

“Measuring What Matters”

Kent County Correctional Facility 2007 Annual Statistical Report



**Prepared by Captain Randy Demory
January 21, 2008**



KENT COUNTY SHERIFF DEPARTMENT
Lawrence A. Stelma – Sheriff

701 Ball Avenue, N.E. • Grand Rapids • Michigan • 49503



January 21, 2008

Here are some choice sayings about statistics that I discovered this year:

- 78.61% of statistics are made up on the spot. ~ Dr. John Paulos, mathematician at Temple University
- Torture numbers and they'll confess to anything. ~ Gregg Easterbrook
- Satan delights equally in statistics and in quoting scripture. ~ H.G. Wells
- Some people use statistics like the town drunk uses a lamppost, more for support than illumination. ~ Andrew Lang (Contributed by Judge Bowler, 61st District Court)
- In theory, there is no difference between theory and practice. But in practice, there is. ~ Chuck Reed.
- Data is the plural for anecdotal. ~ Unknown
- Statistics are like bikinis. What they reveal is suggestive, but what they conceal is vital. ~ Aaron Levenstein
- Statistics means never having to say you're certain. ~ Unknown
- Like dreams, statistics are a form of wish fulfillment. ~ J.Baudrillard

With these tongue in cheek disclaimers, it is a pleasure to present this Annual Statistical Report for the year 2007. We began reporting jail data on a yearly basis in 1998, and each new report builds on the foundation of previous reports. The goal is to provide accurate, interesting and representative information to Sheriff's Department staff, criminal justice planners, and community members who are interested in the operation of the county jail. I trust you will find this report to be a helpful source of data in the months ahead.

The 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 statistics address the topics of how many inmates are coming in, where are they coming from, why they are here, how long are they staying, and some of the programs and services provided to them. Incident Statistics allow us to evaluate the behavior of the inmate population while in jail.

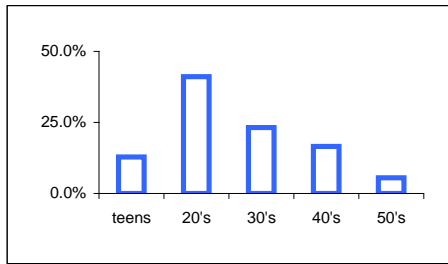
The aim is to make these reports as functional as possible by including only the information that seems to be of general interest. I realize that this document will not answer every question you have. If you have further questions, please contact me and I will try to provide any additional information you need about the inmate population or facility operation. I value your comments and suggestions for future reports.

Sincerely,

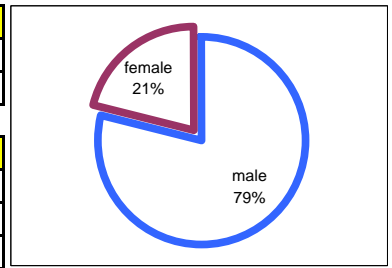
Captain Randy Demory

Inmate Profile at Time of Booking

age at booking	
teens	12.8%
20's	41.1%
30's	23.2%
40's	16.6%
50's	5.5%
60's	0.7%
70's	0.1%

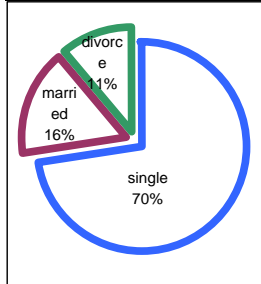


gender	
male	78.9%
female	21.1%

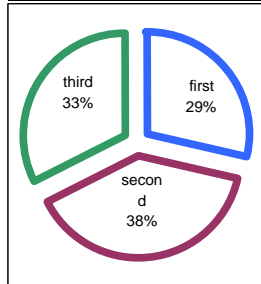


Average Stay	
male	11.3
female	6.5
together	10.3

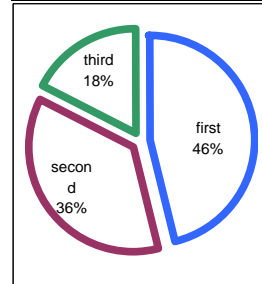
marital status	
single	72.5%
married	16.3%
divorce	11.2%



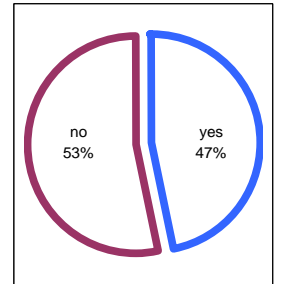
shift arrested on	
first	28.7%
second	38.7%
third	32.6%



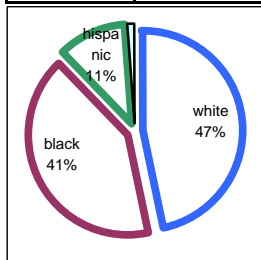
shift released on	
first	46.1%
second	36.3%
third	17.6%



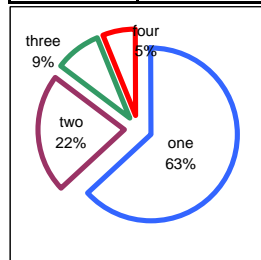
occupation	
yes	46.8%
no	53.2%



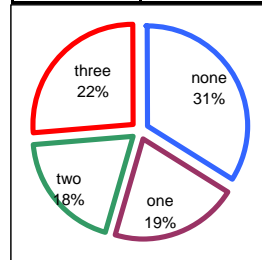
race	
white	46.6%
black	41.1%
hispanic	11.3%
other	1.0%



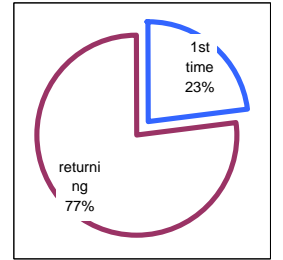
# of charges	
one	63.1%
two	22.2%
three	8.7%
four +	6.0%




# of children	
none	33.9%
one	20.5%
two	19.1%
three +	26.5%



recidivism	
1st time	23.1%
returning	76.9%

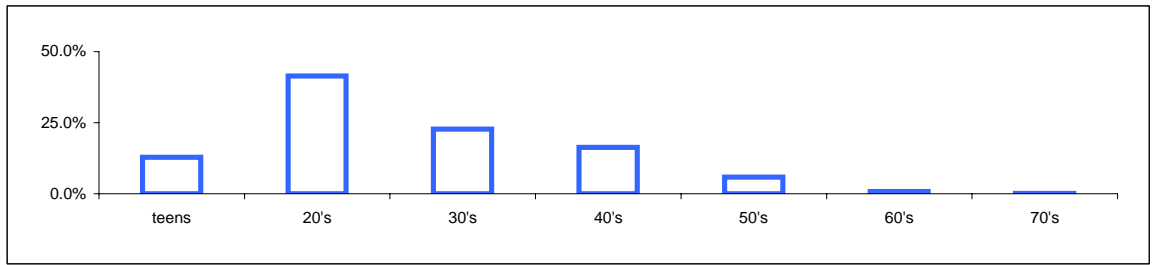


 **TrendSpotter!** We have provided this kind of inmate profile information since 2001 and the table below points out some interesting differences and similarities between this year and prior years.

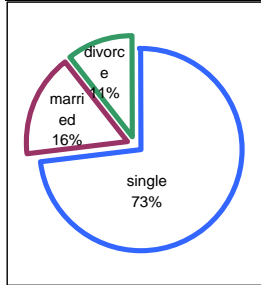
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
No Occupation	38.8%	58.7%	--	33.3%	49.8%	48.0%	53.2%
Returning	76.0%	79.8%	--	78.4%	75.2%	77.2%	76.9%
Age in 20's	40.5%	40.4%	--	40.0%	39.5%	40.3%	41.1%
Age in 30's	26.4%	26.8%	--	24.2%	23.8%	24.2%	23.2%
Age in 40's	15.8%	17.4%	--	18.1%	18.5%	17.1%	16.6%
Age in 50's	3.7%	4.4%	--	4.7%	4.8%	5.4%	5.5%
White	48.4%	48.6%	--	50.2%	49.9%	47.7%	46.6%
Black	39.0%	39.7%	--	39.3%	39.6%	40.5%	41.1%
Hispanic	11.4%	11.6%	--	10.3%	10.1%	11.0%	11.3%
Male	81.2%	81.5%	--	80.0%	78.9%	79.0%	78.9%
Female	18.8%	19.5%	--	20.0%	21.1%	21.0%	21.1%

Profile of Male Inmates at Time of Booking

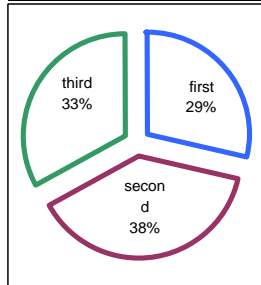
age at booking	
teens	12.8%
20's	41.4%
30's	22.7%
40's	16.3%
50's	5.9%
60's	0.8%
70's	0.1%



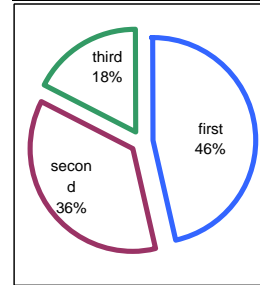
marital status	
single	73.2%
married	16.3%
divorce	10.6%



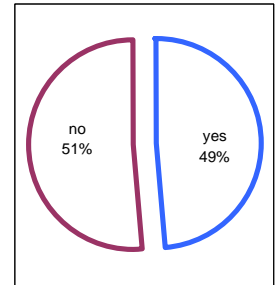
shift arrested on	
first	28.6%
second	38.4%
third	33.0%



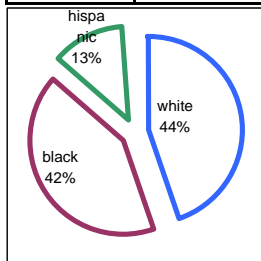
shift released on	
first	46.5%
second	36.0%
third	17.5%



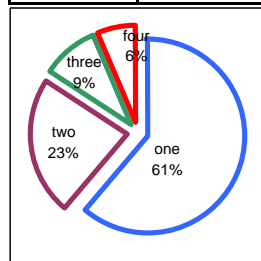
occupation	
yes	48.6%
no	51.4%



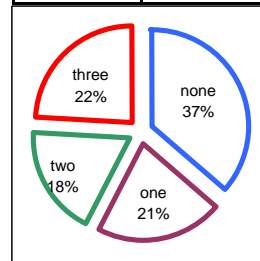
race	
white	44.7%
black	41.8%
hispanic	12.5%
other	1.0%



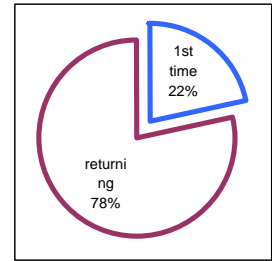
# of charges	
one	61.0%
two	23.2%
three	9.3%
four +	6.5%



# of children	
none	36.4%
one	21.0%
two	18.4%
three +	24.2%



recidivism	
1st time	21.6%
returning	78.4%



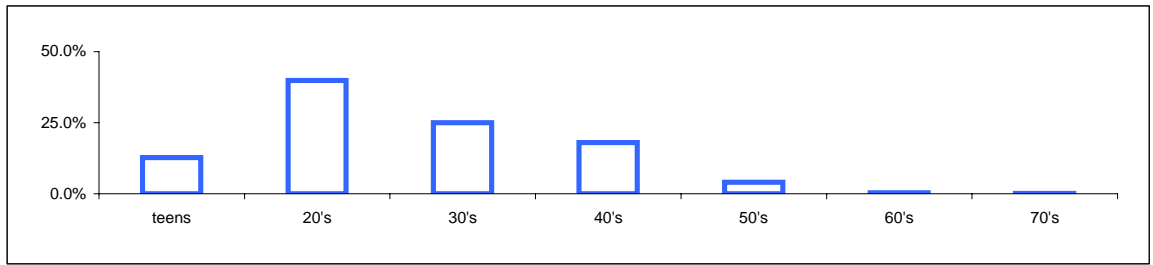
TrendSpotter!

This page contains information about male offenders, and it has the same interesting differences between this year and prior years that the last page had. The table below points out some interesting differences and similarities between this year and prior years.

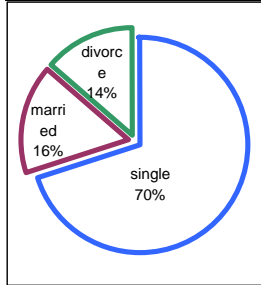
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
No Occupation	38.5%	58.7%	--	33.6%	47.2%	48.0%	51.4%
Returning	77.5%	80.8%	--	80.2%	76.9%	77.2%	78.4%
Age in 20's	41.2%	40.9%	--	40.1%	39.5%	40.4%	41.4%
Age in 30's	25.6%	25.9%	--	23.6%	23.0%	23.4%	22.7%
Age in 40's	15.4%	17.2%	--	18.2%	18.4%	16.8%	16.3%
Age in 50's	4.0%	4.7%	--	4.9%	5.2%	5.8%	5.9%
White	47.6%	47.7%	--	48.8%	48.5%	46.2%	44.7%
Black	38.5%	38.2%	--	39.4%	39.7%	40.9%	41.8%
Hispanic	12.8%	13.0%	--	11.6%	11.4%	12.1%	12.5%
No children	46.2%	42.3%	--	37.1%	36.6%	35.7%	36.4%
One child	18.6%	19.1%	--	21.4%	21.1%	21.7%	21.0%

Profile of Female Inmates at Time of Booking

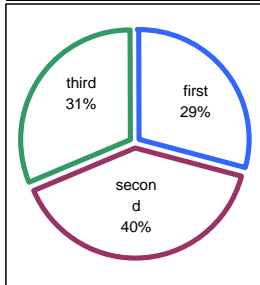
age at booking	
teens	12.7%
20's	39.9%
30's	25.0%
40's	18.0%
50's	4.0%
60's	0.3%
70's	0.1%



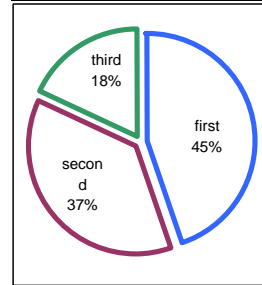
marital status	
single	70.1%
married	16.4%
divorce	13.5%



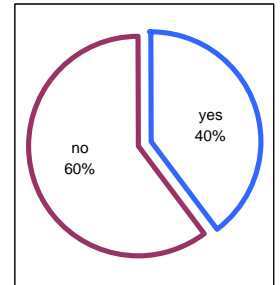
shift arrested on	
first	29.3%
second	39.3%
third	31.4%



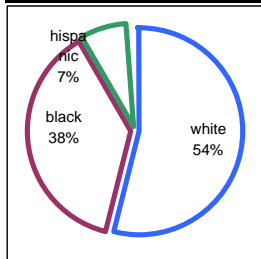
shift released on	
first	44.7%
second	37.3%
third	18.0%



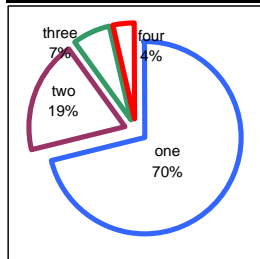
occupation	
yes	39.8%
no	60.2%



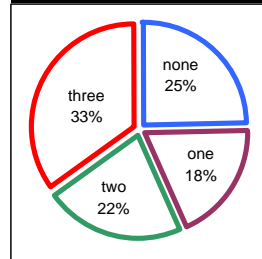
race	
white	53.8%
black	38.0%
hispanic	7.0%
other	1.2%



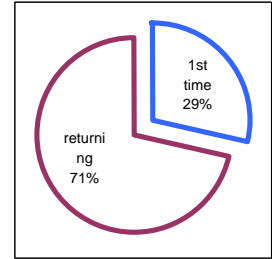
# of charges	
one	71.1%
two	18.8%
three	6.5%
four +	3.6%



# of children	
none	24.8%
one	18.4%
two	21.9%
three +	34.9%



recidivism	
1st time	28.6%
returning	71.4%



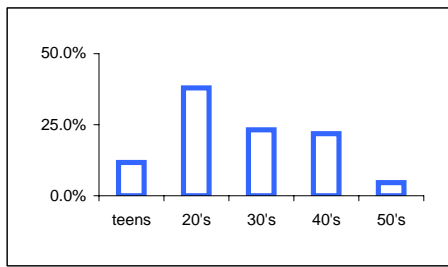
TrendSpotter!

This page contains information about female offenders, and it has many of the differences between this year and previous years that the male offenders had. The table below points out some interesting differences and similarities between this year and prior years.

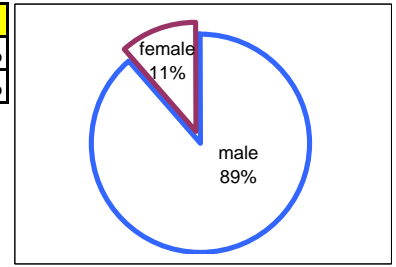
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
No Occupation	33.1%	58.7%	--	33.5%	59.5%	60.0%	60.2%
Returning	69.2%	73.1%	--	71.1%	68.4%	71.5%	71.4%
Age in 20's	37.6%	38.0%	--	39.7%	39.6%	39.8%	39.9%
Age in 30's	29.9%	30.2%	--	26.9%	27.9%	27.0%	25.0%
Age in 40's	17.3%	18.1%	--	18.7%	18.4%	18.4%	18.0%
Age in 50's	2.5%	3.0%	--	3.9%	3.4%	3.9%	4.0%
White	52.1%	52.1%	--	55.8%	55.1%	53.1%	53.8%
Black	41.2%	41.3%	--	38.9%	39.4%	39.0%	38.0%
Hispanic	5.3%	5.4%	--	5.2%	5.0%	6.7%	7.0%
No children	25.8%	27.0%	--	22.9%	22.0%	21.8%	24.8%
One child	19.6%	17.8%	--	19.2%	19.2%	18.3%	18.4%

Inmate Profile of the Stock Population

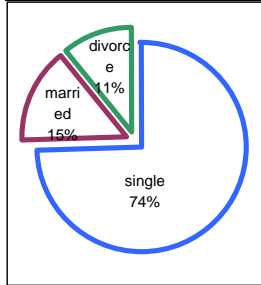
age	
teens	11.7%
20's	37.9%
30's	23.2%
40's	21.9%
50's	4.6%
60's	0.3%
70's	0.4%



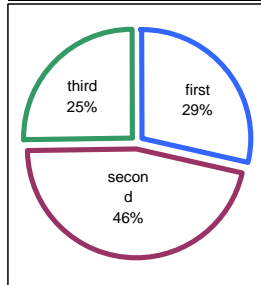
gender	
male	88.7%
female	11.3%



marital status	
single	74.4%
married	14.8%
divorce	10.8%



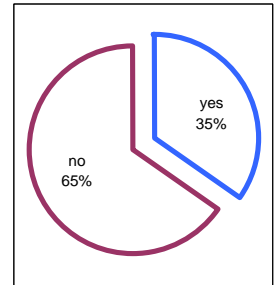
shift arrested on	
first	28.7%
second	46.1%
third	25.2%



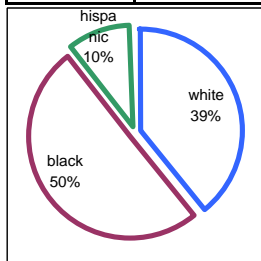
shift released on	
first	-
second	-
third	-

Information not available

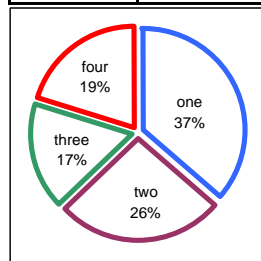
Occupation	
yes	34.6%
no	65.4%



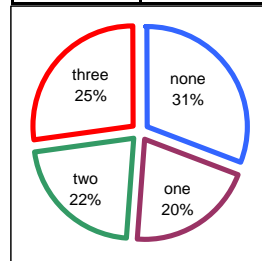
race	
white	39.1%
black	50.3%
hispanic	10.0%
other	0.6%



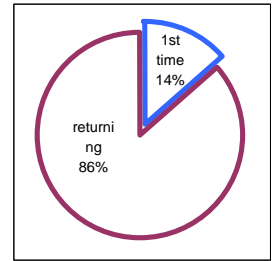
# of charges	
one	36.3%
two	26.4%
three	17.0%
four +	20.3%



# of children	
none	30.8%
one	20.3%
two	21.7%
three +	27.2%



recidivism	
1st time	13.7%
returning	86.3%



TalkingPoint!


For the purposes of analysis, there are actually two "populations" of people who come to the county jail. This page contains information about the "stock" population in jail, while the previous three pages contained information about the inmates being booked into jail. The stock population are the inmates who actually stay in jail after their arraignments and/or initial opportunity to post bail, so they tend to be the more serious criminals. There are many interesting comparisons between the stock population and the total group of offenders coming to jail, as you can see if you compare this page with page "Inmate Profile at Booking." For example, the stock population inmates are much more likely to be repeat offenders, with 86% of them having been in jail before compared with 77% of the other population. Not surprisingly, they have more charges against them than the other population. Interestingly enough, more of them report being single rather than married or divorced, and more of them admit to having no occupation. More of these inmates are arrested on first or second shifts, and fewer on third shift. More of them are male. The racial profile of the stock population is also somewhat different than that of the other population.

Interesting Random Facts About KCCF Inmates

Offender characteristics	male	female	together
? Average age	31.38	31.1	31.32
? Average number of kids	1.61	1.97	1.69
? Average number of charges	1.67	1.45	1.62
? Average grade completed	11.57	11.95	11.65
? Admit to belonging to a gang	5.7%	1.2%	4.7%
? Percentage who are USA citizens	92.4%	97.8%	93.5%
? Besides USA, 2nd most common country of birth		<i>Mexico</i>	
? Besides USA, 3rd next most common country of birth		<i>Guatamala</i>	
? Most frequently claimed occupation		<i>none</i>	
? 2nd most frequently claimed occupation		<i>unemployed</i>	
? 3rd most frequently claimed occupation		<i>general</i>	
? 4th most frequently claimed occupation		<i>factory</i>	
? 5th most frequently claimed occupation		<i>food service</i>	
? 5th most frequently claimed occupation		<i>construction</i>	
? Most frequently claimed religion		<i>none</i>	
? 2nd most frequently claimed religion		<i>protestant</i>	
? 3rd most frequently claimed religion		<i>catholic</i>	
? 4th most frequently claimed religion		<i>other</i>	
? Most frequently claimed military service		<i>none</i>	
? 2nd most frequently claimed service		<i>army</i>	
? 3rd most frequently claimed service		<i>marines</i>	
? 4th most frequently claimed service		<i>navy</i>	
? Besides MI, 2nd most common state of birth		<i>Illinois</i>	
? Besides MI, 3rd most common state of birth		<i>Mississippi</i>	
? Besides MI, 4th most common state of birth		<i>Texas</i>	
? Most common charge (in custody inmates)		<i>assault (includes felony, misd., robbery and sexual as a group)</i>	
? 2nd most common charge (in custody)		<i>theft (includes all types in group)</i>	
? 3rd most common charge (in custody)		<i>drugs (includes all charges in that group)</i>	
? 4th most common charge (in custody)		<i>Disorderly (includes all types in group)</i>	
Number of repeat offenders each year	1 or more times this year	10 or more times this year	Most times in jail this year for 1 person
? Number of individual offenders who were admitted to jail in 2003 (out of 33,074 total admissions)	22,607	19	18
? Number of individual offenders who were admitted to jail in 2004 (out of 31,737 total admissions)	21,727	14	17
? Number of individual offenders who were admitted to jail in 2005 (out of 31,164 total admissions)	20,104	26	14
? Number of individual offenders who were admitted to jail in 2006 (out of 31,354 total admissions)	24,419	34	18
? Number of individual offenders who were admitted to jail in 2007 (out of 29,034 total admissions)	21,536	21	17

Correctional Facility Employee Profile

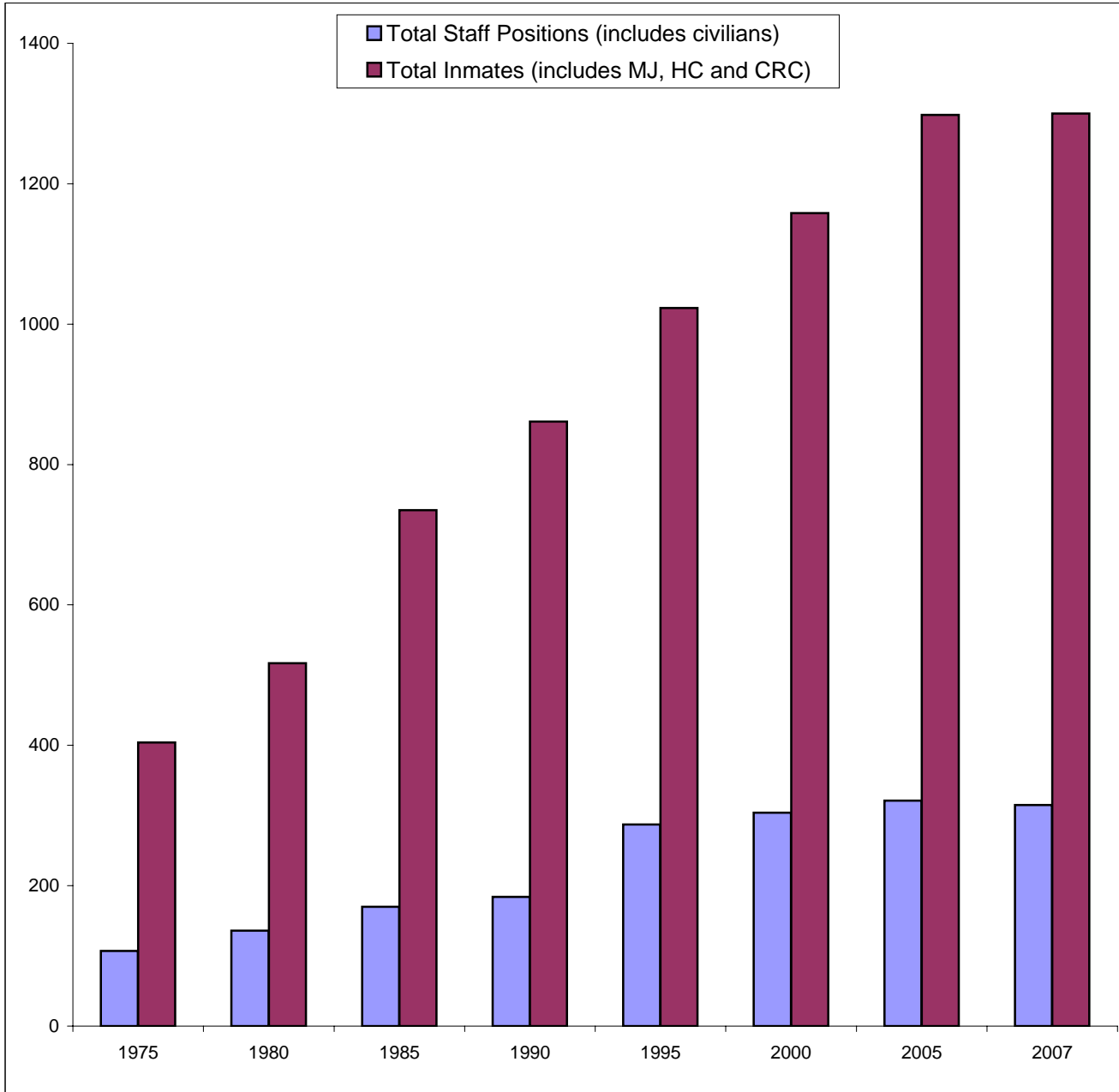
Category	Total	% of total
Number of persons employed in the jail system as of January 1, 2008	315	
Number of male employees	217	68.9%
Number of female employees	98	31.1%
Average age of employees	41.06	
Average age of male employees	41.37	
Average age of female employees	40.37	
Average years of seniority	11.22	
Average years of seniority of male employees	11.77	
Average years of seniority of female employees	10.08	
Racial breakdown - White	252	80.0%
Racial breakdown - Black	34	10.8%
Racial breakdown - Asian or Pacific Islander	6	1.9%
Racial breakdown - Native American	2	0.6%
Racial breakdown - Hispanic	19	6.0%
Type of Employee - Supervisory	31	9.8%
Type of Employee - Deputies	202	64.1%
Type of Employee - Administrative Support Personnel	35	11.1%
Type of Employee - Other Personnel	47	14.9%
Number of deputies who resigned in 2007	4	
Number of deputies who retired in 2007	9	
Number of deputies who were terminated in 2007	0	
Turnover rate for deputies in 2007		5.0%
Profile of Correctional Officers hired in 2007		
Number of deputies hired in 2007	14	
Number of deputies hired in 2007 with 2 year degree	4	28.6%
Number of deputies hired in 2007 with 4 year degree	10	71.4%
Gender of newly hired deputies - male	10	71.4%
Gender of newly hired deputies - female	4	28.6%
Race of newly hired deputies - White	10	71.4%
Race of newly hired deputies - Black	2	14.3%
Race of newly hired deputies - Asian or Pacific Islander	0	0.0%
Race of newly hired deputies - Native American	0	0.0%
Race of newly hired deputies - Hispanic	1	7.1%
Correctional Officers have been hired between July 1998 and December 2007		
Number hired in this time period (last ten years)	144	
Number with a 4 year degree	69	47.9%
Number with a 2 year degree	31	21.5%
Number with Military experience	4	2.8%
Number with past Correctional experience	4	2.8%
Number who were employed in other KCCF positions when they applied	5	3.5%
Other	1	0.7%

 **Talking Point!** The information contained in the table above was correct as of January 1, 2008. It should be noted that our deputy turnover rate is low when compared with other jails our size around the country. Turnover rates in jails of 10% to 15% are not uncommon, and rates of 25% and higher are sometimes reported.

