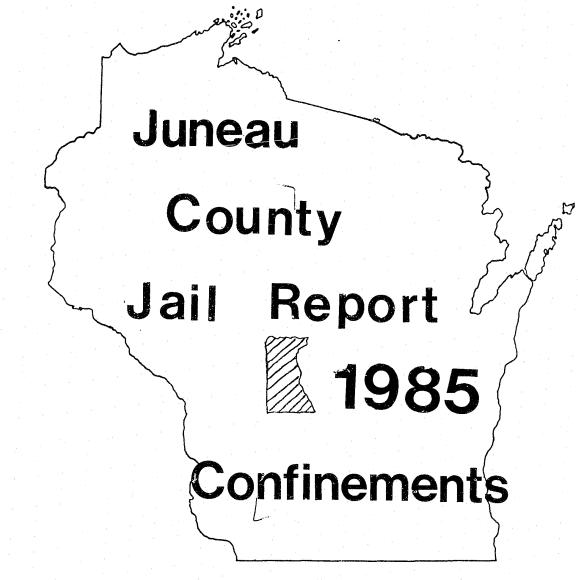
If you have issues viewing or accessing this file contact us at NCJRS.gov.

Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice



Richard A. Flintrop Executive Director





WISCONSIN STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER

JUNEAU COUNTY JAIL REPORT: 1985 CONFINEMENTS

Í

Acknowledgments

<u>Juneau County Jail Report: 1985 Confinements</u> is the product of information provided by personnel from the Juneau County Sheriff's Department. The Wisconsin Statistical Analysis Center gratefully acknowledges the assistance of Sheriff Gervase Thompson together with the staff of the Juneau County Sheriff's Department whose efforts made the data available.

Prepared By:

Thomas G. Evensen Jessica Strand

April, 1986

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
Ι.		1
11.	MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	1
111.	INMATE PROFILE	6
IV. ,	OTHER ISSUES	13
¥. [HISTORICAL INFORMATION	14
VI.	SUMMARY	16

<u>Juneau County Jail Report: 1985 Confinements</u> is a publication of the Wisconsin Statistical Analysis Center, a program of the Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice. The Statistical Analysis Center is funded by the State of Wisconsin and the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

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.

Wisconsin Statistical Analysis Center 30 West Mifflin Street, Suite 1000 Madison, Wisconsin 53702 (608) 266-3323

MCJRS

ACQUISITIONS

ΓŦ,

I. INTRODUCTION

This report studies various aspects of the 705 confinements at the Juneau County Jail during 1985. The report is divided into four major sections:

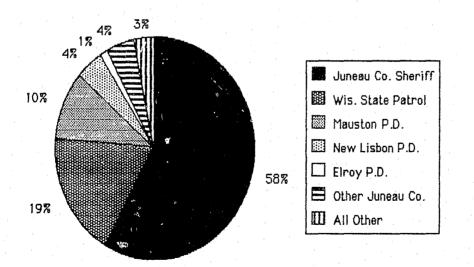
- 1 -

- 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 "iong-term" inmates and drunk driving violators.
- 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 Juneau 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 (6) or released during 1986 (8). However, unless noted otherwise, all the data presented are based on the 705 confinements during 1985.

II. MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

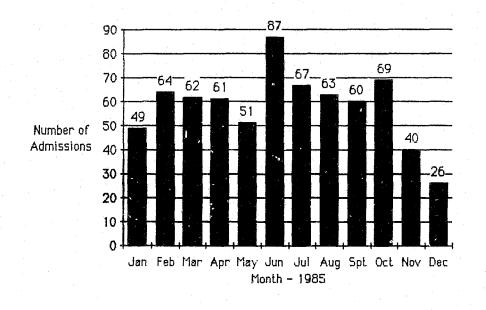
Graph 1 identifies the arresting agency for those confined at the Juneau County Jail during 1985.



Graph 1: Arresting Agency

The various proportions in Graph 1 are similar to those for previous years.

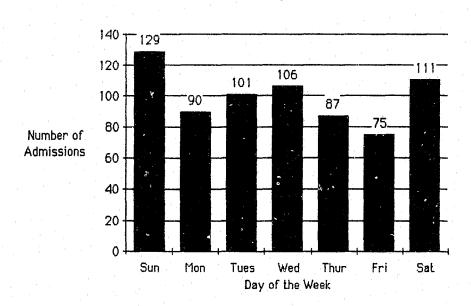
A large proportion of limited jail resources are used in the various activities needed to complete a formal jail admission. Thus, the next few graphs identify temporal patterns in Juneau County Jail admissions (i.e., month, day and hour of admission). This information may assist the Sheriff's Department in the most efficient allocation of its personnel and other resources. Graph 2 portrays monthly patterns in admissions.¹



Graph 2: Month of Admission

Admission levels were highest during June and fell off sharply in November and December.

