



2017

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

Sheriff Ken McGovern

# ***2017 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 2017 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 2017, as in the previous year, the DCCF continued to see an increase in the average daily population of inmates, with a continued 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 2016, 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

# 2017 END OF THE YEAR STATISTICAL REPORT

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

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

## MISSION

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

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

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

# Jail Effectiveness Indicators

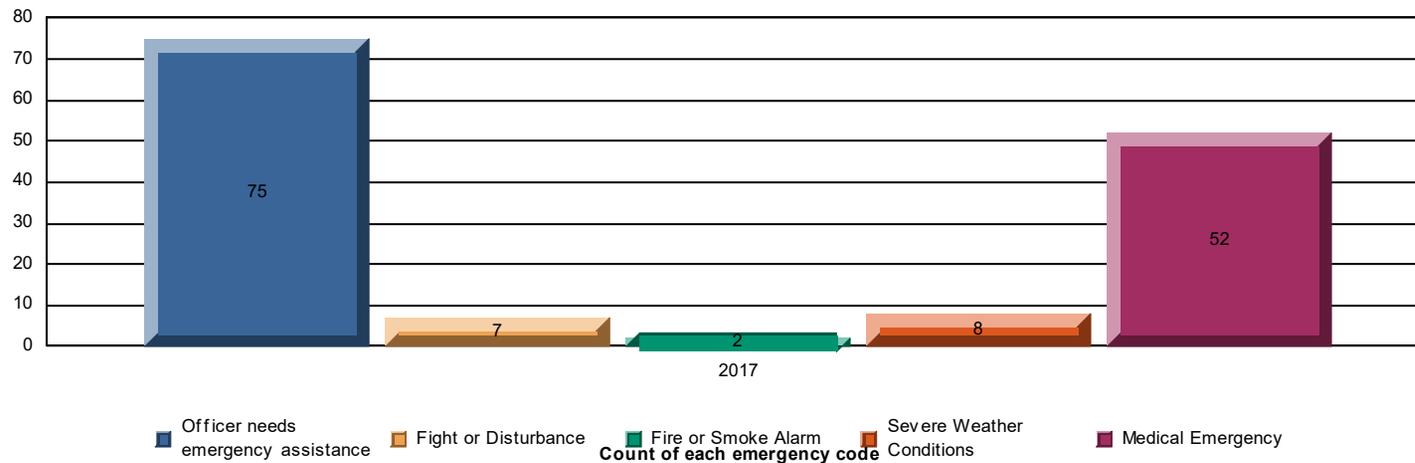
JAIL EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS REPRESENT A MEASURE OF OVERALL FACILITY EFFECTIVENESS IN TERMS OF SECURITY, SAFETY, HEALTH, INMATE BEHAVIOR, AND PROGRAM PARTICIPATION. THIS SHOULD HELP IDENTIFY AREAS OF CONCERN IN KEY AREAS RELATED TO THE MISSION OF THE ORGANIZATION AND HELP TRACK CHANGES OVER TIME.

## SAFETY INDICATORS

### Number and type of incidents involving inmates assaulting other inmates:

Due to the nature of any correctional facility and the types of offenders housed within the facility, it is difficult to totally eliminate these types of occurrences. Ongoing efforts of proactive “inmate classification” and “no contact orders” has limited the number of inmate on inmate assaults. This proactive approach also helps to reduce the number of inmate-to-facility litigation situations. The facility emergency code 200 is used for response to a Fight or Disturbance. In 2017 the facility had 7 code 200 response calls. See below all of the emergency response calls for the DCCF in 2017.

Emergency Codes Called in DCCF - 2017



## HEALTH INDICATORS

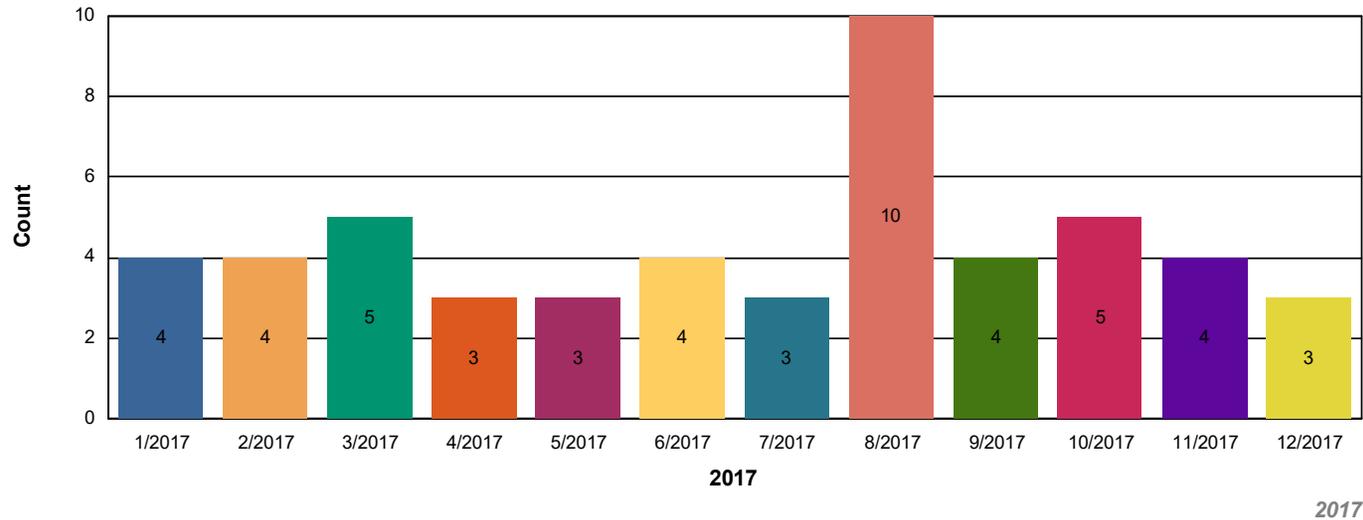
**Number and Type of medical emergencies involving inmates (such as trips to the emergency room, emergency response by medical professionals to the DCCF):**

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

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

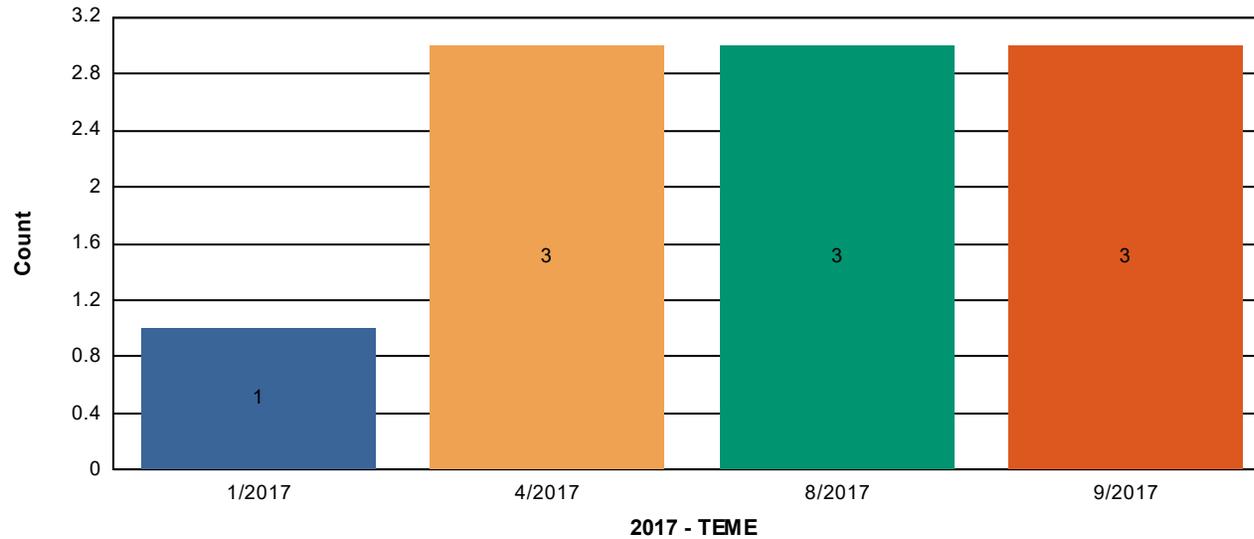
It is the policy of the Douglas County Correctional Facility to have an emergency code system that alerts staff to emergencies in the facility. A Code 900 alerts staff that a medical situation is occurring or has occurred. Medical staff are present 24/7 at the DCCF, and they respond to all medical situations. In 2017, there were 52 medical emergency situations. See the chart below for a summary of monthly occurrences (2013: 47, 2014: 35, 2015: 68, 2016: 64).

**Inmate Health Indicators- Code 900 Call Outs**



There were 10 unscheduled inmate visits to the hospital during 2017. When comparing this total to the Code 900 medical emergency response, less than 20% of the emergencies resulted in a hospital visit. These hospital visits covered a wide variety of medical situations from minor stitches to seizures.

