

Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction

2011 INTAKE STUDY

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**Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction
Gary C. Mohr, Director**

**Office of Enterprise Development
William Eleby, Administrator**

**Division of Parole and Community Services
Sara Andrews, Deputy Director**

Conducted by:

**Bureau of Research and Evaluation, Office of Enterprise Development
Department of Rehabilitation and Correction**

**Tables Jim Bates
Text Jim Bates**

**Data and Report Preparation and Support
Jim Bates
Reeda Boyd
Ronnie Easter
Cynthia Gonzalez
Vicky Muncy
Marilyn Boykin**

Editing Steve Van Dine

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Coding of Offender History Information

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Jim Bates
Reeda Boyd
Ronnie Easter
Cindy Gonzalez
Vicky Muncy
Marilyn Boykin

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Tom Warmouth

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Social and Demographic Characteristics

- Of the 2955 offenders included in the study, 87.0% were male and 13.0% were female. [Table 1]
- The racial composition of the intake sample was: 41.2% African American, 56.8% Caucasian, and 2.0% all other categories. [Table 2]
- The ten counties with the greatest numbers of offenders committed to Ohio prisons during the intake study period were: Cuyahoga (N=440; 14.9%), Hamilton (N=303; 10.3%), Franklin (N=254; 8.6%), Summit (N=182; 6.2%), Montgomery (N=164; 5.6%), Stark (N=89; 3.0%), Butler (N=82; 2.8%), Lucas (N=72; 2.4%), Mahoning (N=65; 2.2%), Clark (N=57; 1.9%). [Table 3]
- The average age at commitment of offenders in the intake study was 32.7 years and the median age was 30. Males had an average age of 32.6 and a median age of 30. Females had an average age of 33.0 and a median age of 30. [Table 4]
- At the time of arrest for the instant offense, 67.2% of the offenders were unemployed; 20.3% were employed full-time. Males were more likely to have been employed full time (20.7%) than females (17.3%). [Table 6]

Current Most Serious Commitment Offense

- Over a third of the males (34.0%) were incarcerated for committing a crime against persons (including sex offenses) as their most serious offense. One fourth (25.0%) of the males were convicted for committing a drug offense. Over one-third (34.2%) of the females were incarcerated for committing a drug offense as their most serious offense, while over one-fourth were incarcerated for a miscellaneous property offense (25.3%) and nearly one-fifth (18.0%) 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	11.4%
Drug Possession	10.7%
Burglary	9.8%
Theft	6.3%
Robbery	5.1%

FEMALES

Theft	19.3%
Drug Possession	17.0%
Drug Trafficking	10.2%
Burglary	7.6%
Receiving Stolen Property	3.7%

- Almost half (48.3%) of the males and nearly six-in-ten (59.0%) of the females in the study were incarcerated on a determinate sentence of between 6-12 months. Overall, 49.8% of the offenders were sentenced to no more than one year in prison. [Table 24]
- Weapons were involved or present, in some manner, in the conviction offense in 29.0% the cases (male = 31.0%; female =15.7%). [Table 29]

Criminal History

- Men were more likely than women to have served a prior prison term (male = 53.2%; female = 29.5%). Almost half of the entire intake sample has served a prior prison term (49.9%). [Table 62]
- Over three-fourths of male offenders have had at least one prior adult supervision term; this is higher than the females (male = 76.1%; female = 72.1%). [Table 63]. Women were more likely to have at least one prior revocation of adult supervision (male = 49.9%; female = 59.5%). [Table 64]
- Just over six in ten offenders (62.6%) had at least one prior adult felony conviction (male = 65.2%; female = 45.4%). [Table 56]
- Over one-fourth of the offenders (25.4%) have had at least one domestic violence conviction as an adult or juvenile (male = 27.5% female = 12.2%). [Table 54]
- The bulk of offenders in the study for whom a risk score was available scored to the basic level of assessment (male 94.0%; female 96.9%). Intensive prison programming and community supervision applied to 5.5% of the offenders (male = 6.0%; female = 3.1%). [Table 67]
- Males had an ORAS assessment available in 49.9% of the cases while females had an ORAS assessment in 38.9% of the cases. [ORAS Tables A and B]
- PIT instruments were predominate accounting for 76.7% of the males who had an ORAS assessment and 96.2% of the females. [ORAS Table C]
- Mean PIT scores for both males and females fell into the moderate category. [ORAS Tables G and H]
- Approximately 23.3% of the males and 3.9% of the females with an ORAS assessment had a PST score. [ORAS Table C]
- The mean PST score for males was 2.59, in the moderate range. Females had a mean score of 2.78, in the low range. [ORAS Tables J, K and L]

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 2011. The profile of Intake 2011 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, 2008, 2009 and 2010). 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 seven primary sources:

- (1) Interviews with inmates at reception centers;
- (2) Written investigations;
- (3) The OnBase information system, with offender background reports available in digitized form;
- (4) County web sites;
- (5) Ohio Courts Network (OCN);
- (6) LEADS and
- (7) OHLEG

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

If a basic written offender investigation (often a PSI) is available, key variables are collected from that investigation. However, 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, the Ohio Courts Network (OCN), the Ohio Law Enforcement Gateway, (OHLEG) and county court records. The classification specialists read through the available information and attempt to retrieve the missing information.

Information was collected on all inmates who entered the DRC prison system starting April 11th, 2011 and concluding May 31st, 2011. The resulting data set contains information on a sample of 2,955 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 2011. Second, side-by-side county comparison tables for the ten highest committing counties as well as individualized county profiles for those counties have been completed, as well as a profile of Short Term offenders for 2011.

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 criminal histories in general should be noted. The reader should be aware that the intake adult offense information is only for prior adult convictions. Few conclusions can be drawn regarding arrests from the data. An exception is that the number of arrests for five years prior to the instant offense is recorded in the intake database, although not reported herein.

There is 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, 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. The Intake 2011 sample should be comparable to inmates admitted during CY 2011. The information below, taken from the CY 2011 Commitment Report, illustrates that the Intake 2011 sample closely resembles the year's intake on several basic features.

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

	INTAKE 2011 %	COMM. CY2011 %
<u>Sex</u>		
Female	13.0	12.8
Male	87.0	87.2
<u>Race</u>		
African American	41.2	41.1
Caucasian	56.8	56.1
<u>Counties of Commitment</u>		
Cuyahoga	14.9	16.5
Hamilton	10.3	9.8
Franklin	8.6	8.5
Montgomery	5.6	5.6
<u>Type of Offense</u>		
Crimes Against Persons	25.3	25.9
Sex Offenses	6.6	6.7
Burglary Offenses	10.8	11.0
Property Offenses	16.6	15.3
Drug Offenses	26.1	24.8
Motor Vehicle Offenses	1.6	1.6
Fraud Offenses	2.7	2.6
Weapons Offenses	5.1	5.5
Justice and Public Administration	5.3	6.5
Other Offenses	0.0	0.1
<u>Mean Age in Years</u>		
Female	33.0	33.0
Male	32.6	32.4

This comparison suggests strongly that the Intake 2011 sample is representative of all inmates admitted into ODRC's prisons in 2011.

Structure of the Report

This report is organized into four sections. The first section presents the demographic and social characteristics of the 2011 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	2572	87.04
Female	383	12.96
TOTAL	2955	100.00

Of the 2,955 offenders included in the study, roughly 87.0% were male and 13.0% were female.

TABLE 2: Race/ Ethnicity

ETHNICITY	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Asian	2	0.08	0	0.00	2	0.07
African American	1113	43.27	105	27.42	1218	41.22
Caucasian	1402	54.51	277	72.32	1679	56.82
Native American	3	0.12	0	0.00	3	0.10
Other	52	2.02	1	0.26	53	1.79
TOTAL	2572	100.00	383	100.00	2955	100.00

The racial composition of the intake sample was: .07% Asian, 41.2% African American, 56.8% Caucasian, .10% Native American and 1.8% Other.

TABLE 3: County of Commitment

COUNTY	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Adams	8	0.31	1	0.26	9	0.30
Allen	30	1.17	4	1.04	34	1.15
Ashland	7	0.27	1	0.26	8	0.27
Ashtabula	19	0.74	1	0.26	20	0.68
Athens	18	0.70	2	0.52	20	0.68
Auglaize	12	0.47	0	0.00	12	0.41
Belmont	4	0.16	0	0.00	4	0.14
Brown	8	0.31	2	0.52	10	0.34
Butler	62	2.41	20	5.22	82	2.77
Carroll	2	0.08	0	0.00	2	0.07
Champaign	14	0.54	5	1.31	19	0.64
Clark	52	2.02	5	1.31	57	1.93
Clermont	42	1.63	11	2.87	53	1.79
Clinton	9	0.35	2	0.52	11	0.37
Columbiana	11	0.43	3	0.78	14	0.47
Coshocton	5	0.19	1	0.26	6	0.20
Crawford	9	0.35	3	0.78	12	0.41
Cuyahoga	400	15.55	40	10.44	440	14.89

