

DATA TREND SERIES

Prison Admissions: 2000-2016



August 2017

**Division of Adult Institutions
Office of the Secretary - Research and Policy Unit**

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State of Wisconsin
Department of Corrections

Prison Admissions: 2000-2016

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Introduction

The Wisconsin prison population has grown substantially over the last 25 years, more than tripling from 1990 to 2016. 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 associated with 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 Wisconsin Department of Corrections (WI DOC) is and will be responsible for. Tracking various aspects of the prison population allows the WI DOC to make appropriate adjustments to its facilities and policies. The data presented in this report have been rigorously validated to ensure accuracy. Data addressed in this report can also be found in the [DAI Admissions Interactive Dashboard](#) on the Data and Research, Interactive Dashboards page of the WI DOC public website.

Prison Facilities

There are 37 correctional institutions and centers throughout the state of Wisconsin. The Division of Adult Institutions (DAI) oversees 19 adult Correctional Facilities and is responsible for the administration of the Wisconsin Correctional Center System (WCCS), which encompasses 17 Correctional Centers. Additionally, this report includes data regarding inmates at the Wisconsin Resource Center (WRC) which is administered by the Wisconsin Department of Health Services (DHS) in partnership with the WI DOC. The WRC is a specialized inpatient mental health facility established as a prison under Wisconsin Statute [s. 46.056](#).

The WI DOC uses three security levels for its institutions: maximum, medium, and minimum. Relatedly, 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 in which they are housed. Facilities vary by design and features, including physical plant design, level of staffing, and operating procedures. A maximum security facility has the most restrictive level of confinement, while 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, while some are controlled by staff. Security staff provide 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 more privileges and responsibilities than they would at a medium or maximum security facility.

Prison and Correctional Center Characteristics

Adult Institutions	Year Opened	Security Level	Operating Capacity	12/31/2016 Inmate Population
Chippewa Valley Correctional Treatment Facility	2004	Minimum	466	483
Columbia Correctional Institution	1986	Maximum	830	830
Dodge Correctional Institution	1978	Maximum	1,573	1,626
Fox Lake Correctional Institution	1962	Medium	1,344	1,348
Green Bay Correctional Institution	1898	Maximum	1,091	1,090
Jackson Correctional Institution	1996	Medium	995	984
Kettle Moraine Correctional Institution	1962	Medium	1,172	1,183
Milwaukee Secure Detention Facility	2001	Medium	246	484
New Lisbon Correctional Institution	2004	Medium	1,015	1,026
Oakhill Correctional Institution	1976	Minimum	690	704
Oshkosh Correctional Institution	1986	Medium	2,025	2,051
Prairie du Chien Correctional Institution	1997	Medium	512	515
Racine Correctional Institution	1991	Medium	1,692	1,698
Racine Youthful Offender Correctional Facility	1998	Medium	450	449
Redgranite Correctional Institution	2001	Medium	1,018	1,010
Stanley Correctional Institution	2003	Medium	1,550	1,578
Sturtevant Transitional Facility	2003	Minimum	152	147
Waupun Correctional Institution	1851	Maximum	1,240	1,258
Wisconsin Secure Program Facility	1999	Maximum	501	443
Wisconsin Resource Center ¹	1983	Maximum	344	403

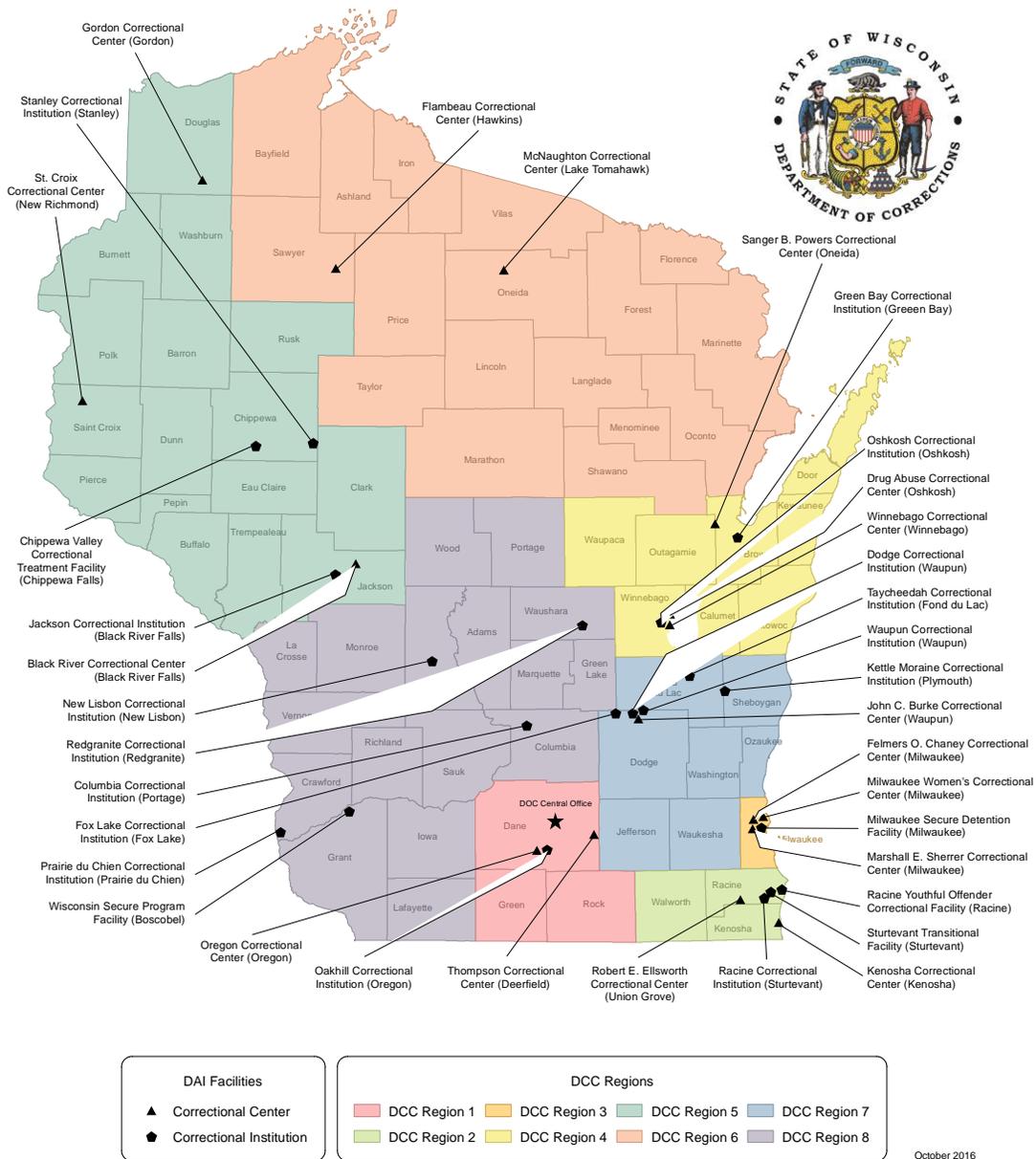
Wisconsin Correctional Center System	Year Opened	Security Level	Operating Capacity	12/31/2016 Inmate Population
Black River Correctional Center	1962	Minimum	118	118
Drug Abuse Correctional Center	1977	Minimum	294	286
Felmers O. Chaney Correctional Center	2000	Minimum	100	94
Flambeau Correctional Center	1954	Minimum	90	91
Gordon Correctional Center	1950	Minimum	89	86
John C. Burke Correctional Center	1990	Minimum	250	250
Kenosha Correctional Center	1990	Minimum	115	120
Marshall E. Sherrer Correctional Center	1981	Minimum	60	59
McNaughton Correctional Center	1956	Minimum	102	101

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

Oregon Correctional Center	1992	Minimum	112	110
Sanger B. Powers Correctional Center	1982	Minimum	120	117
St. Croix Correctional Center	1991	Minimum	120	84
Thompson Correctional Center	1993	Minimum	125	126
Winnebago Correctional Center	1974	Minimum	266	259

