

Governor Jim Doyle's

Spencer Coggs ◊ Noble Wray
Co-Chairs

**COMMISSION ON
REDUCING RACIAL
DISPARITIES
IN THE WISCONSIN JUSTICE
SYSTEM**



Final Report
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U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs



Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin

May 2006, NCJ 213135

Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2005

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BJS Statisticians

At midyear 2005 the Nation's prisons and jails incarcerated 2,186,230 persons. Prisoners in the custody of the 50 States and the Federal system accounted for two-thirds of the incarcerated population (1,438,701 inmates). The other third were held in local jails (747,529), not including persons in community-based programs.¹

On June 30, 2005, 1,512,823 prisoners were under Federal and State jurisdiction, which includes inmates in custody and persons under the legal authority of a prison system but held outside its facilities. During the 12-month period ending June 30, 2005, the number under State jurisdiction rose 1.2%, while the number under Federal jurisdiction rose 2.9%. Montana (up 7.9%), South Dakota (up 7.8%), Minnesota (up 6.7%), and Kentucky (up 6.4%) had the largest percentage increases. Twelve States had decreases, including Vermont (-2.9%), Idaho (-2.8%), and New York (-2.5%).

At midyear 2005 local jail authorities held or supervised 819,434 offenders. Nine percent of these offenders (71,905) were supervised outside jail facilities in programs such as community service, work release, weekend reporting, electronic monitoring, and other alternative programs.

¹See box on page 7 for description of jail populations.

Highlights

Nation's prison population rose 1.6%; jail population, 4.7%

Prison population	Number of inmates	Jail population	Number of jail inmates	Total incarceration rate	Rate per 100,000 residents*
5 highest:					
Federal	184,484	California	82,138	Louisiana	1,138
Texas	171,335	Texas	86,534	Georgia	1,021
California	166,532	Florida	63,820	Texas	978
Florida	87,545	Georgia	44,965	Mississippi	955
New York	62,963	Pennsylvania	34,455	Oklahoma	919
5 lowest:					
North Dakota	1,338	North Dakota	944	Maine	273
Vermont	1,675	South Dakota	1,432	Minnesota	300
Wyoming	2,028	Maine	1,545	Rhode Island	313
Maine	2,084	Wyoming	1,551	Vermont	317
New Hampshire	2,561	New Hampshire	1,729	New Hampshire	319

*Prison and jail inmates per 100,000 residents.

From midyear 2004 to midyear 2005 —

- The number of inmates in custody in local jails rose by 33,539; in State prison by 15,858; and in Federal prison by 6,584.
- The smaller State prison systems had the greatest percentage increase: Montana (up 7.9%), and South Dakota (up 7.8%).

On June 30, 2005 —

- A total of 2,266 State prisoners were under age 18. Adult jails held a total of 6,759 persons under age 18.
- State and Federal correctional authorities held 91,117 noncitizens (5.4% of all prisoners), down from 91,815 at midyear 2004.
- There were 129 female prison and jail inmates per 100,000 women in the United States, compared to 1,366 male prison and jail inmates per 100,000 men.

- An estimated 12% of black males, 3.7% of Hispanic males, and 1.7% of white males in their late twenties were in prison or jail.

- In three States — Iowa, South Dakota, and Wisconsin — black prison and jail inmates represented 4% of the black State population. Pennsylvania (with 1,714 Hispanic inmates per 100,000 Hispanic residents) and Idaho (1,654) had the highest Hispanic incarceration rates.

- Local jails were operating 5% below their rated capacity. In contrast, at yearend 2004 State prison systems were between 1% below capacity and 15% above; the Federal prison system was operating at 40% above rated capacity.

- Privately operated prison facilities held 101,228 inmates (up 2.7% since midyear 2004). The Federal system reported the largest increase among inmates in private prisons (up 2,038).

Appendix

Incarceration rate for Nation reaches 738 per 100,000 residents

On June 30, 2005, 1,431,468 inmates were in the custody of State and Federal prison authorities, and 747,529 inmates were in the custody of local jail authorities. In the first 6 months of 2005, the Nation's prison population increased 16,622 (1.2%). These data were collected in the 2005 National Prisoner Statistics program and the 2005 Census of Jail Inmates. (See *Methodology*, page 11, for a description of data collections.)

Since midyear 2004 the total incarcerated population has increased 2.6% (table 1). Including inmates in

privately operated facilities, the number of inmates in State prisons increased 1.3%; in Federal prisons, 3.9%; and in local jails, 4.7%. At midyear 2005 Federal prisons (including all secure and non-secure public and private facilities) held 8.4% of all inmates, up from 5.6% in 1995.

In the decade between yearend 1995 and midyear 2005, the incarceration population grew an average of 3.4% annually. During this period the Federal and State prison populations and the local jail population grew at the average annual rates of 7.4%, 2.5%, and 3.9%, respectively.

In the 12 months before midyear 2005, the number of inmates in prison and jails rose an estimated 56,428 inmates, or 1,085 per week.

The rate of incarceration in prison and jail in 2005 was 738 inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents — up from 725 at midyear 2004. At midyear 2005, 1 in every 136 U.S. residents were in prison or jail.

Federal system growth continues to outpace that of States

The rate of growth of the State prison population slowed between 1995 and 2001 and then began to rise. During this time the percentage change in the first 6 months of each year steadily decreased, reaching a low of 0.6% in 2001, and then rose to 1.0% in 2005 (table 2). The percentage change in the second 6 months of each year showed a similar trend, resulting in an actual decrease in State prison populations for the second half of 2000 and 2001.

Since 1995 the Federal system has grown at a much higher rate than the States, peaking at 6.0% growth in the first 6 months of 1999. In the first 6 months of 2005, the number of Federal inmates increased 2.3%, more than twice the rate of State growth.

Table 1. Number of persons held in State or Federal prisons or in local jails, 1995-2005

Year	Total inmates in custody	Prisoners in custody		Inmates held in local jails	Total incarceration rate ^a
		Federal	State		
1995	1,585,586	89,538	989,004	507,044	601
2000 ^b	1,935,753	133,921	1,176,269	621,149	683
2001 ^b	1,961,247	143,337	1,180,155	631,240	685
2002 ^b	2,033,331	151,618	1,209,640	665,475	701
2003 ^b	2,081,580	161,673	1,222,135	691,301	712
2004 ^b					
June	2,129,802	169,370	1,239,656	713,990	725
December	...	170,535	1,244,311
2005 ^b					
June 30	2,186,230	175,954	1,255,514	747,529	738
Percent change, 6/30/04-6/30/05	2.6%	3.9%	1.3%	4.7%	
Annual average change, 12/31/95-6/30/05	3.4%	7.4%	2.5%	3.9%	

Note: Jail counts are for midyear (June 30) and exclude persons who were supervised outside of a jail facility. State and Federal prisoner counts for 1995-2003 are for December 31.

...Not available.

^aPersons in custody per 100,000 residents in each reference year.

^bTotal counts include Federal inmates in non-secure privately operated facilities: 6,143 in 2000, 6,192 in 2001, 6,598 in 2002, 6,471 in 2003, 6,786 (June) and 7,065 (December) in 2004, and 7,233 in June, 2005.

Percent change during 6-month periods in the number of prisoners under the jurisdiction of State correctional authorities, 1995-2005

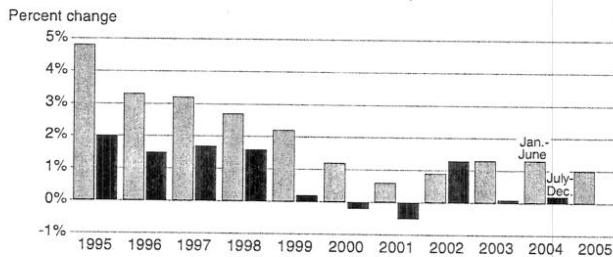


Figure 1

2 Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2005

Growth rates in Federal prison population at 6-month intervals

Year	Growth rates in Federal prison population at 6-month intervals	
	January to June	July to December
2005	2.3%	...
2004	3.6	0.6%
2003	4.2	1.5
2002	3.0	1.1
2001	5.1	2.8
2000	5.4	2.0
1999	6.0	3.7
1998	5.3	3.5
1997	4.4	2.6
1996	3.5	1.8
1995	4.7	0.8

...Not available.

Some of the Federal growth since 1999 has been the result of the transfer of responsibility for housing sentenced felons from the District of Columbia (DC). The transfer to Federal facilities was completed by yearend 2001. Since then, the Federal system has continued to receive sentenced felons from DC Superior Court.

In absolute numbers the total increase of 20,989 State and Federal prison inmates between July 1, 2004, and June 30, 2005, was significantly lower than the growth during the previous 12-month period (27,637 inmates).

The percentage change from midyear 2004 to midyear 2005 (1.4%) was also smaller than the percentage change between 2003 and 2004 (1.9%). The average annual growth from 1995 to 2005 was 3.0%.

Years	Annual increase in the number of prisoners under State or Federal jurisdiction, July 1-June 30	
	Number	Percent
2004-05	20,989	1.4%
2003-04	27,637	1.9
2002-03	44,260	3.1
2001-02	20,587	1.5
2000-01	14,587	-1.0
1999-00	30,710	2.3
1998-99	56,059	4.4
1997-98	57,726	4.7
1996-97	56,710	4.9
1995-96	57,507	5.2
Average growth, 1995-2005	38,677	3.0%

Federal system accounts for over 25% of inmate population increase

Twenty-five percent of the Nation's prison population growth during the 12 months ending June 30, 2005, was accounted for by the 5,274 additional inmates under jurisdiction of the Federal system. During this 12-month period, several States also experienced substantial growth, including Montana (7.9%), South Dakota (7.8%), and Minnesota (6.7%). Twelve States experienced a decline in their prison population. Vermont had the largest percentage decrease (-2.9%), followed by Idaho (-2.8%) and New York (-2.5%).

Table 2. Prisoners under the jurisdiction of State or Federal correctional authorities, June 30, 2004, to June 30, 2005

Region and jurisdiction	Total			Percent change from—		Prison incarceration rate, 6/30/05 ^a
	06/30/05	12/31/04	06/30/04	6/30/04 to 6/30/05	12/31/04 to 6/30/05	
U.S. total	1,512,823	1,495,373	1,491,834	1.4%	1.2%	488
Federal	184,484	180,328	179,210	2.9	2.3	55
State	1,328,339	1,315,045	1,312,624	1.2	1.0	433
Northeast	173,125	170,980	173,967	-0.5%	1.3%	298
Connecticut ^b	19,744	19,497	20,018	-1.4	1.3	375
Maine	2,084	2,024	2,014	3.5	3.0	153
Massachusetts ^c	10,495	10,144	10,365	1.3	3.5	236
New Hampshire	2,561	2,448	2,441	4.9	4.6	196
New Jersey	28,124	26,757	28,107	0.1	5.1	323
New York	62,963	63,749	64,596	-2.5	-1.2	327
Pennsylvania	41,540	40,963	40,692	2.1	1.4	334
Rhode Island ^b	3,639	3,430	3,701	-1.7	6.1	179
Vermont ^d	1,975	1,968	2,033	-2.9	0.4	239
Midwest	252,406	250,702	249,732	1.1%	0.7%	380
Illinois	44,669	44,054	44,379	0.7	1.4	350
Indiana	24,244	24,008	23,760	2.0	1.0	386
Iowa	8,578	8,525	8,611	-0.4	0.6	289
Kansas	9,042	8,966	9,152	-1.2	0.8	329
Michigan	49,014	48,883	48,591	0.9	0.3	484
Minnesota	9,187	8,758	8,613	6.7	4.9	179
Missouri	31,066	31,188	30,542	1.7	-0.4	535
Nebraska	4,284	4,130	4,042	6.0	3.7	237
North Dakota	1,338	1,327	1,266	5.7	0.8	199
Ohio	44,976	44,798	44,770	0.5	0.4	392
South Dakota	3,344	3,095	3,101	7.8	8.0	430
Wisconsin	22,664	22,970	22,905	-1.1	-1.3	383
South	606,361	598,773	596,763	1.6%	1.3%	542
Alabama	27,740	25,873	26,521	4.6	7.2	587
Arkansas	13,469	13,655	13,477	-0.1	-1.4	480
Delaware ^b	7,180	6,927	6,973	3.0	3.7	478
Florida	87,545	85,533	84,733	3.3	2.4	492
Georgia ^d	47,682	50,979	48,625	-1.9	-6.5	526
Kentucky	18,897	17,790	17,763	6.4	6.2	432
Louisiana	37,254	36,939	36,745	1.4	0.9	824
Maryland	23,276	23,285	23,727	-1.9	0.0	405
Mississippi	20,856	20,983	20,429	2.1	-0.6	682
North Carolina	36,399	35,442	34,917	4.2	2.7	361
Oklahoma	23,702	23,319	23,284	1.8	1.6	655
South Carolina	23,896	23,428	24,173	-1.1	2.0	538
Tennessee	26,208	25,884	25,834	1.4	1.3	440
Texas	171,338	168,105	169,110	1.3	1.9	703
Virginia	35,667	35,564	35,472	0.5	0.3	471
West Virginia	5,252	5,067	4,980	5.5	3.7	287
West	296,447	294,590	292,162	1.5%	0.6%	421
Alaska ^b	4,630	4,554	4,515	2.5	1.7	374
Arizona ^d	32,664	32,515	31,631	3.3	0.5	502
California	166,532	166,221	166,053	0.3	0.2	456
Colorado	20,841	20,293	19,756	5.5	2.7	447
Hawaii ^d	6,071	5,960	5,946	2.1	1.9	334
Idaho	6,136	6,375	6,312	-2.8	-3.7	429
Montana	3,369	3,164	3,123	7.9	6.5	360
Nevada	11,565	11,365	10,971	5.4	1.8	478
New Mexico	6,595	6,379	6,352	3.8	3.4	327
Oregon	13,317	13,180	13,219	0.7	1.0	365
Utah	6,013	5,990	5,802	3.6	0.4	240
Washington	16,688	16,614	16,559	0.8	0.4	263
Wyoming	2,026	1,980	1,923	5.4	2.3	398

Note: The District of Columbia inmates sentenced to more than 1 year are the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

^aThe number of prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year per 100,000 residents.

^bPrisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total inmate population.

^cThe incarceration rate includes an estimated 6,200 inmates sentenced to more than 1 year but held in local jails or houses of corrections.

^dPopulation figures are based on custody counts.

Appendix

Table 3. Prisoners held in private facilities, June 30, 2004, and June 30, 2005

Region and jurisdiction	Number of inmates		Percent of all inmates ^a 6/30/05
	6/30/05	06/30/04	
U.S. Total	101,228	98,570	6.7%
Federal ^b	26,544	24,506	14.4
State	74,684	74,064	5.6
Northeast	3,214	3,328	1.9%
Connecticut	0	0	0
Maine	0	0	0
Massachusetts	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0
New Jersey ^c	2,437	2,566	8.7
New York	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	403	361	1.0
Rhode Island	0	0	0
Vermont ^c	374	401	18.9
Midwest	2,961	3,854	1.2%
Illinois	0	0	0
Indiana	88	655	0.4
Iowa	0	0	0
Kansas	0	0	0
Michigan	479	480	1.0
Minnesota	403	268	4.4
Missouri	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	0
North Dakota	57	47	4.3
Ohio	1,924	1,903	4.3
South Dakota	10	8	0.3
Wisconsin	0	493	0
South	48,266	47,899	8.0%
Alabama	257	153	0.9
Arkansas	0	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0
Florida	5,423	4,327	6.2
Georgia	4,625	4,597	9.7
Kentucky	1,907	1,679	10.1
Louisiana	2,924	2,923	7.8
Maryland	129	126	0.6
Mississippi	4,837	4,397	23.2
North Carolina	206	217	0.6
Oklahoma	5,812	5,868	24.5
South Carolina	15	17	0.1
Tennessee	5,142	5,121	19.6
Texas	15,414	16,906	9.0
Virginia	1,575	1,568	4.4
West Virginia	0	0	0
West	20,243	18,983	6.8%
Alaska	1,365	1,304	29.5
Arizona	5,291	4,371	16.2
California	2,470	2,797	1.5
Colorado	3,320	3,074	15.9
Hawaii	1,774	1,621	29.2
Idaho	1,283	1,269	20.9
Montana	747	646	22.2
Nevada	0	455	0
New Mexico	2,810	2,649	42.6
Oregon	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0
Washington ^c	406	232	2.4
Wyoming	777	565	38.4

^aBased on the total number of inmates under State or Federal jurisdiction.

^bIncludes Federal inmates held in privately operated community correctional centers: 7,233 on 6/30/05 and 6,786 on 6/30/04.

^cInmates held in out-of-State private facilities.

Prison incarceration rates continue to rise

The incarceration rate of State and Federal prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year was 488 per 100,000 U.S. residents on June 30, 2005, up from 486 per 100,000 December 31, 2004. At midyear 2005, 10 States exceeded the national rate led by Louisiana with 824 sentenced prisoners per 100,000 State residents, Texas with 703, and Mississippi with 682. Nine States had rates that were less than half of the national rate including Maine (153), Minnesota and Rhode Island (both 179), and New Hampshire (196).

Overall, the State incarceration rate rose about 14% between yearend 1995 and midyear 2005, from 379 to 433 prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents. At the same time the Federal incarceration rate rose 72%, from 32 to 55 prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents.

Since yearend 1995 the total number of sentenced inmates per 100,000 residents has risen from 411 to 488. During this period prison incarceration rates rose most in the Midwest (from 310 to 380), followed by the West (from 358 to 421) and the South (from 483 to 542). The rate in the Northwest decreased slightly from 301 to 298.

	Number of sentenced inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents on December 31		
	State	Federal	Total*
1995	379	32	411
2000	426	42	469
2001	422	48	470
2002	427	49	476
2003	430	52	482
2004	432	54	486
2005, midyear	433	55	488

*Totals may not add due to rounding.

A quarter of inmates in private facilities held for Federal system

In the 12 months ending June 30, 2005, the number of prisoners held in privately operated facilities increased from 98,570 to 101,228, an increase of 2.7% (table 3). Overall, private facilities held 6.7% of all State and Federal inmates, up from 6.6% at midyear 2004. The Federal system (26,544), Texas (15,414), Oklahoma (5,812), and Florida (5,423) reported the largest number of inmates in private facilities at midyear 2005. Four States, all in the West, had at least a quarter of their prisoners in private facilities.

	Number of inmates held in privately operated facilities, 12/31/00 to 06/30/05			
	Total	State	Federal	Percent of all inmates
2000	90,542	75,018	15,524	6.5%
2001	91,953	72,702	19,251	6.5
2002	93,912	73,638	20,274	6.5
2003	95,522	73,657	21,865	6.5
2004	98,901	74,133	24,768	6.6
2005, midyear	101,228	74,684	26,544	6.7

Female inmate population continues to rise at a faster rate than male inmate population

From June 30, 2004, to June 30, 2005, the number of women under the jurisdiction of State and Federal prison authorities grew from 102,691 to 106,174, an increase of 3.4% (table 4). The number of men rose 1.3%, from 1,389,143 to 1,406,649. At midyear 2005 California, Texas, Florida, and the Federal system housed 4 of every 10 female inmates.

