

Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction

2010 INTAKE STUDY

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Social and Demographic Characteristics

- Of the 3477 offenders included in the study, 86.4% were male and 13.6% were female. [Table 1]
- The racial composition of the intake sample was: 41.59% African American, 57.12% Caucasian, and 1.29% Other. [Table 2]
- The ten counties with the greatest numbers of offenders committed to Ohio prisons during the intake study period were: Cuyahoga (N=661; 19.0%), Hamilton (N=324; 9.3%), Franklin (N=271; 7.8%), Summit (N=195; 5.6%), Montgomery (N=175; 5.0%), Stark (N=108; 3.1%), Lucas (N=106; 3.1%), Butler (N=101; 2.9%), Mahoning (N=72; 2.1%), Scioto (N=71; 2.0%). [Table 3]
- The average age at commitment of offenders in the intake study was 32.6 years and the median age was 30. Males had an average age of 32.5 and a median age of 30. Females had an average age of 33.1 and a median age of 31. [Table 4]
- At the time of arrest for the instant offense, 67.6% of the offenders were unemployed; 20.3% were employed full-time. Females were more likely to have been employed full time (21.9%) than males (20.0%). [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. Close to one fourth (23.4%) of the males were convicted for committing a drug offense. Over one-third (34.5%) 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 (27.1%) 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 | 10.7% |
| Drug Possession | 10.0% |
| Burglary | 9.4% |
| Theft | 6.4% |
| Felonious Assault | 4.8% |

FEMALES

| | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| Theft | 19.9% |
| Drug Possession | 18.0% |
| Drug Trafficking | 9.5% |
| Receiving Stolen Property | 5.3% |
| Burglary | 5.1% |

- Nearly half (48.2%) of the males and six-in-ten (60.9%) of the females in the study were incarcerated on a determinate sentence of between 6-12 months. Overall, 49.9% 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 29.4% the cases.* [Table 29]

Criminal History

- Men were more likely than women to have served a prior prison term (male = 52.7%; female = 29.6%). Almost half of the entire intake sample has served a prior prison term (49.6%). [Table 62]
- Over three-fourths of male offenders have had at least one prior adult supervision term; this is higher than the females (male = 76.4%; female = 69.9%). [Table 63]. Men were slightly more likely to have at least one prior revocation of adult supervision (male = 49.9%; female = 47.5%). [Table 64]
- Just over six in ten offenders (62.0%) had at least one prior adult felony conviction (male = 65.2%; female = 42.0%). [Table 56]
- Over one-fifth of the offenders (24.6%) have had at least one domestic violence conviction as an adult or juvenile (male = 26.5% female = 12.9%). [Table 54]
- The bulk of offenders in the study scored to the basic level of assessment (male 92.7%; female 96.2%). Intensive prison programming applied to 6.8% of the offenders (male = 7.3%; female = 3.8%). [Table 67]

* “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 2010. The profile of Intake 2010 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 and 2009). 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 six sources:

- (1) Interviews with inmates at reception centers;
- (2) Written investigations;
- (3) The OnBase information system, with offender background and BCI reports available in digitized form;
- (4) Ohio Law Enforcement Gateway (OHLEG);
- (5) Ohio Courts Network (OCN) and;
- (6) 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 using OnBase, 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 26th, 2010 and concluding June 18th, 2010. The resulting data set contains information on a sample of 3,477 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 2010. 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, a profile of Short Term offenders for 2010, 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.

In this example 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 historical offense information is only for prior adult convictions. Few conclusions can be drawn regarding arrests from the data. (An exception, not summarized in the report, is the number of arrests for five years prior to the instant offense, recorded in the intake database.) There is also no information recorded on indictment charges nor plea-bargaining for

¹ For inquiries that require a greater degree of specificity, please contact the Bureau of Research & Evaluation for additional analysis. 2

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. Consequently, the Intake 2010 sample should be comparable to inmates admitted during CY 2010. The information below, taken from the CY 2010 Commitment Report, illustrates that the Intake 2010 sample closely resembles the year's intake on several basic features.

| | INTAKE 2010 % | COMM. CY2010 % |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <u>Sex</u> | | |
| Female | 13.6 | 13.1 |
| Male | 86.4 | 86.9 |
| <u>Race</u> | | |
| African American | 41.6 | 42.8 |
| Caucasian | 57.1 | 55.8 |
| <u>Counties of Commitment</u> | | |
| Cuyahoga | 19.0 | 19.6 |
| Hamilton | 9.3 | 8.9 |
| Franklin | 7.8 | 8.4 |
| Montgomery | 5.4 | 5.2 |
| <u>Type of Offense</u> | | |
| Crimes Against Persons | 25.5 | 25.8 |
| Sex Offenses | 7.2 | 6.8 |
| Burglary Offenses | 10.2 | 9.8 |
| Property Offenses | 16.0 | 15.3 |
| Drug Offenses | 24.9 | 25.7 |
| Motor Vehicle Offenses | 1.8 | 1.7 |
| Fraud Offenses | 3.0 | 2.3 |
| Weapons Offenses | 5.4 | 5.3 |
| Justice and Public Administration | 6.0 | 7.0 |
| Other Offenses | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| <u>Mean Age in Years</u> | | |
| Female | 33.1 | 32.9 |
| Male | 32.5 | 32.4 |

This comparison suggests strongly that the Intake 2010 sample is representative of all inmates admitted into ODRC's prisons in 2010.

Structure of the Report

This report is organized into four sections. The first section presents the demographic and social characteristics of the 2010 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 | 3004 | 86.40 |
| Female | 473 | 13.60 |
| TOTAL | 3477 | 100.00 |

Of the 3,477 offenders included in the study, 86.4% were male and 13.6% were female.

TABLE 2: Race/ Ethnicity

| ETHNICITY | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Asian | 4 | 0.13 | 0 | 0.00 | 4 | 0.12 |
| African American | 1339 | 44.57 | 107 | 22.62 | 1446 | 41.59 |
| Caucasian | 1622 | 53.99 | 364 | 76.96 | 1986 | 57.12 |
| Native American | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.21 | 1 | 0.03 |
| Other | 39 | 1.30 | 1 | 0.21 | 40 | 1.15 |
| TOTAL | 3004 | 100.00 | 473 | 100.00 | 3477 | 100.00 |

The racial composition of the intake sample was: 41.6% African American, 57.1% Caucasian, 1.2% Other, .12% Asian and .03% Native American .

TABLE 3: County of Commitment

| COUNTY | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|------------|-------|------|---------|------|-------|------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Adams | 12 | 0.40 | 0 | 0.00 | 12 | 0.35 |
| Allen | 23 | 0.77 | 7 | 1.48 | 30 | 0.86 |
| Ashland | 8 | 0.27 | 2 | 0.42 | 10 | 0.29 |
| Ashtabula | 13 | 0.43 | 1 | 0.21 | 14 | 0.40 |
| Athens | 19 | 0.63 | 11 | 2.33 | 30 | 0.86 |
| Auglaize | 6 | 0.20 | 0 | 0.00 | 6 | 0.17 |
| Belmont | 1 | 0.03 | 1 | 0.21 | 2 | 0.06 |
| Brown | 10 | 0.33 | 0 | 0.00 | 10 | 0.29 |
| Butler | 82 | 2.73 | 19 | 4.02 | 101 | 2.90 |
| Carroll | 2 | 0.07 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 0.06 |
| Champaign | 12 | 0.40 | 3 | 0.63 | 15 | 0.43 |
| Clark | 58 | 1.93 | 9 | 1.90 | 67 | 1.93 |
| Clermont | 45 | 1.50 | 11 | 2.33 | 56 | 1.61 |
| Clinton | 18 | 0.60 | 5 | 1.06 | 23 | 0.66 |
| Columbiana | 13 | 0.43 | 3 | 0.63 | 16 | 0.46 |
| Coshocton | 6 | 0.20 | 3 | 0.63 | 9 | 0.26 |

| COUNTY | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|------------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Crawford | 13 | 0.43 | 1 | 0.21 | 14 | 0.40 |
| Cuyahoga | 586 | 19.51 | 75 | 15.86 | 661 | 19.01 |
| Darke | 6 | 0.20 | 2 | 0.42 | 8 | 0.23 |
| Defiance | 9 | 0.30 | 2 | 0.42 | 11 | 0.32 |
| Delaware | 32 | 1.07 | 6 | 1.27 | 38 | 1.09 |
| Erie | 24 | 0.80 | 9 | 1.90 | 33 | 0.95 |
| Fairfield | 17 | 0.57 | 3 | 0.63 | 20 | 0.58 |
| Fayette | 10 | 0.33 | 1 | 0.21 | 11 | 0.32 |
| Franklin | 244 | 8.12 | 27 | 5.71 | 271 | 7.79 |
| Fulton | 14 | 0.47 | 6 | 1.27 | 20 | 0.58 |
| Gallia | 8 | 0.27 | 1 | 0.21 | 9 | 0.26 |
| Geauga | 4 | 0.13 | 2 | 0.42 | 6 | 0.17 |
| Greene | 50 | 1.66 | 5 | 1.06 | 55 | 1.58 |
| Guernsey | 16 | 0.53 | 1 | 0.21 | 17 | 0.49 |
| Hamilton | 290 | 9.65 | 34 | 7.19 | 324 | 9.32 |
| Hancock | 13 | 0.43 | 3 | 0.63 | 16 | 0.46 |
| Hardin | 12 | 0.40 | 1 | 0.21 | 13 | 0.37 |
| Harrison | 4 | 0.13 | 0 | 0.00 | 4 | 0.12 |
| Henry | 2 | 0.07 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 0.06 |
| Highland | 23 | 0.77 | 3 | 0.63 | 26 | 0.75 |
| Hocking | 5 | 0.17 | 1 | 0.21 | 6 | 0.17 |
| Holmes | 4 | 0.13 | 0 | 0.00 | 4 | 0.12 |
| Huron | 16 | 0.53 | 1 | 0.21 | 17 | 0.49 |
| Jackson | 4 | 0.13 | 0 | 0.00 | 4 | 0.12 |
| Jefferson | 4 | 0.13 | 1 | 0.21 | 5 | 0.14 |
| Knox | 12 | 0.40 | 2 | 0.42 | 14 | 0.40 |
| Lake | 38 | 1.26 | 7 | 1.48 | 45 | 1.29 |
| Lawrence | 23 | 0.77 | 4 | 0.85 | 27 | 0.78 |
| Licking | 29 | 0.97 | 4 | 0.85 | 33 | 0.95 |
| Logan | 7 | 0.23 | 0 | 0.00 | 7 | 0.20 |
| Lorain | 57 | 1.90 | 8 | 1.69 | 65 | 1.87 |
| Lucas | 102 | 3.40 | 4 | 0.85 | 106 | 3.05 |
| Madison | 7 | 0.23 | 2 | 0.42 | 9 | 0.26 |
| Mahoning | 63 | 2.10 | 9 | 1.90 | 72 | 2.07 |
| Marion | 23 | 0.77 | 4 | 0.85 | 27 | 0.78 |
| Medina | 33 | 1.10 | 6 | 1.27 | 39 | 1.12 |
| Meigs | 7 | 0.23 | 1 | 0.21 | 8 | 0.23 |
| Mercer | 5 | 0.17 | 0 | 0.00 | 5 | 0.14 |
| Miami | 19 | 0.63 | 2 | 0.42 | 21 | 0.60 |
| Monroe | 3 | 0.10 | 0 | 0.00 | 3 | 0.09 |
| Montgomery | 146 | 4.86 | 29 | 6.13 | 175 | 5.03 |
| Morgan | 3 | 0.10 | 0 | 0.00 | 3 | 0.09 |

