

2015 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 2015 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 2015, 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. 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 2015, 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 three 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

2015 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
- 2) Commitment
- 3) Accountability

- 4) Trust
- 5) Integrity
- 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.

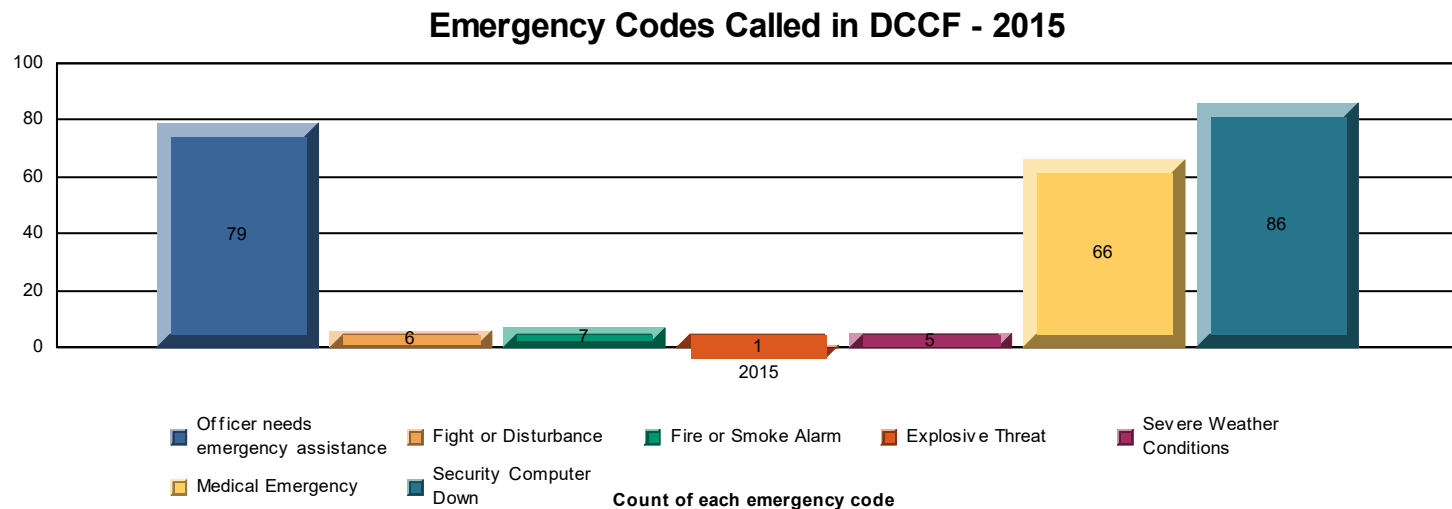
Jail Effectiveness Indicators

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 2015 the facility had 6 code 200 response calls. See below all of the emergency response calls for the DCCF in 2015.



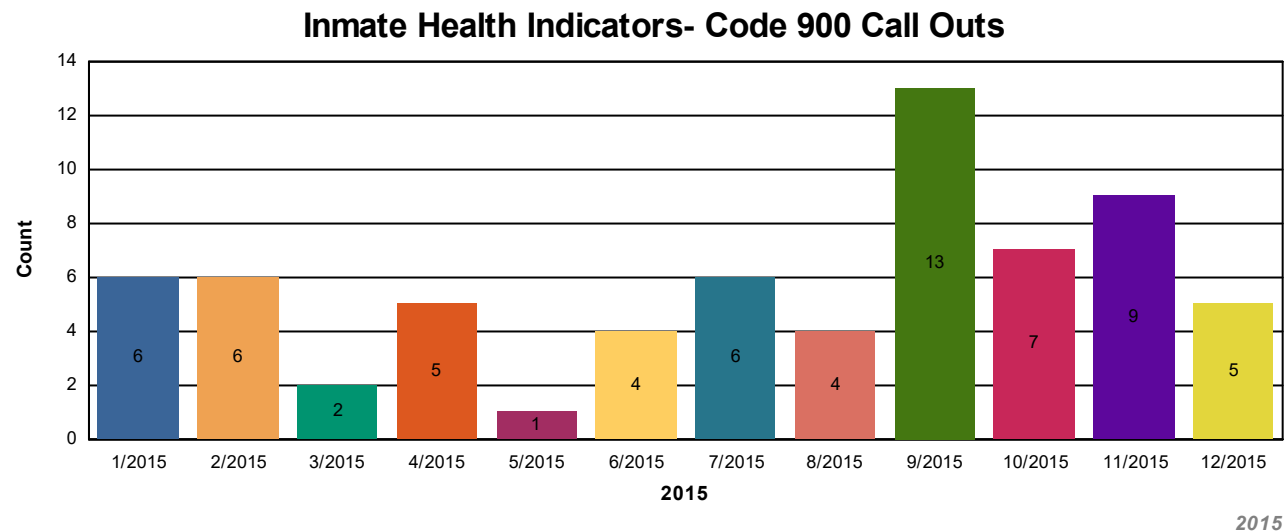
HEALTH INDICATORS

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

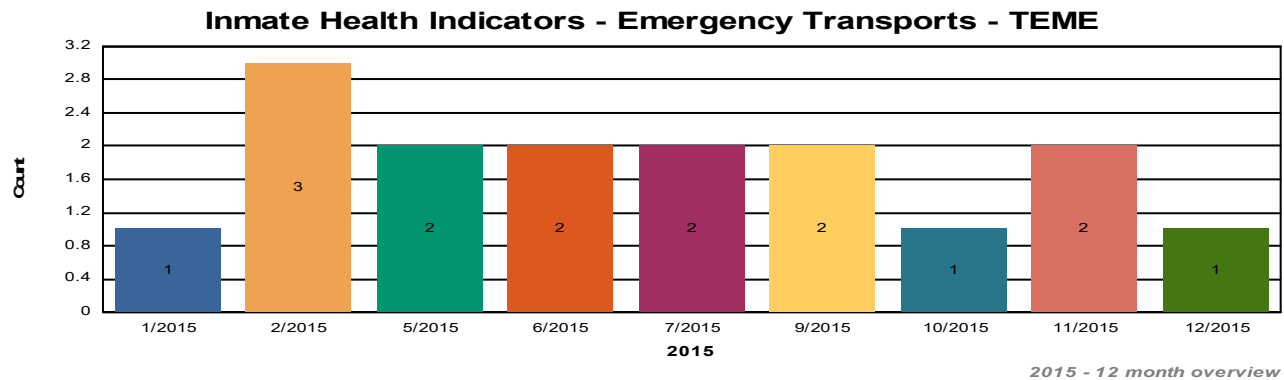
These situations are monitored closely as they could have a profound impact upon facility budget and possible litigation from those involved.

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 2015, there were 68 medical emergency situations. See the chart below for a summary of monthly occurrences. (2012;47, 2013;47, 2014; 35)



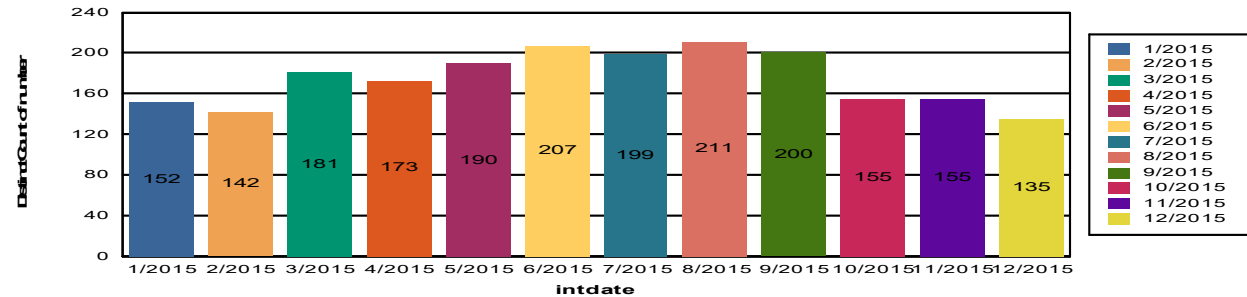
There were 16 unscheduled inmate visits to the hospital during 2015. When comparing this total to the Code 900 medical emergency response, 24% of the emergencies resulted in a hospital visit. These hospital visits covered a wide variety of medical situations from minor stitches to seizures.



- 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 2015, out of 5,908 bookings, those with one of these three precautionary flags; mental health issues, suicidal tendencies, and suicide watch totaled 1,255, or 21% 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.

Number of Distinct Inmates at Booking with Designated Mental Flag



- Number and type of inmate deaths.
In 2015, the DCCF had no in-custody inmate deaths.
- Number of suicide watches and close observation watches

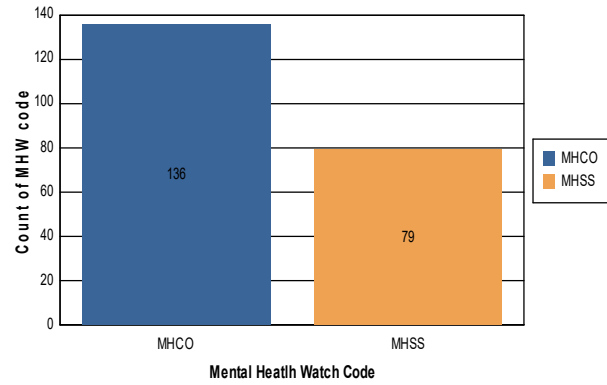
Since 2007, inmates on suicide watch are constantly monitored one-on-one by a DCCF staff member. In 2015 there were 136 close observation watches and 79 suicide watches performed by DCCF staff.

Further breakdown of the 136 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 281 full days during 2015.

Further breakdown of the 79 suicide watches performed (calculating between the beginning date and time and the end date and time) shows DCCF staff spent 58 full days during 2016 observing inmates who were placed on suicide watch.

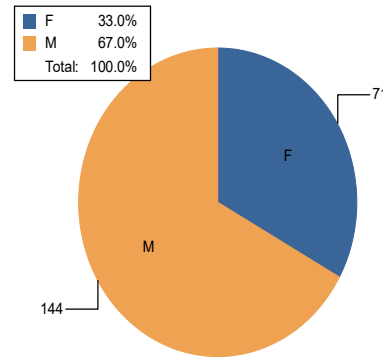
Inmate Mental Health Indicators - Watches

MHCO - Close Observation Watch - MHSS - Suicide Watch



Mental Health Watches- Gender Breakdown

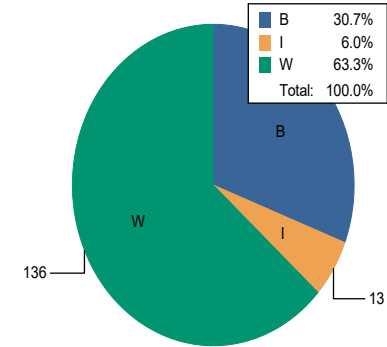
2015



2015

Mental Health Watches - Race Breakdown

2015



The gender (M=Male, F=Female) and race breakdown (A=Asian, B=Black, I=Indian, W= White) of the 216 watches are reflected above.