COUNTY	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Darke	6	0.23	0	0.00	6	0.20
Defiance	12	0.47	4	1.04	16	0.54
Delaware	13	0.51	7	1.83	20	0.68
Erie	20	0.78	1	0.26	21	0.71
Fairfield	26	1.01	7	1.83	33	1.12
Fayette	16	0.62	1	0.26	17	0.58
Franklin	229	8.90	25	6.53	254	8.60
Fulton	6	0.23	1	0.26	7	0.24
Gallia	9	0.35	6	1.57	15	0.51
Geauga	1	0.04	1	0.26	2	0.07
Greene	29	1.13	3	0.78	32	1.08
Guernsey	10	0.39	1	0.26	11	0.37
Hamilton	272	10.58	31	8.09	303	10.25
Hancock	12	0.47	1	0.26	13	0.44
Harrison	3	0.12	0	0.00	3	0.10
Henry	7	0.27	0	0.00	7	0.24
Highland	14	0.54	3	0.78	17	0.58
Hocking	12	0.47	2	0.52	14	0.47
Holmes	9	0.35	1	0.26	10	0.34
Huron	4	0.16	1	0.26	5	0.17
Jackson	8	0.31	4	1.04	12	0.41
Jefferson	12	0.47	3	0.78	15	0.51
Knox	9	0.35	1	0.26	10	0.34
Lake	30	1.17	6	1.57	36	1.22
Lawrence	17	0.66	4	1.04	21	0.71
Licking	36	1.40	5	1.31	41	1.39
Logan	5	0.19	3	0.78	8	0.27
Lorain	44	1.71	6	1.57	50	1.69
Lucas	71	2.76	1	0.26	72	2.44
Madison	4	0.16	0	0.00	4	0.14
Mahoning	56	2.18	9	2.35	65	2.20
Marion	25	0.97	3	0.78	28	0.95
Medina	24	0.93	7	1.83	31	1.05
Meigs	5	0.19	1	0.26	6	0.20
Mercer	1	0.04	1	0.26	2	0.07
Miami	18	0.70	5	1.31	23	0.78
Monroe	8	0.31	0	0.00	8	0.27
Montgomery	141	5.48	23	6.01	164	5.55
Morgan	2	0.08	0	0.00	2	0.07
Morrow	4	0.16	2	0.52	6	0.20
Muskingum	25	0.97	7	1.83	32	1.08
Noble	5	0.19	0	0.00	5	0.17

COUNTY	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Paulding	2	0.08	0	0.00	2	0.07
Perry	5	0.19	1	0.26	6	0.20
Pickaway	18	0.70	10	2.61	28	0.95
Pike	5	0.19	2	0.52	7	0.24
Portage	26	1.01	3	0.78	29	0.98
Preble	13	0.51	2	0.52	15	0.51
Putnam	7	0.27	4	1.04	11	0.37
Richland	29	1.13	5	1.31	34	1.15
Ross	26	1.01	7	1.83	33	1.12
Sandusky	11	0.43	0	0.00	11	0.37
Scioto	33	1.28	9	2.35	42	1.42
Seneca	12	0.47	0	0.00	12	0.41
Shelby	18	0.70	2	0.52	20	0.68
Stark	84	3.27	5	1.31	89	3.01
Summit	157	6.10	25	6.53	182	6.16
Trumbull	36	1.40	6	1.57	42	1.42
Tuscarawas	13	0.51	0	0.00	13	0.44
Union	6	0.23	2	0.52	8	0.27
Van Wert	11	0.43	1	0.26	12	0.41
Vinton	0	0.00	1	0.26	1	0.03
Warren	32	1.24	1	0.26	33	1.12
Washington	12	0.47	2	0.52	14	0.47
Wayne	2	0.08	2	0.52	4	0.14
Williams	16	0.62	1	0.26	17	0.58
Wood	26	1.01	4	1.04	30	1.02
TOTAL	2572	100.00	383	100.00	2955	100.00

The ten counties with the greatest numbers of offenders committed to Ohio prisons during the intake study period were: Cuyahoga (N=440; 14.9%), Hamilton (N=303; 10.3%), Franklin (N=254; 8.6%), Summit (N=182; 6.2%), Montgomery (N=164; 5.6%), Stark (N=89; 3.0%), Butler (N=82; 2.8%), Lucas (N=72; 2.4%), Mahoning (N=65; 2.2%) and Clark (N=57; 1.9%).

TABLE 4: Age at Commitment

AGE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Under 18	10	0.39	0	0.00	10	0.34
18	46	1.79	3	0.78	49	1.66
19	103	4.00	3	0.78	106	3.59
20	100	3.89	9	2.35	109	3.69
21	101	3.93	17	4.44	118	3.99
22	105	4.08	15	3.92	120	4.06
23	114	4.43	12	3.13	126	4.26
24	123	4.78	19	4.96	142	4.81
25	101	3.93	14	3.66	115	3.89
26	106	4.12	14	3.66	120	4.06
27	101	3.93	27	7.05	128	4.33
28	104	4.04	25	6.53	129	4.37
29	87	3.38	14	3.66	101	3.42
30	109	4.24	20	5.22	129	4.37
31	82	3.19	14	3.66	96	3.25
32	84	3.27	15	3.92	99	3.35
33	72	2.80	11	2.87	83	2.81
34	72	2.80	11	2.87	83	2.81
35	69	2.68	15	3.92	84	2.84
36	54	2.10	7	1.83	61	2.06
37	64	2.49	3	0.78	67	2.27
38	68	2.64	9	2.35	77	2.61
39	56	2.18	10	2.61	66	2.23
40	75	2.92	11	2.87	86	2.91
41-45	211	8.20	34	8.88	245	8.29
46-50	165	6.42	28	7.31	193	6.53
51-55	105	4.08	13	3.39	118	3.99
56-60	56	2.18	7	1.83	63	2.13
Over 60	29	1.13	3	0.78	32	1.08
TOTAL	2572	100.00	383	100.00	2955	100.00

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Mean = 32.59	Mean = 33.01	Mean = 32.65
Median = 30.00	Median = 30.00	Median = 30.00

The average age of offenders in the intake study was 32.7 years and the median age was 30. Males had an average age of 32.6 and a median age of 30. Females had a mean age of 33.0 and a median age of 30. Ten offenders (.34%) were under the age of 18 at the time of admission to prison and 213 (7.2%) were older than 50.

TABLE 5: Marital Status at Arrest
Missing: 40

MARITAL STATUS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Single (never married)	1799	70.85	231	61.44	2030	69.64
Married	241	9.49	32	8.51	273	9.37
Separated	150	5.91	39	10.37	189	6.48
Divorced	322	12.68	63	16.76	385	13.21
Widowed	27	1.06	11	2.93	38	1.30
TOTAL	2539	100.00	376	100.00	2915	100.00

At the time of arrest (for the current most serious commitment offense), almost seven-in-ten (69.6%) of the offenders were single (never married), 9.4% were married and approximately 21.0% were separated, widowed, or divorced. Although the difference has decreased by nine points since the 2010 intake, men were more likely to have never been married (70.9%) than women (61.4%).

TABLE 6: Employment Status at Arrest
Missing: 125

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Unemployed*	1632	66.48	271	72.27	1903	67.24
Employed Part-time	168	6.84	30	8.00	198	7.00
Employed Full-time	509	20.73	65	17.33	574	20.28
Self-Employed	95	3.87	4	1.07	99	3.50
Temporary Agency	36	1.47	4	1.07	40	1.41
Seasonal Employment	15	0.61	1	0.27	16	0.57
TOTAL	2455	100.00	375	100.00	2830	100.00

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

At the time of arrest for the instant offense, 67.2% of the offenders were unemployed; 20.3% were employed full-time. Males were more likely to have been employed full time (20.7%) than females (17.3%).

TABLE 7: Education Level at Arrest
Missing:201

EDUCATION LEVEL	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Education Completed	4	0.17	0	0.00	4	0.15
2 nd Grade	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.04
3 rd Grade	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.04
4 th Grade	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.04
5 th Grade	5	0.21	1	0.27	6	0.22
6 th Grade	14	0.59	2	0.54	16	0.58
7 th Grade	22	0.92	3	0.81	25	0.91
8 th Grade	103	4.32	12	3.23	115	4.18
9 th Grade	178	7.47	25	6.72	203	7.37
10 th Grade	269	11.29	51	13.71	320	11.62
11 th Grade	316	13.27	35	9.41	351	12.75
High School Diploma	419	17.59	53	14.25	472	17.14
GED	466	19.56	48	12.90	514	18.66
GED + Vocational Training	47	1.97	9	2.42	56	2.03
Attended College	360	15.11	80	21.51	440	15.98
AA/AS Degree	41	1.72	17	4.57	58	2.11
BA/BS Degree	23	0.97	2	0.54	25	0.91
MA/MS Degree	4	0.17	1	0.27	5	0.18
PhD	3	0.13	0	0.00	3	0.11
Law Degree	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.04
High School Diploma + Vocational Training	89	3.74	19	5.11	108	3.92
8 th Grade + Vocational Training	0	0.00	2	0.54	2	0.07
9 th Grade + Vocational Training	3	0.13	1	0.27	4	0.15
10 th Grade + Vocational Training	3	0.13	1	0.27	4	0.15
11 th Grade + Vocational Training	8	0.34	10	2.69	18	0.65
High School Diploma + Some Vocational Training	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.04
TOTAL	2382	100.00	372	100.00	2754	100.00

At the time of arrest, the educational attainment of the males was as follows: 6.3% had an eighth grade education or less, 32.6% had some high school, 42.9% were high school graduates or the equivalent but had not attended college, and 18.1% had some college training or had graduated. The respective education rates for females were: 4.8%, 33.1%, 34.7% and 26.9%.

TABLE 8: Indication of Military Service
Missing: 9

INDICATION OF MILITARY SERVICE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Military Record	2432	94.74	372	98.15	2804	95.18
Claims a Military Record	135	5.26	7	1.85	142	4.82
TOTAL	2567	100.00	379	100.00	2946	100.00

Overall, 4.8% 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 1.9% of the time.

TABLE 9: Primary Living Arrangement from Birth to Age 18

Missing: 55

LIVING ARRANGEMENT	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Lived with Both Parents	1116	44.16	140	37.53	1256	43.31
Lived with Mother Only	1053	41.67	158	42.36	1211	41.76
Lived with Father Only	91	3.60	24	6.43	115	3.97
Lived with Grandparents	169	6.69	32	8.60	201	6.93
Lived with Other Relatives	48	1.90	6	1.61	54	1.86
Lived with Foster Parents	45	1.78	12	3.22	57	1.97
Lived in Juvenile Institution	5	0.20	1	0.27	6	0.21
TOTAL	2527	100.00	373	100.00	2900	100.00

Males were more likely than females to have been raised by both parents (males 44.2%; females 37.5%). Females were just slightly more likely than males to have been raised by their mother alone (males 41.7%; females 42.4%). Females were more likely to have been raised by their grandparents (male = 6.7%; female= 8.6%). If there are multiple responses to the variable, it is coded for the longest lasting living arrangement.

