

1996 INTAKE STUDY

FINAL REPORT

May, 1998

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Summary Report

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Introduction

This is the report of descriptive information from the 1996 study of newly committed offenders into the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (DRC) prison system. Data were collected on all 3,505 inmates who entered the DRC prison system between April 15 and June 14 of 1996. Information was gathered on these inmates in three broad areas: (1) characteristics of the current commitment offense; (2) the inmates' prior criminal history; and (3) demographic and social characteristics of the inmate. In addition to providing a detailed description of Ohio's prison intake population, the major purposes of the study are:

1. To obtain information in the three areas cited above that can be compared to similar information from the last intake study conducted in 1992 to see what changes have occurred;
2. To provide a database for answering questions that DRC administrators and State of Ohio legislators have about the size of the inmate population, and how the size of the inmate population could be affected by proposed legislation or administrative changes;
3. To assess the potential for expanding alternative sanctions for offenders committed to prison; and
4. To provide baseline information, in the areas cited above, just prior to the advent of Senate Bill 2 changes in sentencing, that can be used in making comparisons to similar information collected on the newly admitted prison population after Senate Bill 2 has gone into effect.

Methodology

This study was conducted to collect information on a sample of newly committed offenders during 1996 such that generalizations about the entire 1996 intake population could be made. The intake period chosen for this study was the same two month period (mid-April to mid-June) as that for the 1992 intake study. This was done to enhance the comparison of information from the 1992 and 1996 studies.

The first task involved in conducting this study was to review the 1992 intake study, data collection forms and coding instructions. From this review the first draft of a detailed codebook (of the variables for data collection) was developed for the 1996 study. A representative group of likely DRC users of the information was convened to review and provide feedback on the initial draft of the codebook.

Following initial review of the codebook, a revised codebook was pre-tested on 500 cases. Information was collected from offender background investigation materials, including pre- and post-sentence investigation reports and any parole or

probation violation reports (if the offender was a current violator). These materials are prepared by probation and parole officers within DRC or county probation offices. Once the pre-test was completed, the codebook was revised into final form for data collection. After completing this process, a codesheet for collecting the information was developed, and the Department's computerized inmate tracking system was expanded to store the information.

The data for the 1996 intake study were collected between May 1 and December 31 of 1996. The primary source from which the data were collected, as mentioned above, was the pre- and post-sentence investigation reports prepared by probation officers located throughout the state. Although such a report is routinely prepared for most inmates entering the DRC prison system, a report is generally not prepared for any inmate who is slated to serve a very short sentence.

Because of our need to have complete information on all offenders entering the prison system during the two-month study period, (what was then) the Probation Development Section of the Department arranged for a partial offender background investigation report to be prepared on the short-term inmates during this period. Since these partial reports did not contain much of the demographic and social history variables upon which we were collecting data, a supplemental data collection sheet containing most of these variables was prepared. This supplemental data collection sheet was completed by Classification Specialists at the Department's three intake institutions for all the short-term inmates passing through intake.

Structure of the Report

The information presented in this report is divided into three major sections. Those three sections are: 1) demographic and social characteristics; 2) characteristics of the current commitment offense; and 3) prior criminal history. Demographic and social characteristics include the offender's gender, ethnicity, age at commitment, marital status, living arrangement, employment status and education level at arrest, past mental illness, sexual or physical abuse; and recent and past drug and alcohol abuse.

Characteristics of the current commitment offense include the most serious conviction offenses, sentence-related variables, offense-related variables, and several variables on the characteristics of the victim(s) of the offense. Prior criminal history is divided into subsections on juvenile and adult criminal history. Each subsection includes variables on the number of past convictions for various types of crimes (e.g. violent (non-sex), sex, property, drug use, and drug selling), the number of past commitments (to juvenile facilities, jail and prison), and the number of past supervision (parole/probation) terms and any revocations of these terms.

Demographic and Social Characteristics

Gender and Ethnicity

The 1996 intake study sample of 3,505 inmates represents approximately one-sixth (18.3%) of the entire intake population for 1996 of 19,184 inmates. The sample, as expected, was predominantly comprised of males. As shown in Table 1, approximately seven of every eight inmates in the sample (87.2%) were males. The gender breakdown of the sample is very similar to that of the intake population for all of 1996, where males constituted 87.4 percent.¹

Table 1. Gender of Sample Population

Gender	N	Pct.
Male	3058	87.2
Female	447	12.8
Total	3505	100.0

As seen in Table 2, roughly five of every nine inmates in the 1996 intake study sample (55.4%) were African-Americans. Over four in ten inmates in the sample (42.6%) were European-Americans. Hispanic-Americans represented just under two percent of the sample. The sample also included three Asian-Americans and one

Table 2. Ethnicity of Sample Population by Gender

Ethnicity	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
African-American	1687	55.2	256	57.3	1943	55.4
Asian-American	3	0.1	1	0.2	4	0.1
European-American	1311	42.9	183	40.9	1494	42.6
Hispanic-American	56	1.8	7	1.6	63	1.8
Native-American	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Total*	3058	100.0	447	100.0	3505	100.0

*Due to rounding, percentages may not total exactly to 100.0%. This may be true for any table in this report.

¹ The interested reader can request a copy of the 1996 Calendar Year Commitment Report to examine comparison figures directly.

Native-American. The ethnic breakdown of the sample is also very similar to that of the total intake population for 1996, where African-Americans accounted for 55.5 percent, European-Americans for 42.0 percent, and Hispanic-Americans for 1.3 percent of the population.

The percentage of African-Americans in the female portion of the sample (57.3%) was slightly higher than in the male portion (55.2%), while the percentage of European-Americans in the female portion of the sample (40.9%) was slightly lower than in the male portion (42.9%). The percentage of Hispanic-Americans in the male and female portions of the study sample were about equal (1.8% vs. 1.6%).

County of Commitment

Data on the county of commitment for the most serious offense are presented in Table 3. Ohio's six largest counties (Cuyahoga, Franklin, Hamilton, Summit, Lucas and Montgomery, **highlighted in bold**) accounted for more than three-fifths (62.6%) of new prison intake in the 1996 study sample population. Cuyahoga, Hamilton and Franklin Counties together represented almost half (48.2%) of new intake during the two-month study period.

Age at Commitment

The average age at commitment for the sample, as shown in Table 4, was 30.2 years. The average entry age of females (32 years) was about two years older than that for males (29.9 years). More than one-third (36.7%) of the males were under the age of 25, whereas only one-fifth (19.9%) of the females were 24 or younger. More than six in ten females (62.2%) were between the ages of 25 and 39, while less than half (47.1%) of the males were in this age group.

It is important to note that although the median age of the males committed during the study period was 28, and the age range was 15 to 73, the heaviest concentration of male offenders was between the ages of 19 and 22. This four-year block accounted for almost one-fourth (23.9%) of all males entering the system during the two-month period. The females, on the other hand, did not have such a heavy concentration of intake over a short age span. Their heaviest concentration of intake was spread more evenly from ages 25 to 39. It is also interesting to note that the percentages of intake across all of the five-year blocks beyond age 39 for both males and females were remarkably similar.

A comparison of the age at commitment figures for the 1996 intake study period to those figures for all offenders committed to the DRC system during 1996 is practically identical. The mean age at commitment for all of 1996 was exactly the same as that for the study period (30.2 years). The mean intake age for males over both time frames was identical, at 29.9 years. And the mean entry age for females for both periods was almost identical (32.0 for the study period vs. 32.4 for all of 1996).

Table 3. County of Commitment by Gender

County	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
Adams	3	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.1
Allen	19	0.6	3	0.7	22	0.6
Ashland	5	0.2	2	0.4	7	0.2
Ashtabula	16	0.5	2	0.4	18	0.5
Athens	4	0.1	2	0.4	6	0.2
Auglaize	13	0.4	3	0.7	16	0.5
Belmont	11	0.4	2	0.4	13	0.4
Brown	1	0.0	1	0.2	2	0.1
Butler	73	2.4	8	1.8	81	2.3
Carroll	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Champaign	10	0.3	0	0.0	10	0.3
Clark	41	1.3	6	1.3	47	1.3
Clermont	20	0.7	3	0.7	23	0.7
Clinton	11	0.4	1	0.2	12	0.3
Columbiana	14	0.5	1	0.2	15	0.4
Coshocton	3	0.1	1	0.2	4	0.1
Crawford	9	0.3	0	0.0	9	0.3
Cuyahoga	819	26.8	123	27.5	942	26.9
Darke	7	0.2	0	0.0	7	0.2
Defiance	7	0.2	4	0.9	11	0.3
Delaware	10	0.3	5	1.1	15	0.4
Erie	12	0.4	2	0.4	14	0.4
Fairfield	23	0.8	0	0.0	23	0.7
Fayette	7	0.2	2	0.4	9	0.3
Franklin	274	9.0	30	6.7	304	8.7
Fulton	11	0.4	0	0.0	11	0.3
Gallia	7	0.2	0	0.0	7	0.2
Geauga	4	0.1	2	0.4	6	0.2
Greene	40	1.3	5	1.1	45	1.3
Guernsey	10	0.3	1	0.2	11	0.3
Hamilton	382	12.5	60	13.4	442	12.6
Hancock	10	0.3	3	0.7	13	0.4
Hardin	7	0.2	0	0.0	7	0.2
Harrison	4	0.1	0	0.0	4	0.1
Henry	7	0.2	1	0.2	8	0.2
Highland	18	0.6	3	0.7	21	0.6
Hocking	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1
Holmes	5	0.2	2	0.4	7	0.2
Huron	7	0.2	1	0.2	8	0.2
Jackson	6	0.2	1	0.2	7	0.2
Jefferson	9	0.3	0	0.0	9	0.3
Knox	12	0.4	1	0.2	13	0.4
Lake	38	1.2	3	0.7	41	1.2
Lawrence	13	0.4	1	0.2	14	0.4
Licking	49	1.6	6	1.3	55	1.6

Table 3. County of Commitment by Gender (cont.)

County	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
Logan	2	0.1	1	0.2	3	0.1
Lorain	83	2.7	10	2.2	93	2.7
Lucas	145	4.7	21	4.7	166	4.7
Madison	3	0.1	1	0.2	4	0.1
Mahoning	21	0.7	4	0.9	25	0.7
Marion	16	0.5	1	0.2	17	0.5
Medina	17	0.6	3	0.7	20	0.6
Meigs	6	0.2	1	0.2	7	0.2
Mercer	8	0.3	1	0.2	9	0.3
Miami	26	0.9	4	0.9	30	0.9
Monroe	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Montgomery	112	3.7	23	5.1	135	3.9
Morgan	4	0.1	0	0.0	4	0.1
Morrow	6	0.2	1	0.2	7	0.2
Muskingum	16	0.5	2	0.4	18	0.5
Noble	3	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.1
Ottawa	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Paulding	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Perry	4	0.1	0	0.0	4	0.1
Pickaway	16	0.5	6	1.3	22	0.6
Pike	7	0.2	0	0.0	7	0.2
Portage	15	0.5	0	0.0	15	0.4
Preble	3	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.1
Putnam	1	0.0	2	0.4	3	0.1
Richland	12	0.4	9	2.0	21	0.6
Ross	12	0.4	0	0.0	12	0.3
Sandusky	13	0.4	0	0.0	13	0.4
Scioto	23	0.8	5	1.1	28	0.8
Seneca	7	0.2	0	0.0	7	0.2
Shelby	8	0.3	2	0.4	10	0.3
Stark	105	3.4	17	3.8	122	3.5
Summit	174	5.7	29	6.5	203	5.8
Trumbull	54	1.8	8	1.8	62	1.8
Tuscarawas	8	0.3	0	0.0	8	0.2
Union	6	0.2	0	0.0	6	0.2
Van Wert	6	0.2	1	0.2	7	0.2
Vinton	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Warren	21	0.7	0	0.0	21	0.6
Washington	8	0.3	1	0.2	9	0.3
Wayne	6	0.2	1	0.2	7	0.2
Williams	13	0.4	1	0.2	14	0.4
Wood	9	0.3	1	0.2	10	0.3
Wyandot	4	0.1	0	0.0	4	0.1
Total	3058	100.0	447	100.0	3505	100.0

Table 4. Age at Commitment by Gender

Age	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
15-17	43	1.4	2	0.4	45	1.3
18-20	516	16.9	28	6.3	544	15.5
21-24	564	18.4	59	13.2	623	17.8
25-29	541	17.7	100	22.4	641	18.3
30-34	478	15.6	98	21.9	576	16.4
35-39	422	13.8	80	17.9	502	14.3
40-44	269	8.8	51	11.4	320	9.1
45-49	121	4.0	18	4.0	139	4.0
50-54	48	1.6	6	1.3	54	1.5
55-59	28	0.9	1	0.2	29	0.8
60-64	17	0.6	1	0.2	18	0.5
65-69	8	0.3	3	0.7	11	0.3
70-74	3	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.1
Total	3058	100.0	447	100.0	3505	100.0
Mean	29.9		32.0		30.2	
Median	28.0		31.0		29.0	

The patterns of intake concentration among both the males and females for the study period were also found to exist for the entire 1996 population

Marital Status at Arrest

Reliable information on the marital status of inmates in the 1996 intake study at the time of their commitment offense arrest was not available on approximately 11 percent of the sample. For those inmates in the sample on whom such information was available, Table 5 shows that roughly two-thirds (67.8%) were single, having never been married, at the time of their arrest for the crime leading to their current commitment. One in eight of these inmates (12.5%) were married at the time of their arrest, while another 13 percent were divorced. The female inmates in the sample were less likely than their male counterparts to have never been married at the time of their commitment offense arrest. Approximately half (54%) of the females, but almost seven in ten of the males (69.8%) had not been married at the time of arrest for their commitment offense.