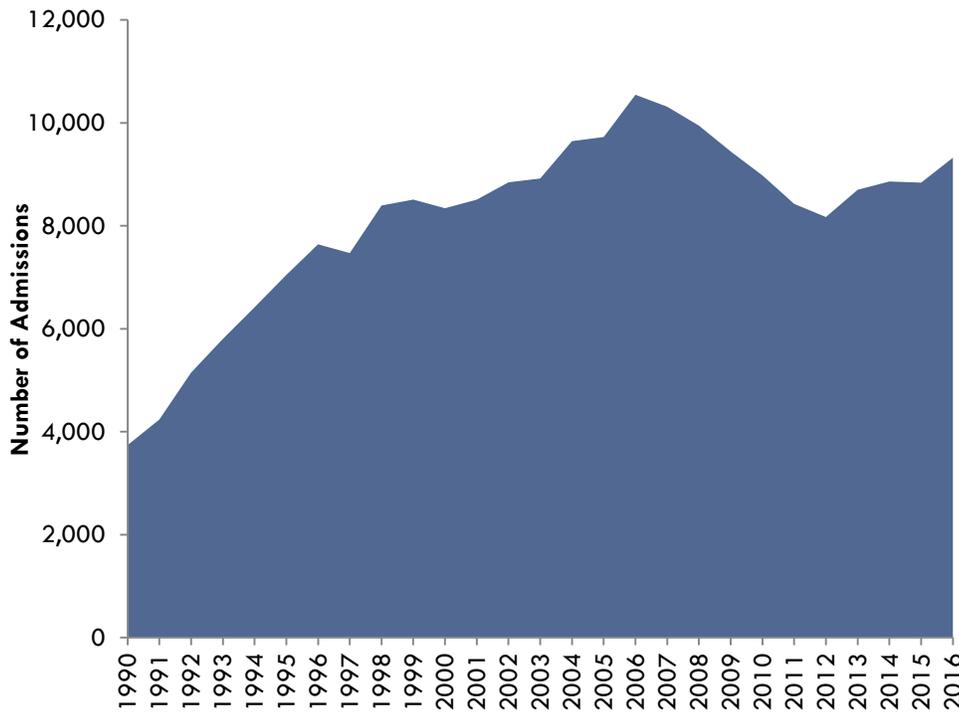
Wisconsin Women's Correctional System	Year Opened	Security Level	Operating Capacity	12/31/2016 Inmate Population
Milwaukee Women's Correctional Center	2003	Minimum	100	110
Robert E. Ellsworth Correctional Center	1989	Minimum	408	446
Taycheedah Correctional Institution	1921	Maximum	752	853

Division of Adult Institutions Correctional Facilities



WISCONSIN PRISON ADMISSIONS

This report includes all physical admissions to WI DOC adult prisons and contract facilities between 2000 and 2016. Interstate compact inmates serving Wisconsin sentences who were physically incarcerated in other states are excluded. Additionally, admission counts exclude inmates who were not physically admitted to a Wisconsin prison or contract facility because at the time of sentencing it was determined that they had already served sufficient time in a county jail. Furthermore, this report excludes offenders under supervision of the Division of Community Corrections held in a Division of Adult Institutions facility as a temporary hold. See [Appendix C](#) for information about admissions for temporary holds.



Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds.

Prison Admissions (1990-2016): Prison admissions have generally been on the rise since 1990, with 3,741 admissions that year, increasing to a peak of 10,547 admissions in 2006. The table below documents changes in admissions by gender from 2000 to 2016. The remainder of the report focuses on admissions since 2000.

	2000	% Change 2000-2008	2008	% Change 2008-2016	2016
Male	7,634	+20.7%	9,214	-8.6%	8,426
Female	709	+3.4%	733	+22.5%	898
Total Admissions	8,343	+19.2%	9,947	-6.3%	9,324

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

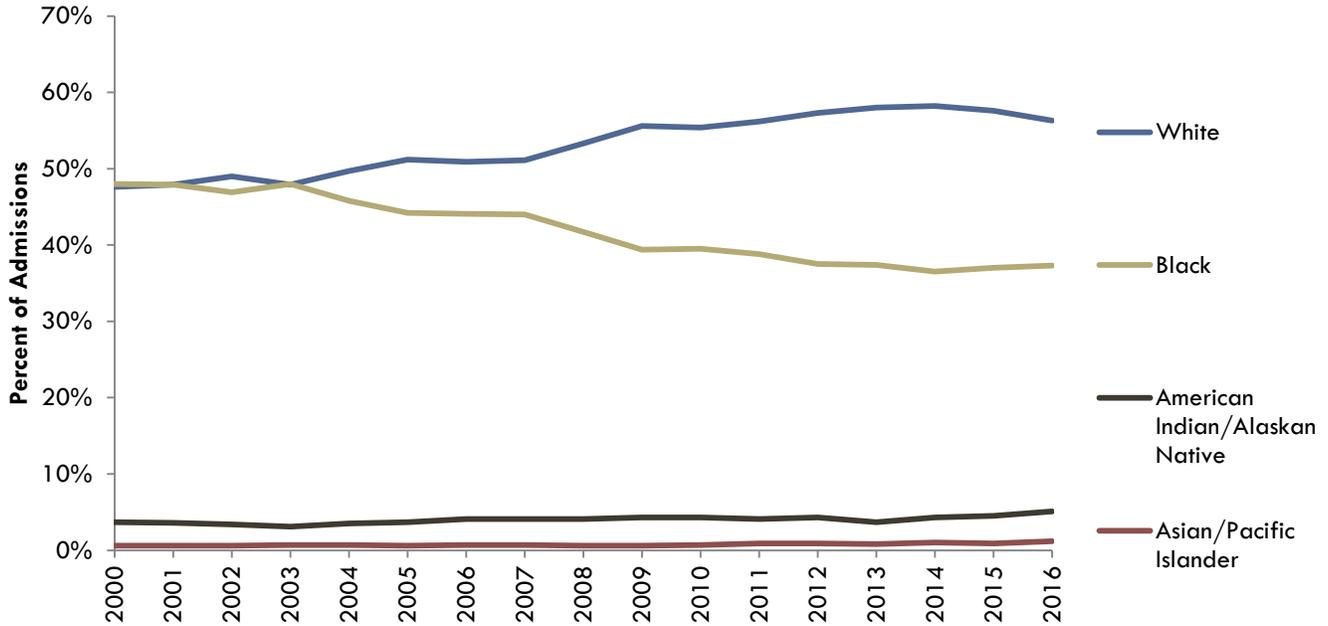


2016 Admissions

- 33 was the average age
- 90% were male
- 37% were Black, 56% were White, and 7% reported Hispanic or Latino ethnicity
- 43% were under 30 years old at time of admission
- 35% were admitted as a revocation only
- Violent offenses constituted the largest percentage of admissions
- On average, 785 inmates were admitted per month

Race

Admissions for White and Black inmates made up the vast majority of admissions to WI DOC prisons (95% year-to-year average since 2000). In general, between 2000 and 2003, the proportion of inmates was similar between the two groups; from 2003 to 2016, White inmates comprised a larger percentage of prison admissions than did Black inmates. American Indian/Alaskan Native and Asian/Pacific Islander inmate admissions have remained relatively stable.



Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds.

- The proportion of **White** inmates admitted increased over time, from a low of 47.6% in 2000, to a high of 58.2% in 2014
- The proportion of **Black** inmates admitted trended in the other direction, declining from 48.0% in 2000 to a low of 36.5% in 2014

Admissions by Race and Ethnicity in 2000, 2008, and 2016

	2000		2008		2016	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Race						
Black	4,008	48.0%	4,144	41.7%	3,482	37.3%
White	3,969	47.6%	5,301	53.3%	5,253	56.3%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	305	3.7%	404	4.1%	478	5.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	53	0.6%	60	0.6%	111	1.2%
Did Not Report	8	0.1%	38	0.4%	0	0.0%
Ethnicity*						
Hispanic or Latino	641	7.7%	742	7.5%	636	6.8%

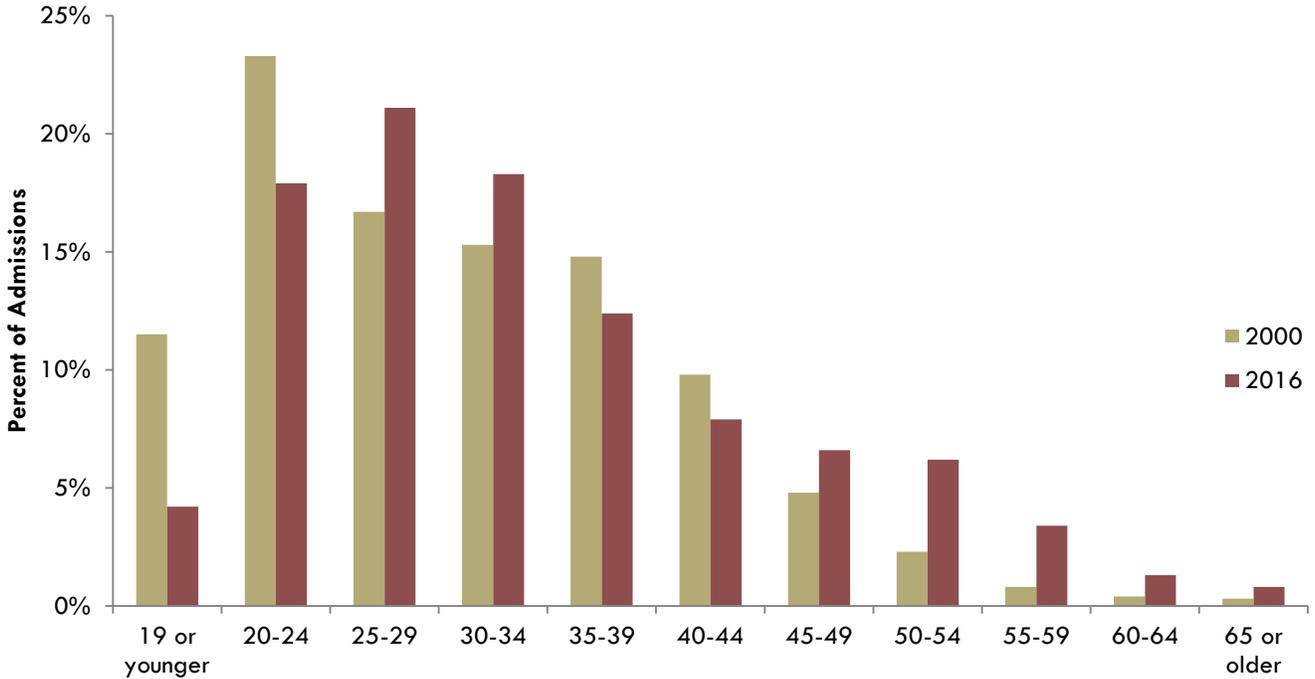
* Inmates in all race categories could identify themselves as Hispanic or Latino.