Since 1995 the annual rate of growth in the number of female inmates has averaged 4.7%, higher than the 3.0% average increase of male inmates. Women accounted for 7.0% of all inmates at midyear 2005, up from 6.1% at yearend 1995.

Relative to their number in the U.S. resident population, men were over 14 times more likely than women to be incarcerated in a State or Federal prison. On June 30, 2005, the rate for inmates serving a sentence of more than 1 year was 64 female inmates per 100,000 women in the United States, compared to 925 male inmates per 100,000 men.

Table 4. Number of prisoners under the jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities, by gender, 1995, 2004, and 2005

	Male	Female
All inmates		
6/30/2005	1,406,649	106,174
6/30/2004	1,389,143	102,691
12/31/1995	1,057,406	68,468
Percent change, 2004-2005	1.3%	3.4%
Average annual change, 1995-2005	3.0%	4.7%
Sentenced to more than 1 year		
6/30/2005	1,349,223	96,778
6/30/2004	1,332,571	93,632
12/31/1995	1,021,059	63,963
Incarceration rate*		
6/30/2005	925	64
6/30/2004	922	63
12/31/1995	789	47

*The total number of prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year per 100,000 U.S. residents.

Table 5. Number of inmates under age 18 held in State prisons, by gender, June 30, 1995, and 2000-05

Year	Inmates under age 18		
	Total	Male	Female
2005	2,266	2,175	91
2004	2,485	2,375	110
2003	2,741	2,627	114
2002	3,038	2,927	111
2001	3,147	3,010	137
2000	3,896	3,721	175
1995	5,309
...Not available.			

Number of State inmates under age 18 continues to decline

A total of 2,266 State prisoners were under age 18 on June 30, 2005, down from 2,485 at midyear 2004 (table 5). The number of minors held in State prisons peaked in 1995 at 5,309 and has since decreased every year. Overall, 0.2% of all State prisoners were under age 18.

Six States reported more than 100 prisoners under age 18 at midyear 2005, led by Connecticut (383), New York (223), Florida (185), and North Carolina (169). Two of these States reported an increase in their under age 18 populations held in prison during the 12 months ending June 30, 2005, while the rest experienced declines.

Three States reported no inmates under age 18, and another 19 States had 10 or fewer inmates under age 18.

	Number of prisoners under age 18		Percent change
	6/30/05	6/30/04	
Connecticut*	383	321	19.3%
New York	223	225	-0.9
Florida	185	214	-13.6
North Carolina	169	192	-12.0
Texas	167	210	-20.5
South Carolina	120	114	5.3

*Includes local jail inmates under age 18.

Table 6. Number of noncitizens held in State or Federal prisons at midyear, 1998-2005

Year	Total	Federal	State
2005	91,117	35,285	55,832
2004	91,815	34,422	57,393
2003	90,568	34,456	56,112
2002	88,677	33,873	54,804
2001	87,917	33,886	54,031
2000	89,676	36,090	53,586
1999	88,811	33,765	55,046
1998	77,099	27,682	49,417
Percent change, 2004-2005	-0.8%	2.5%	-2.7%

At midyear 2005, 61% of noncitizen prisoners held in State facilities; 39% in Federal facilities

On June 30, 2005, 91,117 noncitizens were in the custody of State or Federal correctional authorities, down from 91,815 at midyear 2004 (table 6). Overall, 6.4% of State and Federal inmates at midyear 2005 were not U.S. citizens. The noncitizen prisoner population increased between 1998 and 1999, and since then it has remained nearly stable, increasing about 2.6% between midyear 1999 and midyear 2005.

At midyear 2005, 35,285 Federal inmates were noncitizens, representing about 19% of all prisoners in Federal custody. California (16,613), Texas (9,346), New York (7,444), Florida (4,772), and Arizona (4,179) held over 75% of all noncitizens confined in State prisons. Noncitizen prisoners accounted for over 10% of the prison populations of Arizona, New York, Nevada, and California.

	Noncitizens held in prison		Percent of all inmates
	6/30/05	6/30/04	
Federal	35,285	34,442	19.3%
California	16,613	17,890	10.1
Texas	9,346	9,048	6.0
New York*	7,444	8,027	11.8
Florida	4,772	4,834	5.6
Arizona	4,179	3,924	12.7
Nevada	1,402	1,242	12.6
North Carolina	1,182	866	3.2
Illinois	1,065	782	4.2
Colorado*	1,029	1,022	5.1

*Report foreign-born inmates rather than noncitizens.

Appendix

Growth continues as rising admissions outpace releases

From 2000 to 2004 admissions to State prison rose 11.5% (from 625,219 in 2000 to 697,066 in 2004). During 2004, 672,202 sentenced prisoners were released from State prisons, up from 604,858 in 2000 — an increase of 11.1% (table 7).

Admissions to the Federal prison system increased 21.2% between 2000 and 2004 (from 43,732 to 52,982); releases increased 32.2% (35,259 to 46,624). The number of admissions to Federal prison in 2004 exceeded releases by more than 6,300 inmates.

New court commitments on the rise

Prior to 1998 growth in prison admissions reflected increasing numbers of offenders returning for parole violations. Between 1990 and 1998 the number of returned parole violators increased 54% (from 133,870 to 206,152), while the number of new court commitments increased 7% (from 323,069 to 347,270).

However, since 1998, parole violators returned to prison increased by less than 6%, while new court commitments rose 18%.

Year	State prison admissions, by type, 1990, 1995, and 1998-2004	
	All ^a	Parole violators ^b
1990	460,739	133,870
1995	521,970	175,726
1998	565,291	206,152
1999	575,415	198,636
2000	581,487	203,569
2001	593,838	215,450
2002	612,938	207,961
2003	634,149	209,753
2004	644,084	219,033

^aBased on inmates with a sentence of more than 1 year. Excludes escapes, AWOL's, and transfers to and from other jurisdictions.

^bParole violators includes inmates with revoked parole, other conditional release violators, and intermediate sanctions imposed upon parolees in lieu of revoking parole.

Table 7. Number of sentenced prisoners admitted and released from State or Federal jurisdiction, by region and jurisdiction, 2000 and 2003-04

Region and jurisdiction	Admissions				Releases			
	2004	2003	2000	Percent change, 2000-04	2004	2003	2000	Percent change, 2000-04
U.S. total	697,066	686,437	625,219	11.5%	672,202	656,384	604,858	11.1%
Federal	52,982	52,288	43,732	21.2	46,624	44,199	35,259	32.2
State	644,084	634,149	581,487	10.8	625,578	612,185	569,599	9.8
Northeast	66,441	71,171	67,765	-2.0%	68,760	72,609	70,646	-2.7%
Connecticut	6,577	6,571	6,185	6.3	6,707	6,890	5,918	13.3
Maine	655	931	751	-12.8	636	782	677	-6.1
Massachusetts	2,278	2,185	2,062	10.5	2,391	2,302	2,889	-17.2
New Hampshire	1,099	1,139	1,051	4.6	1,080	1,188	1,044	3.4
New Jersey	13,886	14,398	13,653	1.7	14,418	15,043	15,362	-6.1
New York	24,664	26,040	27,601	-10.6	26,043	27,467	28,826	-9.7
Pennsylvania	14,319	14,039	11,777	21.6	14,396	13,268	11,759	22.4
Rhode Island ^a	755	3,881	3,701	:	828	3,684	3,223	:
Vermont	2,208	1,987	984	:	2,261	1,985	946	:
Midwest	144,002	136,924	117,776	22.3%	143,497	136,590	114,382	25.5%
Illinois	39,293	36,063	29,344	33.9	38,646	35,372	28,876	33.8
Indiana	16,029	15,615	11,876	35.0	15,100	14,146	11,053	36.6
Iowa	4,364	5,545	4,656	-6.3	6,049	6,074	4,379	38.1
Kansas	4,519	4,605	5,002	-9.7	4,683	4,405	5,231	-10.5
Michigan	13,248	12,659	12,169	8.9	13,723	13,910	10,874	26.2
Minnesota	6,604	5,914	4,406	49.9	5,849	5,437	4,244	37.8
Missouri	18,281	17,151	14,454	26.5	17,307	16,967	13,346	29.7
Nebraska	2,085	1,959	1,688	23.5	2,029	1,953	1,503	35.0
North Dakota	1,008	992	605	66.6	917	870	598	53.3
Ohio	28,196	26,506	23,780	18.6	28,170	27,369	24,793	13.6
South Dakota	2,304	1,915	1,400	64.6	2,428	1,980	1,327	83.0
Wisconsin	8,071	8,000	8,396	-3.9	8,596	8,107	8,158	5.4
South	249,733	243,826	217,950	14.6%	238,628	231,896	210,777	13.2%
Alabama	8,278	9,524	6,296	31.5	9,156	10,167	7,136	28.3
Arkansas	8,035	7,132	6,941	15.8	7,457	7,120	6,308	18.2
Delaware	1,648	2,212	2,709	:	2,013	2,129	2,260	:
Florida	40,386	39,500	35,683	13.2	36,908	34,679	33,994	8.6
Georgia	20,140	17,575	17,373	15.9	18,211	17,333	14,797	23.1
Kentucky	13,009	9,595	8,116	60.3	10,740	9,208	7,733	38.9
Louisiana	15,512	15,353	15,735	-1.4	15,009	13,841	14,536	3.3
Maryland	10,330	10,170	10,327	0.0	10,531	10,207	10,004	5.3
Mississippi	9,187	8,421	5,796	58.5	8,607	7,679	4,940	74.2
North Carolina	10,411	9,494	9,848	5.7	9,315	9,116	9,687	-3.8
Oklahoma	9,003	8,139	7,426	21.2	8,432	8,164	6,628	27.2
South Carolina	9,850	9,934	8,460	16.4	10,060	9,829	8,676	16.0
Tennessee	13,149	13,059	13,675	-3.8	13,295	13,768	13,893	-4.3
Texas	66,883	69,921	58,197	14.9	65,800	65,169	59,776	10.1
Virginia	11,645	11,700	9,791	18.9	11,148	11,606	9,148	21.9
West Virginia	2,267	2,097	1,577	43.8	1,946	1,881	1,261	54.3
West	183,908	182,228	177,996	3.3%	174,693	171,090	173,794	0.5%
Alaska ^b	2,746	2,805	2,427	13.1	2,726	2,736	2,599	4.9
Arizona	11,343	11,957	9,560	18.7	10,190	10,391	9,100	12.0
California	123,537	125,312	129,640	-4.7	117,762	118,646	129,621	-9.1
Colorado	8,634	7,998	7,036	22.7	8,001	7,113	5,881	36.0
Hawaii	1,677	1,832	1,594	5.2	1,667	1,504	1,379	20.9
Idaho	4,392	3,168	3,386	29.7	3,480	3,033	2,697	29.0
Montana	2,182	1,910	1,202	81.5	1,897	1,642	1,031	84.0
Nevada	6,548	4,865	4,929	32.8	4,715	4,800	4,374	7.8
New Mexico	4,279	4,160	3,161	35.4	4,090	3,943	3,383	20.9
Oregon	5,378	5,095	4,059	32.5	4,910	4,483	3,371	45.7
Utah	3,275	3,301	3,270	0.2	3,050	3,088	2,897	5.3
Washington	11,894	9,034	7,094	:	11,547	9,067	6,764	:
Wyoming	769	791	638	20.5	658	644	697	-5.6

Note: Excludes escapes, AWOL's, and transfers to and from other jurisdictions.

:Not calculated due to changes in reporting.

^aChanged reporting in 2004 to include only prisoners sentenced to 1 year or more.

^bAlaska data may include some escapes, AWOL's, and transfers.

At midyear the Nation's jails supervised 819,434 persons

Based on the 2005 Census of Jail Inmates, the Nation's local jails held or supervised 819,434 offenders on June 30, 2005 (table 8). Jail authorities supervised 9% of these offenders (71,905) in alternative programs outside the jail facilities. A total of 747,529 persons were housed in local jails.

Year	Number held in jail	Jail incarceration rate*
2005	747,529	252
2004	713,990	243
2003	691,301	238
2002	665,475	231
2001	631,240	222
2000	621,149	220
1995	507,044	193

*Number of jail inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents on July 1 of each year.

Jail populations

As defined in this report, jails are locally operated correctional facilities that confine persons before or after adjudication. Inmates sentenced to jail usually have a sentence of 1 year or less. Jails also —

- receive individuals pending arraignment and hold them awaiting trial, conviction, or sentencing
- readmit probation, parole, and bail-bond violators and absconders
- temporarily detain juveniles pending transfer to juvenile authorities
- hold mentally ill persons pending their movement to appropriate mental health facilities
- hold individuals for the military, for protective custody, for contempt, and for the courts as witnesses
- release convicted inmates to the community upon completion of sentence
- transfer inmates to Federal, State, or other authorities
- house inmates for Federal, State, or other authorities because of crowding of their facilities
- sometimes operate community-based programs as alternatives to incarceration.

Among persons under community supervision by jail staff in 2005, 22% were required to perform community service (15,536) and 20% participated in a weekend reporting program (14,110). Sixteen percent of offenders in the community were under electronic monitoring; 21% were under other pretrial supervision; 3% were in a drug, alcohol, mental health, or other type of medical treatment program; and 10% were participating in a work release or other alternative work program.

Number of jail inmates rose 33,539 in 12 months ending June 30, 2005

Between July 1, 2004 and June 30, 2005, the number of persons held in local jail facilities grew 4.7% — from 713,990 to 747,529. The 12-month increase was larger than the average annual growth (3.9%) from midyear 1995 to midyear 2005 (figure 2). The 4.7% growth in 2005 was the largest annual growth since the 5.4% growth in 2002. In absolute numbers the total increase of 33,539 inmates in 2005 was the largest increase since 1997 (48,587 new inmates).

Table 8. Persons under jail supervision, by confinement status and type of program, midyear 1995, 2000, and 2004-05

Confinement status and type of program	Number of persons under jail supervision			
	1995	2000	2004	2005
Total	541,913	687,033	784,538	819,434
Held in jail	507,044	621,149	713,990	747,529
Supervised outside of a jail facility ^a	34,869	65,884	70,548	71,905
Weekender programs	1,909	14,523	11,589	14,110
Electronic monitoring	6,788	10,782	11,689	11,403
Home detention ^b	1,376	332	1,173	1,497
Day reporting	1,283	3,969	6,627	4,747
Community service	10,253	13,592	13,171	15,536
Other pretrial supervision	3,229	6,279	14,370	15,458
Other work programs ^c	9,144	8,011	7,208	5,796
Treatment programs ^d	...	5,714	2,208	1,973
Other	887	2,682	2,513	1,385

...Not available.

^aExcludes persons supervised by a probation or parole agency.

^bIncludes only those without electronic monitoring.

^cIncludes persons in work release programs, work gangs, and other work alternative programs.

^dIncludes persons under drug, alcohol, mental health, and other medical treatment.

12-month growth rates for local jails, 1995-2005

Percent change in local jail population from previous year, 1995-2005

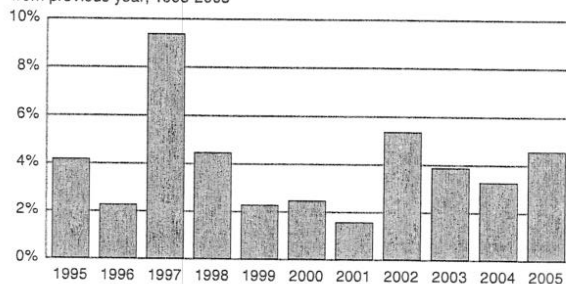


Figure 2

Appendix

Jail incarceration rates rose in the last 12-month period

Since 1995 the Nation's jail population on a per capita basis has increased 31%. During this period the number of jail inmates per 100,000 residents rose from 193 to 252.

	Estimated count	Jail incarceration rate ^a
Total	747,529	252
Gender		
Male	652,958	447
Female	94,571	63
Race/Hispanic origin		
White ^b	331,000	166
Black ^b	290,500	800
Hispanic/Latino	111,900	268
Other ^c	13,000	88
Two or more	1,000	:

Note: Inmate counts by race/Hispanic origin were estimated and rounded to the nearest 100. Resident population figures were estimated for July 1, 2005, based on the 2000 Census of Population and Housing.

:Not calculated.

^aNumber of jail inmates per 100,000 residents in each group.

^bNon-Hispanic only.

^cIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders.

When individuals under community supervision by jail authorities are included with those in custody, the rate was 276 persons per 100,000 U.S. residents at midyear 2005.

A total of 6,759 persons under age 18 were housed in adult jails on June 30, 2005 (table 9). Approximately 85% of these young inmates had been convicted or were being held for trial as adults in criminal court. The average daily population for the year ending June 30, 2005, was 732,242, an increase of 3.7% from 2004 and 43.6% from 1995.

Characteristics of jail inmate population changing gradually

Male inmates made up 87.3% of the local jail inmate population at midyear 2005 — 2.5 percentage points lower than at midyear 1995 (table 10). During the 12-month period ending June 30, 2005, the number of adult female inmates rose 8.0%, while the number of adult male inmates increased 4.3%. On average the adult female jail population has grown 6.2%

annually in the past 10 years, while the adult male population has grown 3.7%.

At midyear 2005 nearly 6 in 10 persons in local jails were racial or ethnic minorities. Whites made up 44.3% of the jail population; blacks, 38.9%; Hispanics, 15.0%; and other races (American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders), 1.7%.

On a per capita basis, men were over 7 times more likely than women to have been held in a local jail on June 30, 2005. Blacks were nearly 5 times more likely than whites, nearly 3 times more likely than Hispanics, and over 9 times more likely than persons of other races to have been in jail.

On June 30, 2005, 62% of the Nation's jail inmates were awaiting court action on their current charge. An estimated 284,400 inmates held in local jails were serving a sentence in jail, awaiting sentencing, or serving time for a probation or parole violation. As a percent of all jail inmates, the percent convicted has dropped from 44.0% at midyear 2000 to 38.0% at midyear 2005.

At midyear 2005, 95% of jail capacity was occupied

In the 12 months ending June 30, 2005, fewer beds than inmates were added to the Nation's jails. At midyear 2005 the rated capacity of local jails was estimated at 789,001 beds, an increase of 33,398 in 12 months

Table 9. Average daily population and the number of men, women, and juveniles in local jails, midyear 1995, 2000, and 2004-05

	1995	2000	2004	2005
Average daily population^a	509,828	618,319	706,242	732,242
Number of inmates, June 30	507,044	621,149	713,990	747,529
Adults	499,300	613,534	706,907	740,770
Male	448,000	543,120	619,908	646,807
Female	51,300	70,414	86,999	93,963
Juveniles ^b	7,800	7,615	7,083	6,759
Held as adults ^c	5,900	6,126	6,159	5,750
Held as juveniles	1,800	1,489	924	1,009

Note: Data are for June 30. Detailed data for 1995 were estimated and rounded to the nearest 100.

