

Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction

2009 INTAKE STUDY

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Social and Demographic Characteristics

- Of the 3358 offenders included in the study, 87.0% were male and 13.0% were female. [Table 1]
- The racial composition of the intake sample was: 43.54% African American, 55.33% Caucasian, and 1.13% Other. [Table 2]
- The ten counties with the greatest numbers of offenders committed to Ohio prisons during the intake study period were: Cuyahoga (N=664; 19.8%), Hamilton (N=282; 8.4%), Franklin (N=278; 8.3%), Montgomery (N=182; 5.4%), Summit (N=163; 4.9%), Lucas (N=117; 3.5%), Stark (N=110; 3.3%), Butler (N=102; 3.0%), Scioto (N=70; 2.1%), and Clark (N=51; 1.5%). [Table 3]
- The average age of offenders in the intake study was 32.1 years and the median age was 30. Males had an average age of 32.0 and a median age of 30. Females had an average age of 32.8 and a median age of 31. [Table 4]
- At the time of arrest for the instant offense, 63.7% of the offenders were unemployed; 24.7% were employed full-time. Males were more likely to have been employed full time (25.0%) than females (22.8%). The possibility that more women were engaged in care for their children as a vocation complicates this comparison. [Table 6]

Current Most Serious Commitment Offense

- Over a third of the males (35.0%) were incarcerated for committing a crime against persons (including sex offenses) as their most serious offense. Over one fourth (25.9%) of the males were convicted for committing a drug offense. Over one-third (36.2%) of the females were incarcerated for committing a drug offense as their most serious offense, while just over one-fourth were incarcerated for a miscellaneous property offense (25.4%) and nearly one-sixth (17.2%) for committing crimes against persons (including sex offenses). [Table 20]
- The five offenses (most serious commitment offense) for which the male and female offenders in the sample were most often committed were: [Table 20]

MALES

Drug Trafficking	12.3%
Drug Possession	10.8%
Burglary	9.6%
Theft	6.2%
Robbery	5.6%

FEMALES

Drug Possession	21.1%
Theft	15.3%
Drug Trafficking	8.7%
Receiving Stolen Property	8.2%
Burglary	5.0%

- Almost half (48.3%) of the males and nearly seven-in-ten (68.9%) of the females in the study were incarcerated on a determinate sentence of between 6-12 months for the most serious conviction offense. Overall, 51.02% of the offenders are sentenced to spend no more than one year in prison. [Table 25]
- Weapons were involved, in some manner, in the conviction offense in 30.5% of the cases.* [Table 30]

Criminal History

- Men were more likely than women to have served a prior prison term (male = 51.2%; female = 27.4%). Almost half of the entire intake sample has served a prior prison term (48.1%). [Table 63]
- Over three-fourths of male offenders have had at least one prior adult supervision term; this is higher than for females (male = 76.6%; female = 67.6%). [Table 64]. Women were slightly more likely to have at least one prior revocation of adult supervision (male = 52.0%; female = 52.8%). [Table 65]
- Just over six in ten offenders (60.4%) had at least one prior adult felony conviction (male = 63.0%; female = 42.7%). [Table 57]
- Over one-fifth of the offenders (23.2%) have had at least one domestic violence conviction as an adult or juvenile (male 25.5%; female = 8.1%). [Table 55]
- Only a small portion (5.8%) of offenders entering prison are in the highest risk of recidivism group on admission to prison. [Table 68]

* “involved” includes situations where the offender feigned having a weapon or where a weapon was present but not used in the commitment offense, in addition to situations in which a weapon was used to threaten, injure, or kill.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to present a basic profile of newly committed inmates entering the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (DRC) prison system during 2009. The profile of Intake 2009 inmates includes the following information: (1) demographic and social characteristics of the inmates, (2) characteristics of the current commitment offense, and (3) the inmate's prior criminal history. These tables may be used to compare the characteristics of inmates entering the prison system across the years for which similar data have been collected (1985, 1992, 1996, 1997, 1998, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 2007 and 2008). Copies of many of the reports are available at:

<http://www.drc.ohio.gov/web/reports/reports18.asp>.

Methodology

In general, data for intake studies are collected on all inmates who enter the DRC prison system over a one and a half to two month period. Information is obtained from four sources:

- (1) Interviews with inmates at reception centers;
- (2) Written investigations;
- (3) The Onbase information system, with offender background reports available in digitized form; and
- (4) County web sites.

The interviews with the inmates, conducted by DRC classification specialists, take place at DRC's three reception centers housed at the Lorain Correctional Institution, the Ohio Reformatory for Women, and the Correctional Reception Center. The emphasis is on social history information not consistently available in offender files. Bureau of Research Offender History staff code this information into the Intake database.

The DRC would like to prepare a full investigation (either a PSI – Pre-Sentence Investigation – for the sentencing judge, an OBI – Offender Background Investigation – a similar document prepared with a focus on DRC information needs or an OBI Summary Sheet – which is a shortened form of an OBI) for each new inmate admitted. Unfortunately, resource and administrative demands prevent that on a routine basis. Inmates who will be serving sentences less than 90 days frequently enter the system without such a report. Also, the investigations for offenders expected to spend longer than three but less than 12 months are reduced in scope. During the intake study period, however, APA staff collect or prepare investigation reports for all offenders entering Ohio's prisons. This is to obtain an accurate representation of all inmates entering the prisons during the intake study period.

The investigation reports primarily consist of pre-sentence investigation and offender background information reports produced by Adult Parole Authority (APA) staff. Most reports are written by APA officers based in the jurisdiction where the offender committed his/her offense(s). The rest are prepared by the probation departments in the committing counties. The report is supplemented, if appropriate, with information on types and amounts of drugs and the value of the theft crimes. Central Office classification specialists then read through each investigation report, collect and code the information for the Intake Study and database.

With such a large data collection effort, it is inevitable that some of the necessary information on offenders will be missing from the investigation reports. When information is

missing, classification specialists must obtain copies of documents available online in digitized form on inmates from the records bureau at Central Office, read through the available information and attempt to retrieve the missing information.

Information was collected on all inmates who entered the DRC prison system between April 27th, 2009 and June 12th, 2009. The resulting data set contains information on a sample of 3358 newly committed inmates received by DRC during this period. This is used for a basic intake profile report and several more detailed reports. One is a report on Truly Non-Violent Offenders for 2009. Second, side-by-side county comparison tables for the ten highest committing counties as well as individualized county profiles for those counties are in an early stage of production. The third is a profile of Short Term offenders for 2009 is being prepared.

Caveats Regarding the Data

There are several limitations to the data of which the reader should be aware when assessing this information. First, the reader should bear in mind that the characteristics of the offense apply to the most serious conviction offense only. One should be cautious when trying to establish the proportion of offenders serving time for particular offenses. For example, an offender may have been convicted for felonious assault and domestic violence. The proportion of offenders currently entering prison for domestic violence will be underestimated when looking only at the proportion of offenders committed for domestic violence as the most serious offense.

A more accurate representation may be found by also considering offenders for whom domestic violence was the second most serious offense; however, we are not able to identify the number of offenders committed for domestic violence as a third or fourth most serious offense. While we believe that considering the most and second most serious offenses captures important offense characteristics for the majority of offenders entering prison for any given offense, estimates using this database must be considered conservative estimates. Similar precautions should be taken when estimating the various proportions of victim characteristics and other variables associated with particular offenses.¹ The database also does not contain information on the number of counts of offenses upon which the inmate was sentenced.

A second concern regards juvenile offense data. The availability of juvenile records continues to be problematic. Many county juvenile courts have a policy of refusing access to juvenile records; some will permit access only with a signed waiver from the inmate. Other juvenile courts routinely destroy juvenile records for individuals born before a specific date. As a result, the completeness of the juvenile record information remains questionable. In addition, the severity of juvenile offenses is difficult to determine due to the varying types of records of juvenile criminal behavior. Great care should be taken when attempting to draw conclusions from juvenile criminal history information contained in the intake databases.

Several limitations of adult criminal histories in general should be noted. The reader should be aware that the intake offense information is only for prior adult convictions. Few conclusions can be drawn regarding arrests from the data. An exception is that although not reported, the number of arrests for five years prior to the instant offense is recorded in the intake database. There is also no information recorded on indictment charges nor plea-bargaining for prior convictions. For example, it is possible that an inmate was, at some previous time, charged with a violent offense but agreed to plead guilty to a lesser, non-violent offense. As a result,

¹ For inquiries that require a greater degree of specificity, please contact the Bureau of Research for additional analysis.

there may be a number of individuals in the Intake database who are identified as having no prior convictions for violent offenses, but they actually do have a history of violent behavior.

Representativeness of the Sample

It is important to note how representative this cohort of inmates is when compared to the inmates being admitted throughout the year. Consequently, the Intake 2009 sample should be comparable to inmates admitted during CY 2009. The information below, taken from a dataset of the CY 2009 Commitment Report, illustrates that the Intake 2009 sample closely resembles the year's intake on several basic features

	INTAKE 2009 %	COMM. CY2009 %
<u>Sex</u>		
Female	13.0	13.0
Male	87.0	87.0
<u>Race</u>		
African American	43.5	44.7
Caucasian	55.3	53.8
<u>Counties of Commitment</u>		
Cuyahoga	19.8	19.5
Hamilton	8.4	09.0
Franklin	8.5	08.4
Montgomery	5.4	05.3
<u>Type of Offense</u>		
Crimes Against Persons	25.6	24.8
Sex Offenses	7.2	6.8
Burglary Offenses	9.0	9.3
Property Offenses	14.9	15.8
Drug Offenses	27.2	26.8
Motor Vehicle Offenses	1.8	1.7
Fraud Offenses	3.1	2.9
Weapons Offenses	4.5	4.4
Justice and Public Administration	6.7	7.5
Other Offenses	0.0	0.1
<u>Mean Age in Years</u>		
Female	32.8	33.1
Male	32.0	32.3

This comparison suggests strongly that the Intake 2009 sample is representative of all inmates admitted into ODRC's prisons in 2009.

