

DATA TREND SERIES

Prison Admissions: 2000-2018



August 2019

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

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State of Wisconsin
Department of Corrections

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Introduction

The Wisconsin prison population has grown substantially over the last 29 years, more than tripling from 1990 to 2018. 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 as needed.

The data presented in this report have been rigorously validated to ensure accuracy. This data 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. Facilities at these three security levels 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, and all security levels offer a wide variety of treatment, education, and work programs. 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. However, 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.

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 fencing, 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 inmates of all custody levels.

Medium Security facilities have perimeter fencing, motor vehicle patrol, and possibly towers. Housing mostly consists of multiple occupant cells along with secure barracks units, and 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 areas. Movement of inmates is less restrictive than in a maximum security prison.

Minimum Security facilities have the least restrictive level of security. Currently, three facilities have single perimeter fencing 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	12/31/2018 Inmate Population
Chippewa Valley Correctional Treatment Facility	2004	Minimum	466	479
Columbia Correctional Institution	1986	Maximum	830	775
Dodge Correctional Institution	1978	Maximum	1,573	1,553
Fox Lake Correctional Institution	1962	Medium	1,344	1,360
Green Bay Correctional Institution	1898	Maximum	1,091	1,092
Jackson Correctional Institution	1996	Medium	995	993
Kettle Moraine Correctional Institution	1962	Medium	1,172	1,186
Milwaukee Secure Detention Facility	2001	Medium	246	800
New Lisbon Correctional Institution	2004	Medium	1,015	1,051
Oakhill Correctional Institution	1976	Minimum	735	753
Oshkosh Correctional Institution	1986	Medium	2,025	2,024
Prairie du Chien Correctional Institution	1997	Medium	512	512
Racine Correctional Institution	1991	Medium	1,692	1,685
Racine Youthful Offender Correctional Facility	1998	Medium	450	460
Redgranite Correctional Institution	2001	Medium	1,018	1,025
Stanley Correctional Institution	2003	Medium	1,550	1,581
Sturtevant Transitional Facility	2003	Minimum	152	151
Waupun Correctional Institution	1851	Maximum	1,240	1,256
Wisconsin Secure Program Facility	1999	Maximum	491	482
Wisconsin Resource Center ¹	1983	Maximum	344	460

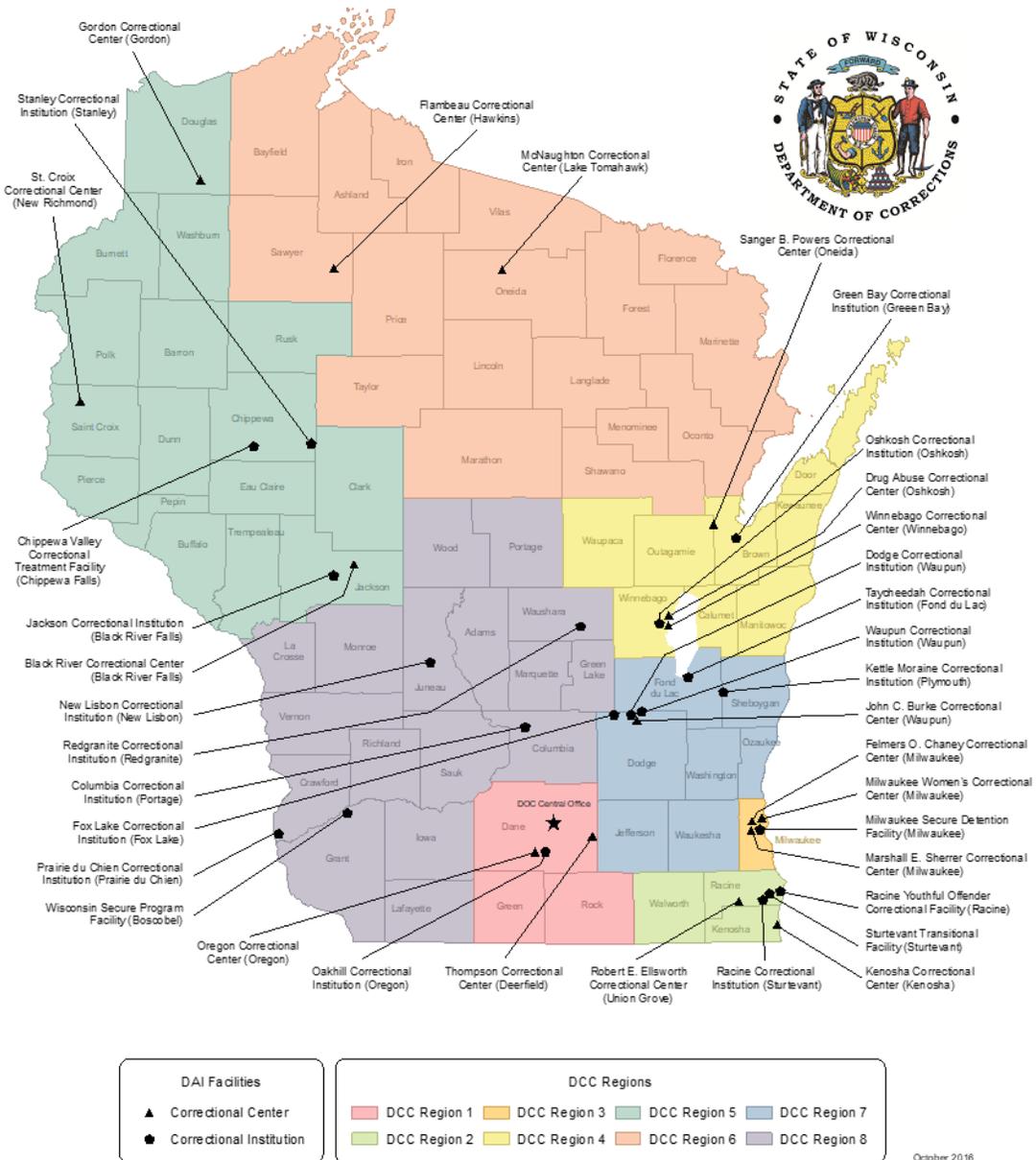
Wisconsin Correctional Center System	Year Opened	Security Level	Operating Capacity	12/31/2018 Inmate Population
Black River Correctional Center	1962	Minimum	138	137
Drug Abuse Correctional Center	1977	Minimum	294	279
Felmers O. Chaney Correctional Center	2000	Minimum	100	108
Flambeau Correctional Center	1954	Minimum	90	98
Gordon Correctional Center	1950	Minimum	89	96
John C. Burke Correctional Center	1990	Minimum	250	274
Kenosha Correctional Center	1990	Minimum	115	115
Marshall E. Sherrer Correctional Center	1981	Minimum	60	59
McNaughton Correctional Center	1956	Minimum	102	111

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

Oregon Correctional Center	1992	Minimum	112	122
Sanger B. Powers Correctional Center	1982	Minimum	120	122
St. Croix Correctional Center	1991	Minimum	120	108
Thompson Correctional Center	1993	Minimum	125	145
Winnebago Correctional Center	1974	Minimum	266	279

Wisconsin Women's Correctional System	Year Opened	Security Level	Operating Capacity	12/31/2018 Inmate Population
Milwaukee Women's Correctional Center	2003	Minimum	100	96
Robert E. Ellsworth Correctional Center	1989	Minimum	516	475
Taycheedah Correctional Institution	1921	Maximum	930	941

