

DATA TREND SERIES

Prison Admissions: 1990-2014



August 2015

**Office of the Secretary
Research and Policy Unit**

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Introduction

The Wisconsin (WI) prison population has grown substantially over the last 25 years, more than tripling from 1990 to 2014. To present a complete picture of how the prison population has changed, admissions to prison, point-in-time prison population counts, and releases from prison are included in this report series. All three types of data are important to consider when examining changes in the prison population. For example, an increase in the number of releases in one year may be explained by a similar increase in the number of admissions several years prior. Or an increase in the overall prison population may be related to an increase in admissions and a simultaneous decrease in releases. While there are many other factors that likely contribute to these changes, examining multiple facets of the prison population is a valuable method for tracking and anticipating changes in the number and types of inmates that the WI Department of Corrections (DOC) is and will be responsible for. Tracking various aspects of the prison population allows the Department to make appropriate changes as needed to its facilities and policies. For example, accommodating a growing number of older inmates. The data presented in this report has been validated to provide measures that reflect the changing prison population as accurately as possible.

Prison Facilities

There are 37 correctional institutions and centers throughout the state of WI. The Division of Adult Institutions (DAI) oversees 19 adult correctional facilities and is responsible for the administration of the WI Correctional Center System (WCCS), which encompasses 17 Correctional Centers. Additionally, this report includes data regarding inmates at the WI Resource Center (WRC) which is administered by the WI Department of Health Services (DHS) in partnership with the WI Department of Corrections. WRC is a specialized inpatient mental health facility established as a prison under s. 46.056, WI Statutes. The WI DOC uses three security levels for its institutions: maximum, medium, and minimum. There are four different custody levels assigned to individual inmates: maximum, medium, minimum, and minimum community. Inmate custody levels are determined by a classification system that evaluates inmates by established criteria. An inmate's custody level may be different than the security level of the facility that he or she is placed in. Facilities vary by the design and features of the prison, including: physical plant design, level of staffing, and operating procedures. A maximum security facility has the most restrictive level of confinement and a minimum security facility has the least restrictive. Except for inmates awaiting transfers, and in situations where there is a declared emergency or disturbance at an institution, an inmate's custody classification shall be no greater than the designated security classification of the institution in which the inmate is placed. All security levels offer a wide variety of treatment, education, and work programs.

Maximum Security facilities have the highest level of security. These facilities may have features that include but are not limited to: fortified walls, double restrictive fencing, lethal stun fence, towers, and perimeter vehicle patrols. Housing mostly consists of multiple- and single-occupant cells. It has the highest staff-to-inmate ratio, and inmate movement is closely supervised. Cell opening and closing is controlled by security staff. These facilities can house all levels of inmate classification.

Medium Security facilities have perimeter fencing, motor vehicle patrol, and may have towers. Housing mostly consists of multiple occupant cells along with secure barracks units. Each housing unit is locked at night (most inmates are able to open and close their own cells, some are controlled by staff) with a security staff providing direct supervision over the inmates and sleeping area. Movement of inmates is less restrictive than in a maximum security prison.

Minimum Security facilities have the least restrictive level of security. Facilities may have single perimeter fencing (currently three do), while the rest do not have fencing. They do not have towers and most do not have motor vehicle patrols. Housing consists of single, double, and multiple occupant cells along with secure barracks units.

Minimum custody inmates at minimum security prisons often have job placements with civilian employers (minimum community custody) or participate in community-based work assignments. There is more freedom of inmate movement within these prisons and inmates may have different (more) privileges and responsibilities than at a medium or maximum security facility.

Prison and Correctional Center Characteristics

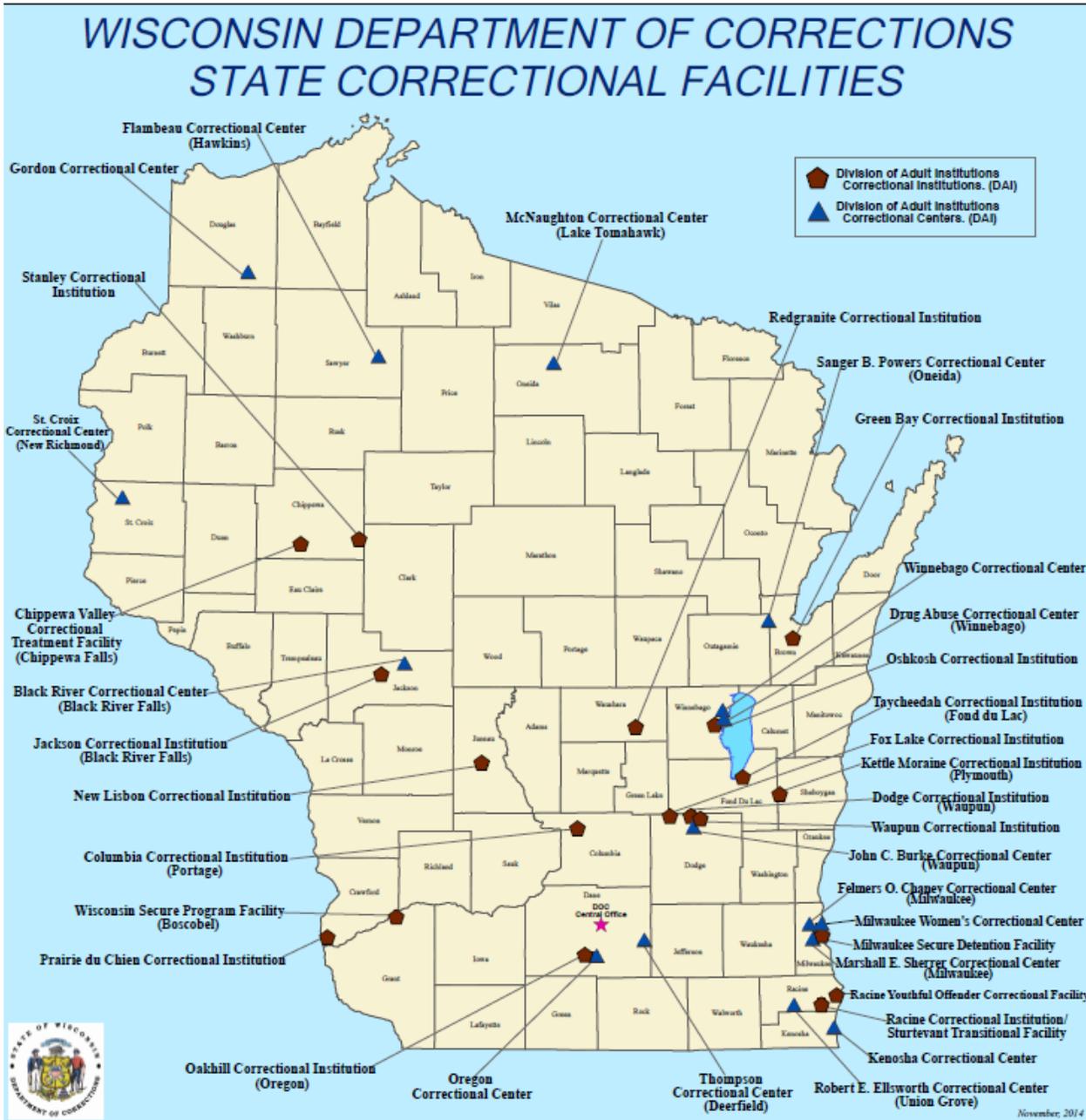
Adult Institutions	Year Opened	Security Level	Operating Capacity	12/31/2014 Inmate Population
Chippewa Valley Correctional Treatment Facility	2004	Minimum	466	454
Columbia Correctional Institution	1986	Maximum	830	833
Dodge Correctional Institution	1978	Maximum	1,573	1,577
Fox Lake Correctional Institution	1962	Medium	1,344	1,321
Green Bay Correctional Institution	1898	Maximum	1,091	1,069
Jackson Correctional Institution	1996	Medium	995	989
Kettle Moraine Correctional Institution	1962	Medium	1,168	1,161
Milwaukee Secure Detention Facility	2001	Medium	256	448
New Lisbon Correctional Institution	2004	Medium	1,015	1,003
Oakhill Correctional Institution	1976	Minimum	685	658
Oshkosh Correctional Institution	1986	Medium	2,025	2,042
Prairie du Chien Correctional Institution	1997	Medium	512	506
Racine Correctional Institution	1991	Medium	1,569	1,532
Racine Youthful Offender Correctional Facility	1998	Medium	450	448
Redgranite Correctional Institution	2001	Medium	1,018	1,010
Stanley Correctional Institution	2003	Medium	1,550	1,490
Sturtevant Transitional Facility	2003	Minimum	152	154
Waupun Correctional Institution	1851	Maximum	1,240	1,223
Wisconsin Secure Program Facility	1999	Maximum	501	448
Wisconsin Resource Center ¹	1983	Maximum	386	359

Wisconsin Correctional Center System	Year Opened	Security Level	Operating Capacity	12/31/2014 Inmate Population
Black River Correctional Center	1962	Minimum	114	98
Drug Abuse Correctional Center	1977	Minimum	294	288
Felmers O. Chaney Correctional Center	2000	Minimum	100	90
Flambeau Correctional Center	1954	Minimum	90	84
Gordon Correctional Center	1950	Minimum	89	83
John C. Burke Correctional Center	1990	Minimum	250	238
Kenosha Correctional Center	1990	Minimum	115	109
Marshall E. Sherrer Correctional Center	1981	Minimum	58	54
McNaughton Correctional Center	1956	Minimum	102	95
Oregon Correctional Center	1992	Minimum	112	107
Sanger B. Powers Correctional Center	1982	Minimum	120	113
St. Croix Correctional Center	1991	Minimum	132	122

¹ Wisconsin Resource Center is administered by the Wisconsin Department of Health Services (DHS)