Structure of the Report

This report is organized into four sections. The first section presents the demographic and social characteristics of the 2009 Intake sample. The second section provides information on the characteristics of the most serious current commitment offense. Information regarding the offender's prior criminal history and reentry risk assessments are presented in section three. Section four includes an assessment of SB2 impact. In reviewing the tables, please be aware that due to rounding, percentages may not total exactly to 100%. This condition may be true for any table in this report.

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

TABLE 1: Gender

SEX	N	%
Male	2921	87.00
Female	437	13.00
TOTAL	3358	100.00

Of the 3358 offenders included in the study, 87.0% were male and 13.0% were female.

TABLE 2: Ethnicity

ETHNICITY	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Asian	2	0.07	0	0.00	2	0.06
African American	1350	46.22	112	25.63	1462	43.54
Caucasian	1537	52.62	321	73.46	1858	55.33
Native American	1	0.03	0	0.00	1	0.03
Other	31	1.06	4	0.92	35	1.04
TOTAL	2921	100.00	437	100.00	3358	100.00

The racial composition of the intake sample was: 43.5% African American, 55.3% Caucasian, 1.04% Other, .06% Asian and .03 Native American .

TABLE 3: County of Commitment

COUNTY	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Adams	12	0.41	3	0.69	15	0.45
Allen	21	0.72	0	0.00	21	0.63
Ashland	8	0.27	1	0.23	9	0.27
Ashtabula	19	0.65	2	0.46	21	0.63
Athens	20	0.68	6	1.37	26	0.77
Auglaize	15	0.51	2	0.46	17	0.51
Belmont	8	0.27	0	0.00	8	0.24
Brown	27	0.92	4	0.92	31	0.92
Butler	84	2.88	18	4.12	102	3.04
Carroll	2	0.07	0	0.00	2	0.06
Champaign	18	0.62	6	1.37	24	0.71
Clark	46	1.57	5	1.14	51	1.52
Clermont	38	1.30	9	2.06	47	1.40
Clinton	16	0.55	5	1.14	21	0.63
Columbiana	13	0.45	4	0.92	17	0.51
Coshocton	4	0.14	2	0.46	6	0.18
Crawford	20	0.68	1	0.23	21	0.63
Cuyahoga	595	20.37	69	15.79	664	19.77
Darke	5	0.17	0	0.00	5	0.15
Defiance	5	0.17	0	0.00	5	0.15
Delaware	24	0.82	3	0.69	27	0.80
Erie	23	0.79	1	0.23	24	0.71
Fairfield	18	0.62	3	0.69	21	0.63
Fayette	14	0.48	1	0.23	15	0.45
Franklin	247	8.46	31	7.09	278	8.28
Fulton	8	0.27	3	0.69	11	0.33

COUNTY	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Gallia	6	0.21	3	0.69	9	0.27
Geauga	4	0.14	0	0.00	4	0.12
Greene	43	1.47	6	1.37	49	1.46
Guernsey	13	0.45	3	0.69	16	0.48
Hamilton	264	9.04	18	4.12	282	8.40
Hancock	10	0.34	2	0.46	12	0.36
Hardin	6	0.21	1	0.23	7	0.21
Harrison	1	0.03	1	0.23	2	0.06
Henry	5	0.17	1	0.23	6	0.18
Highland	16	0.55	3	0.69	19	0.57
Hocking	11	0.38	3	0.69	14	0.42
Holmes	1	0.03	0	0.00	1	0.03
Huron	13	0.45	5	1.14	18	0.54
Jackson	7	0.24	3	0.69	10	0.30
Jefferson	7	0.24	2	0.46	9	0.27
Knox	9	0.31	1	0.23	10	0.30
Lake	32	1.10	6	1.37	38	1.13
Lawrence	29	0.99	5	1.14	34	1.01
Licking	35	1.20	11	2.52	46	1.37
Logan	12	0.41	0	0.00	12	0.36
Lorain	41	1.40	2	0.46	43	1.28
Lucas	112	3.83	5	1.14	117	3.48
Madison	8	0.27	1	0.23	9	0.27
Mahoning	40	1.37	7	1.60	47	1.40
Marion	23	0.79	9	2.06	32	0.95
Medina	19	0.65	4	0.92	23	0.68
Meigs	7	0.24	4	0.92	11	0.33
Mercer	2	0.07	0	0.00	2	0.06
Miami	44	1.51	4	0.92	48	1.43
Monroe	2	0.07	1	0.23	3	0.09
Montgomery	149	5.10	33	7.55	182	5.42
Morgan	0	0.00	1	0.23	1	0.03
Morrow	3	0.10	1	0.23	4	0.12
Muskingum	17	0.58	2	0.46	19	0.57
Noble	1	0.03	0	0.00	1	0.03
Ottawa	3	0.10	0	0.00	3	0.09
Paulding	5	0.17	1	0.23	6	0.18
Perry	4	0.14	1	0.23	5	0.15
Pickaway	11	0.38	3	0.69	14	0.42
Pike	6	0.21	0	0.00	6	0.18
Portage	41	1.40	4	0.92	45	1.34
Preble	7	0.24	1	0.23	8	0.24
Putnam	3	0.10	2	0.46	5	0.15
Richland	41	1.40	7	1.60	48	1.43
Ross	18	0.62	6	1.37	24	0.71
Sandusky	16	0.55	2	0.46	18	0.54
Scioto	52	1.78	18	4.12	70	2.08
Seneca	9	0.31	0	0.00	9	0.27
Shelby	14	0.48	3	0.69	17	0.51
Stark	102	3.49	8	1.83	110	3.28
Summit	131	4.48	32	7.32	163	4.85
Trumbull	44	1.51	3	0.69	47	1.40
Tuscarawas	9	0.31	0	0.00	9	0.27
Union	4	0.14	1	0.23	5	0.15
Van Wert	5	0.17	0	0.00	5	0.15
Vinton	3	0.10	0	0.00	3	0.09
Warren	24	0.82	4	0.92	28	0.83
Washington	11	0.38	2	0.46	13	0.39
Wayne	16	0.55	3	0.69	19	0.57
Williams	15	0.51	6	1.37	21	0.63
Wood	23	0.79	3	0.69	26	0.77
Wyandot	2	0.07	0	0.00	2	0.06
TOTAL	2921	100.00	437	100.00	3358	100.00

The ten counties with the greatest numbers of offenders committed to Ohio prisons during the intake study period were: Cuyahoga (N=664; 19.8%), Hamilton (N=282; 8.4%), Franklin (N=278; 8.3%), Montgomery (N=182; 5.4%), Summit (N=163; 4.9%), Lucas (N=117; 3.5%), Stark (N=110; 3.3%), Butler (N=102; 3.0%), Scioto (N=70; 2.1%), and Clark (N=51; 1.5%).

TABLE 4: Age at Commitment

AGE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Under 18	22	0.75	1	0.23	23	0.68
18	60	2.05	4	0.92	64	1.91
19	138	4.72	8	1.83	146	4.35
20	128	4.38	12	2.75	140	4.17
21	118	4.04	16	3.66	134	3.99
22	135	4.62	19	4.35	154	4.59
23	133	4.55	15	3.43	148	4.41
24	127	4.35	20	4.58	147	4.38
25	121	4.14	28	6.41	149	4.44
26	114	3.90	20	4.58	134	3.99
27	116	3.97	16	3.66	132	3.93
28	122	4.18	23	5.26	145	4.32
29	114	3.90	11	2.52	125	3.72
30	96	3.29	15	3.43	111	3.31
31	101	3.46	13	2.97	114	3.39
32	85	2.91	13	2.97	98	2.92
33	91	3.12	11	2.52	102	3.04
34	76	2.60	18	4.12	94	2.80
35	54	1.85	14	3.20	68	2.03
36	68	2.33	9	2.06	77	2.29
37	67	2.29	10	2.29	77	2.29
38	61	2.09	22	5.03	83	2.47
39	71	2.43	11	2.52	82	2.44
40	62	2.12	9	2.06	71	2.11
41-45	266	9.11	48	10.98	314	9.35
46-50	196	6.71	32	7.32	228	6.79
51-55	112	3.83	16	3.66	128	3.81
56-60	42	1.44	2	0.46	44	1.31
Over 60	25	0.86	1	0.23	26	0.77
TOTAL	2921	100.00	437	100.00	3358	100.00

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Mean = 31.99	Mean = 32.79	Mean = 32.10
Median = 30.00	Median = 31.00	Median = 30.00

The average age of offenders in the intake study was 32.1 years and the median age was 30. Males had an average age of 32.0 and a median age of 30. Females had a mean age of 32.8 and a median age of 31. Twenty-three offenders (.68%) were under the age of 18 at the time of admission to prison and 198 (5.9%) were older than 50.

TABLE 5: Marital Status at Arrest
Missing: 44

MARITAL STATUS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Single (never married)	2070	71.83	247	57.18	2317	69.92
Married	286	9.92	49	11.34	335	10.11
Separated	188	6.52	47	10.88	235	7.09
Divorced	320	11.10	82	18.98	402	12.13
Widowed	18	0.62	7	1.62	25	0.75
TOTAL	2882	100.00	432	100.00	3314	100.00

At the time of arrest (for the current most serious commitment offense), almost seven-in-ten (69.9%) of the offenders were single (never married), 10.1% were married and 19.9% were separated, widowed, or divorced. Men were more likely to have never been married (71.8%) than women (57.2%).

TABLE 6: Employment Status at Arrest
Missing: 131

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Unemployed*	1758	62.67	296	70.14	2054	63.65
Employed Part-time	137	4.88	19	4.50	156	4.83
Employed Full-time	702	25.03	96	22.75	798	24.73
Self-Employed	113	4.03	4	.95	117	3.63
Temporary Agency	71	2.53	5	1.18	76	2.36
Seasonal Employment	24	0.86	2	0.47	26	0.81
TOTAL	2805	100.00	422	100.00	3227	100.00

* Includes those who claim working under-the-table.

At the time of arrest for the instant offense, 63.7% of the offenders were unemployed; 24.7% were employed full-time. Males were more likely to have been employed full time (25.0%) than females (22.8%). The possibility that more women were engaged in care for their children as a vocation complicates this comparison.

