

2020



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

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In the following pages you will find an overview of the many responsibilities, accomplishments and challenges the staff at the Douglas County Correctional Facility (DCCF) faced during the 2020 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 throughout the year.

In 2020, the DCCF saw a major decrease in the number of bookings and the average daily population of inmates when compared to previous years. This appears to be a trend related to COVID that also occurred at the state and national levels as well. Locally, it was likely a result of the COVID restrictions that were enacted for Kansans combined with many law enforcement agencies limiting their contact with persons to only those necessary to preserve the safety of the public. Also, many court proceedings such as jury trials were placed on temporary hold in order to help ensure public safety.

The reduced average daily population within the DCCF allowed the space to implement effective COVID prevention measures. In summary, new detainees were isolated for a minimum of 72 hours and medical staff provided daily screenings and temperature checks prior to the detainee being placed with the general population. The DCCF transitioned to COVID testing all new detainees after a 72-hour isolation and ensuring there was a negative result prior to the person entering general population. Staff and inmates were required to utilize face masks and maintain social distancing during contact with one another. All group activities and programs were cancelled. As a result and due to the excellent work and effort of facility staff, contract staff, medical staff, and with the assistance of KDHE; the number of positive COVID tests were greatly minimized and resulted in the following approximate positive numbers: 9 inmates, 7 DCCF staff, and 3 DCCF contractual staff.

The DCCF maintained its commitment to providing essential mental, medical health, substance abuse, and reentry support and care for our inmates. These services were provided through a partnership with Bert Nash, DCCCA, contractual medical staff, and members of the Sheriff's Office reentry team. Unfortunately, due to safety reasons, all of the group programming that was typically provided in the past was cancelled in order to reduce the risk of COVID. Staff, however, continued to meet individually with persons in order to provide as many services as possible while following COVID safety procedures.

It was the DCCF's professional, dedicated and hardworking staff and contract staff that allowed this agency the ability to complete the year successfully while continuing to provide its core responsibility to the community and those detained, public safety.

Sheriff Jay T. Armbrister

This report contains data from a previous administration; however, it was compiled and completed during 2021 after a new administration took office.

# 2020 END OF THE YEAR STATISTICAL REPORT

## CONTENTS

2020 END OF THE YEAR STATISTICAL REPORT.....	3
MISSION.....	4
SAFETY INDICATORS.....	5
HEALTH INDICATORS.....	6
REENTRY AND PROGRAMS PARTICIPATION INDICATORS.....	10
WORK RELEASE.....	15
CONTRACTED HOUSING/OVERCROWDING.....	19
COST.....	21
REVENUES.....	24
STAFFING INFORMATION.....	25
FACILITY DEMOGRAPHICS.....	26
SPECIALIZED AREAS.....	32

# 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

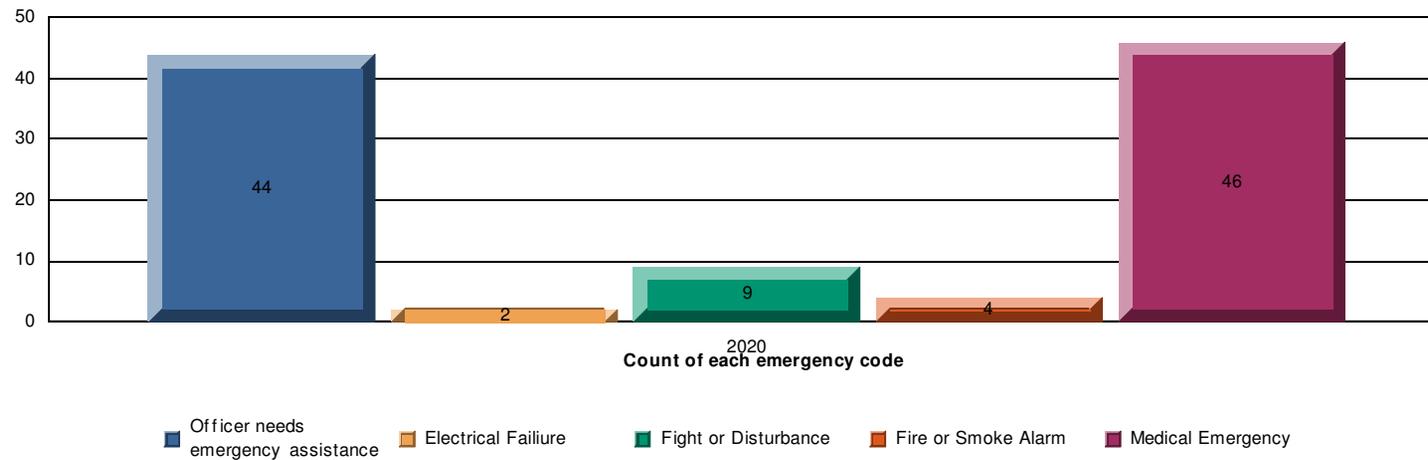
JAIL EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS REPRESENT A MEASURE OF OVERALL FACILITY EFFECTIVENESS IN TERMS OF SECURITY, SAFETY, HEALTH, INMATE BEHAVIOR, AND PROGRAM PARTICIPATION. THIS SHOULD HELP IDENTIFY AREAS OF CONCERN IN KEY AREAS RELATED TO THE MISSION OF THE ORGANIZATION AND HELP TRACK CHANGES OVER TIME.

## 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 2020, the facility had 9 code 200 response calls. See below all of the emergency response calls for the DCCF in 2020.

Emergency Codes Called in DCCF - 2020



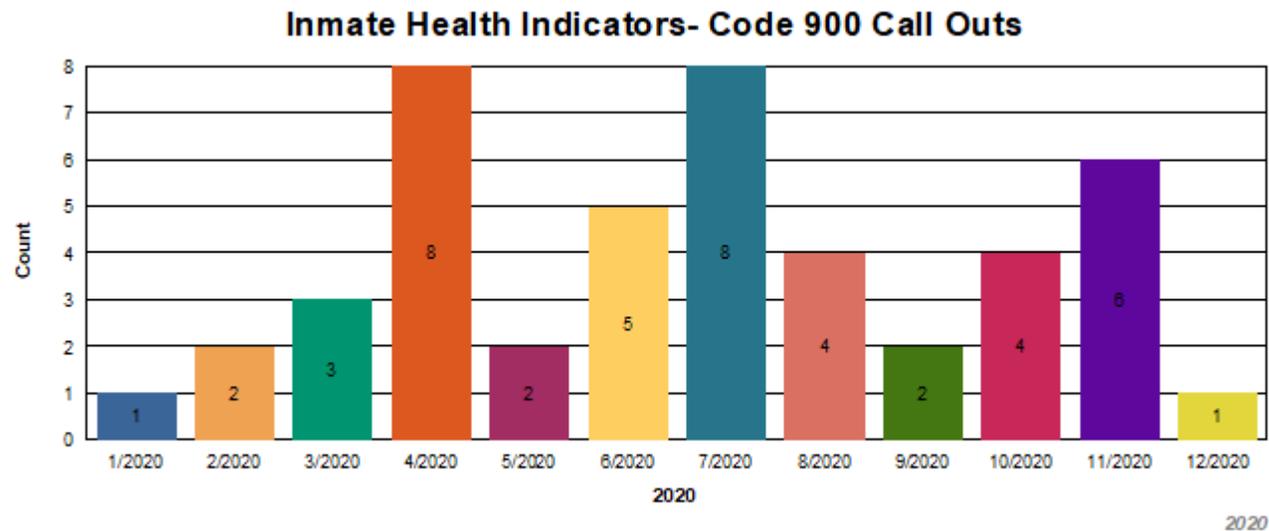
## HEALTH INDICATORS

**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.

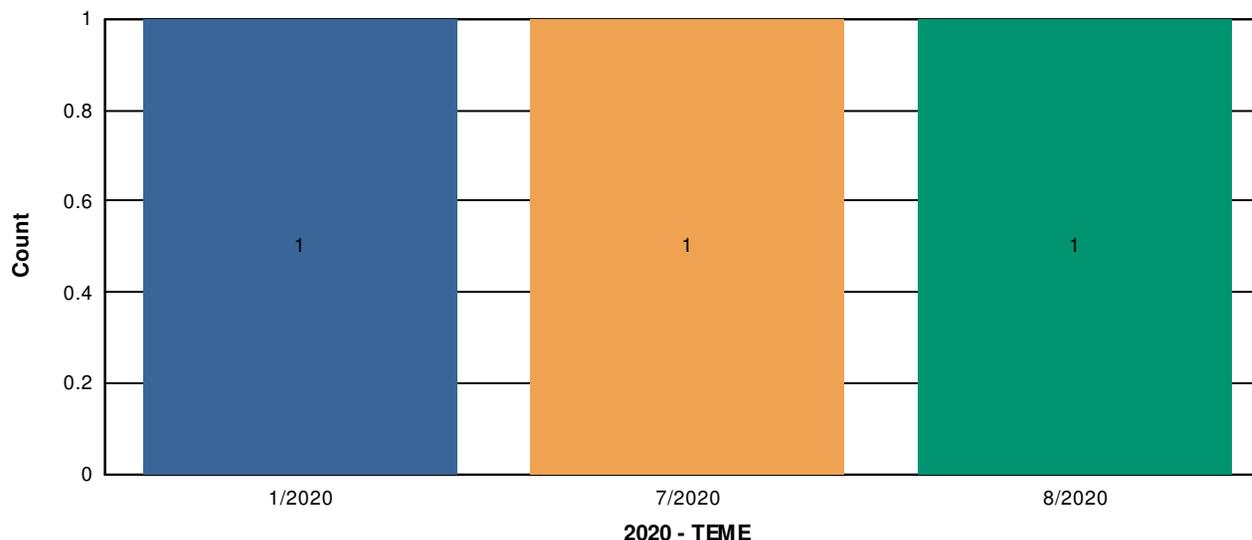
All inmate medical care within the facility is provided by contract providers.

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 2020, there were 46 medical emergency situations. See the chart below for a summary of monthly occurrences (2013: 47, 2014: 35, 2015: 68, 2016: 64, 2017: 52, 2018:56, 2019:56).