Table 5. Marital Status at Arrest by Gender

Status	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
Single	1898	69.8	221	54.0	2119	67.8
Married	331	12.2	60	14.7	391	12.5
Separated	140	5.2	47	11.5	187	6.0
Divorced	336	12.4	70	17.1	406	13.0
Widowed	13	0.5	11	2.7	24	0.8
Total	2718	100.0	409	100.0	3127	100.0
Unknown	340		38		378	

Employment Status at Arrest

There was no reliable information on employment status at the time of arrest for the current commitment offense on almost one-fifth (19%) of the 1996 intake study population. Table 6 shows that among those inmates in the sample for whom such information (frequently self-reported) did exist, well over half (56.5%) were unemployed at the time of arrest for the crime that led to their current incarceration.

Table 6. Employment Status at Arrest by Gender

Status	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
Unemployed	1349	55.2	255	65.1	1604	56.5
Employed Part-Time	72	2.9	20	5.1	92	3.2
Employed Full-Time	783	32.0	90	23.0	873	30.8
Self-Employed	137	5.6	11	2.8	148	5.2
Temporary Employment	85	3.5	16	4.1	101	3.6
Seasonal Employment	19	0.8	0	0.0	19	0.7
Total	2445	100.0	392	100.0	2837	100.0
Unknown	613		55		668	

A bit less than one-third of these individuals (30.8%) were employed full-time at the time of their arrest. The females in the sample were somewhat more likely than their male counterparts to have been unemployed at the time of their commitment offense arrest. Almost two-thirds of the females (65.1%) were unemployed at arrest, compared to a bit over half (55.1%) of the males.

For the 13 percent of those inmates who were identified as either being self-employed, employed part-time, or temporarily or seasonally employed at the time of their arrest, it was difficult to discern how much of their time was occupied with work. Therefore, it is hard to tell whether the offenders in these types of employment were more similar, in terms of time occupied with work, to those in the unemployed group or those who were employed full-time.

Education Level at Arrest

For approximately 13 percent of the inmates in the sample population there was no reliable information concerning their educational history. For those inmates in the sample on whom such information was available, Table 7 presents summary information on the highest grade or degree that the inmate completed. It should be noted that except for the earned GED, this information is not indicative of tested education levels. Also, much of the data has not been verified with the appropriate school system.

For those inmates in the sample on whom educational history information was available, Table 7 shows that more than half (55.4%) had fallen short of earning a high school diploma or GED at the time of their current commitment offense arrest. If those inmates identified as having earned a GED are added to the group of those with less than a high school diploma, the resulting group of inmates who failed to achieve the societal expectation of graduating from high school encompasses more than two-thirds (68.2%) of the 1996 intake sample for whom educational information was available.

Based on the information in Table 7, it appears that the female inmates in the sample population were better educated than their male counterparts. The females were more likely than the males to have graduated from high school, entered college, and earned a college degree. The males were more likely than the females to have earned a GED.

Primary Living Arrangement from Birth to Age 18

Reliable information on inmate living arrangement from birth to age 18 was not available for 35 percent of the inmates in the 1996 intake sample. For those inmates on whom such information was available, an attempt was made to code for the living arrangement the inmate was in for the longest period of time out of his or her first 18 years. This proved to be, perhaps, the single most difficult variable to code, given the

Table 7. Education Level (Highest Grade Completed) at Arrest by Gender

Education Level	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
Less Than 7th Grade	27	1.0	2	0.5	29	1.0
7th Grade-9th Grade	524	19.8	71	18.2	595	19.6
10th Grade-11th Grade	878	33.2	98	25.1	976	32.1
Vocational Training	62	2.3	23	5.9	85	2.8
Less Than HS Diploma	1491	56.3	194	49.6	1685	55.4
High School Diploma	606	22.9	111	28.4	717	23.6
Earned GED	358	13.5	31	7.9	389	12.8
Attended College	148	5.6	40	10.2	188	6.2
Associates Degree	28	1.1	8	2.0	36	1.2
Bachelors Degree	16	0.6	5	1.3	21	0.7
Graduate Degree	1	0.0	2	0.5	3	0.1
High School/College	1157	43.7	197	50.4	1354	44.6
Grand Total	2648	100.0	391	100.0	3039	100.0

Unknown 410 56 466

need to draw a conclusion from sparse pieces of information. It is rarely indicated in a background investigation specifically where, and with whom, the offender lived for each of his or her first 18 years.

Those caveats aside, for the two-thirds of the sample on whom an attempt was made to code the existing information, Table 8 indicates that more than six in ten of these inmates (62.6%) spent the longest amount of time during their first 18 years living with both parents (and any siblings they might have had). Almost three in ten of these inmates (28.8%) spent the greatest period of time during their first 18 years living with their mother only (and any siblings they might have had).

Physical and Sexual Abuse as a Child/Adolescent

An attempt was also made to code for any physical or sexual abuse the inmate suffered as a child or adolescent (during their first 18 years). In 14 percent of the

Table 8. Primary Living Arrangement from Birth to Age 18 by Gender

Living Arrangement	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
With Both Parents	1244	62.8	186	61.0	1430	62.6
With Mother Only	567	28.6	91	29.8	658	28.8
With Father Only	46	2.3	8	2.6	54	2.4
With Foster Parents	27	1.4	8	2.6	35	1.5
With Other Relatives	86	4.3	11	3.6	97	4.2
In Juvenile Institution	10	0.5	1	0.3	11	0.5
Total	1980	100.0	305	100.0	2285	100.0
Unknown	1078		142		1220	

cases either there was no information at all addressing this subject, or there was information that suggested the possibility that the inmate suffered one or both of these types of abuse, but the information was not conclusive or specific enough to code for the abuse.

For those inmates in the intake sample on whom this information was coded, there was an indication that roughly one in fifteen (6.7%) had been physically abused at some point during their first 18 years (see Table 9). The percentage of such abuse was almost twice as high among the females in the sample (11.6%) as it was among the males (6%).

Table 9. Indication of Physical Abuse as a Child, by Gender

Abuse	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
No	2463	94.0	343	88.4	2806	93.3
Yes	158	6.0	45	11.6	203	6.7
Total	2621	100.0	388	100.0	3009	100.0
Unknown	437		59		496	

Given the sensitive nature of this type of information, and the fact that the probation officers conducting these investigations simply don't have the time to fully investigate the living conditions these offenders faced as they were growing up, it is likely that the percentage of inmates in this sample identified in Table 9 as having been physically abused when they were young underrepresents the percentage of these inmates who actually suffered such abuse.

Information on sexual abuse suffered by the inmates in the study population as they were growing up is presented in Table 10. The table shows that such abuse was indicated in the background investigations in only about one in every twenty (4.9%) of those inmates in the sample for whom enough information existed to code. The incidence of such abuse was reported at far higher rates for the females (15.1%) than for the males (3.4%) in the sample.

Table 10. Indication of Sexual Abuse as a Child, by Gender

Abuse	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
No	2534	96.6	331	84.9	2865	95.1
Yes	90	3.4	59	15.1	149	4.9
Total	2624	100.0	390	100.0	3014	100.0
Unknown	434		57		491	

Once again, given the sensitive nature of the information, and the lack of time probation officers have to thoroughly investigate the existence of such abuse, it is not unlikely that the occurrence of sexual abuse indicated among this sample in Table 10 is underrepresentative of the actual percentage of these individuals who suffered such abuse in their youth.

History of Mental Illness

One of the areas covered in offender background investigations is whether the offender has had any occurrence of mental illness during his or her life. In some instances the offender simply admits to such occurrence during the interview with the probation investigator. In other cases there is a medical record of diagnosis and/or treatment that is identified in the background investigation. In 10 percent of the

cases, no information was available on this variable, or the information was inconclusive.

For those inmates in the 1996 intake sample who could be coded on this variable, Table 11 provides information as to whether there was any occurrence of a mental illness in the inmate’s past, and whether there was any diagnosis or treatment for such an occurrence. It should be noted that the types of mental illness that were coded for were those for which a clinical diagnosis could be made, and not simply an indication that the offender had difficulty adjusting to societal norms.

Table 11. Indication of Mental Illness, by Gender

Mental Illness	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
No Indication	2119	76.9	250	60.8	2369	74.8
Self-Admission	296	10.7	79	19.2	375	11.8
Diagnosed/Treated	340	12.3	82	20.0	422	13.3
Total	2755	100.0	411	100.0	3166	100.0
Unknown	303		36		339	

Given those caveats, the information in Table 11 shows that one in every four inmates in the sample population either admitted to having, or were diagnosed with or treated for, a mental illness at some point in their life. It should be noted that if there was both self-admission by the inmate of a mental illness and information indicating that that inmate had been diagnosed and/or treated for such an illness, then that inmate was coded under the diagnosed/treated category as this would be a higher form of verification that there indeed was a history of mental illness suffered by this inmate.

Table 11 also shows that the females inmates in the intake sample were more likely than their male counterparts both to have admitted having a mental illness (19.2% vs. 10.7%), and to have been diagnosed with and/or treated for a mental illness (20% vs. 12.3%). As with the previous two variables, caution should be used in drawing any conclusions from the figures in Table 11 for this variable. This is by no means an assessment of the degree to which incarcerated felons suffer from past occurrences of mental illness. We were simply attempting to identify the extent to which such past occurrences are reported in the background investigations.

Drug Abuse History

The information in this section of the report is on non-alcohol related drug abuse. Alcohol abuse history is covered in the next section. The focus in this section is on both recent drug abuse (defined as abuse occurring any time during the six month period prior to the date of arrest for the current commitment offense), and past drug abuse (defined as abuse occurring any time during the offender's life more than six months prior to that arrest date).

Abuse was categorized in one of two ways. The first category of abuse included either self-admission by the offender of such a problem, or evidence of such a problem based on other information in the background investigation, such as prior drug-use related offenses, or an indication that the inmate was under the influence of drugs at the time of the instant (commitment) offense. The other category of abuse is an indication in the background investigation report that the offender has been diagnosed with and/or treated for such a problem.

As was the case with the variable on mental illness history, if there was both self-admission/evidence of a drug problem, and an indication that the offender had been diagnosed/treated for such a problem, the offender was coded in the diagnosed/treated category due to the higher level of verification of a problem. This was also done because we wanted to be able to provide information on the percentage of entering offenders with a drug problem who had been previously diagnosed with and/or treated for that problem.

The information in Table 12, Part A shows that there was some evidence of a recent drug abuse problem among three-fourths (74.7%) of the 1996 intake study sample. Table 12, Part B indicates that of those inmates evidencing a drug abuse problem during the six-month period prior to their commitment offense arrest, only a little more than one in nine of these inmates (11.7%) had been diagnosed with or treated for that abuse problem during that six-month period.

Part B of Table 12 also shows that the females in the sample were more likely to have been diagnosed with or treated for their drug abuse problem during this period than were their male counterparts. Almost one in five females with evidence of a drug abuse problem during this period (19.4%) were diagnosed or treated, whereas only about one in ten such males (10.5%) were diagnosed or treated during the period.

The figures in Table 13, Part A show that there was some evidence of past drug abuse (more than six months prior to the date of arrest for the current commitment offense) by more than four of every five inmates (81.2%) in the 1996 intake study sample. Almost one in four of these inmates with a past drug abuse problem (24.4%), as shown in Table 13, Part B, had been diagnosed with or treated for their drug abuse problem at some point in their lives more than six months prior to arrest for their current commitment offense.

Table 12. Indication of Recent Drug Abuse, by Gender

Part A.	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
Recent Abuse						
No Indication	709	25.2	110	26.3	819	25.3
Admits or Evidence	1882	66.9	249	59.4	2131	66.0
Diagnosed/Treated	221	7.9	60	14.3	281	8.7
Total	2812	100.0	419	100.0	3231	100.0

Unknown 246 28 274

Part B.	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
Recent Abuse						
Admits or Evidence	1882	89.5	249	80.6	2131	88.3
Diagnosed/Treated	221	10.5	60	19.4	281	11.7
Total	2103	100.0	309	100.0	2412	100.0

As was the case with recent drug abuse, Table 13, Part B shows that the female inmates in the study with a past drug abuse problem were more likely than their male counterparts to have been diagnosed with or treated for their drug abuse problem. More than one-third (34.6%) of the female inmates with a past drug abuse problem had been diagnosed or treated for that problem, whereas less than one-fourth (23%) of the males with such a problem had been diagnosed with or treated for it.

Alcohol Abuse History

This section presents information on both recent alcohol abuse by the offender (defined as abuse occurring any time during the six month period prior to the date of arrest for the current commitment offense), and past offender alcohol abuse (defined as abuse occurring any time during the offender's life more than six months prior to that arrest date).

Table 13. Indication of Past Drug Abuse, by Gender

As indicated in Table 14, Part A, almost two-thirds (63.2%) of the 1996 intake study population had some evidence of a recent alcohol abuse problem. Table 14, Part B shows that of those inmates evidencing an alcohol abuse problem during the six-month period prior to their commitment offense arrest, only about one in ten of these inmates (9.9%) had been diagnosed with or treated for that abuse problem within this time frame. As with recent drug abuse, females evidencing a recent alcohol abuse problem were more likely than their male counterparts (14% vs. 9.4%) to have been diagnosed with or treated for their drug abuse problem during this period.