Outnumbered

The Growth in the Number of Inmates Compared to the Number of Staff

	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007
Total Staff Positions (includes civilians)	107	136	170	184	287	304	321	315
Total Inmates (includes MJ, HC and CRC)	404	517	735	861	1023	1158	1298	1300

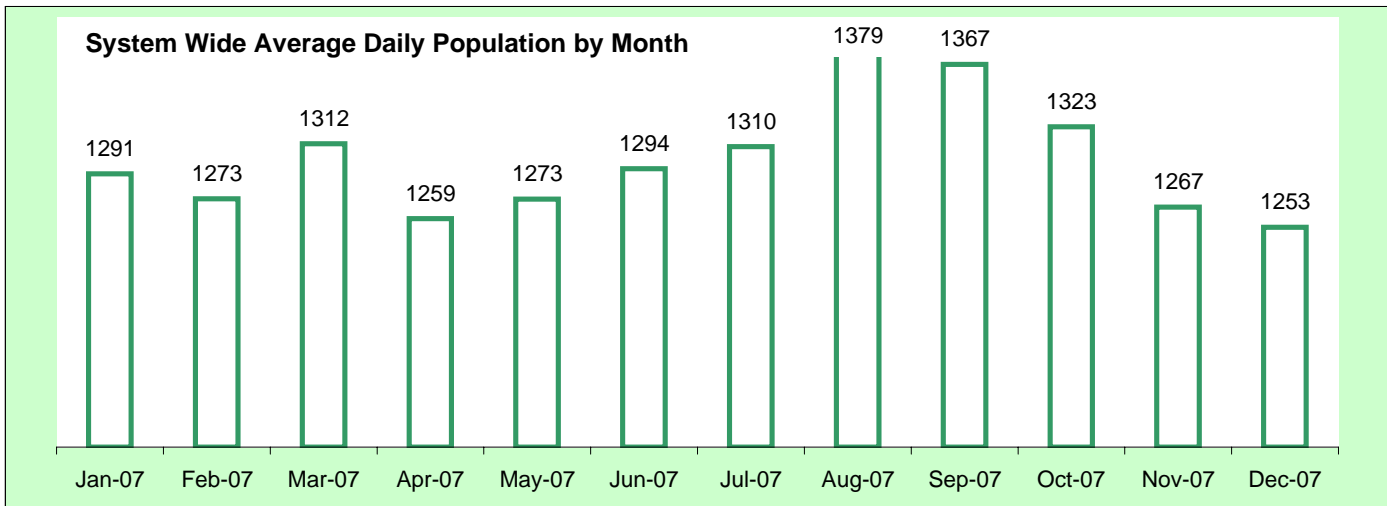
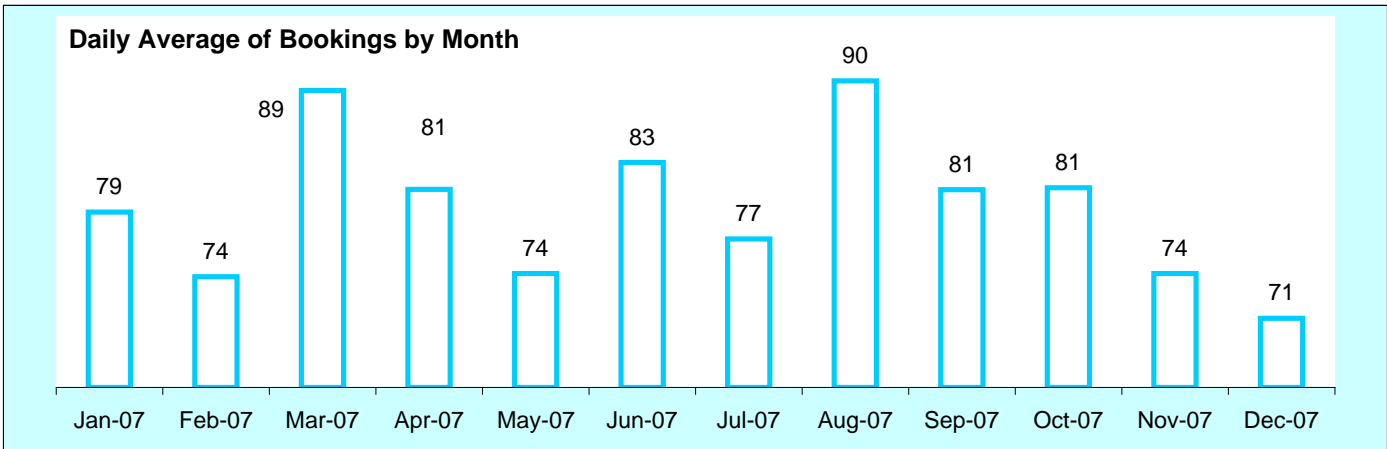
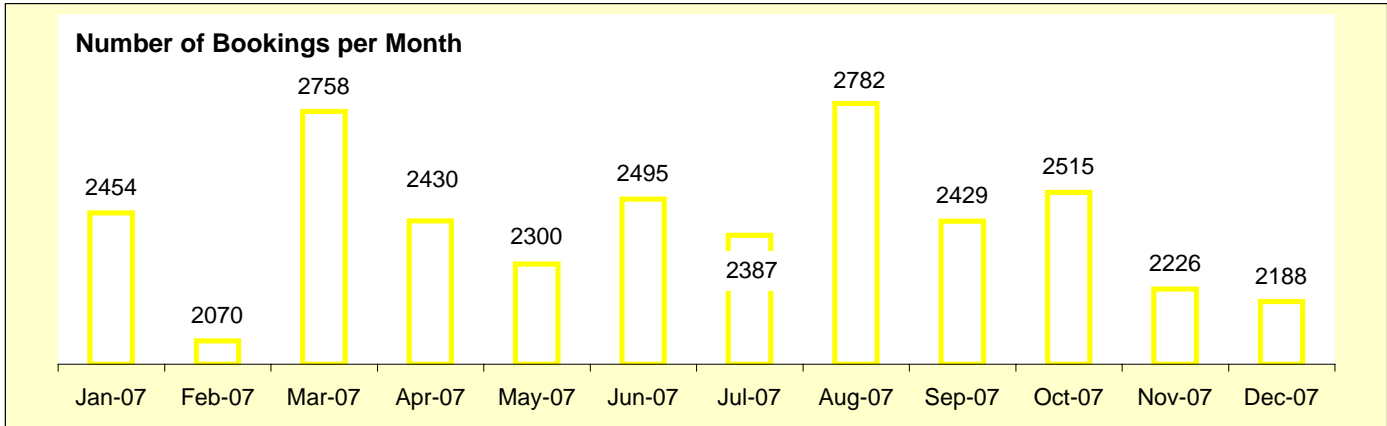


Talking Point! This graph compares the growth in the number of inmates in our facilities against the growth in the number of sworn and civilian staff who have to take care of them. During the time period shown, the inmate population increased 220%, outpacing the rate of staff growth, which was 200%. Staffing numbers were provided by the Human Resources department.

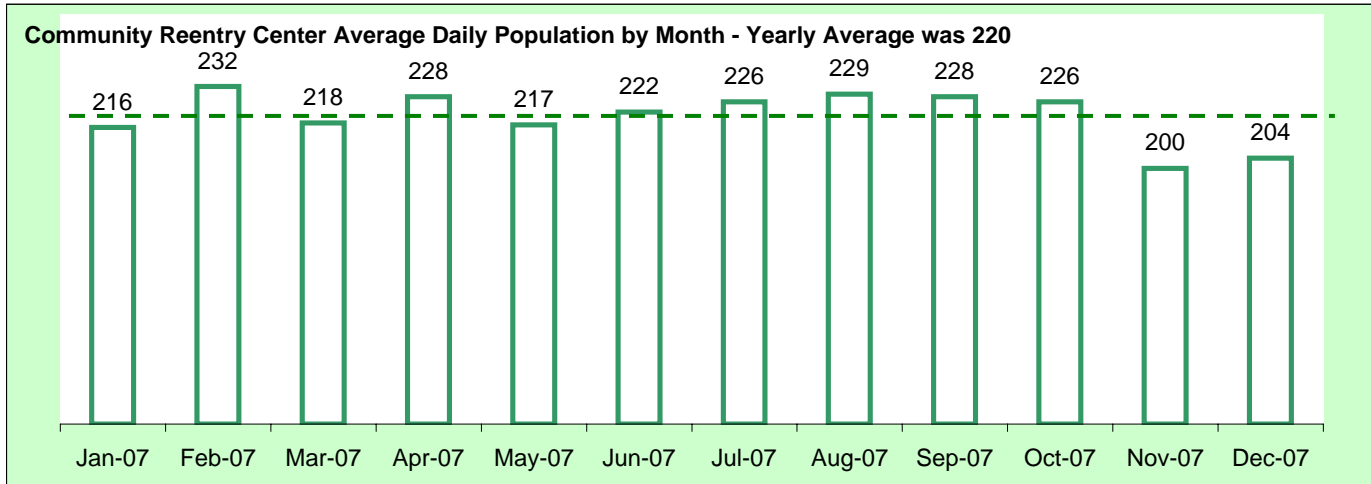
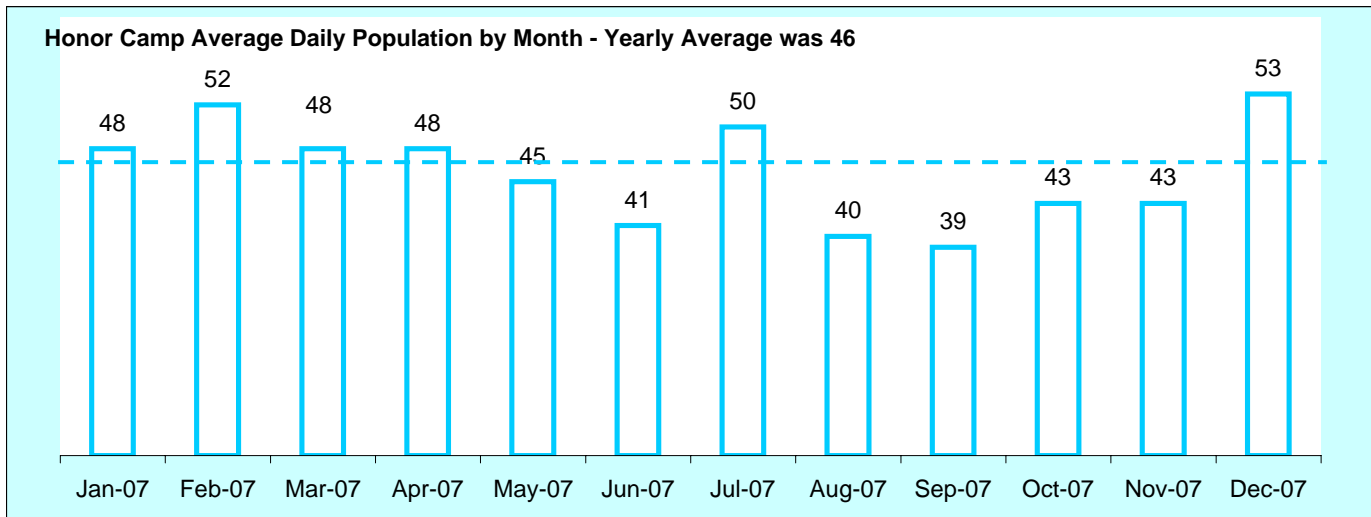
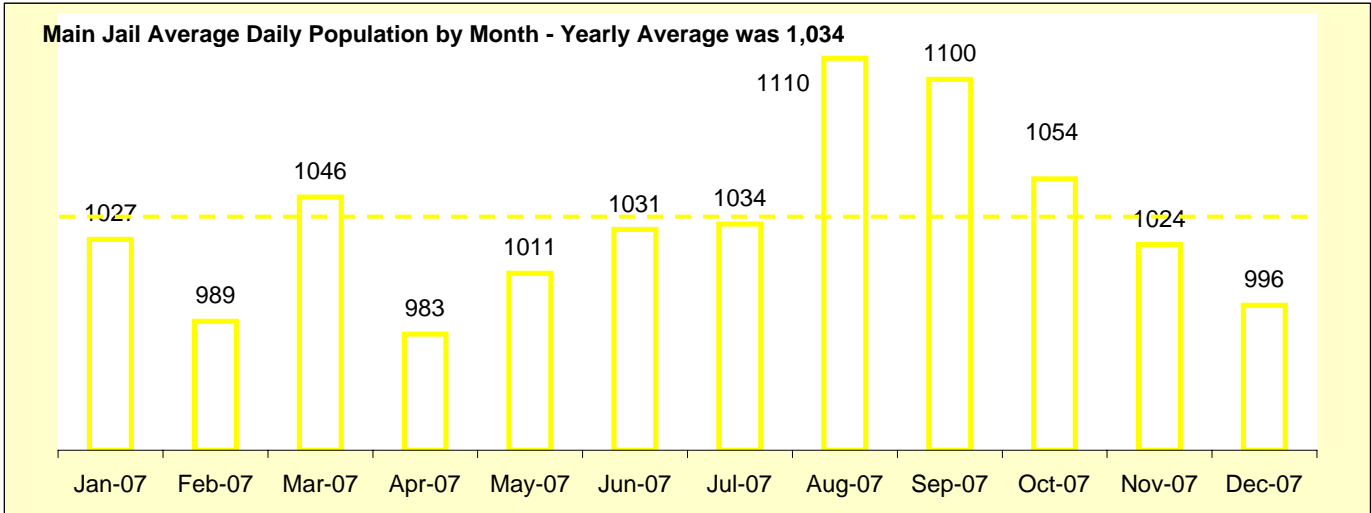
Booking and Population Statistics


Average Daily Population Grows Slightly

	bookings per day	bookings per month	total bookings for 2007	average daily population for the MJ, HC & CRC
Average	81	2,420		1,300
Median	83	2,430		1,295
Mode	90			
Minimum	13	2,070		1,196
Maximum	136	2,782		1,425
Range	123	712		229
		Sum	29,034	



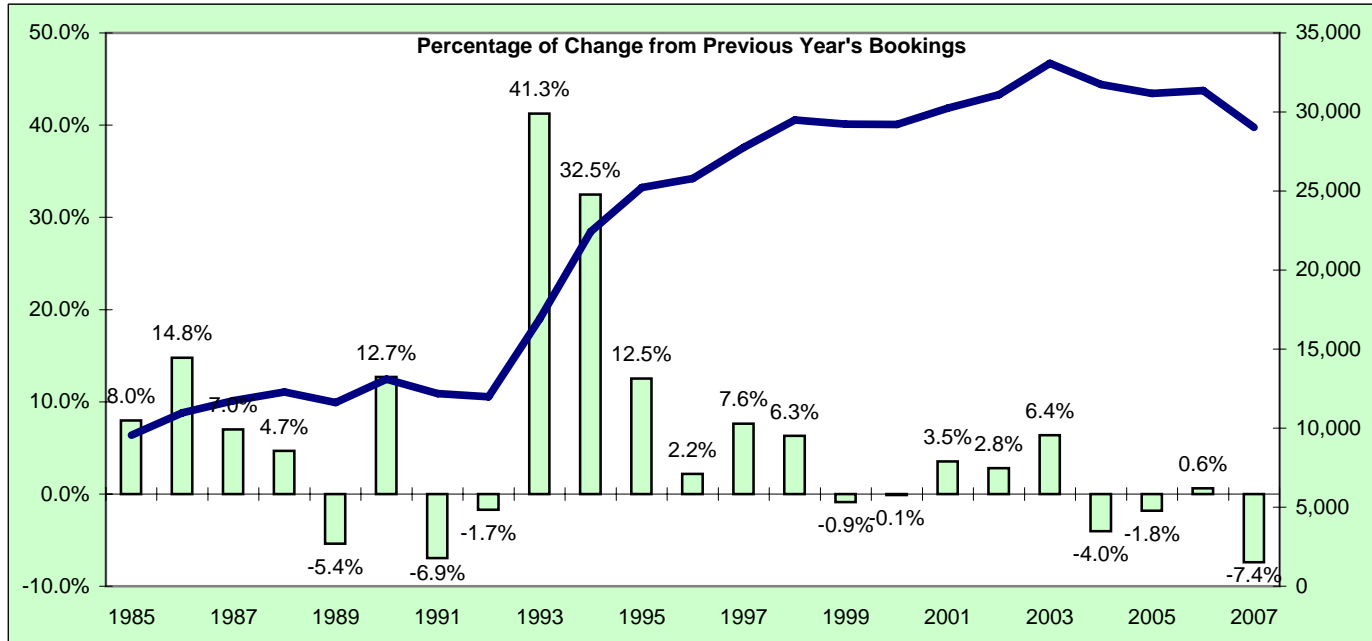
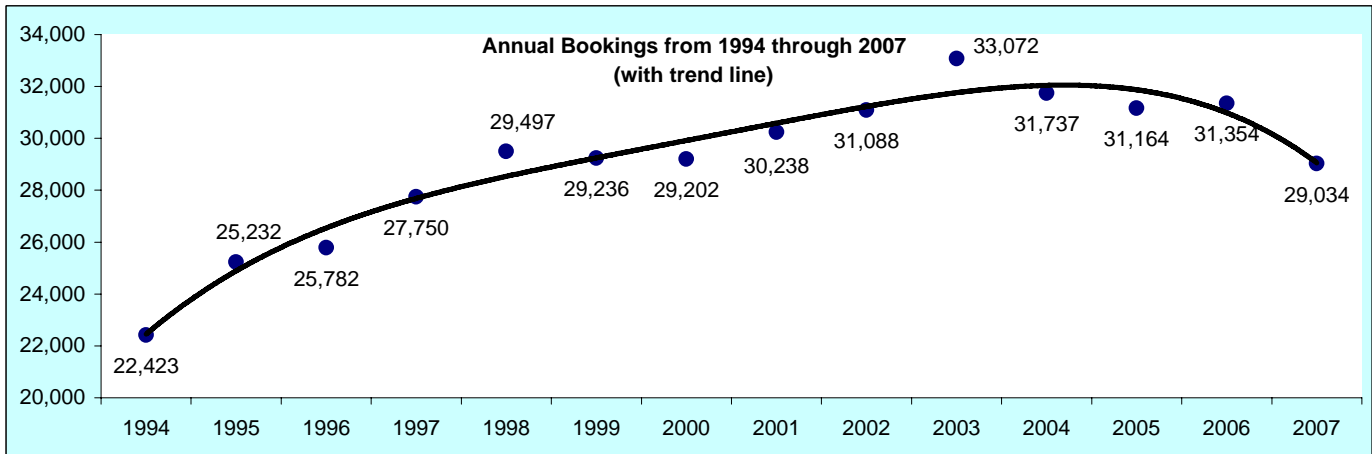
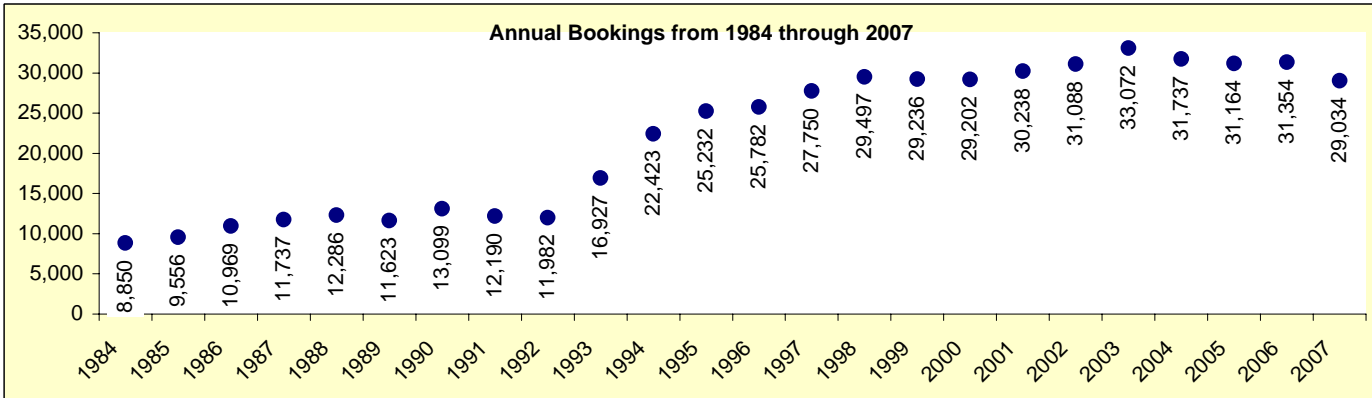
The Average Daily Population of the Main Jail, Honor Camp, and the Community Reentry Center



 **TrendSpotter!** The average population for the main jail in 2006 was 1,052. The average population for the Honor Camp 2006 was 53. The average population for the Community Reentry Center was 181 in 2006.

The Number of Inmates Brought to Jail per Year

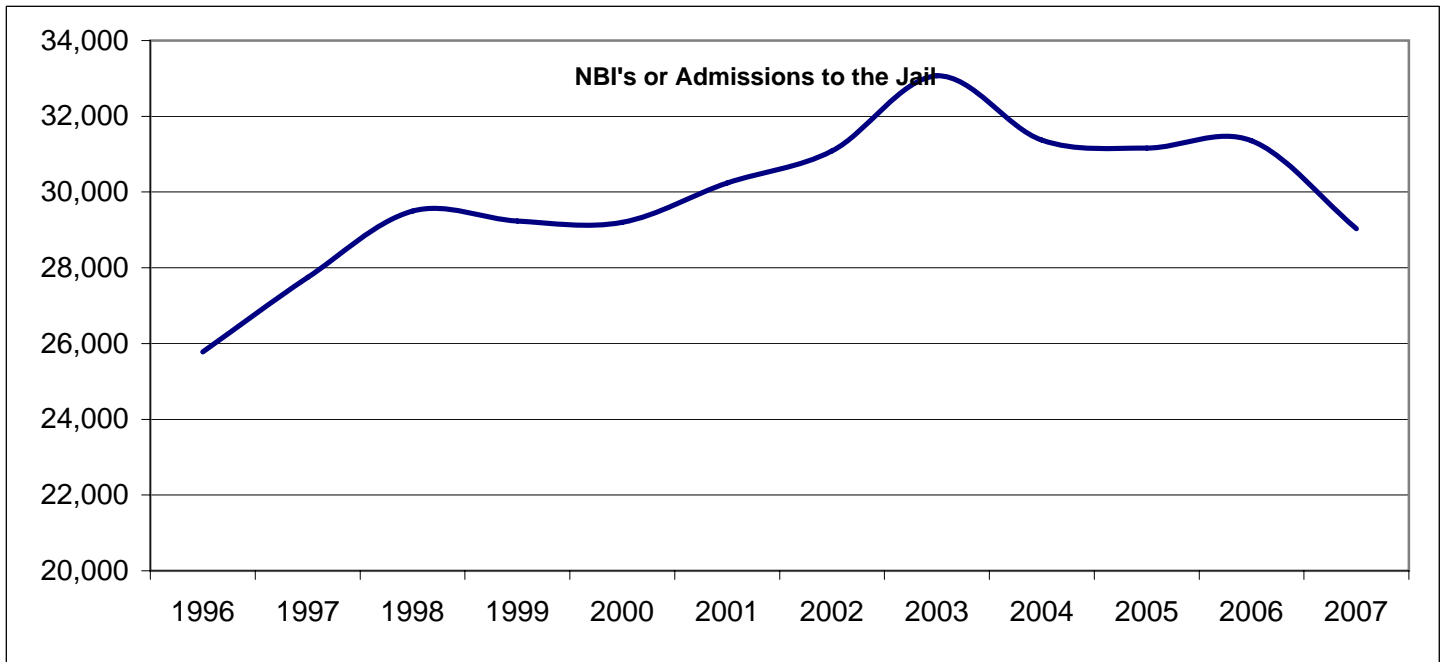
Slight Decrease in Admissions



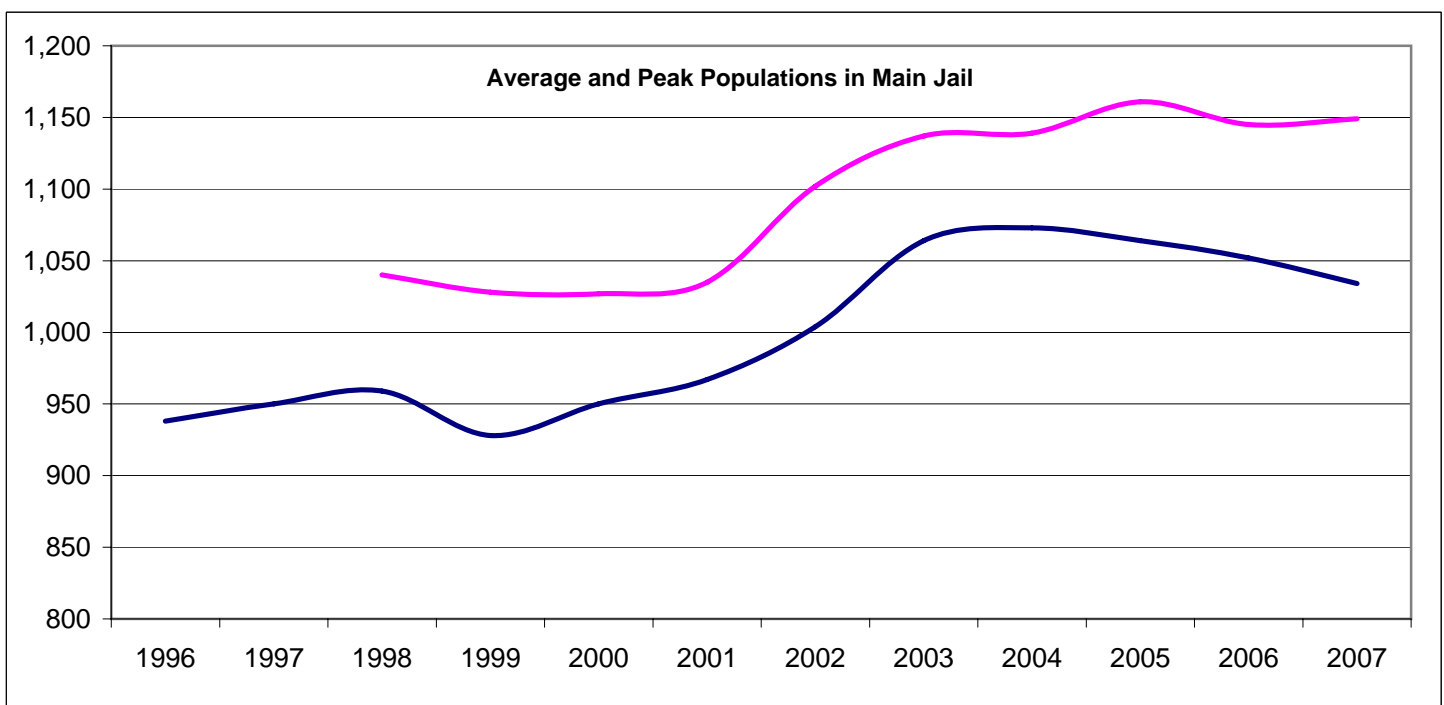
TrendSpotter! This chart shows the number of bookings each year (blue line) with the % of increase or decrease from the previous year (green bar). We averaged a 5.9% yearly increase during this period.

