MEASURING WHAT MATTERS

2023 KENT COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITY ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

MARCH 2024

March 2024

Michelle LaJoye-Young
SHERIFF

On behalf of Sheriff Michelle LaJoye-Young and Chief Deputy of Corrections Lyndsie Cole, we are pleased to present the Kent County Correctional Facility's Annual Statistical Report for the year 2023. Assembling these yearly reports of jail data began in 1998, and each new report adds to the long-term analytical value of the information collected. Our goal is to provide accurate, useful, interesting, and representative information to the Sheriff's Department staff, criminal justice planners, academics and community members who are interested in the operation of the county jail.

In April of 2023, the KCCF transitioned to new Jail Management System (JMS) software for the first time since 2004. This change created many challenges and opportunities in the compilation of these reports and delayed its publication. In the coming years, we feel this new system will allow us to mine data and track items of interest that we were previously unable to do.

Measuring What Matters is indebted to many others from around the County who help to provide the data presented within. Among them are Andy VerHeek from the Office of Community Corrections, Sabrina Jonio from the Jail Accounting Office, Stephanie Hernandez from Human Resources, Julie Smith from Jail Mental Health, and Carrie Groom from Vitalcore (Jail Health Services). I would also like to extend personal thanks to my partners Sgts. Stacy Wierengo, Jacob Vernocke and Guadalupe Ponce, who were an immeasurable help to me in the production of this report.

This report is organized to make the information accessible to the readers. You will notice that it has three general types of statistics. Inmate profile statistics depict an overall profile of the inmate population and correctional facility staff. Inmate population and arrest statistics address the topics of how many inmates are coming in, where they are coming from, why they are here, how long are they staying, care that is provided, and some of the costs associated with them. Incident statistics allow us to evaluate the behavior of the inmate population while they are in jail.

For convenience, this report, along with previous years, may also be accessed at https://www.accesskent.com/Sheriff/reports.htm. Due to the never-ending task of error detection and correction, when comparing previous editions this update should be considered the most accurate. I realize that this document will not answer every question. If you have further queries, please contact us and we will try to provide any additional information you may need about the inmate population or facility operation. We value your comments and suggestions for future reports.

"One of the first things taught in introductory statistics textbooks is that correlation is not causation. It is also one of the first things forgotten." – Thomas Sowell

Sgt. Aaron Kleinheksel

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Inmate Profile at Time of Booking (part 1)

Age at booking	
under 20	4.1%
20's	28.8%
30's	32.6%
40's	19.9%
50's	10.0%
60's	4.2%
70's +	0.4%

2023

Marital status	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
single	85.1%	85.3%	86.5%	86.6%	86.6%	87.4%	87.2%	**87.9%**
married	14.9%	13.9%	13.5%	13.5%	13.4%	12.5%	12.8%	**11.8%**

2023

2016 through 2023
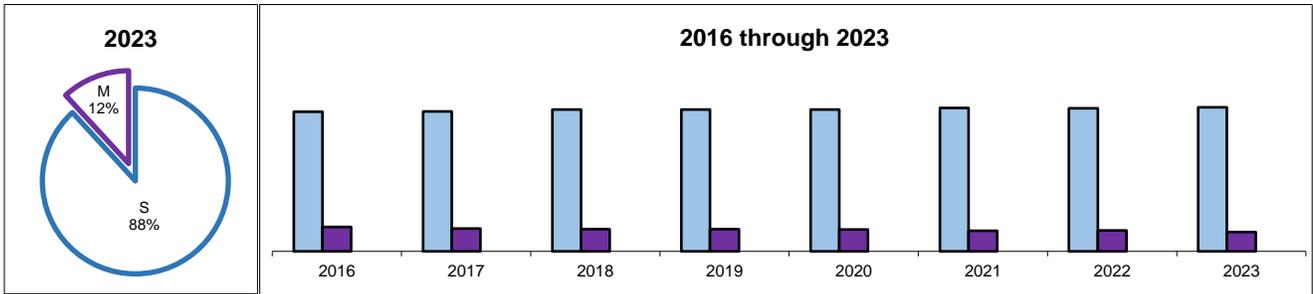
Race	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
white	47.2%	46.6%	47.2%	47.8%	45.3%	45.5%	43.8%	**43.2%**
black	42.6%	43.0%	43.0%	42.7%	44.4%	44.1%	44.9%	**44.7%**
hispanic	9.4%	9.7%	8.9%	8.6%	9.4%	9.3%	10.3%	**11.0%**

2023

2016 through 2023
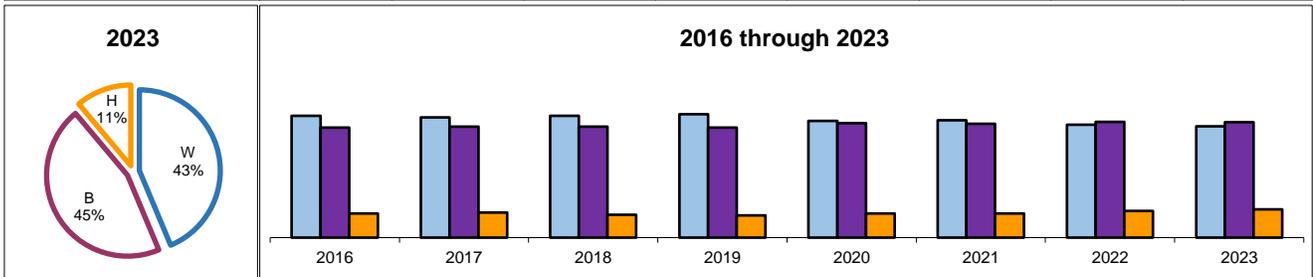
# of children	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
none	36.1%	36.6%	34.8%	34.0%	37.4%	36.4%	34.5%	**34.9%**
one	18.4%	18.5%	18.3%	18.7%	17.8%	18.3%	18.6%	**17.5%**
two	18.1%	17.2%	17.7%	17.7%	17.2%	17.1%	17.7%	**17.6%**
three +	27.4%	27.7%	29.2%	29.6%	27.6%	28.2%	29.2%	**30.0%**

2023

2016 through 2023
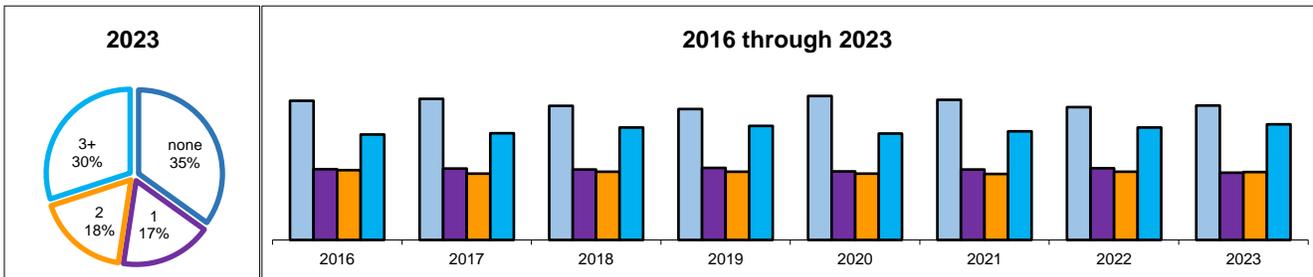
TrendSpotter! We have provided this kind of inmate profile information for many years and the tables point out some interesting differences and similarities. Those in their 20's and 30's account for 60% of all admissions. Once they reach their 40's there is a significant drop.

Inmate Profile at Time of Booking (part 2)

Shift booked on	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Days (7AM-7PM)	49.3%	50.4%	48.9%	49.6%	46.4%	44.5%	46.8%	**45.1%**
Nights (7PM-7AM)	50.7%	49.6%	51.1%	50.4%	53.6%	55.5%	53.2%	**54.9%**

Bookings by Hour
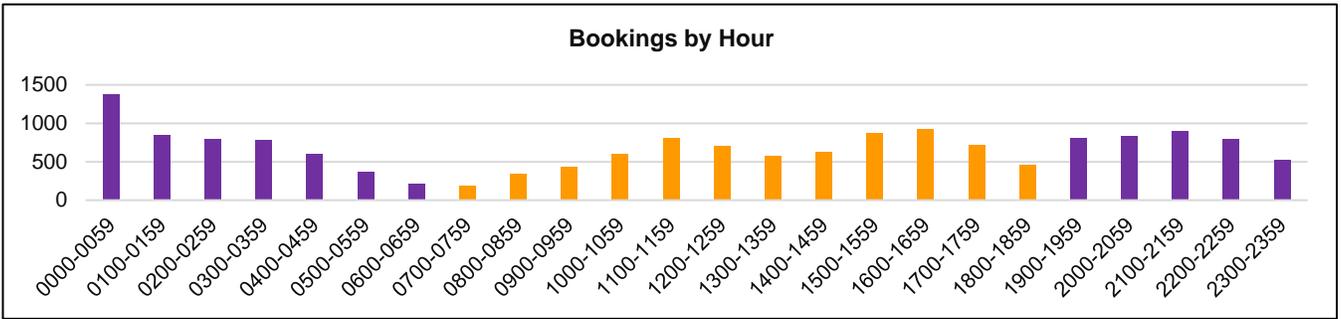
# of charges	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
one	61.3%	59.9%	59.1%	60.3%	56.2%	53.4%	54.4%	**56.4%**
two	21.2%	21.7%	22.3%	21.4%	22.6%	23.2%	21.9%	**22.2%**
three +	17.5%	18.4%	18.7%	18.2%	21.2%	23.4%	23.7%	**21.4%**

2023

2016 through 2023
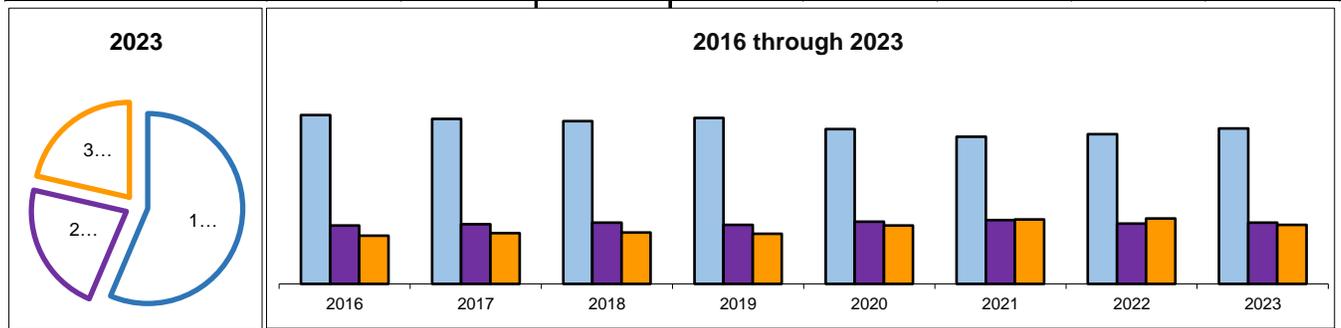
Occupation	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
yes	51.7%	52.4%	53.9%	54.0%	46.8%	48.9%	52.5%	**50.2%**
no	48.3%	47.6%	46.1%	46.0%	53.2%	51.1%	47.5%	**49.8%**

2023

2016 through 2023
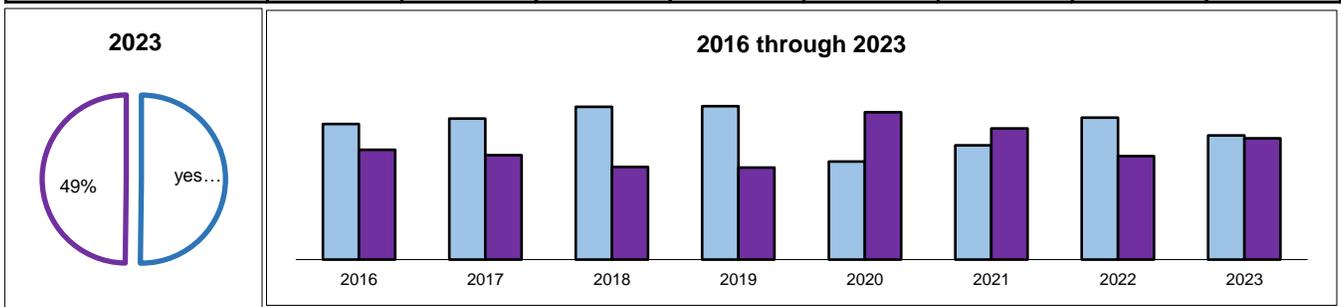
Recidivism	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1st time	18.7%	18.4%	18.4%	19.1%	19.7%	18.7%	18.1%	**20.0%**
returning	81.3%	81.6%	81.6%	80.9%	80.3%	81.3%	81.9%	**80.0%**

2023

2016 through 2023
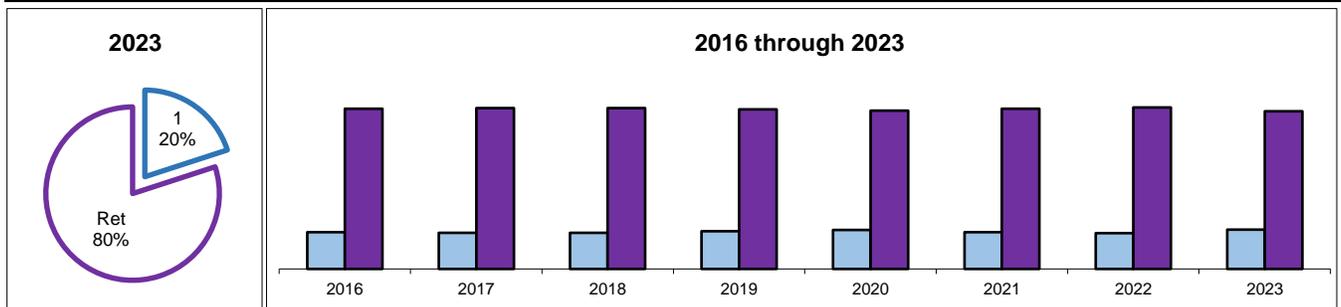
Inmate Profile at Time of Booking (part 3)

Gender	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
male	74.5%	74.8%	74.3%	73.9%	75.7%	75.3%	75.7%	**75.3%**
female	25.5%	25.2%	25.7%	26.1%	24.3%	24.7%	24.3%	**24.7%**

Ave. Stay in Days	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
male	12.6	12.0	11.9	11.7	10.9	12.2	14.2	**13.2**
female	8.4	8.3	8.0	8.4	7.8	8.5	9.0	**7.8**
together	11.6	11.0	10.9	10.9	10.2	11.2	12.9	**11.8**

Age	2020	2021	2022	2023	Age	2020	2021	2022	2023
15	1	7	2	14	15				
16	8	11	4	13	16				
17	182	176	37	22	17				
18	261	249	207	246	18				
19	310	252	271	321	19				
20	379	380	307	327	20				
21	411	411	377	391	21				
22	367	445	359	416	22				
23	360	451	438	459	23				
24	377	418	441	471	24				
25	405	445	468	478	25				
26	403	441	438	466	26				
27	398	440	427	464	27				
28	434	396	434	445	28				
29	433	457	400	497	29				
30	427	456	489	501	30				
31	424	462	520	579	31				
32	384	455	537	597	32				
33	374	380	450	590	33				
34	352	383	437	504	34				
35	300	390	395	488	35				
36	316	357	391	470	36				
37	338	372	367	466	37				
38	275	372	372	405	38				
39	288	350	385	395	39				
40	269	334	345	393	40				
41	242	330	340	366	41				
42	234	272	325	371	42				
43	197	253	285	400	43				
44	170	188	246	308	44				
45	175	165	252	277	45				
46	143	160	164	289	46				
47	128	155	167	233	47				
48	121	140	174	212	48				
49	160	127	175	205	49				
50	178	157	175	182	50				
51	126	142	163	159	51				
52	117	131	173	149	52				
53	108	134	137	178	53				
54	128	110	160	141	54				
55	139	125	94	152	55				
56	125	119	140	139	56				
57	93	125	151	134	57				
58	83	100	145	151	58				
59	78	88	106	142	59				
60	51	85	98	120	60				

Profile of Male Inmates at Time of Booking (part 1)

Age at booking	
under 20	4.3%
20's	27.9%
30's	31.7%
40's	20.2%
50's	10.8%
60's	4.7%
70's +	0.5%
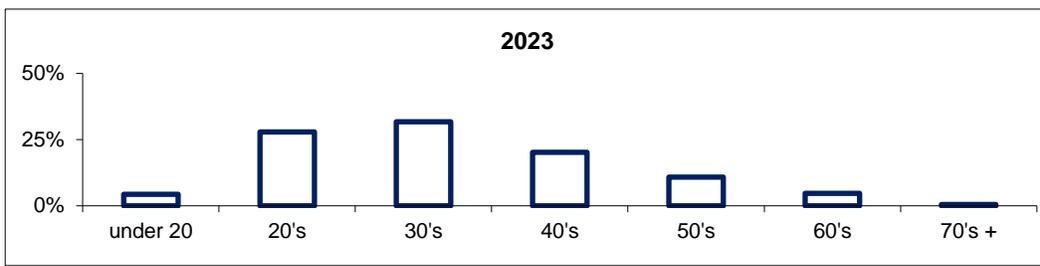
2023

Marital status	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
single	86.1%	86.1%	86.7%	86.5%	86.8%	87.4%	87.2%	**88.1%**
married	13.9%	13.9%	13.3%	13.4%	13.2%	12.6%	12.8%	**11.7%**

2023

2016 through 2023
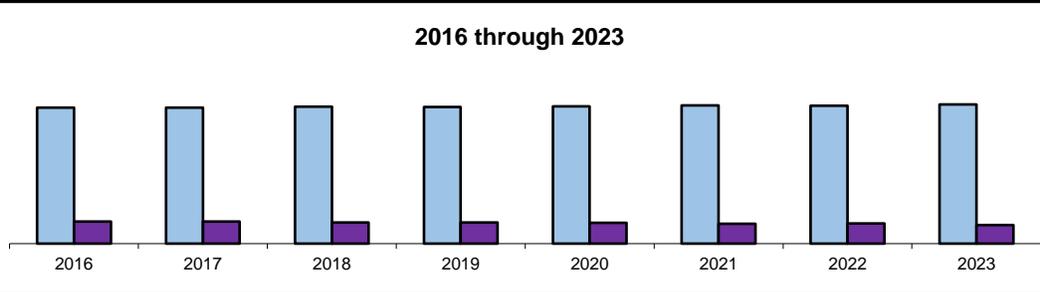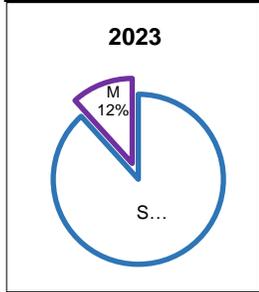
Race	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
white	44.9%	44.6%	45.0%	45.3%	42.5%	42.3%	41.2%	**41.1%**
black	44.0%	44.4%	44.5%	44.6%	46.7%	46.5%	46.7%	**46.2%**
hispanic	10.3%	10.2%	9.5%	9.2%	9.9%	10.1%	11.0%	**11.6%**

2023

2016 through 2023
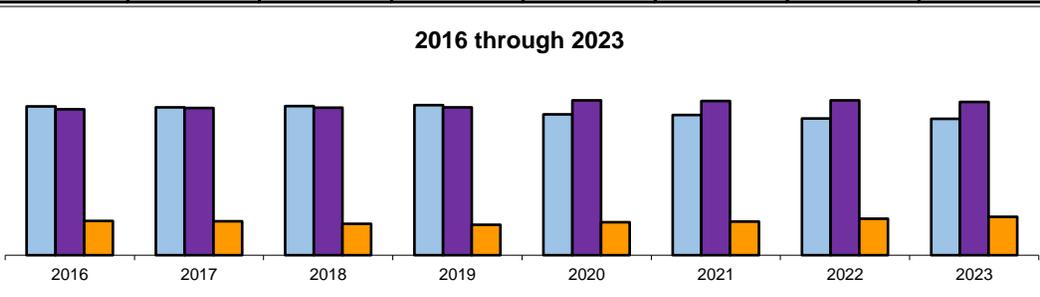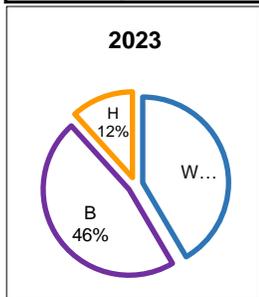
# of children	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
none	39.5%	39.5%	37.6%	36.5%	39.3%	38.6%	36.7%	**37.6%**
one	18.3%	18.7%	18.6%	18.9%	17.8%	18.4%	18.9%	**17.5%**
two	16.9%	16.2%	17.1%	17.0%	16.6%	16.5%	17.2%	**16.9%**
three +	25.1%	25.7%	26.7%	27.6%	26.3%	26.5%	27.2%	**30.0%**

2023

2016 through 2023
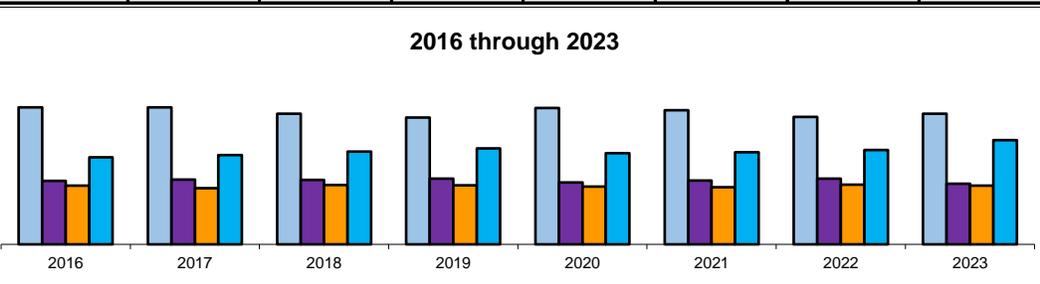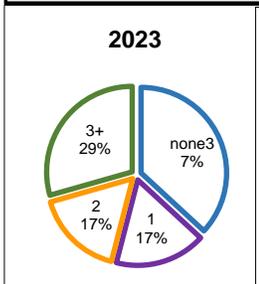
⊞ *TrendSpotter!* This page contains information about male offenders from this year and previous years. The tables point out some interesting similarities between this year and prior years.

Profile of Male Inmates at Time of Booking (part 2)

Shift booked on	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Days (7AM-7PM)	49.4%	50.3%	48.7%	50.2%	46.8%	44.9%	47.6%	**44.8%**
Nights (7PM-7AM)	50.6%	49.7%	51.3%	49.8%	53.2%	55.1%	52.4%	**55.2%**

Bookings by Hour
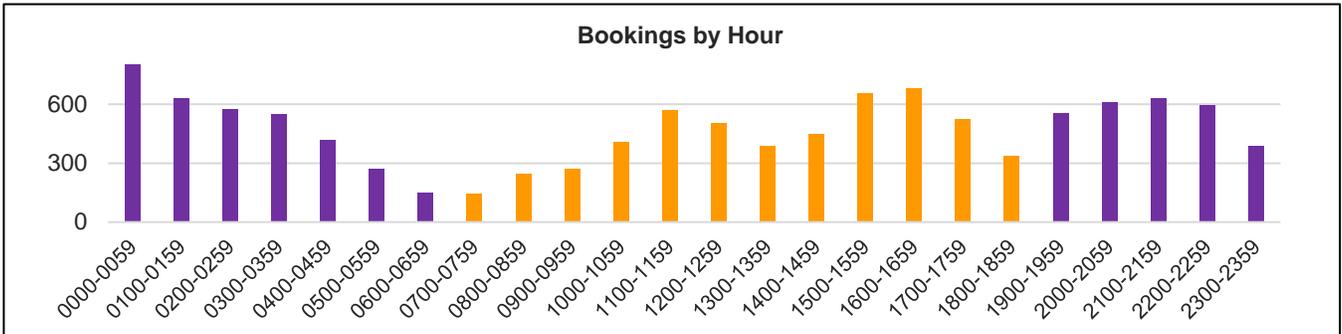
# of charges	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
one	55.0%	57.5%	57.2%	58.6%	53.7%	51.1%	51.8%	**53.6%**
two	27.0%	22.2%	22.5%	21.7%	23.1%	23.5%	22.5%	**22.5%**
three +	18.0%	20.3%	20.2%	19.7%	23.2%	25.4%	25.7%	**23.9%**

2023

2016 through 2023
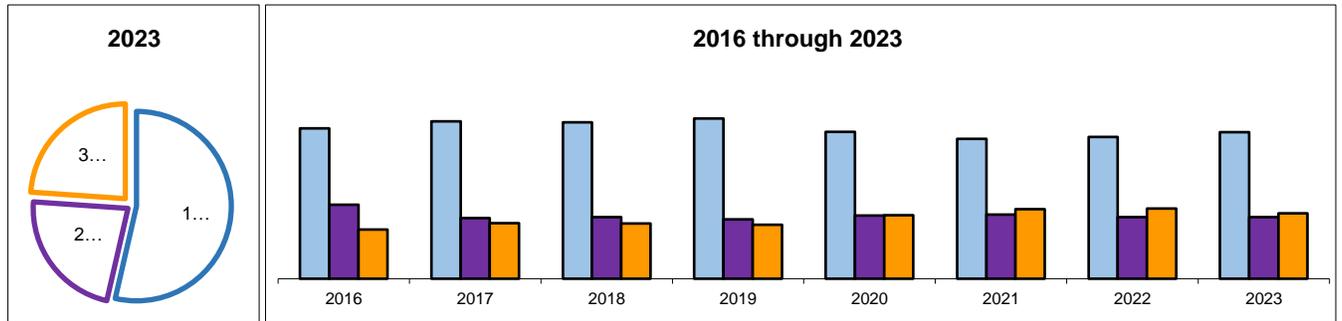
Occupation	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
yes	53.5%	53.7%	55.5%	55.6%	47.8%	50.9%	54.1%	**51.4%**
no	46.5%	46.3%	44.5%	44.4%	52.2%	49.1%	45.9%	**48.6%**

2023

2016 through 2023
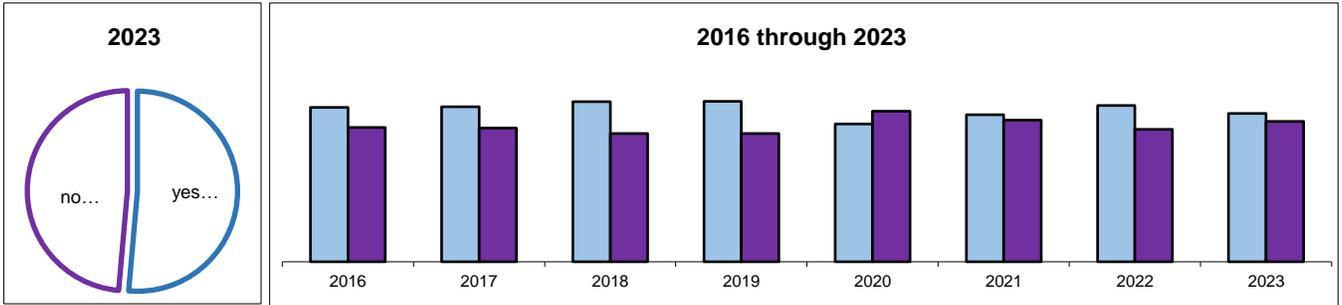
Recidivism	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1st time	21.2%	20.4%	16.7%	17.1%	17.9%	17.2%	16.9%	**18.3%**
returning	78.8%	79.6%	83.3%	82.9%	82.1%	82.8%	83.1%	**81.7%**

2023

2016 through 2023
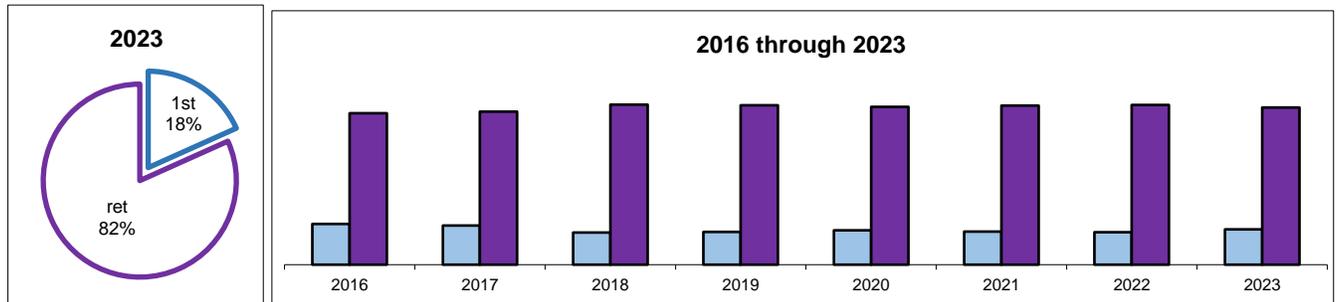
Profile of Female Inmates at Time of Booking (part 1)

Age at booking	
under 20	3.8%
20's	31.4%
30's	35.3%
40's	19.1%
50's	7.4%
60's	2.9%
70's +	0.2%
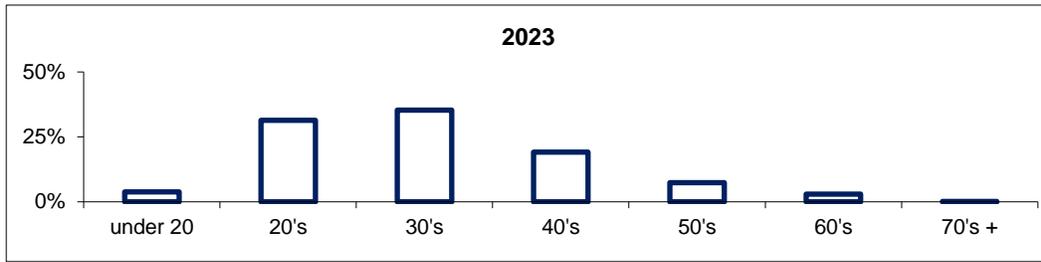
2023

Marital status	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
single	85.5%	86.0%	86.0%	86.5%	86.1%	87.7%	87.2%	**87.5%**
married	14.5%	13.9%	13.9%	13.5%	13.9%	12.3%	12.7%	**12.2%**

2023 | **2016 through 2023**
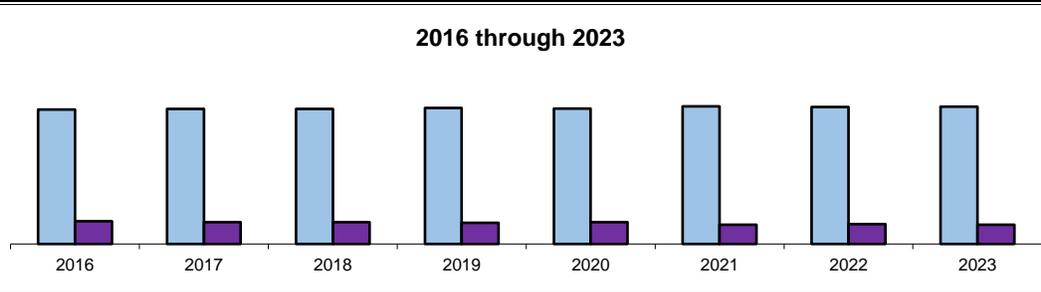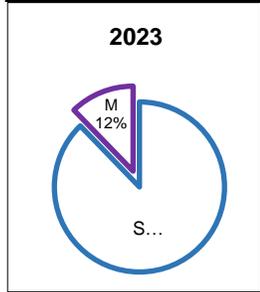
Race	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
white	53.9%	52.4%	53.4%	54.6%	54.0%	55.1%	51.8%	**49.7%**
black	38.5%	38.7%	38.6%	37.4%	37.2%	37.0%	39.6%	**40.0%**
hispanic	6.7%	8.1%	6.9%	7.1%	7.9%	6.7%	7.8%	**9.0%**

2023 | **2016 through 2023**
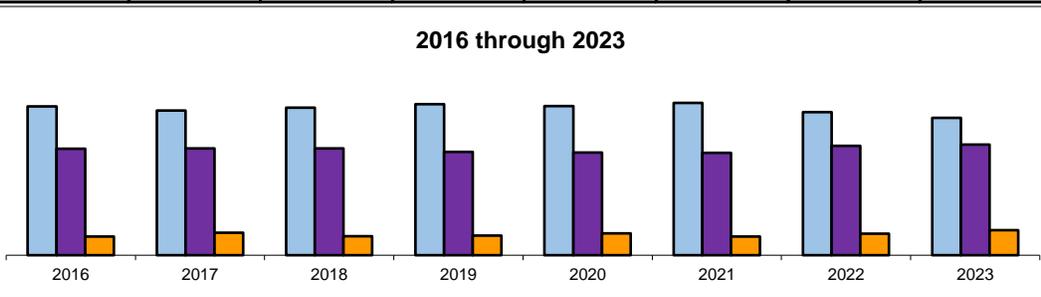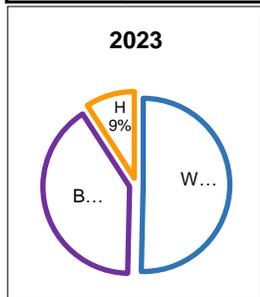
# of children	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
none	25.9%	28.2%	26.6%	26.8%	31.2%	29.6%	27.5%	**27.0%**
one	18.8%	18.1%	17.6%	18.2%	17.7%	18.2%	17.6%	**17.3%**
two	21.6%	19.9%	19.4%	19.4%	19.1%	18.9%	19.5%	**19.6%**
three +	33.7%	33.8%	36.4%	35.5%	32.0%	33.4%	35.4%	**36.0%**

2023 | **2016 through 2023**
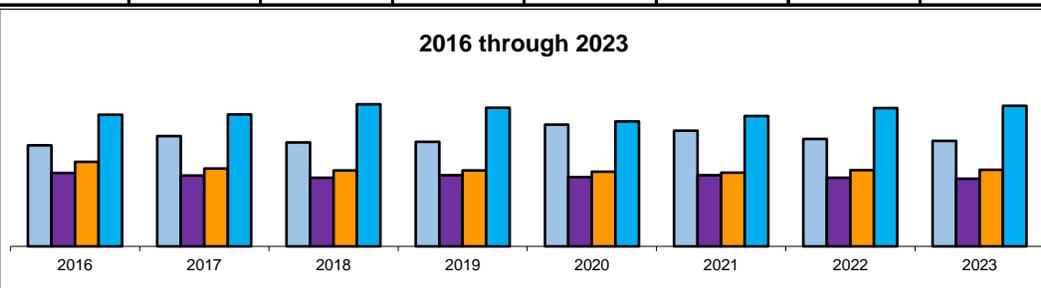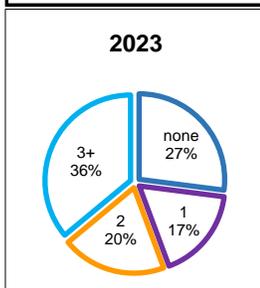
⊞ *TrendSpotter!* This page contains information about female offenders from this year and previous years, providing interesting comparisons, particularly when set against the corresponding numbers for males.

