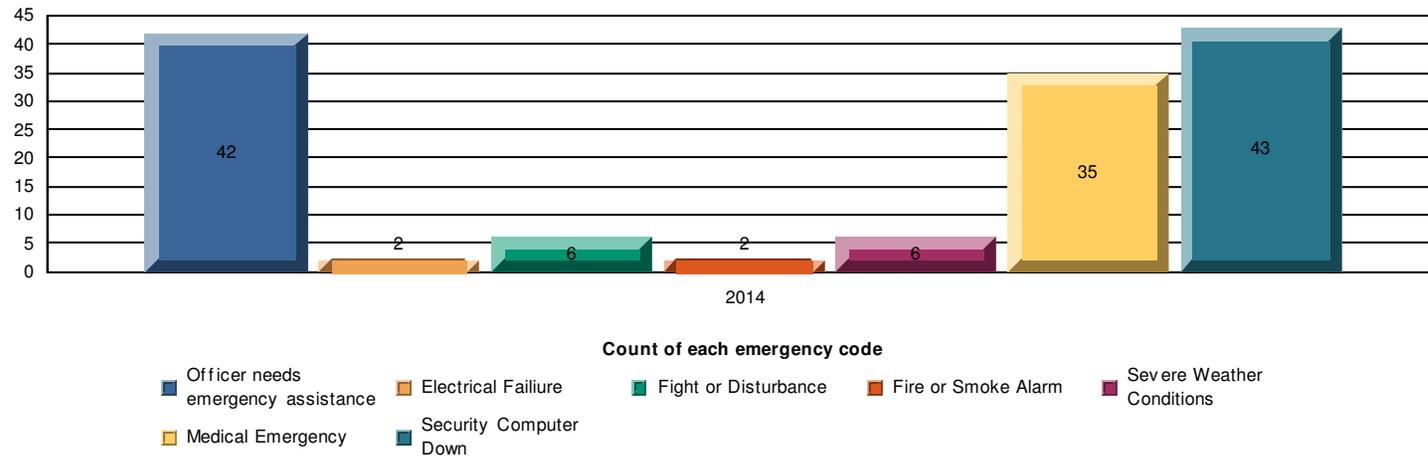
JAIL EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS REPRESENT A MEASURE OF OVERALL FACILITY EFFECTIVENESS IN TERMS OF SECURITY, SAFETY, HEALTH, INMATE BEHAVIOR, AND PROGRAM PARTICIPATION. THIS SHOULD HELP IDENTIFY AREAS OF CONCERN IN KEY AREAS RELATED TO THE MISSION OF THE ORGANIZATION AND HELP TRACK CHANGES OVER TIME.

## 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 2014 the facility had 6 code 200 response calls. See below all of the emergency response calls for the DCCF in 2014.*

**Emergency Codes Called in DCCF - 2014**



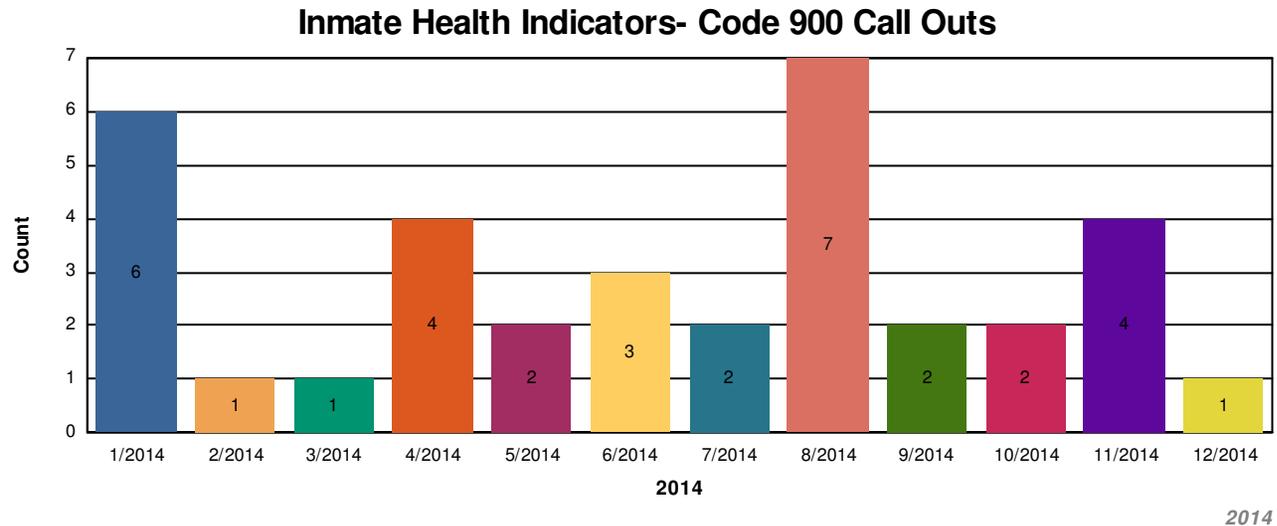
## HEALTH INDICATORS

- 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 facility budget and possible litigation from those involved.

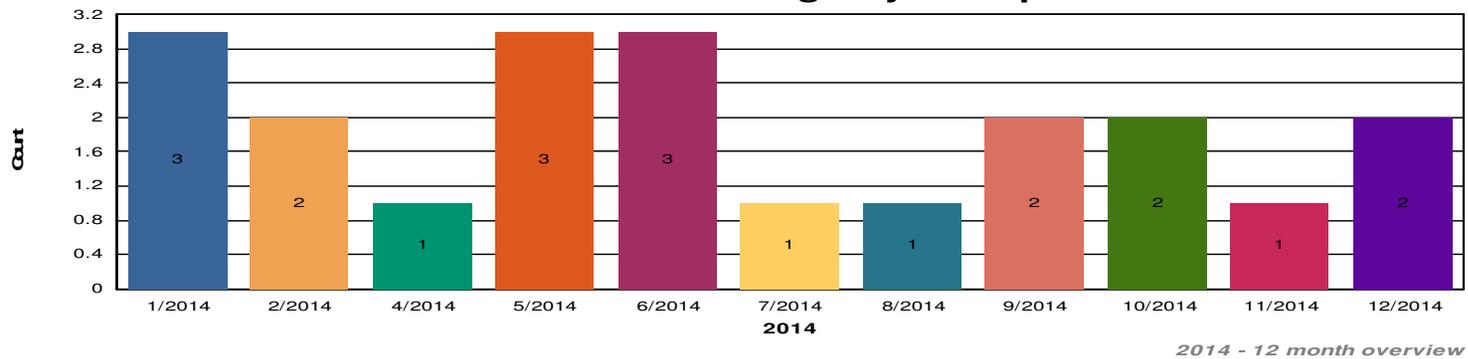
All inmate medical care within the facility is provided by local, community based, contract providers.

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 professional medical staff are present within the DCCF, they respond to all medical situations. In 2014, there were 35 medical emergency situations. See the chart below for a summary of monthly occurrences. (2012;47, 2013;47)



There were 21 unscheduled inmate visits to the hospital during 2014. When comparing this total to the Code 900 medical emergency response, 55% of the emergencies resulted in a hospital visit. These hospital visits covered a wide variety of medical situations from minor stitches to seizures.

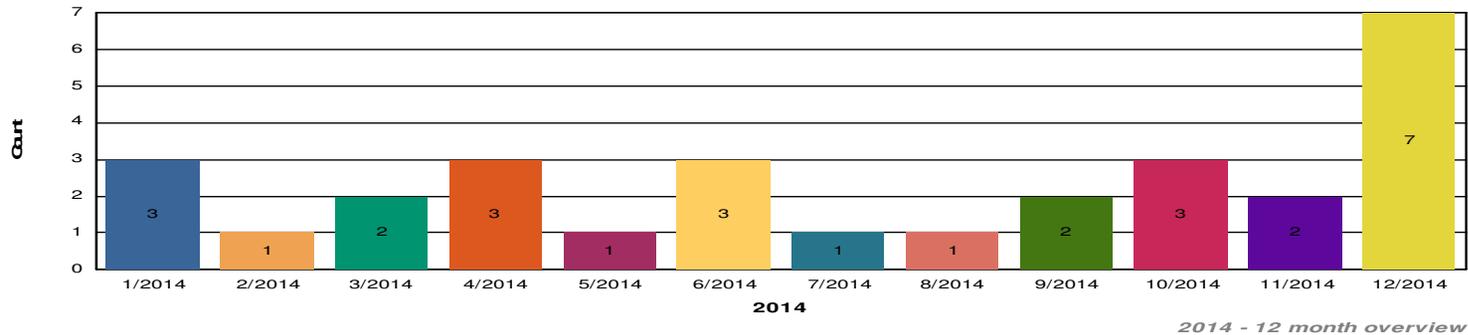
### Inmate Health Indicators - Emergency Transports - TEME



There were 29 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 DCCF 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 immediate medical attention or extreme incoherence due to alcohol and/or drug intoxication. Arrestees are also diverted for screening due to serious mental health concerns including, but not limited to, suicidal statements or tendencies.

### Inmate Health Indicators - Diverted Arrestees - SEDV

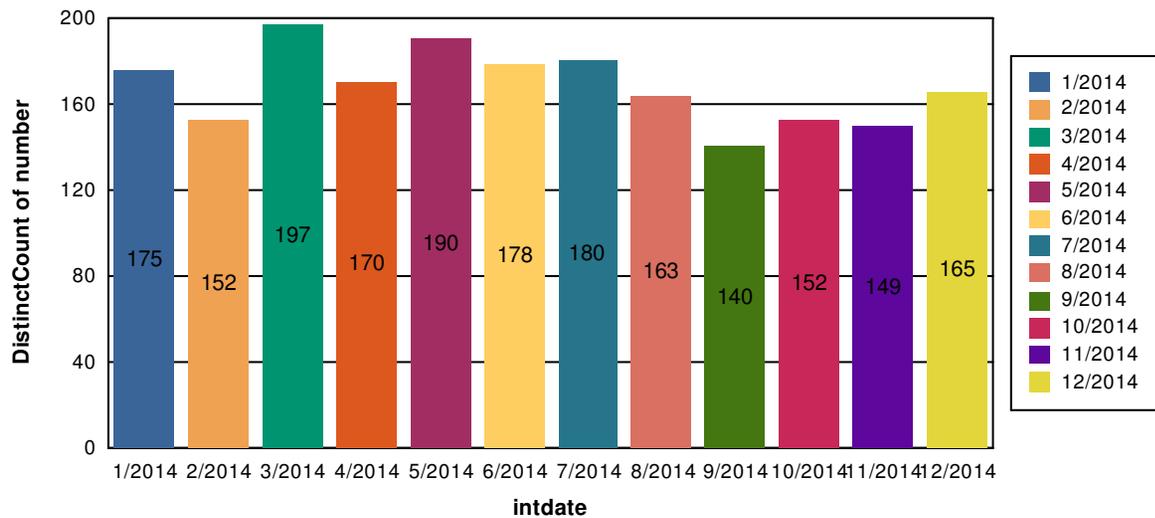


Comparing these 29 diverted arrestees to the total number of Bookings for 2014 (5,880) less than 1% of bookings were diverted for treatment at another location. Of the 29 individuals who were diverted, eight did not return to the facility to complete the booking process.