There were 3 unscheduled inmate visits to the hospital during 2020. When comparing this total to the Code 900 medical emergency response, less than 6% 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

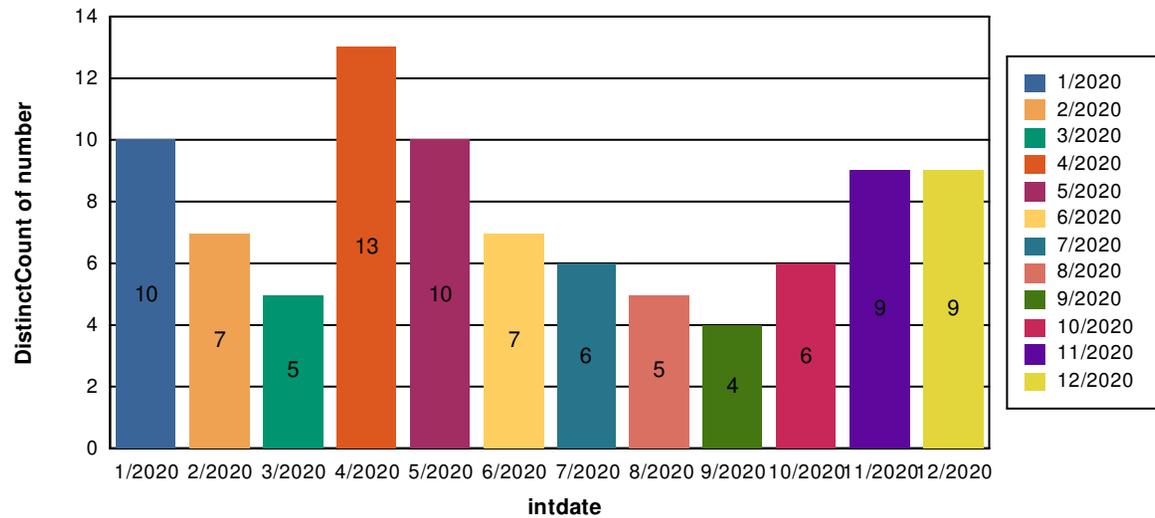


#### Number of inmates flagged as having mental health issues:

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 2020, out of 2,794 bookings, those with one of these three precautionary flags; mental health issues, suicidal tendencies, and suicide watch totaled 76, or 2% 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

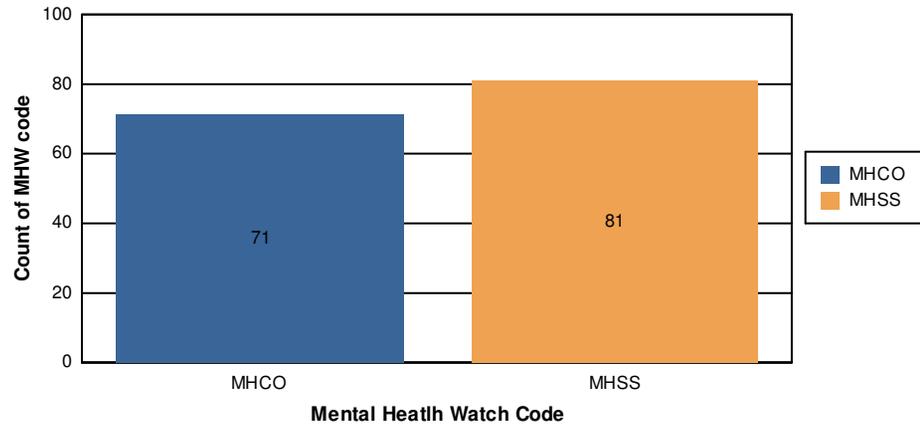


**Number and type of inmate deaths:** In 2020, the Douglas County Correctional Facility had no in-custody inmate deaths.

**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 2020 there were 71 close observations watches and 81 suicide watches performed by DCCF staff.

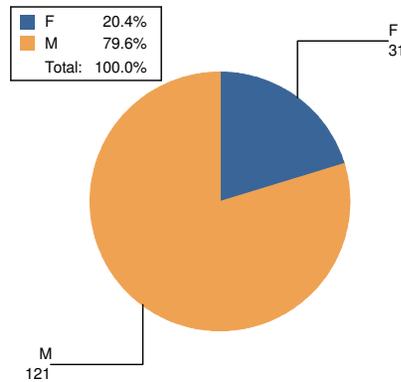
## Inmate Mental Health Indicators - Watches 2020

MHCO - Close Observation Watch - MHSS - Suicide Watch

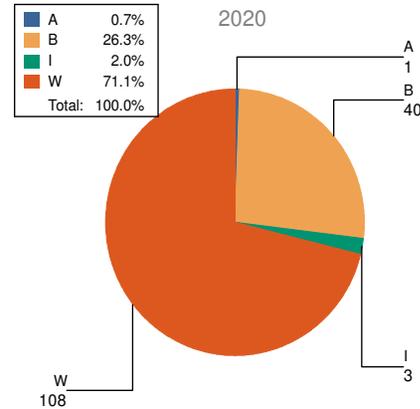


2020

Mental Health Watches- Gender Breakdown  
2020



Mental Health Watches - Race Breakdown  
2020



The gender (M=Male, F=Female) and race breakdown (B=Black, I=Indian, W= White) of the 152 watches are reflected above.

## REENTRY AND PROGRAMS PARTICIPATION INDICATORS

Reentry Overview 2020 – 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:

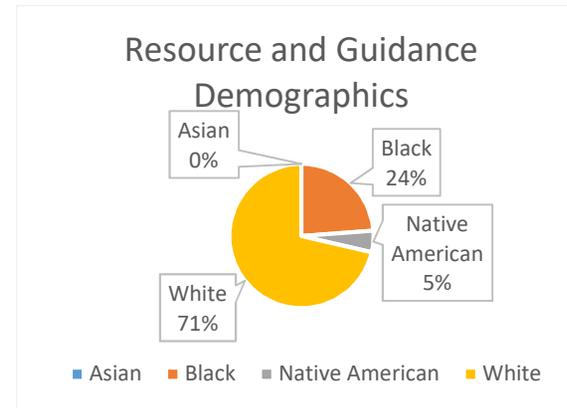
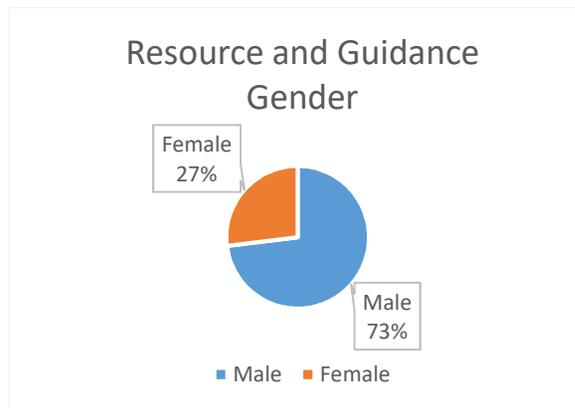
We embrace the philosophy that reentry services should be available to every individual who is booked into the Douglas County Correctional Facility (DCCF). Services are provided through; Resource and Guidance, Case Management, and DCCF Programming. We seek to remove barriers such as; lost ID, access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

In 2020, DCCF continued the work on the Substance Abuse Mental Health Services Administration grant completing Sequential Intercept Mapping, SIM, in Douglas County. SIM will map the intersections between behavioral health services and criminal justice to identify resources, gaps, and barriers.

During 2020, Reentry Team Members have continued involvement in the development of community initiatives to reduce the incarcerated population in Douglas County. Reentry continues to provide a dedicated case manager to the Women’s Substance Use Disorder Prosecutor-Led Diversion and Treatment Program (WDP) and Douglas County Drug Court.

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.

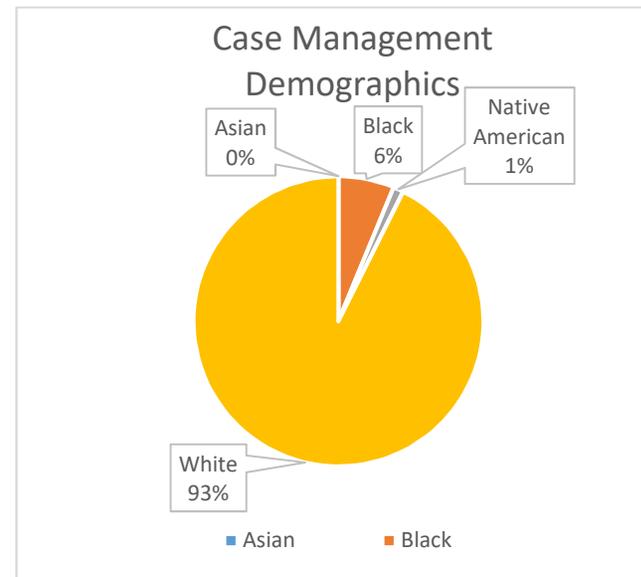
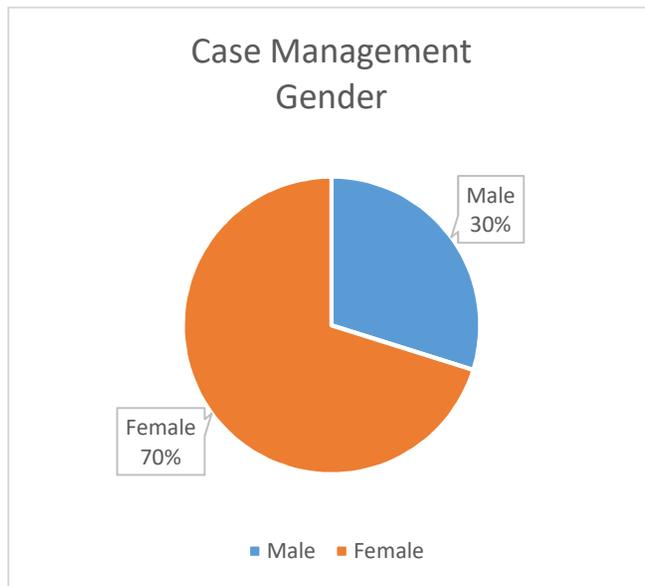
A total of 251 inmates received Resource and Guidance; there were 709 entries by Reentry Staff for this service.