Profile of Female Inmates at Time of Booking (part 2)

Shift booked on	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Days (7AM-7PM)	48.9%	50.6%	49.4%	48.1%	45.1%	43.4%	44.3%	**43.6%**
Nights (7PM-7AM)	51.1%	49.4%	50.6%	52.0%	54.9%	56.6%	55.7%	**56.4%**

Bookings by Hour
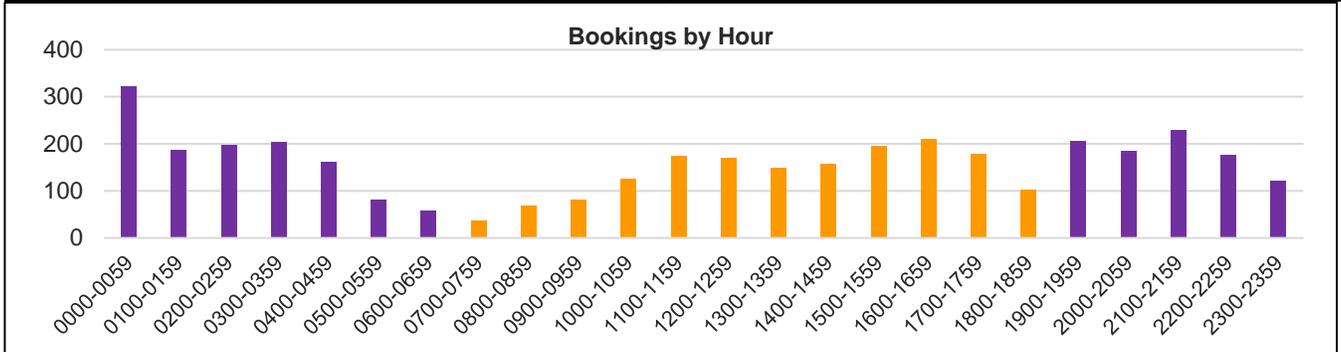
# of charges	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
one	67.7%	66.8%	64.2%	65.3%	63.9%	60.0%	62.2%	**62.3%**
two	19.8%	20.3%	21.6%	20.7%	21.2%	22.2%	20.1%	**21.4%**
three +	12.4%	12.9%	14.2%	14.0%	14.9%	17.8%	17.7%	**16.3%**

2023

2016 through 2023
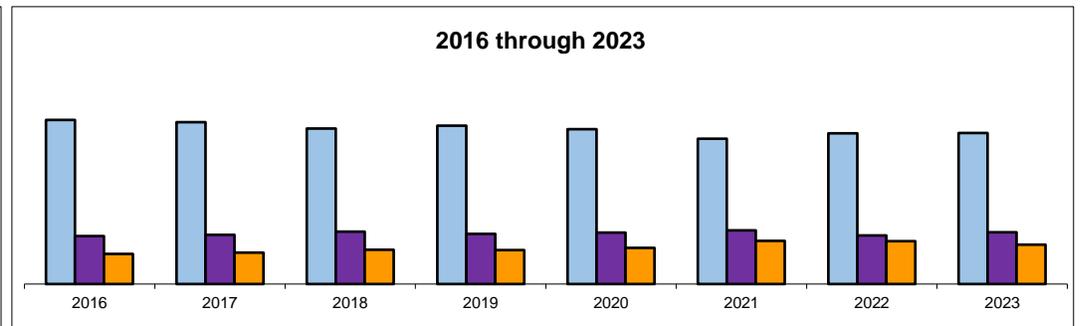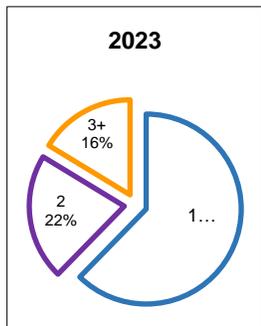
Occupation	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
yes	46.3%	48.6%	49.6%	49.5%	43.8%	42.9%	47.5%	**47.0%**
no	53.7%	51.4%	50.4%	50.5%	56.2%	57.1%	52.5%	**53.0%**

2023

2016 through 2023
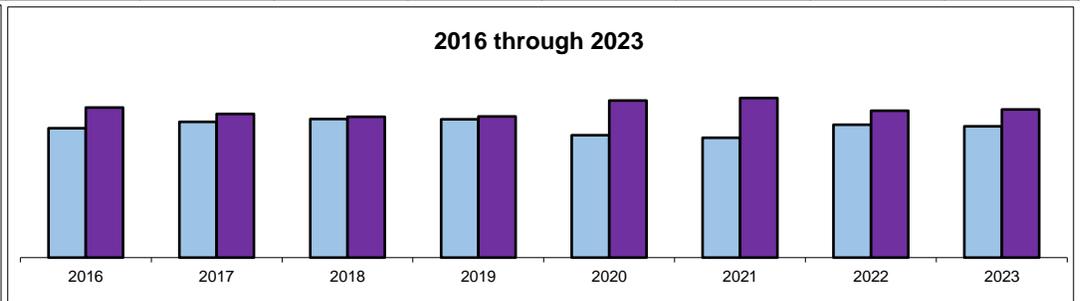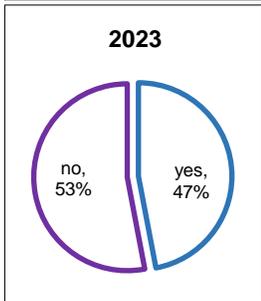
Recidivism	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1st time	26.1%	26.4%	23.5%	24.7%	25.2%	23.4%	22.1%	**25.2%**
returning	73.9%	73.6%	76.5%	75.3%	74.8%	76.6%	77.9%	**74.8%**
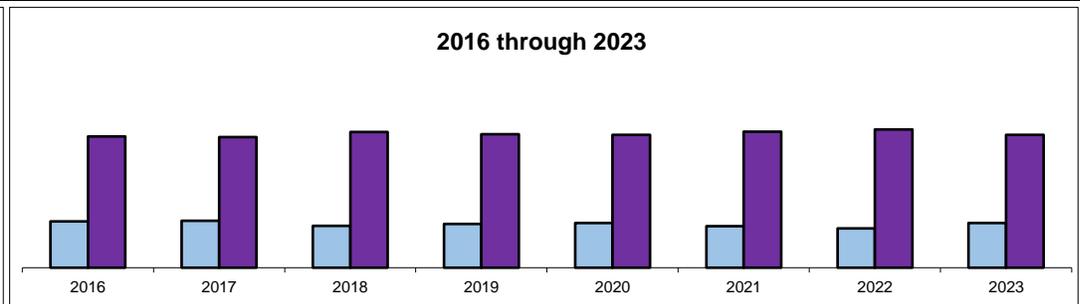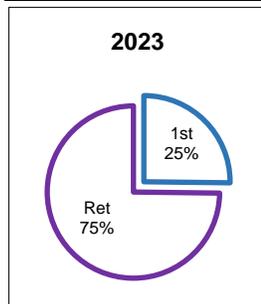
2023

2016 through 2023

Inmate Population Aging Trends

Overall Population Aging Trends
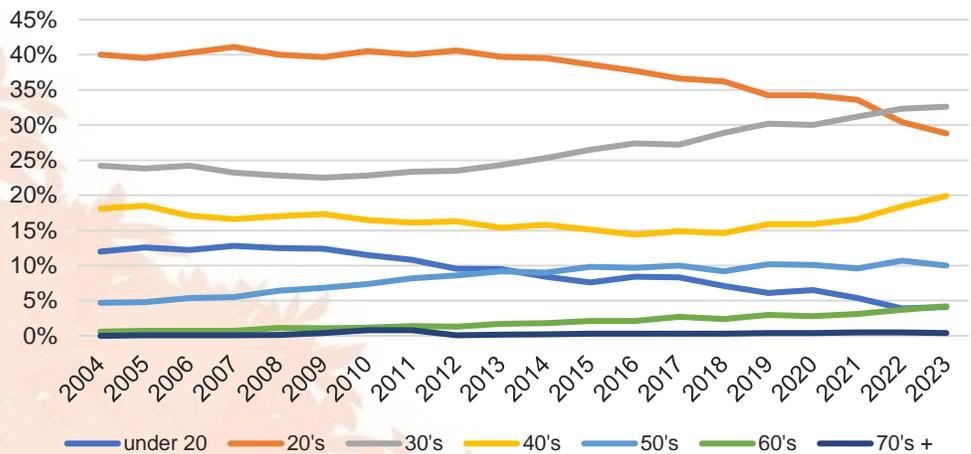
Legend: under 20, 20's, 30's, 40's, 50's, 60's, 70's +

Male Inmate Population Aging Trends

Legend: under 20, 20's, 30's, 40's, 50's, 60's, 70's +

Female Inmate Population Aging Trends
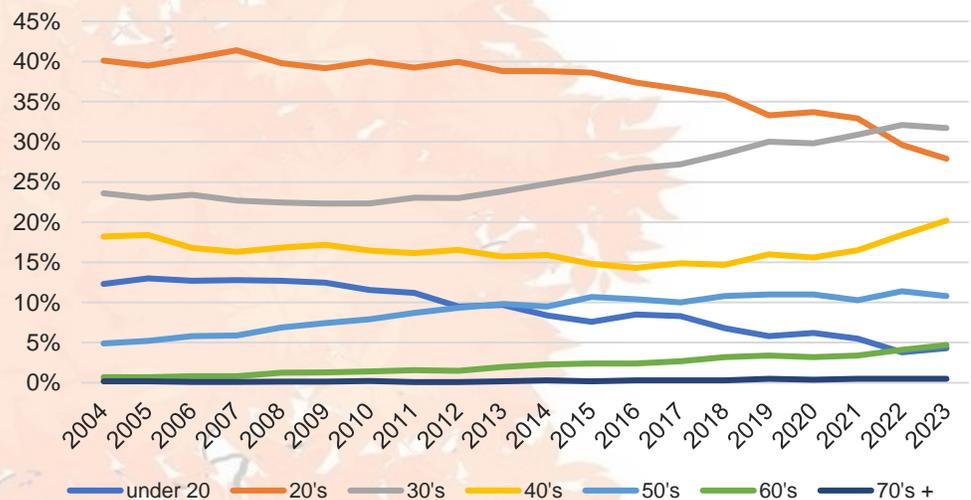
Legend: under 20, 20's, 30's, 40's, 50's, 60's, 70's +
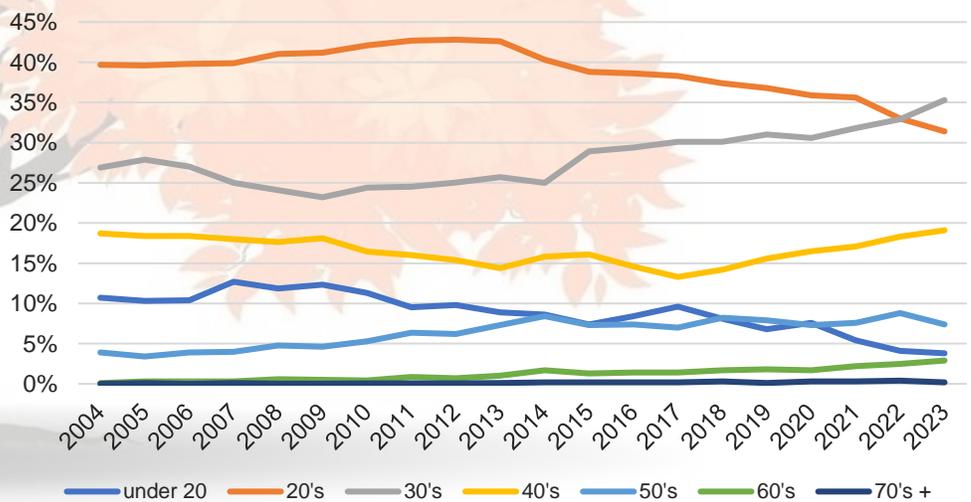
Interesting Facts About KCCF Inmates

Offender characteristics	male	female	together
Average age	36.6	34.8	36.1
Average number of kids	1.8	2.0	1.8
Percentage who did not graduate high school (DG)	22.2%	19.6%	21.5%
Percentage who are born in the USA	90.4%	95.6%	91.7%
Besides USA, 2nd most common country of birth	Mexico (245)		
Besides USA, 3rd next most common country of birth	Guatamala (167)		
Besides USA, 4th next most common country of birth	Republic of Congo (85)		
Most frequently claimed occupation	unemployed (6,058)		
2nd most frequently claimed occupation	general (3,361)		
3rd most frequently claimed occupation	none (670)		
4th most frequently claimed occupation	factory (631)		
5th most frequently claimed occupation	food service (550)		
6th most frequently claimed occupation	construction (538)		
Least claimed occupation	bail, law enforcment, office - tied (1)		
2nd most frequently claimed religion after "none" (61.3%)	Protestant (3,826 - 25%)		
3rd most frequently claimed religion	Catholic (1,057 - 6.9%)		
4th most frequently claimed religion	Muslim (294 - 1.9%)		
5th most frequently claimed religion	Jehovah's Witness (49 - 0.3%)		
Most frequently claimed service	Army (243)		
2nd most frequently claimed service	Navy (232)		
3rd most frequently claimed service	Marines (95)		
4th most frequently claimed service	National Guard (29)		
5th most frequently claimed service	Air Force (25)		
Besides MI, 2nd most common state of birth	Illinois (512)		
Besides MI, 3rd most common state of birth	California (215)		
Besides MI, 4th most common state of birth	Texas (214)		
Oldest person booked in	80		
Most charges in a single booking	21		

Number of repeat offenders each year	1 or more times this year	10 or more times this year	Most times by single person
Number of individual offenders who were admitted to jail in 2017 (out of 22,225 total admissions)	15,688	11	27
Number of individual offenders who were admitted to jail in 2018 (out of 21,734 total admissions)	15,479	8	18
Number of individual offenders who were admitted to jail in 2019 (out of 19,891 total admissions)	14,421	9	16
Number of individual offenders who were admitted to jail in 2020 (out of 11,596 total admissions)	9,149	2	14
Number of individual offenders who were admitted to jail in 2021 (out of 12,764 total admissions)	9,585	3	14
Number of individual offenders who were admitted to jail in 2022 (out of 13,437 total admissions)	10,176	9	15
Number of individual offenders who were admitted to jail in 2023 (out of 15,340 total admissions)	11,390	4	30

Correctional Facility Employee Profile

Category	Total	% of total
Number of persons employed in the jail system as of January 1, 2024	318	
Number of male employees	239	75.16%
Number of female employees	79	24.84%
Average age of employees	40.72	years
Average age of male employees	40.45	years
Average age of female employees	41.55	years
Average years of seniority	10.61	years
Average years of seniority of male employees	10.54	years
Average years of seniority of female employees	10.83	years
Racial breakdown - White	243	76.42%
Racial breakdown - Black/African American	29	9.12%
Racial breakdown - Asian	5	1.57%
Racial breakdown - American Indian / Alaskan Native	3	0.94%
Racial breakdown - Hispanic/Latino	25	7.86%
Racial breakdown - 2 or more races	13	4.09%
Type of Employee - Supervisory	36	11.32%
Type of Employee - Deputies	233	73.27%
Type of Employee - Administrative Support Personnel	26	8.18%
Type of Employee - Other Personnel	23	7.23%
Number of deputies who resigned in 2023 (includes 2 transfers)	15	
Number of deputies who retired in 2023	11	
Number of deputies who were terminated in 2023	2	
Turnover rate of deputies in 2023		12.02%
Profile of Correctional Officers hired this year		
Number of deputies hired in 2023	34	
Number of deputies hired in 2023 with Military experience	5	14.7%
Number of deputies hired in 2023 with some college	9	26.5%
Number of deputies hired in 2023 with a 2 year degree	8	23.5%
Number of deputies hired in 2023 with a 4 year degree or more	12	35.3%
Correctional Officers hired between July 1998 and this year		
Number hired in this time period (last 23 years)	341	
Number with a 4 year degree	191	56.0%
Number with a 2 year degree	83	24.3%
Number with Military experience	45	13.2%
Number with past Corrections/Law Enforcement experience	97	28.4%
Number who were employed in other KCCF positions when they applied	24	7%

Generational Distribution of Correctional Staff

In recent years our facility has been undergoing a considerable transition in the age of staff. These numbers represent our generational distributions as of February 2024.

	Deputies	Admin
Baby Boomers: Born 1946-1964	1.5%	0.0%
Generation X: Born 1965-1980	27.3%	6.4%
Millennials (Gen Y): Born 1981-1996	51.3%	6.4%
Gen Z (iGen / Zoomers): Born 1997-2012	7.1%	0.0%
Total:	87.2%	12.8%

COMBINED DISTRIBUTION
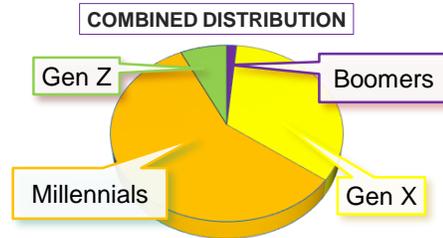
📢 **Talking Point!** The information contained in the table above was correct as of January 1, 2024. It should be noted that our deputy turnover rate was the highest recorded in the history of this report, being typically very low for a jail. It should be noted that turnover rates in correctional facilities of 10% to 15% are very common everywhere, and rates of 25% and far higher are not unusual in recent years. In fact rates of 50% and even 100% have been documented! Just as in many other professions, chronic staff shortages are unfortunately a feature of modern corrections. Special thanks to Stephanie Hernandez from Kent County HR for her help with these numbers.

Booking and Population Statistics
Monthly Averages Vary Widely

	bookings per day	bookings per month	total bookings for 2023	average daily population
Average	44	1,345		966
Minimum	9	1,204		926
Maximum	76	1,431		1,007
Range	67	227		81
			16,127	

Number of Bookings per Month

Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23	Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23
1344	1204	1341	1378	1406	1289	1431	1400	1286	1369	1313	1374

Daily Average of Bookings by Month

Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23	Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23
43	43	43	46	46	43	46	45	43	44	44	44

Average Daily Population by Month

Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23	Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23
1007	1007	989	988	973	948	975	955	953	930	937	926

The Average Daily Population of the Main Jail

MAIN JAIL AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION BY MONTH 2021-2023

Values by month:

- JAN-21: 798
- FEB-21: 825
- MAR-21: 854
- APR-21: 843
- MAY-21: 849
- JUN-21: 891
- JUL-21: 957
- AUG-21: 972
- SEP-21: 1023
- OCT-21: 1043
- NOV-21: 1023
- DEC-21: 949
- JAN-22: 962
- FEB-22: 949
- MAR-22: 989
- APR-22: 980
- MAY-22: 986
- JUN-22: 1020
- JUL-22: 996
- AUG-22: 997
- SEP-22: 1026
- OCT-22: 1015
- NOV-22: 1005
- DEC-22: 992
- JAN-23: 1007
- FEB-23: 1007
- MAR-23: 989
- APR-23: 988
- MAY-23: 973
- JUN-23: 948
- JUL-23: 975
- AUG-23: 955
- SEP-23: 953
- OCT-23: 930
- NOV-23: 937
- DEC-23: 926

TrendSpotter! The average monthly population of the jail was often over **1100** in 2018 and 2019, but fell drastically beginning in March of 2020 with the advent of the Covid-19 pandemic, reaching regular lows in the 600s. 2021 witnessed those numbers begin their slow climb back. For 2023 the jail population consistently hovered just under 1000.

Monthly Bookings Averaged Over 10 Years

A Decade of Bookings
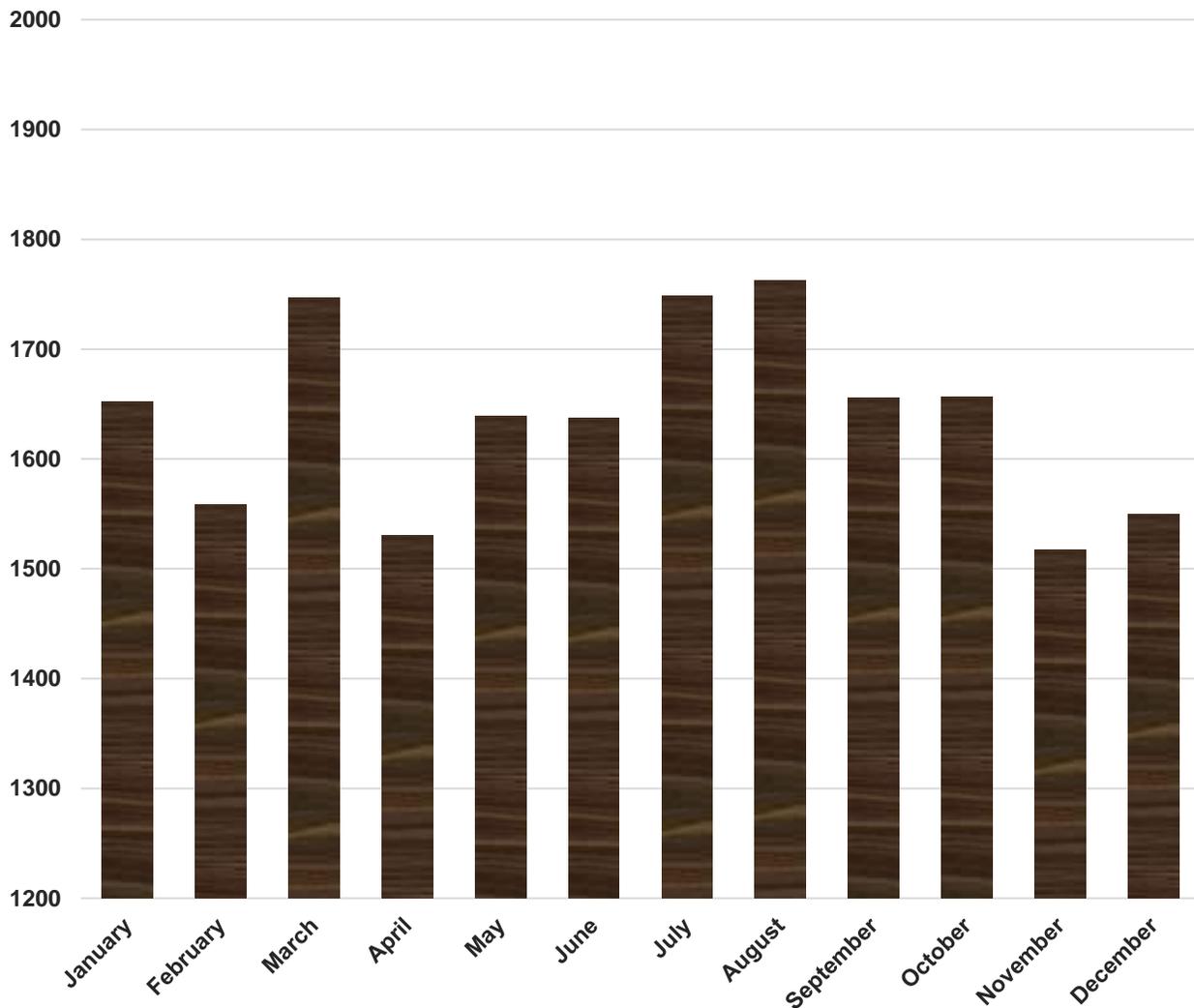
TrendSpotter! This chart presents the 10 year average of new book-ins organized by month. The purpose of this is to further identify our yearly activity levels for administrative planning purposes. Using this data we can see that March and August are historically our busiest months, while April and November see the lowest number of bookings as the local criminal element takes a break leading in to the summer crime season, and then again for the Holidays.