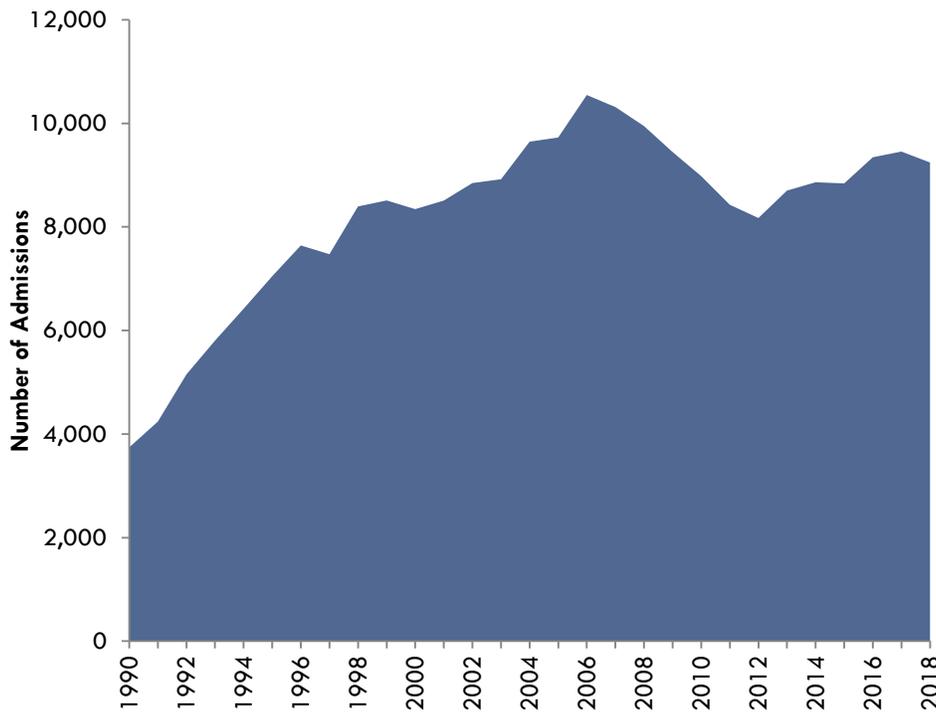
Division of Adult Institutions Correctional Facilities



October 2016

WISCONSIN PRISON ADMISSIONS

This report includes all physical admissions to WI DOC adult prisons and contract facilities between 2000 and 2018. 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 the 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 (1990-2018): Prison admissions have increased substantially overall since 1990, from 3,742 admissions to 9,224 admissions in 2018. However, in more recent years this trend has fluctuated. The table below documents changes in admissions by gender from 2000 to 2018. The remainder of the report focuses on admissions since 2000.

	2000	% Change 2000-2009	2009	% Change 2009-2018	2018
Male	7,634	+13.6%	8,672	-4.7%	8,261
Female	709	+9.0%	773	+27.2%	983
Total Admissions	8,343	+13.2%	9,445	-2.3%	9,224

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

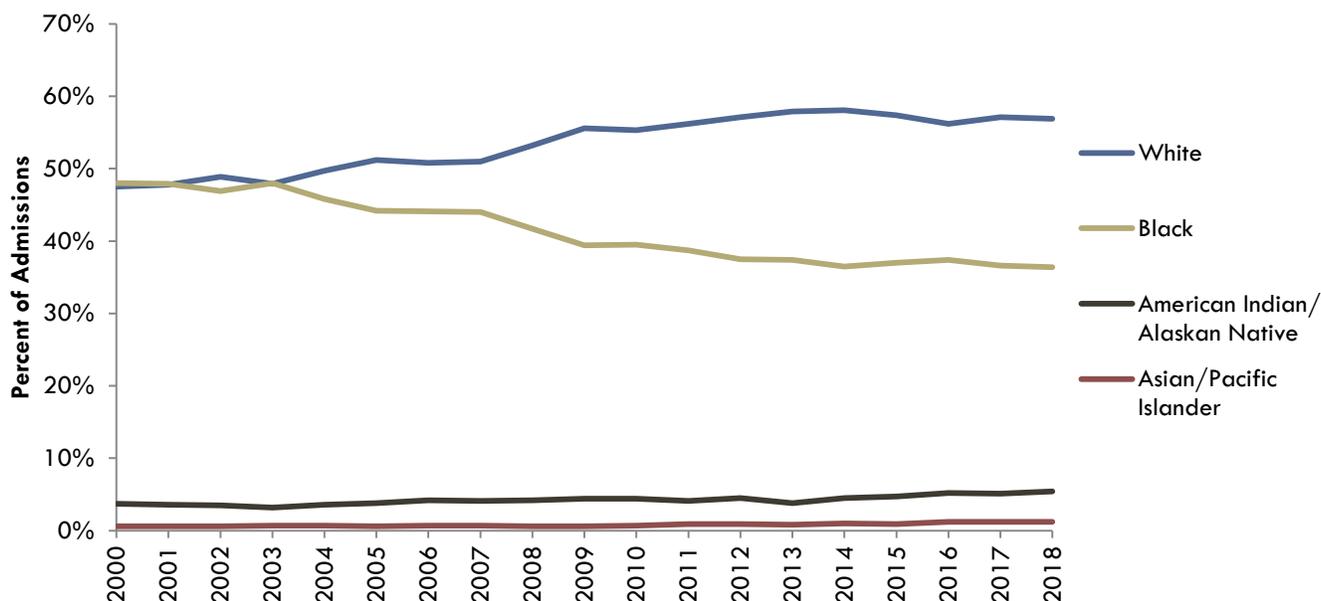


2018 Admissions

- 34 was the average age
- 89.4% were male
- 36.4% were Black and 56.9% were White
- 5.5% reported Hispanic or Latino ethnicity
- 39.0% were under 30 years old at the time of admission
- 40.5% were admitted as a Revocation Only
- Violent offenses constituted the largest percentage of admissions
- On average, 770 inmates were admitted per month

Admissions by 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). Between 2000 and 2003, the proportion of inmates admitted was similar between the two groups, but from 2003 to 2018, White inmates have made up an increasingly larger percentage of prison admissions than 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 has increased over time, from a low of 47.5% in 2000 to a high of 58.1% in 2014.
- The proportion of **Black** inmates admitted has decreased over time, declining from a high of 48.0% in 2003 to a low of 36.4% in 2018.

Admissions by Race and Ethnicity in 2000, 2009, and 2018

	2000		2009		2018	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Race						
White	3,966	47.5%	5,249	55.6%	5,262	56.9%
Black	4,008	48.0%	3,723	39.4%	3,363	36.4%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	309	3.7%	414	4.4%	498	5.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	53	0.6%	52	0.6%	113	1.2%
Did Not Report	7	0.1%	7	0.1%	8	0.1%
Ethnicity*						
Hispanic or Latino	642	7.7%	700	7.4%	507	5.5%