| COUNTY | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Morrow | 9 | 0.30 | 1 | 0.21 | 10 | 0.29 |
| Muskingum | 23 | 0.77 | 6 | 1.27 | 29 | 0.83 |
| Noble | 3 | 0.10 | 1 | 0.21 | 4 | 0.12 |
| Ottawa | 3 | 0.10 | 1 | 0.21 | 4 | 0.12 |
| Paulding | 3 | 0.10 | 2 | 0.42 | 5 | 0.14 |
| Perry | 4 | 0.13 | 6 | 1.27 | 10 | 0.29 |
| Pickaway | 13 | 0.43 | 5 | 1.06 | 18 | 0.52 |
| Pike | 2 | 0.07 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 0.06 |
| Portage | 21 | 0.70 | 6 | 1.27 | 27 | 0.78 |
| Preble | 8 | 0.27 | 1 | 0.21 | 9 | 0.26 |
| Putnam | 8 | 0.27 | 2 | 0.42 | 10 | 0.29 |
| Richland | 44 | 1.46 | 14 | 2.96 | 58 | 1.67 |
| Ross | 15 | 0.50 | 4 | 0.85 | 19 | 0.55 |
| Sandusky | 12 | 0.40 | 1 | 0.21 | 13 | 0.37 |
| Scioto | 52 | 1.73 | 19 | 4.02 | 71 | 2.04 |
| Seneca | 18 | 0.60 | 2 | 0.42 | 20 | 0.58 |
| Shelby | 18 | 0.60 | 7 | 1.48 | 25 | 0.72 |
| Stark | 99 | 3.30 | 9 | 1.90 | 108 | 3.11 |
| Summit | 173 | 5.76 | 22 | 4.65 | 195 | 5.61 |
| Trumbull | 32 | 1.07 | 6 | 1.27 | 38 | 1.09 |
| Tuscarawas | 4 | 0.13 | 0 | 0.00 | 4 | 0.12 |
| Union | 6 | 0.20 | 1 | 0.21 | 7 | 0.20 |
| Van Wert | 6 | 0.20 | 0 | 0.00 | 6 | 0.17 |
| Vinton | 4 | 0.13 | 0 | 0.00 | 4 | 0.12 |
| Warren | 38 | 1.26 | 7 | 1.48 | 45 | 1.29 |
| Washington | 15 | 0.50 | 2 | 0.42 | 17 | 0.49 |
| Wayne | 13 | 0.43 | 2 | 0.42 | 15 | 0.43 |
| Williams | 11 | 0.37 | 1 | 0.21 | 12 | 0.35 |
| Wood | 26 | 0.87 | 2 | 0.42 | 28 | 0.81 |
| Wyandot | 6 | 0.20 | 1 | 0.21 | 7 | 0.20 |
| TOTAL | 3004 | 100.00 | 473 | 100.00 | 3477 | 100.00 |

The ten counties with the greatest numbers of offenders committed to Ohio prisons during the intake study period were: Cuyahoga (N=661; 19.0%), Hamilton (N=324; 9.3%), Franklin (N=271; 7.8%), Summit (N=195; 5.6%), Montgomery (N=175; 5.0%), Stark (N=108; 3.1%), Lucas (N=106; 3.1%), Butler (N=101; 2.9%), Mahoning (N=72; 2.1%) and Scioto (N=71; 2.0%).

TABLE 4: Age at Commitment

| AGE | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Under 18 | 16 | 0.53 | 0 | 0.00 | 16 | 0.46 |
| 18 | 42 | 1.40 | 5 | 1.06 | 47 | 1.35 |
| 19 | 117 | 3.89 | 15 | 3.17 | 132 | 3.80 |
| 20 | 131 | 4.36 | 8 | 1.69 | 139 | 4.00 |
| 21 | 122 | 4.06 | 18 | 3.81 | 140 | 4.03 |
| 22 | 133 | 4.43 | 17 | 3.59 | 150 | 4.31 |
| 23 | 125 | 4.16 | 24 | 5.07 | 149 | 4.29 |
| 24 | 114 | 3.79 | 17 | 3.59 | 131 | 3.77 |
| 25 | 135 | 4.49 | 21 | 4.44 | 156 | 4.49 |
| 26 | 130 | 4.33 | 12 | 2.54 | 142 | 4.08 |
| 27 | 109 | 3.63 | 24 | 5.07 | 133 | 3.83 |
| 28 | 131 | 4.36 | 20 | 4.23 | 151 | 4.34 |
| 29 | 122 | 4.06 | 18 | 3.81 | 140 | 4.03 |
| 30 | 115 | 3.83 | 24 | 5.07 | 139 | 4.00 |
| 31 | 104 | 3.46 | 20 | 4.23 | 124 | 3.57 |
| 32 | 103 | 3.43 | 16 | 3.38 | 119 | 3.42 |
| 33 | 90 | 3.00 | 13 | 2.75 | 103 | 2.96 |
| 34 | 65 | 2.16 | 14 | 2.96 | 79 | 2.27 |
| 35 | 79 | 2.63 | 11 | 2.33 | 90 | 2.59 |
| 36 | 65 | 2.16 | 8 | 1.69 | 73 | 2.10 |
| 37 | 81 | 2.70 | 17 | 3.59 | 98 | 2.82 |
| 38 | 69 | 2.30 | 15 | 3.17 | 84 | 2.42 |
| 39 | 70 | 2.33 | 10 | 2.11 | 80 | 2.30 |
| 40 | 69 | 2.30 | 15 | 3.17 | 84 | 2.42 |
| 41-45 | 249 | 8.29 | 51 | 10.78 | 300 | 8.63 |
| 46-50 | 210 | 6.99 | 37 | 7.82 | 247 | 7.10 |
| 51-55 | 123 | 4.09 | 14 | 2.96 | 137 | 3.94 |
| 56-60 | 58 | 1.93 | 5 | 1.06 | 63 | 1.81 |
| Over 60 | 27 | 0.90 | 4 | 0.85 | 31 | 0.89 |
| TOTAL | 3004 | 100.00 | 473 | 100.00 | 3477 | 100.00 |

| <u>Males</u> | <u>Females</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Mean = 32.48 | Mean = 33.07 | Mean = 32.56 |
| Median = 30.00 | Median = 31.00 | Median = 30.00 |

The average age of offenders in the intake study was 32.6 years and the median age was 30. Males had an average age of 32.5 and a median age of 30. Females had a mean age of 33.1 and a median age of 31. Sixteen offenders (.46%) were under the age of 18 at the time of admission to prison and 231 (6.6%) were older than 50.

TABLE 5: Marital Status at Arrest
Missing: 37

| MARITAL STATUS | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|------------------------|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Single (never married) | 2150 | 72.34 | 245 | 52.35 | 2395 | 69.62 |
| Married | 286 | 9.62 | 54 | 11.54 | 340 | 9.88 |
| Separated | 182 | 6.12 | 79 | 16.88 | 261 | 7.59 |
| Divorced | 335 | 11.27 | 79 | 16.88 | 414 | 12.03 |
| Widowed | 19 | 0.64 | 11 | 2.35 | 30 | 0.87 |
| TOTAL | 2972 | 100.00 | 468 | 100.00 | 3440 | 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), 9.9% were married and 20.5% were separated, widowed, or divorced. Men were more likely to have never been married (72.3%) than women (52.4%).

TABLE 6: Employment Status at Arrest
Missing: 161

| EMPLOYMENT STATUS | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|---------------------|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Unemployed* | 1926 | 67.58 | 315 | 67.60 | 2241 | 67.58 |
| Employed Part-time | 184 | 6.46 | 31 | 6.65 | 215 | 6.48 |
| Employed Full-time | 571 | 20.04 | 102 | 21.89 | 673 | 20.30 |
| Self-Employed | 100 | 3.51 | 6 | 1.29 | 106 | 3.20 |
| Temporary Agency | 45 | 1.58 | 8 | 1.72 | 53 | 1.60 |
| Seasonal Employment | 24 | 0.84 | 4 | 0.86 | 28 | 0.84 |
| TOTAL | 2850 | 100.00 | 466 | 100.00 | 3316 | 100.00 |

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

At the time of arrest for the instant offense, 67.6% of the offenders were unemployed; 20.3% were employed full-time. Females were more likely to have been employed full time (21.9%) than males (20.0%).

TABLE 7: Education Level at Arrest
Missing:199

| EDUCATION LEVEL | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|--|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| No Education Completed | 1 | 0.04 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.03 |
| 2 nd Grade | 2 | 0.07 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 0.06 |
| 3 rd Grade | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.22 | 1 | 0.03 |
| 4 th Grade | 4 | 0.14 | 0 | 0.00 | 4 | 0.12 |
| 5 th Grade | 6 | 0.21 | 0 | 0.00 | 6 | 0.18 |
| 6 th Grade | 14 | 0.50 | 1 | 0.22 | 15 | 0.46 |
| 7 th Grade | 23 | 0.82 | 2 | 0.43 | 25 | 0.76 |
| 8 th Grade | 106 | 3.77 | 21 | 4.53 | 127 | 3.87 |
| 9 th Grade | 239 | 8.49 | 32 | 6.90 | 271 | 8.27 |
| 10 th Grade | 291 | 10.34 | 41 | 8.84 | 332 | 10.13 |
| 11 th Grade | 347 | 12.33 | 44 | 9.48 | 391 | 11.93 |
| High School Diploma | 492 | 17.48 | 58 | 12.50 | 550 | 16.78 |
| GED | 505 | 17.95 | 48 | 10.34 | 553 | 16.87 |
| GED + Vocational Training | 74 | 2.63 | 17 | 3.66 | 91 | 2.78 |
| Attended College | 432 | 15.35 | 118 | 25.43 | 550 | 16.78 |
| AA/AS Degree | 56 | 1.99 | 16 | 3.45 | 72 | 2.20 |
| BA/BS Degree | 24 | 0.85 | 4 | 0.86 | 28 | 0.85 |
| MA/MS Degree | 5 | 0.18 | 1 | 0.22 | 6 | 0.18 |
| PhD | 3 | 0.11 | 0 | 0.00 | 3 | 0.09 |
| Law Degree | 2 | 0.07 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 0.06 |
| Medical Degree | 1 | 0.04 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.03 |
| High School Diploma + Vocational Training | 148 | 5.26 | 35 | 7.54 | 183 | 5.58 |
| 8 th Grade + Vocational Training | 2 | 0.07 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 0.06 |
| 9 th Grade + Vocational Training | 1 | 0.04 | 4 | 0.86 | 5 | 0.15 |
| 10 th Grade + Vocational Training | 11 | 0.39 | 5 | 1.08 | 16 | 0.49 |
| 11 th Grade + Vocational Training | 20 | 0.71 | 14 | 3.02 | 34 | 1.04 |
| High School Diploma + Some Vocational Training | 5 | 0.18 | 2 | 0.43 | 7 | 0.21 |
| TOTAL | 2814 | 100.00 | 464 | 100.00 | 3278 | 100.00 |

At the time of arrest, the educational attainment of the males was as follows: 5.6% had an eighth grade education or less, 32.3% had some high school, 43.5% were high school graduates or the equivalent but had not attended college, and 18.6% had some college training or had graduated. The respective education rates for females were: 5.4%, 30.2%, 34.5% and 30.0%.