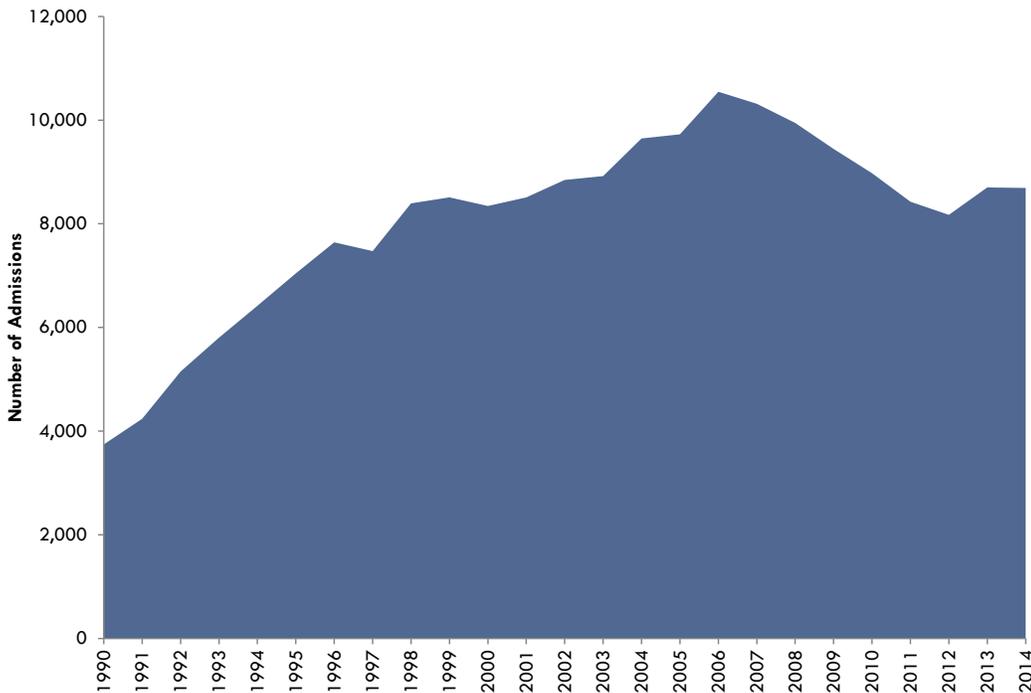
Thompson Correctional Center	1993	Minimum	125	120
Winnebago Correctional Center	1974	Minimum	266	250

Wisconsin Women's Correctional System	Year Opened	Security Level	Operating Capacity	12/31/2014 Inmate Population
Milwaukee Women's Correctional Center	2003	Minimum	100	111
Robert E. Ellsworth Correctional Center	1989	Minimum	324	360
Taycheedah Correctional Institution	1921	Maximum	752	793



WISCONSIN PRISON ADMISSIONS

All physical admissions to WI adult prisons and contract facilities between 1990 and 2014 are presented in this report. Interstate compact inmates serving WI sentences who are physically incarcerated in other states are not included in admission counts. Additionally, admission counts do not include inmates who were not physically admitted to a WI prison or contract facility because at the time of sentencing it was determined they had already served sufficient time in county jail. Furthermore, it does not include offenders under supervision of the Division of Community Corrections held in a Division of Adult Institution facility as a temporary hold. See Appendix C for information about admissions for temporary holds.



Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds.

Prison Admissions (1990- 2014): Prison admissions have generally been on the rise since 1990, with 3,743 admissions that year, increasing to a peak of 10,547 admissions in 2006.

	1990	% Change 1990-2000	2000	% Change 2000-2014	2014
Total Admissions	3,743	+122.9%	8,343	+4.2%	8,691
Male	3,492	+118.6%	7,635	+3.5%	7,899
Female	251	+182.1%	708	+11.9%	792

See Appendix B, [Table 1](#), for a complete table of admission numbers and [Table 2](#), for a complete table of admission numbers by gender.

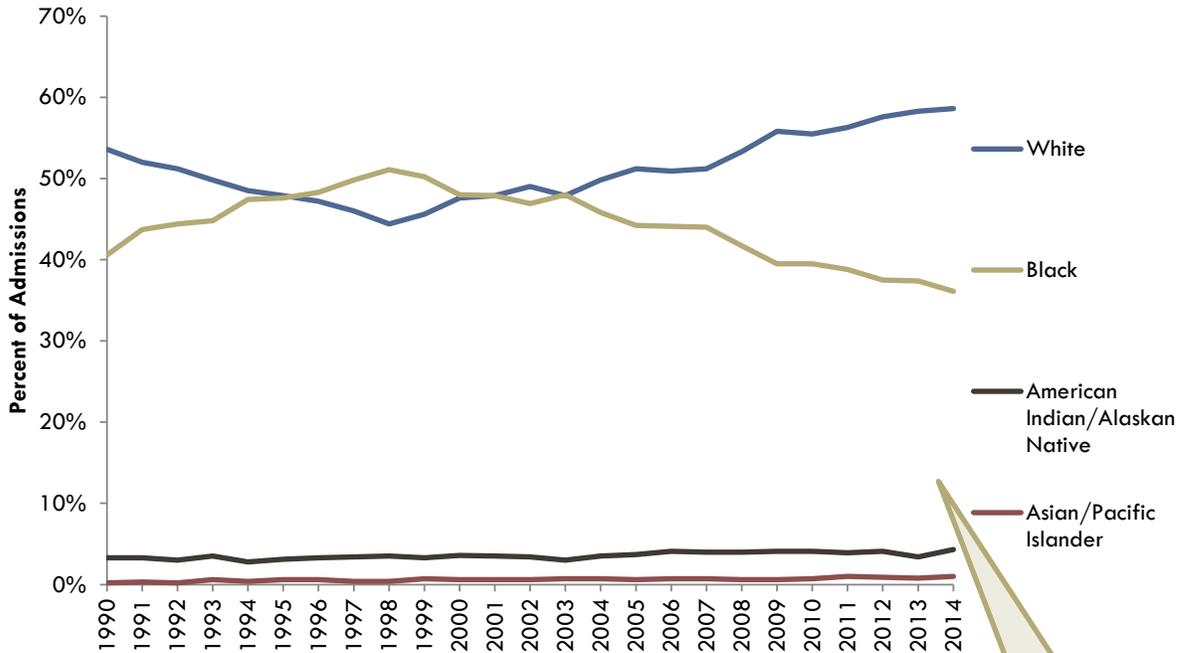


2014 WI Prison Admissions

- 33 was average age
- 91% were male
- 36% were Black, 59% were White, and 8% report Hispanic or Latino ethnicity
- 44% were under 30 years old at time of admission
- 43% were admitted as a revocation only.
- Violent offenses constituted the largest percentage of admissions
- 700 inmates were admitted per month on average

Race

Admissions for White and Black inmates make up the vast majority (95%) of admissions to WI prisons. From 1990 to 1996, White inmates comprised a larger percentage of prison admissions than Black inmates. However, the reverse was true between 1996 and 2001, when admissions for Black inmates outnumbered those for White inmates. From 2001 to 2004, the race distribution for admissions somewhat evened out among the two groups.



Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds.

Race and Ethnicity: Admissions by Race in 1990, 2000, and 2014

Race Category	1990		2000		2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Black	1,521	40.6%	4,007	48.0%	3,138	36.1%
White	2,006	53.6%	3,974	47.6%	5,096	58.6%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	123	3.3%	301	3.6%	370	4.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	9	0.2%	53	0.6%	86	1.0%
Did Not Report	84	2.3%	8	0.1%	1	0.0%
Ethnicity*						
Hispanic or Latino	174	4.6%	643	7.7%	683	7.9%

*Inmates in all race categories can identify themselves as Hispanic or Latino.

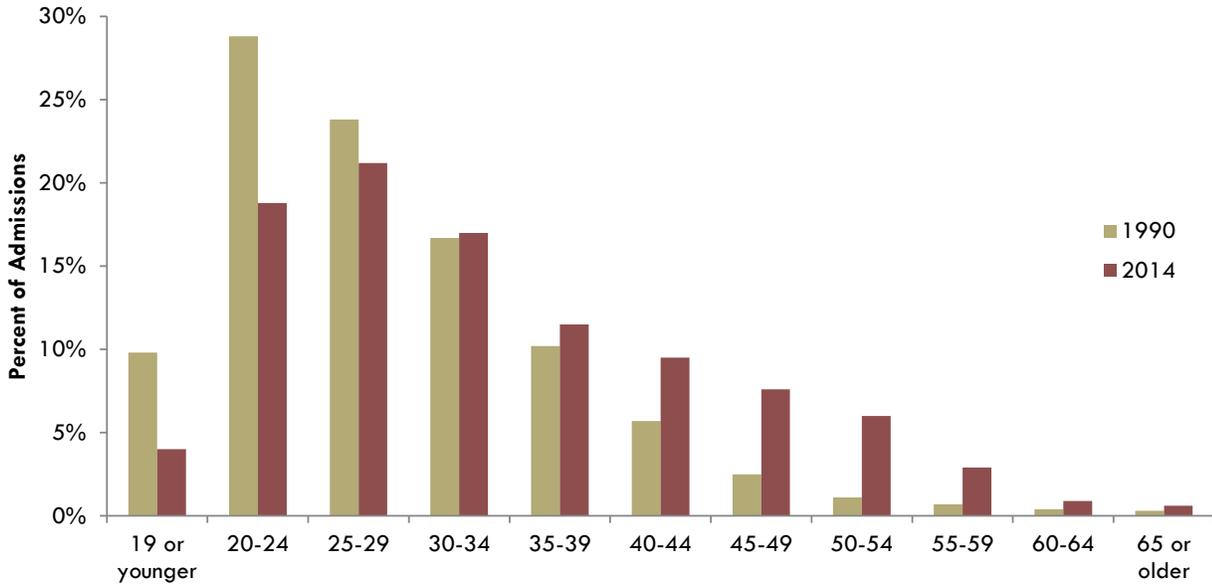
➤ **White** inmates reached a high of 58.6% in 2014 and a low of 44.4% in 1998.

➤ **Black** inmates peaked at 51.1% in 1998 and reached a low of 36.1% in 2014.

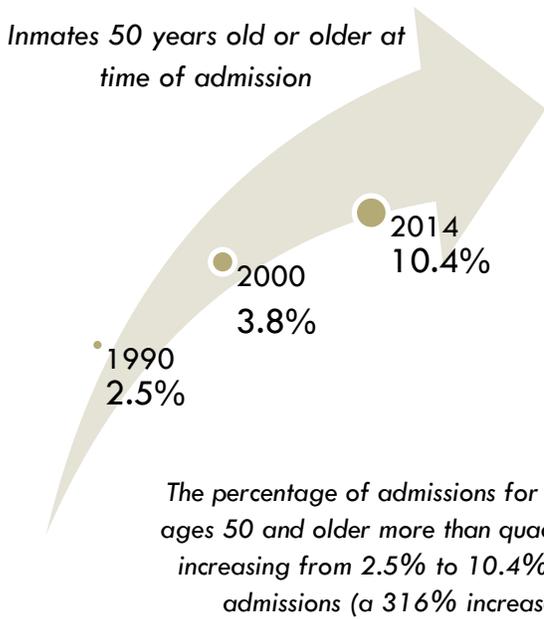
See Appendix B, [Table 3](#) for a complete table of admission numbers by race, and [Table 4](#) for a complete table of admission numbers by ethnicity.

Age

Between 1990 and 2014 the age of inmates at the time of admission changed substantially, with both fewer younger inmates and a greater number of older inmates being admitted. In 1990, the greatest number of prison admissions were for inmates ages 20-24 (28.8% of all admissions), while in 2014 those ages 25-29 represented the largest number of inmates admitted (21.2%). See Appendix B, [Table 5](#), for a complete table of admission numbers by age.



Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds.