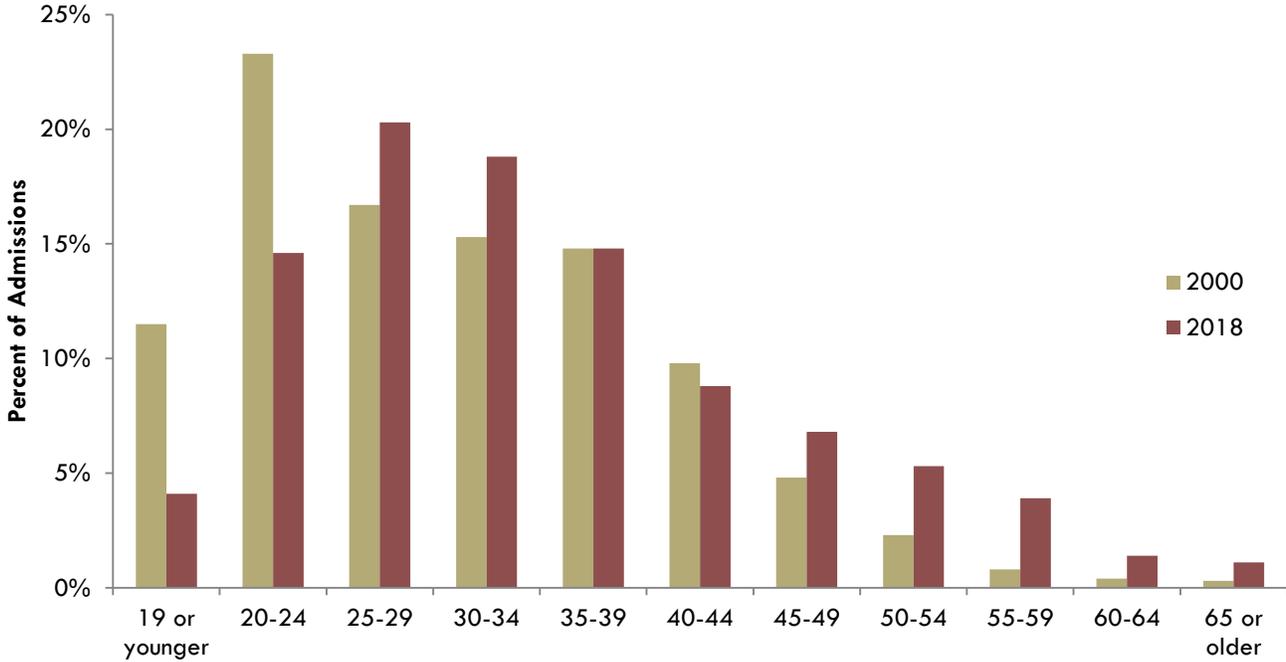
* Inmates in all race categories can identify themselves as Hispanic or Latino.

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.

Admissions by Age

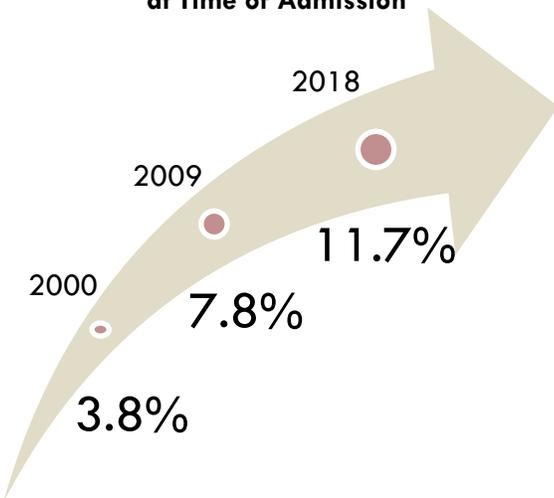
Between 2000 and 2018, the age of inmates at the time of admission changed considerably, with fewer inmates aged 24 and younger and more inmates aged 45 and older being admitted. In 2000, the greatest proportion of prison admissions was for inmates aged 20-24 (23.3%), while in 2018, those aged 25-29 represented the largest proportion (20.3%).

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 2018

Age Category	2000		2018	
	N	%	N	%
19 or younger	960	11.5%	375	4.1%
20-24	1,946	23.3%	1,348	14.6%
25-29	1,394	16.7%	1,876	20.3%
30-34	1,275	15.3%	1,739	18.8%
35-39	1,232	14.8%	1,370	14.8%
40-44	814	9.8%	817	8.8%
45-49	402	4.8%	632	6.8%
50-54	188	2.3%	490	5.3%
55-59	69	0.8%	359	3.9%
60-64	37	0.4%	132	1.4%
65 or older	26	0.3%	106	1.1%

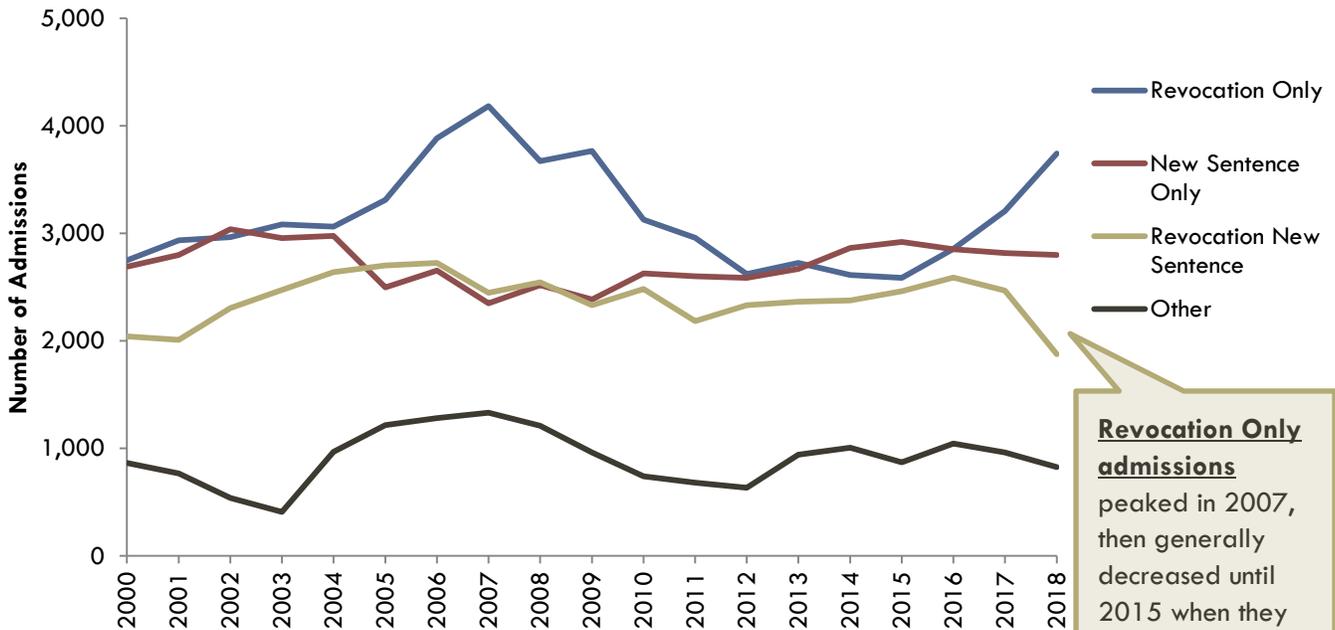
Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds.

Admissions by Type

The graph below shows all physical admissions to WI DOC adult prisons and contract facilities between 2000 and 2018. Prison admission types are defined as follows:

- **New Sentence Only:** Admission occurs when an offender receives a new prison sentence.
- **Revocation New Sentence:** Admission occurs 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.
- **Revocation Only (with or without pending charges):** Admission occurs when an offender’s supervision is revoked for violating a rule or condition of supervision. The offender may or may not have engaged in criminal behavior that may or may not have resulted in a new conviction and sentence from the court. It is unknown at the time of the admission if there is a new charge pending. The violation may be solely the result of engaging in criminal behavior.
- **Other:** Includes 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), offenders admitted after completing a sentence from another state, admissions pending revocation hearings, admissions for short-term sanctions, 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.