Patterns in the day of admission are presented in Graph 3.1

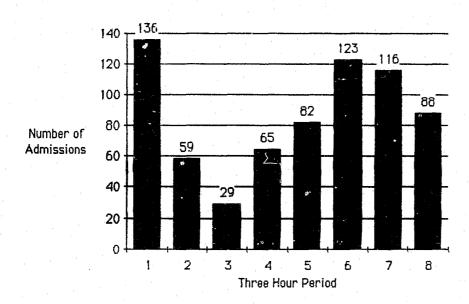


Graph 3: Day of Admission

Admission levels were somewhat higher on Saturday and Sunday.

¹Data do not include inmates admitted during 1984.

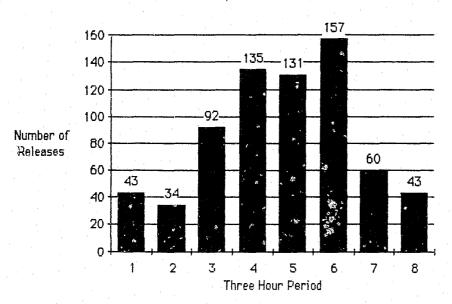
Graph 4 presents information on the hour of admission but divides the day into eight consecutive three-hour periods (e.g., period 1 equals midnight to 3 a.m., period 2 equals 3 a.m. to 6 a.m., and so on).²



Graph 4: Hour of Admission

Admissions are concentrated from 3 p.m. to 3 a.m., a pattern similar to that in 1984.

Corresponding figures for the hour of release can be seen in Graph 5.



Graph 5: Hour of Release

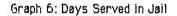
In this case, releases are concentrated in the morning and afternoon hours.

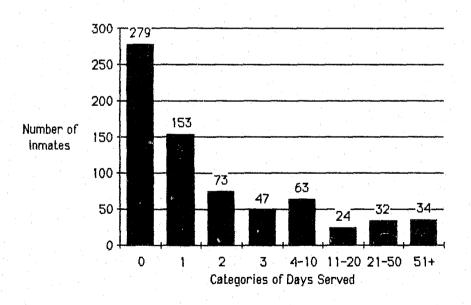
² Data do not include inmates admitted during 1984.

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 6 indicate that **over three-fourths of all inmates remained in jail less than four days**.

Table 1: Time Served					
Days Served	Number	Percent	Cumulative Percent		
Less than 1 1 2 3 4 - 10 11 - 20 21 - 50 Over 50	279 153 73 47 63 24 32 34	39.6 21.6 10.4 6.7 8.9 3.4 4.5 <u>4.9</u>	39.6 61.2 71.6 78.3 87.2 90.6 95.1 100.0		
TOTAL	705	100.0	100.0		

Average (Mean) Time Served = 8.3 Days³ Median Time Served = 1 Day





The average time served figure of 8.3 days is considerably higher than the comparable 1984 figure of 6.4 days.

³Based upon an analysis of Juneau County Jail data, those persons serving less than one day were assigned an average stay of 4.2 hours.

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					
<u>Characteristic</u>	6/9	<u>DATES</u> 6/10_	<u>6/11</u>	<u>6/12</u>	<u>6/13</u>	Average
<u>Total Inmates Held</u>	50	46	47	37	37	43.4
<u>Age/Sex</u> Adult - Male Adult - Female	43 7	4 4 2	44 3	36 1	36 1	40.6 2.8
<u>Long-Term</u> Confinements ⁴	14	14	14	15	15	11.6
<u>Reason Held</u> Making Bond Serving Sentence Paying Fine Turned over To ⁵	20 8 8 10	21 8 7 10	21 9 7 10	10 9 8 10	11 9 8 9	16.6 8.6 7.6 9.8

The Average Daily Population (ADP) for the entire year was 17.0 inmates, a figure considerably higher than the 12.8 figure in 1984.

The preceding section of management-related information could be summarized in terms of an "average admission" to the Juneau County Jail during 1985. This "average admission" was arrested by the Juneau County Sheriff's Department, admitted on a weekend night during the summer or fall, and was released at mid-day after having spent less than four days in jail.