REENTRY AND PROGRAMS PARTICIPATION INDICATORS

- Reentry Overview 2015 – 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.

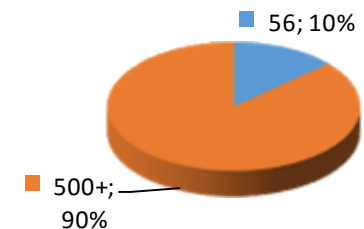
During 2015, Reentry Team Members have been increasingly involved in the development of community initiatives to reduce the incarcerated population in Douglas County. With the partnership of the University of Kansas School of Social Welfare and Bert Nash Community Mental Health Center, Reentry was one of twelve national recipients of the Justice Mental Health Collaboration Program Expansion Grant for FY2015-16. This will be a new pre-trial initiative to screen women, veterans and individuals believed to have a serious mental illness at booking for the purpose of early intervention in the criminal justice system. In December 2015, Reentry presented at the Bureau of Justice Assistance's grantee conference in Washington, DC. Reentry Team Members are also serving on the Behavioral Health Court pilot-project and Mental Health Consortium.

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.

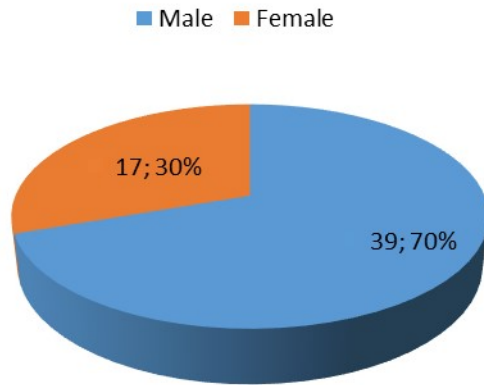
Reentry Case Management

- Intensive Case Management
- Resource & Guidance



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 2015, 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 Inmates



56 Intensive Case Management Clients

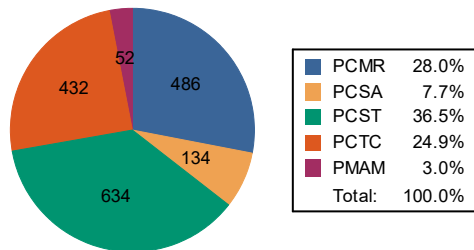
- 21% Referred to Substance Abuse Services
- 21% Referred to Mental Health Services
- 26% Received Housing Assistance
- 41% Received Employment Assistance
- 31% Recidivism Rate

Programs:

Cognitive Behavioral programs are open to all inmates and are required for Intensive Case Management clients. In 2015 the following programs were offered; Stinkin Thinkin, Interactive Journaling, Anger Management, Moral Reconation 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

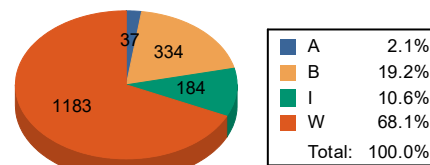
PCSA- Substance Abuse Program,
PCST- Stinkin Thinkin, PCTC- Interactive
Journaling, PMAM- Anger Mangement,
PMRT- Moral Reconation Therapy



2015

Cognitive Behavioral Intervention

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



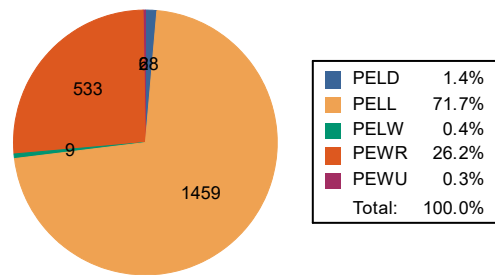
2015

A total of 285 inmates participated in Cognitive Behavioral Intervention programs; there were 1,738 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 five year total to 22. 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

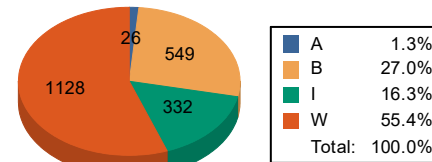
PELD - High School Diploma Received,
PELL- Learning Lab, PELW- Learning Lab
in WR, PEWR- Writing Class



2015

Educational Programs

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



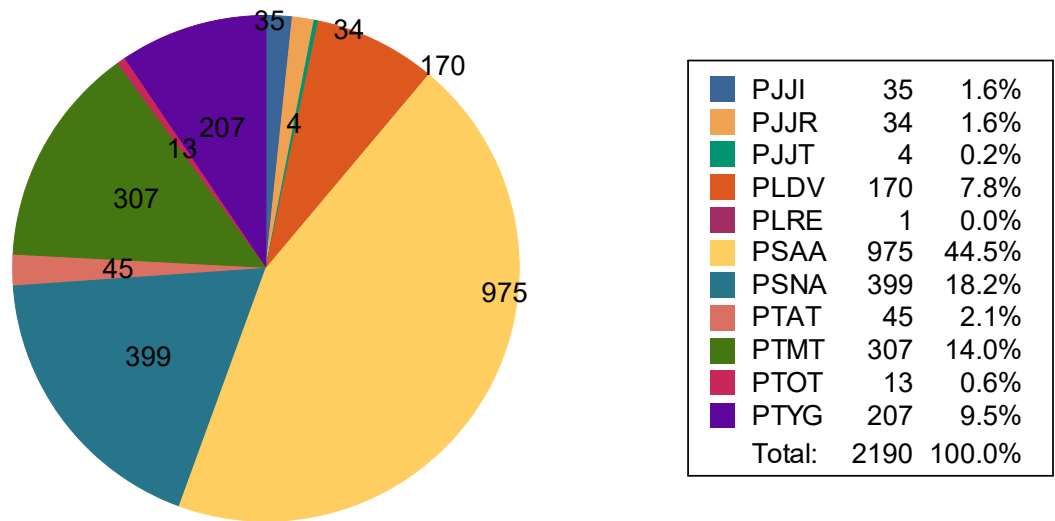
2015

A total of 241 inmates participated in Educational programs; there were 2,035 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 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.

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



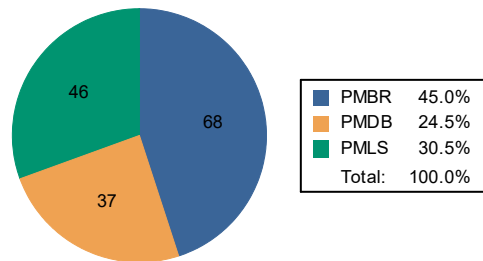
2015

A total of 408 inmates participated in Life Skills programs; there were 2,190 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

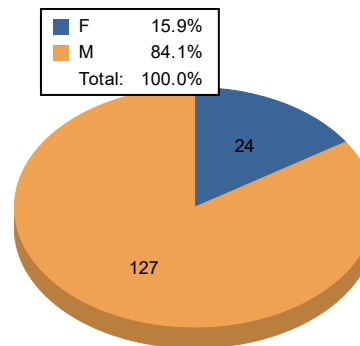
PMBR- Bert Nash Recovery, PMDB - DBT Group, PMPG- Parenting Group, PMRP - Relapse Prevention, PMLS= Mental Health Life Skills



2015

Mental Health Programs

F= Female, M= Male



2015

A total of 97 inmates participated in Mental Health programs; there were 151 entries by officers in this area of programs. Programs in this area are provided by Bert Nash Community Mental Health Center.

Pre-trial Interventions:

Reentry is involved in the development and continuing services of the following pre-trial interventions; Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) Council, Notification to Appear (NTA) program, Court Appearance Risk Assessments, Behavioral Health Court pilot-project and the Justice Mental Health Collaboration Program grant through the Bureau of Justice Assistance.

In October of 2015; the Sheriff's Office in collaboration with County leadership and partnering agencies passed a resolution to join the National Association of Counties Stepping Up Initiative whose goal is to reduce the number of mentally ill people in jails.

Notification to Appear (NTA) program:

Individuals who bond out of the DCCF received reminder phone calls for their next court appearance. 3,804 Individuals were contacted in 2015.

Court Appearance Risk Assessments:

In March of 2015, we began completing assessments not only for misdemeanor charges but felonies as well. 439 Assessments were completed for First Appearances in 2015. 56 scored moderate and were candidates for bond supervision. 22 were placed on bond supervision during 2015.

Justice Mental Health Collaboration Program Grant:

The JMHCP grant is a collaboration with Bert Nash Community Mental Health Center, University of Kansas School of Social Welfare and the Sheriff's Office. Two Qualified Mental Health Professionals (QMHP) will be hired to screen women, veterans and individuals believed to have a serious mental illness at booking for the purpose of diverting individuals into appropriate programs. The grant team has been working on implementing this program which will be one of three in the country (Salt Lake City, Indianapolis). We anticipate hiring staff first quarter of 2016 and begin full screening process the second quarter of 2016. The grant funding is for 24 months.

Barriers and Outcomes:

Barriers for 2015 have changed significantly because the majority of inmates who participate in ICM services and make up the core group of program participants are housed in other counties due to the increased jail population. Staffs are driving to other counties to meet with inmates, but the intensity of service we have traditionally provided has decreased. This translates to less contact with clients in the community post-release. The two biggest factors for participation post-release have been relationship with case manager and dosage of cognitive behavioral programing.

Another key barrier Reentry has overcome is all staffs accepted new positions or are new hires for 2015. At the end of December 2015, not all trainings have been completed, but they are scheduled in 2016.

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 2015, year five of five, the recidivism rate is 31%. Average for the five year period is 34%. Reentry will continue to work towards a goal of 22%.

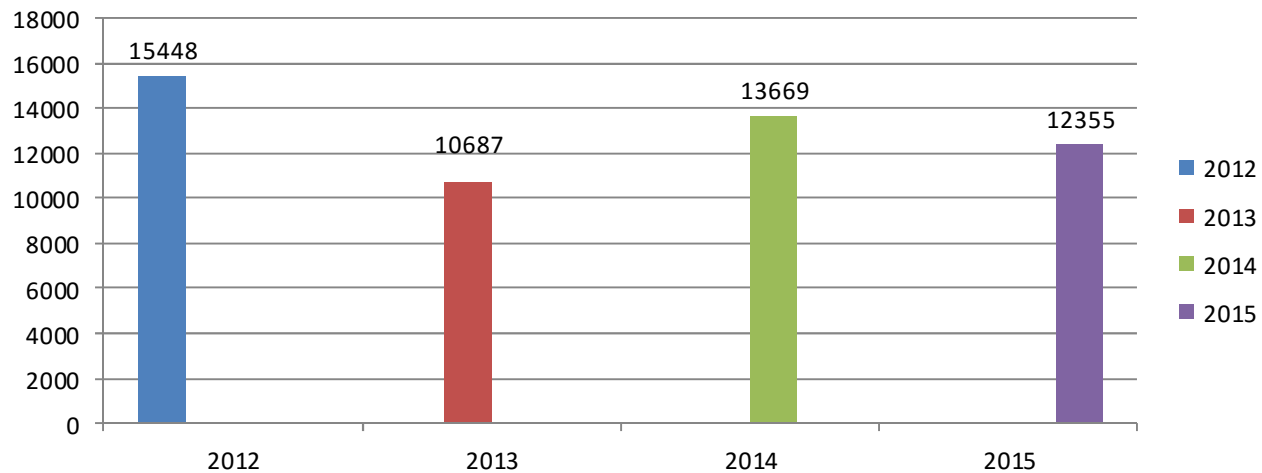
WORK RELEASE

- 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 2015, 12,355 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 10% decrease in calls made to the Work Release Housing unit in 2015 compared to 2014.