2018 Admissions by Type

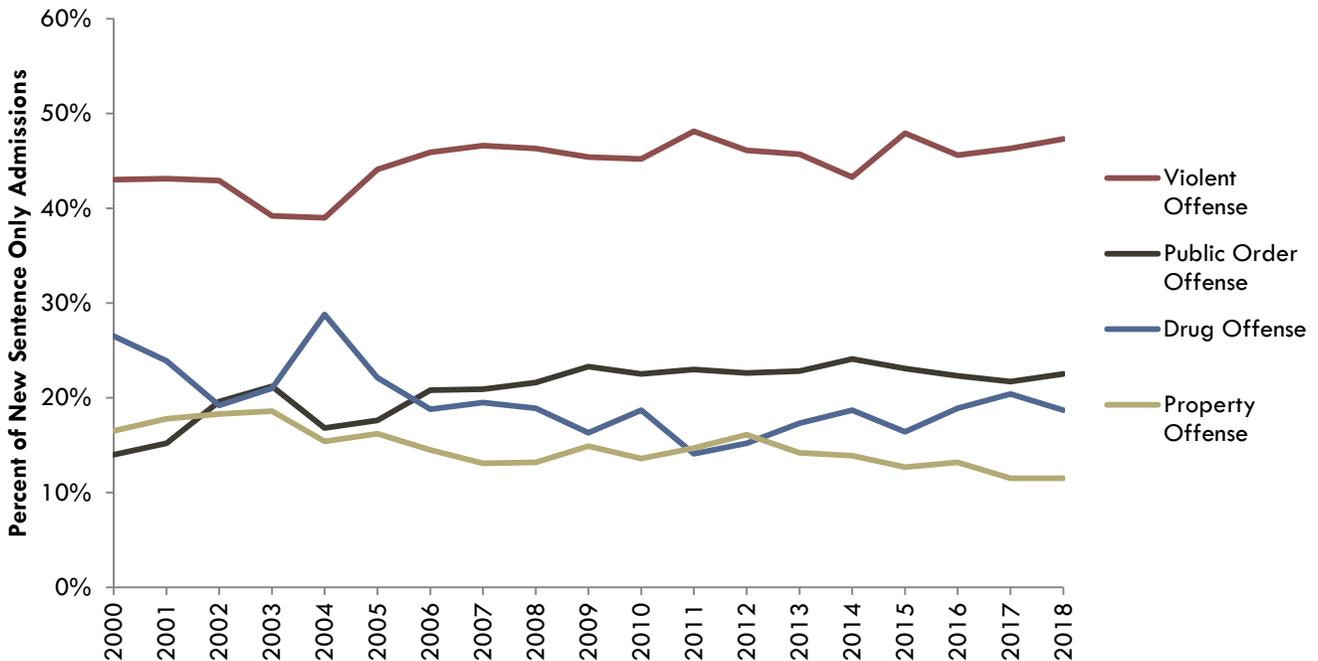


Admissions by Most Serious Offense

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' (ASCA) 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 2018 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 and inmates without offense data.

Violent Offense

- Constituted the largest percentage of New Sentence Only admissions over the last 19 years

Property Offense

- Decreased slightly over the last 19 years, from 16.5% to 11.5% of New Sentence Only admissions

Drug Offense

- Has been generally stable since 2006

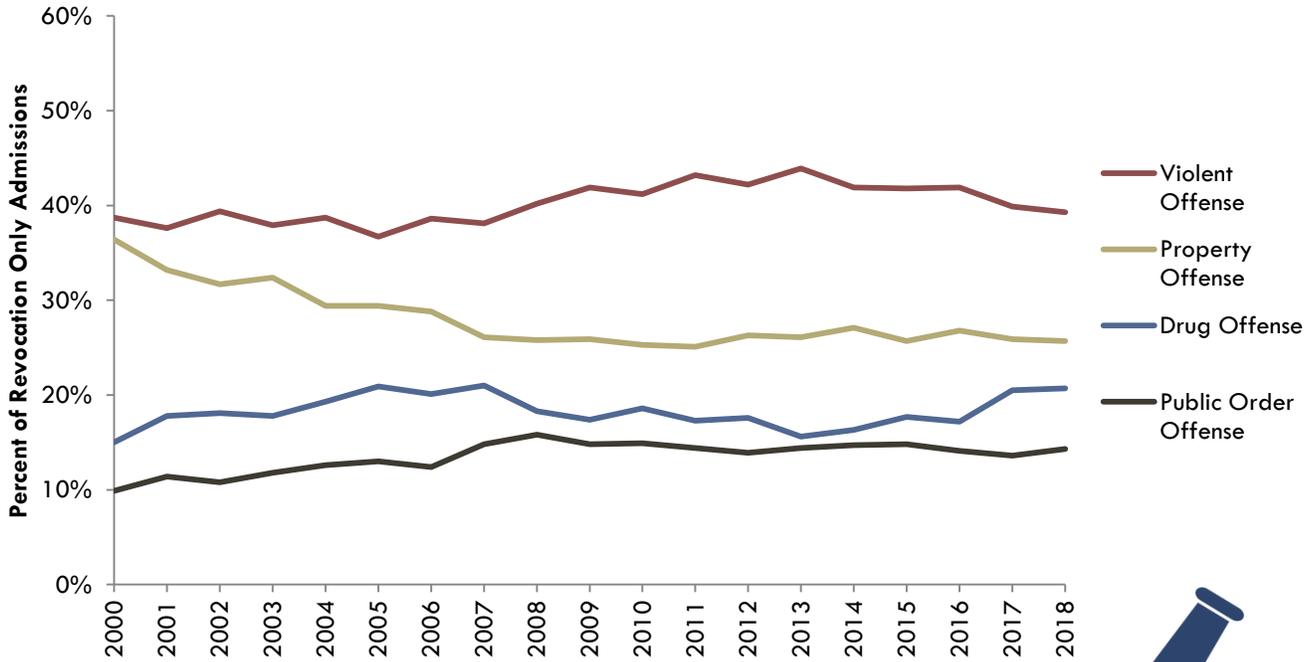
Public Order Offense

- Made up the second largest percentage of New Sentence Only admissions (22.5%) in 2018

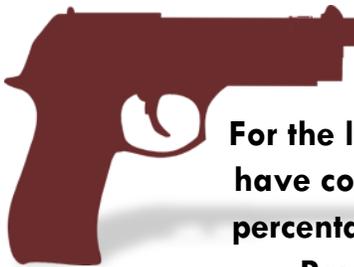
Revocation Only (with or without pending charges) admissions occur when an offender’s supervision is revoked for violating a rule or condition of supervision. The offender may or may not have engaged in criminal behavior that may or may not have resulted in a new conviction and sentence from the court.

Important Note: The following graphs and graphics represent the most serious offense that 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 and inmates without offense data.



For the last 19 years, violent offenders have consistently made up the largest percentage (on average, 40.2%) of all Revocation Only admissions.



Revocation Only admissions for those with either drug offenses or public order offenses have increased slightly from 2000 to 2018.

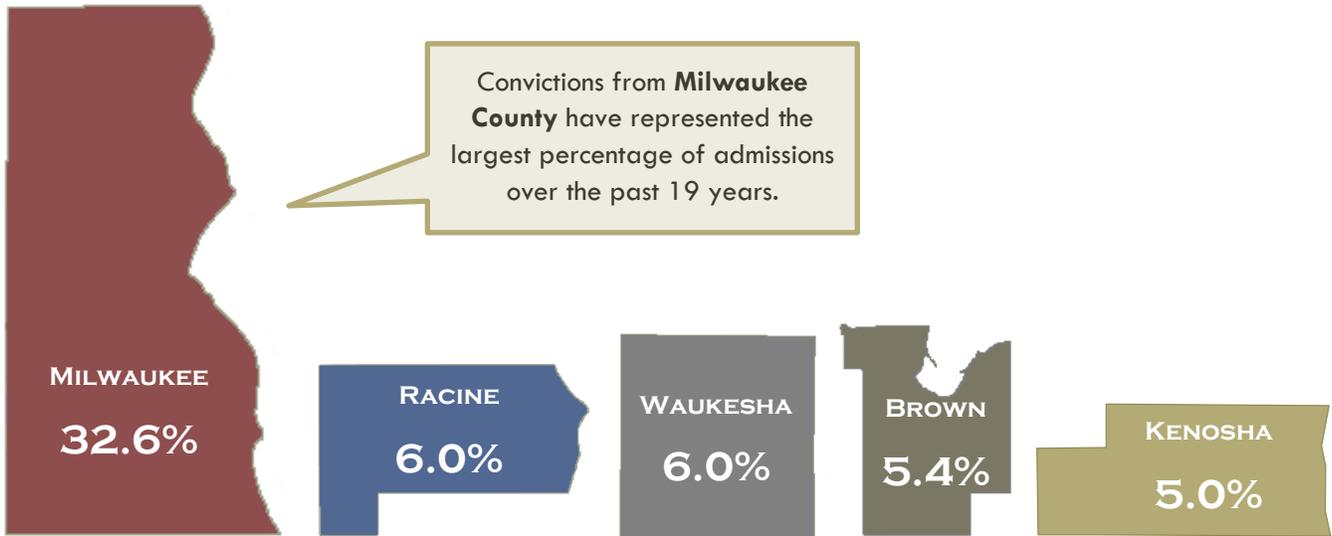
Since 2000, Revocation Only admissions for those with property offenses have decreased from 36.4% to 25.7%.



