

DATA TREND SERIES

Prison Admissions: 2000-2019



May 2020

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

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State of Wisconsin
Department of Corrections

Prison Admissions: 2000-2019

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Introduction

The Wisconsin prison population has grown substantially over the last 30 years, more than tripling from 1990 to 2019. 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 people 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 16 Correctional Centers. Additionally, this report includes data regarding persons in our care 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 individuals in our care: maximum, medium, minimum, and minimum community. These individual custody levels are determined by a classification system that evaluates people in our care by established criteria. An individual's custody level may be different than the security level of the facility in which they are housed. However, except for those awaiting transfers and in situations where there is a declared emergency or disturbance at an institution, an individual's custody classification shall be no greater than the designated security classification of the institution in which the person in our care 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-person-in-our-care ratio, and movement of those in our care is closely supervised. Cell opening and closing is controlled by security staff. These facilities can house individuals 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 individuals in our care are able to open and close their own cells, while some are controlled by staff. Security staff provide direct supervision over the persons in our care and sleeping areas. Movement of those in our care 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 individuals in our care 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 in the movement of the persons in our care within these prisons and these individuals may have more privileges and responsibilities than they would at a medium or maximum security facility.

Prison and Correctional Center Characteristics

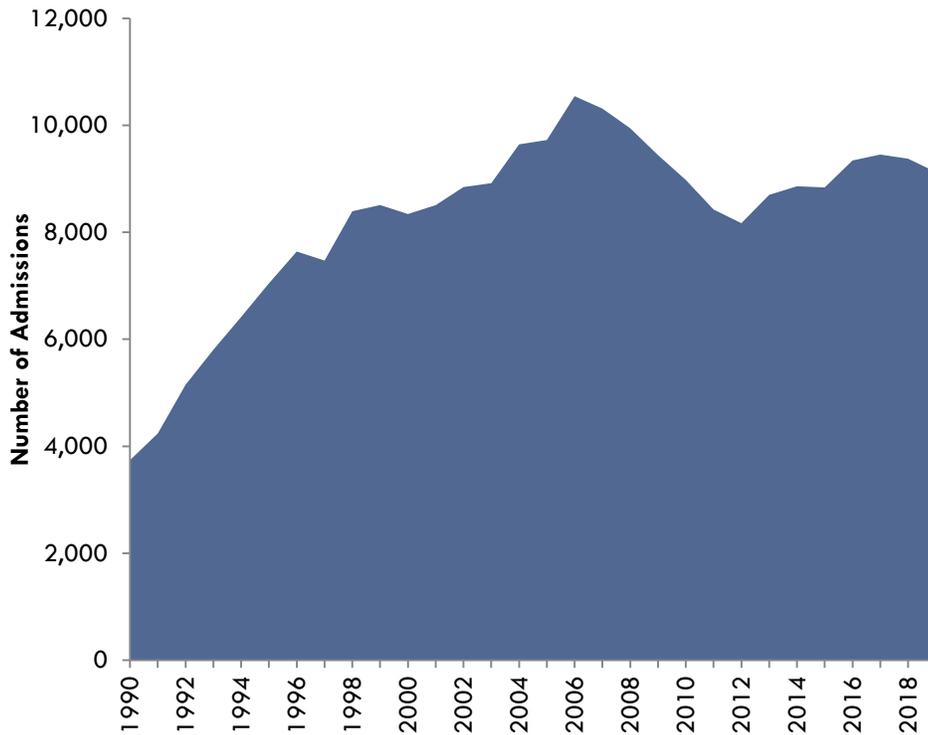
Adult Institutions	Year Opened	Security Level	Operating Capacity	12/31/2019 Prison Population
Chippewa Valley Correctional Treatment Facility	2004	Minimum	508	496
Columbia Correctional Institution	1986	Maximum	845	805
Dodge Correctional Institution	1978	Maximum	1,684	1,651
Fox Lake Correctional Institution	1962	Medium	1,366	1,361
Green Bay Correctional Institution	1898	Maximum	1,101	1,063
Jackson Correctional Institution	1996	Medium	1,012	988
Kettle Moraine Correctional Institution	1962	Medium	1,187	1,182
Milwaukee Secure Detention Facility	2001	Medium	998	754
New Lisbon Correctional Institution	2004	Medium	1,052	1,045
Oakhill Correctional Institution	1976	Minimum	765	754
Oshkosh Correctional Institution	1986	Medium	2,080	2,024
Prairie du Chien Correctional Institution	1997	Medium	522	511
Racine Correctional Institution	1991	Medium	1,703	1,674
Racine Youthful Offender Correctional Facility	1998	Medium	460	459
Redgranite Correctional Institution	2001	Medium	1,028	1,013
Stanley Correctional Institution	2003	Medium	1,595	1,580
Sturtevant Transitional Facility	2003	Minimum	152	148
Waupun Correctional Institution	1851	Maximum	1,265	1,239
Wisconsin Secure Program Facility	1999	Maximum	485	485
Wisconsin Resource Center ¹	1983	Maximum	344	421

Wisconsin Correctional Center System	Year Opened	Security Level	Operating Capacity	12/31/2019 Prison Population
Black River Correctional Center	1962	Minimum	138	137
Drug Abuse Correctional Center	1977	Minimum	294	282
Felmers O. Chaney Correctional Center	2000	Minimum	110	107
Flambeau Correctional Center	1954	Minimum	101	81
Gordon Correctional Center	1950	Minimum	93	87
John C. Burke Correctional Center	1990	Minimum	292	288
Kenosha Correctional Center	1990	Minimum	120	117
Marshall E. Sherrer Correctional Center	1981	Minimum	60	60
McNaughton Correctional Center	1956	Minimum	112	110

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

WISCONSIN PRISON ADMISSIONS

This report includes all physical admissions to WI DOC adult prisons and contract facilities between 2000 and 2019. Interstate compact individuals serving Wisconsin sentences who were physically incarcerated in other states are excluded. Additionally, admission counts exclude those 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 persons 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 (1990-2019): Prison admissions have increased substantially overall since 1990, from 3,742 to 9,128 admissions in 2019. However, more recently this trend has fluctuated, with admissions peaking in 2006 and an overall decrease since. The table below documents changes in admissions by gender from 2000 to 2019. The remainder of the report focuses on admissions since 2000.

	2000	% Change 2000-2009	2009	% Change 2009-2019	2019
Male	7,634	+13.6%	8,672	-5.7%	8,179
Female	709	+9.0%	773	+22.8%	949
Total Admissions	8,343	+13.2%	9,445	-3.4%	9,128

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

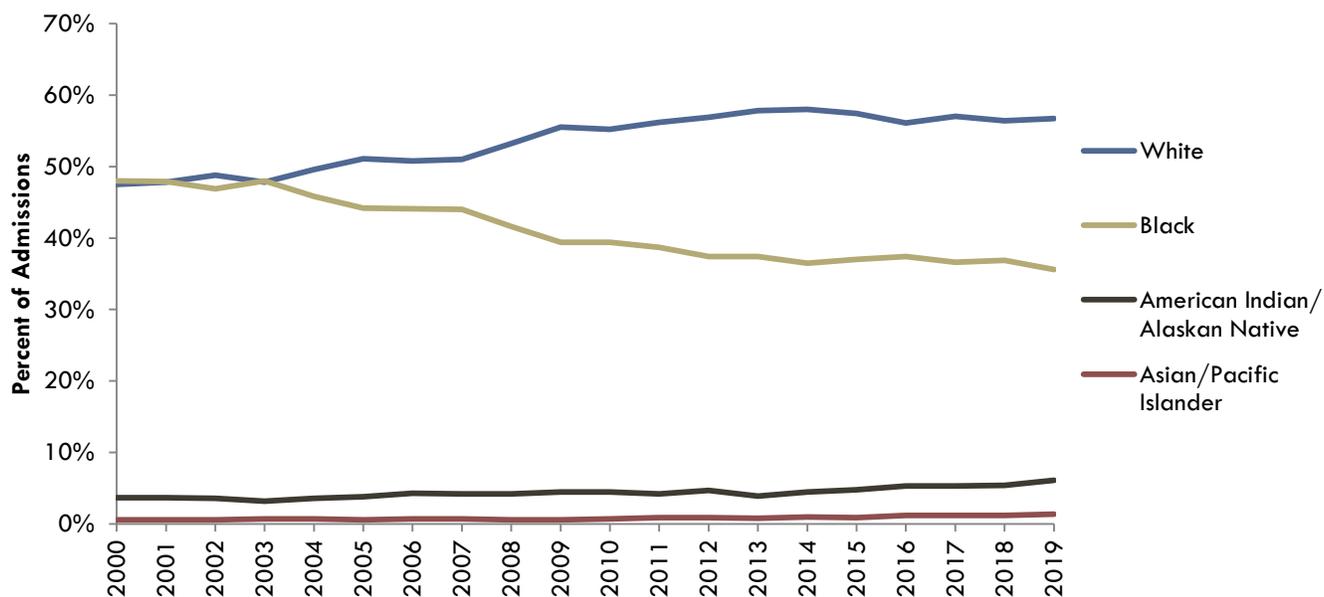


2019 Admissions

- 35 was the average age
- 89.6% were male
- 35.6% were Black and 56.7% were White
- 6.4% reported Hispanic or Latino ethnicity
- 36.2% were under 30 years old at the time of admission
- 38.8% were admitted as a Revocation Only
- Violent offenses constituted the largest percentage of admissions
- On average, 761 individuals were admitted per month

