

Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice

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**WISCONSIN STATISTICAL
ANALYSIS CENTER**

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The Wisconsin Statistical Analysis Center collects, analyzes and disseminates criminal justice data in Wisconsin.

The Center currently operates two major programs. 1) The Uniform Crime Reporting Program entails the collection and analysis of crime and arrest data throughout the State. 2) The Jail Information System, of which this publication is a part, collects and analyzes data from various counties in Wisconsin. Those participating in this System determine the content and frequency of reports provided by the Wisconsin Statistical Analysis Center; reports are issued at the request of individual Sheriff's Departments.

In addition to operating these two programs, the Center also provides technical assistance to local criminal justice agencies. Further, it provides state and local government with access to Federal resources in criminal justice statistical information. The Statistical Analysis Center also promotes the coordination and development of criminal justice statistical systems in Wisconsin.

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JACKSON COUNTY JAIL REPORT: 1985 CONFINEMENTS

Acknowledgments

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I. INTRODUCTION

This report studies various aspects of the 832 confinements at the Jackson County Jail during 1985. The report is divided into four major sections:

1. *Management Information* - including month/day/hour of admission, time served, and Average Daily Population (ADP).
2. *Inmate Profile* - including gender, race, age and charge(s).
3. *Other Issues* - analyses of "long-term" inmates and drunk driving violators.
4. *Historical Information* - a comparison of 1983 - 1985 confinements and a summary of confinements from 1975 through 1985.

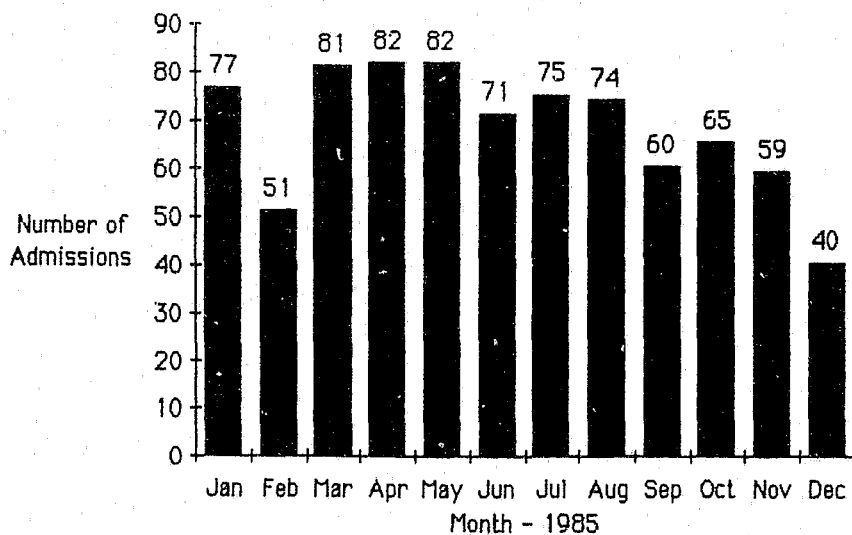
The data in this report are based upon information submitted by the Jackson County Sheriff's Department to the Wisconsin Statistical Analysis Center (SAC). Individual forms were submitted for each jail admission and were then entered into a computerized database. While the report is based largely on information concerning inmates confined during 1985, some individuals were either admitted during 1984 (15) or released during 1986 (1). However, unless noted otherwise, all the data presented are based on the 832 confinements during 1985.

II. MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

A large proportion of limited jail resources are used in the various activities needed to complete a formal jail admission. Thus, the next few graphs identify temporal patterns in Jackson County Jail admissions (i.e., month, day and hour of admission). This information may assist the Sheriff's Department in the most efficient allocation of its personnel and other resources.