The Number of Inmates Brought to Jail per Year
Admissions slowly recover following Covid-19

30 Years of Annual Bookings from 1994 Through 2023

20 Years of Bookings from 2004 Through 2023 (with trend line)

31,737
31,164
31,354
29,635
28,844
29,135
26,180
26,400
26,211
24,860
24,775
24,693
24,545
23,455
22,478
20,826
12,019
13,631
14,561
16,127

20 Years of Percentage Change in Annual Bookings from 2004 to 2023

-4.0%
-1.8%
0.6%
-5.5%
-2.7%
1.0%
-10.1%
0.8%
-0.7%
-5.2%
-0.3% -0.3% -0.6%
-4.4%
-4.2%
-7.3%
-42.3%
13.4%
6.8%
10.8%
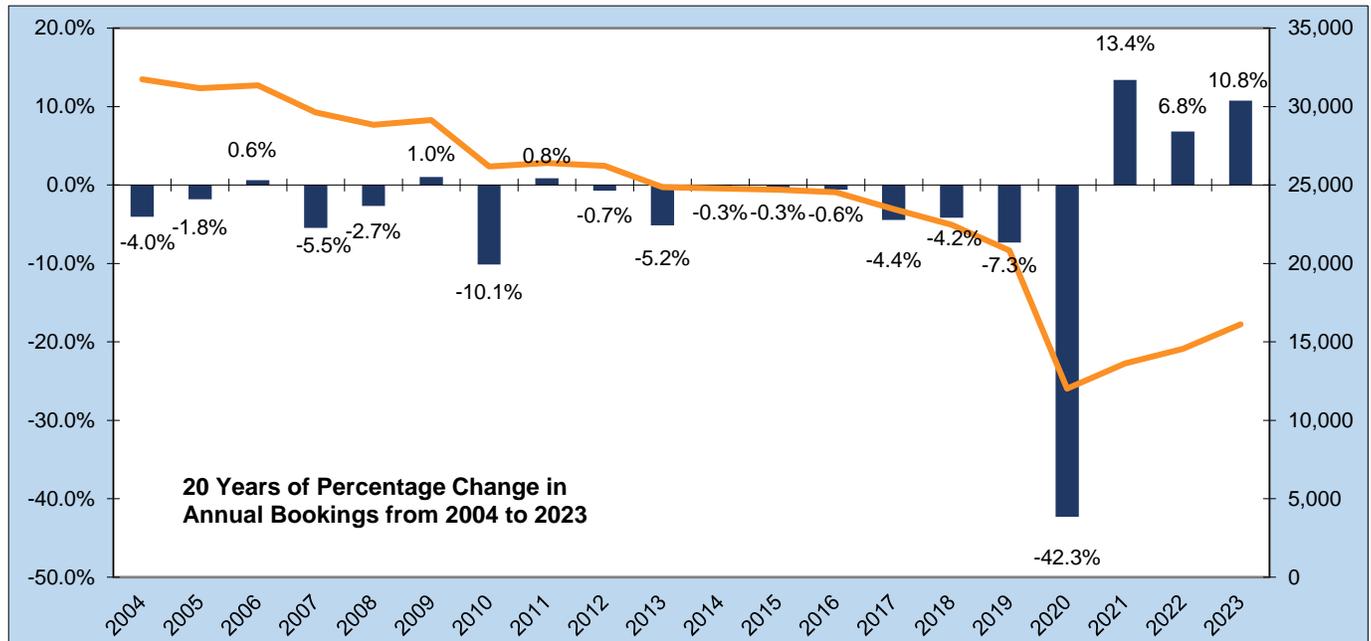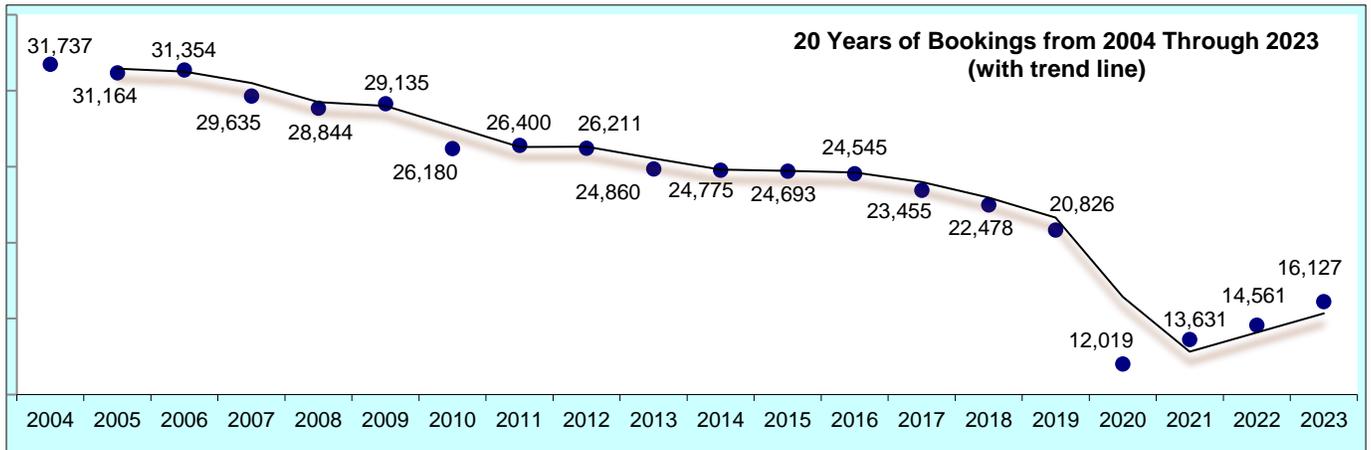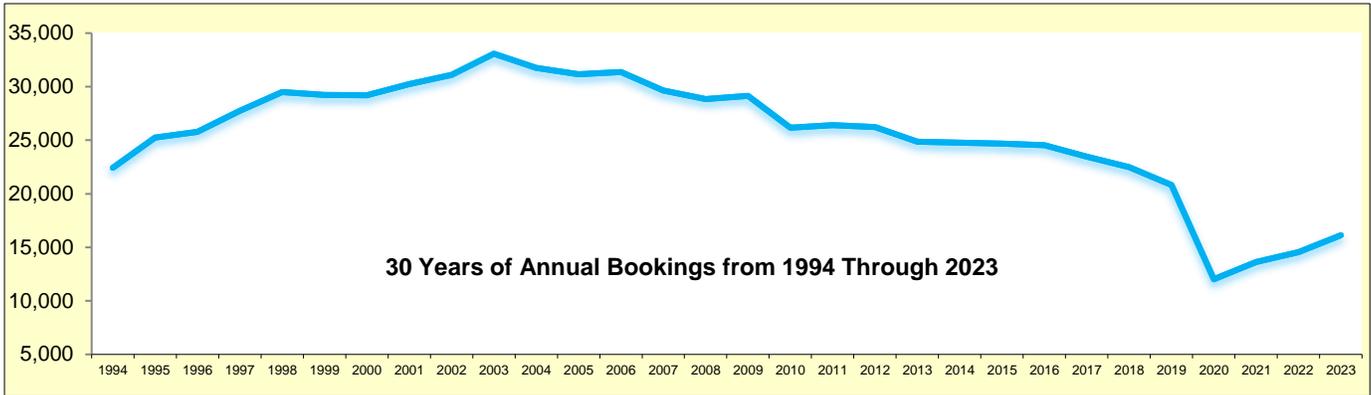
TrendSpotter! The above chart shows the number of bookings each year (**orange line**) with the % of increase or decrease from the previous year (**blue bar**). We experienced a 42.3% decrease in 2020! The 3 charts on this page starkly illustrate the effect Covid-19 had on our population.

Number of Bookings and MJ Average / Peak Populations

year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	**2023**
NBI	26,400	26,211	24,860	24,775	24,693	24,545	23,455	22,478	20,826	12,019	13,631	14,561	**16,127**

Admissions (NBI's) to the Jail
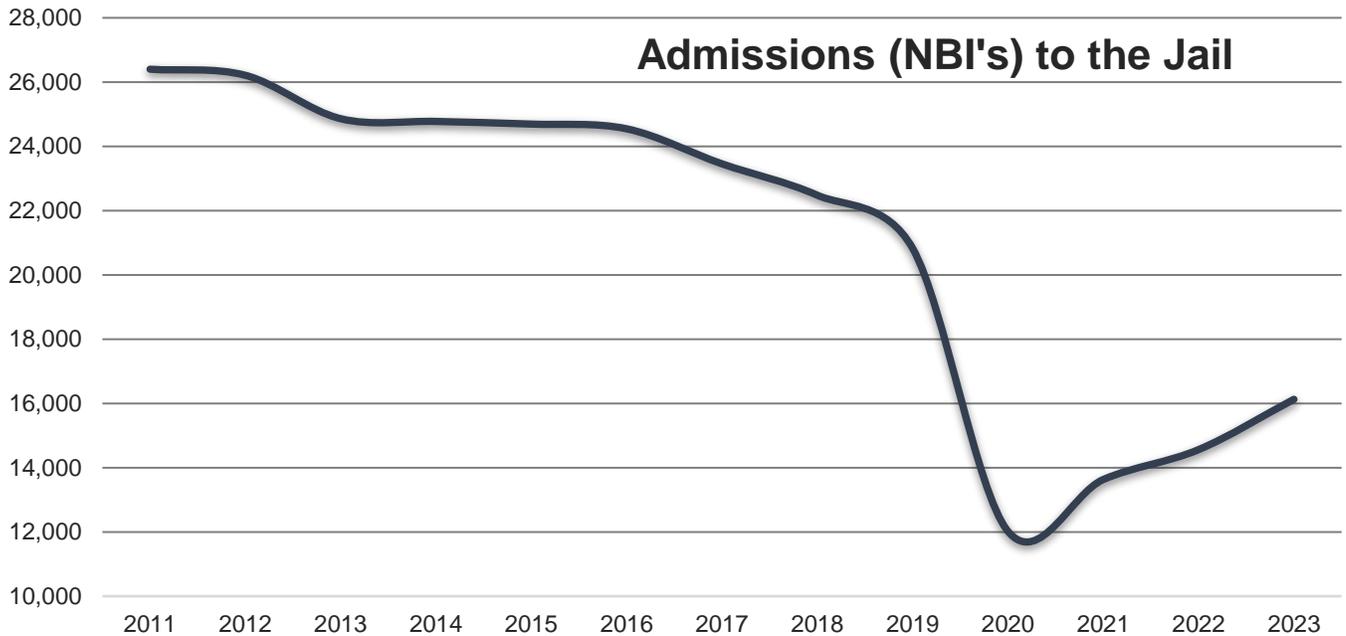
year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	**2023**
ADP	963	1,032	992	922	1,047	1,071	1,114	1,121	1,084	798	919	993	**966**
Peak	1,079	1,173	1,103	1,004	1,139	1,162	1,216	1,205	1,199	1,128	1,065	1,054	**1,086**
+ or -	12.0%	13.7%	11.2%	8.9%	8.8%	8.5%	9.2%	7.5%	10.6%	41.4%	15.9%	6.1%	**12.4%**

Average and Peak Populations in Main Jail
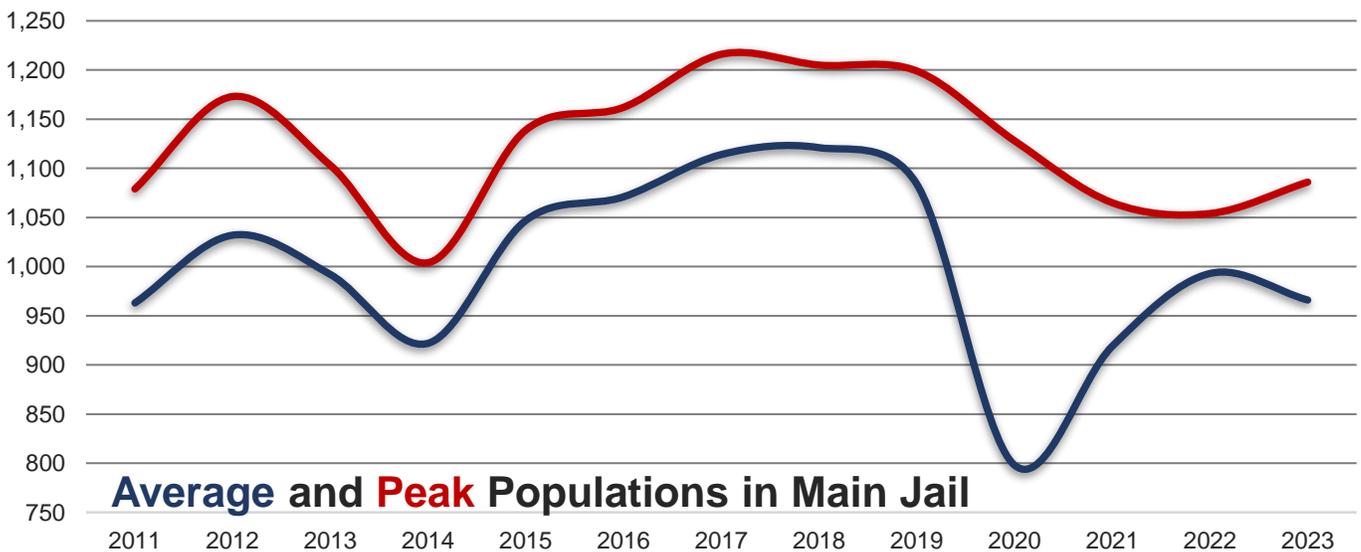
📢*TalkingPoint!* The bottom chart shows the difference in the Main Jail between the *AVERAGE* daily population and the *PEAK* daily population. In 2023 we had more inmates than average **51%** of the time. The difference between the normal or "average" population and the peaking population is called the "peaking factor." The peaking factor for 2023 was 12.4%.

Annual Average Daily Population for all Inmates in KCCF Custody

Data points by year:
- 2004: 1,242
- 2005: 1,242
- 2006: 1,286
- 2007: 1,300
- 2008: 1,253
- 2009: 1,223
- 2010: 1,093
- 2011: 1,093
- 2012: 1,157
- 2013: 1,119
- 2014: 1,046
- 2015: 1,058
- 2016: 1,071
- 2017: 1,114
- 2018: 1,121
- 2019: 1,084
- 2020: 798
- 2021: 919
- 2022: 993
- 2023: 966

TrendSpotter! The average daily number of inmates in the Sheriff's custody fell precipitously in 2020 resulting from Covid-19, down over **26%** from 2019. Over the following 2 years it bounced back over **24%** as we slowly returned to regular operations. 2023 saw a slight decrease from 2022.

The figures on this graph represent the daily average of the total number of inmates in our custody, including the Main Jail, Work Release (Community Reentry Center - moved into the MJ in 2015), and the Honor Camp (closed in 2010). It does not include Kent County inmates lodged at other agencies.

History of Jail Capacity in Kent County (1835 to 1984)

Year	Description of the Event or Solution	Capacity Levels			
		MJ	HC	WR	System
1835	First Kent County Jail consisted of two cells in the corner of the Courthouse				
1845	First jail burns and for the next 10 years inmates are housed in rented quarters, primarily in a cellar of a building on Canal Street, with more important inmates being sent to jails in adjourning counties.				
1855	A new Sheriff's residence was built with a wooden structure called "Kent County Jail House" in the rear. It consisted of heavy planking with sheet iron sheathing on the inside.				
1872	Rising crime and frequency of escapes from the current jail cause the county to construct a new jail in the "Bastille" style. When it opened in March, it was called the "Prisoner's Paradise."	114			
1913	Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Commissioners called the jail a "cheese box" that had "first prize for being the most hazardous building in Michigan today."				
1950	Peak Average Daily Population reaches 162 inmates.				
1954	After several failed attempts over 4 decades, voters finally approve a ballot measure for a new jail.				
1958	Original Ball Avenue Jail constructed with a capacity of 240 beds.	240			240
1968	Honor Camp opens with a capacity of 48, bringing us to a total capacity of 288.	240	48		288
1974	Jail expansion by 116 beds, bringing us to a capacity in the Main Jail of 356. Total capacity for all jail facilities was 404.	356	48		404
1977	Jail expansion by 95 beds, bringing us to a capacity in the Main Jail of 451. Total capacity for all jail facilities was 499. 61st District Court creates Community Service Program for sentenced misdemeanor cases.	451	48		499
1979	Lawsuit filed by six inmates in U.S. District Court.				
1980	Formation of "Alternatives to Incarceration" task force. We begin the practice of boarding out inmates to other counties due to overcrowding. This continued for 15 years.				
1981	Creation of Court Services Department to administer Pre-trial Release and Community Service programs. Post arraignment Pre-trial Screening begins at the jail.				
1982	Work Release facility created at the Salvation Army building with a capacity of 48 beds. Court Services Community Service program begins placing felony and misdemeanor cases to work in the community from all district courts and Circuit Court. In addition, a Federal Court order by Judge Enslen in the matter of Johnson v. Heffron limits occupancy at the Main Jail to 95 percent of capacity.	451	48	48	547
1983	Jail expansion by 122 beds, bringing the Main Jail to 573. Total capacity for all jail facilities was 669.	573	48	48	669
1984	Expansion of Pre-trial Release and Community Service programs. Pre-trial program now includes full-time supervision services. Jail Management System (JMS) approved for automating records at the Kent County Jail. Expansion of Work Release facility by 24 beds for a capacity of 72. Total capacity for all jail facilities is 693.	573	48	72	693

History of Jail Capacity in Kent County (1985 to 1998)

Year	Description of the Event or Solution	Capacity Levels			
		MJ	HC	WR	System
1985	Agreement to house up to 25 females at Project Rehab Community Treatment Center. Expansion of Work Release facility by 18 beds to a total capacity of 90. Total capacity for all jail facilities is 711.	573	48	90	711
1987	Jail Population Management Board formed to study causes of jail crowding. Electronic Monitoring and Work Crew programs started with Federal Grant				
1988	Additional judge added for 17th Circuit Court				
1989	Formation of the Community Corrections Advisory Board pursuant to P.A. 511 of 1988. Approval of Comprehensive Criminal Justice System Study by David M. Bennett. Temporary minimum security jail building adding 64 beds to the Main Jail, bringing its capacity to 637. Expansion at the Work Release adds 14 beds for a total of 104 beds. Total capacity for all jail facilities is now 789.	637	48	104	789
1990	This was the high year for the practice of boarding inmates in other counties. Daily average this year was 146. Tax increase of 0.84 mills approved by voters on August 7th to construct a new jail addition. Contract approved for jail architectural services. Creation of Criminal Justice Coordinator position.				
1991	Pre-trial and Community Service program expanded to provide staff for additional numbers of supervised release cases and community service placements.				
1992	New jail addition opened in December but parts of the old jail are closed for renovation. We become the central intake facility for the Grand Rapids Police Department. Pre-trial services expanded to include pre-arraignment screening and investigation and Fast Track processing 24 hours a day, 7 days a week at the jail.				
1993	New jail addition and renovation of the old jail completed, adding 363 additional beds (after closing the temporary facility), bringing us to a capacity in the Main Jail of 1,000, and a total capacity of 1,152. Temporary minimum security building relocated to Honor Camp. Capacity at Honor Camp remains at 48. Jail Bed Allocation Agreement begun, committee implemented, and weekly jail bed reports sent to all criminal court judges.	1,000	48	104	1,152
1994	The practice of boarding inmates in other counties because of overcrowding finally ends this year after 15 years.				
1996	Order from the Federal Sixth Circuit Court granting relief from Judge Enslen's 1982 count reduction measures.				
1997	Pre-trial Electronic Monitoring program re-started after being discontinued in 1989. Federal grant program enables Kent County communities to add large numbers of new police.				
1998	Jail Population Monitoring Clerk begins monitoring split-sentence cases to facilitate early release into community facilities. Research conducted into the issues surrounding adding double bunks to the Main Jail. 24 bunks added this year, bringing the capacity of the Main Jail to 1,024.	1,024	48	104	1,176

History of Jail Capacity in Kent County (1999 to 2011)

Year	Description of the Event or Solution	Capacity Levels			
		MJ	HC	WR	System
1999	29 additional double bunks added for a total of 53, increasing the capacity of the Main Jail to 1,053. Relocation of the Work Release facility from the Salvation Army to the old Kent Oaks facility, increasing the capacity of our Work Release to 136. Total system capacity is now 1,237.	1,053	48	136	1,237
2000	9 additional double bunks added for a total of 62, bringing us to a capacity of 1,062 in the Main Jail, and a total capacity of 1,246.	1,062	48	136	1,246
2002	32 additional double bunks added for a total of 94, with a capacity of 1,094 in the Main Jail, and a total capacity of 1,278.	1,094	48	136	1,278
2003	Two additional judges added for 17th Circuit Court. Six additional bunks added to the Honor Camp, increasing its capacity to 54.	1,094	54	136	1,284
2004	Corrections and Detention Millage Committee formed. Ten additional bunks added to Work Release, increasing its capacity to 146.	1,094	54	146	1,294
2005	Corrections and Detention Millage Committee submits final report to County Administration in December. Expansion project begins at Work Release and extra programs added. Building renamed the Community Reentry Center. Two more bunks added to the Honor Camp, increasing capacity to 56	1,094	56	146	1,296
2006	Expansion at the Work Release completed. Four more bunks added to Honor Camp, capacity up to 60. 90 additional double bunks added bringing us to a capacity of 1,184 in the Main Jail, and a total capacity of 1,492. Renovation started on the new Mental Health Unit in the Main Jail with 53 bunks taken out of service, reducing total capacity to 1,439.	1,131	60	248	1,439
2007	Criminal Justice Planners Harrison / Landmark present a report to County Administration in December that evaluates the jail's facilities and recommends demolition and expansion. Kent, Kalamazoo and Allegan Counties hire a consulting firm to determine the feasibility of creating a regional jail. Mental Health Unit opened with 39 additional bunks, leaving us with a Main Jail capacity of 1,170 and a total capacity of 1,478.	1,170	60	248	1,478
2008	Voters approve an extension of Jail Millage.				
2009	County selects Tower Pinkster as the design firm for the expansion and demolition project, and Owens, Ames and Kimble are selected as the construction firm. A jail transition team is formed and design work begins in mid-summer.				
2010	Renovation started on Upper Rear and D1B. Additional double bunks are added to B2 and B3. The Main Jail has a new temporary capacity. Using Honor Camp for inmate housing suspended in November. One wing of the Work Release (CRC) closed the last week of December, leaving two wings in operation.	1,101	0	186	1,287
2011	The newly renovated Upper Rear reopens in January as H2 with a new capacity of 192. The newly renovated D1B reopens in February with a new capacity of 46. New A Building video visitation annex is opened, allowing in-person visitation areas to be closed down. Lower One Man, Middle One Man, and Upper Annex are demolished in March.	1,221	0	186	1,407

History of Jail Capacity in Kent County (2012 to present)

Year	Description of the Event or Solution	Capacity Levels		
		MJ	**WR**	**System**
2012	The new jail housing units open in December (L1, L2, L3, M1, M2, and M3). The "Old Side" (Lower, Middle and Upper) is closed.	1,285	186	1,471
2015	Work Release (CRC) is closed. 192 Double bunks are installed in B2, B3, D1, D2 & D3. Mail Jail capacity grows to 1,477.	1,477	0	1,477
2016	Construction of a new kitchen and a dedicated entrance for the Work Release (CRC) program to the Main Jail started. Completion is projected to be April, 2017.	1,477	0	1,477
2017	The new kitchen and Work Release Entrance additions to the jail are completed and open.	1,477	0	1,477
2018	Marijuana is legalized in Michigan in November.			
2020	In March, the Covid-19 pandemic results in a drastic reduction in population size, going from over 1100 to a low of 624 and prompts suspension of the Work Release (CRC) program. This year also sees the first full year of our new Indigent Court bond reform program and the introduction of electronic tether to the jail, both of which effect population.	1,477	0	1,477
2021	In October, the new "Raise the Age" law goes into effect, raising the age of anyone classified as an "adult" in the criminal justice system in the State of Michigan from 17 to 18 years of age.	1,477	0	1,477

> 📢 *TalkingPoint!* Under the auspices of the Michigan Indigent Defense Commision Act, the Michigan Indigent Defense Court (MIDC) was implemented in order to facilitate better service for those inmates without the means to provide proper legal service for themselves following their arrest. The graph below tracks just part of what this work entails.

MI Indigent Court 1st Appearance & Virtual Court Hearings 2023
(Jan-Mar totals are unavailable)

Month	Total
April	347
May	912
June	752
July	940
Aug.	960
Sept.	820
Oct.	874
Nov.	729
Dec.	1319

Correctional Staff Average Yrs of Seniority

Year	Years
2002	8.0
2003	8.0
2004	9.7
2005	10.5
2006	11.0
2007	11.3
2008	11.8
2009	12.5
2010	12.8
2011	13.1
2012	13.1
2013	13.0
2014	13.2
2015	12.7
2016	12.7
2017	11.3
2018	11.5
2019	11.0
2020	11.4
2021	10.8
2022	11.3
2023	10.6
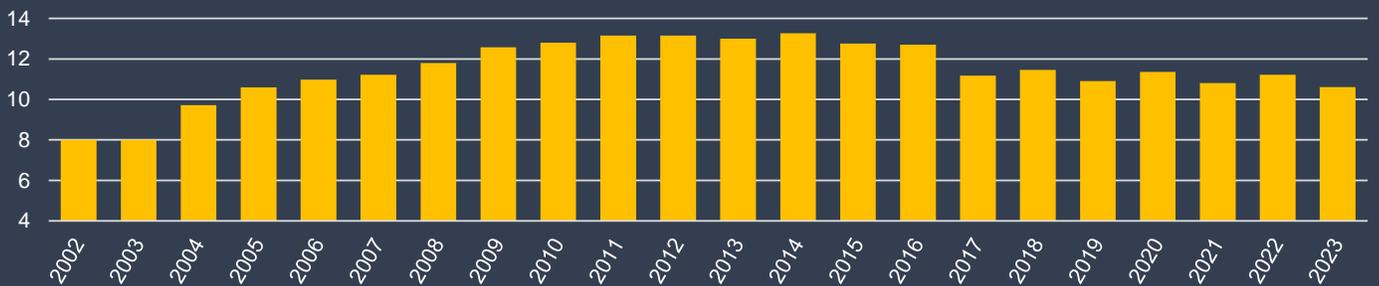
Recidivism Rate of KCCF Inmates

The previous page examines recidivism by looking at the people in jail or being admitted to jail and looking backwards to see how many of them have been admitted to the Kent County Correctional Facility in previous years. Another approach to examining recidivism is examined on this page. This forward looking approach surveys a group of admissions at a point in the past and follows them in subsequent years to see how many individuals were rebooked after their initial release from the Kent County Correctional Facility. The information on this page examines inmates booked into the Kent County County Correctional Facility during calendar year 2016 and then measured what proportion of them were rebooked into the Kent County Correctional Facility through the remainder of 2016 through the end of 2021. We provided the jail data from those years to **Andy Verheek** at the Kent County Office of Community Corrections and he analyzed it for recidivism rates. The results of the analysis are reported on this page. ***NOTE* - Readers will begin to see how the 2020 pandemic significantly impacted the correctional population at the Kent County Correctional Facility when comparing data from this report to last year's report.**

📢*TalkingPoint!* There were a total of 51,595 unique individuals booked into KCCF at least one time over the six year period from 2016 through 2021. Out of these 51,595 individuals, 22,829 were rebooked (for any reason) into the KCCF one or more times during this same time period. This represents an overall recidivism rate of 44.2%, meaning that 44.2% of the individuals in this sample were booked into KCCF two or more times. Of the 22,829 offenders booked two or more times into the KCCF, females were admitted an average of 3.5 times and males an average of 3.9 times.

"Class of 2016 to 2021" - 55,331 individuals booked & rebooked anytime during 2016 through 2021		
	Total Individuals booked at least once anytime in 2016 through 2021	Number with at least one subsequent rebooking	Resulting Recidivism Rate
All	51,019	22,629	44.4%
Male	36,190	16,933	46.8%
Female	14,829	5,696	38.4%
Black	18,650	10,027	53.8%
Hispanic	5,654	2,047	36.2%
White	26,715	10,555	39.5%

📢*TalkingPoint!* The table above includes people whose first arrest in the time period came in 2016 but also those whose first arrest was during the years 2017 through 2021, so some of them did not have much elapsed time to be re-arrested. In the table below we looked at the recidivism rate for ONLY those individuals that were booked into KCCF from January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016 and released to the community after their first arrest in 2016. This means that those released to prison, another facility, or another agency were filtered out of the analysis. **Each of the offenders in the remaining population had a minimum of 5 full years to get in trouble with the law again.** There were 14,421 individuals booked into KCCF during 2016 and subsequently released back into the community. Out of these 14,421 offenders, 8,838 were rebooked into KCCF at least once from their initial booking in 2016 until December 31, 2021. This includes individuals first booked into KCCF in 2016 with their first subsequent booking occurring in the same year (2016). This equates to a recidivism rate of 61.3%.

"Class of 2016" - Individuals booked in 2016 and their rearrests later in 2016 through 2021		
	Total Individuals booked at least once in 2016	Number with at least one subsequent rebooking	Resulting Recidivism Rate
All	14,280	8,750	61.4%
Male	10,131	6,522	64.4%
Female	4,149	2,253	54.3%
Black	5,829	4,189	71.9%
Hispanic	1,482	807	54.5%
White	6,969	3,779	54.2%
First Time Offenders in 2016	4,068	1,673	41.1%
Less than High School Education	4,133	2,699	65.3%
High School Education or More	10,147	6,076	59.9%

Recidivism Rate of KCCF Inmates

The previous page examines recidivism by looking at individuals booked into KCCF from 2016 through 2021 to see how many may have been rebooked during that same time frame. This page looks at a group of admissions for the more recent time span of 2021 through 2023. We looked at the overall recidivism rate for this three-year time span as well as recidivism when selecting out offenders who received a proxy score. Jail data from these years were analyzed by Andy Verheek at the Kent County Office of Community Corrections. ***IMPORTANT TO NOTE* The COVID pandemic significantly impacted policies and operations throughout the Kent County criminal justice system. This includes the KCCF. Given the extent and on-going nature of the pandemic, one may speculate the data to be impacted during the time frame of this page. Please keep that in mind**

🗣️*TalkingPoint!* There were a total of 25,137 unique individuals booked into KCCF at least one time over the three year period from 2021 through 2023. Using a broad definition of recidivism that looks at rebooking into KCCF for any reason, including probation and parole violations, 9,371 out of the 25,137 individuals were rebooked at least once during this three year period. This represents an overall recidivism rate of 37.3%. Of these 9,371 individuals booked two or more times into KCCF, females were admitted an average of 3.0 times and males an average of 3.1 times. Keep in mind that the recidivism rate is dependant on the specific definition of recidivism utilized at the time of analysis. For example, if measuring recidivism for those with an initial booking event in 2021 and released to the community (meaning that those released to prison, another agency, or other facility were excluded from the analysis), the resulting recidivism rate increases to 53.7%.

"Class of 2021 to 2023"			
	Total Individuals booked at least once anytime in 2021 through 2023	**Number with at least one subsequent rebooking**	**Resulting Recidivism Rate**
All	24,523	9,253	37.7%
Male	17,853	7,125	39.9%
Female	6,669	2,127	31.9%
Black	10,269	4,446	43.3%
Hispanic	2,143	787	36.7%
White	12,111	4,020	33.2%

🗣️*TalkingPoint!* The previous table above examined those individuals whose first arrest occurred at any time during 2021 through 2023 and includes a broad definition of recidivism. However, not all offenders booked into the Kent County Correctional Facility are predicted to recidivate at the same rate. Using a proxy risk assessment instrument that takes into consideration each individuals age at first offense, prior bookings into jail, and current age, KCCF personnel can obtain an initial prediction of those most likely to be rebooked into the facility in the future. This proxy risk score is instrumental to the establishment and provision of programming in the KCCF. The following table examines the recidivism rates for those individuals that were booked into KCCF for the first time in 2021 and proxy information available in EIS for the individuals most likely to be released back into the community. Offenders released to prison, another facility, or other agency were filtered out. There were 5,357 individuals booked into KCCF in 2021 where there was proxy score information available and who were released back into the community. Out of these 5,357 individuals, 3,894 were rebooked into KCCF at least once for any reason (including parole and probation violations) following their initial booking in 2021 until December 31, 2023 for an overall recidivism rate of 72.7%. The table below illustrates that the recidivism rates are indeed different for those offenders scored at a low, medium, or high risk of recidivism based on the proxy risk assessment instrument.

"Class of 2021" - 5,357 individuals booked in 2021 and their rebookings later in 2021 through 2023			
	Low Risk of Recidivism 474 total individuals	**Medium Risk of Recidivism 2,129 total individuals**	**High Risk of Recidivism 2,754 total individuals**
Recidivism	56.3%	68.5%	78.7%
Male	326 total individuals	1,610 total individuals	2,227 total individuals
Rate	56.1%	69.1%	79.6%
Female	148 total individuals	519 total individuals	527 total individuals
Rate	56.8%	66.9%	75.1%
Black	100 total individuls	942 total individuals	1,590 total individuals
Rate	52.0%	69.0%	80.4%
Hispanic	39 total individuals	176 total individuals	227 total individuals
Rate	53.8%	68.2%	75.3%
White	335 total individuals	1,011 total individuals	937 total individuals
Rate	57.9%	68.2%	76.6%

Recidivism Info - Including Likelihood of Recidivating

📢*TalkingPoint!*** Additional information regarding regarding the recidivism of all individuals booked into KCCF between 2021 and 2023:

➡️ An offender with an initial 2021 booking event experienced 39 separate bookings between 2021 and 2023.

➡️ Overall, male offenders were rebooked an average of 1.8 times and female offenders were rebooked an average of 1.6 times.

➡️ Black offenders were booked an average of 1.9 times, hispanic offenders were booked an average of 1.7 times, and white offenders were booked an average of 1.7 times.

➡️ Average (median) length of time between an offender's first and second bookings was 166.7 days for male offenders and 176.0 days for female offenders.

➡️ Average (median) length of time between an offender's first and second bookings was 177.4 days for black offenders, 210.3 days for Hispanic offenders, and 155.7 days for white offenders.

📢*TalkingPoint!*** Kent County uses a "Proxy" instrument to predict the likelihood that an inmate booked into KCCF will be rebooked into KCCF at some future date. This instrument divides the inmates into three levels, with R1's being the least likely to return to jail, R2's being in the middle, and R3's being the most likely to return to jail. The breakdown of Proxy scores for individuals booked between 2021 and 2023 include - R1: 9.0% // R2: 40.2% // R3: 50.8%. One of the reasons for this disparity is that the proxy tool is administered only to those individuals who have jail stays of 3 days or longer.