- 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 staff to flag individuals for mental health issues, suicidal tendencies, and placement on suicide watch based on past contact 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 2014, out of 5,880 bookings, those with one of these three precautionary flags; mental health issues, suicidal tendencies, and suicide watch totaled 1,219, or 21% of those booked into the DCCF.

### Number of Distinct Inmates at Booking with Designated Mental Flag



- Number and type of inmate deaths.  
In 2014, the DCCF had no in-custody inmate deaths.

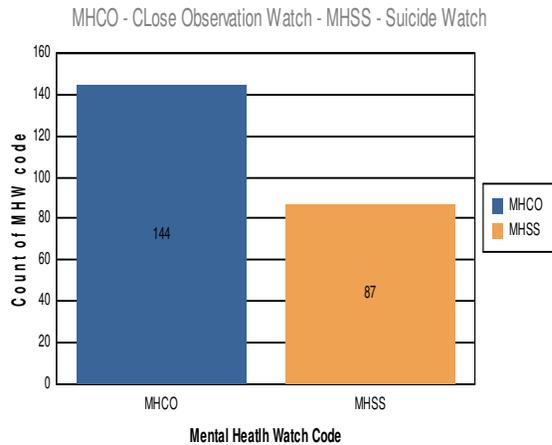
- Number of suicide watches and close observation watches

Since 2007, inmates on suicide watch are constantly monitored one-on-one by a DCCF staff member. In 2014 there were 144 close observation watches and 87 suicide watches performed by DCCF staff.

Further breakdown of the 144 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 278 full days during 2014.

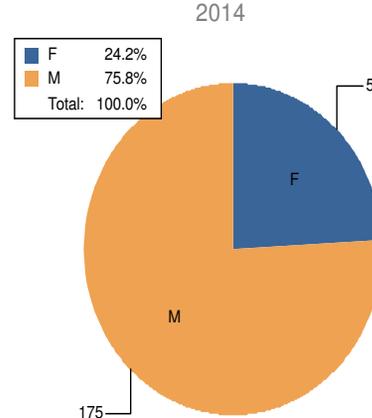
Further breakdown of the 87 suicide watches performed (calculating between the beginning date and time and the end date and time) shows DCCF staff spent 46 full days during 2014 observing inmates who were placed on suicide watch.

**Inmate Mental Health Indicators - Watches**

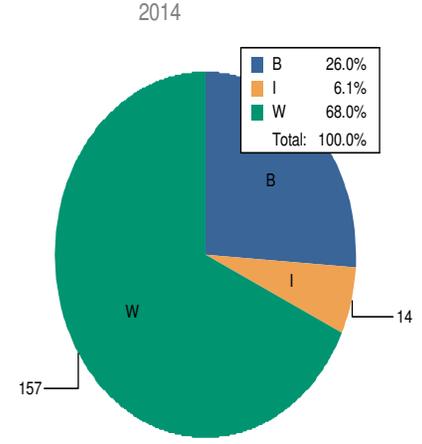


2014

**Mental Health Watches- Gender Breakdown**



**Mental Health Watches - Race Breakdown**



The gender (M=Male, F=Female) and race breakdown (A=Asian, B=Black, I=Indian, W= White) of the 231 watches are reflected above.

## REENTRY AND PROGRAMS PARTICIPATION INDICATORS

- Reentry Overview 2014 – 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.*

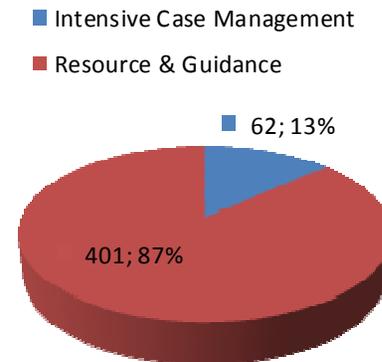
### Reentry Services:

We embrace the philosophy that reentry services should be available to every individual who is booked into the Douglas County Correctional Facility. Seventy-five percent of the DCCF population is pre-trial and may not qualify for Intensive Case Management. 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. During 2014, Reentry added to these services by conducting "Notification to Appear" (NTA) phone calls for all individuals who bond out of DCCF. Failure to appear (FTA) in court leads to arrest, extra court dates and jail bed days. From July 1- December 31, 2014:

- 1540 NTA calls were made
- 907 District Cases:
  - Contact (by phone or voicemail) 66% = 6% FTA Rate
  - No contact (wrong no., no voicemail, etc.) 34% = 15% FTA Rate
- 633 Municipal Cases (Lawrence, Eudora, Baldwin City)
- No data. Unable to access to these cities information management system

Reentry also began conducting Bond Risk Assessments for the purpose of providing information at first appearance. The risk assessments identify nationally recognized factors that contribute to the likelihood of individuals appearing in court of their own recognizance. These assessments are utilized by the Pro-Tem Judge at first appearance to contribute to the variables considered when setting bond. Court Services increased bond supervision services to provide support for moderate risk individuals who are granted bond and return to the community.

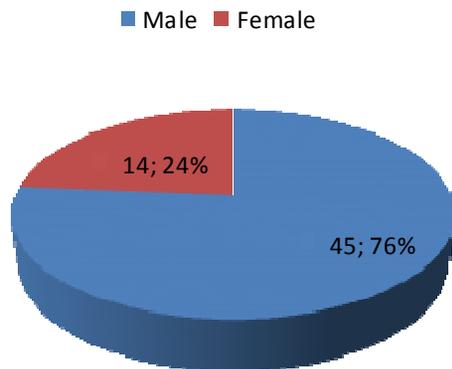
### Reentry Services



## Case Management:

Intensive Case Management is the title for what has traditionally been Reentry services provided by the case managers. Offenders participating in ICM have been sentenced and volunteer to utilize these services during their incarceration and up to six months in the community 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. Reentry added the philosophy of “handing 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 and introduce them to the new service. This philosophy has been well received by our clients and community partners.

## Reentry Inmates



## 62 Intensive Case Management Clients

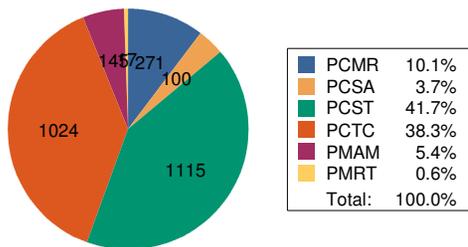
- 33% Referred to Substance Abuse Services
- 29% Referred to Mental Health Services
- 15% Received Housing Assistance
- 45% Received Employment Assistance
- 38% Recidivism Rate

Programs:

Cognitive Behavioral programs are open to all inmates, in minimum or medium custody, and are required for Intensive Case Management clients. In 2014 the following programs were offered; Stinkin Thinkin, Interactive Journaling, Anger Management, Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT), Thinking For a Change (T4C) and Substance Abuse Programming (SAP). T4C and SAP were offered in the community at the United Way Center in partnership with Douglas County Community Corrections. SAP is a new cognitive behavioral intervention for substance abuse developed by the University of Cincinnati and utilized by Kansas Department of Corrections. 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.

### Cognitive Behavioral Intervention

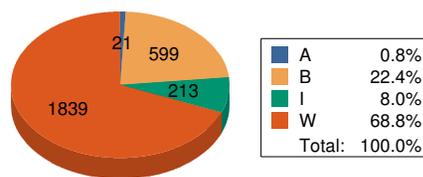
PCSA- Substance Abuse Program,  
 PCST- Stinkin Thinkin, PCTC- Interactive Journaling, PMAM- Anger Management, PMRT- Moral Reconciliation Therapy



2014

### Cognitive Behavioral Intervention

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



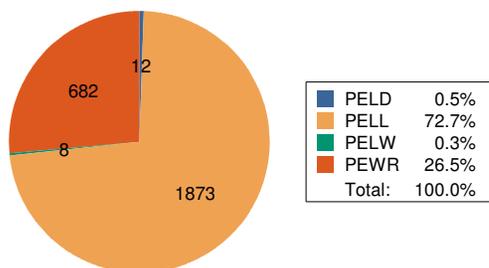
2014

A total of 386 inmates participated in Cognitive Behavioral Intervention programs; there were 2,672 entries by officers in this area of programs. Programs in this area are provided by DCCF Reentry staff.

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 6 inmates completing high school diplomas this year, bringing the four year total to 16. 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.

### Educational Programs

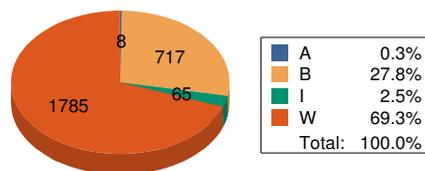
PELD - High School Diploma Received,  
PELL- Learning Lab, PELW- Learning Lab  
in WR, PEWR- Writing Class



2014

### Educational Programs

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



2014

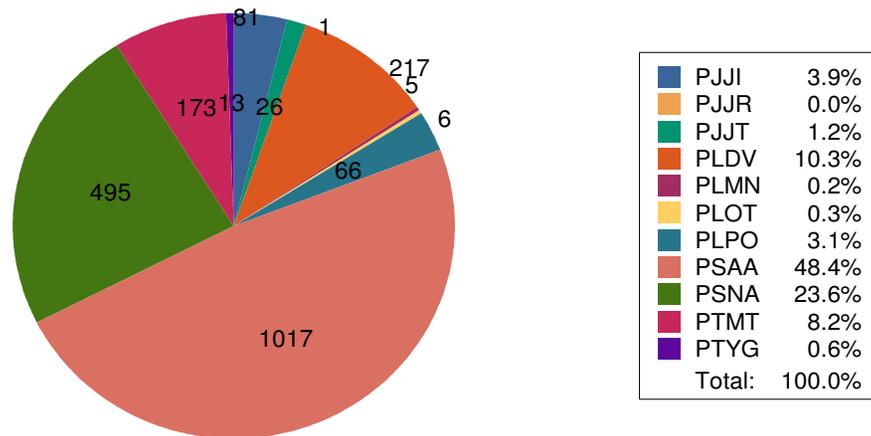
A total of 279 inmates participated in Educational programs; there were 2,575 entries by officers in this area of programs. Programs in this area are provided by an assigned USD 497 teacher and community volunteers.

Life Skills programs include job readiness, parenting, art therapy, music therapy and the Bert Nash Life Skills program. 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.

The DCCF partnered with the Willow Domestic Violence Center to offer a Domestic Violence Awareness class weekly for incarcerated women. These classes revealed such a need, that the Willow staff added a second day, at the DCCF to meet with women one-on-one. This partnership resulted in 6 women transitioning from the DCCF into shelter services at the Willow. Another 10 women participated in other domestic violence services post-release. In all, the Willow made contact with 68 women in 2014 at the DCCF.