Admissions by Race

Admissions for White and Black persons in our care 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 people admitted was similar between the two groups, but since 2003, White individuals have made up an increasingly larger percentage of admissions than Black individuals. Admissions for American Indian/Alaskan Native and Asian/Pacific Islander individuals have remained relatively stable, although both have increased slightly in recent years.



Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds.

- The proportion of **White** individuals admitted to prison has increased over time, from a low of 47.5% in 2000 to a high of 58.0% in 2014.
- The proportion of **Black** individuals admitted to prison has decreased over time, declining from a high of 48.0% in 2003 to a low of 35.6% in 2019.

Admissions by Race and Ethnicity in 2000, 2009, and 2019

	2000		2009		2019	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Race						
White	3,965	47.5%	5,244	55.5%	5,176	56.7%
Black	4,008	48.0%	3,721	39.4%	3,254	35.6%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	310	3.7%	421	4.5%	560	6.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	53	0.6%	52	0.6%	132	1.4%
Did Not Report	7	0.1%	7	0.1%	6	0.1%
Ethnicity*						
Hispanic or Latino	642	7.7%	701	7.4%	583	6.4%

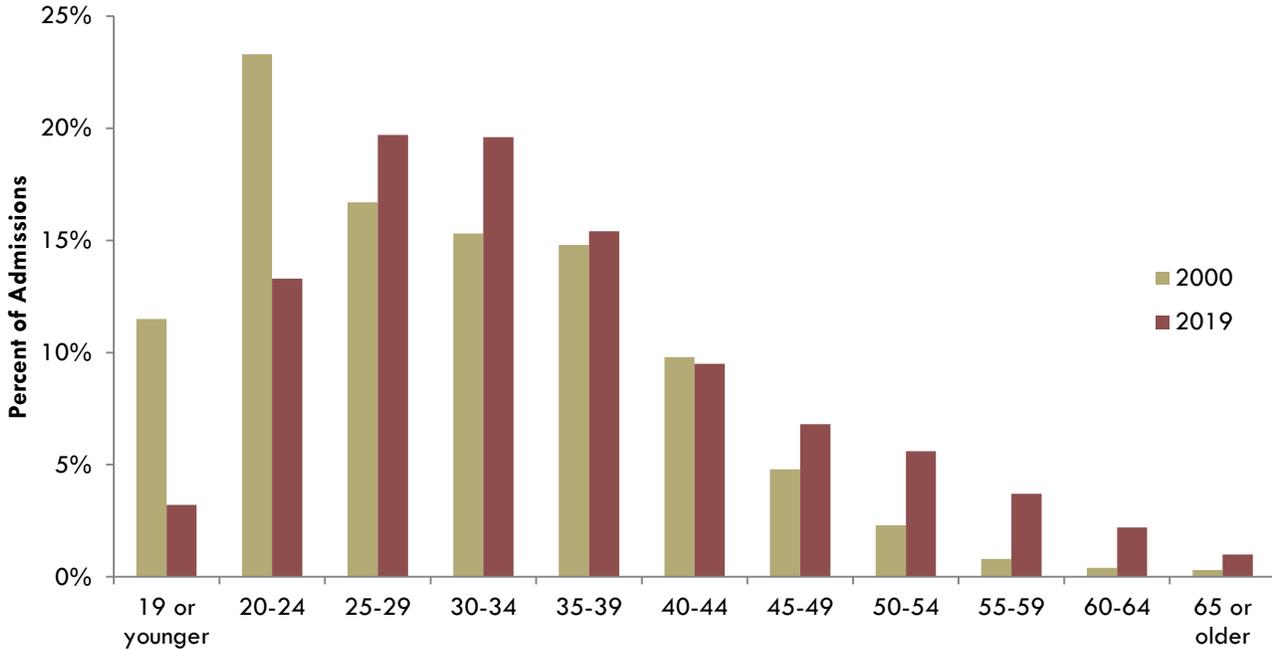
* Persons in our care in all race categories can identify themselves as Hispanic or Latino.

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

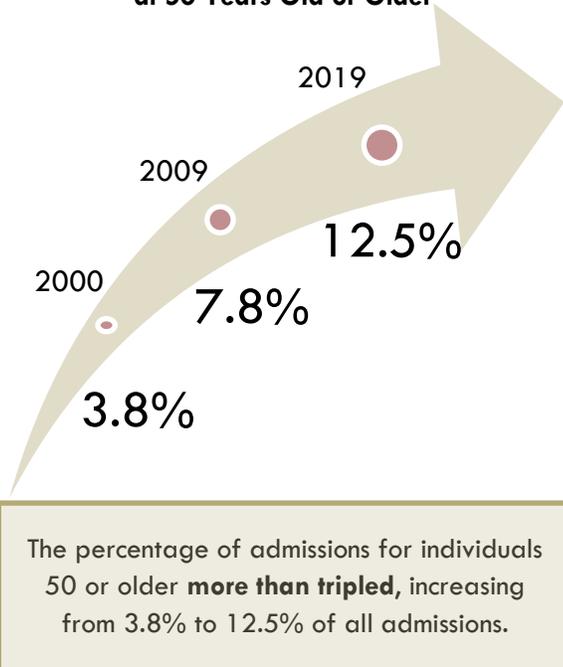
Between 2000 and 2019, the age of persons admitted to our care changed considerably, with fewer individuals aged 24 and younger and more individuals aged 45 and older being admitted. In 2000, the greatest proportion of prison admissions was for individuals aged 20-24 (23.3%), while in 2019, those aged 25-29 (19.7%) and those aged 30-34 (19.6%) represented the largest proportions of admissions.

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



Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds.

Proportion of Persons Admitted to Our Care at 50 Years Old or Older



Admissions by Age in 2000 and 2019

Age Category	2000		2019	
	N	%	N	%
19 or younger	960	11.5%	292	3.2%
20-24	1,946	23.3%	1,217	13.3%
25-29	1,394	16.7%	1,797	19.7%
30-34	1,275	15.3%	1,787	19.6%
35-39	1,232	14.8%	1,406	15.4%
40-44	814	9.8%	871	9.5%
45-49	402	4.8%	619	6.8%
50-54	188	2.3%	515	5.6%
55-59	69	0.8%	337	3.7%
60-64	37	0.4%	200	2.2%
65 or older	26	0.3%	87	1.0%