TABLE 8: Indication of Military Service
Missing: 21

| INDICATION OF MILITARY SERVICE | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| No Military Record | 2801 | 93.74 | 463 | 98.93 | 3264 | 94.44 |
| Claims a Military Record | 187 | 6.26 | 5 | 1.07 | 192 | 5.56 |
| TOTAL | 2988 | 100.00 | 468 | 100.00 | 3456 | 100.00 |

Overall, 5.6% of the offenders entering the reception centers during the intake study period indicated that they had served in the military. Males claimed military service 6.3% of the time and females 1.1% 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 | 1322 | 44.71 | 198 | 42.58 | 1520 | 44.42 |
| Lived with Mother Only | 1268 | 42.88 | 207 | 44.52 | 1475 | 43.10 |
| Lived with Father Only | 91 | 3.08 | 21 | 4.52 | 112 | 3.27 |
| Lived with Grandparents | 37 | 1.25 | 2 | 0.43 | 39 | 1.14 |
| Lived with Other Relatives | 41 | 1.39 | 8 | 1.72 | 49 | 1.43 |
| Lived with Foster Parents | 2 | 0.07 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 0.06 |
| Lived in Juvenile Institution | 196 | 6.63 | 29 | 6.24 | 225 | 6.58 |
| TOTAL | 2957 | 100.00 | 465 | 100.00 | 3422 | 100.00 |

Males were more likely than females to have been raised by both parents (males 44.7%; females 42.6%). Females were just slightly more likely than males to have been raised by their mother alone (males 42.9%; females 44.5%). Males were more likely to have been raised by their grandparents (male = 1.25%; female= 0.43%).

TABLE 10: Indication of Physical Abuse as a Child or Adolescent
Missing: 70

| EVIDENCE OF PHYSICAL ABUSE | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|----------------------------|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| No | 2652 | 90.05 | 276 | 59.74 | 2928 | 85.94 |
| Yes | 293 | 9.95 | 186 | 40.26 | 479 | 14.06 |
| TOTAL | 2945 | 100.00 | 462 | 100.00 | 3407 | 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 = 10.0%; female = 40.3%).

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

Missing: 50

| EVIDENCE OF SEXUAL ABUSE | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|--------------------------|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| No | 2800 | 94.53 | 283 | 60.86 | 3083 | 89.96 |
| Yes | 162 | 5.47 | 182 | 39.14 | 344 | 10.04 |
| TOTAL | 2962 | 100.00 | 465 | 100.00 | 3427 | 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 = 5.5%; female = 39.1%).

TABLE 12: History of Mental Health Problems

Missing: 33

| HISTORY OF MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| None | 2078 | 69.87 | 184 | 39.15 | 2262 | 65.68 |
| Self-Admission/Evidence | 74 | 2.49 | 18 | 3.83 | 92 | 2.67 |
| Diagnosed with Mental Illness | 21 | 0.71 | 6 | 1.28 | 27 | 0.78 |
| Treated for Mental Illness | 801 | 26.93 | 262 | 55.74 | 1063 | 30.87 |
| TOTAL | 2974 | 100.00 | 470 | 100.00 | 3444 | 100.00 |

Females in the study were more likely to have had a history of mental health problems than males (male = 30.1%; female = 60.9%).

TABLE 13: Indication of Recent Drug Abuse*

Missing: 38

| INDICATION OF RECENT DRUG ABUSE | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| No Indication | 685 | 23.08 | 90 | 19.11 | 775 | 22.54 |
| Self Admission/Evidence | 2224 | 74.93 | 371 | 78.77 | 2595 | 75.46 |
| Treatment of Drug Abuse | 59 | 1.99 | 10 | 2.12 | 69 | 2.01 |
| TOTAL | 2968 | 100.00 | 471 | 100.00 | 3439 | 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 = 76.9%; female = 80.9%). Overall, sixty-nine offenders (2.0%) had received treatment within the six months prior to their arrest (male = 2.0%; female = 2.1%).

* 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 14: Indication of a History of Drug Abuse***Missing: 47**

| INDICATION OF HISTORY OF DRUG ABUSE | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| No Indication | 272 | 9.18 | 52 | 11.11 | 324 | 9.45 |
| Self Admission/Evidence | 1685 | 56.89 | 178 | 38.03 | 1863 | 54.31 |
| Diagnosis of Drug Abuse | 1 | 0.03 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.03 |
| Treatment of Drug Abuse | 1004 | 33.90 | 238 | 50.85 | 1242 | 36.21 |
| TOTAL | 2962 | 100.00 | 468 | 100.00 | 3430 | 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 = 88.9%). Just over one-third of the offenders in the intake study (36.2%) had received drug treatment at some time in the past (male = 33.9%; female = 50.9%).

TABLE 15: Indication of Recent Alcohol Abuse ***Missing: 25**

| INDICATION OF RECENT ALCOHOL ABUSE | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| No Indication | 1604 | 53.81 | 240 | 50.96 | 1844 | 53.42 |
| Self Admission/Evidence | 1329 | 44.58 | 228 | 48.41 | 1557 | 45.10 |
| Diagnosis of a Problem | 1 | 0.03 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.03 |
| Treatment of Alcohol Abuse | 47 | 1.58 | 3 | 0.64 | 50 | 1.45 |
| TOTAL | 2981 | 100.00 | 471 | 100.00 | 3452 | 100.00 |

*Within 6 months of arrest.

Almost half (46.2%) of the males had indications of recent alcohol abuse. Females had indications of recent alcohol abuse in 49.0% of the cases.

TABLE 16: Indication of a History of Alcohol Abuse***Missing: 26**

| INDICATION OF HISTORY OF ALCOHOL ABUSE | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|--|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| No Indication | 841 | 28.22 | 126 | 26.75 | 967 | 28.02 |
| Self Admission/Evidence | 1328 | 44.56 | 186 | 39.49 | 1514 | 43.87 |
| Diagnosis of a Problem | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.21 | 1 | 0.03 |
| Treatment of Alcohol Abuse | 811 | 27.21 | 158 | 33.55 | 969 | 28.08 |
| TOTAL | 2980 | 100.00 | 471 | 100.00 | 3451 | 100.00 |

*More than 6 months prior to arrest.

Data indicated that females were more likely than males to have indications of prior alcohol abuse (males=71.8%; females 73.3%). Females were more likely than males to have had prior treatment for an alcohol problem (male = 27.2%; female = 33.6%).

* 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. ¹²

TABLE 17: Indication of the Completion of Substance Abuse Treatment

Missing: 39

| INDICATION OF TREATMENT PROGRAM COMPLETION | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|---|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| No Indication of Treatment | 1530 | 51.57 | 165 | 35.03 | 1695 | 49.30 |
| Failure to Comply with Court | 251 | 8.46 | 70 | 14.86 | 321 | 9.34 |
| Began Treatment/Compliance Unknown | 36 | 1.21 | 3 | .64 | 39 | 1.13 |
| In Treatment at Time of Arrest | 6 | 0.20 | 1 | 0.21 | 7 | 0.20 |
| Completed Treatment | 930 | 31.34 | 197 | 41.83 | 1127 | 32.78 |
| Treatment After Arrest Only | 214 | 7.21 | 35 | 7.43 | 249 | 7.24 |
| TOTAL | 2967 | 100.00 | 471 | 100.00 | 3438 | 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 =31.3% ; females = 41.8%) About a tenth (males, 9.7% and females 15.5%) failed to comply with court orders for treatment or began treatment and their compliance was unknown. Some of the offenders, 7.2% of the males and 7.4% of the females, began substance abuse treatment only after their arrest for the instant offense.

TABLE 18: Living Arrangement at Time of Arrest

Missing: 150

| LIVING ARRANGEMENT AT TIME OF ARREST | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|---|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Lived: | | | | | | |
| Alone | 408 | 14.26 | 54 | 11.59 | 462 | 13.89 |
| w/Domestic Partner | 393 | 13.74 | 93 | 19.96 | 486 | 14.61 |
| w/Domestic Partner and Children | 607 | 21.22 | 94 | 20.17 | 701 | 21.07 |
| w/Dependent Children | 16 | 0.56 | 86 | 18.45 | 102 | 3.07 |
| w/Adult Children | 18 | 0.63 | 14 | 3.00 | 32 | 0.96 |
| w/Parent/Guardian | 841 | 29.40 | 61 | 13.09 | 902 | 27.11 |
| w/Adult Sibling | 124 | 4.33 | 8 | 1.72 | 132 | 3.97 |
| w/Grandparents | 118 | 4.12 | 3 | 0.64 | 121 | 3.64 |
| w/Other Relative | 72 | 2.52 | 4 | 0.86 | 76 | 2.28 |
| w/Friend/Roommate | 140 | 4.89 | 35 | 7.51 | 175 | 5.26 |
| Homeless | 102 | 3.57 | 13 | 2.79 | 115 | 3.46 |
| Supervised Setting | 22 | 0.77 | 1 | 0.21 | 23 | 0.69 |
| TOTAL | 2861 | 100.00 | 466 | 100.00 | 3327 | 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 (18.5%) compared to the males (0.6%).

TABLE 19: Number of Dependent Children at Time of Arrest

Missing: 81

| NUMBER OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN AT TIME OF ARREST | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|--|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 0 | 2301 | 78.61 | 288 | 61.41 | 2589 | 76.24 |
| 1 | 220 | 7.52 | 87 | 18.55 | 307 | 9.04 |
| 2 | 202 | 6.90 | 50 | 10.66 | 252 | 7.42 |
| 3 | 139 | 4.75 | 23 | 4.90 | 162 | 4.77 |
| 4 | 37 | 1.26 | 14 | 2.99 | 51 | 1.50 |
| 5 | 21 | 0.72 | 3 | 0.64 | 24 | 0.71 |
| 6 or more | 7 | 0.24 | 4 | 0.85 | 11 | 0.32 |
| TOTAL | 2927 | 100.00 | 469 | 100.00 | 3396 | 100.00 |

Just over one-fifth, 21.4%, of the male offenders and 38.6% 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 2.0.