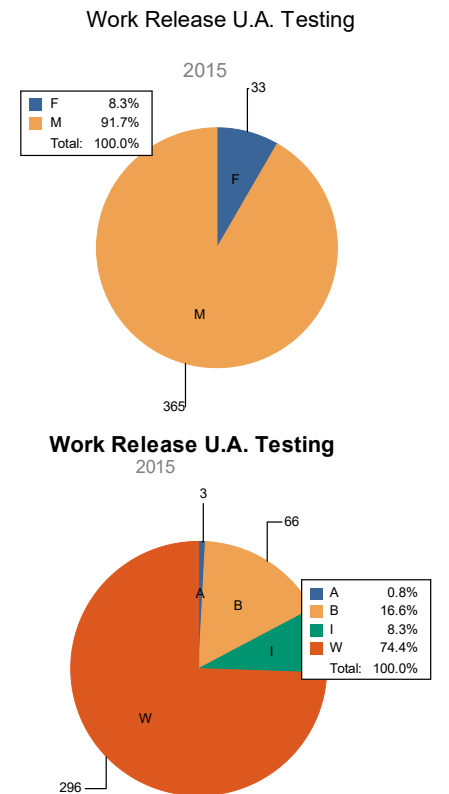
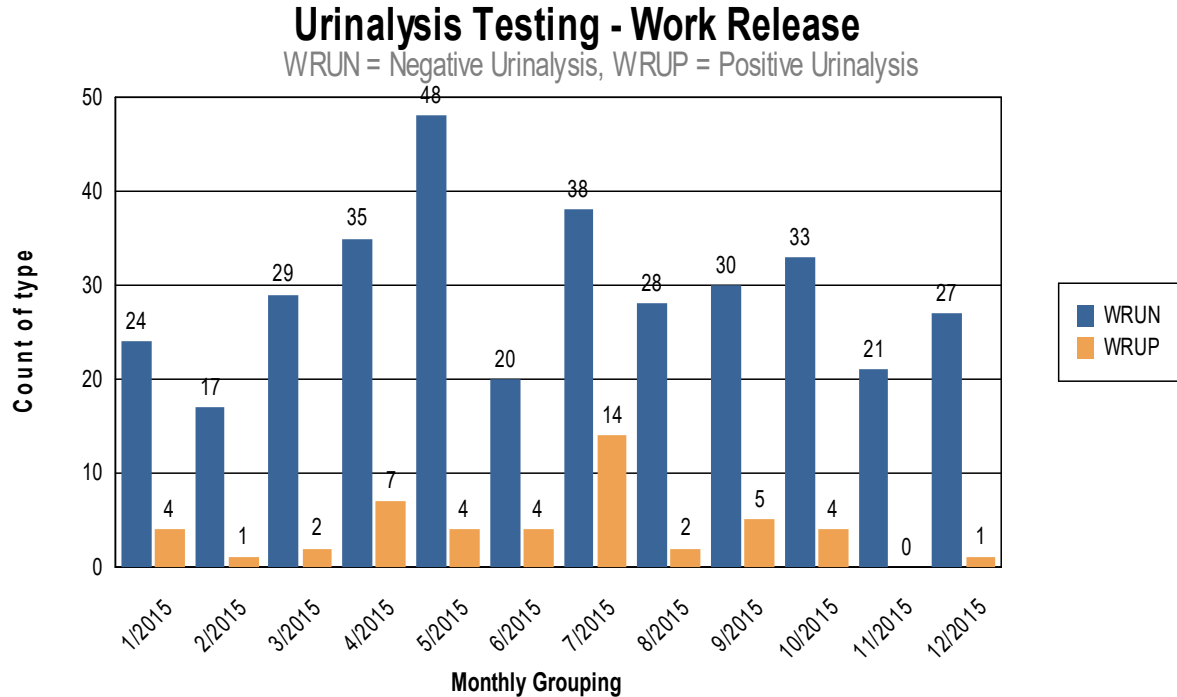


Urinalysis Testing (U.A.):

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 2015, 398 urinalysis tests were administered to work release inmates. This is a less than 3% decrease in urinalysis tests administered in 2015 compared to 2014 (408). 48 of the 398 tests given showed positive for drugs (2015).

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

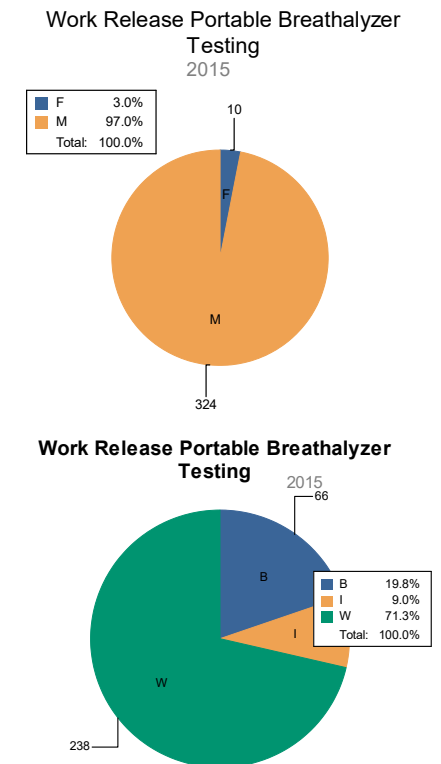
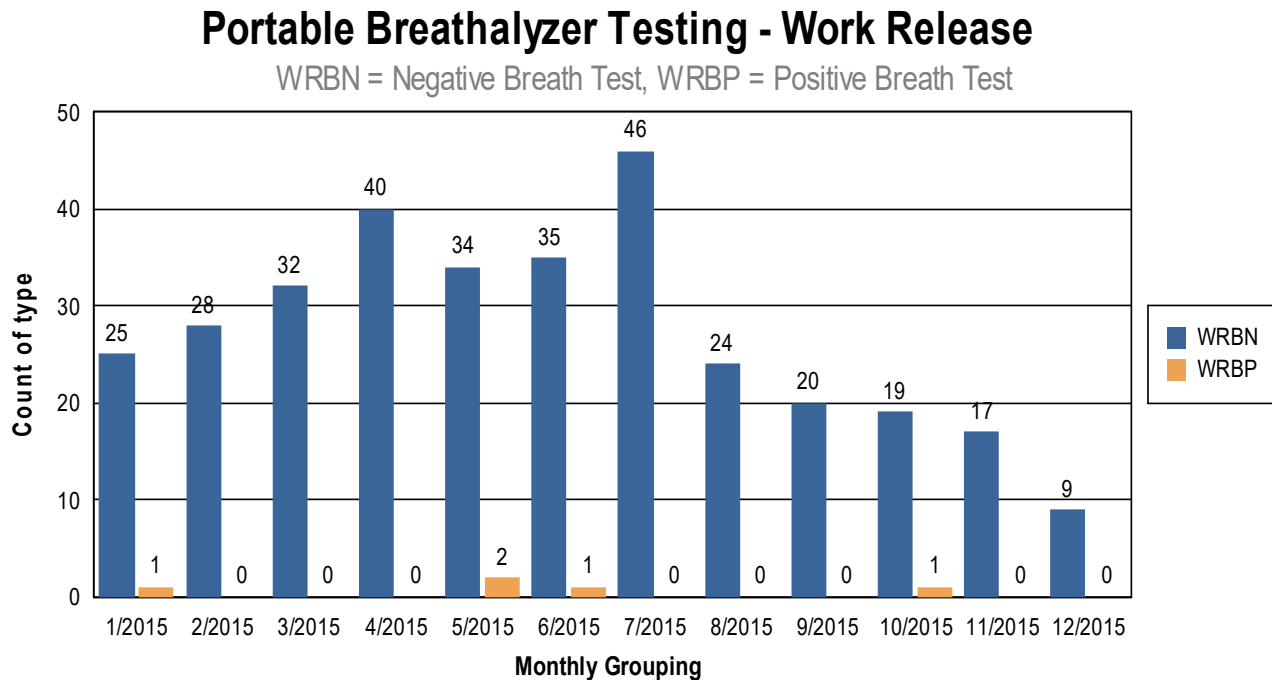


Portable Breathalyzer Test (P.B.T.):

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 2015, 337 PBT's were administered to inmates on the Work Release program. Of the 337 tests given, only 5 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.



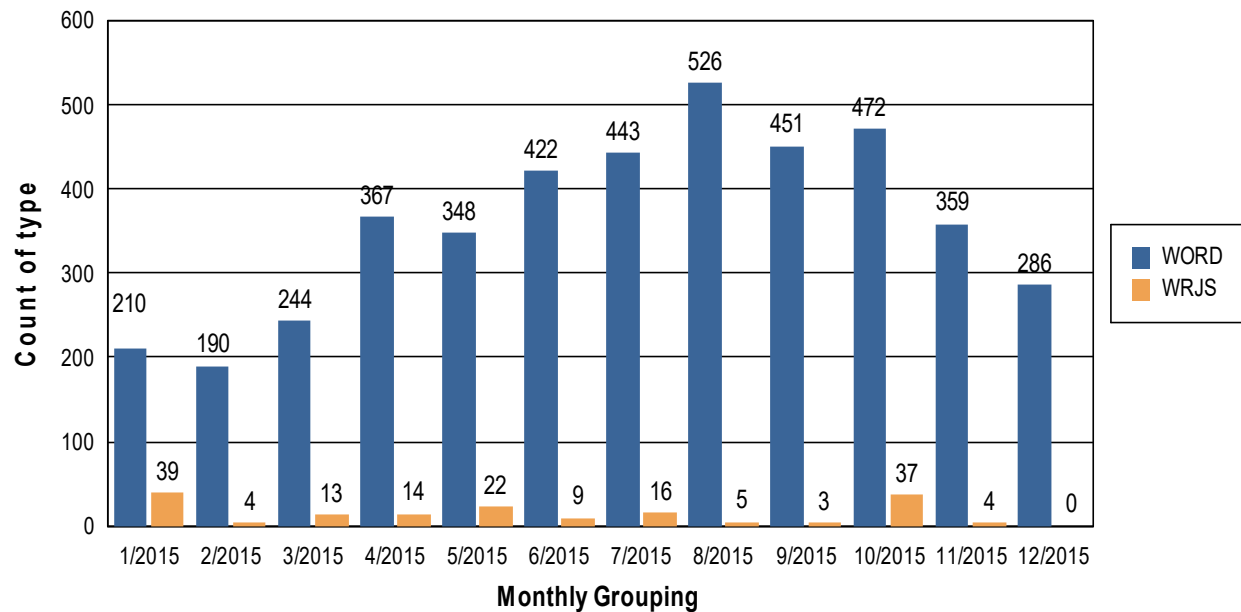
Work Release / Job Search – Out:

In 2015, the courts ordered inmates to be sent out for work release, job search, treatment, community service or to attend school. There were 4,484 entries made by officers in reference to inmate's being sent out to work or job search.