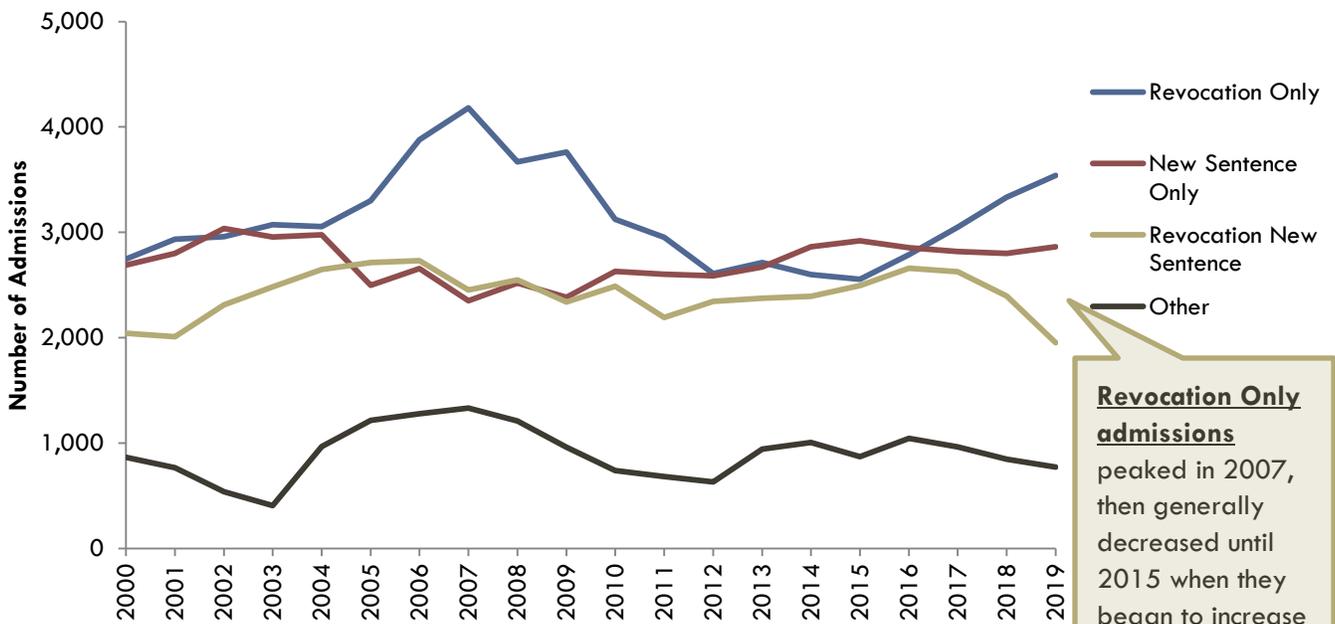
Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds.

Admissions by Type

The graph below shows all physical admissions to WI DOC adult prisons and contract facilities between 2000 and 2019. Prison admission types are defined as follows:

- **New Sentence Only:** Admission occurs when an individual receives a new prison sentence.
- **Revocation New Sentence:** Admission occurs when an individual’s supervision is revoked for violating a rule or condition of supervision, and the person 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 individual’s supervision is revoked for violating a rule or condition of supervision. The person 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 a person is admitted to a Wisconsin prison to complete a designated treatment program as an alternative to revocation), individuals 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.

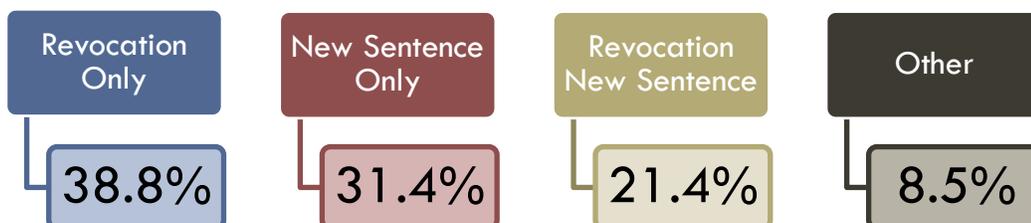


Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds.

Revocation Only admissions peaked in 2007, then generally decreased until 2015 when they began to increase again.

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

2019 Admissions by Type

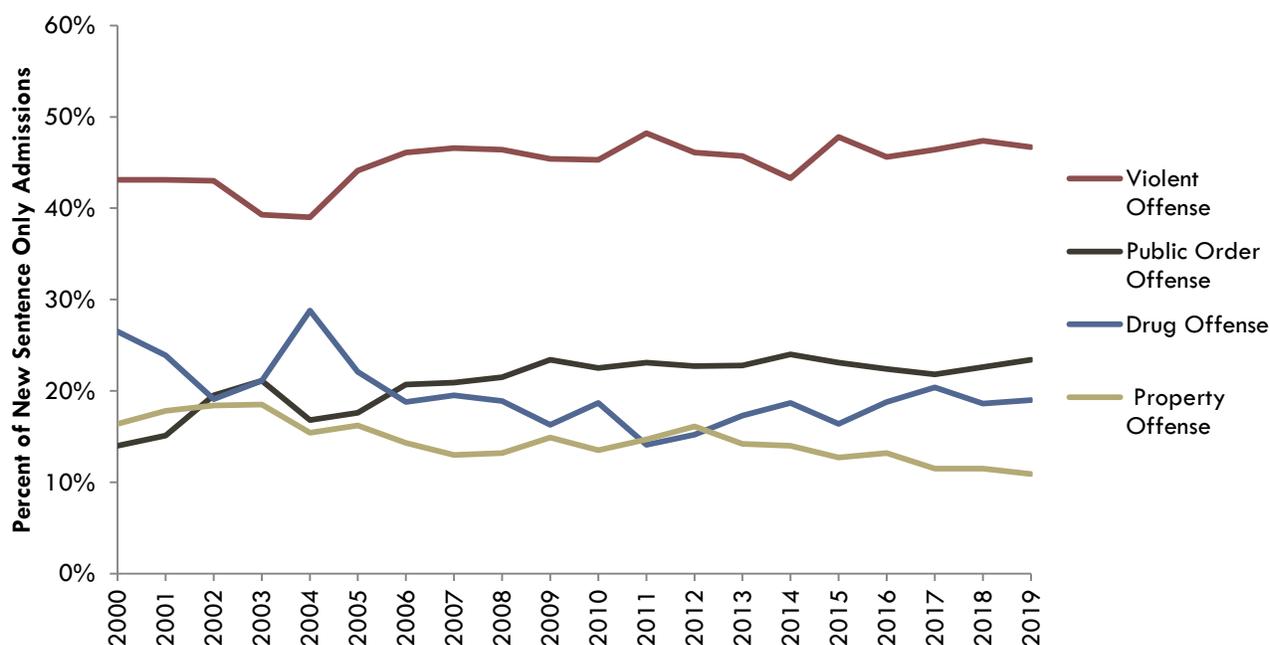


Admissions by Most Serious Offense

Offenses committed by persons admitted to the care of the WI DOC 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 individuals admitted to our care were convicted of multiple offenses; for this reason, an individual's most serious offense was selected for this analysis.

New Sentence Only admissions occur when an individual is admitted because they received a new prison sentence. The majority of new sentence admissions between 2000 and 2019 were for people 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 persons in our care without offense data.

Violent Offense

- Constituted the largest percentage of New Sentence Only admissions over the last 20 years

Property Offense

- Decreased slightly over the last 20 years, from 16.4% to 10.9% of New Sentence Only admissions

Drug Offense

- Has been generally stable since 2006

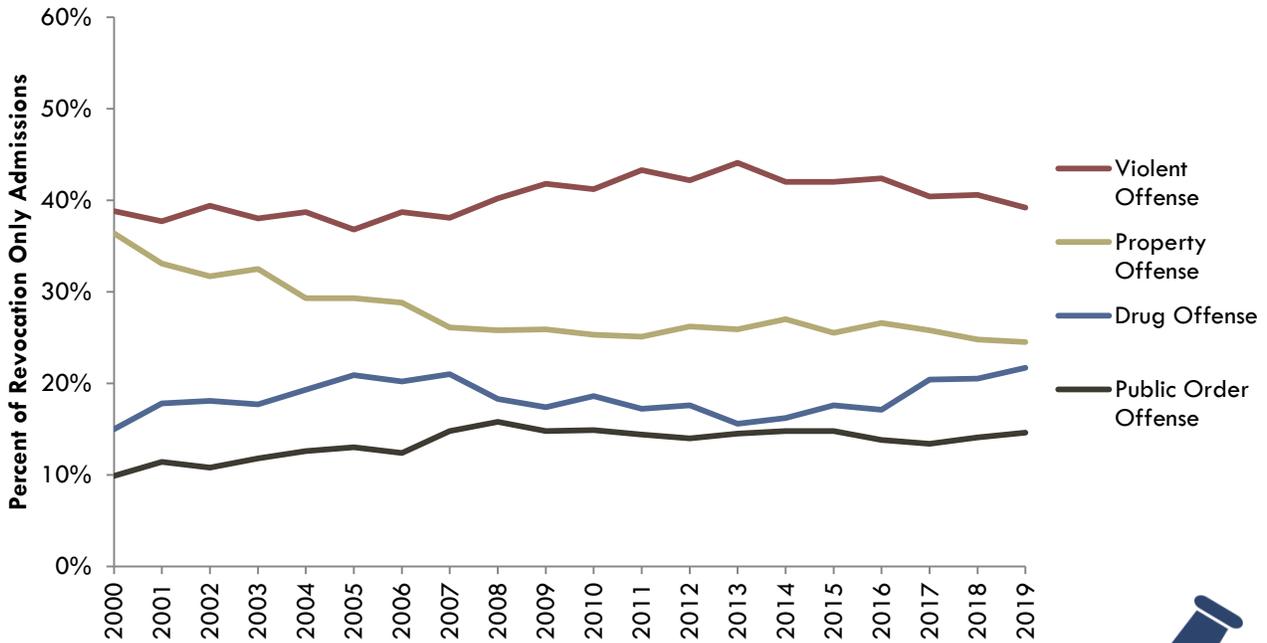
Public Order Offense

- Made up the second largest percentage of New Sentence Only admissions (23.4%) in 2019

Revocation Only (with or without pending charges) admissions occur when an individual's supervision is revoked for violating a rule or condition of supervision. The person 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 a person admitted to our care 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 persons in our care without offense data.