## Life Skills

PJJI- Job Interview & Apps, PJJT- Job Search Strategies, PLHL- Healthy Living Wkshp, PLMN- Mentoring, PLOT- General Life Skills, PLPO- Parenting Outreach, PTAT- Art Therapy, PTMT- Music Therapy, PSAA - Alcoholics Anonymous, PSNA - Narcotics Anonymous



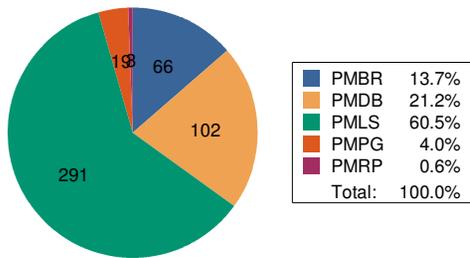
2014

A total of 387 inmates participated in Life Skills programs; there were 2,100 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 similar class offered at the Bert Nash Center post-release.

### Mental Health Programs

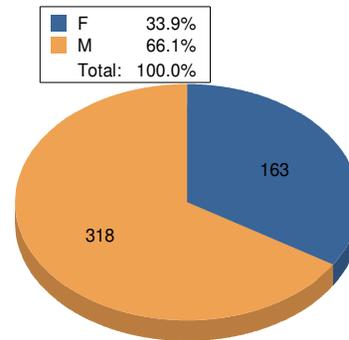
PMBR- Bert Nash Recovery, PMDB - DBT Group, PMPG- Parenting Group, PMRP - Relapse Prevention, PMLS= Mental Health Life Skills



2014

### Mental Health Programs

F= Female, M= Male



2014

A total of 162 inmates participated in Mental Health programs; there were 481 entries by officers in this area of programs. Programs in this area are provided by Bert Nash Community Mental Health Center.

*Outcomes:*

Recidivism continues to be the primary measurement tool for Reentry Services. As a condition of the Second Chance Act Grant received for Federal fiscal year 2010, the Reentry Program committed to reducing the recidivism rate for Intensive Case Management clients by 50% over the next five years. A baseline rate of 44% was established utilizing all DCCF populations for 2008, 2009 & 2010. For 2014, year four of five, the recidivism rate is 38%. This is an increase of 8% over 2013 and above the average over the four years of case management, 35%.

Housing continues to be a concern for offenders transitioning back into the community. During the past year HUD released funding for the Reentry housing vouchers through their Move to Work Program. Three clients received vouchers and rented apartments. Another client successfully completed the 24 month program and moved to a Section 8 voucher. Four clients utilized Oxford Houses in 2014 and Reentry is advocating for a second men's home opening in Lawrence.

Community Engagement has been an area Reentry has focused on this year. We have become more active with clients in the community which has made us more aware of the barriers clients face. Adding the community based groups have also increased community engagement and had the secondary benefit of being a pro-social network.

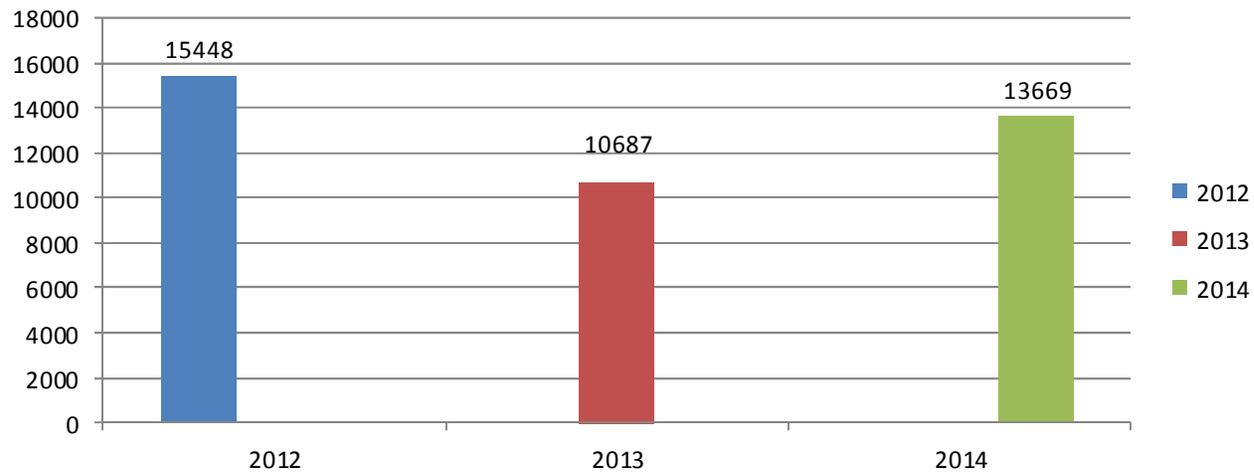
## WORK RELEASE

- 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 his physical location he is required to notify the work release pod officer.

In 2014, 13,669 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 22% increase in calls made to the Work Release Housing unit in 2014 compared to 2013.



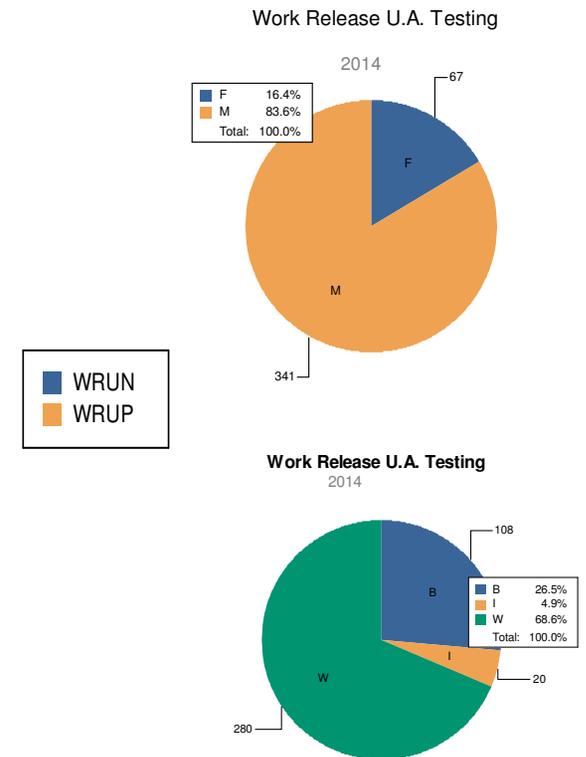
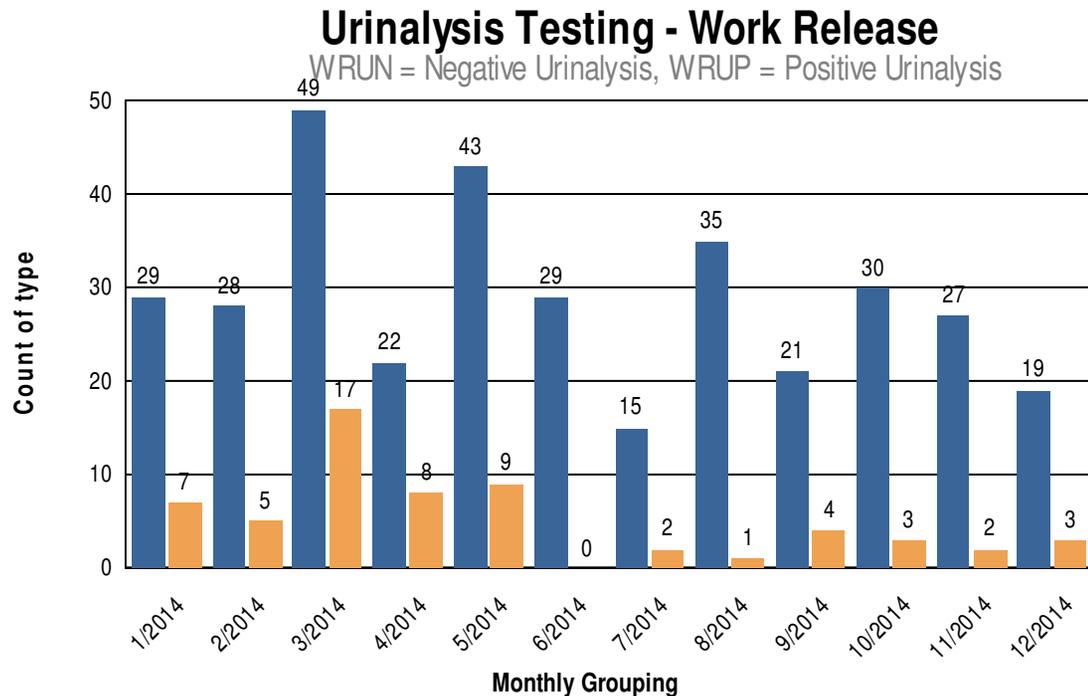
Urinalysis Testing (U.A.):

Urinalysis testing is administered randomly to inmates who participate in the Work Release program. These tests are administered to follow court orders, provide accountability and responsibility to the inmates and to maintain safety and security at the DCCF.

In 2014, 408 urinalysis tests were administered to work release inmates. This is a 36% increase in urinalysis tests administered in 2014 compared to 2013 (299).

61 of the 408 tests given showed positive for drugs (2014). In 2013, 65 of 299 tests given showed positive for drug. Increasing of the testing has not increased the amount of those found in violation.

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

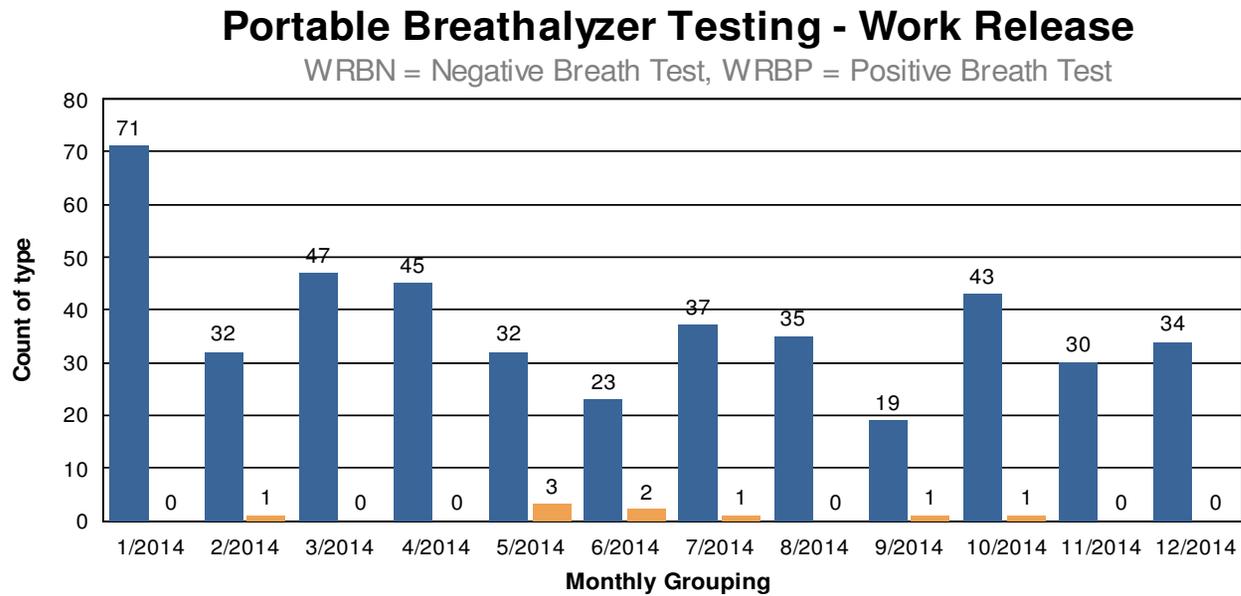


Portable Breathalyzer Test (P.B.T.):

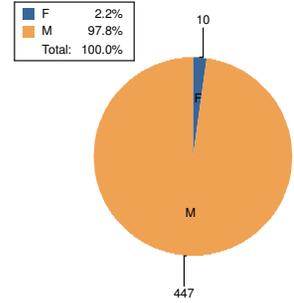
PBT's are administered randomly to all inmates who are participating in the Work Release program. These tests are administered for the same reasons as previously stated in the drug testing section.