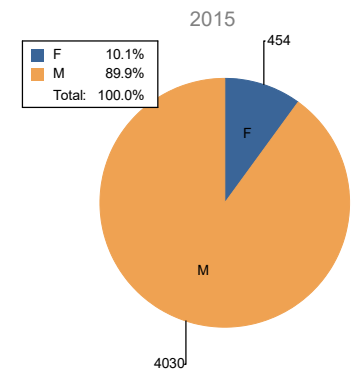
Of these 4,848 entries, there were a total of 206 distinct inmates who were released for these services. 4,318 entries for release were specific to work release, while 166 of the releases were to provide inmates with opportunity for job search.

Work Release/Job Search

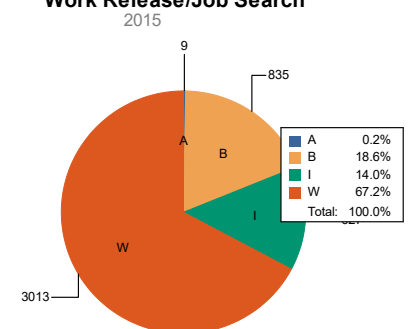
WORD = Work Release Out, WRJS = Job Search Out



Work Release/Job Search



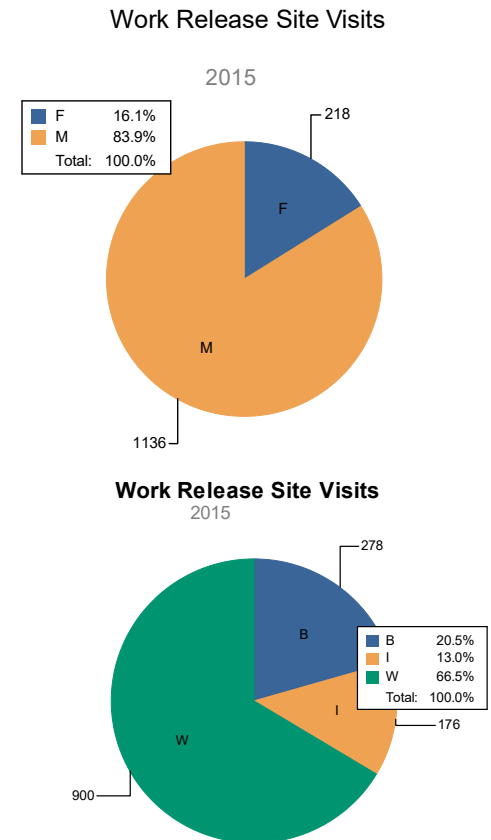
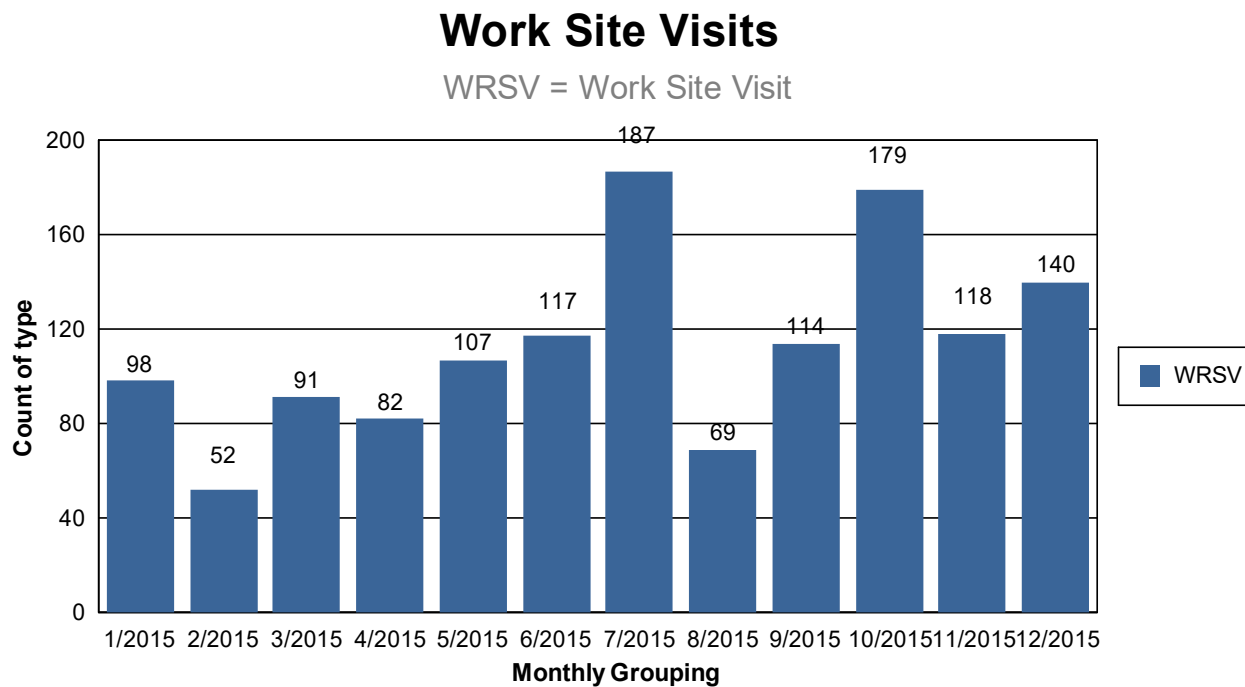
Work Release/Job Search



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 2015, 1,354 work site visits were conducted by the Work Release Surveillance Officer.

Comparing 2014 to 2015, there was a 131% increase in work site visits.

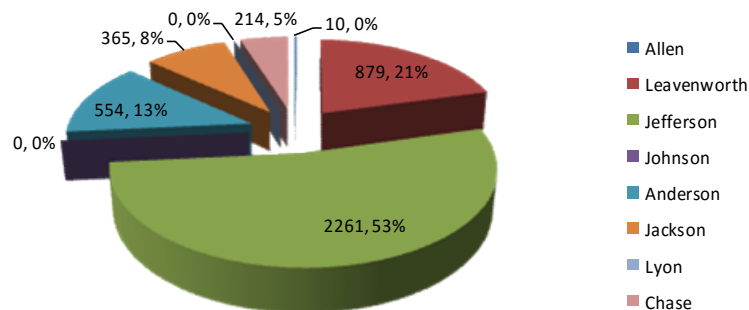


CONTRACTED HOUSING/OVERCROWDING

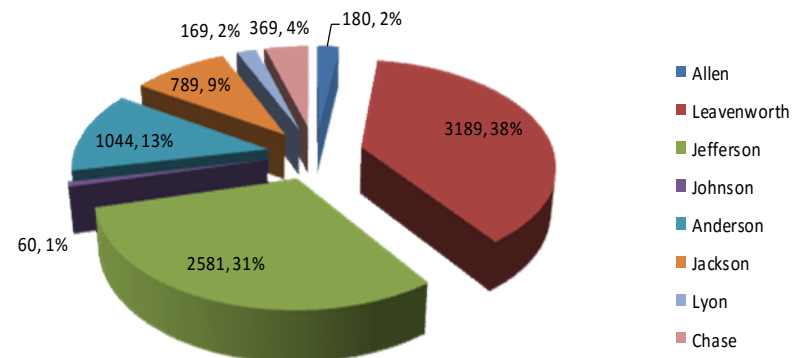
- Inmate numbers categorized by gender and total billed days for the year

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 2015 inmate numbers placed in farm out facilities so that the Douglas County Correctional Facility can operate at a functioning level in terms of classification.

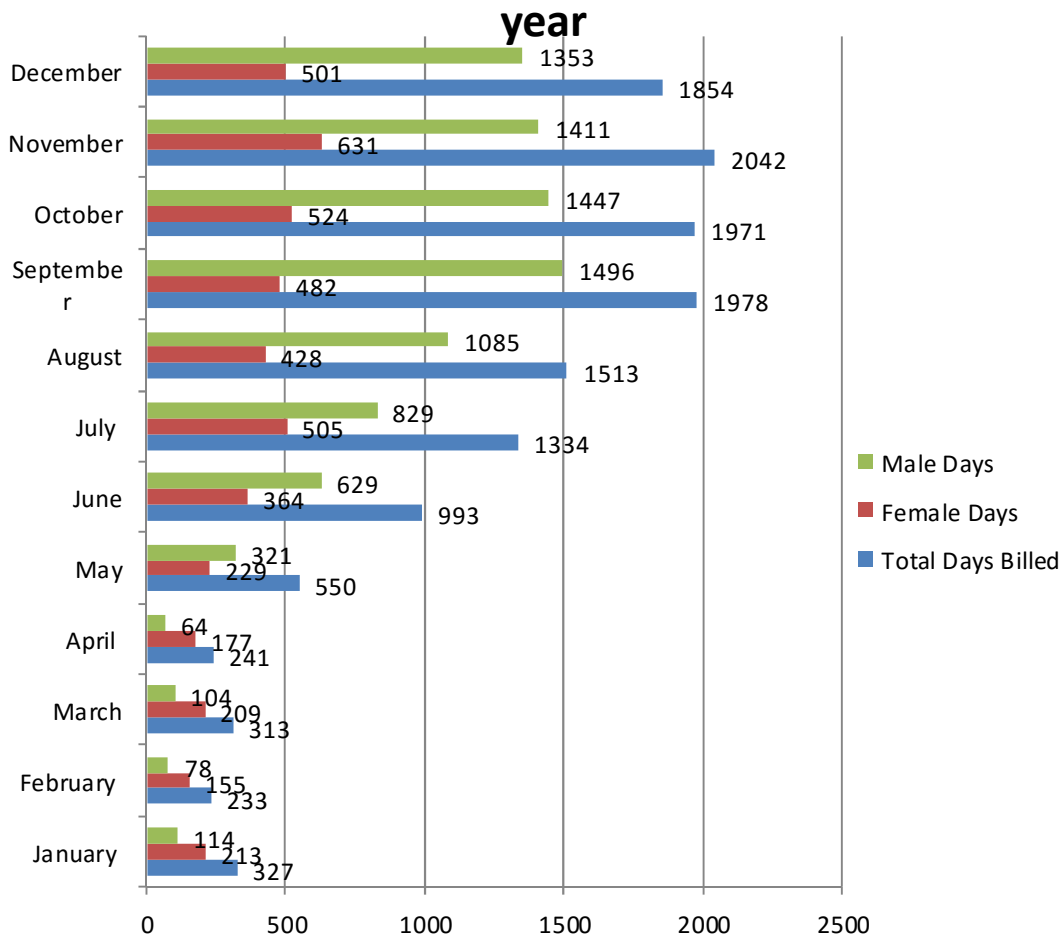
Farm Outs - Total Days Billed by location:
Females