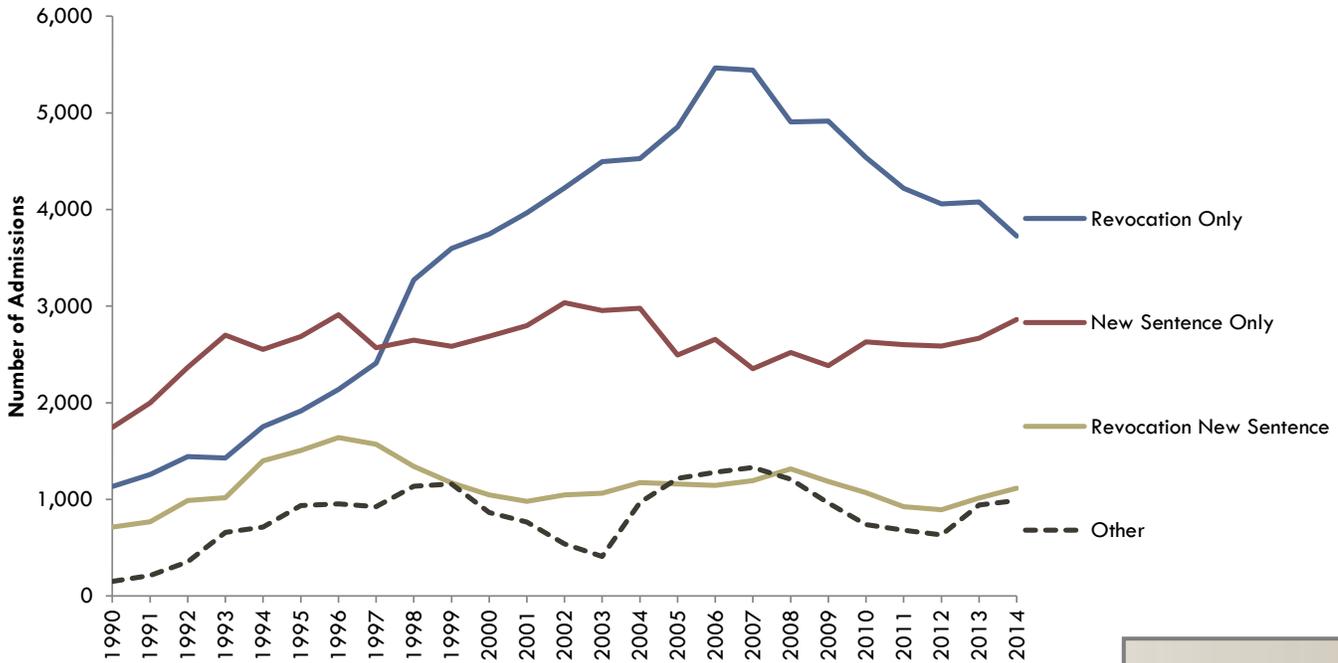
Admissions by Age in 1990 and 2014

Age Category	1990		2014	
	N	%	N	%
19 or younger	365	9.8%	347	4.0%
20-24	1,078	28.8%	1,633	18.8%
25-29	889	23.8%	1,845	21.2%
30-34	624	16.7%	1,477	17.0%
35-39	383	10.2%	998	11.5%
40-44	214	5.7%	823	9.5%
45-49	95	2.5%	657	7.6%
50-54	41	1.1%	520	6.0%
55-59	27	0.7%	255	2.9%
60-64	15	0.4%	81	0.9%
65 or older	12	0.3%	55	0.6%

Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds

Prison Admissions by Type (1990-2014)

The graph below shows all physical admissions to WI DOC adult prisons and contract facilities between 1990 and 2014. See Appendix B, [Table 6](#), for a complete table of admission numbers by admission type.

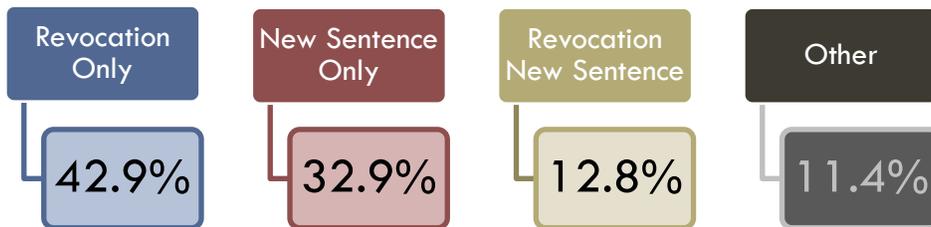


Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds.

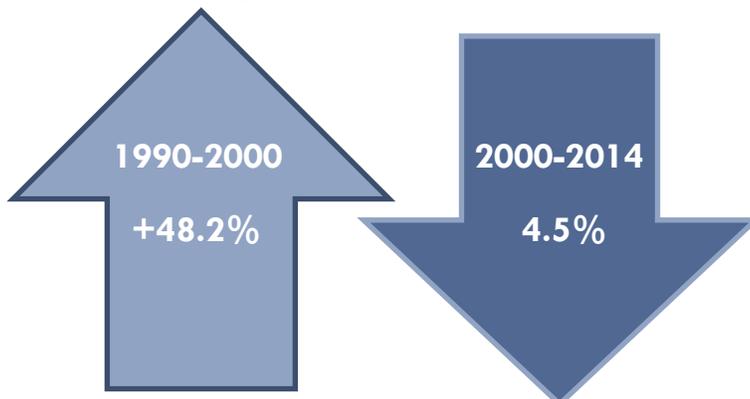
Admission Trends...

- Revocation Only admissions peaked in 2006-2007, and have since been on the decline.
- New sentence admissions (with and without revocations) have remained stable.

2014 Admissions by Type

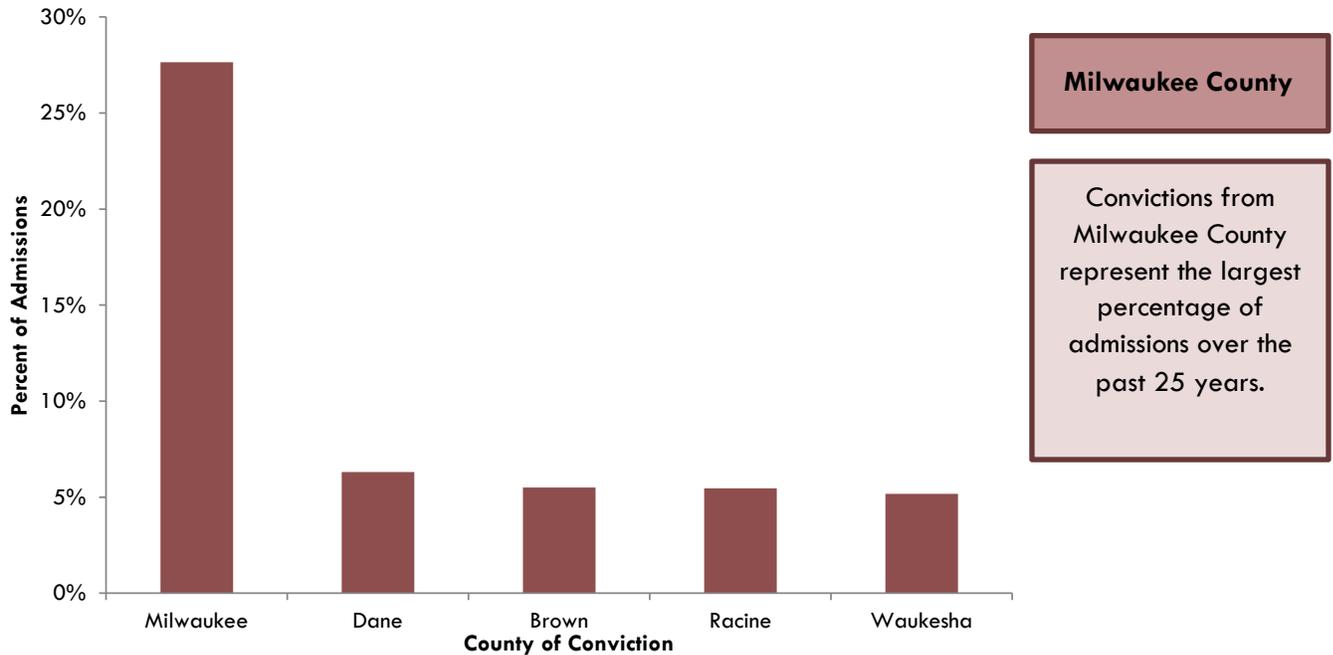


Percent Change –Revocation Only Admissions



Admission by County 2014

Since an inmate can have multiple counties of conviction upon admission to prison, admission county is determined by selecting the county of conviction for an inmate’s most serious offense. Convictions from Milwaukee County represent the largest percentage of admissions (27.6%), followed by Dane County (6.3%). Brown, Racine, and Waukesha each represented 5 percent of admissions. See Appendix B, [Table 7](#), for a table of admission numbers for the 10 largest admissions counties.



Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds.

Milwaukee County

Convictions from Milwaukee County represent the largest percentage of admissions over the past 25 years.

Admissions from Counties with at Least Two Percent of the Annual Admissions in 2007 and 2013

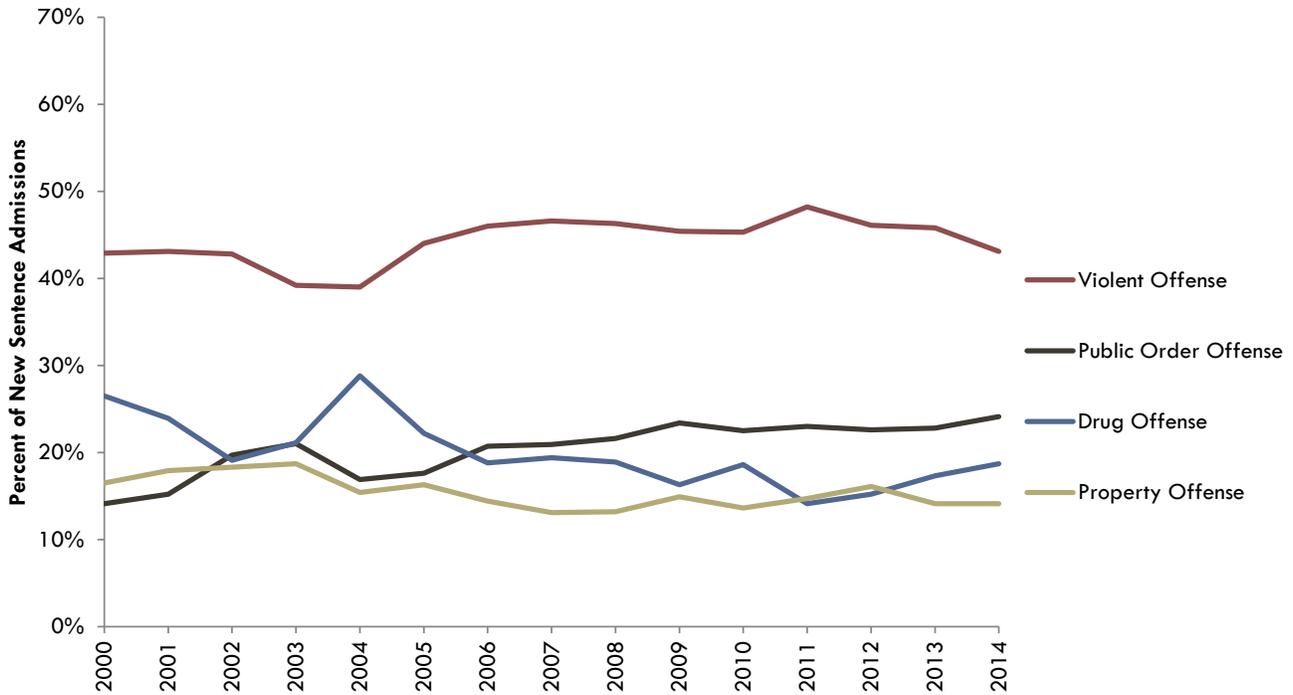
County of Conviction	2007		2013	
	N	Rate per 1,000 adults	N	Rate per 1,000 adults
Milwaukee	3,693	5.1	2,480	3.4
Dane	769	2.0	558	1.4
Racine	615	4.2	547	3.7
Kenosha	585	4.8	356	2.8
Waukesha	455	1.6	474	1.6
Brown	403	2.2	460	2.4
Rock	298	2.5	301	2.5
Outagamie	222	1.7	199	1.5
Winnebago	211	1.6	203	1.5
Walworth	172	2.2	188	2.4
Marathon	161	1.6	234	2.3
Washington	143	1.5	181	1.8

Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds. Rates for 2013 are reported here because county-level census population estimates are not available for 2014.