### Inmate Health Indicators- Emergency Transports

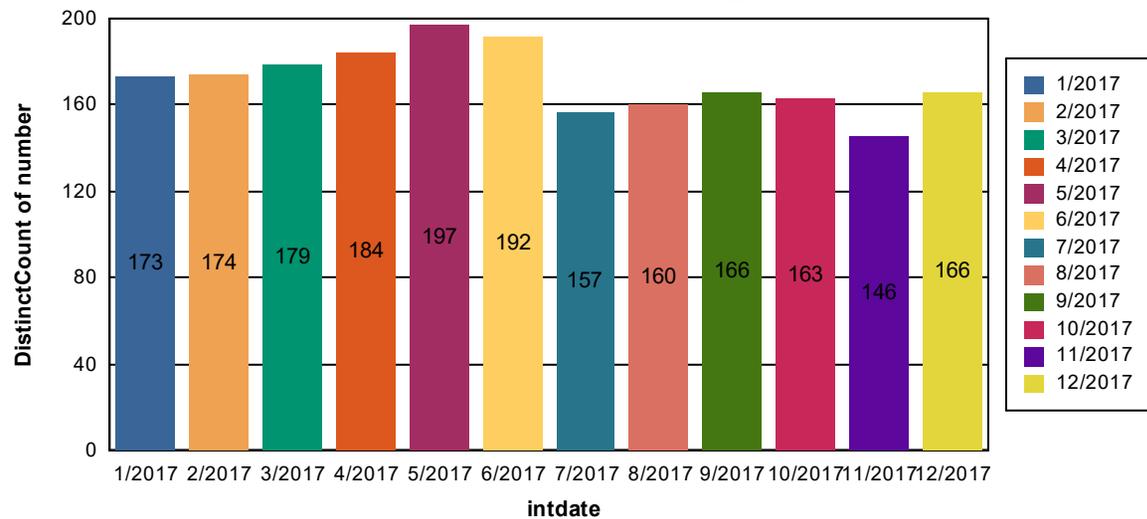


#### Number of inmates flagged as having mental health issues:

DCCF staff continually receives training on how to recognize the signs of mental health issues or suicidal tendencies. The current jail management system allows individuals to be flagged for possible mental health issues, suicidal tendencies, and placement on suicide watch based on officer observation, inmate response, or mental health professional recommendation. These flags help staff to streamline referrals to mental health services and be knowledgeable about possible self-harm individuals. In 2017, out of 5,357 bookings, those with one of these three precautionary flags; mental health issues, suicidal tendencies, and suicide watch totaled 1,310, or 24% of those booked into the DCCF.

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

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



**Number and type of inmate deaths:** In 2017, the Douglas County Correctional Facility had no in-custody inmate deaths.

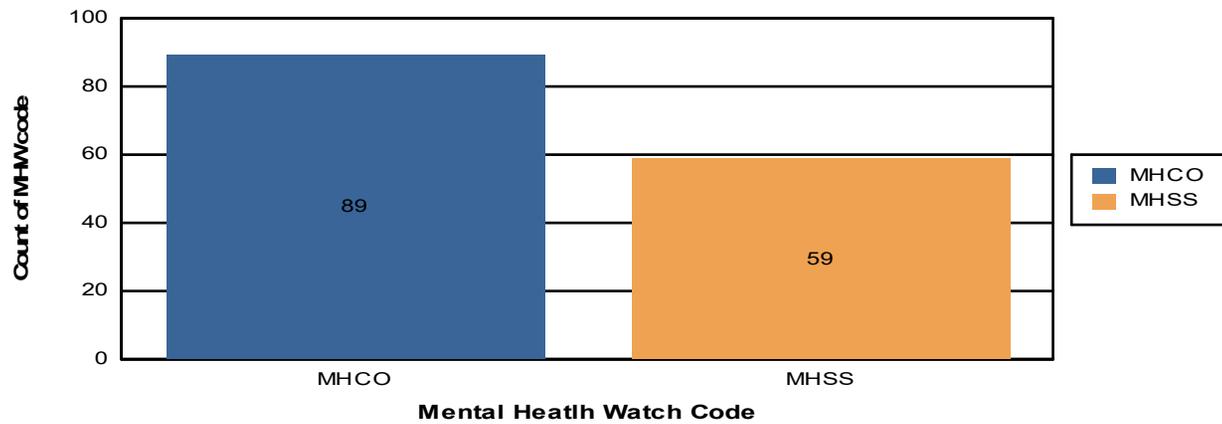
**Number of suicide watches and close observation watches:** Since 2007, inmates on suicide watch are constantly monitored one-on-one by a DCCF staff member. In 2017 there were 89 close observations watches and 59 suicide watches performed by DCCF staff.

Further breakdown of the 89 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 271 full days during 2017.

Further breakdown of the 59 suicide watches performed (calculating between the beginning date and time and the end date and time) shows DCCF staff spent 93 full days during 2017 observing inmates who were placed on suicide watch.

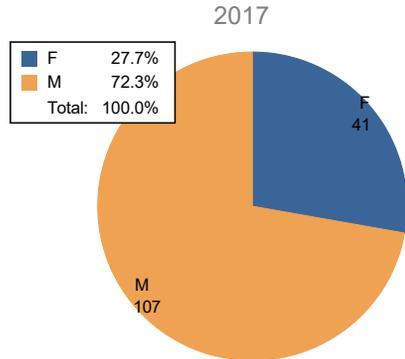
## Inmate Mental Health Indicators - Watches 2017

MHCO - Close Observation Watch - MHSS - Suicide Watch

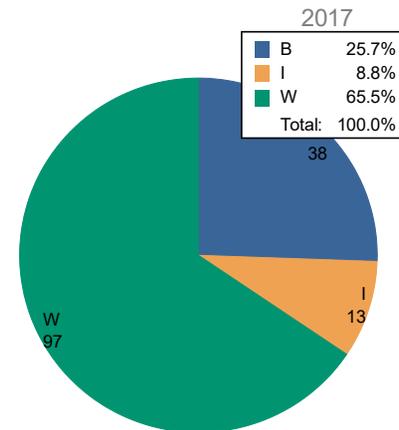


2017

Mental Health Watches- Gender Breakdown



Mental Health Watches - Race Breakdown



The gender (M=Male, F=Female) and race breakdown (B=Black, I=Indian, W= White) of the 148 watches are reflected above.

# REENTRY AND PROGRAMS PARTICIPATION INDICATORS

## Reentry Overview 2017 – 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 2017, Reentry Team Members have been increasingly involved in the development of community initiatives to reduce the incarcerated population in Douglas County. In June, Douglas County was selected as a best practice site by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMSHA) and presented at the first Best Practice Initiatives Academy in Washington, DC. Specifically, for the Assess Identify Divert Program (AID) in partnership with Bert Nash Center and the University of Kansas. The Sheriff’s Office presented the Stepping Up Initiative to the National Association of Counties Annual Conference and participated in a peer exchange with Maricopa County, Arizona.

2017 saw the full implementation of pretrial release program, behavioral health court and house arrest. These programs originated through the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council and were supported with data and technical assistance from the Reentry team.

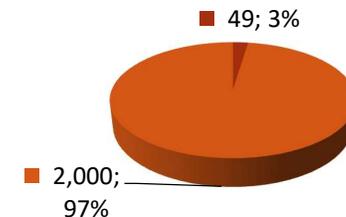
### Case Management:

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

Intensive Case Management is goal oriented case management and programming that begins at the DCCF and extends into the community. ICM clients have been sentenced and volunteer to utilize these services during their incarceration and up to six months post-release. We seek to reduce the recidivism of these offenders by following the Risk/Need/Responsivity model of case management; assess for risk, identify needs that create the risk and meet the client where they are at in the Stages of Change. Our philosophy is to “hand off” clients in the community to partnering agencies. This simply means that we make every attempt to physically meet with the client at the partnering agency in person. This philosophy has been well received by our clients and community partners. During 2017, 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

## Reentry Case Management

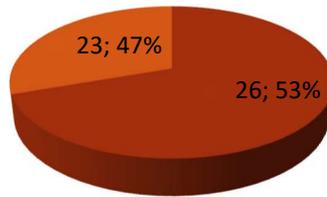
- Intensive Case Management
- Resource & Guidance



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

■ Male ■ Female



### 49 Intensive Case Management Clients

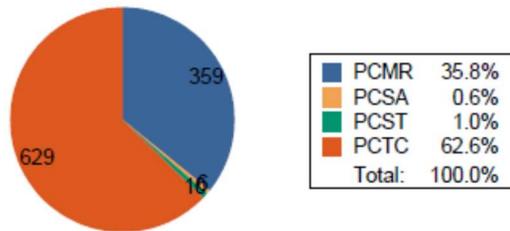
- 16% Referred to Substance Abuse Services
- 19% Referred to Mental Health Services
- 12% Received Housing Assistance
- 20% Received Employment Assistance
- 45% Recidivism Rate

Programs:

Cognitive Behavioral programs are open to all inmates and are required for Intensive Case Management clients. In 2017, the following programs were offered; 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 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 certify 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

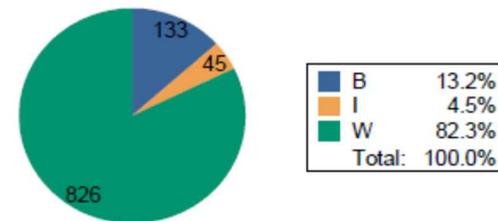
PCMR- Moral Recognition Therapy, PCSA- Substance Abuse Program, PCST- Stinkin Thinkin, PCTC- Interactive Journaling, PMAM- Anger Mangement



2017

### Cognitive Behavioral Intervention

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



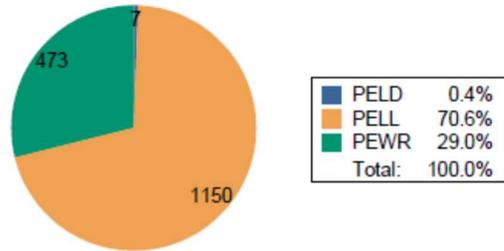
2017

A total of 269 inmates participated in Cognitive Behavioral Intervention programs; there were 1,004 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 in 2017, bringing the five-year total to 28. 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

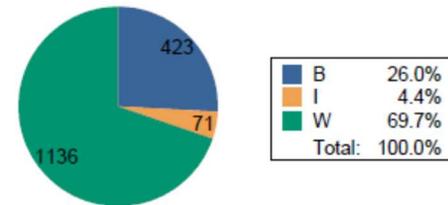
PELD - High School Diploma Received,  
PELL- Learning Lab, PELW- Learning Lab  
in WR, PEWR- Writing Class