➡️ Looking at the 267 offenders that received a low category proxy score (R1) from the *Recidivism Since 2021* page, both male and female offenders averaged 1.9 bookings. Looking at the offenders that received a high category proxy score (R3) from the same page, the average number of bookings for male offenders averaged 3.3 bookings while female offenders averaged 3.1 bookings.

➡️ Looking at those offenders that received a low category proxy score (R1) from the *Recidivism Since 2021* page, black offenders averaged 1.7 bookings, whites averaged 2.0 bookings, and Hispanics averaged 1.7 bookings. Switching to the offenders that received a high category proxy score (R3) from the same page, the average for black offenders increases to 3.3 bookings, the average for white offenders increases to 3.2 bookings, and the average for Hispanic offenders increases to 3.1 bookings.

➡️ Looking at those offenders that received a low category proxy score (R1) from the *Recidivism Since 2021* page, the average (median) length of time between an offender's first and second bookings was 217.8 days for male offenders and 229.4 days for female offenders. Switching to those offenders receiving a high category proxy score (R3), the average (median) length of time between an offender's first and second bookings decreases to 184.4 days for male offenders and decreases to 199.3 days for female offenders.

➡️ Looking at those offenders that received a low category proxy score (R1) from the *Recidivism Since 2021* page, the average (median) length of time between an offender's first and second bookings was 270.8 days for black offenders, 186.7 days for Hispanic offenders, and 219.2 days for white offenders. Switching to those offenders receiving a high category proxy score (R3), the average (median) length of time between an offender's first and second bookings decreases to 191.2 days for black offenders, 171.6 days for white offenders, and 216.3 days for Hispanic offenders.

Number of Inmates Brought to Jail by Arresting Agency
Top 5 Agencies Account for 87% of Incoming Inmates

Code	Arresting Agency	Number of Arrests	Percent of Total
4195	GRAND RAPIDS POLICE DEPT	6035	37.48%
4100	KENT COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE	4285	26.61%
4189	WYOMING POLICE DEPT	2002	12.43%
4168	KENTWOOD POLICE DEPT	1130	7.02%
SELF	SELF REPORT OR TURN IN	773	4.80%
4169	WALKER POLICE DEPT	615	3.82%
4161	MSP - GRAND RAPIDS POST	405	2.52%
4167	GRANDVILLE POLICE DEPT	276	1.71%
OTH	ANY OTHER ARRESTING AGENCY	90	0.56%
4166	EAST GRAND RAPIDS PUBLIC SAFETY	83	0.52%
SPEC	SPECTRUM HEALTH POLICE	75	0.47%
DOC	DEPT OF CORRECTIONS	69	0.43%
4140	ROCKFORD POLICE DEPT	66	0.41%
4147	SPARTA POLICE DEPARTMENT	56	0.35%
4146	LOWELL POLICE DEPT	52	0.32%
USMSHL / 41FM	FEDERAL MARSHALS	21	0.13%
ATTY	ATTORNEY GENERAL	16	0.10%
GRCC	GRAND RAPIDS CC PUBLIC SAFETY	14	0.09%
GRR	GERALD R FORD INTL AIRPORT POLICE	13	0.08%
GVSU	GRAND VALLEY STATE PUBLIC SAFETY	6	0.04%
USPT	US PRISONER TRANSPORT	6	0.04%
4160	MSP - 6TH DISTRICT POST	6	0.04%
4106	MSP ROCKFORD POST	3	0.02%
DEA	DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION	2	0.01%
FOC	FRIEND OF COURT	1	0.01%
3413	MICHIGAN STATE POLICE - IONIA	1	0.01%
DOC TEC	PAROLE TECHNICAL VIOLATOR	1	0.01%
TRANSCOR	TRANSCOR PRISONER TRANSPORT	1	0.01%
	Grand Total	**16,103**	**100.00%**
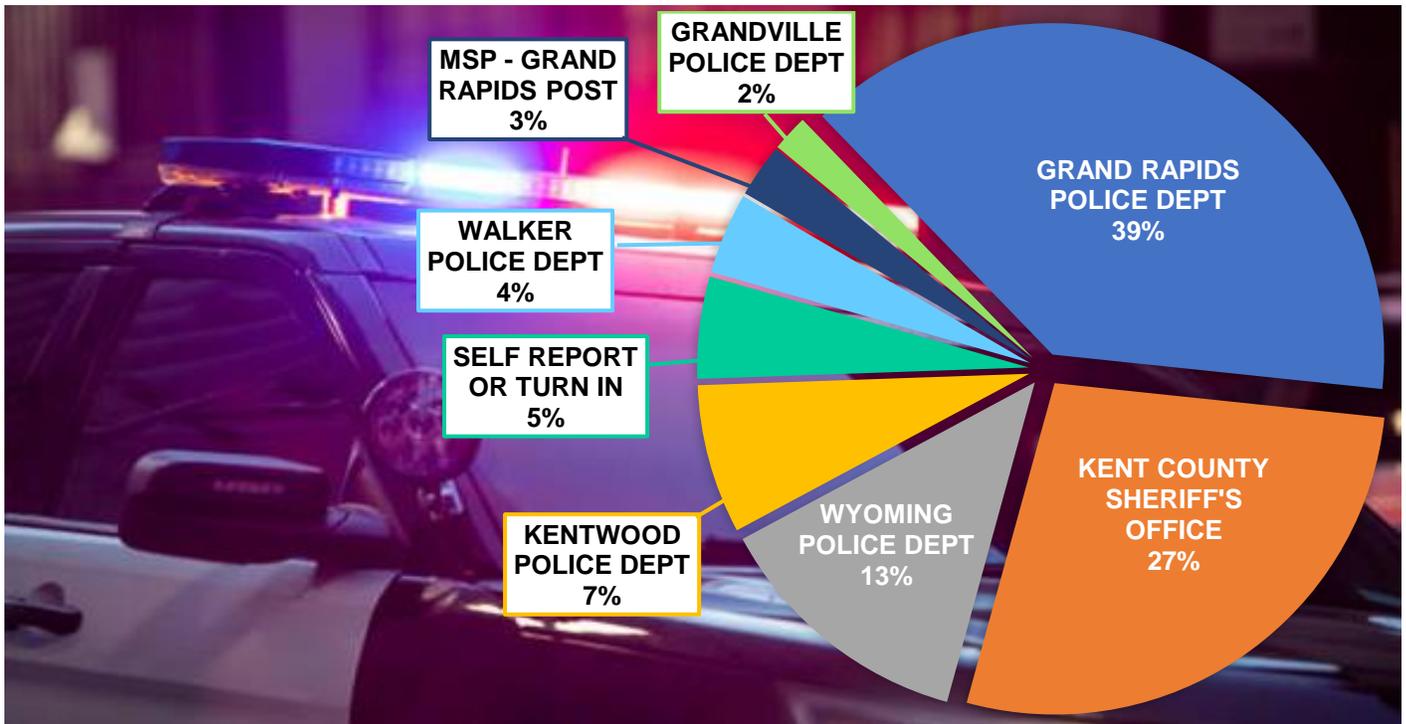
Top Local Agency Arrest Trends Over the Last 10 Years

Legend: Kent County Sheriff · Walker Police · Kentwood Police · Wyoming Police · Grand Rapids Police

Grand Rapids Police: 10529 (2014), 10900 (2015), 10127 (2016), 9373 (2017), 8768 (2018), 7242 (2019), 4612 (2020), 5105 (2021), 4930 (2022), 6035 (2023)

Kent County Sheriff: 5405 (2014), 5730 (2015), 6015 (2016), 5733 (2017), 6033 (2018), 6135 (2019), 2857 (2020), 3093 (2021), 3692 (2022), 4285 (2023)

Wyoming Police: 2136 (2014), 2115 (2015), 2188 (2016), 2276 (2017), 2109 (2018), 2026 (2019), 1244 (2020), 1323 (2021), 1805 (2022), 2002 (2023)

Kentwood Police: 1417 (2014), 1431 (2015), 1320 (2016), 1327 (2017), 1335 (2018), 1250 (2019), 815 (2020), 1040 (2021), 1092 (2022), 1130 (2023)

Walker Police: 578 (2014), 702 (2015), 710 (2016), 695 (2017), 694 (2018), 704 (2019), 319 (2020), 488 (2021), 530 (2022), 615 (2023)

⊞ *TrendSpotter!* The peak for Grand Rapids, Kent County and Wyoming was in 2003 (not shown on this chart). Due to Covid-19, all agencies experienced significant decreases in arrests for 2020, which leveled off and then began to increase again in 2021.

Marijuana-related Arrests by Year

MJ-related Arrests

Year	MJ-related Arrests
2015	529
2016	671
2017	606
2018	536
2019	143
2020	66
2021	60
2022	50
2023	33

Legend: ■ MJ-related Arrests ● Total Bookings:
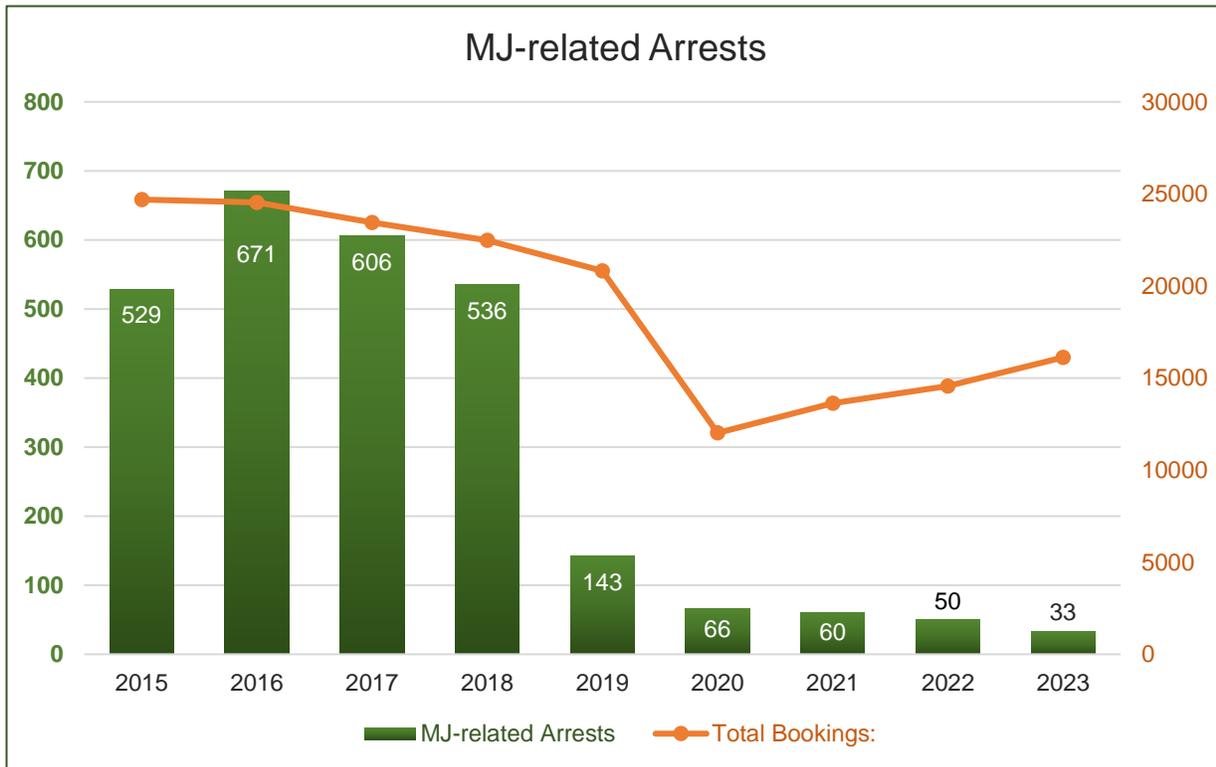
📢*TalkingPoint!* Marijuana was legalized in Michigan with the passage of Proposal 1 in November of 2018 and so 2019 was the 1st full year of arrests under the new law. Unfortunately for tracking, the 2020 and 2021 numbers were significantly effected by Covid-19 on arrests (particularly among lower level arrests). In addition, it should be noted that often a marijuana-related charge may be just one of several charges that an inmate is booked on, meaning that even were the MJ charge not present, the person may have been arrested anyway. This chart shows MJ-related arrests presented against the backdrop of our total bookings for the year in question to help place them in context. Observing the trendlines, it would seem that Proposal 1 has had a mitigating effect on our arrest and population numbers.

📈 This page is a direct result of an outside request for this data. Thank you, and as always we encourage anyone with an inquiry or who needs help with a study to contact us. We are always interested in working together to make this information helpful to consumers.

Types of Criminal Charges Over Time

Offense Category	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
VSCA	3,331	3,150	3,145	3,455	3,146	3,056	2,028	1,193	1,916	1,970	2,002
OWI	2,570	2,844	2,754	2,785	2,779	2,899	2,789	1,839	2,234	2,284	2,352
Child Support	2,242	2,317	2,617	2,804	2,838	2,982	2,955	1,005	742	1,515	2,252
Retail Fraud	2,084	2,272	2,323	2,468	2,421	2,401	2,189	1,271	1,398	1,344	1,441
Assault	1,290	1,316	1,368	1,541	1,548	1,552	1,571	1,320	1,606	1,757	1,640
Trespassing	587	685	821	840	655	531	574	346	368	413	519
Home Invasion	335	262	225	201	157	144	175	151	195	149	117
CSC	313	263	264	322	310	253	252	199	325	321	310
B&E	293	306	310	288	306	316	317	315	282	326	285
Robbery	217	222	205	159	161	132	142	119	114	136	93
Prostitution	107	126	103	115	106	125	108	96	71	70	122
Auto Theft	94	103	123	170	169	154	226	297	361	441	383
Computer	30	55	43	75	72	59	61	45	68	46	85
Homicide	25	26	20	39	17	53	29	44	38	46	46
OUID	22	30	39	35	54	55	58	58	50	30	50
Arson	19	20	19	16	19	18	20	34	37	39	29
Human Trafficking	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	4

Charge Trends vs. Total Arrests

Legend: BOOKINGS, Retail Fraud, Auto Theft, Assault, CSC, VSCA
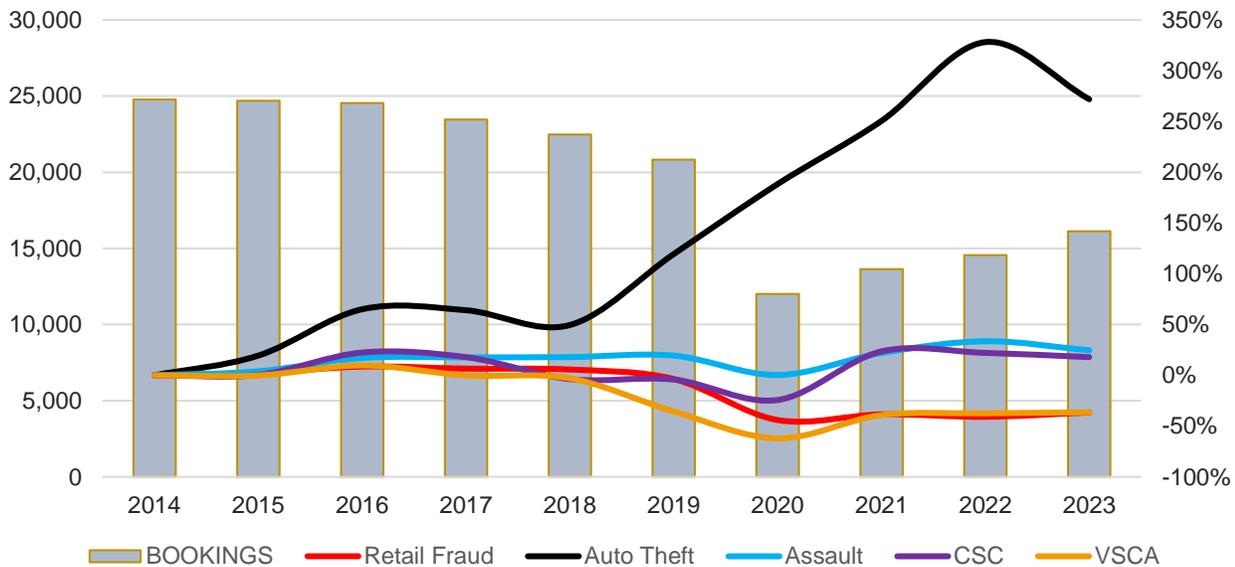
⊞ TrendSpotter! This chart shows several serious charge categories' % change by year set against the total arrests for those years. The changes are based on using 2014 as the base "year zero," so we can see that for example auto theft was 270% higher in 2023 than in it was in 2014. The fact that many serious charges are relatively flat even with much smaller overall booking numbers may reflect the decrease in arrests for less serious charges.

Top Arrests by Home Zip Code of Inmate for 2023

		CITY	ZIP	TOTAL
1	▼	GRAND RAPIDS	49507	2114
2	▲	GRAND RAPIDS	49503	1549
3	▲	GRAND RAPIDS	49504	1136
4	▲	KENTWOOD	49508	920
5	▲	GRAND RAPIDS	49548	911
6	▼	WYOMING	49509	743
7	▲	GRAND RAPIDS	49505	733
8	▲	EAST GR / GR	49506	504
9	▲	WYOMING	49519	432
10	▲	GRAND RAPIDS	49512	283
11	▲	COMSTOCK PARK	49321	274
12	▼	GRAND RAPIDS	49525	265
13	▲	CEDAR SPRINGS	49319	222
14	▲	ROCKFORD	49341	194
15	▼	GRANDVILLE	49418	181
16	▲	GRAND RAPIDS	49546	167
17	▲	SPARTA	49345	166
18	▲	WALKER	49544	158
19	▼	GRAND RAPIDS	49534	151
20	▼	LOWELL	49331	117
21	▼	CALEDONIA	49316	109
22	▲	MUSKEGON	49442	103
23	▲	GREENVILLE	48838	92
23	▲	BYRON CENTER	49315	90
25	▼	MUSKEGON	49444	77
26	▼	KENT CITY	49330	67
27	▲	HOLLAND	49423	63
27	▲	JENISON	49428	63
29	▲	HUDSONVILLE	49426	60
30	▼	SAND LAKE	49343	58
31	‖	ALLENDALE	49401	55
32	▲	ADA	49301	53
32	▲	NEWAYGO	49337	53
34	▲	BELMONT	49306	51
34	▼	WAYLAND	49348	51
36	▼	BELDING	48809	48
36	▲	GOWEN	49326	48
38	▲	GRANT	49327	45
39	▲	MUSKEGON	49441	44
40	▲	IONIA	48846	43

		CITY	ZIP	TOTAL
41	▲	HOWARD CITY	49329	41
42	▲	ALTO	49302	40
43	▲	KALAMAZOO	49001	30
43	▲	WHITE CLOUD	49349	30
43	▼	HOLLAND	49424	30
46	▲	BENTON HARBOR	49022	28
47	▲	HASTINGS	49058	27
48	▼	DORR	49323	25
48	▼	MIDDLEVILLE	49333	25
50	▲	BIG RAPIDS	49307	24
51	▲	GRAND RAPIDS	49502	23
52	▼	KALAMAZOO	49007	21
53	▲	KALAMAZOO	49048	20
53	▲	ZEELAND	49464	20
53	▲	KENTWOOD	49518	20
56	‖	COOPERSVILLE	49404	19
57	▲	SAGINAW	48601	18
58	‖	ALLEGAN	49010	15
58	▲	MORELY	49336	15
60	▲	KENTWOOD	49080	14
60	▲	MARNE	49435	14
62	▼	KALAMAZOO	49009	13
62	▲	PIERSON	49339	13
62	▲	SHELBYVILLE	49344	13
62	▼	GRAND HAVEN	49417	13
62	‖	N. MUSKEGON	49445	13
62	▼	GRAND RAPIDS	49501	13
68	‖	STANTON	48888	12
68	‖	KALAMAZOO	49006	12
68	▼	FREMONT	49412	12
68	▲	LUDINGTON	49431	12
72	▲	MT. PLEASANT	48858	11
72	▲	KALAMAZOO	49008	11
72	▲	FENNVILLE	49408	11
75	▲	BATTLECREEK	49014	10
75	▲	CONKLIN	49403	10
77	▼	LAKEVIEW	48850	9
77	▲	OTSEGO	49078	9
77	▼	SPRING LAKE	49456	9

> The above chart shows the top home address zip codes of arrestees for 2023. The green arrows show zip codes that went down in number from 2022, while the red arrows show those zip codes that saw an increase from 2022. The ‖ represent no change from the previous year.

2023 Arrest "Heat" Map by Home Zip Code

Arrests for all Kent County Zip Codes
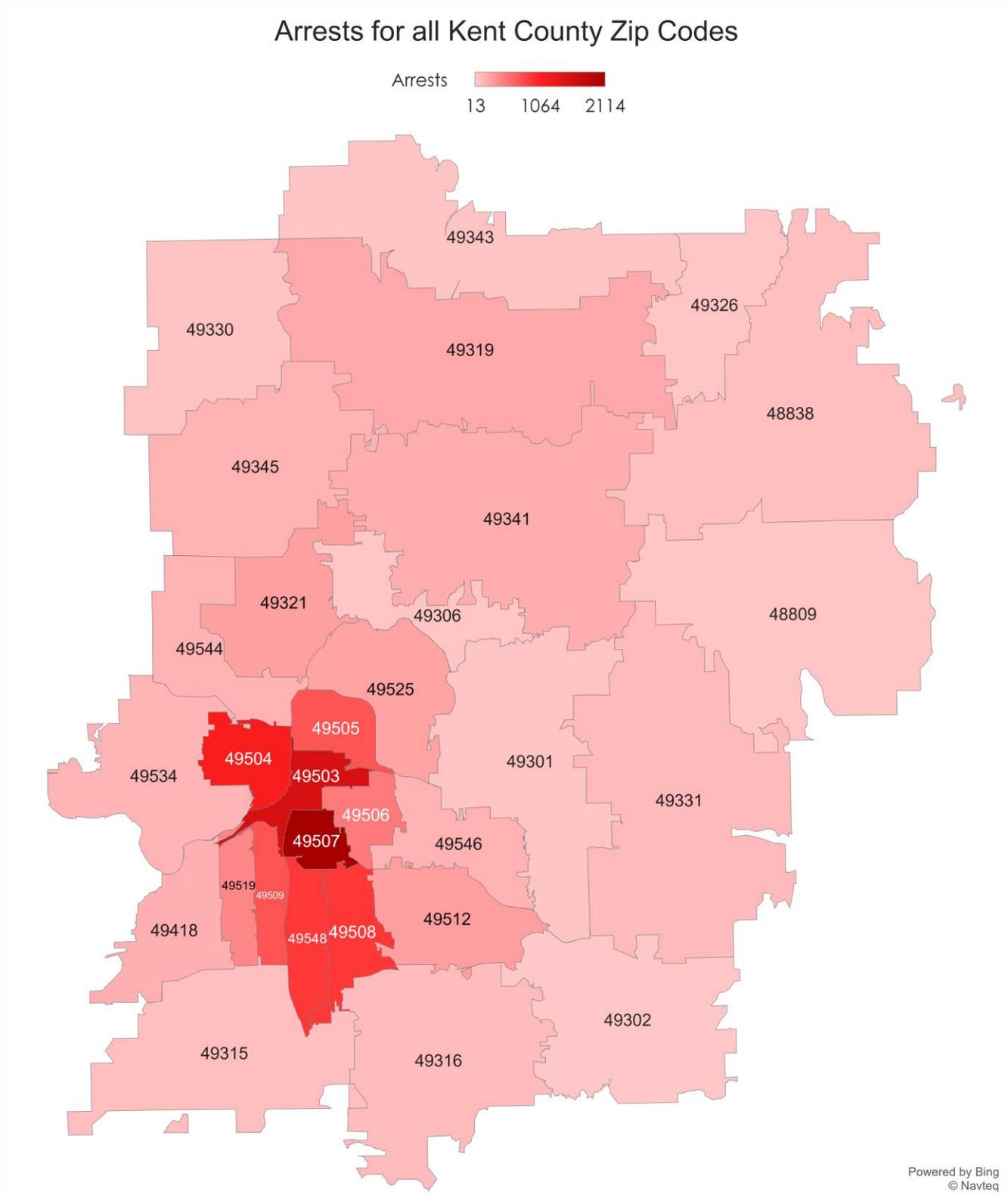
Average Amount of Time Inmates Stay in Jail, Shown with Inmates Grouped by Release Type

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY

Category	Days
Average Of Inmates Released During Year	25.6
Average Of Inmates Who Were Booked And Also Released During Year	10.4
Average Of Inmates Who Are Not Released Within 72 Hours	33.8
Released to Prison	53.5
Released to Other Agency	17.8
Released at Court	13.2
Fines Paid	4.2
Detainer Lifted	9.5
Charges Dismissed	2.5
Time Served	36.5
Bonded	4.0
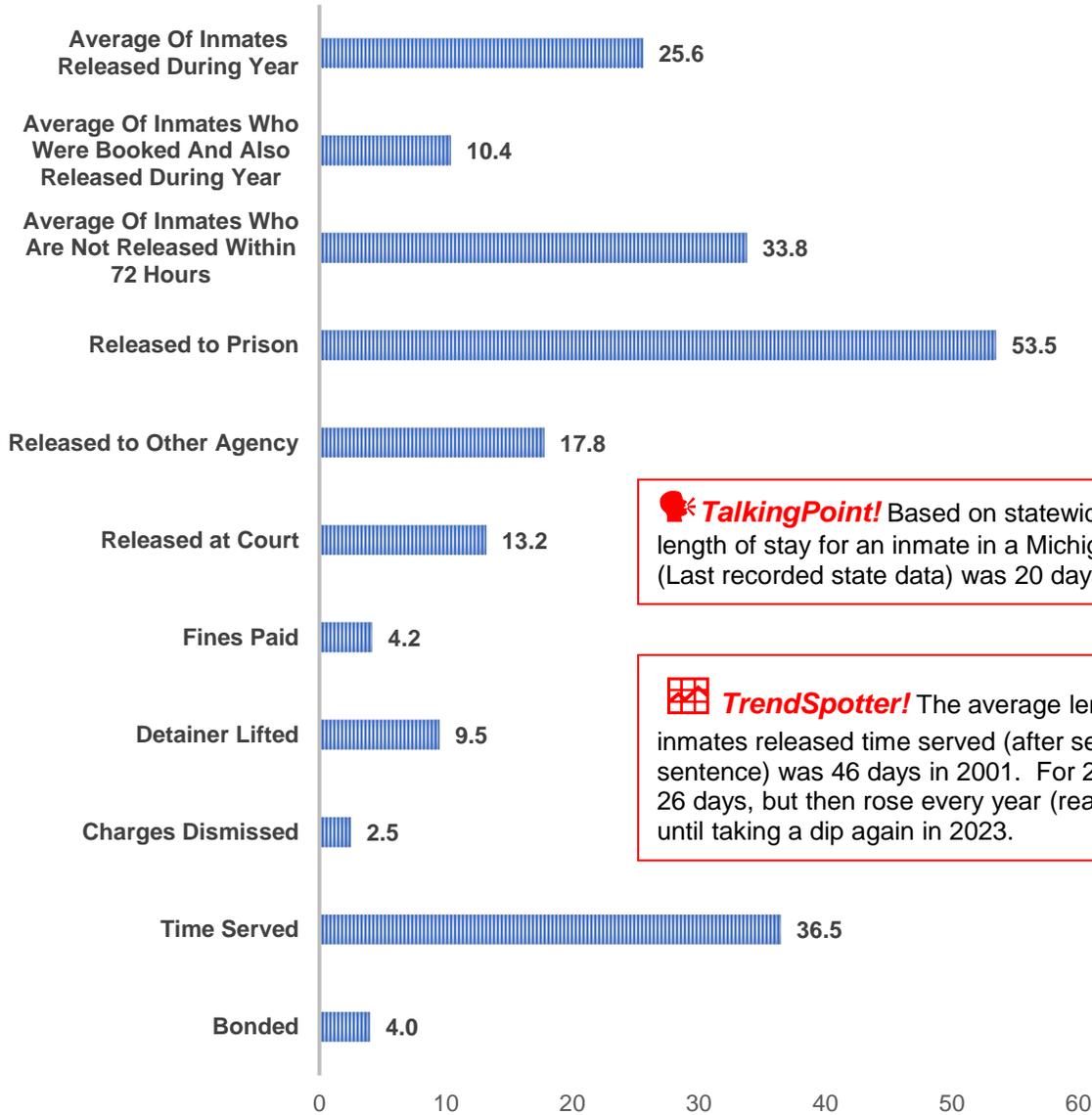
🗣 *TalkingPoint!* Based on statewide data, the average length of stay for an inmate in a Michigan jail in 2010 (Last recorded state data) was 20 days.

▦ *TrendSpotter!* The average length of stay for inmates released time served (after serving a county sentence) was 46 days in 2001. For 2016 it was down to 26 days, but then rose every year (reaching 38.6 in 2022) until taking a dip again in 2023.

Except for the 1st item (which is drawn from the 15,489 who were released over the course of 2023), the data above is based on the 13,857 inmates who were **both** booked **and** released in 2023.

🗣 *TalkingPoint!* The pie charts below contain a comparison of the Average Length of Stay (ALOS) at the time of the Bennett jail expansion study and the ALOS in 2023, depicting the much shorter ALOS in 2023.