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 at Admission

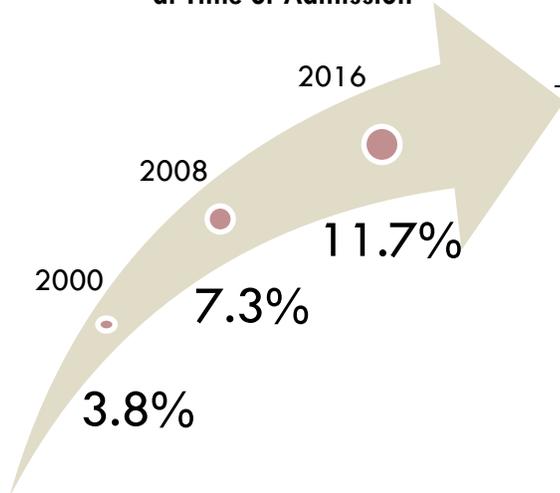
Between 2000 and 2016, the age of inmates at the time of admission changed substantially, with fewer inmates aged 24 and younger and more inmates aged 45 and older being admitted. In 2000, the greatest number of prison admissions was for inmates aged 20-24 (23.3% of all admissions), while in 2016, those aged 25-29 represented the largest proportion (21.1%).

See Appendix B, [Table 5](#), for a complete table of admission numbers by age.



Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds.

Proportion of Inmates 50 Years Old or Older at Time of Admission



The percentage of admissions for inmates 50 or older **more than tripled**, increasing from 3.8% to 11.7% of all admissions.

Admissions by Age in 2000 and 2016

Age Category	2000		2016	
	N	%	N	%
19 or younger	960	11.5%	391	4.2%
20-24	1,946	23.3%	1,673	17.9%
25-29	1,394	16.7%	1,963	21.1%
30-34	1,275	15.3%	1,707	18.3%
35-39	1,232	14.8%	1,155	12.4%
40-44	814	9.8%	733	7.9%
45-49	402	4.8%	616	6.6%
50-54	188	2.3%	577	6.2%
55-59	69	0.8%	318	3.4%
60-64	37	0.4%	121	1.3%
65 or older	26	0.3%	70	0.8%

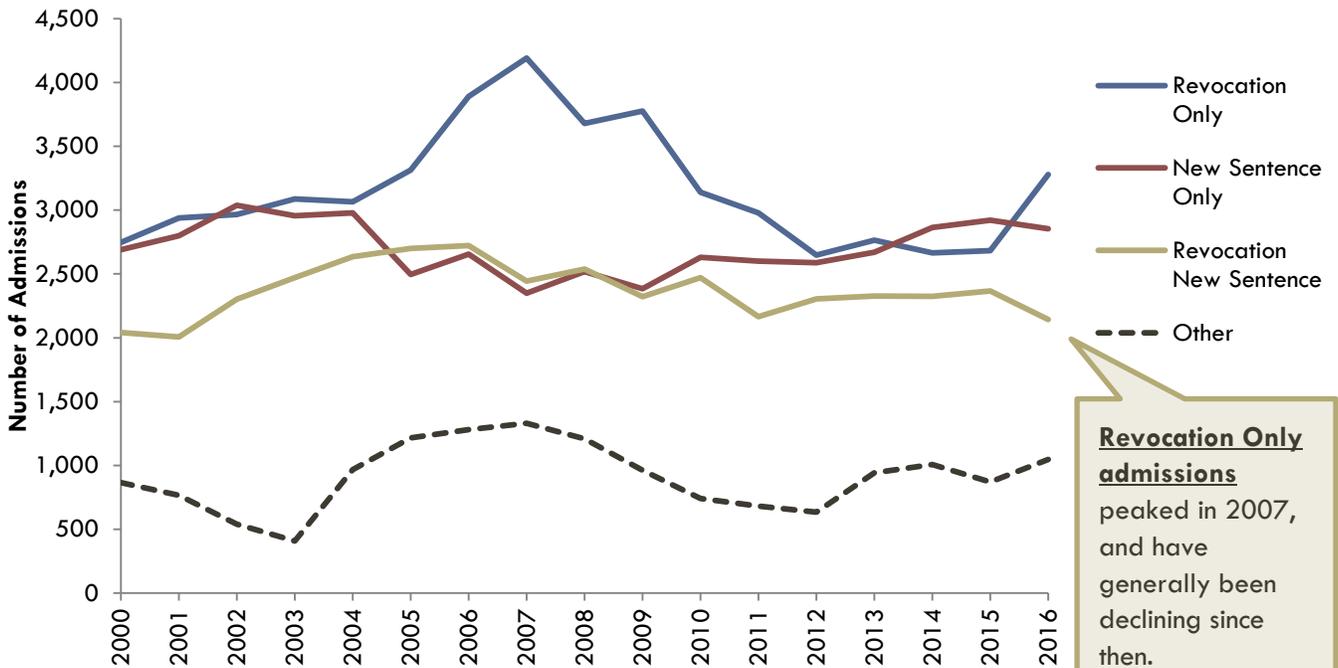
Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds.

Admissions by Type

The graph below shows all physical admissions to WI DOC adult prisons and contract facilities between 2000 and 2016. Prison admission types are defined as follows:

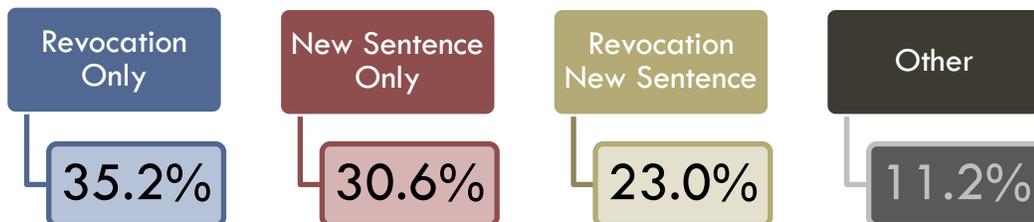
- **New Sentence Only** admissions occur when an offender is admitted because they received a new prison sentence.
- **Revocation Only** (with or without pending charges) admissions occur when an offender’s supervision is revoked for violating a rule or condition of supervision.
- **Revocation New Sentence** admissions occur when an offender’s supervision is revoked for violating a rule or condition of supervision, and the offender engaged in criminal behavior that resulted in a new conviction and sentence from the court. The violation may be solely the result of engaging in criminal behavior.
- **Other** admissions include admissions for Alternatives to Revocation (when an offender is admitted to a Wisconsin prison to complete a designated treatment program as an alternative to revocation), inmates admitted after completing a sentence from another state, admissions pending revocation hearings, and returns to prison from supervision without violations (e.g., when the court issues a corrected judgment of conviction).

See Appendix B, [Table 6](#), for a complete table of admission numbers by admission type.



Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds.

2016 Admissions by Type



Revocation Only admissions peaked in 2007, and have generally been declining since then.

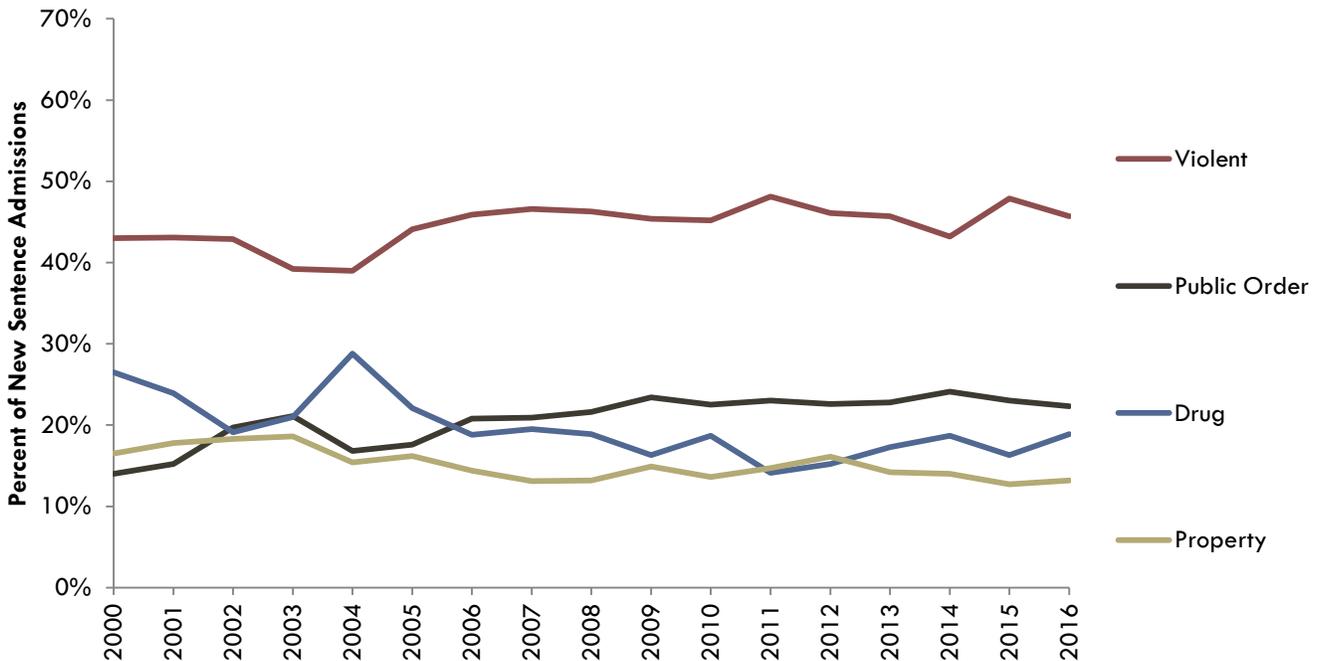
New Sentence admissions (with or without a revocation) have generally remained stable.