In 2014, 457 PBT's were administered to inmates on the Work Release program. Of the 457 tests given, only 9 showed a positive result for alcohol consumption.

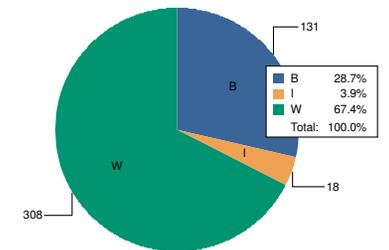
Note: Some of the positive results are duplicate tests given to the same inmate to determine if alcohol level has lowered, raised or to verify the original test.



Work Release Portable Breathalyzer Testing 2014



Work Release Portable Breathalyzer Testing 2014



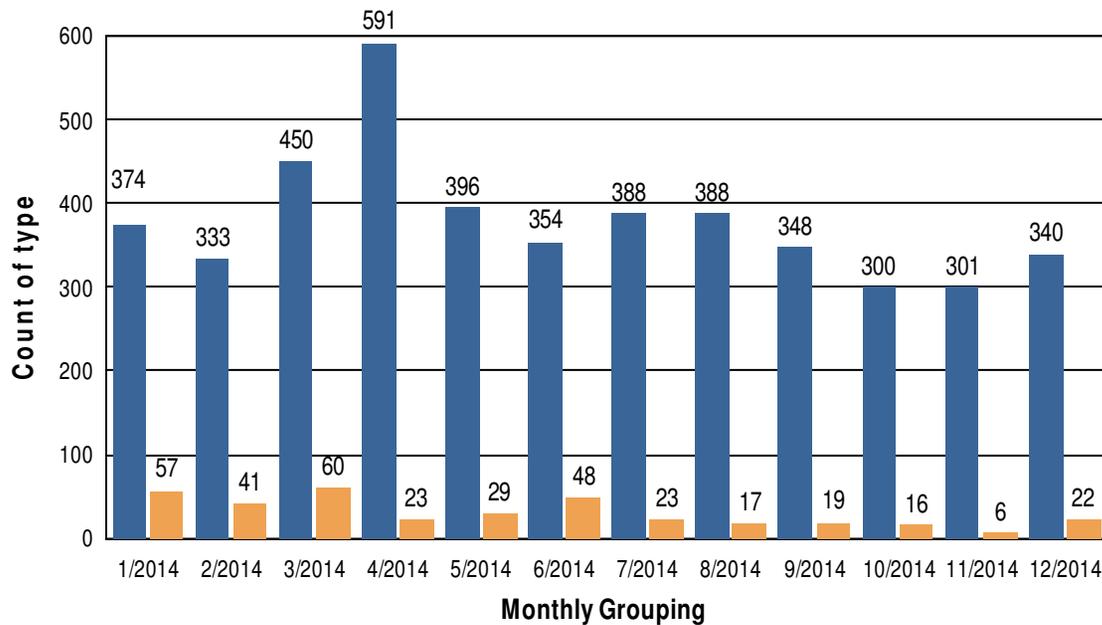
Work Release / Job Search – Out:

In 2014, the courts ordered inmates to be sent out for work release, job search, treatment, community service or to attend school. There were 4,924 entries made by officers in reference to inmate’s being sent out to work or job search.

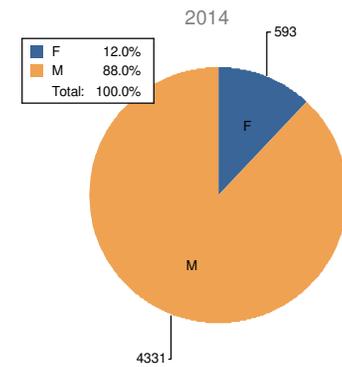
Of these 4,924 entries, there were a total of 210 distinct inmates who were released for these services. 4,563 entries for release were specific to work release, while 361 of the releases were to provide inmates with opportunity for job search.

## Work Release/Job Search

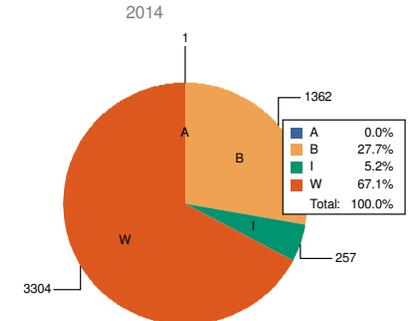
WORD = Work Release Out, WRJS = Job Search Out



### Work Release/Job Search



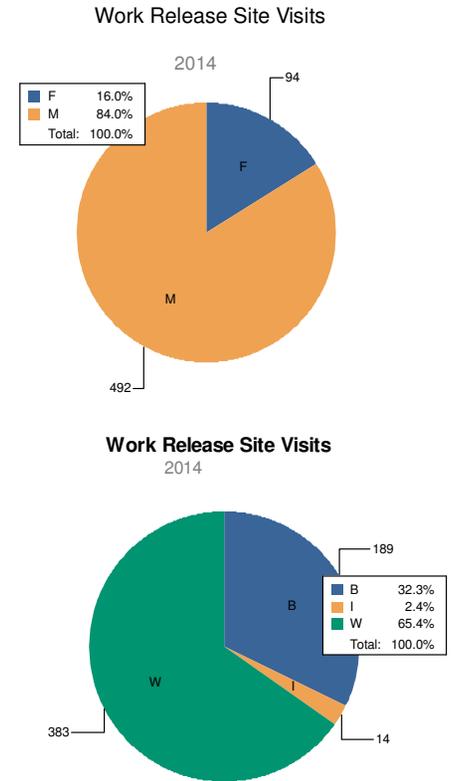
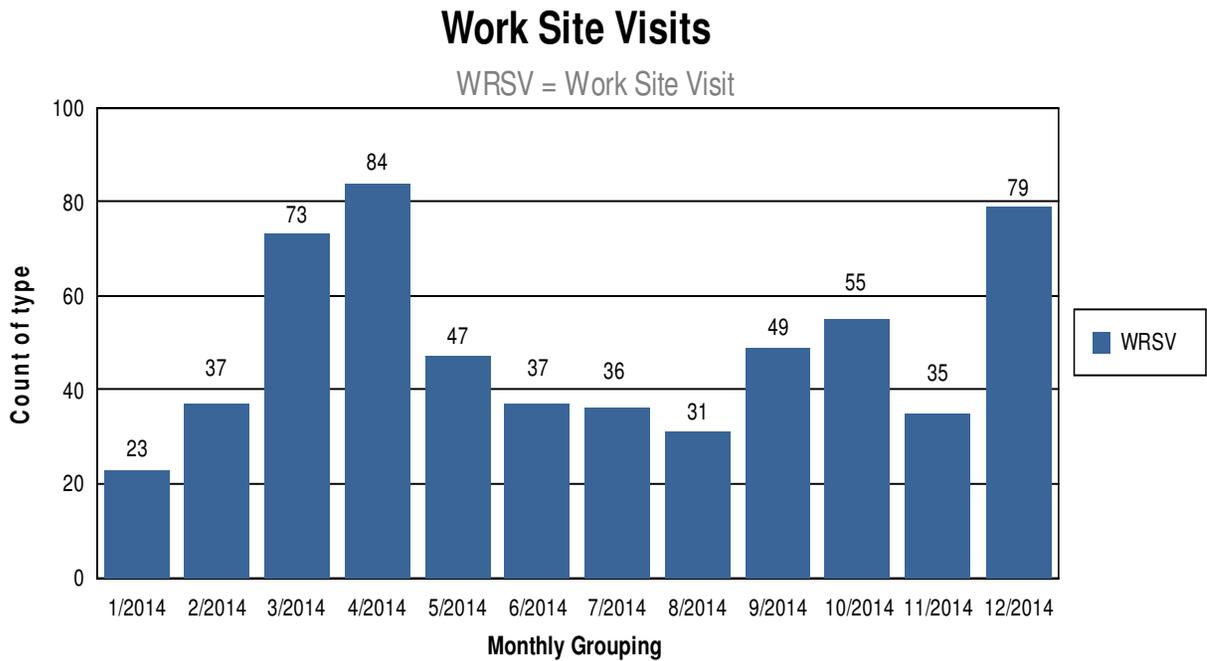
### Work Release/Job Search



**Work Site Visit:**

Inmates on the Work Release program are randomly checked on in the community to verify all rules and guidelines are being followed. Requiring work release inmates to call in their location to the DCCF adds a level of accountability to the inmate’s freedom outside the facility. This information allows the Work Release supervisor to be able to check on the inmate’s location and activity as needed. In 2014, 586 work site visits were conducted by the Work Release supervisor.

Comparing 2014 to 2013, there was a 27% increase in work site visits.

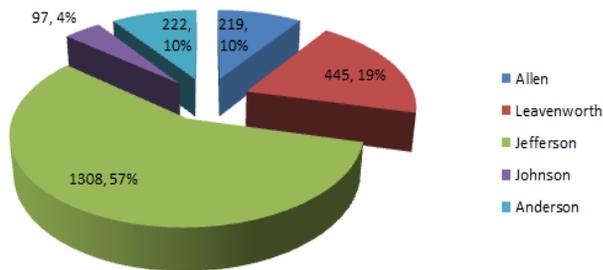


## CONTRACTED HOUSING/OVERCROWDING

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

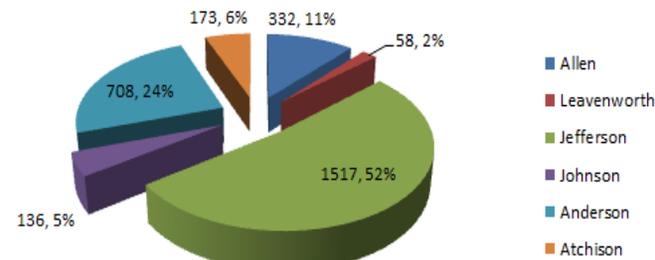
The primary responsibility of the Correctional Facility is to safely and securely detain all persons placed in its custody. Classification is an essential management tool for performing this function. By definition, classification is the process of placing things or people into groups according to some 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 2014 inmate numbers placed in farm out facilities so that the Douglas County Correctional Facility can operate at a functioning level in terms of classification.