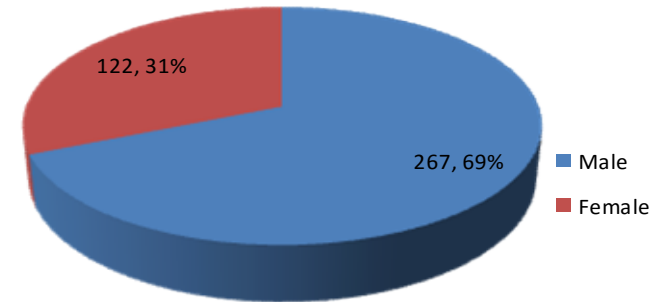
Farm Outs - Total Days Billed by location: Males



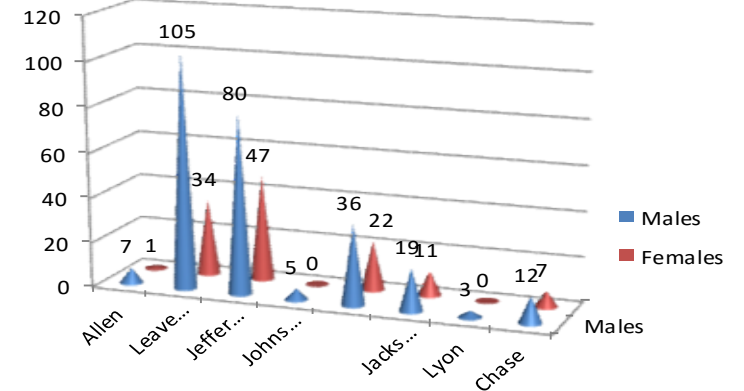
Billed Days on Month timeline for 2015



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 2015, the billing price to house an inmate for other local, Douglas County law enforcement agencies was \$75.40 per day.

In 2015, the following agencies reimbursed the Sheriff's Office for inmate housing as noted below:

Lawrence Police Department = \$625,176.94
Eudora Police Department = \$6,635.20
Baldwin Police Department = \$12,583.42
Miscellaneous Reimbursements = \$12,161.39

Total received for housing = \$656,556.95

- Cost per meal for food service.

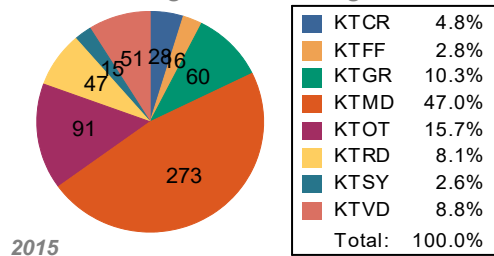
The food service division works diligently at keeping meal prices within budgetary guidelines. Over the years, we have discovered food service or lack thereof is one area that can cause not only inmate litigation but inmate disciplinary concerns. We strive to provide a well balanced and nutritional meal 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 581 special diet placements in 2015 on 300 distinct inmates. 47% of the special diet placements were for medical diets, 16% were for Styrofoam/rubber/other trays/finger food etc. based on disciplinary process and 8% were for religious or personal preference.

The facility's average daily cost per meal for 2015 was \$1.47 per meal.

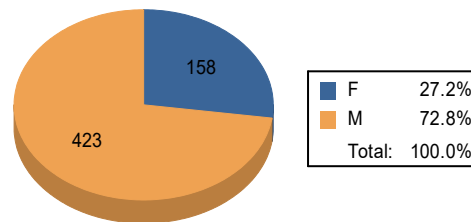
Kitchen Special Meal Codes

KTCR- Carnation, KTCD- Religious/Medical Diet, KTGR- Gatorade, KTDL- Alternative Meal Service, KTFD- Food Director Entry, KTFF- Finger Food, KTMD- Medical Diet, KTOT- Styrofoam/rubber/tray, KTRD- Religious Diet, KTSY- Soy, KTVD- Vegetarian or Vegan Diet



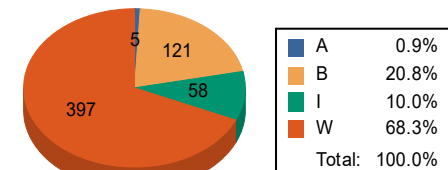
Kitchen Special Meal Codes

M=Male, F= Female



Kitchen Special Meal Codes

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



- 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 2015, 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 5,908 individuals that were booking into DCCF. Using this formula, the Sheriff's Office spent \$199.47 per individual booked in the DCCF for calendar year 2015.

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.

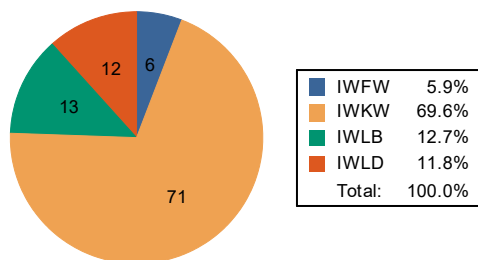
The inmate worker program can also be used as a component of the Douglas County Sheriff's Office reentry program by allowing inmates the opportunity to learn or enhance work related skills, within the facility, to use upon their release back into the community.

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 2015 inmate workers worked a total of 35,664 hours (4,458 days x average shift of 8 hours). At the average reimbursement rate of \$7.00 per hour, inmate workers provided \$249, 648 in labor to the facility saving the Sheriff's Office and the taxpayers of Douglas County this amount in labor costs.

In 2015, the Inmate Worker program had a total of 102 entries for work placement within the facility involving 87 distinct inmates. Of those 87 inmates in the program, 69.6% (71) were assigned to the kitchen, 11.8% (12) were assigned to laundry services, and 12.7% (13) were assigned to floor and library work.

Inmate Worker Program

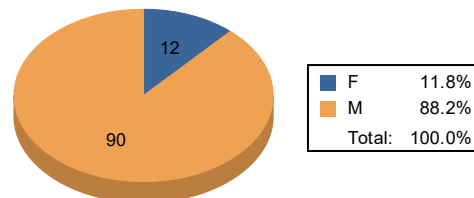
IWAW= Alterations, IFWF= Floor,
IWKW= Kitchen, IWLB= Library, IWLD=
Laundry, IWOW= Other



2015

Inmate Worker Program

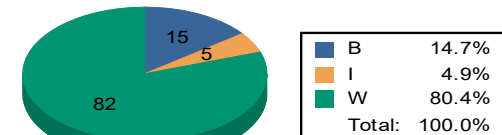
M= Male, F= Female



2015

Inmate Worker Program

B= Black, I= Indian, W= White



2015

STAFFING INFORMATION

- Staff retention rate and/or turnover rate.

For 2015, the turnover rate for staff at the DCCF was 10.4%. 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 2015, \$328,005.83 was spent on overtime, a 13% savings from the previous year.

- 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

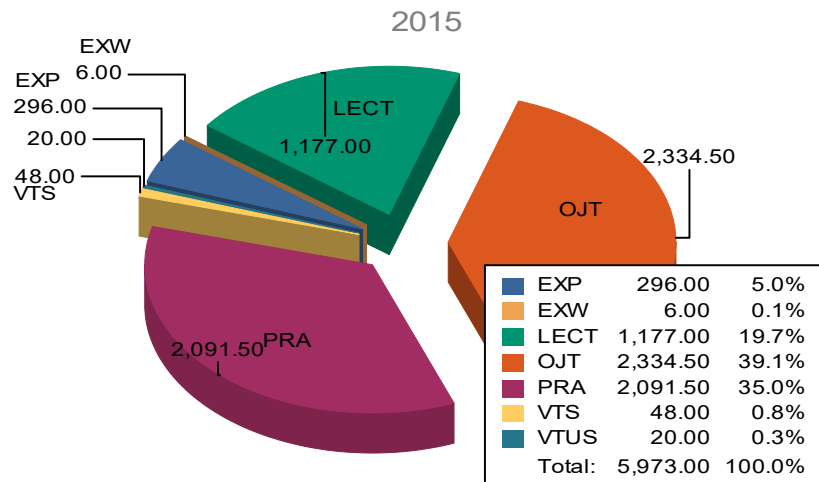
- Basic pre-service and in-service training of all staff.

The Training Division oversaw facilitated and provided training to both the Operations and Corrections Division of the Sheriff's Office. Corrections Division training hours totaled 5,973 for 2015. This was a culmination of in and out of facility trainings provided by Sheriff's Office personnel and other instructors. These trainings encompassed six new Corrections Officers in two academies.

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.

Due to limited resources within training division prior to 2016 the training records presented in this report may not reflect all training attended by members of the Douglas County Sheriff's Office. This issue has been addressed by the Sheriff. Additional resources have been added and new procedures have been put into place to ensure accurate collection and recording of data going forward.