	1989	2023
< 1 day	28.17%	47.50%
1 day	13.55%	15.88%
2 to 4 days	12.90%	13.14%
5 to 15 days	14.84%	10.49%
16 to 30 days	6.24%	4.86%
31+ days	24.30%	8.13%
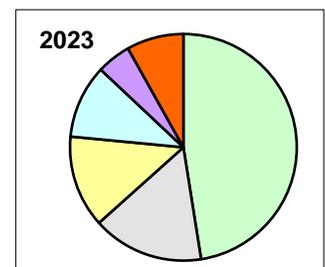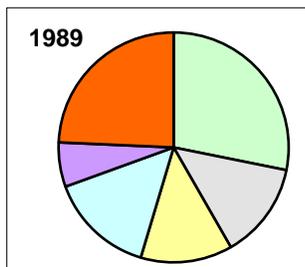
Average Length of Stay Depicted as Jail Bed Days
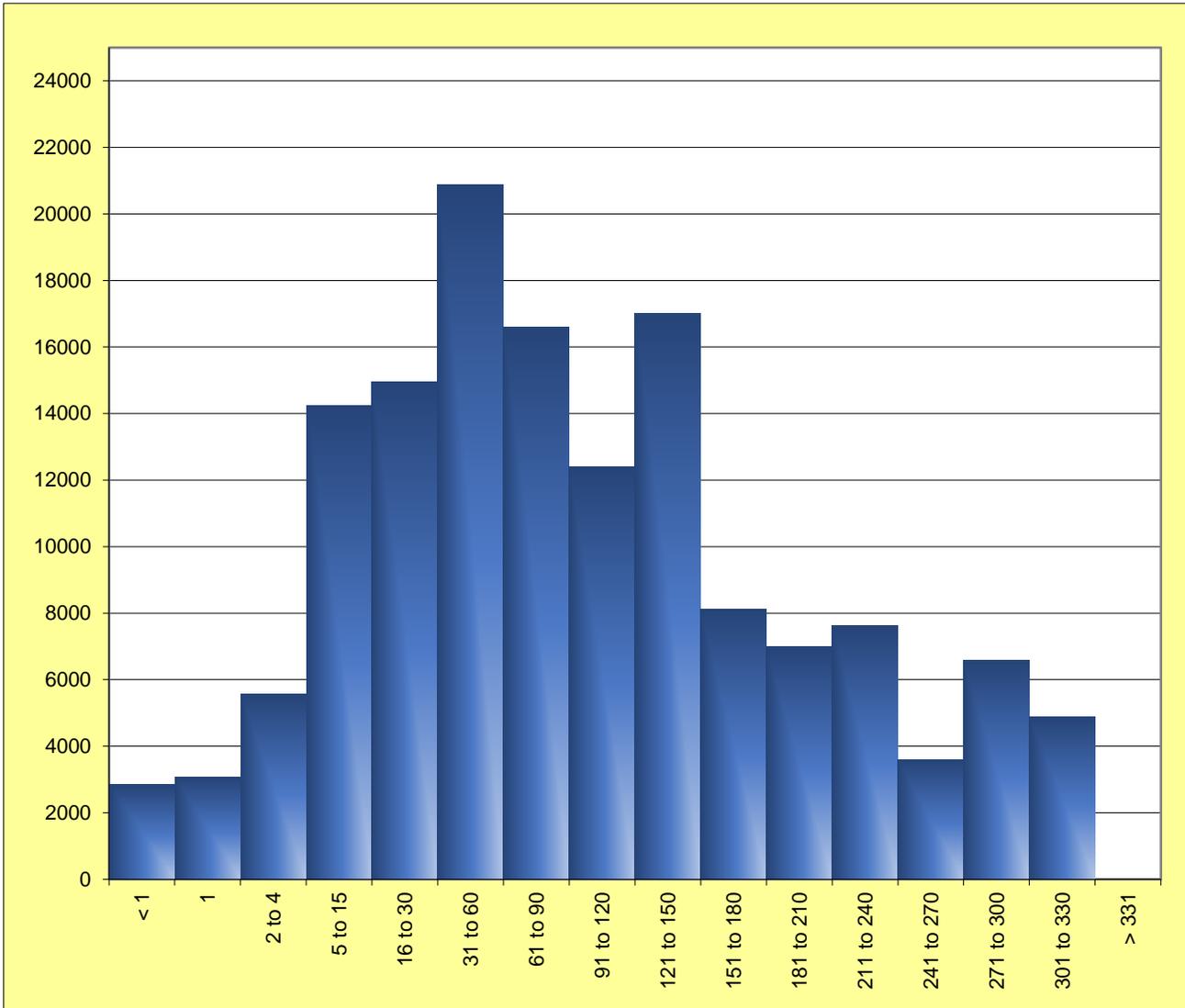
TalkingPoint! This chart shows the concept of average length of stay depicted as Jail Bed Days for those inmates booked and subsequently released in 2023. Jail Bed Days are an accurate way of displaying the actual impact on jail beds, because it is counting the days that a jail bed is occupied. The chart above shows that although we had 6,582 people who stayed less than one day in jail, they used far fewer jail beds than the 488 inmates who stayed 31 to 60 days in jail and who used the most jail beds. The primary takeaway of these data is that the greatest impact on jail capacity would be achieved by concentrating our efforts on reducing the stay of the inmates who are in jail from one to five months. It is that group of inmates who are using most of the jail's beds. 2023 continued the return return to a more normal distribution following the disruptions the jail underwent during the Covid-19 pandemic.

# of Days in Jail	# of Inmates
< 1	6582
1	2200
2 to 4	1821
5 to 15	1454
16 to 30	674
31 to 60	488
61 to 90	223
91 to 120	119
121 to 150	123
151 to 180	50
181 to 210	36
211 to 240	34
241 to 270	14
271 to 300	23
301 to 330	16
> 331	0

Of Inmates Released, Most Common Reasons Why
The Majority of Incoming Inmates Released Back to the Community

- Sent to Prison 1%
- Time Served 13%
- Released to Other Agency…
- Bonded 61%
- Released at Court 9%
- Other 0%
- Fines Paid 0%
- Charges Dismissed 6%
- Detainer Lifted…
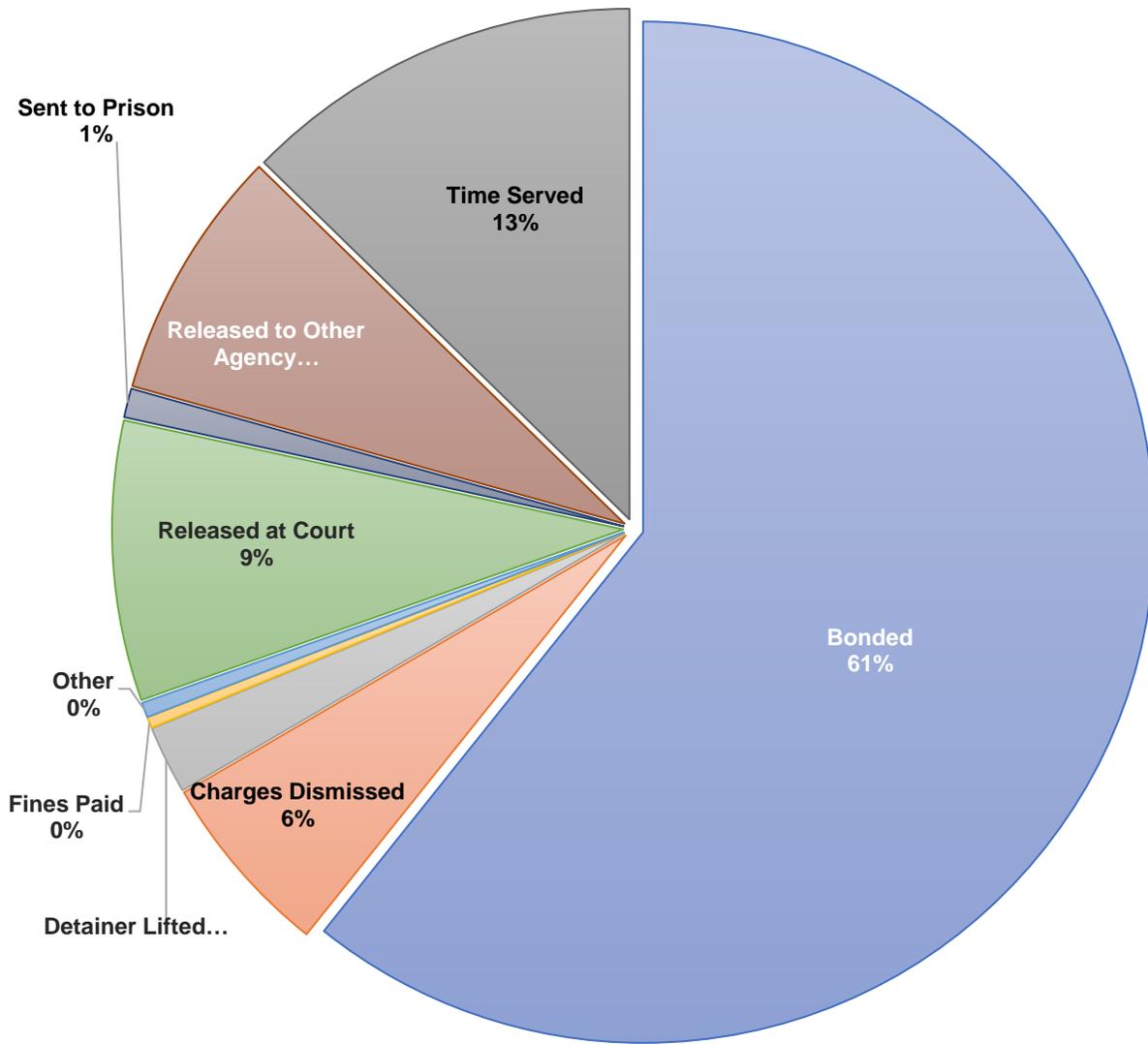
📢⸙*TalkingPoint!* In 2023, approximately 91% of the inmates who came into our jail were released directly back into the community. This chart is based on a sample of close to 14,000 records in 2023. Only about 9% were sent to prison or to another agency. Hard data is not available on that 9%, but most of those inmates also return to our community at some point. It is important to remember that resources devoted to local jail inmates benefit our local communities.

Number of Days Inmates Spend in Jail Before Release
89% of All Inmates Are in Jail Less than 30 Days

Percent of Inmates Released After 1 day, 2 days, 3 days, etc.

92% of all inmates are here less than 30 days.

63% of all inmates are here 47 hours or less.

47% of all inmates coming to jail are here 23 hours or less.
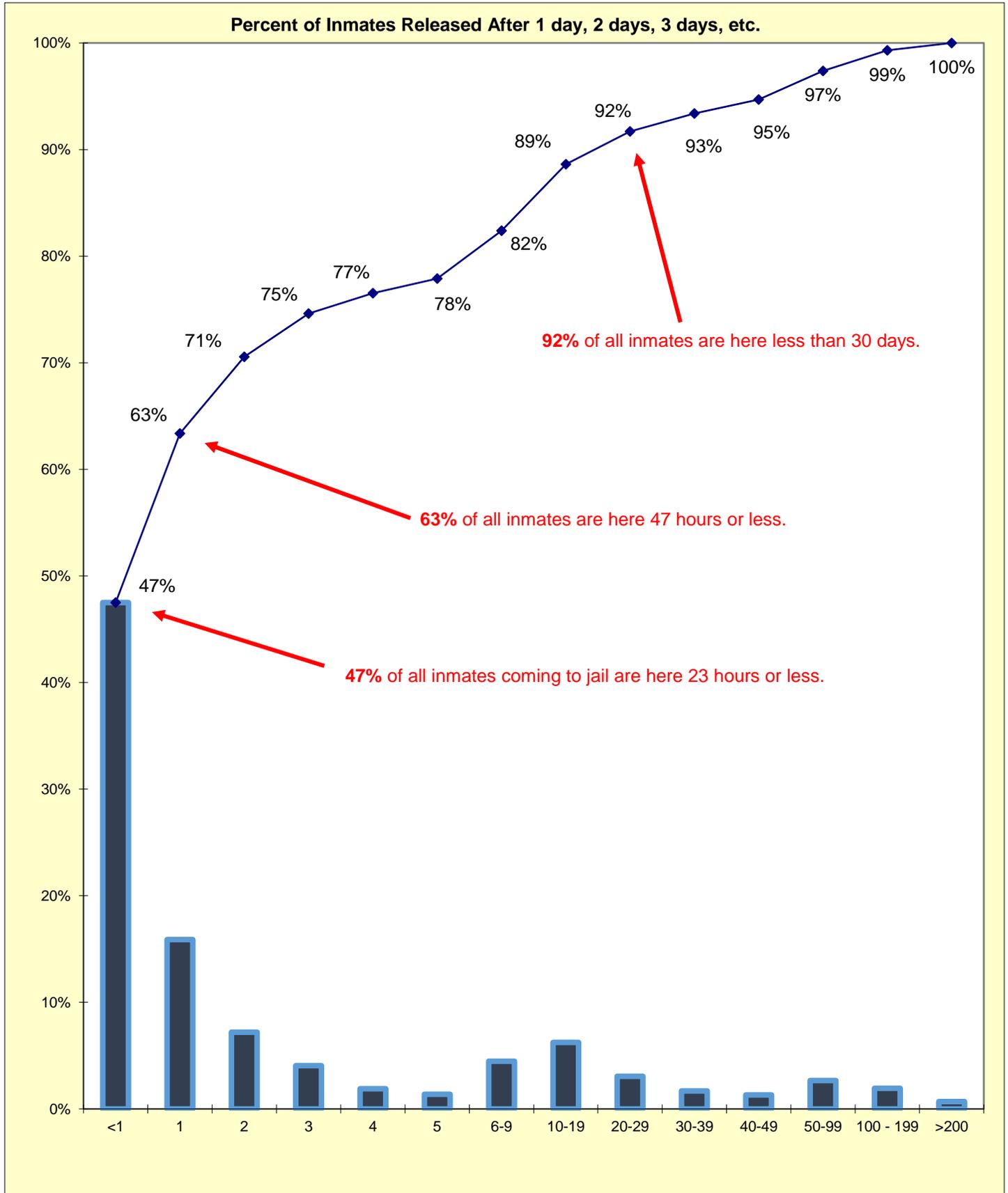
Number of Hours Inmates Spend in Jail Before Being Released on Bond
77% of All Inmates Who Posted Bond did so Within the First 48 hours

Of the inmates who post bond, the percentage who bond in 1 hour, 2 hours, 3 hours, etc., after admission.

🗣️ *TalkingPoint!* By the end of first 48 hours in jail, 77% of the inmates who are going to bond out, have bonded out.

🗣️ *TalkingPoint! 34*% of all inmates who posted bond did so in 10 hours or less.
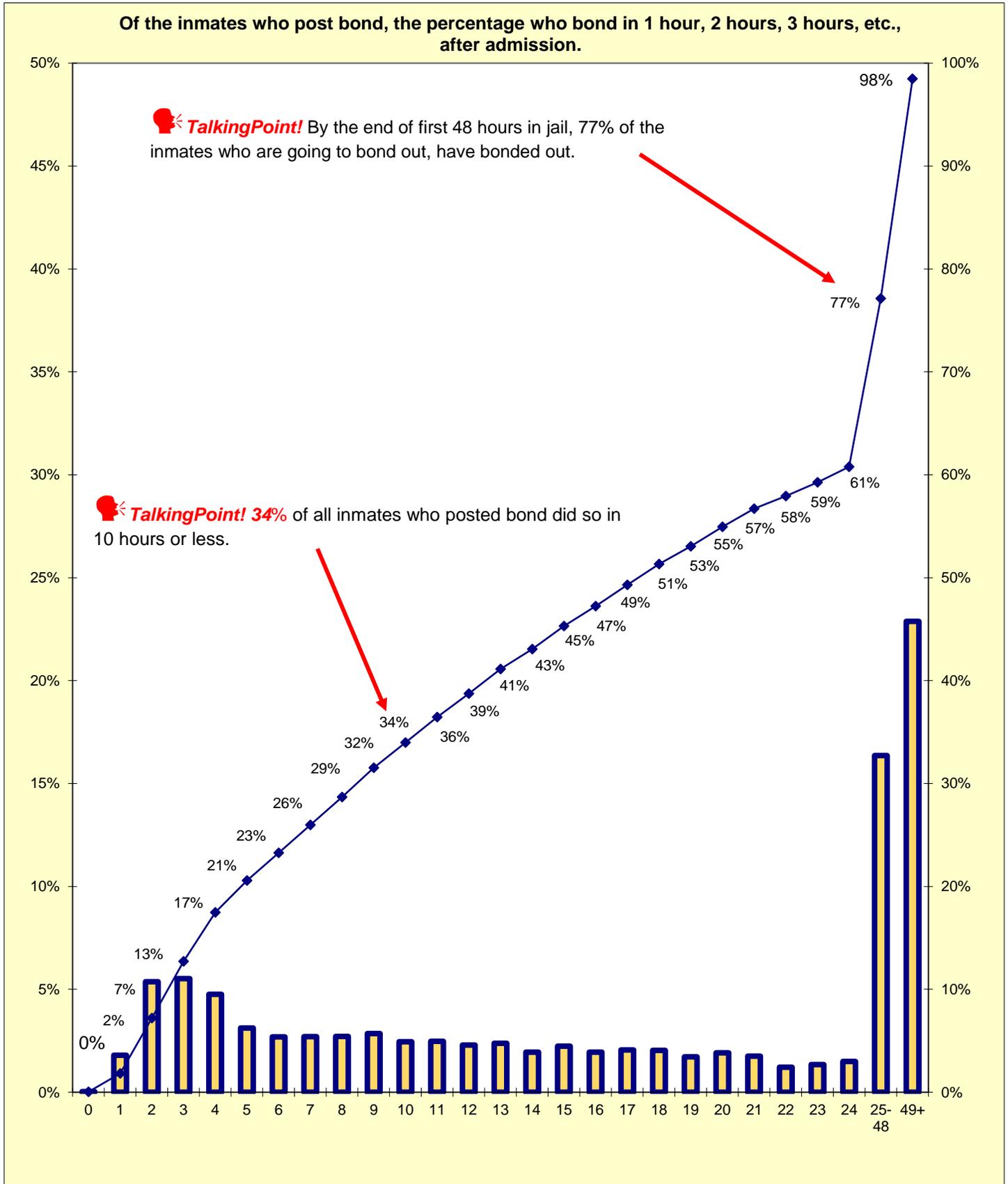
Agency Billing Information
Billing Other Agencies Nets Almost Half a Million Dollars

Agency	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
MDOC	$54,460.00	$39,795.00	$36,365.00	$20,265.00	$31,920.00	$33,600.00	$46,200.00
Grand Rapids	$586,401.87	$497,044.09	$412,674.08	$233,949.76	$244,129.30	$262,189.38	$330,839.10
Grandville PD	$95,822.06	$81,354.69	$63,653.16	$26,988.83	$28,681.17	$25,612.47	$25,544.94
Immigration	$17,935.00	$19,295.00	$1,700.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Kentwood PD	$89,526.72	$63,780.40	$72,520.79	$38,760.59	$49,452.77	$59,110.22	$74,960.71
Walker PD	$129,132.79	$93,551.66	$88,217.38	$44,557.95	$45,051.60	$68,827.61	$60,474.94
Wyoming PD	$318,527.23	$306,422.95	$286,257.99	$150,551.34	$118,816.00	$141,359.15	$131,831.39
Federal	$1,280.00	$1,560.00	$2,320.00	$2,880.00	$4,680.00	$7,560.00	$840.00
Border Patrol	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Army	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
GRCC	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
SIR	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Total	$1,293,086	$1,102,804	$963,708	$517,953	$522,731	$598,259	$670,691

Daily Rate	$42.18	$42.35	$42.76	$42.93	$43.49	$46.58	$46.27

State of Michigan (billing is done by the Office of Community Corrections - this info based on their FY)							
	$1,198,385	$1,101,220	$1,186,464	$1,194,180	$760,000	$1,357,795	$1,481,027

Agency Distribution for 2023

- Feds 0.1%
- MDOC 7%
- Wyoming PD 20%
- Walker PD 9%
- Kentwood PD 11%
- Grandville PD 4%
- Grand Rapids 49%
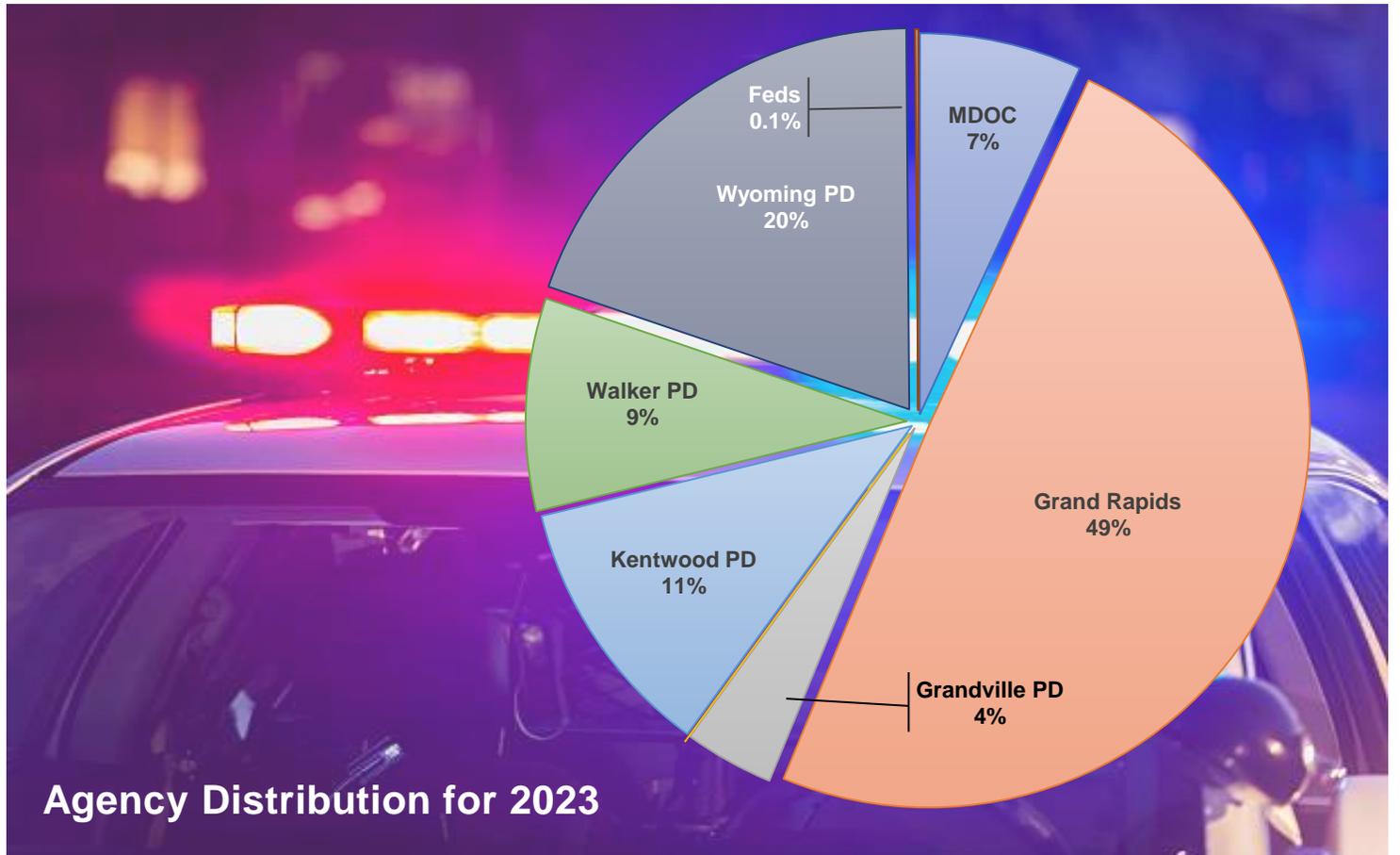
Processing Fees for the Last Ten Years
Charging Agencies to Process New Inmates Nets Over $150,000

	Grand Rapids PD	Kentwood PD	Wyoming PD	Grandville PD	GRCC	Walker	TOTAL
2013	$136,561.09	$14,065.34	$32,766.46	$5,283.98	$238.47	$8,855.66	$197,771.00
2014	$156,816.47	$20,111.85	$33,674.25	$7,823.85	$280.53	$8,541.00	$227,247.95
2015	$156,081.40	$21,370.86	$34,195.10	$6,788.24	$308.95	$8,917.54	$227,662.09
2016	$146,461.89	$20,337.77	$33,789.87	$6,797.07	$129.79	$9,802.92	$217,319.31
2017	$135,612.71	$20,580.98	$35,698.73	$6,919.70	$124.36	$10,040.82	$208,977.30
2018	$131,489.14	$20,702.75	$33,212.72	$6,414.51	$82.80	$9,479.76	$201,381.68
2019	$113,818.94	$19,026.39	$33,260.16	$6,558.98	$94.20	$9,613.72	$182,372.39
2020	$75,333.36	$12,973.51	$21,572.58	$3,831.96	$17.26	$5,031.55	$118,760.22
2021	$84,482.22	$16,329.54	$24,886.76	$3,847.52	$14.57	$7,318.46	$136,879.07
2022	$90,967.13	$17,455.89	$28,462.61	$4,045.53	$102.96	$8,616.65	$149,650.77
2023	$98,853.90	$18,492.72	$31,512.64	$5,014.31	$93.49	$9,614.34	$163,581.40

Percentage of Total Fees

- GRCC 0%
- Grandville PD 3%
- Walker 6%
- Wyoming PD 19%
- Grand Rapids PD 61%
- Kentwood PD 11%
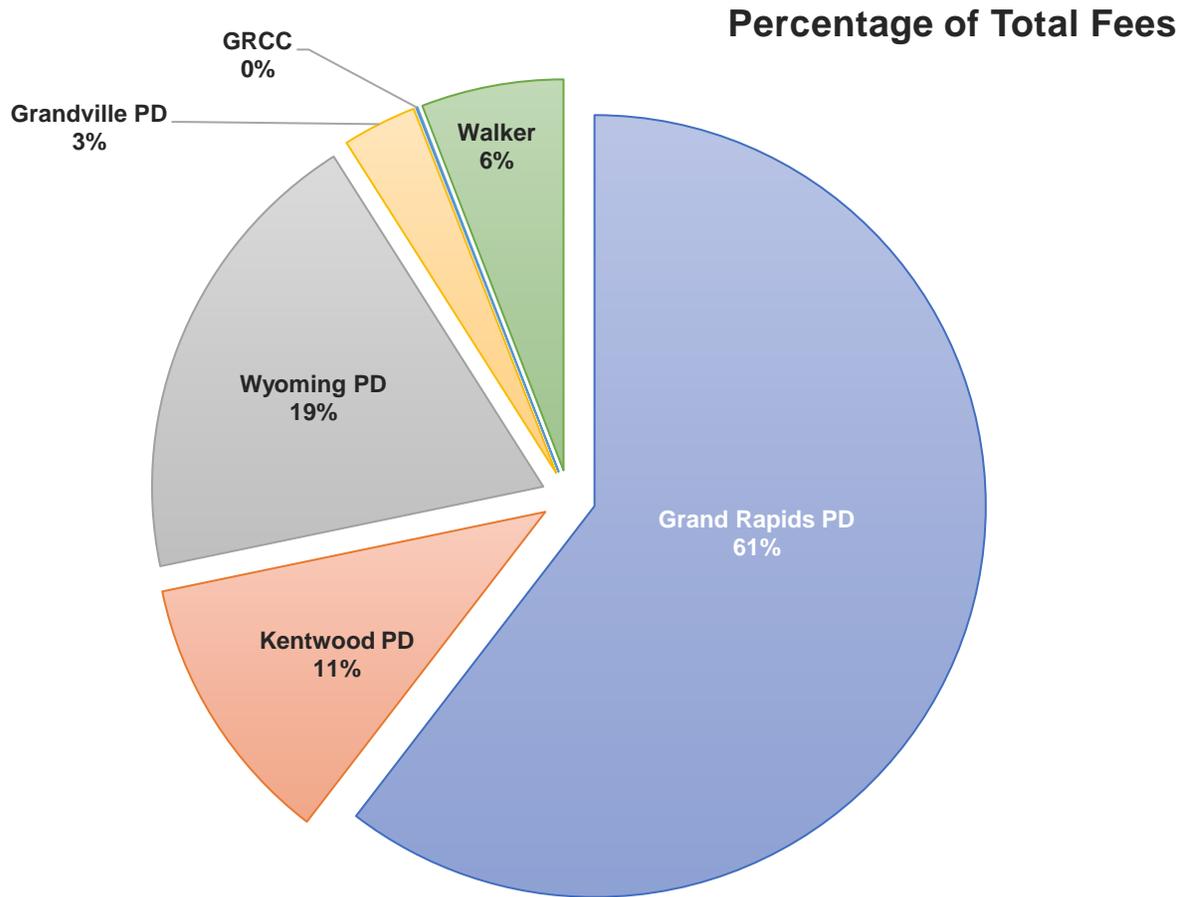
2013 booking fee was $15.55 | **2013 total billed was $197,771**
2014 booking fee was $15.78 | **2014 total billed was $227,248**
2015 booking fee was $15.78 | **2015 total billed was $227,662**
2016 booking fee was $15.89 | **2016 total billed was $217,319**
2017 booking fee was $16.22 | **2017 total billed was $208,977**
2018 booking fee was $16.56 | **2018 total billed was $201,382**
2019 booking fee was $16.87 | **2019 total billed was $182,372**
2020 booking fee was $17.26 | **2020 total billed was $118,760**
2021 booking fee was $17.48 | **2021 total billed was $136,879**
2022 booking fee was $18.72 | **2022 total billed was $149,651**
2023 booking fee was $17.48 | **2023 total billed was $163,581**

Room and Board Collection Efforts

Year	Room & Board Billed to inmates	Outside Collections Agency's Commission	Paid to Kent County through collections process	Paid by Inmate	Total Collected	% of Billings actually Collected
2009	$3,222,504.00	$14,960.30	$25,180.84	$63,518.51	$88,699.35	2.75%
2010	$2,680,984.00	$9,722.23	$16,767.54	$64,838.84	$81,606.38	3.04%
2011	$2,755,224.00	$13,690.16	$24,050.00	$62,441.67	$86,491.67	3.14%
2012	$2,993,760.00	$21,769.21	$37,463.20	$86,985.41	$124,448.61	4.16%
2013	$2,827,152.00	$17,140.85	$31,378.69	$62,986.11	$94,364.80	3.34%
2014	$2,770,614.00	$18,648.29	$34,045.58	$70,527.81	$104,573.39	3.77%
2015	$2,893,110.00	$16,725.40	$30,784.70	$82,565.98	$113,350.68	3.92%
2016	$3,348,861.00	$9,542.72	$16,543.88	$111,092.36	$127,636.24	3.81%
2017	$3,704,820.00	$10,617.59	$18,442.17	$110,112.20	$128,554.37	3.47%
2018	$3,261,405.00	$11,040.44	$19,390.72	$90,119.87	$109,510.59	3.36%
2019	$3,188,703.00	$6,709.16	$11,635.17	$72,209.00	$83,844.17	2.63%
2020	$2,269,113.00	$5,347.66	$9,116.69	$53,075.63	$62,192.32	2.74%
2021	$1,713,180.00	$9,996.05	$17,142.03	$61,822.61	$78,964.64	4.61%
2022	$2,249,016.00	$6,000.41	$10,377.42	$46,620.72	$56,998.14	2.53%
2023	$2,128,646.22	$2,435.89	$4,523.74	$49,652.84	$54,176.58	2.55%

Percentage of Collections - 2023

Paid to Kent County through collections process 8%

Paid by Inmate 92%

Collection Totals by Year

- 2013: $94,364.80
- 2014: $104,573.39
- 2015: $113,350.68
- 2016: $127,636.24
- 2017: $128,554.37
- 2018: $109,510.59
- 2019: $83,844.17
- 2020: $62,192.32
- 2021: $78,964.64
- 2022: $56,998.14
- 2023: $54,176.58
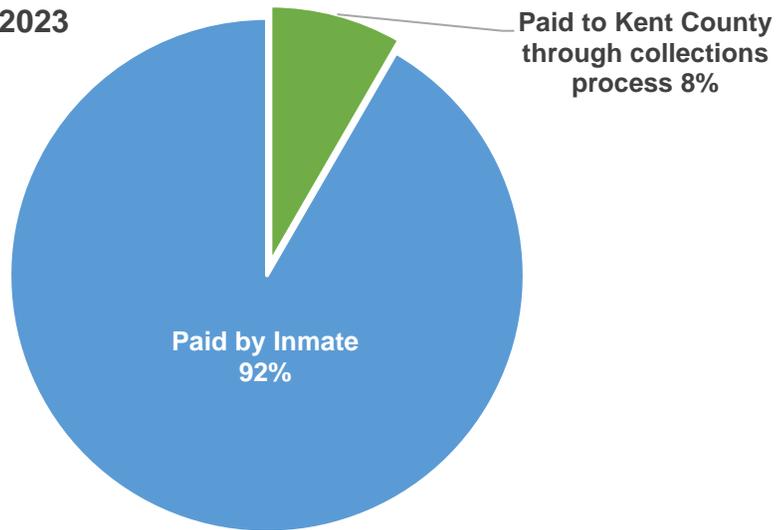
County Jail Reimbursement Program
Fiscal Year 2023 Update by Andy VerHeek

CJRP reimbursement and eligibility criteria continued in the same manner during FY 2023 that were implemented in previous fiscal years. The table below shows that Kent County experienced a significant increase in the amount of funds received through CJRP from $1,357,795 in FY 2022 to $1,481,027 during FY 2023.