TABLE 7: Education Level at Arrest
Missing: 223

EDUCATION LEVEL	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Education Completed	2	0.07	0	0.00	2	0.06
1 st Grade	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
2 nd Grade	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
3 rd Grade	1	0.04	1	0.24	2	0.06
4 th Grade	2	0.07	0	0.00	2	0.06
5 th Grade	4	0.15	0	0.00	4	0.13
6 th Grade	8	0.29	2	0.48	10	0.32
7 th Grade	23	0.85	7	1.67	30	0.96
8 th Grade	138	5.08	12	2.86	150	4.78
9 th Grade	244	8.99	28	6.67	272	8.68
10 th Grade	338	12.45	55	13.10	393	12.54
11 th Grade	369	13.59	66	15.71	435	13.88
High School Diploma	414	15.25	62	14.76	476	15.18
GED	473	17.42	56	13.33	529	16.87
GED + Vocational Training	87	3.20	6	1.43	93	2.97
Attended College	394	14.51	79	18.81	473	15.09
AA/AS Degree	47	1.73	12	2.86	59	1.88
BA/BS Degree	33	1.22	2	0.48	35	1.12
MA/MS Degree	5	0.18	1	0.24	6	0.19
Law Degree	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
High School Diploma + Vocational Training	100	3.68	24	5.71	124	3.96
8 th Grade + Vocational Training	0	0.00	1	0.24	1	0.03
9 th Grade + Vocational Training	5	0.18	1	0.24	6	0.19
10 th Grade + Vocational Training	5	0.18	1	0.24	6	0.19
11 th Grade + Vocational Training	17	0.63	3	0.71	20	0.64
High School Diploma + Some Vocational Training	3	0.11	1	0.24	4	0.13
TOTAL	2715	100.00	420	100.00	3135	100.00

At the time of arrest, the educational attainment of the males was as follows: 6.6% had a grade school education or less, 36.0% had some high school, 39.7% were high school graduates or the equivalent but had not attended college, and 17.7% had some college training or had graduated. The respective education rates for females were: 5.5%, 36.7%, 35.5% and 22.4%.

TABLE 8: Indication of Military Service

INDICATION OF MILITARY SERVICE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Military Record	2766	94.69	434	99.31	3200	95.29
Claims a Military Record	155	5.31	3	0.69	158	4.71
TOTAL	2921	100.00	437	100.00	3358	100.00

Overall, 4.7% of the offenders entering the reception centers during the intake study period indicated that they had served in the military. Males claimed military service 5.3% of the time and females .7% of the time.

TABLE 9: Primary Living Arrangement from Birth to Age 18

Missing: 61

LIVING ARRANGEMENT	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Lived with Both Parents	1383	48.24	188	43.72	1571	47.65
Lived with Mother Only	1123	39.17	176	40.93	1299	39.40
Lived with Father Only	94	3.28	15	3.49	109	3.31
Lived with Grandparents	165	5.76	40	9.30	205	6.22
Lived with Other Relatives	40	1.40	2	0.47	42	1.27
Lived with Foster Parents	53	1.85	8	1.86	61	1.85
Lived in Juvenile Institution	9	0.31	1	0.23	10	0.30
TOTAL	2867	100.00	430	100.00	3297	100.00

Males were more likely than females to have been raised by both parents (males 48.2%; females 43.7%). Females were just slightly more likely than males to have been raised by their mother alone (males 39.2%; females 40.9%). Females were also more likely to have been raised by their grandparents (male = 5.8%; female = 9.3%).

TABLE 10: Indication of Physical Abuse as a Child or Adolescent

Missing: 66

EVIDENCE OF PHYSICAL ABUSE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	2595	90.70	299	69.37	2894	87.91
Yes	266	9.30	132	30.63	398	12.09
TOTAL	2861	100.00	431	100.00	3292	100.00

The data collected from self admissions, social and criminal history records indicate that the female inmates in the sample had a much higher percentage of physical abuse as a child or adolescent (male = 9.3%; female = 30.6%).

TABLE 11: Indication of Sexual Abuse as a Child or Adolescent

Missing: 47

EVIDENCE OF SEXUAL ABUSE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	2720	94.38	268	62.47	2988	90.24
Yes	162	5.62	161	37.53	323	9.76
TOTAL	2882	100.00	429	100.00	3311	100.00

Female inmates in the sample indicated a much higher percentage of sexual abuse as a child or adolescent than their male counterparts (male = 5.6%; female = 37.5%).

TABLE 12: History of Mental Health Problems**Missing: 44**

HISTORY OF MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	2024	70.16	201	46.85	2225	67.14
Self-Admission/Evidence	91	3.15	29	6.76	120	3.62
Diagnosed with Mental Illness	19	0.66	4	0.93	23	0.69
Treated for Mental Illness	751	26.03	195	45.45	946	28.55
TOTAL	2885	100.00	429	100.00	3314	100.00

Females in the study were more likely to have had a history of mental health problems than males (male = 29.8%; female = 53.2%).

TABLE 13: Indication of Recent Drug Abuse***Missing: 46**

INDICATION OF RECENT DRUG ABUSE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Indication	631	21.91	85	19.68	716	21.62
Self Admission/Evidence	2203	76.49	338	78.24	2541	76.72
Treatment of Drug Abuse	46	1.60	9	2.08	55	1.66
TOTAL	2880	100.00	432	100.00	3312	100.00

*Within 6 months of arrest.

Concerning the prevalence of inmates involved in recent drug abuse, female offender rates were slightly higher than males (male = 78.1%; female = 80.3%). Fifty-five offenders (1.7%) had received treatment within the six months prior to their arrest (male = 1.6%; female = 2.1%).

TABLE 14: Indication of a History of Drug Abuse***Missing: 34**

INDICATION OF HISTORY OF DRUG ABUSE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Indication	272	9.41	61	14.06	333	10.02
Self Admission/Evidence	1679	58.10	218	50.23	1897	57.07
Diagnosis of Drug Abuse	1	0.03	0	0.00	1	0.03
Treatment of Drug Abuse	938	32.46	155	35.71	1093	32.88
TOTAL	2890	100.00	434	100.00	3324	100.00

*More than 6 months prior to arrest.

* Recent drug or alcohol abuse is abuse that occurred within the 6-month period prior to arrest for the current commitment offense. A history of drug abuse is abuse that occurred more than 6 months prior to that arrest date. 10

Males were more likely than females to have had a history of drug abuse (male = 90.6% female = 85.9%). Approximately one-third of the offenders in the intake study (32.9%) had received drug treatment at some time in the past (male = 32.5%; female = 35.7%).

TABLE 15: Indication of Recent Alcohol Abuse*

Missing: 37

INDICATION OF RECENT ALCOHOL ABUSE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Indication	1445	49.97	251	58.51	1696	51.07
Self Admission/Evidence	1414	48.89	177	41.26	1591	47.91
Treatment of Alcohol Abuse	33	1.14	1	0.23	34	1.02
TOTAL	2892	100.00	429	100.00	3321	100.00

*Within 6 months of arrest.

Half (50.0%) of the males had indications of recent alcohol abuse. Females had indications of recent alcohol abuse in 41.5% of the cases.

TABLE 16: Indication of a History of Alcohol Abuse*

Missing: 34

INDICATION OF HISTORY OF ALCOHOL ABUSE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Indication	831	28.74	154	35.57	985	29.63
Self Admission/Evidence	1400	48.43	188	43.42	1588	47.77
Diagnosis of a Problem	1	0.03	1	0.23	2	0.06
Treatment of Alcohol Abuse	659	22.79	90	20.79	749	22.53
TOTAL	2891	100.00	433	100.00	3324	100.00

*More than 6 months prior to arrest.

Data indicated that males were more likely than females to have indications of prior alcohol abuse (males=71.3%; females 64.4%). Males and females were each about as likely to have had prior treatment for an alcohol problem (male = 22.8% ; female = 20.8%).

* Recent drug or alcohol abuse is abuse that occurred within the 6-month period prior to arrest for the current commitment offense. A history of drug abuse is abuse that occurred more than 6 months prior to that arrest date. 11

TABLE 17: Indication of the Completion of Substance Abuse Treatment
Missing: 47

INDICATION OF TREATMENT PROGRAM COMPLETION	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Indication of Treatment	1535	53.30	186	43.16	1721	51.98
Failure to Comply with Court	217	7.53	43	9.98	260	7.85
Began Treatment/Compliance Unknown	72	2.50	3	0.70	75	2.27
In Treatment at Time of Arrest	3	0.10	1	0.23	4	0.12
Completed Treatment	825	28.65	123	28.54	948	28.63
Treatment After Arrest Only	228	7.92	75	17.40	303	9.15
TOTAL	2880	100.00	431	100.00	3311	100.00

Male and female offenders were both about as likely to have completed substance abuse treatment at some time prior to their arrest on the instant offense. (males =28.7% ; females = 28.5%) About a tenth (females, 10.7% and males 10.0%) failed to comply with court orders for treatment or began treatment and their compliance was unknown. Some of the offenders, 17.4% of the females and 7.9% of the males, began substance abuse treatment only after their arrest for the instant offense.

TABLE 18: Living Arrangement at Time of Arrest
Missing: 163

LIVING ARRANGEMENT AT TIME OF ARREST	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Lived:						
Alone	361	12.99	48	11.51	409	12.80
w/Domestic Partner	374	13.46	72	17.27	446	13.96
w/Domestic Partner and Children	660	23.76	62	14.87	722	22.60
w/Dependent Children	20	0.72	118	28.30	138	4.32
w/Adult Children	13	0.47	10	2.40	23	0.72
w/Parent/Guardian	800	28.80	48	11.51	848	26.54
w/Adult Sibling	132	4.75	4	0.96	136	4.26
w/Grandparents	119	4.28	10	2.40	129	4.04
w/Other Relative	77	2.77	5	1.20	82	2.57
w/Friend/Roommate	129	4.64	23	5.52	152	4.76
Homeless	73	2.63	13	3.12	86	2.69
Supervised Setting	20	0.72	4	0.96	24	0.75
TOTAL	2778	100.00	417	100.00	3195	100.00

At the time of their arrest, males were most likely to live with a parent or guardian (28.8%) while females lived with a parent or guardian 11.5% of the time. On the other hand, females were much more likely to live with their dependent children (28.3%) compared to the males (0.7%).