Admissions by Conviction County (New Sentence Only Admissions)

Admissions by conviction county are reported below for New Sentence Only admissions in 2018. 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 Kenosha Counties.

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



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

Admissions and Admission Rates by County in 2017: Counties with at Least Two Percent of all New Sentence Only Admissions

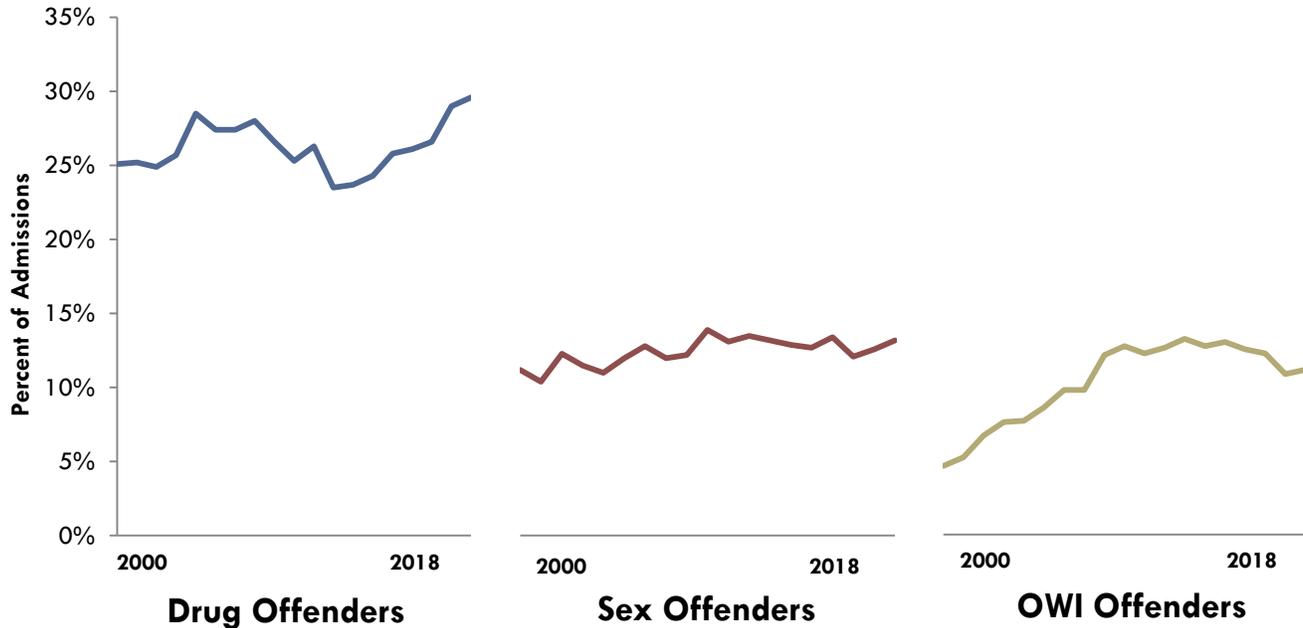
County of Conviction	Total Admissions	Rate per 100,000 adults
Marinette	55	168
Racine	183	123
Milwaukee	887	122
Kenosha	134	105
Sheboygan	75	84
Brown	136	70
Rock	69	56
Marathon	58	56
Outagamie	69	50
Waukesha	152	49
Winnebago	60	45
Dane	103	25

Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds. Rates for 2017 were reported because county-level Census population estimates were not available for 2018.

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 inmates without offense data.



Drug Offenders

- Low: 2011, 23.5%
- High: 2018, 29.6%
- 19 yr. average: 26.3%



Sex Offenders

- Low: 2001, 10.4%
- High: 2009, 13.9%
- 19 yr. average: 12.4%



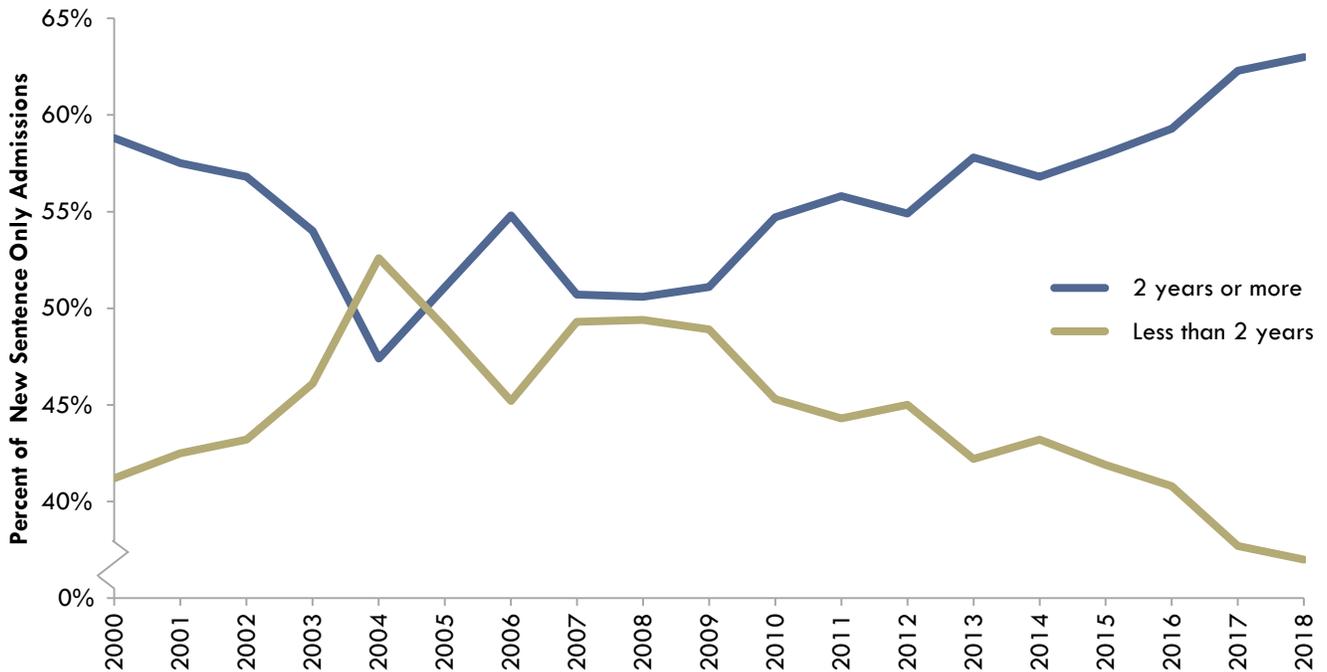
OWI Offenders

- Low: 2000, 4.7%
- High: 2012, 13.4%
- 19 yr. average: 10.4%

Admissions by 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 [Table 12](#) for tables of New Sentence Only admission numbers by estimated confinement time and most serious offense.



Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds and inmates without offense data. The "2 years or more" category includes life sentences.

Proportion of Inmates with an Estimated Confinement Time of Five Years or More by Most Serious Offense (New Sentence Only Admissions)



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

New Sentence Only admissions with confinement times of **less than 2 years** peaked in 2004 (52.6%) and have generally decreased since then.

Confinement times of **2 years or more** represented approximately half (51.1%) of New Sentence Only admissions in 2009, but increased to 63.0% in 2018.