Reimbursement and eligibility criteria for CJRP continue to include:

1. All counties in Michigan are required to follow the same eligibility and reimbursement criteria.

2. Three different reimbursement amounts are provided and depend upon each offender's sentencing guideline score and type of offense.

3. Save for a few select offenses, a majority of Crime Class F offenses have remained ineligible for reimbursement during FY 2023.

In addition to these changes, CJRP monies received by Kent County are impacted by the length of stay in the Kent County Correctional Facility for each offender as well as the jail disposition rate for CJRP-eligible offenders sentenced in Kent County. Both of these were significantly impacted by the COVID pandemic beginning in FY 2020.

FISCAL YEAR	CJRP PAYMENT	TOTAL RECEIVED
1997 - 1999	$2,126,038.00	$2,126,038.00
2000 - 2009	$10,128,013.00	$12,254,051.00
2010	$607,234.50	$12,861,285.50
2011	$835,895.50	$13,697,181.00
2012	$928,264.50	$14,625,445.50
2013	$833,855.00	$15,459,300.50
2014	$963,095.00	$16,422,395.50
2015	$1,088,015.00	$17,510,410.50
2016	$1,095,052.00	$18,605,462.50
2017	$1,198,385.00	$19,803,847.50
2018	$1,101,220.00	$20,905,067.50
2019	$1,186,464.00	$22,091,531.50
2020	$1,194,180.00	$23,285,711.50
2021	$760,000.00	$24,045,711.50
2022	$1,357,795.00	$25,403,506.50
2023	$1,481,027.00	$26,884,533.50

🗣️*Thanks!*   A big thank you to Andy Verheek for providing the information for this page as well as the information for the three pages in this report titled "Recidivism Since 2016", "Recidivism Since 2021", and "Likelihood to Recidivate."

Counts of Incidents and Inmate Rule Violations

Code	Description of Incident	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
V301	criminal code violation	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
V302	assaulting another inmate	43	49	42	46	52	61	60	50	76	89	71
V303	assaulting an inmate w/ weapon	3	0	2	2	0	1	1	1	2	2	0
V304	sexual assault another inmate	2	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
V305	attempting to escape	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0
V306	walk away	1	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
V307	escape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
V308	rioting or encouraging same	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0
V309	disobeying staff orders	47	28	23	26	22	14	17	9	11	10	21
V310	failure to lock up	34	18	26	27	45	21	21	27	31	19	25
V311	setting a fire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
V312	possess or make a weapon	2	1	0	0	1	1	8	3	6	6	9
V313	possession of an unauthorized tool	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
V314	possession of narcotics / paraphernalia	4	6	3	5	2	7	19	5	5	8	8
V315	introduction of contraband	8	7	10	4	6	4	7	9	5	1	3
V316	reckless behavior	5	5	4	2	2	2	3	4	7		now V233
V317	tampering with locking device	2	1	0	3	1	1	1	2	7	6	4
V318	assaulting a staff person	7	2	10	9	7	6	11	11	12	12	15
V319	assaulting staff w/ a weapon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
V320	threatening a staff person	28	15	22	23	33	20	16	19	27	25	27
V321	spitting / throwing on a staff person	4	4	8	8	9	6	8	5	12	7	6
V322	tampering with staff property	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	2
V323	causing damage to facility	14	13	14	8	15	11	24	11	37	31	38
V324	causing a flood / plugging plumbing	10	6	6	13	11	3	5	1	2	4	7
V325	violation of honor camp program rules	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
V326	violation of work release program rules	71	89	80	70	39	29	23	2	1	1	1
V327	violation of sober living program rules	1	10	7	6	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
V328	violation of education pod rules	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
V329	violation of trusty guidelines	47	48	71	37	48	37	37	10	12	7	14
V330	att manipulate cell assignment	13	9	18	16	12	18	18	16	10		now V234
V331	attempt a Cat 3	2	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	5	5	6
V332	possess another inmates ID			0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
V333	indecent exposure		was V203	5	7	4	6	2	3	3	2	11
V334	sexual threat/ proposal another inmate		was V215	4	5	2	0	2	2	0	0	0
V335	sexual proposal to staff		was V216	4	1	0	1	0	3	3	0	3
V336	engage in consenting sex		was V217	6	4	2	4	6	0	0	2	0
V337	false accusation of sexual misconduct			0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Total Category 3 Violations	**351**	**318**	**353**	**328**	**319**	**257**	**294**	**194**	**277**	**254**	**271**
	Total Category 3 Violations without V306, V325 & V326	**279**	**229**	**289**	**257**	**280**	**227**	**271**	**192**	**274**	**253**	**270**
	Total of Category 2 and Category 3 Violations	**822**	**797**	**840**	**797**	**896**	**836**	**899**	**640**	**892**	**1114**	**1202**

REPORT ACTION TYPES OF INTEREST

Description of Action	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Signal Brown (staff in immediate danger)	8	4	6	4	4	6	10	0	13	8	15
Signal White (inmate medical emergency)	32	45	39	29	19	24	11	31	33	31	25
Signal Blue (suicide attempt in progress)	6	9	9	9	10	12	6	5	15	10	12
Signal Green (inmate fight in progress)	83	63	61	55	52	40	34	20	51	77	98
Signal Orange (fire)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Signal Red (major disturbance or riot)			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Use of Force	160	169	230	175	158	138	134	87	94	83	130
BLOOD	Blood draw for drunk driving arrest	360	439	466	450	462	470	529	394	436	430	258
CERT	CERT team deployment	14	16	34	60	51	46	53	36	24	28	33
S3	Most serious suicide precaution	159	214	171	194	170	171	173	174	233	190	170

Number of Serious Rule Violations Indexed to Population

A Way to Depict Change with an Evolving Inmate Population

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Jail Bed Days	372,591	391,755	332,631	352,368	377,752	362,216	330,956	360,033	392,125	406,506	409,033	394,571	291,099	335,550	362,531	352,525
Total rule violations	853	818	710	819	795	750	708	757	726	857	806	876	638	889	1,113	1,201
Per 1000 Jail Bed Days	2.29	2.09	2.13	2.32	2.10	2.07	2.14	2.10	1.85	2.11	1.97	2.22	2.19	2.65	3.07	3.41
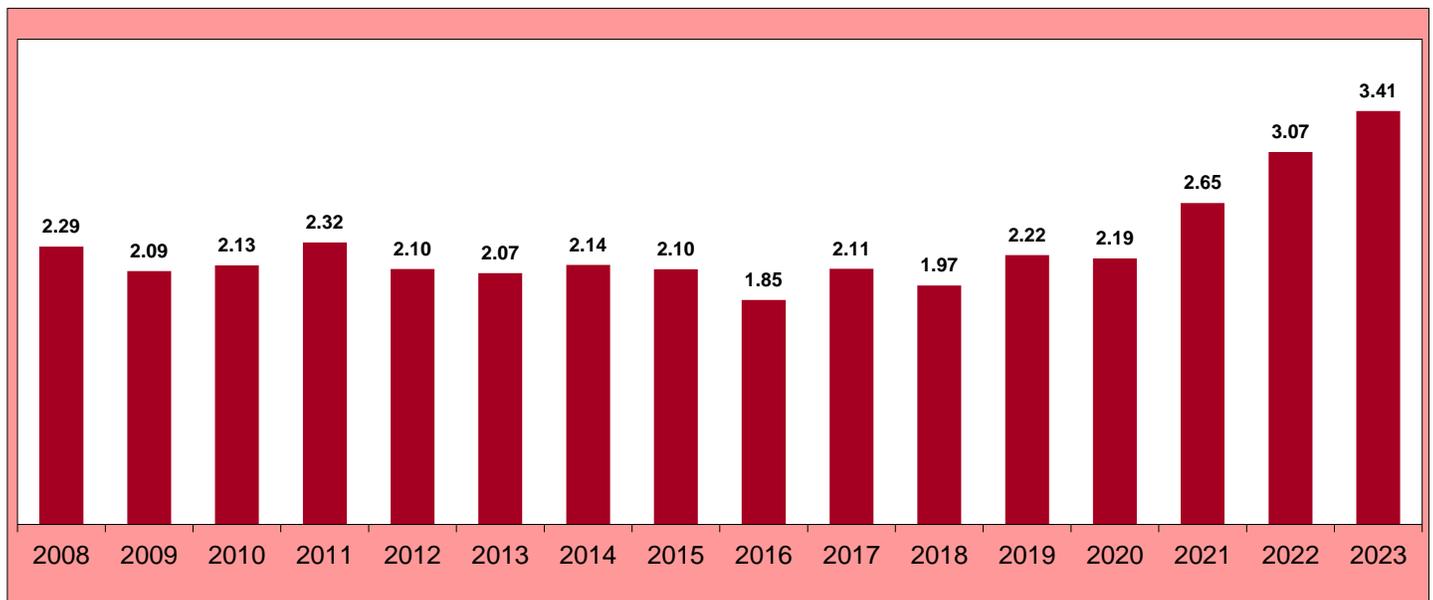
TalkingPoint! With fluctuations in the jail population, converting Incident-based data to the number of rule violations committed per 1000 Jail Bed Days gives a more accurate picture of inmate behavior. 2021 witnessed a significant increase in this behavioral metric that has continued into 2023. It is difficult to know all the reasons for this but changes in inmate population demographics, age and experience of correctional staff, restrictions on inmate routines, changes in society at large, and continual atypical changes in classfication housing assignments all may contribute.

Total Number of Category 2 and 3 Rule Violations Over the Last Eleven Years

Number of Category 2 violations

471, 479, 468, 469, 577, 579, 605, 446, 615, 860, 931

Number of Category 3 violations

279, 229, 289, 257, 280, 227, 271, 192, 274, 253, 270

2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023
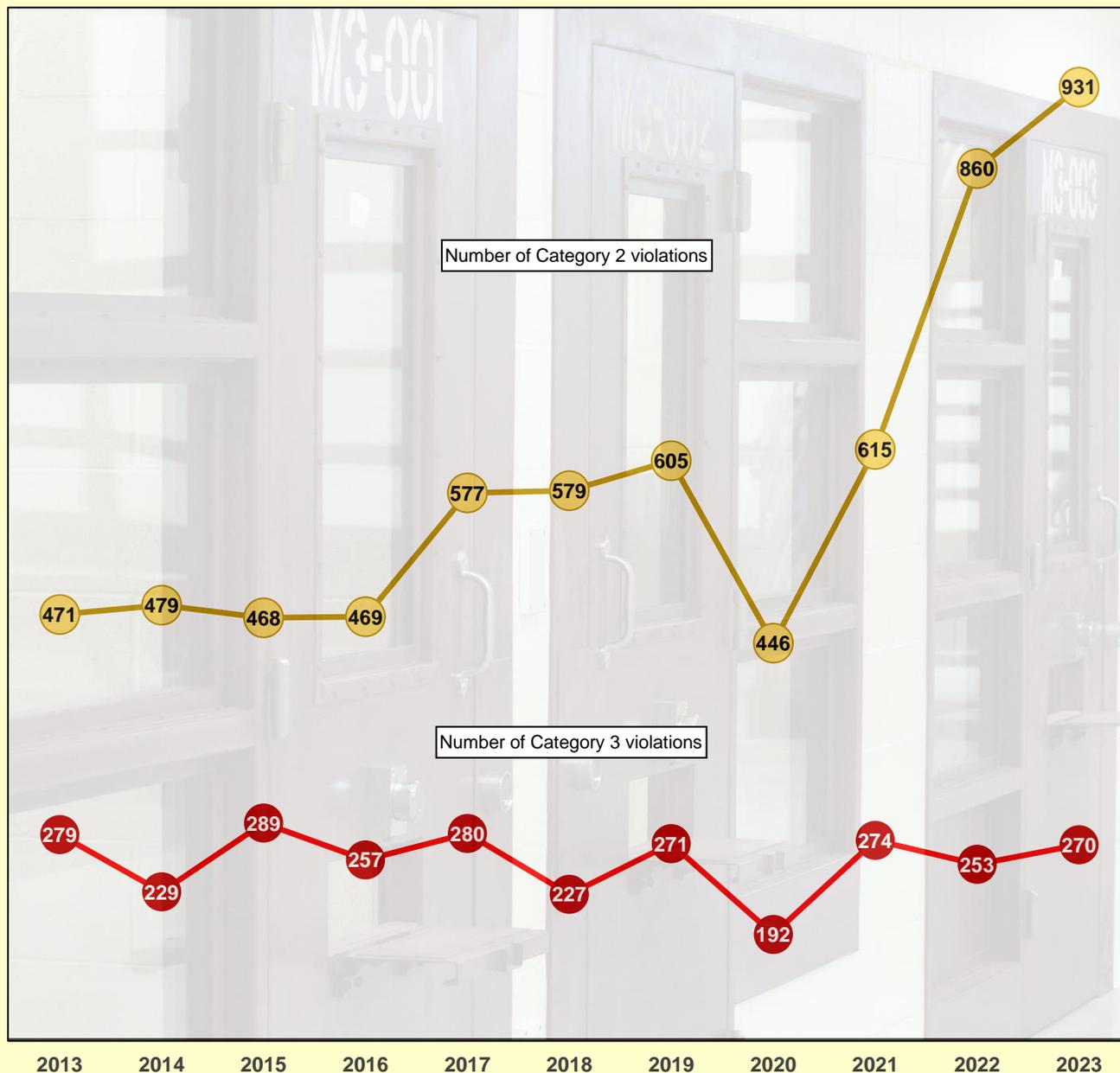
This graph shows the number of Category 2 and 3 reports over the last decade. We have three levels of disciplinary rule violations in the jail. The most minor rule violations are Category 1 violations. Category 2 violations are more serious and Category 3 violations are the most serious. Our progressive disciplinary philosophy is designed to deal with an inmate's misbehavior while it is still minor, and so Category 1 violations are by far the most common, followed next by Category 2's and then Category 3's. Inmates committing Category 2 and 3 violations go to the jail's Disciplinary Restrictive Unit (DRU) to complete their disciplinary sanctions.

Annual Gang Admissions

Month	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
January	117	111	130	118	102	92	104	104	74	73	47	48	57
February	94	121	97	87	98	82	84	69	80	55	44	28	35
March	138	122	131	73	112	113	115	108	59	41	52	57	43
April	134	121	120	123	110	110	98	94	85	23	46	47	48
May	120	131	125	138	105	108	90	94	88	21	43	51	60
June	153	127	114	111	120	101	123	81	73	26	51	68	53
July	112	126	127	119	123	107	113	94	84	39	61	52	57
August	133	130	125	111	121	109	125	89	88	57	52	55	44
September	136	123	89	104	94	112	102	84	60	54	58	49	60
October	110	95	107	109	115	93	97	93	63	43	49	49	53
November	111	130	106	90	88	108	92	75	69	53	55	56	57
December	140	90	109	120	114	90	82	63	81	48	43	64	50
Total	**1498**	**1427**	**1380**	**1303**	**1302**	**1225**	**1225**	**1048**	**904**	**533**	**601**	**624**	**617**

Gang Admissions by Year
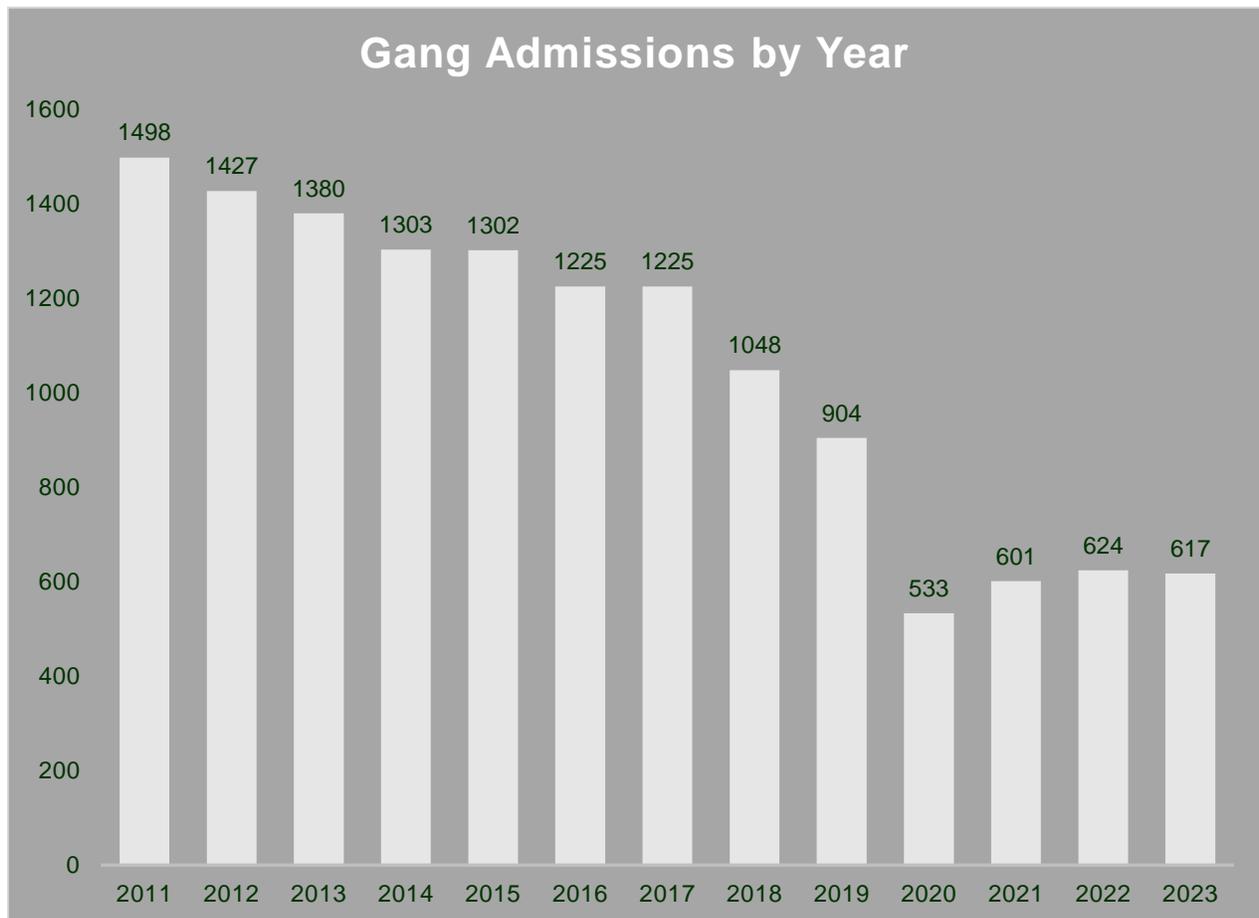
When reviewing the information on this page, it should be remembered that it is collected through a combination of self-identification at the book-in stage, jail intelligence sources, and inmate history. As a consequence, the actual number of gang admissions is certainly higher than indicated by these numbers.

Index of Antisocial Inmate Behavior
Grouping of Rule Violations that Have to Do with Impolite or Socially Unacceptable Behavior

"Antisocial" acts	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
vulgar language	60	60	58	59	50	70	72	76	104	66	56	34	29	35	54
indecent exposure	3	5	3	6	4	7	7	7	4	6	2	3	3	2	11
possess tobacco	20	18	20	6	11	17	4	5	4	2	5	1	2	2	8
possess narcotics	4	8	15	2	4	6	3	5	2	7	19	5	5	8	8
making intoxicants	4	0	6	4	18	4	7	13	13	10	12	9	14	12	15
stealing	29	14	20	23	25	29	31	14	41	45	45	24	29	43	44
consenting sex	0	7	2	6	1	2	7	4	2	4	6	0	0	2	0
racketeering	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
urinating/defecating	4	2	1	2	0	0	0	6	5	2	2	3	2	7	9
spit / throw on inmate	21	12	8	13	1	5	6	7	11	6	11	6	8	10	16
spit / throw on staff	6	2	2	3	4	4	8	8	9	6	8	5	12	7	6
total	151	128	135	125	118	144	145	145	197	155	166	90	104	128	171
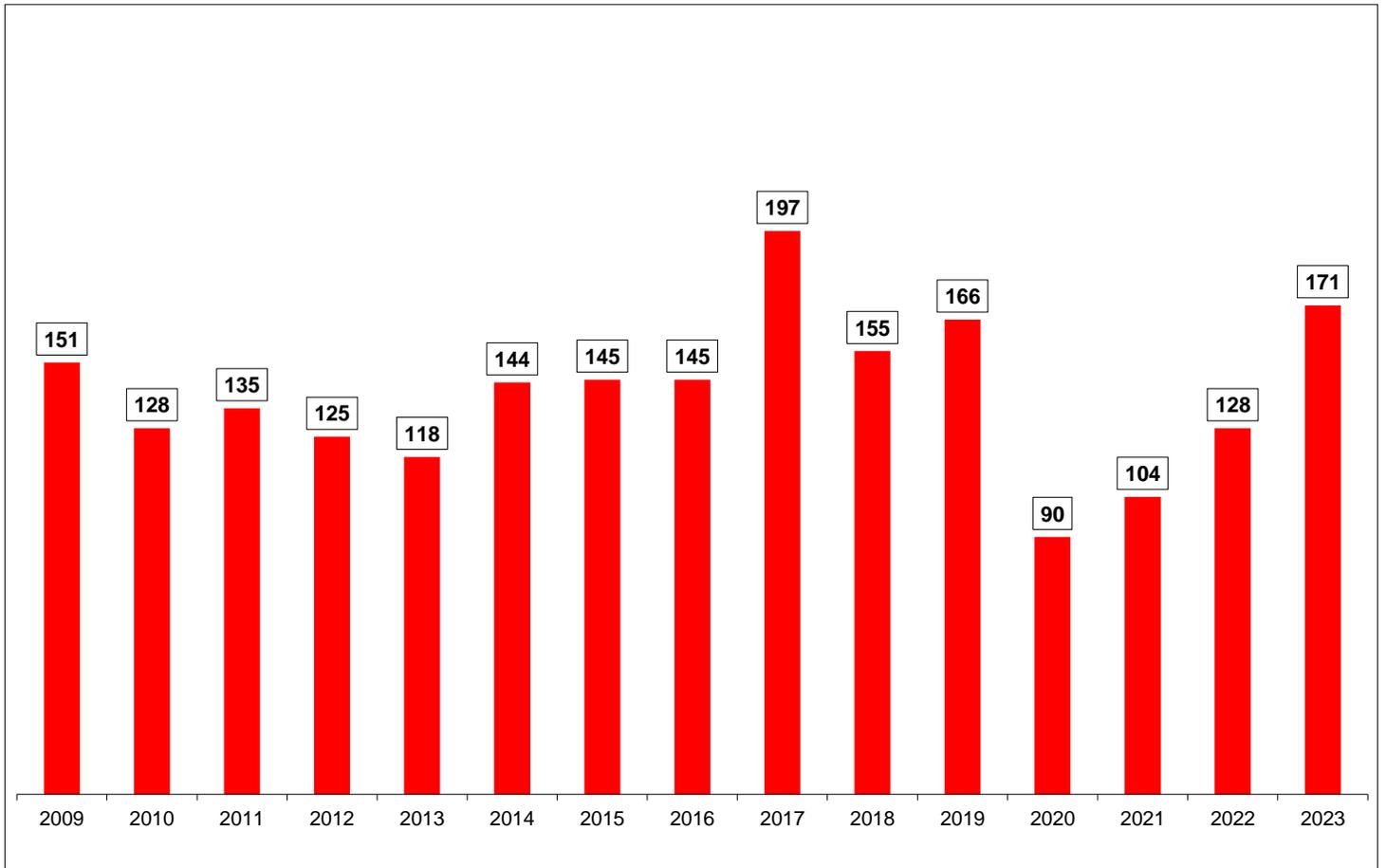
Each of the inmate rule violations is identified as targeting one of five types of unwanted behavior. Grouping the violations like this and considering the totals of each group provides us with an index used to determine what types of behavior can best be controlled by the kinds of sanctions we have available to us. This page shows the violations which are considered to be ***antisocial behavior.***

Index of Destructive Inmate Behavior
Grouping of Rule Violations that Have to Do with Damaging Property

"Destructive" acts	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
tamper with razor	0	0	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	2
set or make a fire	0	2	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
possess a tool	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
reckless behavior	7	5	6	5	5	5	4	2	2	2	3	4	7	11	16
tamper with lock	0	1	5	2	2	1	0	3	1	1	1	2	7	6	4
tamper staff property	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	2
damage to facility	7	17	31	10	14	13	14	8	15	11	24	11	37	31	38
flooding	17	12	15	12	10	6	6	13	11	3	5	1	2	4	7
total	31	39	66	35	32	27	25	27	29	19	37	20	53	53	69
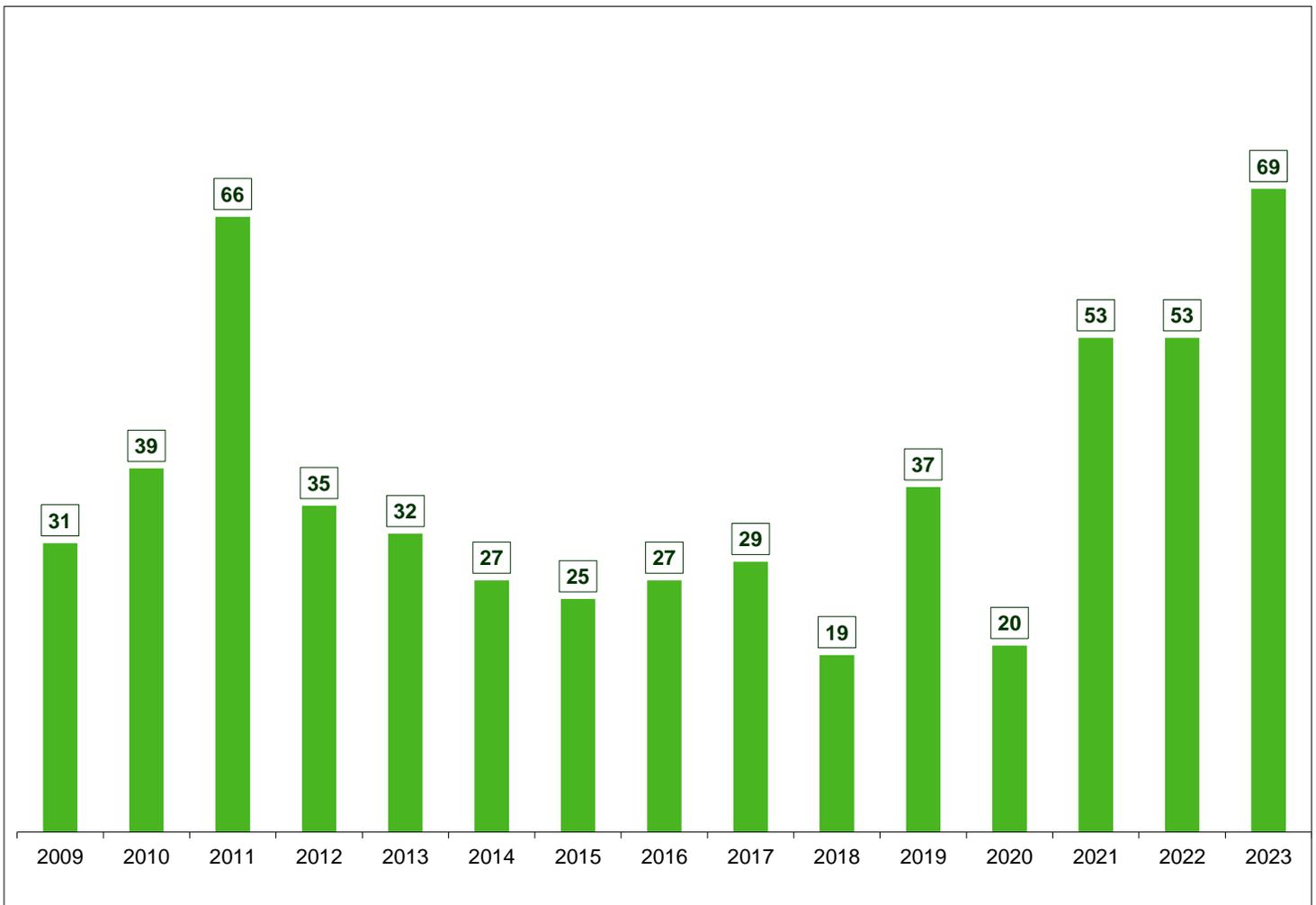
Each of the inmate rule violations is identified as targeting one of five types of unwanted inmate behavior. Grouping the violations like this and considering the totals of each group provides us with an index used to determine what types of behavior can best be controlled by the kinds of sanctions we have available to us. This page shows the violations which are considered to be ***destructive behavior***.