Number of Bookings and MJ Average / Peak Populations

year	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
NBI	25,782	27,750	29,497	29,236	29,202	30,238	31,088	33,072	31,373	31,164	31,354	29,034

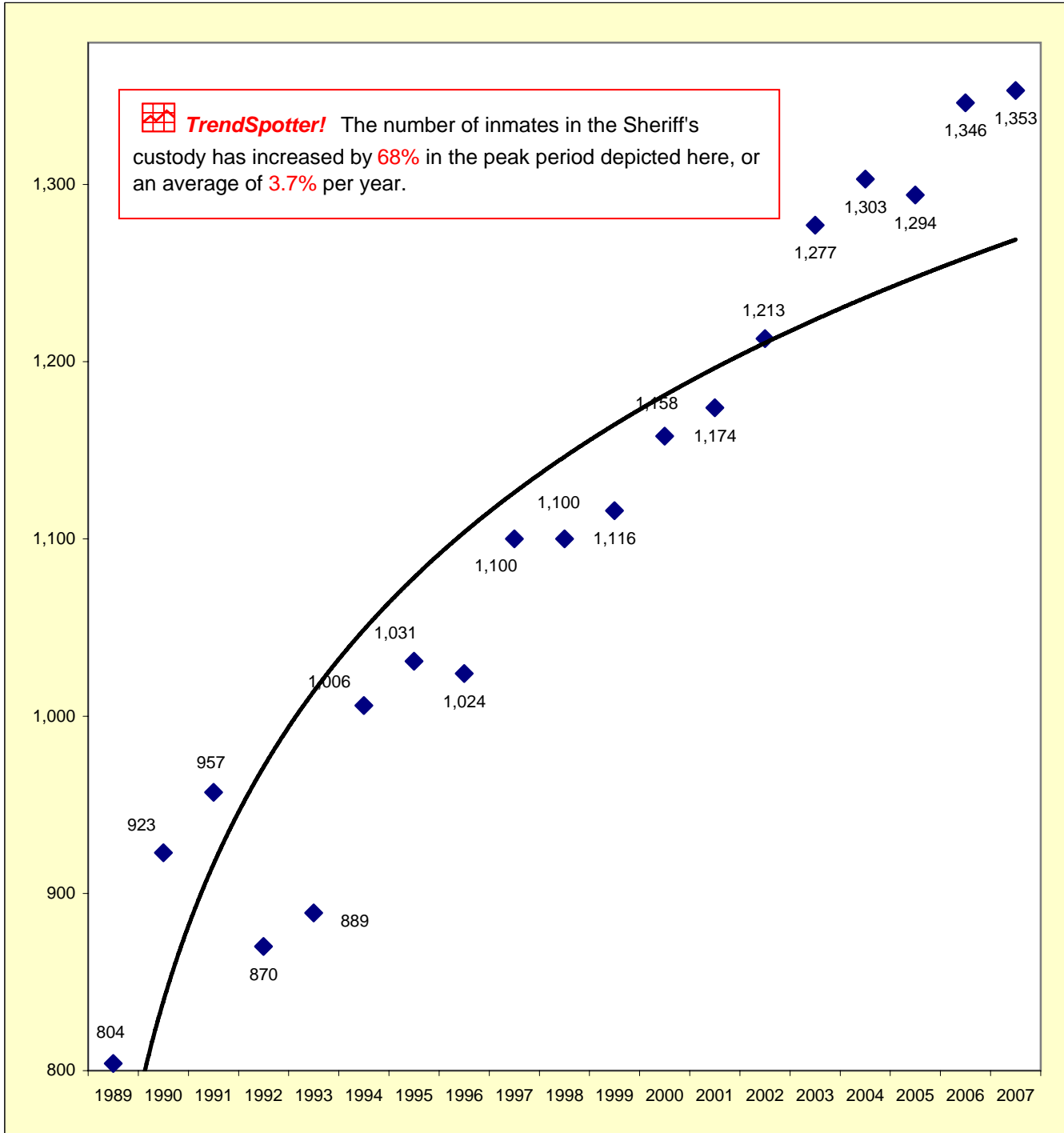


year	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
ADP	938	950	959	928	950	967	1,004	1,064	1,073	1,064	1,052	1,034
Peak			1,040	1,028	1,027	1,035	1,102	1,137	1,139	1,161	1,145	1,149



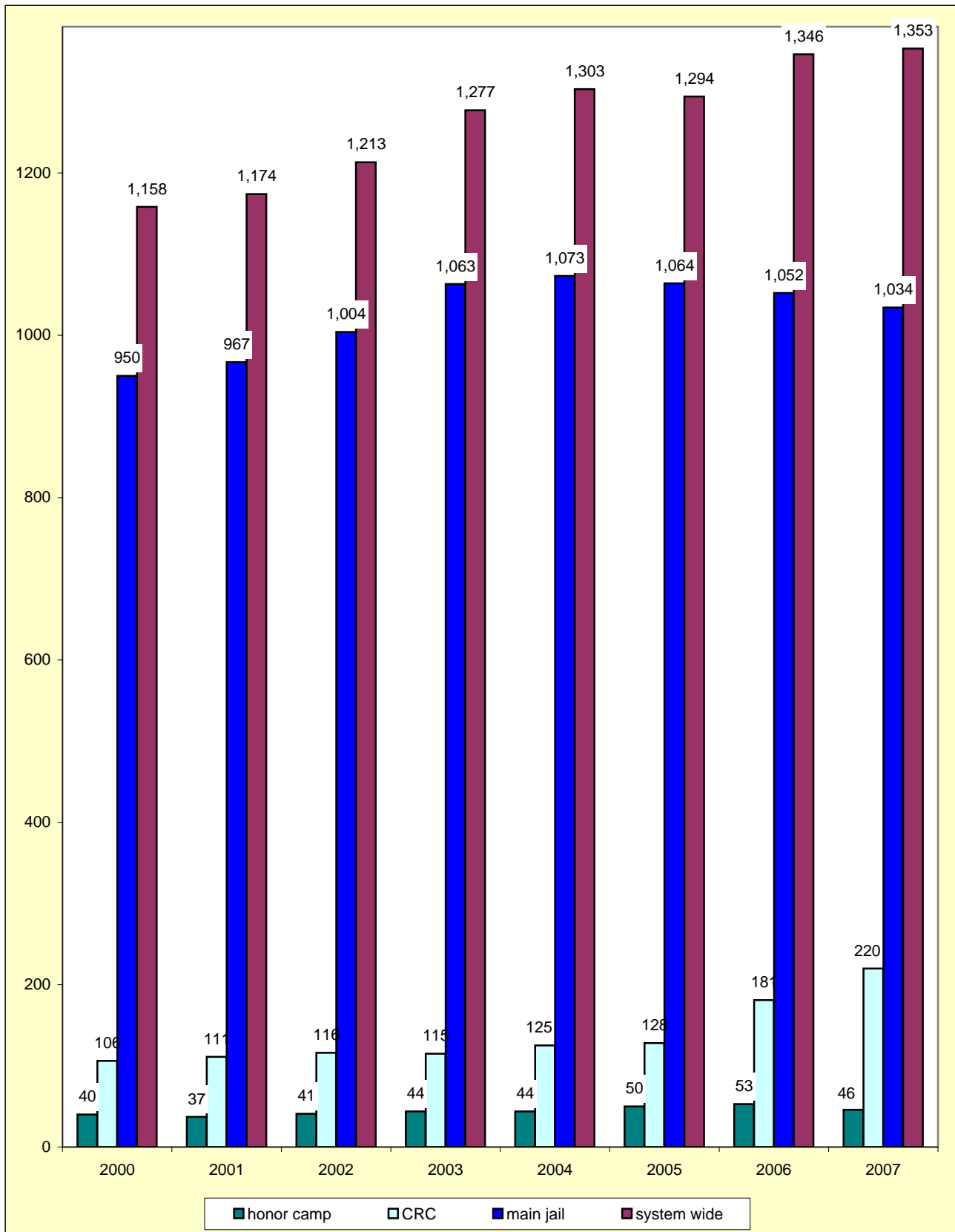
TalkingPoint! The bottom chart shows the difference in the Main Jail between the **AVERAGE** population and the **PEAK** population. We have more inmates than average **46%** of the time, and we have to be able to house them as well.

Annual Average Daily Population for all Inmates in KCCF Custody

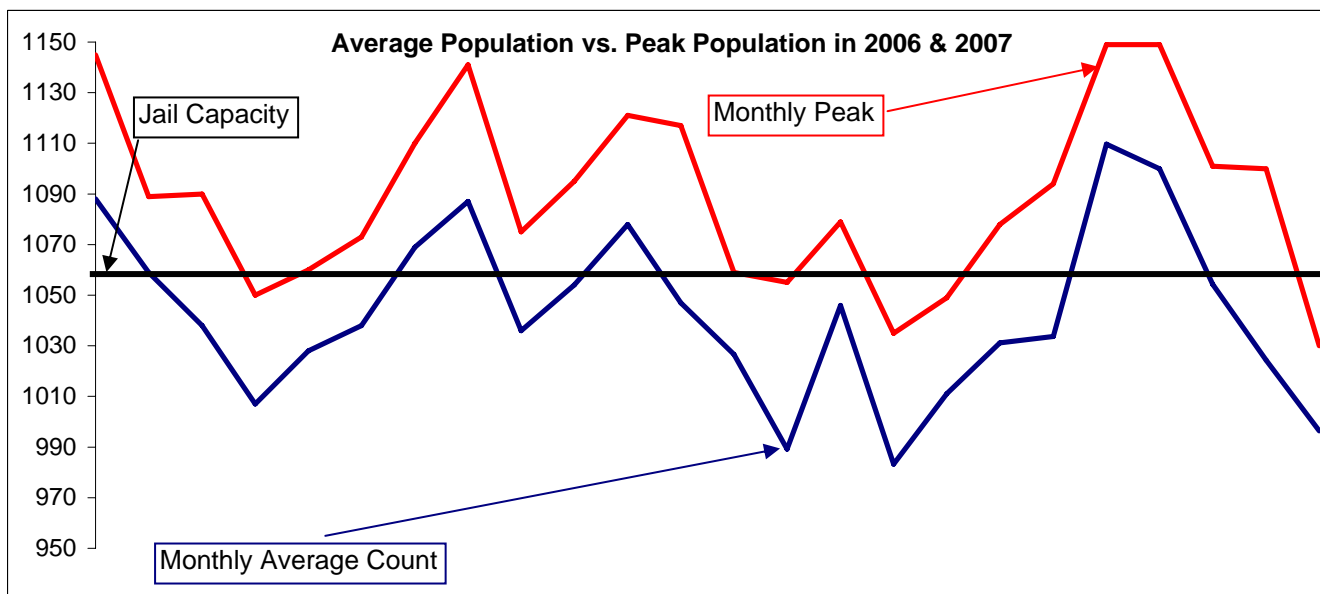
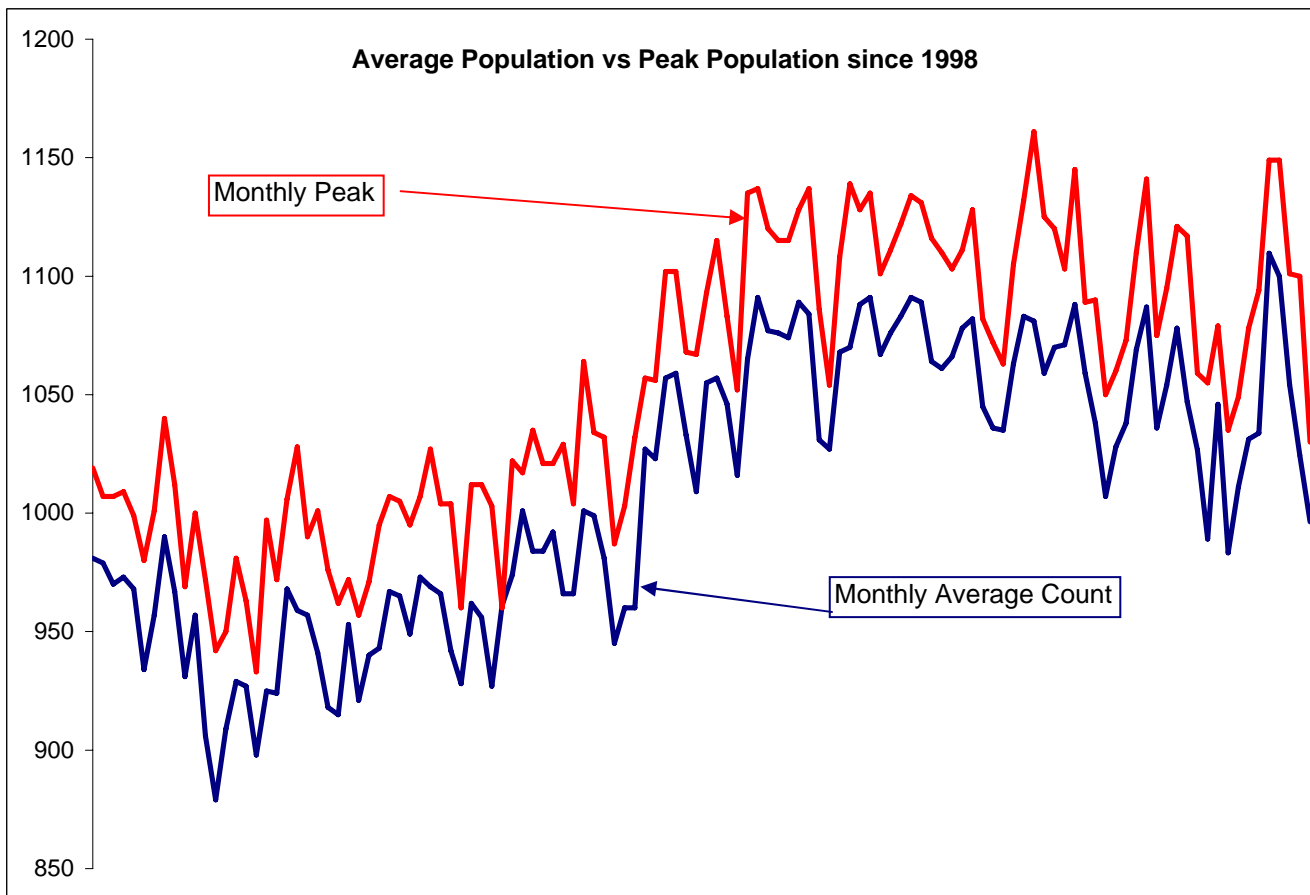


The figures on this graph represent the daily average of the total number of inmates in our custody, including the Main Jail, Community Reentry Center, Honor Camp, and inmates lodged in other agencies. The figures prior to 1994 do not include the inmates boarded out in other counties prior to the new jail opening up. The 1997 figure is an estimate because some of the data is missing. Trend line added.

Average Daily Population of the Honor Camp, Community Reentry Center, Main Jail and the Total for all Inmates in KCCF Custody for the Last 10 Years



Average Population vs. Peak Population at the Main Jail



TalkingPoint! There are two types of counts we need to be concerned about. We almost always think in terms of "average" and forget that at least 1/2 of the time the jail's count is more than average. The jail's capacity has to be able to handle the peak numbers of inmates. These two charts compare the average with the peak, and the bottom chart points out that for the last two years, the peak is almost always OVER capacity.

History of Jail Capacity in Kent County

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 adjoining 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.	451	48		499
1977	61st District Court creates Community Service Program for sentenced misdemeanor cases.				
1979	Lawsuit filed by six inmates in U.S. District Court.				
1980	Formation of "Alternatives to Incarceration" task force.				
1980	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.	451	48	48	547
1982	Court Services Community Service program begins placing felony and misdemeanor cases to work in the community from all district courts and Circuit Court.				
1982	Federal Court order by Judge Enslin in the matter of Johnson v. Heffron limiting occupancy at the Main Jail to 95 percent of capacity.				
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.				
1984	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
1984	Jail Management System approved for automating records at the Kent County Jail.				

History of Jail Capacity in Kent County

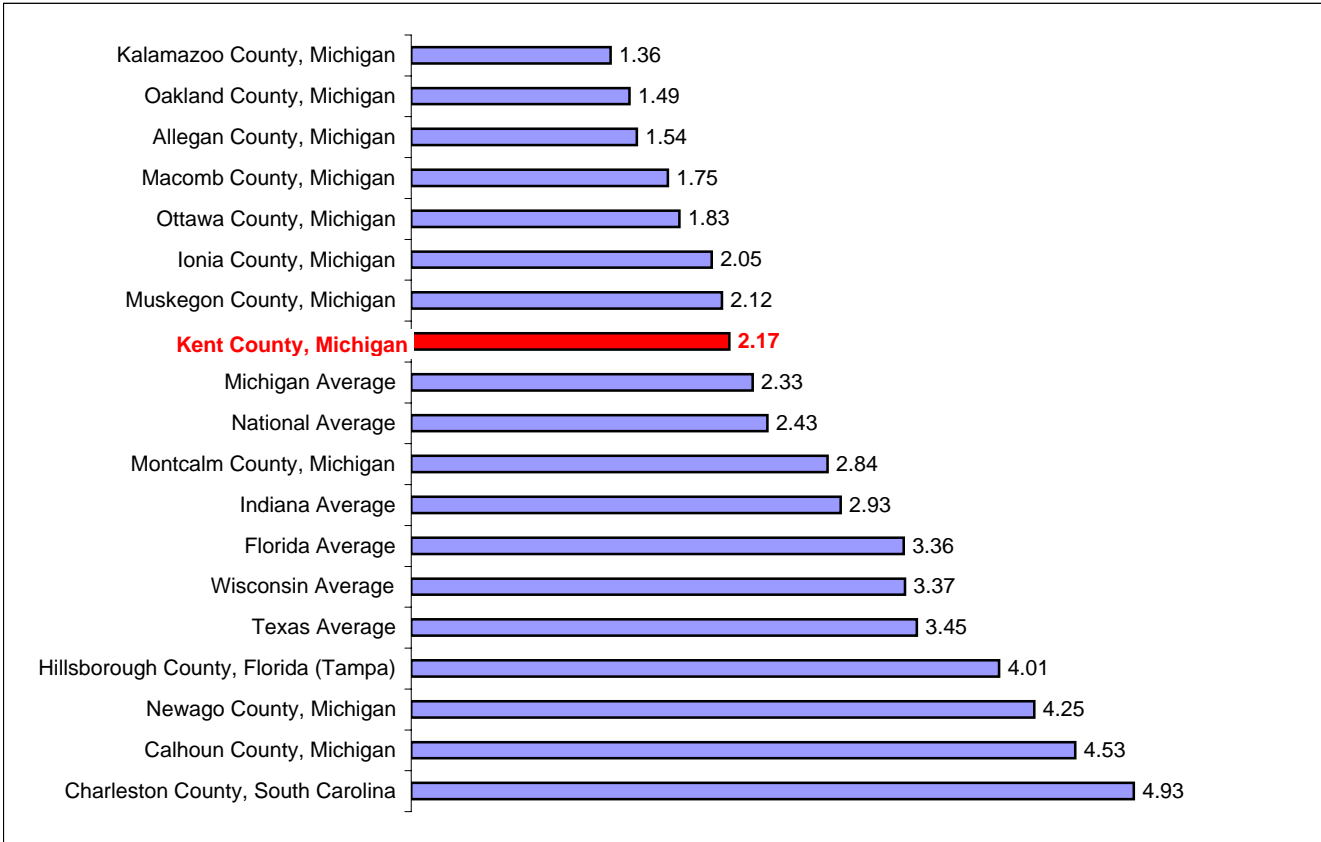
1985	Agreement to house up to 25 females at Project Rehab Community Treatment Center.				
1985	Expansion of Work Release facility by 18 beds to a total capacity of 90. Total capacity for all jail facilities is 711.	573	48	90	711
1987	Jail Population Management Board formed to study causes of jail crowding.				
1987	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.				
1989	Approval of Comprehensive Criminal Justice System Study by David M. Bennett.				
1989	Temporary minimum security jail building adding 64 beds to the Main Jail, bringing its capacity to 637. Total capacity for all jail facilities is 775.	637	48	90	775
1989	Expansion at the Work Release adds 14 beds for a total of 104 beds. Total capacity for all jail facilities is 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.				
1990	Tax increase of 0.84 mills approved by voters on August 7th to construct a new jail addition.				
1990	Contract approved for jail architectural services.				
1990	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.				
1992	Pre-trial services expanded to include pre-arraignment screening and investigation and Fast Track processing 24 hours a day, 7 days a week coverage 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.	1,000	48	104	1,152
1993	Jail Bed Allocation Agreement begun, committee implemented, and weekly jail bed reports sent to all criminal court judges.				
1993	Temporary minimum security building relocated to Honor Camp. Capacity at Honor Camp remains at 48.				
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 Enslin's count reduction measures.				
1997	Pre-trial Electronic Monitoring program re-started after being discontinued in 1989.				
1997	Federal grant program enables Kent County communities to add large numbers of new police.				
1998	Research conducted into the issues surrounding adding double bunks to the Main Jail. 24 bunks added this year, beginning the capacity of the Main Jail to 1,024.	1,024	48	104	1,176
1998	Jail Population Monitoring Clerk begins monitoring split-sentence cases to facilitate early release into community residential facilities.				

History of Jail Capacity in Kent County

1999	29 additional double bunks added for a total of 53, bringing us to a capacity of 1,053 in the Main Jail, and a total capacity of 1,205.	1,053	48	104	1,205
1999	Relocation of the Work Release facility from the Salvation Army to the old Kent Oaks facility, increasing the capacity 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, bringing us to 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.				
2003	Six additional bunks added to the Honor Camp, increasing its capacity to 54.	1,094	54	136	1,284
2004	Ten additional bunks added to Work Release, increasing its capacity to 146.	1,094	54	146	1,294
2004	Corrections and Detention Millage Committee formed				
2005	Two additional bunks added to the Honor Camp, increasing its capacity to 56	1,094	56	146	1,296
2005	Corrections and Detention Millage Committee submits final report to County Administration in December.				
2005	Expansion project begins at Work Release and extra programs added. Building renamed the Community Reentry Center.				
2006	Expansion at the Community Reentry Center completed.	1,094	56	248	1,398
2006	Four additional bunks added to the Honor Camp, increasing its capacity to 60	1,094	60	248	1,402
2006	90 additional double bunks added bringing us to a capacity of 1,184 in the Main Jail, and a total capacity of 1,492.	1,184	60	248	1,492
2006	Renovation started on the new Mental Health Unit. 53 bunks taken out of service.	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.				
2007	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
2007	Kent, Kalamazoo and Allegan Counties hire a consulting firm to determine the feasibility of creating a regional jail.				

Comparison of Jail Incarceration Rates

Jail Incarceration Rates per 1,000 Residents	
Region	Jail Beds per 1,000 Residents
Charleston County, South Carolina	4.93
Calhoun County, Michigan	4.53
Newago County, Michigan	4.25
Hillsborough County, Florida (Tampa)	4.01
Texas Average	3.45
Wisconsin Average	3.37
Florida Average	3.36
Indiana Average	2.93
Montcalm County, Michigan	2.84
National Average	2.43
Michigan Average	2.33
Kent County, Michigan	2.17
Muskegon County, Michigan	2.12
Ionia County, Michigan	2.05
Ottawa County, Michigan	1.83
Macomb County, Michigan	1.75
Allegan County, Michigan	1.54
Oakland County, Michigan	1.49
Kalamazoo County, Michigan	1.36

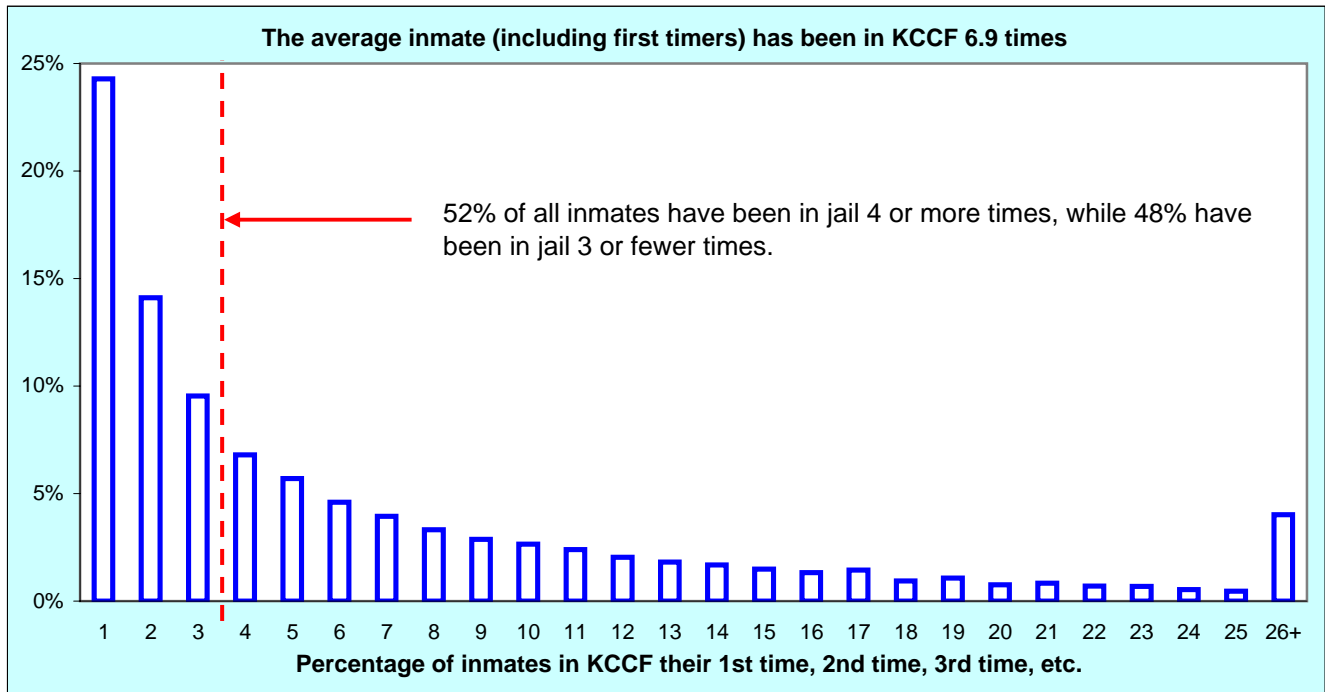
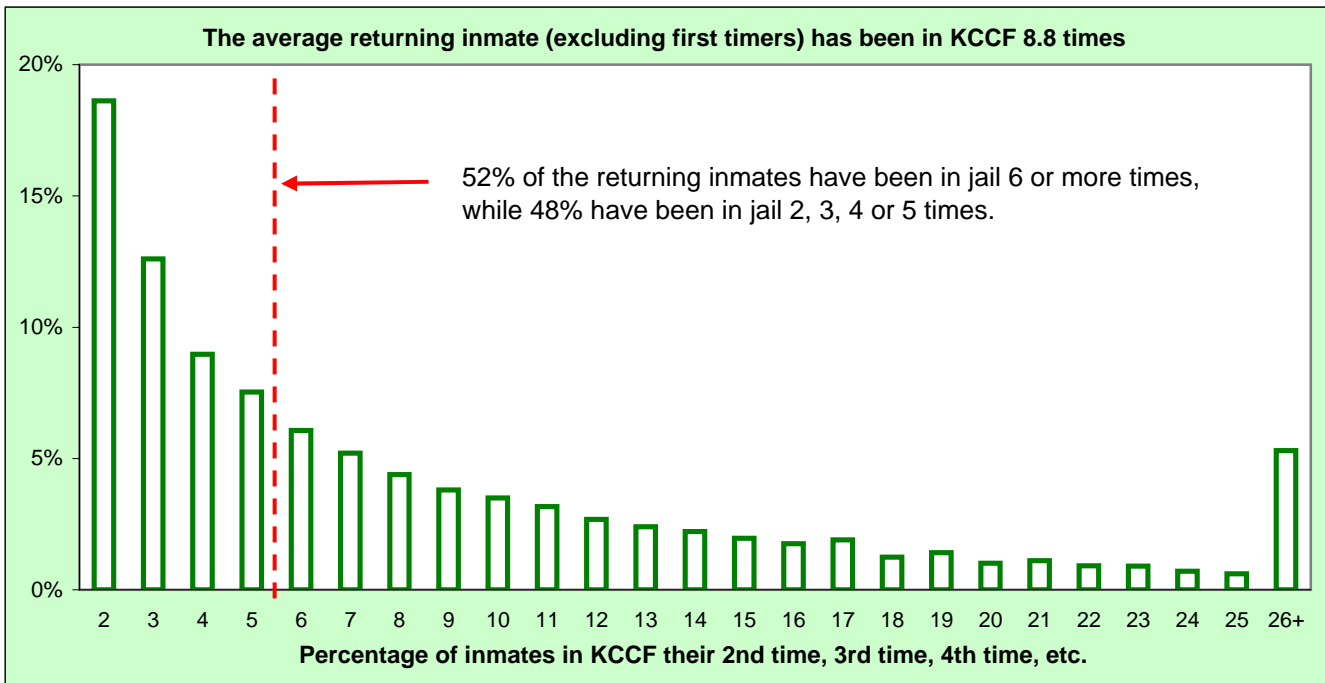


TalkingPoint!