Table 14. Indication of Recent Alcohol Abuse, by Gender

Part A.	Males		Females		Total	
Recent Abuse	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
No Indication	985	36.1	169	42.6	1154	36.9
Admits or Evidence	1583	57.9	196	49.4	1779	56.9
Diagnosed/Treated	164	6.0	32	8.1	196	6.3
Total	2732	100.0	397	100.0	3129	100.0
Unknown	326		50		376	

Part B.	Males		Females		Total	
Recent Abuse	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
Admits or Evidence	1583	90.6	196	86.0	1779	90.1
Diagnosed/Treated	164	9.4	32	14.0	196	9.9
Total	1747	100.0	228	100.0	1975	100.0

There was some evidence of a past alcohol abuse problem among two of every three inmates (68%) in the 1996 intake sample (see Table 15, Part A). As seen in Part B of Table 15, a bit less than one in four (23.1%) of these inmates with a past alcohol abuse problem had been diagnosed with or treated for their alcohol abuse problem at some point in their lives more than six months prior to arrest for their current

Part A.	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
Treatment History						
No History	1792	63.7	237	57.2	2029	62.9
Noncompliance*	109	3.9	26	6.3	135	4.2
Began Treatment**	397	14.1	60	14.5	457	14.2
In Treatment	44	1.6	15	3.6	59	1.8
Completed Treatment	469	16.7	76	18.4	545	16.9
Total	2811	100.0	414	100.0	3225	100.0

Unknown 247 33 280

Part B.	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
Treatment History						
Noncompliance*	109	10.7	26	14.7	135	11.3
Began Treatment**	397	39.0	60	33.9	457	38.2
In Treatment	44	4.3	15	8.5	59	4.9
Completed Treatment	469	46.0	76	42.9	545	45.6
Total	1019	100.0	177	100.0	1196	100.0

*Did not comply with court-ordered treatment, or did not complete treatment.

**Began treatment, but cannot determine if treatment was completed.

Of the 1,196 inmates in the study sample who had been court-ordered to enter substance abuse treatment, or who had entered such treatment on their own, Part B of Table 16 shows that at least 46 percent had completed one or more treatment programs. Another 38 percent had begun such treatment, but it was not possible to determine from the background investigations whether any treatment programs had been completed. The remaining 16 percent of these individuals had not completed a substance abuse treatment program.

Living Arrangement at Arrest

Reliable information on inmate living arrangement at the time of arrest for the current commitment offense was not available for 30 percent of the inmates in the 1996 intake sample. This was one of the more difficult variables in the study to code because it is often not specifically stated in the background investigation where, and with whom, the offender lived at the time of his or her arrest for the instant offense. When this information exists in the background investigation, it is typically referred to in the details of the instant offense.

For the inmates in the study sample for whom this information could be coded, Table 17 indicates that over one-third (35.8%) were living with one or both parents, or some other legal guardian, at the time of their commitment offense arrest. More than one-fourth (26.6%) were living with a domestic partner (married or unmarried) and any children who were dependents of either partner (60 percent of these domestic couples had dependent children living with them). Approximately 11 percent of these inmates were living alone at the time of their instant offense arrest. About nine percent were living with a relative other than their parents, and roughly seven percent were living with a friend or roommate.

Table 17. Living Arrangement at Arrest, by Gender

Living Arrangement	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
Alone	236	11.0	33	9.9	269	10.9
w/Domestic Partner	228	10.7	37	11.1	265	10.7
w/Dom. Part. & Chil.	347	16.2	45	13.6	392	15.9
w/Depend. Children	15	0.7	75	22.6	90	3.6
w/Adult Children	7	0.3	4	1.2	11	0.4
w/Parents/Guardian	816	38.2	68	20.5	884	35.8
w/Adult Sibling	92	4.3	8	2.4	100	4.1
w/Other Relative	192	9.0	22	6.6	214	8.7
w/Friend/Room Mate	150	7.0	33	9.9	183	7.4
Offender Homeless	53	2.5	6	1.8	59	2.4
In Halfway House	0	0.0	1	0.3	1	0.0
Total	2136	100.0	332	100.0	2468	100.0
Unknown	922		115		1037	
<u>Number of Dependent Children at Arrest</u>						

For approximately 16 percent of the study sample, reliable information could not be obtained on the number of dependent children living with the offender at the time of arrest for their current commitment offense. This was due to the same factors identified in the previous section regarding living arrangement of the offender at arrest. For the inmates in the sample on whom information about dependent children was available, Table 18 shows that roughly four out of every five (79.3%) of these

Table 18. Number of Dependent Children Living with the Offender at Arrest, by Gender

Number of Children	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
None	2146	83.4	190	50.9	2336	79.3
One	188	7.3	74	19.8	262	8.9
Two	132	5.1	55	14.7	187	6.3
Three	65	2.5	20	5.4	85	2.9
Four	28	1.1	17	4.6	45	1.5
Five	9	0.3	9	2.4	18	0.6
Six or more	5	0.2	8	2.1	13	0.4
Total	2573	100.0	373	100.0	2946	100.0
Unknown	485		74		559	

inmates had no dependent children living with them at the time of arrest for their current commitment offense, while about nine percent had one dependent child, and another six percent had two dependent children, living with them at that time.

Characteristics of the Current Commitment Offense

Most Serious Conviction Offense

Figures on the most serious conviction offense that led to the current incarceration of the inmates in the 1996 intake study are presented in Table 19. By offense type category, the highest percentage of these offenses (30.8%) were drug offenses, followed in order by property offenses other than burglary (26%), crimes against persons other than sex offenses (20%), burglary offenses (7.8%), sex offenses (5.6%), firearm offenses (3.4%), fraud offenses (3.3%), and offenses against justice/public administration (3%). The ordering of the top three offense categories was the same for both males and females.

The five most serious conviction offenses among the inmates in the intake study sample for each gender were:

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
1. Trafficking in drugs (17.5%)	1. Theft (27.1%)
2. Theft (14.4%)	2. Drug abuse (18.8%)
3. Drug abuse (11.9%)	3. Trafficking in drugs (13.9%)
4. Receiving stolen property (6.8%)	4. Receiving stolen property (4.7%)
5. Burglary (5.6%)	5. Forgery (3.8%)

With regard to the felony level of the most serious conviction offense, Table 20 shows that felony 3 and felony 4 offenses comprised over three-fourths (76.6%) of the most serious conviction offenses among the males and more than four-fifths (82.6%) of those among the females in the study sample. A felony 4 offense with a determinate sentence was the most typical felony level for both the males (39.5%) and the females (52.1%) in the sample.

The second most typical felony level for both genders was a felony 3 offense with a determinate sentence (29.9% for the males, and 25.5% for the females). Roughly 14 percent of the males and 11 percent of the females committed felony 2 offenses, while about nine percent of the males and seven percent of the females committed felony 1 offenses as their most serious conviction offense.

Second Most Serious Conviction Offense

As indicated in Table 21, almost 85 percent of the inmates in the 1996 intake study sample had no second conviction offense. More than 90 percent of the females had no second conviction offense. The most frequent second conviction offenses for males were trafficking in drugs (2.3%), theft (2.3%), drug abuse (2%), and receiving stolen property (1.7%). Among females the most frequent second conviction offenses were theft (2.2%), trafficking in drugs (1.3%), and forgery (1.1%).

Table 19: Most Serious Conviction Offense	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.

Crimes Against Persons (Excluding Sex Offenses)	633	20.7	69	15.4	702	20.0
Abduction	13	0.4	0	0.0	13	0.4
Aggravated Arson	5	0.2	4	0.9	9	0.3
Aggravated Assault	69	2.3	11	2.5	80	2.3
Aggravated Murder	14	0.5	1	0.2	15	0.4
Aggravated Robbery	84	2.7	6	1.3	90	2.6
Aggravated Vehicular Assault	9	0.3	3	0.7	12	0.3
Aggravated Vehicular Homicide	9	0.3	1	0.2	10	0.3
Assault	27	0.9	5	1.1	32	0.9
Attempted Abduction	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Attempted Aggravated Arson	5	0.2	2	0.4	7	0.2
Attempted Aggravated Murder	0	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.0
Attempted Aggravated Robbery	5	0.2	0	0.0	5	0.1
Attempted Felonious Assault	19	0.6	4	0.9	23	0.7
Attempted Murder	4	0.1	0	0.0	4	0.1
Attempted Robbery	24	0.8	1	0.2	25	0.7
Child Endangerment	10	0.3	5	1.1	15	0.4
Domestic Violence	65	2.1	2	0.4	67	1.9
Felonious Assault	96	3.1	12	2.7	108	3.1
Involuntary Manslaughter	16	0.5	3	0.7	19	0.5
Kidnapping	7	0.2	0	0.0	7	0.2
Menacing by Stalking	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Murder	14	0.5	1	0.2	15	0.4
Nonsupport of Dependents	28	0.9	0	0.0	28	0.8
Robbery	102	3.3	5	1.1	107	3.1
Telephone Harassment	2	0.1	1	0.2	3	0.1
Voluntary Manslaughter	4	0.1	1	0.2	5	0.1
Sex Offenses	191	6.2	7	1.6	198	5.6
Attempted Corrupting a Minor	7	0.2	0	0.0	7	0.2
Attempted Felonious Sexual Penetration	3	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.1
Attempted Rape	19	0.6	0	0.0	19	0.5
Corrupting a Minor	34	1.1	1	0.2	35	1.0
Felonious Sexual Penetration	6	0.2	0	0.0	6	0.2
Gross Sexual Imposition (includes attempted)	53	1.7	0	0.0	53	1.5
Illegal Use of Minor in Pornography	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1
Promoting Prostitution	3	0.1	2	0.4	5	0.1
Rape	36	1.2	3	0.7	39	1.1
Sexual Battery	28	0.9	1	0.2	29	0.8
Burglary Offenses	257	8.4	15	3.4	272	7.8
Aggravated Burglary	79	2.6	5	1.1	84	2.4
Attempted Aggravated Burglary	8	0.3	1	0.2	9	0.3
Burglary (includes attempted)	170	5.6	9	2.0	179	5.1
Miscellaneous Property Offenses	764	25.0	148	33.1	912	26.0
Arson	16	0.5	3	0.7	19	0.5
Breaking & Entering	78	2.6	2	0.4	80	2.3
Receiving Stolen Property	209	6.8	21	4.7	230	6.6
Theft	439	14.4	121	27.1	560	16.0
Unauthorized Use of a Vehicle	15	0.5	0	0.0	15	0.4
Vandalism	7	0.2	1	0.2	8	0.2
Table 19: Most Serious Conviction Offense	Males		Females		Total	
(continued)	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.

Drug Offenses	924	30.2	156	34.9	1080	30.8
Corrupting Another with Drugs	5	0.2	1	0.2	6	0.2
Deception to Obtain Dangerous Drug	4	0.1	4	0.9	8	0.2
Drug Abuse	364	11.9	84	18.8	448	12.8
Illegal Processing of Drug Documents	7	0.2	3	0.7	10	0.3
Permitting Drug Abuse	0	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.0
Sale of Counterfeit Controlled Substance	9	0.3	1	0.2	10	0.3
Trafficking in Drugs	535	17.5	62	13.9	597	17.0
Fraud Offenses	83	2.7	34	7.6	117	3.3
Conspiracy	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Engaging in a Pattern of Corrupt Activity	3	0.1	3	0.7	6	0.2
Extortion	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Forgery	39	1.3	17	3.8	56	1.6
Insurance Fraud	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Misuse of Credit Card	10	0.3	1	0.2	11	0.3
Passing Bad Checks	22	0.7	10	2.2	32	0.9
Tampering with Records	2	0.1	1	0.2	3	0.1
Trafficking in Food Stamps	1	0.0	2	0.4	3	0.1
Securing Writings by Deception	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1
Workers Compensation Fraud	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Firearm Offenses	115	3.8	3	0.7	118	3.4
Carrying a Concealed Weapon	77	2.5	3	0.7	80	2.3
Having a Weapon While Under Disability	28	0.9	0	0.0	28	0.8
Illegal Possession of a Firearm	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1
Improper Discharge of Firearm into Habitation/School	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1
Possessing Criminal Tools	4	0.1	0	0.0	4	0.1
Unlawful Possession of a Firearm	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1
Offenses Against Justice/Public Administration	89	2.9	15	3.4	104	3.0
Aggravated Riot	0	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.0
Bribery	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1
Escape	27	0.9	3	0.7	30	0.9
Failure to Appear/Violate Own Recognizance	3	0.1	3	0.7	6	0.2
Failure to Comply with a Police Order or Signal	30	1.0	1	0.2	31	0.9
Illegal Weapons into a Detention Facility	3	0.1	2	0.4	5	0.1
Intimidation	4	0.1	0	0.0	4	0.1
Intimidation of a Crime Victim or Witness	7	0.2	1	0.2	8	0.2
Obstructing Justice	2	0.1	1	0.2	3	0.1
Perjury	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1
Tampering with Evidence	5	0.2	2	0.4	7	0.2
Theft in Office	4	0.1	1	0.2	5	0.1
Other Felony Offenses	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1
Dogfighting	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Tampering with Utility Equipment	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Total Felony Offenses	3058	100.0	447	100.0	3505	100.0

For males, the most typical felony levels for the second most serious conviction offense, shown in Table 22, were a felony 4 offense with a determinate sentence (4.9%), a felony 4 offense with an indeterminate sentence (3.6%), a felony 3 offense

Table 20. Felony Level of Most Serious Conviction Offense by Gender

Felony Level	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
Unclassified Felony	0	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.0
Aggravated Murder	13	0.4	0	0.0	13	0.4
Murder	13	0.4	0	0.0	13	0.4
Felony 1	260	8.5	29	6.5	289	8.2
Felony 2	424	13.9	47	10.5	471	13.4
Determinate Felony 3	915	29.9	114	25.5	1029	29.4
Indeterminate Felony 3	142	4.6	11	2.5	153	4.4
Determinate Felony 4	1209	39.5	233	52.1	1442	41.1
Indeterminate Felony 4	79	2.6	11	2.5	90	2.6
Misdemeanor	3	0.1	1	0.2	4	0.1
Total	3058	100.0	447	100.0	3505	100.0

with an indeterminate sentence (3.3%), and a felony 2 offense (1.8%). For females, these second most serious felony levels were a felony 4 offense with a determinate sentence (4.3%), a felony 3 offense with an indeterminate sentence (1.3%), a felony 3 offense with a determinate sentence (0.9%), and a felony 4 offense with an indeterminate sentence (0.7%).

Conviction Offense Sentencing Variables

Case adjudication. As shown in Table 23, the vast majority of inmates in the 1996 intake study sample (96.8%) pled guilty either as charged in the indictment, or to amended charges. The rate of pled cases vs. those in which the inmate was convicted by a jury was exactly the same for both the males and females in the study.