2017

### Educational Programs

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



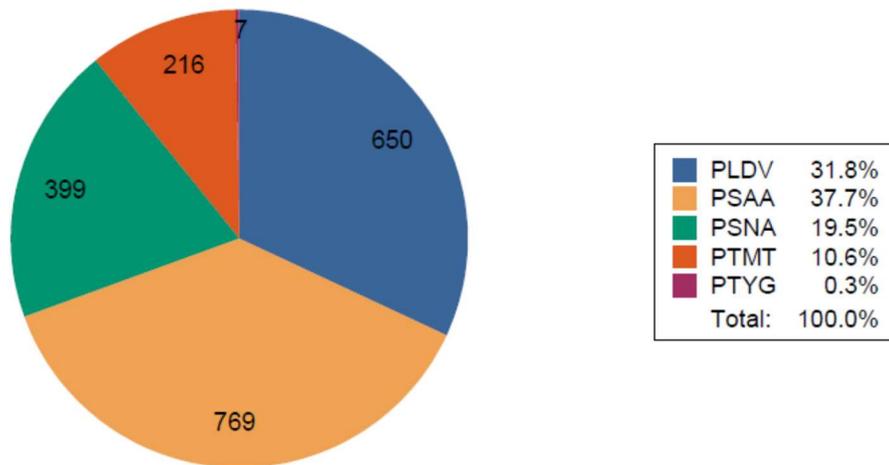
2017

A total of 206 inmates participated in Educational programs; there were 1,630 entries by officers in this area of programs. Programs in this area are provided and assigned a USD 497 teacher along with 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

PLDV-Domestic Violence Awareness, PSAA - Alcoholics Anonymous, PSNA - Narcotics Anonymous, PTAT- Art Therapy, PTMT- Music Therapy, PTYG-Yoga



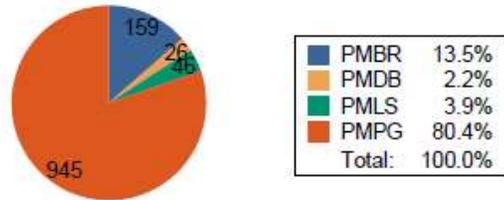
2017

A total of 401 inmates participated in Life Skills programs; there were 2,041 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

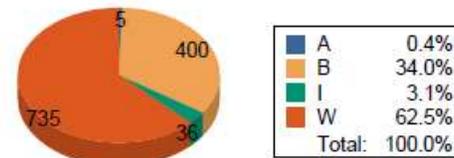
PMBR- Bert Nash Recovery, PMDB - DBT Group, PMLS= Mental Health Life Skills, PMPG- Parenting Group



2017

### Mental Health Programs

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



2017

A total of 334 inmates participated in Mental Health programs; there were 1,176 entries by officers in this area of programs. Programs in this area are provided by Bert Nash Community Mental Health Center.

#### Barriers and Outcomes:

Barriers for 2017 continue to be driven by so many inmates housed in other counties as the incarcerated population exceeds the jail capacity. The Reentry intensive case management program relies heavily on the “case management relationship” consisting of trust and communication. With many eligible inmates, for this program housed out of county, the amount of contact with case managers prior to release has decreased significantly. Combined with lack of access to jail programs, other counties do not provide cognitive or mental health programs, outcomes for this program have been affected.

Program changes have been implemented to respond to the increased population. The Morale Reconciliation Therapy class has been discontinued due to the inability of inmates to consistently attend. The population housed out of county constantly rotates and class attendees change weekly. To counter this, we have increased the Interactive Journaling program. Typically, the inmates accepted by other facilities are those eligible for specific reentry programs and services. To support our 60+ volunteers and maintain their safety, volunteer to inmate ratios are now 1 to 8 or 2 to 12, and yearly safety training for volunteers is mandatory. All of this was compounded with converting the women’s pod and men’s minimum pod program rooms into inmate cells. Programs were either eliminated or moved to the classroom outside the pod when possible.

Recidivism continues to be the primary measurement tool for Reentry Services. Recidivism is defined as any booking into a correctional facility for any reason. The Reentry Program committed to reducing the recidivism rate for Intensive Case Management (ICM) clients by 50% from our baseline rate of 44% (2008-10). Average for the initial five-year period of ICM is 34%. Due to barriers listed above the rate for 2017 is 45%, exceeding the rate when ICM services were not available. Reentry works, but not when clients are unable to participate in services. Returning all inmate to Douglas County is essential to delivering an effective program.

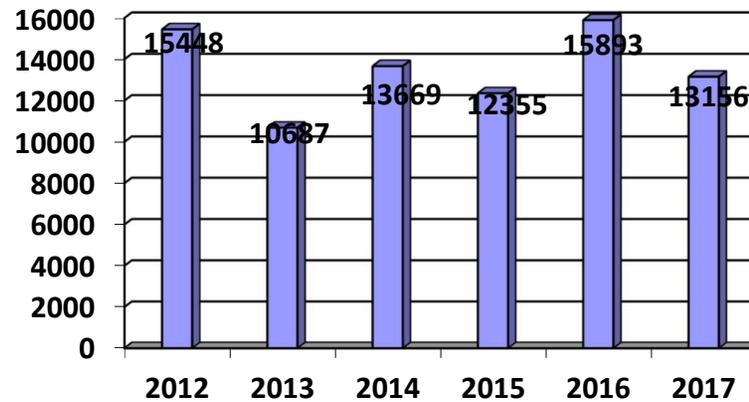
## WORK RELEASE

Number of inmates participating in a work-release program:

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

In 2017, 13,156 calls from inmates were made to the Work Release Housing Unit in reference to a change of location or some other factor that affected their status while outside the DCCF. This is a 17% decrease in calls made to the Work Release Housing unit in 2017 relative to 2016.

**Work Release Calls By Year**



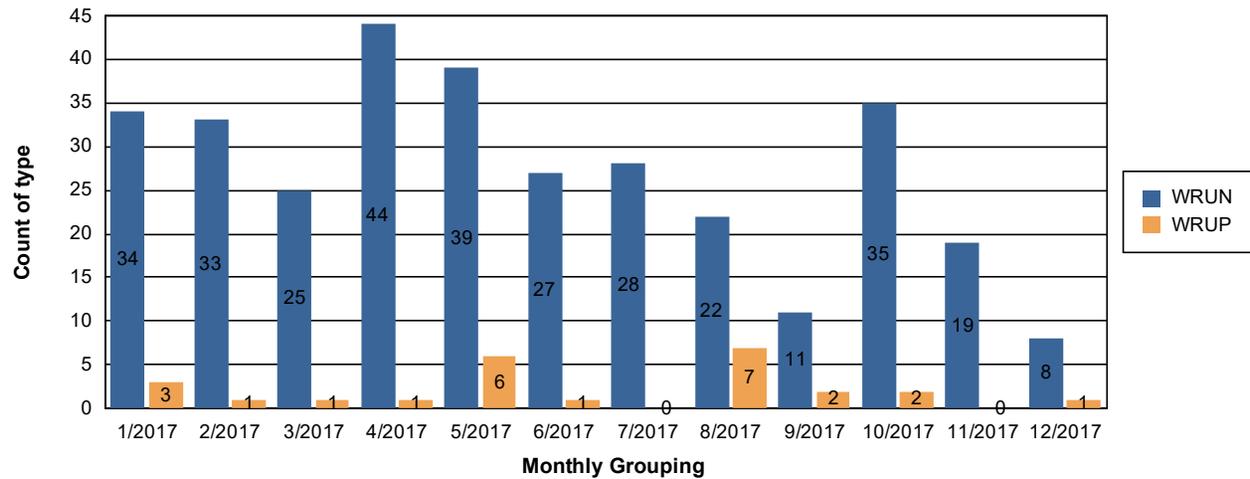
**Urinalysis Testing (U.A.):** Urinalysis testing is administered randomly to inmates who participate in the Work Release program. These tests are administered to follow court orders, encourage accountability and responsibility from the inmates, and to maintain safety and security at the DCCF.

In 2017, 350 urinalysis tests were administered to work release inmates. This is a slight increase from 2016 (342), but a decrease from 2015 (398). 25 of those 350 test showed positive for drug use.

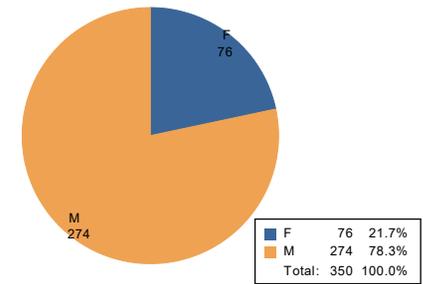
Note: Some of the positive test results are due to medications approved by the DCCF medical staff or drugs used prior to incarceration.