This table and chart provide some ability to compare the jail incarceration rates in various jurisdictions. These are jail rates and they do not include prison inmates. Rates vary widely depending on local practices, available alternatives, crime rate, and other factors.

Total Number of Times an Inmate has been in KCCF

Core Group of about 2,000 Offenders Repeatedly Return to Jail




These graphs were produced by looking at the **21,536 offenders arrested in 2007** and counting how many times they had been in the Kent County Correctional Facility since 1985. The point of producing these graphs side-by-side is to show the difference in the number of times in jail between the repeat offenders (the recidivists are in the top chart) and the whole population that includes the lightweights (bottom chart).

TalkingPoint! Of all the people brought to jail, 48% are only there for their first, second or third visit. Among the offenders who came to jail in 2007, there was one inmate who had been in KCCF **102 times**. Remember, these numbers are just counting the times these offenders were in the Kent County Jail and doesn't include visits to jails in other counties.


Recidivism Rate of KCCF Inmates Since 2004

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 in jail before. Another approach to looking at recidivism is examined on this page. This is a forward looking approach that looks at a group of admissions at a point in the past and then follows them in subsequent years to see how many of them come back a second time, third time, etc. For the information here, we looked at the inmates who came to jail during the calendar year 2004, and then watched them to see what proportion of them came back later in 2004, 2005, 2006 or 2007. 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 study are depicted on this page.

 **TalkingPoint!** There were a total of 55,894 unique individuals booked into KCCF at least one time over the four year period from 2004 through 2007. Out of these 55,894 individuals, 24,639 were rebooked into KCCF at least once from January 1, 2004 through December 31, 2007. This represents a recidivism rate of 44.1%. Of the 24,639 individuals with at least one additional booking, 9.2% (2,266 offenders) were rebooked within 30 days or less of their first recorded booking in 2004.


The "Class of 2004 to 2007." (The 55,894 individuals booked & rearrested anytime in 2004 through 2007.)

	Total Individuals booked at least once anytime in 2004 through 2007	Number with at least one subsequent rebooking	Resulting Recidivism Rate
All	55,894	24,639	44.08%
Male	42,510	19,715	46.40%
Female	13,384	4,924	36.80%
Black	17,948	10,005	55.70%
Hispanic	6,706	2,716	40.50%
White	30,927	11,809	38.20%

 **TalkingPoint!** The table above includes people whose first arrest in the time period came in 2004 but also those whose first arrest was in 2005, 2006 or 2007, so some of them did not have very 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, 2004 through December 31, 2004. **All of these offenders had at least 3 full years to get in trouble with the law again.** 21,709 individuals were booked into KCCF between January 1, 2004 and December 31, 2004. Out of these 21,709 offenders, 13,095 were rebooked into KCCF at least once during the entire 4 year time period between the dates of January 1, 2004 and December 31, 2007. This includes individuals first booked into KCCF in 2004 with their first subsequent booking occurring in the same year (2004). This would equal out to a recidivism rate of 60.3%. In fact, 1,113 offenders (8.5%) were rebooked within 30 days or less.

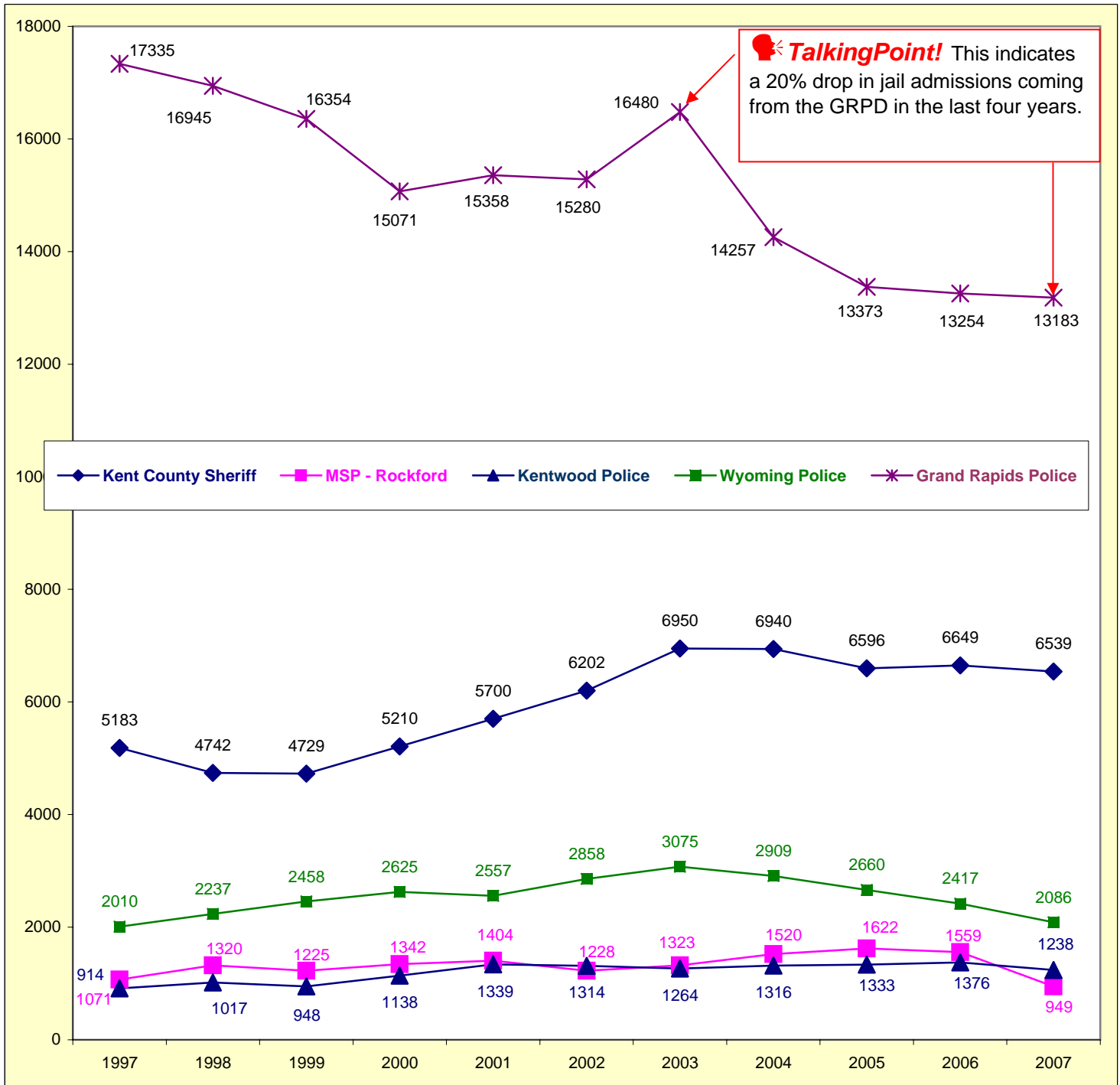
The "Class of 2004." (The 21,709 individuals booked in 2004 and their rearrests later in 2004 through 2007.)

	Total Individuals booked at least once in 2004	Number with at least one subsequent rebooking	Resulting Recidivism Rate
All	21,709	13,095	60.32%
Male	17,086	10,657	62.40%
Female	4,623	2,438	52.70%
Black	7,807	5,670	71.80%
Hispanic	2,356	1,325	56.20%
White	11,509	6,080	52.80%
First Time Offenders in 2004	7,407	2,819	38.05%
3+ bookings in 2004	2,149	1,897	88.27%

 **TrendSpotter!** The take away message here is that the more frequently one comes to jail, and the shorter the time between bookings, the more likely one is to return.

Number of Inmates Brought to Jail in the Last 10 Years by the Top Five Arresting Agencies

Most Agencies Reduce Arrests



TrendSpotter! All five of these arresting agencies continued a trend of reduced numbers of offenders they arrested and brought to jail during the year. The peak for Grand Rapids, Kent County and WYoming was 5 years ago. MSP peaked 3 years ago and Kentwood peaked 2 years ago.

Inmate Classification System

Computerized Decision Tree Aids Placement Decisions

Classification Instrument: PRIMARY CLASSIFIC. Reason: INITIAL CLASSIFICATION

Help Text:
Custody Level: 9 VERY LOW (9)
Security Level: MINIMUM

Question:

1	Is the current offense on the list of serious assaultive felonies?	No
2	Are there any prior convictions on the list of serious assaultive felonies?	No
3	Is there a history of escape from a secure facility?	No
4	Three or more felony convictions in the last 5 years of street time?	No
5	Felony detainers, warrants or pending charges from other jurisdictions? ZOOM -	No
6	ASU or DSU within the past 5 years?	No

Classification Path: 1 No → 2 No → 3 No → 4 No → 5 No → 6 No → Very Low (9)

Classification Legend:

High (1)	MAXIMUM
Close Custody (2)	MAXIMUM
Medium Assaultive (3)	MEDIUM
Medium (4)	MEDIUM
Medium Pre-Sent. (5)	MEDIUM
Minimum Pre-Sent. (6)	MINIMUM
Minimum (7)	MINIMUM
Low (8)	MINIMUM
Very Low (9)	MINIMUM

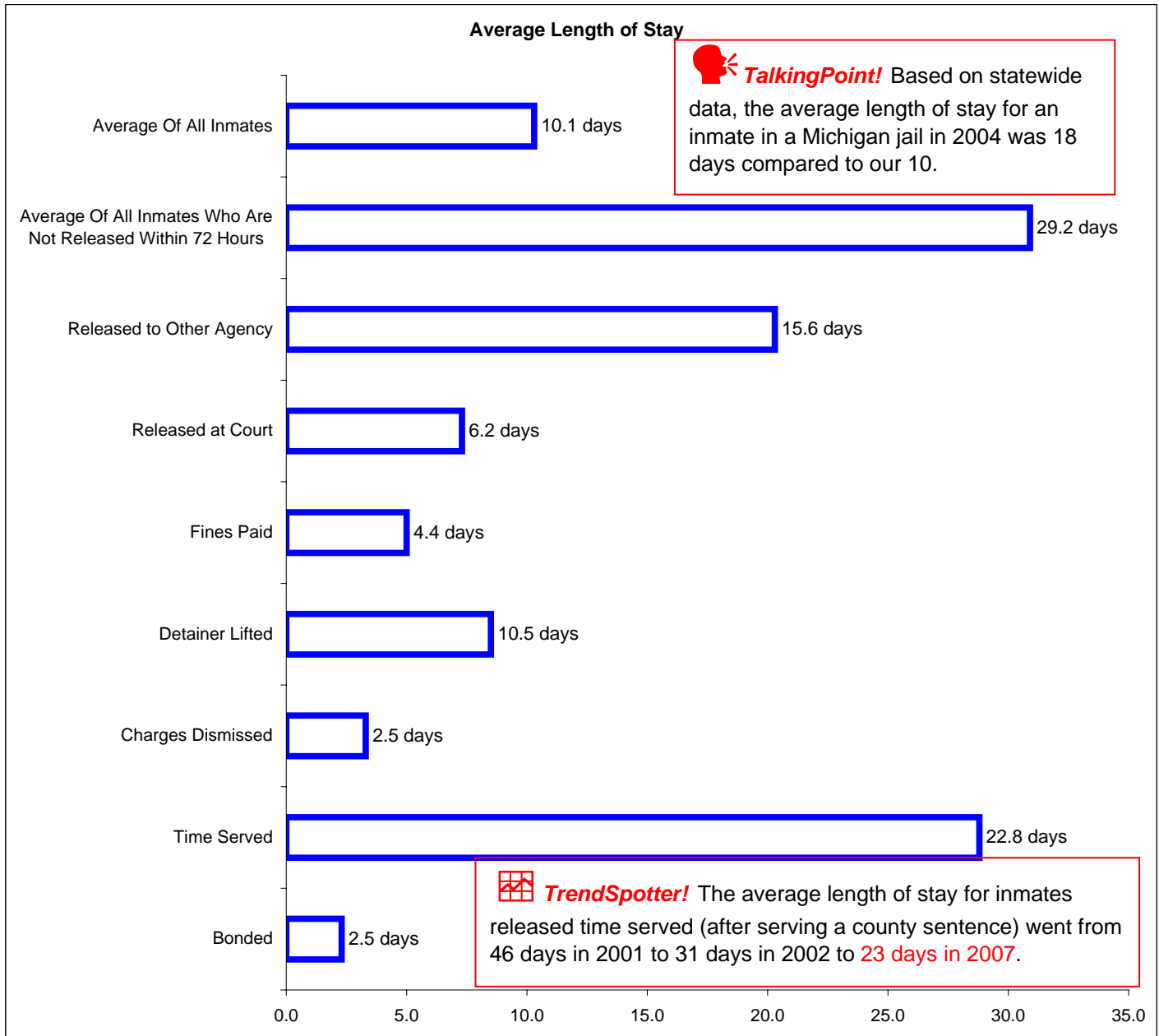
Override? Override Reason: _____ Trustee? Comments: F2F DONE. HERE FOR OWI. NO KNOWN PRIOR FEL CONV. NO A/S/K. HAS HIS GED.

Classified by: SD2273 Classification Date: 10/27/2004 16:10

Midway through 2004 the jail began using a new Jail Management System called JailView. JailView uses the Northpointe® decision tree classification instrument which breaks inmates down into the traditional three categories of Maximum, Medium and Minimum, but it also provides nine levels of sub-categories that are useful for making program and placement decisions. Below is a brief definition of each of the custody levels and the average number and proportion of inmates within each classification.

Custody Level	Definition	Main Jail	Jail System
High (1)	These inmates are in jail on a violent charge, with a prior conviction on a violent charge, and with a record of violent institutional behavior.	9 (1%)	9 (1%)
Close (2)	These inmates have a combination of two incidents of violence found in either their current charge, past charges or institutional behavior record.	65 (7%)	68 (5%)
Medium Assaultive (3)	These inmates have one incident of violence in either their current charge, past charge or institutional behavior.	205 (22%)	207 (15%)
Medium (4)	These inmates are in jail for a serious non-violent felony and/or have institutional behavior problems.	372 (36%)	393 (29%)
Medium Pre-Sentenced (5)	These inmates are likely prison bound, but they are well behaved and have no record of violence or rule violations.	38 (4%)	46 (3%)
Minimum Pre-Sentenced (6)	These inmates will likely not go to prison and are well behaved with no record of violence or rule violations.	142 (14%)	176 (13%)
Minimum (7)	These inmates are fully sentenced to county jail time on a felony charge, have no recent history of violence and are well behaved, but they lack employment or ties to the community.	46 (5%)	128 (9%)
Low (8)	These inmates are sentenced to the county jail on a felony charge, have no recent record of violence, are well behaved and have employment or local ties to the community.	52 (5%)	151 (11%)
Very Low (9)	These inmates are sentenced to the county jail on misdemeanor charges, have no recent record of violence, are well behaved and have ties to the community.	21 (2%)	71 (5%)

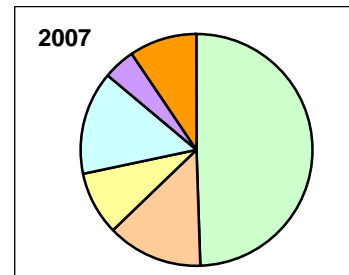
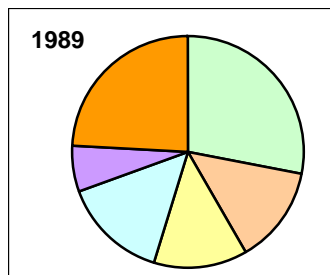
Average Amount of Time Inmates Stay in Jail, Shown with Inmates Grouped by Release Type



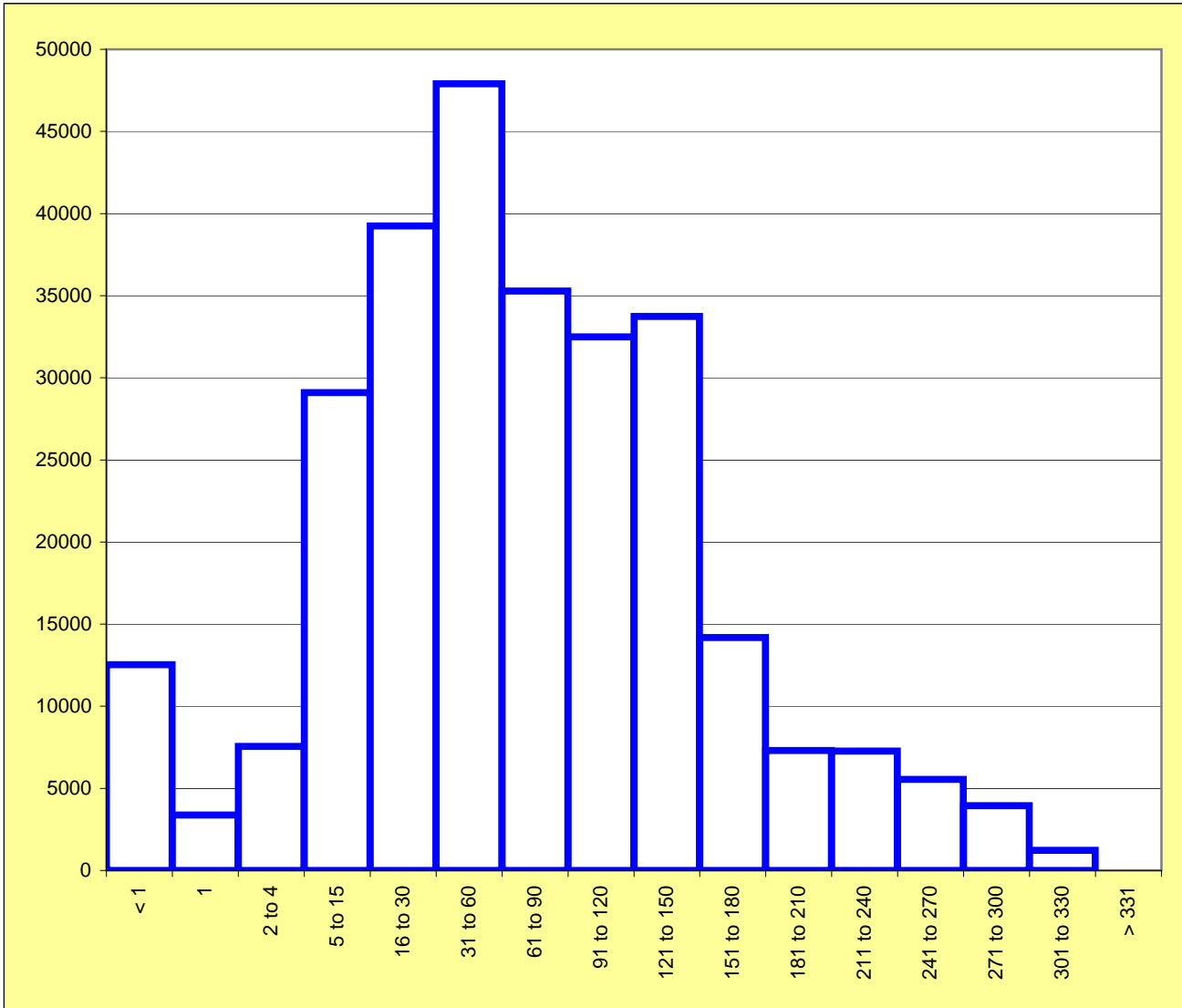
The graph above was based on a sample of 26,025 inmates released in 2007.

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 2007, depicting the much shorter ALOS in 2007.

	1989	2007
< 1 day	28.17%	49.34%
1 day	13.55%	13.30%
2 to 4 days	12.90%	9.00%
5 to 15 days	14.84%	14.37%
16 to 30 days	6.24%	4.61%
> 30 days	24.30%	9.39%



Average Length of Stay Depicted as Jail Bed Days

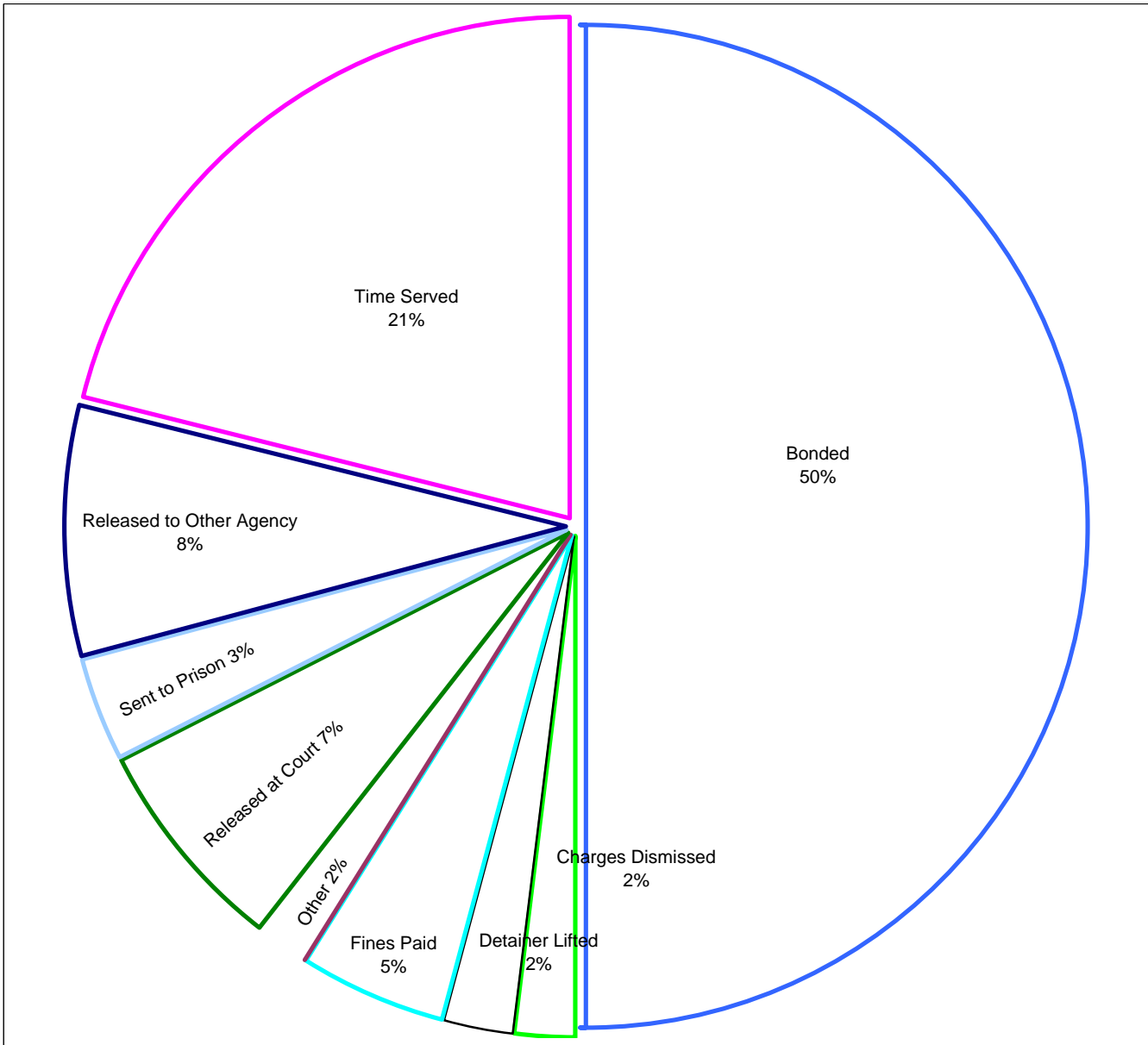


TalkingPoint! This chart shows the concept of average length of stay depicted as Jail Bed Days. Jail Bed Days are an accurate way of displaying the actual impact on jail beds, because it is counting the days that a jail bed is occupied. The chart about shows that although we had 12,534 people who stayed less than one day in jail, they used fewer jail beds than the 3,650 inmates who stayed 5 to 15 days in jail. In fact, the 1,142 inmates who stayed 31 to 60 days used the most jail beds. The main interpretation 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 two to ten weeks. It is that group of inmates who are using most of the jail's beds.