Graph 1 portrays monthly patterns in admissions.¹

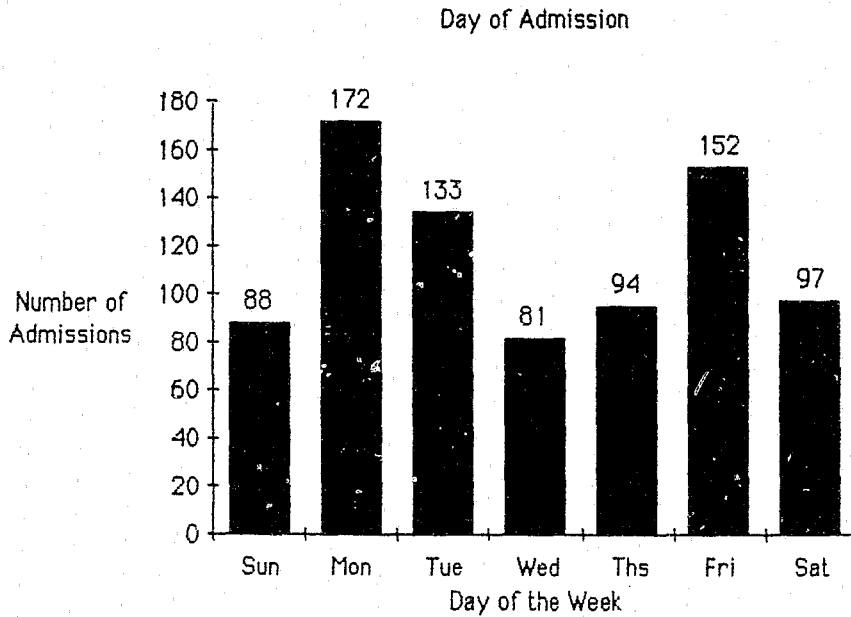
Graph 1: Month of Admission



Admission levels were highest during the spring and summer months of 1985.

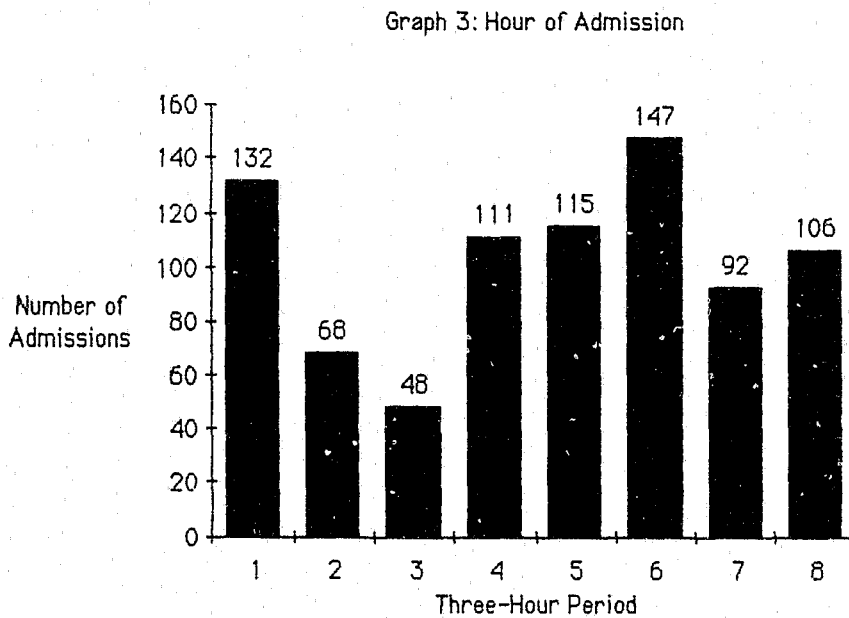
¹Data do not include inmates admitted during 1984.

Patterns in the day of admission are presented in Graph 2.²



The high volume of Monday admissions probably reflects court referrals on that day.

Graph 3 presents information on the hour of admission but divides the day into eight consecutive three-hour periods (e.g., period 1 equals midnight to 3 a.m., period 2 equals 3 a.m. to 6 a.m., and so on).²

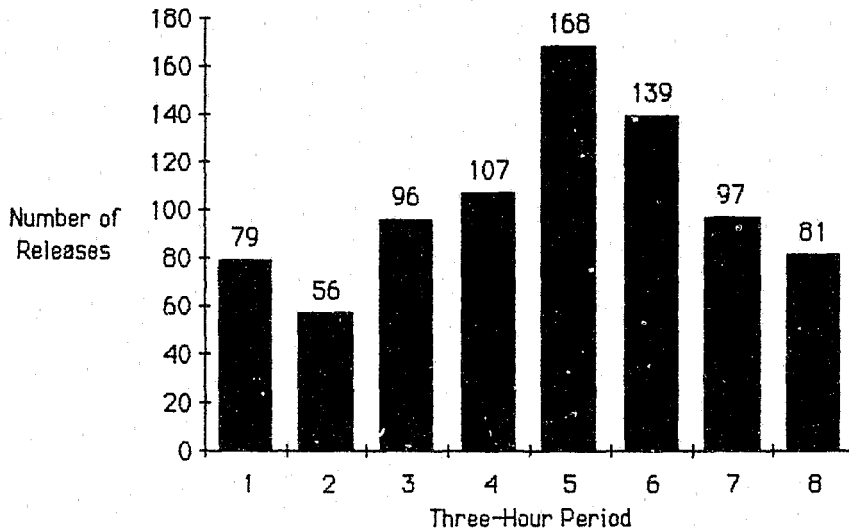


Admissions are clearly lowest during the morning hours

² Data do not include inmates admitted during 1984.