Most Serious Offense

Offenses committed by WI DOC inmates were separated 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' Performance-Based Measures System standards. Many offenders were convicted of multiple offenses; for this reason, an offender's most serious offense was selected for this analysis.

New Sentence Only admissions occur when an offender is admitted because they received a new prison sentence. The majority of new sentence admissions between 2000 and 2016 were for offenders who had committed a violent offense.

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



Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds.

Violent Offense

- Constituted the largest percentage of new sentence admissions over the last 17 years

Property Offense

- Consistently accounted for around 15% of New Sentence Only admissions over the last 17 years

Drug Offense

- Has been generally stable since 2006

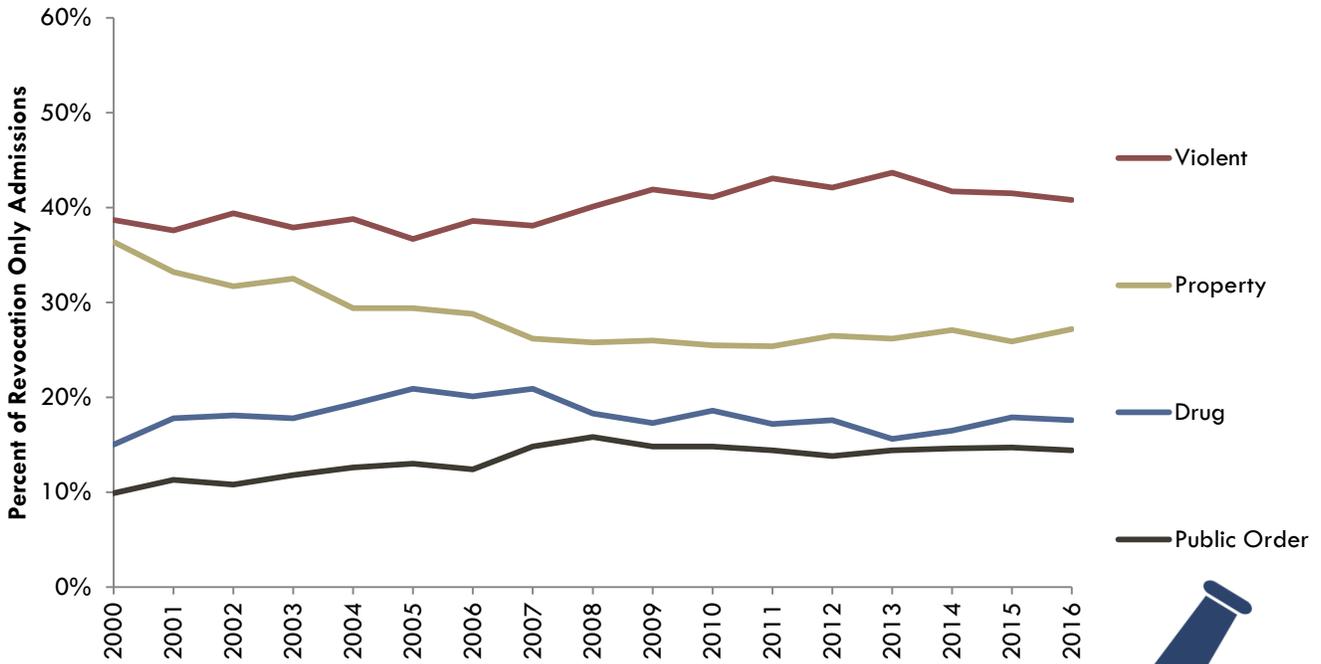
Public Order Offense

- Made up the second largest percentage of new sentence admissions (22.3% in 2016)

Revocation Only (with or without pending charges) admissions occur when an offender’s supervision is revoked for violating a rule or condition of supervision.

Important Note: The following graphs and graphics represent the most serious offense for which an offender was being supervised for **prior** to the revocation; they do not represent the most serious offense that directly led to the revocation.

See Appendix B, [Table 8](#), for a table of admission numbers by most serious offense (revocation only admissions).



Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds.



For the last 17 years, violent offenders consistently made up the largest percentage (40%) of all admissions to prison for revocations.



Among revocation only admissions, drug and public order offenders have consistently accounted for a lower combined percentage (27%) than violent offenders.

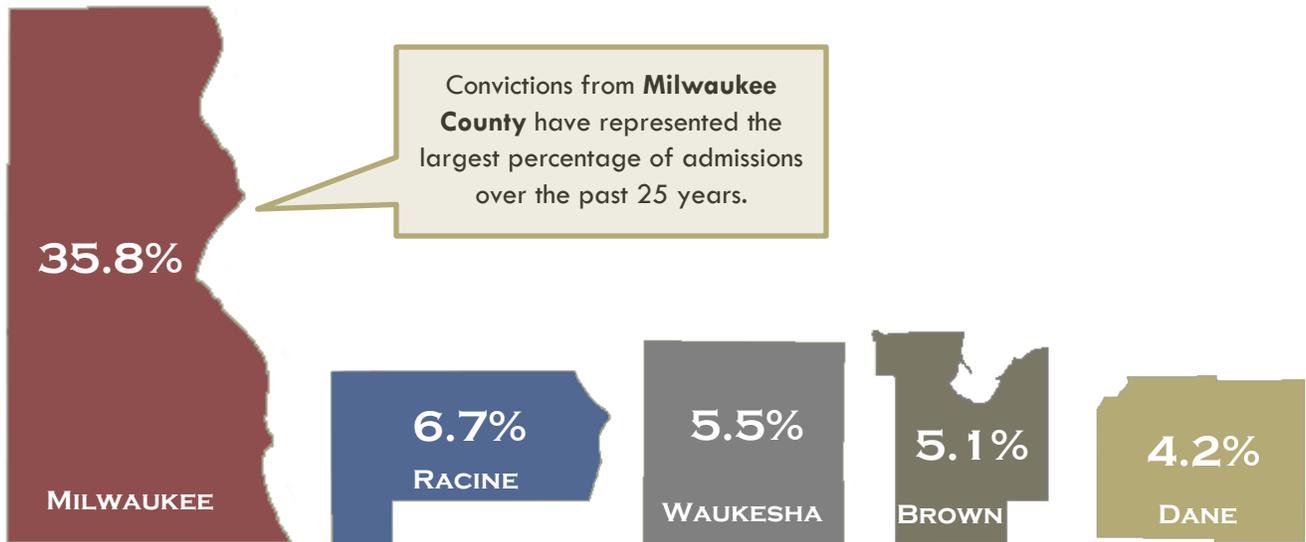
On average, property offenses were the most serious offense for 28% of revocation only admissions.



Conviction County (New Sentence Only Admissions)

Admissions by conviction county are reported below for New Sentence Only admissions in 2016. Since an offender can have multiple counties of conviction upon admission to prison, conviction county was based on the offender's most serious offense. Convictions from Milwaukee County represented the largest percentage of New Sentence Only admissions, followed by Racine, Waukesha, Brown, and Dane County.

See Appendix B, [Table 9](#), for a table of New Sentence Only admission numbers for the 10 largest admissions counties.



Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds and offenders without conviction data.