TABLE 19: Number of Dependent Children at Time of Arrest
Missing: 101

NUMBER OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN AT TIME OF ARREST	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	2142	75.69	238	55.74	2380	73.07
1	253	8.94	77	18.03	330	10.13
2	246	8.69	56	13.11	302	9.27
3	131	4.63	37	8.67	168	5.16
4	34	1.20	12	2.81	46	1.41
5	14	0.49	5	1.17	19	0.58
6 or more	10	0.35	2	0.47	12	0.37
TOTAL	2830	100.00	427	100.00	3257	100.00

About one-quarter, 24.3% of the male offenders and 44.3% of the female offenders, had dependent children living with them at the time of arrest. Counting only those offenders who had lived with dependent children, the mean number of children living with the males was 2.0 and for female offenders the number was 2.0.

CHARACTERISTICS OF CURRENT COMMITMENT OFFENSE

TABLE 20: Most Serious Conviction Offense*

OFFENSES	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS	788	26.98	70	16.02	858	25.55
(excluding sex offenses)						
Abduction	14	0.48	0	0.00	14	0.42
Aggravated Arson	12	0.41	3	0.69	15	0.45
Aggravated Assault	44	1.51	8	1.83	52	1.55
Aggravated Murder	16	0.55	1	0.23	17	0.51
Aggravated Robbery	129	4.42	6	1.37	135	4.02
Aggravated Vehicular Assault	16	0.55	6	1.37	22	0.66
Aggravated Vehicular Homicide	4	0.14	0	0.00	4	0.12
Assault	28	0.96	6	1.37	34	1.01
Contributing to/Nonsupport of Dependents	56	1.92	6	1.37	62	1.85
Domestic Violence	95	3.25	3	0.69	98	2.92
Endangering Children	13	0.45	3	0.69	16	0.48
Extortion	1	0.03	0	0.00	1	0.03
Felonious Assault	117	4.01	13	2.97	130	3.87
Harassment by an Inmate	3	0.10	0	0.00	3	0.09
Intimidation	3	0.10	0	0.00	3	0.09
Involuntary Manslaughter	17	0.58	2	0.46	19	0.57
Kidnapping	16	0.55	1	0.23	17	0.51
Menacing	3	0.10	0	0.00	3	0.09
Murder	30	1.03	0	0.00	30	0.89
Retaliation	1	0.03	0	0.00	1	0.03

*The characteristics of the committing offenses are based on the *most serious conviction offense* only. Some offenders may have been incarcerated for a number of offenses, but the characteristics reported to be associated with the commitment crime reflect the information as it relates to the most serious conviction offense only.

OFFENSES	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Robbery	163	5.58	11	2.52	174	5.18
Voluntary Manslaughter	7	0.24	1	0.23	8	0.24
SEX OFFENSES / REGISTRATION	235	8.05	5	1.14	240	7.15
Compelling Prostitution	1	0.03	0	0.00	1	0.03
Disseminating Obscene Information	1	0.03	0	0.00	1	0.03
Duty to Register as a Sex Offender	5	0.17	0	0.00	5	0.15
Gross Sexual Imposition	37	1.27	1	0.23	38	1.13
Importuning	5	0.17	0	0.00	5	0.15
Pandering Obscenity Involving a Minor	9	0.31	0	0.00	9	0.27
Periodic Verification of Address (Sex Offender)	19	0.65	0	0.00	19	0.57
Failure To Notify Change Of Address	58	1.99	1	0.23	59	1.76
Promoting Prostitution	1	0.03	2	0.46	3	0.09
Rape	58	1.99	0	0.00	58	1.73
Sexual Battery	17	0.58	0	0.00	17	0.51
Sex Offender Penalties	1	0.03	0	0.00	1	0.03
Unlawful Sexual Conduct with a Minor	23	0.79	1	0.23	24	0.71
BURGLARY OFFENSES	280	9.59	23	5.26	303	9.02
Aggravated Burglary	36	1.23	1	0.23	37	1.10
Burglary	244	8.35	22	5.03	266	7.92
MISCELLANEOUS PROPERTY CRIMES	388	13.28	111	25.40	499	14.86
Arson	3	0.10	0	0.00	3	0.09
Breaking & Entering	73	2.50	4	0.92	77	2.29
Disrupting Public Services	4	0.14	0	0.00	4	0.12
Receiving Stolen Property	103	3.53	36	8.24	139	4.14
Safecracking	8	0.27	0	0.00	8	0.24
Theft	182	6.23	67	15.33	249	7.42
Theft in Office	2	0.07	0	0.00	2	0.06
Unauthorized Use of Vehicle	3	0.10	2	0.46	5	0.15
Vandalism	8	0.27	2	0.46	10	0.30
Vehicle Vandalism	1	0.03	0	0.00	1	0.03
Tampering with a Coin Machine	1	0.03	0	0.00	1	0.03
DRUG OFFENSES	756	25.88	158	36.16	914	27.22
Abusing Harmful Intoxicants	2	0.07	0	0.00	2	0.06
Corrupting Another with Drugs	8	0.27	3	0.69	11	0.33
Deception to Obtain Dangerous Drug	6	0.21	7	1.60	13	0.39
Drug Law Violation	2	0.07	1	0.23	3	0.09
Drug Possession	316	10.82	92	21.05	408	12.15
Illegal Manufacture of Drug or Cultivation of Marihuana	47	1.61	13	2.97	60	1.79
Illegal Processing of Drug Documents	7	0.24	3	0.69	10	0.30
Permitting Drug Abuse	1	0.03	1	0.23	2	0.06
Sale Counterfeit Drugs	9	0.31	0	0.00	9	0.27
Drug Trafficking	358	12.26	38	8.70	396	11.79
MOTOR VEHICLE OFFENSES	61	2.09	2	0.46	63	1.88
Operating Motor Vehicle Under the Influence	59	2.02	2	0.46	61	1.82
Failure Stop After Accident	2	0.07	0	0.00	2	0.06
FRAUD OFFENSES	68	2.33	37	8.47	105	3.13
Forgery	41	1.4	18	4.12	59	1.76
Misuse of Credit Card	4	0.14	4	0.92	8	0.24
Passing Bad Checks	8	0.27	2	0.46	10	0.30
Taking Identity of Another	9	0.31	9	2.06	18	0.54
Tampering with Records	5	0.17	4	0.92	9	0.27
Criminal Simulation	1	0.03	0	0.00	1	0.03
WEAPONS OFFENSES	144	4.93	7	1.60	151	4.50
Carrying a Concealed Weapon	34	1.16	1	0.23	35	1.04
Having a Weapon Under Disability	93	3.18	2	0.46	95	2.83

OFFENSES	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Improper Handling of Firearm	13	0.45	4	0.92	17	0.51
Bringing Weapons into a Detention Facility	4	0.14	0	0.00	4	0.12
OFFENSES AGAINST JUSTICE/PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	201	6.88	24	5.49	225	6.70
Engaging in Pattern of Corrupt Activity	13	0.45	1	0.23	14	0.42
Escape	49	1.68	5	1.14	54	1.61
Failure to Appear	5	0.17	1	0.23	6	0.18
Making False Alarms	0	0.00	1	0.23	1	0.03
Intimidation of Atty./Victim/Witness in Crim. Case	6	0.21	0	0.00	6	0.18
Obstructing Justice	5	0.17	2	0.46	7	0.21
Obstructing Official Business	3	0.10	1	0.23	4	0.12
Possessing Criminal Tools	4	0.14	1	0.23	5	0.15
Tampering with Evidence	37	1.27	6	1.37	43	1.28
Violating Protection Order	14	0.48	2	0.46	16	0.48
Violation Release own Recognizance	5	0.17	1	0.23	6	0.18
Bribery	1	0.03	0	0.00	1	0.03
Money Laundering	1	0.03	0	0.00	1	0.03
Participating in a Gang	7	0.24	0	0.00	7	0.21
Fail to Comply	51	1.75	3	0.69	54	1.61
TOTAL	2921	100.00	437	100.00	3358	100.00

*Note: Attempted offenses are included in the primary categories.

Over a third of the males (35.0%) were incarcerated for committing a crime against persons (including sex offenses) as their most serious offense. Over one fourth (25.9%) of the males were convicted for committing a drug offense. Over one-third (36.2%) of the females were incarcerated for committing a drug offense as their most serious offense, while just over one-fourth were incarcerated for a miscellaneous property offense (25.4%) and roughly one-sixth (17.2%) for committing crimes against persons (including sex offenses).

The top five offenses in the 2009 intake sample were:

MALES

Drug Trafficking	12.3%
Drug Possession	10.8%
Burglary	9.6%
Theft	6.2%
Robbery	5.6%

FEMALES

Drug Possession	21.1%
Theft	15.3%
Drug Trafficking	8.7%
Receiving Stolen Property	8.2%
Burglary	5.0%

OVERALL

Drug Possession	12.2%
Drug Trafficking	11.8%
Burglary	7.9%
Theft	7.4%
Robbery	5.2%

TABLE 21: Felony Level-Most Serious Conviction Offense

FELONY LEVEL	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Life	47	1.61	1	.23	48	1.43
Felony 1	310	10.61	16	3.66	326	9.71
Felony 2	431	14.76	32	7.32	463	13.79
Felony 3	726	24.85	82	18.76	808	24.06
Felony 4	694	23.76	101	23.11	795	23.67
Felony 5	713	24.41	205	46.91	918	27.34
Total	2921	100.00	437	100.00	3358	100.00

Overall, just over half (51.0%) of the offenders in the study were sentenced on felony four or five offenses (males 48.2%; females 70.0%).