Corresponding figures for the hour of release can be seen in Graph 4.

Graph 4: Hour of Release



In this case, releases are concentrated in the morning and afternoon hours.

The amount of time served by inmates directly affects the financial and personnel resources of a local jail. Information presented in Table 1 and Graph 5 indicate that **over three-fourths of all inmates remained in jail less than five days.**

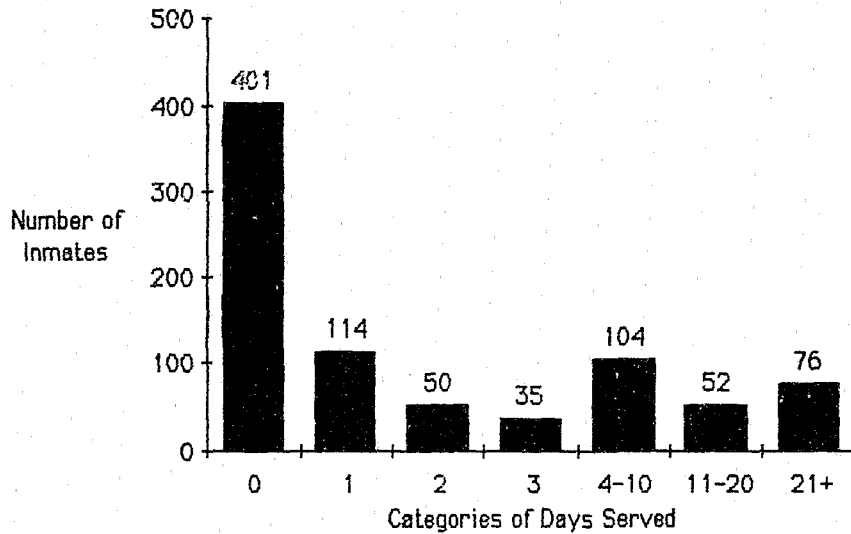
Table 1: Time Served

<u>Days Served</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cumulative Percent</u>
Less than 1	401	48.2	48.2
1	114	13.7	61.9
2	50	6.0	67.9
3	35	4.2	72.1
4	37	4.4	76.5
5 - 10	67	8.0	84.5
11 - 20	52	6.3	90.8
21 - 50	48	5.8	96.6
51 - 277	<u>28</u>	<u>3.4</u>	<u>100.0</u>
TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0

Average (Mean) Time Served = 7.3 Days³
 Median Time Served = 1 Day

³Based upon an analysis of Jackson County Jail data, those persons serving less than one day were assigned an average stay of 1.9 hours.

Graph 5: Days Served in Jail



The average time served figure of 7.3 days is somewhat lower than the comparable 1984 figure of 9.4 days, but higher than the 5.6 days during 1983.

Table 2 presents various characteristics of inmates held on the five "peak days" during 1985 and averages these figures for the five dates. The various categories presented may be useful in identifying sections of the jail (e.g., maximum security) which may suffer from periodic overcrowding.

Table 2: Peak Day Inmate Characteristics

Characteristic	DATES					Average
	2/22	4/1	4/15	6/3	6/14	
<u>Total Inmates Held</u>	27	27	25	25	25	25.8
<u>Age/Sex</u>						
Adult - Male	25	24	24	25	25	24.6
Adult - Female	2	3	-	-	-	1.0
Juvenile - Male	-	-	1	-	-	0.2
<u>Long-Term Confinements⁴</u>	12	11	10	8	7	9.6
<u>Reason Held</u>						
Turned over To ⁵	16	10	7	9	9	10.2
Serving Sentence	7	7	8	6	6	6.8
Making Bond	3	6	6	6	5	5.2
All Other	1	4	4	4	5	3.6

⁴ Those held over 30 days.

⁵ Includes those released to the State Prison System.

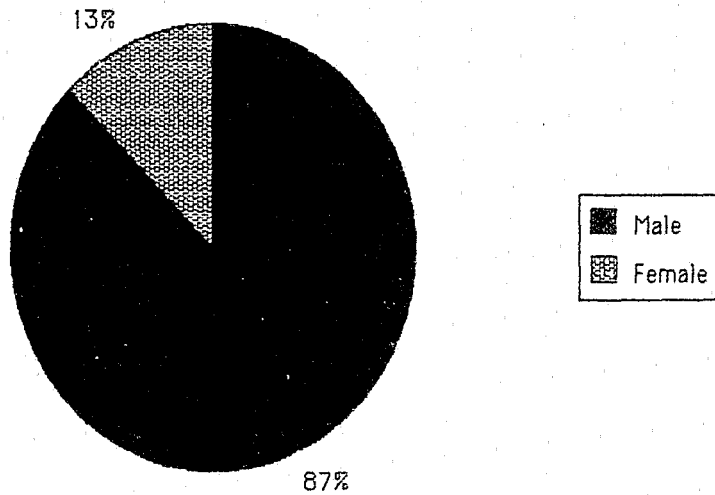
The Average Daily Population (ADP) for the entire year was 17.3 inmates, a figure somewhat lower than the 19.2 figure in 1984 but higher than the 1983 figure of 15.3.