# of Days in Jail	# of Inmates
< 1	12534
1	3379
2 to 4	2285
5 to 15	3650
16 to 30	1170
31 to 60	1142
61 to 90	483
91 to 120	315
121 to 150	249
151 to 180	86
181 to 210	38
211 to 240	32
241 to 270	22
271 to 300	14
301 to 330	4
> 331	0

Reasons Why Inmates are Released and the Percentage of Inmates Released in the Most Common Types of Releases

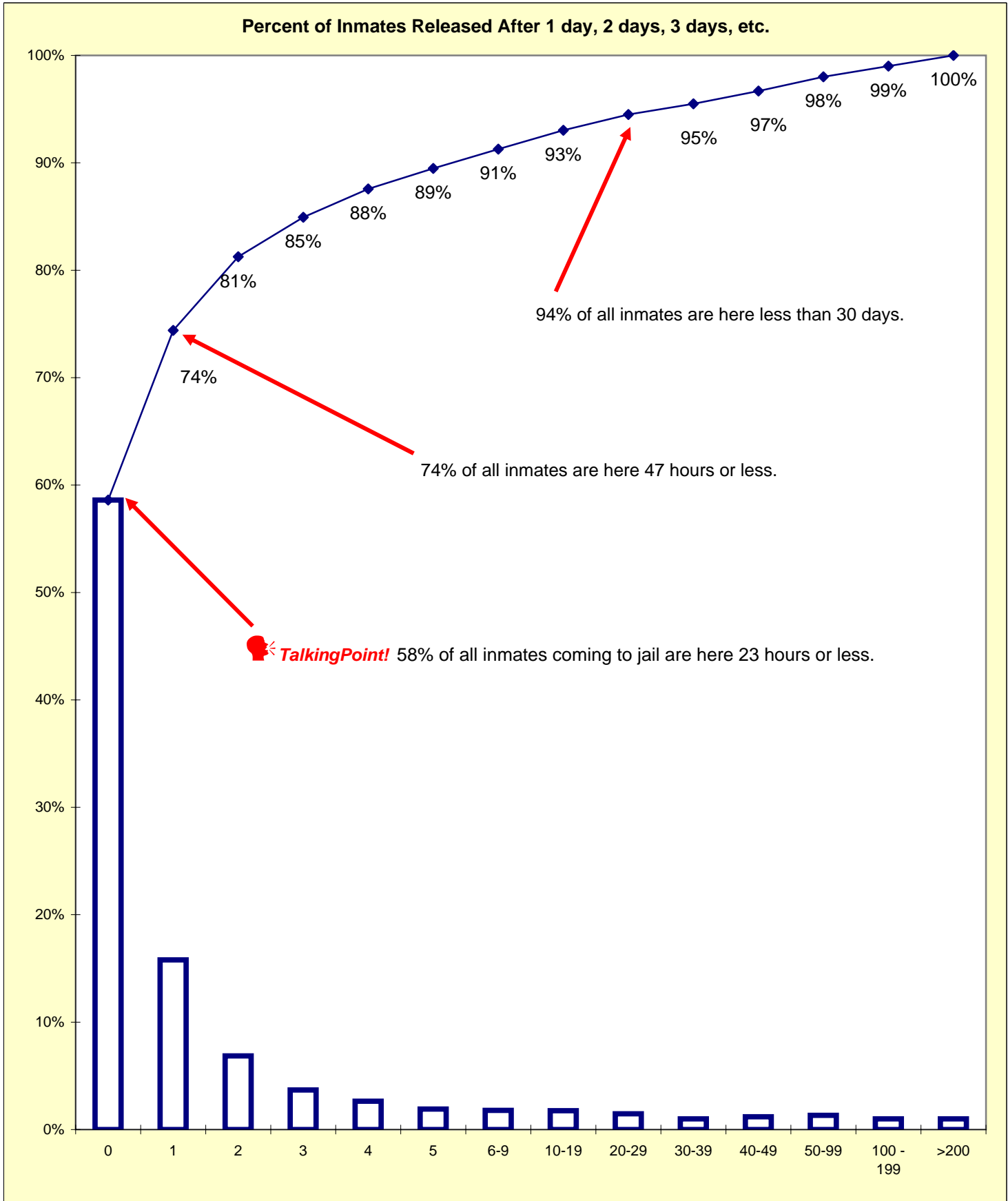
The Majority of Incoming Inmates Released Back to the Community



TalkingPoint! 89% of the inmates who come into our jail are released directly back into the community. (This chart is based on a sample of 26,025 records in 2007.) Only about 11% get sent to prison or to another agency. Hard data is not available on that 11%, but probably most of those inmates return to our community at some point. It is important to remember that resources devoted to local jail inmates benefit our local communities.

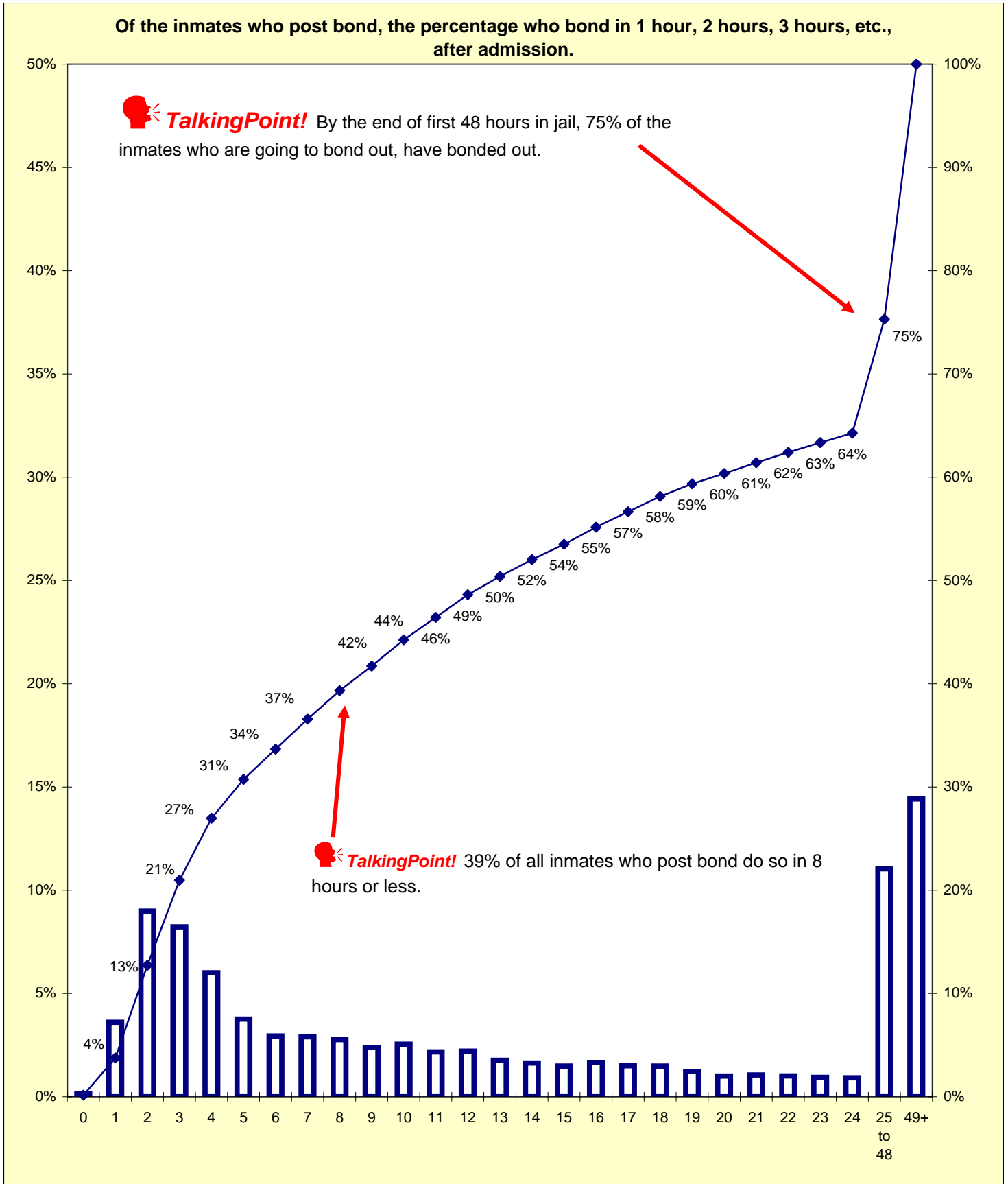
Number of Days Inmates Spend in Jail Before Release

94% of All Inmates Are in Jail Less than 30 Days



Number of Hours Inmates Spend in Jail Before Being Released on Bond

75% of All Inmates Who Post Bond, do so Within the First 48 hours



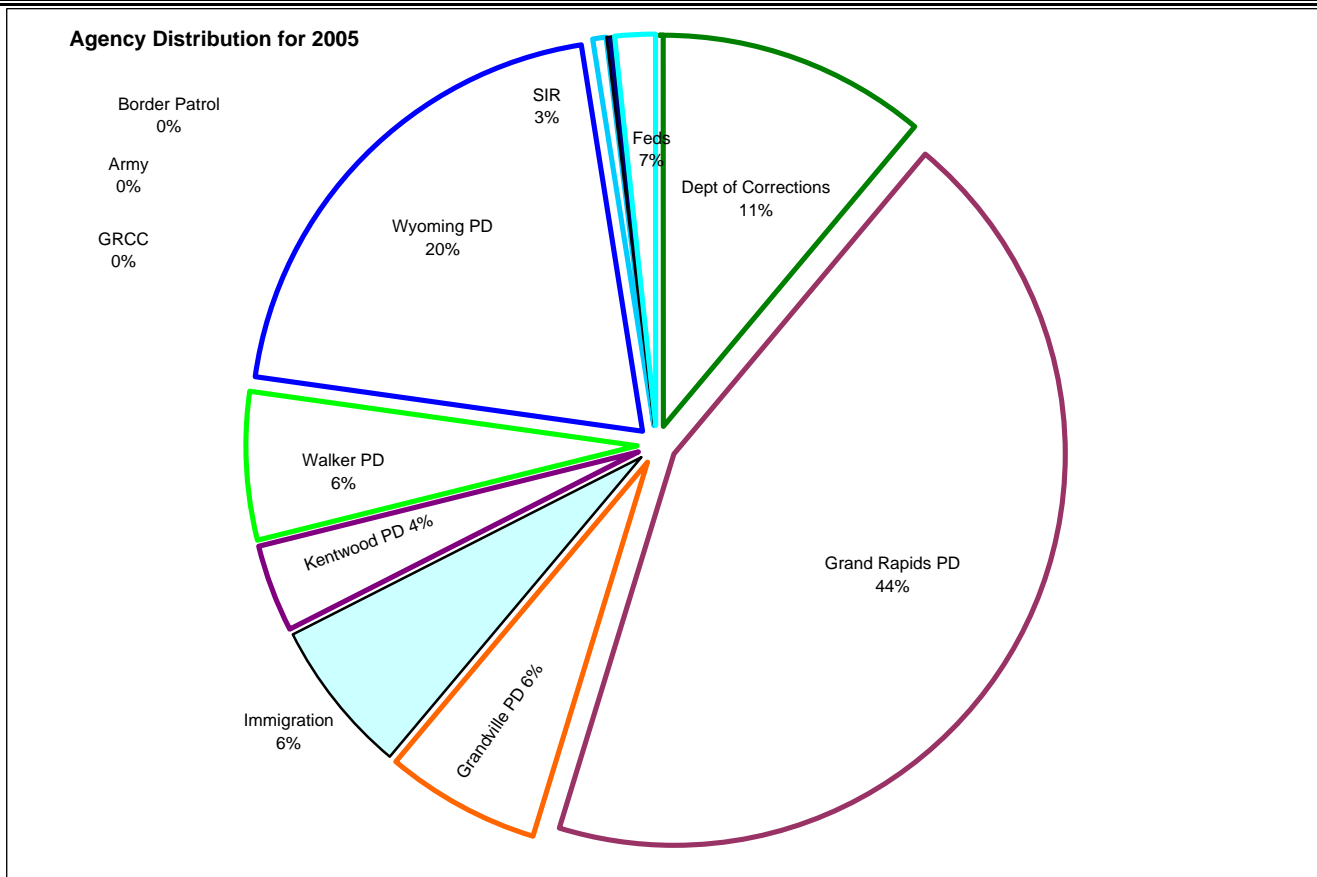
Agency Billing Information

Billing Other Agencies Nets Several Million Dollars

Agency Housing	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Dept of Corrections	\$250,285.00	\$379,670.00	\$297,640.00	\$293,715.00	\$362,565.00
Grand Rapids PD	\$1,130,774.92	\$1,301,262.11	\$1,153,069.37	\$980,093.23	\$972,743.58
Grandville PD	\$93,319.54	\$124,223.32	\$169,750.62	\$136,713.88	\$118,075.89
Immigration	\$41,820.00	\$34,440.00	\$169,750.62	\$27,062.15	\$42,395.14
Kentwood PD	\$116,009.74	\$114,766.75	\$98,578.14	\$127,695.48	\$92,969.53
Walker PD	\$159,353.88	\$153,015.88	\$161,350.14	\$158,798.32	\$211,290.96
Wyoming PD	\$390,521.76	\$470,695.44	\$533,884.26	\$470,283.69	\$503,803.29
Federal Government	\$37,690.00	\$22,270.00	\$16,440.00	\$18,371.39	\$18,840.00
Border Patrol	\$12,573.00	\$5,720.00	\$3,490.85	\$0.00	\$0.00
Army	\$440.00	\$120.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
GRCC	\$918.33	\$417.20	\$52.93	\$0.00	\$0.00
SIR	\$902,555.50	\$72,297.00	\$47,507.43	\$0.00	\$0.00
total	\$3,136,261.67	\$2,678,897.70	\$2,651,514.36	\$2,212,733.14	\$2,322,683.39
daily rate	\$47.93	\$52.15	\$52.93	\$52.97	\$52.19

State of Michigan (billing to the State is done by the Kent County Office of Community Corrections and this info is based on their fiscal year)

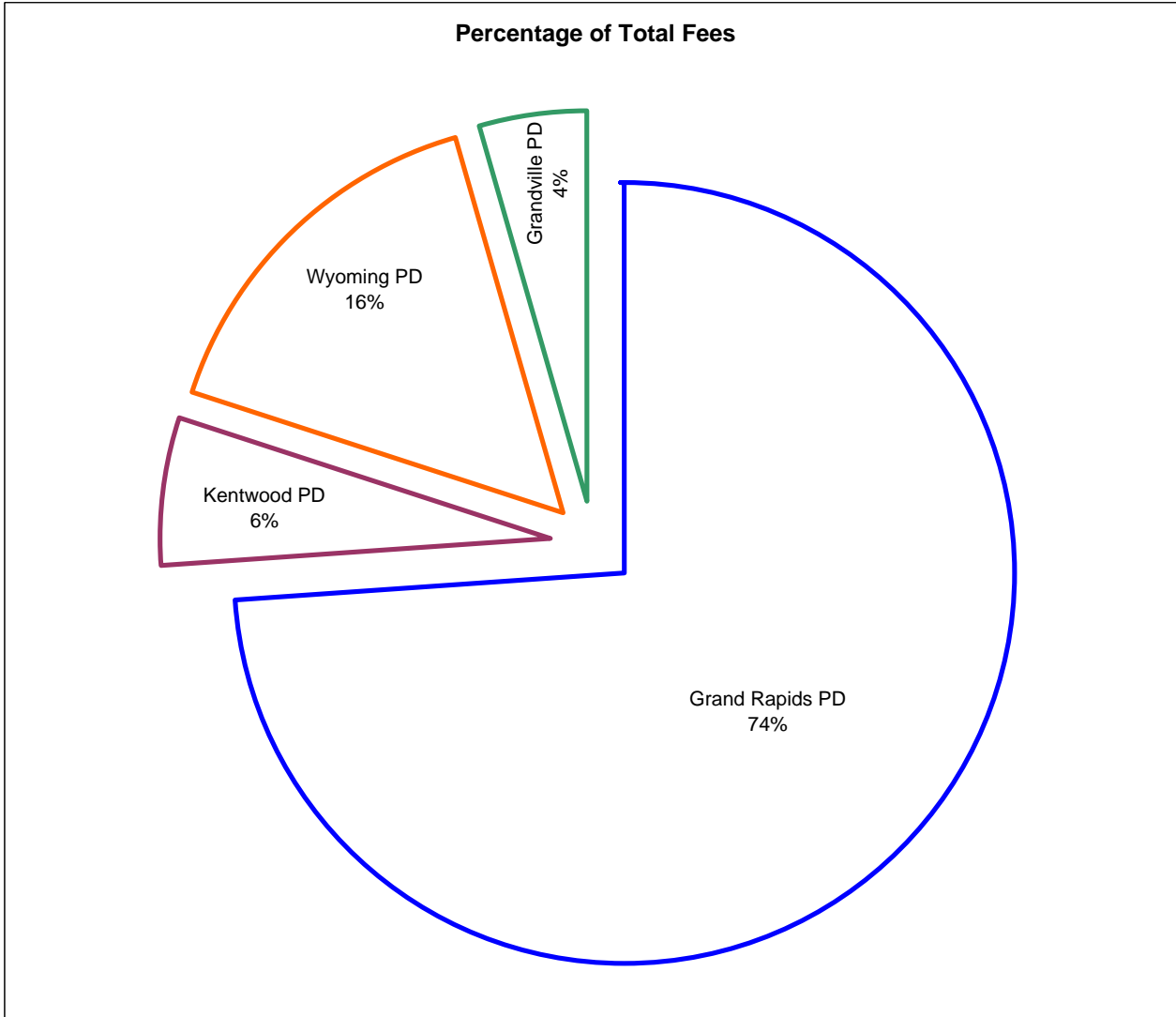
	\$1,212,242.00	\$1,063,183.50	\$1,063,183.50	\$968,571.00	\$837,505.50
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Processing Fees for the Last Five Years

Charging Agencies to Process New Inmates Nets Over \$311,000

	Grand Rapids PD	Kentwood PD	Wyoming PD	Grandville PD	GRCC	Total
2002	\$220,192.27	\$18,553.52	\$49,300.33	\$8,865.60	111.25	\$297,022.97
2003	\$266,665.91	\$19,661.90	\$53,977.01	\$10,955.15	119.08	\$351,379.05
2004	\$204,129.99	\$17,251.52	\$43,289.08	\$11,903.30	\$157.90	\$276,731.79
2005	\$229,091.08	\$23,240.92	\$47,041.20	\$12,705.34	155.55	\$312,234.09
2006	\$232,241.11	\$21,034.78	\$45,483.97	\$12,128.59	285.69	\$311,174.14
2007	Final data from 2007 was not yet available at the time this report was printed.					



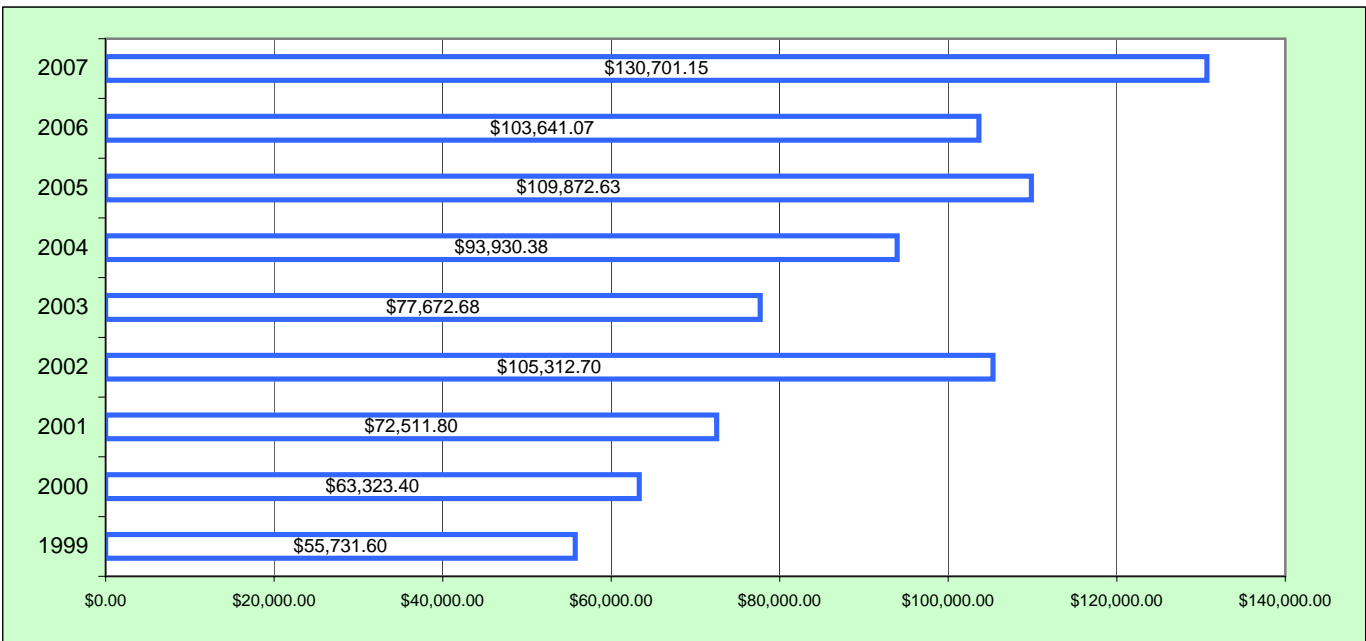
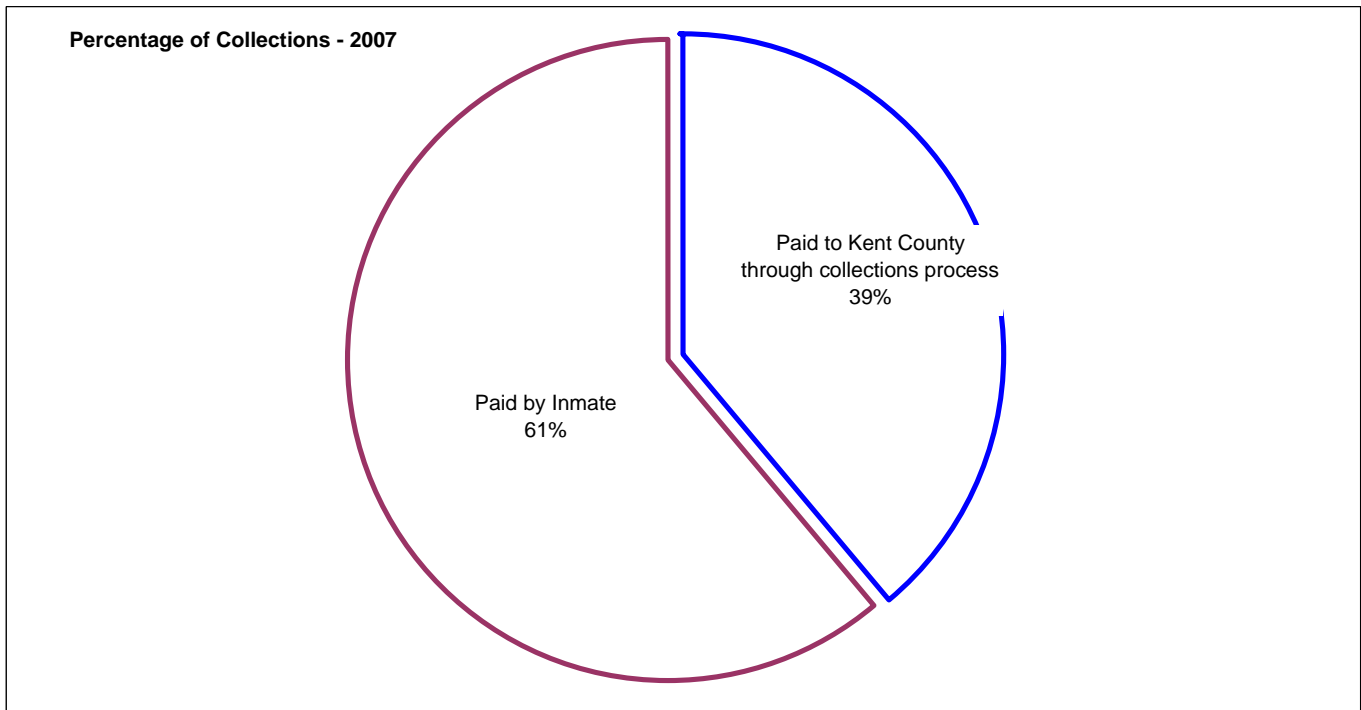
2001 booking fee was \$17.29
 2002 booking fee was \$16.55
 2003 booking fee was \$18.32
 2004 booking fee was \$17.16
 2005 booking fee was \$18.30
 2006 booking fee was \$18.60

2001 total billed was \$311,279
 2002 total billed was \$297,023
 2003 total billed was \$351,379
 2004 total billed was \$276,731
 2005 total billed was \$312,234
 2006 total billed was \$311,174

Room and Board Collection Efforts

Collections Increased this Year

Year	Outside Collections Agency's Commission	Paid to Kent County through collections process	Paid by Inmate	Total
1999	--	\$14,055.03	\$41,676.57	\$55,731.60
2000	\$7,455.90	\$13,842.92	\$49,480.48	\$63,323.40
2001	\$11,010.27	\$18,466.24	\$54,045.56	\$72,511.80
2002	\$20,280.12	\$35,991.99	\$69,320.71	\$105,312.70
2003	\$14,213.85	\$26,379.90	\$51,292.78	\$77,672.68
2004	\$13,651.87	\$25,113.29	\$68,817.09	\$93,930.38
2005	\$15,990.54	\$28,903.66	\$80,968.97	\$109,872.63
2006	\$18,784.80	\$34,886.06	\$68,755.01	\$103,641.07
2007	\$12,151.30	\$50,836.42	\$79,864.73	\$130,701.15



Types of Criminal Charges That Bring Inmates to Jail and Types that Keep Them in Jail

This breakdown is from a "booking" sample of over 36,000 inmates admitted to jail or released in 2007.

Charge Type	Number	Percentage
ARSON	35	0.09%
ASLT - FEL	1,541	3.96%
ASLT - MIS	2,571	6.68%
B&E	393	1.04%
BAD CHECKS	137	0.35%
BRIBERY	3	0.01%
BURGLARY	234	0.59%
CHILD	69	0.17%
COMPUTERS	7	0.02%
CURFEW	59	0.14%
DAMAGE	699	1.76%
DISORDERLY	5,221	14.15%
DRUGS	3,349	9.24%
DRUNK	2	0.00%
EMBEZZLE	146	0.36%
ESCAPE	73	0.18%
EXPLOSIVES	4	0.01%
EXTORTION	38	0.09%
FOC	105	0.30%
FORGERY	59	0.15%
FRAUD	841	2.19%
GAMBLING	2	0.00%
HOME INVAS	261	0.68%
HOMICIDE	34	0.09%
KIDNAPPING	13	0.03%
LARCENY	2,383	6.52%
LIQUOR	1,157	3.04%
MOTOR	136	0.34%
OBSCENITY	13	0.04%
OTHER	3,292	10.17%
OUIL	3,656	9.04%
PROPERTY	375	0.93%
PROSTITUTE	148	0.38%
ROBBERY	234	0.64%
SEX ASSLT	259	0.70%
SEX OFFENS	354	1.02%
TRAFFIC	6,886	21.06%
TRESPASS	978	2.57%
WEAPON	459	1.28%

This breakdown is from a sample of 1,190 inmates making up the "stock" population of the jail on a given day in 2007.

Charge Type	Number	Percentage
ARSON	8	0.67%
ASLT - FEL	108	9.08%
ASLT - MIS	45	3.78%
B&E	38	3.19%
BAD CHECKS	3	0.25%
BURGLARY	7	0.59%
CHILD	4	0.34%
COMPUTERS	1	0.08%
DAMAGE	18	1.51%
DISORDERLY	142	11.93%
DRUGS	179	15.04%
EMBEZZLE	3	0.25%
ESCAPE	4	0.34%
FOC	6	0.50%
FRAUD	36	3.03%
HOME INVAS	44	3.70%
HOMICIDE	16	1.34%
LARCENY	90	7.56%
LIQUOR	8	0.67%
MOTOR	8	0.67%
OBSCENITY	3	0.25%
OTHER	80	6.72%
OUIL	104	8.74%
PROPERTY	16	1.34%
PROSTITUTE	13	1.09%
ROBBERY	48	4.03%
SEX ASSLT	46	3.87%
SEX OFFENS	22	1.85%
TRAFFIC	55	4.62%
TRESPASS	5	0.42%
WEAPON	30	2.52%

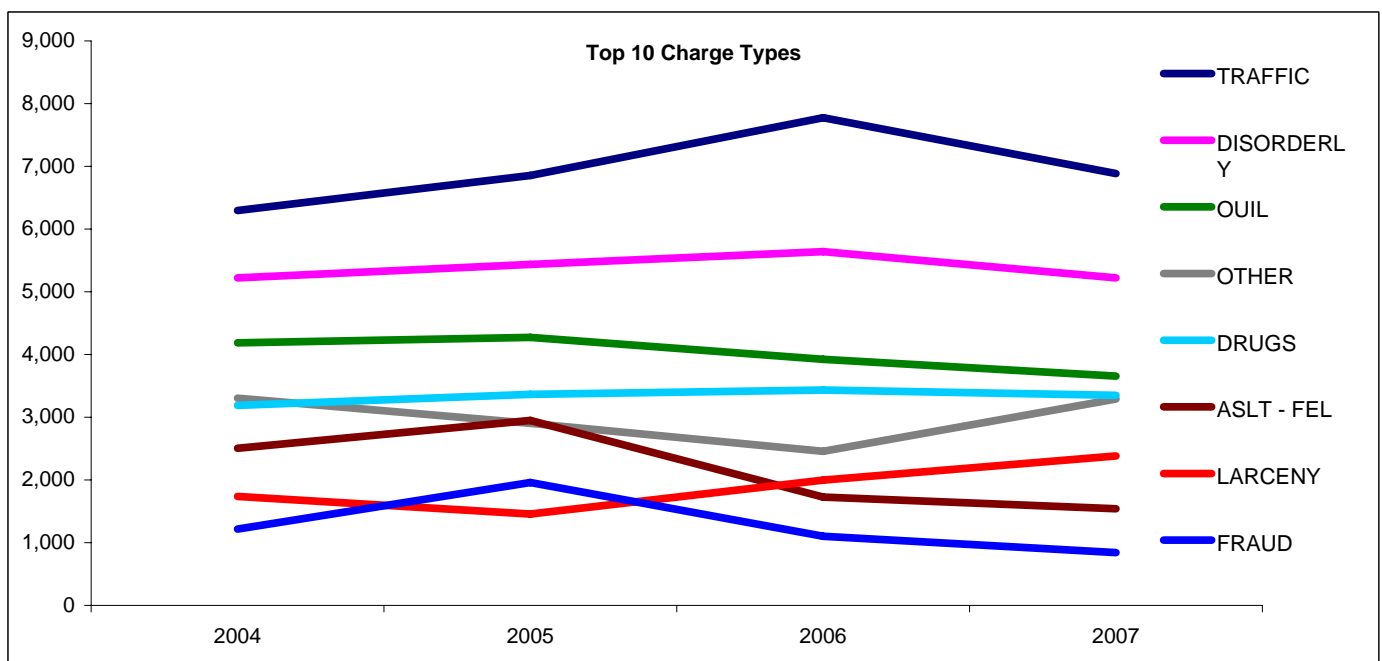


TalkingPoint!