**Admissions and Admission Rates by County in 2015:
Counties with at Least Two Percent of all New Sentence Only Admissions**

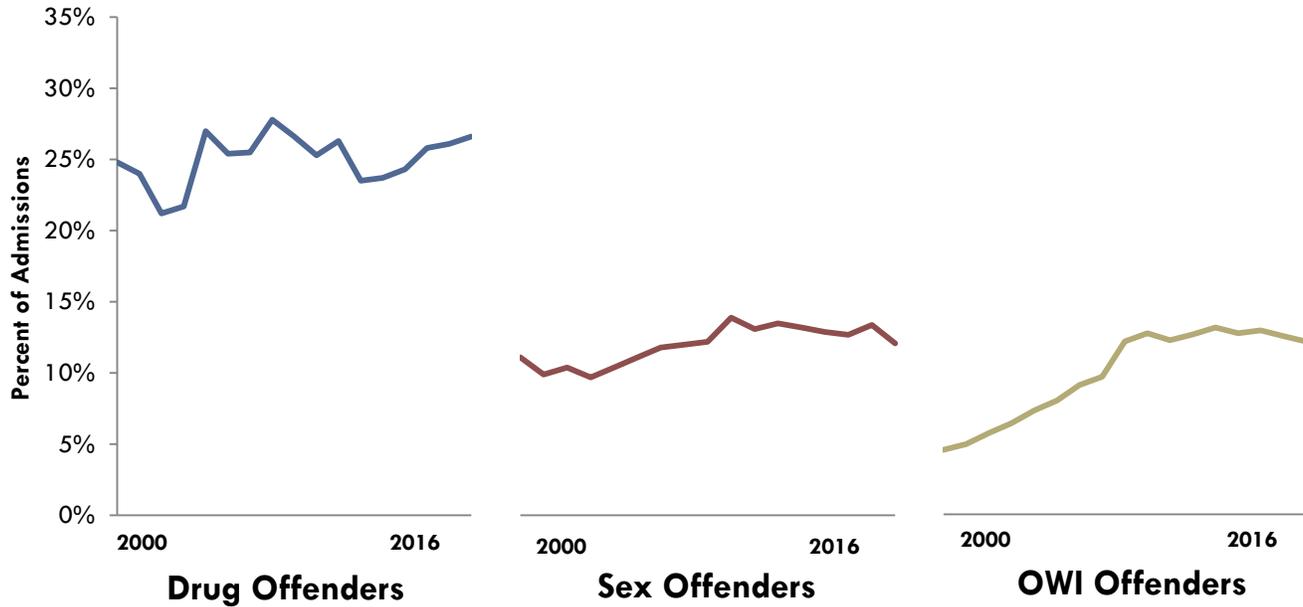
County of Conviction	Total Admissions	Rate per 100,000 adults
Sheboygan	66	190
Marinette	57	162
Milwaukee	1,011	128
Kenosha	154	113
Racine	171	107
Fond du Lac	74	87
Brown	164	78
Washington	62	57
Rock	74	56
Winnebago	73	51
Outagamie	67	45
Waukesha	138	43
Dane	102	24

Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds. Rates for 2015 were reported because county-level Census population estimates were not available for 2016.

Admissions with Any Drug, Sex, or Operating While Intoxicated Offense

In the graphs below, inmates were included in one or more of the three offense categories if any of their active offenses at the time of admission were a drug, sex, or operating while intoxicated (OWI) offense. For example, an inmate was counted in each of the three categories if they had an active drug offense, sex offense, and OWI offense at admission. The category that an inmate was included in does not necessarily indicate the inmate's most serious offense.

See Appendix B, [Table 10](#), for a table of admission numbers by any drug, sex, or OWI offense.



Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds and offenders without conviction data.



Drug Offenders

- Low: 2002 , 21.2%
- High: 2007, 27.8%
- 17 yr. average: 25.0%



Sex Offenders

- Low: 2003, 9.7%
- High: 2009, 13.9%
- 17 yr. average: 12.0%



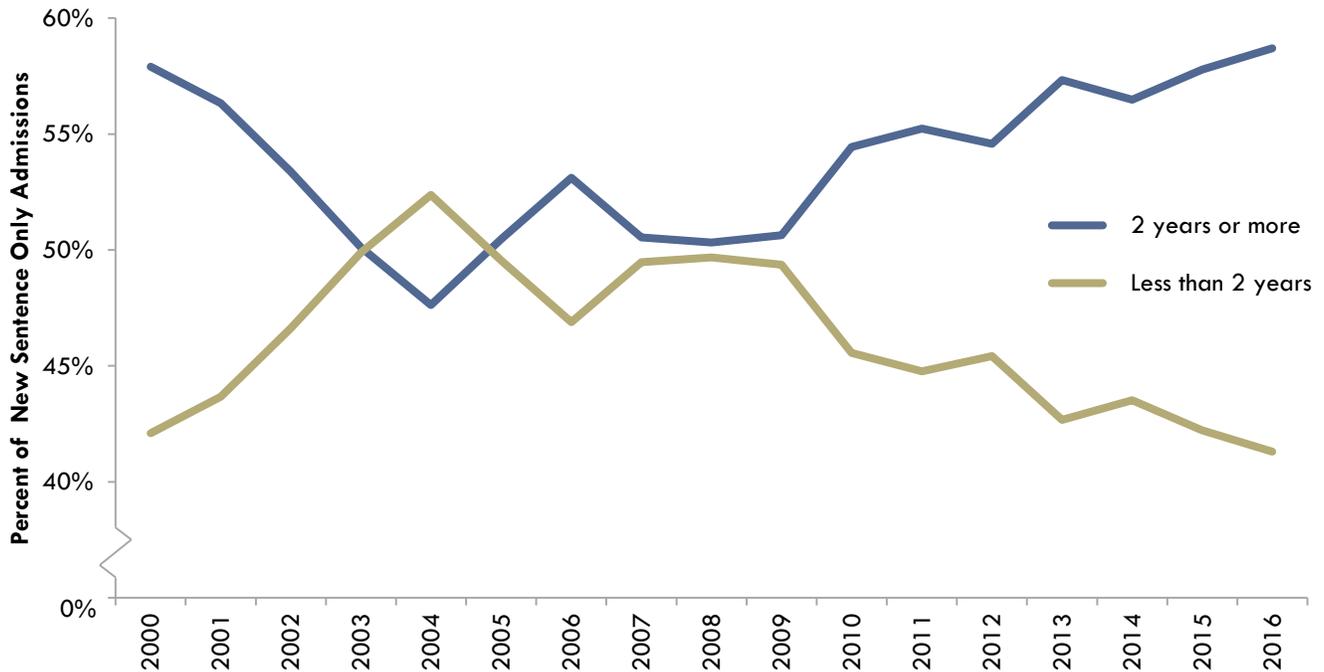
OWI Offenders

- Low: 2000, 4.6%
- High: 2012, 13.3%
- 17 yr. average: 10.1%

Estimated Confinement Time (New Sentence Only Admissions)

Estimated confinement time is the estimated time an inmate is expected to spend in prison. It does not take into account sentences received after admission or adjustments from subsequent institutional misconduct. The graph below shows the proportion of New Sentence Only admissions by length of estimated confinement time.

See Appendix B, [Table 11](#), for a table of new sentence only admission numbers by estimated confinement time and most serious offense type.



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

Proportion of New Sentence Only Admissions in 2016: Inmates with Estimated Confinement Time of Five Years or More by Most Serious Offense



New sentence only admissions with confinement time of **less than 2 years** peaked in 2004 (52.4%) and have generally decreased since then.

Confinement times of **2 years or more** represented approximately half (50.3%) of new sentence only admissions in 2008, but increased to 58.7% in 2016.

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 was counted; therefore an inmate may be counted more than once in a year if they were admitted multiple times. Interstate compact offenders serving Wisconsin sentences in other states or in federal institutions were not included. Sometimes offenders who receive prison sentences serve the entire sentence in county jail (due to processing time in the criminal justice system). When this happens, an admission to prison must still be entered in the WI DOC data system, with a corresponding release on the same day; however, the offender never physically enters a WI DOC institution. These types of admissions are called “paper admissions” and were excluded from all admissions data presented in this report.

Admission Type

The types of admissions included in this report are defined as follows:

- “New Sentence Only” admissions occur when an offender is admitted because they received a new prison sentence.
- “Revocation Only” (with or without pending charges) admissions occur when an offender’s supervision is revoked for violating a rule or condition of supervision.
- “Revocation New Sentence” admissions occur when an offender’s supervision is revoked for violating a rule or condition of supervision, and the offender engaged in criminal behavior that resulted in a new conviction and sentence from the court. The violation may be solely the result of engaging in criminal behavior.
- “Other” admissions include admissions for Alternatives to Revocation (when 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; admissions pending revocation hearings; and returns to prison from supervision without violations (e.g., when the court issues a corrected judgment of conviction).

Admissions by Conviction County

Admission county was determined by selecting the county of conviction for an inmate’s most serious offense; an inmate could have multiple counties of conviction upon admission to prison. For example, if an inmate was convicted for committing robbery in Dane County and possession of cocaine in Brown County, the inmate’s county of conviction for their admission would be Dane County.

Admissions by Most Serious Offense

Offense categories were based on the Association of State Correctional Administrators’ (ASCA) Performance-Based Measures System 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 separated into four offense categories: violent offenses, property offenses, drug offenses, and public order offenses. Offenses included in this report represented 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 contributed to the changing composition of the WI DOC prison population. For example, in 2009, Wisconsin Act 100 made an Operating While Intoxicated (OWI) offense a misdemeanor if it occurred with a minor child (under the age of 16) in the vehicle; it also required the installation of an ignition interlock device for all repeat offenders and for first-time offenders with a blood-alcohol level of more than 0.15. Then in 2015, Wisconsin Act 371 was signed into law, increasing the penalty for a fourth OWI conviction to a felony in all circumstances. OWI offenses fall under the Public Order Offense category, and the statute changes described above likely contributed to some of the changes observed for admissions in this offense category.