### Case Management:

Case Management is goal oriented case management and programming that begins at the DCCF and extends into the community. These 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.

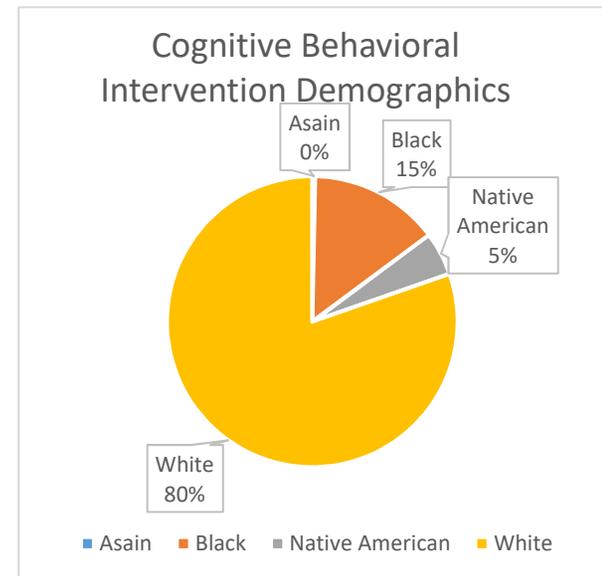
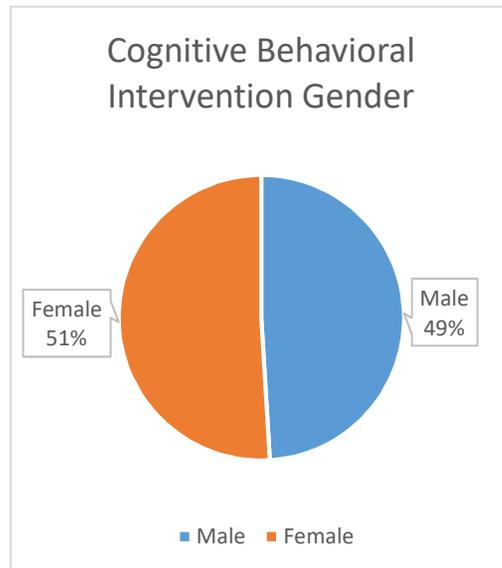
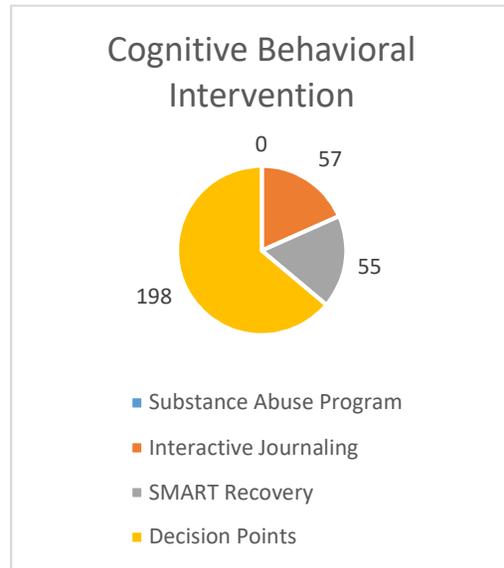
A total of 48 inmates received Case Management; there were 258 entries by Reentry Staff for this service.



Programs:

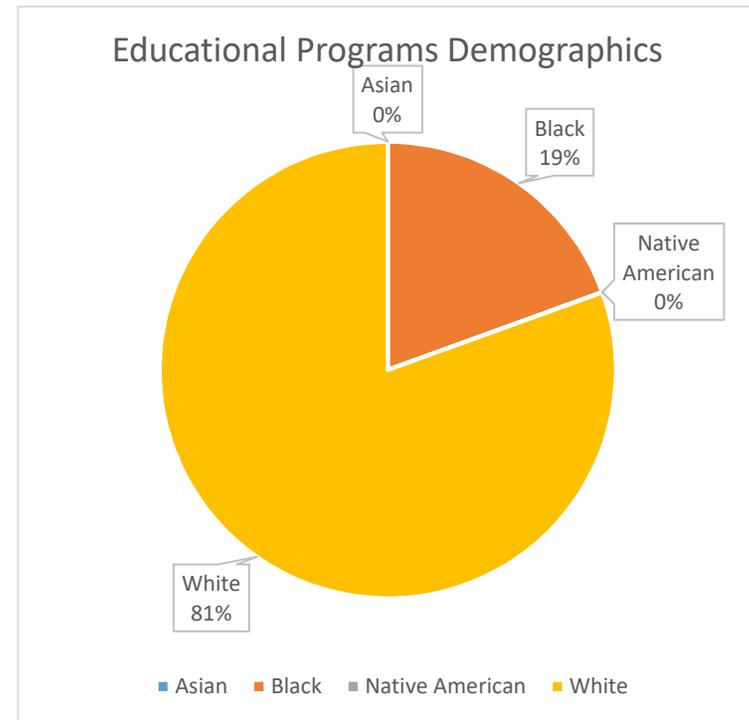
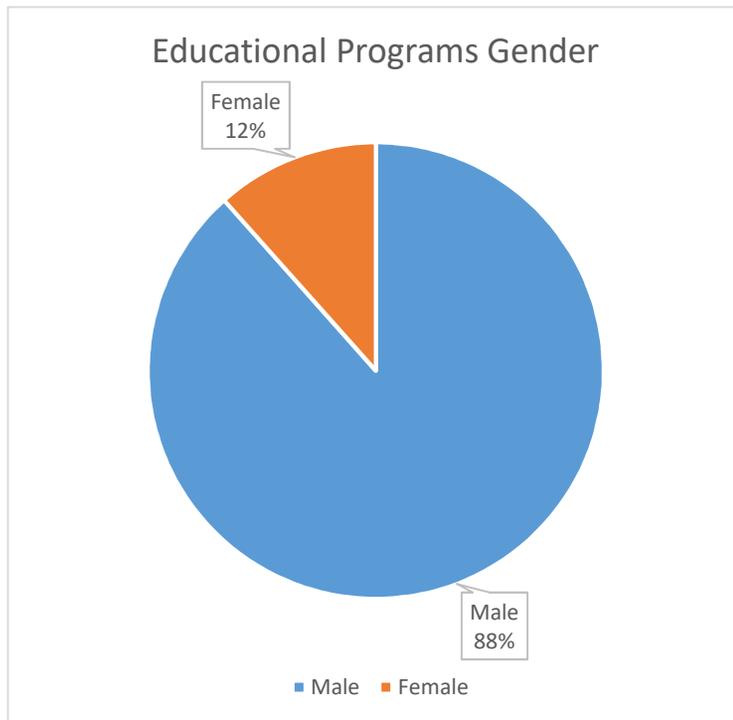
Cognitive Behavioral programs are open to all inmates and are required for Case Management clients. In 2020, the primary cognitive programs offered within DCCF included Decision Points, SMART Recovery, and Interactive Journaling. These programs are facilitated by Reentry, Bert Nash, and DCCCA staff.

A total of 100 inmates participated in Cognitive Behavioral Intervention Programs; there were 310 entries by officers in this area of programs.



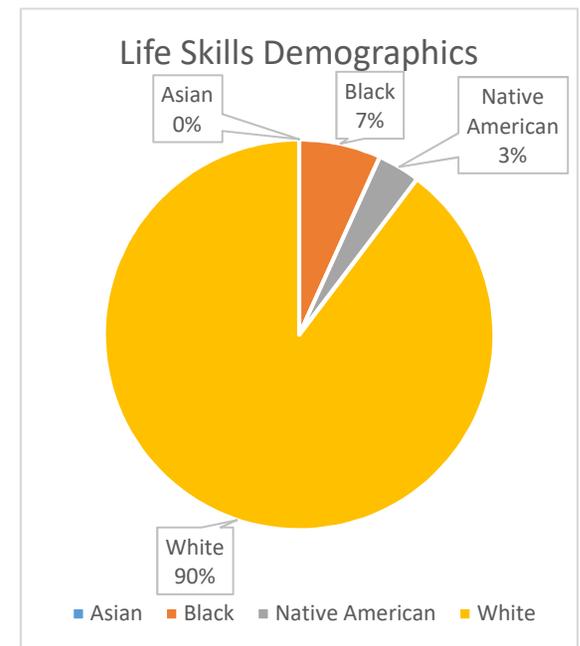
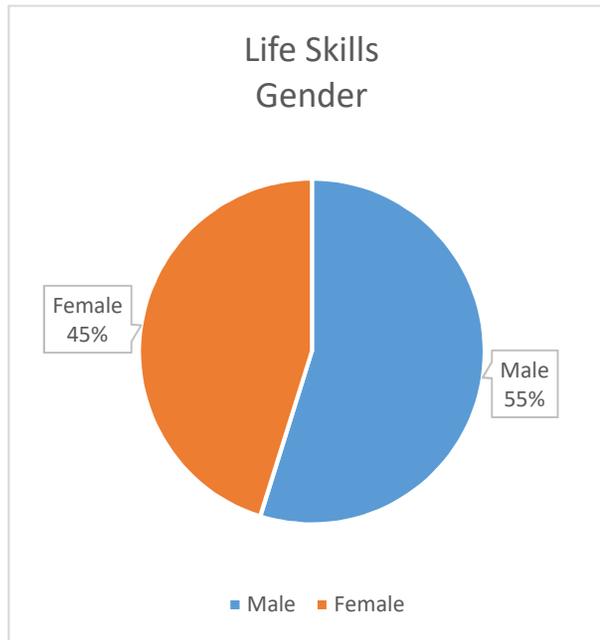
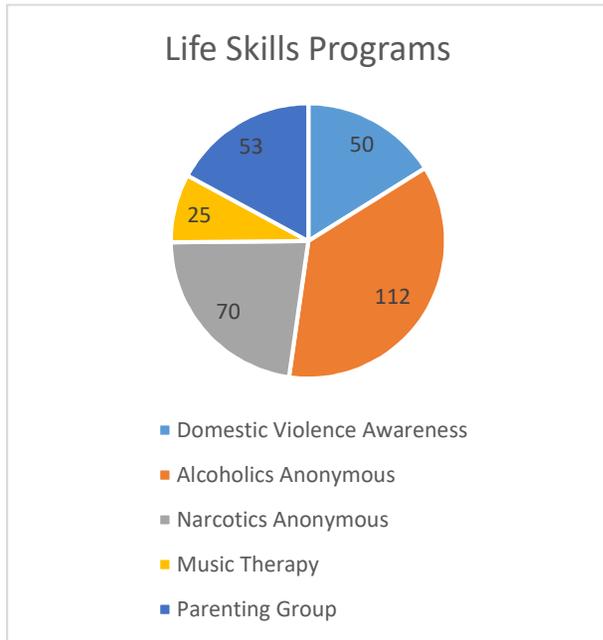
Educational resources are offered to inmates through a partnership with the Lawrence School District Adult Education Program. This program has assisted 49 inmates obtain their diploma since it began in 2003. Several former inmates have continued their education at the Centennial Education building post-release.