The information on this page is based on KCCF inmates' top charge (the most serious charge) and it depicts the difference in the charge severity between the offenders who come into and out of jail (the "booking" population) and those who stay in custody (the "stock" population). The stock population generally is made up of inmates with more serious charges than the booking population.

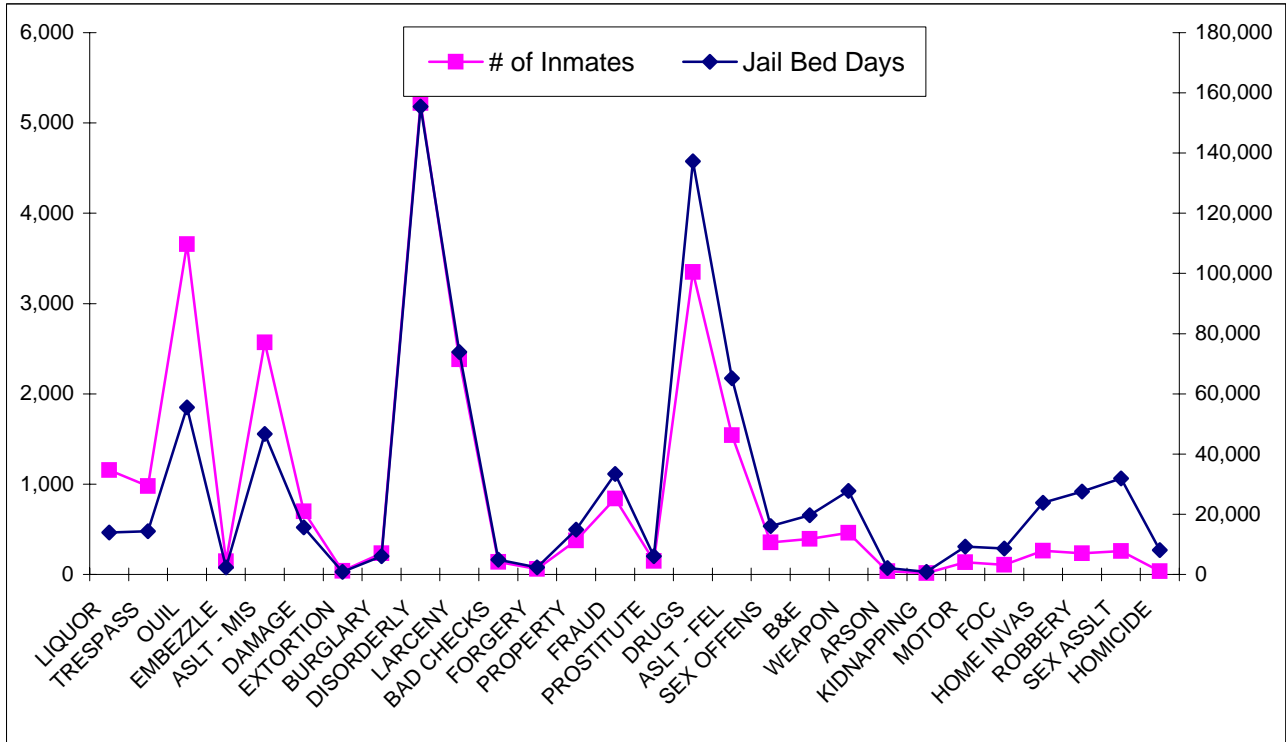
Types of Criminal Charges Over Time

Charge Type	2004	2005	2006	2007
TRAFFIC	6,295	6,855	7,776	6,886
DISORDERLY	5,222	5,435	5,640	5,221
OUIL	4,186	4,272	3,924	3,656
OTHER	3,304	2,904	2,456	3,292
DRUGS	3,188	3,365	3,433	3,349
ASLT - FEL	2,505	2,950	1,727	1,541
LARCENY	1,737	1,456	1,997	2,383
FRAUD	1,218	1,959	1,102	841
LIQUOR	1,163	1,234	1,160	1,157
ASLT - MIS	1,088	1,201	2,391	2,571
TRESPASS	857	887	1,041	978
BURGLARY	592	586	345	234
SEX OFFENS	514	631	412	354
DAMAGE	486	526	585	699
WEAPON	368	427	405	459
SEX ASSLT	337	295	283	259
PROPERTY	268	356	361	375
FORGERY	189	152	98	59
ROBBERY	182	212	257	234
MOTOR	156	181	176	136
EMBEZZLE	133	174	173	146
ESCAPE	90	118	93	73
B&E	48	181	297	393
EXTORTION	40	61	37	38
HOMICIDE	33	26	24	34
HOME INVAS	31	128	252	261
ARSON	26	19	37	35
FOC	22	19	896	105
BAD CHECKS	20	39	118	137
BRIBERY	18	1	1	3
KIDNAPPING	15	21	13	13
PROSTITUTE	11	45	198	148




Charges by Jail Bed Days

Most JBD's on Average used by Murderers



Charge	# of Inmates	Jail Bed Days	Average
LIQUOR	1,157	13,910	12.0
TRESPASS	978	14,343	14.7
OUIL	3,656	55,458	15.2
EMBEZZLE	146	2,339	16.0
ASLT - MIS	2,571	46,645	18.1
DAMAGE	699	15,654	22.4
EXTORTION	38	899	23.7
BURGLARY	234	6,099	27.0
DISORDERLY	5,221	155,416	29.8
LARCENY	2,383	73,932	31.0
BAD CHECKS	137	4,937	36.0
FORGERY	59	2,316	39.3
PROPERTY	375	14,881	39.7
FRAUD	841	33,429	39.7
PROSTITUTE	148	6,041	40.8
DRUGS	3,349	137,305	41.0
ASLT - FEL	1,541	65,223	42.3
SEX OFFENS	354	16,098	45.5
B&E	393	19,702	50.1
WEAPON	459	27,713	60.4
ARSON	35	2,172	62.1
KIDNAPPING	13	862	66.3
MOTOR	136	9,278	68.2
FOC	105	8,650	82.4
HOME INVAS	261	23,848	91.4
ROBBERY	234	27,570	117.8
SEX ASSLT	259	31,850	123.0
HOMICIDE	34	8,050	236.8

 **TalkingPoint!** The information on this page is based on the top charge of 25,875 offenders who came into and out of jail (the "booking" population) in 2007. The Jail Bed Days represents the total number of days these offenders stayed in jail. For example, 1 offender sitting in jail for 1 day is equal to 1 Jail Bed Days. 200 offenders in jail for 5 days each is each to 1,000 Jail Bed Days. The purpose of the table and chart on this page is to depict what type of offender uses the most Jail Bed Days, and to show that it is not just the crime category with the most number of inmates. For example, the crime category of HOMICIDE had the about the same number of offenders as ARSON, but they used about four times more jail bed days. The crime category that used the most Jail Bed Days on average per offender, was HOMICIDE at an average of 236.

Total Counts of Incidents and Inmate Rule Violations

Code	Description of Incident	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
BLOOD	Blood draw for drunk driving arrest				460	453	475	467
CERT	CERT team deployment				33	45	36	25
CLAS	Classification ruling				130	115	146	155
INFO	Information report				855	499	599	850
S3	suicide precaution	356	370	397	302	552	464	449
	Total of Informational Reports				1780	1664	1720	1946
V101	failure to clean cell or assist in clean up	739	732	579	449	535	488	422
V102	possession of extra clothing or bedding	361	254	309	710	407	485	519
V103	possess food not sold in commissary	101	93	42	52	77	189	314
V104	hanging clothing from walls or bars	151	117	194	150	199	244	290
V105	covering lights or obstructing vision	354	113	373	395	287	228	387
V106	jail uniform violation	138	158	106	62	104	122	116
V107	shouting or acting in a disruptive way	1441	1489	1512	1650	1680	2176	2492
V108	failure to follow housing unit rules	1142	1263	1201	1390	1283	2035	1758
V109	failure to follow meal time rules	165	133	168	216	184	370	258
V110	failure to hang up phone when required	20	10	10	34	145	66	77
V111	tattoo or self mutilation violation	2	1	0	0	6	3	10
V112	ID card violation	13	42	9	10	7	7	48
V113	pass, sell, borrow or trade violation	197	143	148	208	165	258	164
V114	throwing trash in common areas	112	91	54	70	88	101	148
V115	misuse of the intercom	365	260	321	355	375	617	560
V116	gambling violation	0	5	2	4	0	0	8
V117	attempt to commit a Cat 1	4	4	5	8	3	3	27
V118	talking through the vents	239	221	260	123	96	63	42
V119	possessing another's radio	25	8	10	11	5	11	6
V120	altering county property	11	20	46	14	24	40	61
V121	plugging vents in cell	232	216	200	223	379	636	228
V122	hanging sheets / privacy curtain	61	13	19	0	72	142	55
	Total Category 1 Violations	5873	5386	5568	6134	6121	8284	7990
V201	failure to give name	4	1	1	0	2	4	3
V202	vulgar or obscene language	69	53	58	51	92	93	80
V203	indecent exposure	4	4	3	5	6	4	4
V204	lying	9	9	12	17	29	25	21
V205	possess tobacco or matches	21	14	15	20	46	40	33
V206	coming out of cell	3	2	4	16	11	7	5
V207	spit on another inmate	20	11	11	4	2	17	12
V208	going to an unauthorized area	4	6	6	4	7	3	3
V209	going into another's cell	5	7	1	4	2	0	12
V210	interfering with headcount	0	1	4	9	0	4	0
V211	making intoxicants	6	4	5	2	3	11	1
V212	planning an escape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
V213	stealing	14	9	12	11	21	22	20
V214	misuse of medication	16	23	43	42	46	26	49
V215	making sexual threats	3	4	3	5	0	0	2
V216	sexual proposals to staff	2	1	0	5	2	0	2
V217	consensual sexual acts	0	0	4	0	2	4	2
V218	threatening another inmate	16	7	11	24	18	17	25
V219	racketeering	0	1	0	1	2	0	0
V220	possess contraband	18	11	5	18	17	15	13
V221	failure to proceed as directed	0	0	2	1	0	1	1
V222	fighting with another inmate	127	161	185	116	135	149	169
V223	failure to move	44	52	49	57	46	57	56
V224	hinder or oppose staff	27	13	31	42	22	42	58
V225	blocking or propping a door	1	1	6	2	3	4	1
V226	gang related activity	1	0	0	4	0	0	0
V227	tampering with razor	2	2	3	2	1	2	3
V228	failure to follow visiting rules	2	3	0	0	2	0	2
V229	attempting a Category 2	1	2	1	4	0	1	4
V230	defecating or urinating in wrong location	5	2	3	3	2	2	2
V231	harassing phone calls							2
	Total Category 2 Violations	424	404	478	469	519	550	585
V301	criminal code violation	1	0	1	1	1	0	0

Total Counts of Incidents and Inmate Rule Violations

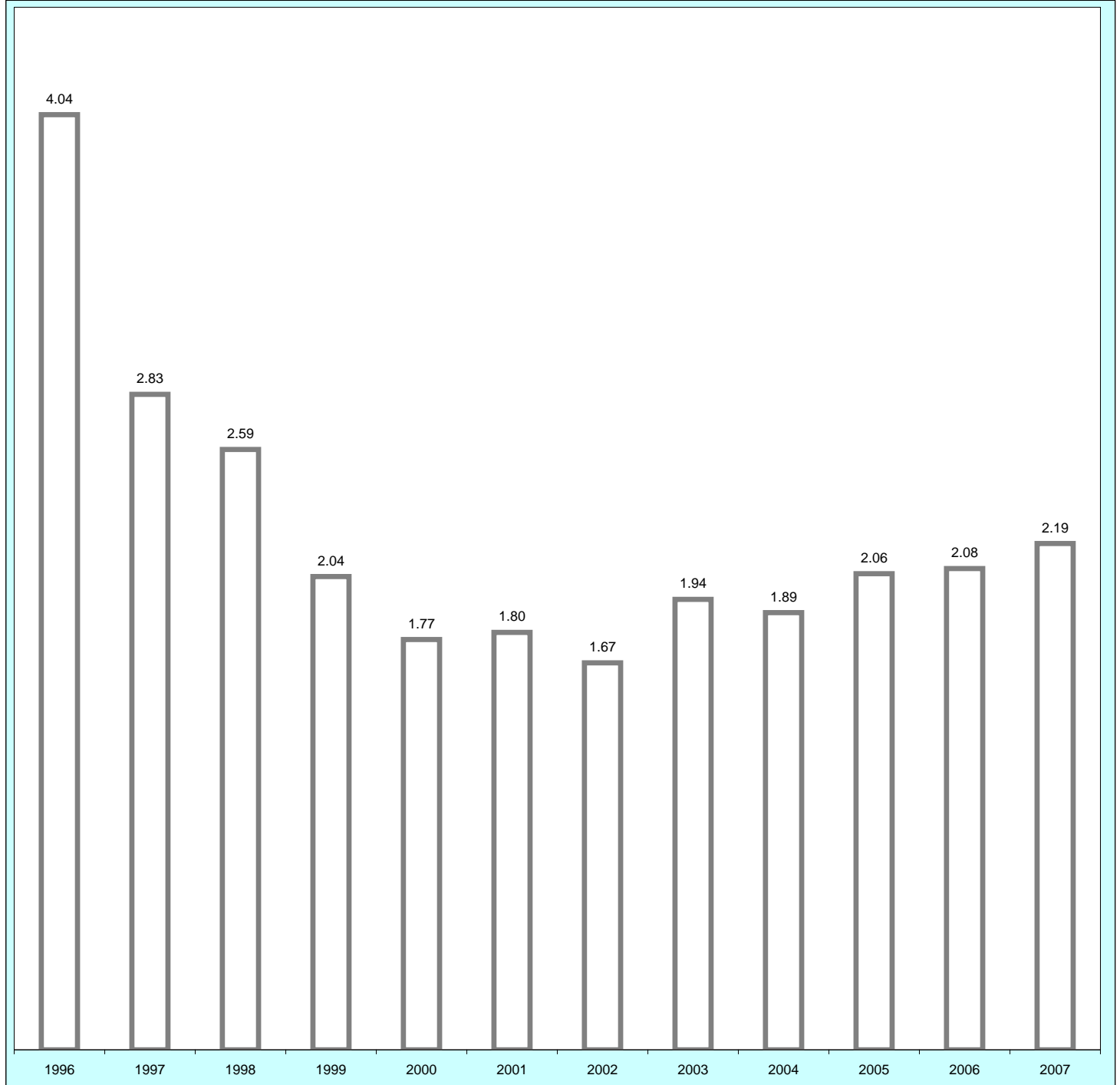
Code	Description of Incident	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
V302	assaulting another inmate	51	42	62	61	43	36	65
V303	assaulting an inmate a weapon	5	1	5	1	2	1	4
V304	sexual assault another inmate	2	0	1	0	2	0	0
V305	attempting to escape	0	1	2	2	2	2	1
V306	walk away	7	7	5	9	15	9	11
V307	escape	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
V308	rioting	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
V309	failure to obey an order	36	20	40	51	65	44	50
V310	failure to lock up	13	27	50	33	51	55	46
V311	arson or setting a fire	1	1	2	0	0	1	2
V312	possess or make a weapon	5	7	13	3	7	5	3
V313	possession of an unauthorized tool	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
V314	possession of a narcotic	6	9	5	10	12	7	4
V315	introduction of contraband	3	1	4	3	2	1	9
V316	behavior which might cause injury	2	2	1	8	11	6	1
V317	tampering with locking device	0	1	3	0	1	0	4
V318	assaulting a staff person	6	6	5	5	8	3	6
V319	assaulting staff w/ a weapon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
V320	threatening a staff person	11	15	19	22	15	24	17
V321	spitting on a staff person	6	8	4	1	6	4	6
V322	tampering with staff property	1	1	1	0	2	1	0
V323	causing damage to facility	12	19	15	11	6	12	2
V324	causing a flood	8	2	6	9	0	7	2
V325	violation of honor camp program rules	42	32	15	24	28	25	36
V326	violation of work release program rules	88	53	63	97	140	204	99
V327	violation of sober living program rules	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
V328	violation of education pod rules	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
V329	violation of trusty guidelines	28	30	19	29	25	15	5
V330	manipulate cell assignment	8	12	17	10	11	23	21
V331	attempt a Cat 3	6	3	2	6	5	0	1
	Total Category 3 Violations	343	300	360	400	460	486	395
	Total Category 3 Violations without V306, V325 & V326 (CRC & HC rules)	212	208	277	270	277	248	249
	Total of All Categories of Rule Violations	6640	6090	6406	7016	7100	9320	8970

Description of Action	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Signal Browns called (officer needs emergency assistance)	8	9	4	7	7	2	10
Signal Whites called (inmate medical emergency)	8	6	7	12	17	21	28
Signal Blues called (suicide attempt in progress)					8	4	4
Signal Greens called (inmate fight in progress)	70	71	70	43	33	42	57
Signal Oranges called (fire)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Use of force reports	82	73	123	171	163	123	129

Number of Serious Rule Violations Indexed to Population

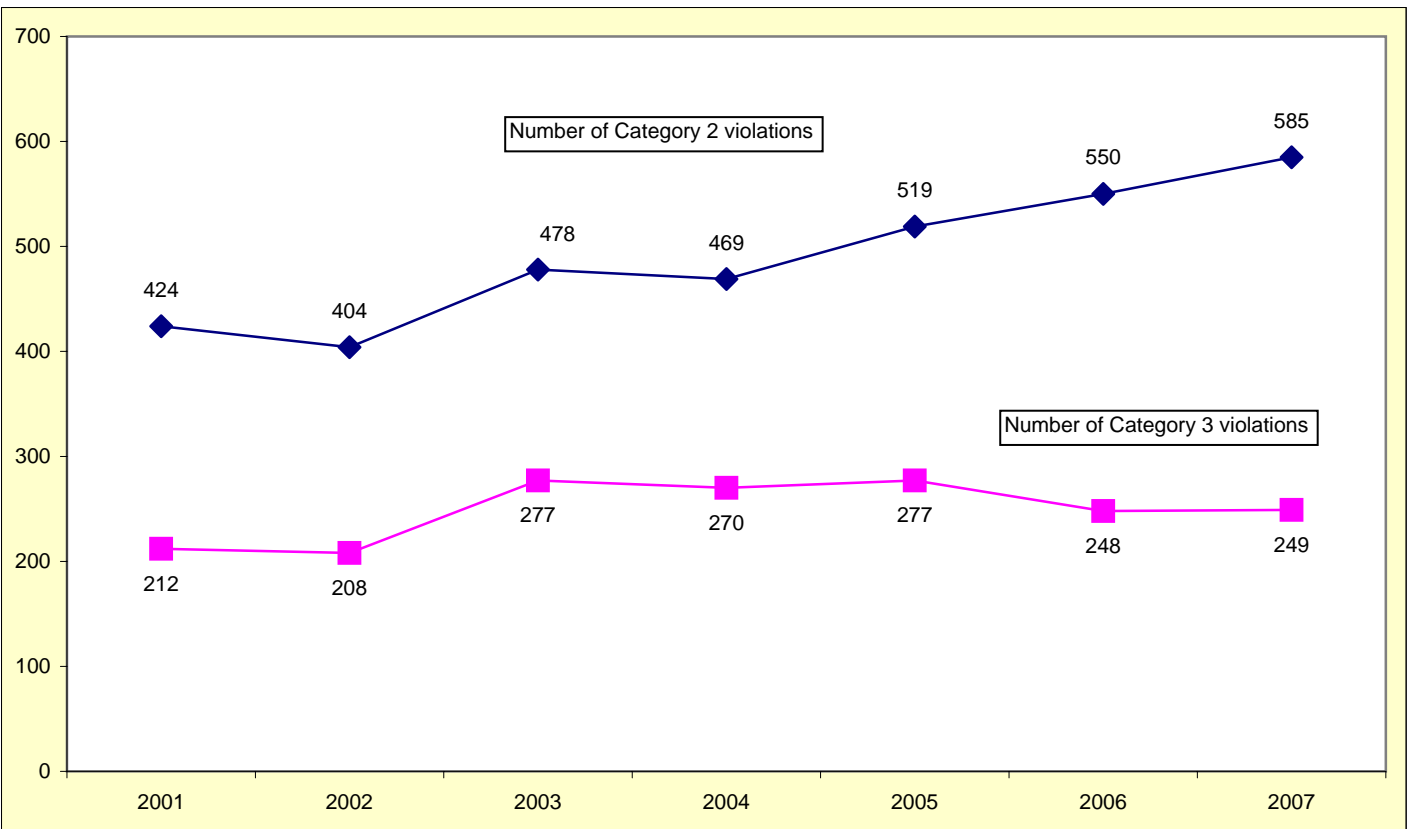
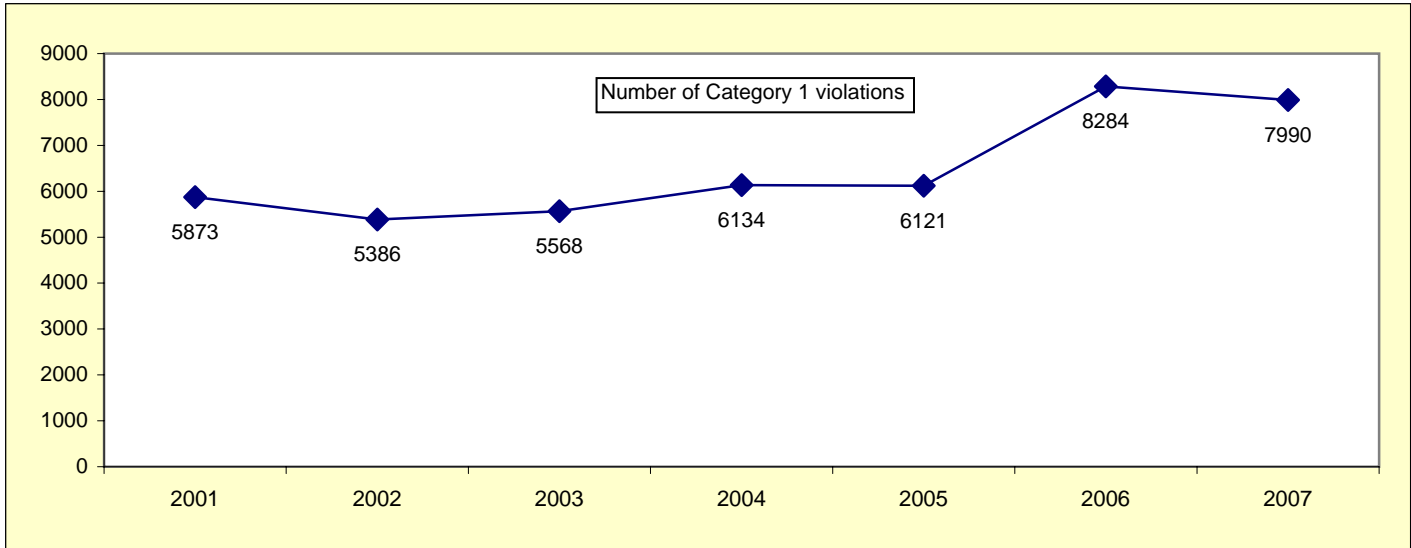
Most Accurate Way to Depict Change with Growing Inmate Population

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Jail Bed Days	342,370	346,750	350,035	338,720	346,750	352,955	366,460	388,360	391,645	387,337	384,134	381,633
total rule violations	1,382	981	907	692	614	636	612	755	739	796	798	834
per 1000 Jail Bed Days	4.04	2.83	2.59	2.04	1.77	1.80	1.67	1.94	1.89	2.06	2.08	2.19



Because the jail population continues to increase, converting Incident Based data to the number of rule violations committed per 1000 Jail Bed Days gives a more accurate picture of inmate behavior.

Total Number of Category 1, 2 and 3 Rule Violations in the Last Seven Years

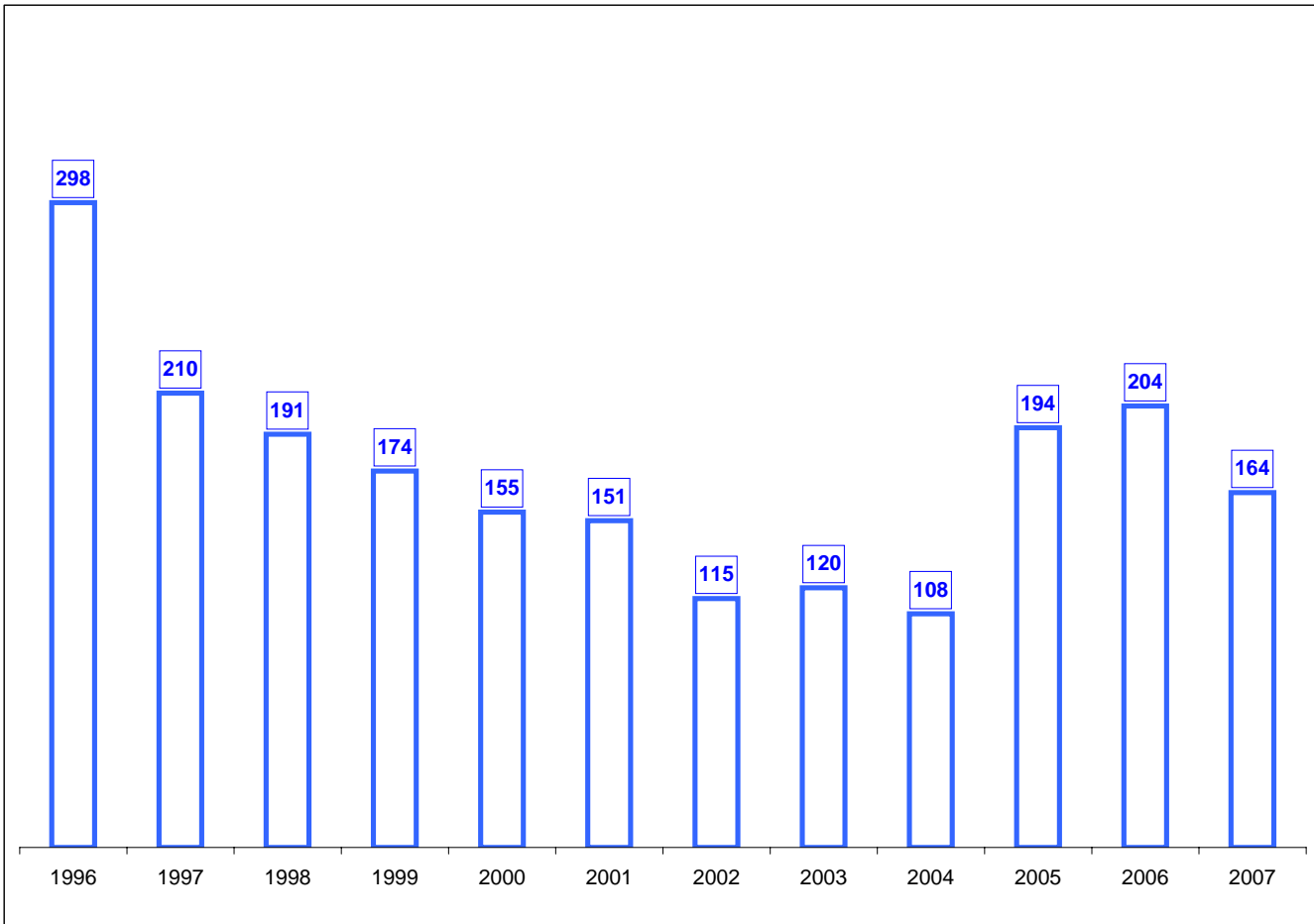


These graphs show the number of Category 1, 2, and 3 reports per year for the last few years. We have three levels of disciplinary rule violations in the jail. The most minor rule violations are Category 1 violations. Category 2 violations are more serious and Category 3 violations are the most serious. Our disciplinary philosophy is that we would rather deal with an inmate's misbehavior while it is still minor, which is why there are more Category 1 violations than 2's, and more 2's than 3's. Inmates committing Category 2 and 3 violations go to the jail's Disciplinary Segregation Unit to complete their disciplinary sanctions. This chart includes only those rule violations that occurred in the Main Jail.