TABLE 22: Felony Level-2nd Most Serious Conviction Offense

FELONY LEVEL 2ND MOST SERIOUS CONVICTION OFFENSE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Second Offense	2136	73.13	319	73.00	2455	73.11
Felony 1	45	1.54	2	0.46	47	1.37
Felony 2	73	2.50	7	1.60	80	2.38
Felony 3	187	6.40	13	2.97	200	5.96
Felony 4	177	6.06	22	5.03	199	5.93
Felony 5	296	10.13	74	16.93	370	11.02
Judicial Sanction	6	0.21	0	0.00	6	0.18
Murder	1	0.03	0	0.00	1	0.02
Total	2921	100.00	437	100.00	3358	100.00

Most offenders did not have a second conviction offense. Just over one-quarter of the offenders females (27.0%) and 26.9% of the males had a second offense for which they were sentenced. Males had a second offense in 785 cases, 60.3% of which were felony four or five offenses. Females who had a second offense were convicted of felony four or five offenses 81.4% of the time.

TABLE 23: Adjudication of Offender's Case

Missing: 4

ADJUDICATION	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Guilty Plea	2872	98.39	427	98.16	3299	98.36
Convicted by Judge/Jury	47	1.61	8	1.84	55	1.64
TOTAL	2919	100.00	435	100.00	3354	100.00

Overwhelmingly, offenders (98.4%) pled guilty to charges (male = 98.4%; female = 98.2%).

TABLE 24: Gun Time in the Most Serious Conviction Offense

GUN SPECIFICATION TIME IN CONVICTION	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	2763	94.59	428	97.94	3193	95.09
1 Years	60	2.05	3	0.69	63	1.88
3 Years	94	3.22	4	0.92	98	2.92
5 Years	2	0.07	0	0.00	2	0.06
8 Years	2	0.07	2	0.46	2	0.06
TOTAL	2921	100.00	437	100.00	3358	100.00

Firearm specifications were added to convictions in 5.4% of the male cases and 2.1% of the female cases. Three-year specifications were the most prevalent, making up 59.5% of the male and 44.4% of the female gun specifications.

TABLE 25: Determinate Sentence for Most Serious Conviction Offense*

SENTENCE TERM (IN YEARS)	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Less than Six Months	1	0.03	0	0.00	1	0.03
Six Months	350	11.98	77	17.62	427	12.72
More Than 6 Mo. and Less than 1Yr.	477	16.33	125	28.60	602	17.93
1.0	584	19.99	99	22.65	683	20.34
>1-1.50	266	9.11	39	8.92	305	9.08
1.51- 2.0	333	11.40	37	8.47	370	11.02
>2.0 - 2.5	10	0.34	1	0.23	11	0.33
3.0	305	10.44	19	4.35	324	9.65
>3 Yrs. And Less than 4.0 Yrs.	0	0.00	1	0.23	1	0.03
4.0 Yrs.	254	8.70	25	5.72	279	8.31
>4.0Yrs and Less than 5.0 Yrs	1	0.03	0	0.00	1	0.03
5.0	112	3.83	7	1.60	119	3.54
6.0	33	1.13	1	0.23	34	1.01
7.0	40	1.37	0	0.00	40	1.19
8.0	40	1.37	2	0.46	42	1.25
9.0	24	0.82	1	0.23	25	0.74
10.0	43	1.47	2	0.46	45	1.34
Life 888	10	0.34	0	0.00	10	0.30
Indeterminate Sentence	38	1.30	1	0.23	39	1.16
Total	2921	100.00	437	100.00	3358	100.00

*May include life sentences or “hybrid” commitments with combined pre-SB2 and SB2 sentence terms.

Nearly half (48.3%) of the males and nearly seven-in-ten (68.9%) of the females in the study were incarcerated on a determinate sentence of between 6-12 months for the most serious conviction offense. Overall, 51.0% of the offenders will spend no more than one year in prison.

TABLE 26: Type of Drug Involved in Any of the Instant Conviction Offenses
Missing: 8

TYPE OF DRUG	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Drugs Involved	2032	69.68	252	58.06	2284	68.18
Drugs Present/Incident	38	1.30	2	0.46	40	1.19
Cocaine, Crack	293	10.05	63	14.52	356	10.63
Cocaine, Powder	31	1.06	3	0.69	34	1.01
Cocaine, Unspecified	36	1.23	9	2.07	45	1.34
Heroin	89	3.05	31	7.14	120	3.58
Marijuana	109	3.74	4	0.92	113	3.37
LSD/Acid	7	0.24	2	0.46	9	0.27
Crystal Meth/Ice	36	1.23	14	3.23	50	1.49
Amphetamines	2	0.07	0	0.00	2	0.06
Pharmaceuticals	91	3.12	37	8.53	128	3.82
Counterfeit Drugs	13	0.45	0	0.00	13	0.39
Chemical/Inhalant	20	0.69	0	0.00	20	0.60
Steroids	1	0.03	0	0.00	1	0.03
Drug Paraphernalia	1	0.03	0	0.00	1	0.03
Drug Residue	12	0.41	4	0.92	16	0.48
Crack Cocaine + Marijuana	57	1.95	6	1.38	63	1.88
Powder Cocaine + Heroin	0	0.00	1	0.23	1	0.03
Powder Cocaine + Marijuana	5	0.17	0	0.00	5	0.15
Unspecified Cocaine + Heroin	5	0.17	1	0.23	6	0.18
Unspecified Cocaine + Marijuana	1	0.03	1	0.23	2	0.06
Marijuana + LSD	2	0.07	0	0.00	2	0.06
Crack Cocaine + Heroin	16	0.55	1	0.23	17	0.51
Ecstasy	12	0.41	2	0.46	14	0.42
Multiple Drug Types	7	0.24	1	0.23	8	0.24
TOTAL	2916	100.00	434	100.00	3350	100.00

Drugs were involved in 31.8% of the intake overall (males = 30.3%; females = 41.9%). In the 1,066 instances where drugs were involved in the offense, 436 or 40.9% involved crack cocaine, either by itself or in combination with another drug (males = 41.4%; females = 38.5%).

TABLE 27: Offender’s Legal Status at Arrest for the Conviction Offense
Missing: 15

LEGAL STATUS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Free of CJ Supervision	1649	56.73	222	50.92	1871	55.97
Active Arrest Warrant	80	2.75	9	2.06	89	2.66
Released on Own Recognizance/Bond	178	6.12	14	3.21	192	5.74
On Probation	738	25.39	179	41.06	917	27.43
On Parole	255	8.77	11	2.52	266	7.96
In Jail	6	0.21	1	0.23	7	0.21
In Prison/DYS	1	0.03	0	0.00	1	0.03
TOTAL	2907	100.00	436	100.00	3343	100.00

Less than half of the offenders in the sample (44.0%) were on some type of supervision, warrant, or escapee status or were incarcerated at the time of their arrest for the instant offense (male = 43.3%; female = 49.1%). The most common status for those under some type of supervision was probation (male = 58.7%; female = 83.6%).

TABLE 28: Whether Offender Violated Felony Probation or Parole Conditions
Missing: 20

VIOLATION STATUS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Offender was not a Violator	1906	65.66	243	55.86	2149	64.38
Technical Probation Violator	302	10.40	100	22.99	402	12.04
New Crime and Technical Violation/Returned to Prison on the Technical Violation	31	1.07	7	1.61	38	1.14
New Crime Probation Violator	416	14.33	74	17.01	490	14.68
New Crime Parole/PRC Violator	248	8.54	11	2.53	259	7.76
TOTAL	2903	100.00	435	100.00	3338	100.00

All the offenders in this sample were entering prison for a new felony conviction and commitment from a county Court of Common Pleas. However, some were on supervision when they committed the actions for which they were sent to prison. Over one-third of the males (34.3%) and nearly one-half of the females (44.1%) in the study were incarcerated on either a technical or new crime violation of felony probation or a new crime violation of parole.

TABLE 29: Role of the Offender and Others in the Most Serious Conviction Offense
Missing: 8

OFFENDER/OTHERS' ROLE(S)	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Offender Acted Alone	2155	73.93	279	64.14	2434	72.66
Others Present, but Not Arrested	169	5.80	35	8.05	204	6.09
One or More Others Charged	149	5.11	38	8.74	187	5.58
One or More Others Went to Trial	16	0.55	3	0.69	19	0.57
One or More Others Convicted	17	0.58	2	0.46	19	0.57
One or More Others Incarcerated	353	12.11	70	16.09	423	12.63
One or More Others Prob./Comm. Control	56	1.92	8	1.84	64	1.91
TOTAL	2915	100.00	435	100.00	3350	100.00

Almost three-fourths (72.7%) of the offenders acted alone in the commission of the offense for which they were committed (male = 73.9%; female = 64.1%). Overall, in 46.2% of the cases where the offender acted with someone else in the commission of the offense, the other offender was also incarcerated (male = 46.4%; female = 44.9%).

TABLE 30: Weapon Used/Possessed/Present During Conviction Offense
Missing: 19

WEAPON USED/POSSESSED/ PRESENT DURING CONVICTION OFFENSE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Weapon	1953	67.25	369	84.83	2322	69.54
Weapon Incidental to Crime	67	2.31	7	1.61	74	2.22
Weapon Present, but Not Used	132	4.55	3	0.69	135	4.04
Feigned Possession of Weapon	12	0.41	1	0.23	13	0.39
Used by Other Actor w/Offender	49	1.69	8	1.84	57	1.71
Offender Threatened Use	160	5.51	5	1.15	165	4.94
Used in Attempt to Injure	93	3.20	11	2.53	104	3.11
Used Weapon to Injure	382	13.15	27	6.21	409	12.25
Used Weapon to Kill	56	1.93	4	0.92	60	1.80
TOTAL	2904	100.00	435	100.00	3339	100.00

Weapons were involved, or present, in some manner, in the conviction offense in 30.5% of the cases. In the 951 male offenses where weapons were involved, non-fatal injury occurred 40.2% of the time and death occurred in 5.9% of the cases. Females had weapons involved in 66 cases. In 40.9% of the cases non-fatal injuries happened and death resulted 6.1% of the time.