**Farm Outs - Total Days Billed by location:  
Females**



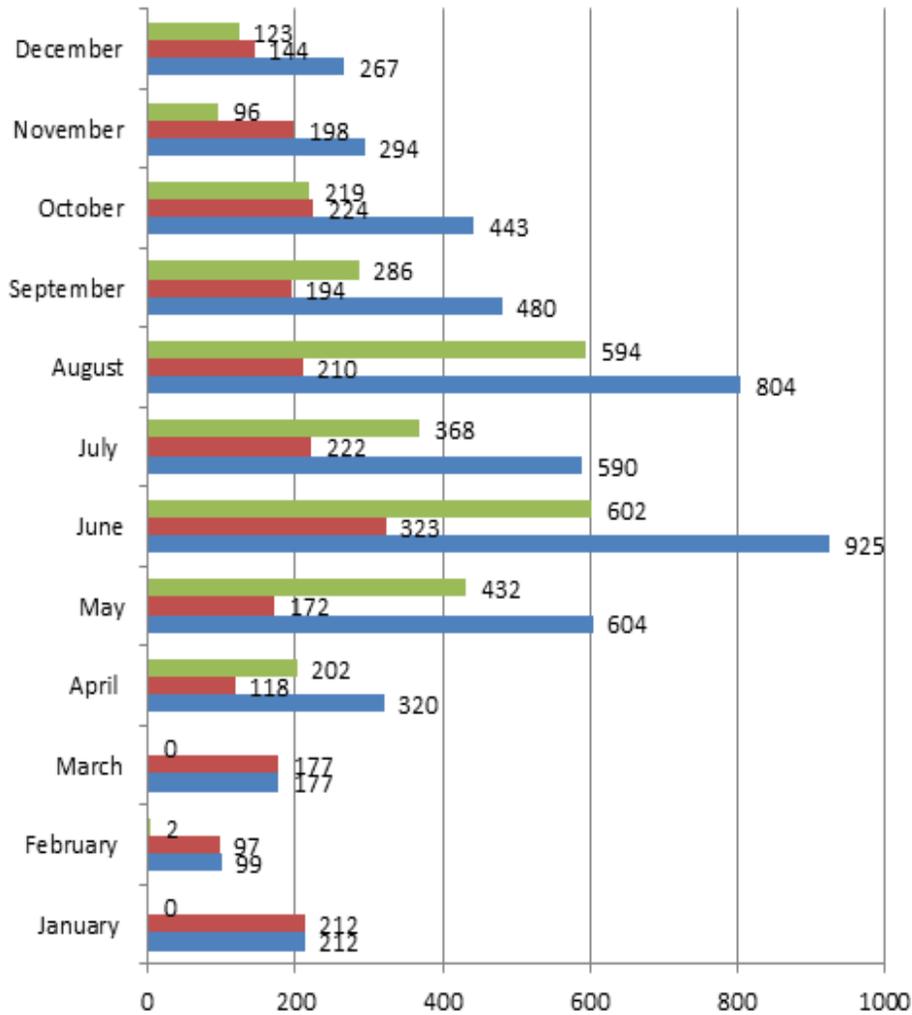
2014

**Farm Outs - Total Days Billed by location:  
Males**

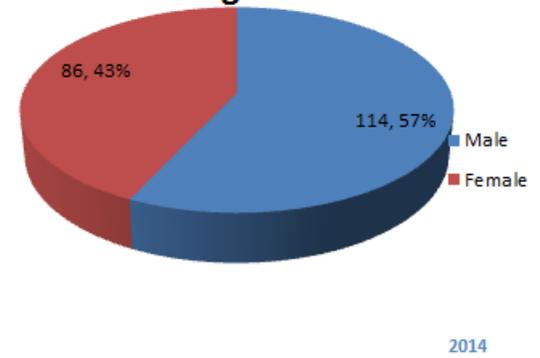


2014

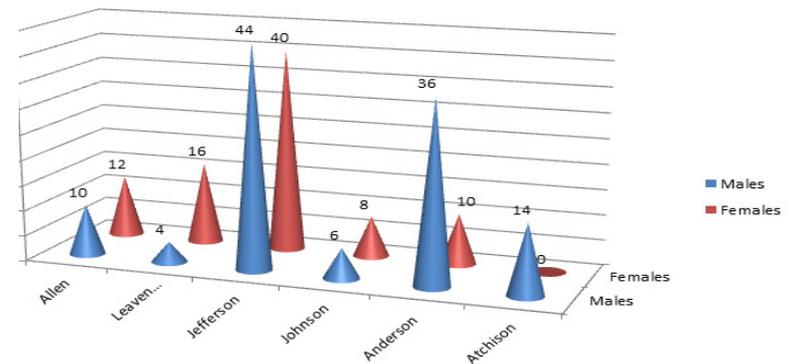
## Billed Days on Month timeline for 2014 year



## Farm out - Gender Percentages & Actuals



## Number & Gender of Distinct Inmates at Farm Out Locations



# 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 2014, the billing price to house an inmate for other local, Douglas County law enforcement agencies, was \$74.02 per day. This rate is a 50% discount to our local agencies as the actual cost to house an inmate per day is approximately \$148.04.

In 2014, the following agencies reimbursed the Sheriff's Office for inmate housing as noted below:

Lawrence Police Department = \$669,943.60  
Eudora Police Department = \$5,387.36  
Baldwin Police Department = \$5,387.36  
Kansas Department of Corrections = \$12,143.03

Total received for housing = \$694,171.17

- Cost per meal for food service.

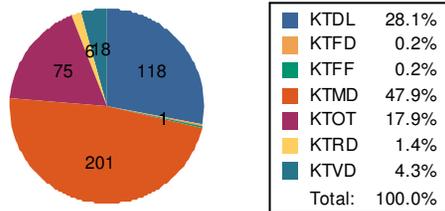
The food service division works diligently at keeping meal prices within budgetary guidelines. Over the years, we have discovered food service or lack thereof is one area that can cause not only inmate litigation but inmate disciplinary concerns. We strive to provide a well balanced and nutritional meal 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 87 special diet placements in 2014 on 269 distinct inmates. 76% of the special diet placements were for medical diets, 18% were for Styrofoam/rubber/other trays/finger food etc. based on disciplinary process and 6% were for religious or personal preference.

The facility's average daily cost per meal for 2014 was \$1.37 per meal.

### Kitchen Special Meal Codes

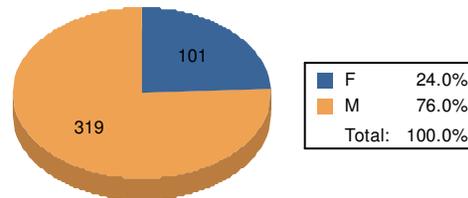
KTCD- Religious/Medical Diet, KTDL- Alternative Meal Service, KTFD- Food Director Entry, KTFF- Finger Food Only, KTMD- Medical Diet, KTOT- Styrofoam/rubber/other tray, KTRD- Religious Diet, KTVD- Vegetarian or Vegan Diet



2014

### Kitchen Special Meal Codes

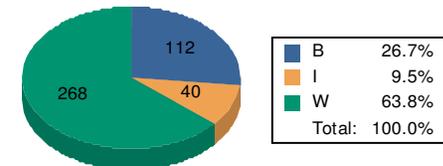
M=Male, F= Female



2014

### Kitchen Special Meal Codes

B=Black, I=Indian, U= Unknown, W=White



2014

- 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 2014, the Sheriff's Office determined medical costs per inmate by calculating the amount spend during the year in three specific budget line items (medical service contracts, prisoner medical care and medical supplies) and dividing those costs by the 5,880 individuals that were booking into DCCF. Using this formula, the Sheriff's Office spent \$143.69 per individual booked in the DCCF for calendar year 2014.

# 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 costs to operate the facility while at the same time allow inmates, who have been approved by the courts, the ability 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 within the DCCF, as an inmate worker.

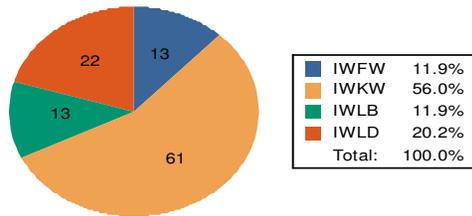
The inmate worker program can also be used as a component of the Douglas County Sheriff's Office reentry program by allowing inmates the opportunity to learn or enhance work related skills, within the facility, to use upon their release back into the community.

On average, inmate workers are credited \$7.00 per hour for each hour they work within the facility by the courts. Taking into account inmate workers receiving day for day credit for time served and paying off fines and courts costs, in 2014 inmate workers worked a total of 21,292 hours. At the average reimbursement rate of \$7.00 per hour, inmate workers provided \$149, 044 in labor to the facility saving the Sheriff's Office and the taxpayers of Douglas County this amount in labor costs.

In 2014, the Inmate Worker program had a total of 109 entries for work placement within the facility involving 93 distinct inmates. Of those 93 inmates in the program, 56.0% (61) were assigned to the kitchen, 20.2% (22) were assigned to laundry services, and 11.9% (13) were assigned to floor and library work.

## Inmate Worker Program

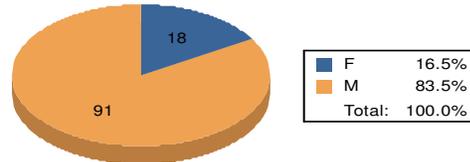
IWAW= Alterations, IWFW= Floor,  
IWKW= Kitchen, IWLB= Library, IWLD= Laundry



2014

## Inmate Worker Program

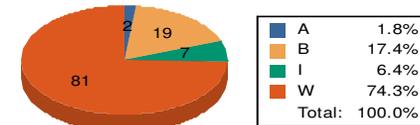
M= Male, F= Female



2014

## Inmate Worker Program

B= Black, I= Indian, W= White



2014

## STAFFING INFORMATION

- Staff retention rate and/or turnover rate.

For 2014, the turnover rate for staff at the DCCF was 15.3%. While this number is much higher than the organization would prefer, it is still 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 2014, \$376,717.01 was spent on overtime, a savings of 9.8% over the budgeted amount.

- 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.

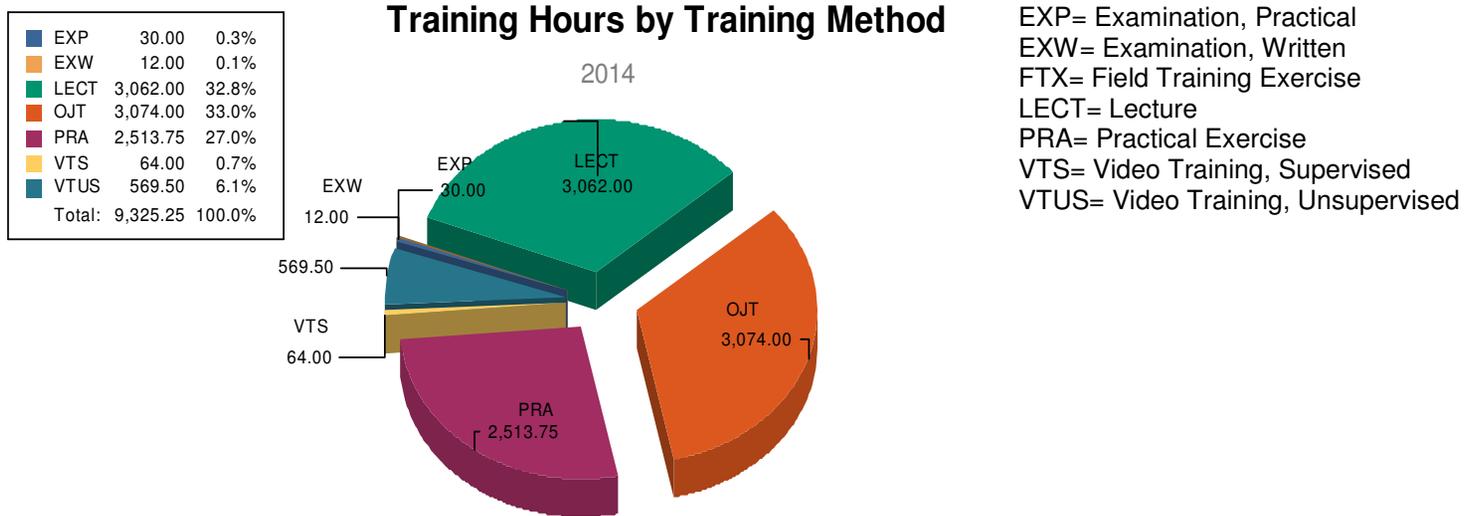
As any successful leader knows, talented, caring, dedicated and well trained staff are the foundation of any organization, for without them the mission of any organization will be difficult if not impossible to accomplish. The Corrections Division of the Douglas County Sheriff's Office is fortunate to 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.