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

Missing: 70

EVIDENCE OF PHYSICAL ABUSE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	2300	91.56	254	68.10	2554	88.53
Yes	212	8.44	119	31.90	331	11.47
TOTAL	2512	100.00	373	100.00	2885	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 = 8.4%; female = 31.9%).

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

Missing: 56

EVIDENCE OF SEXUAL ABUSE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	2407	95.21	228	61.46	2635	90.89
Yes	121	4.79	143	38.54	264	9.11
TOTAL	2528	100.00	371	100.00	2899	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 = 4.8%; female = 38.5%).

TABLE 12: History of Mental Health Problems**Missing: 94**

HISTORY OF MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	1776	70.90	138	38.76	1914	66.90
Self-Admission/Evidence	33	1.32	19	5.34	52	1.82
Diagnosed with Mental Illness	10	0.40	7	1.97	17	0.59
Treated for Mental Illness	686	27.39	192	53.93	878	30.69
TOTAL	2505	100.00	356	100.00	2861	100.00

Females in the study were more likely to have had a history of mental health problems than males (male = 29.1%; female = 61.2%).

TABLE 13: Indication of Recent Drug Abuse ***Missing: 37**

INDICATION OF RECENT DRUG ABUSE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Indication	555	21.88	68	17.85	623	21.35
Self Admission/Evidence	1924	75.84	299	78.48	2223	76.18
Diagnosis	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
Treatment of Drug Abuse	57	2.25	14	3.67	71	2.43
TOTAL	2537	100.00	381	100.00	2918	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 = 82.1%). Overall, seventy-one offenders (2.4%) had received treatment within the six months prior to their arrest (male = 2.3%; female = 3.7%).

TABLE 14: Indication of a History of Drug Abuse***Missing: 38**

INDICATION OF HISTORY OF DRUG ABUSE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Indication	233	9.17	43	11.44	276	9.46
Self Admission/Evidence	1525	60.02	171	45.48	1696	58.14
Diagnosis of Drug Abuse	3	0.12	0	0.00	3	0.10
Treatment of Drug Abuse	780	30.70	162	43.09	942	32.29
TOTAL	2541	100.00	376	100.00	2917	100.00

*More than 6 months prior to arrest.

Males were more likely than females to have had a history of drug abuse (male = 90.8% female = 88.6%). Almost one-third of the offenders in the intake study (32.3%) had received drug treatment at some time in the past (male = 30.7%; female = 43.1%).

TABLE 15: Indication of Recent Alcohol Abuse*

Missing: 32

INDICATION OF RECENT ALCOHOL ABUSE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Indication	1551	60.92	221	58.62	1772	60.62
Self Admission/Evidence	962	37.78	147	38.99	1109	37.94
Treatment of Alcohol Abuse	33	1.30	9	2.39	42	1.44
TOTAL	2546	100.00	377	100.00	2923	100.00

*Within 6 months of arrest.

Approximately four in ten (39.1%) of the males had indications of recent alcohol abuse. Females had indications of recent alcohol abuse in 41.4% of the cases.

TABLE 16: Indication of a History of Alcohol Abuse*

Missing: 36

INDICATION OF HISTORY OF ALCOHOL ABUSE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Indication	871	34.24	129	34.40	1000	34.26
Self Admission/Evidence	1081	42.49	141	37.60	1222	41.86
Diagnosis of a Problem	1	0.04	1	0.27	2	0.07
Treatment of Alcohol Abuse	591	23.23	104	27.73	695	23.81
TOTAL	2544	100.00	375	100.00	2919	100.00

*More than 6 months prior to arrest.

Data indicated that males and females were very similar in regards to having indications of prior alcohol abuse (males=65.8%; females 65.6%). Females were more likely than males to have had prior treatment for an alcohol problem (male = 23.2% ; female = 27.7%).

TABLE 17: Indication of the Completion of Substance Abuse Treatment

Missing: 30

INDICATION OF TREATMENT PROGRAM COMPLETION	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Indication of Treatment	1395	54.71	139	37.07	1534	52.44
Failure to Comply with Court	174	6.82	38	10.13	212	7.25
Began Treatment/Compliance Unknown	25	0.98	7	1.87	32	1.09
In Treatment at Time of Arrest	2	0.08	1	0.27	3	0.10
Completed Treatment	746	29.25	132	35.20	878	30.02
Treatment After Arrest Only	208	8.16	58	15.47	266	9.09
TOTAL	2550	100.00	375	100.00	2925	100.00

Female offenders were more likely than males to have completed substance abuse treatment at some time prior to their arrest on the instant offense. (males =29.3% ; females = 35.2%) Less than a tenth overall (males, 7.8% and females 12.0%) failed to comply with court orders for treatment or began treatment and their compliance was unknown. Some of the offenders, 8.2% of the males and 15.5% of the females, began substance abuse treatment only after their arrest for the instant offense.

TABLE 18: Living Arrangement at Time of Arrest**Missing: 159**

LIVING ARRANGEMENT AT TIME OF ARREST	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Alone	382	15.73	35	9.54	417	14.91
w/Domestic Partner	299	12.31	55	14.99	354	12.66
w/Domestic Partner and Children	511	21.04	63	17.17	574	20.53
w/Dependent Children	23	0.95	92	25.07	115	4.11
w/Adult Children	14	0.58	9	2.45	23	0.82
w/Parent/Guardian	713	29.35	48	13.08	761	27.22
w/Adult Sibling	99	4.08	10	2.72	109	3.90
w/Grandparents	97	3.99	5	1.36	102	3.65
w/Other Relative	64	2.63	7	1.91	71	2.54
w/Friend/Roommate	116	4.78	27	7.36	143	5.11
Homeless	94	3.87	13	3.54	107	3.83
Supervised Setting	17	0.70	3	0.82	20	0.72
TOTAL	2429	100.00	367	100.00	2796	100.00

At the time of their arrest, males were most likely to live with a parent or guardian (29.4%) while females lived with a parent or guardian 13.1% of the time. On the other hand, females were much more likely to live with their dependent children (25.1%) compared to the males (1.0%).

TABLE 19: Number of Dependent Children at Time of Arrest**Missing: 91**

NUMBER OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN AT TIME OF ARREST	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	1959	78.61	212	56.99	2171	75.80
1	199	7.99	67	18.01	266	9.29
2	170	6.82	60	16.13	230	8.03
3	104	4.17	19	5.11	123	4.29
4	37	1.48	7	1.88	44	1.54
5	13	0.52	6	1.61	19	0.66
6 or more	10	0.40	1	0.27	11	0.38
TOTAL	2492	100.00	372	100.00	2864	100.00

Just over one-fifth, 21.4%, of the male offenders and 43.0% 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 2.1 and for female offenders the number was 1.9.

CHARACTERISTICS OF CURRENT COMMITMENT OFFENSE

TABLE 20: Most Serious Conviction Offense*

OFFENSES	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS	680	26.44	67	17.49	747	25.28
Abduction	11	0.43	0	0.00	11	0.37
Aggravated Arson	7	0.27	1	0.26	8	0.27
Aggravated Assault	40	1.56	4	1.04	44	1.49
Aggravated Murder	8	0.31	3	0.78	11	0.37
Aggravated Robbery	86	3.34	6	1.57	92	3.11
Aggravated Vehicular Assault	10	0.39	5	1.31	15	0.51
Aggravated Vehicular Homicide	6	0.23	2	0.52	8	0.27
Assault	19	0.74	4	1.04	23	0.78
Contributing To Non-Support Of Dependents	69	2.68	4	1.04	73	2.47
Domestic Violence	101	3.93	4	1.04	105	3.55
Endangering Children	6	0.23	7	1.83	13	0.44
Fail Provide for Impaired Person	0	0.00	1	0.26	1	0.03
Felonious Assault	102	3.97	10	2.61	112	3.79
Harassment By Inmate	4	0.16	0	0.00	4	0.14
Phone Harassment	4	0.16	0	0.00	4	0.14
Intimidation	8	0.31	1	0.26	9	0.30
Inducing Panic	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
Involuntary Manslaughter	15	0.58	1	0.26	16	0.54
Kidnapping	17	0.66	0	0.00	17	0.58
Murder	21	0.82	0	0.00	21	0.71
Retaliation	1	0.04	1	0.26	2	0.07
Robbery	131	5.09	12	3.13	143	4.84
Voluntary Manslaughter	6	0.23	0	0.00	6	0.20
Menacing	6	0.23	0	0.00	6	0.20
Extortion	1	0.04	1	0.26	2	0.07
SEX OFFENSES / REGISTRATION	195	7.58	2	0.52	197	6.67
Criminal Child Enticement	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
Disseminating Obscene Information	2	0.08	0	0.00	2	0.07
Duty to Register as a Sex Offender	7	0.27	0	0.00	7	0.24
Gross Sexual Imposition	32	1.24	0	0.00	32	1.08
Importuning	2	0.08	0	0.00	2	0.07
Pandering Obscenity Involving a Minor	10	0.39	0	0.00	10	0.34
Periodic Verification of Address (Sex Offender)	11	0.43	0	0.00	11	0.37
Failure To Notify Change Of Address	38	1.48	1	0.26	39	1.32
Rape	39	1.52	0	0.00	39	1.32
Sexual Battery	17	0.66	1	0.26	18	0.61
Unlawful Sexual Conduct with a Minor	36	1.40	0	0.00	36	1.22
BURGLARY OFFENSES	283	11.00	33	8.62	316	10.69
Aggravated Burglary	30	1.17	4	1.04	34	1.15
Burglary	253	9.84	29	7.57	282	9.54
MISCELLANEOUS PROPERTY CRIMES	392	15.24	97	25.33	489	16.55
Arson	7	0.27	0	0.00	7	0.24
Breaking & Entering	97	3.77	6	1.57	103	3.49
Disrupting Public Services	2	0.08	0	0.00	2	0.07
Receiving Stolen Property	108	4.20	14	3.66	122	4.13
Safecracking	3	0.12	1	0.26	4	0.14
Theft	162	6.30	74	19.32	236	7.99
Unauthorized Use of Property	2	0.08	0	0.00	2	0.07
Vandalism	11	0.43	2	0.52	13	0.44