A total of 54 inmates participated in Educational programs; there were 190 entries by officers in this area of programs.



Life Skills programs include Domestic Violence Awareness, Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, Music Therapy, and Parenting Group. These programs are primarily facilitated by professional volunteers.

A total of 114 inmates participated in Life Skills programs; there were 310 entries by officers in this area of programs.



**Barriers and Outcomes:**

Barriers for 2020 were primarily related to the restrictions of COVID-19. Programming within the facility was suspended and access to clients for case management services was limited. Our community partners that are utilized for referral services were also functioning on a very limited basis which further restricted the ability of Reentry.

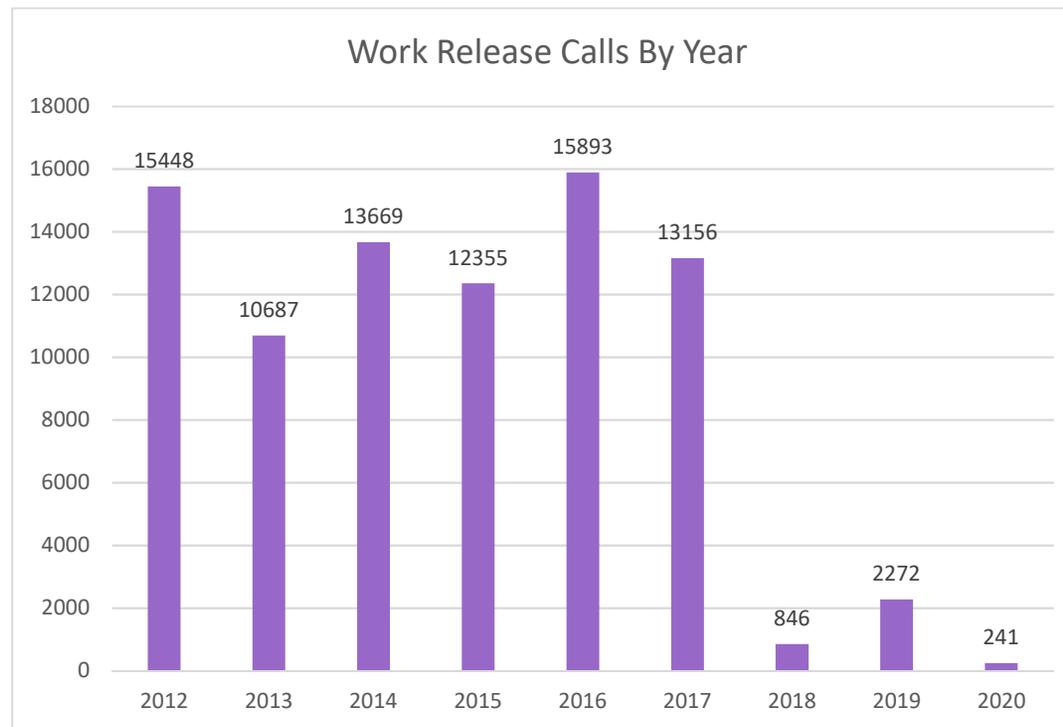
Recidivism continues to be the primary measurement tool for Reentry Services. The recidivism measure for Reentry is based off of inmates who receive case management services while in custody. For 2020, 31 of the 48 inmates that received case management services were released as of December 31, 2020. Of the 31 released, 19 had no rearrests 6 months' post release. This data was collected as of April 20, 2021 and may include some individuals with less than 6 months of post release time dependent upon their release date.

## WORK RELEASE

### Number of inmates participating in a work-release program:

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

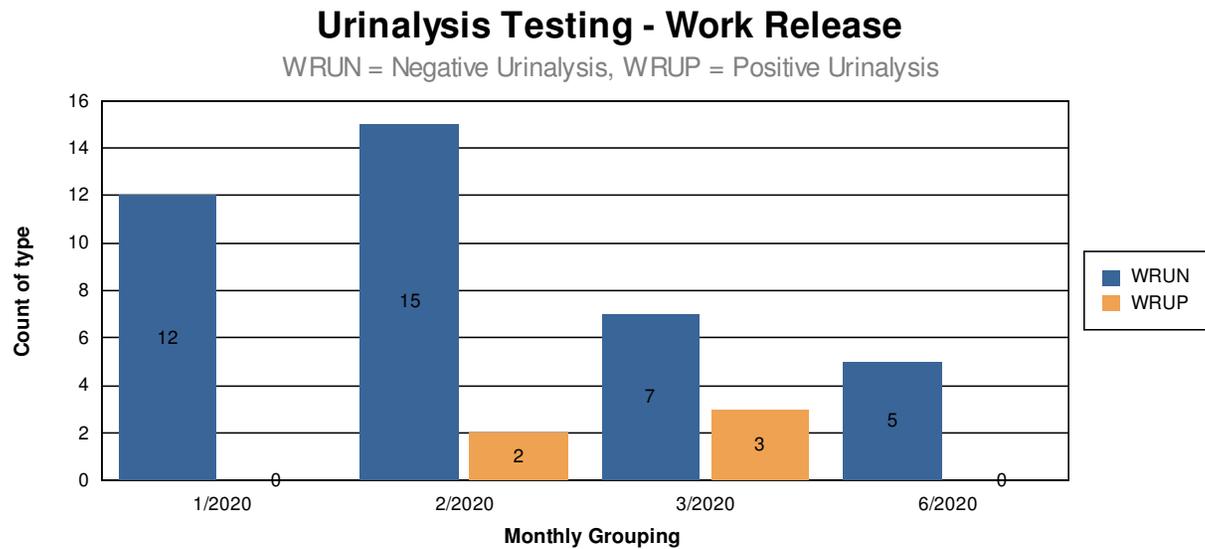
In 2020, 241 calls from inmates were made to the Work Release Housing Unit in reference a change of location or some other factor that affected their status while outside the DCCF. This is a decrease in past years due to a change in the Housing Unit Calling Protocol for the inmates, and the addition of ankle monitoring technology in year 2017. \*\*\*\*NOTE – Work Release was discontinued due to Covid19 in March – this is when the entries for phone calls stopped.



**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.

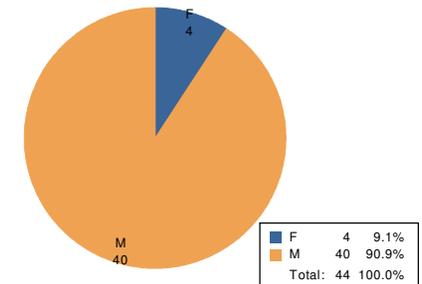
In 2020, 44 urinalysis tests were administered to work release inmates. 5 of those 44 test showed positive for drug use. Urinalysis testing has seen a decline due to Covid-19 procedures within the Corrections Facility.

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



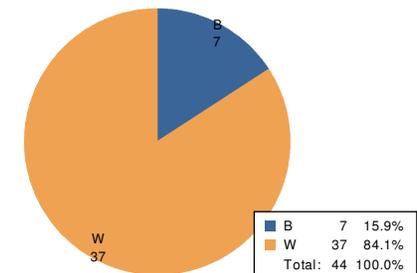
Work Release U.A. Tests by Gender

2020



Work Release U.A. Tests by Race

2020

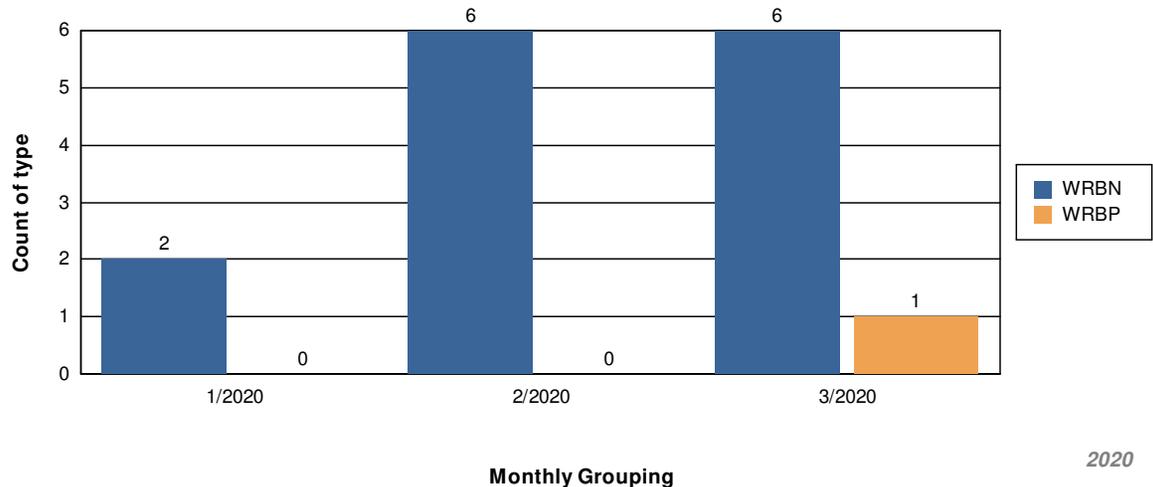


**Portable Breathalyzer Test (P.B.T.):** PBT's are administered randomly to all inmates who are participating in the Work Release program. These tests are administered for the same reasons as previously stated in the drug testing section. PBT's have declined due to covid procedures within the Corrections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

In 2020, 15 PBT's were administered to inmates on the Work Release program. Of those 15 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.