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.

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. 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 by Conviction County

Since an inmate could have multiple counties of conviction upon admission to prison, admission county was determined by selecting the county of conviction for an inmate’s most serious offense. 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. Inmates’ admissions were not counted if they did not have an active offense.

Admissions with Any Drug, Sex, or OWI Offense

Some historical percentages for drug, sex, and OWI offense admissions in the current report do not match the historical percentages from previous reports due to changes in analytical methodology. Previously, percentages were calculated using all admissions. The current report calculated drug, sex, and OWI offense admission percentages using only admissions for inmates with an active offense.

Admissions by 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 (12/31/2018) 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 the estimated confinement time analyses. Additionally, the estimated confinement time analysis excluded admissions for ATRs, short-term sanctions, erroneous admissions, admissions with 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	3,742
1991	4,240
1992	5,151
1993	5,805
1994	6,419
1995	7,048
1996	7,642
1997	7,473
1998	8,395
1999	8,511
2000	8,343
2001	8,509
2002	8,847
2003	8,920
2004	9,646
2005	9,727
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	9,345
2017	9,455
2018	9,244

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	8,847	8,087	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	9,727	8,944	92.0%	783	8.0%
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	9,345	8,446	90.4%	899	9.6%
2017	9,455	8,473	89.6%	982	10.4%
2018	9,244	8,261	89.4%	983	10.6%

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%	3,966	47.5%	309	3.7%	53	0.6%	7	0.1%
2001	4,074	47.9%	4,069	47.8%	308	3.6%	51	0.6%	7	0.1%
2002	4,151	46.9%	4,325	48.9%	311	3.5%	55	0.6%	5	0.1%
2003	4,281	48.0%	4,269	47.9%	282	3.2%	66	0.7%	22	0.2%
2004	4,421	45.8%	4,791	49.7%	345	3.6%	69	0.7%	20	0.2%
2005	4,298	44.2%	4,979	51.2%	369	3.8%	55	0.6%	26	0.3%
2006	4,654	44.1%	5,360	50.8%	445	4.2%	71	0.7%	17	0.2%
2007	4,538	44.0%	5,265	51.0%	426	4.1%	76	0.7%	10	0.1%
2008	4,143	41.7%	5,295	53.2%	413	4.2%	60	0.6%	36	0.4%
2009	3,723	39.4%	5,249	55.6%	414	4.4%	52	0.6%	7	0.1%
2010	3,546	39.5%	4,964	55.3%	397	4.4%	67	0.7%	6	0.1%
2011	3,263	38.7%	4,735	56.2%	349	4.1%	80	0.9%	0	0.0%
2012	3,063	37.5%	4,664	57.1%	371	4.5%	74	0.9%	0	0.0%
2013	3,255	37.4%	5,038	57.9%	330	3.8%	73	0.8%	5	0.1%
2014	3,234	36.5%	5,147	58.1%	395	4.5%	86	1.0%	0	0.0%
2015	3,271	37.0%	5,076	57.4%	415	4.7%	77	0.9%	1	0.0%
2016	3,495	37.4%	5,252	56.2%	487	5.2%	111	1.2%	0	0.0%
2017	3,456	36.6%	5,400	57.1%	484	5.1%	109	1.2%	6	0.1%
2018	3,363	36.4%	5,262	56.9%	498	5.4%	113	1.2%	8	0.1%

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	642	7.7%	5,618	67.3%	2,083	25.0%
2001	692	8.1%	5,667	66.6%	2,150	25.3%
2002	678	7.7%	5,835	66.0%	2,334	26.4%
2003	725	8.1%	5,714	64.1%	2,481	27.8%
2004	777	8.1%	6,007	62.3%	2,862	29.7%
2005	828	8.5%	5,720	58.8%	3,179	32.7%
2006	855	8.1%	6,059	57.4%	3,633	34.4%
2007	827	8.0%	5,630	54.6%	3,858	37.4%
2008	739	7.4%	5,363	53.9%	3,845	38.7%
2009	700	7.4%	4,676	49.5%	4,069	43.1%
2010	774	8.6%	3,207	35.7%	4,999	55.7%
2011	678	8.0%	1,366	16.2%	6,383	75.7%
2012	622	7.6%	1,469	18.0%	6,081	74.4%
2013	659	7.6%	1,666	19.1%	6,376	73.3%
2014	702	7.9%	2,384	26.9%	5,776	65.2%
2015	620	7.0%	1,244	14.1%	6,976	78.9%
2016	632	6.8%	3,004	32.1%	5,709	61.1%
2017	578	6.1%	3,552	37.6%	5,325	56.3%
2018	507	5.5%	3,326	36.0%	5,411	58.5%

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%	2,201	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%	2,186	24.5%	1,460	16.4%	1,328	14.9%	1,179	13.2%	1,003	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%	1,370	14.2%	1,282	13.3%	1,076	11.2%	676	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%	1,325	13.6%	1,286	13.2%	1,146	11.8%	748	7.7%	353	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%	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%	1,928	20.4%	1,917	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%	1,645	20.1%	1,582	19.4%	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	438	5.0%	1,696	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%	1,666	18.8%	1,878	21.2%	1,504	17.0%	1,013	11.4%	839	9.5%	668	7.5%	534	6.0%	264	3.0%	84	0.9%	56	0.6%
2015	387	4.4%	1,608	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	393	4.2%	1,673	17.9%	1,969	21.1%	1,709	18.3%	1,156	12.4%	738	7.9%	619	6.6%	577	6.2%	320	3.4%	121	1.3%	70	0.7%
2017	364	3.8%	1,553	16.4%	1,990	21.0%	1,714	18.1%	1,336	14.1%	788	8.3%	662	7.0%	502	5.3%	314	3.3%	141	1.5%	91	1.0%
2018	375	4.1%	1,348	14.6%	1,876	20.3%	1,739	18.8%	1,370	14.8%	817	8.8%	632	6.8%	490	5.3%	359	3.9%	132	1.4%	106	1.1%

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%	2,936	34.5%	2,008	23.6%	766	9.0%
2002	3,038	34.3%	2,966	33.5%	2,304	26.0%	539	6.1%
2003	2,955	33.1%	3,084	34.6%	2,473	27.7%	408	4.6%
2004	2,978	30.9%	3,062	31.7%	2,639	27.4%	967	10.0%
2005	2,497	25.7%	3,311	34.0%	2,703	27.8%	1,216	12.5%
2006	2,656	25.2%	3,885	36.8%	2,726	25.8%	1,280	12.1%
2007	2,350	22.8%	4,186	40.6%	2,448	23.7%	1,331	12.9%
2008	2,519	25.3%	3,673	36.9%	2,546	25.6%	1,209	12.2%
2009	2,385	25.3%	3,767	39.9%	2,332	24.7%	961	10.2%
2010	2,629	29.3%	3,129	34.8%	2,482	27.6%	740	8.2%
2011	2,601	30.9%	2,960	35.1%	2,184	25.9%	682	8.1%
2012	2,587	31.7%	2,621	32.1%	2,331	28.5%	633	7.7%
2013	2,670	30.7%	2,725	31.3%	2,364	27.2%	942	10.8%
2014	2,864	32.3%	2,614	29.5%	2,377	26.8%	1,007	11.4%
2015	2,921	33.0%	2,586	29.3%	2,463	27.9%	870	9.8%
2016	2,853	30.5%	2,856	30.6%	2,590	27.7%	1,046	11.2%
2017	2,817	29.8%	3,208	33.9%	2,467	26.1%	963	10.2%
2018	2,799	30.3%	3,743	40.5%	1,876	20.3%	826	8.9%

Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds.