^aThe average daily population is the sum of the number of inmates in a jail each day for a year, divided by the total number of days in the year.

^bJuveniles are persons held under the age of 18.

^cIncludes juveniles who were tried or awaiting trial as adults.

Table 10. Gender, race, Hispanic origin, and conviction status of local jail inmates, midyear 1995, 2000, and 2004-05

Characteristic	1995	2000	2004	2005
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Gender				
Male	89.8%	88.6%	87.7%	87.3%
Female	10.2	11.4	12.3	12.7
Race/Hispanic origin				
White ^a	40.1%	41.9%	44.4%	44.3%
Black ^a	43.5	41.3	38.6	38.9
Hispanic	14.7	15.1	15.2	15.0
Other ^b	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7
Two or more races ^c				0.1
Conviction status				
Convicted	44.0%	44.0%	39.7%	38.0%
Male	39.7	39.0	34.8	33.2
Female	4.3	5.0	4.9	4.8
Unconvicted	56.0	56.0	60.3	62.0
Male	50.0	50.0	53.0	54.2
Female	6.0	6.0	7.3	7.7

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

^aNon-Hispanic only.

^bIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders.

^cMore than one race was not requested prior to 2005.

(table 11). In the same 12-month period, an additional 33,539 inmates were added to the local jail population.

Rated capacity is the maximum number of beds or inmates allocated by State or local rating officials to each jail facility. The growth in jail capacity during the 12-month period ending June 30, 2005, was larger (33,398) than the average growth of 24,229 beds every 12 months since midyear 1995, and was the largest growth since 1999 (39,541).

As of June 30, 2005, 95% of the local jail capacity was occupied.² As a ratio of all inmates housed in jail facilities to total capacity, the percentage occupied increased steadily since 2001 (up 5 percentage points).

A third of all jail inmates were held in 4 States at midyear 2005

On June 30, 2005, 4 States incarcerated more than a third of all local jail inmates: California (82,138), Texas (66,534), Florida (63,620),

and Georgia (44,965) (table 12). The 10 States with the smallest jail populations each held fewer than

4,000 inmates. Collectively, jails in these States held only 3.1% of the Nation's total jail population.

Table 12. Number of inmates in custody of State or Federal prisons or local jails, June 30, 2005

Region and jurisdiction	Total inmates in custody	Local jail inmates	Prison inmates ^a	Total incarceration rate ^b	Jail incarceration rate ^b
U.S. total	2,186,230	747,529	1,438,701	738	252
Federal	183,187	-	183,187	62	-
State	2,003,043	747,529	1,255,514	676	252
Northeast	269,683	97,503	172,180	494	178
Connecticut	19,087	-	19,087	544	-
Maine	3,608	1,545	2,063	273	117
Massachusetts	22,778	12,619	10,159	356	197
New Hampshire	4,184	1,728	2,456	319	132
New Jersey	46,411	17,821	28,790	532	202
New York	92,769	29,535	63,234	482	153
Pennsylvania	75,507	34,455	41,052	607	277
Rhode Island	3,364	-	3,364	313	-
Vermont	1,975	-	1,975	317	-
Midwest	371,694	123,407	248,287	563	187
Illinois	64,735	20,066	44,669	507	157
Indiana	39,959	17,567	22,392	637	280
Iowa	12,215	3,637	8,578	412	123
Kansas	15,972	6,904	9,068	582	252
Michigan	67,132	18,118	49,014	663	179
Minnesota	15,422	7,023	8,399	300	137
Missouri	41,461	10,461	31,000	715	180
Nebraska	7,406	3,098	4,308	421	176
North Dakota	2,288	944	1,344	359	148
Ohio	64,123	19,853	44,270	559	173
South Dakota	4,827	1,432	3,395	622	185
Wisconsin	36,154	14,304	21,850	653	258
South	909,990	366,091	543,899	846	341
Alabama	40,561	15,143	25,418	890	332
Arkansas	18,693	6,125	12,568	673	220
Delaware	6,916	-	6,916	820	-
District of Columbia	3,552	3,552	-	-	645
Florida	148,521	63,620	84,901	835	358
Georgia	92,647	44,965	47,682	1,021	496
Kentucky	30,034	16,761	13,273	720	402
Louisiana	51,458	31,867	19,591	1,138	704
Maryland	35,601	12,386	23,215	636	221
Mississippi	27,902	11,422	16,480	955	391
North Carolina	53,854	17,171	36,683	620	198
Oklahoma	32,593	9,585	23,008	919	270
South Carolina	35,298	12,226	23,072	830	287
Tennessee	43,678	24,233	19,445	732	406
Texas	223,195	66,534	156,661	976	291
Virginia	57,444	26,424	31,020	759	349
West Virginia	8,043	4,077	3,966	443	224
West	451,676	160,528	291,148	661	235
Alaska ^c	4,678	65	4,613	705	-
Arizona	47,974	15,479	32,495	808	261
California	246,317	82,138	164,179	682	227
Colorado	33,955	13,638	20,317	728	292
Hawaii	5,705	-	5,705	447	-
Idaho	11,206	3,787	7,419	784	265
Montana	4,923	2,265	2,658	526	242
Nevada	18,265	7,110	11,155	756	294
New Mexico	15,081	8,514	6,567	782	442
Oregon	19,318	6,549	12,769	531	180
Utah	11,514	6,739	4,775	466	273
Washington	29,225	12,693	16,532	465	202
Wyoming	3,515	1,551	1,964	690	305

-Not applicable. Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total inmate population.

^aAll inmates in public and private custody of State and Federal correctional authorities.

^bNumber of inmates per 100,000 residents on June 30, 2005.

^cExcept for 14 locally operated jails, Alaska has an integrated jail and prison system.

Table 11. Rated capacity of local jails and percent of capacity occupied, 1995-2005

Year	Rated capacity ^a	Amount of capacity added ^b	Percent of capacity occupied ^c
2005	789,001	33,398	95%
2004	755,603	19,132	94
2003	736,471	22,572	94
2002	713,899	14,590	93
2001	699,309	21,522	90
2000	677,787	25,466	92
1999	652,321	39,541	93
1998	612,780	26,216	97
1997	586,564	23,593	97
1996	562,971	17,208	92
1995	545,763	-	93

Average annual increase, 1995-2005

3.8% 24,229

Note: Capacity data for 1995-98, and 2000-04 are survey estimates subject to sampling error.

^aRated capacity is the number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official to facilities within each jurisdiction.

^bThe number of beds added during the 12 months ending June 30 of each year.

^cThe number of inmates divided by the rated capacity times 100.

Appendix

The number of jail inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents totaled 252 on June 30, 2005. Of the 21 States with rates greater than that the national average, 11 were in the South, 7 were in the West, 2 in the Midwest, and 1 was in the Northeast. States that had the largest number of jail inmates per 100,000 residents were Louisiana (703), Georgia (496), New Mexico (442), Tennessee (406), and Kentucky (402). Five States — Maine (117), Iowa (123), New Hampshire (132), and Minnesota and North Dakota (both 137) — had rates that were less than 150 jail inmates per 100,000 State residents. The District of Columbia, an entirely urban jurisdiction, had a rate of 645 jail inmates.

Louisiana and Georgia held at least 1% of their State population in prison or jail

More than 1% of residents in Louisiana and Georgia were in prison or jail at midyear 2005. Louisiana led the Nation with 1,138 prison and jail inmates per 100,000 State residents, followed by Georgia (1,021) and Texas (976). Maine (273), Minnesota (300), Rhode Island (313), and Vermont (317) held the fewest inmates relative to their State populations.

Southern States had significantly higher total incarceration rates than States in other regions. Ten of the 14 States with rates higher than the national total were in the South. Arizona (808 inmates per 100,000 residents), New Mexico (782), Idaho (784), and Nevada (752) were the only

States outside of the South with rates above the national average. The combined prison and jail incarceration rates totaled 846 in the South, followed by 663 in the West, 563 in the Midwest, and 494 in the Northeast.

States also varied in the percentage of inmates held in local jails. Among all States at midyear 2005, 37% of inmates were housed in local facilities. Louisiana (with the highest incarceration rate) also had the largest percentage housed in local facilities (62%). Local jails in Utah (59%), New Mexico (57%), Kentucky (56%), Tennessee (55%), Massachusetts (55%), and West Virginia (51%) also held more than half of their State's inmates. Excluding States with integrated prison and jail systems, Missouri held the largest proportion of its inmates in its State prisons (75%), followed by Michigan (73%).

An estimated 12% of black males in their late twenties were in prison or jail in 2005

When total incarceration rates are estimated separately by age group, black males in their twenties and thirties are found to have very high rates relative to other groups (table 13). Among the nearly 2.2 million offenders incarcerated on June 30, 2005, an estimated 548,300 were black males between the ages of 20 and 39. Of black non-Hispanic males age 25 to 29, 11.9% were in prison or jail, compared to 3.9% of Hispanic males and about 1.7% of white males

in the same age group. In general, the incarceration rates for black males of all ages were 5 to 7 times greater than those for white males in the same age groups.

Female incarceration rates, though significantly lower than male rates at every age, reveal similar racial and ethnic disparities. The incarceration rate for Black non-Hispanic females was 347 per 100,000 almost 2½ times higher than the rate for Hispanic females (144 per 100,000) and 4 times higher than the rate for white females (88 per 100,000). These differences among white, black, and Hispanic females were consistent across all age groups.

Black incarceration rate highest in South Dakota; Hispanic rate highest in Pennsylvania

When incarceration rates by State (excluding Federal inmates) are estimated separately by gender, race, and Hispanic origin, male rates are found to be 10 times higher than female rates; black rates 5½ times higher than white rates; and Hispanic rates nearly 2 times higher than white rates (table 14). The largest differences in incarceration rates between men and women are in New York (16½ times higher for men) and Rhode Island (16 times higher for men). The largest differences in rates between whites and blacks are in Iowa (14 times higher for blacks) and Connecticut, New Jersey, and Vermont (more than 12 times higher for blacks), and between whites and Hispanics in Connecticut and Massachusetts (more than 6 times higher for Hispanics).

Table 13. Number of inmates in State or Federal prisons and local jails per 100,000 residents, by gender, race, Hispanic origin, and age, June 30, 2005

Age	Number of inmates per 100,000 residents of each group							
	Males				Females			
	Total ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic	Total ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic
Total	1,371	709	4,682	1,856	129	88	347	144
18-19	1,739	905	5,306	2,072	116	76	257	168
20-24	3,291	1,627	10,486	3,878	277	206	611	317
25-29	3,462	1,682	11,955	3,884	299	220	720	287
30-34	3,122	1,693	10,472	3,640	342	255	855	312
35-39	2,765	1,562	9,425	3,111	364	260	957	322
40-44	2,240	1,299	7,575	2,649	264	177	751	264
45-54	1,214	658	4,401	1,873	110	70	323	138
55 or older	260	167	879	562	12	9	26	26

Note: Based on the U.S. resident population for January 1, 2005, by gender, race, and Hispanic origin. Detailed categories exclude persons who reported two or more races.

^aIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders.

^bExcludes Hispanics.

Table 14. Number of inmates in State prisons and local jails per 100,000 residents, by gender, race, and Hispanic origin, June 30, 2005

Region and jurisdiction	Number of inmates per 100,000 residents ^a				
	Male	Female	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic
All States	1,249	121	412	2,290	742
Northeast	947	66	225	2,060	895
Connecticut	1,030	85	211	2,532	1,401
Maine	513	44	262	1,992	/
Massachusetts	687	45	201	1,635	1,229
New Hampshire	590	56	289	2,666	1,063
New Jersey	1,019	70	190	2,352	630
New York	935	57	174	1,627	778
Pennsylvania	1,155	92	305	2,792	1,714
Rhode Island	607	38	191	1,838	631
Vermont	598	45	304	3,797	/
Midwest	1,046	97	351	2,278	450
Illinois	951	79	223	2,020	415
Indiana	1,165	126	463	2,526	579
Iowa	751	83	309	4,200	764
Kansas	1,054	117	443	3,096	/
Michigan	1,262	85	412	2,262	397
Minnesota	553	52	212	1,937	/
Missouri	1,323	133	487	2,556	587
Nebraska	756	93	290	2,418	739
North Dakota	632	87	267	2,683	848
Ohio	1,040	103	344	2,196	613
South Dakota	1,092	157	470	4,710	/
Wisconsin	1,209	107	415	4,416	/
South	1,559	157	536	2,156	399
Alabama	1,665	161	542	1,916	/
Arkansas	1,231	136	478	1,846	288
Delaware	1,547	128	396	2,517	683
District of Columbia ^c	1,202	145	56	1,065	267
Florida	1,541	155	588	2,615	382
Georgia	1,877	184	623	2,068	576
Kentucky	1,287	173	561	2,793	757
Louisiana	2,134	195	523	2,452	244
Maryland	1,219	88	288	1,579	/
Mississippi	1,790	168	503	1,742	611
North Carolina	1,154	104	320	1,727	/
Oklahoma	1,645	209	740	3,252	832
South Carolina	1,558	137	415	1,856	476
Tennessee	1,339	151	487	2,006	561
Texas	1,772	186	667	3,162	830
Virginia	1,393	144	396	2,331	487
West Virginia	817	84	392	2,188	211
West	1,193	130	500	3,014	839
Alaska	1,232	141	500	2,163	380
Arizona	1,443	171	590	3,294	1,075
California	1,246	119	460	2,992	782
Colorado	1,279	166	525	3,491	1,042
Hawaii	787	109	453	851	185
Idaho	1,379	185	675	2,869	1,654
Montana	926	129	433	3,569	846
Nevada	1,319	173	627	2,916	621
New Mexico	1,421	163	:	:	:
Oregon	965	101	502	2,930	573
Utah	803	127	392	3,588	838
Washington	831	101	393	2,522	527
Wyoming	1,189	184	:	:	:

Note: Counts by race and Hispanic origin were estimated, using data reported in the *Census of Jail Inmates, 2005*, and the *National Prisoners Statistics, June 30, 2005*. To correct for missing data, reported counts for each group were aggregated by State, converted to percentages, and then multiplied by the total prison and jail custody counts. These estimates were then summed to provide the estimated number of State inmates in each group.
/Not reported.
:Not calculated.

^aBased on intercensal estimates of each State's resident population (by race and Hispanic origin) for July 1, 2004, and then adjusted to the State resident totals for July 1, 2005.

^bExcludes Hispanics.

^cExcludes all inmates sentenced to more than 1 year held by the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

South Dakota led the Nation with an estimated 4,710 black prison and jail inmates per 100,000 black State residents, followed by Wisconsin (4,416), and Iowa (4,200).

Pennsylvania with 1,714 Hispanic inmates per 100,000 Hispanic residents, Idaho (1,654), and Connecticut (1,401) had the highest Hispanic incarceration rates.

Methodology

National Prisoner Statistics

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), with the U.S. Census Bureau as its collection agent, obtains yearend and midyear counts of prisoners from departments of correction in each of the 50 States and the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

The National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) distinguishes prisoners *in custody* from those *under jurisdiction*. To have custody of a prisoner, a State must hold that person in one of its facilities. To have jurisdiction means that a State has legal authority over the prisoner. Prisoners under a State's jurisdiction may be in the custody of a local jail, another State's prison, or other correctional facility. Some States are unable to provide both custody and jurisdiction counts.

Excluded from NPS counts are persons confined in locally administered confinement facilities who are under the jurisdiction of local authorities. NPS counts include all inmates in State-operated facilities in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont, which have combined jail-prison systems. NPS excludes inmates held by the District of Columbia (DC), which as of yearend 2001 operated only a jail system. (See National Prisoner Statistics jurisdiction notes, page 13, appended to the report in portable document format (pdf) on the BJS website <<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/pjim05.htm>>.)

Appendix

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Statistics

Washington, DC 20531

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Census of Jail Inmates, 2005

The 2005 Census of Jail Inmates was the eighth in a series. Previous censuses of jails were conducted in 1970, 1972, 1978, 1983, 1988, 1993, and 1999. To reduce respondent burden and improve data quality and timeliness, the census was split into two parts: the Census of Jail Inmates, 2005, and the Census of Jail Facilities, 2006, (conducted on March 31, 2006). As in previous censuses, the U.S. Census Bureau was the collection agent for BJS.

The 2005 Census of Jail Inmates included all locally administered confinement facilities (under the authority of 2,853 local jurisdictions). These facilities are intended for adults but sometimes hold juveniles. They hold inmates beyond arraignment and are staffed by municipal or county employees. The census also included 42 jails that were privately operated under contract for local governments and 65 multi-jurisdiction jails that were administered by two or more local governments. Included in the census, but excluded from this report due to lack of comparability with previous

survey years, were 13 facilities maintained by the Federal Bureau of Prisons and functioning as jails.

Excluded from the census were temporary holding facilities, such as drunk tanks and police lockups, that do not hold persons after they are formally charged in court (usually within 72 hours of arrest). Also excluded were State-operated facilities in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont, which have combined jail-prison systems.

Fourteen locally operated jails in Alaska were included.

All jail jurisdictions responded to the census, resulting in a 100% response rate.

This report in portable document format and in ASCII and its related statistical data and tables are available at the BJS World Wide Web Internet site: <<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/>>

Office of Justice Programs

Partnerships for Safer Communities
<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov>

The Bureau of Justice Statistics is the statistical agency of the U.S. Department of Justice. Jeffrey L. Sedgwick is Director. BJS Bulletins present the first release of findings from permanent data collection programs such as the National Prisoner Statistics program and the Census of Jail Inmates.

Paige M. Harrison and Allen J. Beck wrote this report. Jennifer C. Karberg and Seri Palla verified the report and provided statistical assistance. Tina Dorsey and Marianne W. Zawitz produced and edited the report.

Lisa A. McNelis and Pamela H. Butler carried out data collection and processing under the supervision of Charlene M. Sebold, Governments Division, Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce. Martha A. Greene and Patricia D. Torreyson assisted in data collection. Duane H. Cavanaugh and Diron J. Gaskins provided technical assistance.

May 2006, NCJ 213133

National Prisoner Statistics jurisdiction notes

Alaska — Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations. Jurisdiction counts exclude inmates held in local jails that are operated by communities.

Arizona — Counts are based on custody data.

California — Jurisdiction counts include unsentenced inmates temporarily housed in local jails or in hospitals.

Colorado — Counts include 71 inmates housed in local jails, 3,074 inmates in Colorado contract, and 235 inmates in the Youthful Offender System, which was established primarily for violent juvenile offenders. Counts of inmates with sentences of more than 1 year include an undetermined number with a sentence of 1 year or less. Report foreign-born inmates rather than noncitizens.

Connecticut — Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations.

Delaware — Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations.

Federal — Custody counts include inmates housed in privately operated secure facilities under contract with BOP or with a State or local government that has an intergovernmental agreement. Also includes inmates held in privately operated community correctional centers. Racial categories include 42,028 inmates of Hispanic origin.

Georgia — Counts are based on custody data.

Hawaii — Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations.

Illinois — Counts are based on jurisdiction data. Counts of inmates with sentences of more than 1 year include an undetermined number with a sentence of 1 year.