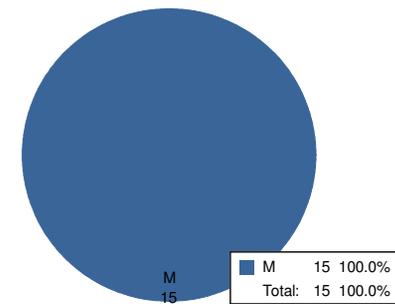
### Portable Breathalyzer Testing - Work Release

WRBN = Negative Breath Test, WRBP = Positive Breath Test



### Work Release Portable Breathalyzer Tests by Gender

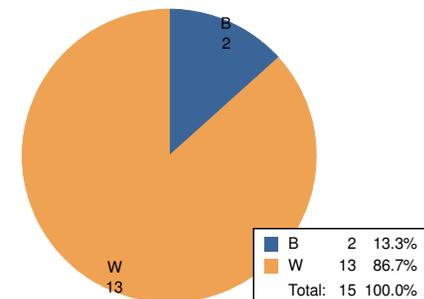
2020



### Work Release Portable Breathalyzer Tests by Race

2020

2020

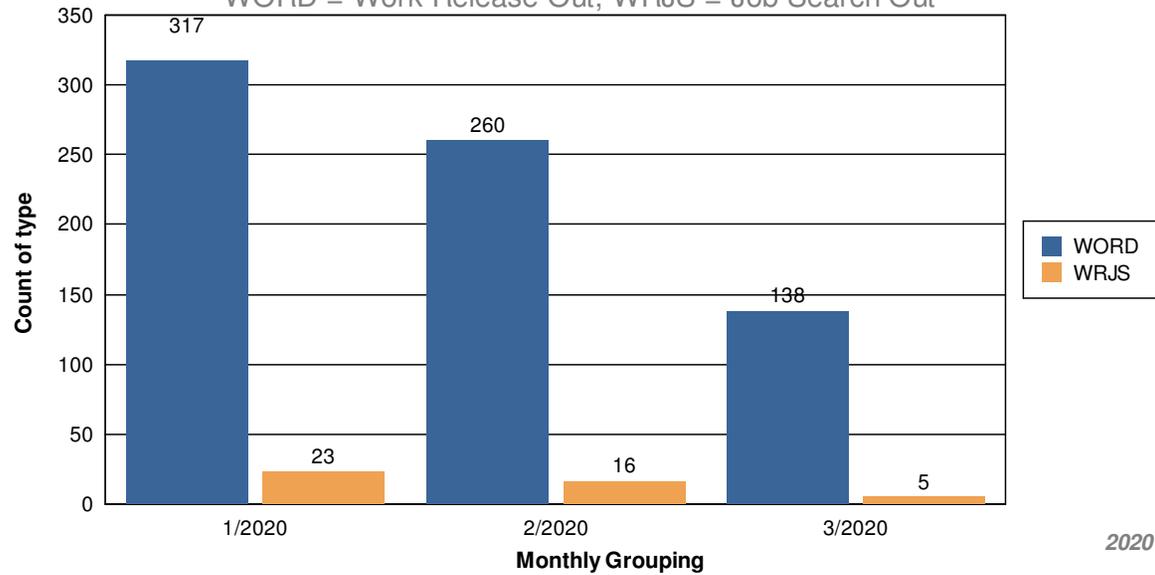


**Work Release / Job Search – Out:** In 2020, the courts ordered inmates to be sent out for work release, job search, treatment, community service or to attend school. There were 759 entries made by officers in reference to inmate’s being sent out for work or job search.

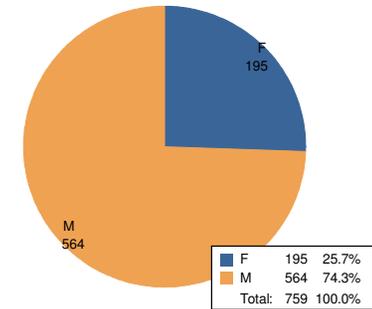
In these 759 entries, there were a total of 26 distinct inmates who were released for these services. 715 were specific to work release, while 44 of the releases provided inmates with the opportunity to search for jobs.

### Work Release/Job Search

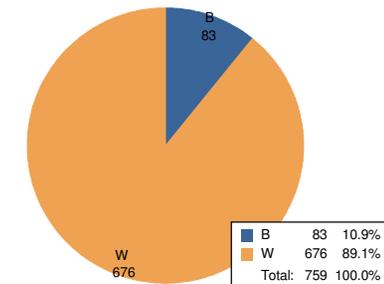
WORD = Work Release Out, WRJS = Job Search Out



Work Release/Job Search by Gender  
2020



Work Release/Job Search by Race  
2020

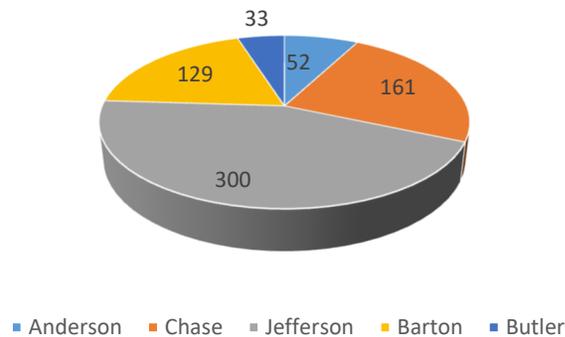


## CONTRACTED HOUSING/OVERCROWDING

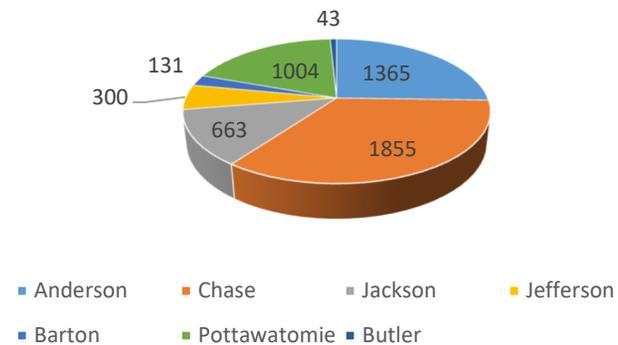
Inmate numbers categorized by gender and total billed days for the year:

The primary responsibility of the Correctional Facility is to safely and securely detain all persons placed in the sheriff's custody. Classification is an essential management tool for performing this function. By definition, classification is the process of placing things or people into groups according to some rational idea or plan. A good system of classifying inmates will reduce escapes and escape attempts, suicides and suicide attempts, inmate-on-inmate assaults, and the unnecessary incarceration of non-threatening persons. These outcomes conserve valuable resources by reducing expenditures for legal fees and court costs, overtime pay, and medical care. Moreover, inmate classification can lead to more effective jail operations and more consistent decision making regarding the assignment of inmates to appropriate custody levels. An effective classification system is one that meets its identified goals and objectives while adhering to the fundamental principles of inmate management. A consistent classification system is one that facilitates the same classification and screening conclusions among all classification staff and assures fair and equitable processing of inmates. In a direct supervision model facility, it is essential that each classification have a 10 percent flexible bed movement so that the classification system and disciplinary system can work hand in hand allowing for upward and downward movement into higher and lower classifications. Covid-19 procedures affected classification and housing movement in and out of the facility in 2020. The below charts outline 2020 inmate numbers placed in out of county facilities so that the Douglas County Correctional Facility could operate at a functioning level of classification.

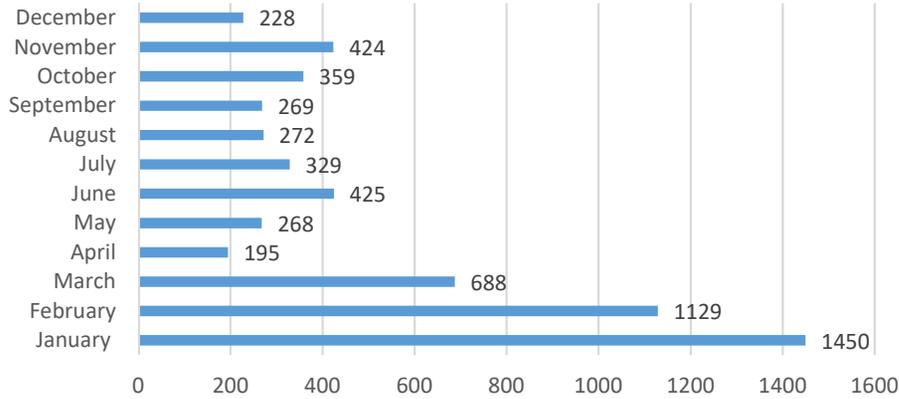
Female Out of County Housing 2020  
Total Days Billed by Location



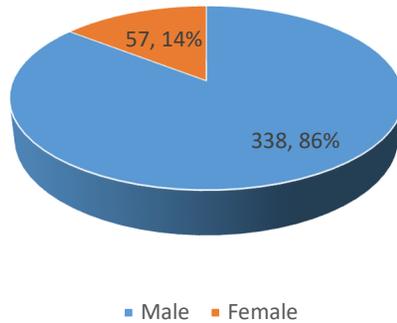
Male Out of County Housing 2020  
Total Days Billed by Location



Out of County Housing Billed Days Per Month  
2020



Out of County Housing by Individual Gender  
2020



Anderson	\$46,235
Chase	\$84,672
Jackson	\$31,275
Jefferson	\$25,745
Barton	\$9,100
Pottawatomie	\$45,200
Butler	\$3,040
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$245,267</b>