Offenses

Offenses committed by WI DOC inmates were categorized into four offense categories: violent offenses, property offenses, drug offenses, and public order offenses. Offense categories were based on the Association of State Correctional Administrators (ASCA) Performance-Based Measures System (PBMS) standards. Many offenders are convicted of multiple offenses. For this reason, an offender’s most serious offense was selected for this analysis.

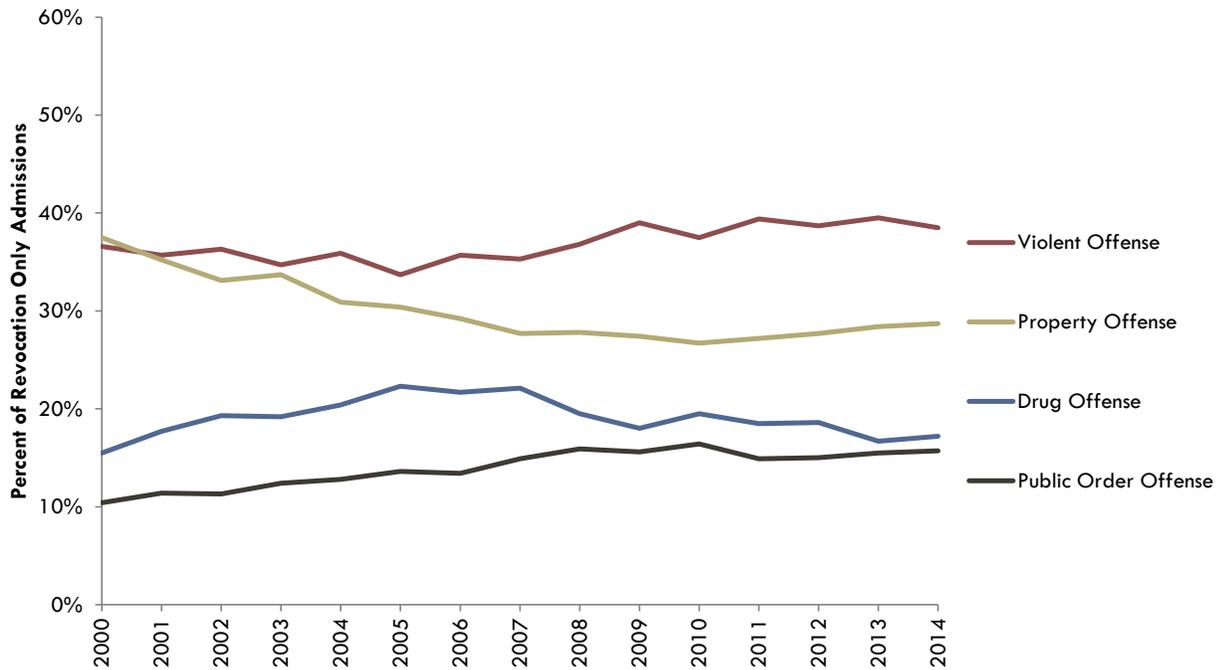
New Sentence Only: New Sentence Only admission occurs when an offender is admitted because he or she received a new prison sentence. Violent offenses overwhelmingly account for the majority of admissions between 2000-2014. See Appendix B, [Table 8](#), for a table of admission numbers by most serious offense-new sentence only admissions.



Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds.

Violent Offense	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • have always constituted the largest percentage of new sentence admissions over the last 15 years
Property Offense	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consistently accounted for around 15% of New Sentence admissions over the last 15 years
Drug Offense	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • have remained stable over time, apart from the noteworthy spike in 2004
Public Order Offense	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • make up the second largest percentage of new sentence admissions (24% in 2014)

Revocation Only: Revocation Only admissions occur when an offender’s supervision is revoked but he or she is not convicted of committing a new crime. See Appendix B, [Table 9](#), for a table of admission numbers by most serious offense-revocation only admissions.



Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds.

See Appendix B, [Table 10](#), for a table of admission numbers by most serious offense-revocation new sentence admissions.



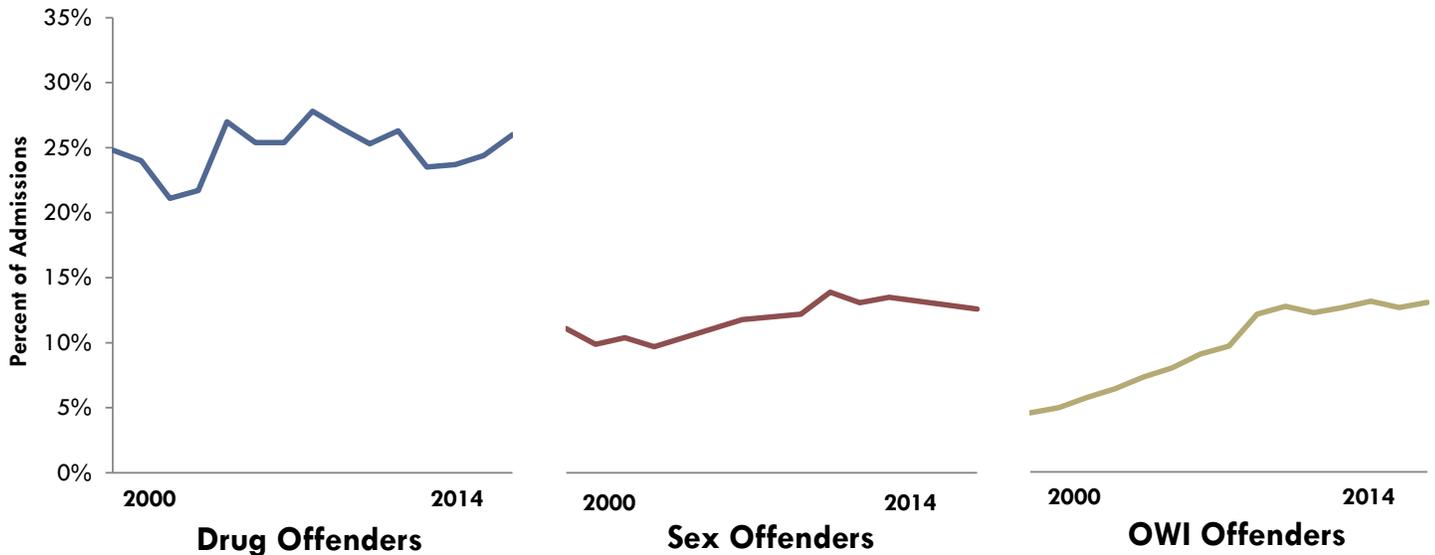
For the last 15 years violent offenders have consistently made up the largest percentage (38%) of all admissions to prison for revocations.

on average **34%** of **Revocation Only Admissions'** most serious offense was for a **property offense**



Admissions with Any Drug, Sex, or Operating While Intoxicated (OWI) Offense

In the graphs below, an inmate is included in one or more of the three offense categories if any of his or her active offenses at the time of admission was a drug, sex, or OWI offense. This means that an inmate could be counted in each of the three categories, if he or she had an active drug offense, sex offense, and OWI offense at admission or when in prison. The category that an inmate is included in does not necessarily indicate what the inmate's most serious offense was. See Appendix B, [Table 11](#), for a table of admission numbers by any drug, sex, or OWI offense.



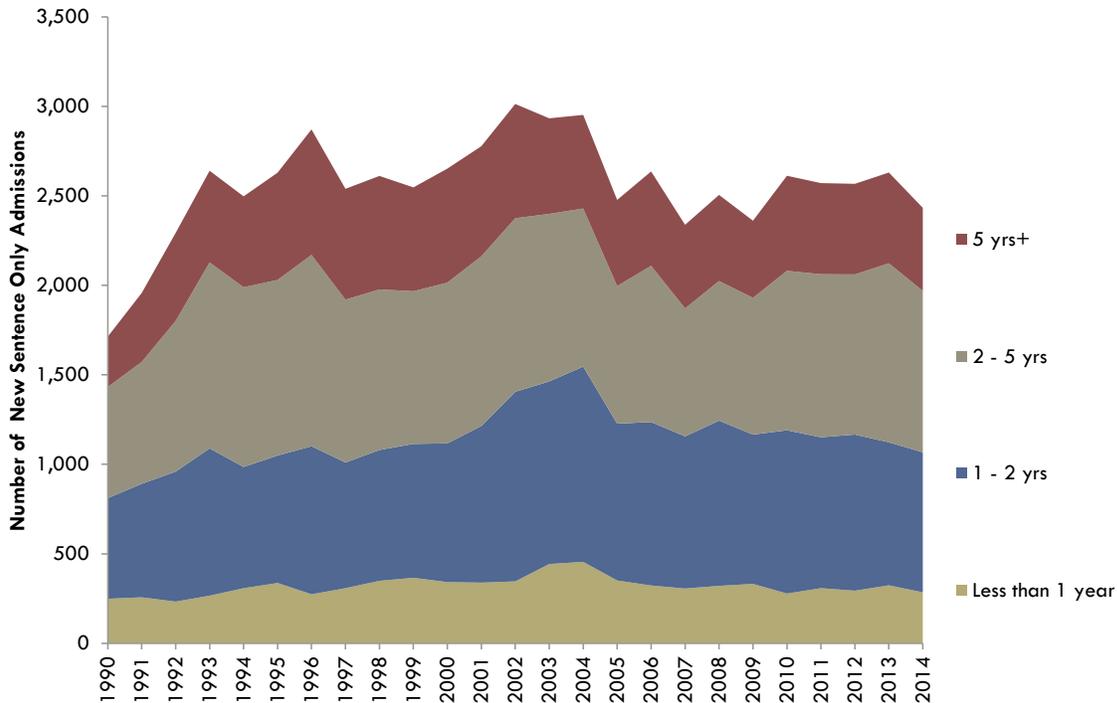
Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds and are reported from 2000 to 2014.