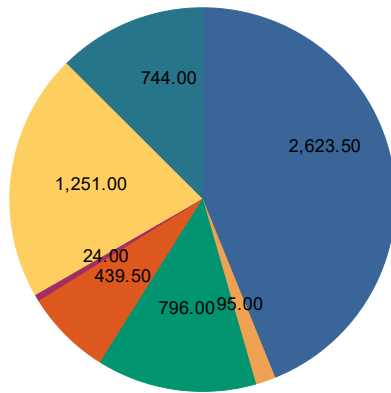
Training Hours by Training Method



EXP= Examination, Practical
 EXW= Examination, Written
 FTX= Field Training Exercise
 LECT= Lecture
 PRA= Practical Exercise
 VTS= Video Training, Supervised
 VTUS= Video Training, Unsupervised

Percentage of Training Hours by Division and Type

2015

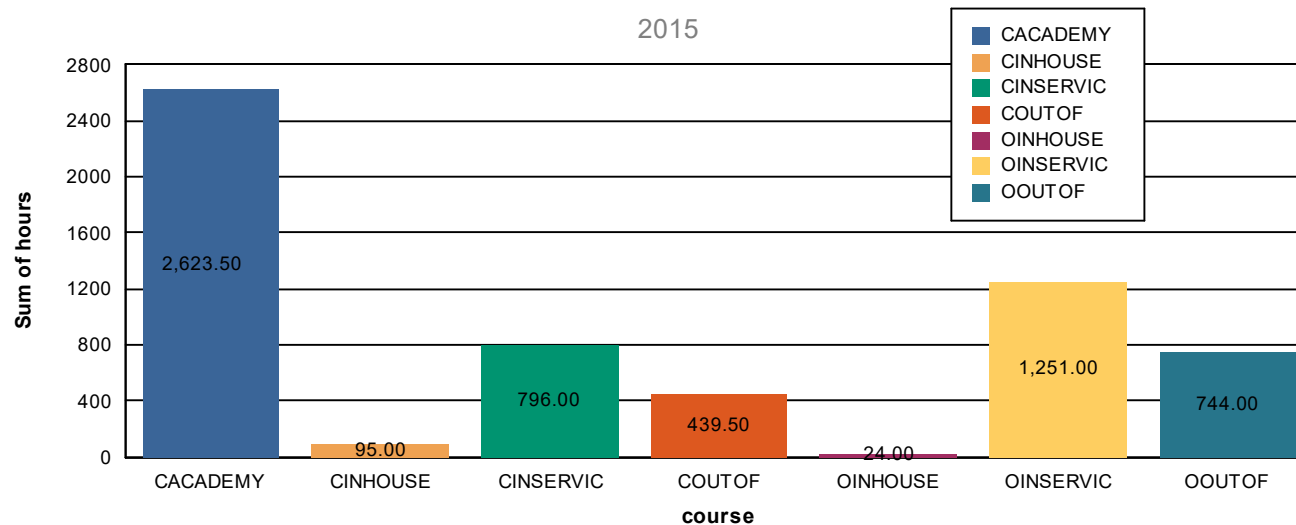


CACADEMY	2,623.50	43.9%
CINHOUSE	95.00	1.6%
CINSERVIC	796.00	13.3%
COUTOF	439.50	7.4%
GINHOUSE	24.00	0.4%
GINSERVIC	1,251.00	20.9%
GOOUTOF	744.00	12.5%
Total:	5,973.00	100.0%

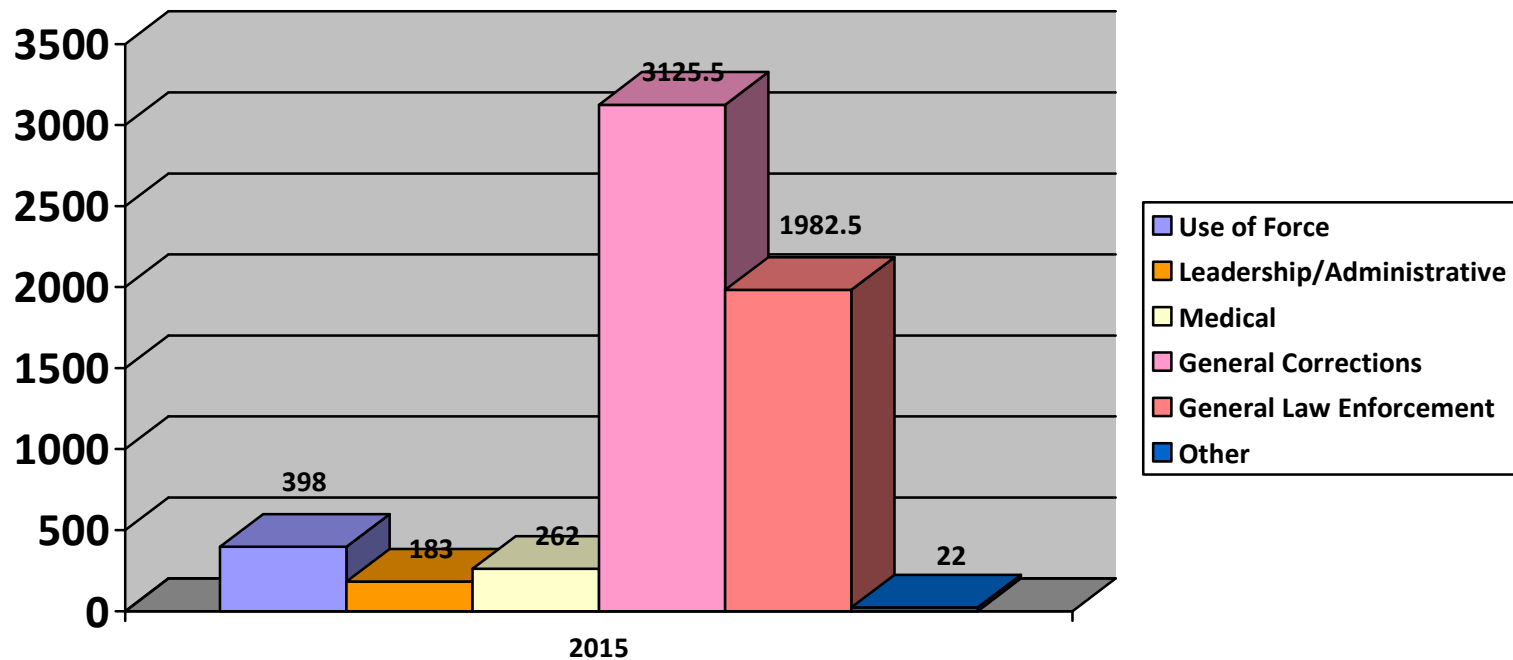
CACADEMY= Corrections Academy
 CINHOUSE= Corrections In House Training
 CINSERVIC= Corrections In-service Training
 COUTOF= Corrections Out of Facility Training
 KACADEMY= KLETC Academy
 OINHOUSE= Operations In House Training
 OINSERVIC= Operations In-service Training
 OOUTOF= Operations Out of Facility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

Training Hours broken out by Division and Type

2015



2015 Training Hours separated into general categories



Total Hours for 2015 = 5,973

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 1st – June 30th. As a result, all training reports in the 2015 Corrections Division Annual Report are for the period of July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015.

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

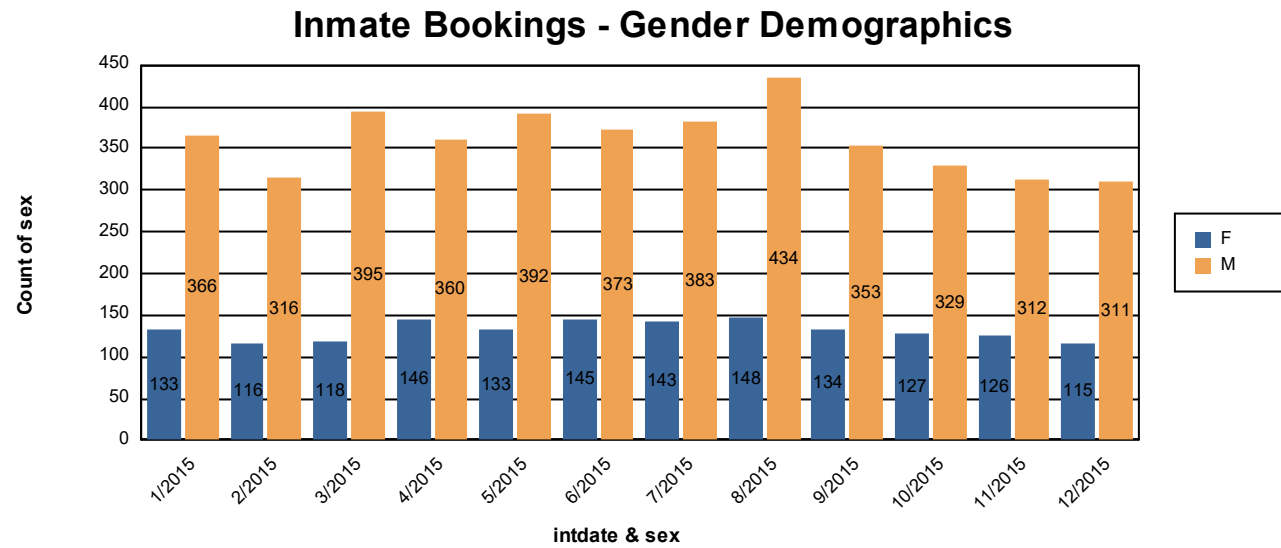
Year	2010		Year	2011		Year	2012	
	Monthly	Average		Monthly	Average		Monthly	Average
	January	131 117 M, 14 F		January	121 108 M, 13 F		January	113 100 M, 13 F
	February	168 148 M, 20 F		February	115 105 M, 10 F		February	102 89 M, 13 F
	March	139 118 M, 21 F		March	119 104 M, 15 F		March	109 99 M, 10 F
	April	131 113 M, 18 F		April	124 108 M, 16 F		April	129 116 M, 13 F
	May	159 141 M, 18 F		May	136 119 M, 17 F		May	124 109 M, 15 F
	June	165 148 M, 17 F		June	121 106 M, 15 F		June	131 114 M, 17 F
	July	160 143 M, 17 F		July	138 116 M, 22 F		July	146 130 M, 16 F
	August	160 137 M, 23 F		August	132 113 M, 19 F		August	146 127 M, 19 F
	September	129 114 M, 15 F		September	129 111 M, 18 F		September	162 142 M, 20 F
	October	118 102 M, 16 F		October	126 113 M, 13 F		October	135 118 M, 17 F
	November	110 94 M, 16 F		November	117 101 M, 16 F		November	131 114 M, 17 F
	December	124 110 M, 14 F		December	100 89 M, 11 F		December	135 118 M, 17 F
	Yearly Lowest #:	110		Yearly Lowest #:	100		Yearly Lowest #:	102
	Yearly Highest #:	168		Yearly Highest #:	138		Yearly Highest #:	162
	Yearly Average #	141.167		Yearly Average #	123.167		Yearly Average #	130.25

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 #:	138.083		Yearly Average #:	171.25		Yearly Average #:	194.667	