# 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 2020, the billing price to house an inmate for other local, Douglas County law enforcement agencies was \$97.11 per day. This rate is an increase of \$5.25 from the previous year.(2016- \$77.12, 2017- \$80.79, 2018- \$86.39, 2019- \$91.64)

In 2020, the following agencies reimbursed the Sheriff's Office for inmate housing as noted below:

Lawrence: # days = 3788, \$97.11/day, \$367,852 total

Baldwin: # days = 8, \$97.11/day, \$766 total

Eudora: # days = 19, \$97.11/day, \$1845 total

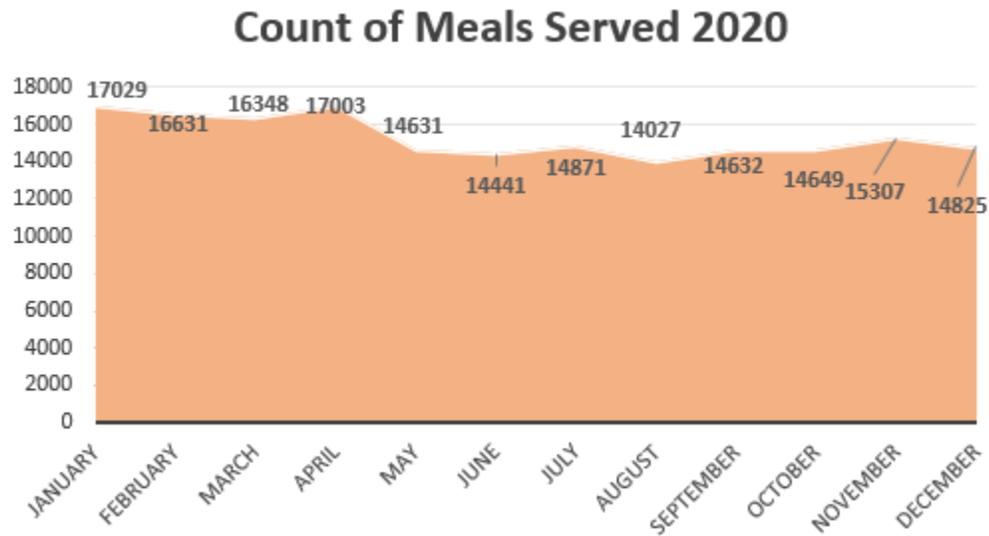
KDOC: # days = 639, \$70.82/day (average/determined by state statute), \$45,253 total

Total received for housing = \$415,726

Cost per meal for food service:

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

The facility's average daily food cost for 2020 was \$1.30 per meal. The chart below outlines the count of meals provided by month for the year, a total of 184,394 meals were served to inmates in our custody.



### **Inmate medical costs:**

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

Costs to provide health care and mental health support for inmates is unpredictable and accurately budgeting for these services is a yearly challenge. In past years, several methods have been used to figure medical costs per inmate. For 2020, 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 2,794 individuals that were booking into DCCF. Using this formula, the Sheriff's Office spent \$507.66 per individual booked in the DCCF for calendar year 2020.

#### Medical Budget Line Item Expenses for 2020:

Inmate Medical Care = \$437,545

Inmate Medical Contracts = \$977,682

Inmate Medical Supplies = \$3,193

# REVENUES

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

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

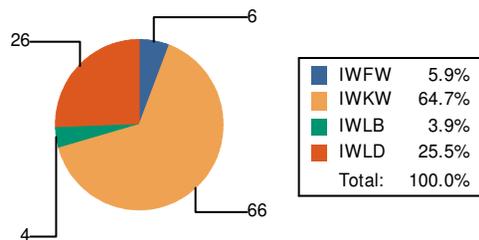
The inmate worker program is also considered a component of the Douglas County Sheriff's Office reentry program, as it allows inmates the opportunity to learn or enhance work-related skills for use upon their release back into the community.

On average, inmate workers are credited \$7.00 per hour for each hour they work within the facility (with the exception of DUI fines, and others set by the court). Taking into account inmate workers receiving day for day credit for time served and paying off fines and court costs, in 2020 inmate workers worked a total of 31,104 hours (3,888 days x average shift of 8 hours). At the average reimbursement rate of \$7.00 per hour, inmate workers provided \$217,728 in labor to the facility saving the Sheriff's Office and the taxpayers of Douglas County this amount in labor costs.

In 2020, the Inmate Worker program had a total of 102 entries for work placement within the facility involving 87 distinct inmates. Percentages of the Program are as follows: 64% (66) were assigned to the kitchen, 25% (26) were assigned to laundry services, and 10% (10) were assigned to floor and library work.

## Inmate Worker Program

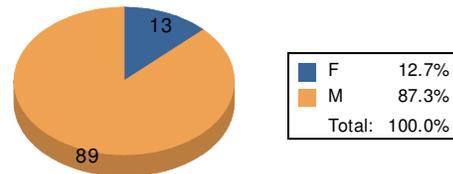
IWAW= Alterations, IWFW= Floor,  
IWKW= Kitchen, IWLB= Library, IWLD=  
Laundry, IWOW= Other



2020

## Inmate Worker Program

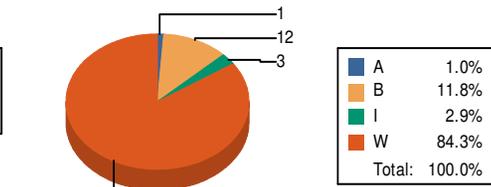
M= Male, F= Female



2020

## Inmate Worker Program

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



2020

## STAFFING INFORMATION

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

For 2020, the turnover rate for staff at the DCCF was 9%. This percentage falls well below the national average of 20%-40% for individuals working in the corrections field. Realizing it is very costly to hire and train staff, the Sheriff's Office constantly reviews its hiring and recruitment processes.

### **Overtime expenditures and rationale:**

As an organization that must operate 24-hours a day, 365-days a year, well trained, professional staffing is critical in providing individuals held in the DCCF with a safe, secure and humane environment. In 2020, \$327,453 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 eight year overview of the Average Daily Population, for which M- Male, F- Female:

Year 2013		Year 2014		Year 2015		Year 2016	
Monthly	Average	Monthly	Average	Monthly	Average	Monthly	Average
January	127 109 M, 18 F	January	161 131 M, 30 F	January	157 125 M, 32 F	January	231 188 M, 43 F
February	140 122 M, 18 F	February	162 132 M, 30 F	February	147 118 M, 29 F	February	232 188 M, 44 F
March	129 114 M, 15 F	March	168 137 M, 31 F	March	148 120 M, 28 F	March	229 181 M, 48 F
April	126 112 M, 14 F	April	176 147 M, 29 F	April	155 126 M, 29 F	April	232 186 M, 46 F
May	122 107 M, 15 F	May	178 149 M, 29 F	May	176 144 M, 33 F	May	237 192 M, 45 F
June	125 108 M, 17 F	June	188 151 M, 37 F	June	198 158 M, 40 F	June	237 197 M, 40 F
July	142 121 M, 21 F	July	187 152 M, 35 F	July	207 164 M, 43 F	July	240 203 M, 37 F
August	143 124 M, 19 F	August	188 158 M, 30 F	August	221 179 M, 42 F	August	248 209 M, 39 F
September	152 130 M, 22 F	September	163 134 M, 29 F	September	234 191 M, 43 F	September	249 211 M, 38 F
October	142 120 M, 22 F	October	157 128 M, 29 F	October	238 193 M, 45 F	October	237 195 M, 42 F
November	154 123 M, 31 F	November	157 127 M, 30 F	November	234 189 M, 46 F	November	249 203 M, 46 F
December	155 126 M, 29 F	December	170 139 M, 31 F	December	221 181 M, 40 F	December	246 200 M, 46 F
Yearly Lowest #:	122	Yearly Lowest #:	157	Yearly Lowest #:	147	Yearly Lowest #:	229
Yearly Highest #:	155	Yearly Highest #:	188	Yearly Highest #:	238	Yearly Highest #:	249
Yearly Average #:	138.0833	Yearly Average #:	171.25	Yearly Average #:	194.6667	Yearly Average #:	238.9167