TABLE 31: Type of Weapon Used During Conviction Offense

Missing: 22

TYPE OF WEAPON USED DURING CONVICTION OFFENSE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Weapon/Incidental	1956	67.43	370	85.06	2326	69.72
Handgun	422	14.55	18	4.14	440	13.19
Rifle-Shotgun	36	1.24	3	0.69	39	1.17
Assault Weapon	4	0.14	0	0.00	4	0.12
Sharp Instrument	71	2.45	16	3.68	87	2.61
Blunt Instrument	48	1.65	2	0.46	50	1.50
Brute Force/Fists	324	11.17	16	3.68	340	10.19
Other	33	1.14	8	1.84	41	1.23
Multiple Weapons	7	0.24	2	0.46	9	0.27
TOTAL	2901	100.00	435	100.00	3336	100.00

In 20.1% of the cases an actual weapon, aside from brute force/ fists, was used (males 21.4%; females 11.3%). In the instances where a weapon was used males used a handgun roughly 68% of the time. Sharp instruments were second at 11.4%. Females used a handgun 36.7% of the time where a weapon was used. Second choice for females was a sharp instrument (32.7%).

TABLE 32: Drugs/Alcohol Used During Conviction Offense

Missing: 72

DRUGS/ALCOHOL USED DURING CONVICTION OFFENSE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Indication	1358	47.53	198	46.15	1556	47.35
Drugs	690	24.15	179	41.72	869	26.45
Alcohol	365	12.78	23	5.36	388	11.81
Both	443	15.51	29	6.76	472	14.36
Yes, Substance not Specified	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
TOTAL	2857	100.00	429	100.00	3286	100.00

Over half (52.7%) of the offenders were under the influence of drugs, alcohol or both at the time of at least one of the instant conviction offenses (male = 52.5%; female = 53.9%). Just over one-quarter (26.5%) were under the influence of drugs. Females were more likely than males to have been under the influence of drugs (male = 24.2%; female = 41.7%). Males were more likely to have been under the influence of alcohol (12.8%) than females (5.4%). Similarly, males were more likely than females to be under the influence of both alcohol and drugs at the time of their offense (male = 15.5%; female = 6.8%).

TABLE 33: Primary Victim of the Most Serious Conviction Offense
Missing: 81

VICTIM RELATIONSHIP TO OFFENDER	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Direct Victim	1179	41.41	192	44.65	1371	41.84
Family Member	208	7.31	36	8.37	244	7.45
Friend or Acquaintance	565	19.85	58	13.49	623	19.01
Work or School Associate	2	0.07	3	0.70	5	0.15
Any Corrections or Law Enforcement Employee	58	2.04	9	2.09	67	2.04
Stranger	589	20.69	69	16.05	658	20.08
Other	3	0.11	8	1.86	11	0.34
Non-Personal*	243	8.54	55	12.79	298	9.09
TOTAL	2847	100.00	430	100.00	3277	100.00

*This category includes: business/place of employment, non-profit organization, and state or county government institution/property.

Friends or acquaintances (19.0%) were slightly less likely than strangers (20.1%) to be the primary victims of an offense. Family members were listed as the victim in 7.5% of the cases examined.

TABLE 34: Gender of Victim of the Most Serious Conviction Offense
Missing: 68

VICTIM GENDER	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Non Personal	1420	49.63	247	57.58	1667	50.67
Male	706	24.68	82	19.11	788	23.95
Female	735	25.69	100	23.31	835	25.38
TOTAL	2861	100.00	429	100.00	3290	100.00

In cases where there was a personal victim, 51.4% were female and 48.6% were male.

TABLE 35: Victim Involvement in the Most Serious Conviction Offense
Missing: 32

VICTIM INVOLVEMENT	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Personal / Direct Victim	1143	39.50	190	43.98	1333	40.08
No Victim Precipitation	1693	58.50	239	55.32	1932	58.09
Indication of Victim Precipitation	58	2.00	3	0.69	61	1.83
TOTAL	2894	100.00	432	100.00	3326	100.00

Of the most serious conviction offenses, 40.1% did not involve a direct personal victim. In the cases where there was a direct personal victim, 96.9% had no victim precipitation. There were indications of victim involvement in 3.1% of the cases where there was a direct personal victim.

TABLE 36: Extent of Victim Injury from the Most Serious Conviction Offense
Missing: 58

EXTENT OF VICTIM BODILY INJURY	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Not Applicable (non-personal crime)	1420	49.53	248	57.27	1668	50.55
No Bodily Injury to Victim	934	32.58	145	33.49	1079	32.70
Some Bodily Injury – No Treatment Required	195	6.80	14	3.23	209	6.33
Injury w/Medical Treatment Required at Scene Only	26	0.91	1	0.23	27	0.82
Injury Requiring Out Patient Treatment	144	5.02	10	2.31	154	4.67
Injury Requiring In-Patient Hospitalization	82	2.86	10	2.31	92	2.79
Victim was Killed by Offender(s)	66	2.30	5	1.15	71	2.15
TOTAL	2867	100.00	433	100.00	3300	100.00

Just over half (50.6%) of the most serious conviction offenses were for non-personal crimes or had no direct victim. Where there was a personal victim, 66.1% received no bodily injury as a result of the offense. Treatment was received by 56.6% of the 482 non-fatally injured victims. Offenses resulting in death of the victim occurred in 4.4% of the cases where a personal victim was identified.

TABLE 37: Extent of Victim Psychological Harm from the Most Serious Conviction Offense
Missing: 1013

EXTENT OF VICTIM PSYCHOLOGICAL HARM	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Not Applicable (non-personal crime)	1421	69.73	249	81.11	1670	71.22
Not Applicable Because Victim Died	66	3.24	5	1.63	71	3.03
No Psychological Harm was Indicated by the Victim	236	11.58	28	9.12	264	11.26
Victim Sustained Some Psychological Harm/Fear	295	14.47	24	7.82	319	13.60
Victim Sustained Psych. Harm/Required Treatment	20	0.98	1	.33	21	0.90
TOTAL	2038	100.00	307	100.00	2345	100.00

For several hundred cases in the sample, there was no indication whether the victim had psychological harm. Those cases are part of the “missing” for this table. With those cases removed, over seven-in-ten (71.2%) of the most serious conviction offenses were non-personal crimes. In the cases where personal victims were identified (675), 71 (10.5%) died. Additionally, victims sustained some or significant psychological harm/fear 50.4% of the time. Fewer victims indicated that no psychological harm/fear resulted from the offense (39.1%).

PRIOR CRIMINAL HISTORY

TABLE 38: Age at First Arrest

Missing: 6

AGE AT FIRST ARREST	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Younger than 10	35	1.20	0	0.00	35	1.04
10-14	697	23.89	54	12.41	751	22.40
15-19	1438	49.30	149	34.25	1587	47.34
20-24	469	16.08	108	24.83	577	17.21
25-29	127	4.35	61	14.02	188	5.61
30-34	60	2.06	31	7.13	91	2.71
35-39	34	1.17	19	4.37	53	1.58
40-44	20	0.69	7	1.61	27	0.81
45-49	18	0.62	4	0.92	22	0.66
50 or Older	19	0.65	2	0.46	21	0.63
TOTAL	2917	100.00	435	100.00	3352	100.00

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Mean = 18.26	Mean = 21.92	Mean = 18.73
Median = 18.00	Median = 20.00	Median = 18.00

The mean age at first arrest for offenders in the intake study was 18.7 years (male = 18.3; female = 21.9). Thirty-five offenders (1.0%), all male, were first arrested before they were ten-years-old. Twenty-one offenders (.6%) were first arrested at the age of fifty or older.

Table 39: Age at Arrest for First Violent Offense

Missing: 7

AGE AT ARREST FOR FIRST VIOLENT OFFENSE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Violent Offense Arrest	523	17.93	205	47.24	728	21.72
Less Than 10	8	0.27	0	0.00	8	0.24
10-14	394	13.51	29	6.68	423	12.62
15-19	923	31.64	63	14.52	986	29.42
20-24	548	18.79	58	13.36	606	18.08
25-29	254	8.71	29	6.68	283	8.45
30-34	110	3.77	21	4.84	131	3.91
35-39	78	2.67	16	3.69	94	2.81
40-44	33	1.13	10	2.30	43	1.28
45-49	22	0.75	3	0.69	25	0.75
50 or Older	24	0.82	0	0.00	24	0.72
TOTAL	2917	100.00	434	100.00	3351	100.00

<u>Males*</u>	<u>Females*</u>	<u>Total*</u>
Mean = 20.83	Mean = 23.45	Mean = 21.06
Median = 19.00	Median = 22.00	Median = 19.00

*For those who have a violent arrest

For offenders who had ever been arrested for a violent offense, the mean age at their first arrest for a violent offense was 21.1 years. Females (23.5 years) were older than males (20.8 years) at their first arrest for a violent offense. Over three-fourths (82.1%) of the males and over half of the females (52.8%) had an arrest for a violent offense.

TABLE 40: Age at First Arrest Leading to a Delinquency Adjudication or Adult Felony Conviction
Missing: 6

AGE AT FIRST CONVICTION	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Younger than 10	26	0.89	0	0.00	26	0.78
10-14	615	21.08	44	10.11	659	19.66
15-19	1009	34.59	77	17.70	1086	32.40
20-24	537	18.41	84	19.31	621	18.53
25-29	271	9.29	74	17.01	345	10.29
30-34	162	5.55	74	17.01	236	7.04
35-39	125	4.29	42	9.66	167	4.98
40-44	68	2.33	21	4.83	89	2.66
45-49	60	2.06	13	2.99	73	2.18
50 or Older	44	1.51	6	1.38	50	1.49
TOTAL	2917	100.00	435	100.00	3352	100.00

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Mean = 21.23	Mean = 26.28	Mean = 21.89
Median = 18.06	Median = 26.00	Median = 19.00

The overall mean age in the intake study for the first arrest leading to a delinquency adjudication or adult felony conviction was 21.9 years. Females (26.3) were older than the males (21.2). Twenty-six offenders (.8%), all male, were less than ten-years-old at the time of their first delinquency adjudication. In total, fifty offenders (1.5%) were over the age of fifty at the time of their first conviction (male = 1.5%; female = 1.4%).