Index of Noncompliant Inmate Behavior
Grouping of Rule Violations Relating to Not Following Orders

| "Noncompliant" acts	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
failure to give name	1	23	16	2	1	0	1	0	4	2	4	1	0	0	1
lying	20	17	24	10	14	15	25	14	11	9	9	7	8	10	11
coming out of cell	17	5	3	10	3	7	5	16	10	26	18	10	13	22	10
going into other cell	10	10	11	6	2	6	3	6	5	7	11	7	8	17	5
misuse of meds	23	8	20	14	13	27	19	26	21	18	37	28	34	38	63
emerg-failure to lock up	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	3	5	20	6
failure to move	61	59	63	64	36	36	38	41	54	65	47	72	120	138	162
hinder / oppose staff	42	45	37	47	66	41	64	66	71	92	106	84	95	131	151
visiting rules	1	2	4	3	4	0	1	1	2	3	0	1	1	1	0
disobey staff orders	32	22	33	32	47	28	23	26	22	14	17	9	11	10	21
fail to lock up	62	36	57	42	34	18	26	27	45	21	21	27	31	19	25
manipulate cell	47	20	19	15	13	9	18	16	12	18	18	16	10	37	34
total	316	247	288	246	234	188	224	240	258	278	290	265	336	443	489
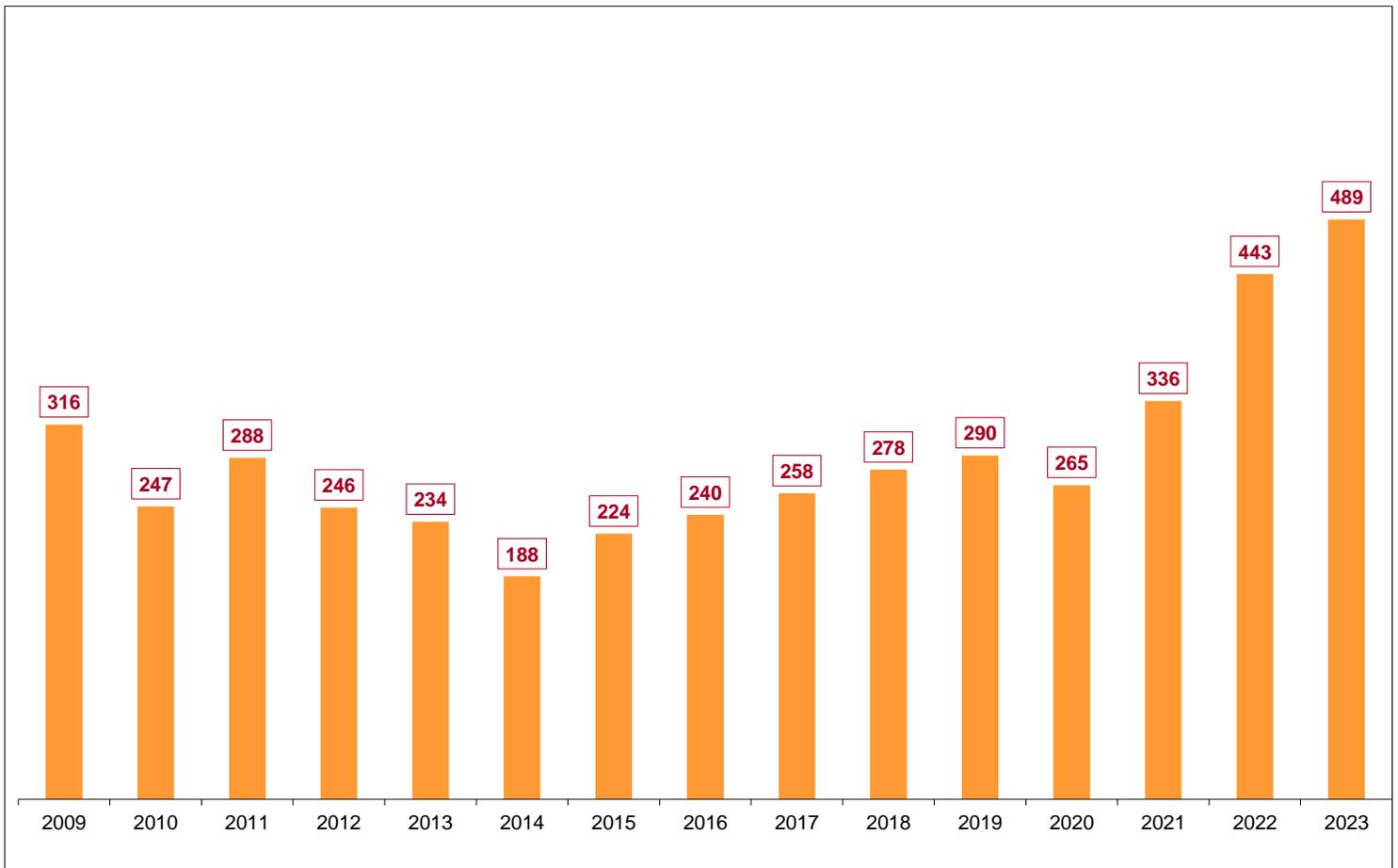
Each of the inmate rule violations is identified as targeting one of five types of unwanted inmate behavior. Grouping the violations like this and considering the totals of each group provides us with an index used to determine what types of behavior can best be controlled by the kinds of sanctions we have available to us. This page shows the violations which are considered to be *noncompliant behavior*. Over the last several years, we have seen an uptick in this category of behavior.

Index of Security Related Inmate Behavior
Grouping of Rule Violations Relating to Facility Security

| "Security Related"	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
unauthorized area	9	7	6	6	2	5	11	2	1	0	3	7	2	6	12
interfere w/ count	0	0	26	15	16	10	4	5	4	4	2	1	1	0	9
possess contraband	13	14	11	9	14	10	15	10	13	8	22	4	4	40	37
attempt to escape	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0
walkaway	0	1	1	0	1	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
escape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
introduce contraband	5	1	1	6	8	7	10	4	6	4	7	9	5	1	3
total	29	23	45	38	42	32	43	22	26	17	34	22	15	48	61
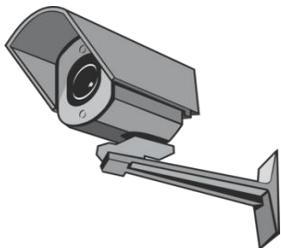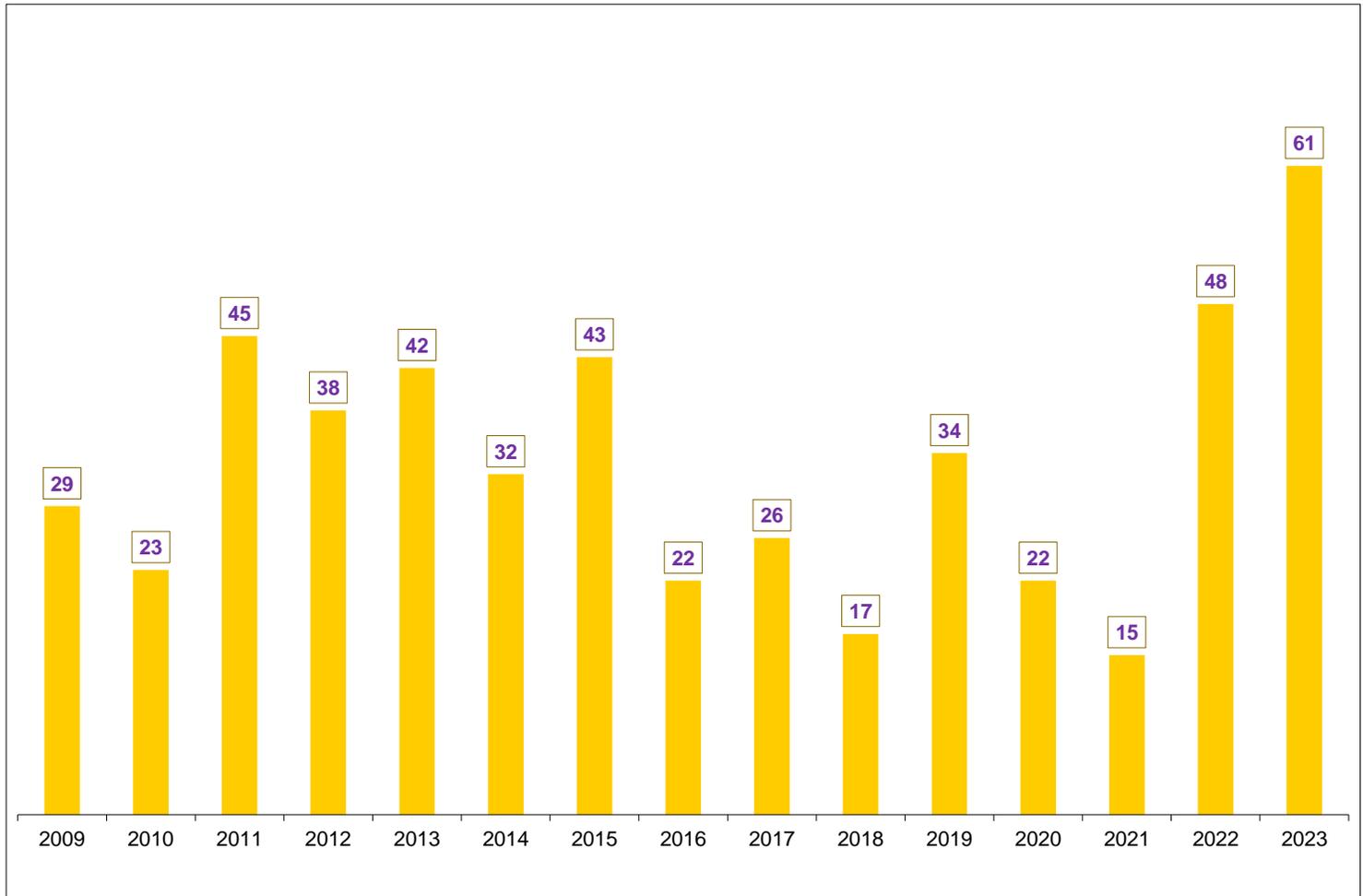
Each of the inmate rule violations is identified as targeting one of five types of unwanted inmate behavior. Grouping the violations like this and considering the totals of each group provides us with an index used to determine what types of behavior can best be controlled by the kinds of sanctions we have available to us. This page shows the violations which are considered to be ***related to the security of the facility***.

Index of Violent Inmate Behavior
Grouping of Rule Violations Relating to Violent or Aggressive Behavior

| "Violent" behavior	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
sexual threats	2	0	5	2	4	5	4	5	2	0	2	2	0	0	0
sex proposal to staff	0	2	2	1	1	1	4	1	0	1	0	3	3	0	3
threaten inmate	18	27	18	6	17	15	26	14	20	12	16	10	19	24	27
threatening staff	16	22	8	24	28	15	22	23	33	20	16	19	27	25	27
fighting	155	159	164	211	165	157	128	144	178	190	192	129	219	244	235
assault inmate	66	51	50	62	43	49	42	46	52	61	60	50	76	89	71
assault w/ weapon	4	0	1	4	3	0	2	2	0	1	1	1	2	2	0
assault staff	6	3	2	7	7	2	10	9	7	6	11	11	12	12	15
assault staff w/ wpn	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
sexual assault	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
possess weapon	2	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	8	3	6	6	9
riot	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0
total	269	266	253	319	272	248	238	246	293	292	307	228	364	417	387
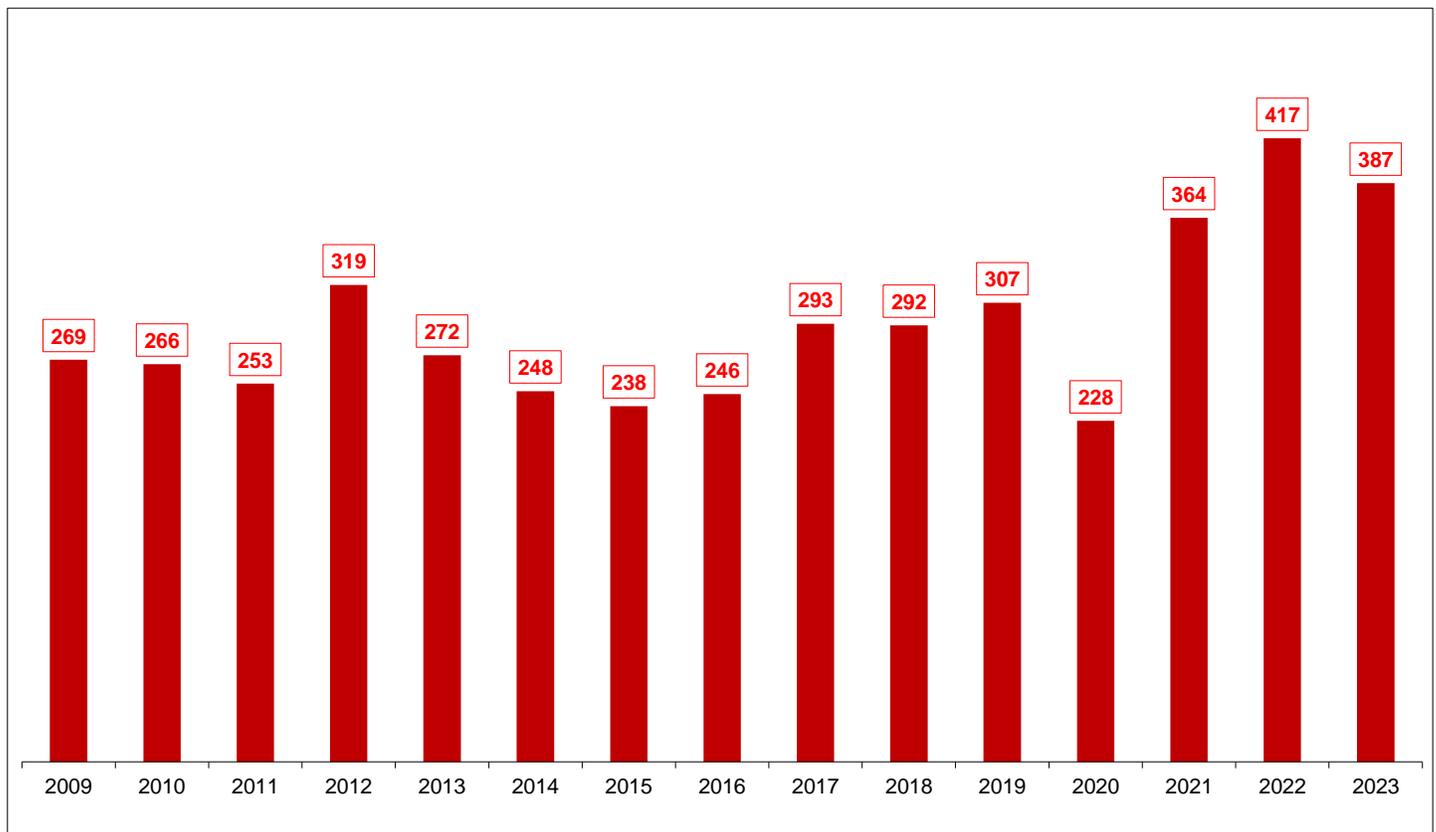
Each of the inmate rule violations is identified as targeting one of five types of unwanted inmate behavior. Grouping the violations like this and considering the totals of each group provides us with an index used to determine what types of behavior can best be controlled by the kinds of sanctions we have available to us. This page shows the violations which are considered to be *violent behavior*.

🗣️*Talking Point!* Inmates guilty of assault are *2x* more likely than the general population to be going through withdrawal, experiencing mental health problems, be case managed in the community, or have previous assaultive history in the jail.

Comparison - Index of Inmate Behavior
Compilation of the Previous Five Charts

Legend: "Antisocial" acts · "Destructive" acts · "Noncompliant" acts · "Security Related" · "Violent" behavior
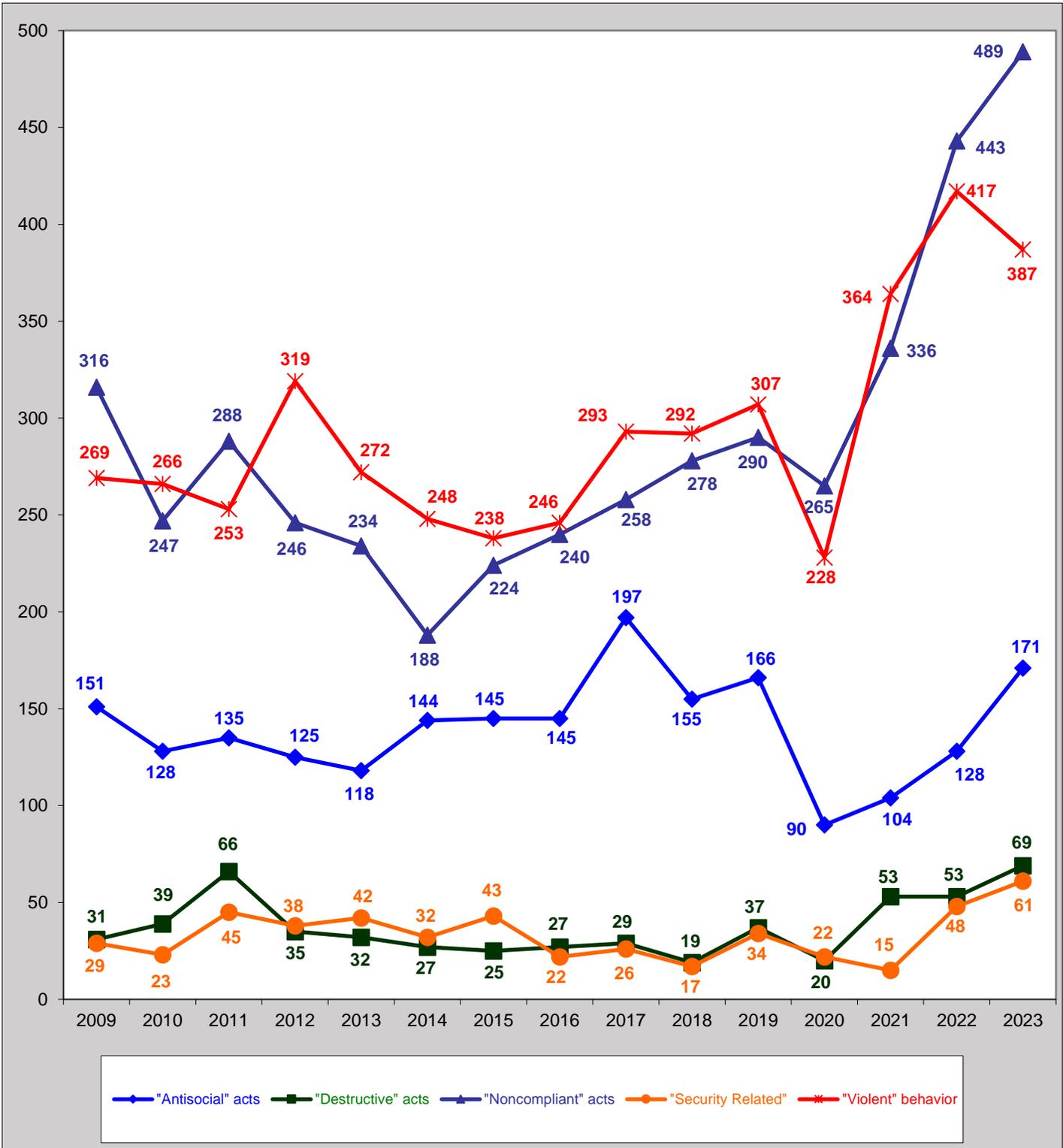
This chart presents the compiled data of all five of the inmate behavior indices from the previous five pages over the last 15 years. Each category showed significant variation over this period. Recent factors that may influence these trends include the high number of new and relatively inexperienced staff, changing inmate classfication demographics and several factors stemming from the Covid pandemic.

Suicide Attempts or Gestures Compared with the Total Number of Suicide Precautions
2011 through 2023

There were 10 successful suicides during this 13 year time period
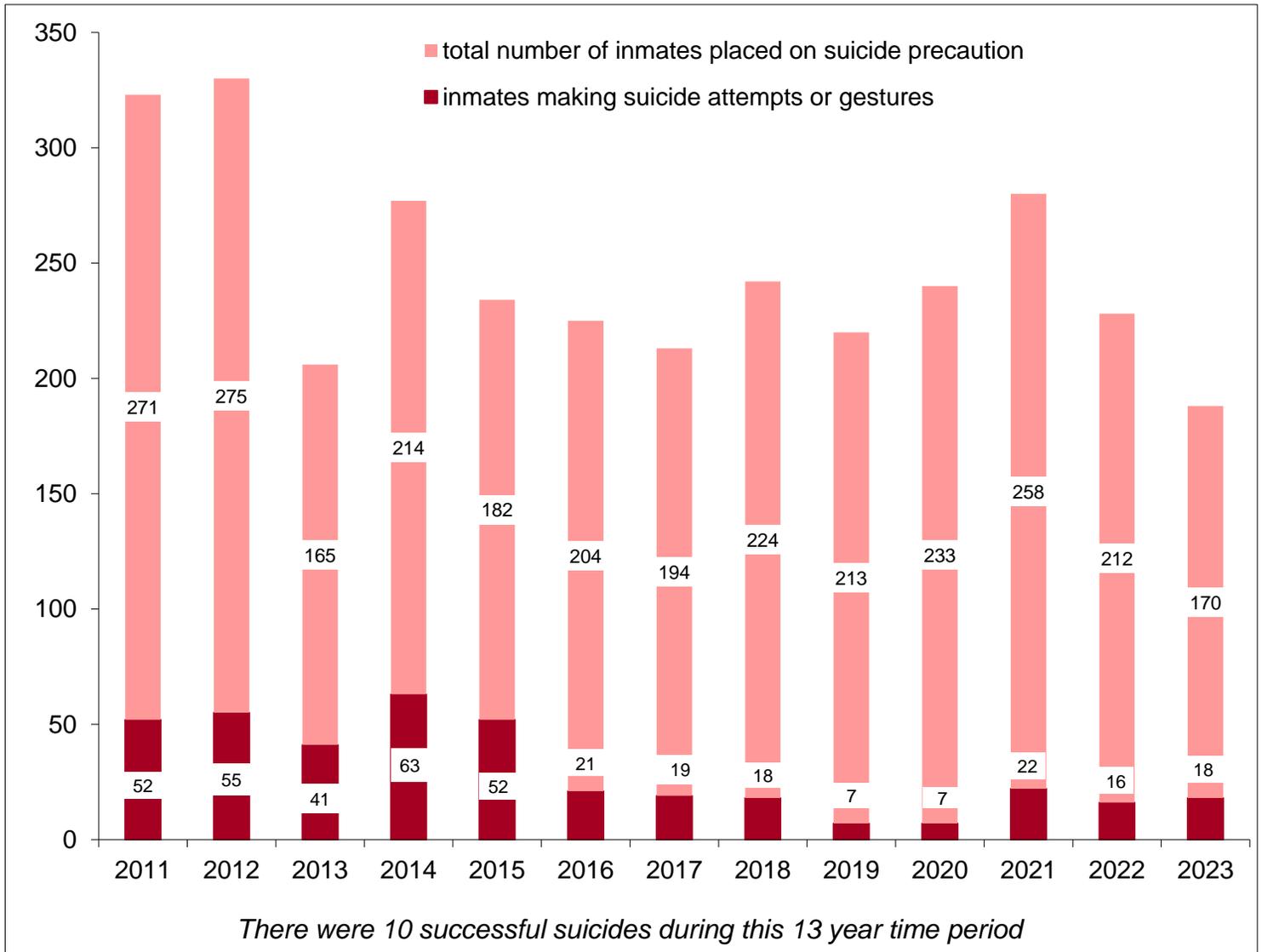
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
inmates making suicide attempts or gestures	52	55	41	63	52	21	19	18	7	7	22	16	18
total number of inmates placed on suicide precaution	271	275	165	214	182	204	194	224	213	233	258	212	170

Our highest level of suicide precaution places inmates in a cell under constant video surveillance. We track how inmates get placed on that level of observation. Either they have made a suicide attempt or gesture, or they have made a suicidal threat to a staff person, or they have been judged to be suicidal following an interview by one of our mental health professionals. The chart above depicts the total number of "S-3's" (the highest level of precaution) and of that number, the number that were designated S-3 status because of an actual in-progress attempt to harm themselves, either by hanging, an overdose, cutting themselves, jumping from a height, drowning in a toilet, banging their head, or some other means. 2023 saw a decrease in precautions with a very slight uptick in attempts.

Number of Fights by Housing Unit
Most fights occur in higher custody level areas

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Intake								1				2	3
B2B	1				1				1				3
B2C			1					1					2
B2D			1	1									2
B2F							1		1				2
B2G	1									1	1	1	4
B3B											1		1
B3C								1					1
B3D				1									1
B3F		2	1						1			1	5
B3G											1		1
B3H													0
D1A	1	1							1			1	4
D1B	1	1		1	1	1			1				6
D1C								1					1
D1D						1							1
D1F			2	3	1		2	1	1		1	1	12
D2A			3			2	1	1		1	1	1	10
D2B	2	2		1			1	2	1				9
D3A	2	1	1	1	1					2			8
D3B	2					1	2	1	1	2		1	10
H2A													0
H2B													0
H2C			1										1
L1								1	1			1	3
L2													0
L3		3			1		1			1		1	7
M1			2	1			1		1		1		6
M2	1	1	1	2		2			1	2	1	1	12
M3	1	1		2	1	1	1	1	3	2			13
Kitchen						1			1				2
2023 MJ total	**12**	**12**	**13**	**13**	**6**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**15**	**7**	**11**	**11**	**130**

Main Jail Fights by Year 2005-2023

TalkingPoint! It is worthwhile to consider that our old linear indirect supervision jail was replaced and demolished in Dec. of 2012. Since 2017 the KCCF has undergone massive turnover as many of our most experienced staff became eligible for retirement. It should also be noted that over the last several years there were significant changes in inmate security classification demographics and associated operational housing unit distribution.

Annual Classification Numbers for 2023

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Primary Class	9,057	8,299	7,734	7,578	7,346	7,137	6,580	3,442	3,982	4,635	4,997
All Classifications	18,474	16,770	16,267	16,146	16,188	16,439	15,655	9,842	11,629	13,331	11,041
AFIS Verifications	24,708	23,929	24,542	24,071	22,716	22,257	20,274	11,923	13,391	14,558	16,113
AFIS % of NBI's	99%	97%	99%	98%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%
ARU Hearings	70	115	130	135	126	166	133	133	98	137	132
Alerts Entered	33,953	35,419	36,003	32,015	30,672	27,504	29,419	25,304	32,991	29,584	UNK

Primary Classifications Done

Year	Value
2013	9057
2014	8299
2015	7734
2016	7578
2017	7346
2018	7137
2019	6580
2020	3442
2021	3982
2022	4635
2023	4997

All Classifications Done

Year	Value
2013	18,474
2014	16,770
2015	16,267
2016	16,146
2017	16,188
2018	16,439
2019	15,655
2020	9,842
2021	11,629
2022	13,331
2023	11,041

AFIS Verifications

Year	Value
2013	24,708
2014	23,929
2015	24,542
2016	24,071
2017	22,716
2018	22,257
2019	20,274
2020	11,923
2021	13,391
2022	14,558
2023	16,113

Jail Information Program Statistics
Corrections Officers Report Information on Possible Crimes

Drugs Found Inside Facility

	2022	2023
Reports Generated	25	36
Charges Filed	16	10
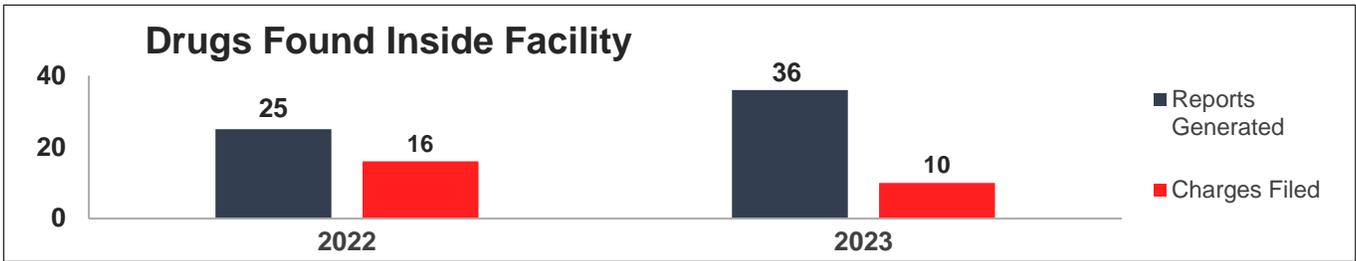
Recipient	Drugs	Homicide	Assault	Weapons	CSC	Human Trafficking	Other	Total
KCSO	16		4		4	1	6	31
GRPD	3	10	1	1	2			17
Grandville PD					1			1
Wyoming PD					1			1
Ann Arbor PD	1							1
Total	20	10	5	1	8	1	6	51

Known Photo Identifications by Jail Staff Leading to Warrants or Charges

Year	Number
2012	3
2013	22
2014	9
2015	12
2016	24
2017	15
2018	35
2019	5
2020	9
2021	5
2022	12
2023	4
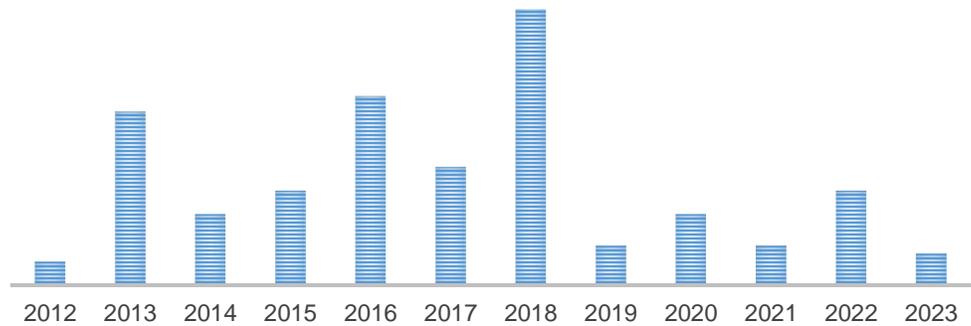
These tables present some of the information that is gathered by the jail staff on particular crimes committed in the community. Corrections Officers play a significant role in assisting law enforcement with criminal intelligence. This information helps local police agencies identify suspects, which in many cases has led to their arrest and conviction. The KCCF has 2 dedicated Jail Intelligence Unit (JIU) officers who are responsible for the follow-up on all generated intelligence reports, as well as acting as contact points for outside agencies. This has been very successful in streamlining and enhancing the effectiveness of intelligence-gathering efforts.

For many years, Jail staff were an underutilized resource for the photo identification of suspects. Due to the facts that most suspects are repeat offenders and that jail staff know them well, since 2013 there has been a renewed emphasis on using this resource with some success. Some of the disparity in numbers of identifications recorded from year to year can be explained by the level of follow-up on identification submissions.

Sally Port Assistance Provided to Arresting Agencies

It has always been a custom of the KCCF to provide a courtesy service to arresting agencies who call ahead and request assistance with uncooperative arrestees. When notified, our intake staff will meet the arresting agency in the jail sally port and retrieve the suspect directly from the agency vehicle and escort them into our facility. The information on this page provides an important window into this particular activity. We began officially tracking these numbers in April of 2015, so the data for that year is partial. What we are interested in is how often these events result in a use of force versus how often our staff are able to de-escalate tense situations without resorting to the use of force. The numbers on this page are a credit to the skill and professionalism of our correctional intake staff in dealing with the most difficult individuals at one of their most stressful moments – arrival at the jail.