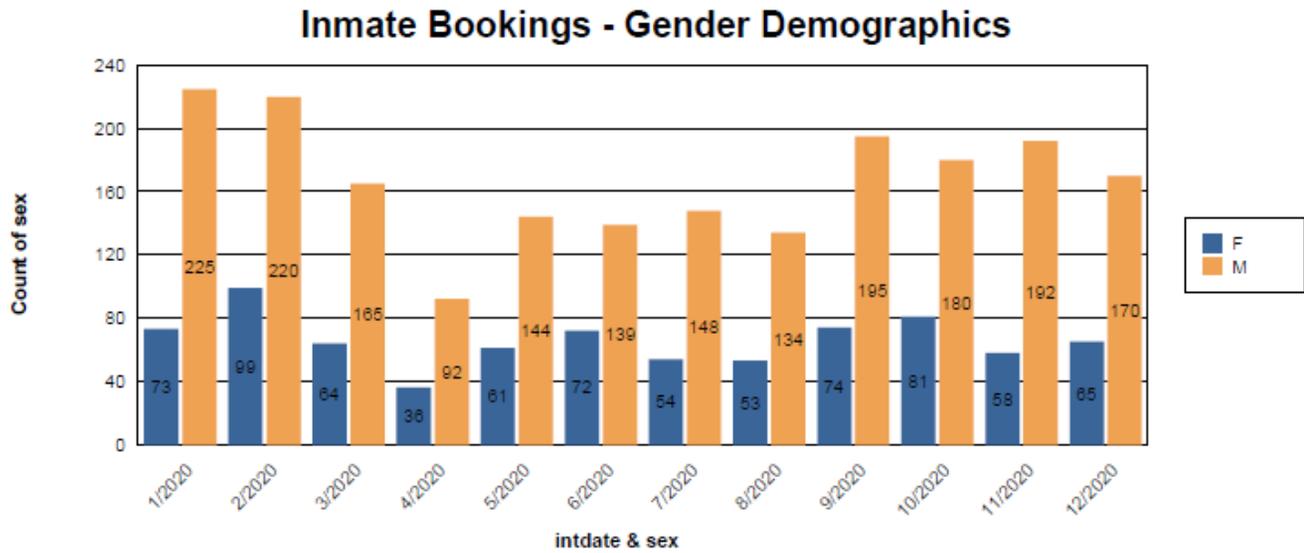
Year 2017			Year 2018			Year 2019			Year 2020		
Monthly	Average										
January	218	184 M, 33 F	January	224	190 M, 34 F	January	222	184 M, 38 F	January	203	175 M, 28 F
February	235	198 M, 37 F	February	228	192 M, 36 F	February	213	175 M, 38 F	February	194	166 M, 28 F
March	220	185 M, 35 F	March	221	180 M, 41 F	March	211	176 M, 35 F	March	168	147 M, 21 F
April	225	188 M, 37 F	April	235	189 M, 46 F	April	215	177 M, 38 F	April	138	124 M, 14 F
May	232	186 M, 46 F	May	240	195 M, 45 F	May	209	172 M, 37 F	May	137	124 M, 13 F
June	238	193 M, 45 F	June	236	192 M, 44 F	June	218	182 M, 36 F	June	150	132 M, 18 F
July	237	194 M, 43 F	July	252	207 M, 45 F	July	214	183M, 31 F	July	142	127 M, 15 F
August	228	185 M, 43 F	August	242	196 M, 46 F	August	215	182 M, 33 F	August	137	124 M, 13 F
September	230	186 M, 44 F	September	259	208 M, 51 F	September	236	192 M, 44 F	September	147	134 M, 13 F
October	246	204 M, 42 F	October	243	200 M, 43 F	October	235	197 M, 38 F	October	138	125 M, 13 F
November	245	203 M, 41 F	November	224	188 M, 36 F	November	227	191 M, 36 F	November	141	126 M, 15 F
December	224	188 M, 36 F	December	215	180 M, 35 F	December	217	181 M, 36 F	December	135	117 M, 18 F
Yearly Lowest #:	218		Yearly Lowest #:	215		Yearly Lowest #:	209		Yearly Lowest #:	135	
Yearly Highest #:	246		Yearly Highest #:	259		Yearly Highest #:	236		Yearly Highest #:	203	
Yearly Average #:	231		Yearly Average #:	235		Yearly Average #:	219		Yearly Average #:	153	

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

2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
Month	Total Bokings														
1	448	1	494	1	499	1	483	1	433	1	433	1	338	1	298
2	459	2	429	2	432	2	475	2	441	2	425	2	311	2	319
3	505	3	534	3	513	3	473	3	454	3	455	3	411	3	229
4	508	4	518	4	506	4	495	4	459	4	515	4	438	4	128
5	532	5	538	5	525	5	463	5	500	5	467	5	392	5	205
6	423	6	494	6	518	6	426	6	476	6	421	6	348	6	211
7	528	7	502	7	526	7	431	7	464	7	441	7	362	7	202
8	583	8	524	8	582	8	486	8	435	8	467	8	412	8	187
9	562	9	477	9	487	9	431	9	433	9	411	9	365	9	269
10	522	10	463	10	456	10	401	10	438	10	383	10	321	10	261
11	490	11	437	11	438	11	379	11	399	11	377	11	321	11	250
12	437	12	470	12	426	12	386	12	425	12	363	12	344	12	235
<b>Total:</b>	<b>5997</b>	<b>Total:</b>	<b>5880</b>	<b>Total:</b>	<b>5908</b>	<b>Total:</b>	<b>5329</b>	<b>Total:</b>	<b>5357</b>	<b>Total:</b>	<b>5158</b>	<b>Total:</b>	<b>4363</b>	<b>Total:</b>	<b>2794</b>
<b>Monthly Average</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>Monthly Average</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>Monthly Average</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>Monthly Average</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>Monthly Average</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>Monthly Average</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>Monthly Average</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>Monthly Average</b>	<b>233</b>



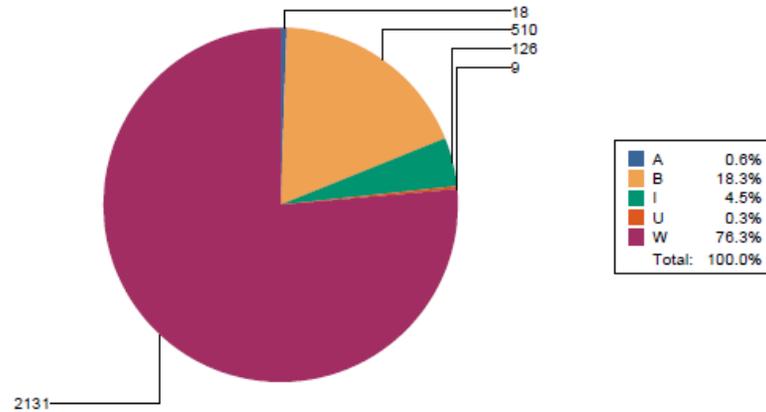
Gender Demographics



	Total	1/2020	2/2020	3/2020	4/2020	5/2020	6/2020	7/2020	8/2020	9/2020	10/2020	11/2020	12/2020
<b>Total</b>	2,794	298	319	229	128	205	211	202	187	269	261	250	235
<b>F</b>	790	73	99	64	36	61	72	54	53	74	81	58	65
<b>M</b>	2,004	225	220	165	92	144	139	148	134	195	180	192	170

Race Demographics

**Race Demographics by Percent for Year 2020**



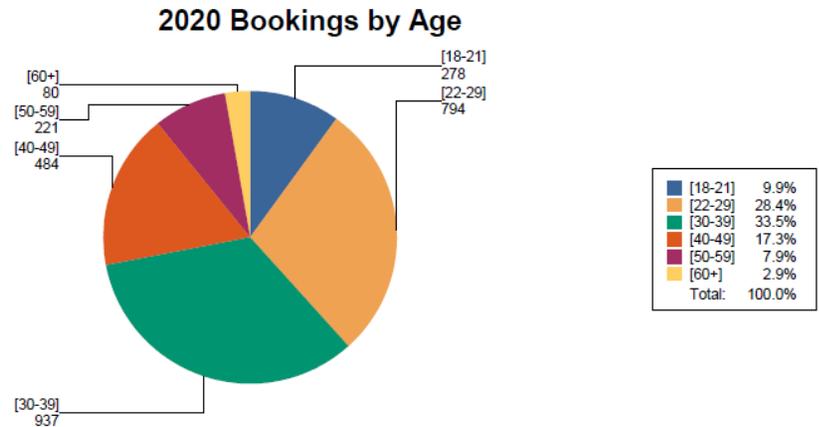
Race breakdown A= Asian, B=Black, I= Indian, U= Unknown, W = White

Cross tab for Race Demographics -

	Total	1/2020	2/2020	3/2020	4/2020	5/2020	6/2020	7/2020	8/2020	9/2020	10/2020	11/2020	12/2020
<b>Total</b>	2,794	298	319	229	128	205	211	202	187	269	261	250	235
<b>A</b>	18	1	1	2	1	5	0	2	0	3	2	0	1
<b>B</b>	510	59	51	42	22	31	36	38	30	51	54	44	52
<b>I</b>	126	7	8	13	12	20	10	11	5	10	6	13	11
<b>U</b>	9	1	2	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>W</b>	2,131	230	257	172	92	147	164	151	152	205	199	193	169

Age Demographics

### Inmate Bookings- Age Demographics



	Total	1/2020	2/2020	3/2020	4/2020	5/2020	6/2020	7/2020	8/2020	9/2020	10/2020	11/2020	12/2020
<b>Total</b>	2,794	298	319	229	128	205	211	202	187	269	261	250	235
<b>[18-21]</b>	278	27	25	24	8	20	21	19	16	28	30	28	32
<b>[22-29]</b>	794	86	90	72	40	68	67	54	51	65	76	75	50
<b>[30-39]</b>	937	105	103	66	53	67	66	62	70	92	90	76	87
<b>[40-49]</b>	484	40	64	37	15	24	33	45	32	60	45	49	40
<b>[50-59]</b>	221	27	29	23	9	19	18	19	13	16	15	12	21
<b>[60+]</b>	80	13	8	7	3	7	6	3	5	8	5	10	5

**Length of Stay (LOS) in Days for 2020:**

Average Length of Stay – 23.4 days

# Specialized Areas

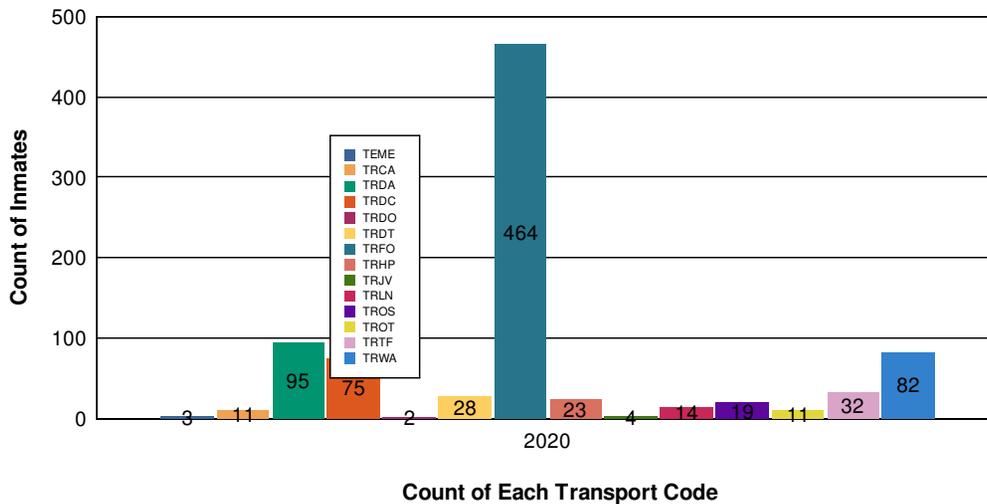
SPECIALIZED AREAS INCLUDE ADDITIONAL UNITS/JOB FUNCTIONS THAT OCCUR AT THE DCCF. IT HELPS TO GET A BETTER OVERALL FEEL FOR THE WORKLOAD AT THE FACILITY ALONG WITH HELPING TO IDENTIFY KEY AREAS OF CONCERN RELATED TO PUBLIC SAFETY.