For the last 20 years, persons admitted to our care with a violent offense have consistently made up the largest percentage (on average, 40.3%) of all Revocation Only admissions.



Revocation Only admissions for those with either drug offenses or public order offenses have increased slightly from 2000 to 2019.

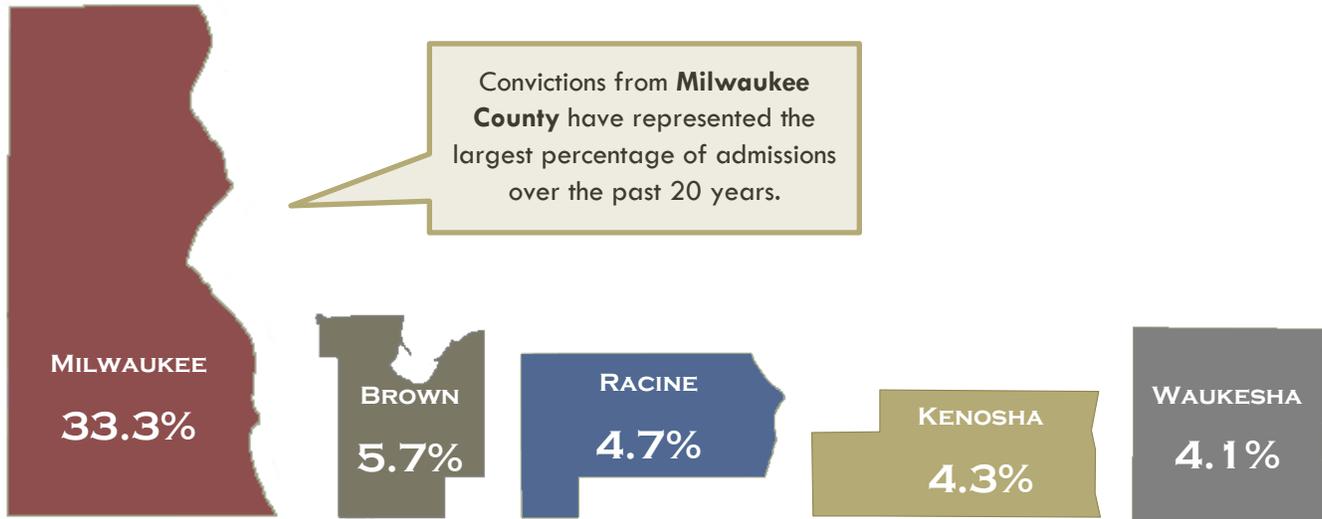
Since 2000, Revocation Only admissions for those with property offenses have decreased from 36.4% to 24.5%.



Admissions by Conviction County (New Sentence Only Admissions)

Admissions by conviction county are reported below for New Sentence Only admissions in 2019. Since a person admitted to our care can have multiple counties of conviction, conviction county was based on the person’s most serious offense. Convictions from Milwaukee County represented the largest percentage of New Sentence Only admissions, followed by Brown, Racine, Kenosha, and Waukesha Counties.

See Appendix B, [Table 9](#), for a table of New Sentence Only admission numbers for the 10 counties with the most admissions in 2019.



Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds and persons in our care without offense data.

Admissions and Admission Rates by County in 2018: Counties with at Least Two Percent of All New Sentence Only Admissions

County of Conviction	Total Admissions	Rate per 100,000 adults
Milwaukee	911	126
Racine	166	110
Kenosha	140	107
Brown	151	75
Walworth	61	74
Rock	73	58
Winnebago	76	56
Waukesha	166	52
Outagamie	70	49
Dane	99	23

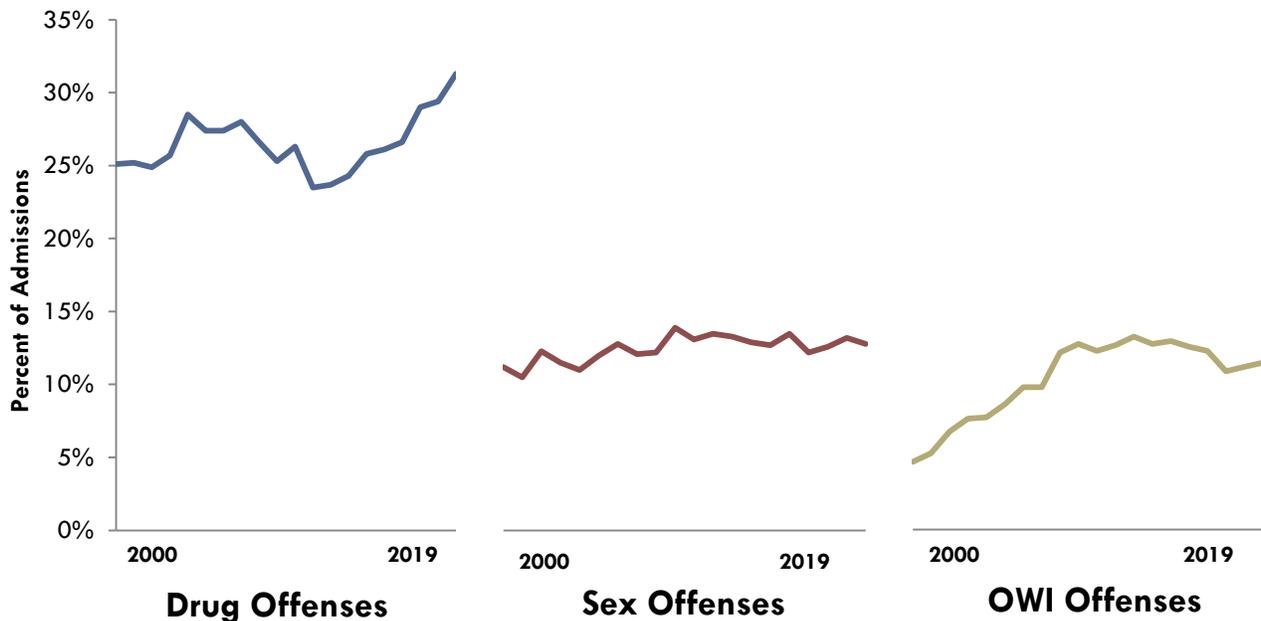
Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds. Rates for 2018 were reported because county-level Census population estimates were not available for 2019.

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

In the graphs below, persons admitted to our care 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 individual 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 a person admitted to our care was included in does not necessarily indicate the person's most serious offense; additionally, note that these numbers include admissions for both new sentences and revocations.

In 2019 the percentage of admissions for person's in our care with drug offenses reached a 20-year high at 31.3% of admissions, while admissions for those with sex offenses remained relatively constant, and admissions for those with OWI offenses increased slightly.

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 persons in our care without offense data.