Iowa — Counts are based on custody data. Counts of inmates with sentences of more than 1 year include an undetermined number with a sentence of 1 year or less and unsentenced inmates.

Kansas — Counts of inmates with sentences of more than 1 year include an undetermined number with a sentence of 1 year or less.

Louisiana — Counts include 16,218 males and 1,445 females housed in local jails as a result of a partnership with the Louisiana Sheriff's Association and local authorities.

Maryland — Counts by sentence length are estimates extracted from actual sentence length breakdowns from automated data and applied to totals based on manual data. Report foreign-born inmates rather than noncitizens.

Massachusetts — Jurisdiction counts exclude approximately 6,200 male inmates in the county system (local jails and houses of correction) serving a sentence of over 1 year. These male inmates are included in Massachusetts' incarceration rate. By law offenders may be sentenced to terms up to 2½ years in locally operated jails and correctional institutions.

Michigan — Jurisdiction counts exclude inmates who are out to court.

Missouri — Report foreign-born inmates rather than noncitizens.

New Jersey — Counts of inmates with sentences of more than 1 year include an undetermined number with a sentence of 1 year.

New York — Report foreign-born inmates rather than noncitizens.

Ohio — Counts of inmates with sentences of more than 1 year include an undetermined number with a sentence of 1 year or less.

Oklahoma — Counts of inmates with sentences of more than 1 year include an undetermined number with a sentence of 1 year or less.

Rhode Island — Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations.

Tennessee — Report foreign-born inmates rather than noncitizens.

Vermont — Prisons and jails form an integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations.

Wisconsin — Custody counts exclude inmates held in non-Wisconsin DOC facilities under contract.

Appendix

B. Racial Disparity in the Drug War and Other Crimes: Arrests, Prison Sentences, Probation and Probation Revocations as Sources of Prison Admission Disparities

Dr. Pam Oliver

Although there are racial disparities in arrest and incarceration across the whole range of crimes, the disparities are especially high for drug offenses even though public health data indicate that the rates of illegal drug use are lower for Blacks than for Whites among young people (under age 26) and are only moderately higher for Blacks than Whites for recent illegal drug use by adults over 25. For marijuana, the Black/White disparity in recent use among those over 25 is about 1.3 (i.e. 30% higher for Blacks); for all cocaine use the disparity is about 2, and even for crack cocaine the disparity in recent use is about 4.7 to 1. These disparity ratios are calculated from data in the 2003 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, Department of Health and Human Services. These data are national, we do not know the comparable figures for Wisconsin. Nevertheless, they provide a benchmark as we examine the Wisconsin disparities in the drug war.

NOTE: Hispanics are grouped with Whites in arrest statistics, so we are not able to conduct this analysis separately for Hispanics. If Hispanics are disproportionately arrested for drug crimes, as seems likely, this will make the Black/White disparities seem smaller than they actually are.

Arrests

First we may compare the disparities in arrests to the disparities for other crimes. Table 1 shows the minority/white arrest disparities for Wisconsin for 2001-5; Table 2 shows the numbers and rates from which the disparity ratios are calculated.

Black/White arrest disparities for drug crimes are very high, and are particularly high for crimes involving opium and cocaine and particularly high for drug sales. Given the public health data, it is unlikely that the underlying

rates of offending are as high as the arrest disparities. It is important to remember that most users of illegal drugs meet the legal definition of delivering illegal drugs because of the way an illegal market works, where people make buys and redistribute to their friends. Nevertheless, we lack direct data on the true rates of offending.

The next step is to compare convictions to arrests. We do not have data that directly links individual arrests to individual court cases. Instead, we compare numbers of court sentences for a particular crime in a particular period to numbers of arrests. There are different reasons why these numbers will not match up. Some people are arrested and then released because there is insufficient evidence for prosecution. Some people are arrested multiple times but convicted only once. Some people are already under correctional supervision when arrested and are revoked to prison without a trial on the new charge. Given that Blacks are much more likely than Whites to be arrested multiple times and to be under correctional supervision, this source of non-convictions would tend to reduce the ratio of Black convictions to White, so would make racial disparity look lower than it really is. The other way the ratio of convictions to arrests would be affected is if charges are handled through municipal citation rather than state prosecution, or charges are dismissed, or charges are altered after arrest.

This is an imperfect exercise because the offenses in community corrections records and the offenses in prison records do not entirely match up with offenses in arrest records, but we matched them up as much as possible using rules explained in the methodological appendix. This result cannot be taken as definitive, but it is suggestive. We are counting new sentences to prison (either with or without a revocation) plus new sentences to probation to estimate the overall ratio of convictions to arrests.

Sentences

Because the relatively small numbers make this exercise problematic for American Indians and Asians, we will focus on Blacks and Whites. Again recall that in this exercise, Hispanics are counted as White, thus probably deflating apparent racial disparities. Table 3 counts entries to prison on new sentences (with and without revocations) and new entries to community supervision on probation. The final columns are the sums of prison entries plus entries to probation. Overall, it can generally be seen that the ratio of new entries into corrections (either prison or probation) to arrests is far below zero. This is not surprising, as people can be arrested multiple times but enter prison or probation only once and because some arrests do not result in prosecutions. Also, if someone is already on probation when arrested and the arrest does not result in a new prison sentence (i.e. there is a jail sentence or a new probation added), this will not show up in this analysis. In general, the ratio of corrections entries to arrests is lower for less serious offenses. This is because people are more likely to be arrested multiple times for lesser offenses and because lesser offenses are less likely to result in state prosecutions that would show up in these data.

Table 4 calculates the disparity ratios. The disparity ratio indicates the relative likelihood of entering corrections net of arrests for Blacks as compared to Whites. That is, if the disparity ratio is 2, that means that there were twice as many corrections entries for Blacks as for Whites per arrest. This is a very crude assessment, but it gives us some idea of where to look. Consider first the rightmost "total" column, which includes new prison entries plus new probation entries. In general, the disparity ratios are close to 1, meaning that Blacks and Whites have the same chances of ending up with some kind of sentence after arrest. Exceptions where the disparity is substantially less than 1 (meaning that Whites are more likely to end up with sentences than Blacks) include homicide, vandalism, family offenses, and the sale and possession of "other" drugs. Exceptions where the disparity is substantially greater than 1 include burglary, motor vehicle theft,

white collar crime (forgery, fraud, embezzling, fencing), prostitution, and opium/cocaine sales.

If we look at the likelihood of ending up with a probation sentence, the disparity ratios are almost all less than 1 or 1, meaning that Whites are generally more likely or equally likely to end up with a probation sentence after arrest than Blacks. The only exceptions, where Blacks are more likely to end up with a probation sentence are white collar crime, prostitution, and opium/cocaine sales.

By contrast, for almost all offenses, Blacks are much more likely to get a new prison sentence than Whites. The exceptions are homicide, family offenses, DUI, and "other" drug sales. For most offenses, Blacks are at least twice as likely to draw a new prison sentence. For marijuana possession, Blacks are 11 times more likely to draw a prison sentence, and for opium/cocaine possession, 3 times more likely. These calculations showing a greater likelihood of arrests being converted to prison sentences for Blacks than for Whites are consistent with the Sentencing Commission's analysis of sentences. These gross disparities do not tell us why this difference is occurring, but they definitely point to something that is happening within the system. In particular, they show that the high rates of prison sentences are not simply a function of crime and arrest, but also need to be attributed to something happening within the system. In assessing this, it is important to remember that multiple arrests resulting in a single prosecution bias the sentence/arrest ratio downward. No one has asserted that Whites are more likely to be arrested multiple times than Blacks are. In fact, most available evidence would suggest the opposite, that Blacks are more likely to be arrested multiple times.

The arrest disparities combined with disparities in the probability of a prison sentence after arrest yield work together to create a very high disparity in the chances of going to prison on a drug charge.

Appendix

Revocations of Probation

There is a third source of disparity. Blacks are more likely than Whites to be sentenced to prison rather than put on probation for a wide variety of crimes. But then what happens with probation? Overall, Blacks are nearly three times more likely to be revoked from probation than Whites are, and the disparity in revocations is particularly high for drug offenses.

For the offense categories that normally do not draw prison sentences, revocations from probation can be a substantial share of the ultimate prison admissions for a given offense. This is especially true for Whites, who are much more likely to be given probation rather than a prison sentence in the first place. Tracing through the indirect effect of probation revocations, we find that revocation of probation with no new sentence accounts for 20-50% of the ultimate White prison admissions for crimes that tend not to draw prison sentences, and for 10-30% of the Black admissions. After factoring in White revocations from probation, the total Black/White disparity in the proportion of arrests that result in prison time (either directly through a new sentence or indirectly through probation and revocation) is lower than the disparity in original prison sentences for most crimes (assault, burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, white collar crime, vandalism, weapons, prostitution, all drug possession, and "other") and is higher for only two, opium/cocaine sales and family offenses.

Appendix

Table 1. Minority/White Disparity Ratios in Arrests 2001-5, Wisconsin Total

	Black	AmerInd	Asian
1. Murder/Mansl	19.8	4.2	0.6
3. Rape/Sex Off	3.9	2.9	0.9
4. Robbery	26.3	4.6	0.5
5. Assault	8.3	6.9	0.8
6. Burglary	3.8	5.1	0.6
7. Theft	7.8	3.0	1.0
8. Motor Vehicle Theft	7.9	8.0	1.4
10. Arson	5.7	2.5	0.6
11. Forg./Fraud/Emb/Fencing	3.2	1.4	0.4
15. Vandalism	6.3	4.3	0.9
16. Weapons	10.6	3.4	0.8
17. Prostitution	15.8	2.0	0.5
31. Family Offenses	8.0	5.0	0.7
32. DUI	0.8	3.1	0.3
33. Public Order	3.4	3.0	0.7
36. Other (Exc. Traffic)	5.6	4.2	0.8
19. Total Drug Arrests	6.3	3.0	0.4
20. Drug Sales (Subtotal)	15.2	2.4	0.5
21. Opium/Cocaine Sales	28.5	2.3	0.2
22. Marijuana Sales	5.8	2.5	0.4
23. Oth Sales	17.2	2.5	1.4
25. Drug Poss. (Subtotal)	4.4	3.2	0.3
26. Opium/Cocaine Poss.	13.5	3.2	0.4
27. Marijuana Poss.	3.2	3.4	0.3
28. Other Poss.	5.7	1.9	0.4

Note: A disparity ratio of 1 indicates that there is no difference in the rate of arrest between Whites and Minorities. For example, the disparity ratio of 6.3 that exists for total drug arrests of blacks means that Blacks are arrested 630% more for drug crimes than Whites.

Appendix

Table 2. Total number of arrests by race & offense group for the years 2001-2005 and the annualized arrest rate per 100,000 population for each offense and racial group.

	Numbers				Rate Per Year per 100,000 population			
	White	Black	Amer-Ind	Asian	White	Black	Amer-Ind	Asian
1. Murder/Mansl	668	747	25	8	3	66	14	2
3. Rape/Sex Off	11414	2537	299	214	57	224	166	53
4. Robbery	2063	3059	86	21	10	270	48	5
5. Assault	64973	30425	4025	988	324	2688	2235	247
6. Burglary	11088	2386	507	123	55	211	282	31
7. Theft	69880	30660	1898	1344	349	2709	1054	336
8. Motor Vehicle Theft	3722	1655	266	101	19	146	148	25
10. Arson	533	171	12	6	3	15	7	1
11. Forg./Fraud/Emb/ Fencing	57975	10613	752	414	289	938	418	103
15. Vandalism	26977	9637	1044	509	135	851	580	127
16. Weapons	10078	6003	304	161	50	530	169	40
17. Prostitution	3425	3046	60	34	17	269	33	8
31. Family Offenses	9827	4454	441	130	49	394	245	32
32. DUI	183626	8050	5147	1185	916	711	2858	296
33. Public Order	347088	66884	9204	4785	1731	5909	5111	1196
36. Other (Exc. Traffic)	368305	115743	13962	5537	1837	10226	7753	1384
19. Total Drug Arrests	73555	26301	2013	536	367	2324	1118	134
20. Drug Sales (Subtotal)	13164	11286	289	140	66	997	160	35
21. Opium/Cocaine Sales	4300	6908	90	21	21	610	50	5
22. Marijuana Sales	6563	2140	148	55	33	189	82	14
23. Oth Sales	2301	2238	51	64	11	198	28	16
25. Drug Poss. (Subtotal)	60391	15015	1724	396	301	1327	957	99
26. Opium/Cocaine Poss.	4876	3723	138	42	24	329	77	10
27. Marijuana Poss.	46315	8334	1432	280	231	736	795	70
28. Other Poss.	9200	2958	154	74	46	261	86	18
Adult Population Est, 2003	4010137	226377	36017	80037				

Appendix

Table 3. Ratio of Number of Sentences to Arrests Multiplied by 100 (equivalent to a percent)

ARREST FREQUENCY	All Prison (New Only plus New + Rev)		New Sentence Only		New Probation		All Convictions	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
1. Murder/Mansl	51.2	40.8	43.6	32.6	20.3	3.2	71.5	44
3. Rape/Sex Off	13.1	19.5	10	12.5	31.9	23.7	45.0	43.2
4. Robbery	24.2	32.1	16.7	22.8	10.4	7.1	34.6	39.1
5. Assault	1.2	2.9	0.5	1.5	13.6	10.1	14.8	12.9
6. Burglary	8.4	20.7	4	10.2	14.1	15.5	22.5	36.2
7. Theft	1.1	2.5	0.4	0.9	13.9	10.2	15.0	12.8
8. Motor Vehicle Theft	7.8	21.1	3	8	26.3	29.4	34.1	50.5
10. Arson	11.7	13	8.5	10	17.5	14.2	29.3	27.2
11. Forg./Fraud/Emb/ Fencing	1.0	3.9	0.4	1.5	8.5	16.6	9.6	20.4
15. Vandalism	0.5	1.1	0.1	0.3	14.1	8.3	14.5	9.4
16. Weapons	2.5	11.8	1.2	6.2	13.4	10.4	15.9	22.2
17. Prostitution	0.4	1.2	0.2	0.4	5	8.8	5.4	10
31. Family Offenses	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.5	14.4	8.6	15.4	9.5
32. DUI	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.6	2.3	1.6	3.3	2.9
33. Public Order	0.1	0.5	0	0.1	4.9	4.7	5.0	5.2
36. Other (Exc. Traffic)	0.5	1.3	0.2	0.6	4.8	3.7	5.2	4.9
19. Total Drug Arrests	2.6	15.9	1.6	9.1	18.4	18.6	20.9	34.5
20. Drug Sales (Subtotal)	11.9	32.1	8.3	19.6	40.6	27.5	52.5	59.6
21. Opium/Cocaine Sales	20.1	45	14.9	28.5	23.4	29.4	43.5	74.4
22. Marijuana Sales	6.8	17.3	4.5	8.3	32.2	30.3	39.0	47.7
23. Oth Sales	10.9	6.3	6.7	2.6	96.7	18.8	107.6	25.1
25. Drug Poss. (Subtotal)	0.5	3.8	0.2	1.2	13.5	11.9	14.1	15.7
26. Opium/Cocaine Poss.	1.5	6.8	0.6	2.1	25.1	19.4	26.6	26.2
27. Marijuana Poss.	0.3	2.7	0.1	0.8	11.2	10.8	11.5	13.5
28. Other Poss.	1.6	3.2	0.6	1.4	18.9	5.6	20.4	8.7

Appendix

Table 4. Black/White Disparity ratio for ratio of prison or probation sentences to arrests.

	Prison + Revocation	Prison Sentence Only	New Probation	Total Incarceration + Probation
	Black	Black	Black	Black
1. Murder/Mansl	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.6
3. Rape/Sex Off	1.5	1.2	0.7	1.0
4. Robbery	1.3	1.4	0.7	1.1
5. Assault	2.4	2.7	0.7	0.9
6. Burglary	2.5	2.5	1.1	1.6
7. Theft	2.4	2.1	0.7	0.9
8. Motor Vehicle Theft	2.7	2.7	1.1	1.5
10. Arson	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.9
11. Forg./Fraud/Emb/Fencing	3.7	4.0	1.9	2.1
15. Vandalism	2.2	2.2	0.6	0.6
16. Weapons	4.7	5.2	0.8	1.4
17. Prostitution	3.0	2.4	1.8	1.9
31. Family Offenses	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6
32. DUI	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.9
33. Public Order	4.9	6.4	1.0	1.0
36. Other (Exc. Traffic)	2.7	2.7	0.8	0.9
19. Total Drug Arrests	6.2	5.5	1.0	1.6
20. Drug Sales (Subtotal)	2.7	2.4	0.7	1.1
21. Opium/Cocaine Sales	2.2	1.9	1.3	1.7
22. Marijuana Sales	2.5	1.9	0.9	1.2
23. Oth Sales	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2
25. Drug Poss. (Subtotal)	6.9	6.3	0.9	1.1
26. Opium/Cocaine Poss.	4.6	3.3	0.8	1.0
27. Marijuana Poss.	10.7	11.6	1.0	1.2
28. Other Poss.	2.0	2.4	0.3	0.4

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Table 5. Estimated proportion of new prison admits after arrest due to prison sentence and probation revocation, excluding revocations that include prison sentences and prison sentences that include revocations.