The preceding section of management-related information could be summarized in terms of an "average admission" to the Jackson County Jail during 1985. This "average admission" was admitted on a Monday during the spring or summer and was released at mid-day after having spent less than five days in jail.

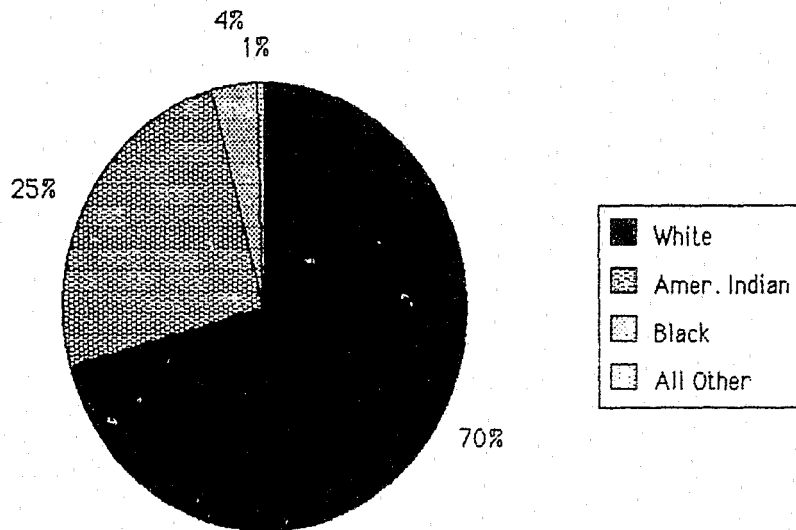
III. INMATE PROFILE

Certain demographic characteristics of inmates such as age or gender may affect the staffing and space limitations of local correctional facilities. Graphs 6 through 8 characterize the 1985 confinements on the basis of gender, race and age.