Drug Offenses

- Low: 2011, 23.5%
- High: 2019, 31.3%
- 20 yr. average: 26.5%

Sex Offenses

- Low: 2001, 10.5%
- High: 2009, 13.9%
- 20 yr. average: 12.5%

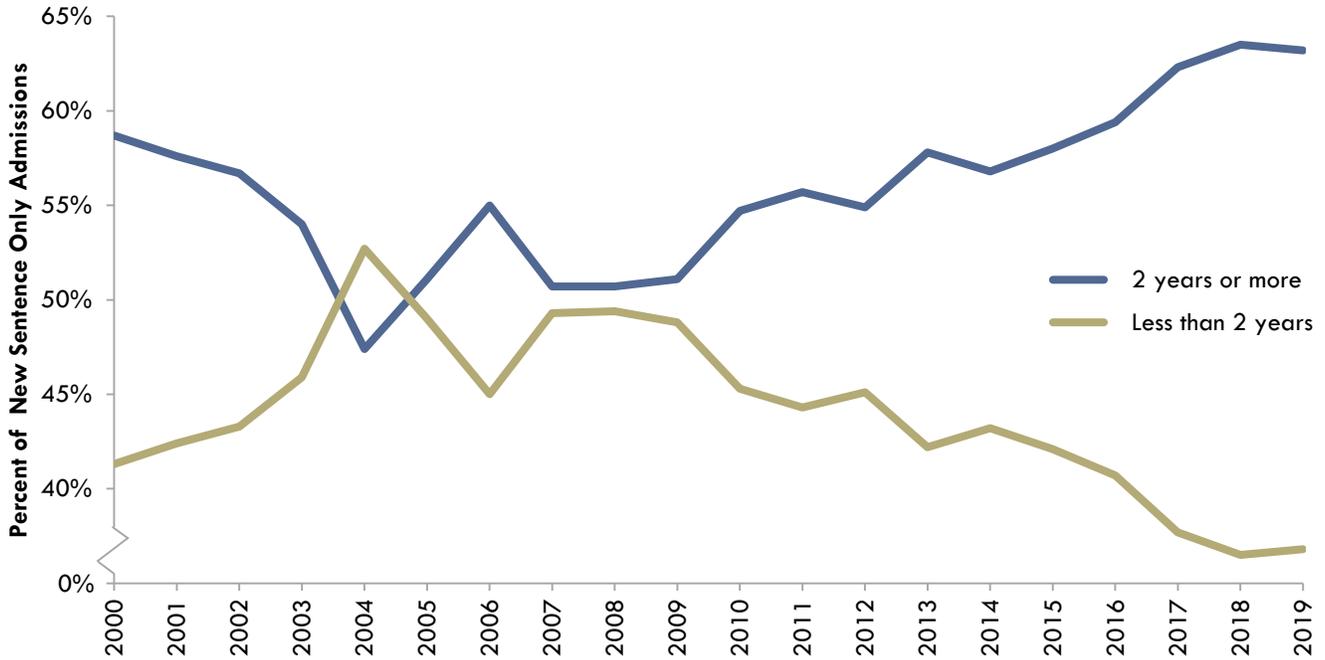
OWI Offenses

- Low: 2000, 4.7%
- High: 2012, 13.4%
- 20 yr. average: 10.5%

Admissions by Estimated Confinement Time (New Sentence Only Admissions)

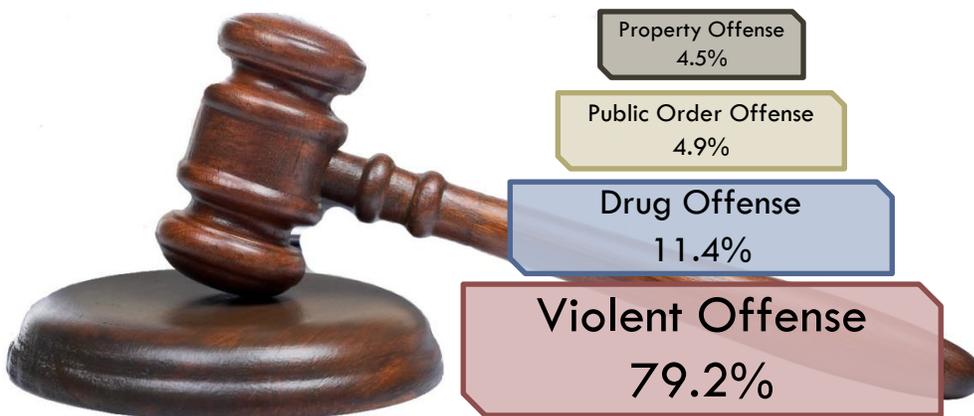
Estimated confinement time is the estimated time a person admitted to our care is expected to spend in prison. It does not account for sentences received after admission or adjustments from subsequent institutional misconduct. The graph below shows the proportion of New Sentence Only admissions by length 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 persons in our care without offense data. The "2 years or more" category includes life sentences.

Proportion of Persons Admitted to Our Care with an Estimated Confinement Time of Five Years or More by Most Serious Offense (New Sentence Only Admissions)



Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds, persons in our care with life sentences, and persons in our care without offense data.

New Sentence Only admissions with confinement times of **less than 2 years** peaked in 2004 (52.7%) 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 63.2% in 2019.

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 individual may be counted more than once in a year if they were admitted multiple times. Interstate compact individuals serving Wisconsin sentences in other states or in federal institutions were not included. Sometimes individuals 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 individual 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 persons admitted to the care of the WI DOC were separated into four offense categories: violent offenses, property offenses, drug offenses, and public order offenses. Offenses included in this report represented an individual’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, admissions were not counted if the person admitted to our care did not have an active offense at the time of admission. Occasionally, an individual 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. Additionally, interstate compact individuals (with no Wisconsin sentence) were excluded.

Admissions by Conviction County

Since a person admitted to our care could have multiple counties of conviction upon admission to prison, admission county was determined by selecting the county of conviction for an individual’s most serious offense. For example, if an individual was convicted for committing robbery in Dane County and possession of cocaine in Brown County, their county of conviction for their admission would be Dane County. Admissions were not counted if the person admitted to our care did not have an active offense.

Admissions with Any Drug, Sex, or OWI Offense

Prior to the *Prison Admissions: 2000 – 2018* report, percentages for drug, sex, and OWI offense admissions were calculated using all admissions, but for the 2000 – 2018 update of the report and all subsequent updates, admission percentages for these offense categories were calculated only for persons admitted our care with an active offense. Consequently, some historical percentages may differ between reports run prior to and after this change in analytical methodology.

Admissions by Estimated Confinement Time

For the estimated confinement time analysis, confinement time was calculated as the time between the admission date and the expected end date of an individual's incarceration portion of their sentence. Persons admitted to our care were excluded if they did not have an expected end date for their period of incarceration or if they did not have an active offense. A person's end date reflected their Mandatory Release/Extended Supervision release date, which is the date the person in our care should be released from prison to begin the supervision portion of their sentence. If a valid Mandatory Release/Extended Supervision release date was not recorded, the person's Maximum Discharge date was used to determine their projected release from prison. Note that some historical estimated confinement times in this report may not match the historical confinement times from previous reports due to changes in analytical methodology. Prior to the *Prison Admissions: 2000 – 2019* report, an individual's end date could reflect their actual release date if they had released prior to when the data was run for the report. However, actual release dates are not known at the time of admission, and to better reflect the information that was true at admission, release dates were removed from end date calculations.

Due to timing of data entry, some persons admitted to our care 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, the individual was removed from that admission year for the estimated confinement time analyses. Additionally, the estimated confinement time analysis excluded admissions for ATRs, admissions for short-term sanctions, erroneous admissions, admissions with pending revocation hearings, and admissions for interstate compact individuals 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	9,377
2019	9,128

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	9,377	8,385	89.4%	992	10.6%
2019	9,128	8,179	89.6%	949	10.4%