Gun specifications in the conviction. In most (97.6%) of the convictions among the offenders in the 1996 intake study, as is indicated in Table 24, there were no mandatory sentences specified for using a gun in the commission of the conviction offense. The vast majority of such sentences that did occur (92.9%) were for males (78 out of 84 total gun specification sentences).

Table 21: Second Most Serious Conviction Offense

	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
No Second Offense	2550	83.4	413	92.4	2963	84.5
Crimes Against Persons (Excluding Sex Offenses)	80	2.6	2	0.4	82	2.3
Abduction	4	0.1	0	0.0	4	0.1
Aggravated Arson	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Aggravated Assault	8	0.3	1	0.2	9	0.3
Aggravated Robbery	10	0.3	0	0.0	10	0.3
Assault	9	0.3	0	0.0	9	0.3
Attempted Abduction	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Attempted Aggravated Assault	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Attempted Aggravated Murder	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Attempted Felonious Assault	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Attempted Robbery	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Child Endangerment	5	0.2	0	0.0	5	0.1
Domestic Violence	3	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.1
Felonious Assault	17	0.6	1	0.2	18	0.5
Involuntary Manslaughter	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Kidnapping	5	0.2	0	0.0	5	0.1
Robbery	11	0.4	0	0.0	11	0.3
Vehicular Homicide	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Sex Offenses	26	0.9	0	0.0	26	0.7
Attempted Corrupting a Minor	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1
Attempted Rape	4	0.1	0	0.0	4	0.1
Corrupting a Minor	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1
Disseminating Harmful Material to Juveniles	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Felonious Sexual Penetration	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Gross Sexual Imposition (includes attempted)	12	0.4	0	0.0	12	0.3
Rape	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Sexual Battery	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1
Sexual Imposition	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Burglary Offenses	23	0.8	2	0.4	25	0.7
Aggravated Burglary	5	0.2	0	0.0	5	0.1
Attempted Aggravated Burglary	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1
Burglary (includes attempted)	16	0.5	2	0.4	18	0.5
Miscellaneous Property Offenses	157	5.1	13	2.9	170	4.9
Arson	1	0.0	1	0.2	2	0.1
Breaking & Entering	24	0.8	0	0.0	24	0.7
Criminal Damaging and Endangering	3	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.1
Receiving Stolen Property	52	1.7	2	0.4	54	1.5
Safecracking	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1
Theft	69	2.3	10	2.2	79	2.3
Unauthorized Use of a Vehicle	3	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.1
Vandalism	3	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.1

Table 21: Second Most Serious Conviction Offense (continued)

	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
Drug Offenses	142	4.6	9	2.0	151	4.3
Corrupting Another with Drugs	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1
Deception to Obtain Dangerous Drug	1	0.0	1	0.2	2	0.1
Drug Abuse	60	2.0	2	0.4	62	1.8
Drug Paraphernalia	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Sale of Counterfeit Controlled Substance	8	0.3	0	0.0	8	0.2
Trafficking in Drugs	70	2.3	6	1.3	76	2.2
Motor Vehicle Offenses	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1
Operating a Motor Vehicle without a License	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Tampering with a Vehicle I.D. Number/Odometer	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Fraud Offenses	19	0.6	7	1.6	26	0.7
Defrauding a Livery or Hostelry	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Engaging in a Pattern of Corrupt Activity	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1
Forgery	5	0.2	5	1.1	10	0.3
Medicaid Fraud	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Misuse of Credit Card	4	0.1	0	0.0	4	0.1
Passing Bad Checks	4	0.1	2	0.4	6	0.2
Sale of Unregulated Securities	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Trafficking in Food Stamps	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Firearm Offenses	29	0.9	0	0.0	29	0.8
Carrying a Concealed Weapon	9	0.3	0	0.0	9	0.3
Having a Weapon While Under Disability	8	0.3	0	0.0	8	0.2
Improper Discharge of Firearm into Habitation/School	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Improper Handling of a Weapon in a Motor Vehicle	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Possessing Criminal Tools	9	0.3	0	0.0	9	0.3
Unlawful Possession of a Firearm	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Offenses Against Justice/Public Administration	28	0.9	0	0.0	28	0.8
Escape	11	0.4	0	0.0	11	0.3
Failure to Appear/Violate Own Recognizance	3	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.1
Failure to Comply with a Police Order or Signal	9	0.3	0	0.0	9	0.3
Intimidation of a Crime Victim or Witness	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Obstructing Justice	4	0.1	0	0.0	4	0.1
Other Felony Offenses	2	0.1	1	0.2	3	0.1
Abuse of a Corpse	2	0.1	1	0.2	3	0.1
Grand Total	3058	100.0	447	100.0	3505	100.0

Eligibility for Shock Parole. Inmates are assessed at intake for shock parole eligibility. The figures in Table 25 show that only about one in every seven inmates in the 1996 intake study population (14.6%) were identified as being eligible for this type of parole. The shock parole eligibility rate was a bit higher for the females in the sample (17.2%) than it was for the males (14.2%).

Table 22. Felony Level of Second Most Serious Conviction Offense by Gender

Felony Level	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
No Second Offense	2550	83.4	413	92.4	2963	84.5
Unclassified Felony	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Felony 1	25	0.8	0	0.0	25	0.7
Felony 2	55	1.8	2	0.4	57	1.6
Determinate Felony 3	37	1.2	4	0.9	41	1.2
Indeterminate Felony 3	100	3.3	6	1.3	106	3.0
Determinate Felony 4	151	4.9	19	4.3	170	4.9
Indeterminate Felony 4	111	3.6	3	0.7	114	3.3
Misdemeanor	28	0.9	0	0.0	28	0.8
Total	3058	100.0	447	100.0	3505	100.0

Type of Sentence. As shown in Table 26, seven of every ten inmates in the 1996 intake study sample (70.7%) were admitted to prison for their current conviction with a definite sentence. The proportion of inmates in the study entering prison with definite sentences was higher among the females (78.3%) than among the males (69.9%).

Definite sentence length. Among those inmates in the study sample who received only definite sentences, the most typical length of such a term was one year. As shown in Table 27, almost four of every ten such sentences handed down (38.8%) were for that length of time. It was the modal definite sentence length for both males (37.7%) and females (46%). Just under three in ten definite sentences (28.2%) handed down were for a period of one and a half years. Males (28.6%) were a bit more likely than females (25.7%) to receive a definite sentence of this length. Approximately one in five of the definite sentences administered to both the male (20.5%) and female (19.4%) inmates in the sample population was for a period of six months.

Estimated time to serve in prison on definite sentences. The estimated time to serve in prison for inmates in the sample with definite sentences is presented in Table 28. This estimate is based on the aggregate sentence, as reduced by likely good time.

Table 23. Case Adjudication by Gender

Adjudication	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
Pled Guilty	2928	96.8	430	96.8	3358	96.8
Convicted	98	3.2	14	3.2	112	3.2
Total	3026	100.0	444	100.0	3470	100.0
Unknown	32		3		35	

Table 24. Any Gun Specifications in the Conviction, by Gender

Gun Specs. in Conviction	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
None	2980	97.4	441	98.7	3421	97.6
3-Year	74	2.4	6	1.3	80	2.3
6-Year	4	0.1	0	0.0	4	0.1
Total	3058	100.0	447	100.0	3505	100.0

Table 25. Eligibility for Shock Parole by Gender

Eligible	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
No	2625	85.8	370	82.8	2995	85.4
Yes	433	14.2	77	17.2	510	14.6
Total	3058	100.0	447	100.0	3505	100.0

Table 26. Type of Sentence by Gender

Type of Sentence	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
Definite	2127	69.6	350	78.3	2477	70.7
Indefinite	931	30.4	97	21.7	1028	29.3
Total	3058	100.0	447	100.0	3505	100.0

Table 27. Length of Definite Sentences by Gender

Length of Sentence (in Years)	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
0.5	436	20.5	68	19.4	504	20.3
1.0	801	37.7	161	46.0	962	38.8
1.5	608	28.6	90	25.7	698	28.2
2.0	282	13.3	30	8.6	312	12.6
3.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	1	0.0
Total	2127	100.0	350	100.0	2477	100.0

No Definite Sentence	931	97	1028
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Time spent in jail relating to that particular crime is also subtracted from the time to serve in prison. Shock probation and shock parole are not factored into these calculations. The figures are displayed in rounded months, so an estimated time to serve of one month actually covers a span of time from two weeks or more to six weeks or less. The category ‘less than one month’ is actually two weeks or less.

The data in Table 28 show that roughly three in eight (37.1%) of the male inmates in the sample serving a definite sentence and four in ten (39.7%) of the females serving definite sentences were estimated to serve six months or less in prison. Another four in ten of these inmates among both the males (41.4%) and the females (40%) were estimated to serve between seven months and one year. About one in

Table 28. Estimated Time to Serve in Prison on Definite Sentences by Gender

Estimated Time to Serve (in Months)	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
Less than 1	48	2.3	5	1.4	53	2.1
1	61	2.9	16	4.6	77	3.1
2	112	5.3	12	3.4	124	5.0
3	206	9.7	40	11.4	246	9.9
4	79	3.7	6	1.7	85	3.4
5	120	5.6	24	6.9	144	5.8
6	164	7.7	36	10.3	200	8.1
6 or Less Subtotal	790	37.1	139	39.7	929	37.5
7	246	11.6	55	15.7	301	12.2
8	145	6.8	16	4.6	161	6.5
9	87	4.1	13	3.7	100	4.0
10	102	4.8	15	4.3	117	4.7
11	174	8.2	26	7.4	200	8.1
12	127	6.0	15	4.3	142	5.7
7-12 Subtotal	881	41.4	140	40.0	1021	41.2
13-18	239	11.2	38	10.9	277	11.2
19-24	98	4.6	19	5.4	117	4.7
25-30	26	1.2	2	0.6	28	1.1
31-36	31	1.5	4	1.1	35	1.4
37-42	16	0.8	3	0.9	19	0.8
43-48	11	0.5	2	0.6	13	0.5
More than 48	35	1.6	3	0.9	38	1.5
13 or More Subtotal	456	21.4	71	20.3	527	21.3
Grand Total	2127	100.0	350	100.0	2477	100.0
Mean	10.2		9.6		10.1	

No Definite Sentence 931 97 1028
five of both the males (21.4%) and females (20.3%) in the sample serving definite sentences were expected to serve more than one year. The mean expected time to

serve for those with definite sentences was 10.2 months for males and 9.6 months for females.

Minimum indefinite sentence lengths. Table 29 displays the distribution of minimum sentence lengths for the most serious commitment offense among inmates in the 1996 intake study sample who received an indefinite sentence. Almost nine in ten females (87.6%) and three-fourths (72.3%) of the males in the study sample who received an indefinite sentence were given minimum terms of five years or less. A bit more than 10 percent of the females and a bit less than one-fourth of the males who received indefinite sentences were given terms of between six and ten years. The modal minimum indefinite sentence length for both males (25.1%) and females (36.1%) was three years.

Most Serious Indictment Offense

Figures on the most serious indictment offense that led to the current incarceration of the inmates in the 1996 intake study are presented in Table 30. By offense type category, the highest percentage of these offenses (31%) were drug offenses, followed in order by property offenses other than burglary (24%), crimes against persons other than sex offenses (22.3%), burglary offenses (8.2%), sex offenses (5.7%), fraud offenses (3.5%), firearm offenses (2.9%), and offenses against justice/public administration (2.5%). The ordering of the top three offense categories was the same for both males and females.

The five most serious indictment offenses among the inmates in the intake study sample for each gender were:

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
1. Trafficking in drugs (18.6%)	1. Theft (23.9%)
2. Theft (13%)	2. Drug abuse (17.7%)
3. Drug abuse (11%)	3. Trafficking in drugs (14.8%)
4. Receiving stolen property (6.6%)	4. Felonious Assault (6%)
5. Felonious Assault (5.6%)	5. Receiving Stolen Property (5.1%)

With regard to the felony level of the most serious indictment offense, Table 31 shows that felony 3 and felony 4 offenses comprised two-thirds (67%) of the most serious indictment offenses among the males and three-fourths (75.8%) of those among the females in the study sample. A felony 4 offense with a determinate sentence was the most typical felony level for both the males (33.1%) and the females (45.6%) in the sample.