Offense	White						Black					
	% Pris	% Prob	% Rev	R->P %	Tot % Pris	%R/P	% Pris	% Prob	% Rev	R->P %	Tot % Pris	%R/P
1. Murder/Mansl	43.6	20.3	1.7	0.3	43.9	0.8	32.6	3.2	16.9	0.5	33.1	1.6
3. Rape/Sex Off	10.0	31.9	5.5	1.8	11.8	14.9	12.5	23.7	13.3	3.2	15.7	20.1
4. Robbery	16.7	10.4	7.5	0.8	17.5	4.5	22.8	7.1	9.4	0.7	23.5	2.8
5. Assault	0.5	13.6	1.5	0.2	0.7	29.0	1.5	10.1	4.0	0.4	1.9	21.2
6. Burglary	4.0	14.1	9.0	1.3	5.3	24.1	10.2	15.5	17.0	2.6	12.8	20.5
7. Theft	0.4	13.9	1.4	0.2	0.6	32.7	0.9	10.2	2.9	0.3	1.2	24.7
8. Motor Vehicle Theft	3.0	26.3	7.6	2.0	5.0	40.0	8.0	29.4	15.4	4.5	12.5	36.1
10. Arson	8.5	17.5	3.4	0.6	9.1	6.5	10.0	14.2	6.3	0.9	10.9	8.2
11. Forg.-Fraud-Emb-Fencing	0.4	8.5	2.7	0.2	0.6	36.5	1.5	16.6	4.3	0.7	2.2	32.2
15. Vandalism	0.1	14.1	1.0	0.1	0.2	58.5	0.3	8.3	1.5	0.1	0.4	29.3
16. Weapons	1.2	13.4	2.1	0.3	1.5	19.0	6.2	10.4	6.1	0.6	6.8	9.3
17. Prostitution	0.2	5.0	2.3	0.1	0.3	36.5	0.4	8.8	0.7	0.1	0.5	13.3
31. Family Offenses	0.7	14.4	5.1	0.7	1.4	51.2	0.5	8.6	9.1	0.8	1.3	61.0
32. DUI	0.7	2.3	2.7	0.1	0.8	8.1	0.6	1.6	4.7	0.1	0.7	11.1
33. Public Order	0.0	4.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.1	4.7	1.8	0.1	0.2	45.8
36. Other (Exc. Traffic)	0.2	4.8	1.5	0.1	0.3	26.5	0.6	3.7	3.8	0.1	0.7	19.0
19. Total Drug Arrests	1.6	18.4	2.1	0.4	2.0	19.5	9.1	18.6	9.2	1.7	10.8	15.8
20. Drug Sales (Subtotal)	8.3	40.6	3.2	1.3	9.6	13.5	19.6	27.5	12.5	3.4	23.0	14.9
21. Opium/Cocaine Sales	14.9	23.4	4.7	1.1	16.0	6.9	28.5	29.4	15.4	4.5	33.0	13.7
22. Marijuana Sales	4.5	32.2	3.8	1.2	5.7	21.4	8.3	30.3	7.6	2.3	10.6	21.7
23. Oth Sales	6.7	96.7	1.9	1.8	8.5	21.5	2.6	18.8	6.1	1.1	3.7	30.6
25. Drug Poss. (Subtotal)	0.2	13.5	1.3	0.2	0.4	46.7	1.2	11.9	3.5	0.4	1.6	25.8
26. Opium/Cocaine Poss.	0.6	25.1	1.8	0.5	1.1	43.0	2.1	19.4	3.5	0.7	2.8	24.4
27. Marijuana Poss.	0.1	11.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	43.9	0.8	10.8	2.7	0.3	1.1	26.7
28. Other Poss.	0.6	18.9	2.9	0.5	1.1	47.7	1.4	5.6	7.3	0.4	1.8	22.6

Appendix

Table 6. Disparities in Table 5

Offense	Disparity					Ef- fect
	% Pris	% Prob	% Rev	R->P %	Tot %Pris	
1. Murder/Mansl	0.7	0.2	9.9	1.6	0.8	
3. Rape/Sex Off	1.3	0.7	2.4	1.8	1.3	
4. Robbery	1.4	0.7	1.3	0.9	1.3	
5. Assault	3.0	0.7	2.7	2.0	2.7	(-)
6. Burglary	2.6	1.1	1.9	2.1	2.4	(-)
7. Theft	2.3	0.7	2.1	1.5	2.0	(-)
8. Motor Vehicle Theft	2.7	1.1	2.0	2.3	2.5	(-)
10. Arson	1.2	0.8	1.9	1.5	1.2	
11. Forg.-Fraud-Emb-Fencing	3.8	2.0	1.6	3.1	3.5	(-)
15. Vandalism	3.0	0.6	1.5	0.9	1.8	(-)
16. Weapons	5.2	0.8	2.9	2.3	4.6	(-)
17. Prostitution	2.0	1.8	0.3	0.5	1.5	(-)
31. Family Offenses	0.7	0.6	1.8	1.1	0.9	+**
32. DUI	0.9	0.7	1.7	1.2	0.9	
33. Public Order		1.0	3.0	2.9	6.3	+**
36. Other (Exc. Traffic)	3.0	0.8	2.5	2.0	2.7	(-)
19. Total Drug Arrests	5.7	1.0	4.4	4.4	5.4	(-)
20. Drug Sales (Subtotal)	2.4	0.7	3.9	2.6	2.4	
21. Opium/Cocaine Sales	1.9	1.3	3.3	4.1	2.1	+**
22. Marijuana Sales	1.8	0.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	
23. Oth Sales	0.4	0.2	3.2	0.6	0.4	
25. Drug Poss. (Subtotal)	6.0	0.9	2.7	2.4	4.3	(-)
26. Opium/Cocaine Poss.	3.5	0.8	1.9	1.5	2.6	(-)
27. Marijuana Poss.	8.0	1.0	3.9	3.7	6.1	(-)
28. Other Poss.	2.3	0.3	2.5	0.7	1.6	(-)

Legend: % Pris=Ratio of new prison spells to arrests; % Prob = Ratio of new probation spells to arrests; % Rev = Percent of probations that are revoked with no new prison sentence; R->P % = product of % on probation and % revoked to get % arrested who get probation and are then revoked; Tot % Pris = Sum of % Pris and R->P %; Effect is +** if Tot%Pris is more than .1 greater than %Pris, i.e. if the disparity after accounting for probation revocations is larger than the prison sentence disparity, Effect is (-) if the Tot% Pris disparity is more than .1 less than % Pris, i.e. if the prison disparity is lower after probation revoca-

Methodology

This is an approximate enterprise comparing aggregate counts at each step, not individual cases. People are not always prosecuted for the same offense as they arrested for, and multiple arrests can lead to at most one entry into prison or probation. For persons admitted to prison, there is a "governing offense." Probation records may in-

clude multiple offenses and do not have a "governing offense" category, so a random selection algorithm was used to select an offense to use in the computations. This introduces error into the process, but should affect the different racial groups equally and thus should not distort racial comparisons.

Revocations

We examined the question of whether there is a disparity in revocation from community supervision. Using available data, there is no way to tell why people were revoked. Revocation with a new sentence occurs when the inmate was convicted of a new crime that drew a new prison sentence. Inmates who were revoked with no new sentence may have been revoked solely for violating the conditions of probation, or may have been accused of a new crime that was not prosecuted because the person had been returned to prison.

We examined all people on community supervision in the years 2001-2006. Because some people are revoked multiple times and might inflate the statistics, we only considered a given person's first term in community supervision.

Here is what we found for the state as a whole:

Probation. People are sentenced to probation as an alternative to prison. Each person counted only once, we only considered a given person's first spell in community supervision.

	White	Black	Hispanic	AmerInd	Asian
Number on Probation	126626	38672	2506	2252	9747
% Revoked with no new prison sentence	3.8%	10.6%	5.2%	4.2%	6.7
Disparity in Revocation (no new prison sentence)		2.8*	1.4*	1.1	1.8*
% Revoked with a New Prison Sentence	.7%	2.1%	1.1%	.5%	1.2%
Disparity in revocation with a new prison sentence		2.9*	1.5*	.7	1.7*
% of revocations having no new prison sentence	84%	83%	83%	86%	85%

*Minority-White difference is statistically significant at the .05 level.

Blacks were nearly three times as likely as Whites to be revoked from probation with no new sentence. Asians were 80% more likely than Whites to be revoked, and Hispanics 40% more likely. These differences were statistically significant.

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We asked whether patterns are different in Milwaukee from the rest of the state. The answer is yes, in some ways. Milwaukee's revocations rarely involve a new prison sentence, and Milwaukee's Black/White disparity is lower than the rest of the state, while its minority/White disparity for other groups is higher than the rest of the state.

Revocations from Probation, Milwaukee versus the rest of Wisconsin.

	White	Black	Hispanic	Amlnd	Asian
% revoked, no new prison sentence					
Milwaukee	5.4%	11.0%	9.0%	7.4%	9.1%
ROS	3.5%	9.4%	4.9%	3.3%	5.5%
Disparity in above					
Milwaukee		2.03*	1.66*	1.36	1.67*
ROS		2.66*	1.38*	0.95	1.55*
% revoke with new prison sentence					
Milwaukee	0.6%	1.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.8%
ROS	0.7%	2.8%	1.0%	0.6%	1.3%
Disparity in above					
Milwaukee		2.11*	1.11	0.00	1.28
ROS		4.02*	1.50*	0.81	1.86*
% of all revocations that involved no new prison sentence					
Milwaukee	89.7%	89.4%	92.9%	100.0%	91.9%
ROS	84.6%	85.0%	83.8%	90.4%	85.4%
% of those on probation receiving some revocation					
Milwaukee	6.1%	12.3%	9.7%	7.4%	9.9%
ROS	4.4%	12.3%	6.2%	4.6%	7.7%
Disparity in total revocations					
Milwaukee		2.03	1.60	1.22	1.63
ROS		2.78	1.40	1.05	1.75

Milwaukee and the rest of Wisconsin were equally likely to revoke Black probationers, while Milwaukee was much more likely to revoke all other racial groups than the rest of the state, and a higher proportion of Milwaukee revocations involved no new prison sentence. The disparity in probation revocations is much higher for Blacks than for other groups.

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Parole. People on parole were sentenced to prison prior to 2000. Each person is counted only once.

	White	Black	Hispanic	AmerInd	Asian
Number on Parole	4435	4935	255	90	759
% Revoked with no new prison sentence	25.6%	33.7%	35.4%	23.6%	24.4%
Disparity in Revocation (no new prison sentence)		1.3*	1.4*	.9	1.0
% Revoked with a New Prison Sentence	4.1%	5.1%	5.4%	1.4%	4.5%
Disparity in revocation with a new prison sentence		1.2*	1.3	.4	1.1
% of revocations having no new prison sentence	86%	87%	87%	94%	84%

About a quarter of Whites, American Indians and Asians are revoked from parole versus about a third of Blacks and Hispanics. Blacks and Hispanics have a 30-40% higher chance of being revoked with no new sentence. The disparity is lower for revocation with a new prison sentence, and the vast majority of parole revocations do not involve a new sentence.

Mandatory Release occurs under older sentencing guidelines when an offender reaches the date upon which he must be released from prison and put under community supervision.

	White	Black	Hispanic	AmerInd	Asian
Number on Extended Supervision	4047	5507	397	34	622
% Revoked with no new prison sentence	34.2%	42.3%	46.0%	32.4%	30.5%
Disparity in Revocation (no new prison sentence)		1.2*	1.3*	.9	.9*
% Revoked with a New Prison Sentence	6.1%	7.1%	9.4%	0	3.4%
Disparity in revocation with a new prison sentence		1.2	1.5*	0	.6*

The rates of revocation from mandatory release are generally higher than for parole or extended supervision. Blacks and Hispanics are 20-30% more likely to be revoked with no new sentence from mandatory release.

Appendix

C. Memo to Commission on proportion of persons in prison for drug offenses from Dr. Pam Oliver and Jim Yocum, October 4, 2007.

October 4, 2007

TO: CRRD
 FROM: Pamela Oliver & James Yocum
 RE: In prison for drugs

We were asked what proportion of people in prison are there on drug offenses. We have prepared three answers. The first is the proportion of people sitting in prison on 12/31/06 whose governing offense was a drug charge. This can be misleading, because people sentenced to prison on long sentences make up a higher proportion of the population at any one time. So a second answer is the proportion of people who spent any time in prison between 1/1/00 and 12/31/06 whose governing offense for their first prison spell in that interval was a drug offense; these people's most recent entry to prison may have been a revocation. And the third answer is the proportion of people who received a prison sentence between 1/1/00 and 12/31/00, excluding those who also had a probation or parole revocation, which clouds the issue. For the state as a whole for all races, the answers are 16% of those in prison on 12/31/06, 20% of those who went through prison in 2000-2006, and 26% of those sentenced to prison in those years.

However, there are large differences by race, with drug offenses accounting for a much higher proportion for Blacks and Hispanics than for Whites, American Indians, or Asians. For Blacks for the whole state the proportions are 23% of those in prison 12/31/06, 29% in prison any time in 2000-2006, and 38% of those sentenced to prison in that interval; for Hispanics the proportions are 25%, 30%, and 39% respectively. By contrast, the percentages for Whites are 7%, 11% and 12%. A higher proportion of prisoners of all races who were sentenced in Milwaukee County are governed by a drug offense, but the racial differences are relatively consistent across locale. The tables below give the details

Proportion of race total whose governing offense is a drug crime
 Whole State

	In prison on 12/31/06	In prison at any time 1/1/00 - 12/31/06	Sentenced to prison (no revocation) 1/1/00 - 12/31/06
White	0.07	0.11	0.12
Black	0.23	0.29	0.38
American Indian	0.07	0.08	0.11
Asian or Pacisl	0.10	0.12	0.16
Unknown	0.25	0.23	0.28
White			
Hispanic	0.25	0.30	0.39
All Races	0.16	0.20	0.26

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Milwaukee

	In prison on 12/31/06	In prison at any time 1/1/00 - 12/31/06	Sentenced to prison (no revocation) 1/1/00 - 12/31/06
White	0.09	0.12	0.16
Black	0.23	0.30	0.40
American Indian	0.14	0.13	0.24
Asian or Pacific	0.08	0.11	0.15
Unknown	0.41	0.38	0.45
White Hispanic	0.28	0.34	0.43
All Races	0.21	0.27	0.36

Rest of State

	In prison on 12/31/06	In prison at any time 1/1/00 - 12/31/06	Sentenced to prison (no revocation) 1/1/00 - 12/31/06
White	0.07	0.10	0.12
Black	0.22	0.27	0.34
American Indian	0.06	0.07	0.09
Asian or Pacific	0.10	0.12	0.17
Unknown	0.16	0.16	0.18
White Hispanic	0.22	0.26	0.36
All Races	0.12	0.16	0.18

Appendix

D. Testimony of former Department of Corrections Secretary Matt Frank, July 13, 2007

**Commission on Reducing Racial Disparity
in Wisconsin's Criminal Justice System
Secretary Matt Frank
Testimony
July 13, 2007**

Introduction

Good morning Chairperson Coggs, Chairperson Wray, and members of the commission. Thank you for the invitation to be here today.

The Department views the work of this Commission as critical to the future of the Wisconsin Justice System, and the Department of Corrections appreciates the opportunity to be part of the discussion. We are pleased to be represented on this Commission by Charles Tubbs, Administrator of our Division of Juvenile Corrections. I welcome the opportunity to offer my perspective as Secretary of the department.

We all share a legal and moral obligation to ensure that we do not have discrimination in our criminal justice system. We must have a system that holds offenders accountable and protects public safety with fairness and justice. In addition, every Wisconsin citizen, of whatever race or ethnic origin, deserves to be safe in their home and community.

As a former prosecutor at the Department of Justice, I believe that prisons are necessary to remove dangerous and violent offenders from our communities. Prisons and jails are an essential deterrent in our criminal justice system.

But I also believe that an effective criminal justice system needs not only to hold offenders accountable, but to offer them opportunities to change. Our success in reducing recidivism improves public safety and the quality of life for our families and communities.

We are strongly committed to improving our efforts to give offenders in our prisons and under our supervision in the community the opportunity to be successful, while holding them accountable.

Scope of challenge

Recent reports indicate that Wisconsin has one of the highest incarceration rates for African Americans in the country. Unfortunately, the Department of Corrections, and not our university or technical college system, is the last stop for too many of our citizens. The cost of incarceration is high, currently \$27,800 per year per offender.

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The Department of Corrections plays an important role in protecting community safety. We manage more than 22,700 inmates in our prison system, more than 73,000 offenders under community supervision and approximately 600 youth in our juvenile institutions.

In all, the Department is responsible for the custody or supervision of more than 95,000 offenders either in prison or in communities across Wisconsin. The sheer volume underscores the challenges we face as an agency in protecting the public.

I would like to draw your attention to some critical facts about our offender population. In our adult institutions, 47 percent of our inmates enter prison lacking either a high school diploma or its equivalent, 49 percent enter with a reading level below the ninth grade, and 74 percent perform math below a ninth grade level. 16 percent are illiterate.

In addition, 70 percent of inmates entering our adult prison system have alcohol or drug addictions. We see similar numbers in our community corrections population.

We hold the unfortunate distinction of being Wisconsin's largest provider of mental health services in an institutional setting. Approximately 8 to 10 percent of inmates are seriously mentally ill. At our women's prison, Taycheedah Correctional Institution, approximately 30 percent have serious mental illness.

More details about our offender population are included in the materials we are providing to you. We hope this statistical information will be beneficial as you continue your work in the coming weeks.

Prisoner reentry

Since I became Secretary in 2003, the Department has placed a major emphasis on the concept of prisoner reentry.

We have no illusions. An effective criminal justice system needs the capacity to remove serious, violent offenders from our streets. Our prison system is a critical tool in protecting public safety. At the same time, we know that most prisoners in the Department's custody will be released back to the community.

A 2005 Wisconsin Sentencing Commission report estimated more than 80 percent of the offenders sentenced to prison in 2003 and 2004 received sentences of five years or less. Last year alone, more than 8,900 inmates were released from prison, including over 3,600 that returned to Milwaukee County.

The Department conducted a study on recidivism for offenders released from prison during the period of 1980 through 2002. The data showed that more than

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38 percent of those offenders committed a new crime, resulting in a new conviction, within 3 years of their release from prison. This number is 28.9 percent for offenders in the community, from the point their supervision begins.

Our long-term goal in improving prisoner re-entry is reducing recidivism. This will mean fewer new crimes, fewer crime victims and safer communities and neighborhoods. And as part of reaching this goal of reduced recidivism, we need to look at the big picture.

We need to ask ourselves how we can break the cycle of crime – the cycle of arrest, incarceration, release, people re-offending, coming back into the system, into jail or prison. Our goal should be not only holding people accountable if they violate the law, but doing everything we can to influence them to become law-abiding, productive citizens.

This is important not just for the adult offenders that come into our system. It's also important for their families and children. The success or failure of these adults has a significant impact on the next generation.

There is no question that the foundation of our criminal justice system is individual accountability, and in the end, it's about personal responsibility. However, we should strive for a system that challenges and motivates offenders to change, and provides them with the opportunity and skills to do so.

The Department's prisoner reentry initiative represents a change in how we do business. It means that for most inmates, we start focusing on their return to the community not just before they leave prison, but the day they enter prison. We need to make sure that our education, treatment, and employment programs reach as many inmates as possible before they are released. We are also working to build upon our community partnerships to improve prisoner re-entry.

I have appointed the Department's first Reentry Director to ensure that we are coordinating our reentry efforts throughout our agency and with the community. We have undertaken a thorough review of how we can improve in critical areas such as employment, alcohol and drug treatment, mental health, case planning, education and victim impact and involvement.

We have been pursuing a range of strategies since 2003 that have substantially slowed the growth in our prison population while we continue to protect public safety.

In the 1990s, our prison population increased dramatically and tripled by the year 2000. During that time, the state was building or opening a new prison an average of every two years. In 2000, we led the country in the number of inmates housed in out-of-state facilities. Maintaining strong family connections when our inmates were in states like Oklahoma and Tennessee was very difficult. In 2005,

we were able to bring our last inmate back from out of state. In 2005, we also saw a decline in the state's prison population for the first time since Corrections became a separate Department in 1990. We are currently experiencing slow growth in the state's prison population.

To improve community reentry, since 2003 we have committed more resources and redirected existing dollars in our prisons toward areas like employment and treatment.

Education

Although there is much more work to be done, our teachers have made significant gains with our inmate population, increasing reading skills, math proficiency and vocational education completions. Research shows that improving educational achievement lowers recidivism.

Between 2002 and 2006, we achieved a 10.6 percent jump in school enrollments among our inmate population. We achieved a 19 percent increase in high school equivalency diploma completions.