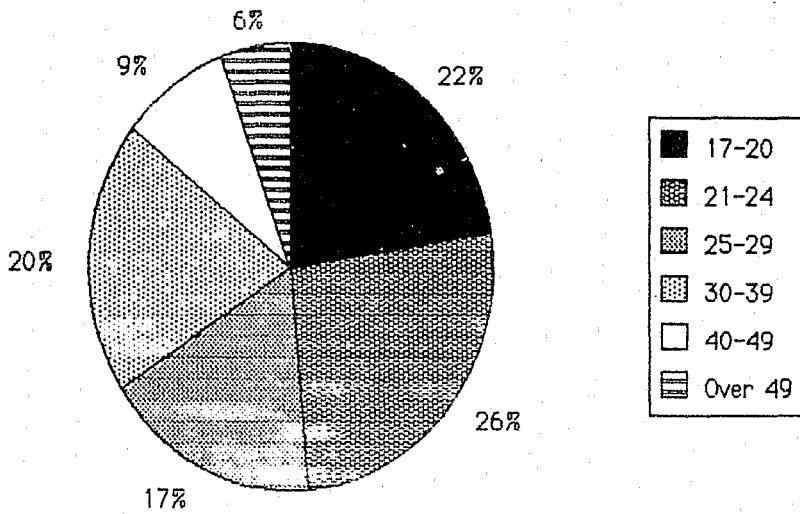
Graph 6: Gender of Admissions



Graph 7: Race of Admissions



Graph 8: Age of Admissions

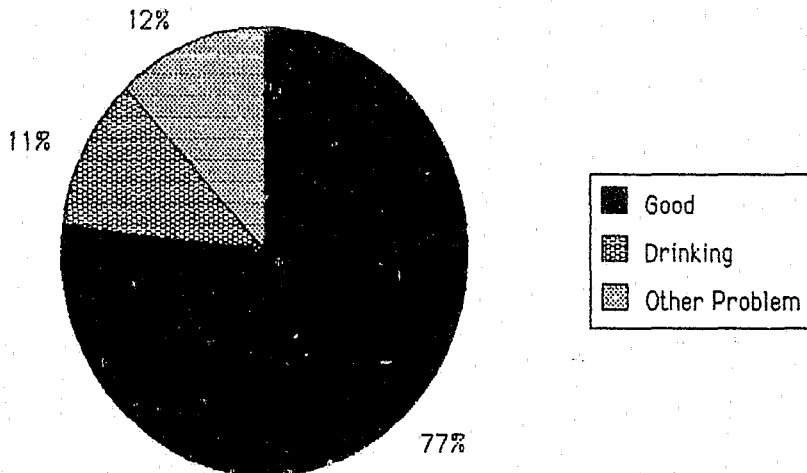


Average (Mean) Age = 28.4 Years
Median Age = 25 Years

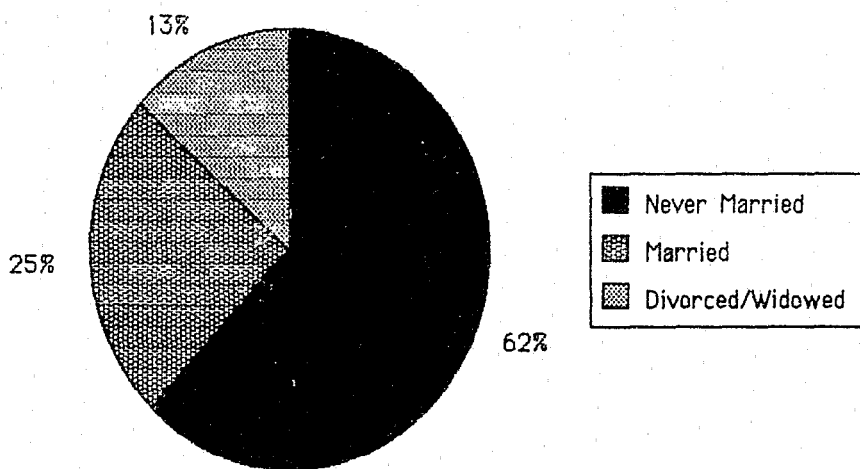
While the proportion of female inmates is somewhat higher than that in 1984, both age and race proportions are very similar to those during 1984.

Additional information concerning inmates confined at the Jackson County Jail during 1985 is summarized in Graphs 9, 10 and 11 which portray the physical condition, marital status and occupation of individuals.

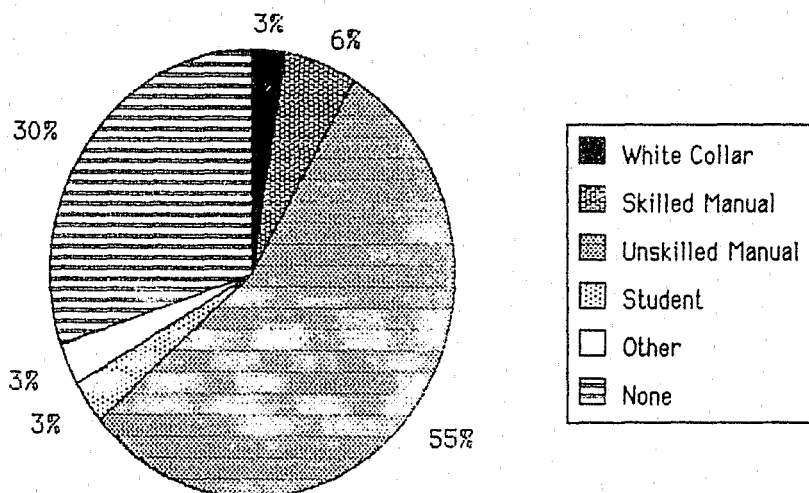
Graph 9: Physical Condition



Graph 10: Marital Status



Graph 11: Occupation at Admission



The composite description of 1985 confinements emerging from these graphs is that of an unmarried white male in his mid-twenties, in good physical condition, and having an unskilled manual job. This portrait is identical to that of the 1984 Jackson County Jail confinements and very similar to that of jail populations in other Wisconsin counties.

Table 3 summarizes a series of inmate characteristics on the basis of positive or negative responses to various questions asked upon admission.