The second most typical felony level for both genders was a felony 3 offense with a determinate sentence (28% for the males, and 28.2% for the females). Roughly 15

Table 29. Minimum Indefinite Sentence Lengths by Gender

Length of Sentence (in Years)	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
1.0	1	0.1	1	1.0	2	0.2
1.5	29	3.1	5	5.2	34	3.3
2.0	128	13.7	12	12.4	140	13.6
2.5	8	0.9	3	3.1	11	1.1
3.0	234	25.1	35	36.1	269	26.2
4.0	84	9.0	6	6.2	90	8.8
5.0	189	20.3	23	23.7	212	20.6
5 or Less Subtotal	673	72.3	85	87.6	758	73.7
6.0	69	7.4	4	4.1	73	7.1
7.0	48	5.2	1	1.0	49	4.8
8.0	53	5.7	3	3.1	56	5.4
9.0	5	0.5	0	0.0	5	0.5
10.0	46	4.9	2	2.1	48	4.7
6-10 Subtotal	221	23.7	10	10.3	231	22.5
11.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1
12.0	2	0.2	0	0.0	2	0.2
13.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1
15.0	18	1.9	1	1.0	19	1.8
20.0	9	1.0	0	0.0	9	0.9
28.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	1	0.1
30.0	4	0.4	0	0.0	4	0.4
Death	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1
Life	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1
11-Life Subtotal	37	4.0	2	2.1	39	3.8
Grand Total	931	100.0	97	100.0	1028	100.0

Table 30: Most Serious Indictment Offense	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
Crimes Against Persons (Excluding Sex Offenses)	702	23.0	78	17.4	780	22.3

Abduction	8	0.3	0	0.0	8	0.2
Aggravated Arson	14	0.5	6	1.3	20	0.6
Aggravated Assault	19	0.6	6	1.3	25	0.7
Aggravated Menacing	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Aggravated Murder	25	0.8	0	0.0	25	0.7
Aggravated Robbery	135	4.4	7	1.6	142	4.1
Aggravated Vehicular Assault	10	0.3	2	0.4	12	0.3
Aggravated Vehicular Homicide	8	0.3	1	0.2	9	0.3
Assault	25	0.8	3	0.7	28	0.8
Attempted Aggravated Arson	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1
Attempted Aggravated Assault	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Attempted Aggravated Murder	5	0.2	1	0.2	6	0.2
Attempted Aggravated Robbery	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1
Attempted Felonious Assault	3	0.1	1	0.2	4	0.1
Attempted Murder	14	0.5	0	0.0	14	0.4
Attempted Robbery	4	0.1	1	0.2	5	0.1
Child Endangerment	6	0.2	1	0.2	7	0.2
Domestic Violence	57	1.9	1	0.2	58	1.7
Felonious Assault	171	5.6	27	6.0	198	5.6
Involuntary Manslaughter	11	0.4	3	0.7	14	0.4
Kidnapping	19	0.6	1	0.2	20	0.6
Murder	16	0.5	2	0.4	18	0.5
Nonsupport of Dependents	31	1.0	0	0.0	31	0.9
Robbery	111	3.6	13	2.9	124	3.5
Telephone Harassment	2	0.1	1	0.2	3	0.1
Voluntary Manslaughter	2	0.1	1	0.2	3	0.1
Sex Offenses	193	6.3	7	1.6	200	5.7
Attempted Corrupting a Minor	3	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.1
Attempted Felonious Sexual Penetration	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1
Attempted Rape	6	0.2	0	0.0	6	0.2
Corrupting a Minor	25	0.8	1	0.2	26	0.7
Felonious Sexual Penetration	10	0.3	0	0.0	10	0.3
Gross Sexual Imposition (includes attempted)	45	1.5	0	0.0	45	1.3
Illegal Use of Minor in Pornography	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Pandering	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Promoting Prostitution	3	0.1	2	0.4	5	0.1
Rape	89	2.9	3	0.7	92	2.6
Sexual Battery	8	0.3	1	0.2	9	0.3
Burglary Offenses	271	8.9	17	3.8	288	8.2
Aggravated Burglary	163	5.3	12	2.7	175	5.0
Attempted Aggravated Burglary	7	0.2	0	0.0	7	0.2
Burglary (includes attempted)	101	3.3	5	1.1	106	3.0
Miscellaneous Property Offenses	701	22.9	140	31.3	841	24.0
Arson	9	0.3	2	0.4	11	0.3
Breaking & Entering	73	2.4	4	0.9	77	2.2
Receiving Stolen Property	203	6.6	23	5.1	226	6.4
Safecracking	3	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.1
Theft	398	13.0	107	23.9	505	14.4
Unauthorized Use of Property	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Table 30: Most Serious Indictment Offense	Males		Females		Total	
(continued)	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
Miscellaneous Property Offenses (continued)	701	22.9	140	31.3	841	24.0

Unauthorized Use of a Vehicle	10	0.3	1	0.2	11	0.3
Vandalism	4	0.1	3	0.7	7	0.2
Drug Offenses	932	30.5	155	34.7	1087	31.0
Corrupting Another with Drugs	6	0.2	2	0.4	8	0.2
Deception to Obtain Dangerous Drug	4	0.1	5	1.1	9	0.3
Drug Abuse	335	11.0	79	17.7	414	11.8
Illegal Processing of Drug Documents	7	0.2	2	0.4	9	0.3
Permitting Drug Abuse	1	0.0	1	0.2	2	0.1
Sale of Counterfeit Controlled Substance	9	0.3	0	0.0	9	0.3
Trafficking in Drugs	570	18.6	66	14.8	636	18.1
Fraud Offenses	86	2.8	35	7.8	121	3.5
Cheating/Corrupting Sports	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Conspiracy	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Engaging in a Pattern of Corrupt Activity	5	0.2	4	0.9	9	0.3
Extortion	3	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.1
Forgery	41	1.3	15	3.4	56	1.6
Insurance Fraud	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Medicaid Fraud	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Misuse of Credit Card	9	0.3	2	0.4	11	0.3
Passing Bad Checks	19	0.6	11	2.5	30	0.9
Securing Writings by Deception	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1
Tampering with Records	2	0.1	1	0.2	3	0.1
Trafficking in Food Stamps	1	0.0	2	0.4	3	0.1
Firearm Offenses	97	3.2	3	0.7	100	2.9
Carrying a Concealed Weapon	71	2.3	3	0.7	74	2.1
Having a Weapon While Under Disability	18	0.6	0	0.0	18	0.5
Illegal Possession of a Firearm	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Improper Discharge of Firearm into Habitation/School	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1
Possessing Criminal Tools	4	0.1	0	0.0	4	0.1
Unlawful Possession of a Firearm	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Offenses Against Justice/Public Administration	74	2.4	12	2.7	86	2.5
Aggravated Riot	0	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.0
Bribery	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Escape	24	0.8	3	0.7	27	0.8
Failure to Appear/Violate Own Recognizance	1	0.0	2	0.4	3	0.1
Failure to Comply with a Police Order or Signal	27	0.9	0	0.0	27	0.8
Illegal Weapons into a Detention Facility	2	0.1	1	0.2	3	0.1
Intimidation	4	0.1	0	0.0	4	0.1
Intimidation of a Crime Victim or Witness	3	0.1	1	0.2	4	0.1
Obstructing Justice	1	0.0	1	0.2	2	0.1
Perjury	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Resisting Arrest	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1
Tampering with Evidence	4	0.1	2	0.4	6	0.2
Theft in Office	4	0.1	1	0.2	5	0.1
Other Felony Offenses	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1
Dogfighting	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Tampering with Utility Equipment	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Total Felony Offenses	3058	100.0	447	100.0	3505	100.0

Table 31. Felony Level of Most Serious Indictment Offense by Gender

Males Females Total

Felony Level	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
Unclassified Felony	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1
Aggravated Murder	27	0.9	1	0.2	28	0.8
Murder	32	1.0	2	0.4	34	1.0
Felony 1	501	16.4	43	9.6	544	15.5
Felony 2	446	14.6	62	13.9	508	14.5
Determinate Felony 3	856	28.0	126	28.2	982	28.0
Indeterminate Felony 3	102	3.3	6	1.3	108	3.1
Determinate Felony 4	1012	33.1	204	45.6	1216	34.7
Indeterminate Felony 4	80	2.6	3	0.7	83	2.4
Total	3058	100.0	447	100.0	3505	100.0

percent of the males and 14 percent of the females committed felony 2 offenses, while about 16 percent of the males and 10 percent of the females committed felony 1 offenses as their most serious indictment offense.

Types of Offenses Charged in the Indictment

In Table 32 it is shown that over one-third (34.8%) of the male inmates in the 1996 intake study sample and almost one-fourth (23%) of the female inmates were charged with at least one violent (non-sex) offense in their indictment. About seven percent of the males in the sample and a bit under two percent of the females were charged with at least one sex offense in their indictment. More than one-third (34.8%) of the males in the sample and almost four in ten (38.7%) of the females were charged with at least one drug offense in their indictment.

Table 32. Types of Offenses Charged in the Indictment by Gender

At Least One of the Offenses Charged In the Indictment Was:	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
A Violent (Non-Sex) Offense	1065	34.8	103	23.0	1168	33.3
A Sex Offense	216	7.1	7	1.6	223	6.4
A Felony Drug Offense	1065	34.8	173	38.7	1238	35.3

Types of Drugs Involved in Drug Conviction Offenses

The most common drug, by far, involved in the drug-related conviction offenses committed by inmates in the 1996 intake study sample, as shown in Table 33, was

crack cocaine. Almost seven of every ten drug-related offenses committed by the males (68.8%) and more than three-fourths (77.1%) of those committed by the females involved crack cocaine. More than one-fourth (26.7%) of the drug offenses committed by the males involved marijuana. Nine percent of the drug offenses committed by the females involved marijuana, while another 6 percent involved pharmaceuticals. It should be noted that some drug-related offenses involved more than one drug. That is why the percentages for the individual drugs in the table sum to more than 100 percent.

Table 33. Type of Drug(s) Involved in Drug Conviction Offenses, by Gender

No Drug Conviction	1966	64.3	274	61.3	2240	63.9
Drug Conviction with Drug Identified	1044	34.1	166	37.1	1210	34.5
Drug Conviction with Drug not Identified	48	1.6	7	1.6	55	1.6
Total	3058	100.0	447	100.0	3505	100.0

Type of Drug in Drug Conviction Cases*	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
Crack Cocaine	718	68.8	128	77.1	846	69.9
Powder Cocaine	48	4.6	4	2.4	52	4.3
Unspecified Cocaine	18	1.7	7	4.2	25	2.1
Heroin	45	4.3	6	3.6	51	4.2
Marijuana	279	26.7	15	9.0	294	24.3
LSD/Acid	24	2.3	4	2.4	28	2.3
Crystal Meth/Ice	3	0.3	0	0.0	3	0.2
Amphetamines/Speed	6	0.6	0	0.0	6	0.5
Pharmaceuticals	25	2.4	10	6.0	35	2.9
Counterfeit Drugs	9	0.9	0	0.0	9	0.7
Chemical/Inhalant	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1
Paraphernalia	1	0.1	1	0.6	2	0.2
Drug Residue	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1

* In some drug cases more than one drug was involved, so there is no total line at the bottom of the drug types; the denominator upon which the percentage of each drug type listed is being calculated is the number of drug convictions where the drug type was specified; these figures were: males=1044; females=166; total=1210.

Types of Property Involved in Property Conviction Offenses

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 2. Motor vehicle (23%) | 2. Clothing (18.8%) |
| 3. Miscellaneous merchandise (13.2%) | 3. Miscellaneous merchandise (13.9%) |
| 4. Clothing (6.6%) | 4. Food/groceries (5.5%) |

Legal Status at Arrest

Information on the legal status of the inmates in the 1996 intake sample at the time of arrest for their current commitment offense is presented in Table 35. Close to two-thirds (64.1%) of the males in the sample and well over one-half (56.1%) of the females were free at the time of their arrest on their current conviction. Almost four in ten (38.2%) of the females and three in ten (28.8%) of the males were on probation when arrested for their current conviction offense. About 4 percent of the males and 3 percent of the females had an active arrest warrant out on them when arrested for the current commitment offense.

Table 35. Offender’s Legal Status at Arrest for Conviction Offense, or at Time of a Technical Probation or Parole Violation, by Gender

Status	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
Free	1943	64.1	248	56.1	2191	63.1
Had an Active Arrest Warrant Released on Own Recog./Bond	112	3.7	13	2.9	125	3.6
On Probation	873	28.8	169	38.2	1042	30.0
On Parole	63	2.1	4	0.9	67	1.9
In Jail	5	0.2	3	0.7	8	0.2
In Prison/Dept. Youth Services	3	0.1	1	0.2	4	0.1
Escapee	3	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.1
Total	3032	100.0	442	100.0	3474	100.0
Unknown	26		5		31	

Current Commitment Involved Parole/Probation Violation

Figures on the number of inmates in the 1996 intake study who violated their probation or parole conditions at the time of their current commitment offense, and the types of these violations, are presented in Table 36. This table looks at parole and

Table 36. Whether Offender Violated Parole or Probation Conditions, by Gender

Part A. As a Percentage of All Inmates in the Sample

Violation Status	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
Offender was not a Violator	2096	69.1	269	60.9	2365	68.1
Technical Violator/Prob./Parole	304	10.0	80	18.1	384	11.1
New Crime Charges Dropped to Incarcerate on Tech. Viol.	9	0.3	3	0.7	12	0.3
New Crime Probation Violator	562	18.5	87	19.7	649	18.7
New Crime Parole Violator	61	2.0	3	0.7	64	1.8
Total	3032	100.0	442	100.0	3474	100.0
Unknown	26		5		31	

Part B. As a Percentage of Inmates in the Sample who were on Probation or Parole at the Time of Their Current Arrest or Technical Violation

Violation Status	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
Technical Violator/Prob./Parole	304	32.5	80	46.2	384	34.6
New Crime Charges Dropped to Incarcerate on Tech. Viol.	9	1.0	3	1.7	12	1.1
New Crime Probation Violator	562	60.0	87	50.3	649	58.5
New Crime Parole Violator	61	6.5	3	1.7	64	5.8
Total	936	100.0	173	100.0	1109	100.0
Offender Not on Probation/Parole	2096		269		2365	

probation violations in two ways. Part A looks at the number of each type of violation that occurred as a percentage of the entire intake sample. In Part B, we look at the number of each type of violation that occurred as a percentage of those inmates

in the sample who were under parole or probation supervision at the time of their current offense or technical violation.

As indicated in Part A of Table 36, approximately one-fifth (19.7%) of all females in the study sample and a slightly lesser proportion (18.5%) of all males in the sample were incarcerated as a result of committing a new crime while on probation. Just under another one-fifth (18.1%) of the total female sample and one-tenth of the total male sample were incarcerated because they committed a technical violation of their probation or parole conditions (e.g., testing positive for drug use; failing to attend court-ordered substance abuse treatment; etc.).

In Part B of Table 36, the 2,365 inmates in the study sample who were not on parole or probation supervision at the time of their current commitment offense arrest (approximately two-thirds--68.1%--of the sample) have been removed from the calculations. As a percentage of those inmates who entered the system during the 1996 intake study period as violators of parole or probation supervision, three-fifths (60%) of the males and one-half (50.3%) of the females did so due to committing a new crime while they were on probation for committing a prior offense. Just under one-third (32.5%) of the supervision violating males and a bit under half (46.2%) of their female counterparts entered prison due to a technical violation of their supervision conditions, resulting in revocation.