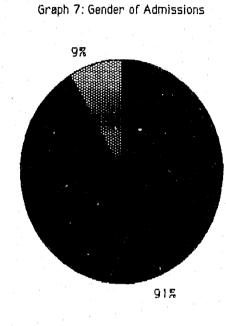
⁴ Those held over 30 days.

⁵ Includes those released to the State Prison System.

III. INMATE PROFILE

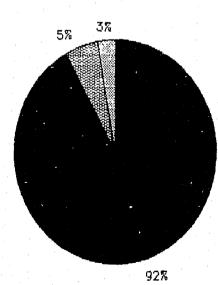
Certain demographic characteristics of inmates such as age or gender may affect the staffing and space limitations of local correctional facilities. Graphs 7 through 9 characterize the 1985 confinements on the basis of gender, race and age.

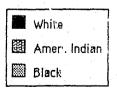
- 6 -

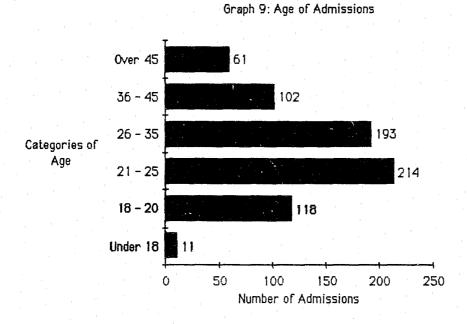




Graph 8: Race of Admission





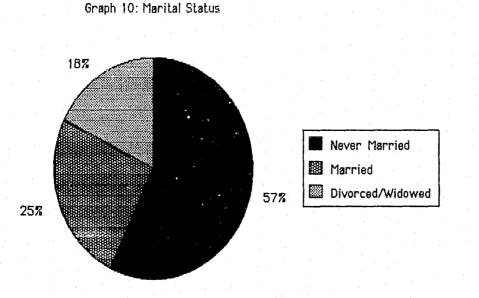


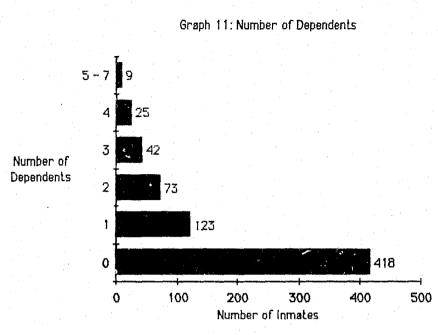
- 7 -

Average (Mean) Age = 29.2 Years Median Age = 26 Years

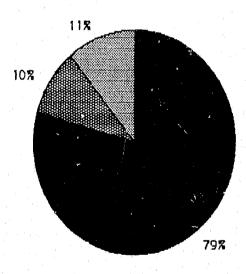
Patterns in all three inmate characteristics are very similar to those during 1984.

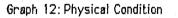
Data in Graphs 10 and 11 describe the family situation of 1985 confinements in terms of marital status and number of dependents.

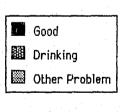




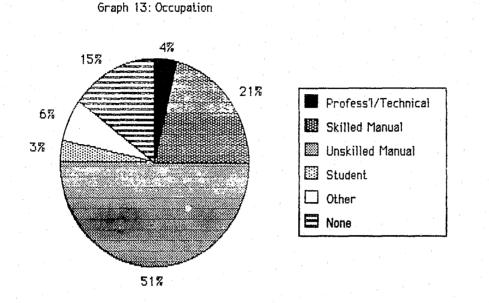
Information in Graph 12 shows the physical condition of 1985 confinements while Graph 13 portrays the occupation of these inmates.







- 8 -



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 Juneau 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.

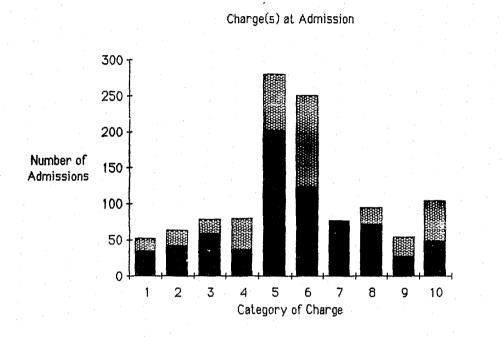
Table 3: Selected Inmate Characteristics

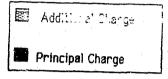
	Ye	<u>35 </u>	<u>_N</u>)
Item	Number	Percent	<u>Number</u>	Percent
Employed?	442	64.0	248	36.0
Veteran?	156	22.7	532	77.3
High School Graduate?	360	51.9	333	48.1
G.E.D.?	99	15.7	530	84,3
Receiving Assistance?	124	18.2	557	81.8
Prior Convictions?	223	32.2	469	67.8
On Probation/Parole?	95	13.8	595	86.2

These percentages are quite similar to those for 1984 Juneau County Jail admissions although the percentages employed and with prior convictions are somewhat higher in 1985.