TABLE 41: Number of Juvenile Violent (Non-Sex) Offenses
Missing: 330

NUMBER OF JUVENILE VIOLENT (NON-SEX) OFFENSES	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	1968	75.09	365	89.68	2333	77.05
1	392	14.96	22	5.41	414	13.67
2	170	6.49	14	3.44	184	6.08
3	50	1.91	3	0.74	53	1.75
4	25	0.95	0	0.00	25	0.83
5 or more	16	0.61	3	0.74	19	0.63
TOTAL	2621	100.00	407	100.00	3028	100.00

Male offenders in the sample were more likely to have one or more adjudications for juvenile violent (non-sex) offenses (male = 24.9%; female = 10.3%). Roughly 3.2% of the overall sample have three or more violent offenses as a juvenile. Given the variations in county juvenile records it is difficult to determine whether these are felony or misdemeanor offenses. This is true for all tables representing juvenile offenses in this study.

TABLE 42: Number of Juvenile Sex Offenses**Missing: 330**

NUMBER OF JUVENILE SEX OFFENSES	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	2554	97.41	403	99.26	2957	97.66
1	63	2.40	3	.74	66	2.18
2	4	0.15	0	0.00	4	0.13
3	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
TOTAL	2622	100.00	406	100.00	3028	100.00

The data reflects that 2.6% of the male offenders had sex offenses as a juvenile. Three females in the study (0.7%) had a juvenile sex offense recorded.

TABLE 43: Number of Juvenile Drug Use/Possession Offenses**Missing: 327**

NUMBER OF JUVENILE DRUG USE/POSSESSION OFFENSES	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	2346	89.37	398	98.03	2744	90.53
1	211	8.04	7	1.72	218	7.19
2	43	1.64	1	0.25	44	1.45
3	20	0.76	0	0.00	20	0.66
4	4	0.15	0	0.00	4	0.13
5 or more	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
TOTAL	2625	100.00	406	100.00	3031	100.00

Drug use/possession offenses as a juvenile were reflected in the records of 9.5% of the intake study.

TABLE 44: Number of Juvenile Drug Sale/Trafficking Offenses**Missing: 326**

NUMBER OF JUVENILE DRUG SALE & TRAFFICKING OFFENSES	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	2547	96.99	405	99.75	2952	97.36
1	69	2.63	1	0.25	70	2.31
2	7	0.27	0	0.00	7	0.23
3	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
4	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
5 or More	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
TOTAL	2626	100.00	406	100.00	3032	100.00

Juvenile drug trafficking offenses were found in 2.6% of the intake sample (male 3.0%; female 0.3%).

TABLE 45: Number of Juvenile DUI/OMVI Offenses**Missing: 327**

NUMBER OF JUVENILE DUI/OMVI OFFENSES	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	2597	98.93	405	99.75	3002	99.04
1	26	0.99	1	0.25	27	0.89
2	2	0.08	0	0.00	2	0.07
TOTAL	2625	100.00	406	100.00	3031	100.00

Juvenile DUI offenses were found for 0.96% of the offenders in the intake sample. Males accounted for all but one of the offenses.

TABLE 46: Number of Juvenile Property Offenses**Missing: 327**

NUMBER OF JUVENILE PROPERTY OFFENSES	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	1841	70.13	356	87.68	2197	72.48
1	390	14.86	27	6.65	417	13.76
2	199	7.58	15	3.69	214	7.06
3	113	4.30	5	1.23	118	3.89
4	42	1.60	1	0.25	43	1.42
5 or More	40	1.52	2	0.49	42	1.39
TOTAL	2625	100.00	406	100.00	3031	100.00

Over one-fourth (27.5%) of the offenders have had at least one juvenile property offense (males = 29.9%; females = 12.3%).

TABLE 47: Number of Juvenile Social Service Placements**Missing: 355**

NUMBER OF JUVENILE SOCIAL SERVICE PLACEMENTS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	2082	80.17	370	91.13	2452	81.65
1	248	9.55	17	4.19	265	8.82
2	129	4.97	7	1.72	136	4.53
3	65	2.50	2	0.49	67	2.23
4	20	0.77	3	0.74	23	0.77
5 or More	53	2.04	7	1.72	60	2.00
TOTAL	2597	100.00	406	100.00	3003	100.00

Male offenders (19.8%) have over double the juvenile social service placements as females (8.9%).

TABLE 48: Number of Commitments to Department of Youth Services**Missing: 350**

NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS TO THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	2164	83.20	395	97.05	2559	85.07
1	269	10.34	6	1.47	275	9.14
2	99	3.81	4	0.98	103	3.42
3	40	1.54	2	0.49	42	1.40
4	18	0.69	0	0.00	18	0.60
5 or More	11	0.42	0	0.00	11	0.37
TOTAL	2601	100.00	407	100.00	3008	100.00

DYS commitments were higher for males than females (male = 16.8%; female = 2.9%). Overall, 14.9% of the intake sample had been committed to DYS.

TABLE 49: Number of Juvenile Supervision Terms**Missing: 351**

NUMBER OF JUVENILE SUPERVISION TERMS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	1618	62.28	332	81.17	1950	64.85
1	521	20.05	49	11.98	570	18.96
2	280	10.78	15	3.67	295	9.81
3	109	4.20	6	1.47	115	3.82
4	41	1.58	4	0.98	45	1.50
5 or More	29	1.12	3	0.73	32	1.06
TOTAL	2598	100.00	409	100.00	3007	100.00

Men were much more likely than women to have been placed on juvenile supervision (male = 37.7%; female = 18.8%).

TABLE 50: Number of Juvenile Probation Continuance Terms**Missing: 353**

NUMBER OF JUVENILE PROBATION TERMS CONTINUED	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	2138	82.29	368	90.42	2506	83.39
1	194	7.47	16	3.93	210	6.99
2	121	4.66	6	1.47	127	4.23
3	59	2.27	6	1.47	65	2.16
4	34	1.31	2	0.49	36	1.20
5 or More	52	2.00	9	2.21	61	2.03
TOTAL	2598	100.00	407	100.00	3005	100.00

Males were more likely than females to have had a probation continuance (males = 17.7%; females = 9.6%).

TABLE 51: Number of Revocations of Juvenile Supervision
Missing: 354

NUMBER OF REVOCATIONS OF JUVENILE SUPERVISION TERMS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	2365	91.03	395	97.29	2760	91.88
1	154	5.93	7	1.72	161	5.36
2	44	1.69	0	0.00	44	1.46
3	20	0.77	2	0.49	22	0.73
4	5	0.19	0	0.00	5	0.17
5 or more	10	0.38	2	0.49	12	0.40
TOTAL	2598	100.00	406	100.00	3004	100.00

Men were more likely than women to have had a revocation of supervision as a juvenile (male = 9.0%; female = 2.7%).

TABLE 52: Number of Prior Adult Non-Violent Misdemeanor Convictions
Missing: 27

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT NON-VIOLENT MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	663	22.85	115	26.74	778	23.36
1	416	14.34	68	15.81	484	14.53
2	374	12.89	62	14.42	436	13.09
3	272	9.38	45	10.47	317	9.52
4	247	8.51	25	5.81	272	8.17
5 or more	929	32.02	115	26.74	1044	31.34
TOTAL	2901	100.00	430	100.00	3331	100.00

Over three-fourths (76.6%) of the offenders had at least one prior adult conviction for a non-violent misdemeanor (male = 77.2%; female = 73.3%).

TABLE 53: Number of Prior Adult DUI/OMVI Convictions
Missing: 23

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT DUI/OMVI CONVICTIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	2229	76.81	356	82.22	2585	77.51
1	340	11.72	46	10.62	386	11.57
2	141	4.86	15	3.46	156	4.68
3	69	2.38	12	2.77	81	2.43
4	51	1.76	2	0.46	53	1.59
5 or more	72	2.48	2	0.46	74	2.22
TOTAL	2902	100.00	433	100.00	3335	100.00

Men were slightly more likely than women to have had one or more prior adult DUI convictions (male 23.2%; female 17.8%).

TABLE 54: Number of Prior Adult Violent Misdemeanor Convictions**Missing: 19**

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT VIOLENT MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	1968	67.68	361	83.76	2329	69.75
1	529	18.19	47	10.90	576	17.25
2	209	7.19	15	3.48	224	6.71
3	107	3.68	4	0.93	111	3.32
4	45	1.55	4	0.93	49	1.47
5 or more	50	1.72	0	0.00	50	1.50
TOTAL	2908	100.00	431	100.00	3339	100.00

Just under one third (30.3%) of the offenders had at least one prior adult conviction for a violent misdemeanor (male = 32.3%; female = 16.2%).

TABLE 55: Number of Domestic Violence Convictions***Missing: 190**

NUMBER OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONVICTIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	2047	74.46	385	91.89	2432	76.77
1	403	14.66	23	5.49	426	13.45
2	164	5.97	5	1.19	169	5.33
3	73	2.66	5	1.19	78	2.46
4	28	1.02	1	0.24	29	0.92
5 or more	34	1.24	0	0.00	34	1.07
TOTAL	2749	100.00	419	100.00	3168	100.00

*Includes both adult and juvenile domestic violence convictions

Over one-fifth of the offenders (23.2%) have had at least one domestic violence conviction as an adult or juvenile (male = 25.5% female = 8.1%).

TABLE 56: Number of Prior Adult Jail Incarcerations**Missing: 25**

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT JAIL INCARCERATIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	1117	38.48	225	52.33	1342	40.26
1	522	17.98	63	14.65	585	17.55
2	399	13.74	44	10.23	443	13.29
3	266	9.16	35	8.14	301	9.03
4	147	5.06	20	4.65	167	5.01
5 or More	452	15.57	43	10.00	495	14.85
TOTAL	2903	100.00	430	100.00	3333	100.00

Men were more likely than women to have served at least one prior jail incarceration (male = 61.5%; female = 47.7%).

TABLE 57: Number of Prior Adult Felony Convictions [Total]**Missing: 21**

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT FELONY CONVICTIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	1076	37.03	247	57.31	1323	39.65
1	614	21.13	81	18.79	695	20.83
2	424	14.59	50	11.60	474	14.20
3	278	9.57	21	4.87	299	8.96
4	193	6.64	19	4.41	212	6.35
5 or More	321	11.05	13	3.02	334	10.01
TOTAL	2906	100.00	431	100.00	3337	100.00

Just over six in ten offenders (60.4%) had at least one prior adult felony conviction (male = 63.0%; female = 42.7%).