CHARACTERISTICS OF CURRENT COMMITMENT OFFENSE

TABLE 20: Most Serious Conviction Offense*

| OFFENSES | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|---|------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS | 807 | 26.86 | 79 | 16.70 | 886 | 25.48 |
| Abduction | 14 | 0.47 | 0 | 0.00 | 14 | 0.40 |
| Aggravated Arson | 7 | 0.23 | 1 | 0.21 | 8 | 0.23 |
| Aggravated Assault | 36 | 1.20 | 8 | 1.69 | 44 | 1.27 |
| Aggravated Murder | 16 | 0.53 | 2 | 0.42 | 18 | 0.52 |
| Aggravated Menacing | 7 | 0.23 | 0 | 0.00 | 7 | 0.20 |
| Aggravated Robbery | 107 | 3.56 | 1 | 0.21 | 108 | 3.11 |
| Aggravated Vehicular Assault | 12 | 0.40 | 4 | 0.85 | 16 | 0.46 |
| Aggravated Vehicular Homicide | 11 | 0.37 | 1 | 0.21 | 12 | 0.35 |
| Assault | 21 | 0.70 | 5 | 1.06 | 26 | 0.75 |
| Contributing To Non-Support Of Dependents | 83 | 2.76 | 1 | 0.21 | 84 | 2.42 |
| Domestic Violence | 118 | 3.93 | 6 | 1.27 | 124 | 3.57 |
| Endangering Children | 9 | 0.30 | 9 | 1.90 | 18 | 0.52 |
| Fail Provide for Impaired Person | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.21 | 1 | 0.03 |
| Felonious Assault | 145 | 4.83 | 14 | 2.96 | 159 | 4.57 |
| Harassment By Inmate | 2 | 0.07 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 0.06 |
| Phone Harassment | 3 | 0.10 | 0 | 0.00 | 3 | 0.09 |
| Intimidation | 4 | 0.13 | 0 | 0.00 | 4 | 0.12 |
| Inducing Panic | 1 | 0.03 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.03 |
| Involuntary Manslaughter | 15 | 0.50 | 3 | 0.63 | 18 | 0.52 |
| Kidnapping | 15 | 0.50 | 1 | 0.21 | 16 | 0.46 |
| Murder | 32 | 1.07 | 4 | 0.85 | 36 | 1.04 |
| Negligent Homicide | 1 | 0.03 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.03 |
| Retaliation | 1 | 0.03 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.03 |
| Robbery | 139 | 4.63 | 18 | 3.81 | 157 | 4.52 |
| Voluntary Manslaughter | 7 | 0.23 | 0 | 0.00 | 7 | 0.20 |
| Child Enticement | 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 | % |
| SEX OFFENSES / REGISTRATION | 245 | 8.16 | 6 | 1.27 | 251 | 7.22 |
| Disseminating Obscene Information | 1 | 0.03 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.03 |
| Duty to Register as a Sex Offender | 10 | 0.33 | 0 | 0.00 | 10 | 0.29 |
| Gross Sexual Imposition | 35 | 1.17 | 0 | 0.00 | 35 | 1.01 |
| Importuning | 4 | 0.13 | 0 | 0.00 | 4 | 0.12 |
| Pandering Obscenity Involving a Minor | 20 | 0.67 | 0 | 0.00 | 20 | 0.58 |
| Periodic Verification of Address (Sex Offender) | 30 | 1.00 | 1 | 0.21 | 31 | 0.89 |
| Failure To Notify Change Of Address | 43 | 1.43 | 0 | 0.00 | 43 | 1.24 |
| Promoting Prostitution | 0 | 0.00 | 4 | 0.85 | 4 | 0.12 |
| Rape | 51 | 1.70 | 0 | 0.00 | 51 | 1.47 |
| Sexual Battery | 18 | 0.60 | 0 | 0.00 | 18 | 0.52 |
| Unlawful Sexual Conduct with a Minor | 32 | 1.07 | 0 | 0.00 | 32 | 0.92 |
| Soliciting After Positive HIV | 1 | 0.03 | 1 | 0.21 | 2 | 0.06 |
| BURGLARY OFFENSES | 328 | 10.92 | 27 | 5.71 | 355 | 10.21 |
| Aggravated Burglary | 45 | 1.50 | 3 | 0.63 | 48 | 1.38 |
| Burglary | 283 | 9.42 | 24 | 5.07 | 307 | 8.83 |
| MISCELLANEOUS PROPERTY CRIMES | 429 | 14.28 | 128 | 27.06 | 557 | 16.02 |
| Arson | 3 | 0.10 | 0 | 0.00 | 3 | 0.09 |
| Breaking & Entering | 94 | 3.13 | 3 | 0.63 | 97 | 2.79 |
| Disrupting Public Services | 7 | 0.23 | 0 | 0.00 | 7 | 0.20 |
| Receiving Stolen Property | 108 | 3.60 | 25 | 5.29 | 133 | 3.83 |
| Safecracking | 3 | 0.10 | 0 | 0.00 | 3 | 0.09 |
| Theft | 191 | 6.36 | 94 | 19.87 | 285 | 8.20 |
| Theft in Office | 1 | 0.03 | 1 | 0.21 | 2 | 0.06 |
| Unauthorized Use of Vehicle | 5 | 0.17 | 1 | 0.21 | 6 | 0.17 |
| Vandalism | 16 | 0.53 | 2 | 0.42 | 18 | 0.52 |
| Trafficking in Food Stamps | 1 | 0.03 | 2 | 0.42 | 3 | 0.09 |
| DRUG OFFENSES | 703 | 23.40 | 163 | 34.46 | 866 | 24.91 |
| Corrupting Another with Drugs | 4 | 0.13 | 2 | 0.42 | 6 | 0.17 |
| Deception to Obtain Dangerous Drug | 12 | 0.40 | 7 | 1.48 | 19 | 0.55 |
| Drug Possession | 300 | 9.99 | 85 | 17.97 | 385 | 11.07 |
| Drug Trafficking | 322 | 10.72 | 45 | 9.51 | 367 | 10.56 |
| Illegal Mfg of Drug or Cultivation of Marihuana | 49 | 1.63 | 14 | 2.96 | 63 | 1.81 |
| Illegal Processing of Drug Documents | 9 | 0.30 | 6 | 1.27 | 15 | 0.43 |
| Permitting Drug Abuse | 5 | 0.17 | 3 | 0.63 | 8 | 0.23 |
| Sale Counterfeit Drugs | 2 | 0.07 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 0.06 |
| Tampering with Drugs | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.21 | 1 | 0.03 |
| MOTOR VEHICLE OFFENSES | 57 | 1.90 | 5 | 1.06 | 62 | 1.78 |
| Operating Motor Vehicle Under the Influence | 56 | 1.86 | 5 | 1.06 | 61 | 1.75 |
| Failure Stop After Accident | 1 | 0.03 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.03 |
| FRAUD OFFENSES | 68 | 2.26 | 36 | 7.61 | 104 | 2.99 |
| Forgery | 36 | 1.20 | 23 | 4.86 | 59 | 1.70 |
| Misuse of Credit Card | 5 | 0.17 | 3 | 0.63 | 8 | 0.23 |
| Passing Bad Checks | 5 | 0.17 | 4 | 0.85 | 9 | 0.26 |
| Taking Identity of Another | 11 | 0.37 | 4 | 0.85 | 15 | 0.43 |
| Tampering with Records | 7 | 0.23 | 2 | 0.42 | 9 | 0.26 |
| Criminal Simulation | 1 | 0.03 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.03 |
| Insurance Fraud | 1 | 0.03 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.03 |
| Workers Compensation Fraud | 2 | 0.07 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 0.06 |
| WEAPONS OFFENSES | 175 | 5.83 | 12 | 2.54 | 187 | 5.38 |
| Carrying a Concealed Weapon | 42 | 1.40 | 1 | 0.21 | 43 | 1.24 |
| Having a Weapon Under Disability | 106 | 3.53 | 2 | 0.42 | 108 | 3.11 |
| Improper Handling of Firearm | 19 | 0.63 | 0 | 0.00 | 19 | 0.55 |
| Bringing Weapons into a Detention Facility | 6 | 0.20 | 8 | 1.69 | 14 | 0.40 |
| Firearms Specification | 2 | 0.07 | 1 | 0.21 | 3 | 0.09 |

| OFFENSES | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|---|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| OFFENSES AGAINST JUSTICE/PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION | | | | | | |
| Engaging in Pattern of Corrupt Activity | 13 | 0.43 | 2 | 0.42 | 15 | 0.43 |
| Escape | 32 | 1.07 | 4 | 0.85 | 36 | 1.04 |
| Failure to Appear | 7 | 0.23 | 2 | 0.42 | 9 | 0.26 |
| Making False Alarms | 1 | 0.03 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.03 |
| Intimidation of Atty./Victim/Witness in Crim. Case | 4 | 0.13 | 0 | 0.00 | 4 | 0.12 |
| Impersonating an Officer | 2 | 0.07 | 1 | 0.21 | 3 | 0.09 |
| Obstructing Justice | 2 | 0.07 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 0.06 |
| Obstructing Official Business | 3 | 0.10 | 0 | 0.00 | 3 | 0.09 |
| Possessing Criminal Tools | 7 | 0.23 | 0 | 0.00 | 7 | 0.20 |
| Tampering with Evidence | 36 | 1.20 | 5 | 1.06 | 41 | 1.18 |
| Violating Protection Order | 7 | 0.23 | 0 | 0.00 | 7 | 0.20 |
| Violation Release own Recognizance | 7 | 0.23 | 1 | 0.21 | 8 | 0.23 |
| Bribery | 1 | 0.03 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.03 |
| Participating in a Criminal Gang | 1 | 0.03 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.03 |
| Fail to Comply | 63 | 2.10 | 1 | 0.21 | 64 | 1.84 |
| Complicity | 3 | 0.10 | 0 | 0.00 | 3 | 0.09 |
| Conspiracy | 3 | 0.10 | 1 | 0.21 | 4 | 0.12 |
| TOTAL | 3004 | 100.00 | 473 | 100.00 | 3477 | 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. Just under one fourth (23.4%) of the males were convicted for committing a drug offense. Over one-third (34.5%) 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 (27.1%) and roughly one-fifth (18.0%) for committing crimes against persons (including sex offenses).

The top five offenses in the 2009 intake sample were:

MALES

| | |
|-------------------|-------|
| Drug Trafficking | 10.7% |
| Drug Possession | 10.0% |
| Burglary | 9.4% |
| Theft | 6.4% |
| Felonious Assault | 4.8% |

FEMALES

| | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| Theft | 19.9% |
| Drug Possession | 18.0% |
| Drug Trafficking | 9.5% |
| Receiving Stolen Property | 5.3% |
| Burglary | 5.1% |

OVERALL

| | |
|-------------------|-------|
| Drug Possession | 11.1% |
| Drug Trafficking | 10.6% |
| Burglary | 8.8% |
| Theft | 8.2% |
| Felonious Assault | 4.6% |

TABLE 21: Felony Level-Most Serious Conviction Offense

| FELONY LEVEL | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|--------------|-------|--------|---------|--------|-------|--------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Death | 2 | 0.07 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 0.06 |
| Life | 48 | 1.60 | 5 | 1.06 | 53 | 1.52 |
| 1st | 289 | 9.62 | 13 | 2.75 | 302 | 8.69 |
| 2nd | 431 | 14.35 | 45 | 9.51 | 476 | 13.69 |
| 3rd | 803 | 26.73 | 106 | 22.41 | 909 | 26.14 |
| 4th | 693 | 23.07 | 111 | 23.47 | 804 | 23.12 |
| 5th | 738 | 24.57 | 193 | 40.80 | 931 | 26.78 |
| Total | 3004 | 100.00 | 473 | 100.00 | 3477 | 100.00 |

Roughly half (49.9%) of the offenders in the study were sentenced on felony four or five offenses (males 47.6%; females 64.3%).

TABLE 22: Adjudication of Offender's Case**Missing: 5**

| ADJUDICATION | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|-------------------------|-------|--------|---------|--------|-------|--------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Guilty Plea | 2933 | 97.80 | 469 | 99.15 | 3402 | 97.98 |
| Convicted by Judge/Jury | 66 | 2.20 | 4 | 0.85 | 70 | 2.02 |
| TOTAL | 2999 | 100.00 | 473 | 100.00 | 3472 | 100.00 |

Overwhelmingly, offenders (98.0%) pled guilty to charges (male = 97.8%; female = 99.2%).

TABLE 23: Gun Time in Conviction**Missing: 46**

| GUN SPECIFICATION TIME IN CONVICTION | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|--------|---------|--------|-------|--------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| None | 2760 | 93.18 | 465 | 99.15 | 3225 | 94.00 |
| 1 Years | 84 | 2.84 | 1 | 0.21 | 85 | 2.48 |
| 2 Years | 3 | 0.10 | 0 | 0.00 | 3 | 0.09 |
| 3 Years | 102 | 3.44 | 3 | 0.64 | 105 | 3.06 |
| 4 Years | 1 | 0.03 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.03 |
| 6 Years | 5 | 0.17 | 0 | 0.00 | 5 | 0.15 |
| 7 Years | 2 | 0.07 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 0.06 |
| 9 Years | 3 | 0.10 | 0 | 0.00 | 3 | 0.09 |
| 12 Years | 2 | 0.07 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 0.06 |
| TOTAL | 2962 | 100.00 | 469 | 100.00 | 3431 | 100.00 |