Commitment Offense Actors Roles/Status

As shown in Table 37, just under two-thirds of both the males (65.7%) and the females (64.7%) in the 1996 intake sample acted alone in committing the most

Table 37. Role of Offender and Others in Most Serious Conviction Offense, by Gender

Offender/Others Role(s)	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
Offender Acted Alone	2008	65.7	289	64.7	2297	65.5
Others Present, but Not Arrested	260	8.5	50	11.2	310	8.8
One or More Others Charged	134	4.4	26	5.8	160	4.6
One or More Others On Trial	220	7.2	41	9.2	261	7.4
One or More Others Convicted	134	4.4	8	1.8	142	4.1
One or More Others Incarcerated	302	9.9	33	7.4	335	9.6
Total	3058	100.0	447	100.0	3505	100.0

serious offense that led to their current incarceration. In approximately one-fourth of these cases among both the males (25.8%) and the females (24.1%) at least one person other than the inmate was arrested for their role in the offense. In roughly 14 percent of the conviction offenses involving the males in the study population and 9

percent of those involving the females at least one other person had been convicted on charges stemming from the offense. Most others convicted had been incarcerated.

Weapon Possession/Use in Most Serious Conviction Offense

The figures in Table 38 show that there was no weapon present in almost nine out of 10 (88.4%) of the most serious commitment offenses among the females in the intake study sample and in over four-fifths (81.7%) of those offenses committed by the males in the sample. In roughly 7 percent of these offenses committed by males and 3 percent by females a weapon was present, but either it was incidental to the offense or was not used. In only 7 percent of these offenses committed by males, and just over 6 percent by females was a weapon used in an attempt to injure, to injure, or to kill the victim(s) of the offense.

Table 38. Weapon Possession/Use During Commission of the Most Serious Conviction Offense, by Gender

Weapon Present and/or Used	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
No Weapon Present	2444	81.7	389	88.4	2833	82.5
Weapon Present, but Incidental	73	2.4	6	1.4	79	2.3
Weapon Possessed, but Not Used	130	4.3	6	1.4	136	4.0
Weapon Used by Other(s) During Commission of Offense	32	1.1	6	1.4	38	1.1
Offender Threatened Weapon Use	106	3.5	5	1.1	111	3.2
Offender Used Weapon in Attempt to Injure	47	1.6	5	1.1	52	1.5
Offender Used Weapon to Injure	122	4.1	18	4.1	140	4.1
Offender Used Weapon to Kill	39	1.3	5	1.1	44	1.3
Total	2993	100.0	440	100.0	3433	100.0

Unknown 65 7 72

In the current commitment offenses among the intake sample where a weapon was used, as can be seen in Table 39, the most used weapon by both males and females was a handgun. Almost six in ten (57.4%) such offenses committed by the males and

Table 39. Type of Weapon Used During Commission of the Most Serious Conviction Offense, by Gender

Males Females Total

Type of Weapon	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
Handgun	273	57.4	24	53.3	297	57.0
Rifle/Shotgun	41	8.6	1	2.2	42	8.1
Assault Weapon	11	2.3	0	0.0	11	2.1
Sharp Instrument	89	18.7	13	28.9	102	19.6
Blunt Instrument	53	11.1	6	13.3	59	11.3
Other Type of Weapon	9	1.9	1	2.2	10	1.9
Total	476	100.0	45	100.0	521	100.0

No Weapon, or Weapon was Incidental to Offense	2517	395	2912
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Missing Information on Weapon Possession/Use	65	7	72
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over half (53.3%) of those committed by the females involved the use of a handgun. In almost three of ten commitment offenses involving weapon use among the females in the sample (28.9%) and a bit under one-fifth (18.7%) of those committed by the males involved the use of a sharp instrument. In approximately 13 percent of these offenses committed by females in the sample and 11 percent of those by the males, the weapon used was a blunt instrument.

Table 40 presents data on the number of offenses committed by the members of the 1996 intake study sample in which prosecutors charged the offender with a specification in the indictment for using a gun during the commission of the offense. The two types of gun specifications that can be charged are: 1) a 3-year specification for the use of a non-automatic gun (including rifles and shotguns); and 2) a 6-year specification for the use of an automatic handgun or assault weapon.

If the specification, as charged in the indictment, is not pled away during a plea bargain between the prosecution and the offender, conviction on the specification means that the offender would serve either an additional mandatory 3 or 6-year sentence, depending on which specification was charged. As shown in Part A of Table 40, gun specification charges were brought by the prosecutor in only about 5

Table 40. Any Gun Specifications in the Indictment, by Gender

Part A. As a Percentage of All Offenses

Gun Specifications in the Indictment	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
None	2912	95.2	433	96.9	3345	95.4
3-Year Specification	141	4.6	14	3.1	155	4.4
6-Year Specification	5	0.2	0	0.0	5	0.1
Total	3058	100.0	447	100.0	3505	100.0

Part B. As a Percentage of Those Offenses Involving the Use of a Gun by the Offender

Gun Specifications in the Indictment	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
None	179	55.1	11	44.0	190	54.3
3-Year Specification	141	43.4	14	56.0	155	44.3
6-Year Specification	5	1.5	0	0.0	5	1.4
Total	325	100.0	25	100.0	350	100.0

No Gun Used in the
Offense

	2733	422	3155
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percent of all offenses committed by the males in the sample and in only about 3 percent of the offenses committed by the females.

It must be remembered, however, that only 350 (or roughly 10 percent) of the 3,505 most serious commitment offenses among the sample involved the use of a gun. When we look at the percentage of these cases where a gun specification was brought by the prosecutor against the offender, as shown in Part B of Table 40, the percentage of cases in which a gun specification charge was brought in the indictment goes up dramatically. A gun specification was charged in the indictment in 56 percent of these cases involving the females in the sample and in roughly 43 percent of these cases involving the males.

Drug/Alcohol Use at Time of Most Serious Conviction Offense

Data on whether the inmate was under the influence of drugs or alcohol at the time the most serious conviction offense was being committed are presented in Table 41. These data are compromised somewhat by the fact that this information is not

routinely reported in the background investigation. Sometimes, in the statements provided by police officers, witnesses, the victim(s) of the crime, or even the offender himself, it will be mentioned that the offender had been drinking alcohol or doing drugs just prior to, or during the commission of, the crime. In other cases the offender may indicate, usually in the section on the offender's health, that he is addicted to a particular drug, or is under the influence of alcohol 24 hours a day.

The difficulty in coding this variable came when none of the clear indicators cited above existed. To code these cases, we developed two responses. The first, "no indication that the offender was on drugs or alcohol", included: 1) any cases where it was stated that the offender was not on drugs or alcohol; and 2) all cases where there was no indication of drug or alcohol use during the offense, and no indication anywhere in the background investigation that the offender had a recent (within the past 6 months prior to the offense) drug or alcohol problem.

The second response, "unable to determine whether the offender was on drugs or alcohol", was coded when there was no indication of drug or alcohol use during the offense, but there were indications in the background investigation that the offender did have a drug or alcohol problem at the time of the offense, although not one that was so addictive that it could be concluded the offender was under the influence of

Table 41. Offender on Drugs or Alcohol at the Time of the Most Serious Conviction Offense, by Gender

Offender on Drugs or Alcohol at the Time of the Conviction Offense?	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
No Indication that the Offender was on Drugs or Alcohol	1945	63.6	268	60.0	2213	63.1
Offender was on Drugs	347	11.3	73	16.3	420	12.0
Offender was on Alcohol	362	11.8	34	7.6	396	11.3
Offender was on Drugs and Alcohol	152	5.0	20	4.5	172	4.9
Yes--Substance was not Identified	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1
Unable to Determine Whether the Offender was on Drugs or Alcohol	250	8.2	52	11.6	302	8.6
Total	3058	100.0	447	100.0	3505	100.0

the drugs or alcohol all the time. Given this conservative coding scheme, it is quite likely that the actual extent of offender drug/alcohol use during the crimes committed by the offenders in this study is greater than is reported in Table 41.

The figures in Table 41 show that more than one-fourth of both the males (28.1%) and the females (28.4%) in the 1996 intake study sample were either on drugs, alcohol, or both at the time they were committing the most serious offense leading to their current commitment. Another 8 percent of the males and almost 12 percent of the females had a drug or alcohol abuse problem during the period surrounding the commission of their most serious commitment offense, even though there was not a specific indication that they were on drugs or alcohol during the commission of that offense.

Characteristics of Victims of Most Serious Conviction Offense

The following data are presented about the victim(s) of the most serious offense committed by each inmate in the 1996 intake sample that led to his or her current incarceration. These data include information on the type and gender of each victim, whether there was any victim precipitation involved in the offense, and the extent of any physical injury or psychological harm suffered by the victim.

Type of victim. In about 35 percent of the most serious current conviction offenses committed by the males in the 1996 intake sample and 38 percent of those committed by the females there was no victim (see Table 42). The vast majority of these victimless crimes were drug-related offenses. In another one-fifth (19.9%) of the most serious crimes committed by the males in the sample and one-third (32.8%) of those committed by the females the victim was non-personal. Approximately six of every seven of these crimes was committed against a business, while one in seven was committed against a government agency or its property.

In just under one-fifth (19.3%) of the most serious crimes committed by the males in the sample and approximately 9 percent of those committed by the females the victim was a stranger. The five most frequent types of crime victims of the most serious conviction offense committed by the inmates in the 1996 intake study sample, for each gender, were:

<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>	
1. Victimless (34.5%)		1. Victimless (37.6%)	
2. Stranger (19.3%)		2. Business (27.8%)	
3. Business (16.7%)		3. Stranger (8.7%)	
4. Casual acquaintance (10.3%)		4. Casual Acquaintance (8.4%)	
5. Government agency (3.1%)		5. Government agency (4.6%)	
Friend (3.1%)			

Table 42. Primary Victim of the Most Serious Conviction Offense

Males		Females		Total	
N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.

No Victim (Victimless Offense)	1044	34.5	165	37.6	1209	34.9
Family Member of the Offender	195	6.5	26	5.9	221	6.4
Parent of Offender	22	0.7	5	1.1	27	0.8
Sibling of Offender	6	0.2	3	0.7	9	0.3
Spouse of Offender	36	1.2	4	0.9	40	1.2
Ex-Spouse of Offender	15	0.5	1	0.2	16	0.5
Child of Offender (Incl. Step-Children)	76	2.5	6	1.4	82	2.4
Other Family Member	40	1.3	7	1.6	47	1.4
Friend of the Offender	221	7.3	18	4.1	239	6.9
Boy/Girlfriend (Dating/Lover Relat.)	70	2.3	5	1.1	75	2.2
Boy/Girlfriend's Child	13	0.4	1	0.2	14	0.4
Ex-Boy/Girlfriend	42	1.4	3	0.7	45	1.3
Paramour (Lover in Adulter. Relat.)	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1
Friend (Non-Dating/Lover Relationship)	94	3.1	9	2.1	103	3.0
Associate or Acquaintance of Offender	326	10.8	40	9.1	366	10.6
Manager/Work Supervisor	6	0.2	0	0.0	6	0.2
Fellow Employee	6	0.2	1	0.2	7	0.2
Teacher in School Attended by Offender	2	0.1	1	0.2	3	0.1
Fellow Student	0	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.0
Casual Acquaintance	312	10.3	37	8.4	349	10.1
Government Employee	49	1.6	8	1.8	57	1.6
Law Enforcement Officer (Police/Sheriff)	45	1.5	6	1.4	51	1.5
Judge/Prosecutor/Other Court Official	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Elected Official	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Correctional Officer	2	0.1	2	0.5	4	0.1
Other Personal Victim Type	586	19.4	38	8.7	624	18.0
Rival Gang Member	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Prostitute	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Stranger--No Relationship to Offender	584	19.3	38	8.7	622	18.0
Non-Personal Victim Types	602	19.9	144	32.8	746	21.5
Business/Place of Employment	505	16.7	122	27.8	627	18.1
Non-Profit Organization	3	0.1	2	0.5	5	0.1
State/County Government Inst./Property	94	3.1	20	4.6	114	3.3
Grand Total	3023	100.0	439	100.0	3462	100.0
Unknown	35		8		43	

Victim gender. The information in Table 43 on the gender of the victim(s) of the most serious conviction offense is presented in two ways. In Part A, we look at the male and female victims of these crimes as a percentage of all the conviction offenses.

Table 43. Gender of Victim(s) of the Most Serious Conviction Offense

Part A: As a Percentage of All Conviction Offenses

Victim Gender	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
Victimless Crime	1044	34.6	165	37.6	1209	35.0
Non-Personal Crime	602	20.0	144	32.8	746	21.6
Male	625	20.7	54	12.3	679	19.6
Female	591	19.6	64	14.6	655	19.0
Both (2 or more victims)	155	5.1	12	2.7	167	4.8
Total	3017	100.0	439	100.0	3456	100.0

Unknown 41 8 49

Part B: As a Percentage of Conviction Offenses with Personal Victims

Victim Gender	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
Male	625	45.6	54	41.5	679	45.2
Female	591	43.1	64	49.2	655	43.6
Both (2 or more victims)	155	11.3	12	9.2	167	11.1
Total	1371	100.0	130	100.0	1501	100.0

Unknown 41 8 49

In Part B, we look at the male and female victims as a percentage of only those crimes with personal victims. So in Part B, the victimless crimes and those crimes without a personal victim are taken out of the calculations.

The data in Part A of Table 43 show that just over one in five (20.7%) of the most serious conviction offenses committed by the males in the sample had a male victim, while just under one in five (19.6%) had a female victim. Among the most serious conviction offenses committed by the females in the sample, approximately one in seven (14.6%) had a female victim and one in eight (12.5%) had a male victim. In approximately 5 percent of these offenses committed by the males and 3 percent of those committed by the females there was at least one victim of each gender.