*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	%
DRUG OFFENSES	640	24.88	131	34.20	771	26.09
Corrupting Another with Drugs	5	0.19	0	0.00	5	0.17
Deception to Obtain Dangerous Drug	8	0.31	7	1.83	15	0.51
Drug Possession	275	10.69	65	16.97	340	11.51
Drug Trafficking	294	11.43	39	10.18	333	11.27
Illegal Mfg of Drug or Cultivation of Marihuana	45	1.75	11	2.87	56	1.90
Illegal Processing of Drug Documents	5	0.19	6	1.57	11	0.37
Permitting Drug Abuse	1	0.04	1	0.26	2	0.07
Sale Counterfeit Drugs	4	0.16	1	0.26	5	0.17
Tampering with Drugs	2	0.08	0	0.00	2	0.07
Drug Law	0	0.00	1	0.26	1	0.03
Abuse Harmful Intoxicants	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
MOTOR VEHICLE OFFENSES	41	1.59	6	1.57	47	1.59
Operating Motor Vehicle Under the Influence	41	1.59	6	1.57	47	1.59
FRAUD OFFENSES	60	2.33	20	5.22	80	2.71
Forgery	30	1.16	14	3.66	44	1.49
Misuse of Credit Card	9	0.35	3	0.78	12	0.41
Passing Bad Checks	5	0.19	1	0.26	6	0.20
Taking Identity of Another	8	0.31	1	0.26	9	0.30
Tampering with Records	6	0.23	1	0.26	7	0.24
Criminal Simulation	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
Secure Writings by Deception	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
WEAPONS OFFENSES	142	5.52	10	2.61	152	5.14
Carrying a Concealed Weapon	22	0.86	0	0.00	22	0.74
Having a Weapon Under Disability	94	3.65	4	1.04	98	3.32
Improper Handling of Firearm	16	0.62	0	0.00	16	0.54
Bringing Weapons into a Detention Facility	10	0.39	5	1.31	15	0.51
Unlawful Possession of Firearm	0	0.00	1	0.26	1	0.03
OFFENSES AGAINST JUSTICE/PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	139	5.40	17	4.44	156	5.28
Engaging in Pattern of Corrupt Activity	15	0.58	1	0.26	16	0.54
Escape	21	0.82	2	0.52	23	0.78
Failure to Appear	1	0.04	1	0.26	2	0.07
Making False Alarms	0	0.00	1	0.26	1	0.03
Obstructing Justice	2	0.08	0	0.00	2	0.07
Possessing Criminal Tools	2	0.08	1	0.26	3	0.10
Tampering with Evidence	30	1.17	8	2.09	38	1.29
Violating Protection Order	14	0.54	1	0.26	15	0.51
Violation Release own Recognizance	4	0.16	0	0.00	4	0.14
Complicity	1	0.04	1	0.26	2	0.07
Conspiracy	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
Aggravated Riot	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
Money Laundering	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
Fail to Comply	45	1.75	1	0.26	46	1.56
Election Falsification	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
TOTAL	2572	100.00	383	100.00	2955	100.00

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

Over a third of the males (34.0%) were incarcerated for committing a crime against persons (including sex offenses) as their most serious offense. Just under one fourth (24.9%) of the males were convicted for committing a drug offense. Over one-third (34.2%) of the females were incarcerated for committing a drug offense as their most serious offense, while over one-fourth were incarcerated for a miscellaneous property offense (25.3%) and roughly one-fifth (18.0%) for committing crimes against persons (including sex offenses).

The top five offenses in the 2011 intake sample were:

MALES

Drug Trafficking	11.4%
Drug Possession	10.7%
Burglary	9.8%
Theft	6.3%
Robbery	5.1%

FEMALES

Theft	19.3%
Drug Possession	17.0%
Drug Trafficking	10.2%
Burglary	7.6%
Receiving Stolen Property	3.7%

OVERALL

Drug Possession	11.5%
Drug Trafficking	11.3%
Burglary	9.5%
Theft	8.0%
Robbery	4.8%

TABLE 21: Felony Level-Most Serious Conviction Offense

FELONY LEVEL	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Life	26	1.01	3	0.78	29	0.98
1st	229	8.90	17	4.44	246	8.32
2nd	370	14.39	35	9.14	405	13.71
3rd	719	27.95	89	23.24	808	27.34
4th	587	22.82	82	21.41	669	22.64
5th	641	24.92	157	40.99	798	27.01
Total	2572	100.00	383	100.00	2955	100.00

Roughly half (49.6%) of the offenders in the study were sentenced on felony four or five offenses (males 47.7%; females 62.4%).

TABLE 22: Adjudication of Offender's Case

Missing: 1

ADJUDICATION	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Guilty Plea	2536	98.60	380	99.48	2916	98.71
Convicted by Judge/Jury	36	1.40	2	0.52	38	1.29
TOTAL	2572	100.00	382	100.00	2954	100.00

Overwhelmingly, offenders (98.7%) pled guilty to charges (male = 98.6%; female = 99.5%).

TABLE 23: Gun Time In Conviction

GUN SPECIFICATION TIME IN CONVICTION	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	2401	93.35	379	98.96	2780	94.08
1 Years	80	3.11	3	0.78	83	2.81
2 Years	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
3 Years	77	2.99	1	0.26	78	2.64
4 Years	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
5 Years	2	0.08	0	0.00	2	0.07
6 Years	7	0.27	0	0.00	7	0.24
9 Years	2	0.08	0	0.00	2	0.07
16 Years	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
TOTAL	2572	100.00	383	100.00	2955	100.00

Firearm specifications were added to convictions in 6.7% of the male cases and 1.0% of the female cases. One-year specifications were the most prevalent, making up 46.8% of the male and 75.0% of the female gun specifications.

TABLE 24: Determinate Sentence for Most Serious Conviction Offense

SENTENCE TERM (IN YEARS)	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Less than Six Months	4	0.16	0	0.00	4	0.14
Six Months	259	10.07	53	13.84	312	10.56
More Than 6 Mo. and Less than 1Yr.	417	16.21	89	23.24	506	17.12
1Year	566	22.01	84	21.93	650	22.00
>1-1.50	245	9.53	45	11.75	290	9.81
1.51- 2.0	326	12.67	42	10.97	368	12.45
>2.0 - 2.5	6	0.23	0	0.00	6	0.20
>2.5 Yrs. And Less than 3.0 Yrs	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
3Yrs.	259	10.07	28	7.31	287	9.71
>3 Yrs. And Less than 4.0 Yrs.	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
4.0 Yrs.	203	7.89	24	6.27	227	7.68
>4.0Yrs and Less than 5.0 Yrs	0	0.00	1	0.26	1	0.03
5 Years	114	4.43	9	2.35	123	4.16
6 Years	39	1.52	2	0.52	41	1.39
7 Years	37	1.44	1	0.26	38	1.29
8 Years	17	0.66	0	0.00	17	0.58
9 Years	13	0.51	0	0.00	13	0.44
10 Years	38	1.48	2	0.52	40	1.35
Life 888	3	0.12	2	0.52	5	0.17
Indeterminate Sentence	25	0.97	1	0.26	26	0.88
TOTAL	2572	100.00	383	100.00	2955	100.00

Nearly half (48.3%) of the males and almost six-in-ten (59.0%) of the females in the study were incarcerated on a determinate sentence of between 6-12 months. Overall, 49.8% of the offenders were sentenced to no more than one year in prison.

TABLE 25: Type of Drug Involved in Any of the Instant Conviction Offenses
Missing: 110

TYPE OF DRUG	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Drugs Involved	1801	72.68	228	62.13	2029	71.32
Drugs Present/Incident	39	1.57	0	0.00	39	1.37
Cocaine, Crack	140	5.65	28	7.63	168	5.91
Cocaine, Powder	23	0.93	5	1.36	28	0.98
Cocaine, Unspecified	54	2.18	4	1.09	58	2.04
Heroin	120	4.84	29	7.90	149	5.24
Marijuana	77	3.11	5	1.36	82	2.88
LSD/Acid	2	0.08	0	0.00	2	0.07
Crystal Meth/Ice	31	1.25	6	1.63	37	1.30
Amphetamines	1	0.04	1	0.27	2	0.07
Pharmaceuticals	80	3.23	39	10.63	119	4.18
Counterfeit Drugs	7	0.28	1	0.27	8	0.28
Chemical/Inhalant	17	0.69	4	1.09	21	0.74
Steroids	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.04
Drug Paraphernalia	1	0.04	4	1.09	5	0.18
Drug Residue	12	0.48	3	0.82	15	0.53
Crack Cocaine + Marijuana	18	0.73	5	1.36	23	0.81
Powder Cocaine + Heroin	3	0.12	0	0.00	3	0.11
Powder Cocaine + Marijuana	5	0.20	0	0.00	5	0.18
Unspecified Cocaine + Heroin	11	0.44	0	0.00	11	0.39
Unspecified Cocaine + Marijuana	3	0.12	0	0.00	3	0.11
Marijuana + LSD	2	0.08	0	0.00	2	0.07
Crack Cocaine + Heroin	7	0.28	2	0.54	9	0.32
Ecstasy	3	0.12	2	0.54	5	0.18
Multiple Drug Types	20	0.81	1	0.27	21	0.74
TOTAL	2478	100.00	367	100.00	2845	100.00

Drugs were involved in 28.7% of the intake overall (males = 27.3%; females = 37.9%). In the 816 instances where drugs were involved in the offense, 200 (24.5%) involved crack cocaine, either by itself or in combination with another drug. In the 2001 intake study crack cocaine made up 54.7% of drug related offenses.