 <p>Drug Offenders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low: 2002, 21.1% • High: 2007, 27.8% • 15 yr average: 24.9% 	 <p>Sex Offenders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low: 2003, 9.7% • High: 2009, 13.9% • 15 yr. average: 11.9% 	 <p>OWI Offenders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low: 2000, 4.6% • High: 2012, 13.3% • 15 yr. average: 9.7%
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Estimated Confinement Time

The estimated confinement time is the estimated time an offender will spend in prison serving their current sentence. It does not take into account jail credit or sentences received after their admission date or adjustments from subsequent insitutional misconduct.

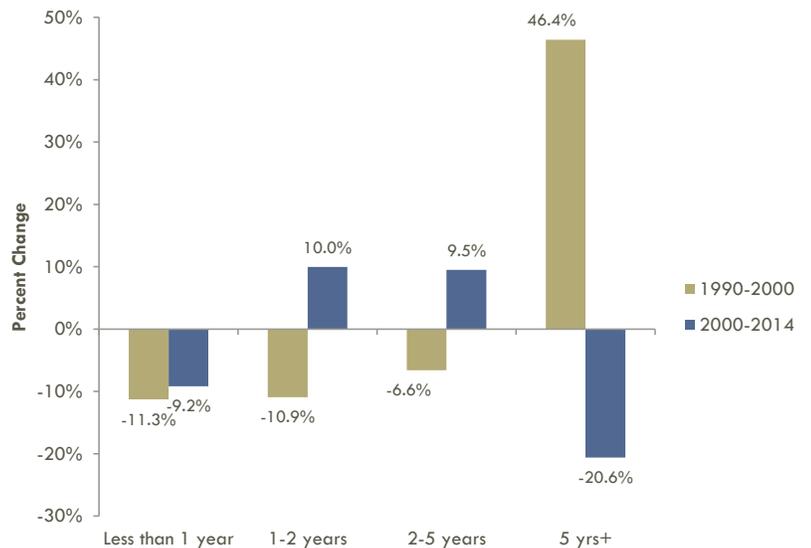
The graph below shows the length of confinement time by New Sentence Only Admissions. Note that inmates' other active sentences have an effect on their overall confinement time. See Appendix B, [Table 12](#), for a table of admission numbers estimated confinement time for new sentence only admissions by most serious offense type.



Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds. Also excludes inmates with life sentences.

Percent Change in Estimated Confinement time for New Sentence Only Admissions

- The percentage of individuals who are estimated to serve **five or more years** decreased significantly from 2000-2014.



Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds. Also excludes inmates with life sentences.

Appendix A

Methodology

Admissions

The admissions data presented in this report include all physical admissions to WI DOC adult institutions. Each admission in a calendar year is counted; therefore an inmate may be counted more than once in a year if he/she is admitted multiple times. Interstate compact offenders serving WI sentences in other states or in federal institutions are not included. Sometimes offenders who have received prison sentences serve the entire sentence in county jail (due to processing time through the criminal justice system). When this happens, an admission to prison must still be entered in the DOC data system, with a corresponding release on the same day. However, the offender does not physically enter a DOC institution. These types of admissions are called “paper admissions” and are excluded from all admissions data presented in this report.

Admission Type

An offender’s supervision may be revoked if the offender violates a rule or condition of supervision. When supervision is revoked, the offender is either returned to court for sentencing or transported to a correctional institution to begin serving the sentence indicated by the court.

- “Revocation Only” admission to prison occurs when an offender’s supervision is revoked but he or she is not convicted of committing a new crime.
- “Revocation New Sentence” admission occurs when an offender’s supervision is revoked, and in addition to having violated a rule or condition of supervision, the offender engaged in criminal behavior that resulted in a new conviction and sentence from the court.
- “New Sentence Only” admission occurs when an offender is admitted because he or she received a new prison sentence.
- Admissions in the “Other” admission category include admissions for Alternatives to Revocation (where an offender is admitted to a WI prison to complete a designated treatment program as an alternative to revocation), inmates admitted after completing a sentence from another state, and returns to prison from supervision without violations (e.g., when the court issues a corrected judgment of conviction).

Admissions by County Analysis

Inmates can have multiple counties of conviction upon admission. Admission county is determined by selecting the county of conviction for an inmate’s most serious offense. If an inmate was convicted of committing robbery in Dane county and possession of cocaine in Brown county, the inmate’s county of conviction for his or her admission would be Dane county.

Admissions: Most Serious Offense Analysis:

Offense categories were based on the Association of State Correctional Administrators (ASCA) Performance-Based Measures System (PBMS) standards. While the ASCA standards were followed as closely as possible in the

categorization of offenses, supplementary rules were developed to aid in categorizing statutes that did not clearly fit into one category or another. Offense categorization methodology is available upon request.

Offenses committed by WI DOC inmates were categorized into four offense categories: violent offenses, property offenses, drug offenses, and public order offenses. Offenses displayed in the graphs and tables represent an inmate's most serious offense. The most serious offense was selected based on the order of the categories listed above, with violent offenses as the most serious, and public order offenses as the least serious.

Over the years statutes have been passed that have changed the composition of the WI prison population. For example, 2009 Wisconsin Act 100 was signed into law, increasing the penalty for a fourth Operating While Intoxicated (OWI) conviction to a felony when a prior conviction had occurred within the five years prior. It also made an OWI offense a misdemeanor if it occurred with a minor child (under the age of 16) in the vehicle, and it required the installation of an ignition interlock device for first-time offenders with a blood-alcohol level of more than .15, and for all repeat offenders. OWI convictions fall under the Public Order Offense category.

For the most serious offense analysis inmates were removed from each of their admissions if they did not have an active offense or if they did not have a valid end date for their period of incarceration (see below for more details on calculation of end dates). Occasionally an inmate appeared to not have any active offenses at a particular admission due to data entry lag. Although the offense exists in the DOC data system, due to the logic used to accurately align offenses with points in time those offenses were not included here.

Additionally, the most serious offense analysis *excluded* inmates in prison at any of the points in time for an Alternative to Revocation (ATR), erroneous admissions, pending revocation hearings, and interstate compact offenders (with no WI sentence) as these inmates were not serving time in prison for the confinement portion of WI sentences.

Admissions with Any Drug, Sex, or OWI Offense

An inmate is included in one or more of these three offense categories if any of his or her active offenses at the time of admission was a Drug, Sex, or OWI offense. This means that an inmate could be counted in each of the three categories, if he or she had an active drug offense, sex offense, and OWI offense at admission or when in prison. The category that an inmate is included in *does not* necessarily indicate what the inmate's most serious offense was.

Admissions: Estimated Time to Serve Analysis

For the estimated time to serve analysis inmates were not included if they did not have an actual or projected end date for their period of incarceration or if they did not have an active offense. Estimated time to serve was calculated as the time between admission date and the actual or projected end date of an inmate's incarceration portion of his or her sentence. If at the time of this report the inmate had been released, the release date was used as the end date. If the inmate had not been released, the mandatory release date (which is the date the inmate should be released from prison to begin the supervision portion of his or her sentence) was used. If a valid mandatory release date was not recorded, the inmate's maximum discharge date was used to determine his or her projected release from prison. Due to timing of data entry, some inmates did not have a valid mandatory release or maximum discharge date associated with a particular admission date. This does not mean that they did not have one of those dates recorded in the data system, rather that we were unable to pull the appropriate one that should have been associated with that admission date. If a valid mandatory release and maximum discharge date could not be selected, and no release date existed, the inmate was removed from the data set for that admission year for both the offense and time left to serve analyses.

Additionally, the estimated time to serve analysis *excluded* inmates in prison who were admitted for an ATR, erroneously, or pending revocation hearings, or who were interstate compact offenders (with no WI sentence) since they were not serving time in prison for the confinement portion of WI sentences.

Appendix B

Table 1. Total Admissions

Year	Total Admissions N
1990	3,743
1991	4,238
1992	5,149
1993	5,803
1994	6,418
1995	7,043
1996	7,642
1997	7,473
1998	8,394
1999	8,510
2000	8,343
2001	8,509
2002	8,846
2003	8,920
2004	9,646
2005	9,726
2006	10,547
2007	10,315
2008	9,946
2009	9,444
2010	8,976
2011	8,426
2012	8,172
2013	8,701
2014	8,691

Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds.

Table 2. Admissions by Gender

Admission Year	Total Admissions		Male		Female	
	N	N	%	N	%	
1990	3,743	3,492	93.3%	251	6.7%	
1991	4,238	3,962	93.5%	276	6.5%	
1992	5,149	4,801	93.2%	348	6.8%	
1993	5,803	5,364	92.4%	439	7.6%	
1994	6,418	5,935	92.5%	483	7.5%	
1995	7,043	6,468	91.8%	575	8.2%	
1996	7,642	6,983	91.4%	659	8.6%	
1997	7,473	6,867	91.9%	606	8.1%	
1998	8,394	7,660	91.3%	734	8.7%	
1999	8,510	7,830	92.0%	680	8.0%	
2000	8,343	7,635	91.5%	708	8.5%	
2001	8,509	7,861	92.4%	648	7.6%	
2002	8,846	8,086	91.4%	760	8.6%	
2003	8,920	8,192	91.8%	728	8.2%	
2004	9,646	8,890	92.2%	756	7.8%	
2005	9,726	8,943	91.9%	783	8.1%	
2006	10,547	9,683	91.8%	864	8.2%	
2007	10,315	9,422	91.3%	893	8.7%	
2008	9,946	9,213	92.6%	733	7.4%	
2009	9,444	8,671	91.8%	773	8.2%	
2010	8,976	8,281	92.3%	695	7.7%	
2011	8,426	7,786	92.4%	640	7.6%	
2012	8,172	7,476	91.5%	696	8.5%	
2013	8,701	7,996	91.9%	705	8.1%	
2014	8,691	7,899	90.9%	792	9.1%	

Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds.