## SPECIALIZED AREAS

Transport Statistics

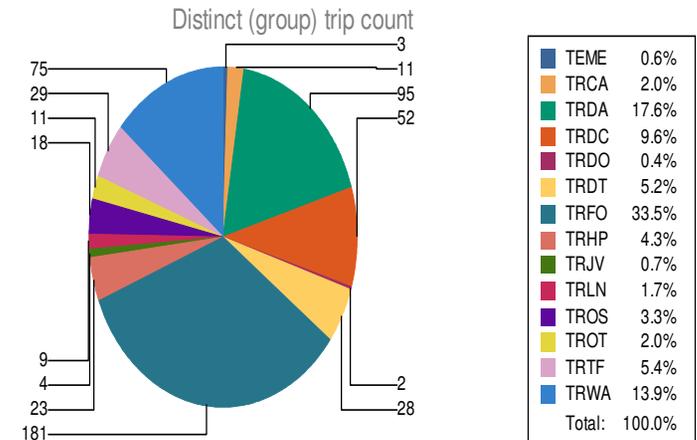
### Transport Codes Day to Day Activities by Code

All entered codes - not filtered by distinct count



2020

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



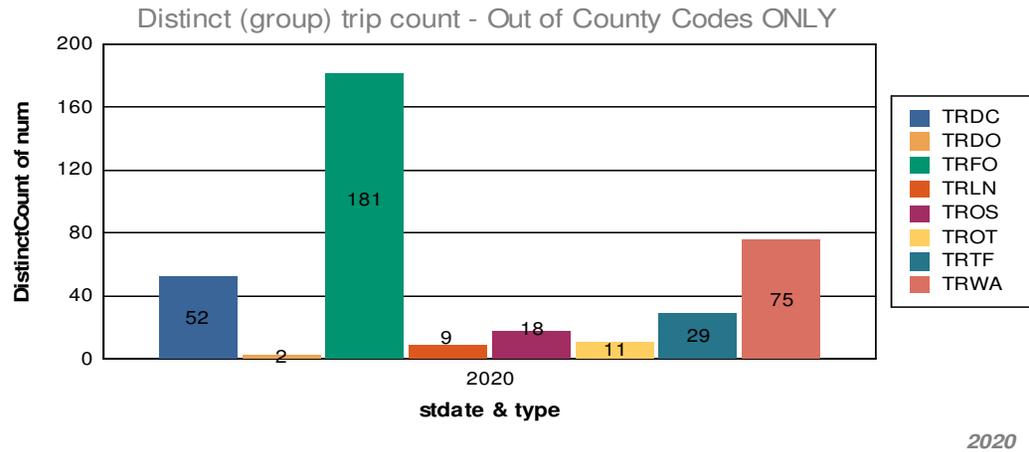
2020

TEME- Transport Hospital (Emergency), TRCA- Transport Court Appearance, TRDA- Transport Doctor Appointment, TRDC- Transport KDOC, TRDO – Transport Doctor, TRDT- Transport Dentist Appointment, TRFO- Transport Other Facility (Transport-House out of County), 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

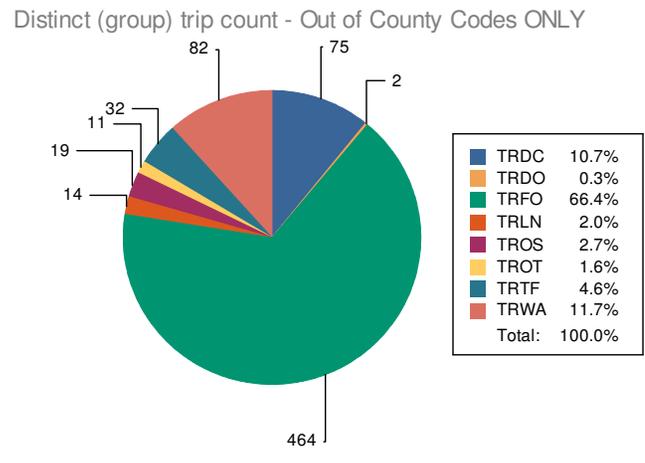
The Transport Division drove 72,573 miles in 2020, covering each transportation category. A total of 366 distinct inmates were moved, for a total of 541 transports with 863 entries made by transporting officers.

In order to report "Out of County" Transports, add the codes TRDC, TRFO, TRLN, TROS, TROT, TRTF, & TRWA; for 2020, a total of 699 entries for movement in or out of the county, for a total of 377 transports, covering 326 distinct inmates. (See chart below with specific codes listed)

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



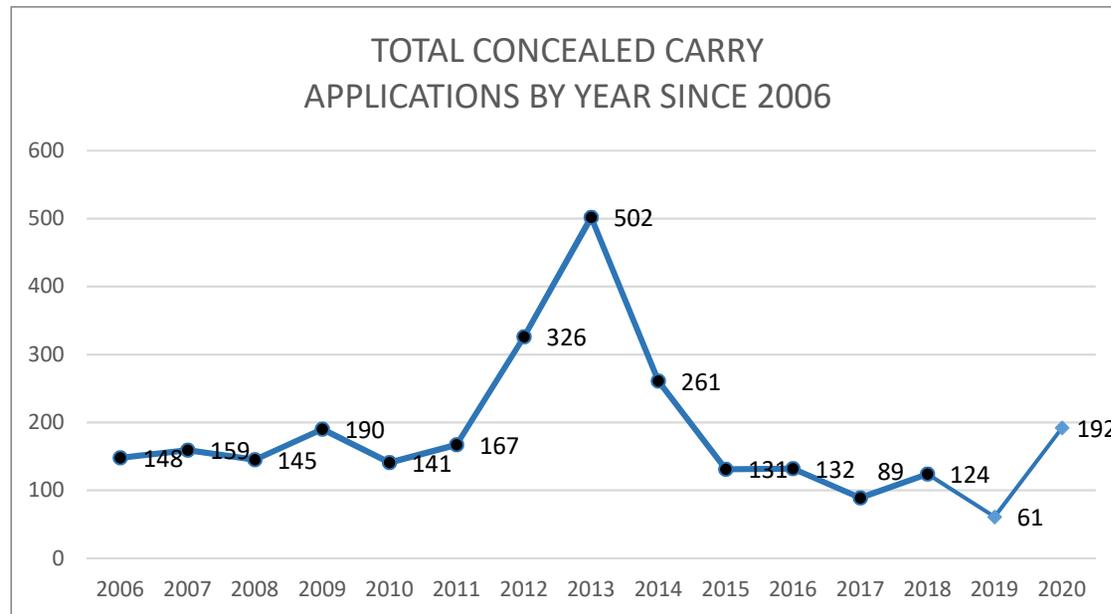
### Transport Codes Day to Day Activities by Code by Percentage



**Concealed Carry Applications:**

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

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

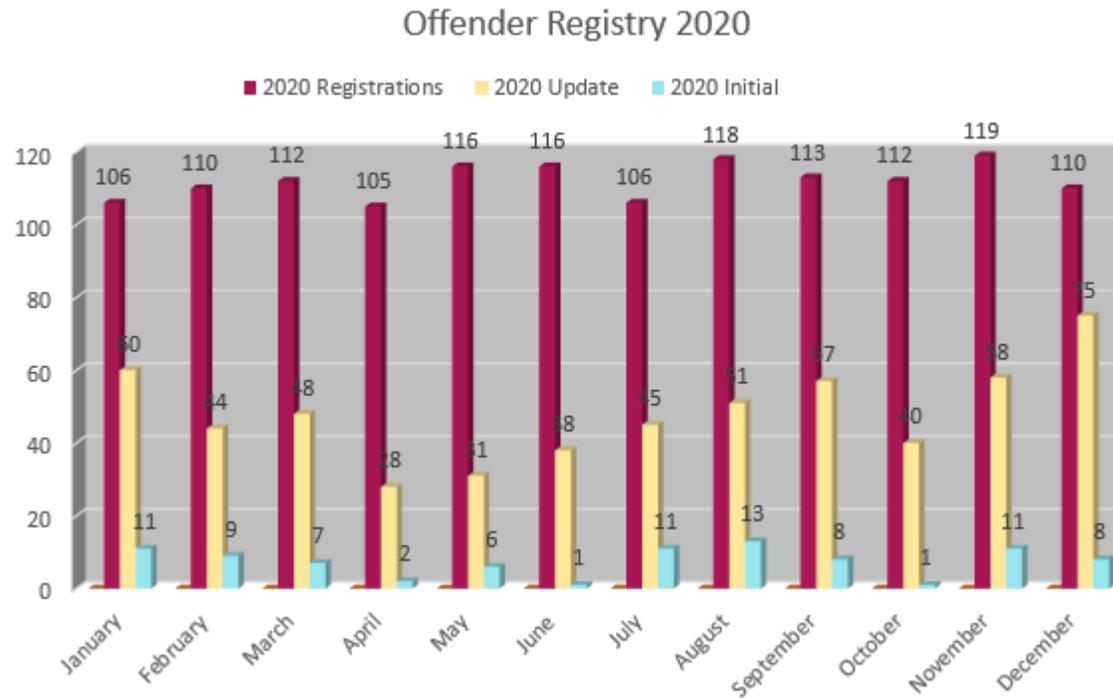


As of July 2015, legislative discussions changed concealed carry law to a constitutional carry law. Constitutional carry permits anyone that can legally possess a firearm(21 years and older as defined by statute) to carry it concealed within the borders of Kansas without a permit and limited restrictions inside certain buildings. Even though there were no concealed carry licenses received/submitted in April and May 2020, due to Covid-19 procedures, the program has seen a slight uptick in license numbers.

**Kansas Offender Registry Act:**

During 2020, 88 individuals registered in Douglas County for the first time. Registered offenders are required to report to the Sheriff's Office every three months to update their registration information.

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



END OF REPORT