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%	3,965	47.5%	310	3.7%	53	0.6%	7	0.1%
2001	4,074	47.9%	4,065	47.8%	312	3.7%	51	0.6%	7	0.1%
2002	4,151	46.9%	4,321	48.8%	315	3.6%	55	0.6%	5	0.1%
2003	4,281	48.0%	4,267	47.8%	284	3.2%	66	0.7%	22	0.2%
2004	4,421	45.8%	4,789	49.6%	347	3.6%	69	0.7%	20	0.2%
2005	4,298	44.2%	4,974	51.1%	374	3.8%	55	0.6%	26	0.3%
2006	4,651	44.1%	5,358	50.8%	450	4.3%	71	0.7%	17	0.2%
2007	4,538	44.0%	5,262	51.0%	429	4.2%	76	0.7%	10	0.1%
2008	4,142	41.6%	5,291	53.2%	417	4.2%	60	0.6%	37	0.4%
2009	3,721	39.4%	5,244	55.5%	421	4.5%	52	0.6%	7	0.1%
2010	3,542	39.4%	4,961	55.2%	404	4.5%	67	0.7%	6	0.1%
2011	3,262	38.7%	4,732	56.2%	353	4.2%	80	0.9%	0	0.0%
2012	3,060	37.4%	4,651	56.9%	387	4.7%	74	0.9%	0	0.0%
2013	3,254	37.4%	5,028	57.8%	341	3.9%	73	0.8%	5	0.1%
2014	3,233	36.5%	5,140	58.0%	403	4.5%	86	1.0%	0	0.0%
2015	3,270	37.0%	5,070	57.4%	422	4.8%	77	0.9%	1	0.0%
2016	3,495	37.4%	5,243	56.1%	495	5.3%	111	1.2%	1	0.0%
2017	3,457	36.6%	5,386	57.0%	497	5.3%	110	1.2%	5	0.1%
2018	3,458	36.9%	5,291	56.4%	508	5.4%	114	1.2%	6	0.1%
2019	3,254	35.6%	5,176	56.7%	560	6.1%	132	1.4%	6	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%	5,644	67.6%	2,057	24.7%
2001	690	8.1%	5,711	67.1%	2,108	24.8%
2002	680	7.7%	5,879	66.5%	2,288	25.9%
2003	725	8.1%	5,766	64.6%	2,429	27.2%
2004	777	8.1%	6,067	62.9%	2,802	29.0%
2005	828	8.5%	5,784	59.5%	3,115	32.0%
2006	854	8.1%	6,122	58.0%	3,571	33.9%
2007	825	8.0%	5,709	55.3%	3,781	36.7%
2008	739	7.4%	5,447	54.8%	3,761	37.8%
2009	701	7.4%	4,753	50.3%	3,991	42.3%
2010	771	8.6%	3,305	36.8%	4,904	54.6%
2011	678	8.0%	1,496	17.8%	6,253	74.2%
2012	623	7.6%	1,598	19.6%	5,951	72.8%
2013	659	7.6%	1,815	20.9%	6,227	71.6%
2014	701	7.9%	2,465	27.8%	5,696	64.3%
2015	620	7.0%	1,416	16.0%	6,804	77.0%
2016	638	6.8%	3,099	33.2%	5,608	60.0%
2017	579	6.1%	3,611	38.2%	5,265	55.7%
2018	517	5.5%	3,502	37.3%	5,358	57.1%
2019	583	6.4%	3,490	38.2%	5,055	55.4%

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%	1,340	15.7%	1,195	14.0%	845	9.9%	409	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%	1,459	16.4%	1,329	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%	2,339	24.0%	1,660	17.1%	1,325	13.6%	1,286	13.2%	1,146	11.8%	747	7.7%	354	3.6%	118	1.2%	42	0.4%	32	0.3%
2006	609	5.8%	2,355	22.3%	2,018	19.1%	1,470	13.9%	1,350	12.8%	1,257	11.9%	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%	2,044	20.5%	2,005	20.2%	1,360	13.7%	1,245	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%	1,607	19.1%	1,306	15.5%	918	10.9%	856	10.2%	693	8.2%	473	5.6%	182	2.2%	74	0.9%	42	0.5%
2012	439	5.4%	1,645	20.1%	1,583	19.4%	1,288	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%	1,666	18.8%	1,879	21.2%	1,503	17.0%	1,013	11.4%	839	9.5%	668	7.5%	534	6.0%	263	3.0%	85	1.0%	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	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%	1,715	18.1%	1,335	14.1%	788	8.3%	662	7.0%	502	5.3%	314	3.3%	141	1.5%	91	1.0%
2018	378	4.0%	1,369	14.6%	1,896	20.2%	1,758	18.7%	1,390	14.8%	830	8.9%	645	6.9%	497	5.3%	366	3.9%	139	1.5%	109	1.2%
2019	292	3.2%	1,217	13.3%	1,797	19.7%	1,787	19.6%	1,406	15.4%	871	9.5%	619	6.8%	515	5.6%	337	3.7%	200	2.2%	87	1.0%

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%	2,747	32.9%	2,043	24.5%	864	10.4%
2001	2,799	32.9%	2,935	34.5%	2,009	23.6%	766	9.0%
2002	3,038	34.3%	2,959	33.4%	2,311	26.1%	539	6.1%
2003	2,955	33.1%	3,073	34.5%	2,484	27.8%	408	4.6%
2004	2,978	30.9%	3,054	31.7%	2,647	27.4%	967	10.0%
2005	2,498	25.7%	3,300	33.9%	2,713	27.9%	1,216	12.5%
2006	2,656	25.2%	3,879	36.8%	2,732	25.9%	1,280	12.1%
2007	2,350	22.8%	4,180	40.5%	2,454	23.8%	1,331	12.9%
2008	2,520	25.3%	3,670	36.9%	2,548	25.6%	1,209	12.2%
2009	2,385	25.3%	3,761	39.8%	2,338	24.8%	961	10.2%
2010	2,629	29.3%	3,123	34.8%	2,488	27.7%	740	8.2%
2011	2,601	30.9%	2,952	35.0%	2,192	26.0%	682	8.1%
2012	2,587	31.7%	2,607	31.9%	2,345	28.7%	633	7.7%
2013	2,670	30.7%	2,713	31.2%	2,376	27.3%	942	10.8%
2014	2,864	32.3%	2,599	29.3%	2,392	27.0%	1,007	11.4%
2015	2,921	33.0%	2,554	28.9%	2,495	28.2%	870	9.8%
2016	2,853	30.5%	2,788	29.8%	2,658	28.4%	1,046	11.2%
2017	2,817	29.8%	3,050	32.3%	2,625	27.8%	963	10.2%
2018	2,799	29.8%	3,333	35.5%	2,397	25.6%	848	9.0%
2019	2,863	31.4%	3,539	38.8%	1,953	21.4%	773	8.5%

Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds.

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

Admission Year	Drug Offense		Property Offense		Public Order Offense		Violent Offense	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
2000	691	26.5%	428	16.4%	366	14.0%	1,123	43.1%
2001	578	23.9%	430	17.8%	365	15.1%	1,042	43.1%
2002	338	19.1%	325	18.4%	345	19.5%	761	43.0%
2003	349	21.1%	306	18.5%	349	21.1%	649	39.3%
2004	731	28.8%	391	15.4%	426	16.8%	988	39.0%
2005	410	22.1%	301	16.2%	327	17.6%	820	44.1%
2006	368	18.8%	280	14.3%	404	20.7%	901	46.1%
2007	450	19.5%	300	13.0%	481	20.9%	1,074	46.6%
2008	472	18.9%	331	13.2%	537	21.5%	1,160	46.4%
2009	387	16.3%	355	14.9%	556	23.4%	1,080	45.4%
2010	491	18.7%	355	13.5%	591	22.5%	1,188	45.3%
2011	365	14.1%	381	14.7%	598	23.1%	1,249	48.2%
2012	392	15.2%	414	16.1%	584	22.7%	1,187	46.1%
2013	460	17.3%	378	14.2%	607	22.8%	1,217	45.7%
2014	533	18.7%	398	14.0%	685	24.0%	1,235	43.3%
2015	478	16.4%	370	12.7%	673	23.1%	1,394	47.8%
2016	536	18.8%	376	13.2%	637	22.4%	1,298	45.6%
2017	572	20.4%	323	11.5%	611	21.8%	1,303	46.4%
2018	519	18.6%	321	11.5%	630	22.6%	1,323	47.4%
2019	544	19.0%	313	10.9%	668	23.4%	1,334	46.7%

Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds and persons in our care without offense data.

Table 8. Admissions by Most Serious Offense (Revocation Only Admissions)

Admission Year	Drug Offense		Property Offense		Public Order Offense		Violent Offense	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
2000	410	15.0%	997	36.4%	270	9.9%	1,061	38.8%
2001	520	17.8%	967	33.1%	333	11.4%	1,103	37.7%
2002	535	18.1%	936	31.7%	319	10.8%	1,166	39.4%
2003	544	17.7%	996	32.5%	361	11.8%	1,164	38.0%
2004	589	19.3%	894	29.3%	385	12.6%	1,179	38.7%
2005	688	20.9%	965	29.3%	428	13.0%	1,210	36.8%
2006	781	20.2%	1,115	28.8%	480	12.4%	1,498	38.7%
2007	875	21.0%	1,089	26.1%	615	14.8%	1,588	38.1%
2008	669	18.3%	944	25.8%	579	15.8%	1,471	40.2%
2009	652	17.4%	974	25.9%	557	14.8%	1,571	41.8%
2010	579	18.6%	791	25.3%	465	14.9%	1,286	41.2%
2011	506	17.2%	740	25.1%	424	14.4%	1,276	43.3%
2012	458	17.6%	681	26.2%	364	14.0%	1,099	42.2%
2013	422	15.6%	701	25.9%	392	14.5%	1,194	44.1%
2014	421	16.2%	700	27.0%	383	14.8%	1,088	42.0%
2015	448	17.6%	650	25.5%	377	14.8%	1,070	42.0%
2016	476	17.1%	740	26.6%	385	13.8%	1,180	42.4%
2017	621	20.4%	786	25.8%	407	13.4%	1,232	40.4%
2018	681	20.5%	824	24.8%	469	14.1%	1,348	40.6%
2019	766	21.7%	862	24.5%	513	14.6%	1,383	39.2%

Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds and persons in our care without offense data.