Heroin, either alone or in combination with another substance, was involved in 21.1% of the offenses involving drugs in the current study. In the 2001 intake study, heroin represented 3.7% of drug offenses

Pharmaceuticals were involved in 14.6% of the drug related cases in the 2011 intake study. Ten years earlier, in 2001, pharmaceuticals accounted for only 3.8% of drug offenses.

TABLE 26: Offender’s Legal Status at Arrest for the Conviction Offense
Missing: 5

LEGAL STATUS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Free of CJ Supervision	1499	58.40	182	47.52	1681	56.98
Active Arrest Warrant	54	2.10	14	3.66	68	2.31
Released on Own Recognizance/Bond	179	6.97	9	2.35	188	6.37
On Probation	681	26.5	173	45.2	854	28.95
On Parole	146	5.69	5	1.31	151	5.12
In Jail	5	0.19	0	0.00	5	0.17
In Prison/DYS	3	0.12	0	0.00	3	0.10
TOTAL	2567	100.00	383	100.00	2950	100.00

Less than half of the offenders in the sample (43.0%) were on some type of supervision, warrant, or were incarcerated at the time of their arrest for the instant offense (male = 41.6%; female = 52.5%). The most common status for those under some type of supervision was probation (male = 26.5%; female = 45.2%).

TABLE 27: Whether Offender Violated Felony Probation or Parole Conditions
Missing: 8

VIOLATION STATUS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Offender was not a Violator	1734	67.60	202	52.88	1936	65.69
Technical Probation Violator	321	12.51	101	26.44	422	14.32
New Crime and Technical Violation/Returned to Prison on the Technical Violation	4	0.16	3	0.79	7	0.24
New Crime Probation Violator	364	14.19	71	18.59	435	14.76
New Crime Parole/PRC Violator	142	5.54	5	1.31	147	4.99
TOTAL	2565	100.00	382	100.00	2947	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 offenses for which they were sent to prison. Nearly one-third of the males (32.4%) and nearly one-half of the females (47.1%) in the study were incarcerated on either a technical or new crime violation of felony probation or a new crime violation of parole.

TABLE 28: Role of the Offender and Others in the Most Serious Conviction Offense

Missing: 37

OFFENDER/OTHERS' ROLE(S)	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Offender Acted Alone	1994	78.20	241	65.49	2235	76.59
Others Present, but Not Arrested	84	3.29	16	4.35	100	3.43
One or More Others Charged	118	4.63	20	5.43	138	4.73
One or More Others Went to Trial	21	0.82	8	2.17	29	0.99
One or More Others Convicted, Incarceration Status Unknown	6	0.24	2	0.54	8	0.27
One or More Others Convicted and Incarcerated	278	10.90	71	19.29	349	11.96
One or More Others Prob./Comm. Control	49	1.92	10	2.72	59	2.02
TOTAL	2550	100.00	368	100.00	2918	100.00

Over three-fourths (76.6%) of the offenders acted alone in the commission of the offense for which they were committed (male = 78.2%; female = 65.5%). Overall, in the 683 cases where the offender acted with someone else in the commission of the offense, the other offender was also incarcerated in 51.1% of the cases (male = 50.0%; female = 55.9%).

TABLE 29: Weapon Used/Possessed/Present During Conviction Offense

Missing: 51

WEAPON USED/POSSESSED/ PRESENT DURING CONVICTION OFFENSE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Weapon	1745	69.00	316	84.27	2061	70.97
Weapon Incidental to Crime	49	1.94	4	1.07	53	1.83
Weapon Present, but Not Used	159	6.29	5	1.33	164	5.65
Feigned Possession of Weapon	8	0.32	1	0.27	9	0.31
Used by Other Actor w/Offender	37	1.46	5	1.33	42	1.45
Offender Threatened Use	124	4.90	7	1.87	131	4.51
Used in Attempt to Injure	76	3.01	9	2.40	85	2.93
Used Weapon to Injure	288	11.39	24	6.40	312	10.74
Used Weapon to Kill	43	1.70	4	1.07	47	1.62
TOTAL	2529	100.00	375	100.00	2904	100.00

Weapons were involved, or present, in some manner, in the conviction offense in 29.0% of the cases. In the 784 male offenses where weapons were involved, non-fatal injury occurred 36.7% of the time and death occurred in 5.5% of the cases. Females had weapons involved in 59 cases. In 40.7% of the cases non-fatal injuries occurred and death resulted 6.8% of the time.

TABLE 30: Type of Weapon Used During Conviction Offense

Missing: 122

TYPE OF WEAPON USED DURING CONVICTION OFFENSE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Weapon/Incidental	1762	71.66	315	84.22	2077	73.31
Handgun	322	13.09	20	5.35	342	12.07
Rifle-Shotgun	23	0.94	1	0.27	24	0.85
Assault Weapon	1	0.04	1	0.27	2	0.07
Sharp Instrument	57	2.32	10	2.67	67	2.36
Blunt Instrument	9	0.37	4	1.07	13	0.46
Brute Force/Fists	227	9.23	18	4.81	245	8.65
Other	48	1.95	5	1.34	53	1.87
Multiple Weapons	10	0.41	0	0.00	10	0.35
TOTAL	2459	100.00	374	100.00	2833	100.00

In 18.0% of the cases, an actual weapon, aside from brute force/fists, was used (males 19.1%; females 11.0%). In the instances where a weapon was used males used a handgun 68.5% of the time. Sharp instruments were second at 12.1%. Females used a handgun 48.8% of the time where a weapon was used. The second choice for females was a sharp instrument (24.4%).

TABLE 31: Drugs/Alcohol Used During Conviction Offense

Missing: 83

DRUGS/ALCOHOL USED DURING CONVICTION OFFENSE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Indication	1219	48.72	148	40.00	1367	47.60
Drugs	661	26.42	162	43.78	823	28.66
Alcohol	285	11.39	29	7.84	314	10.93
Both	336	13.43	31	8.38	367	12.78
Yes, Substance not Specified	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
TOTAL	2502	100.00	370	100.00	2872	100.00

Over half (52.4%) 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 = 51.3%; female = 60.0%). Over one-quarter (28.7%) were under the influence of drugs. Females were more likely than males to have been under the influence of drugs (male = 26.4%; female = 43.8%). Males were more likely to have been under the influence of alcohol (11.4%) than females (7.8%). Similarly, males were more likely than females to be under the influence of both alcohol and drugs at the time of their offense (male = 13.4%; female = 8.4%).

TABLE 32: Primary Victim of the Most Serious Conviction Offense**Missing: 289**

VICTIM RELATIONSHIP TO OFFENDER	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Direct Victim	994	42.64	154	45.97	1148	43.06
Family Member	157	6.74	38	11.34	195	7.31
Friend or Acquaintance	512	21.96	39	11.64	551	20.67
Work or School Associate	11	0.47	4	1.19	15	0.56
Any Corrections or Law Enforcement Employee	43	1.84	4	1.19	47	1.76
Other	1	0.04	3	0.90	4	0.15
Stranger	407	17.46	45	13.43	452	16.95
Non-Personal*	206	8.84	48	14.33	254	9.53
TOTAL	2331	100.00	335	100.00	2666	100.00

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

Friends or acquaintances (20.7%) were more likely than strangers (17.0%) to be the primary victims of an offense. Family members were listed as the victim in 7.3% of the cases examined.

TABLE 33: Gender of Victim of the Most Serious Conviction Offense**Missing:171**

VICTIM GENDER	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Non Personal	1202	49.53	203	56.86	1405	50.47
Male	528	21.76	81	22.69	609	21.88
Female	697	28.72	73	20.45	770	27.66
TOTAL	2427	100.00	357	100.00	2784	100.00

In cases where there was a personal victim, 55.8% were female and 44.2% were male.

TABLE 34: Victim Involvement in the Most Serious Conviction Offense**Missing: 45**

VICTIM INVOLVEMENT	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Personal / Direct Victim	879	34.67	133	35.47	1012	34.78
No Victim Precipitation	1612	63.59	241	64.27	1853	63.68
Indication of Victim Precipitation	44	1.74	1	0.27	45	1.55
TOTAL	2535	100.00	375	100.00	2910	100.00

Of the most serious conviction offenses, 34.8% did not involve a direct personal victim. In the cases where there was a direct personal victim, 97.6% had no victim precipitation. There were indications of victim involvement in 2.4% of the cases where there was a direct personal victim.

TABLE 35: Extent of Victim Injury from the Most Serious Conviction Offense**Missing: 108**

EXTENT OF VICTIM BODILY INJURY	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Not Applicable (non-personal crime)	1201	48.47	202	54.74	1403	49.28
No Bodily Injury to Victim	941	37.97	130	35.23	1071	37.62
Some Bodily Injury – No Treatment Required	126	5.08	11	2.98	137	4.81
Injury w/Medical Treatment Required at Scene Only	6	0.24	1	0.27	7	0.25
Injury Requiring Out Patient Treatment	108	4.36	10	2.71	118	4.14
Injury Requiring In-Patient Hospitalization	45	1.82	6	1.63	51	1.79
Victim was Killed by Offender(s)	51	2.06	9	2.44	60	2.11
TOTAL	2478	100.00	369	100.00	2847	100.00

Just under half (49.3%) of the most serious conviction offenses were for non-personal crimes or had no direct victim. Where there was a personal victim, 74.2% received no bodily injury as a result of the offense. Treatment was received by 56.2% of the 313 non-fatally injured victims. Offenses resulting in death of the victim occurred in 2.1% of the cases where a personal victim was identified.