Table 3: Selected Inmate Characteristics

Item	Yes		No.	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Employed?	334	43.7	430	56.3
Veteran?	166	21.8	597	88.2
High School Graduate?	343	45.3	414	54.7
G.E.D.?	89	20.4	347	79.6
Receiving Aid?	213	29.7	494	70.3
Prior Convictions?	264	34.7	497	65.3
On Probation/Parole?	133	18.0	607	82.0

These percentages are quite similar to those for 1984 Jackson County Jail admissions although **the percentage with prior convictions is somewhat lower in 1985.**

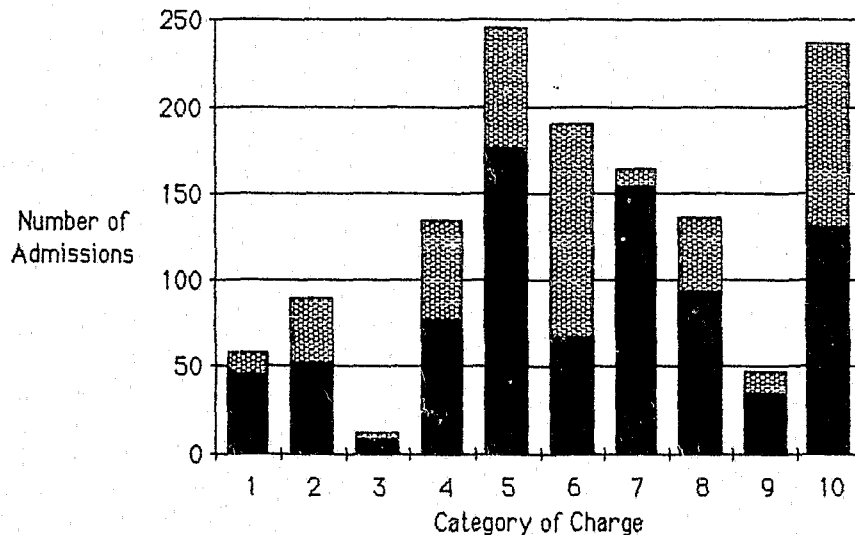
Data in Table 4 itemize the number of dependents for 1985 confinements.

Dependents	Number	Percent
None	397	51.7
One	144	18.8
Two	94	12.2
Three	73	9.5
Four to Seven	60	7.8
TOTAL	768	100.0

Average (Mean) Number of Dependents = 1.0

Those admitted to jail can also be studied with reference to the type and seriousness of their charge(s). Graph 12 and Table 5 delineate the principal and additional (if any) charges for those confined at the Jackson County Jail during 1985.⁶

Graph 12: Charge(s) at Admission



⁶ Charge Categories: 1- Violent Index; 2- Property Index; 3- Drug-Related; 4- Public Order; 5- OMYWI; 6- OARS and Other Motor Vehicle; 7- Sentence Commitment; 8- Warrant; 9- Probation/Parole Violation; 10- Hold, Non-Support, Forgery/Fraud and All Other Offenses

Table 5: Charge - Principal and Additional⁷

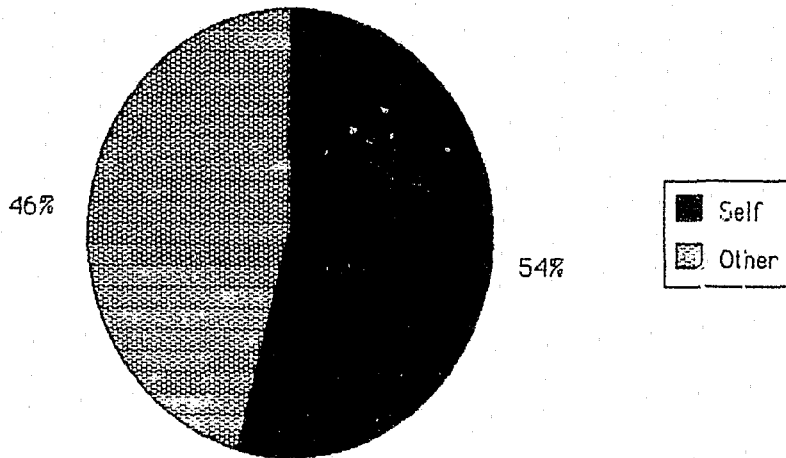
Charge	Principal		Additional	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<u>Violent Index</u>				
Sexual Assault	14	1.7	4	0.8
Robbery	-	-	1	0.2
Assault/Battery	<u>30</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>2.0</u>
TOTAL	44	5.3	15	3.1
<u>Property Index</u>				
Burglary	29	3.5	12	2.4
Theft	19	2.3	25	5.1
Motor Vehicle Theft	2	0.2	1	0.2
Arson	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0.2</u>
TOTAL	50	6.1	39	8.0
<u>Drug-Related</u>				
Possession	6	0.7	3	0.6
Sale	<u>1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0.2</u>
TOTAL	7	0.8	4	0.8
<u>Public Order</u>				
Weapons	9	1.1	6	1.2
Resisting Arrest	17	2.1	32	6.5
Disorderly Conduct/ Criminal Damage	<u>50</u>	<u>6.1</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>4.3</u>
TOTAL	76	9.2	59	12.0
<u>Motor Vehicle</u>				
OMYWI	175	21.1	71	14.5
Operating after Licence Suspension/Revocation	27	3.3	40	8.2
Other Motor Vehicle	<u>39</u>	<u>4.7</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>17.1</u>
TOTAL	241	29.2	195	39.8
<u>Sentence Commitment</u>	153	18.5	11	2.2
<u>Warrant</u>	92	11.2	44	9.0
<u>Parole/Probation Violation</u>	33	4.0	15	3.1
<u>All Other Offenses</u>				
Hold	34	4.1	5	1.0
Non-Support	15	1.8	28	5.7
Forgery/Fraud	8	1.0	7	1.4
Possession Stolen Property	4	0.5	-	-
Negligent Homicide	2	0.2	3	0.6
All Other Offenses	<u>66</u>	<u>8.0</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>13.3</u>
TOTAL	129	15.6	108	22.0
TOTAL ALL OFFENSES	825	100.0	490	100.0