We also achieved a 54 percent jump in graduations from vocational education programs certified by the Wisconsin Technical College System.

By partnering with the technical college system and other state and local stakeholders, we are preparing many more inmates to be gainfully employed and productive once they return from prison to the community.

Employment

National research shows that employment is a key factor critical to an offender's success as a law-abiding member of the community.

Nothing advances community safety like a good job.

As an agency, we have dramatically strengthened our commitment to vocational education, job experience and employment readiness programming for offenders in prison and in the community.

We have expanded the capacity of our correctional center system, where inmates who have earned their way to minimum custody levels have the opportunity to be employed, gain valuable work experience, and build employment history.

We have teamed up with the Department of Workforce Development and community employers on job and transition fairs at Kettle Moraine, Jackson and

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Oakhill Correctional Institutions, and made JobNet available in all of our prisons and juvenile facilities as part of pre-release planning.

The Department is partnering with groups like the New Hope Project, Project Return, Madison Urban Ministries, and Word of Hope Ministries to provide pre- and post-release assistance in education, mentoring and vocational needs and job placement.

Treatment

The Department's spending on alcohol and drug treatment has nearly doubled under Governor Doyle's leadership and through the bipartisan support of the Legislature.

You will note in the materials that in fiscal 2003, the Department's total spending on alcohol and drug abuse in our institutions and in the field was \$23.2 million. By the end of fiscal 2007, the number climbed to \$44 million.

The list of investments is lengthy. For example, in 2004 we opened the Chippewa Valley Correctional Treatment Facility, the state's first prison primarily dedicated to alcohol and drug treatment. In 2007-09, we received resources to expand treatment slots at the Racine Correctional Institution for men and the Taycheedah Correctional Institution for women.

Strengthening community corrections

While we work to improve results in reducing recidivism in our state's prison population, we must realize that the majority of our offenders are in the community on probation or parole- over 73,000.

Under the Governor's leadership, our Department has dedicated more resources toward managing this population, and we have strengthened partnerships with law enforcement and other groups across Wisconsin as part of this effort.

We believe these initiatives have a potentially positive impact on the entire offender population, particularly for offenders in southeastern Wisconsin.

Every year, thousands of offenders return to prison following the revocation of probation or parole supervision. While revocations often result from new criminal conduct, many result from an offender's failure to comply with the terms of supervision.

In 2006, over 4,200 offenders entered our prisons for revocations that did not involve a new crime. Today, we have more people going into prison from revocations than for new sentences.

Revocation is an appropriate and necessary result in many cases. However, we believe that we can reduce the number of revocations for low risk offenders by giving our agents more tools and resources to hold offenders accountable in the community, including alternatives to revocations.

For instance, we are working with the Badger State Sheriff's Association to create more short-term sanctions for offenders. In partnership with the sheriffs, we are providing another option for our agents to hold offenders accountable, so that offenders serve out a sanction in a local jail rather than returning to prison.

We have expanded access to employment training, AODA treatment, and other services to strengthen community corrections.

We have opened four new Day Report Centers in the past two years, including two in Milwaukee County and the others in Beloit and Kenosha. These centers combine enhanced accountability with access to job programs, domestic violence programs and other services, including alcohol and drug treatment.

We also have added additional half-way house and temporary living placement beds, which also give offenders access to these services in a highly structured setting.

A recent UW Milwaukee study identified transportation as the primary obstacle to employment in Milwaukee County for ex-offenders. These individuals need a means to get to a job site, and many lack a valid driver's license.

We are actively working to address this problem. Our correctional centers in Milwaukee have implemented driver's education courses and testing for inmates to work toward obtaining licenses prior to their release.

We are expanding partnerships with the Department of Transportation and with local agencies so that more inmates and offenders under community supervision in Milwaukee can recover their driver's licenses.

Expanded Sentencing Options

In addition to making increased investments in alcohol and drug treatment and other services, we need to expand the options that are available to judges at the time of sentencing.

One such option is the Earned Release Program. This program provides intensive alcohol and drug treatment within the prison system. Offenders who complete the program are granted a release from prison to community supervision.

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The court decides whether to make somebody eligible for the Earned Release Program. But one thing we heard from judges is they see addiction as a major underlying problem for many offenders, and they wanted a sentencing option that would include treatment for lower risk offenders.

In the last few years, there have been almost 5,000 offenders whom judges have deemed eligible for the program. The problem we've had is that we've only had 200 beds at the Drug and Alcohol Abuse Center in Winnebago to put people through the program. That allows us to reach up to only 400 people annually.

In the Governor's budget, we're seeking to expand that program, so we can carry out the sentence in cases where a judge has made this option available for an offender.

In addition, we doubled the size of our Challenge Incarceration program as another sentencing option. One of the reasons our program works is because it focuses not just on physical exercise and structure, but also on education, treatment, and other services to help them succeed upon their return to the community.

At the statewide level, we have supported the Supreme Court in its work on the AIM project: Assessment, Information and Measurement. Through this project, our agency is collaborating with the courts on ways to get information to judges, prosecutors and others at the time of sentencing about the available options, and to get better information to judges on the outcome of their sentencing decisions.

Our Department has also supported drug courts through our Purchase of Services dollars. There's good research on drug courts showing that, on balance, they can have a positive impact when they're focused on the right offenders.

Building collaboration, partnerships

There are many promising initiatives going on in southeast Wisconsin and other parts of the state, and partnerships with other organizations have been critical to our success.

We have partnered with other state and local agencies in implementing the Wisconsin Supports Everyone's Recovery, or Wiser Choice, program in Milwaukee County.

This program, supported by a three-year, \$22 million federal grant, has increased capacity and significantly enhanced Milwaukee County's voucher system for county residents and persons involved in the criminal justice system who have substance abuse treatment and recovery support services needs.

Our agency has been a strong supporter of criminal justice coordinating councils across the state. These councils reflect grassroots-level collaboration among key criminal justice partners to address and tackle local challenges and issues. The approach that might be most effective in one community may be less effective elsewhere. Each community and region faces its own challenges.

Additionally, our Department has worked closely with the city of Milwaukee to establish teams including our agents, police and local and county prosecutors at police stations across the city. In Racine, the Department has partnered with the Racine law enforcement and the entire community to reduce the recidivism of high risk offenders through the Community Re-entry Program,

Through these community prosecution units, we are reaching across jurisdictions, sharing valuable information and working jointly to hold offenders under supervision accountable and advance anti-crime efforts.

These innovative approaches and multi-jurisdictional efforts can pay dividends for corrections in the long run. They lead to a stronger justice system and earlier interventions that to offenders address issues underlying their criminal behavior. If we can be successful, we can prevent new crimes, new victims and growth in our corrections population.

Commitment to diversity

As the Commission continues its work, the Department wants to assist in any way it can. We also are committed to rigorous study and evaluation of our own internal processes and policies.

One of the areas we have looked at is our own workforce. Our Department employs over 10,000 individuals across the state of Wisconsin, and we have worked hard to build minority representation at all levels of our workforce.

Given our agency's statewide presence, accomplishing employee diversity can be a real challenge in certain areas. Some of our largest facilities are in parts of the state where racial and ethnic diversity is low among the potential employment pool.

Recruitment and retention is a long-term commitment in the Department. It is a priority of the Department to make sure our workforce represents the diversity of Wisconsin's population.

Currently, minorities represent more than 9 percent of our agency's staff. We have done this through aggressive recruitment and retention efforts.

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We have seen our best success in the southeast part of the state, where the labor pool is generally more diverse. For example, at the three correctional institutions in southeast Wisconsin, minorities now account for over 35% of correctional officers and sergeants.

To make these positions more accessible to candidates from the region, we have conducted training of new correctional officer in southeast Wisconsin rather than at our training center in Oshkosh. This allows new employees to train while closer to home during the seven-week course.

We also are specifically targeting candidates from the Milwaukee area to fill probation and parole agent positions in our Milwaukee region. Our goal is not just to increase diversity, but also to reduce turnover in the region. Assigning agents to work within their home communities helps with retention. We believe it also creates more effective agents who are personally invested in the success of offenders, for the safety of their own communities.

We also have been strongly committed to ensuring minority representation in leadership positions at the Department. We work to ensure that enrollment in the Leadership Development Program is diverse.

We have made progress in our top-level management ranks as well. I have appointed African-Americans to lead two of our agency's four Divisions and in other key leadership positions, such as our agency liaison.

We have increased the number of warden and superintendent appointments who are minorities since I became Secretary in 2003. Today, seven warden and superintendent positions are filled by minorities, including three wardens.

I appointed the first African American woman as a prison warden in state history. Under my direction, an Hispanic woman was appointed warden of a prison – the Taycheedah Correctional Institution for women – for the first time in Wisconsin. Last year I appointed her to head our entire women's correctional system. The superintendent of our Sturtevant Transitional Facility is Hispanic.

Future directions

We believe the initiatives I've described will have a positive impact on the entire offender population, particularly for offenders in the community who are African-American.

The Department has a moral responsibility to ensure the actions we take and the policies we pursue are neutral with respect to race and ethnicity. The Governor's creation of this Commission has prompted us to reexamine our data, programs and policies.

We have identified areas of potential concern in relation to racial disparities that I would raise with the Commission.

For example, studies have shown that offenders sentenced out of Milwaukee County for certain drug offenses are more likely to go to prison than those from other counties in Wisconsin. The Department plays a role in sentencing when the court orders an agent from the department to conduct a pre-sentence investigation in a felony case. I encourage the commission to review the state-wide data that has been produced by the Sentencing Commission.

There is data suggesting pre-sentencing investigations were completed on just 25 percent of felony sentences in Milwaukee County in 2006.

The quantity and quality of information available to judges at sentencing may be a factor driving racial disparities in sentencing. This is one reason why the AIM project, which seeks to improve the information available to courts at sentencing, is so important.

I urge the Commission, as part of its recommendations, to call for a thorough examination of the use of presentence reports, including the potential relationship to disparities in sentencing, in Milwaukee County.

We have heard from judges that more alcohol and drug resources are needed in Milwaukee. As I noted previously, a significant amount of our agency's treatment resources are concentrated in Milwaukee. The Wiser Choice Program has infused \$22 million into the county over the past three years for treatment and recovery support services.

Again, the AIM program can help in providing judges with better information about what resources are available in the community. The Governor's biennial budget pledged to fund the AIM project in Milwaukee County. This funding is now in jeopardy in the legislature. The Commission should strongly endorse the funding of this important program in the budget and its implementation in the Milwaukee County circuit court.

Another area that we need to examine is revocations. A preliminary analysis of our internal data, as reflected in the materials we distributed, shows possible racial disparities in the population entering our prisons on revocations from probation and parole.

We need to delve into these numbers more thoroughly. We also need to continue to get more options to our agents to hold offenders accountable in lieu of revocation, when appropriate.

We are committed to and are planning to commission a comprehensive study by an outside entity to review revocations and recommend strategies to reduce

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revocation, while ensuring that public safety is protected. An analysis of any apparent racial disparities in the revocation data, along with recommendations to address such disparities, will be part of that study. We would welcome the Commission's endorsement of this review.

You all previously received a packet of letters from inmates at one of our prisons, Redgranite Correctional Institution. Warden Jeff Endicott, upon receiving copies of the letters, immediately ordered an investigation into the claims of racial disparities in disciplinary decisions, assignments to prison jobs and programs, and in health care delivery. He delivered a report to me on the outcome of this investigation, which is included in your packets.

This investigation is indicative of the prompt action I expect across the Department. I have ordered wardens across our correctional system to conduct a similar investigation of inmate job and program assignments, discipline, health care and other areas to determine whether disparities exists and, if so, to identify solutions to resolve them.

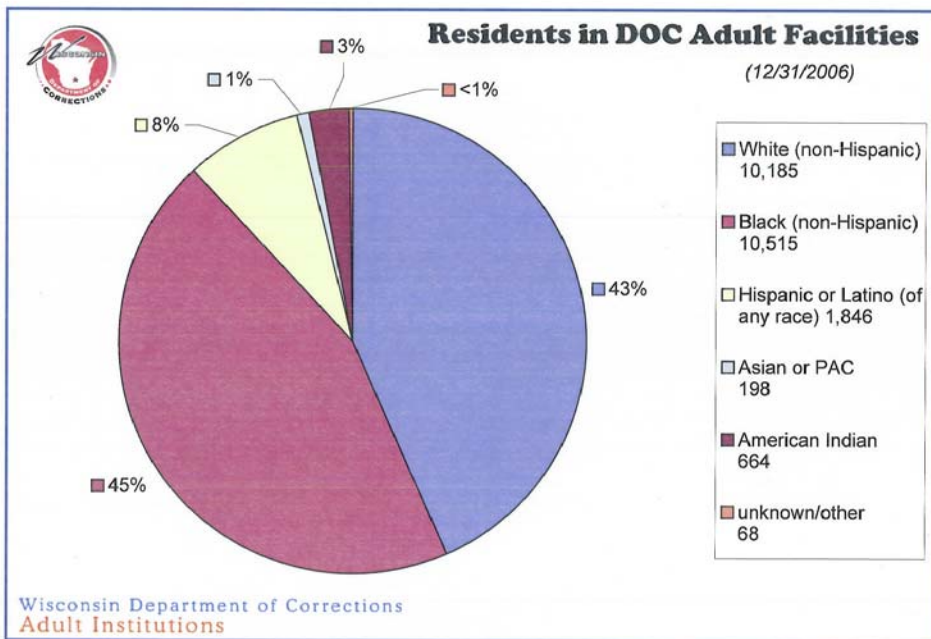
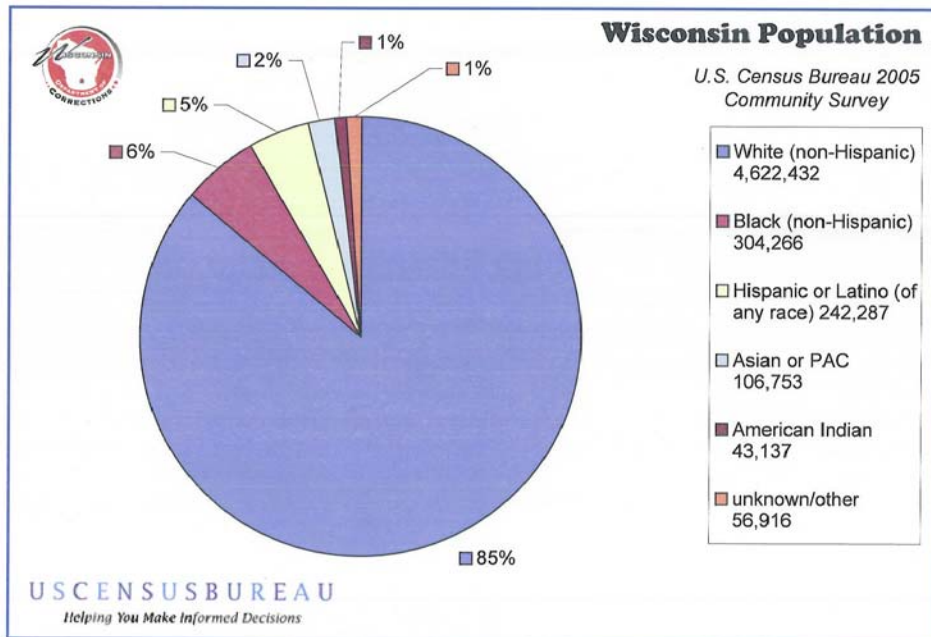
Again, the Department of Corrections believes this Commission is doing important work, and we want to support you in any way we can.

Of course, the Department of Corrections cannot solve the problems relating to racial disparities in the justice system alone, but I believe we play a key role. We need a comprehensive strategy that includes early intervention and prevention for youth, more sentencing options for judges, stronger community corrections, and improved prisoner reentry.

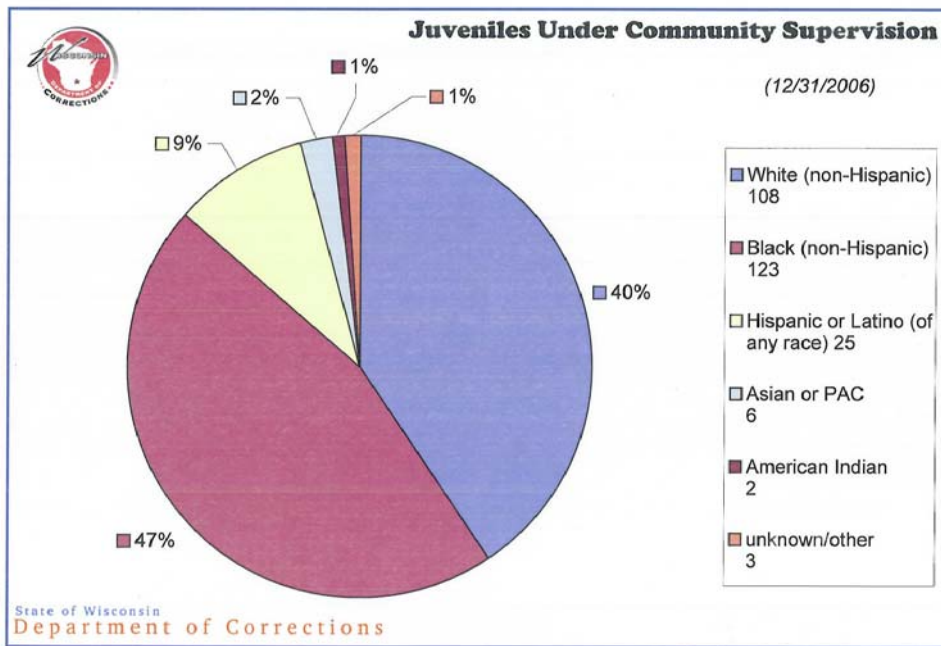
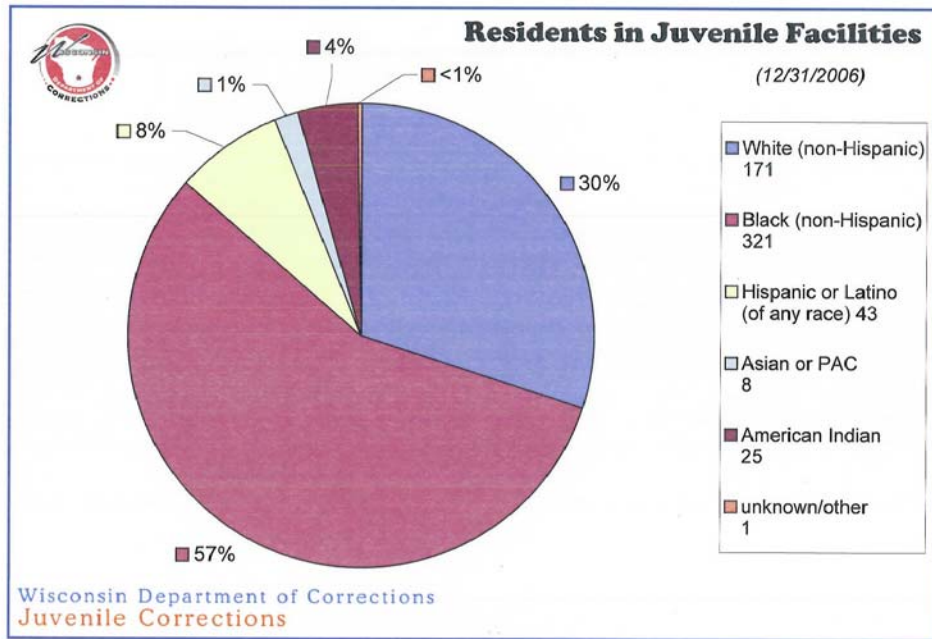
To resolve the racial disparities so evident now in our prisons, we also need to focus on the future, and keep today's children out of tomorrow's prisons. The Governor's KidsFirst agenda lays out a comprehensive vision for ensuring that our kids are safe, healthy, ready to succeed, and supported by strong families.