Firearm specifications were added to convictions in 6.8% of the male cases and 0.85% of the female cases. Three-year specifications were the most prevalent, making up 50.5% 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 | 3 | 0.10 | 0 | 0.00 | 3 | 0.09 |
| Six Months | 328 | 10.92 | 68 | 14.38 | 396 | 11.39 |
| More Than 6 Mo. and Less than 1Yr. | 496 | 16.51 | 122 | 25.79 | 618 | 17.77 |
| 1Year | 623 | 20.74 | 98 | 20.72 | 721 | 20.74 |
| >1-1.50 | 280 | 9.32 | 46 | 9.73 | 326 | 9.38 |
| 1.51- 2.0 | 344 | 11.45 | 44 | 9.30 | 388 | 11.16 |
| >2.0 - 2.5 | 9 | 0.30 | 0 | 0.00 | 9 | 0.26 |
| >2.5 Yrs. And Less than 3.0Yrs | 1 | 0.03 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.03 |
| 3Yrs. | 321 | 10.69 | 39 | 8.25 | 360 | 10.35 |
| >3 Yrs. And Less than 4.0 Yrs. | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.21 | 1 | 0.03 |
| 4.0 Yrs. | 255 | 8.49 | 34 | 7.19 | 289 | 8.31 |
| >4.0Yrs and Less than 5.0 Yrs | 1 | 0.03 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.03 |
| 5 Years | 109 | 3.63 | 11 | 2.33 | 120 | 3.45 |
| 6 Years | 40 | 1.33 | 1 | 0.21 | 41 | 1.18 |
| 7 Years | 30 | 1.00 | 1 | 0.21 | 31 | 0.89 |
| 8 Years | 39 | 1.30 | 0 | 0.00 | 39 | 1.12 |
| 9 Years | 22 | 0.73 | 3 | 0.63 | 25 | 0.72 |
| 10 Years | 49 | 1.63 | 0 | 0.00 | 49 | 1.41 |
| 15 Years | 1 | 0.03 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.03 |
| 777.77 | 2 | 0.07 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 0.06 |
| Life 888 | 9 | 0.30 | 1 | 0.21 | 10 | 0.29 |
| Indeterminate Sentence | 42 | 1.40 | 4 | 0.85 | 46 | 1.32 |
| TOTAL | 3004 | 100.00 | 473 | 100.00 | 3477 | 100.00 |

Nearly half (48.2%) of the males and six-in-ten (60.9%) of the females in the study were incarcerated on a determinate sentence of between 6-12 months. Overall, 49.9% 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: 13**

| TYPE OF DRUG | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|------------------------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| No Drugs Involved | 2143 | 71.60 | 288 | 61.15 | 2431 | 70.18 |
| Drugs Present/Incident | 43 | 1.44 | 4 | 0.85 | 47 | 1.36 |
| Cocaine, Crack | 279 | 9.32 | 55 | 11.68 | 334 | 9.64 |
| Cocaine, Powder | 24 | 0.80 | 2 | 0.42 | 26 | 0.75 |
| Cocaine, Unspecified | 27 | 0.90 | 5 | 1.06 | 32 | 0.92 |
| Heroin | 106 | 3.54 | 31 | 6.58 | 137 | 3.95 |
| Marijuana | 102 | 3.41 | 9 | 1.91 | 111 | 3.20 |
| LSD/Acid | 5 | 0.17 | 1 | 0.21 | 6 | 0.17 |
| Crystal Meth/Ice | 24 | 0.80 | 10 | 2.12 | 34 | 0.98 |
| Amphetamines | 2 | 0.07 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 0.06 |
| Pharmaceuticals | 96 | 3.21 | 41 | 8.70 | 137 | 3.95 |
| Counterfeit Drugs | 3 | 0.10 | 0 | 0.00 | 3 | 0.09 |
| Chemical/Inhalant | 17 | 0.57 | 0 | 0.00 | 17 | 0.49 |

| TYPE OF DRUG | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Drug Paraphernalia | 5 | 0.17 | 0 | 0.00 | 5 | 0.14 |
| Drug Residue | 18 | 0.60 | 10 | 2.12 | 28 | 0.81 |
| Crack Cocaine + Marijuana | 39 | 1.30 | 12 | 2.55 | 51 | 1.47 |
| Powder Cocaine + Heroin | 3 | 0.10 | 0 | 0.00 | 3 | 0.09 |
| Powder Cocaine + Marijuana | 9 | 0.30 | 0 | 0.00 | 9 | 0.26 |
| Unspecified Cocaine + Heroin | 2 | 0.07 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 0.06 |
| Unspecified Cocaine + Marijuana | 9 | 0.30 | 0 | 0.00 | 9 | 0.26 |
| Heroin and Crystal Meth | 1 | 0.03 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.03 |
| Marijuana + LSD | 1 | 0.03 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.03 |
| Crack Cocaine + Heroin | 8 | 0.27 | 2 | 0.42 | 10 | 0.29 |
| Ecstasy | 16 | 0.53 | 1 | 0.21 | 17 | 0.49 |
| Multiple Drug Types | 11 | 0.37 | 0 | 0.00 | 11 | 0.32 |
| TOTAL | 2993 | 100.00 | 471 | 100.00 | 3464 | 100.00 |

Drugs were involved in 29.8% of the intake overall (males = 28.4%; females = 38.9%). In the 1,033 instances where drugs were involved in the offense, 395 or 38.2% involved crack cocaine, either by itself or in combination with another drug (males = 38.4%; females = 37.7%).

Less than half of the offenders in the sample (40.3%) were on some type of supervision, warrant, or escapee status or were incarcerated at the time of their arrest for the instant offense (male = 40.9%; female = 36.2%). The most common status for those under some type of legal oversight was probation (male = 60.2%; female = 87.7%).

TABLE 26: Offender's Legal Status at Arrest for the Conviction Offense
Missing: 10

| LEGAL STATUS | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Free of CJ Supervision | 1769 | 59.08 | 302 | 63.85 | 2071 | 59.73 |
| Active Arrest Warrant | 75 | 2.51 | 7 | 1.48 | 82 | 2.37 |
| Released on Own Recognizance/Bond | 196 | 6.55 | 2 | .42 | 198 | 5.71 |
| On Probation | 737 | 24.62 | 150 | 31.71 | 887 | 25.58 |
| On Parole | 207 | 6.91 | 11 | 2.33 | 218 | 6.29 |
| In Jail | 4 | 0.13 | 0 | 0.00 | 4 | 0.12 |
| In Prison/DYS | 4 | 0.13 | 0 | 0.00 | 4 | 0.12 |
| Escapee | 2 | 0.07 | 1 | .21 | 3 | 0.09 |
| TOTAL | 2994 | 100.00 | 473 | 100.00 | 3467 | 100.00 |

TABLE 27: Whether Offender Violated Felony Probation or Parole Conditions**Missing: 15**

| VIOLATION STATUS | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|--|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Offender was not a Violator | 2039 | 68.22 | 310 | 65.54 | 2349 | 67.85 |
| Technical Probation Violator | 289 | 9.67 | 53 | 11.21 | 342 | 9.88 |
| New Crime and Technical Violation/Returned to Prison on the Technical Violation | 2 | 0.07 | 2 | 0.42 | 4 | 0.12 |
| New Crime Probation Violator | 449 | 15.02 | 96 | 20.30 | 545 | 15.74 |
| New Crime Parole/PRC Violator | 210 | 7.03 | 12 | 2.54 | 222 | 6.41 |
| TOTAL | 2989 | 100.00 | 473 | 100.00 | 3462 | 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. Nearly one-third of the males (31.8%) and just over one-third of the females (34.5%) 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: 20**

| OFFENDER/OTHERS' ROLE(S) | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|--|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Offender Acted Alone | 2206 | 73.83 | 290 | 61.83 | 2496 | 72.20 |
| Others Present, but Not Arrested | 182 | 6.09 | 33 | 7.04 | 215 | 6.22 |
| One or More Others Charged | 155 | 5.19 | 26 | 5.54 | 181 | 5.24 |
| One or More Others Went to Trial | 25 | 0.84 | 10 | 2.13 | 35 | 1.01 |
| One or More Others Convicted, Incarceration Status Unknown | 15 | 0.50 | 5 | 1.07 | 20 | 0.58 |
| One or More Others Convicted and Incarcerated | 306 | 10.24 | 80 | 17.06 | 386 | 11.17 |
| One or More Others Prob./Comm. Control | 99 | 3.31 | 25 | 5.33 | 124 | 3.59 |
| TOTAL | 2988 | 100.00 | 469 | 100.00 | 3457 | 100.00 |

Almost three-fourths (72.2%) of the offenders acted alone in the commission of the offense for which they were committed (male = 73.8%; female = 61.8%). Overall, in the 961 cases where the offender acted with someone else in the commission of the offense, the other offender was also incarcerated in 40.2% of the cases (male = 39.1%; female = 44.7%).

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

| WEAPON USED/POSSESSED/ PRESENT DURING CONVICTION OFFENSE | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|---|------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Weapon Incidental to Crime | 65 | 6.91 | 5 | 6.58 | 70 | 6.88 |
| Weapon Present, but Not Used | 143 | 15.20 | 1 | 1.32 | 144 | 14.16 |
| Feigned Possession of Weapon | 17 | 1.81 | 1 | 1.32 | 18 | 1.77 |
| Used by Other Actor w/Offender | 29 | 3.08 | 8 | 10.53 | 37 | 3.64 |
| Offender Threatened Use | 139 | 14.77 | 3 | 3.95 | 142 | 13.96 |
| Used in Attempt to Injure | 82 | 8.71 | 6 | 7.89 | 88 | 8.65 |
| Used Weapon to Injure | 405 | 43.04 | 45 | 59.21 | 450 | 44.25 |
| Used Weapon to Kill | 61 | 6.48 | 7 | 9.21 | 68 | 6.69 |
| TOTAL | 941 | 100.00 | 76 | 100.00 | 1017 | 100.00 |

Weapons were involved, or present, in some manner, in the conviction offense in 29.4% of the cases (1017 offenders). Table 29 sorts the weapons used only for those cases where there was a weapon. In the 941 male offenses where weapons were involved, non-fatal injury occurred 43.0% of the time and death occurred in 6.5% of the cases. Females had weapons involved in 76 cases. In 59.2% of the cases, non-fatal injuries occurred, and death resulted 9.2% of the time.

TABLE 30: Type of Weapon Used During Conviction Offense**Missing: 12**

| TYPE OF WEAPON USED DURING CONVICTION OFFENSE | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|---|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| No Weapon/Incidental/Brute Force | 2375 | 79.38 | 422 | 89.22 | 2797 | 80.72 |
| Handgun | 453 | 15.14 | 23 | 4.86 | 476 | 13.74 |
| Rifle-Shotgun | 29 | 0.97 | 0 | 0.00 | 29 | 0.84 |
| Assault Weapon | 4 | 0.13 | 0 | 0.00 | 4 | 0.12 |
| Sharp Instrument | 69 | 2.31 | 18 | 3.81 | 87 | 2.51 |
| Blunt Instrument | 21 | 0.70 | 6 | 1.27 | 27 | 0.78 |
| Other | 35 | 1.17 | 4 | 0.85 | 39 | 1.13 |
| Multiple Weapons | 6 | 0.20 | 0 | 0.00 | 6 | 0.17 |
| | 2992 | 100.00 | 473 | 100.00 | 3465 | 100.00 |

In 19.3% (668) of the cases, an actual weapon, aside from brute force/ fists, was used (males 20.6%; females 10.8%). In the instances where a weapon was used, males used a handgun 73.4% of the time. Sharp instruments were second at 11.2%. Females used a handgun 45.1% of the time where a weapon was used. Second choice for females was a sharp instrument (35.3%).

TABLE 31: Drugs/Alcohol Used During Conviction Offense
Missing: 89

| DRUGS/ALCOHOL USED DURING CONVICTION OFFENSE | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|--|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| No Indication | 1384 | 47.38 | 199 | 42.61 | 1583 | 46.72 |
| Drugs | 735 | 25.16 | 202 | 43.25 | 937 | 27.66 |
| Alcohol | 401 | 13.73 | 30 | 6.42 | 431 | 12.72 |
| Both | 400 | 13.69 | 36 | 7.71 | 436 | 12.87 |
| Yes, Substance not Specified | 1 | .03 | 0 | .00 | 1 | .03 |
| TOTAL | 2921 | 100.00 | 467 | 100.00 | 3388 | 100.00 |

Over half (53.3%) 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 = 52.6%; female = 57.4%). Over one-quarter (27.7%) were under the influence of drugs. Females were more likely than males to have been under the influence of drugs (male = 25.2%; female = 43.3%). Males were more likely to have been under the influence of alcohol (13.7%) than females (6.4%). Similarly, males were more likely than females to be under the influence of both alcohol and drugs at the time of their offense (male = 13.7%; female = 7.7%).