Table 3. Admissions by Race

Admission Year	Black		White		American Indian/Alaskan Native		Asian/Pacific Islander		Did Not Report	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1990	1,521	40.6%	2,006	53.6%	123	3.3%	9	0.2%	84	2.2%
1991	1,853	43.7%	2,204	52.0%	139	3.3%	12	0.3%	30	0.7%
1992	2,287	44.4%	2,637	51.2%	154	3.0%	9	0.2%	62	1.2%
1993	2,598	44.8%	2,892	49.8%	206	3.5%	33	0.6%	74	1.3%
1994	3,044	47.4%	3,114	48.5%	179	2.8%	24	0.4%	57	0.9%
1995	3,353	47.6%	3,376	47.9%	216	3.1%	45	0.6%	53	0.8%
1996	3,692	48.3%	3,607	47.2%	255	3.3%	47	0.6%	41	0.5%
1997	3,722	49.8%	3,435	46.0%	252	3.4%	29	0.4%	35	0.5%
1998	4,291	51.1%	3,731	44.4%	296	3.5%	36	0.4%	40	0.5%
1999	4,274	50.2%	3,878	45.6%	281	3.3%	57	0.7%	20	0.2%
2000	4,007	48.0%	3,974	47.6%	301	3.6%	53	0.6%	8	0.1%
2001	4,075	47.9%	4,078	47.9%	297	3.5%	51	0.6%	8	0.1%
2002	4,153	46.9%	4,335	49.0%	299	3.4%	55	0.6%	4	0.0%
2003	4,284	48.0%	4,276	47.9%	272	3.0%	66	0.7%	22	0.2%
2004	4,421	45.8%	4,801	49.8%	335	3.5%	69	0.7%	20	0.2%
2005	4,301	44.2%	4,981	51.2%	358	3.7%	55	0.6%	31	0.3%
2006	4,655	44.1%	5,372	50.9%	431	4.1%	71	0.7%	18	0.2%
2007	4,537	44.0%	5,282	51.2%	410	4.0%	75	0.7%	11	0.1%
2008	4,146	41.7%	5,303	53.3%	396	4.0%	60	0.6%	41	0.4%
2009	3,726	39.5%	5,268	55.8%	388	4.1%	52	0.6%	10	0.1%
2010	3,543	39.5%	4,986	55.5%	369	4.1%	67	0.7%	11	0.1%
2011	3,269	38.8%	4,748	56.3%	327	3.9%	82	1.0%	0	0.0%
2012	3,062	37.5%	4,704	57.6%	332	4.1%	74	0.9%	0	0.0%
2013	3,257	37.4%	5,072	58.3%	295	3.4%	72	0.8%	5	0.1%
2014	3,138	36.1%	5,096	58.6%	370	4.3%	86	1.0%	1	0.0%

Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds.

Table 4. Admissions by Ethnicity

Admission Year	Hispanic or Latino		Not Hispanic or Latino		Did Not Report	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
1990	174	4.6%	2,502	66.8%	1,067	28.5%
1991	262	6.2%	3,248	76.6%	728	17.2%
1992	331	6.4%	3,905	75.8%	913	17.7%
1993	342	5.9%	4,274	73.7%	1,187	20.5%
1994	408	6.4%	4,727	73.7%	1,283	20.0%
1995	510	7.2%	5,122	72.7%	1,411	20.0%
1996	550	7.2%	5,535	72.4%	1,557	20.4%
1997	461	6.2%	5,223	69.9%	1,789	23.9%
1998	602	7.2%	5,913	70.4%	1,879	22.4%
1999	530	6.2%	5,834	68.6%	2,146	25.2%
2000	643	7.7%	5,630	67.5%	2,070	24.8%
2001	693	8.1%	5,682	66.8%	2,134	25.1%
2002	682	7.7%	5,798	65.5%	2,366	26.7%
2003	724	8.1%	5,683	63.7%	2,513	28.2%
2004	781	8.1%	5,949	61.7%	2,916	30.2%
2005	828	8.5%	5,686	58.5%	3,212	33.0%
2006	856	8.1%	5,971	56.6%	3,720	35.3%
2007	824	8.0%	5,574	54.0%	3,917	38.0%
2008	743	7.5%	5,176	52.0%	4,027	40.5%
2009	702	7.4%	4,463	47.3%	4,279	45.3%
2010	775	8.6%	2,794	31.1%	5,407	60.2%
2011	677	8.0%	665	7.9%	7,084	84.1%
2012	618	7.6%	765	9.4%	6,789	83.1%
2013	669	7.7%	713	8.2%	7,319	84.1%
2014	683	7.9%	438	5.0%	7,570	87.1%

Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds.

Table 5. Admissions by Age

Admission Year	19 or younger		20-24		25-29		30-34		35-39		40-44		45-49		50-54		55-59		60-64		65 or older	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1990	365	9.8%	1,078	28.8%	889	23.8%	624	16.7%	383	10.2%	214	5.7%	95	2.5%	41	1.1%	27	0.7%	15	0.4%	12	0.3%
1991	487	11.5%	1,203	28.4%	1,003	23.7%	723	17.1%	379	8.9%	216	5.1%	111	2.6%	48	1.1%	39	0.9%	17	0.4%	12	0.3%
1992	624	12.1%	1,509	29.3%	1,111	21.6%	872	16.9%	530	10.3%	261	5.1%	120	2.3%	59	1.1%	31	0.6%	19	0.4%	13	0.3%
1993	689	11.9%	1,614	27.8%	1,260	21.7%	974	16.8%	629	10.8%	320	5.5%	165	2.8%	72	1.2%	41	0.7%	21	0.4%	18	0.3%
1994	755	11.8%	1,795	28.0%	1,259	19.6%	1,166	18.2%	732	11.4%	343	5.3%	205	3.2%	79	1.2%	46	0.7%	21	0.3%	17	0.3%
1995	872	12.4%	1,784	25.3%	1,404	19.9%	1,229	17.4%	909	12.9%	460	6.5%	203	2.9%	91	1.3%	53	0.8%	20	0.3%	18	0.3%
1996	1,018	13.3%	1,905	24.9%	1,444	18.9%	1,284	16.8%	977	12.8%	560	7.3%	246	3.2%	116	1.5%	52	0.7%	23	0.3%	17	0.2%
1997	1,033	13.8%	1,758	23.5%	1,439	19.3%	1,211	16.2%	1,026	13.7%	560	7.5%	240	3.2%	113	1.5%	50	0.7%	27	0.4%	16	0.2%
1998	1,110	13.2%	2,011	24.0%	1,543	18.4%	1,346	16.0%	1,180	14.1%	676	8.1%	301	3.6%	128	1.5%	62	0.7%	21	0.3%	16	0.2%
1999	1,103	13.0%	1,935	22.7%	1,517	17.8%	1,371	16.1%	1,237	14.5%	794	9.3%	306	3.6%	123	1.4%	70	0.8%	33	0.4%	21	0.2%
2000	960	11.5%	1,946	23.3%	1,394	16.7%	1,274	15.3%	1,233	14.8%	814	9.8%	402	4.8%	188	2.3%	69	0.8%	37	0.4%	26	0.3%
2001	957	11.2%	2,106	24.8%	1,346	15.8%	1,338	15.7%	1,196	14.1%	847	10.0%	408	4.8%	177	2.1%	72	0.8%	35	0.4%	27	0.3%
2002	891	10.1%	2,200	24.9%	1,398	15.8%	1,252	14.2%	1,225	13.8%	984	11.1%	509	5.8%	213	2.4%	93	1.1%	46	0.5%	35	0.4%
2003	789	8.8%	2,187	24.5%	1,459	16.4%	1,328	14.9%	1,180	13.2%	1,002	11.2%	565	6.3%	250	2.8%	94	1.1%	42	0.5%	24	0.3%
2004	772	8.0%	2,348	24.3%	1,633	16.9%	1,369	14.2%	1,283	13.3%	1,075	11.1%	677	7.0%	283	2.9%	137	1.4%	46	0.5%	23	0.2%
2005	678	7.0%	2,338	24.0%	1,661	17.1%	1,324	13.6%	1,286	13.2%	1,147	11.8%	746	7.7%	354	3.6%	118	1.2%	42	0.4%	32	0.3%
2006	609	5.8%	2,355	22.3%	2,018	19.1%	1,470	13.9%	1,350	12.8%	1,257	11.9%	848	8.0%	408	3.9%	132	1.3%	66	0.6%	34	0.3%
2007	611	5.9%	2,186	21.2%	1,963	19.0%	1,432	13.9%	1,316	12.8%	1,201	11.6%	904	8.8%	432	4.2%	162	1.6%	64	0.6%	44	0.4%
2008	608	6.1%	2,044	20.6%	2,004	20.1%	1,361	13.7%	1,243	12.5%	1,104	11.1%	867	8.7%	424	4.3%	194	2.0%	55	0.6%	42	0.4%
2009	519	5.5%	1,926	20.4%	1,919	20.3%	1,331	14.1%	1,140	12.1%	1,027	10.9%	846	9.0%	442	4.7%	193	2.0%	64	0.7%	37	0.4%
2010	496	5.5%	1,890	21.1%	1,821	20.3%	1,249	13.9%	994	11.1%	965	10.8%	781	8.7%	450	5.0%	211	2.4%	70	0.8%	49	0.5%
2011	495	5.9%	1,781	21.1%	1,606	19.1%	1,306	15.5%	918	10.9%	856	10.2%	693	8.2%	473	5.6%	182	2.2%	74	0.9%	42	0.5%
2012	439	5.4%	1,646	20.1%	1,581	19.3%	1,288	15.8%	943	11.5%	793	9.7%	671	8.2%	477	5.8%	200	2.4%	82	1.0%	52	0.6%
2013	438	5.0%	1,696	19.5%	1,780	20.5%	1,450	16.7%	924	10.6%	836	9.6%	689	7.9%	488	5.6%	252	2.9%	94	1.1%	54	0.6%
2014	347	4.0%	1,633	18.8%	1,845	21.2%	1,477	17.0%	998	11.5%	823	9.5%	657	7.6%	520	6.0%	255	2.9%	81	0.9%	55	0.6%

Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds.

Table 6. Admissions by Type

Admission Year	New Sentence Only		Revocation Only		Revocation with New Sentence		Other	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1990	1,745	46.6%	1,134	30.3%	714	19.1%	150	4.0%
1991	2,000	47.2%	1,258	29.7%	767	18.1%	213	5.0%
1992	2,366	46.0%	1,442	28.0%	988	19.2%	353	6.9%
1993	2,701	46.5%	1,428	24.6%	1,017	17.5%	657	11.3%
1994	2,552	39.8%	1,754	27.3%	1,400	21.8%	712	11.1%
1995	2,685	38.1%	1,915	27.2%	1,506	21.4%	937	13.3%
1996	2,910	38.1%	2,138	28.0%	1,640	21.5%	954	12.5%
1997	2,568	34.4%	2,409	32.2%	1,571	21.0%	925	12.4%
1998	2,647	31.5%	3,270	39.0%	1,342	16.0%	1,135	13.5%
1999	2,584	30.4%	3,596	42.3%	1,171	13.8%	1,159	13.6%
2000	2,689	32.2%	3,744	44.9%	1,046	12.5%	864	10.4%
2001	2,799	32.9%	3,965	46.6%	979	11.5%	766	9.0%
2002	3,037	34.3%	4,224	47.8%	1,046	11.8%	539	6.1%
2003	2,955	33.1%	4,494	50.4%	1,063	11.9%	408	4.6%
2004	2,979	30.9%	4,528	46.9%	1,172	12.2%	967	10.0%
2005	2,495	25.7%	4,854	49.9%	1,160	11.9%	1,217	12.5%
2006	2,656	25.2%	5,466	51.8%	1,145	10.9%	1,280	12.1%
2007	2,351	22.8%	5,441	52.7%	1,193	11.6%	1,330	12.9%
2008	2,519	25.3%	4,905	49.3%	1,314	13.2%	1,208	12.1%
2009	2,384	25.2%	4,914	52.0%	1,185	12.5%	961	10.2%
2010	2,629	29.3%	4,539	50.6%	1,070	11.9%	738	8.2%
2011	2,601	30.9%	4,220	50.1%	924	11.0%	681	8.1%
2012	2,587	31.7%	4,059	49.7%	893	10.9%	633	7.7%
2013	2,669	30.7%	4,078	46.9%	1,013	11.6%	941	10.8%
2014	2,863	32.9%	3,726	42.9%	1,115	12.8%	987	11.4%

Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds.