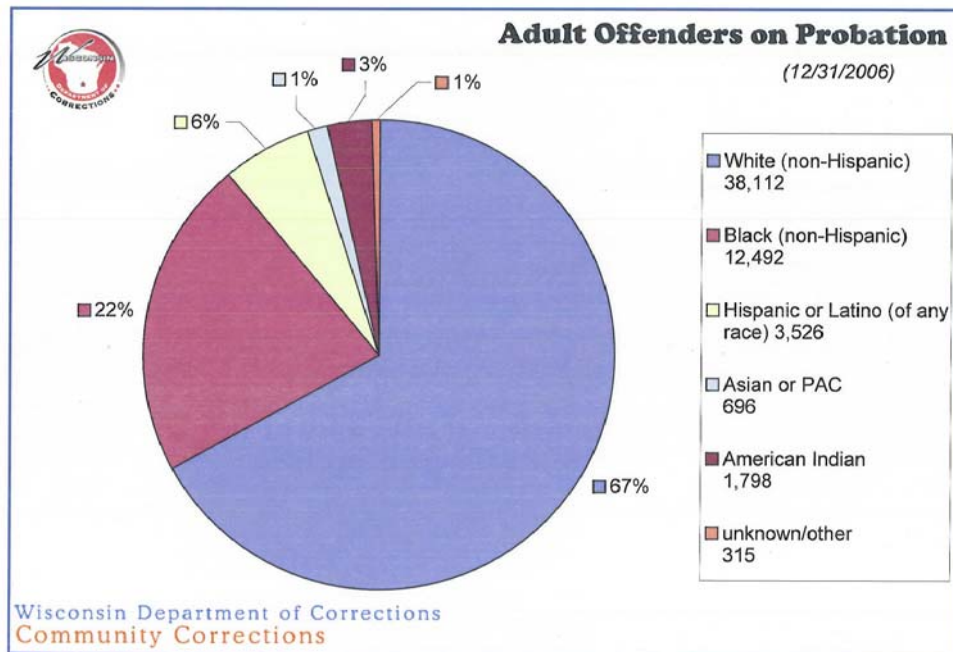
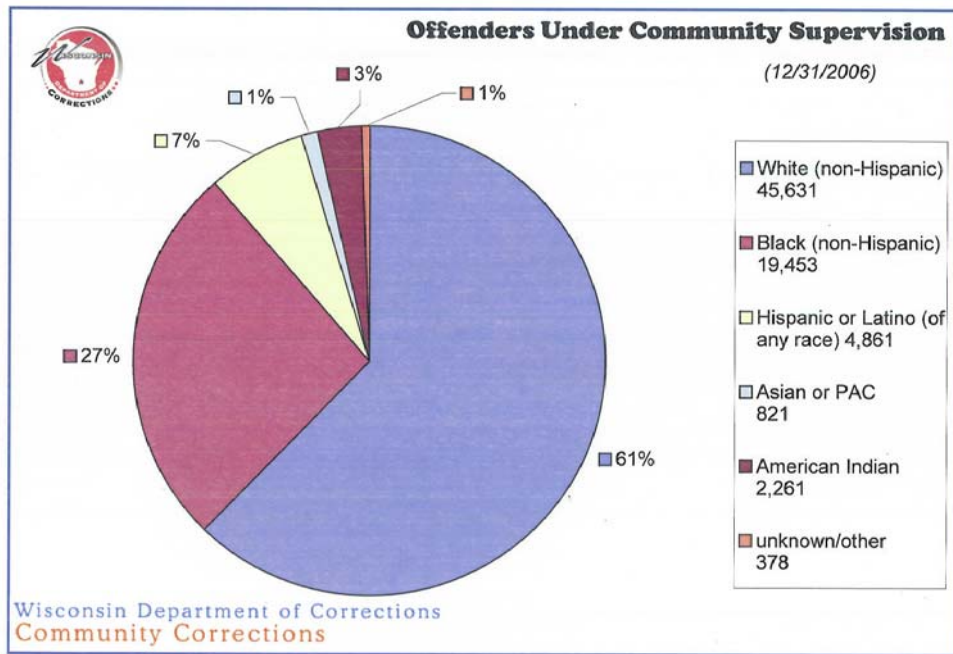
The Governor's budget, by creating a new Department of Children and Families and other initiatives, underscores the administration's commitment to these goals: Every dollar we invest in a child for better education, better health care, and safe homes yields a tremendous savings in justice costs when that child becomes a successful, productive adult.

Thank you for the invitation to speak at today's hearing. I welcome any questions you might have.

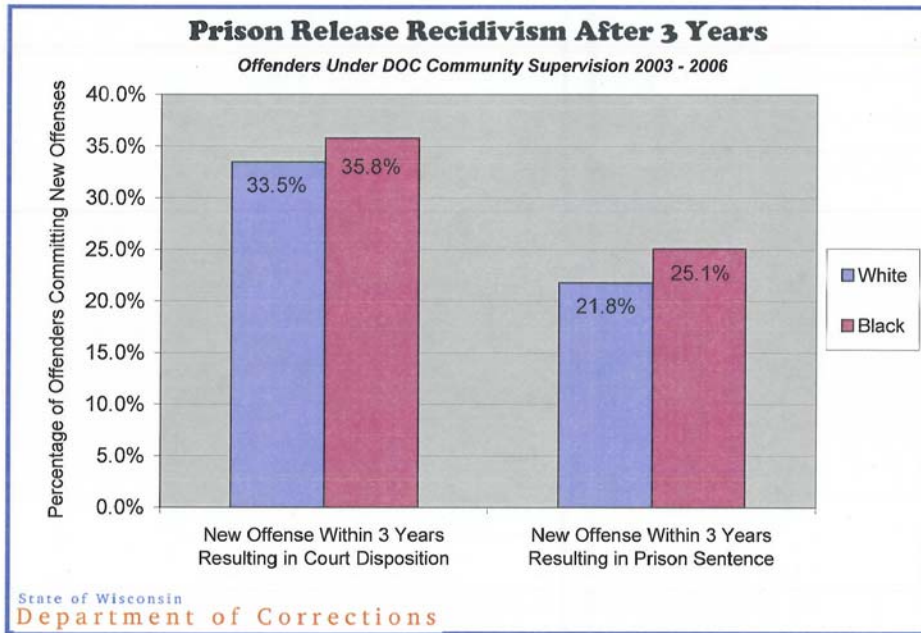
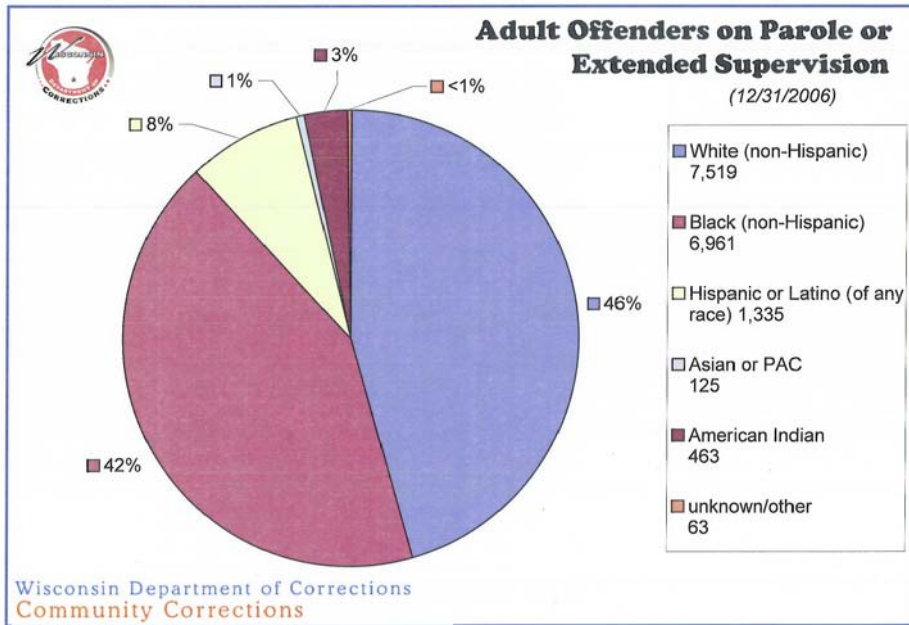


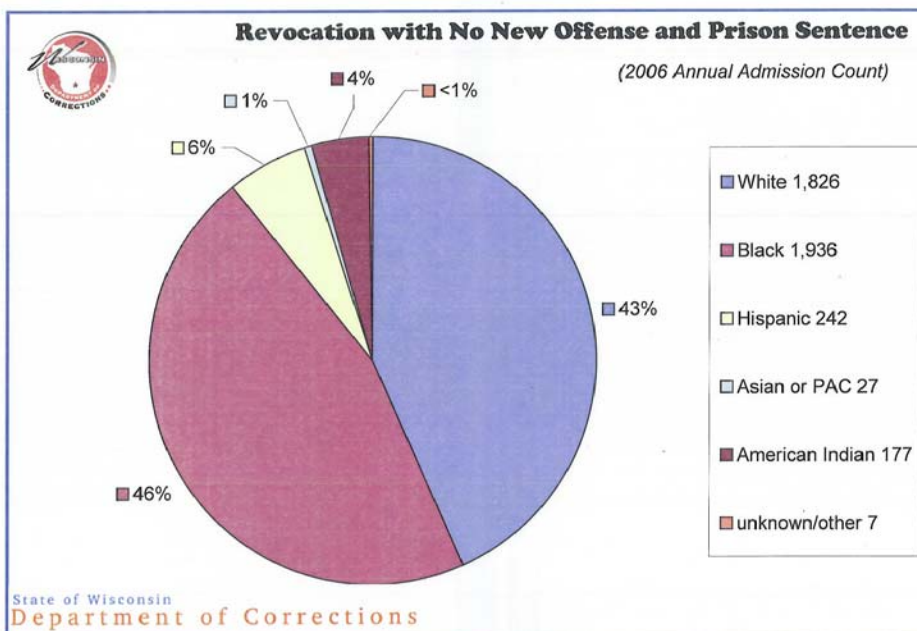
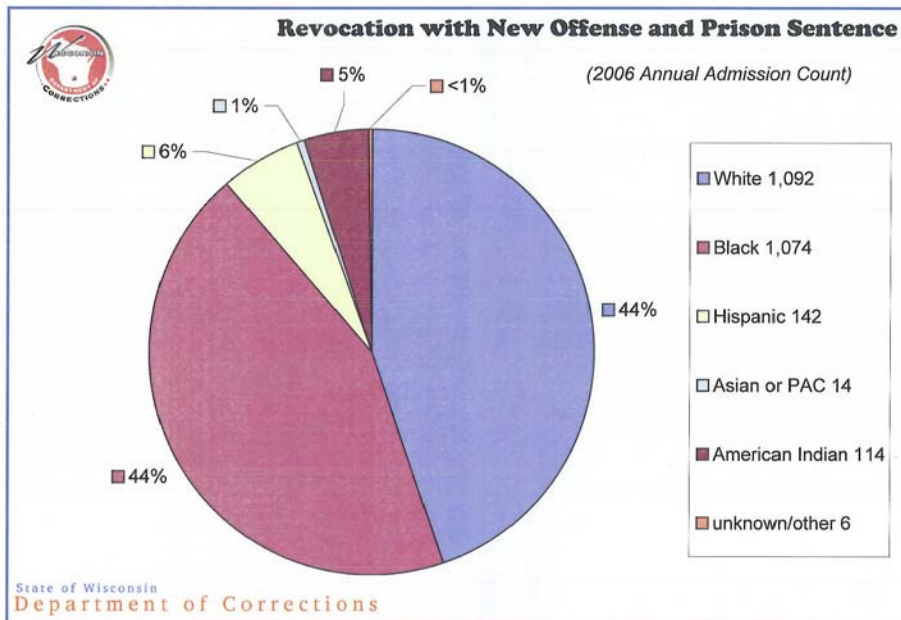
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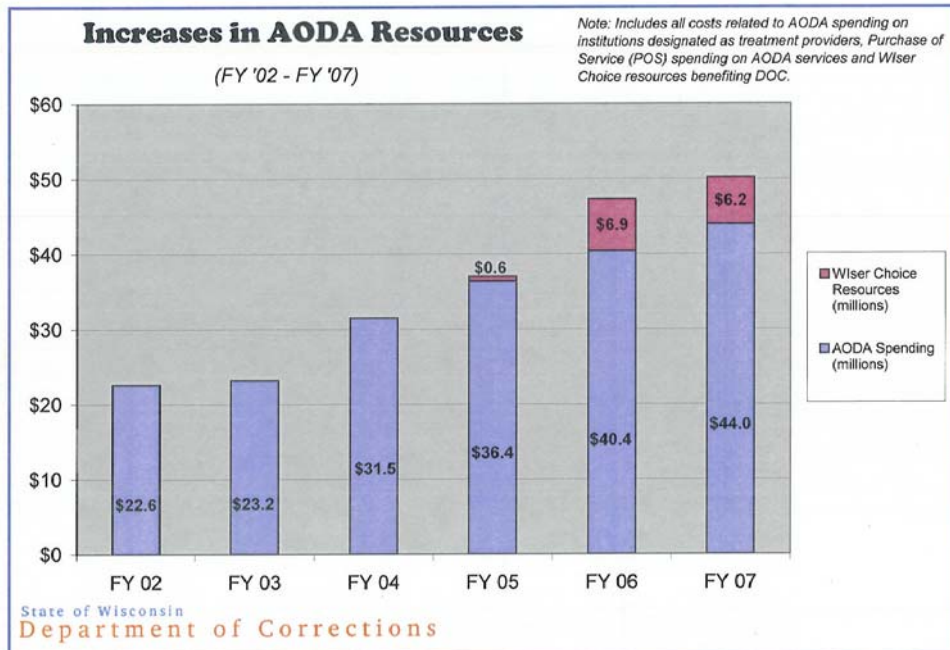
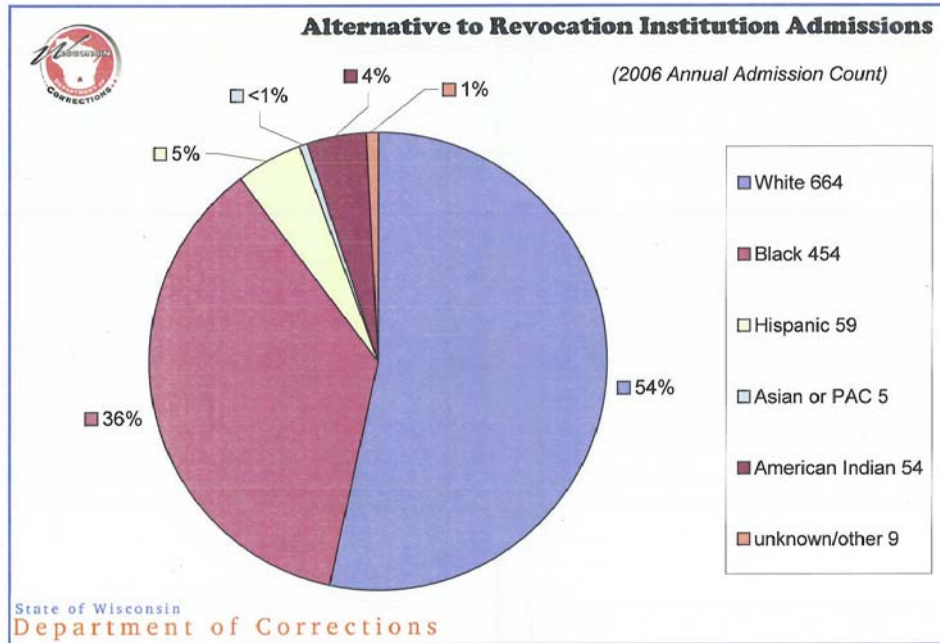


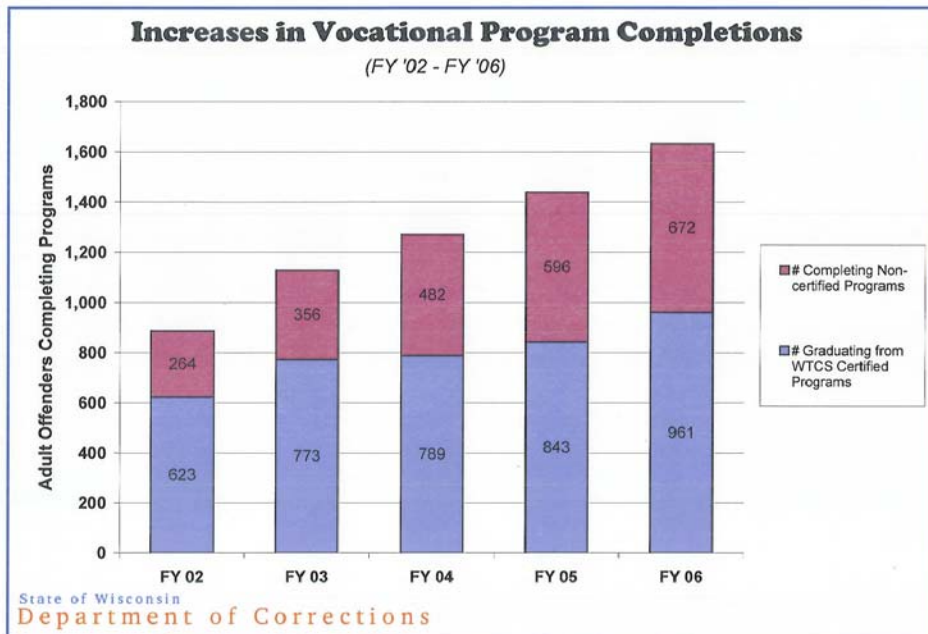
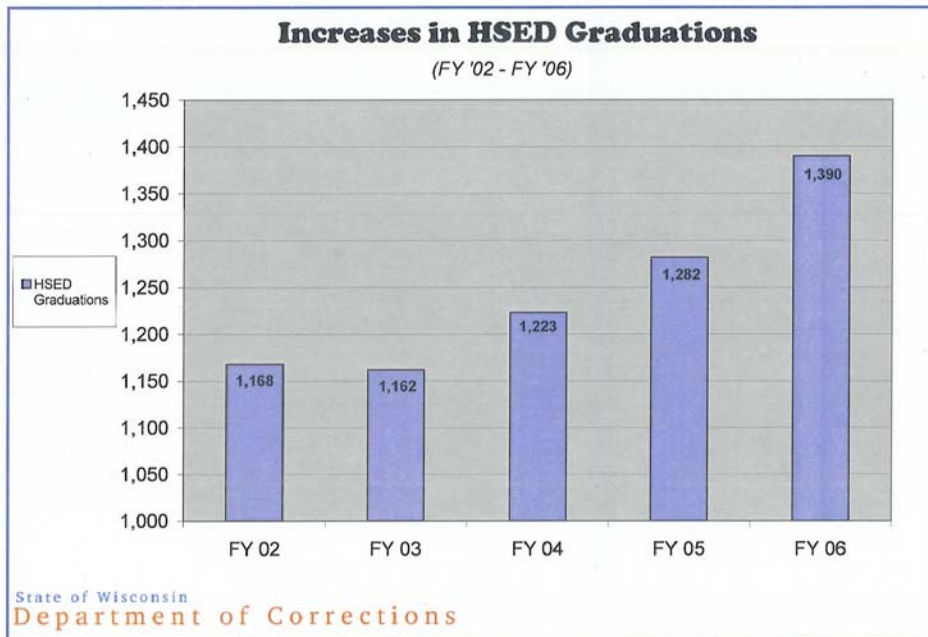
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Redgranite Correctional Institution Investigation of Allegations of Racial Disparity Submitted by Inmates to the Governor's Commission to Reduce Racial Disparity