For the most serious commitment offenses that involved personal victims, as shown in Part B of Table 43, the male inmates in the sample committed 46 percent of these crimes against males only, 43 percent against females only, and 11 percent against one or more victims of each gender. The female inmates in the sample committed 49 percent of their most serious offenses with personal victims against

females only, 42 percent against males only, and 9 percent against one or more victims of each gender.

Victim precipitation. As with the previous variable, the information in Table 44 on victim precipitation in most serious conviction offense is presented in two ways. Part A looks at cases with victim precipitation as a percentage of all conviction

Table 44. Victim Involvement in the Most Serious Conviction Offense

Part A: As a Percentage of All Conviction Offenses

Victim Involvement	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
Victimless Crime	1044	34.1	165	36.9	1209	34.5
No Victim Precipitation	1844	60.3	259	57.9	2103	60.0
Some Indication of Victim Precipitation	128	4.2	14	3.1	142	4.1
Cannot Distinguish Victim Involvement	42	1.4	9	2.0	51	1.5
Total	3058	100.0	447	100.0	3505	100.0

Part B: As a Percentage of Conviction Offenses with Victims

Victim Involvement	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
No Victim Precipitation	1844	91.6	259	91.8	2103	91.6
Some Indication of Victim Precipitation	128	6.4	14	5.0	142	6.2
Cannot Distinguish Victim Involvement	42	2.1	9	3.2	51	2.2
Total	2014	100.0	282	100.0	2296	100.0

offenses, while Part B looks at these cases as a percentage of only those cases with victims (whether personal or non-personal). So in Part B, the victimless crimes are taken out of the calculations.

Whether as a percentage of all conviction offenses (Part A), or as a percentage of only those crimes with victims (Part B), it can be seen that in only a small proportion of the offenses was there an indication that the victim(s) involved may have acted in a manner that at least partially precipitated the actions of the offender. This was the case in only 4 percent of all offenses and 6 percent of those offenses with victims that were committed by the males in the sample, and in only 3 percent of all offenses and 5 percent of those offenses with victims that were committed by the females in the sample.

Victim Bodily Injury. Information on the extent of bodily injury suffered by the victim(s) of the most serious conviction offense committed by the inmates in the 1996 intake sample is presented in Table 45. As with the prior two victim variables, this information is presented in two ways. Part A looks at extent of bodily injury as a percentage of all conviction offenses, while Part B looks at this factor as a percentage of only those cases in which there was a personal victim. The data in Part A of Table 45 show that there was some degree of bodily injury sustained by the victim in 16 percent of all conviction offenses committed by the males in the sample and in 12 percent of those committed by the females.

As a percentage of the most serious conviction offenses that had personal victims, Part B indicates that in just under two-thirds (65.9%) of these crimes committed by the males in the sample and roughly six in ten (61.6%) of those committed by the females there was no bodily injury sustained by the victim. In another 8 percent of such offenses committed by the male offenders and 5 percent by the female offenders the victim sustained injury, but no treatment was required at a medical facility.

Treatment at a medical facility was required by the victim in 15 percent of the offenses with personal victims committed by males and one-fifth (20.3%) of those committed by females. Inpatient hospitalization was required by the victim in 8 percent of these offenses committed by males and 10 percent of those committed by females. In 5 percent of these offenses committed by the males and 7 percent of those committed by the females the victim died.

Victim psychological harm. In Table 46 information is presented on the extent of psychological harm suffered by the victim(s) of the most serious conviction offense committed by the inmates in the 1996 intake sample. This table is split in the same manner as the previous table. Part A looks at psychological harm suffered by victims as a percentage of all conviction offenses, while Part B focuses on the extent of such harm as a percentage of only those crimes with personal victims who did not die. The data in Part A of Table 46 show that there was some degree of psychological harm

Table 45. Extent of Victim Injury from the Most Serious Conviction Offense

Part A: As a Percentage of All Conviction Offenses

Males	Females	Total
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Extent of Victim Bodily Injury	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
Not Applicable/Victimless Crime	1044	34.1	165	36.9	1209	34.5
Not Applicable/Non-Personal Crime	602	19.7	144	32.2	746	21.3
No Bodily Injury to Victim	931	30.4	85	19.0	1016	29.0
Some Bodily Injury--No Medical Treatment Required	112	3.7	7	1.6	119	3.4
Injury w/Medical Treatment Required at the Scene Only	15	0.5	0	0.0	15	0.4
Injury Requiring Treatment at a Medical Facility, But Not In-Patient Hospitalization	106	3.5	14	3.1	120	3.4
Injury Requiring In-Patient Hospitalization of 2 Weeks or Less	90	2.9	11	2.5	101	2.9
Injury Requiring In-Patient Hospitalization of More Than 2 Weeks	17	0.6	3	0.7	20	0.6
Victim Was Killed by the Offender(s)	63	2.1	9	2.0	72	2.1
Extent of Injury Sustained by the Victim Can't be Determined	78	2.6	9	2.0	87	2.5
Total	3058	100.0	447	100.0	3505	100.0

Part B: As a Percentage of Conviction Offenses with Personal Victims

Extent of Victim Bodily Injury	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
No Bodily Injury to Victim	931	65.9	85	61.6	1016	65.5
Some Bodily Injury--No Medical Treatment Required	112	7.9	7	5.1	119	7.7
Injury w/Medical Treatment Required at the Scene Only	15	1.1	0	0.0	15	1.0
Injury Requiring Treatment at a Medical Facility, But Not In-Patient Hospitalization	106	7.5	14	10.1	120	7.7
Injury Requiring In-Patient Hospitalization of 2 Weeks or Less	90	6.4	11	8.0	101	6.5
Injury Requiring In-Patient Hospitalization of More Than 2 Weeks	17	1.2	3	2.2	20	1.3
Victim Was Killed by the Offender(s)	63	4.5	9	6.5	72	4.6
Extent of Injury Sustained by the Victim Can't be Determined	78	5.5	9	6.5	87	5.6
Total	1412	100.0	138	100.0	1550	100.0

Table 46. Extent of Victim Psychological Harm from the Most Serious Conviction Offense

Part A: As a Percentage of All Conviction Offenses

Extent of Victim Psychological Harm	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
Not Applicable/Victimless Crime	1044	35.5	165	38.3	1209	35.8
Not Applicable/Non-Personal Crime	602	20.5	144	33.4	746	22.1
Not Applicable Because the Victim Died	63	2.1	9	2.1	72	2.1
No Psychological Harm Indicated	863	29.3	85	19.7	948	28.1
Indication that the Victim Sustained Some Psychological Harm	332	11.3	27	6.3	359	10.6
Victim Sustained Psychological Harm that Required Treatment	39	1.3	1	0.2	40	1.2
Total	2943	100.0	431	100.0	3374	100.0

No Victim Statement in the Background Investigation

	115	16	131
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Part B: As a Percentage of Conviction Offenses with Personal Victims

Extent of Victim Psychological Harm	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
No Psychological Harm Indicated	863	69.9	85	75.2	948	70.4
Indication that the Victim Sustained Some Psychological Harm	332	26.9	27	23.9	359	26.7
Victim Sustained Psychological Harm that Required Treatment	39	3.2	1	0.9	40	3.0
Total	1234	100.0	113	100.0	1347	100.0

indicated by the victim in 13 percent of all conviction offenses committed by the males in the sample and in 7 percent of those committed by the females.

As a percentage of the most serious conviction offenses with personal victims that did not die, Part B indicates that in 30 percent of these crimes committed by the males in the sample and 25 percent of those committed by the females the victim sustained some degree of psychological harm. In 3 percent of these offenses committed by the males, it was reported that the victim suffered psychological harm that required professional treatment.

It should be noted that the percentage of victims suffering psychological harm may be significantly under-reported due to the fact that it is not routinely stated in the background investigation when the victim reports no psychological harm resulting from the offense. What typically exists is either a statement indicating that the victim did suffer psychological harm, and the extent of that harm, or no statement at all. When there is no statement, it is not clear whether the victim suffered psychological harm or not.

Prior Criminal History

The last section of the 1996 intake study report focuses on the offense records, both as juveniles and adults, of the inmates in the sample prior to arrest for their current commitment offense. With regard to the reporting of the juvenile criminal histories of the inmates in the sample, caution should be applied to interpreting the

information presented, given the unavailability of juvenile records for many older offenders. In many Ohio counties juvenile records are expunged when an offender reaches a certain age (in Cuyahoga County, for example, it is at age 23). In these situations we have no way of knowing whether the offender had a juvenile record.

All told, there were juvenile records that we know of, and that were available to code, for just over one-third (34.2 percent) of the 1996 intake study population. Juvenile records were available in 36.8 percent of the male cases, and in only 16.3 percent of the female cases. In some instances, offenders with no record available probably had no juvenile record. For others, a record existed but was unavailable. So the numbers of juvenile offenses, placements, DYS commitments, supervision terms and revocations reported in the following tables are almost certainly lower than what they would be if we had complete data on these variables.

The missing juvenile record information also affects the figures presented on the age at first arrest, age at first arrest for a violent offense, and age at first arrest leading to a felony level delinquency adjudication or adult felony conviction. In coding these three variables we recorded the youngest arrest age that could be obtained from the available information. Given the less than complete information on juvenile arrests and adjudications among the sample population, the mean age figures reported in the tables for these three variables are almost certainly higher than the actual mean ages.

Age at First Arrest

For the information we were able to obtain, Table 47 shows that the median age at which the males in the 1996 intake sample population were first arrested was 18. For the females in the sample, the median age at first arrest was 21. The average age at which the males in the sample were first arrested was just under 20 (19.9), and for females it was 23.5. The figures in Table 47 indicate somewhat differing patterns of first arrest age between males and females.

The age at first arrest for the males peaked between the ages of 15 and 19, and then dropped off sharply. For the females, on the other hand, although the age at first arrest also peaks between the ages of 15 and 19, the decline in the age groups after that is less pronounced. More than six in ten of the males in the sample (62.8%) but only four in ten of the females (40%) had been arrested for the first time before they turned 20. At the other end of the scale, more than one-third of the females (34.9%) but less than half that proportion of the males (17.1%) were arrested for the first time after the age of 24.

Table 47. Age at First Arrest by Gender

Age	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.

Younger than 10	29	1.0	1	0.2	30	0.9
10-14	510	17.0	37	8.4	547	15.9
15-19	1347	44.8	139	31.4	1486	43.1
20-24	606	20.2	111	25.1	717	20.8
25-29	240	8.0	71	16.0	311	9.0
30-39	187	6.2	64	14.4	251	7.3
40-49	56	1.9	13	2.9	69	2.0
50 or older	31	1.0	7	1.6	38	1.1
Total	3006	100.0	443	100.0	3449	100.0
Unknown	52		4		56	
Mean	19.9		23.5		20.4	
Median	18.0		21.0		18.0	

Age at Arrest for First Violent Offense

For the information we were able to obtain, Table 48 shows that roughly three out of ten males (30.5%) and almost six in ten (58.4%) of the females had never been arrested for allegedly committing a violent offense. Of those inmates in the sample who had been arrested for allegedly committing a violent offense, the median age of first violent offense arrest was 20 for the males and 24 for the females. The average age for a first violent offense arrest was just under 22 (21.9) for the males and 25.5 for females. The figures in Table 48 indicate differing patterns of first violent offense arrest age between males and females.

The age at first violent offense arrest for the males peaked between the ages of 15 and 19, and then dropped off sharply. For the females, on the other hand, the age at first violent offense arrest is spread more evenly across the age ranges of 15 through 39. Almost one-half (49.1%) of the males but only three in ten of the females (29.5%) had been arrested for the first time on a violent offense charge before they turned 20. At the other end of the scale, almost one-half (47.5%) of the females but only about one-fourth of the males (26.4%) were arrested for the first time on a violent offense charge after the age of 24.

Table 48. Age at Arrest for First Violent Offense by Gender

Age	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.

Younger than 10	9	0.4	1	0.5	10	0.4
10-14	222	10.7	8	4.4	230	10.2
15-19	790	38.0	45	24.6	835	36.9
20-24	510	24.5	42	23.0	552	24.4
25-29	248	11.9	37	20.2	285	12.6
30-39	222	10.7	39	21.3	261	11.5
40-49	52	2.5	8	4.4	60	2.7
50 or older	27	1.3	3	1.6	30	1.3
Total	2080	100.0	183	100.0	2263	100.0
Unknown	44		3		47	
Mean	21.9		25.5		22.2	
Median	20.0		24.0		20.0	
No Violent Of- fense Arrest	934		261		1195	

Age at First Arrest Leading to a Felony Level Delinquency Adjudication or Adult Felony Conviction

For the information we were able to obtain, Table 49 shows that the median age at which the males in the 96 intake sample population were first arrested for an offense that led to a felony level delinquency adjudication or adult felony conviction was 19. For the females in the sample, the median age at first arrest leading to such an adjudication or conviction was 24. The average age of first arrest leading to a felony level delinquency adjudication or adult felony conviction was just under 22 (21.9) for the males in the sample and 25.5 for the females. Table 49 shows differing patterns among the males and females in the study for this variable.