# TRAINING

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

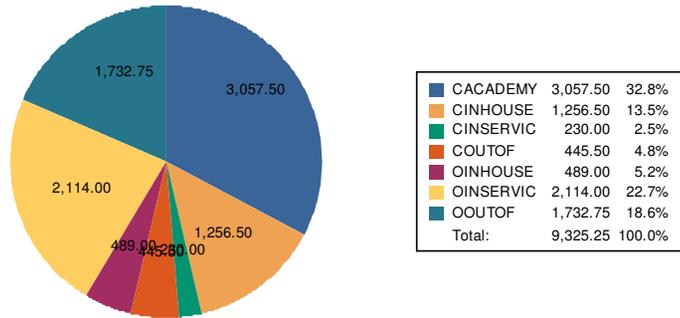
The Training Division oversaw facilitated and provided training to both the Operations and Corrections Division of the Sheriff's Office. Corrections Division training hour's totaled 4,989.50 for 2014. This was a culmination of in and out facility trainings provided by Sheriff's Office personnel and other instructors. These trainings encompassed three new Corrections Officer academies, a new reentry intern and a Bert Nash intern.

Some of the training provided included Taser and first aid recertification, use of force and interpersonal communication training scenarios. These scenarios provide insight to staff and help them to understand the application of policy and procedure coupled with practical decision making skills.



### Percentage of Training Hours by Division and Type

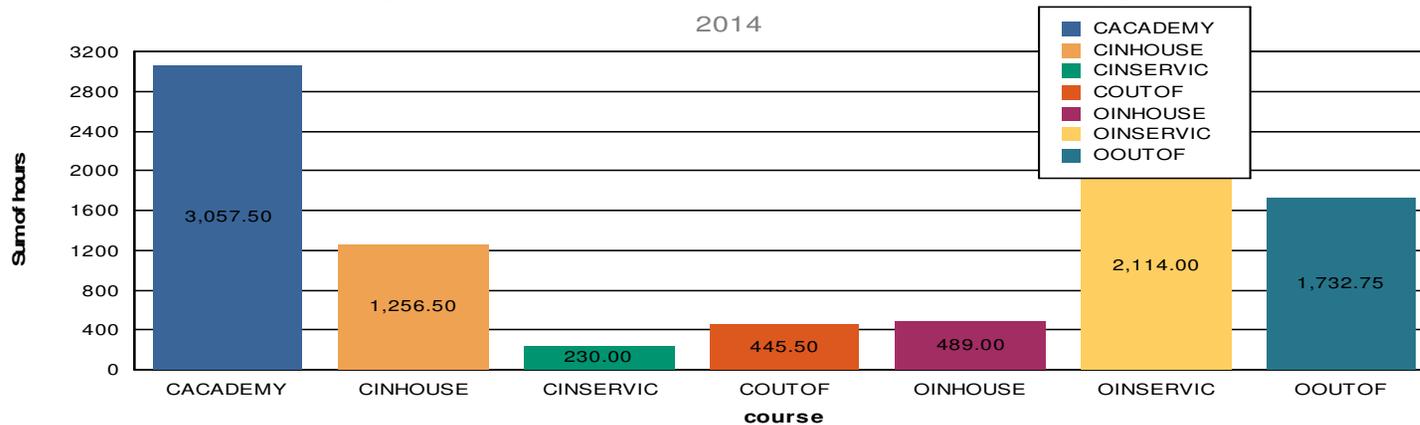
2014



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

### Training Hours broken out by Division and Type

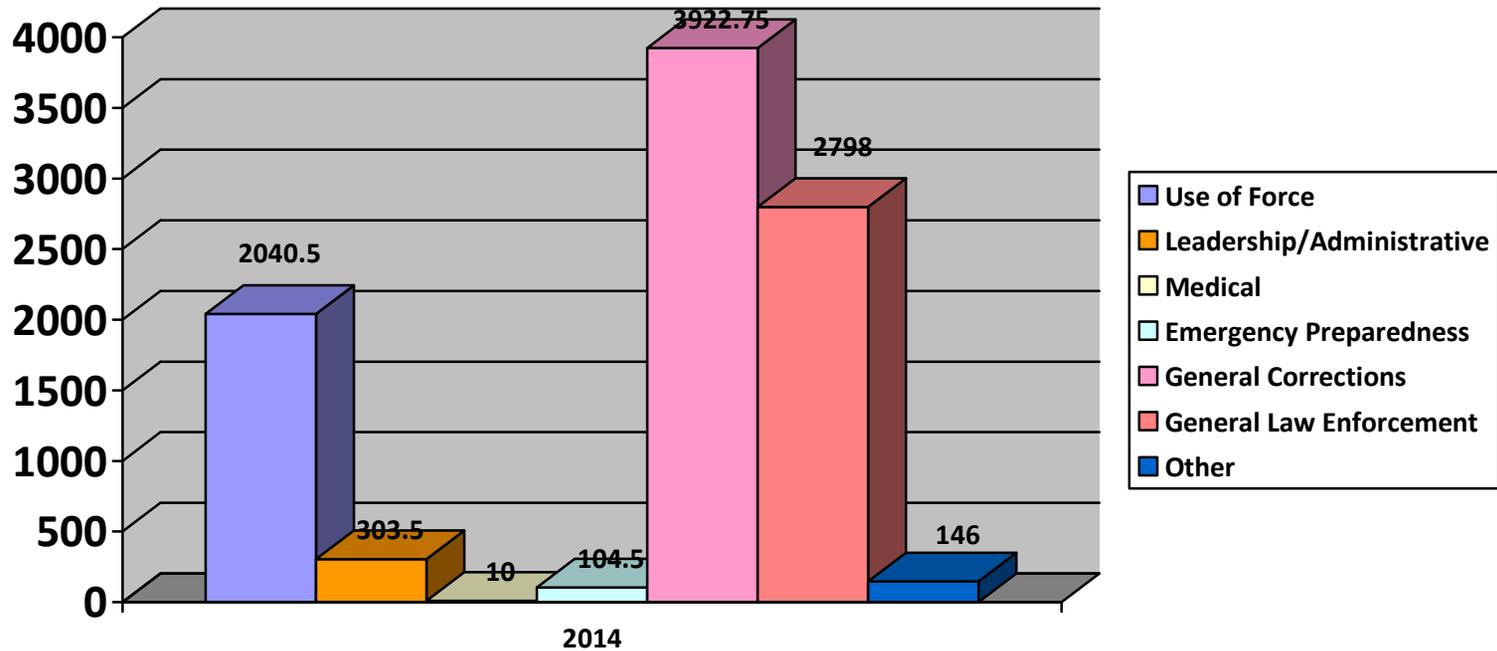
2014



Total Hours = 9,325.25

Total Corrections Hours = 4,898.50

### 2014 Training Hours separated into general categories



Total Hours for 2014 = 9,325.25

The above charts provide a broad overview of Training Hours provided to staff. The Kansas Law Enforcement Training Center (KLETC) tracks training using the State of Kansas fiscal year which runs from July 1<sup>st</sup> – June 30<sup>th</sup>. As a result, all training reports in the 2014 Corrections Division Annual Report is for the period of July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2014.

# 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 six year overview of the Average Daily Population M- Male, F- Female

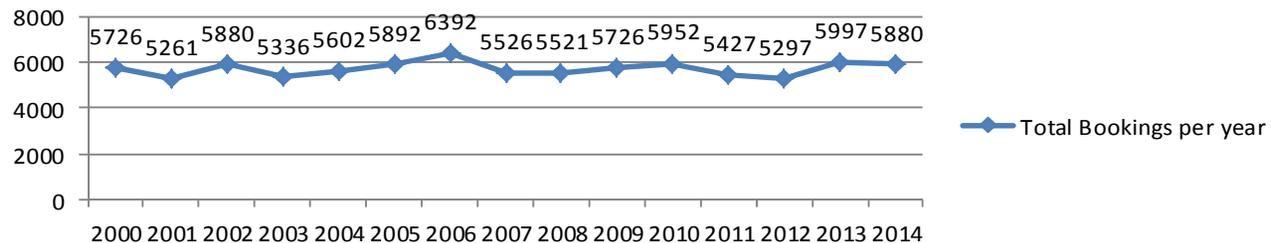
Year 2009		Year 2010		Year 2011	
Monthly	Average	Monthly	Average	Monthly	Average
January	145 129 M, 16 F	January	131 117 M, 14 F	January	121 108 M, 13 F
February	152 133 M, 19 F	February	168 148 M, 20 F	February	115 105 M, 10 F
March	146 132 M, 14 F	March	139 118 M, 21 F	March	119 104 M, 15 F
April	146 131 M, 16 F	April	131 113 M, 18 F	April	124 108 M, 16 F
May	138 124 M, 14 F	May	159 141 M, 18 F	May	136 119 M, 17 F
June	134 118 M, 16 F	June	165 148 M, 17 F	June	121 106 M, 15 F
July	129 111 M, 17 F	July	160 143 M, 17 F	July	138 116 M, 22 F
August	142 128 M, 14 F	August	160 137 M, 23 F	August	132 113 M, 19 F
September	148 135 M, 13 F	September	129 114 M, 15 F	September	129 111 M, 18 F
October	144 129 M, 14 F	October	118 102 M, 16 F	October	126 113 M, 13 F
November	149 134 M, 15 F	November	110 94 M, 16 F	November	117 101 M, 16 F
December	140 124 M, 16 F	December	124 110 M, 14 F	December	100 89M, 11 F
Yearly Lowest #:	129	Yearly Lowest #:	110	Yearly Lowest #:	100
Yearly Highest #:	152	Yearly Highest #:	168	Yearly Highest #:	138
Yearly Average #	142.75	Yearly Average #	141.1667	Yearly Average #	123.1667