Index of Antisocial Inmate Behavior

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

"Antisocial" behavior	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
vulgar language	109	89	99	61	70	69	53	58	51	92	93	80
indecent exposure	0	0	3	13	10	4	4	3	5	6	4	4
possess tobacco	59	51	38	38	34	21	14	15	20	46	40	33
spit/throw liquid	63	21	16	24	13	20	11	11	4	2	17	12
making intoxicants	13	8	9	10	9	6	4	5	2	3	11	1
stealing	27	19	12	9	2	14	9	12	11	21	22	20
consenting sex	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	2	4	2
racketeering	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0
urinating/defecating	0	0	0	2	5	5	2	3	3	2	2	2
possess narcotics	7	8	6	8	6	6	9	5	10	12	7	4
throw liquid on staff	20	14	8	6	6	6	8	4	1	6	4	6
total	298	210	191	174	155	151	115	120	108	194	204	164

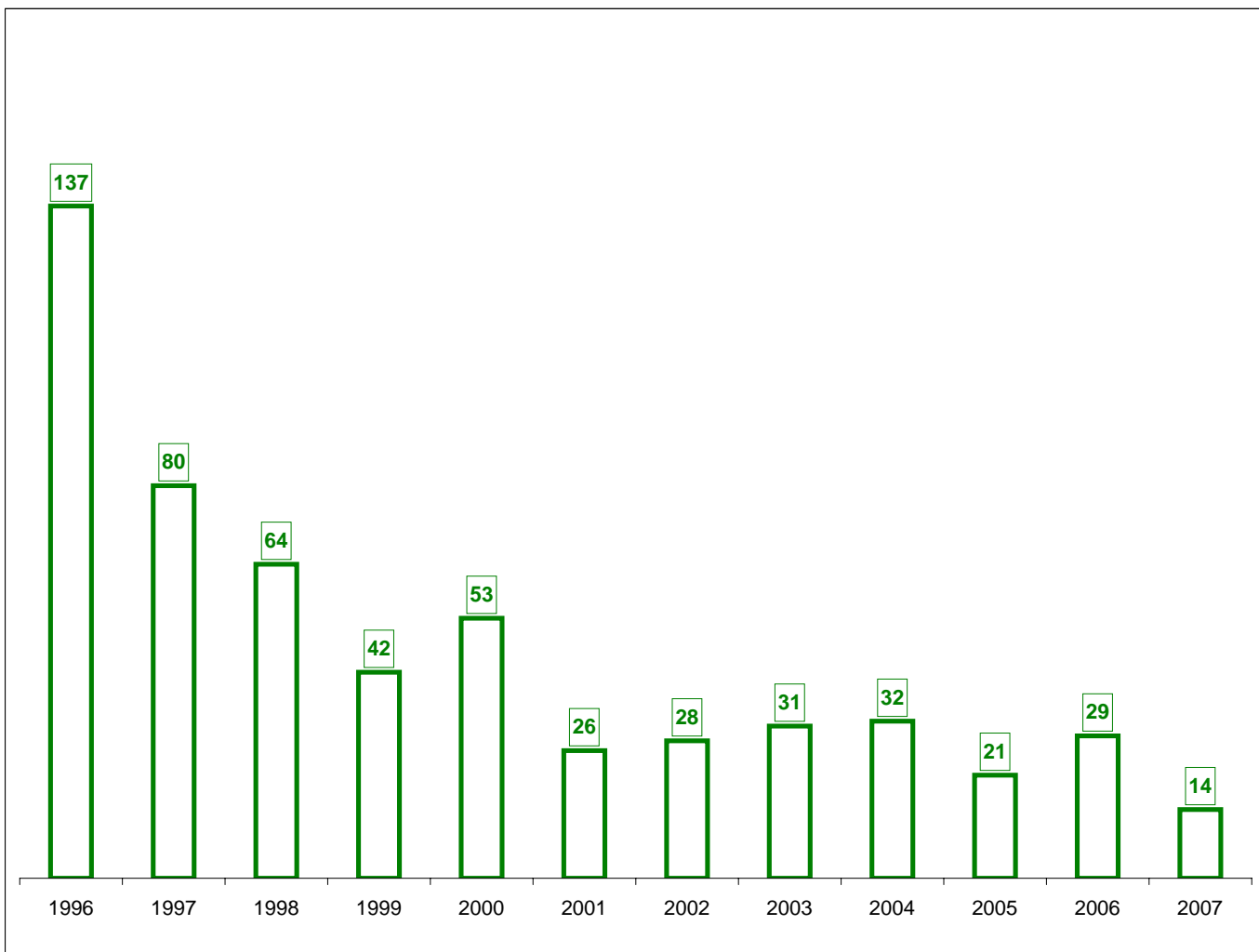


Each of the inmate rule violations is identified as targeting one of five types of unwanted behavior. Grouping the violations like this and considering the totals of each group provides us with an index used to determine what types of behavior can best be controlled by the kinds of sanctions we have 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" behavior	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
tamper with razor	0	0	9	1	3	2	2	3	2	1	2	3
set or make a fire	3	5	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	2
possess a tool	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
behavior cause injury	2	0	5	2	4	2	2	1	8	11	6	1
tamper with lock	11	5	3	2	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	4
tamper staff property	11	8	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	0
damage to facility	44	39	30	17	11	12	19	15	11	6	12	2
flooding	66	23	16	18	34	8	2	6	9	0	7	2
total	137	80	64	42	53	26	28	31	32	21	29	14

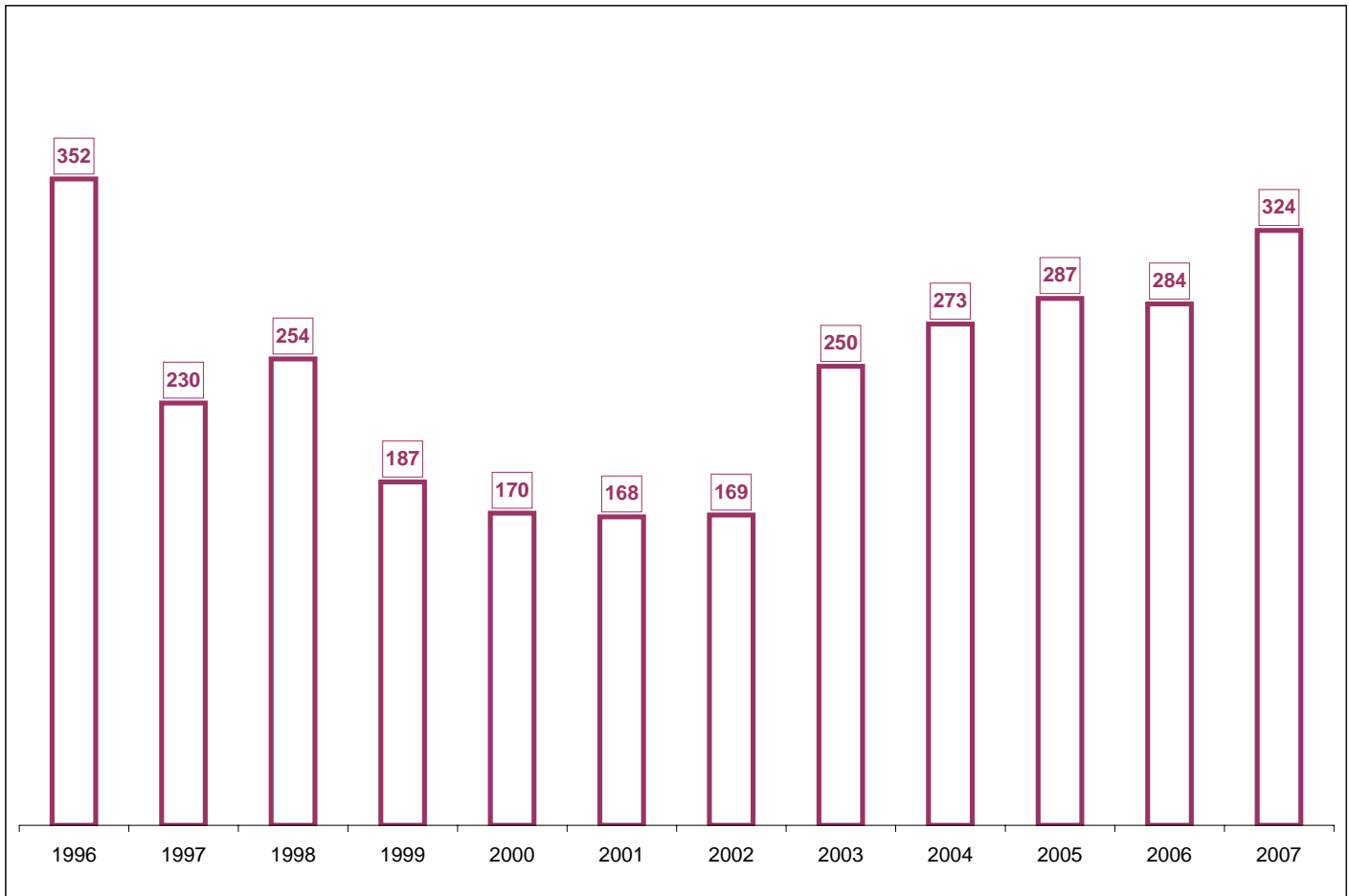


Each of the inmate rule violations is identified as targeting one of five types of unwanted inmate behavior. Grouping the violations like this and considering the totals of each group provides us with an index used to determine what types of behavior can best be controlled by the kinds of sanctions we have available to us. This page shows the violations which are considered to be **destructive behavior**. This chart shows a reduction in this type of unwanted inmate behavior over this time period.

Index of Noncompliant Inmate Behavior

Grouping of Rule Violations Relating to Not Following Orders

"Noncompliant"	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
failure to give name	3	1	7	6	5	4	1	1	0	2	4	3
lying	17	13	19	15	12	9	9	12	17	29	25	21
coming out of cell	18	4	14	11	6	3	2	4	16	11	7	5
going into other cell	0	0	8	3	5	5	7	1	4	2	0	12
misuse of meds	38	22	17	18	17	16	23	43	42	46	26	49
fail to proceed	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	1
failure to move	34	8	41	36	48	44	52	49	57	46	57	56
hinder staff	7	14	11	20	18	28	13	31	42	22	42	58
visiting rules	4	6	4	1	2	2	3	0	0	2	0	2
failure to obey	176	127	84	54	22	36	20	40	51	65	44	50
fail to lock up	54	35	41	17	24	13	27	50	33	51	55	46
manipulate cell	0	0	7	6	11	8	12	17	10	11	23	21
total	352	230	254	187	170	168	169	250	273	287	284	324

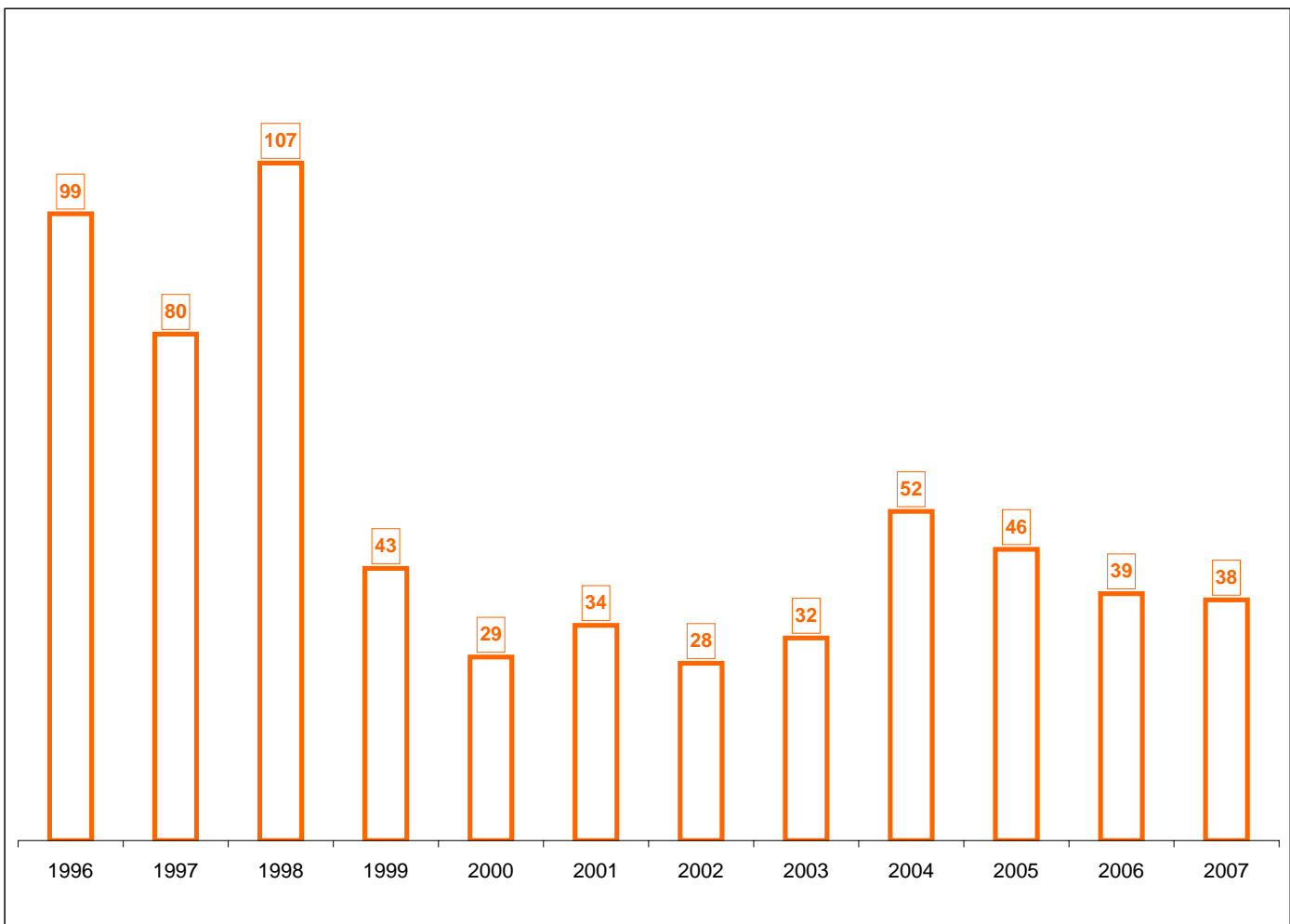


Each of the inmate rule violations is identified as targeting one of five types of unwanted inmate behavior. Grouping the violations like this and considering the totals of each group provides us with an index used to determine what types of behavior can best be controlled by the kinds of sanctions we have available to us. This page shows the violations which are considered to be **noncompliant behavior**.

Index of Security Related Inmate Behavior

Grouping of Rule Violations Relating to Facility Security

"Security Related"	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
unauthorized area	26	13	18	6	7	4	6	6	4	7	3	3
interfere w/ count	0	2	0	1	3	0	1	4	9	0	4	0
plan to escape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
possess contraband	54	45	64	17	9	18	11	5	18	17	15	13
block / prop door	13	6	4	3	0	1	1	6	2	3	4	1
gang activity	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0
attempt to escape	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	2	1
walkaway	0	0	11	8	7	7	7	5	9	15	9	11
escape	2	6	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
introduce contraband	4	8	8	6	2	3	1	4	3	2	1	9
total	99	80	107	43	29	34	28	32	52	46	39	38

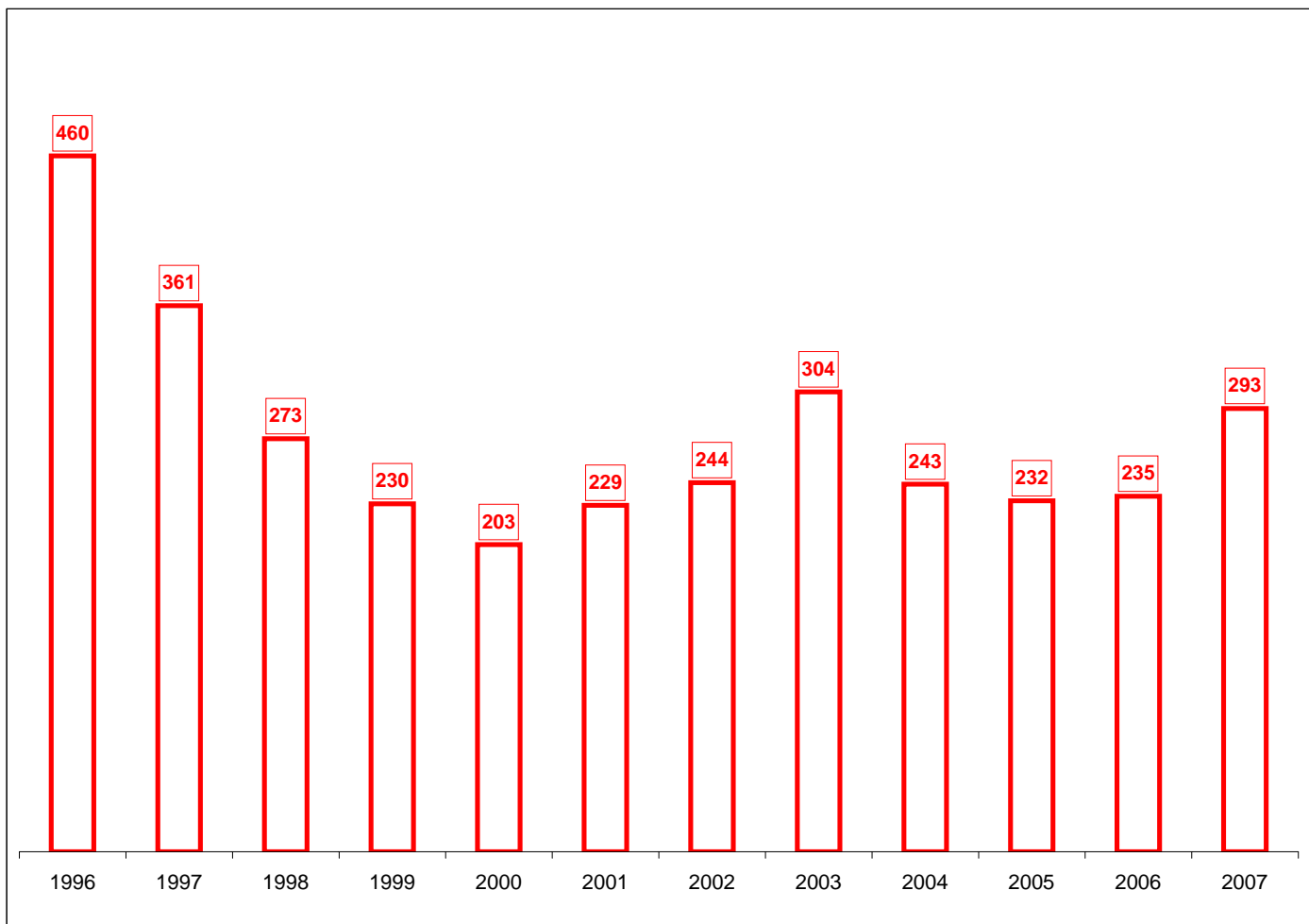


Each of the inmate rule violations is identified as targeting one of five types of unwanted inmate behavior. Grouping the violations like this and considering the totals of each group provides us with an index used to determine what types of behavior can best be controlled by the kinds of sanctions we have available to us. This page shows the violations which are considered to be **related to the security of the facility**. This time period shows a significant reduction in this type of unwanted inmate behavior.

Index of Violent Inmate Behavior

Grouping of Rule Violations Relating to Violent or Aggressive Behavior

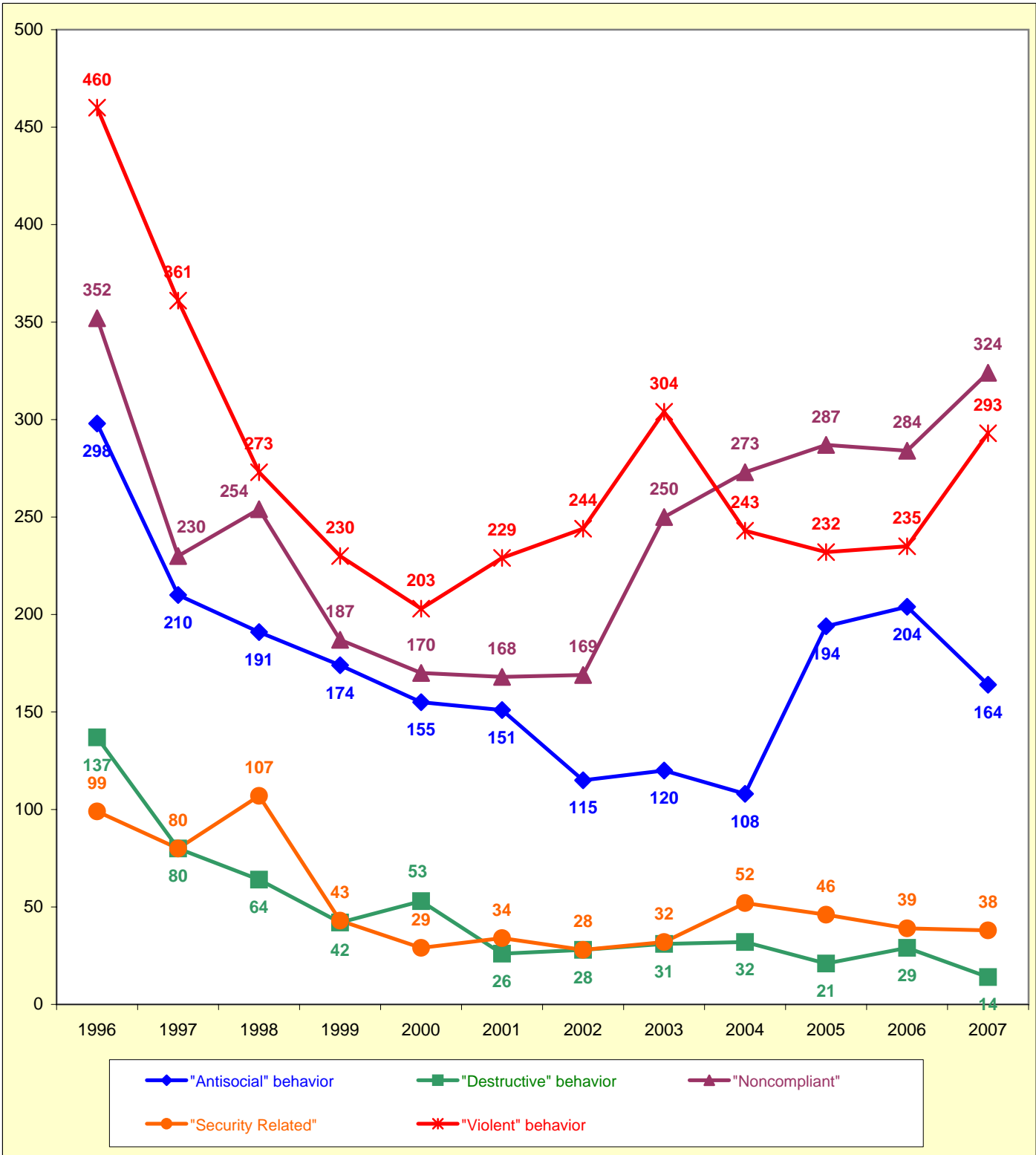
"Violent" behavior	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
sexual threats	7	6	6	1	3	3	4	3	5	0	0	2
sex proposal to staff	0	0	2	0	3	2	1	0	5	2	0	2
threaten inmate	52	33	24	25	7	16	7	11	24	18	17	25
fighting	235	207	156	124	117	127	161	185	116	135	149	169
assault inmate	111	87	48	56	51	51	42	62	61	43	36	65
assault w/ weapon	0	0	2	2	1	5	1	5	1	2	1	4
sexually assault	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	0
riot	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
possess weapon	34	18	7	2	4	5	7	13	3	7	5	3
assault staff	18	10	16	8	7	6	6	5	5	8	3	6
aslt staff w/ weapon	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
threatening staff	0	0	9	12	10	11	15	19	22	15	24	17
total	460	361	273	230	203	229	244	304	243	232	235	293



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**.