Table 7. Admissions by 'Top Ten' Counties of Conviction (2000-2014)

Admission Year	Milwaukee	Dane	Racine	Kenosha	Waukesha	Brown	Rock	Outagamie	Winnebago	Marathon
2000	3,529	707	392	494	332	290	223	135	133	99
2001	3,432	618	324	493	327	255	225	161	161	85
2002	2,495	651	360	534	352	268	221	166	171	96
2003	2,685	644	287	426	367	278	225	152	142	118
2004	3,613	711	548	519	417	278	273	178	161	134
2005	3,088	690	573	495	382	363	291	223	215	140
2006	3,314	755	558	546	441	409	336	206	212	174
2007	3,693	769	615	585	455	403	298	222	211	161
2008	3,103	785	604	507	494	496	338	252	250	207
2009	2,793	705	602	478	450	471	406	247	224	188
2010	2,672	560	656	425	460	450	313	239	237	192
2011	2,463	596	568	386	473	460	289	247	231	148
2012	2,191	632	579	388	410	373	303	224	256	160
2013	2,480	558	547	356	474	460	301	199	203	234
2014	2,403	548	475	388	450	478	291	209	211	232
Total	43,954	9,929	7,688	7,020	6,284	5,732	4,333	3,060	3,018	2,368
Average	2,930	662	513	468	419	382	289	204	201	158

Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds.

Table 8. Most Serious Offense Type for New Sentence Only Admissions

Admission Year	Violent Offense		Property Offense		Drug Offense		Public Order Offense	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
2000	1,123	42.9%	431	16.5%	693	26.5%	369	14.1%
2001	1,044	43.1%	433	17.9%	579	23.9%	368	15.2%
2002	761	42.8%	326	18.3%	340	19.1%	351	19.7%
2003	648	39.2%	310	18.7%	349	21.1%	348	21.0%
2004	991	39.0%	392	15.4%	732	28.8%	429	16.9%
2005	817	44.0%	302	16.3%	412	22.2%	327	17.6%
2006	901	46.0%	282	14.4%	368	18.8%	406	20.7%
2007	1,078	46.6%	302	13.1%	449	19.4%	482	20.9%
2008	1,160	46.3%	332	13.2%	473	18.9%	542	21.6%
2009	1,080	45.4%	355	14.9%	389	16.3%	557	23.4%
2010	1,190	45.3%	358	13.6%	489	18.6%	591	22.5%
2011	1,253	48.2%	382	14.7%	367	14.1%	599	23.0%
2012	1,191	46.1%	415	16.1%	394	15.2%	584	22.6%
2013	1,220	45.8%	377	14.1%	461	17.3%	608	22.8%
2014	1,234	43.1%	403	14.1%	535	18.7%	691	24.1%

Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds.

Table 9. Most Serious Offense Type for Revocation Only Admissions

Admission Year	Violent Offense		Property Offense		Drug Offense		Public Order Offense	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
2000	1,368	36.6%	1,403	37.5%	581	15.5%	387	10.4%
2001	1,415	35.7%	1,395	35.2%	700	17.7%	451	11.4%
2002	1,533	36.3%	1,398	33.1%	814	19.3%	475	11.3%
2003	1,558	34.7%	1,511	33.7%	862	19.2%	557	12.4%
2004	1,624	35.9%	1,400	30.9%	921	20.4%	580	12.8%
2005	1,635	33.7%	1,474	30.4%	1080	22.3%	658	13.6%
2006	1,950	35.7%	1,592	29.2%	1185	21.7%	734	13.4%
2007	1,919	35.3%	1,506	27.7%	1198	22.1%	808	14.9%
2008	1,803	36.8%	1,365	27.8%	956	19.5%	778	15.9%
2009	1,916	39.0%	1,348	27.4%	882	18.0%	766	15.6%
2010	1,701	37.5%	1,210	26.7%	883	19.5%	744	16.4%
2011	1,662	39.4%	1,145	27.2%	779	18.5%	630	14.9%
2012	1,570	38.7%	1,123	27.7%	753	18.6%	608	15.0%
2013	1,608	39.5%	1,157	28.4%	680	16.7%	631	15.5%
2014	1,432	38.5%	1,067	28.7%	639	17.2%	583	15.7%

Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds.

Table 10. Most Serious Offense Type for Revocation New Sentence Admissions

Admission Year	Violent Offense		Property Offense		Drug Offense		Public Order Offense	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
2000	404	38.6%	382	36.5%	169	16.2%	84	8.0%
2001	377	38.5%	353	36.1%	141	14.4%	83	8.5%
2002	346	33.1%	315	30.1%	190	18.2%	122	11.7%
2003	372	35.0%	290	27.3%	190	17.9%	124	11.7%
2004	382	32.6%	339	28.9%	219	18.7%	174	14.8%
2005	390	33.6%	325	28.0%	194	16.7%	186	16.0%
2006	390	34.1%	306	26.7%	210	18.3%	191	16.7%
2007	456	38.2%	312	26.2%	237	19.9%	184	15.4%
2008	514	39.1%	354	26.9%	251	19.1%	194	14.8%
2009	473	39.9%	326	27.5%	223	18.8%	163	13.8%
2010	442	41.3%	270	25.2%	197	18.4%	161	15.0%
2011	421	45.6%	235	25.4%	149	16.1%	119	12.9%
2012	361	40.4%	265	29.7%	134	15.0%	133	14.9%
2013	435	42.9%	289	28.5%	159	15.7%	130	12.8%
2014	458	41.1%	315	28.3%	193	17.3%	149	13.4%

Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds.

Table 11. Admissions for Inmates with Any Drug, Sex, or OWI Offense

Admission Year	Drug Offenders		Sex Offenders		OWI Offenders	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
2000	2,072	24.8%	922	11.1%	386	4.6%
2001	2,041	24.0%	845	9.9%	428	5.0%
2002	1,870	21.1%	923	10.4%	511	5.8%
2003	1,934	21.7%	867	9.7%	577	6.5%
2004	2,600	27.0%	1,006	10.4%	709	7.4%
2005	2,475	25.4%	1,077	11.1%	783	8.1%
2006	2,682	25.4%	1,249	11.8%	967	9.2%
2007	2,870	27.8%	1,234	12.0%	1,013	9.8%
2008	2,638	26.5%	1,211	12.2%	1,219	12.3%
2009	2,391	25.3%	1,311	13.9%	1,214	12.9%
2010	2,360	26.3%	1,175	13.1%	1,117	12.4%
2011	1,978	23.5%	1,138	13.5%	1,079	12.8%
2012	1,935	23.7%	1,082	13.2%	1,088	13.3%
2013	2,119	24.4%	1,122	12.9%	1,116	12.8%
2014	2,260	26.0%	1,094	12.6%	1,146	13.2%

Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds.

Table 12. Estimated Confinement Time for New Sentence Only Admissions by Most Serious Offense Type

Admission Year	Violent Offense							
	Less than 1 year		1 – 2 years		2 – 5 years		5 years +	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
2000	82	7.5%	171	15.7%	339	31.1%	497	45.6%
2001	73	7.1%	189	18.5%	343	33.5%	419	40.9%
2002	39	5.2%	156	21.0%	245	32.9%	304	40.9%
2003	42	6.6%	137	21.6%	228	35.9%	228	35.9%
2004	81	8.4%	213	22.0%	333	34.4%	341	35.2%
2005	72	8.9%	170	21.1%	270	33.5%	294	36.5%
2006	63	7.1%	182	20.6%	303	34.3%	336	38.0%
2007	76	7.1%	214	20.1%	382	35.9%	393	36.9%
2008	90	7.9%	274	23.9%	366	31.9%	416	36.3%
2009	92	8.7%	233	22.0%	356	33.7%	376	35.6%
2010	78	6.6%	233	19.9%	412	35.1%	450	38.4%
2011	92	7.5%	254	20.8%	432	35.3%	446	36.4%
2012	75	6.4%	254	21.7%	407	34.8%	435	37.1%
2013	102	8.6%	224	18.9%	446	37.7%	412	34.8%
2014	75	7.2%	210	20.2%	380	36.6%	374	36.0%

Admission Year	Property Offense							
	Less than 1 year		1 – 2 years		2 – 5 years		5 years +	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
2000	52	12.1%	148	34.3%	191	44.3%	40	9.3%
2001	54	12.5%	152	35.1%	173	40.0%	54	12.5%
2002	33	10.1%	132	40.5%	130	39.9%	31	9.5%
2003	33	10.7%	107	34.7%	131	42.5%	37	12.0%
2004	82	20.9%	141	36.0%	133	33.9%	36	9.2%
2005	51	16.9%	108	35.8%	122	40.4%	21	7.0%
2006	34	12.1%	111	39.4%	120	42.6%	17	6.0%
2007	50	16.6%	135	44.7%	91	30.1%	26	8.6%
2008	66	19.9%	132	39.8%	108	32.5%	26	7.8%
2009	65	18.3%	136	38.3%	132	37.2%	22	6.2%
2010	41	11.5%	153	42.7%	132	36.9%	32	8.9%
2011	74	19.4%	132	34.6%	148	38.7%	28	7.3%
2012	53	12.8%	180	43.4%	154	37.1%	28	6.7%
2013	55	14.6%	139	37.0%	147	39.1%	35	9.3%
2014	54	15.7%	137	39.8%	131	38.1%	22	6.4%

Admission Year	Drug Offense							
	Less than 1 year		1 – 2 years		2 – 5 years		5 years +	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
2000	125	18.1%	238	34.4%	249	36.0%	80	11.6%
2001	87	15.0%	218	37.7%	209	36.1%	65	11.2%
2002	41	12.1%	128	37.6%	123	36.2%	48	14.1%
2003	60	17.2%	142	40.7%	116	33.2%	31	8.9%
2004	149	20.4%	336	45.9%	201	27.5%	46	6.3%
2005	82	20.0%	178	43.3%	128	31.1%	23	5.6%
2006	49	13.3%	155	42.1%	142	38.6%	22	6.0%
2007	70	15.6%	202	45.0%	150	33.4%	27	6.0%
2008	71	15.0%	195	41.2%	181	38.3%	26	5.5%
2009	60	15.4%	164	42.2%	144	37.0%	21	5.4%
2010	82	16.8%	185	37.8%	185	37.8%	37	7.6%
2011	58	15.8%	140	38.1%	150	40.9%	19	5.2%
2012	53	13.5%	158	40.1%	159	40.4%	24	6.1%
2013	51	11.1%	173	37.5%	196	42.5%	41	8.9%
2014	62	13.1%	165	34.7%	195	41.1%	53	11.2%