Calls for Sally Port Assistance

Year	SALLY-N (no use of force)	SALLY-F (force utilized)
2015	169	22
2016	293	13
2017	290	9
2018	285	15
2019	247	6
2020	222	6
2021	271	3
2022	219	5
2023	180	8
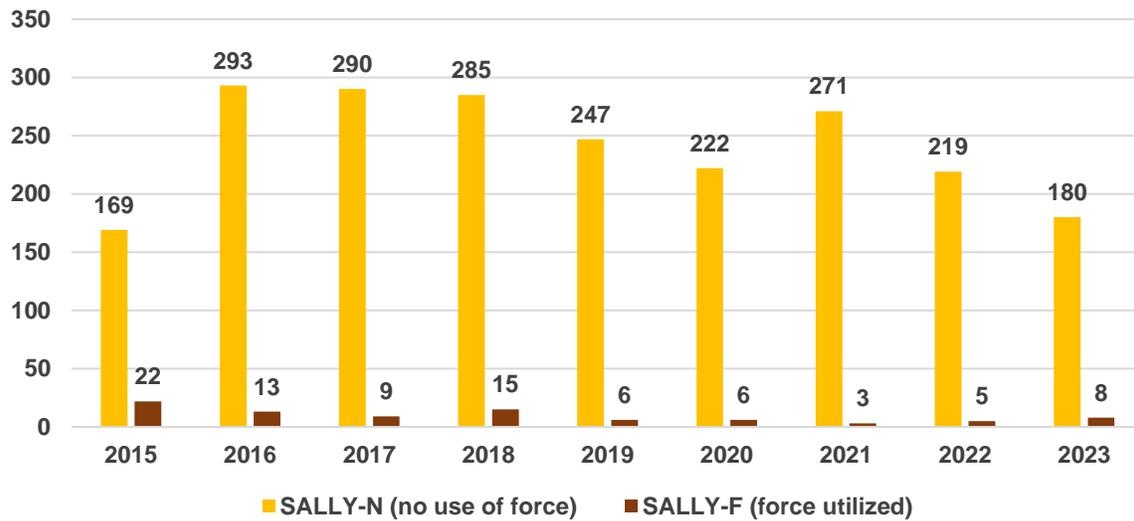
Kent County Corrections K-9 Team proves itself a valuable asset to both the jail and the community

K-9 Assignments	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	2023 total
Narcotics Searches	24	8	17	24	73
Narcotics Apprehensions	2	4	4	4	14
Jail Cell Searches	163	141	100	157	561
Jail Common Area Searches	3	2	3	6	14
School Searches	0	1	0	3	4
Assists to Other Agencies	2	0	1	0	3
Deployments / Other Requests	15	31	18	35	99
Demos / Public Relations	5	6	3	7	21
Perimeters	14	12	11	21	58

K-9 Assignment Totals Breakdown 2017-2023

■ Narcotics Requests ■ School Searches ■ Jail Cell Searches
■ Inmate Area Searches ■ Assist Other Agency ■ Demos/PR

🗣️*TalkingPoint!* This chart presents a snapshot of the activities of our K-9 unit. When fully staffed, the Jail K-9 Unit consists of 4 dogs, 1 assigned to each shift. For 2023 there were 3 dogs assigned to the KCCF. Since 2017 the K-9 Unit has been a huge help in the continuing effort to keep our facility both safe and drug-free!

Health Services Report

PLACEMENT INFO	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Average
Isolation Cell Placement	38	28	62	43	32	17	15	14	2	0	7	5	263	22
Medical Observation	15	12	12	17	28	32	33	27	38	29	35	44	322	27
ACCESS TO CARE														
Intake Health Screenings	1135	1077	1172	1236	1217	1158	1208	1257	1146	1158	1137	1143	14,044	1,170
Initial Health Assessments	233	252	284	303	282	254	264	335	265	223	282	186	3,163	264
Periodic Health Assessments	19	8	4	8	14	7	6	7	5	5	6	1	90	8
Health Care Requests Rec'd	788	520	307	603	307	450	700	802	1240	797	907	935	8,356	696
Sick Call	1,382	1,041	1,250	1050	1348	834	898	921	785	841	804	750	11,904	992
Practitioner (HCP) Onsite Appts.	807	655	675	582	627	758	668	800	723	729	826	773	8,623	719
HCP Telehealth Appts.	2	4	2	43	0	4	0	0	2	5	0	2	64	5
Non-HCP F/U Care	1375	1079	1862	1073	3069	1461	2555	1558	943	923	1072	1096	18,066	1,506
Medical Refusals	1162	1181	1286	1771	1268	1254	1618	1609	1269	272	264	271	13,225	1,102
CHRONIC CARE														
Chronic Care Diagnosis	300	302	289	300	325	280	303	366	318	265	243	286	3,577	298
Asthma	91	94	58	85	89	70	76	104	79	81	76	71	974	81
CV/Hypertension	131	108	135	139	133	112	130	160	102	122	97	127	1,496	125
COPD	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	4	0
Diabetes	25	27	30	24	39	32	31	41	31	22	22	32	356	30
Seizures	37	32	46	33	32	35	41	39	46	23	41	36	441	37
Special Needs/Disabilities	4	4	4	2	18	14	7	10	12	2	2	2	81	7
Dialysis	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	1	4	1	0	1	19	2
Cancer	11	10	14	16	13	15	12	11	13	14	5	17	151	13
CC seen by Physician	49	42	14	13	48	19	7	14	8	0	0	0	214	18
CC seen by PA/NP/RN/Other	13	12	76	36	25	57	23	12	22	0	2	10	288	24
MEDICATIONS														
Total on Medications	820	720	860	809	798	741	712	758	NT	NT	NT	NT	6,218	777
General Meds Ordered	2694	2364	2847	2691	2714	2343	2429	2614	1963	1016	1008	1074	25,757	2,146
Psych Meds Ordered	695	716	757	723	757	666	564	691	624	693	563	640	8,089	674
OTC Meds Ordered by HCP	385	596	809	692	720	644	638	745	672	547	591	641	7,680	640
DENTAL														
Dental Tech Visits	44	48	52	25	39	51	37	22	32	40	45	56	491	41
Dentist Visits	70	78	86	54	38	49	36	54	72	47	29	35	648	54
Oral Surgeries	44	31	31	25	32	40	18	28	34	0	0	0	283	24
PSYCH / MENTAL HEALTH														
Psych HCP Onsite Appts.	175	158	72	159	167	132	123	146	138	88	76	97	1,531	128
DETOX														
Withdrawal Protocols	200	203	228	211	193	187	224	239	225	216	188	205	2,519	210
Alcohol (ETHO) Use	218	180	347	555	541	464	375	393	366	350	351	384	4,524	377
Opiate Use	15	15	9	7	17	15	12	17	12	10	11	10	150	13
Benzos Use	10	8	8	4	4	7	7	9	7	7	11	4	86	7
Heroin Use	51	52	31	45	42	32	51	45	41	34	49	33	506	42
Meth Use	60	54	37	52	46	33	46	55	37	29	37	40	526	44
Suboxone Use	28	26	8	17	19	11	25	18	17	17	19	17	222	19
Other Substances	99	88	77	136	118	97	103	105	103	106	100	108	1,240	103
X-RAYS / IMAGING														
Any Type of Imaging	42	57	40	50	50	53	47	56	78	50	87	57	667	56
Onsite X-Rays / Other (CT, etc.)	36	28	35	49	46	50	41	46	69	45	74	51	570	48
Offsite X-Rays / Other (CT, etc.)	1	9	5	1	4	1	1	0	0	1	5	3	31	3
Onsite Ultrasounds	4	6	2	7	5	2	6	10	9	4	8	3	66	6
Offsite Ultrasounds	1	3	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	1
SPECIALTY SERVICES														
Pregnancies Admitted	14	5	5	7	11	9	6	7	7	7	8	9	95	8
OB/GYN Visits	7	3	3	1	6	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	27	2
Ortho/PT Svcs.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0
EKG	43	29	49	34	38	31	40	28	34	25	28	25	404	34
Labs/Blood Draws	345	350	326	306	430	294	281	258	224	194	301	163	3,472	289
Wound Care Tx	149	137	101	191	208	74	140	118	64	54	82	101	1,419	118
Specialty Svcs Rec'd Onsite Totals	558	524	484	539	693	414	468	411	329	280	419	298	5,417	451
INFECTIOUS DISEASE														
Confirmed New Diagnosis of Communicable Diseases	20	32	32	21	21	24	25	11	18	NT	NT	0	204	17
TB Skin Tests	63	32	78	67	70	85	62	76	65	66	79	74	817	68
Positive TB Skin Tests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HIV Tests Given	4	11	1	4	6	8	7	7	2	2	1	2	55	5
Total Facility # HIV Positive	4	0	4	2	5	4	7	11	10	3	3	3	56	5
Total Facility Hep C Positive	16	9	16	7	13	6	11	34	39	15	16	12	194	16
STD Tests Given	44	46	86	24	55	47	54	92	157	116	140		861	72
STD Tests Positive	14	4	21	4	9	11	9	13	25	11	18		139	12
INCIDENTS														
Codes, 1st Aid, AED	1	2	2	3	2	2	5	1	1	1	2	3	25	2
Narcan Administered	6	2	1	3	1	0	4	0	1	2	1	3	24	2
Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0

Out of Facility Medical Statistics in 2023

HOSPITAL VISITS	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Inpatient Admissions	15	4	5	7	14	8	7	6	5	NT	NT	18	89
Inmate Hospital Days - Monthly	21	6	17	4	25	15	36	30	9	10	9	29	211
Average Hospital Days - Daily	0.68	0.21	0.55	0.13	0.81	0.50	1.16	0.97	0.30	0.32	0.30	0.94	
OFFSITE VISITS													
Ambulance Transports	25	7	15	18	15	13	12	9	11	13	11	26	175
Cruiser Transports	14	10	4	6	22	12	23	16	11	29	14	22	183
Emergency Dept.	36	14	14	23	23	18	32	18	18	8	21	26	251
X-Rays	1	9	5	1	4	1	1	0	0	1	5	3	31
Ultrasounds	1	3	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8
Outpatient 1-day Surgery	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Outpatient Clinic	47	36	26	13	17	13	12	14	22	34	28	39	301
Mental Health Transfers	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	0
TOTAL	125	79	67	61	82	57	81	57	62	85	79	117	**952**

Outside Facility Yearly Totals	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Ambulance Transports	66	70	54	68	93	77	94	82	106	116	190	141	175
Cruiser Transports	43	41	46	121	187	151	120	107	192	152	262	189	183
Scheduled Outpatient Visits			199	239	235	343	282	332	351	317	346	478	343
Medical Rejections	51	38	21	36	39	46	49	46	44	26	147	147	98

APPROVED OOF TRANSPORTS 2014-2023

Legend: Ambulance Transports, Cruiser Transports, Scheduled Outpatient Visits, Medical Rejections



Ambulance Transports by Year
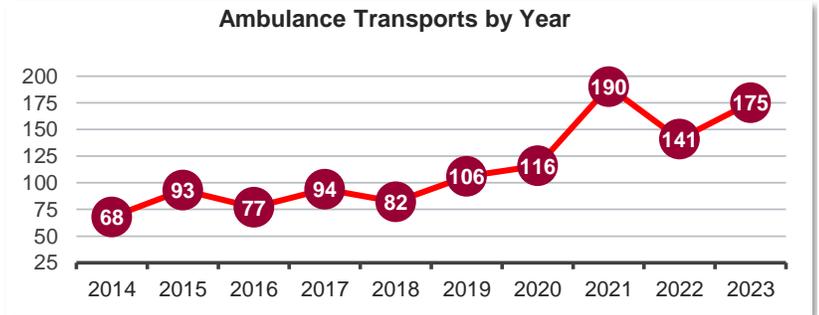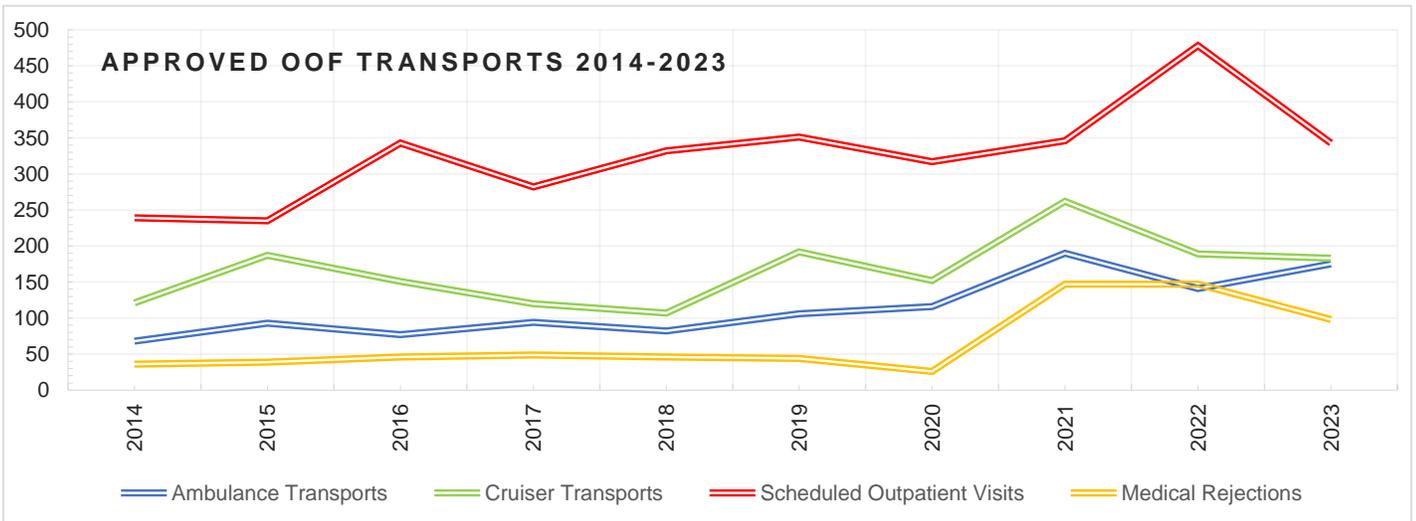
The jail changed medical providers in 2021, perhaps explaining the leap in transport numbers that year. It is also true that while our yearly bookings have decreased over time, the demand for health care has increased.

Responses to Medical Survey Completed in Intake by Nurse

QUESTION	% YES	% NO
1. Do you have any current or past medical illness or health condition?	42.54%	57.46%
2. Do you have seizures or epilepsy?	5.21%	94.79%
3. Do you have asthma?	9.00%	91.00%
4. Do you have diabetes?	4.08%	95.92%
5. Are you vomiting?	0.12%	99.88%
6. Do you have HTN?	14.88%	85.12%
7. Do you have a heart condition?	2.34%	97.66%
8. Do you have an abnormal skin condition?	1.01%	98.99%
9. Do you have allergies?	19.40%	80.60%
10. Do you have any infected wounds?	0.57%	99.43%
11. Have you recently had a head injury?	0.61%	99.39%
12. Do you have any dental problems?	15.27%	84.73%
13. Are you currently pregnant?	0.91%	99.09%
14. Have you given birth within the last 6 weeks?	0.12%	99.88%
15. Do you suffer from gynecological problems?	0.25%	99.75%
16. Have you been hospitalized due to a medical condition within the past month?	2.41%	97.59%
17. Were you seen in the emergency room prior to coming to jail?	2.29%	97.71%
18. Are you currently receiving treatment for a medical condition?	14.60%	85.40%
19. Are you under a physician's care?	25.44%	74.56%
20. Are you taking any medications?	28.17%	71.83%
21. Did you bring any medications with you to jail?	2.31%	97.69%
22. Is there anything else we need to know about your medical history?	0.88%	99.12%
23. Do you have any current or past history of an infectious disease?	1.48%	98.52%
24. Do you have any current or past history of TB?	0.27%	99.73%
25. Current symptoms of TB - Chronic cough w/ blood? Are you coughing up blood?	0.00%	100.00%
26. Current symptoms of TB - Have you had recent weight loss?	0.00%	100.00%
27. Current symptoms of TB - Have you had a recent appetite loss?	0.00%	100.00%
28. Current symptoms of TB - Do you have a fever?	0.00%	100.00%
29. Current symptoms of TB - Do you have night sweats?	0.00%	100.00%
30. Current symptoms of TB - Do you have fatigue?	0.00%	100.00%
31. Do you have any current sexually transmitted infections?	0.76%	99.24%
32. Do you currently have crabs?	0.00%	100.00%
33. Do you currently have scabies?	0.02%	99.98%
34. Do you have hepatitis?	1.52%	98.48%
35. Is there anything else we need to know about your infectious disease history?	0.27%	99.73%
36. Is the inmate alert and oriented x 3 (A&Ox3)	99.04%	0.96%
37. Normal gait?	97.30%	2.70%
38. Normal breathing?	99.68%	0.32%
39. Normal skin appearance?	96.51%	3.49%
40. Tremors?	1.23%	98.77%
41. Sweating?	0.22%	99.78%
42. Anxious?	3.19%	96.81%
43. Disheveled?	5.56%	94.44%
44. Lethargic?	0.71%	99.29%
45. Angry or aggressive behavior?	1.50%	98.50%
46. Dilated pupils?	0.20%	99.80%
47. Presents as cognitively challenged?	0.49%	99.51%
48. Presents as confused and/or disoriented?	0.12%	99.88%
49. Crying?	1.89%	98.11%
50. Dental Screening Performed?	32.72%	67.28%
51. Do you want a jail physical?	24.80%	75.20%
52. Do you want a TB skin test?	24.78%	75.22%
53. Do you want a test for STI?	24.94%	75.06%
54. Referral to Nursing?	10.38%	89.62%
55. Referral to Physician?	13.28%	86.72%
56. Referral to Dentist?	0.79%	99.21%
57. Referral to Mental Health?	16.02%	83.98%
58. Do you have health insurance?	54.40%	45.60%

Answers to Mental Health Screening Completed in Intake

| QUESTION	% YES	% NO
Are you currently taking medication that has not been prescribed to you?	1.40%	98.60%
Are you currently drunk or high?	4.31%	95.69%
Do you use illegal drugs?	21.10%	78.90%
Do you have drug withdrawal concerns?	6.94%	93.06%
Do you currently use alcohol?	29.51%	70.49%
Do you have alcohol withdrawal concerns?	6.45%	93.55%
Have you ever had alcohol or drug withdrawal?	9.88%	90.12%
Have you ever received treatment for substance abuse?	7.18%	92.82%
Is there anything else we need to know about your substance abuse history?	2.08%	97.92%
Are you taking medications for mental health issues?	15.49%	84.51%
Have you ever been treated for ADHD?	6.69%	93.31%
Have you ever been treated for developmental disorders?	0.29%	99.71%
Have you ever been treated for an eating disorder?	0.10%	99.90%
Have you ever been in special education?	0.49%	99.51%
Have you ever been diagnosed as bipolar?	8.63%	91.37%
Have you ever been diagnosed with schizophrenia?	3.82%	96.18%
Have you ever had a learning disability?	0.47%	99.53%
Does anyone in your family have or had a mental illness?	0.69%	99.31%
Have you ever been case managed for a mental illness?	3.38%	96.62%
Have you ever been treated in a psychiatric hospital?	9.00%	91.00%
Have you ever been self-abusive or engaged in self mutilation behavior?	1.84%	98.16%
Are you feeling homicidal now?	0.25%	99.75%
Have you ever been physically abused?	1.08%	98.92%
Have you ever had suicidal thoughts or made attempts?	6.89%	93.11%
Are you having suicial thoughts now or thinking of harming yourself now?	1.20%	98.80%
Do you have any current or past losses that you are feeling grief and depression over?	1.23%	98.77%
Has anyone in your family ever taken their own life?	0.39%	99.61%
Have you experienced a life threatening or abusive event that still bothers you today?	0.47%	99.53%
Are you currently having feelings of hopelessness or helplessness?	1.20%	98.80%
Do you have a support system in the community that you can depend on?	48.14%	51.86%
Have you ever experienced auditory,visual, olfactory, or tactile hallucinations?	0.64%	99.36%
Has inmate ever had or experienced delusional thinking?	0.20%	99.80%
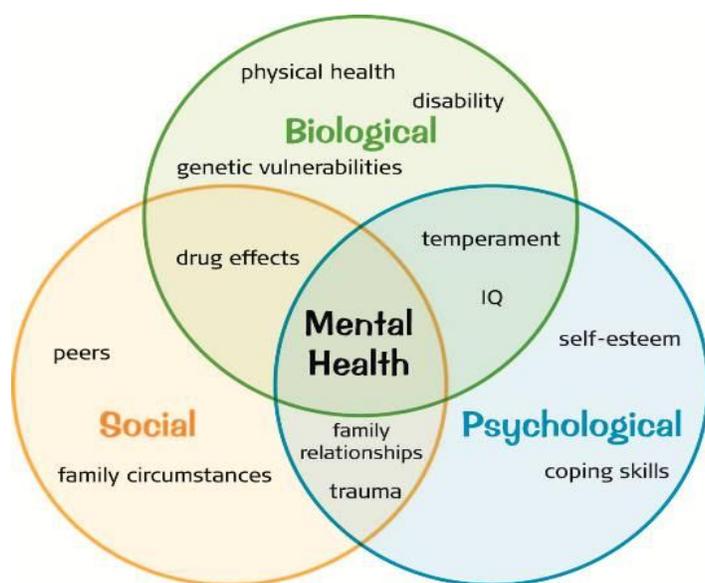
📢☀️*TalkingPoint!* Every offender brought to jail is evaluated by both a medical and mental health professional while still in Intake. The answers to the mental health survey questions they are asked are summarized above. The data in this table is based on over 15,000 offenders who came to jail during 2023. Mental Health services are an ever-increasing part of inmate management in the jail, and must be taken into consideration at almost every significant event in an offender's stay; from intake, to classification, to discipline, to release. It should be noted that the data in these screenings do rely on self-reported information, so numbers such as those for bi-polar diagnosis and psychiatric hospital treatment are interesting.

Work Completed by Mental Health Staff

Month	Book Ins	Assessed	IR ID'd	SPMI ID'd	Ref. to MH Pod	SPMI In Svcs	DD ID'd	Psyc meds
Jan	1344	610	37	49	22	25	3	695
Feb	1204	513	41	40	14	22	1	716
Mar	1341	565	55	64	17	34	8	757
Apr	1377	674	47	44	8	16	3	723
May	1406	963	56	62	15	28	6	757
Jun	1284	905	69	55	28	32	6	666
Jul	1427	894	58	44	19	18	4	564
Aug	1396	915	55	55	23	28	7	691
Sep	1286	898	43	51	20	21	4	624
Oct	1363	910	62	50	18	24	3	713
Nov	1312	907	48	53	21	34	2	684
Dec	1373	845	71	48	26	24	6	640
Totals	16113	9599	642	615	231	306	53	8230

New Admissions and Number Assessed by Mental Health Staff
(when MH staff are not available, medical staff conduct assessments)

Admissions   Assessed
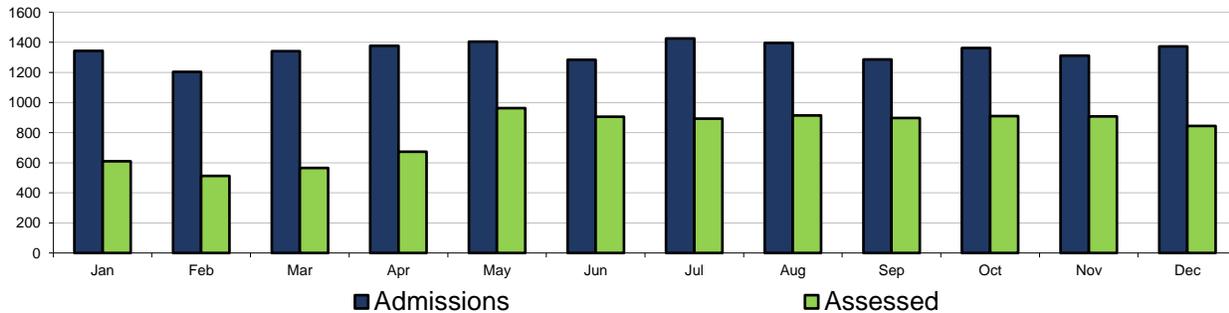
Suicide Alerts - S1 requires 1 weekly visit, S2 - 2x a week, S3 - daily

S1 Alert   S2 Alert   S3 Alert
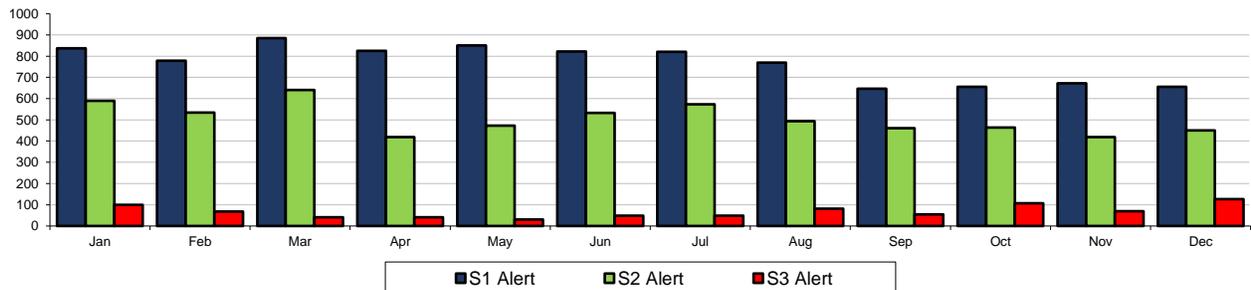
Jail Mental Health Definition of Terms:
SPMI - Severe and Persistant Mental Illness
IR - Inmate Risk; inmate does not meet enough criteria to be considered mentally ill, however does need aid in release plans.
DD - Developmentally Disabled

Insitutionalized America
**NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN EACH INSTITUTION PER 100,000 ADULTS**
— Aggregated institutionalization   — Mental hospital rate   — Prison and jail rate
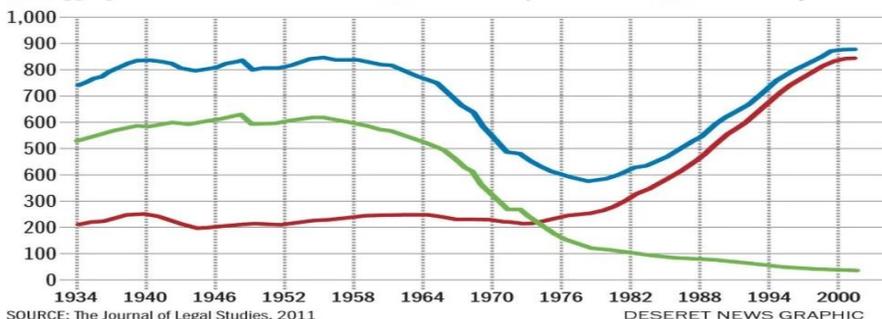
SOURCE: The Journal of Legal Studies, 2011   DESERET NEWS GRAPHIC

Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
IPREA - PREA Investigations	**44**	**26**	**35**	**37**	**28**	**21**	**24**	**30**
PREA-U	**34**	**22**	**33**	**34**	**26**	**19**	**18**	**30**
Unsubstantiated	**15**	**10**	**7**	**11**	**10**	**5**	**7**	**9**
Inmate on Inmate	14	9	9	10	10	5	5	9
Staff on Inmate	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	
Unfounded	**19**	**12**	**26**	**23**	**16**	**14**	**11**	**17**
Inmate on Inmate	15	9	20	18	10	5	5	12
Staff on Inmate	3	2	6	4	6	9	6	4
Unknown on Inmate	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
PREA - PREA Related Incident	**6**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**0**
Inmate on Inmate	5	3	1	0	1	1	2	0
Staff on Inmate	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
TOA - Turned Over to Other Agency	**3**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**0**
Inmate on Inmate	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	0
Staff on Inmate (may be other agency)	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Criminal Charges	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**0**
Criminal Charges Denied	**5**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**
Staff Misconduct Reported								
Investigated	**6**	**3**	**4**	**4**	**1**	**4**	**7**	**3**
Unfounded	4	2	4	3	1	3	3	3
Unsubstantiated	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Substantiated	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Staff Sexual Harassment								
Investigated	**0**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**4**	**6**	**4**	**0**
Unfounded	0	0	2	1	4	6	3	0
Unsubstantiated	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Substantiated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inmate on Inmate Non-consensual Acts								
Investigated	**29**	**7**	**10**	**6**	**5**	**1**	**3**	**0**
Unfounded	15	4	8	4	4	1	3	0
Unsubstantiated	9	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Substantiated	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOA	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
Inmate Abusive Sexual Contacts								
Investigated				9	8	4	5	0
Unfounded				6	3	2	1	0
Unsubstantiated				3	4	1	2	0
Substantiated				0	1	1	1	0
TOA				0	0	0	1	0
Inmate on Inmate Sexual Harassment								
Investigated	**8**	**12**	**17**	**16**	**10**	**6**	**5**	**4**
Unfounded	3	3	12	9	4	2	2	1
Unsubstantiated	3	8	5	6	6	4	3	0
Substantiated	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	3

PREA Investigations
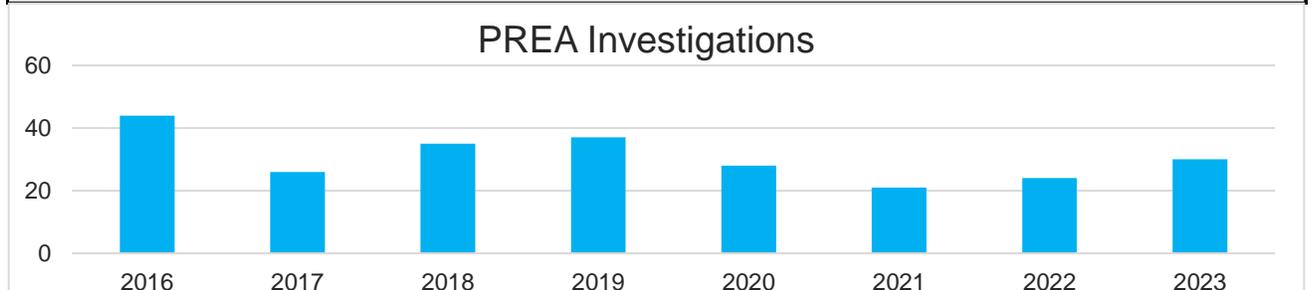
Prison Rape Elimination Act

Sexual Abuse Incident Review

Closing

In 2012, the jail implemented the Sexual Abuse Incident Review system per PREA standard 115.86. Under this standard, the Division must conduct a sexual abuse incident review at the conclusion of every sexual abuse investigation, to include when the allegation has not been substantiated, unless the allegation has been determined to be unfounded. Such review will ordinarily occur within 30 days of the conclusion of the investigation. The review team will include upper-level management officials, with input from line supervisors, investigators, and medical or mental health practitioners. The jail administration will implement any recommendations for improvement, or it will document its reasons for not doing so.

Review Criteria:

1. Consider whether the allegation or investigation indicates a need to change policy or practices to better prevent, detect, or respond to sexual abuse
2. Consider whether the alleged incident was motivated by race; ethnicity; gender identity; lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or intersex identification, status, or perceived status; or gang affiliation; or was motivated or otherwise caused by other group dynamics in the facility.
3. Examine the area in the facility where the allegation occurred to assess whether physical barriers in the area may enable abuse.
4. Assess the adequacy of staffing levels in on all shifts in that area.
5. Assess whether monitoring technology should be deployed or augmented to supplement supervision by staff.
6. Prepare a report of its findings, add any recommendations for improvement, and submit such report to the facility head and PREA Coordinator.

In all of the allegations that were reviewed, it was clear that staff have implemented training that has been occurring since PREA requirements. All investigations were done in a timely manner and all complaints were addressed immediately upon their receipt. Continued training for all staff has focused on PREA requirements, staff obligations for reporting and victim care, and preservation and protection of the scene until the appropriate steps can be taken to collect any evidence. Additionally, a new reporting system (jail management system) is being implemented to better track and report incidents.

A Special Thanks to the KCCF PREA Coordinator Lt. Eric Santiago, who provided the information on the previous page.