⁷The percent column refers to either the percent of all principal charges or percent of all additional charges. Thus, the 92 principal warrant charges make up 11.2% of all principal charges and the 44 additional warrant charges constitute 9.0% of all additional charges.

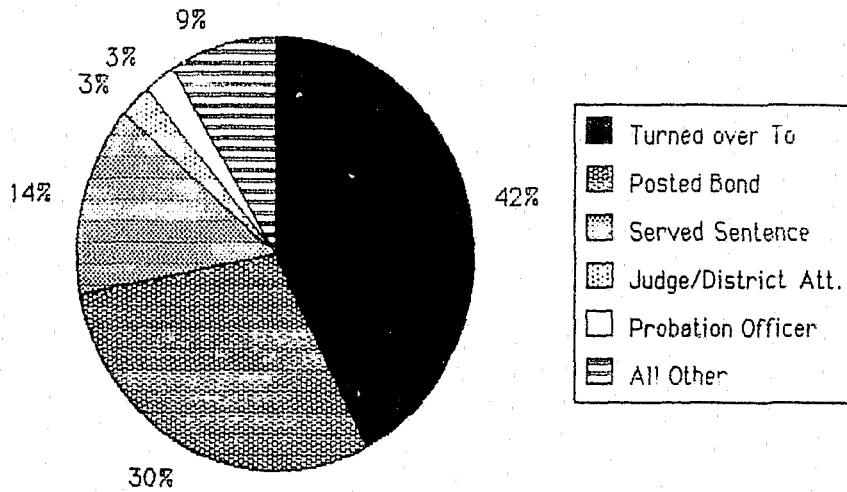
Offense patterns are quite similar to those for 1984 Jackson County Jail admissions although the number charged with index offenses or incarcerated via a sentence commitment rose somewhat, while the number charged with a parole/probation violation declined.

Information in Graphs 13 and 14 detail the custody of release and reason for release for 1985 confinements.

Graph 13: Custody of Release



Graph 14: Reason for Release



As seen in Graph 14, over seventy percent of inmates were either released on bond or turned over to another party.

IV. OTHER ISSUES

1. "Long-Term" Inmates

While a large majority of 1985 confinements were in custody for three (3) days or less, a significant proportion (27.9 percent) served four or more days. For purposes of this analysis, the 232 persons confined for over three days are defined as "long-term" inmates. Table 6 differentiates short and long-term inmates at the Jackson County Jail on the basis of various characteristics.

Table 6: Selected Characteristics of Short and Long-Term Inmates During 1985

<u>Item</u>	<u>Short-Term (3 Days or Less)</u>	<u>Long-Term (Over 3 Days)</u>
Number	600	232
Male	83.3%	99.0%
Principal Charge:		
-OMVWI	26.7%	6.6%
-Probation/Parole Violation	2.7%	7.5%
-Sentence Commitment	12.5%	34.1%
-Disorderly Conduct/ Criminal Damage	7.5%	0.4%
-Warrant	10.8%	11.9%
Served Sentence	6.7%	34.9%
Criminal Career		
Prior Convictions - "yes"	29.2%	49.0%
On Probation/Parole - "yes"	13.5%	28.8%

The preceding information indicates that "long-term" inmates were more likely to be admitted on a probation/parole violation or a sentence commitment and less likely to be admitted on a drunk driving or disorderly conduct/criminal damage charge. Also, "long-term" inmates were more likely to be male, much more likely to be serving a sentence, and were more likely to have a criminal career, at least as measured by probation/parole status and prior convictions.