TABLE 32: Primary Victim of the Most Serious Conviction Offense
Missing: 86

| VICTIM RELATIONSHIP TO OFFENDER | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|---|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| No Direct Victim | 1144 | 39.18 | 186 | 39.49 | 1330 | 39.22 |
| Family Member | 223 | 7.64 | 49 | 10.40 | 272 | 8.02 |
| Friend or Acquaintance | 625 | 21.40 | 69 | 14.65 | 694 | 20.47 |
| Work or School Associate | 6 | 0.21 | 5 | 1.06 | 11 | 0.32 |
| Any Corrections or Law Enforcement Employee | 57 | 1.95 | 8 | 1.70 | 65 | 1.92 |
| Other | 3 | 0.10 | 5 | 1.06 | 8 | 0.24 |
| Stranger | 590 | 20.21 | 77 | 16.35 | 667 | 19.67 |
| Non-Personal* | 272 | 9.32 | 72 | 15.29 | 344 | 10.14 |
| TOTAL | 2920 | 100.00 | 471 | 100.00 | 3391 | 100.00 |

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

Friends or acquaintances (20.5%) were slightly more likely than strangers (19.7%) to be the primary victims of an offense. Family members were listed as the victim in 8.0% of the cases examined.

TABLE 33: Gender of Victim of the Most Serious Conviction Offense**Missing: 66**

| VICTIM GENDER | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Non Personal | 1416 | 48.05 | 259 | 55.70 | 1674 | 49.08 |
| Male | 712 | 24.16 | 93 | 20.00 | 805 | 23.60 |
| Female | 819 | 27.79 | 113 | 24.30 | 932 | 27.32 |
| TOTAL | 2947 | 100.00 | 465 | 100.00 | 3411 | 100.00 |

In cases where there was a personal victim, 53.7% were female and 46.3% were male.

TABLE 34: Victim Involvement in the Most Serious Conviction Offense**Missing: 26**

| VICTIM INVOLVEMENT | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Non Personal | 1069 | 35.85 | 184 | 39.23 | 1253 | 36.31 |
| No Victim Precipitation | 1856 | 62.24 | 280 | 59.70 | 2136 | 61.90 |
| Indication of Victim Precipitation | 57 | 1.91 | 5 | 1.07 | 62 | 2.80 |
| TOTAL | 2982 | 100.00 | 469 | 100.00 | 3451 | 100.00 |

Of the most serious conviction offenses, 36.3% did not involve a direct victim, whether the victim was a person or organization. In the cases where there was a direct victim, 97.2% had no victim precipitation. There were indications of victim involvement in 2.8% of the cases where there was a direct victim.

TABLE 35: Extent of Victim Injury from the Most Serious Conviction Offense**Missing: 39**

| EXTENT OF VICTIM BODILY INJURY | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|---|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Not Applicable | 1412 | 47.57 | 258 | 54.89 | 1670 | 48.57 |
| No Bodily Injury to Victim | 1019 | 34.33 | 150 | 31.91 | 1169 | 34.00 |
| Some Bodily Injury – No Treatment Required | 199 | 6.70 | 18 | 3.83 | 217 | 6.31 |
| Injury w/Medical Treatment Required at Scene Only | 22 | 0.74 | 2 | 0.43 | 24 | 0.70 |
| Injury Requiring Out Patient Treatment | 163 | 5.49 | 28 | 5.96 | 191 | 5.56 |
| Injury Requiring In-Patient Hospitalization | 79 | 2.66 | 4 | 0.85 | 83 | 2.41 |
| Victim was Killed by Offender(s) | 74 | 2.49 | 10 | 2.13 | 84 | 2.44 |
| TOTAL | 2968 | 100.00 | 470 | 100.00 | 3438 | 100.00 |

Just under half (48.6%) 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 57.9% of the 515 non-fatally injured victims. Offenses resulting in death of the victim occurred in 4.8% of the cases where a personal victim was identified.

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

Missing: 1100

| EXTENT OF VICTIM PSYCHOLOGICAL HARM | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|---|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Not Applicable (non-personal crime) | 1416 | 68.51 | 258 | 83.23 | 1674 | 70.42 |
| Not Applicable Because Victim Died | 78 | 3.77 | 10 | 3.23 | 88 | 3.70 |
| No Psychological Harm was Indicated by the Victim | 244 | 11.80 | 36 | 11.61 | 280 | 11.78 |
| Victim Sustained Some Psychological Harm/Fear | 308 | 14.90 | 5 | 1.61 | 313 | 13.17 |
| Victim Sustained Psych. Harm/Required Treatment | 21 | 1.02 | 1 | 0.32 | 22 | 0.93 |
| TOTAL | 2067 | 100.00 | 310 | 100.00 | 2377 | 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 seven-in-ten (70.4%) of the most serious conviction offenses were non-personal crimes. In the cases where personal victims were identified (703), 88 (12.5%) died. Additionally, victims sustained some or significant psychological harm/fear 47.7% of the time. Fewer victims indicated that no psychological harm/fear resulted from the offense (39.8%).

PRIOR CRIMINAL HISTORY

TABLE 37: Age at First Arrest

Missing: 3

| AGE AT FIRST ARREST | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|---------------------|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Younger than 10 | 39 | 1.30 | 0 | 0.00 | 39 | 1.12 |
| 10-14 | 716 | 23.86 | 50 | 10.57 | 766 | 22.05 |
| 15-19 | 1446 | 48.18 | 160 | 33.83 | 1606 | 46.23 |
| 20-24 | 489 | 16.29 | 133 | 28.12 | 622 | 17.90 |
| 25-29 | 164 | 5.46 | 66 | 13.95 | 230 | 6.62 |
| 30-34 | 45 | 1.50 | 25 | 5.29 | 70 | 2.01 |
| 35-39 | 47 | 1.57 | 18 | 3.81 | 65 | 1.87 |
| 40-44 | 22 | 0.73 | 10 | 2.11 | 32 | 0.92 |
| 45-49 | 17 | 0.57 | 6 | 1.27 | 23 | 0.66 |
| 50 or Older | 16 | 0.53 | 5 | 1.06 | 21 | 0.60 |
| TOTAL | 3001 | 100.00 | 473 | 100.00 | 3474 | 100.00 |

| <u>Males</u> | | <u>Females</u> | | <u>Total</u> | |
|--------------|---------|----------------|---------|--------------|---------|
| Mean | = 18.30 | Mean | = 22.27 | Mean | = 18.84 |
| Median | = 18.00 | Median | = 20.00 | Median | = 18.00 |

The mean age at first arrest for offenders in the intake study was 18.8 years (male = 18.3; female = 22.3). Thirty-nine offenders (1.1%), all male, were first arrested before they were ten-years-old. Twenty-one offenders (0.60%) were first arrested at the age of fifty or older.

Table 38: Age at Arrest for First Violent Offense

| AGE AT ARREST FOR FIRST VIOLENT OFFENSE | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|---|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| No Violent Offense Arrest | 531 | 17.68 | 226 | 47.78 | 757 | 21.77 |
| Less Than 10 | 16 | 0.53 | 0 | 0.00 | 16 | 0.46 |
| 10-14 | 391 | 13.02 | 26 | 5.50 | 417 | 11.99 |
| 15-19 | 923 | 30.73 | 46 | 9.73 | 969 | 27.87 |
| 20-24 | 559 | 18.61 | 65 | 13.74 | 624 | 17.95 |
| 25-29 | 282 | 9.39 | 44 | 9.30 | 326 | 9.38 |
| 30-34 | 125 | 4.16 | 25 | 5.29 | 150 | 4.31 |
| 35-39 | 82 | 2.73 | 26 | 5.50 | 108 | 3.11 |
| 40-44 | 48 | 1.60 | 7 | 1.48 | 55 | 1.58 |
| 45-49 | 21 | 0.70 | 5 | 1.06 | 26 | 0.75 |
| 50 or Older | 26 | 0.87 | 3 | 0.63 | 29 | 0.83 |
| TOTAL | 3004 | 100.00 | 473 | 100.00 | 3477 | 100.00 |

| <u>Males*</u> | | <u>Females*</u> | | <u>Total*</u> | |
|---------------|---------|-----------------|---------|---------------|---------|
| Mean | = 21.09 | Mean | = 25.05 | Mean | = 21.45 |
| Median | = 19.00 | Median | = 24.00 | 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 21.5 years. Females (25.1 years) were older than males (21.1 years) at their first arrest for a violent offense. Over three-fourths (82.3%) of the males and over half of the females (52.2%) had an arrest for a violent offense.

TABLE 39: Age at First Arrest Leading to a Delinquency Adjudication or Adult Felony Conviction
Missing: 3

| AGE AT FIRST CONVICTION | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Younger than 10 | 16 | 0.53 | 0 | 0.00 | 16 | 0.46 |
| 10-14 | 635 | 21.16 | 46 | 9.73 | 681 | 19.60 |
| 15-19 | 1048 | 34.92 | 81 | 17.12 | 1129 | 32.50 |
| 20-24 | 542 | 18.06 | 101 | 21.35 | 643 | 18.51 |
| 25-29 | 310 | 10.33 | 91 | 19.24 | 401 | 11.54 |
| 30-34 | 164 | 5.46 | 58 | 12.26 | 222 | 6.39 |
| 35-39 | 116 | 3.87 | 41 | 8.67 | 157 | 4.52 |
| 40-44 | 70 | 2.33 | 27 | 5.71 | 97 | 2.79 |
| 45-49 | 43 | 1.43 | 16 | 3.38 | 59 | 1.70 |
| 50 or Older | 57 | 1.90 | 12 | 2.54 | 69 | 1.99 |
| TOTAL | 3001 | 100.00 | 473 | 100.00 | 3474 | 100.00 |

| <u>Males</u> | | <u>Females</u> | | <u>Total</u> | |
|--------------|---------|----------------|---------|--------------|---------|
| Mean | = 21.19 | Mean | = 26.49 | Mean | = 21.91 |
| Median | = 18.00 | 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 21.9 years. Females (26.5) were older than the males (21.2). Sixteen offenders (0.46%), all male, were less than ten-years-old at the time of their first delinquency adjudication. In total, sixty-nine offenders (1.99%) were over the age of fifty at the time of their first conviction (male = 1.9%; female = 2.5%).

TABLE 40: Number of Juvenile Violent (Non-Sex) Offenses**Missing: 322**

| NUMBER OF JUVENILE VIOLENT (NON-SEX) OFFENSES | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|---|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 0 | 2057 | 75.54 | 391 | 90.51 | 2448 | 77.59 |
| 1 | 407 | 14.95 | 23 | 5.32 | 430 | 13.63 |
| 2 | 155 | 5.69 | 10 | 2.31 | 165 | 5.23 |
| 3 | 61 | 2.24 | 4 | 0.93 | 65 | 2.06 |
| 4 | 26 | 0.95 | 1 | 0.23 | 27 | 0.86 |
| 5 or more | 17 | 0.62 | 3 | 0.69 | 20 | 0.63 |
| TOTAL | 2723 | 100.00 | 432 | 100.00 | 3155 | 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 = 9.5%). Roughly 3.5% 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: 322**

| NUMBER OF JUVENILE SEX OFFENSES | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 0 | 2644 | 97.10 | 432 | 100.00 | 3076 | 97.50 |
| 1 | 76 | 2.79 | 0 | 0.00 | 76 | 2.41 |
| 2 | 3 | 0.11 | 0 | 0.00 | 3 | 0.10 |
| TOTAL | 2723 | 100.00 | 432 | 100.00 | 3155 | 100.00 |

The data reflects that 2.9% of the male offenders had sex offenses as a juvenile. None of the females in the study had a juvenile sex offense recorded.