### Urinalysis Testing - Work Release

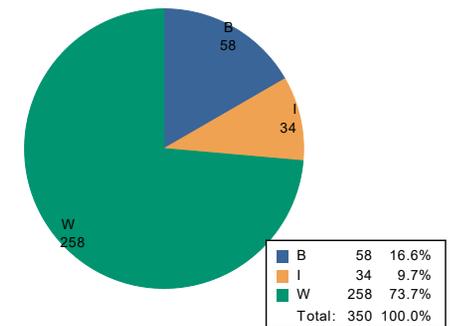
WRUN = Negative Urinalysis, WRUP = Positive Urinalysis



Work Release U.A. Tests by Gender 2017



Work Release U.A. Tests by Race 2017

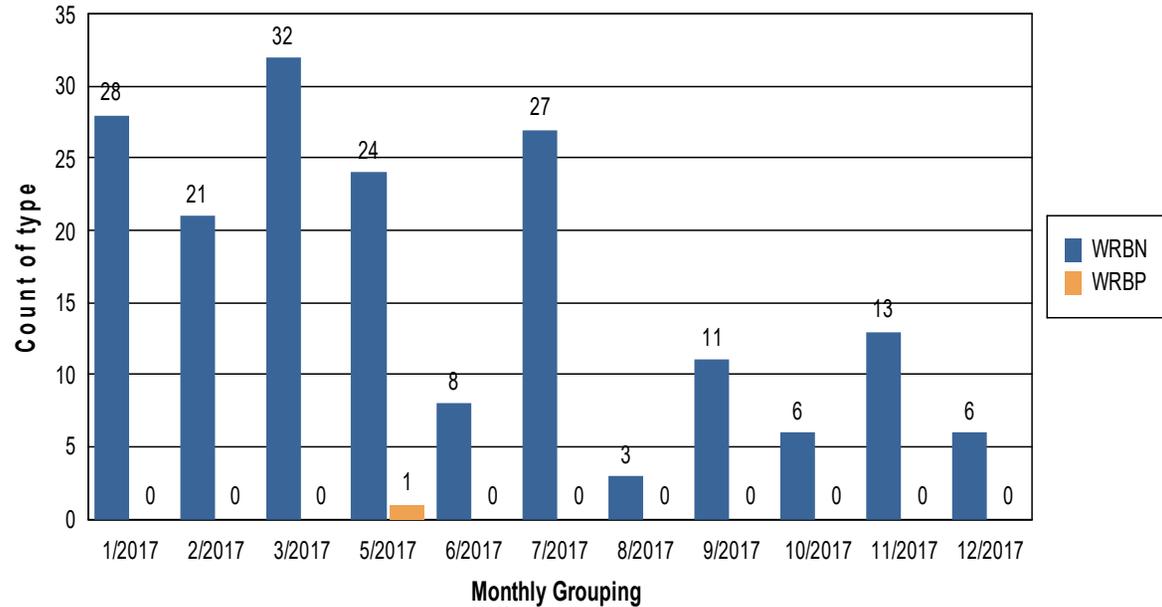


**Portable Breathalyzer Test (P.B.T.):** PBT's are administered randomly to all inmates who are participating in the Work Release program. These tests are administered for the same reasons as previously stated in the drug testing section.

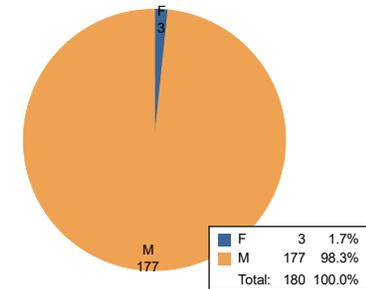
In 2017, 180 PBT's were administered to inmates on the Work Release program. Of those 180 test given, only 1 showed a positive result for alcohol consumption. Note: Some of the positive results are duplicate tests given to the same inmate to determine if alcohol level has lowered, raised or to verify the original test.

## Portable Breathalyzer Testing - Work Release

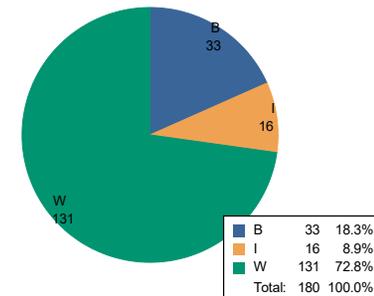
WRBN = Negative Breath Test, WRBP = Positive Breath Test



Work Release Portable Breathalyzer Tests by Gender 2017



Work Release Portable Breathalyzer Tests by Race 2017

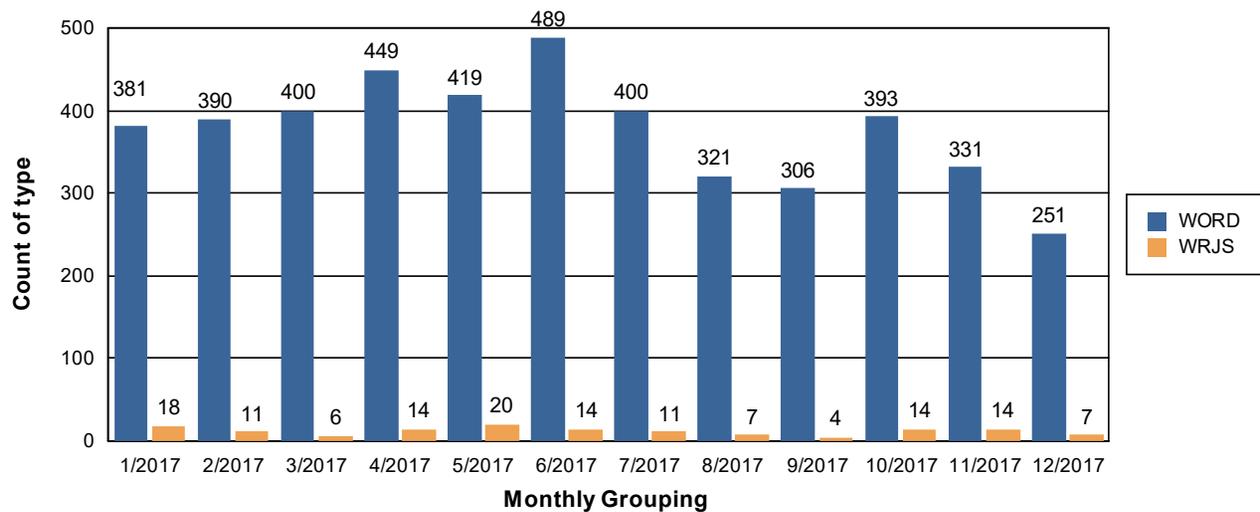


**Work Release / Job Search – Out:** In 2017, the courts ordered inmates to be sent out for work release, job search, treatment, or community service. There were 4,670 entries made by officers in reference to inmate’s being sent out for work or job search.

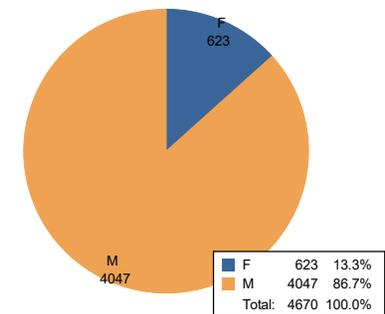
In these 4,670 entries, there were a total of 146 distinct inmates who were released for these services. 4,530 were specific to work release, while 140 of the releases provided inmates with the opportunity to search for jobs.

### Work Release/Job Search

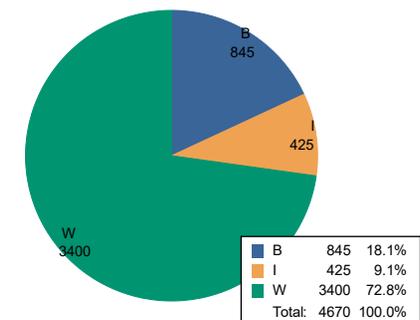
WORD = Work Release Out, WRJS = Job Search Out



Work Release/Job Search by Gender 2017



Work Release/Job Search by Race 2017

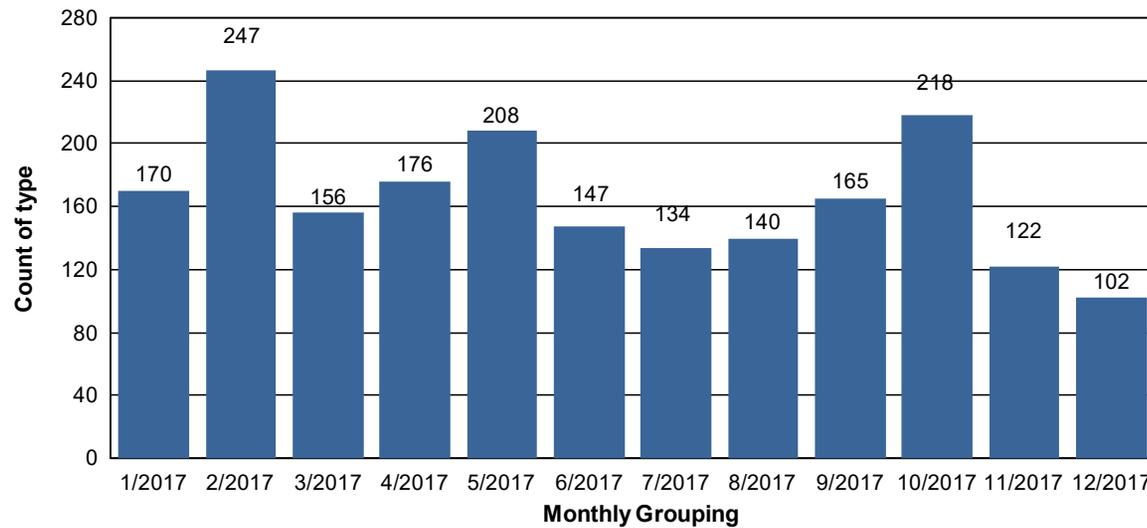


**Work Site Visit:** Inmates in the Work Release program are randomly checked in the community by the Work Release Surveillance Officer to verify all rules and guidelines are being followed. Requiring work release inmates to call in their location to the DCCF adds a level of accountability to the inmate’s 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 2017, 1,985 work site visits were conducted by the Work Release Surveillance Officer.