For the most serious offense analysis, inmates' admissions were not counted 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 estimated end date). Occasionally, an inmate appeared to not have any active offenses for a particular admission date due to data entry lag, and/or due to the logic used to accurately align offenses with specific points in time. Although the offense exists in the WI DOC data system, those offenses were not included here.

Admissions with Any Drug, Sex, or OWI Offense

An inmate was included in one or more of these three offense categories if any of their active offenses at the time of admission were a Drug, Sex, or OWI offense. This means that an inmate could have been counted in each of the three categories if they had an active drug offense, sex offense, and OWI offense at the time of admission. The category that an inmate was included in does not necessarily indicate the inmate's most serious offense.

Estimated Confinement Time

For the estimated confinement time analysis, confinement time was calculated as the time between the admission date and the actual or expected end date of an inmate's incarceration portion of their sentence. Inmates were excluded if they did not have an actual or expected end date for their period of incarceration or if they did not have an active offense. The end date was calculated based on the following logic: if at the time that data was produced for this report (12/31/2016) the inmate had been released, the release date was used as the end date. If the inmate had not been released, the mandatory release or extended supervision release date (which is the date the inmate should be released from prison to begin the supervision portion of their sentence) was used. If a valid mandatory release/extended supervision release date was not recorded, the inmate's maximum discharge date was used to determine their projected release from prison. Due to timing of data entry, some inmates did not have a valid mandatory release/extended supervision date 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, the appropriate date that should have been associated with that admission date could not be identified. If a valid mandatory release/extended supervision date and maximum discharge date could not be identified, and no release date existed, the inmate was removed from that admission year for both the offense and estimated confinement time analyses.

Additionally, the estimated confinement time analysis excluded inmates admitted for ATRs, erroneous admissions, those admitted pending revocation hearings, and admissions for interstate compact offenders without Wisconsin sentences (as they were not serving time in prison for the confinement portion of Wisconsin sentences).

Appendix B: Tables

Table 1. Total Admissions

Admission Year	Total Admissions
1990	3,741
1991	4,238
1992	5,148
1993	5,803
1994	6,419
1995	7,047
1996	7,641
1997	7,472
1998	8,395
1999	8,511
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	9,947
2009	9,445
2010	8,980
2011	8,427
2012	8,172
2013	8,701
2014	8,862
2015	8,840
2016	9,324

Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds.

Table 2. Admissions by Gender

Admission Year	Total	Male		Female	
	N	N	%	N	%
2000	8,343	7,634	91.5%	709	8.5%
2001	8,509	7,860	92.4%	649	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	9,421	91.3%	894	8.7%
2008	9,947	9,214	92.6%	733	7.4%
2009	9,445	8,672	91.8%	773	8.2%
2010	8,980	8,285	92.3%	695	7.7%
2011	8,427	7,787	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	8,862	8,060	91.0%	802	9.0%
2015	8,840	8,008	90.6%	832	9.4%
2016	9,324	8,426	90.4%	898	9.6%

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	%
2000	4,008	48.0%	3,969	47.6%	305	3.7%	53	0.6%	8	0.1%
2001	4,076	47.9%	4,072	47.9%	303	3.6%	51	0.6%	7	0.1%
2002	4,151	46.9%	4,333	49.0%	302	3.4%	55	0.6%	5	0.1%
2003	4,283	48.0%	4,270	47.9%	279	3.1%	66	0.7%	22	0.2%
2004	4,421	45.8%	4,795	49.7%	341	3.5%	69	0.7%	20	0.2%
2005	4,299	44.2%	4,980	51.2%	363	3.7%	55	0.6%	29	0.3%
2006	4,654	44.1%	5,369	50.9%	436	4.1%	71	0.7%	17	0.2%
2007	4,539	44.0%	5,272	51.1%	419	4.1%	75	0.7%	10	0.1%
2008	4,144	41.7%	5,301	53.3%	404	4.1%	60	0.6%	38	0.4%
2009	3,725	39.4%	5,255	55.6%	405	4.3%	52	0.6%	8	0.1%
2010	3,546	39.5%	4,971	55.4%	387	4.3%	67	0.7%	9	0.1%
2011	3,266	38.8%	4,739	56.2%	342	4.1%	80	0.9%	0	0.0%
2012	3,062	37.5%	4,683	57.3%	353	4.3%	74	0.9%	0	0.0%
2013	3,257	37.4%	5,045	58.0%	321	3.7%	73	0.8%	5	0.1%
2014	3,237	36.5%	5,158	58.2%	381	4.3%	86	1.0%	0	0.0%
2015	3,272	37.0%	5,094	57.6%	396	4.5%	77	0.9%	1	0.0%
2016	3,482	37.3%	5,253	56.3%	478	5.1%	111	1.2%	0	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	%
2000	641	7.7%	5,275	63.2%	2,427	29.1%
2001	693	8.1%	5,308	62.4%	2,508	29.5%
2002	680	7.7%	5,392	61.0%	2,774	31.4%
2003	725	8.1%	5,283	59.2%	2,912	32.6%
2004	779	8.1%	5,501	57.0%	3,366	34.9%
2005	828	8.5%	5,207	53.5%	3,691	37.9%
2006	860	8.2%	5,439	51.6%	4,248	40.3%
2007	828	8.0%	5,028	48.7%	4,459	43.2%
2008	742	7.5%	4,675	47.0%	4,530	45.5%
2009	704	7.5%	3,920	41.5%	4,821	51.0%
2010	785	8.7%	2,414	26.9%	5,781	64.4%
2011	681	8.1%	557	6.6%	7,189	85.3%
2012	626	7.7%	609	7.5%	6,937	84.9%
2013	667	7.7%	565	6.5%	7,469	85.8%
2014	707	8.0%	339	3.8%	7,816	88.2%
2015	625	7.1%	270	3.1%	7,945	89.9%
2016	636	6.8%	863	9.3%	7,825	83.9%

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	%
2000	960	11.5%	1,946	23.3%	1,394	16.7%	1,275	15.3%	1,232	14.8%	814	9.8%	402	4.8%	188	2.3%	69	0.8%	37	0.4%	26	0.3%
2001	958	11.3%	2,105	24.7%	1,346	15.8%	1,339	15.7%	1,195	14.0%	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	774	8.0%	2,346	24.3%	1,633	16.9%	1,369	14.2%	1,282	13.3%	1,076	11.2%	677	7.0%	283	2.9%	137	1.4%	46	0.5%	23	0.2%
2005	678	7.0%	2,338	24.0%	1,662	17.1%	1,324	13.6%	1,286	13.2%	1,146	11.8%	747	7.7%	353	3.6%	118	1.2%	42	0.4%	32	0.3%
2006	609	5.8%	2,355	22.3%	2,019	19.1%	1,469	13.9%	1,350	12.8%	1,257	11.9%	849	8.0%	407	3.9%	132	1.3%	66	0.6%	34	0.3%
2007	611	5.9%	2,187	21.2%	1,962	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%	2,043	20.5%	2,007	20.2%	1,360	13.7%	1,244	12.5%	1,103	11.1%	867	8.7%	424	4.3%	194	2.0%	55	0.6%	42	0.4%
2009	519	5.5%	1,927	20.4%	1,918	20.3%	1,331	14.1%	1,140	12.1%	1,027	10.9%	847	9.0%	442	4.7%	193	2.0%	64	0.7%	37	0.4%
2010	496	5.5%	1,893	21.1%	1,822	20.3%	1,249	13.9%	994	11.1%	965	10.7%	781	8.7%	451	5.0%	210	2.3%	70	0.8%	49	0.5%
2011	495	5.9%	1,781	21.1%	1,606	19.1%	1,307	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%	1,289	15.8%	943	11.5%	792	9.7%	671	8.2%	477	5.8%	200	2.4%	82	1.0%	52	0.6%
2013	437	5.0%	1,697	19.5%	1,779	20.4%	1,452	16.7%	923	10.6%	837	9.6%	688	7.9%	488	5.6%	252	2.9%	94	1.1%	54	0.6%
2014	356	4.0%	1,667	18.8%	1,877	21.2%	1,504	17.0%	1,014	11.4%	838	9.5%	668	7.5%	534	6.0%	264	3.0%	84	0.9%	56	0.6%
2015	386	4.4%	1,609	18.2%	1,849	20.9%	1,511	17.1%	1,039	11.8%	794	9.0%	642	7.3%	530	6.0%	302	3.4%	115	1.3%	63	0.7%
2016	391	4.2%	1,673	17.9%	1,963	21.1%	1,707	18.3%	1,155	12.4%	733	7.9%	616	6.6%	577	6.2%	318	3.4%	121	1.3%	70	0.8%