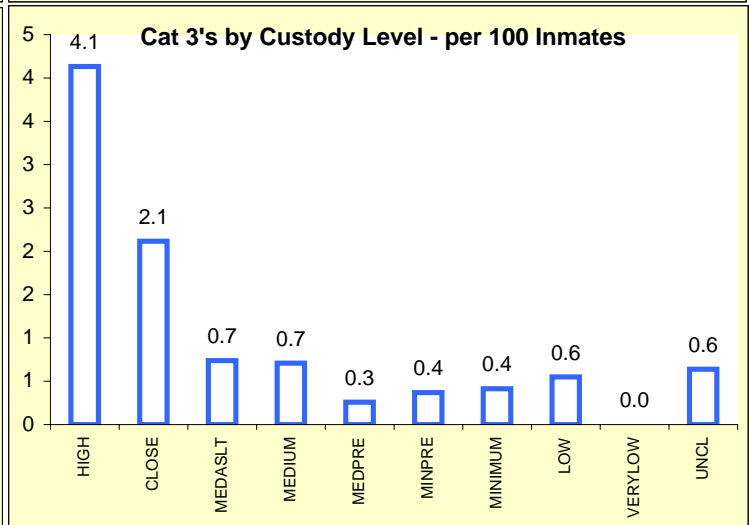
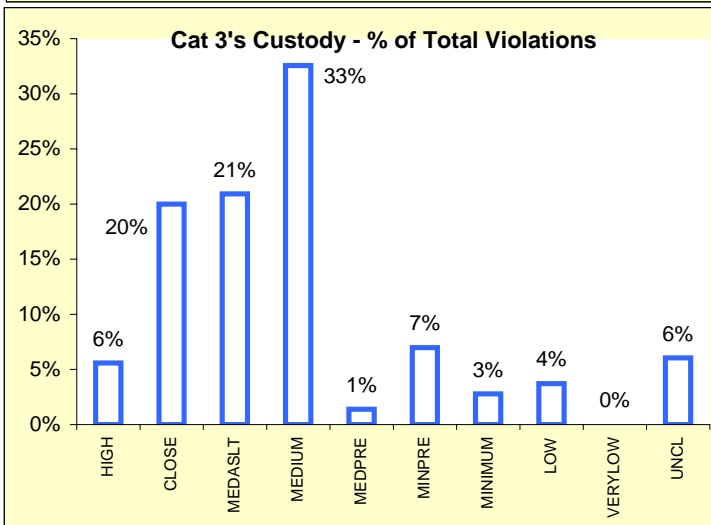
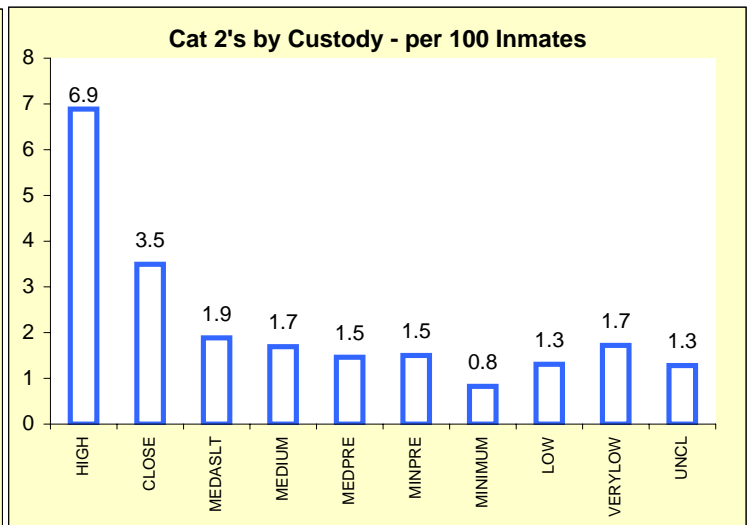
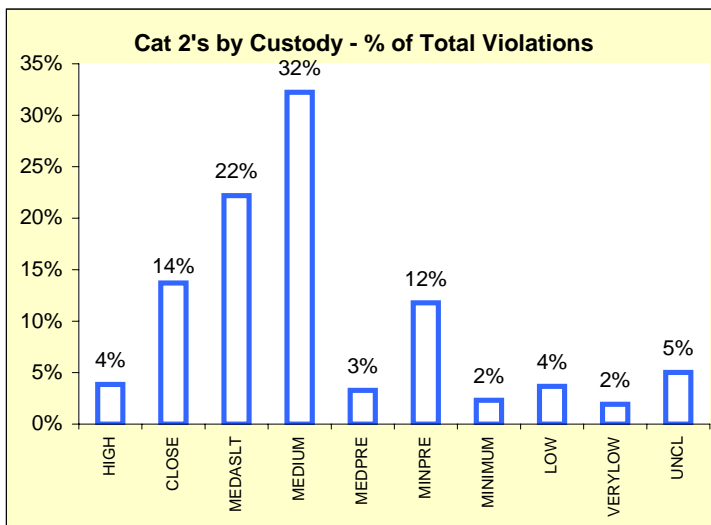
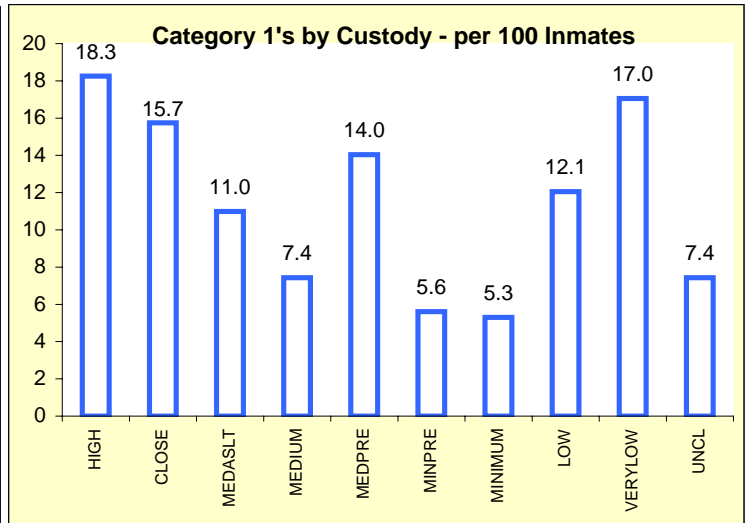
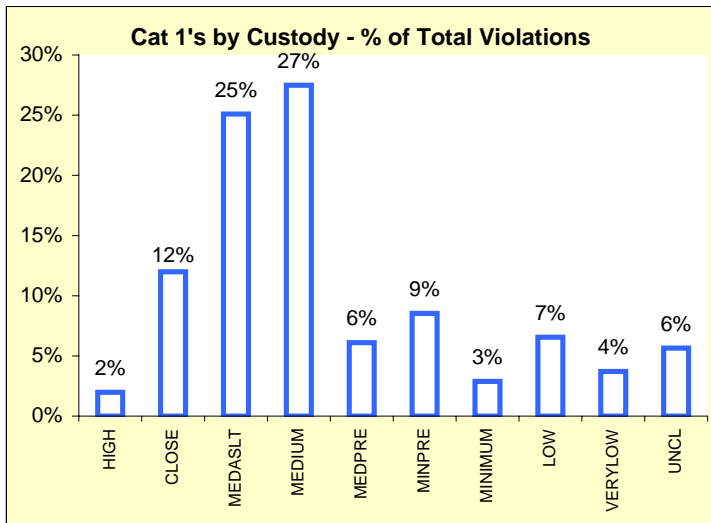
Comparison - Index of Inmate Behavior

Compilation of the Previous Five Charts



This chart shows all five of the inmate behavior index's and how they performed over the last nine years. This is a compilation of the data used in the previous five charts. Each category showed significant reduction over this period. Keep in mind that the overall number of inmates in the Sheriff's custody increased by 14% during this same time period.

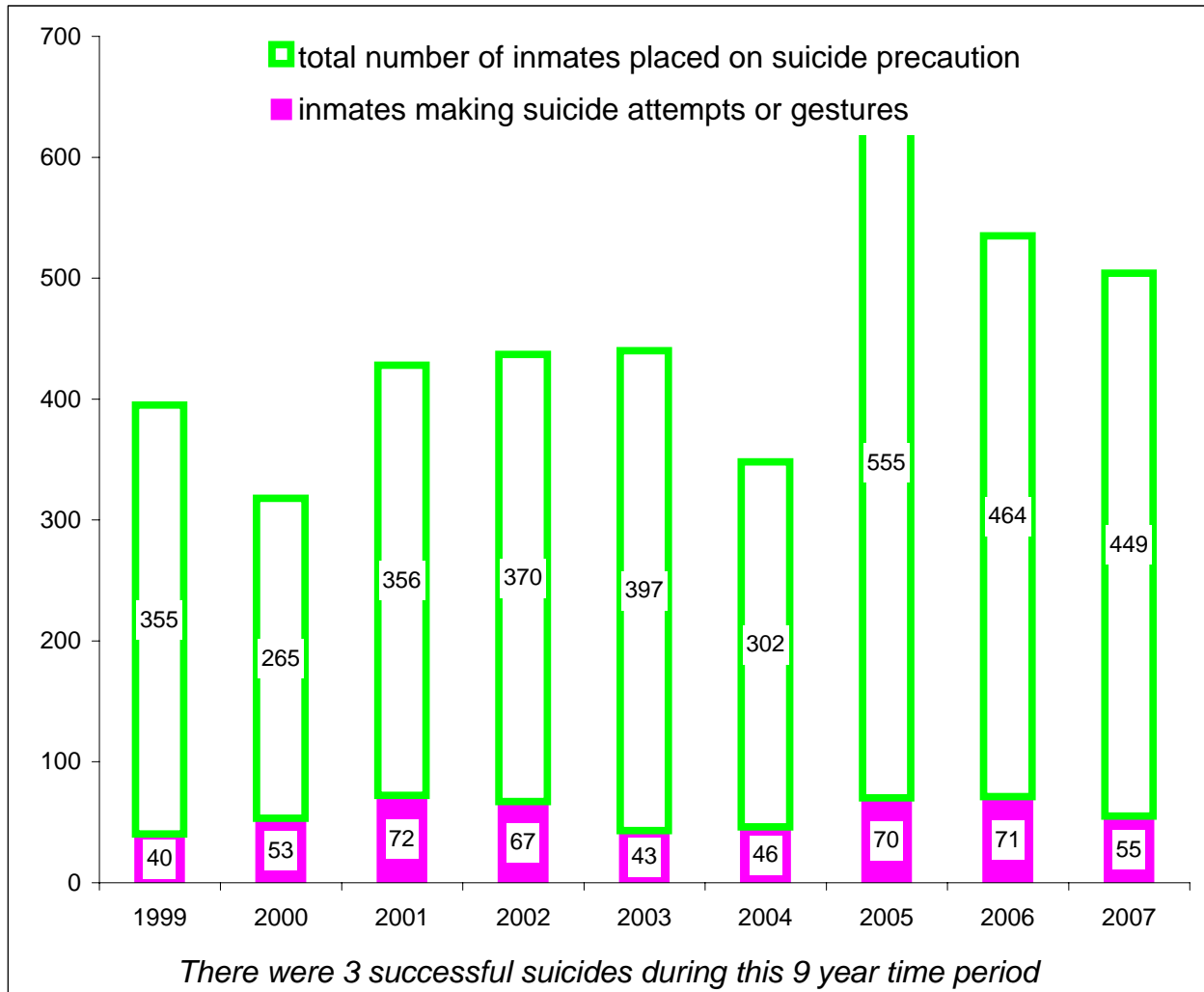
Category 1, 2 and 3 Violations by Custody Level



TalkingPoint! Category 1 rule violations are the least serious, while Category 3 are the most serious. The rate "per 100 inmates" is the best overall measure, since there are fewer higher custody inmates than lower custody. These figures were calculated using 2007 data. These stats are just from the Main Jail and include just the 10 most serious violations in each category. These charts demonstrate the validity of our classification system, as it shows the system is correctly identifying the inmates most likely to commit a rule violation.

Suicide Attempts or Gestures Compared with the Total Number of Suicide Precautions

KCCF 1999 through 2007



	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
inmates making suicide attempts or gestures	40	53	72	67	43	46	70	71	55
total number of inmates placed on suicide precaution	355	265	356	370	397	302	555	464	449

Our highest level of suicide precaution places inmates in a paper gown, housed 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 declared S-3's 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. These data show that the jail deputies intervene in about one suicide attempt each week.

Inmate Behavior per Pod or Housing Unit

Minimum Custody Inmates Continue to be Best Behaved

Housing Unit	Number of Cat 2/3's	Index of Population
B2F BLP Program Pod - Med/Min Males	0	0.000
B3G Female Classification Pod	5	0.167
B2D Male Sober Living Unit	6	0.200
Middle 4 Man Medium Male Honor Pod	12	0.250
D1B Male Classification Pod	20	0.313
B3D Female Trusty Pod	11	0.367
D2B Male Trusties	25	0.391
D3A Minimum Males	26	0.406
Annex Minimum Male	26	0.406
D2A Medium Males	27	0.422
D3B Medium Males	30	0.469
URE Male Sex Offenders	13	0.542
B3F Female Medium/Maximum Pod	9	0.563
B2G Male Mental Health Unit	24	0.615
Upper 4 Man Medium Males	31	0.646
Old Max Maximum Males	29	0.763
B3B Medium Female Pod	45	1.047
Lower 1 Man Med-Asslt/Close Males	29	1.074
Middle 6 Man Medium Males	92	1.095
Upper 6 Man Medium Males	95	1.131
Lower 4 Man Med-Asslt/Close Males	58	1.208
Middle 1 Man Medium-Assaultive Males	33	1.222
D1A Male Administrative Segregation	23	1.278
D1A Male Disciplinary Segregation	39	1.300
URW Medium-Assaultive Males	40	1.429
B2B Juvenile Pod	16	1.600
B3H Female Segregation	15	1.875



We have a number of separate housing units in the mail jail (their designations appear in the first column). We keep track of the number of inmates who must be moved out of each housing unit and placed in Disciplinary Segregation for a category 2 or 3 violation (the number for this year appears in the second column). We divide the number of rule violations by the number of inmates living in the housing unit to get an index for comparison purposes (this is the number in the third column). The lower the index, the better behaved the housing unit is. As you can tell from this table, the minimum (MINM) custody housing units are generally better behaved than the medium (MEDM) custody units, which are better behaved than the maximum (MAXM) custody units. The classification pods hold inmates who have not yet been assigned a custody level. The "Male Mental Health Unit" houses inmates with serious mental illness.

Health Services Report


HEALTH UNIT VISITS	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Average
# Seen by Physician	619	581	331	252	414	494	522	491	449	490	666	572	5,881	490
# Seen by Psychiatrist	494	564	377	308	470	523	548	635	598	627	555	653	6,352	529
# Seen on Nurse Sick Call	1,379	1,350	1,269	1,026	1,346	1,526	1,899	2,163	2,126	1,918	1,415	1,225	18,642	1,554
# Refused Nursing Sick Call	125	72	121	84	99	30	42	68	53	46	59	56	855	71
# Code Responses	2	7	1	2	5	4	0	4	3	5	5	2	19	3
# of Physicals Done	197	203	140	163	167	152	168	195	162	182	223	237	2,189	182
# Physical refused at BI	379	363	390	331	302	360	322	393	452	330	336	316	4,274	356
# Physicals refused at 8days											149	126	275	23
# Physicals accepted at 8 days											12	23	35	3
# Released Prior to	1,742	1,960	1,760	1,939	1,705	1,930	1,780	2,091	1,853	1,759	1,848	1,645	35	3
# Annual Physicals Done	3	5	2	0	3	2	3	1	1	3	2	0	22,012	1,834
# of TB's Placed	100	108	76	137	49	80	96	74	103	162	104	94	25	2
# of Positive TB's	0	2	0	3	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1,183	99
KITES														
# of Kites Received	2,450	1,854	2,112	1,506	1,963	1,849	1,921	2,032	2,303	2,147	1,736	1,424	23,297	1,941
# of Kites Completed	2,450	1,854	2,112	1,506	1,963	1,849	1,921	2,032	2,303	2,147	1,736	1,424	23,297	1,941
DENTAL VISITS														
Dentist Visits	160	153	129	140	84	129	114	149	117	122	41	102	1,440	120
Fillings	119	111	83	60	53	91	82	113	122	117	40	95	1,086	99
X-Rays	49	50	36	28	51	56	54	57	60	40	16	63	560	51
Extractions	3	5	2	0	3	2	3	1	1	2	2	0	24	2
Refusals	13	12	20	13	9	15	16	8	5	8	3	10	132	11
PHARMACY														
Weekly Total # on Meds	532	473	540	502	575	563	566	585	579	575	556	473	6,519	543
Daily Total # on Meds	290	372	349	281	307	328	328	313	327	398	340	291	3,924	327
% of Population on Meds	22.3%	28.6%	26.8%	21.6%	23.6%	25.2%	25.2%	24.1%	25.2%	30.6%	26.2%	22.4%		25.2%
Weekly Total # on Psych Meds	235	223	267	232	295	292	287	287	256	296	252	242	3,164	264
Daily Total # on Psych Meds	199	186	182	168	219	211	199	236	186	173	214	175	2,348	196
% on Psychotropic Meds	15.4%	14.6%	13.9%	13.3%	17.2%	16.3%	15.2%	17.1%	13.6%	13.1%	16.9%	13.8%		15.0%
# on HIV Meds	4	3	1	4	3	4	3	6	2	4	5	5	44	4
Formulary Rx's	2,104	1,773	2,008	1,935	2,090	1,925	2,117	2,232	1,957	2,400	2,079	1,864	24,484	2,040
Non-Formulary Rx's	137	151	194	138	187	167	118	188	145	241	109	94	1,869	156
LAB/XRAY														
# of Inmates With Labs Drawn	205	183	197	234	213	215	170	202	208	299	222	246	2,594	216
# of Lab Studies Done	390	353	345	406	446	349	316	401	380	612	374	291	4,663	389
# of OUILS Drawn	35	27	56	58	32	47	33	46	23	31	36	32	456	38
# of Inmates X-rayed	7	8	26	22	39	22	21	26	37	30	26	12	276	23
# of X-rays Done	7	9	32	27	42	25	25	29	39	40	28	15	318	27
MISCELLANEOUS														
# of HIV Positive in House	0	1	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	3	5	5	20	2
# of AIDS in House	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	3	5	5	18	2
# of New HIV/AIDS in House	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0
# of Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
CHRONIC CARE CLINIC														
Cardiac & Hypertension	30	21	22	41	21	10	15	32	28	26	30	24	300	25
Pulmonary	8	16	17	11	33	0	6	25	21	13	17	25	192	16
Endocrine	5	2	12	0	22	2	7	23	13	7	5	6	104	9
Infectious Disease	0	1	0	1	2	3	0	2	2	1	0	0	12	1
Neurological- Seizure	0	5	0	0	9	0	9	4	4	5	4	5	45	4
Special Needs	0	1	1	0	8	2	0	0	0	2	2	5	21	2
Chronic Care Totals	43	46	52	53	95	17	37	86	66	54	58	65	672	56
SEG ROUNDS														
MD Segregation Visits	49	60	41	37	63	44	43	127	66	61	62	73	726	61
# of Nurse Seg Rounds	12	12	9	11	8	8	9	10	14	11	11	12	127	11
# of Inmates Seen	601	622	417	468	326	339	354	505	647	448	475	493	5,695	475

Responses to Medical Survey Completed in Intake by Nurse

Question	% of Yes	% of No
1. Do you have any current or past medical illness or health condition?	26.64%	73.36%
2. Do you have seizures or epilepsy?	2.58%	97.42%
3. Do you have asthma?	7.93%	92.07%
4. Do you have diabetes?	3.45%	96.55%
5. Do you have hepatitis?	1.88%	98.12%
6. Do you have HTN?	7.61%	92.39%
7. Do you have a heart condition?	2.64%	97.36%
8. Do you have an abnormal skin condition?	2.88%	97.12%
9. Do you have allergies?	18.74%	81.26%
10. Are you currently pregnant?	1.05%	98.95%
11. Have you given birth within the last 6 weeks?	0.20%	99.80%
12. Do you suffer from gynecological problems?	0.41%	99.59%
13. Have you recently had a head injury?	1.35%	98.65%
14. Do you have any infected wounds?	0.83%	99.17%
15. Do you have any dental problems?	10.15%	89.85%
16. Are you vomiting?	0.29%	99.71%
17. Have you been hospitalized due to a medical condition within the past month?	4.18%	95.82%
18. Are you currently receiving treatment for a medical condition?	13.53%	86.47%
19. Are you taking any medications?	26.81%	73.19%
20. Are you under a physician's care?	21.93%	78.07%
21. Is there anything else we need to know about your medical health history?	3.67%	96.33%
22. Do you want a jail physical?	20.40%	79.60%
23. Do you have any current or past history of an infectious disease?	1.15%	98.85%
24. Do you have any current or past history of TB?	1.03%	98.97%
25. Current symptoms of TB?	0.04%	99.96%
26. Do you have any current sexually transmitted illnesses?	0.55%	99.45%
27. Do you currently have crabs?	0.01%	99.99%
28. Do you have currently have scabies?	0.02%	99.98%
29. Is there anything else we need to know about your infectious disease history?	0.19%	99.81%
30. Do you have any drug withdrawal concerns?	3.12%	96.88%
31. Do you have any alcohol withdrawal concerns?	3.22%	96.78%
32. Is there anything else we need to know about your mental health history?	3.36%	96.64%
33. Are you taking any Psych medications?	7.16%	92.84%
34. Is the inmate oriented x 3	99.66%	0.34%
35. Normal gait?	98.61%	1.39%
36. Normal breathing?	99.63%	0.37%
37. Normal skin appearance?	96.61%	3.39%
38. Tremors?	0.55%	99.45%
39. Sweating?	0.09%	99.91%
40. Anxious?	0.69%	99.31%
41. Disheveled?	0.43%	99.57%
42. Lethargic?	0.38%	99.62%
43. Angry or aggressive behavior?	0.33%	99.67%
44. Presents as Cognitively challenged?	0.20%	99.80%
45. Presents as Confused and/or disoriented?	0.16%	99.84%
46. Crying?	0.56%	99.44%
47. Do you have health insurance?	19.22%	80.78%
48. Dental Screening Performed?	93.98%	6.02%
49. Referral to Nursing?	2.88%	97.12%
50. Referral to Physician?	1.88%	98.12%
51. Referral to Dentist?	0.64%	99.36%
52. Referral to Mental Health?	1.36%	98.64%
53: Vital Signs Taken?	27.10%	72.90%

Answers to Mental Health Screening Completed in Intake

Question	% Yes	% No
Have you been hospitalized due to a medical condition within the last year?	9.8%	90.2%
Are you currently taking medication that has not been prescribed to you?	0.5%	99.5%
Are you currently drunk or high?	13.6%	86.4%
Do you use illegal drugs?	14.7%	85.3%
Do you currently use alcohol?	45.6%	54.4%
Have you ever had alcohol or drug withdrawal?	4.3%	95.7%
Have you ever received treatment for substance abuse?	25.9%	74.1%
Have you ever been treated for mental illness?	17.9%	82.1%
Have you ever been treated for ADHD?	4.2%	95.8%
Have you ever been treated for developmental disorders?	0.3%	99.7%
Have you ever been treated for an eating disorder?	0.3%	99.7%
Have you ever been in special education?	8.4%	91.6%
Have you ever been treated for a closed head injury?	4.1%	95.9%
Have you ever had a seizure and/or been treated for a seizure disorder?	3.8%	96.2%
Are you on any medications?	20.6%	79.4%
Are you taking the medications for mental health issues?	12.8%	87.2%
Does anyone in your family have or had a mental illness?	2.7%	97.3%
Have you ever been case managed for mental illness?	2.3%	97.7%
Have you ever been treated in a psychiatric hospital?	8.8%	91.2%
Have you ever been self-abusive or engaged in self mutilation behavior or feeling homicidal now?	2.3%	97.7%
Have you ever had homicidal thoughts or attempts?	0.2%	99.8%
Are you feeling homicidal now?	1.2%	98.8%
Have you ever been physically abused?	1.2%	98.8%
Have you ever been sexually abused?	4.0%	96.0%
Have you ever been emotionally abused?	4.9%	95.1%
Have you ever been neglected as a child?	2.1%	97.9%
Have you ever had suicidal attempts or thoughts, now or ever?	9.1%	90.9%
Have you having suicidal thoughts now?	0.9%	99.1%
Do you have any current or past losses that you are feeling grief and depression over?	2.8%	97.2%
Has anyone in your family taken their own life?	1.6%	98.4%
Have you ever experienced or witnessed a life threatening or abusive event that still bothers you today?	1.1%	98.9%
Are you currently having feelings of hopelessness or helplessness?	2.9%	97.1%
Do you have a support system in the community that you can depend on?	94.2%	5.8%
Have you ever been or are you currently on parole or probation?	45.8%	54.2%
Are you currently on Disability or Social Security?	5.9%	94.1%
Is the inmate orientated to person, place and time?	94.7%	5.3%
Have you ever experienced auditory, visual, olfactory, or tactical hallucinations?	2.6%	97.4%
Has inmate ever had or experienced delusional thinking, examples?	0.3%	99.7%

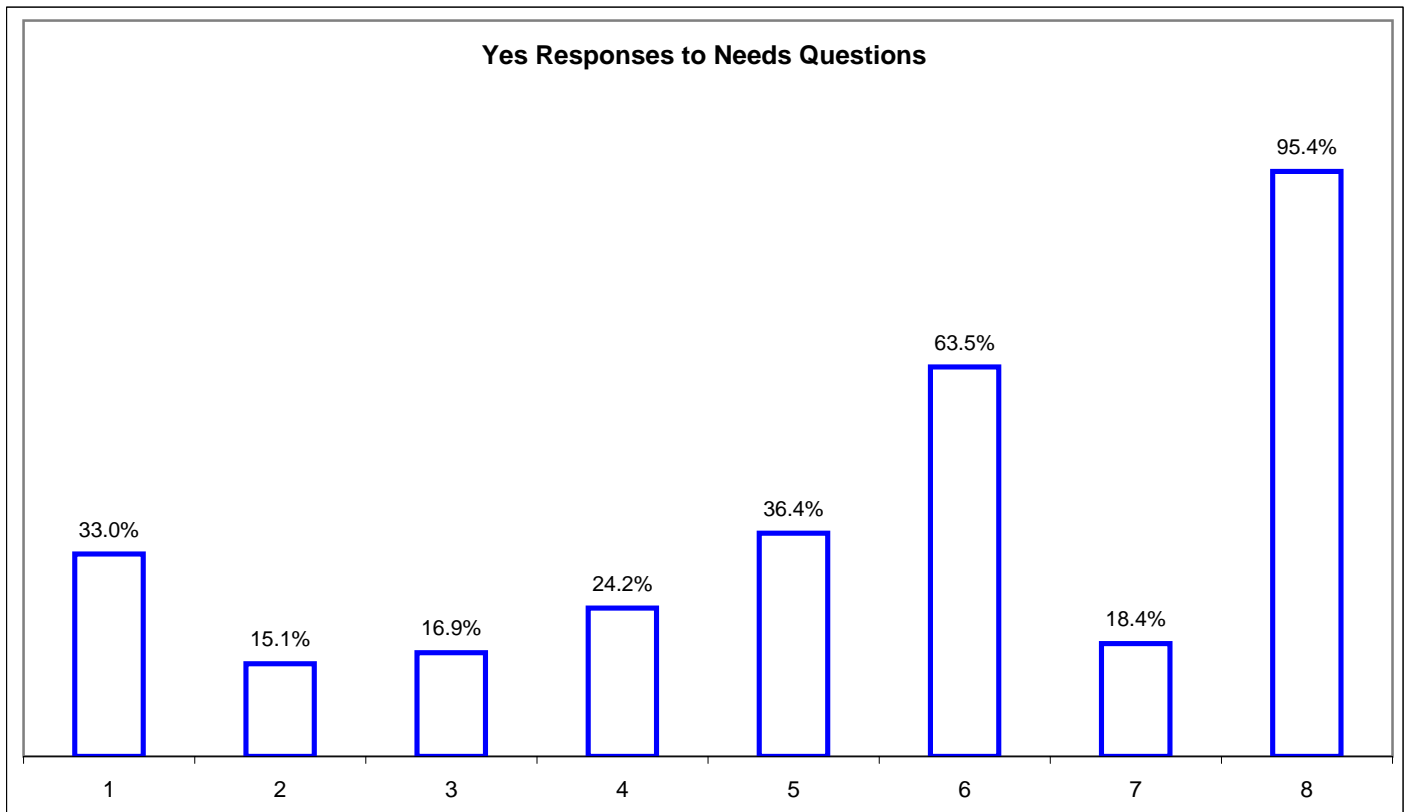
 **TalkingPoint!** Every offender brought to jail is evaluated by a mental health professional while still in Intake. The answers to the mental health survey questions they are asked are summarized above. The data in this table is based on over 28,000 of the offenders who came to jail during 2007.

Inmate Needs Reported in Classification Interview

Offenders Come to Jail with a Number of Needs

Question:	% Yes	% No
1. HEALTH ISSUES: Does this inmate report having any unresolved medical issues which would require you to contact medical, or does this inmate have any health problems that would affect their housing?	33.0%	67.0%
2. MENTAL STABILITY: Does this inmate have mental health problems, including suicidal ideation, that would affect their housing?	15.1%	84.9%
3. ALCOHOL ABUSE: Does the inmate admit to having an alcohol problem, or does the inmate appear to have an alcohol problem in your judgement?	16.9%	83.1%
4. DRUG ABUSE: Does the inmate admit to a drug problem, or does the inmate appear to have a problem with drugs in your judgement?	24.2%	75.8%
5. PAST TREATMENT: Does the inmate indicate past treatment for their drug or alcohol problem? If so, record where, when, and if they are interested in continuing treatment.	36.4%	63.6%
6. EDUCATIONAL HISTORY: Does the inmate have a GED or a high school diploma? If not, is the inmate interested in continuing their education in the main jail or honor camp?	63.5%	36.5%
7. VOCATIONAL SKILLS: Does the inmate have a marketable skill or trade that is used to support himself and his family? (Answer "Yes" if this is true, and "No" if is the inmate has no skills, limited training, or little or no employment history.)	18.4%	81.6%
8. LITERACY: Can this inmate read and write the English language?	95.4%	4.6%

TalkingPoint! These numbers represent the percentage of inmates in population who admit these needs to a classification officer. This information is based on the self report of the inmates during their classification interviews this year. It is not based on a clinical assessment and the report is not verified independently. This reflects an inmate's "admission" only. Not all inmates honestly report their needs at the classification interview. All inmates who stay in jail longer than 3 days are given a classification interview.



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