TABLE 36: Extent of Victim Psychological Harm from the Most Serious Conviction Offense**Missing: 1069**

EXTENT OF VICTIM PSYCHOLOGICAL HARM	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Not Applicable (non-personal crime)	1201	73.32	205	82.66	1406	74.55
Not Applicable Because Victim Died	51	3.11	7	2.82	58	3.08
No Psychological Harm was Indicated by the Victim	138	8.42	19	7.66	157	8.32
Victim Sustained Some Psychological Harm/Fear	231	14.10	17	6.85	248	13.15
Victim Sustained Psych. Harm/Required Treatment	17	1.04	0	0.00	17	0.90
TOTAL	1638	100.00	248	100.00	1886	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, approximately three-fourths (74.6%) of the most serious conviction offenses were non-personal crimes. In the cases where personal victims were identified (480), 58 (12.1%) died. Additionally, victims sustained some or significant psychological harm/fear/treatment 55.2% of the time. Fewer victims indicated that no psychological harm/fear resulted from the offense (32.7%).

PRIOR CRIMINAL HISTORY

TABLE 37: Age at First Arrest

Missing: 4

AGE AT FIRST ARREST	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Younger than 10	36	1.40	0	0.00	36	1.22
10-14	538	20.95	42	10.97	580	19.65
15-19	1244	48.44	127	33.16	1371	46.46
20-24	452	17.60	93	24.28	545	18.47
25-29	152	5.92	59	15.40	211	7.15
30-34	62	2.41	29	7.57	91	3.08
35-39	36	1.40	15	3.92	51	1.73
40-44	13	0.51	7	1.83	20	0.68
45-49	10	0.39	5	1.31	15	0.51
50 or Older	25	0.97	6	1.57	31	1.05
TOTAL	2568	100.00	383	100.00	2951	100.00

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Mean = 18.75	Mean = 22.58	Mean = 19.25
Median = 18.00	Median = 20.00	Median = 18.00

The mean age at first arrest for offenders in the intake study was 19.3 years (male = 18.8; female = 22.6). Thirty-six offenders (1.2%), all male, were first arrested before they were ten-years-old. Thirty-one offenders (1.1%) were first arrested at the age of fifty or older.

Table 38: Age at Arrest for First Violent Offense

Missing:6

AGE AT ARREST FOR FIRST VIOLENT OFFENSE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Violent Offense Arrest	426	16.60	156	40.73	582	19.74
Less Than 10	10	0.39	0	0.00	10	0.34
10-14	297	11.57	26	6.79	323	10.95
15-19	826	32.19	48	12.53	874	29.64
20-24	533	20.77	52	13.58	585	19.84
25-29	227	8.85	38	9.92	265	8.99
30-34	120	4.68	29	7.57	149	5.05
35-39	52	2.03	17	4.44	69	2.34
40-44	35	1.36	7	1.83	42	1.42
45-49	21	0.82	6	1.57	27	0.92
50 or Older	19	0.74	4	1.04	23	0.78
TOTAL	2566	100.00	383	100.00	2949	100.00

<u>Males*</u>	<u>Females*</u>	<u>Total*</u>
Mean = 21.03	Mean = 24.95	Mean = 21.40
Median = 19.00	Median = 23.00	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 21.4 years. Females (25.0 years) were older than males (21.0 years) at their first arrest for a violent offense. Over three-fourths (83.4%) of the males and over half of the females (59.3%) had an arrest for a violent offense.

TABLE 39: Age at First Arrest Leading to a Delinquency Adjudication or Adult Felony Conviction

Missing: 5

AGE AT FIRST CONVICTION	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Younger than 10	15	0.58	0	0.00	15	0.51
10-14	485	18.89	37	9.66	522	17.69
15-19	874	34.05	81	21.15	955	32.37
20-24	535	20.84	68	17.75	603	20.44
25-29	248	9.66	77	20.10	325	11.02
30-34	146	5.69	54	14.10	200	6.78
35-39	108	4.21	25	6.53	133	4.51
40-44	67	2.61	24	6.27	91	3.08
45-49	37	1.44	9	2.35	46	1.56
50 or Older	52	2.03	8	2.09	60	2.03
TOTAL	2567	100.00	383	100.00	2950	100.00

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Mean = 21.65	Mean = 25.83	Mean = 22.19
Median = 19.00	Median = 25.00	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 22.2 years. Females (25.8) were older than the males (21.7). Fifteen offenders (0.51%), all male, were less than ten-years-old at the time of their first delinquency adjudication. In total, sixty offenders (1.99%) were over the age of fifty at the time of their first conviction (male = 2.0%; female = 2.1%).

TABLE 40: Number of Juvenile Violent (Non-Sex) Offenses

Missing: 373

NUMBER OF JUVENILE VIOLENT (NON-SEX) OFFENSES	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	1688	75.53	312	89.91	2000	77.46
One	348	15.57	19	5.48	367	14.21
Two	125	5.59	10	2.88	135	5.23
Three	40	1.79	3	0.86	43	1.67
Four	22	0.98	1	0.29	23	0.89
Five or more	12	0.54	2	0.58	14	0.54
TOTAL	2235	100.00	347	100.00	2582	100.00

Male offenders in the sample were more likely to have one or more adjudications for juvenile violent (non-sex) offenses (male = 24.5%; female = 10.1%). Roughly 3.1% 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 41: Number of Juvenile Sex Offenses**Missing: 370**

NUMBER OF JUVENILE SEX OFFENSES	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	2186	97.68	346	99.71	2532	97.95
One	50	2.23	1	0.29	51	1.97
Two	2	0.09	0	0.00	2	0.08
TOTAL	2238	100.00	347	100.00	2585	100.00

The data reflects that 2.3% of the male offenders had sex offenses as a juvenile. Only one of the females in the study had a juvenile sex offense recorded.

TABLE 42: Number of Juvenile Drug Use/Possession Offenses**Missing: 368**

NUMBER OF JUVENILE DRUG USE/POSSESSION OFFENSES	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	2060	92.01	336	96.55	2396	92.62
One	136	6.07	9	2.59	145	5.60
Two	28	1.25	2	0.57	30	1.16
Three or more	15	0.67	1	0.29	16	0.62
TOTAL	2239	100.00	348	100.00	2587	100.00

Drug use/possession offenses as a juvenile were reflected in the records of 7.4% of the intake study.

TABLE 43: Number of Juvenile Drug Sale/Trafficking Offenses**Missing: 370**

NUMBER OF JUVENILE DRUG SALE & TRAFFICKING OFFENSES	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	2200	98.30	346	99.71	2546	98.49
One	32	1.43	1	0.29	33	1.28
Two	6	0.27	0	0.00	6	0.23
TOTAL	2238	100	347	100	2585	100

Juvenile drug trafficking offenses were found in 1.5% of the intake sample (male 1.7%; female 0.29%).

TABLE 44: Number of Juvenile DUI/OMVI Offenses**Missing: 368**

NUMBER OF JUVENILE DUI/OMVI OFFENSES	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	2217	98.97	346	99.71	2563	99.07
One	23	1.03	1	0.29	24	0.93
TOTAL	2240	100.00	347	100.00	2587	100.00

Juvenile DUI offenses were found for less than one percent of the offenders in the intake sample. Males accounted for all but one of the offenses.

TABLE 45: Number of Juvenile Property Offenses**Missing: 369**

NUMBER OF JUVENILE PROPERTY OFFENSES	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	1627	72.67	296	85.30	1923	74.36
One	319	14.25	33	9.51	352	13.61
Two	162	7.24	11	3.17	173	6.69
Three	59	2.64	4	1.15	63	2.44
Four	32	1.43	2	0.58	34	1.31
Five or More	40	1.79	1	0.29	41	1.59
TOTAL	2239	100.00	347	100.00	2586	100.00

Over one-fourth (25.6%) of the offenders have had at least one juvenile property offense (males = 27.3%; females = 14.7%).

TABLE 46: Number of Juvenile Social Service Placements**Missing: 384**

NUMBER OF JUVENILE SOCIAL SERVICE PLACEMENTS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	1850	83.18	313	90.20	2163	84.13
One	206	9.26	15	4.32	221	8.60
Two	84	3.78	7	2.02	91	3.54
Three	42	1.89	9	2.59	51	1.98
Four	22	0.99	2	0.58	24	0.93
Five or More	20	0.90	1	0.29	21	0.82
TOTAL	2224	100.00	347	100.00	2571	100.00

Male offenders (16.8%) have several more juvenile social service placements than do the females (9.8%).

TABLE 47: Number of Commitments to Department of Youth Services**Missing: 383**

NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS TO THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	1875	84.31	338	97.13	2213	86.04
One	238	10.70	7	2.01	245	9.53
Two	76	3.42	2	0.57	78	3.03
Three	21	0.94	0	0.00	21	0.82
Four	8	0.36	1	0.29	9	0.35
Five or More	6	0.27	0	0.00	6	0.23
TOTAL	2224	100.00	348	100.00	2572	100.00

DYS commitments were higher for males than females (male = 15.7%; female = 2.9%). Overall, 14.0% of the intake sample had been committed to DYS.

TABLE 48: Number of Juvenile Supervision Terms**Missing: 384**

NUMBER OF JUVENILE SUPERVISION TERMS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	1462	65.68	286	82.90	1748	67.99
One	435	19.54	39	11.30	474	18.44
Two	219	9.84	8	2.32	227	8.83
Three	66	2.96	11	3.19	77	2.99
Four	31	1.39	0	0.00	31	1.21
Five or More	13	0.58	1	0.29	14	0.54
TOTAL	2226	100.00	345	100.00	2571	100.00

Men were much more likely than women to have been placed on juvenile supervision (male = 34.3%; female = 17.1%).