- 9 -

Those admitted to jail can also be studied with reference to the type and seriousness of their charge(s). Graph 14 and Table 4 delineate the principal and additional (if any) charges for those confined at the Juneau County Jail during 1985. 6





6 Charge Categories:

- 1- Violent Index
- 2 Property Index
- 3 Drug-Related
- 4 Public Order
- 5 0MVW1
- 6 OARS and Other Motor Vehicle
- 7 Sentence Commitment
- 8 Warrant
- 9 Probation/Parole Violation
- 10 All Other Offenses

ана на селото на село При селото на селото н	able 4: Charge - Pri		_{lal} 7 Addit	innol
Charge	<u>Number</u>	Percent	Number	Percent
<u>Violent Index</u> Negligent Homicide Sexual Assault Assault/Battery TOTAL	3 17 <u>15</u> 35	0.4 2.4 <u>2.1</u> 4.8	- 6 <u>12</u> 18	- 1.4 <u>2.8</u> 4.2
<u>Property Index</u> Burglary Theft Motor Vehicle Theft Arson TOTAL	27 15 - <u>1</u> 43	3.8 2.1 - <u>0.1</u> 6.1	7 10 3 <u>3</u> 23	1.6 2.3 0.7 <u>0.7</u> 5.3
<u>Drug-Related</u> Possession Sale TOTAL	21 <u>37</u> 58	3.0 <u>5.2</u> 8.2	12 <u>8</u> 20	2.8 <u>1.9</u> 4.7
<u>Public Order</u> Disorderly Conduct/ Criminal Damage Weapons Resisting Arrest TOTAL	18 9 <u>7</u> 34	2.6 1.3 <u>1.0</u> 4.9	16 3 <u>26</u> 45	3.7 0.7 <u>6.0</u> 10.5
<u>Motor Vehicle</u> OMVWI Operating after License Suspension/Revocation Other Motor Vehicle TOTAL	200 44 <u>78</u> 322	28.4 6.3 <u>11.1</u> 45.7	81 48 <u>81</u> 210	18.8 11.2 <u>18.8</u> 43.8
Sentence Commitment	73	10.4	2	0.5
Warrant	70	10.0	25	5.8
Probation/Parole Viola	tion 25	3.6	29	6.7
All Other Offenses Forgery/Fraud Poss. Stolen Property Hold Non-Support All Other Offenses TOTAL	13 5 - <u>22</u> 45	1.8 0.7 0.7 - <u>3.1</u> 6.4	11 3 2 4 <u>38</u> 58	2.6 0.7 0.5 0.9 <u>8.8</u> 13.5
TOTAL - ALL OFFENS	ES 705	100.0	430	100.0

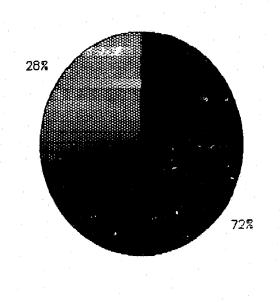
⁷The percent column refers to either the percent of all principal charges or percent of all additional charges. Thus, the 70 principal warrant charges make up 10.0% of all principal charges and the 25 additional warrant charges constitute 5.8% of all additional charges.

- 11 -

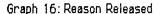
Offense patterns are quite similar to those for 1984 Juneau County Jail admissions although **the number charged with drug-related offenses rose somewhat**, while the number charged with OMYWI declined.

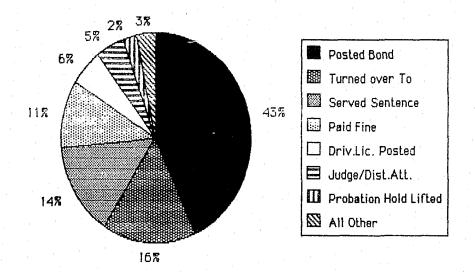
Information in Graphs 15 and 16 detail the custody of release and reason for release for 1985 confinements.