Racial Breakdown of RGCI Population

White - 55%
Non-White - 45%

MANAGING MISCONDUCT

Total Number of Conduct Reports Issued (3/06/07 thru 6/06/07)

<i>Actual</i>	<i>Predicted (based on population ratio)</i>
Whites – 185	231
Non-Whites – 236	190

Comment

Non-Whites receive more CRs than Whites

Minor Sanctions

<i>Actual</i>	<i>Predicted (based on population ratio)</i>
Whites – 144	190
Non-Whites – 202	156

Comment

Non-Whites receive more minor CRs than Whites

Major Sanctions

<i>Actual</i>	<i>Predicted (based on population ratio)</i>
Whites – 41	41
Non-Whites – 34	34

Comment

No differences between groups in frequency of receiving major CRs

Average Length of Disciplinary Separation Sentence

(NOTE: Almost all these inmates serve only half of their DS Sentence)

<i>Actual</i>	<i>Predicted</i>
Whites - 103 days	94
Non-Whites - 85 days	94

Comment

Whites receive longer disciplinary segregation sentences

Successful Appeals (6/01/06 thru 6/01/07) - Defined as Reversing, Modifying or Remanding Back Due Process Decisions

<i>Actual</i>	<i>Predicted</i>
Whites – 22	22
Non-Whites – 22	22

Comment
No differences between groups when appealing CR outcomes

CONCLUSION:

Non-whites receive more minor Conduct Reports than Whites at RGCI. There are no differences between the groups when it comes to more serious offences (number of majors written and outcomes on appeal), although Whites receive stiffer segregation dispositions than Non-Whites.

INMATE COMPLAINTS

ICIs filed (last six months)

<i>Actual</i>	<i>Predicted (based on population ratio)</i>
Whites – 361	317
Non-Whites – 216	260

Comment
Whites file more ICIs

Affirmed ICI's

<i>Actual</i>	<i>Predicted (based on ICIs filed)</i>
Whites - 8% of ICIs filed	7%
Non-Whites - 6% of ICIs filed	7%

Comment
Whites are slightly more successful when filing ICIs

Rejected ICIs

<i>Actual</i>	<i>Predicted (based on ICIs filed)</i>
Whites - 25% of ICIs filed	25%
Non-Whites - 25% of ICIs filed	25%

Comment
No differences among group infrequency of rejected ICIs

CONCLUSION:

No significant differences among the two groups in how ICIs are resolved

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INMATE PAY

Voluntary Unassigned (No Pay)

<i>Actual</i>	<i>Predicted (based on population ratio)</i>
Whites - 4	6
Non-Whites - 6	4

Comment

No significant differences among the groups when deciding to be placed in Voluntary Unassigned status

Involuntary Unassigned (.5 Pay Range)

<i>Actual</i>	<i>Predicted (based on population ratio)</i>
Whites - 186	168
Non-Whites - 124	142

Comment

Whites are somewhat less likely to get a job or be placed in a paid Program assignment than non-whites

Range 1

<i>Actual</i>	<i>Predicted (based on population ratio)</i>
Whites - 9	17
Non-Whites - 21	13

Comment

A disproportionate number of Non-whites are working in the lowest paying job

Range 2

<i>Actual</i>	<i>Predicted (based on population ratio)</i>
Whites - 78	61
Non-Whites - 33	50

Comment

A disproportionate number of Whites are being paid at the next lowest paying jobs

Range 3

<i>Actual</i>	<i>Predicted (based on population ratio)</i>
Whites - 110	121
Non-Whites - 111	100

Comment

Non-whites are more likely to be placed in jobs that pay the "typical" (most frequently occurring) rate at RGCI.

Program Pay Range (Range Equivalent 1.5)

<i>Actual</i>	<i>Predicted (based on population ratio)</i>
Whites – 114	129
Non-Whites – 120	105

Comment

Non-whites are overrepresented in being placed in paid programs, with the vast majority being School students.

Range 4

<i>Actual</i>	<i>Predicted (based on population ratio)</i>
Whites - 34	34
Non-Whites - 27	27

Comment

There are no differences between the groups in some of the highest paying jobs

Range 5

<i>Actual</i>	<i>Predicted (based on population ratio)</i>
Whites - 14	11
Non-Whites - 6	9

Comment

Whites are overrepresented in the highest paying institution jobs

Industries (Range Equivalent 10)

<i>Actual</i>	<i>Predicted (based on population ratio)</i>
Whites - 14	16
Non-Whites - 16	14

Comment

There are no differences between groups in Industries, which are the highest paying job in the institution.

Average Pay

<i>Actual</i>	<i>Predicted</i>
Whites – 1.96	2.015
Non-Whites - 2.07	2.015

Comment

On average, white and non-white inmates are being paid the same wage.

CONCLUSION:

While the average pay is the same between White and Non-White inmates, there are some differences worth noting. Non-whites are more likely to get a job than whites, but they are also more likely to occupy the lowest paying jobs (Pay Range 1). Whites, on the other hand, are

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more likely to get the next lowest paying jobs (Range 2). As for the mid-range paying jobs (Ranges 3 & 4) there are no significant differences among the groups. Whites inmates are more likely to be in pay range 5 jobs, with both groups equally represented at the highest paying job (Industries).

EDUCATION

Student Enrollment

<i>Actual</i>	<i>Predicted (based on population ratio)</i>
Whites - 146	177
Non-Whites - 177	146

Comment
Non-whites are overrepresented in the School

Graduates (6/06 thru 5/07)

<i>Actual</i>	<i>Predicted (based on enrollment ratio)</i>
Whites - 40	40
Non-Whites - 50	50

Comment
Both groups are equally likely to graduate

CONCLUSION

Non-Whites are overrepresented in the School. Whites and non-whites are equally likely to succeed in School

PROGRAM PARTICIPATION OTHER THAN SCHOOL (Prerelease, CGIP, Anger Management, Domestic Violence, Sex Offender Treatment, etc)

Current Participation

<i>Actual</i>	<i>Predicted (based on population ratio)</i>
Whites - 118	119
Non-Whites - 98	97

CONCLUSION

There is no difference between Whites and Non-Whites when it comes to Program access/participation

MEDICAL/CLINICAL CARE

Services Provided (3/01/07 thru 5/31/07)

Off-Site Medical

Scheduled

Actual

White - 103

Non-White - 93

Predicted (based on population ratios)

108

88

Unscheduled

Actual

White - 11

Non-White - 15

14

12

Comment

There are no differences among White and Non-White Inmates in Off-Site Visits

MD Appointments

Scheduled

Actual

White - 330

Non-White - 342

Predicted

370

302

Unscheduled

Actual

White - 7

Non-White - 7

8

6

Comment

Non-Whites are overrepresented in the frequency of scheduled by the doctor.

RN Appointments

Scheduled

Actual

White - 557

Non-White - 719

Predicted

702

574

Unscheduled

Actual

White - 272

Non-White - 212

266

218

Comment

Non-Whites are overrepresented in the frequency of scheduled nurse appointments

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Dental Appointments

Scheduled

Actual

White - 147

Non-White - 188

Predicted

184

151

Unscheduled

Actual

White - 40

Non-White - 40

44

36

Comment

Non-Whites are overrepresented in the frequency of scheduled Dental Appointments

Clinical (PSU) Contacts

Actual

White - 215

Non-White - 214

Predicted

236

193

Comment

Non-whites are overrepresented in frequency of Clinical Contacts.

CONCLUSIONS

Non-Whites are seen by medical staff more frequently than White inmates

SUMMARY & FOLLOW-UP

The two findings most worthy of note are the disparity found between White and Non-white inmates when it comes to the frequency of minor Conduct Reports being written and the fact that White inmates are overrepresented in Pay Range 5.

The differences in the frequency of minor Conduct Reports can be interpreted in many ways. There is no evidence in this Report to support any conclusion. RGC will continue monitoring the conduct reports to determine if disparities continue to appear in subsequent periods.

With regard to job placements, the Warden gave direction several weeks ago to focus greater attention on inmate hiring practices and to take immediate steps to create a more balanced work force. A breakdown of all prison jobs will be submitted for review by the Warden every six months (first report due on 12/01/07) to assure the institution is meeting expectations regarding a balanced inmate work force.

While periodic employee-specific problems arise, those situations are addressed promptly and aggressively, as is evident from a review of our employee investigations and disciplinary practices.

E. Testimony of Rep. Don Pridemore on August 13, 2007.



Testimony by Representative Don Pridemore to the Commission to Reduce Racial Disparity in Wisconsin's Criminal Justice System

August 13, 2007
Milwaukee, WI

I would like to thank Co-Chairs Senator Cogg, Chief Wray and all the commission members today for giving me the opportunity to comment on this important issue. By the evidence and statistics presented to this committee thus far, the existence of racial disparity in our criminal justice system is irrefutable. Incarcerating any person after they commit a crime is a necessary deterrent, but it is also an acknowledgment of a failure to raise productive members of our society in any community around our state. Incarceration expends scarce resources and tax dollars that could be better spent elsewhere in the state budget. While the purpose of this commission is a reduction of the racial disparity within Wisconsin's judicial system, such a narrow focus may not pinpoint what I believe to be key factors for this disparity. I would argue that the stability of the family, where both a mother and a father are present, is the most important factor in determining whether a child will become a contributing adult. Without a stable family with strong moral values, there are too many opportunities for children to get into trouble and eventually into criminal behavior.

Is there a link to racial disparity with incarceration rates because so many minorities grow up in single parent homes and most without a father present? According to a 2006 Taxpayer Network state comparison, 82% of African Americans in Wisconsin grow up in single parent homes. This ranks Wisconsin #1 nationally in single parent African American households according to the same study. Also, a recent study by the Institute for Marriage and Public Policy compared 20 peer-reviewed studies dealing with the family structure and how it affects adolescent crime. Nineteen of those studies found that "children from non-intact or single-parent families had higher rates of crime or delinquency." Children need both parents in an intact family structure to succeed. Therefore, I encourage the commission as you craft your recommendations, to continually ask yourself the question, will this recommendation encourage parents to get together, stay together and raise their kids together?

In a column by Hazel Trice Edney titled The Power of the Black Father, she quoted Thomas W. Dortch Jr., president emeritus of the national organization, *100 Black Men of America* as saying, "The power of the Black father or having a Black man in that home is tremendous because it gives symbolism...My father was a hero, a strong male figure who did not allow us to be tainted by what was out there or by the struggles that he went through. All we knew is that we had a father who loved us and cared. We had a mother who loved us. We had parents who worked hard and sacrificed for us." Even Milwaukee County Board Chairman Lee Holloway stated in a June 18, 2007 press release titled, Bringing Fathers and Sons Together: Positive Family Role Models Help Fight Crime in Milwaukee stated, "Many children in Milwaukee have grown up with no consistent man in their lives. They are missing out on the ingredients necessary to help them grow up to be responsible and productive members of our society. Fathers play a crucial role in the well-being of their sons."

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In my opinion, the family is the backbone of our nation and is the nexus of successful and productive members of our society. If we invest in the promotion of intact families today we can save millions in criminal justice related costs in the future. Milwaukee County Judge Joseph Wall wrote best in a 2003 column titled, These are our children that in the future we will pay more if we don't address these family issues today when he wrote, "We will pay then, not dollars for school breakfast and lunch programs, not hundreds of dollars for new books and computers, not thousands of dollars for additional teachers, more mentors and newer facilities, but for each forgotten and discarded soul and the cost he or she inflicts on society, tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars in tangible costs and an equal measure, or greater, in intangible costs."

Another component of a strong family unit is educational opportunities. One such opportunity is Milwaukee's Parental Choice Program which has grown to include about 15% of Milwaukee's school age children. While competing with MPS for enrollments, Choice schools have given poor inter-city kids an opportunity to attend schools in a safe and more secure environment. Unfortunately, Choice has become embroiled in partisan politics which could restrict future growth of the program. Minority communities are coming around to the idea of more choices. The *Black Alliance for Educational Options* is a national nonprofit group that is bringing knowledge of choice options to African American communities across our nation. They do not only focus on vouchers like those used in the Milwaukee Parental Choice Program, but also on home schooling, charter schools, minority student scholarships, and other supplemental education opportunities.

Reverend Richard Davis of South Carolina is executive director of *Clergy for Educational Options*, a nonprofit group of 300 black churches, was quoted in a July 24, 2007 article titled, Blacks Rethink School Choice as saying, "Whether through vouchers, tax credits or open enrollment, parents of poor and minority children must have the same school choices that those with more resources already have." I mention Choice as an option to express my support for innovative ideas that some wealthy families may already have that others may not. Allowing more kids to financially qualify for Choice schools and eliminating the enrollment cap are only two of many options available for your committee to consider.

Another idea was mentioned in the *2007 African American Educational Council Report* which made a recommendation to, "Reduce the busing of students across the city in order to help re-establish the link between community and school." This is another positive recommendation that could reestablish pride in community and make the school and its activities the center of family life instead of other less redeeming institutions such as gangs and their penchant for violence and drugs. Education is the building block of a successful American life. Most children that grow up in single parent homes and commit crimes also don't graduate from high school.

Another idea that started out in Waukesha and is spreading to neighboring communities is the 2nd Chance program. It offers at-risk high school students an opportunity to get their high school diploma and at the same time work a meaningful job for 6 hours a day. The employer provides the classroom space at the job site while certified teachers are employed in the classroom. The program takes 22 months to complete.

In order to curb poverty, unemployment, and crime we need to invest in inner city employment opportunities. In a recent Milwaukee Journal sentinel article (attached) titled Crime Strategies: Get serious,

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not hysterical, about Milwaukee it stated that “Family-supporting jobs would increase the chances of marriage and of children growing up with a mom and a dad and thereby the chances of inner city stability.”

In an April 30, 2007 Journal Sentinel column by Joel Dresang titled, Growth expected, if employees can be found, Mr. Dresang reported that Wisconsin manufacturers, “can’t find workers for skilled production jobs.” In the same column, James Haney, President of WMC said, “If Wisconsin is going to continue to lead the nation and maintain its competitive edge in the global marketplace, we must do a better job promoting manufacturing as a career choice.” I recommend that we fill these jobs with the workforce in the community we already have by making an investment in skilled trades training. Skilled trades aren’t as glamorous as becoming a doctor or a lawyer, but they pay well and don’t require hundreds of thousands of dollars to learn and become trained in.

By providing incentives for businesses to locate in job needy areas and also by promoting skilled trades training, we can give families the resources they need to stay together. This will reduce the desperate situations that lead to crime and poor role models for our youths. The more barriers you can remove to employment and economic opportunity, the better quality of life there will be for the children and the whole community.

I come to you today not because I have all the answers to solve the racial disparity issues but to plead for recommendations that encourage the formation and stability of the family. As Milwaukee goes, so goes the entire state. I have lived in Milwaukee as a young child, as a student, as a returning military veteran and as an employee. I want Milwaukee to grow and flourish but to accomplish that goal we must promote intact families and the social stability they provide. Thank you again for giving me the opportunity to testify today. I would be happy to try and answer any questions that commission members may have.

Sincerely,



Rep. Don Pridemore
99th Assembly District

Appendix

F. Department of Corrections Standardized Pre-Release Program Rollout Schedule

Rollout Schedule

In order to maintain the intent of consistency and presenting the Prerelease Program as a unified curriculum, the entire curriculum will be made available to sites at the Oct. 1 & 2 training.

All sites will be trained in all modules, each facility is required to rollout all modules as quickly as possible, but must meet the following deadlines:

- Transitional Prep November 30, 2007
- Employment and Housing December 31, 2007
- Family Support and Education January 31, 2008
- Financial Literacy February 29, 2008
- Personal Development March 31, 2008
- Health and Wellness April 30, 2008
- Transportation May 31, 2008

Each site will:

- Identify person(s) responsible for delivery and explanation of portfolios and program requirements to offenders

Each site and A&E will rollout the portfolios and modules according to the following timeline:

- Training/October 2007-build site team; Prerelease curriculum coordinators to train institution/region staff on curriculum
- November 2007- Portfolio distributed to and checklist uploaded for inmates scheduled for release May and later in 2008
- December 2007- Portfolio distributed to and checklist uploaded for inmates scheduled for release in 2009
- January 2008 Prerelease Program Coordinator Meeting
- January 2008- Portfolio distributed to and checklist uploaded for inmates scheduled for release in 2010
- February 2008- Portfolio distributed to and checklist uploaded for inmates scheduled for release in 2011
- March 2008- Portfolio distributed to and checklist uploaded for inmates scheduled for release in 2012
- April 2008-Prerelease Program Coordinator Meeting
- April 2008- Portfolio distributed to and checklist uploaded for inmates scheduled for release in 2013
- May 2008- Portfolio distributed to and checklist uploaded for inmates scheduled for release in 2014
- June 2008- Portfolio distributed to and checklist uploaded for inmates scheduled for release in 2015
- July 2008-Prerelease Program Coordinator Meeting
- July 2008- Portfolio distributed to and checklist uploaded for inmates scheduled for release in 2016
- August 2008- Portfolio distributed to and checklist uploaded for inmates scheduled for release in 2017
- September 2008- Portfolio distributed to and checklist uploaded for inmates scheduled for release in 2018
- October 2008-Prerelease Program Coordinator Meeting

Bibliography

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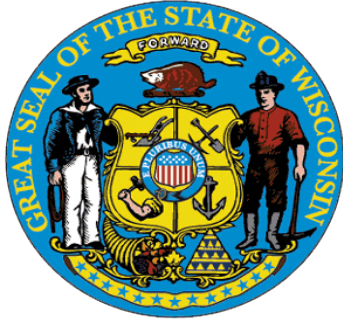
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