2. Driving Under the Influence (OMVWI)

A total of 175 inmates, twenty-one percent of total confinements, were principally charged with OMVWI. These offenders were slightly older (31 years) than other inmates, more likely to be female (17%), and more likely to be white (81 percent). Nearly 62 percent were admitted over the weekend and nearly 63 percent were admitted between midnight and 5 a.m. While about 8 percent served a sentence, the remainder were released on bond or released to another party. Finally, nearly 90 percent spent less than 3 days in jail.

V. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

1. 1983 - 1985 Confinements

A comparison of confinements at the Jackson County Jail since 1983 reveals similar patterns with regard to the month, day and hour of admission. The three groups of inmates are also quite similar with respect to age, reason released and the series of characteristics noted in Table 3. However, some differences among the three groups were identified and they are summarized in Table 7.

Table 7: 1983 - 1985 Confinements

<u>Item</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>Percent Change: 1983 - 1985</u>
Total Confinements	909	765	832	-8.5%
- Males	808	699	730	-9.6%
- Females	101	66	102	+1.0%
Average Days Served	5.6	9.4	7.3	+30.4%
Average Daily Population (ADP)	15.3	19.2	17.3	+13.1%

The major points which emerge from the information in Table 7 are a slight decline in total admissions which, combined with a sharp increase in average days served, yields a 13% increase in ADP.

2. Annual Confinements: 1975 - 1985

A somewhat longer perspective on the Jackson County Jail population can be seen by examining annual confinements during the past decade. Graph 15 and Table 8 present the total number of adult confinements from 1975 through 1985 and subdivides the information by gender of inmate.

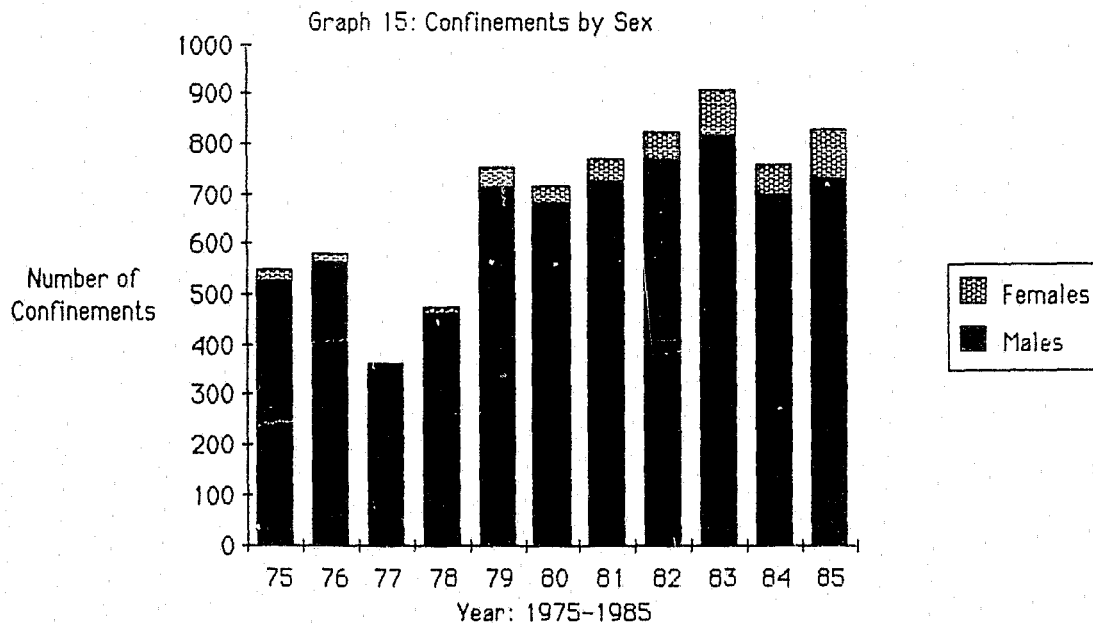


Table 8: Confinements by Sex, 1975 - 1985

<u>Year</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
1975	523	24	547
1976	558	25	583
1977	354	9	363
1978	455	18	473
1979	711	39	750
1980	678	37	715
1981	720	48	768
1982	765	57	822
1983	808	101	919
1984	693	66	759
1985	727	102	829

After declining confinements during the late 1970's, admission levels rose sharply in 1979 and have remained at about the same level through 1985.

VI. SUMMARY

This report has analyzed the characteristics of those confined at the Jackson County Jail during 1985 and has compared these inmates with those of previous years. In general, admission patterns and inmate characteristics resemble those found in other Wisconsin county jails although the percentage of American Indian confinements is above the state average. Finally, **while total confinements rose in 1985, a decline in average days served led to a slight decline in the 1985 ADP. However, the transfer of inmates to other county jails due to overcrowding in the Jackson County Jail must also be taken into account when calculating the 1985 ADP.**