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

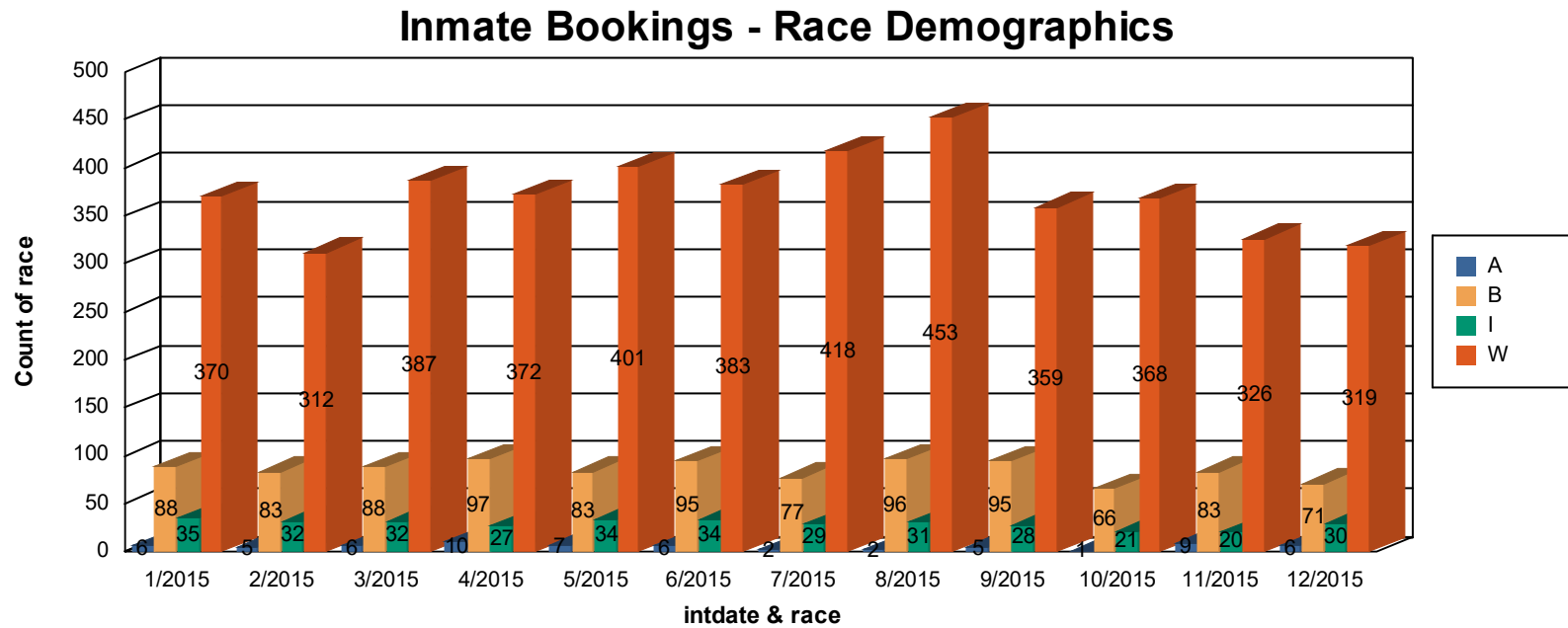
2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
Month	Total Bookings	Month	Total Bookings	Month	Total Bookings	Month	Total Bookings	Month	Total Bookings	Month	Total Bookings
1	482	1	418	1	513	1	448	1	494	1	499
2	415	2	373	2	415	2	459	2	429	2	432
3	530	3	466	3	463	3	505	3	534	3	513
4	553	4	467	4	451	4	508	4	518	4	506
5	538	5	435	5	432	5	532	5	538	5	525
6	452	6	474	6	422	6	423	6	494	6	518
7	507	7	535	7	453	7	528	7	502	7	526
8	579	8	474	8	472	8	583	8	524	8	582
9	482	9	518	9	466	9	562	9	477	9	487
10	573	10	465	10	431	10	522	10	463	10	456
11	465	11	406	11	392	11	490	11	437	11	438
12	376	12	396	12	387	12	437	12	470	12	426
Total:	5952	Total:	5427	Total:	5297	Total:	5997	Total:	5880	Total:	5908
Monthly Average	496	Monthly Average	452	Monthly Average	441	Monthly Average	500	Monthly Average	490	Monthly Average	492

- Gender Demographics



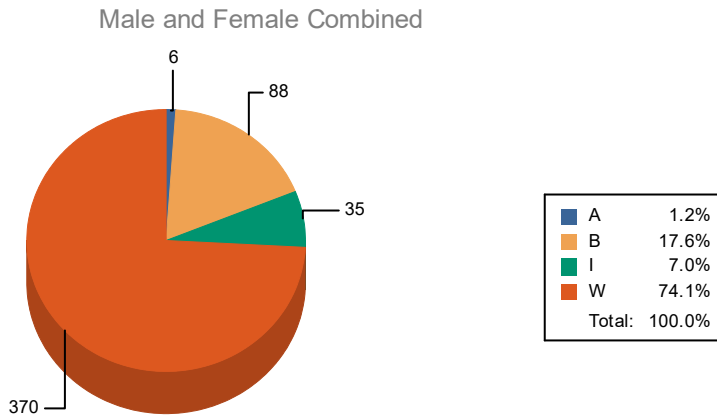
	Total	1/2015	2/2015	3/2015	4/2015	5/2015	6/2015	7/2015	8/2015	9/2015	10/2015	11/2015	12/2015
Total	5,908	499	432	513	506	525	518	526	582	487	456	438	426
F	1,584	133	116	118	146	133	145	143	148	134	127	126	115
M	4,324	366	316	395	360	392	373	383	434	353	329	312	311

- Race Demographics



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

Overall Look of Race Demographics by percentage for yearly total



2015

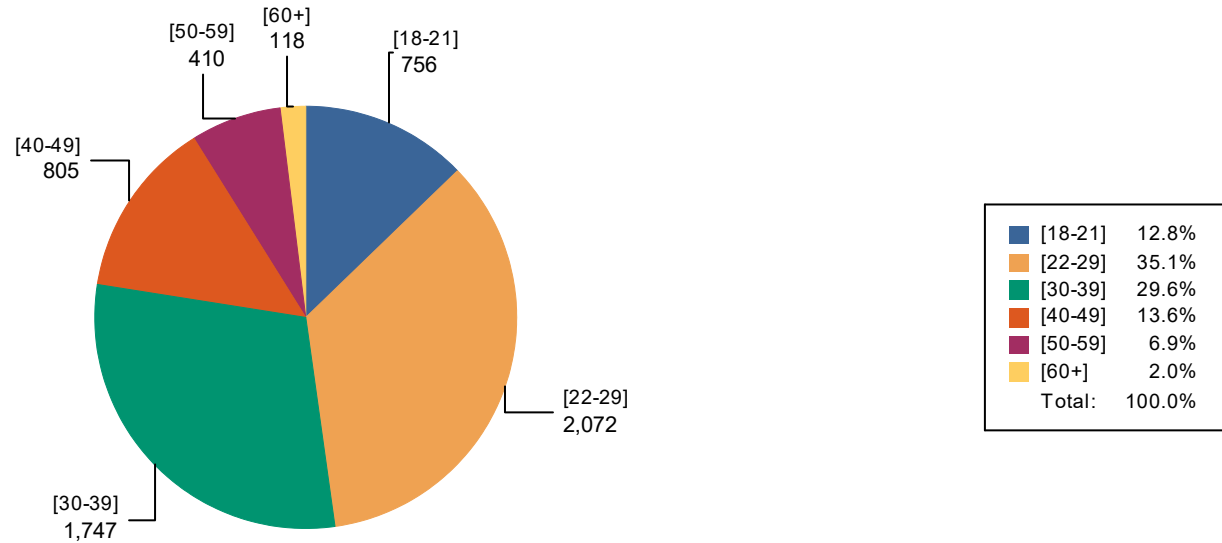
Race breakdown A= Asian, B=Black, I= Indian, U= Unknown, W = White

Cross tab for Race Demographics -

	Total	1/2015	2/2015	3/2015	4/2015	5/2015	6/2015	7/2015	8/2015	9/2015	10/2015	11/2015	12/2015
Total	5,908	499	432	513	506	525	518	526	582	487	456	438	426
A	65	6	5	6	10	7	6	2	2	5	1	9	6
B	1,022	88	83	88	97	83	95	77	96	95	66	83	71
I	353	35	32	32	27	34	34	29	31	28	21	20	30
W	4,468	370	312	387	372	401	383	418	453	359	368	326	319

- Age Demographics

Age Demographics - Percentage Breakdown of 2015 Bookings

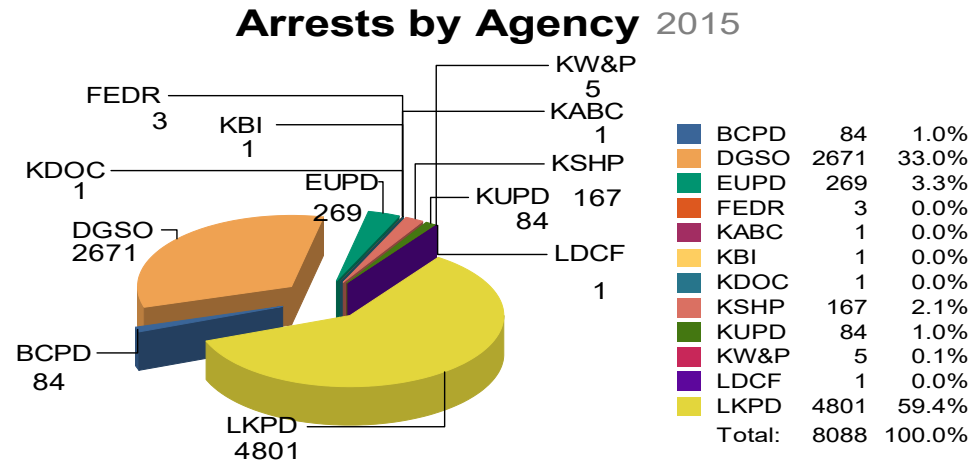


	Total	1/2015	2/2015	3/2015	4/2015	5/2015	6/2015	7/2015	8/2015	9/2015	10/2015	11/2015	12/2015
Total	5,908	499	432	513	506	525	518	526	582	487	456	438	426
[18-21]	756	66	58	58	63	54	57	52	79	74	83	64	48
[22-29]	2,072	180	145	183	192	179	175	183	211	163	161	165	135
[30-39]	1,747	123	136	175	137	148	175	158	171	142	117	127	138
[40-49]	805	81	58	63	61	93	69	81	72	66	52	50	59
[50-59]	410	37	25	25	45	39	34	42	37	33	37	22	34
[60+]	118	12	10	9	8	12	8	10	12	9	6	10	12

- Length of Stay (LOS) in days for 2015

Average Length of Stay – 11.89 days

- Arrests by Agency



The DCCF processed 5,908 bookings, and 8,088 arrests in 2015. 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, KBI = Kansas Bureau of Investigations, KDOC= Kansas Department of Corrections, , KSHHP= Kansas Highway Patrol, KUPD = Kansas University Police Department, KW&P= Kansas Wildlife & Parks, LDCF= Lawrence/Douglas County Fire, LKPD= Lawrence Police Department