Year 2012			Year 2013			Year 2014		
Monthly	Average		Monthly	Average		Monthly	Average	
January	113	100 M, 13 F	January	127	109 M, 18 F	January	161	131 M, 30 F
February	102	89 M, 13 F	February	140	122 M, 18 F	February	162	132 M, 30 F
March	109	99 M, 10 F	March	129	114 M, 15 F	March	168	137 M, 31 F
April	129	116 M, 13 F	April	126	112 M, 14 F	April	176	147 M, 29 F
May	124	109 M, 15 F	May	122	107 M, 15 F	May	178	149 M, 29 F
June	131	114 M, 17 F	June	125	108 M, 17 F	June	188	151 M, 37 F
July	146	130 M, 16 F	July	142	121 M, 21 F	July	187	152 M, 35 F
August	146	127 M, 19 F	August	143	124 M, 19 F	August	188	158 M, 30 F
September	162	142 M, 20 F	September	152	130 M, 22 F	September	163	134 M, 29 F
October	135	118 M, 17 F	October	142	120 M, 22 F	October	157	128 M, 29 F
November	131	114 M, 17 F	November	154	123 M, 31 F	November	157	127 M, 30 F
December	135	118 M, 17 F	December	155	126 M, 29 F	December	170	139 M, 31 F
Yearly Lowest #:	102		Yearly Lowest #:	122		Yearly Lowest #:	157	
Yearly Highest #:	162		Yearly Highest #:	155		Yearly Highest #:	188	
Yearly Average #	130.25		Yearly Average #	138.0833		Yearly Average #:	171.25	

- Total number of Bookings each year for the past six years

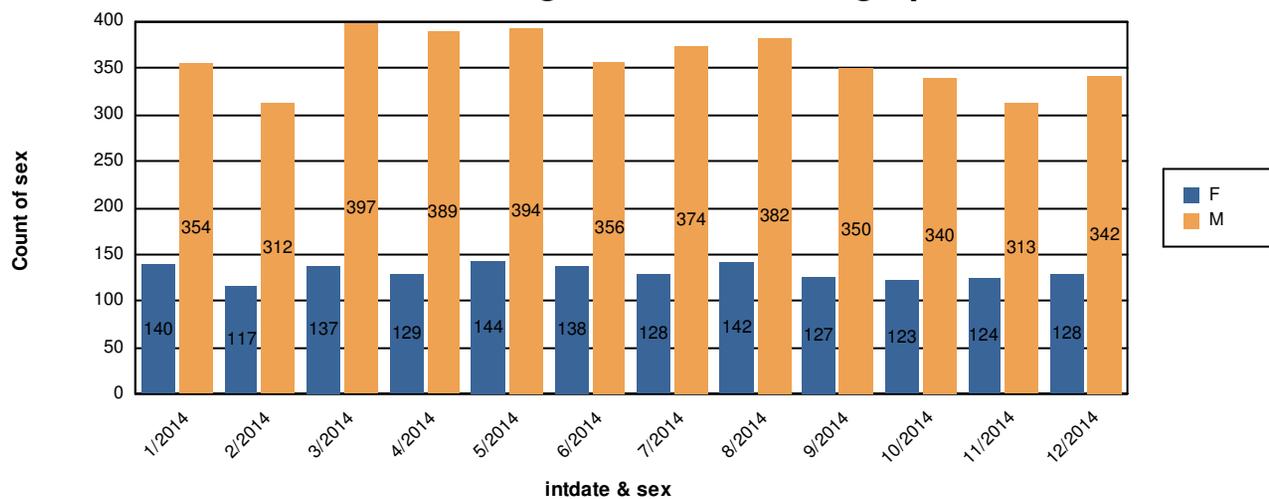
2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
Month	Total Bookings										
1	453	1	482	1	418	1	513	1	448	1	494
2	485	2	415	2	373	2	415	2	459	2	429
3	463	3	530	3	466	3	463	3	505	3	534
4	502	4	553	4	467	4	451	4	508	4	518
5	505	5	538	5	435	5	432	5	532	5	538
6	419	6	452	6	474	6	422	6	423	6	494
7	509	7	507	7	535	7	453	7	528	7	502
8	504	8	579	8	474	8	472	8	583	8	524
9	497	9	482	9	518	9	466	9	562	9	477
10	507	10	573	10	465	10	431	10	522	10	463
11	480	11	465	11	406	11	392	11	490	11	437
12	402	12	376	12	396	12	387	12	437	12	470
Total:	5726	Total:	5952	Total:	5427	Total:	5297	Total:	5997	Total:	5880
Monthly Average	477	Monthly Average	496	Monthly Average	452	Monthly Average	441	Monthly Average	500	Monthly Average	490

### Total Bookings per year since 2000



- Gender Demographics

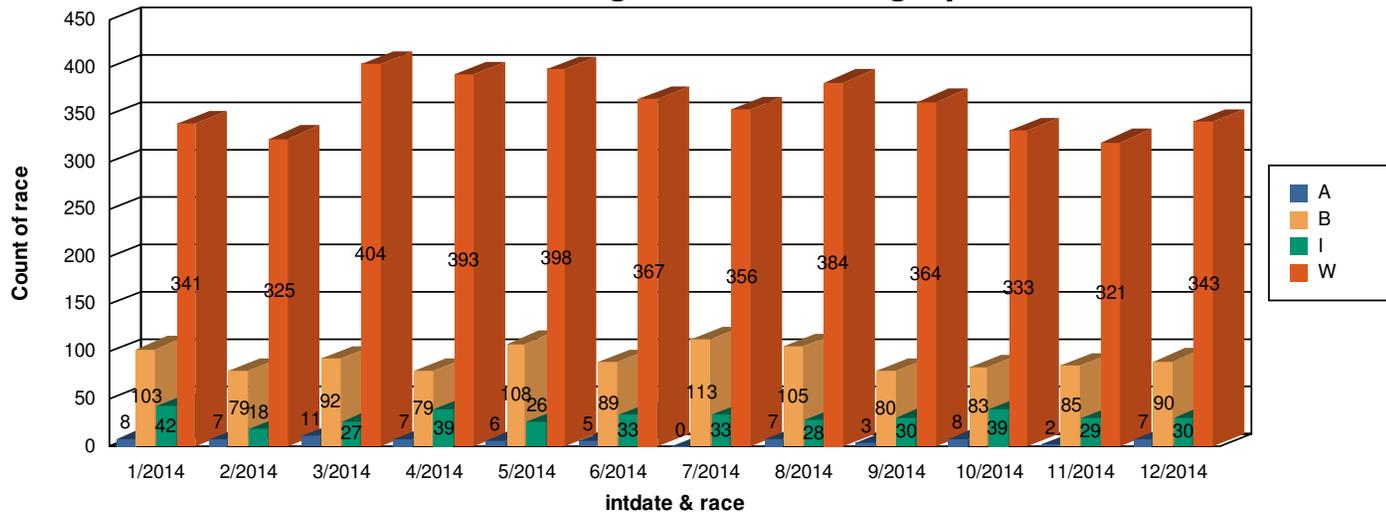
### Inmate Bookings - Gender Demographics



	Total	1/2014	2/2014	3/2014	4/2014	5/2014	6/2014	7/2014	8/2014	9/2014	10/2014	11/2014	12/2014
<b>Total</b>	5,880	494	429	534	518	538	494	502	524	477	463	437	470
<b>Female</b>	1,577	140	117	137	129	144	138	128	142	127	123	124	128
<b>Male</b>	4,303	354	312	397	389	394	356	374	382	350	340	313	342

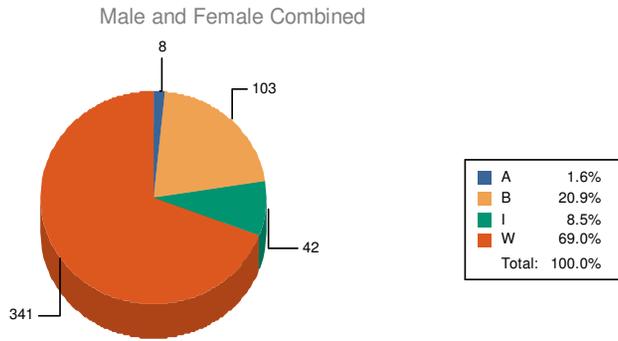
- Race Demographics

**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



2014

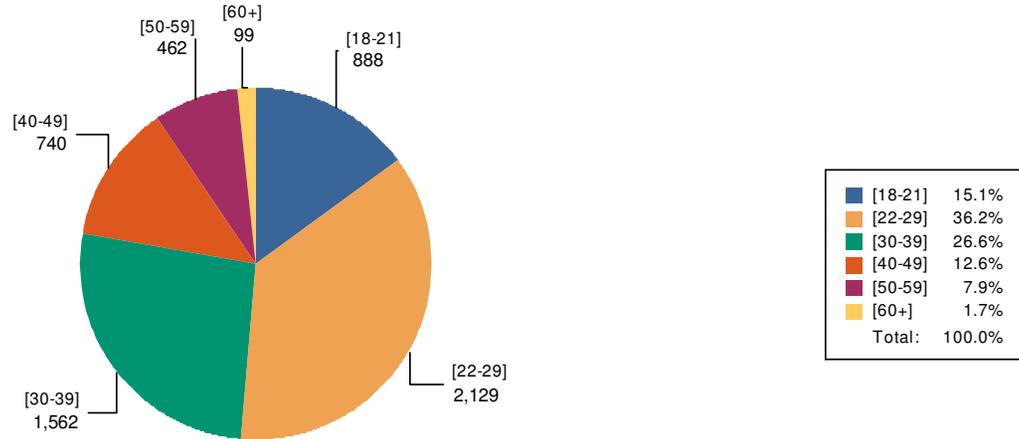
Race breakdown A= Asian, B=Black, I= Indian, U= Unknown, W = White

Cross tab for Race Demographics -

	Total	1/2014	2/2014	3/2014	4/2014	5/2014	6/2014	7/2014	8/2014	9/2014	10/2014	11/2014	12/2014
<b>Total</b>	5,880	494	429	534	518	538	494	502	524	477	463	437	470
<b>Asian</b>	71	8	7	11	7	6	5	0	7	3	8	2	7
<b>Black</b>	1,106	103	79	92	79	108	89	113	105	80	83	85	90
<b>Indian</b>	374	42	18	27	39	26	33	33	28	30	39	29	30
<b>White</b>	4,329	341	325	404	393	398	367	356	384	364	333	321	343