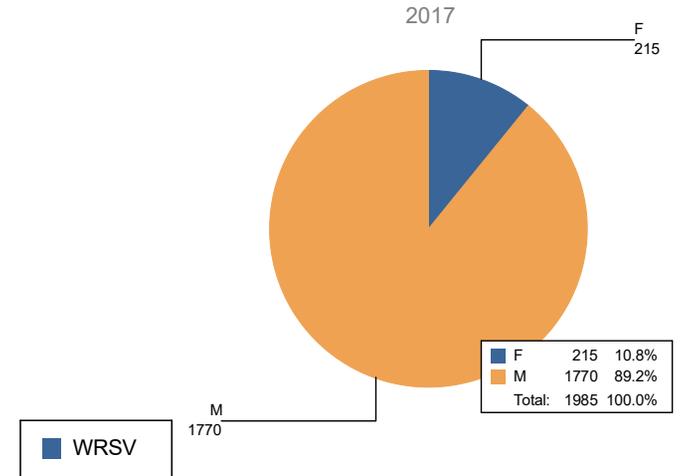
Comparing 2017 to 2016 (1,567), there was a 21% increase in work site visits.

## Work Site Visits

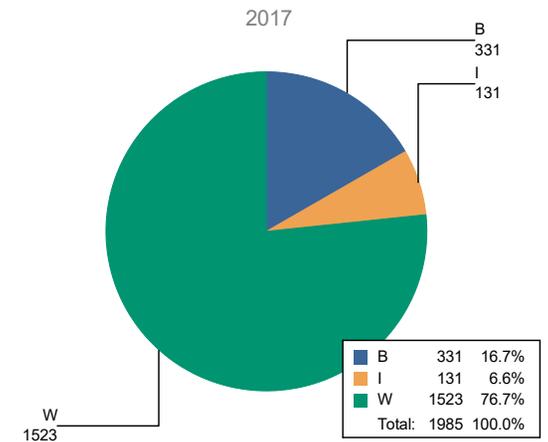
WRSV = Work Site Visit



### Work Release Site Visits by Gender



### Work Release Site Visits by Race

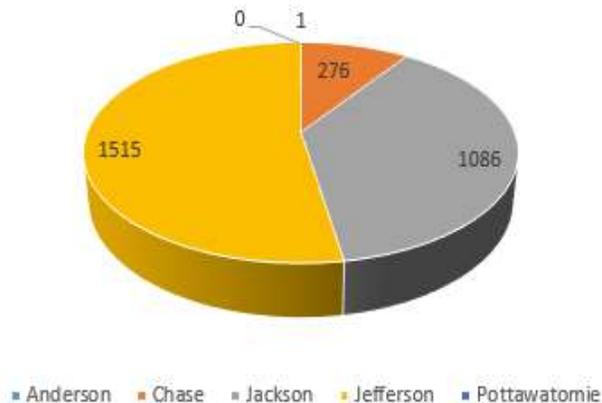


## CONTRACTED HOUSING/OVERCROWDING

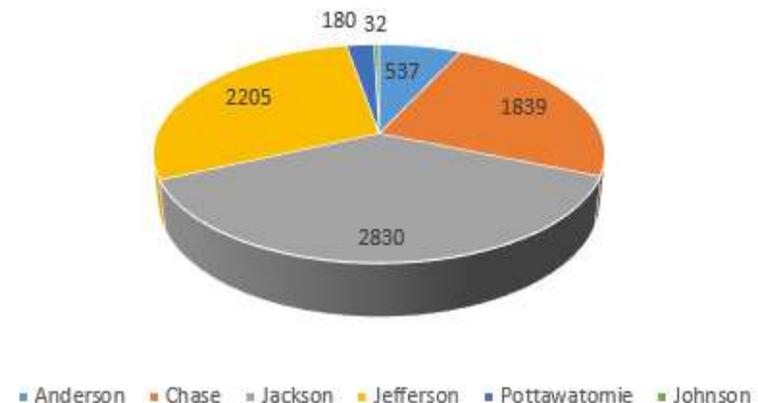
Inmate numbers categorized by gender and total billed days for the year:

The primary responsibility of the Correctional Facility is to safely and securely house all persons placed in the sheriff's custody. Classification is an essential management tool for performing this function. By definition, classification is the process of placing things or people into groups according to some rational idea or plan. A good system of classifying inmates will reduce escapes and escape attempts, suicides and suicide attempts, inmate-on-inmate assaults, and the unnecessary incarceration of non-threatening persons. These outcomes conserve valuable resources by reducing expenditures for legal fees and court costs, overtime pay, and medical care. Moreover, inmate classification can lead to more effective jail operations and more consistent decision making regarding the assignment of inmates to appropriate custody levels. An effective classification system is one that meets its identified goals and objectives while adhering to the fundamental principles of inmate management. A consistent classification system is one that facilitates the same classification and screening conclusions among all classification staff and assures fair and equitable processing of inmates. In a direct supervision model facility, it is essential that each classification have a 10 percent flexible bed movement so that the classification system and disciplinary system can work hand in hand allowing for upward and downward movement into higher and lower classifications. The below charts outline 2017 inmate numbers housed in out of county facilities so that the Douglas County Correctional Facility could operate at a functioning level for classification.

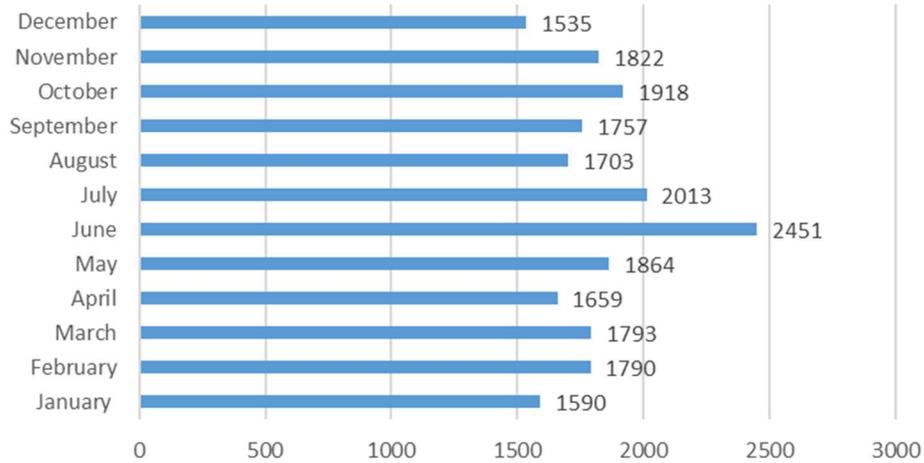
Female Out of County Housing 2017  
Total Days Billed by Location



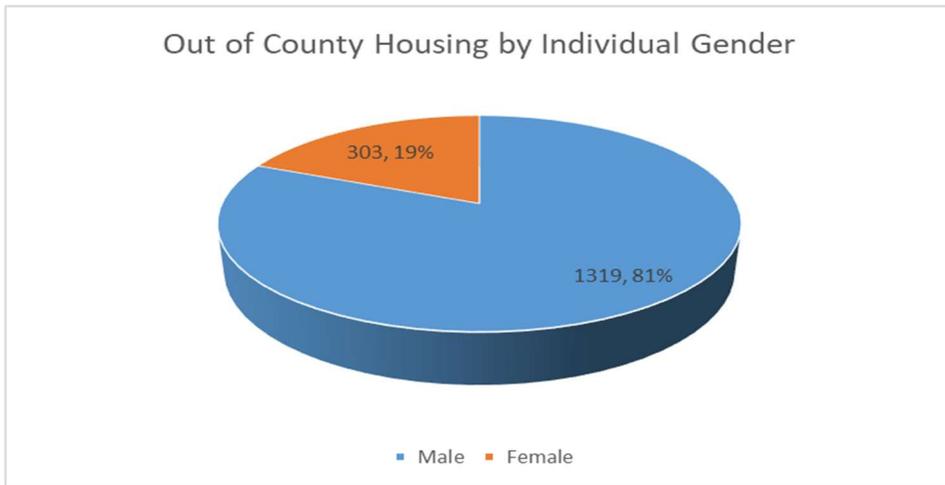
Male Out of County Housing 2017  
Total Days Billed by Location



Out of County Housing Billed Days Per Month



Out of County Housing by Individual Gender



Anderson	\$17,535
Chase	\$74,025
Jackson	\$174,663
Jefferson	\$157,930
Leavenworth	\$559,907.50
Pottawatomie	\$8,100
Johnson	\$2720
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$994,880.50</b>

\*Duplicates may exist from month to month, as distinct inmates were not counted/eliminated in these numbers by year

# 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. Double bunking means placing two inmates per cell. By not "double bunking" we 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 2017, the billing price to house an inmate for other local, Douglas County law enforcement agencies was \$80.79 per day. This rate is an increase of 3.67 from the previous year. The 2016 rate was \$77.12.