Table 7. Admissions by Most Serious Offense (New Sentence Only Admissions)

Admission Year	Violent Offense		Property Offense		Drug Offense		Public Order Offense	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
2000	1,125	43.0%	431	16.5%	693	26.5%	366	14.0%
2001	1,045	43.1%	433	17.8%	579	23.9%	369	15.2%
2002	763	42.9%	326	18.3%	341	19.2%	349	19.6%
2003	651	39.2%	308	18.6%	349	21.0%	352	21.2%
2004	993	39.0%	391	15.4%	733	28.8%	428	16.8%
2005	822	44.1%	302	16.2%	412	22.1%	327	17.6%
2006	901	45.9%	284	14.5%	369	18.8%	407	20.8%
2007	1,077	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	1,082	45.4%	356	14.9%	389	16.3%	556	23.3%
2010	1,189	45.2%	357	13.6%	491	18.7%	591	22.5%
2011	1,252	48.1%	383	14.7%	367	14.1%	599	23.0%
2012	1,190	46.1%	416	16.1%	393	15.2%	585	22.6%
2013	1,219	45.7%	378	14.2%	462	17.3%	608	22.8%
2014	1,239	43.3%	399	13.9%	535	18.7%	690	24.1%
2015	1,398	47.9%	370	12.7%	478	16.4%	674	23.1%
2016	1,301	45.6%	377	13.2%	538	18.9%	637	22.3%
2017	1,305	46.3%	324	11.5%	576	20.4%	612	21.7%
2018	1,324	47.3%	321	11.5%	524	18.7%	630	22.5%

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

Table 8. Admissions by Most Serious Offense (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	1,104	37.6%	974	33.2%	522	17.8%	333	11.4%
2002	1,169	39.4%	939	31.7%	536	18.1%	321	10.8%
2003	1,169	37.9%	1,000	32.4%	550	17.8%	363	11.8%
2004	1,184	38.7%	900	29.4%	590	19.3%	385	12.6%
2005	1,211	36.7%	972	29.4%	691	20.9%	430	13.0%
2006	1,500	38.6%	1,119	28.8%	782	20.1%	482	12.4%
2007	1,592	38.1%	1,092	26.1%	876	21.0%	617	14.8%
2008	1,476	40.2%	946	25.8%	671	18.3%	579	15.8%
2009	1,576	41.9%	977	25.9%	654	17.4%	558	14.8%
2010	1,288	41.2%	793	25.3%	582	18.6%	466	14.9%
2011	1,280	43.2%	742	25.1%	511	17.3%	427	14.4%
2012	1,104	42.2%	690	26.3%	461	17.6%	364	13.9%
2013	1,195	43.9%	710	26.1%	425	15.6%	393	14.4%
2014	1,094	41.9%	708	27.1%	427	16.3%	385	14.7%
2015	1,080	41.8%	663	25.7%	457	17.7%	383	14.8%
2016	1,196	41.9%	765	26.8%	491	17.2%	402	14.1%
2017	1,281	39.9%	831	25.9%	659	20.5%	436	13.6%
2018	1,470	39.3%	960	25.7%	776	20.7%	535	14.3%

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

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

Admission Year	Milwaukee	Dane	Brown	Waukesha	Racine	Kenosha	Rock	Winnebago	Outagamie	Walworth
2000	1,228	172	112	142	53	162	53	46	44	34
2001	1,041	144	96	139	43	148	55	56	55	40
2002	297	153	89	122	21	150	54	60	58	34
2003	283	160	109	110	28	94	52	38	37	34
2004	1,123	154	78	130	134	108	58	40	47	42
2005	508	125	123	73	116	76	62	62	47	24
2006	476	150	117	88	77	96	65	47	47	38
2007	855	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	163	111	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	69	68	58	59
2014	1,009	125	173	141	151	119	71	66	59	73
2015	1,011	102	164	138	171	154	74	73	67	46
2016	1,020	120	145	156	190	108	60	64	64	53
2017	887	103	136	152	183	134	69	60	69	54
2018	912	100	151	167	167	140	74	76	70	61
Total	15,838	2,562	2,432	2,435	2,377	2,262	1,278	1,186	1,080	867
Average	834	135	128	128	125	119	67	62	57	46

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

Table 10. Admissions with Any Drug, Sex, or OWI Offense

Admission Year	Drug Offenders		Sex Offenders		OWI Offenders	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
2000	2,072	25.1%	922	11.2%	387	4.7%
2001	2,041	25.2%	845	10.4%	430	5.3%
2002	1,872	24.9%	923	12.3%	512	6.8%
2003	1,935	25.7%	867	11.5%	577	7.7%
2004	2,603	28.5%	1,006	11.0%	709	7.8%
2005	2,474	27.4%	1,080	12.0%	783	8.7%
2006	2,685	27.4%	1,250	12.8%	967	9.9%
2007	2,870	28.0%	1,235	12.0%	1,013	9.9%
2008	2,641	26.6%	1,212	12.2%	1,219	12.3%
2009	2,390	25.3%	1,311	13.9%	1,215	12.9%
2010	2,360	26.3%	1,174	13.1%	1,115	12.4%
2011	1,979	23.5%	1,139	13.5%	1,079	12.8%
2012	1,935	23.7%	1,080	13.2%	1,092	13.4%
2013	2,116	24.3%	1,122	12.9%	1,119	12.9%
2014	2,288	25.8%	1,122	12.7%	1,166	13.2%
2015	2,301	26.1%	1,186	13.4%	1,124	12.7%
2016	2,486	26.6%	1,130	12.1%	1,155	12.4%
2017	2,743	29.0%	1,192	12.6%	1,042	11.0%
2018	2,735	29.6%	1,220	13.2%	1,048	11.3%

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

Table 11. Admissions by Estimated Confinement Time (New Sentence Only Admissions)

Admission Year	Less than 1 year		1 to < 2 years		2 to < 5 years		5 or more years		Life	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
2000	330	12.6%	748	28.6%	880	33.7%	621	23.8%	34	1.3%
2001	269	11.1%	761	31.4%	821	33.9%	551	22.7%	23	0.9%
2002	166	9.3%	603	33.9%	597	33.6%	393	22.1%	19	1.1%
2003	185	11.2%	578	34.9%	573	34.6%	307	18.5%	15	0.9%
2004	388	15.2%	951	37.4%	752	29.5%	429	16.9%	25	1.0%
2005	262	14.1%	649	34.9%	586	31.5%	349	18.8%	15	0.8%
2006	223	11.4%	662	33.8%	673	34.3%	381	19.4%	22	1.1%
2007	300	13.0%	839	36.3%	705	30.5%	449	19.4%	18	0.8%
2008	319	12.7%	920	36.7%	776	31.0%	476	19.0%	15	0.6%
2009	332	13.9%	833	35.0%	763	32.0%	432	18.1%	23	1.0%
2010	278	10.6%	911	34.7%	891	33.9%	531	20.2%	17	0.6%
2011	308	11.9%	843	32.4%	911	35.1%	509	19.6%	28	1.1%
2012	293	11.3%	872	33.7%	894	34.6%	505	19.5%	20	0.8%
2013	324	12.2%	799	30.0%	999	37.5%	509	19.1%	33	1.2%
2014	320	11.2%	913	32.0%	1,041	36.4%	562	19.7%	21	0.7%
2015	290	9.9%	934	32.0%	1,044	35.8%	631	21.6%	17	0.6%
2016	287	10.1%	874	30.7%	1,047	36.7%	624	21.9%	19	0.7%
2017	247	8.8%	814	28.9%	1,124	39.9%	613	21.8%	17	0.6%
2018	256	10.2%	675	26.8%	952	37.8%	611	24.2%	26	1.0%

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

Table 12. Admissions by Estimated Confinement Time by Most Serious Offense (New Sentence Only Admissions)