TABLE 58: Number of Prior Adult Violent (Non-Sex) Felony Convictions**Missing: 17**

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT VIOLENT (NON-SEX) FELONY CONVICTIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	2052	70.54	389	90.05	2441	73.06
1	569	19.56	37	8.56	606	18.14
2	186	6.39	4	0.93	190	5.69
3	78	2.68	1	0.23	79	2.36
4	16	0.55	1	0.23	17	0.51
5 or More	8	0.28	0	0.00	8	0.24
TOTAL	2909	100.00	432	100.00	3341	100.00

Over one-fourth (26.9%) of the offenders had at least one prior adult conviction for a violent (non-sex) felony (male = 29.5%; female = 10.0%).

TABLE 59: Number of Prior Adult Sex Felony Convictions**Missing: 17**

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT SEX FELONY CONVICTIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	2747	94.43	431	99.77	3178	95.12
1	154	5.29	1	0.23	155	4.64
2	7	0.24	0	0.00	7	0.21
3 or More	1	0.03	0	0.00	1	0.03
TOTAL	2909	100.00	432	100.00	3341	100.00

Males were more likely to have adult felony convictions for a sexually oriented crime (male = 5.6%; female = 0.2%).

TABLE 60: Number of Prior Adult Drug Use/Possession Felony Convictions**Missing: 18**

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT DRUG USE/ POSSESSION FELONY CONVICTIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	2266	77.92	365	84.49	2631	78.77
1	400	13.76	45	10.42	445	13.32
2	140	4.81	12	2.78	152	4.55
3	53	1.82	5	1.16	58	1.74
4	26	0.89	2	0.46	28	0.84
5 or More	23	0.79	3	0.69	26	0.78
TOTAL	2908	100.00	432	100.00	3340	100.00

Just over one-fifth (21.2%) of the offenders had at least one prior adult felony conviction for drug use or possession (male = 22.1%; female = 15.5%).

TABLE 61: Number of Prior Adult Drug Sale/Trafficking Felony Convictions**Missing: 18**

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT DRUG SALE/ TRAFFICKING FELONY CONVICTIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	2504	86.11	410	94.91	2914	87.25
1	289	9.94	19	4.40	308	9.22
2	78	2.68	2	0.46	80	2.40
3	24	0.83	0	0.00	24	0.72
4	8	0.28	1	0.23	9	0.27
5 or More	5	0.17	0	0.00	5	0.15
TOTAL	2908	100.00	432	100.00	3340	100.00

Roughly one-in-eight offenders (12.8%) had at least one prior adult felony conviction for drug sale or trafficking (male = 13.9%; female = 5.1%).

TABLE 62: Number of Adult Property Felony Convictions**Missing: 19**

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT PROPERTY FELONY CONVICTIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	2083	71.63	323	74.94	2406	72.06
1	453	15.58	63	14.62	516	15.45
2	202	6.95	28	6.50	230	6.89
3	76	2.61	8	1.86	84	2.52
4	31	1.07	4	0.93	35	1.05
5 or More	63	2.17	5	1.16	68	2.04
TOTAL	2908	100.00	431	100.00	3339	100.00

Over one-fourth (27.9%) of the offenders had at least one prior felony conviction for property offenses (male = 28.4%; female = 25.1%).

TABLE 63: Number of Prior Adult Prison Incarcerations

Missing: 20

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT PRISON INCARCERATIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	1418	48.78	313	72.62	1731	51.86
1	539	18.54	60	13.92	599	17.94
2	335	11.52	33	7.66	368	11.02
3	231	7.95	7	1.62	238	7.13
4	136	4.68	7	1.62	143	4.28
5 or More	248	8.53	11	2.55	259	7.76
TOTAL	2907	100.00	431	100.00	3338	100.00

Men were more likely than women to have served a prior prison term (male = 51.2%; female = 27.4%). Almost half of the entire intake sample has served a prior prison term (48.1%).

TABLE 64: Number of Prior Adult Supervision Terms

Missing: 21

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT SUPERVISION TERMS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	680	23.41	140	32.41	820	24.57
1	700	24.10	136	31.48	836	25.05
2	499	17.18	71	16.44	570	17.08
3	309	10.64	37	8.56	346	10.37
4	254	8.74	17	3.94	271	8.12
5 or More	463	15.94	31	7.18	494	14.80
TOTAL	2905	100.00	432	100.00	3337	100.00

Over three-fourths of male offenders have had at least one prior adult supervision term; this is higher than the females (male = 76.6%; female = 67.6%).

TABLE 65: Number of Prior Revocations of Adult Supervision Terms

Missing: 22

NUMBER OF PRIOR REVOCATIONS OF ADULT SUPERVISION TERMS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	1394	48.00	204	47.22	1598	47.90
1	900	30.99	164	37.96	1064	31.89
2	302	10.40	45	10.42	347	10.40
3	150	5.17	12	2.78	162	4.86
4	82	2.82	3	0.69	85	2.55
5 or More	76	2.62	4	0.93	80	2.40
TOTAL	2904	100.00	432	100.00	3336	100.00

Women were slightly more likely to have at least one prior revocation of adult supervision (male = 52.0%; female = 52.8%).

TABLE 66: Indication of an Escape History**Missing: 4**

INDICATION OF AN ESCAPE HISTORY	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	2550	87.39	403	92.43	2953	88.04
Yes	368	12.61	33	7.57	401	11.96
TOTAL	2918	100.00	436	100.00	3354	100.00

Males were more likely to have a history of escape (male 12.6%; female 7.6%). It should be noted that many of these escapes are the version created by Senate-Bill 2 in 1996 (sustained parole-violator-at-large status can result in an escape offense).

REENTRY ASSESSMENT RISK

TABLE 67: Rap Static Assessment Total Score**Missing: 185**

RAP STATIC ASSESSMENT TOTAL SCORE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	947	34.52	81	18.84	1028	32.40
1	363	13.23	89	20.70	452	14.25
2	443	16.15	79	18.37	522	16.45
3	372	13.56	79	18.37	451	14.21
4	271	9.88	57	13.26	328	10.34
5	174	6.34	35	8.14	209	6.59
6	102	3.72	6	1.40	108	3.40
7	57	2.08	4	0.93	61	1.92
8	14	0.51	0	0.00	14	0.44
Total	2743	100.00	430	100.00	3173	100.00

Most of the offenders (94.2%) in the intake study scored in the lower range (0 to 5 points) of the static assessment. However, changes in the point in time of scoring as well as persons responsible for the scoring might have had an impact upon the overall assessment score. This would hold true for table 68 also.

TABLE 68: Rap Static Assessment Level**Missing: 185**

RAP STATIC ASSESSMENT LEVEL	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Basic Level	2570	93.69	420	97.67	2990	94.23
Intensive Level	173	6.31	10	2.33	183	5.77
Total	2743	100.0	430	100.00	3173	100.00

The bulk of offenders in the study scored to the basic level of assessment (male 93.7%; female 97.7%). Intensive prison programming and community supervision applied to 5.8% of the offenders (male = 6.3%; female = 2.3%).

Assessment of SB2 Impact

The percentage of inmates admitted who were truly non-violent (TNV) was 29.1% in the 2009 Intake Study, down 2.8 points from the 31.9% in the 2008 Intake Study. See Table A, below. A TNV offender is one who has no violent current conviction or indictment offense, no prior felony or misdemeanor conviction for a violent (except F2 or F3 burglary) or sex offense, no gun time, and no weapon involvement in the current offense. In the 1992 and 1996 Intake Studies (which included only Pre-Senate Bill 2 inmates), the percentage of truly non-violent inmates was 44.4%. This figure declined to roughly 40 percent in the 1997 and 1998 Intake Studies, and then dropped slowly but steadily to 29.7% in 2005. The figure then reversed and rose slightly but steadily till 2008.

Table A-Proportion of Each Year’s Intake Who were Truly Non Violent (TNV), in %

1992	1996	1997	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
44.4	44.4	40.0	39.9	38.6	35.8	33.9	33.2	31.5	29.7	30.7	31.9	31.9	29.1

In 2009, the percentage of TNV offenders who were supervision (parole or probation) violators decreased to 39.5%. This decrease of 4.0 percentage points puts the 2009 intake more in line with the 2006 and 2007 Intake Studies. See Table B below, titled “TNV Intake Who were Supervision Violators”, to follow the patterns since 1996.

Table B-Proportion of Each Year’s TNV Intake Who were Supervision Violators, in %
Intake Study Year

1996	1997	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
36	50	54	49.4	45.8	53.3	53.6	44.2	44.4	40.4	40.8	43.5	39.5

The percentage of all admissions that were probation violators (Table C, below) has been relatively stable since 1996, with the proportion generally between one-third and one-quarter of commitments. The 2.7 percentage point decrease in the 2009 study is in line with the up and down movements over the years. Still, the 27.9 percentage is the lowest this proportion has been.

Table C-Proportion of each Year’s Total Intake Who were Probation Violators, in %

Intake Study Year												
1996	1997	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
30	35	39	36.6	33.6	35.6	32.5	32.8	30.5	30.8	29.2	30.6	27.9

At 7.8% the percentage of new admissions that had committed a new crime while on parole or post release control in the 2009 Intake Study was lower but remained close to that of 2008, 2007 and 2006. (Table D, below) The rate in the 2009 Intake Study is 4.3 times higher than in the 1996 study. A big part of the reason is the greater number under APA supervision than almost a decade and a half ago.

Table D-Proportion of Each Year’s Total Intake Who were Parole/PRC Violators, in %
Intake Study Year

1996	1997	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1.8	2.5	3.1	4.3	7.9	8.5	10.3	8.6	9.8	8.5	8.7	8.3	7.8

All of these figures suggest that SB2, and DRC’s efforts for community alternatives, is resulting in an intake population that contains a higher proportion of violent/more serious offenders and a smaller proportion of truly non-violent offenders.