In 2017, the following agencies reimbursed the Sheriff's Office for inmate housing as noted below:

Lawrence Police Department = \$620,559.83  
Eudora Police Department = \$2,552.25  
Baldwin Police Department = \$8,306.69  
Miscellaneous Reimbursements = \$42,401.82

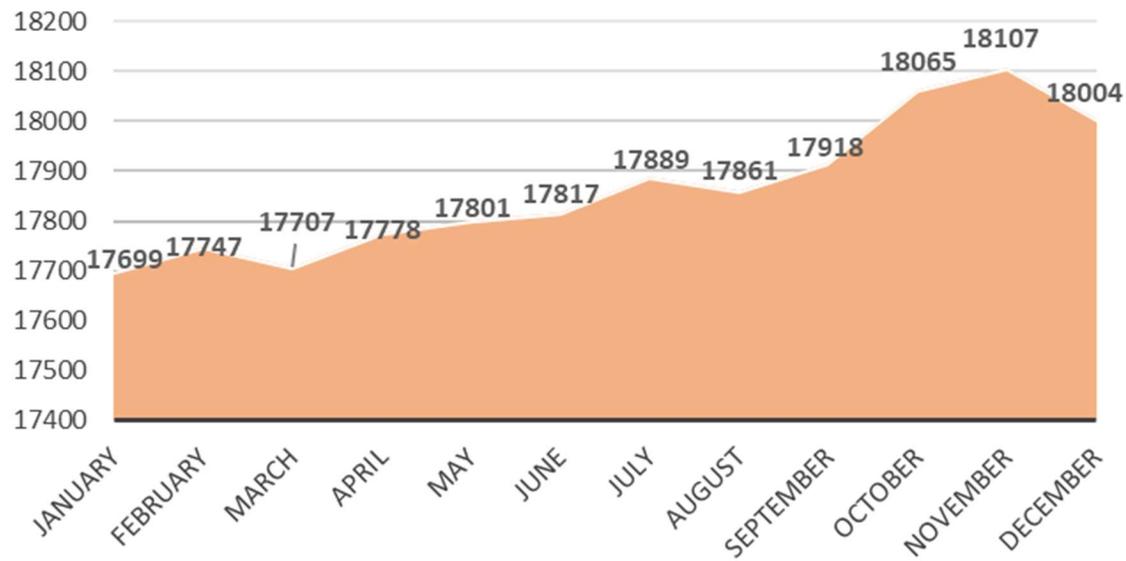
Total received for housing = \$673,820.59

**Cost per meal for food service:**

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

The facility's average daily food cost for 2017 was \$1.23 per meal. The chart below outlines the count of meals provided by month for the year, a total of 214,393 meals were served to inmates in our custody.

### Count of Meals Served 2017



**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 2017, 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 5,357 individuals that were booked into DCCF. Using this formula, the Sheriff's Office spent \$171.08 per individual booked in the DCCF for calendar year 2017 for medical expenses.

# REVENUES

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

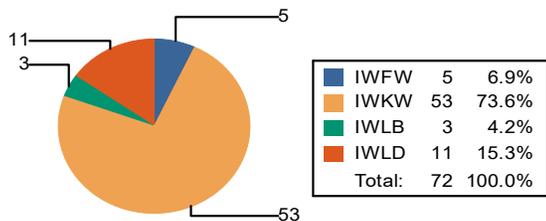
By using inmate workers, the Douglas County Sheriff's Office is able to reduce the costs of operating the facility, while allowing inmates, who have been approved by the courts, to work off fines and court costs. Additionally, some inmates are able to reduce the amount of time they spend in jail as their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

On average, inmate workers are credited \$7.00 per hour for each hour they work within the facility (with the exception of DUI fines, and others set by the court). Taking into account inmate workers receiving day for day credit for time served and paying off fines and court costs, in 2017 inmate workers worked a total of 45,592 hours (5,699 days x average shift of 8 hours). At the average reimbursement rate of \$7.00 per hour, inmate workers provided \$319, 144 in labor to the facility saving the Sheriff's Office and the taxpayers of Douglas County this amount in labor costs.

In 2017, the Inmate Worker program had a total of 72 entries for work placement within the facility involving 65 distinct inmates. Percentages of the Program are as follows: 73.6% (53) were assigned to the kitchen, 15% (11) were assigned to laundry services, and 11% (8) were assigned to floor and library work.

## Inmate Worker Program

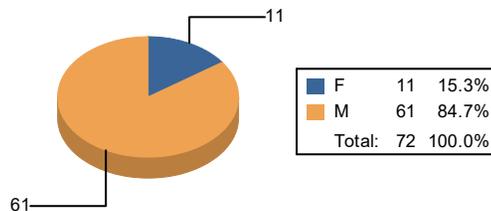
IWAW= Alterations, IFWW= Floor,  
IWKW= Kitchen, IWLB= Library, IWLD=  
Laundry, IWOW= Other



2017

## Inmate Worker Program

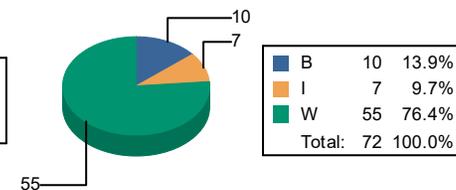
M= Male, F= Female



2017

## Inmate Worker Program

B= Black, I= Indian, W= White



2017

## STAFFING INFORMATION

### **Staff retention rate and/or turnover rate:**

For 2017, the turnover rate for staff at the DCCF was 9%. 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. As the facility becomes increasingly overcrowded, additional staffing hours were required to maintain a safe and secure environment for inmates. In 2017, \$413,557 was spent on overtime.

### **Staff (general info):**

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

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

# Facility Demographics

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

## FACILITY DEMOGRAPHICS

### Average Daily Inmate Population:

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

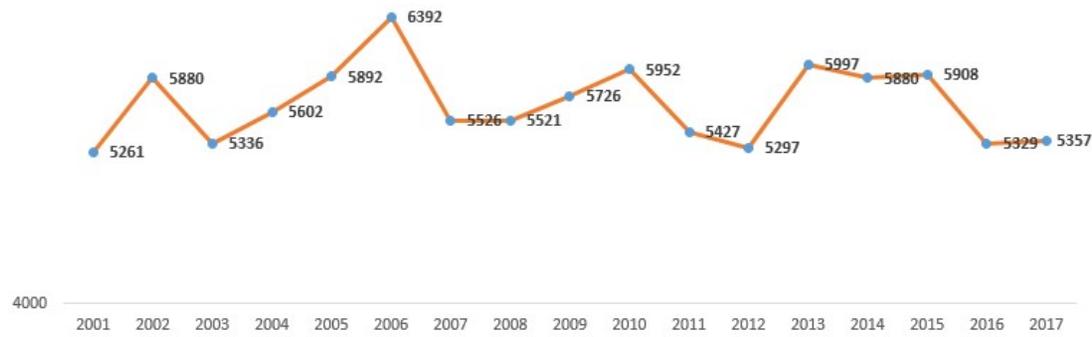
Year 2011			Year 2012			Year 2013		
Monthly	Average		Monthly	Average		Monthly	Average	
January	121	108 M, 13 F	January	113	100 M, 13 F	January	127	109 M, 18 F
February	115	105 M, 10 F	February	102	89 M, 13 F	February	140	122 M, 18 F
March	119	104 M, 15 F	March	109	99 M, 10 F	March	129	114 M, 15 F
April	124	108 M, 16 F	April	129	116 M, 13 F	April	126	112 M, 14 F
May	136	119 M, 17 F	May	124	109 M, 15 F	May	122	107 M, 15 F
June	121	106 M, 15 F	June	131	114 M, 17 F	June	125	108 M, 17 F
July	138	116 M, 22 F	July	146	130 M, 16 F	July	142	121 M, 21 F
August	132	113 M, 19 F	August	146	127 M, 19 F	August	143	124 M, 19 F
September	129	111 M, 18 F	September	162	142 M, 20 F	September	152	130 M, 22 F
October	126	113 M, 13 F	October	135	118 M, 17 F	October	142	120 M, 22 F
November	117	101 M, 16 F	November	131	114 M, 17 F	November	154	123 M, 31 F
December	100	89 M, 11 F	December	135	118 M, 17 F	December	155	126 M, 29 F
Yearly Lowest #:	100		Yearly Lowest #:	102		Yearly Lowest #:	122	
Yearly Highest #:	138		Yearly Highest #:	162		Yearly Highest #:	155	
Yearly Average #:	123.1667		Yearly Average #:	130.25		Yearly Average #:	138.0833	

Year 2014			Year 2015			Year 2016			Year 2017		
Monthly	Average		Monthly	Average		Monthly	Average		Monthly	Average	
January	161	131 M, 30 F	January	157	125 M, 32 F	January	231	188 M, 43 F	January	216	183 M, 33 F
February	162	132 M, 30 F	February	147	118 M, 29 F	February	232	188 M, 44 F	February	235	198 M, 37 F
March	168	137 M, 31 F	March	148	120 M, 28 F	March	229	181 M, 48 F	March	220	185 M, 35 F
April	176	147 M, 29 F	April	155	126 M, 29 F	April	232	186 M, 46 F	April	225	188 M, 37 F
May	178	149 M, 29 F	May	176	144 M, 33 F	May	237	192 M, 45 F	May	232	186 M, 46 F
June	188	151 M, 37 F	June	198	158 M, 40 F	June	237	197 M, 40 F	June	238	193 M, 45 F
July	187	152 M, 35 F	July	207	164 M, 43 F	July	240	203 M, 37 F	July	237	194 M, 43 F
August	188	158 M, 30 F	August	221	179 M, 42 F	August	248	209 M, 39 F	August	228	185 M, 43 F
September	163	134 M, 29 F	September	234	191 M, 43 F	September	249	211 M, 38 F	September	230	186 M, 44 F
October	157	128 M, 29 F	October	238	193 M, 45 F	October	237	195 M, 42 F	October	246	204 M, 42 F
November	157	127 M, 30 F	November	234	189 M, 46 F	November	249	203 M, 46 F	November	244	202 M, 42 F
December	170	139 M, 31 F	December	221	181 M, 40 F	December	246	200 M, 46 F	December	222	187 M, 35 F
Yearly Lowest #:	157		Yearly Lowest #:	147		Yearly Lowest #:	229		Yearly Lowest #:	216	
Yearly Highest #:	188		Yearly Highest #:	238		Yearly Highest #:	249		Yearly Highest #:	246	
Yearly Average #:	171.25		Yearly Average #:	194.6667		Yearly Average #:	238.9167		Yearly Average #:	231	