- Age Demographics

**Age Demographics - Percentage Breakdown of 2014 Bookings**

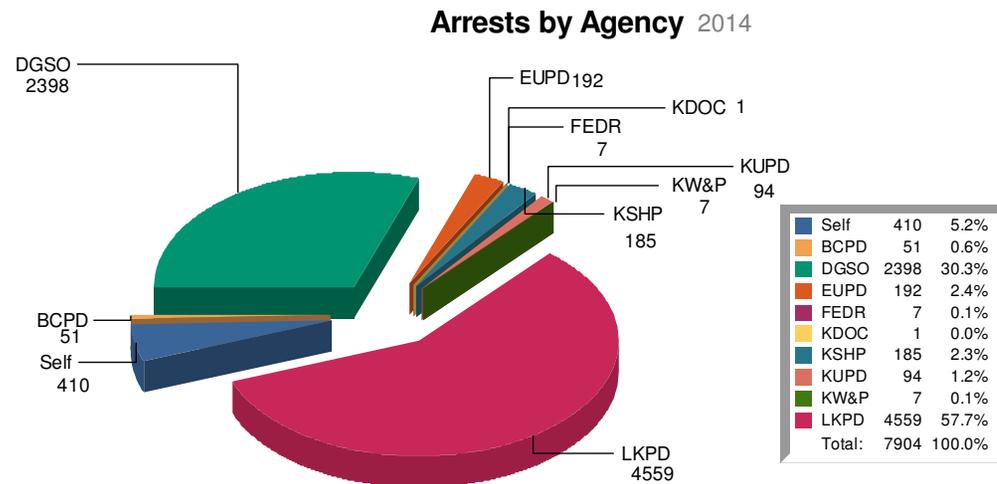


	Total	1/2014	2/2014	3/2014	4/2014	5/2014	6/2014	7/2014	8/2014	9/2014	10/2014	11/2014	12/2014
<b>Total</b>	5,880	494	429	534	518	538	494	502	524	477	463	437	470
<b>18-21 years old</b>	888	50	62	66	76	71	64	58	76	102	92	87	84
<b>22-29 years old</b>	2,129	198	138	199	174	196	195	177	208	164	159	155	166
<b>30-39 years old</b>	1,562	140	121	152	162	139	134	140	134	107	113	96	124
<b>40-49 years old</b>	740	59	72	57	60	68	61	79	63	53	53	59	56
<b>50-59 years old</b>	462	39	31	50	38	55	30	36	35	40	40	34	34
<b>60 years old +</b>	99	8	5	10	8	9	10	12	8	11	6	6	6

- Length of Stay (LOS) in days for 2014

Average Length of Stay – 10.88 days

- Arrests by Agency



The DCCF processed 5,880 bookings, and 7,904 arrests in 2014. 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 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, KSHHP= Kansas Highway Patrol, KUPD = Kansas University Police Department, KW&P= Kansas Wildlife & Parks, LKPD= Lawrence Police Department

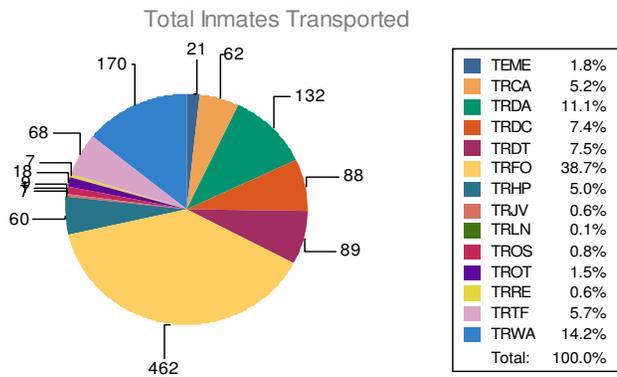
# Specialized Areas

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

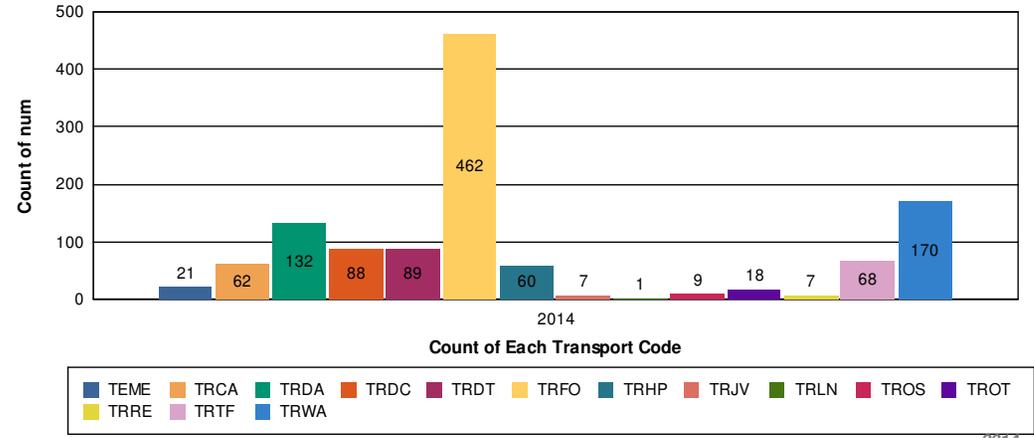
- Transport Statistics

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



2014

**Transport Codes Day to Day Activities by Individual Inmate**

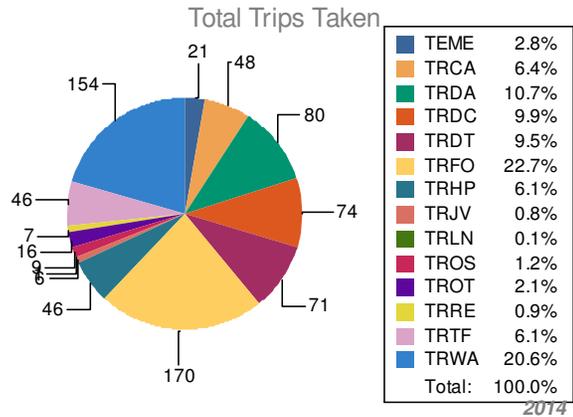


2014

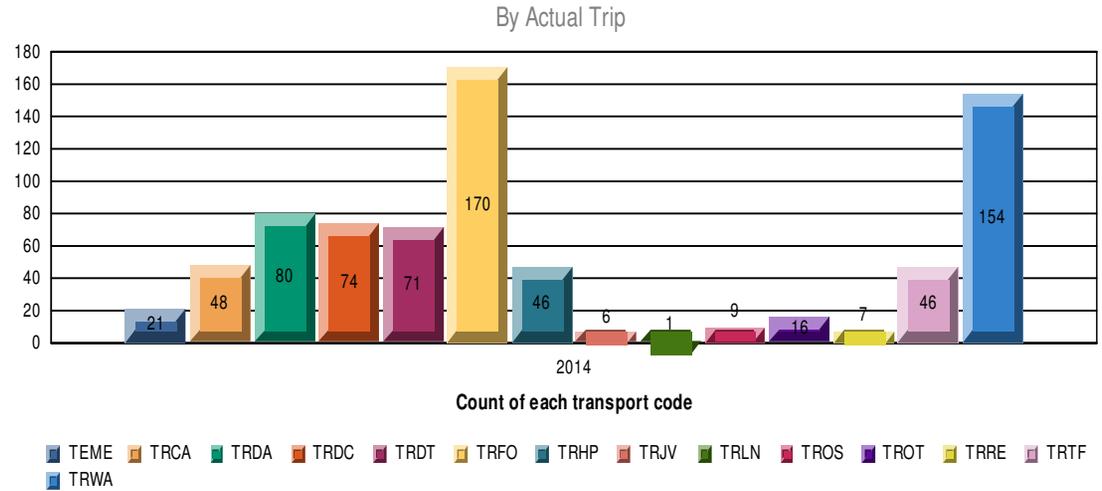
TEME- Transport Hospital (Emergency), TRCA- Transport Court Appearance, TRDA- Transport Doctor Appointment, TRDC- Transport KDOC, TRDT- Transport Dentist Appointment, TRFO- Transport Other Facility (Farm Out), TRHP- Transport Hospital (Non-emergency), TRJV- Transport Juvenile, TRLN- Transport Larned,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

The Transport Division drove 75,912 miles in 2014, covering each transportation category. A total of 1,194 inmates were moved, for a total of 903 transports, covering 519 distinct inmates.

### Transport Division Day to Day Activity Codes by Percentage (Group entries by each trip)



### Transport Codes - Day to Day Activity Codes by Group Entries

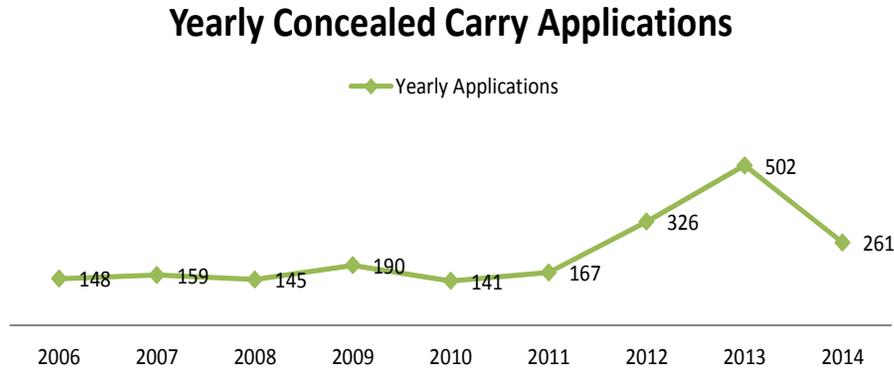


In order to figure "Out of County" Transports - add the codes TRDC, TRFO, TRLN, TROS, TROT, TRTF, & TRWA; for 2014, a total of 805 inmates were moved in or out of the county, for a total of 529 transports, covering 461 distinct inmates.

- 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.

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



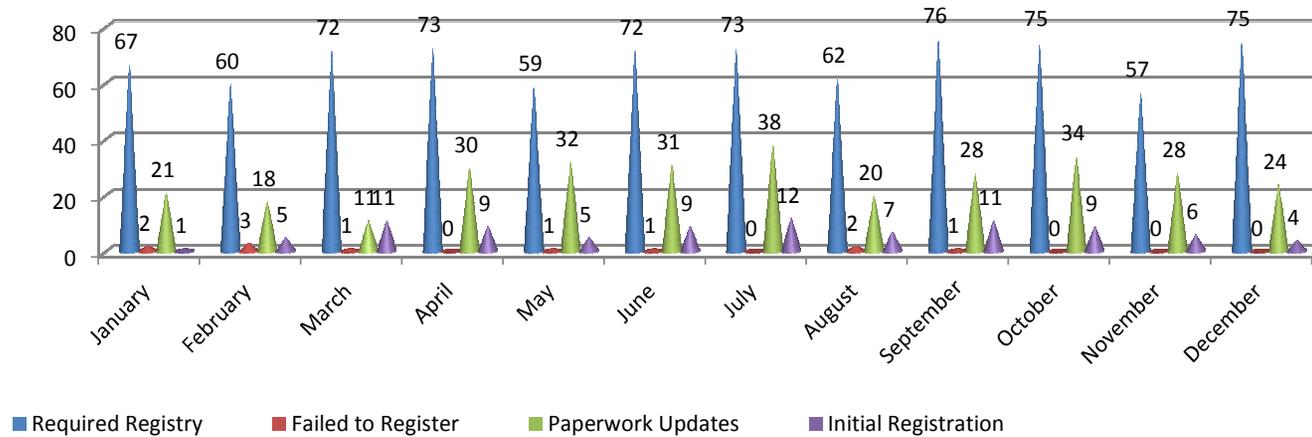
- Kansas Offender Registry Act

As of January 1, 2014, Douglas County had 196 registered offenders. This count does not include those working or going to school in Douglas County, as they vary month to month. At the end of 2014, Douglas County had 214 registered offenders; 137 Sex Offenders, 46 Drug Offenders and 31 Violent Offenders.

During 2014, 89 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.

At the end of the 2014 reporting period, Douglas County had zero non-compliant offenders. All non-complaint offenders through-out the year, were located and complied with registration requirements (most were located living outside of Douglas County). Only one offender was charged during the year with “Aggravated Fail to Register”. He is currently being held in Missouri on unrelated charges.

### Offender Registry 2014



END OF REPORT