TABLE 42: Number of Juvenile Drug Use/Possession Offenses**Missing: 322**

| NUMBER OF JUVENILE DRUG USE/POSSESSION OFFENSES | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|---|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 0 | 2446 | 89.83 | 421 | 97.45 | 2867 | 90.87 |
| 1 | 212 | 7.79 | 10 | 2.31 | 222 | 7.04 |
| 2 | 45 | 1.65 | 1 | 0.23 | 46 | 1.46 |
| 3 | 16 | 0.59 | 0 | 0.00 | 16 | 0.51 |
| 4 | 2 | 0.07 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 0.06 |
| 5 or more | 2 | 0.07 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 0.06 |
| TOTAL | 2723 | 100.00 | 432 | 100.00 | 3155 | 100.00 |

Drug use/possession offenses as a juvenile were reflected in the records of 9.1% of the intake study.

TABLE 43: Number of Juvenile Drug Sale/Trafficking Offenses**Missing: 322**

| NUMBER OF JUVENILE DRUG SALE & TRAFFICKING OFFENSES | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|---|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 0 | 2647 | 97.21 | 432 | 100.00 | 3079 | 97.59 |
| 1 | 66 | 2.42 | 0 | 0.00 | 66 | 2.09 |
| 2 | 8 | 0.29 | 0 | 0.00 | 8 | 0.25 |
| 3 | 2 | 0.07 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 0.06 |
| TOTAL | 2723 | 100.00 | 432 | 100.00 | 3155 | 100.00 |

Juvenile drug trafficking offenses were found in 2.4% of the intake sample (male 2.8%; female 0.0%).

TABLE 44: Number of Juvenile DUI/OMVI Offenses**Missing: 322**

| NUMBER OF JUVENILE DUI/OMVI OFFENSES | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 0 | 2689 | 98.75 | 431 | 99.77 | 3120 | 98.89 |
| 1 | 32 | 1.18 | 1 | 0.23 | 33 | 1.05 |
| 2 | 2 | 0.07 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 0.06 |
| TOTAL | 2723 | 100.00 | 432 | 100.00 | 3155 | 100.00 |

Juvenile DUI offenses were found for 1.1% of the offenders in the intake sample. Males accounted for all but one of the offenses.

TABLE 45: Number of Juvenile Property Offenses**Missing: 322**

| NUMBER OF JUVENILE PROPERTY OFFENSES | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 0 | 1899 | 69.74 | 389 | 90.05 | 2288 | 72.52 |
| 1 | 416 | 15.28 | 28 | 6.48 | 444 | 14.07 |
| 2 | 197 | 7.23 | 11 | 2.55 | 208 | 6.59 |
| 3 | 112 | 4.11 | 3 | 0.69 | 115 | 3.65 |
| 4 | 47 | 1.73 | 1 | 0.23 | 48 | 1.52 |
| 5 or More | 52 | 1.91 | 0 | 0.00 | 52 | 1.65 |
| TOTAL | 2723 | 100.00 | 432 | 100.00 | 3155 | 100.00 |

Over one-fourth (27.5%) of the offenders have had at least one juvenile property offense (males = 30.3%; females = 10.0%).

TABLE 46: Number of Juvenile Social Service Placements**Missing: 339**

| NUMBER OF JUVENILE SOCIAL SERVICE PLACEMENTS | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|--|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 0 | 2191 | 80.97 | 398 | 92.13 | 2589 | 82.50 |
| 1 | 280 | 10.35 | 20 | 4.63 | 300 | 9.56 |
| 2 | 116 | 4.29 | 7 | 1.62 | 123 | 3.92 |
| 3 | 42 | 1.55 | 1 | 0.23 | 43 | 1.37 |
| 4 | 32 | 1.18 | 1 | 0.23 | 33 | 1.05 |
| 5 or More | 45 | 1.66 | 5 | 1.16 | 50 | 1.59 |
| TOTAL | 2706 | 100.00 | 432 | 100.00 | 3138 | 100.00 |

Male offenders (19.0%) have over double the juvenile social service placements as females (7.9%).

TABLE 47: Number of Commitments to Department of Youth Services**Missing: 336**

| NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS TO THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|---|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 0 | 2268 | 83.72 | 417 | 96.53 | 2685 | 85.48 |
| 1 | 269 | 9.93 | 6 | 1.39 | 275 | 8.76 |
| 2 | 112 | 4.13 | 7 | 1.62 | 119 | 3.79 |
| 3 | 36 | 1.33 | 0 | 0.00 | 36 | 1.15 |
| 4 | 13 | 0.48 | 2 | 0.46 | 15 | 0.48 |
| 5 or More | 11 | 0.41 | 0 | 0.00 | 11 | 0.35 |
| TOTAL | 2709 | 100.00 | 432 | 100.00 | 3141 | 100.00 |

DYS commitments were higher for males than females (male = 16.3%; female = 3.5%). Overall, 14.5% of the intake sample had been committed to DYS.

TABLE 48: Number of Juvenile Supervision Terms**Missing: 336**

| NUMBER OF JUVENILE SUPERVISION TERMS | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 0 | 1698 | 62.68 | 363 | 84.03 | 2061 | 65.62 |
| 1 | 574 | 21.19 | 43 | 9.95 | 617 | 19.64 |
| 2 | 275 | 10.15 | 17 | 3.94 | 292 | 9.30 |
| 3 | 110 | 4.06 | 7 | 1.62 | 117 | 3.72 |
| 4 | 29 | 1.07 | 0 | 0.00 | 29 | 0.92 |
| 5 or More | 23 | 0.85 | 2 | 0.46 | 25 | 0.80 |
| TOTAL | 2709 | 100.00 | 432 | 100.00 | 3141 | 100.00 |

Men were much more likely than women to have been placed on juvenile supervision (male = 37.3%; female = 16.0%).

TABLE 49: Number of Juvenile Probation Continuance Terms
Missing: 335

| NUMBER OF JUVENILE PROBATION TERMS CONTINUED | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|--|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 0 | 2226 | 82.14 | 404 | 93.52 | 2630 | 83.70 |
| 1 | 206 | 7.60 | 14 | 3.24 | 220 | 7.00 |
| 2 | 114 | 4.21 | 6 | 1.39 | 120 | 3.82 |
| 3 | 64 | 2.36 | 2 | 0.46 | 66 | 2.10 |
| 4 | 37 | 1.37 | 3 | 0.69 | 40 | 1.27 |
| 5 or More | 63 | 2.32 | 3 | 0.69 | 66 | 2.10 |
| TOTAL | 2710 | 100.00 | 432 | 100.00 | 3142 | 100.00 |

Males were more likely than females to have had a probation continuance (males = 17.9%; females = 6.5%).

TABLE 50: Number of Revocations of Juvenile Supervision
Missing: 336

| NUMBER OF REVOCATIONS OF JUVENILE SUPERVISION TERMS | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|---|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 0 | 2495 | 92.10 | 421 | 97.45 | 2916 | 92.84 |
| 1 | 145 | 5.35 | 6 | 1.39 | 151 | 4.81 |
| 2 | 31 | 1.14 | 3 | 0.69 | 34 | 1.08 |
| 3 | 16 | 0.59 | 0 | 0.00 | 16 | 0.51 |
| 4 | 9 | 0.33 | 2 | 0.46 | 11 | 0.35 |
| 5 or more | 13 | 0.48 | 0 | 0.00 | 13 | 0.41 |
| TOTAL | 2709 | 100.00 | 432 | 100.00 | 3141 | 100.00 |

Men were more likely than women to have had a revocation of supervision as a juvenile (male = 7.9%; female = 2.6%).

TABLE 51: Number of Prior Adult Non-Violent Misdemeanor Convictions
Missing: 9

| NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT NON-VIOLENT MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|---|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 0 | 635 | 21.19 | 134 | 28.45 | 769 | 22.17 |
| 1 | 464 | 15.48 | 73 | 15.50 | 537 | 15.48 |
| 2 | 374 | 12.48 | 73 | 15.50 | 447 | 12.89 |
| 3 | 277 | 9.24 | 41 | 8.70 | 318 | 9.17 |
| 4 | 233 | 7.77 | 28 | 5.94 | 261 | 7.53 |
| 5 or more | 1014 | 33.83 | 122 | 25.90 | 1136 | 32.76 |
| TOTAL | 2997 | 100.00 | 471 | 100.00 | 3468 | 100.00 |

Over three-fourths (77.8%) of the offenders had at least one prior adult conviction for a non-violent misdemeanor (male = 78.8%; female = 71.6%).

TABLE 52: Number of Prior Adult DUI/OMVI Convictions**Missing: 8**

| NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT DUI/OMVI CONVICTIONS | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|---|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 0 | 2301 | 76.78 | 384 | 81.36 | 2685 | 77.40 |
| 1 | 355 | 11.85 | 54 | 11.44 | 409 | 11.79 |
| 2 | 140 | 4.67 | 21 | 4.45 | 161 | 4.64 |
| 3 | 70 | 2.34 | 6 | 1.27 | 76 | 2.19 |
| 4 | 54 | 1.80 | 4 | 0.85 | 58 | 1.67 |
| 5 or more | 77 | 2.57 | 3 | 0.64 | 80 | 2.31 |
| TOTAL | 2997 | 100.00 | 472 | 100.00 | 3469 | 100.00 |

Men were slightly more likely than women to have had one or more prior adult DUI convictions (male 23.2%; female 18.6%).

TABLE 53: Number of Prior Adult Violent Misdemeanor Convictions**Missing: 6**

| NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT VIOLENT MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|--|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 0 | 1962 | 65.44 | 376 | 79.49 | 2338 | 67.36 |
| 1 | 585 | 19.51 | 60 | 12.68 | 645 | 18.58 |
| 2 | 253 | 8.44 | 20 | 4.23 | 273 | 7.87 |
| 3 | 95 | 3.17 | 12 | 2.54 | 107 | 3.08 |
| 4 | 52 | 1.73 | 2 | 0.42 | 54 | 1.56 |
| 5 or more | 51 | 1.70 | 3 | 0.63 | 54 | 1.56 |
| TOTAL | 2998 | 100.00 | 473 | 100.00 | 3471 | 100.00 |

Just under one third (32.6%) of the offenders had at least one prior adult conviction for a violent misdemeanor (male 34.6%; female = 20.5%).

TABLE 54: Number of Domestic Violence Convictions***Missing: 169**

| NUMBER OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONVICTIONS | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|--|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 0 | 2095 | 73.53 | 400 | 87.15 | 2495 | 75.42 |
| 1 | 440 | 15.44 | 41 | 8.93 | 481 | 14.54 |
| 2 | 179 | 6.28 | 11 | 2.40 | 190 | 5.74 |
| 3 | 74 | 2.60 | 4 | 0.87 | 78 | 2.36 |
| 4 | 36 | 1.26 | 0 | 0.00 | 36 | 1.09 |
| 5 or more | 25 | 0.88 | 3 | 0.65 | 28 | 0.85 |
| TOTAL | 2849 | 100.00 | 459 | 100.00 | 3308 | 100.00 |

*Includes both adult and juvenile domestic violence convictions

Almost a quarter of the offenders (24.6%) have had at least one domestic violence conviction as an adult or juvenile (male = 26.5% female = 12.9%).

TABLE 55: Number of Prior Adult Jail Incarcerations**Missing: 9**

| NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT JAIL INCARCERATIONS | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|---|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 0 | 1142 | 38.12 | 227 | 48.09 | 1369 | 39.48 |
| 1 | 572 | 19.09 | 88 | 18.64 | 660 | 19.03 |
| 2 | 352 | 11.75 | 45 | 9.53 | 397 | 11.45 |
| 3 | 244 | 8.14 | 35 | 7.42 | 279 | 8.04 |
| 4 | 180 | 6.01 | 17 | 3.60 | 197 | 5.68 |
| 5 or More | 506 | 16.89 | 60 | 12.71 | 566 | 16.32 |
| TOTAL | 2996 | 100.00 | 472 | 100.00 | 3468 | 100.00 |

Men were more likely than women to have served at least one prior jail incarceration (male = 61.9%; female = 51.9%).