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

2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
Month	Total Bookings												
1	418	1	513	1	448	1	494	1	499	1	483	1	433
2	373	2	415	2	459	2	429	2	432	2	475	2	441
3	466	3	463	3	505	3	534	3	513	3	473	3	454
4	467	4	451	4	508	4	518	4	506	4	495	4	459
5	435	5	432	5	532	5	538	5	525	5	463	5	500
6	474	6	422	6	423	6	494	6	518	6	426	6	476
7	535	7	453	7	528	7	502	7	526	7	431	7	464
8	474	8	472	8	583	8	524	8	582	8	486	8	435
9	518	9	466	9	562	9	477	9	487	9	431	9	433
10	465	10	431	10	522	10	463	10	456	10	401	10	438
11	406	11	392	11	490	11	437	11	438	11	379	11	399
12	396	12	387	12	437	12	470	12	426	12	386	12	425
Total:	5427	Total:	5297	Total:	5997	Total:	5880	Total:	5908	Total:	5329	Total:	5357
Monthly Average	452	Monthly Average	441	Monthly Average	500	Monthly Average	490	Monthly Average	492	Monthly Average	444	Monthly Average	446

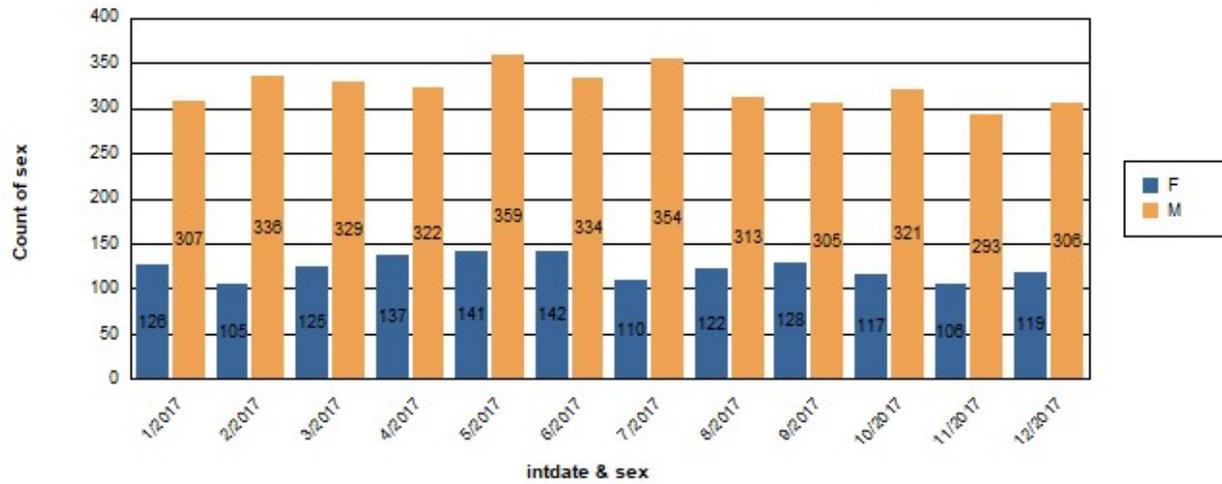
Bookings Since 2001



Gender Demographics

Inmate Bookings-Gender Demographics

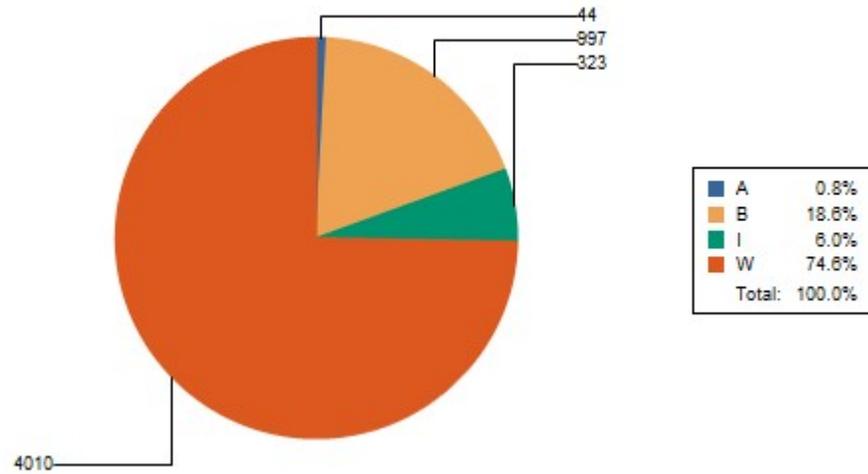
Inmate Bookings - Gender Demographics



	Total	1/2017	2/2017	3/2017	4/2017	5/2017	6/2017	7/2017	8/2017	9/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017
<b>Total</b>	5,357	433	441	454	459	500	476	464	435	433	438	399	425
<b>F</b>	1,478	126	105	125	137	141	142	110	122	128	117	106	119
<b>M</b>	3,879	307	336	329	322	359	334	354	313	305	321	293	306

Race Demographics

**Race Demographics by Percent for Year 2017**



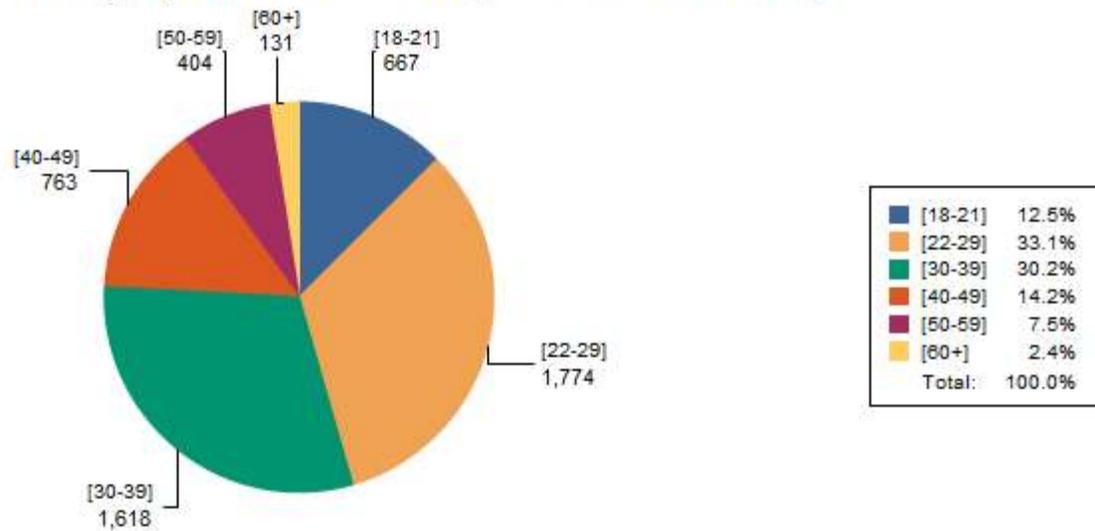
Race breakdown A= Asian, B=Black, I= Indian, U= Unknown, W = White

Cross tab for Race Demographics -

	Total	1/2017	2/2017	3/2017	4/2017	5/2017	6/2017	7/2017	8/2017	9/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017
<b>Total</b>	5,357	433	441	454	459	500	476	464	435	433	438	399	425
<b>A</b>	43	7	0	6	3	3	4	4	3	5	1	3	4
<b>B</b>	1,022	68	81	84	91	94	91	89	84	86	95	77	82
<b>I</b>	324	33	26	28	27	27	31	29	23	30	23	23	24
<b>W</b>	3,968	325	334	336	338	376	350	342	325	312	319	296	315

Age Demographics

**Age Demographics - Percentage of 2017 Bookings**



2017

	Total	1/2017	2/2017	3/2017	4/2017	5/2017	6/2017	7/2017	8/2017	9/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017
<b>Total</b>	5,357	433	441	454	459	500	476	464	435	433	438	399	425
<b>[18-21]</b>	667	36	40	43	58	51	51	62	55	61	69	68	73
<b>[22-29]</b>	1,774	155	160	143	145	194	163	155	155	125	112	140	127
<b>[30-39]</b>	1,618	127	133	152	140	138	136	127	137	144	154	104	126
<b>[40-49]</b>	763	63	69	69	63	67	69	75	52	61	64	49	62
<b>[50-59]</b>	404	42	32	35	42	40	40	26	29	34	34	27	23
<b>[60+]</b>	131	10	7	12	11	10	17	19	7	8	5	11	14

**Length of Stay (LOS) in Days for 2017:**

Average Length of Stay – 15.59 days

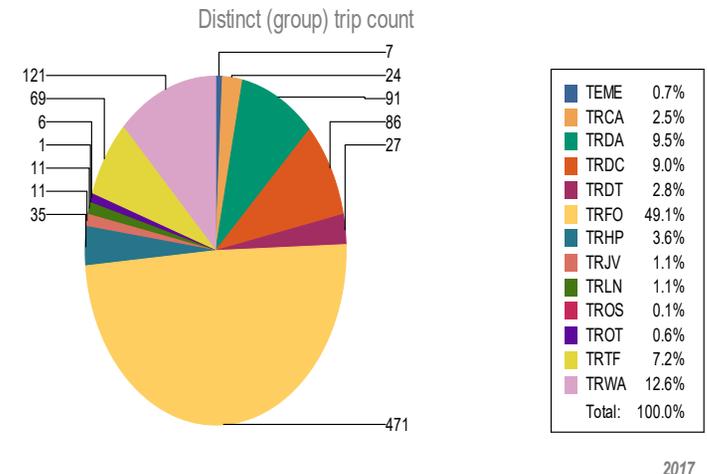
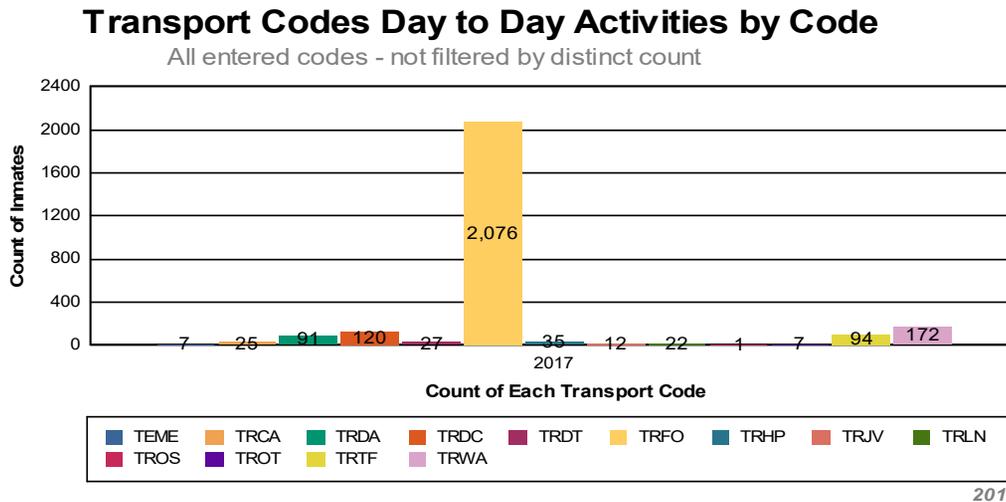
# Specialized Areas