Table 9. Admissions for 2019 ‘Top Ten’ Conviction Counties (New Sentence Only Admissions)

Admission Year	Milwaukee	Brown	Racine	Kenosha	Waukesha	Dane	Rock	Outagamie	Walworth	Sheboygan
2000	1,224	112	53	162	142	172	52	43	34	21
2001	1,040	96	42	147	139	143	55	54	40	30
2002	297	89	21	150	121	153	54	58	34	46
2003	282	109	28	94	110	160	52	37	34	30
2004	1,122	78	134	108	130	153	58	47	42	23
2005	509	123	116	75	73	123	62	46	24	23
2006	473	117	77	95	88	150	65	47	37	20
2007	853	108	118	119	107	119	56	36	38	29
2008	818	136	138	115	142	167	73	54	42	50
2009	794	120	142	94	131	133	112	58	47	37
2010	914	150	163	110	124	126	84	75	46	44
2011	885	146	164	119	133	135	64	76	50	52
2012	884	127	155	105	117	143	73	59	52	44
2013	887	148	159	110	122	127	69	58	59	44
2014	1,008	171	150	119	141	124	70	59	72	47
2015	1,011	164	169	154	138	102	74	67	46	66
2016	1,020	145	190	108	154	120	60	64	53	56
2017	886	136	181	133	151	103	69	69	53	75
2018	911	151	166	140	166	99	73	70	61	47
2019	951	163	134	124	118	93	87	73	70	68
Total	16,769	2,589	2,500	2,381	2,547	2,645	1,362	1,150	934	852
Average	838	129	125	119	127	132	68	58	47	43

Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds and persons in our care without offense data.

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

Admission Year	Drug Offenses		Sex Offenses		OWI Offenses	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
2000	2,068	25.1%	922	11.2%	387	4.7%
2001	2,038	25.2%	844	10.5%	428	5.3%
2002	1,868	24.9%	921	12.3%	510	6.8%
2003	1,932	25.7%	865	11.5%	576	7.7%
2004	2,598	28.5%	1,004	11.0%	708	7.8%
2005	2,469	27.4%	1,080	12.0%	782	8.7%
2006	2,681	27.4%	1,249	12.8%	966	9.9%
2007	2,870	28.0%	1,235	12.1%	1,011	9.9%
2008	2,636	26.6%	1,209	12.2%	1,218	12.3%
2009	2,384	25.3%	1,310	13.9%	1,215	12.9%
2010	2,357	26.3%	1,172	13.1%	1,115	12.4%
2011	1,972	23.5%	1,137	13.5%	1,074	12.8%
2012	1,932	23.7%	1,079	13.3%	1,089	13.4%
2013	2,110	24.3%	1,122	12.9%	1,117	12.9%
2014	2,283	25.8%	1,122	12.7%	1,159	13.1%
2015	2,295	26.1%	1,187	13.5%	1,122	12.7%
2016	2,478	26.6%	1,131	12.2%	1,152	12.4%
2017	2,736	29.0%	1,190	12.6%	1,038	11.0%
2018	2,750	29.4%	1,236	13.2%	1,053	11.3%
2019	2,847	31.3%	1,167	12.8%	1,056	11.6%

Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds and persons in our care 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	329	12.6%	747	28.7%	875	33.6%	621	23.8%	34	1.3%
2001	265	11.0%	759	31.4%	819	33.9%	548	22.7%	23	1.0%
2002	165	9.3%	601	34.0%	590	33.4%	393	22.2%	19	1.1%
2003	183	11.1%	575	34.8%	572	34.6%	306	18.5%	15	0.9%
2004	388	15.3%	948	37.4%	747	29.5%	428	16.9%	25	1.0%
2005	261	14.1%	648	34.9%	584	31.5%	348	18.8%	15	0.8%
2006	221	11.3%	659	33.7%	671	34.4%	380	19.5%	22	1.1%
2007	299	13.0%	837	36.3%	704	30.5%	447	19.4%	18	0.8%
2008	317	12.7%	916	36.7%	774	31.0%	477	19.1%	15	0.6%
2009	331	13.9%	831	34.9%	762	32.0%	431	18.1%	23	1.0%
2010	278	10.6%	910	34.7%	889	33.9%	531	20.2%	17	0.6%
2011	308	11.9%	839	32.4%	908	35.0%	508	19.6%	28	1.1%
2012	291	11.3%	871	33.8%	890	34.5%	505	19.6%	20	0.8%
2013	324	12.2%	798	30.0%	996	37.5%	508	19.1%	33	1.2%
2014	319	11.2%	909	32.0%	1,036	36.4%	560	19.7%	21	0.7%
2015	290	10.0%	933	32.1%	1,041	35.8%	630	21.6%	17	0.6%
2016	287	10.1%	871	30.6%	1,046	36.8%	622	21.9%	19	0.7%
2017	245	8.7%	814	29.0%	1,121	39.9%	611	21.8%	16	0.6%
2018	258	9.2%	762	27.3%	1,065	38.2%	677	24.3%	29	1.0%
2019	249	10.2%	650	26.6%	976	39.9%	554	22.7%	15	0.6%

Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds and persons in our care 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%	337	30.9%	496	45.5%
2001	71	7.0%	189	18.5%	343	33.7%	416	40.8%
2002	39	5.3%	155	20.9%	245	33.0%	303	40.8%
2003	42	6.6%	136	21.5%	228	36.0%	228	36.0%
2004	81	8.4%	213	22.1%	329	34.2%	340	35.3%
2005	72	9.0%	169	21.0%	270	33.6%	293	36.4%
2006	63	7.2%	181	20.6%	304	34.6%	331	37.7%
2007	75	7.1%	214	20.3%	380	36.0%	387	36.6%
2008	90	7.9%	273	23.9%	366	32.0%	415	36.3%
2009	91	8.6%	233	22.0%	356	33.7%	377	35.7%
2010	78	6.7%	233	19.9%	410	35.0%	450	38.4%
2011	91	7.5%	253	20.7%	431	35.3%	445	36.5%
2012	75	6.4%	253	21.7%	404	34.6%	435	37.3%
2013	102	8.6%	224	18.9%	443	37.4%	414	35.0%
2014	90	7.4%	231	19.0%	439	36.2%	453	37.3%
2015	86	6.3%	307	22.3%	463	33.7%	518	37.7%
2016	82	6.4%	264	20.6%	436	34.1%	497	38.9%
2017	77	6.0%	258	20.0%	469	36.4%	483	37.5%
2018	80	6.2%	245	18.9%	432	33.4%	537	41.5%
2019	85	7.7%	213	19.3%	368	33.3%	439	39.7%

Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds, persons in our care without offense data, and persons in our care 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	51	11.9%	148	34.6%	189	44.2%	40	9.3%
2001	53	12.3%	152	35.3%	172	40.0%	53	12.3%
2002	33	10.2%	132	40.6%	129	39.7%	31	9.5%
2003	33	10.9%	106	34.9%	130	42.8%	35	11.5%
2004	82	21.0%	141	36.1%	133	34.0%	35	9.0%
2005	51	16.9%	108	35.9%	121	40.2%	21	7.0%
2006	33	11.8%	112	40.0%	119	42.5%	16	5.7%
2007	50	16.7%	133	44.3%	91	30.3%	26	8.7%
2008	66	19.9%	132	39.9%	107	32.3%	26	7.9%
2009	65	18.3%	136	38.3%	132	37.2%	22	6.2%
2010	40	11.3%	151	42.5%	132	37.2%	32	9.0%
2011	74	19.4%	133	34.9%	146	38.3%	28	7.3%
2012	53	12.8%	179	43.2%	153	37.0%	29	7.0%
2013	55	14.6%	140	37.1%	147	39.0%	35	9.3%
2014	60	15.1%	160	40.3%	149	37.5%	28	7.1%
2015	42	11.4%	165	44.6%	136	36.8%	27	7.3%
2016	67	17.8%	138	36.7%	144	38.3%	27	7.2%
2017	39	12.1%	130	40.2%	127	39.3%	27	8.4%
2018	43	13.4%	114	35.6%	132	41.3%	31	9.7%
2019	58	20.9%	90	32.4%	105	37.8%	25	9.0%

Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds, persons in our care without offense data, and persons in our care 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%	236	34.3%	248	36.0%	80	11.6%
2001	87	15.1%	217	37.5%	209	36.2%	65	11.2%
2002	40	11.8%	129	38.2%	121	35.8%	48	14.2%
2003	60	17.2%	142	40.7%	116	33.2%	31	8.9%
2004	149	20.4%	336	46.0%	201	27.5%	45	6.2%
2005	81	19.8%	178	43.5%	127	31.1%	23	5.6%
2006	49	13.3%	155	42.1%	141	38.3%	23	6.3%
2007	70	15.6%	202	44.9%	151	33.6%	27	6.0%
2008	70	14.8%	194	41.1%	181	38.3%	27	5.7%
2009	60	15.5%	163	42.1%	143	37.0%	21	5.4%
2010	83	16.9%	186	37.9%	185	37.7%	37	7.5%
2011	58	15.9%	138	37.8%	150	41.1%	19	5.2%
2012	52	13.3%	158	40.3%	159	40.6%	23	5.9%
2013	51	11.1%	172	37.4%	196	42.6%	41	8.9%
2014	64	12.0%	192	36.0%	217	40.7%	60	11.3%
2015	62	13.0%	170	35.6%	186	39.0%	59	12.4%
2016	48	9.0%	186	34.8%	223	41.7%	78	14.6%
2017	56	9.8%	181	31.7%	262	45.9%	72	12.6%
2018	52	10.0%	164	31.6%	229	44.1%	74	14.3%
2019	36	7.7%	146	31.2%	223	47.6%	63	13.5%

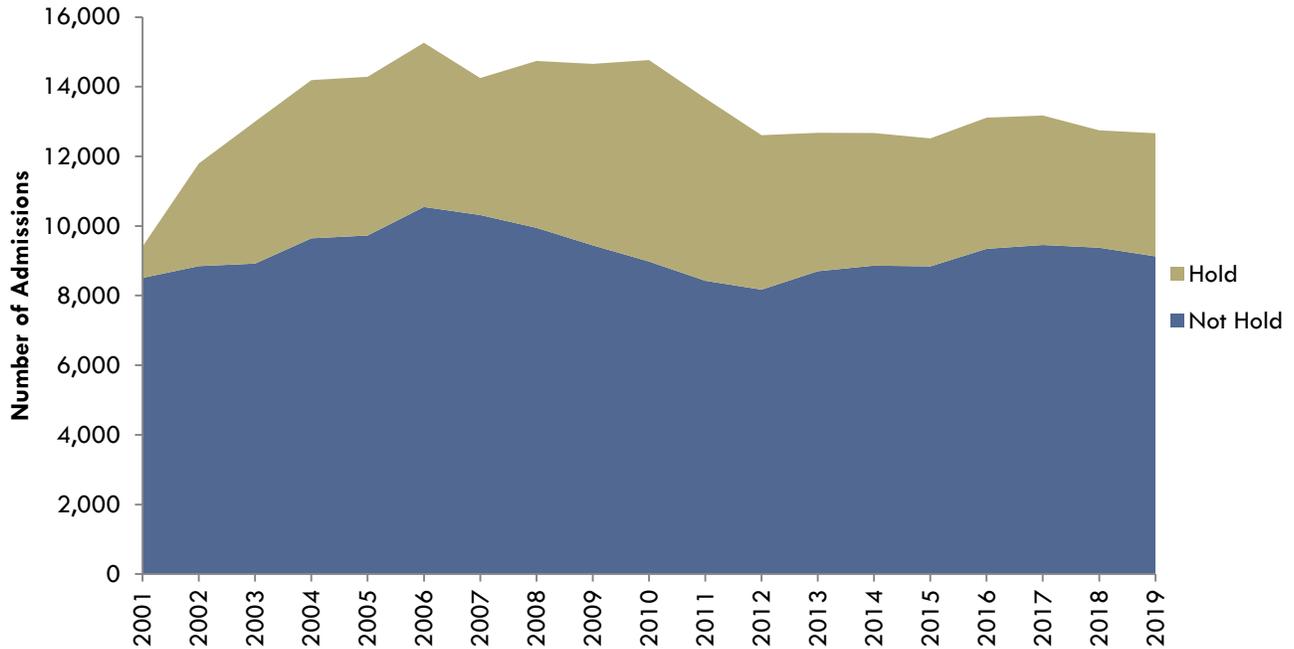
Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds, persons in our care without offense data, and persons in our care with life sentences.

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	54	14.8%	201	55.2%	95	26.1%	14	3.8%
2002	53	15.4%	185	53.8%	95	27.6%	11	3.2%
2003	48	13.8%	191	54.7%	98	28.1%	12	3.4%
2004	76	17.8%	258	60.6%	84	19.7%	8	1.9%
2005	57	17.4%	193	59.0%	66	20.2%	11	3.4%
2006	76	18.8%	211	52.2%	107	26.5%	10	2.5%
2007	104	21.6%	288	59.9%	82	17.0%	7	1.5%
2008	91	16.9%	317	59.0%	120	22.3%	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%	315	52.8%	181	30.3%	16	2.7%
2012	111	19.0%	281	48.1%	174	29.8%	18	3.1%
2013	116	19.1%	262	43.2%	210	34.7%	18	3.0%
2014	105	15.4%	326	47.9%	231	33.9%	19	2.8%
2015	100	14.9%	291	43.2%	256	38.0%	26	3.9%
2016	90	14.2%	283	44.5%	243	38.2%	20	3.1%
2017	73	12.0%	245	40.2%	263	43.1%	29	4.8%
2018	83	13.2%	239	38.0%	272	43.2%	35	5.6%
2019	70	12.1%	201	34.8%	280	48.4%	27	4.7%

Note: Admission numbers exclude temporary holds, persons in our care without offense data, and persons in our care with life sentences.

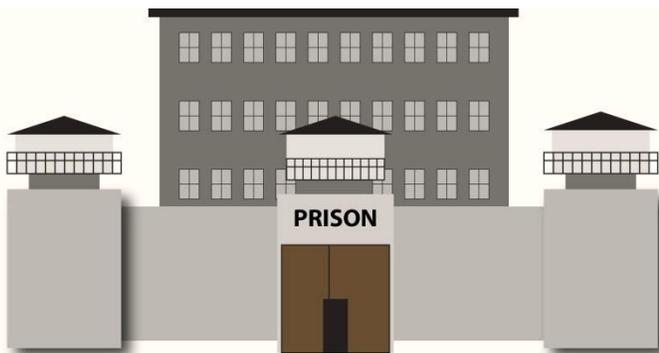
Appendix C: Admissions for Temporary Holds

Individuals 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

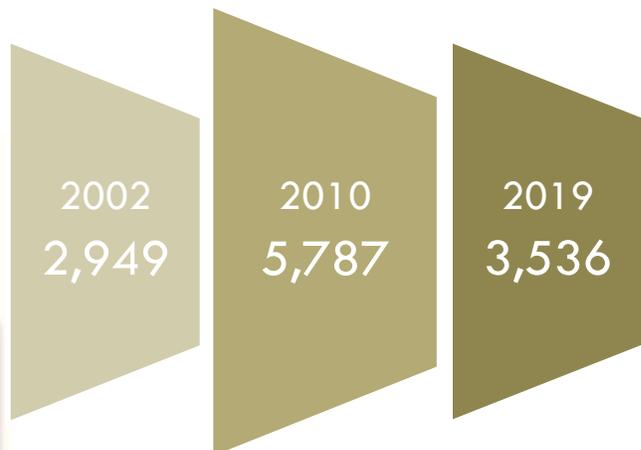


Table 13. Admissions for Temporary Holds

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	3,371	26.4%	9,377	73.6%
2019	3,536	27.9%	9,128	72.1%

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