TABLE 56: Number of Prior Adult Felony Convictions [Total]**Missing: 8**

| NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT FELONY CONVICTIONS | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|--|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 0 | 1043 | 34.80 | 274 | 58.05 | 1317 | 37.96 |
| 1 | 675 | 22.52 | 100 | 21.19 | 775 | 22.34 |
| 2 | 434 | 14.48 | 42 | 8.90 | 476 | 13.72 |
| 3 | 306 | 10.21 | 27 | 5.72 | 333 | 9.60 |
| 4 | 176 | 5.87 | 11 | 2.33 | 187 | 5.39 |
| 5 or More | 363 | 12.11 | 18 | 3.81 | 381 | 10.98 |
| TOTAL | 2997 | 100.00 | 472 | 100.00 | 3469 | 100.00 |

Just over six in ten offenders (62.0%) had at least one prior adult felony conviction (male = 65.2%; female = 42.0%).

TABLE 57: Number of Prior Adult Violent (Non-Sex) Felony Convictions**Missing: 7**

| NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT VIOLENT (NON-SEX) FELONY CONVICTIONS | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|---|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 0 | 2073 | 69.17 | 427 | 90.27 | 2500 | 72.05 |
| 1 | 608 | 20.29 | 38 | 8.03 | 646 | 18.62 |
| 2 | 188 | 6.27 | 6 | 1.27 | 194 | 5.59 |
| 3 | 90 | 3.00 | 1 | 0.21 | 91 | 2.62 |
| 4 | 27 | 0.90 | 1 | 0.21 | 28 | 0.81 |
| 5 or More | 11 | 0.37 | 0 | 0.00 | 11 | 0.32 |
| TOTAL | 2997 | 100.00 | 473 | 100.00 | 3470 | 100.00 |

Over one-fourth (28.0%) of the offenders had at least one prior adult conviction for a violent (non-sex) felony (male = 30.8%; female = 9.7%).

TABLE 58: Number of Prior Adult Sex Felony Convictions**Missing: 6**

| NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT SEX FELONY CONVICTIONS | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|---|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 0 | 2831 | 94.43 | 472 | 99.79 | 3303 | 95.16 |
| 1 | 152 | 5.07 | 1 | .21 | 153 | 4.41 |
| 2 | 14 | 0.47 | 0 | 0.00 | 14 | 0.40 |
| 3 or More | 1 | 0.03 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.03 |
| TOTAL | 2998 | 100.00 | 473 | 100.00 | 3471 | 100.00 |

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

TABLE 59: Number of Prior Adult Drug Use/Possession Felony Convictions**Missing: 7**

| NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT DRUG USE/ POSSESSION FELONY CONVICTIONS | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|--|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 0 | 2324 | 77.54 | 383 | 80.97 | 2707 | 78.01 |
| 1 | 433 | 14.45 | 62 | 13.11 | 495 | 14.27 |
| 2 | 147 | 4.90 | 15 | 3.17 | 162 | 4.67 |
| 3 | 53 | 1.77 | 7 | 1.48 | 60 | 1.73 |
| 4 | 20 | 0.67 | 3 | 0.63 | 23 | 0.66 |
| 5 or More | 20 | 0.67 | 3 | 0.63 | 23 | 0.66 |
| TOTAL | 2997 | 100.00 | 473 | 100.00 | 3470 | 100.00 |

Just over one-fifth (22.0%) of the offenders had at least one prior adult felony conviction for drug use or possession (male = 22.5%; female = 19.0%).

TABLE 60: Number of Prior Adult Drug Sale/Trafficking Felony Convictions**Missing: 7**

| NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT DRUG SALE/ TRAFFICKING FELONY CONVICTIONS | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|--|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 0 | 2566 | 85.62 | 451 | 95.35 | 3017 | 86.95 |
| 1 | 295 | 9.84 | 15 | 3.17 | 310 | 8.93 |
| 2 | 92 | 3.07 | 6 | 1.27 | 98 | 2.82 |
| 3 | 35 | 1.17 | 1 | 0.21 | 36 | 1.04 |
| 4 | 6 | 0.20 | 0 | 0.00 | 6 | 0.17 |
| 5 or More | 3 | 0.10 | 0 | 0.00 | 3 | 0.09 |
| TOTAL | 2997 | 100.00 | 473 | 100.00 | 3470 | 100.00 |

Roughly one-in-eight offenders (13.1%) had at least one prior adult felony conviction for drug sale or trafficking (male = 14.4%; female = 4.7%).

TABLE 61: Number of Adult Property Felony Convictions**Missing: 8**

| NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT PROPERTY FELONY CONVICTIONS | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|--|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 0 | 2159 | 72.04 | 367 | 77.75 | 2526 | 72.82 |
| 1 | 456 | 15.22 | 72 | 15.25 | 528 | 15.22 |
| 2 | 180 | 6.01 | 17 | 3.60 | 197 | 5.68 |
| 3 | 81 | 2.70 | 7 | 1.48 | 88 | 2.54 |
| 4 | 48 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.21 | 49 | 1.41 |
| 5 or More | 73 | 2.44 | 8 | 1.69 | 81 | 2.33 |
| TOTAL | 2997 | 100.00 | 472 | 100.00 | 3469 | 100.00 |

Over one-fourth (27.2%) of the offenders had at least one prior felony conviction for property offenses (male = 28.0%; female = 22.3%).

TABLE 62: Number of Prior Adult Prison Incarcerations**Missing: 10**

| NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT PRISON INCARCERATIONS | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|---|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 0 | 1415 | 47.26 | 333 | 70.40 | 1748 | 50.42 |
| 1 | 561 | 18.74 | 76 | 16.07 | 637 | 18.37 |
| 2 | 369 | 12.32 | 23 | 4.86 | 392 | 11.31 |
| 3 | 237 | 7.92 | 20 | 4.23 | 257 | 7.41 |
| 4 | 144 | 4.81 | 8 | 1.69 | 152 | 4.38 |
| 5 or More | 268 | 8.95 | 13 | 2.75 | 281 | 8.10 |
| TOTAL | 2994 | 100.00 | 473 | 100.00 | 3467 | 100.00 |

Men were more likely than women to have served a prior prison term (male = 52.7%; female = 29.6%). Almost half of the entire intake sample has served a prior prison term (49.6%).

TABLE 63: Number of Prior Adult Supervision Terms**Missing: 11**

| NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT SUPERVISION TERMS | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|--|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 0 | 708 | 23.65 | 142 | 30.08 | 850 | 24.52 |
| 1 | 704 | 23.51 | 141 | 29.87 | 845 | 24.38 |
| 2 | 521 | 17.40 | 81 | 17.16 | 602 | 17.37 |
| 3 | 349 | 11.66 | 44 | 9.32 | 393 | 11.34 |
| 4 | 233 | 7.78 | 21 | 4.45 | 254 | 7.33 |
| 5 or More | 479 | 16.00 | 43 | 9.11 | 522 | 15.06 |
| TOTAL | 2994 | 100.00 | 472 | 100.00 | 3466 | 100.00 |

Over three-fourths of male offenders have had at least one prior adult supervision term; this is higher for males than the females (male = 76.4%; female = 69.9%).

TABLE 64: Number of Prior Revocations of Adult Supervision Terms**Missing: 12**

| NUMBER OF PRIOR REVOCATIONS OF ADULT SUPERVISION TERMS | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|--|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 0 | 1501 | 50.15 | 248 | 52.54 | 1749 | 50.48 |
| 1 | 898 | 30.00 | 163 | 34.53 | 1061 | 30.62 |
| 2 | 313 | 10.46 | 39 | 8.26 | 352 | 10.16 |
| 3 | 128 | 4.28 | 13 | 2.75 | 141 | 4.07 |
| 4 | 64 | 2.14 | 6 | 1.27 | 70 | 2.02 |
| 5 or More | 89 | 2.97 | 3 | 0.64 | 92 | 2.66 |
| TOTAL | 2993 | 100.00 | 472 | 100.00 | 3465 | 100.00 |

Men were slightly more likely to have at least one prior revocation of adult supervision (male = 49.9%; female = 47.5%).

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

| INDICATION OF AN ESCAPE HISTORY | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| No | 2603 | 86.74 | 446 | 94.49 | 3049 | 87.79 |
| Yes | 398 | 13.26 | 26 | 5.51 | 424 | 12.21 |
| TOTAL | 3001 | 100.00 | 472 | 100.00 | 3473 | 100.00 |

Males were more likely to have a history of escape (male 13.3%; female 5.5%). 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 Score

Missing: 112

| RAP STATIC ASSESSMENT TOTAL SCORE | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|--------|---------|-------|-------|-------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 0 | 982 | 33.93 | 86 | 18.26 | 1068 | 31.74 |
| 1 | 415 | 14.34 | 81 | 17.2 | 496 | 14.74 |
| 2 | 424 | 14.65 | 86 | 18.26 | 510 | 15.16 |
| 3 | 388 | 13.41 | 84 | 17.83 | 472 | 14.03 |
| 4 | 288 | 9.95 | 76 | 16.14 | 364 | 10.82 |
| 5 | 185 | 6.39 | 40 | 8.49 | 225 | 6.69 |
| 6 | 128 | 4.42 | 16 | 3.40 | 144 | 4.28 |
| 7 | 72 | 2.49 | 2 | 0.42 | 74 | 2.20 |
| 8 | 12 | 0.41 | 0 | 0.00 | 12 | 0.36 |
| Total | 2894 | 100.00 | 471 | 100 | 3365 | 100 |

Most of the offenders (93.2%) 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 67 also.

TABLE 67: Rap Static Assessment Level

Missing: 112

| RAP STATIC ASSESSMENT LEVEL | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|-----------------------------|-------|--------|---------|--------|-------|--------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Basic Level | 2682 | 92.67 | 453 | 96.18 | 3135 | 93.16 |
| Intensive Level | 212 | 7.33 | 18 | 3.82 | 230 | 6.84 |
| Total | 2894 | 100.00 | 471 | 100.00 | 3365 | 100.00 |

The bulk of offenders in the study scored to the basic level of assessment (male 92.7%; female 96.2%). Intensive prison programming applied to 6.8% of the offenders (male = 7.3%; female = 3.8%).

Assessment of SB2 Impact

The percentage of inmates admitted who were truly non-violent (TNV) was 27.8% in the 2010 Intake Study, down 1.3 points from the 29.1% in the 2009 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 before dropping over four percentage points from 2008 to 2010.

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 |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 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 |

In 2010, the percentage of TNV offenders who were supervision (parole or probation) violators decreased to 34.4%. This decrease of 5.1 percentage points puts the proportion of violators at the lowest that it has been since the beginning of the regularly scheduled intake studies in 1996. 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 | 2010 |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 36 | 50 | 54 | 49.4 | 45.8 | 53.3 | 53.6 | 44.2 | 44.4 | 40.4 | 40.8 | 43.5 | 39.5 | 34.4 |

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 2.3 percentage point decrease in the 2010 study follows a 2.7 point decrease in 2009. The 25.6 percentage is the lowest that this proportion has been. The pattern suggests recent concern to reduce probation violation rates has been productive.

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 | 2010 |
| 30 | 35 | 39 | 36.6 | 33.6 | 35.6 | 32.5 | 32.8 | 30.5 | 30.8 | 29.2 | 30.6 | 27.9 | 25.6 |

At 6.4% the percentage of new admissions that had committed a new crime while on parole or post release control in the 2010 Intake Study continued a decline that began in 2004. Except for a 1.2 point increase in 2005 and a .2 increase in 2007, the proportion of offenders who were parole or PRC violators has been in decline. (Table D, below) Still, the rate in the 2010 Intake Study is 3.6 times higher than in the 1996 study.

**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 | 2010 |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 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 |

All of these figures suggest that 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.