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	%
2000	2,689	32.2%	2,748	32.9%	2,042	24.5%	864	10.4%
2001	2,799	32.9%	2,939	34.5%	2,005	23.6%	766	9.0%
2002	3,037	34.3%	2,967	33.5%	2,303	26.0%	539	6.1%
2003	2,955	33.1%	3,087	34.6%	2,470	27.7%	408	4.6%
2004	2,979	30.9%	3,066	31.8%	2,634	27.3%	967	10.0%
2005	2,496	25.7%	3,315	34.1%	2,699	27.8%	1,216	12.5%
2006	2,656	25.2%	3,890	36.9%	2,721	25.8%	1,280	12.1%
2007	2,350	22.8%	4,191	40.6%	2,443	23.7%	1,331	12.9%
2008	2,519	25.3%	3,680	37.0%	2,539	25.5%	1,209	12.2%
2009	2,385	25.3%	3,776	40.0%	2,323	24.6%	961	10.2%
2010	2,629	29.3%	3,139	35.0%	2,472	27.5%	740	8.2%
2011	2,601	30.9%	2,978	35.3%	2,166	25.7%	682	8.1%
2012	2,587	31.7%	2,648	32.4%	2,304	28.2%	633	7.7%
2013	2,669	30.7%	2,764	31.8%	2,326	26.7%	942	10.8%
2014	2,865	32.3%	2,666	30.1%	2,324	26.2%	1,007	11.4%
2015	2,921	33.0%	2,683	30.4%	2,366	26.8%	870	9.8%
2016	2,854	30.6%	3,280	35.2%	2,144	23.0%	1,046	11.2%

Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds.

Table 7. Most Serious Offense for New Sentence Only Admissions

Admission Year	Violent Offense		Property Offense		Drug Offense		Public Order Offense	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
2000	1,126	43.0%	431	16.5%	693	26.5%	366	14.0%
2001	1,046	43.1%	433	17.8%	579	23.9%	369	15.2%
2002	764	42.9%	326	18.3%	340	19.1%	350	19.7%
2003	651	39.2%	309	18.6%	349	21.0%	350	21.1%
2004	993	39.0%	391	15.4%	733	28.8%	427	16.8%
2005	819	44.0%	302	16.2%	412	22.2%	327	17.6%
2006	900	45.9%	283	14.4%	369	18.8%	407	20.8%
2007	1,076	46.6%	302	13.1%	450	19.5%	482	20.9%
2008	1,160	46.3%	332	13.2%	474	18.9%	541	21.6%
2009	1,081	45.4%	356	14.9%	389	16.3%	557	23.4%
2010	1,189	45.2%	358	13.6%	490	18.6%	591	22.5%
2011	1,252	48.1%	383	14.7%	367	14.1%	599	23.0%
2012	1,190	46.1%	415	16.1%	394	15.2%	585	22.6%
2013	1,218	45.7%	378	14.2%	462	17.3%	608	22.8%
2014	1,238	43.2%	400	14.0%	535	18.7%	691	24.1%
2015	1,400	47.9%	370	12.7%	477	16.3%	673	23.0%
2016	1,304	45.7%	374	13.1%	540	18.9%	636	22.3%

Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds and inmates without conviction data.

Table 8. Most Serious Offense for Revocation Only Admissions

Admission Year	Violent Offense		Property Offense		Drug Offense		Public Order Offense	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
2000	1,062	38.7%	1,000	36.4%	411	15.0%	271	9.9%
2001	1,105	37.6%	976	33.2%	522	17.8%	333	11.3%
2002	1,171	39.5%	940	31.7%	536	18.1%	321	10.8%
2003	1,170	37.9%	1,003	32.5%	551	17.8%	363	11.8%
2004	1,187	38.7%	900	29.4%	590	19.3%	387	12.6%
2005	1,213	36.7%	973	29.4%	692	20.9%	430	13.0%
2006	1,502	38.6%	1,122	28.8%	784	20.2%	482	12.4%
2007	1,594	38.1%	1,096	26.2%	876	20.9%	617	14.8%
2008	1,476	40.1%	953	25.9%	672	18.3%	581	15.8%
2009	1,581	41.9%	980	26.0%	655	17.3%	560	14.8%
2010	1,292	41.1%	800	25.5%	584	18.6%	466	14.8%
2011	1,287	43.1%	757	25.4%	512	17.2%	428	14.3%
2012	1,117	42.1%	702	26.5%	466	17.6%	366	13.8%
2013	1,212	43.6%	730	26.3%	437	15.7%	401	14.4%
2014	1,125	41.8%	727	27.0%	445	16.5%	392	14.6%
2015	1,129	41.1%	719	26.2%	499	18.2%	401	14.6%
2016	1,346	39.3%	965	28.1%	614	17.9%	504	14.7%

Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds and inmates without conviction data.

Table 9. New Sentence Only Admissions for ‘Top Ten’ Conviction Counties

Admission Year	Milwaukee	Dane	Brown	Waukesha	Racine	Kenosha	Rock	Winnebago	Outagamie	Walworth
2000	1,228	172	112	142	54	162	53	46	44	34
2001	1,042	144	96	139	43	148	55	56	55	40
2002	298	153	89	122	21	150	54	60	59	34
2003	282	160	109	110	28	94	52	38	37	34
2004	1,122	154	78	130	134	108	58	40	47	42
2005	507	125	123	73	115	76	62	62	47	24
2006	473	150	117	88	77	97	65	47	47	38
2007	854	119	109	107	119	119	56	46	36	38
2008	820	168	136	142	138	115	73	71	54	42
2009	794	134	121	131	142	94	112	63	58	47
2010	914	126	151	125	162	112	84	66	75	46
2011	888	136	146	133	164	119	64	85	76	50
2012	884	144	128	117	157	105	73	99	59	52
2013	888	127	148	122	160	110	68	68	58	59
2014	1,010	125	173	141	151	119	71	66	59	73
2015	1,011	102	164	138	171	154	74	73	67	46
2016	1,021	120	145	156	190	108	60	64	64	53
Total	14,036	2,359	2,145	2,116	2,026	1,990	1,134	1,050	942	752
Average	826	139	126	124	119	117	67	62	55	44

Note: Admission numbers in this table are reported only for New Sentence Only admissions.

Table 10. 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%	387	4.6%
2001	2,041	24.0%	846	9.9%	429	5.0%
2002	1,871	21.2%	923	10.4%	511	5.8%
2003	1,935	21.7%	867	9.7%	577	6.5%
2004	2,602	27.0%	1,006	10.4%	709	7.4%
2005	2,474	25.4%	1,078	11.1%	783	8.1%
2006	2,685	25.5%	1,248	11.8%	967	9.2%
2007	2,870	27.8%	1,235	12.0%	1,013	9.8%
2008	2,641	26.6%	1,211	12.2%	1,219	12.3%
2009	2,390	25.3%	1,311	13.9%	1,215	12.9%
2010	2,360	26.3%	1,176	13.1%	1,115	12.4%
2011	1,980	23.5%	1,138	13.5%	1,079	12.8%
2012	1,935	23.7%	1,080	13.2%	1,090	13.3%
2013	2,116	24.3%	1,121	12.9%	1,119	12.9%
2014	2,290	25.8%	1,123	12.7%	1,165	13.1%
2015	2,303	26.1%	1,185	13.4%	1,124	12.7%
2016	2,482	26.6%	1,131	12.1%	1,148	12.3%

Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds and inmates without conviction data.

Table 11. Estimated Confinement Time for New Sentence Only Admissions by Most Serious Offense Type

Admission Year	Violent Offense							
	Less than 1 year		1 to < 2 years		2 to < 5 years		5 or more years	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
2000	85	7.8%	171	15.7%	339	31.0%	497	45.5%
2001	73	7.1%	189	18.4%	343	33.4%	421	41.0%
2002	39	5.2%	156	20.9%	246	32.9%	306	41.0%
2003	42	6.6%	137	21.5%	228	35.8%	230	36.1%
2004	81	8.4%	213	22.0%	333	34.4%	342	35.3%
2005	72	8.9%	170	21.0%	270	33.4%	296	36.6%
2006	63	7.1%	182	20.6%	303	34.3%	335	37.9%
2007	76	7.1%	214	20.1%	381	35.8%	392	36.9%
2008	90	7.9%	274	23.9%	366	32.0%	415	36.2%
2009	92	8.7%	233	22.0%	356	33.6%	377	35.6%
2010	78	6.7%	233	19.9%	411	35.1%	450	38.4%
2011	91	7.4%	254	20.8%	432	35.3%	446	36.5%
2012	75	6.4%	253	21.6%	407	34.8%	435	37.2%
2013	102	8.6%	224	18.9%	445	37.6%	414	34.9%
2014	90	7.4%	231	19.0%	441	36.3%	454	37.3%
2015	86	6.2%	309	22.4%	466	33.8%	518	37.6%
2016	82	6.5%	265	21.0%	430	34.0%	487	38.5%

Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds, inmates without conviction data, and inmates with life sentences.