Specialized Areas

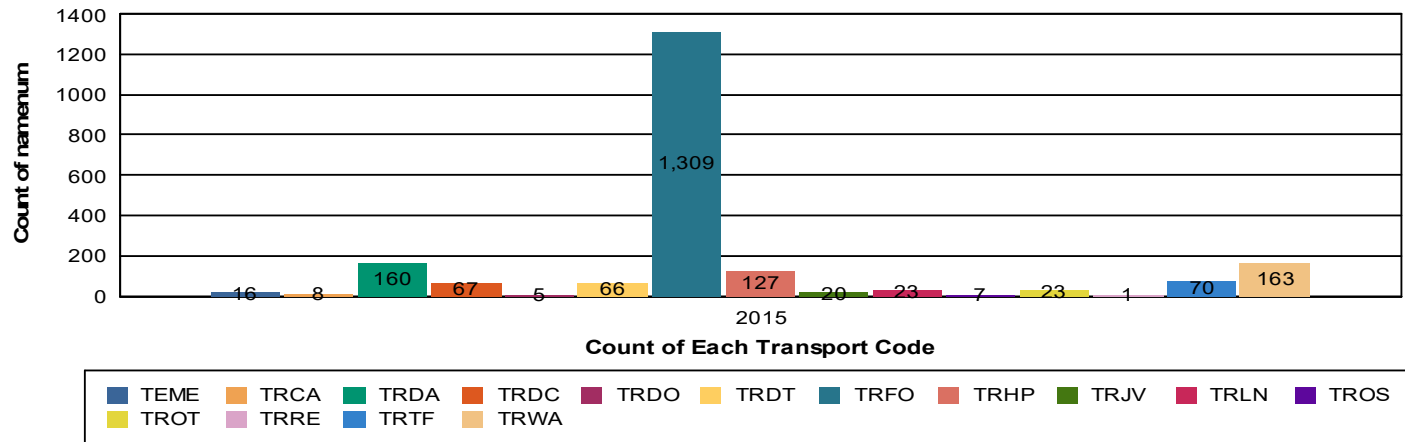
SPECIALIZED AREAS INCLUDE ADDITIONAL UNITS/JOB FUNCTIONS THAT OCCUR AT THE DCCF. IT HELPS TO GET A BETTER OVERALL FEEL FOR THE WORKLOAD AT THE FACILITY ALONG WITH HELPING TO IDENTIFY KEY AREAS OF CONCERN RELATED TO PUBLIC SAFETY.

SPECIALIZED AREAS

- Transport Statistics

Transport Codes Day to Day Activities by Code

All entered codes - not filtered by distinct count

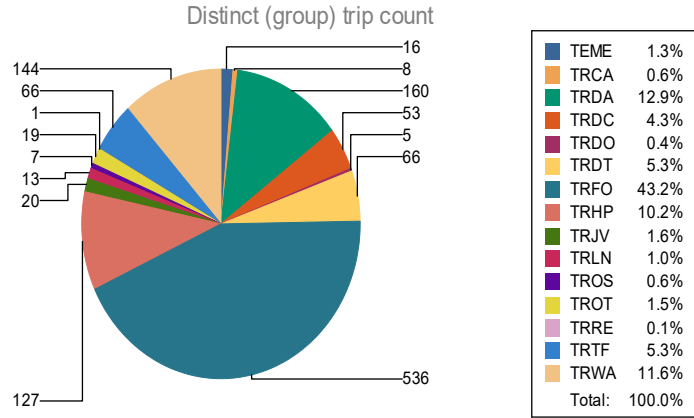


2015

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 Osawatimie State Hospital, TROT- Transport Other, TRRE- Transport Reentry Assistance Event, TRTF- Transport Treatment Facility, TRWA- Transport Arrest Warrant

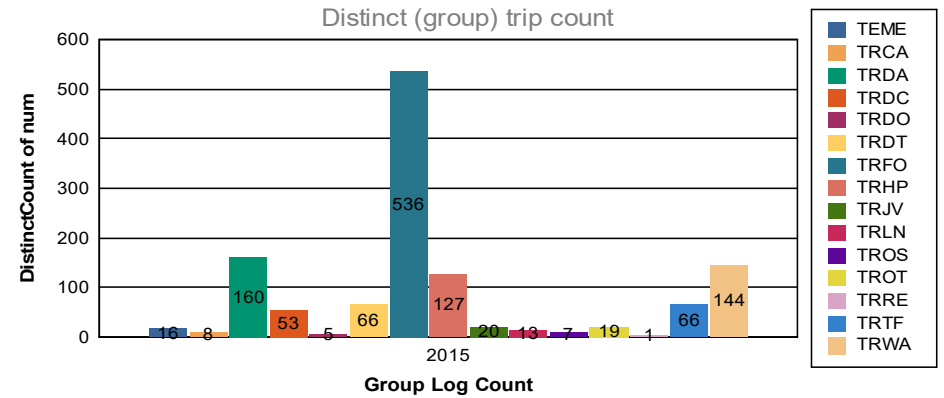
The Transport Division drove 94,209 miles in 2015, covering each transportation category. A total of 623 distinct inmates were moved, for a total of 1,241 transports with 2,065 entries made by transporting officers.

Transport Division Day to Day Activity Codes by Percentage



2015

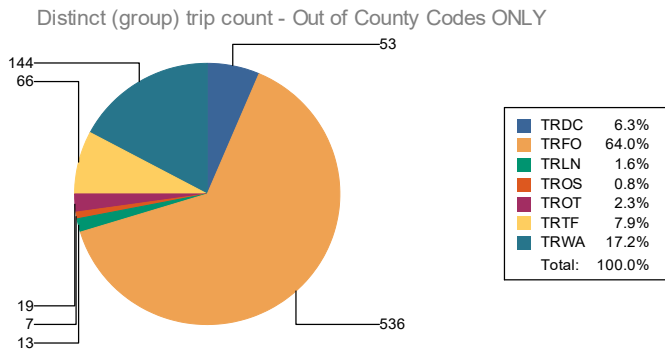
Transport Division Day to Day Activity Codes by Percentage



2015

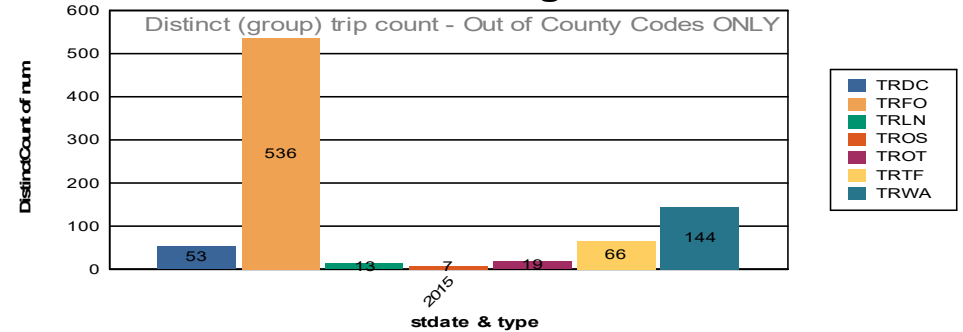
In order to figure "Out of County" Transports - add the codes TRDC, TRFO, TRLN, TROS, TROT, TRTF, & TRWA; for 2015, a total of 1,662 entries for movement in or out of the county, for a total of 838 transports, covering 511 distinct inmates. (See chart below with specific codes listed)

Transport Division Day to Day Activity Codes by Percentage



2015

Transport Division Day to Day Activity Codes by Percentage

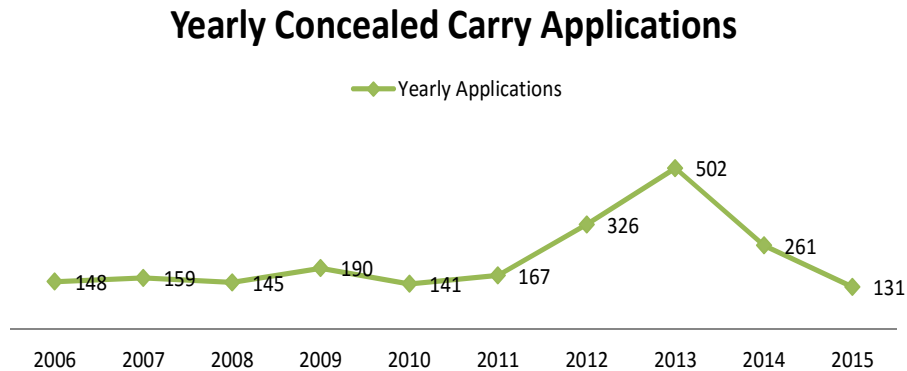


2015

- 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 ten years:



Concealed Carry, in 2015, has seen a major reduction in applicants. Legislative discussions changed concealed carry law to a constitutional carry law. Constitutional carry would permit anyone that can legally possess a firearm, to carry it concealed within the borders of Kansas without a permit and limited restrictions as to inside certain building. This law change was enacted in July 2015.

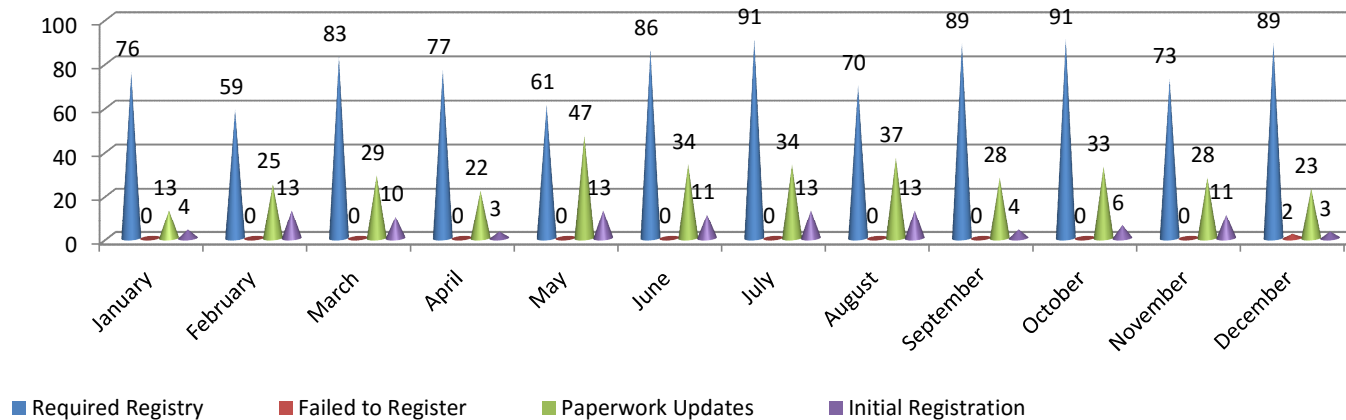
- Kansas Offender Registry Act

As of January 1, 2015, Douglas County had 213 registered offenders. At the end of 2015, Douglas County had 254 registered offenders; 161 Sex Offenders, 59 Drug Offenders and 34 Violent Offenders.

During 2015, 104 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 2015 reporting period, Douglas County had two non-compliant offenders. The two non-compliant registrants have been located out of state. They were not registered when they were found. One was in Oklahoma and the other was in Mississippi. They must be listed as non-compliant until those states register them. They were both sex offenders.

Offender Registry 2015



END OF REPORT