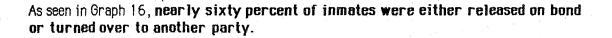
Self Other



Graph 15: Custody of Release







IV. OTHER ISSUES

1. "Long-Term" Inmates

While a large majority of 1985 confinements were in custody for three days or less, a significant proportion (21.7 percent) served four or more days. For purposes of this analysis, the 153 persons confined for over three days are defined as "long-term" inmates. Table 5 differentiates short and long-term inmates at the Juneau County Jail on the basis of various characteristics.

<u>Item (</u>	Short-Term <u>3 Days or Less)</u>	Long-Term <u>(Over 3 Days)</u>
Number	552	153
Male	89.8%	97.3%
Employed	65.3%	58.2%
Principal Charge: - Index Offense - OMVWI - Probation/Parole Violation - Drug-Related	8.8% 34.1% 1.3% 5.8%	19.0% 8.0% 11.5% 16.9%
Reason Released. - Posted Bond - Served Sentence	47.7% 7.8%	26.4% 39.8%
Criminal Career - Prior Convictions - "yes" - On Probation/Parole - "yes	25.0% 5"6.5%	58.2% 37.5%

Table 5: Selected Characteristics of Short and Long-Term Inmates During 1985

The preceding information indicates that "long-term" inmates were more likely to be admitted for an index offense, drug-related offense or a probation/parole violation; and less likely to be admitted on a drunk driving 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)

As seen in Table 4, 200 of the 705 confinements (28.4%) were principally charged with driving while intoxicated (OMYWI). This proportion is slightly smaller than in 1984 but OMYWI offenders still make up the largest category of Juneau County Jail inmates. These inmates were 90% male, their average age was 32.3 years and they spent an average of 2.3 days in jail. Only 5.5% of these offenders served a sentence, the vast majority posted bond or were turned over to a responsible party.

Compared to the general inmate population, OMVWI offenders were slightly older, spent much less time in jail, and were less likely to be serving a sentence.

V. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

1. 1983 - 1985 Confinements

A comparison of confinements at the Juneau 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 6.

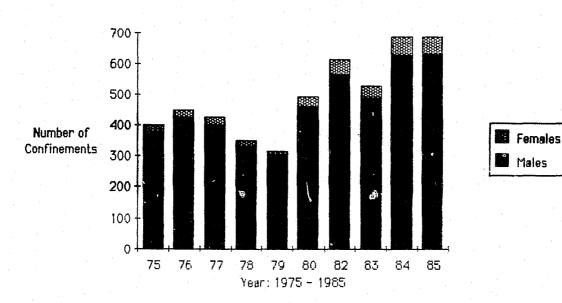
<u>Table (</u>	5: 1983 -	1985 Confine	ments	
<u>Item</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	Percent Change: <u>1983 - 1985</u>
Total Confinements Males Females	529 483 46	698 632 66	705 645 60	+ 33.3% + 33.5% + 30.4%
Average Days Served	11.5	6.4	8.3	-27.8%
Average Daily Population (ADP)	16.7	12.8	17.0	+1.8%
Principal Charge Probation/Parole OMYWI Drug-Related	13 118 8	34 246 12	25 200 58	+92.3% +69.5% +625.0%

While total confinements remained stable from 1984 to 1985, the ADP did rise substantially due to an increase in the average length of stay. Also, the large proportion of OMVW1 offenders and the dramatic rise in drug-related offenses should be noted.

2. Annual Confinements: 1975 - 1985

A somewhat longer perspective on the Juneau County Jail population can be seen by examining annual confinements during the past decade. Graph 17 and Table 7 present the total number of adult confinements from 1975 through 1985 and subdivide the information by gender of inmate.⁸

Graph 17: Adult Confinements



 Year
 Males
 Females
 Total

 1975
 377
 27
 404

 1976
 422
 29
 451

1 - 1			
1977	397	32	429
1978	329	21	350
1979	302	14	316
1980	460	31	491
1982	562	54	616
1983	483	46	529
1984	622	65	687
:985	634	60	694

After confinements declined during the late 1970's, confinement levels rose sharply in 1980. Both male and female confinements have remained at a relatively high level since 1982.

⁸ 1981 confinement data are not available.

This report has analyzed the characteristics of those confined at the Juneau 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. The large numbers of OMVWI offenders and the sharp rise in inmates with drug-related offenses are noteworthy. Finally, while total confinements remained quite stable in 1985, a sharp increase in average days served led to an increase in the 1985 ADP.