Admission Year	Property Offense							
	Less than 1 year		1 to < 2 years		2 to < 5 years		5 or more 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	34.9%	131	42.7%	36	11.7%
2004	82	21.0%	141	36.1%	133	34.0%	35	9.0%
2005	51	16.9%	108	35.8%	122	40.4%	21	7.0%
2006	34	12.0%	112	39.6%	120	42.4%	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%	137	38.5%	132	37.1%	22	6.2%
2010	40	11.2%	152	42.6%	133	37.3%	32	9.0%
2011	74	19.3%	133	34.7%	148	38.6%	28	7.3%
2012	53	12.8%	180	43.4%	154	37.1%	28	6.7%
2013	55	14.6%	140	37.1%	147	39.0%	35	9.3%
2014	60	15.0%	161	40.4%	150	37.6%	28	7.0%
2015	42	11.4%	165	44.6%	136	36.8%	27	7.3%
2016	67	18.2%	137	37.2%	136	37.0%	28	7.6%

Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds, inmates without conviction data, and inmates with life sentences.

Admission Year	Drug Offense							
	Less than 1 year		1 to < 2 years		2 to < 5 years		5 or more years	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
2000	125	18.1%	237	34.3%	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	20.3%	336	45.8%	202	27.6%	46	6.3%
2005	82	20.0%	178	43.3%	128	31.1%	23	5.6%
2006	49	13.3%	155	42.0%	142	38.5%	23	6.2%
2007	70	15.6%	202	44.9%	151	33.6%	27	6.0%
2008	71	15.0%	195	41.1%	181	38.2%	27	5.7%
2009	60	15.4%	164	42.2%	144	37.0%	21	5.4%
2010	83	16.9%	186	37.9%	185	37.7%	37	7.5%
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	64	12.0%	193	36.1%	217	40.6%	61	11.4%
2015	62	13.0%	169	35.5%	186	39.1%	59	12.4%
2016	48	9.0%	184	34.7%	221	41.6%	78	14.7%

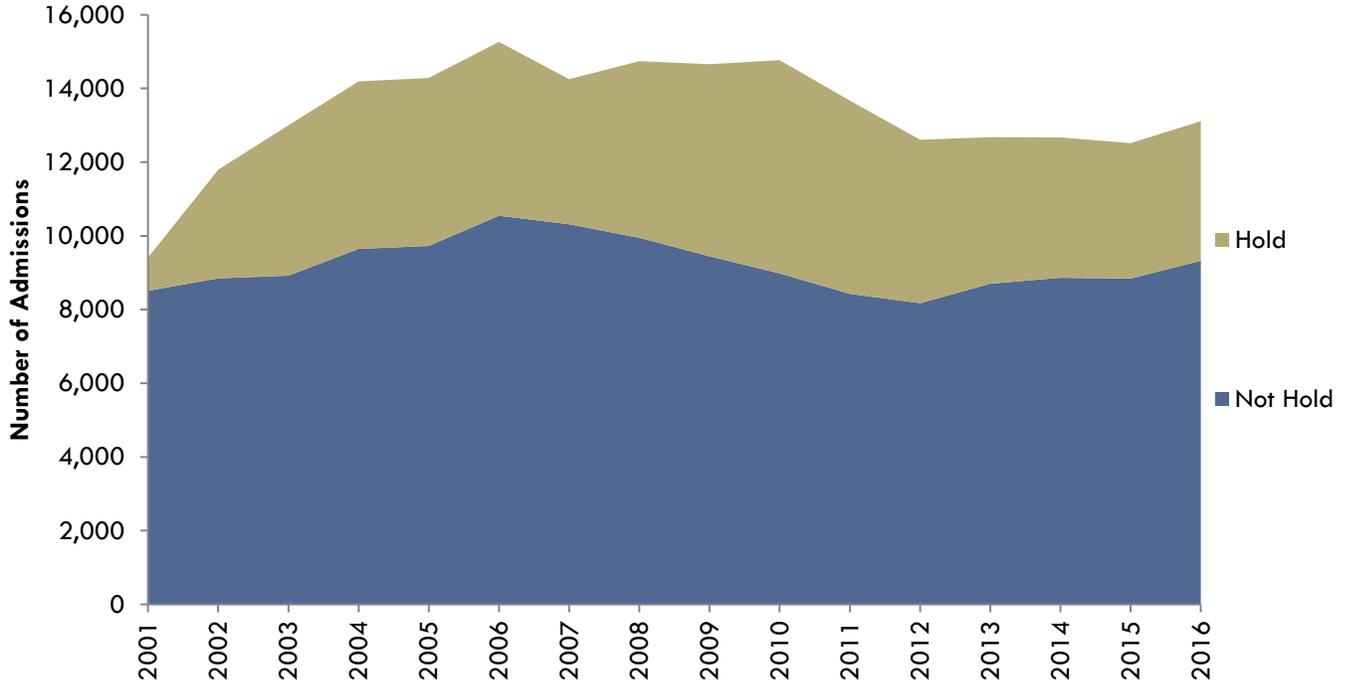
Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds, inmates without conviction data, and inmates with life sentences.

Admission Year	Public Order Offense							
	Less than 1 year		1 to < 2 years		2 to < 5 years		5 or more years	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
2000	68	18.6%	192	52.5%	101	27.6%	5	1.4%
2001	55	14.9%	202	54.9%	96	26.1%	15	4.1%
2002	54	15.5%	186	53.3%	98	28.1%	11	3.2%
2003	50	14.3%	191	54.6%	98	28.0%	11	3.1%
2004	76	17.8%	261	61.1%	84	19.7%	6	1.4%
2005	57	17.4%	193	59.0%	66	20.2%	11	3.4%
2006	77	18.9%	213	52.3%	107	26.3%	10	2.5%
2007	104	21.6%	288	59.8%	82	17.0%	8	1.7%
2008	92	17.0%	319	59.0%	121	22.4%	9	1.7%
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	85	14.2%	316	52.8%	181	30.3%	16	2.7%
2012	112	19.1%	281	48.0%	174	29.7%	18	3.1%
2013	116	19.1%	262	43.2%	210	34.6%	19	3.1%
2014	106	15.4%	329	47.9%	233	33.9%	19	2.8%
2015	100	14.9%	291	43.2%	256	38.0%	26	3.9%
2016	90	14.3%	280	44.5%	240	38.2%	19	3.0%

Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds, inmates without conviction data, 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 Wisconsin, holds are normally conducted at county jails, in addition to a small number of holds occurring at some WI DOC facilities. However, in Milwaukee, most temporary holds are conducted at Milwaukee Secure Detention Facility (MSDF) or at Sturtevant Transitional Facility (STF).



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

The rapid increase in total prison admissions from 2001 to 2006 was largely due to the increase in admissions for temporary holds, following the opening of MSDF in 2001.

Number of Temporary Hold Admissions by Year

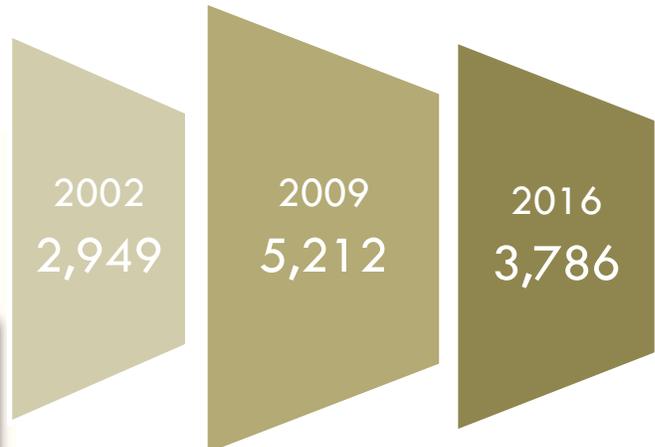
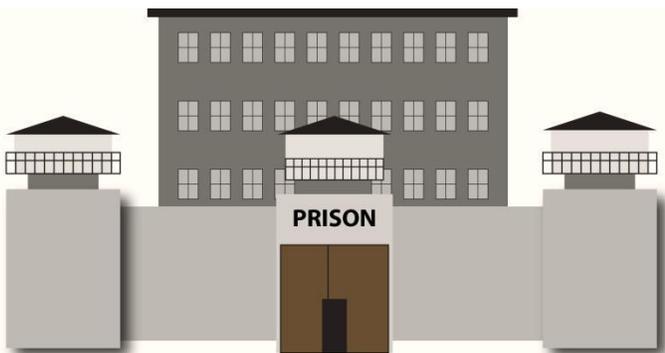


Table 12. Admissions for Temporary Holds and All Other Admission Types

Admission Year	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	4,080	31.4%	8,920	68.6%
2004	4,545	32.0%	9,646	68.0%
2005	4,559	31.9%	9,726	68.1%
2006	4,716	30.9%	10,547	69.1%
2007	3,935	27.6%	10,315	72.4%
2008	4,794	32.5%	9,947	67.5%
2009	5,212	35.6%	9,445	64.4%
2010	5,787	39.2%	8,980	60.8%
2011	5,242	38.3%	8,427	61.7%
2012	4,435	35.2%	8,172	64.8%
2013	3,976	31.4%	8,701	68.6%
2014	3,808	30.1%	8,862	69.9%
2015	3,676	29.4%	8,840	70.6%
2016	3,786	28.9%	9,324	71.1%

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