TABLE 49: Number of Juvenile Supervision Continuance Terms**Missing: 383**

NUMBER OF JUVENILE SUPERVISION TERMS CONTINUED	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	1865	83.78	311	89.88	2176	84.60
One	171	7.68	14	4.05	185	7.19
Two	71	3.19	10	2.89	81	3.15
Three	48	2.16	5	1.45	53	2.06
Four	16	0.72	2	0.58	18	0.70
Five or More	55	2.47	4	1.16	59	2.29
TOTAL	2226	100.00	346	100.00	2572	100.00

Males were more likely than females to have had a probation continuance (males = 16.2%; females = 10.1%).

TABLE 50: Number of Revocations of Juvenile Supervision**Missing: 383**

NUMBER OF REVOCATIONS OF JUVENILE SUPERVISION TERMS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	2086	93.71	337	97.4	2423	94.21
One	95	4.27	7	2.02	102	3.97
Two	28	1.26	1	0.29	29	1.13
Three	9	0.40	1	0.29	10	0.39
Four	4	0.18	0	0.00	4	0.16
Five or More	4	0.18	0	0.00	4	0.16
TOTAL	2226	100.00	346	100.00	2572	100.00

Men were more likely than women to have had a revocation of supervision as a juvenile (male = 6.3%; female = 2.6%).

TABLE 51: Number of Prior Adult Non-Violent Misdemeanor Convictions**Missing: 11**

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT NON-VIOLENT MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	696	27.17	113	29.58	809	27.48
One	441	17.21	54	14.14	495	16.81
Two	315	12.30	66	17.28	381	12.94
Three	235	9.17	33	8.64	268	9.10
Four	167	6.52	24	6.28	191	6.49
Five or More	708	27.63	92	24.08	800	27.17
TOTAL	2562	100.00	382	100.00	2944	100.00

Almost three-fourths (72.5%) of the offenders had at least one prior adult conviction for a non-violent misdemeanor (male = 72.8%; female = 70.4%).

TABLE 52: Number of Prior Adult DUI/OMVI Convictions**Missing: 9**

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT DUI/OMVI CONVICTIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	2077	81.01	325	85.08	2402	81.53
One	266	10.37	32	8.38	298	10.12
Two	101	3.94	10	2.62	111	3.77
Three	41	1.60	9	2.36	50	1.70
Four	26	1.01	2	0.52	28	0.95
Five or More	53	2.07	4	1.05	57	1.93
TOTAL	2564	100.00	382	100.00	2946	100.00

Men were slightly more likely than women to have had one or more prior adult DUI convictions (male 19.0%; female 14.9%).

TABLE 53: Number of Prior Adult Violent Misdemeanor Convictions**Missing: 10**

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT VIOLENT MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	1686	65.78	314	82.20	2000	67.91
One	497	19.39	43	11.26	540	18.34
Two	207	8.08	14	3.66	221	7.50
Three	95	3.71	10	2.62	105	3.57
Four	43	1.68	1	0.26	44	1.49
Five or More	35	1.37	0	0.00	35	1.19
TOTAL	2563	100.00	382	100.00	2945	100.00

Just under one third (32.1%) of the offenders had at least one prior adult conviction for a violent misdemeanor (male 34.2%; female = 17.8%).

TABLE 54: Number of Domestic Violence Convictions***Missing: 214**

NUMBER OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONVICTIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	1726	72.55	318	87.85	2044	74.57
One	363	15.26	31	8.56	394	14.37
Two	155	6.52	12	3.31	167	6.09
Three	80	3.36	1	0.28	81	2.96
Four	30	1.26	0	0.00	30	1.09
Five or More	25	1.05	0	0.00	25	0.91
TOTAL	2379	100.00	362	100.00	2741	100.00

*Includes both adult and juvenile domestic violence convictions

Over one-fourth of the offenders (25.4%) have had at least one domestic violence conviction as an adult or juvenile (male = 27.5% female = 12.2%).

TABLE 55: Number of Prior Adult Jail Incarcerations**Missing: 12**

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT JAIL INCARCERATIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	1067	41.68	183	47.78	1250	42.47
One	483	18.87	80	20.89	563	19.13
Two	310	12.11	30	7.83	340	11.55
Three	178	6.95	20	5.22	198	6.73
Four	147	5.74	17	4.44	164	5.57
Five or More	375	14.65	53	13.84	428	14.54
TOTAL	2560	100.00	383	100.00	2943	100.00

Men were more likely than women to have served at least one prior jail incarceration (male = 58.3%; female = 52.2%).

TABLE 56: Number of Prior Adult Felony Convictions [Total]**Missing: 9**

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT FELONY CONVICTIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	892	34.80	209	54.57	1101	37.37
One	538	20.99	86	22.45	624	21.18
Two	389	15.18	36	9.40	425	14.43
Three	249	9.72	19	4.96	268	9.10
Four	155	6.05	10	2.61	165	5.60
Five or More	340	13.27	23	6.01	363	12.32
TOTAL	2563	100.00	383	100.00	2946	100.00

Just over six in ten offenders (62.6%) had at least one prior adult felony conviction (male = 65.2%; female = 45.4%).

TABLE 57: Number of Prior Adult Violent (Non-Sex) Felony Convictions**Missing: 9**

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT VIOLENT (NON-SEX) FELONY CONVICTIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	1782	69.53	342	89.30	2124	72.10
One	519	20.25	36	9.40	555	18.84
Two	167	6.52	4	1.04	171	5.80
Three	64	2.50	0	0.00	64	2.17
Four	22	0.86	1	0.26	23	0.78
Five or More	9	0.35	0	0.00	9	0.31
TOTAL	2563	100.00	383	100.00	2946	100.00

Over one-fourth (27.9%) of the offenders had at least one prior adult conviction for a violent (non-sex) felony (male = 30.5%; female = 10.7%).

TABLE 58: Number of Prior Adult Sex Felony Convictions**Missing: 8**

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT SEX FELONY CONVICTIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	2428	94.70	382	99.74	2810	95.35
One	130	5.07	1	0.26	131	4.45
Two	3	0.12	0	0.00	3	0.10
Three	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
Four	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
Five or More	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.03
TOTAL	2564	100.00	383	100.00	2947	100.00

Males were more likely to have adult felony convictions for a sexually oriented crime (male = 5.3%; female = 0.26%).

TABLE 59: Number of Prior Adult Drug Use/Possession Felony Convictions**Missing: 9**

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT DRUG USE/ POSSESSION FELONY CONVICTIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	2013	78.54	306	79.90	2319	78.72
One	364	14.20	47	12.27	411	13.95
Two	110	4.29	17	4.44	127	4.31
Three	44	1.72	6	1.57	50	1.70
Four	16	0.62	4	1.04	20	0.68
Five or More	16	0.62	3	0.78	19	0.64
TOTAL	2563	100.00	383	100.00	2946	100.00

Just over one-fifth (21.3%) of the offenders had at least one prior adult felony conviction for drug use or possession (male = 21.5%; female = 20.1%).

TABLE 60: Number of Prior Adult Drug Sale/Trafficking Felony Convictions**Missing: 9**

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT DRUG SALE/ TRAFFICKING FELONY CONVICTIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	2158	84.20	355	92.69	2513	85.30
One	289	11.28	23	6.01	312	10.59
Two	92	3.59	4	1.04	96	3.26
Three	18	0.70	1	0.26	19	0.64
Four	2	0.08	0	0.00	2	0.07
Five or More	4	0.16	0	0.00	4	0.14
TOTAL	2563	100.00	383	100.00	2946	100.00

Roughly one-in-seven offenders (14.7%) had at least one prior adult felony conviction for drug sale or trafficking (male = 15.8%; female = 7.3%).

TABLE 61: Number of Adult Property Felony Convictions**Missing: 10**

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT PROPERTY FELONY CONVICTIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	1773	69.20	305	79.63	2078	70.56
One	439	17.14	49	12.79	488	16.57
Two	175	6.83	15	3.92	190	6.45
Three	66	2.58	3	0.78	69	2.34
Four	40	1.56	1	0.26	41	1.39
Five or More	69	2.69	10	2.61	79	2.68
TOTAL	2562	100.00	383	100.00	2945	100.00

Over one-fourth (29.4%) of the offenders had at least one prior felony conviction for property offenses (male = 30.8%; female = 20.4%).

TABLE 62: Number of Prior Adult Prison Incarcerations**Missing: 6**

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT PRISON INCARCERATIONS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	1202	46.84	270	70.50	1472	49.92
One	507	19.76	60	15.67	567	19.23
Two	296	11.54	19	4.96	315	10.68
Three	190	7.40	14	3.66	204	6.92
Four	138	5.38	9	2.35	147	4.98
Five or More	233	9.08	11	2.87	244	8.27
TOTAL	2566	100.00	383	100.00	2949	100.00

Men were more likely than women to have served a prior prison term (male = 53.2%; female = 29.5%). Almost half of the entire intake sample has served a prior prison term (49.9%).

TABLE 63: Number of Prior Adult Supervision Terms**Missing: 10**

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT SUPERVISION TERMS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	613	23.93	107	27.94	720	24.45
One	597	23.30	138	36.03	735	24.96
Two	401	15.65	53	13.84	454	15.42
Three	304	11.87	31	8.09	335	11.38
Four	229	8.94	15	3.92	244	8.29
Five or More	418	16.32	39	10.18	457	15.52
TOTAL	2562	100.00	383	100.00	2945	100.00

Over three-fourths of male offenders have had at least one prior adult supervision term; this is higher than the females (male = 76.1%; female = 72.1%).