Admission Year	Public Order Offense							
	Less than 1 year		1 – 2 years		2 – 5 years		5 years +	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
2000	71	19.2%	192	52.0%	101	27.4%	5	1.4%
2001	55	15.0%	203	55.3%	95	25.9%	14	3.8%
2002	54	15.4%	186	53.1%	99	28.3%	11	3.1%
2003	50	14.4%	191	54.9%	96	27.6%	11	3.2%
2004	76	17.7%	261	60.8%	85	19.8%	7	1.6%
2005	57	17.4%	193	59.0%	66	20.2%	11	3.4%
2006	77	19.0%	214	52.7%	106	26.1%	9	2.2%
2007	104	21.6%	288	59.8%	82	17.0%	8	1.7%
2008	92	17.0%	319	58.9%	121	22.3%	10	1.8%
2009	115	20.6%	299	53.7%	131	23.5%	12	2.2%
2010	77	13.0%	340	57.5%	162	27.4%	12	2.0%
2011	84	14.0%	317	53.0%	181	30.3%	16	2.7%
2012	112	19.2%	280	47.9%	174	29.8%	18	3.1%
2013	116	19.1%	263	43.3%	209	34.4%	19	3.1%
2014	94	16.3%	270	47.0%	196	34.1%	15	2.6%

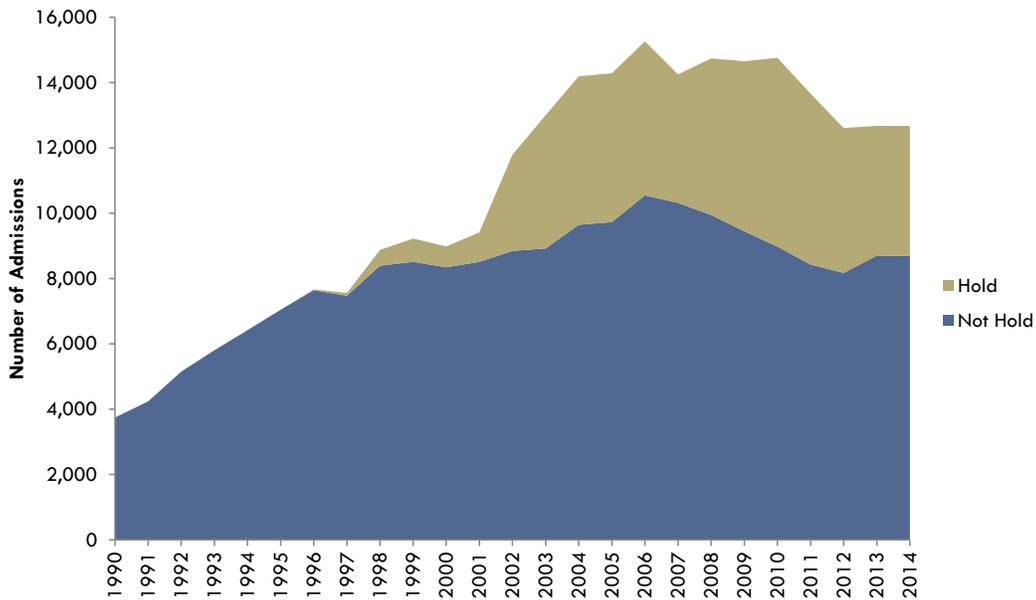
Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds and inmates with life sentences.

Appendix C

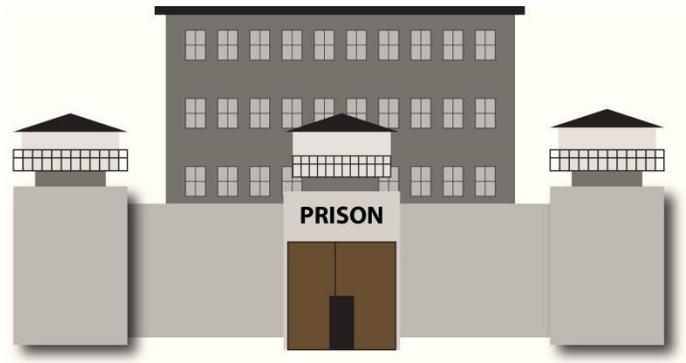
Admissions for Temporary Holds

Offenders on community supervision are sometimes admitted to prison for temporary holds when they are suspected of violating the terms and conditions of their community supervision. Throughout WI holds are normally conducted at county jails, with the exception of a small number of holds occurring at some DOC facilities; however, in Milwaukee most temporary holds are conducted at Milwaukee Secure Detention Facility (MSDF) or at Sturtevant Transitional Facility (STF).

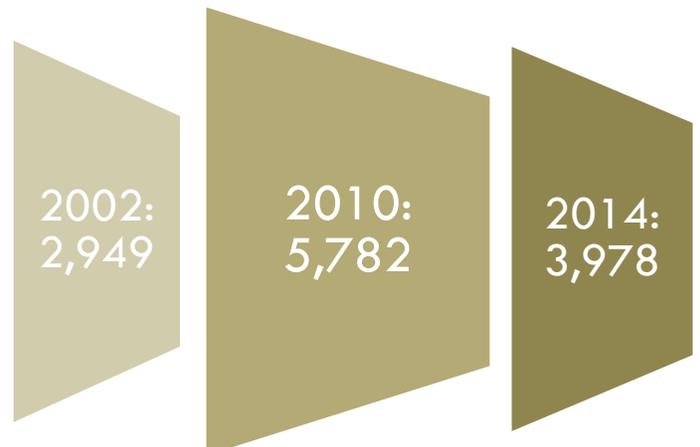
Depending on an offender’s violation and overall adjustment on supervision, the offender’s agent may recommend revocation of supervision. This process involves a hearing in front of an administrative law judge with the offender’s attorney and agent present. If the offender is revoked, he or she is either returned to court for sentencing or transported to a correctional institution.



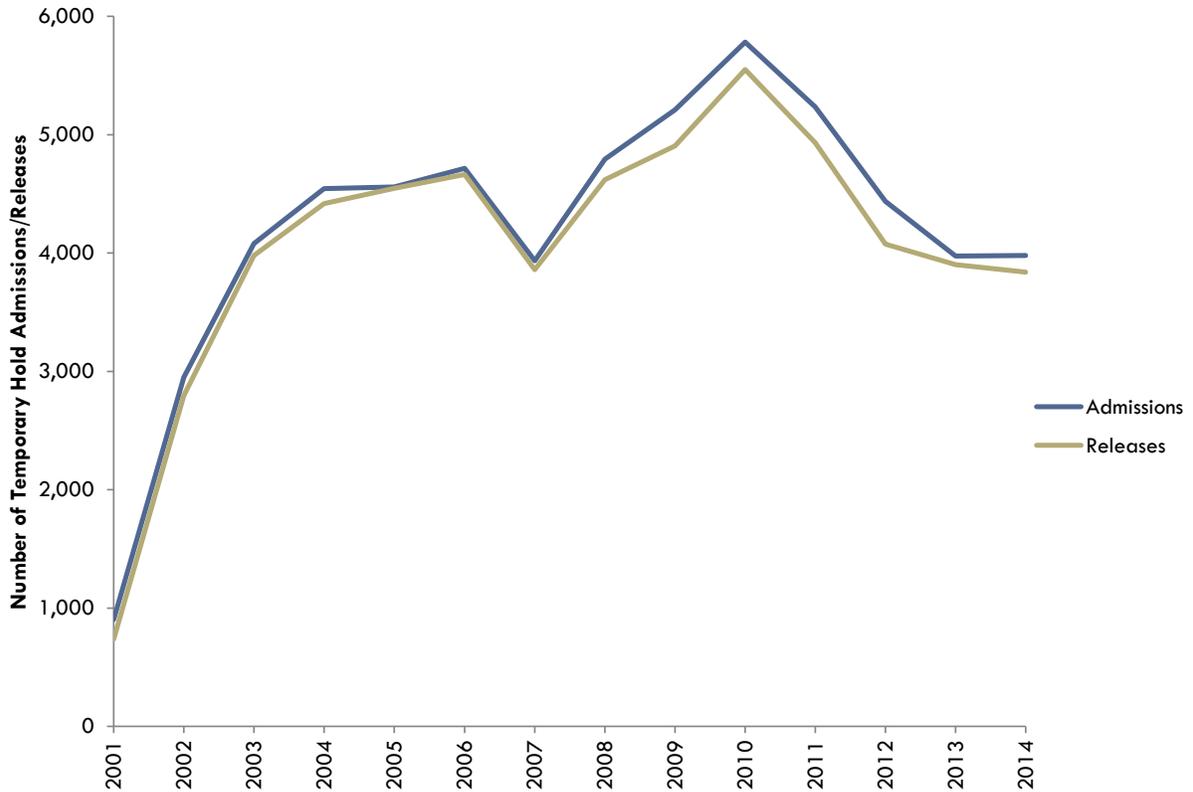
Rapid increase in total prison admissions from 2001 to 2006 is largely due to the increase in admissions for temporary holds; following the opening of MSDF in 2001.



Number of Temporary Hold Admissions by Year



Admissions and Releases for Temporary Holds from 2001 to 2014



Note: Admissions and releases for temporary holds are reported since 2001, to coincide with opening of Milwaukee Secure Detention Facility.

The number of temporary hold admissions and releases from 2001 to 2014 follow an almost identical pattern. Because some temporary holds for serious violations turn into revocations, the number of admissions for temporary holds is slightly greater than the number of releases from temporary holds over the years.



2014 Temporary Hold Admissions: 3,978
 # 2014 Temporary Hold Releases: 3,838
 Difference= +140

Table 1. Admissions for Temporary Holds and All Other Admission Types

Year	Admissions			
	Temporary Holds		All other Admission Types	
	N	%	N	%
2001	903	9.6%	8,509	90.4%
2002	2,949	25.0%	8,846	75.0%
2003	4,079	31.4%	8,920	68.6%
2004	4,544	32.0%	9,646	68.0%
2005	4,559	31.9%	9,726	68.1%
2006	4,714	30.9%	10,547	69.1%
2007	3,935	27.6%	10,315	72.4%
2008	4,793	32.5%	9,946	67.5%
2009	5,209	35.5%	9,444	64.5%
2010	5,782	39.2%	8,976	60.8%
2011	5,233	38.3%	8,426	61.7%
2012	4,435	35.2%	8,172	64.8%
2013	3,974	31.4%	8,701	68.6%
2014	3,978	31.4%	8,691	68.6%

Note: To coincide with opening of Milwaukee Secure Detention Facility, admissions at DOC facilities are reported since 2001.