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

## SPECIALIZED AREAS

Transport Statistics

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

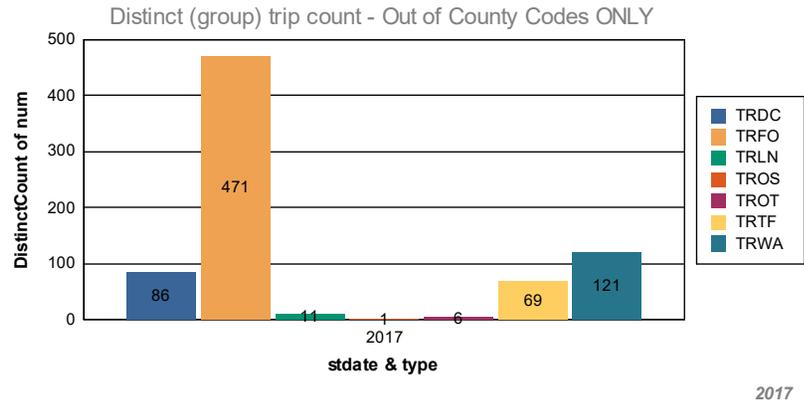


TEME- Transport Hospital (Emergency), TRCA- Transport Court Appearance, TRDA- Transport Doctor Appointment, TRDC- Transport KDOC, TRDT- Transport Dentist Appointment, TRFO- Transport Other Facility (Out of County Housing), TRHP- Transport Hospital (Non-emergency), TRJV- Transport Juvenile, TRLN- Transport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

The Transport Division drove 114,955 miles in 2017, covering each transportation category. A total of 797 distinct inmates were moved, for a total of 960 transports with 2,689 entries made by transporting deputies.

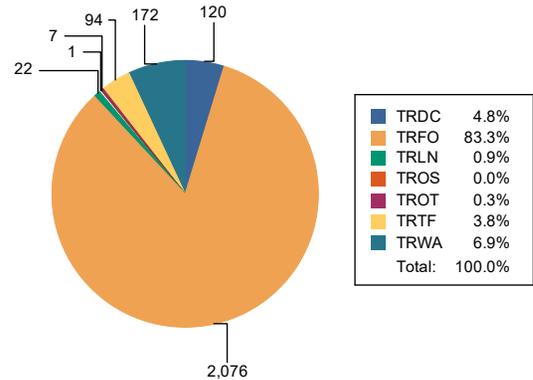
In order to report "Out of County" Transports, add the codes TRDC, TRFO, TRLN, TROS, TROT, TRTF, & TRWA; for 2017, a total of 2,492 entries for movement in or out of the county, for a total of 765 transports, covering 744 distinct inmates. (See chart below with specific codes listed)

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



### Transport Codes Day to Day Activities by Code by Percentage

Distinct (group) trip count - Out of County Codes ONLY

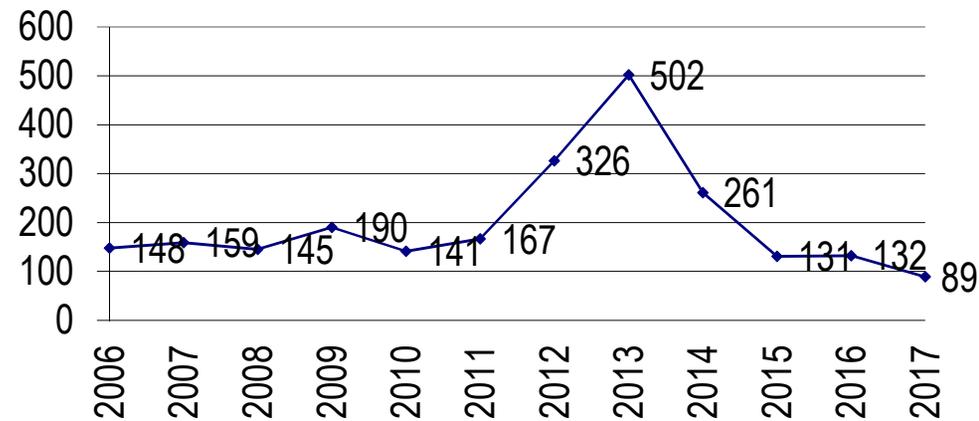


### Concealed Carry Applications:

In 2006, the Kansas State Legislature passed the Personal and Family Protection Act (Concealed Carry). 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 eleven years:

## TOTAL CONCEALED CARRY APPLICATIONS BY YEAR SINCE 2006

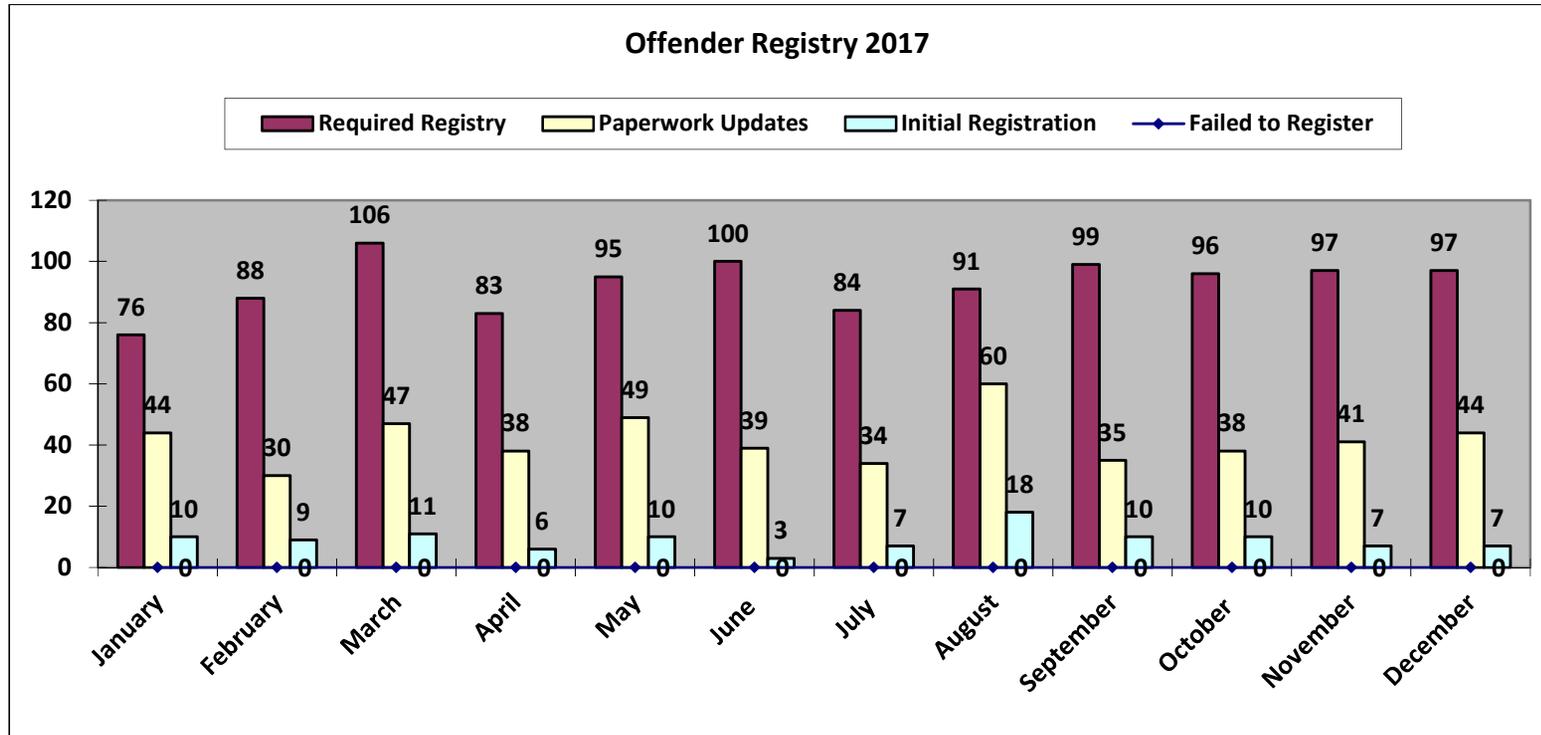


Concealed Carry, in the last few years has seen a significant decline in conceal carry licenses. As of July 2015, legislative discussions changed concealed carry law to a constitutional carry law. Constitutional carry permits anyone that can legally possess a firearm(21 years and older as defined by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

**Kansas Offender Registry Act:**

During 2017, 108 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 2017 reporting period, all Douglas County offenders were compliant. No failed to register persons were reported.



END OF REPORT