TABLE 64: Number of Prior Revocations of Adult Supervision Terms**Missing: 10**

NUMBER OF PRIOR REVOCATIONS OF ADULT SUPERVISION TERMS	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	1283	50.08	155	40.47	1438	48.83
One	760	29.66	151	39.43	911	30.93
Two	286	11.16	50	13.05	336	11.41
Three	132	5.15	14	3.66	146	4.96
Four	45	1.76	8	2.09	53	1.80
Five or More	56	2.19	5	1.31	61	2.07
TOTAL	2562	100.00	383	100.00	2945	100.00

Women were more likely to have at least one prior revocation of adult supervision (male = 49.9%; female = 59.5%).

TABLE 65: Indication of an Escape History**Missing: 4**

INDICATION OF AN ESCAPE HISTORY	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	2253	87.73	358	93.47	2611	88.48
Yes	315	12.27	25	6.53	340	11.52
TOTAL	2568	100.00	383	100.00	2951	100.00

Males were more likely to have a history of escape (male 12.3%; female 6.5%). 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 66: Rap Static Assessment Total Raw Score

Missing: 1159

RAP STATIC ASSESSMENT TOTAL RAW SCORE	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
-1	70	4.64	15	5.21	85	4.73
0	452	29.97	60	20.83	512	28.51
1	198	13.13	63	21.88	261	14.53
2	226	14.99	49	17.01	275	15.31
3	225	14.92	41	14.24	266	14.81
4	156	10.34	30	10.42	186	10.36
5	91	6.03	21	7.29	112	6.24
6	54	3.58	7	2.43	61	3.40
7	32	2.12	1	0.35	33	1.84
8	4	0.27	1	0.35	5	0.28
Total	1508	100.00	288	100.00	1796	100.00

Most of the offenders (94.5%) in the intake study scored in the lower range (-1 to 5 points) of the static assessment.

TABLE 67: Rap Static Assessment Level

Missing: 1159

RAP STATIC ASSESSMENT LEVEL	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Basic Level (-1 to 5)	1418	94.03	279	96.88	1697	94.49
Intensive Level (6,7,8)	90	5.97	9	3.13	99	5.51
Total	1508	100.00	288	100.00	1796	100.00

The bulk of offenders in the study scored to the basic level of assessment (male 94.0%; female 96.9%). Intensive prison programming and community supervision applied to 5.5% of the offenders (male = 6.0%; female = 3.1%).

Assessment of SB2 Impact

The percentage of inmates admitted who were truly non-violent (TNV) was 27.9% in the 2011 Intake Study, with little change from the 2010 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. Since then it has decreased about four percentage points.

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	2010	2011
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	27.8	27.9

Proportion of Each Year’s TNV Intake Who were Supervision Violators

In 2011, the percentage of TNV offenders who were supervision (parole or probation) violators increased to 42.4%. This increase of 8.0 percentage points puts the proportion of violators close to where it was in 2008 and reverses declines in 2009 and 2010. 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 %

1996	1997	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
36.0	50.0	54.0	49.4	45.8	53.3	53.6	44.2	44.4	40.4	40.8	43.5	39.5	34.4	42.4

Proportion of each Year’s Total Intake who were Probation Violators

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 3.4 percentage point increase in the 2011 study reverses decreases in the 2009 and 2010 studies and falls between the rates in the 2008 and 2009 studies.

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

1996	1997	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
30.0	35.0	39.0	36.6	33.6	35.6	32.5	32.8	30.5	30.8	29.2	30.6	27.9	25.6	29.0

Proportion of Each Year's Total Intake Who were Parole/PRC Violators

At 5.1% the percentage of new admissions that had committed a new crime while on parole or post release control in the 2011 Intake Study continued a decline that began in 2006. (Table D, below) The rate in the 2011 Intake Study is 2.8 times higher than in the 1996 study.

TABLE D: Proportion of Each Year's Intake Who were Parole/PRC Violators

1996	1997	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
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	6.4	5.1

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

RAP / ORAS AVAILABILITY AND ORAS ASSESSMENTS

TABLE A: Male ORAS Availability by RAP Availability

ORAS AVAILABILITY	RAP YES		RAP NO		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Has An ORAS Risk Score Available	933	58.86	351	35.56	1284	49.92
No ORAS Risk Score Available	652	41.14	636	64.44	1288	50.08
Total	1585	100.00	987	100.00	2572	100.00

Males with a recorded RAP score had an ORAS score available in 58.86% of the cases examined. Where no RAP scores were available 35.56% of the cases had an ORAS score. Overall, no ORAS score was available in roughly half of the male cases (50.08%).

TABLE B: Female ORAS Availability by RAP Availability

ORAS AVAILABILITY	RAP YES		RAP NO		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Has An ORAS Risk Score Available	92	43.19	57	33.53	149	38.90
No ORAS Risk Score Available	121	56.81	113	66.47	234	61.10
Total	213	100.00	170	100.00	383	100.00

Females who had a RAP score listed also had an ORAS score in 43.19% of the cases. Where no RAP score was available 33.53% had an ORAS score. Overall, no ORAS score was available in 61.10% of the female cases.

TABLE C: One ORAS Based Assessment

One ORAS Based Assessment	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Prison Screening Tool (PST)	299	23.29	9	3.85	308	20.29
Prison Intake Tool (PIT)	985	76.71	225	96.15	1210	79.71
Total	1284	100.00	234	100.00	1518	100.00

For offenders with one ORAS based assessment the Prison Intake Tool (PIT) was indicated in 79.7% of the cases (males 76.7% ; females 96.1%) and the Prison Screening Tool (PST) recorded in 20.2% of the cases (males 23.2% ; females 3.8%).

TABLE D: Two ORAS Based Assessments

Two ORAS Based Assessments	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Prison Screening Tool (PST)	101	94.39	5	100.00	106	94.64
Prison Intake Tool (PIT)	6	5.61	0	.00	6	5.36
Total	107	100.00	5	100.00	112	100.00

There were 112 instances where two ORAS based assessments were shown in the data. The PST was used in 94.6% of the cases (males 94.3% ; females 100%). In addition though not shown, there were two records indicating a third ORAS based assessment. Both cases were male and both were administered the PST.

TABLE E: PIT Score Distribution

PIT Score Distribution	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0.00	3	.30	1	.44	4	.33
1.00	5	.51	2	.89	7	.58
2.00	6	.61	2	.89	8	.66
3.00	9	.91	1	.44	10	.83
4.00	13	1.32	2	.89	15	1.24
5.00	13	1.32	3	1.33	16	1.32
6.00	27	2.74	5	2.22	32	2.64
7.00	39	3.96	9	4.00	48	3.97
8.00	30	3.05	15	6.67	45	3.72
9.00	33	3.35	17	7.56	50	4.13
10.00	33	3.35	11	4.89	44	3.64
11.00	54	5.48	10	4.44	64	5.29
12.00	55	5.58	11	4.89	66	5.45
13.00	50	5.08	14	6.22	64	5.29
14.00	56	5.69	15	6.67	71	5.87
15.00	75	7.61	16	7.11	91	7.52
16.00	50	5.08	11	4.89	61	5.04
17.00	58	5.89	13	5.78	71	5.87
18.00	43	4.37	17	7.56	60	4.96
19.00	61	6.19	7	3.11	68	5.62
20.00	46	4.67	12	5.33	58	4.79
21.00	57	5.79	6	2.67	63	5.21
22.00	38	3.86	5	2.22	43	3.55
23.00	29	2.94	8	3.56	37	3.06
24.00	33	3.35	3	1.33	36	2.98
25.00	12	1.22	3	1.33	15	1.24
26.00	20	2.03	2	.89	22	1.82
27.00	10	1.02	1	.44	11	.91
28.00	5	.51	2	.89	7	.58
29.00	8	.81	1	.44	9	.74
30.00	3	.30	0	.00	3	.25
31.00	3	.30	0	.00	3	.25
32.00	5	.51	0	.00	5	.41
34.00	1	.10	0	.00	1	.08
35.00	2	.20	0	.00	2	.17
Total	985	100.00	225	100.00	1210	100.00

The PIT scores varied from zero to thirty-five. The mean scores were 15.55 for males and 14.17 for females. The mean scores for both the males and females fall in the moderate category.

TABLE F: PIT Mean and Median Scores

	Males	Females
Mean PIT Score	15.55	14.17
Median PIT Score	15.00	14.00

TABLE G: PIT Score Males

PIT Score Males		Males	
		N	%
0-8	Low	145	14.72
9-16	Moderate	406	41.22
17-24	High	365	37.06
25 +	Very High	69	7.01
Total		985	100.00

TABLE H: PIT Score Females

PIT Score Females		Males	
		N	%
0-12	Low	89	39.56
13-18	Moderate	86	38.22
19 +	High	50	22.22
Total		225	100.00

TABLE I: PST Score Distribution

PST Score Distribution	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0.00	30	10.03	2	22.22	32	10.39
1.00	44	14.72	0	0.00	44	14.29
2.00	74	24.75	0	0.00	74	24.03
3.00	66	22.07	4	44.44	70	22.73
4.00	55	18.39	2	22.22	57	18.51
5.00	17	5.69	1	11.11	18	5.84
6.00	13	4.35	0	0.00	13	4.22
Total	299	100.00	9	100.00	308	100.00

PST scores vary from zero (10.39%) to six (4.22%). The mean score for males is 2.59 and for females is 2.78. The mean scores for the males fall in the moderate/high category and the females in the low category.

TABLE J: PST Mean and Median Scores

	Males	Females
Mean PST Score	2.59	2.78
Median PST Score	3.00	3.00

TABLE K: PST SCORE MALES

PST SCORE MALES	Males	
	N	%
0-1 Low	74	24.75
2 + Moderate/High	225	75.25
Total	299	100.00

TABLE L: PST SCORE FEMALES

PST SCORE FEMALES	Males	
	N	%
0-3 Low	6	66.67
4 + Moderate/High	3	33.33
Total	9	100.00