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	31.1%	496	45.5%
2001	73	7.1%	189	18.5%	343	33.6%	417	40.8%
2002	39	5.2%	156	21.0%	246	33.1%	303	40.7%
2003	42	6.6%	137	21.5%	228	35.8%	229	36.0%
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	7.2%	182	20.7%	303	34.5%	331	37.7%
2007	76	7.2%	214	20.2%	381	36.0%	388	36.6%
2008	90	7.9%	274	24.0%	366	32.0%	414	36.2%
2009	92	8.7%	233	22.0%	356	33.6%	378	35.7%
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%	232	19.1%	441	36.2%	454	37.3%
2015	86	6.2%	308	22.4%	465	33.7%	519	37.7%
2016	82	6.4%	266	20.7%	436	34.0%	498	38.8%
2017	77	6.0%	258	20.0%	470	36.5%	483	37.5%
2018	81	6.9%	213	18.3%	387	33.2%	486	41.6%

Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds, inmates without offense 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	10.8%	107	35.0%	131	42.8%	35	11.4%
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	39.4%	121	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%	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	12.7%	180	43.3%	154	37.0%	29	7.0%
2013	55	14.6%	140	37.1%	147	39.0%	35	9.3%
2014	60	15.1%	160	40.2%	150	37.7%	28	7.0%
2015	42	11.4%	165	44.6%	136	36.8%	27	7.3%
2016	67	17.8%	138	36.6%	144	38.2%	28	7.4%
2017	39	12.0%	129	39.8%	127	39.2%	29	9.0%
2018	42	14.3%	104	35.5%	120	41.0%	27	9.2%

Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds, inmates without offense 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	12.0%	129	37.8%	123	36.1%	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	40.2%	159	40.5%	23	5.9%
2013	51	11.0%	173	37.4%	197	42.6%	41	8.9%
2014	64	12.0%	193	36.1%	217	40.6%	61	11.4%
2015	62	13.0%	170	35.6%	186	39.0%	59	12.4%
2016	48	8.9%	187	34.8%	224	41.7%	78	14.5%
2017	57	9.9%	182	31.7%	264	45.9%	72	12.5%
2018	52	11.0%	146	30.9%	208	44.1%	66	14.0%

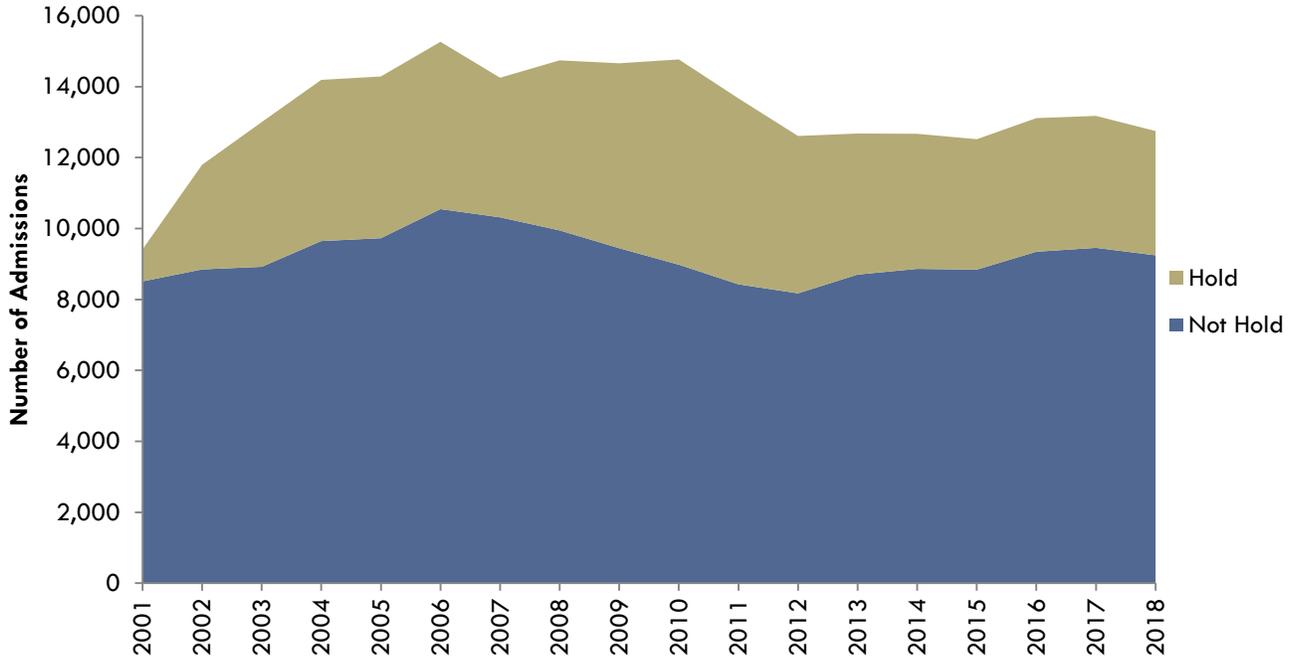
Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds, inmates without offense data, and inmates with life sentences.

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	53	15.2%	186	53.4%	98	28.2%	11	3.2%
2003	50	14.2%	192	54.5%	98	27.8%	12	3.4%
2004	76	17.8%	261	61.0%	84	19.6%	7	1.6%
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	20.7%	299	53.8%	131	23.6%	11	2.0%
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	15.5%	328	47.8%	233	34.0%	19	2.8%
2015	100	14.8%	291	43.2%	257	38.1%	26	3.9%
2016	90	14.2%	283	44.5%	243	38.2%	20	3.1%
2017	74	12.1%	245	40.1%	263	43.0%	29	4.7%
2018	81	14.4%	212	37.7%	237	42.2%	32	5.7%

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

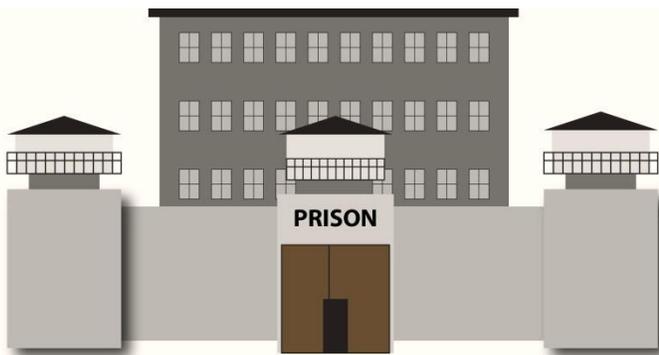
Appendix C: Admissions for Temporary Holds

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

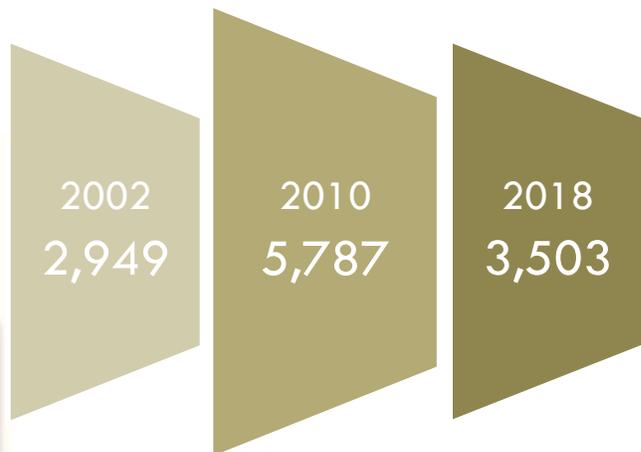


Table 13. Admissions for Temporary Holds

Admission Year	Temporary Holds		All other Admission Types	
	N	%	N	%
2001	903	9.6%	8,509	90.4%
2002	2,949	25.0%	8,847	75.0%
2003	4,080	31.4%	8,920	68.6%
2004	4,544	32.0%	9,646	68.0%
2005	4,559	31.9%	9,727	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	4,436	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	3,767	28.7%	9,345	71.3%
2017	3,719	28.2%	9,455	71.8%
2018	3,503	27.5%	9,244	72.5%

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