The age at first arrest leading to a felony level delinquency adjudication or adult felony conviction for the males peaked between the ages of 15 and 19, and then dropped off sharply. For the females, on the other hand, this age is spread more evenly across the age ranges of 15 through 39. Over one-half (51%) of the males but

Table 49. Age at First Arrest Leading to a Felony Level Delinquency Adjudication or Adult Felony Conviction, by Gender

Males Females Total

Number	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
0	2519	83.3	419	94.6	2938	84.7
1	331	10.9	12	2.7	343	9.9
2	109	3.6	10	2.3	119	3.4
3	43	1.4	1	0.2	44	1.3
4	12	0.4	1	0.2	13	0.4
5	4	0.1	0	0.0	4	0.1
6 or more	7	0.2	0	0.0	7	0.2
Total	3025	100.0	443	100.0	3468	100.0
Unknown	33		4		37	

Table 51. Number of Delinquency Adjudications for Sex Offenses, by Gender

Number	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
0	2973	98.3	443	100.0	3416	98.5
1	44	1.5	0	0.0	44	1.3
2	7	0.2	0	0.0	7	0.2
3 or more	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Total	3025	100.0	443	100.0	3468	100.0
Unknown	33		4		37	

Drug and alcohol offenses. Roughly 98 percent of the females in the sample and 95 percent of the males had no prior delinquency adjudication for a drug use offense, as shown in Table 52. Three and one-half percent of the entire sample had one

Table 52. Number of Delinquency Adjudications for Drug Use Offenses, by Gender

Number	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.

0	2880	95.2	435	98.2	3315	95.6
1	116	3.8	7	1.6	123	3.5
2	18	0.6	1	0.2	19	0.5
3	9	0.3	0	0.0	9	0.3
4 or more	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1
Total	3025	100.0	443	100.0	3468	100.0

Unknown 33 4 37

delinquency adjudication for a drug use offense, and only about 1 percent had more than one such delinquency adjudication.

The data in Table 53 show that approximately 98 percent of the males in the sample and virtually all (99.5%) of the females had no prior delinquency adjudication for a drug selling offense. Just under one and one-half percent of the males in the sample had one delinquency adjudication for a drug selling offense, and less than one half of one percent had more than one such adjudication.

Table 53. Number of Delinquency Adjudications for Drug Selling Offenses, by Gender

Number	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
0	2970	98.2	441	99.5	3411	98.4
1	43	1.4	1	0.2	44	1.3
2	9	0.3	0	0.0	9	0.3
3 or more	3	0.1	1	0.2	4	0.1
Total	3025	100.0	443	100.0	3468	100.0

Unknown 33 4 37

In Table 54 it can be seen that more than 99 percent of both the males and females in the sample had no prior delinquency adjudication for the offense of driving under the influence/operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated. Only a little over one-half of one percent of the males had one such delinquency adjudication on their record.

Table 54. Number of Juvenile Delinquency Adjudications for DUI/OMVI Offenses

ses, by Gender

Number	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
0	3003	99.2	441	99.5	3444	99.3
1	18	0.6	1	0.2	19	0.5
2	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1
3 or more	3	0.1	1	0.2	4	0.1
Total	3026	100.0	443	100.0	3469	100.0

Unknown 32 4 36

Property offenses. Almost one-fourth (23.6%) of the males in the 1996 intake sample and roughly one in eleven (9%) of the females had at least one delinquency adjudication for committing a property offense, as shown in Table 55. Around 10 percent of the males and 5 percent of the females had one such adjudication. Thirteen percent of the males and 4 percent of the females had 2 or more such adjudications.

Juvenile placements and DYS commitments. The number of placements as a juvenile in foster-care, treatment centers, diversion programs, or detention is presented in Table 56. Based on the available information, about 15 percent of the males in the 1996 intake study and 10 percent of the females had at least one such juvenile placement. Roughly 7 percent of the males and 4 percent of the females had more than one juvenile placement.

Figures on the number of juvenile commitments among the 1996 intake study sample to the Department of Youth Services are shown in Table 57. Based on the information that was available, about 15 percent of the males in the 96 intake study and 5 percent of the females were committed to the Department of Youth services at least once. Roughly 6 percent of the males and 2 percent of the females had been committed to the Department of Youth Services more than once.

Supervision terms and revocations. Data on the number of probation and parole supervision terms served as a juvenile by the inmates in the 1996 intake study are presented in Table 58. Based on the reported information, almost one-fourth (24.2%)

Table 55. Number of Delinquency Adjudications for Property Offenses, by Gender

Number	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.

0	2310	76.4	403	91.0	2713	78.3
1	315	10.4	22	5.0	337	9.7
2	188	6.2	11	2.5	199	5.7
3	113	3.7	4	0.9	117	3.4
4	46	1.5	0	0.0	46	1.3
5	19	0.6	1	0.2	20	0.6
6	15	0.5	0	0.0	15	0.4
7 or more	17	0.6	2	0.5	19	0.5
Total	3023	100.0	443	100.0	3466	100.0
Unknown	35		4		39	

Table 56. Number of Juvenile Placements by Gender

Number	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
0	2561	84.8	398	90.0	2959	85.5
1	259	8.6	25	5.7	284	8.2
2	105	3.5	8	1.8	113	3.3
3	48	1.6	6	1.4	54	1.6
4	21	0.7	0	0.0	21	0.6
5	11	0.4	0	0.0	11	0.3
6	7	0.2	2	0.5	9	0.3
7 or more	7	0.2	3	0.7	10	0.3
Total	3019	100.0	442	100.0	3461	100.0

Table 57. Number of Commitments to the Department of Youth Services, by Gender

Number	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
Unknown	39		5		44	

0	2558	84.6	421	95.2	2979	86.0
1	271	9.0	13	2.9	284	8.2
2	122	4.0	4	0.9	126	3.6
3	42	1.4	3	0.7	45	1.3
4	15	0.5	1	0.2	16	0.5
5	8	0.3	0	0.0	8	0.2
6 or more	6	0.2	0	0.0	6	0.2
Total	3022	100.0	442	100.0	3464	100.0
Unknown	36		5		41	

Table 58. Number of Juveniles Supervision Terms, by Gender

Number	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
0	2288	75.8	404	91.2	2692	77.8
1	442	14.6	22	5.0	464	13.4
2	181	6.0	10	2.3	191	5.5
3	58	1.9	3	0.7	61	1.8
4	32	1.1	2	0.5	34	1.0
5	11	0.4	0	0.0	11	0.3
6 or more	7	0.2	2	0.5	9	0.3
Total	3019	100.0	443	100.0	3462	100.0
Unknown	39		4		43	

of the males and about 9 percent of the females in the sample population had served at least one juvenile supervision term. Roughly 10 percent of the males and 4 percent of the females had served two or more juvenile supervision terms.

Statistics on the number of probation continuance terms served as a juvenile by the inmates in the 1996 intake study sample appear in Table 59. A probation continuance occurs when the juvenile, already serving a probation term for a previous offense, either commits a new offense or a technical violation of the conditions of the existing probation term, but the juvenile court judge decides to extend the period of that term

rather than revoking the term and committing the juvenile to the Department of Youth Services. The judge typically extends the period of the original probation term by six months or one year under this type of ruling.

Table 59. Number of Juvenile Probation Continuance Terms, by Gender

Number	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
0	2777	91.9	427	96.6	3204	92.5
1	160	5.3	6	1.4	166	4.8
2	42	1.4	5	1.1	47	1.4
3	22	0.7	3	0.7	25	0.7
4	11	0.4	0	0.0	11	0.3
5	5	0.2	1	0.2	6	0.2
6 or more	6	0.2	0	0.0	6	0.2
Total	3023	100.0	442	100.0	3465	100.0

Unknown 35 5 40

The data in Table 59 show that, based on the available information, about 8 percent of the males and 3 percent of the females in the sample population had served at least one probation continuance term as a juvenile. A bit less than 3 percent of the males and 2 percent of the females had served two or more such terms.

Figures regarding the number of times inmates in the 1996 intake sample had had a supervision term revoked as a juvenile are presented in Table 60. Based on the reported information, only about 4 percent of the males and 1 percent of the females in the sample population had had at least one juvenile supervision term revoked.

Table 60. Number of Juvenile Supervision Revocations, by Gender

Number	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
0	2907	96.2	438	99.1	3345	96.6
1	89	2.9	3	0.7	92	2.7
2	17	0.6	1	0.2	18	0.5

3 or more	8	0.3	0	0.0	8	0.2
Total	3021	100.0	442	100.0	3463	100.0
Unknown	37		5		42	

Roughly 1 percent of the males had had more than one juvenile supervision term revoked.

Prior Adult Criminal Record

In the remaining tables of this report, data are presented on the adult criminal record of the inmates in the 1996 intake sample population covering the time period prior to their arrest for their current conviction offense. The information presented will cover the number of prior violent and non-violent misdemeanor convictions, felony convictions (both total, and broken down by type of offense), jail and prison incarcerations, and supervision terms and revocations.

Prior misdemeanor convictions. Figures on the total number of prior adult convictions for non-violent misdemeanors are presented in Table 61. Almost six of every ten males in the 1996 intake sample (59.3%) and almost two-thirds (64.3%) of the females had been convicted of committing at least one non-violent misdemeanor prior to arrest for their current conviction offense. Approximately one-fifth of both the males (19.3 percent) and females (18.2%) had been convicted of committing just one such offense. Another one in eight males (12.5%) and 13.4 percent of the females had been convicted on two non-violent misdemeanors. Over one-fourth of the males (27.5%) and about one-third of the females (32.7%) had three or more prior adult non-violent misdemeanor convictions. The mean number of prior non-violent misdemeanor convictions was 2.1 for the males and 2.6 for the females.

Data on the number of misdemeanor convictions for driving under the influence, or operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated, appear in Table 62. Approximately 16 percent of the males in the 1996 intake sample and 7 percent of the females had at

Table 61. Number of Prior Non-Violent Misdemeanor Convictions, by Gender

Number	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
0	1231	40.7	157	35.7	1388	40.1
1	583	19.3	80	18.2	663	19.2
2	379	12.5	59	13.4	438	12.7

3	260	8.6	44	10.0	304	8.8
4	166	5.5	24	5.5	190	5.5
5	102	3.4	16	3.6	118	3.4
6-7	129	4.3	19	4.3	148	4.3
8-10	93	3.1	14	3.2	107	3.1
11 or more	79	2.6	27	6.1	106	3.1
Total	3022	100.0	440	100.0	3462	100.0
Unknown	36		7		43	
Mean	2.1		2.6		2.1	

Table 62. Number of Prior Adult DUI/OMVI Convictions, by Gender

Number	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
0	2543	84.1	411	92.6	2954	85.2
1	267	8.8	19	4.3	286	8.2
2	109	3.6	10	2.3	119	3.4
3	50	1.7	4	0.9	54	1.6
4	27	0.9	0	0.0	27	0.8
5 or more	27	0.9	0	0.0	27	0.8
Total	3023	100.0	444	100.0	3467	100.0
Unknown	35		3		38	

least one prior misdemeanor conviction for driving under the influence. About 7 percent of the males and 3 percent of the females had two or more prior convictions of this type. It should be remembered that this information is from 1996, before certain repeat DUI offenses became felonies. The numbers suggest that almost 2 percent of incoming males may, over time, have a felony DUI conviction.

Information regarding the number of prior violent misdemeanor convictions among the 1996 intake sample is displayed in Table 63. Over one-fifth of the males (21.9%) and roughly one of every nine females (10.7%) in the sample had been convicted on at least one violent misdemeanor charge prior to arrest for their current

conviction offense. About 8 percent of the males and 3 percent of the females had a prior conviction on more than one violent misdemeanor charge.

Table 63. Number of Prior Violent Misdemeanor Convictions, by Gender

Number	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
0	2361	78.1	394	89.3	2755	79.6
1	431	14.3	33	7.5	464	13.4
2	121	4.0	8	1.8	129	3.7
3	62	2.1	5	1.1	67	1.9
4	21	0.7	1	0.2	22	0.6
5	13	0.4	0	0.0	13	0.4
6 or more	13	0.4	0	0.0	13	0.4
Total	3022	100.0	441	100.0	3463	100.0

Unknown 36 6 42

In Table 64, figures on prior misdemeanor domestic violence convictions among the 1996 intake sample are presented. Just over one-tenth (10.5%) of the males and about 3 percent of the females in the sample had at least one prior misdemeanor conviction for domestic violence. Two and one-half percent of the males and none of the females had more than one such conviction.

Prior jail incarcerations. Data on the number of prior jail incarcerations among the 1996 intake sample appear in Table 65. Almost half of the males in the sample (48.4%) and more than four of every ten females (41.6%) had at least one jail

Table 64. Number of Prior Misdemeanor Domestic Violence Convictions, by Gender

Number	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
0	2703	89.5	430	97.1	3133	90.5
1	242	8.0	13	2.9	255	7.4

2	52	1.7	0	0.0	52	1.5
3	14	0.5	0	0.0	14	0.4
4 or more	8	0.3	0	0.0	8	0.2
Total	3019	100.0	443	100.0	3462	100.0
Unknown	39		4		43	

incarceration prior to their arrest for the current conviction offense. About one in three (29.1%) of the males and just under one-fourth (24.1%) of the females had two or more prior jail incarcerations. Almost one-fifth of the males (18.8%) and about 15 percent of the females had more than two prior jail incarcerations. The mean number of prior jail incarcerations for both the males and the females in the study sample was 1.4.

Prior felony convictions. Information on the total number of felony convictions prior to arrest for the current conviction offense for inmates in the 1996 intake sample appears in Table 66. Approximately five of every nine males in the sample (56.2%) and just under one-half (49.9%) of the females had been convicted of at least one felony charge prior to arrest for their current conviction offense. About one-third (33.1%) of the males and almost one-fourth (23.9%) of the females had been convicted on more than one prior felony charge. The mean number of total prior felony convictions among the sample population was 1.4 for the males and 1.1 for the females.

Violent felony convictions. Frequency data on the number of prior convictions for violent (non-sex) felony offenses among the 1996 intake sample are displayed in Table 67. Approximately one-fifth (21.2%) of the males and about one-tenth (9.7%) of the females had been convicted on at least one violent (non-sex) felony charge prior to arrest for the current conviction offense. Less than 6 percent of the males (5.6%) and about 1 percent of the females had more than one prior conviction on a violent (non-sex) felony charge.

Table 65. Number of Prior Jail Incarcerations, by Gender

Number	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
0	1556	51.6	257	58.4	1813	52.4
1	581	19.3	77	17.5	658	19.0
2	311	10.3	39	8.9	350	10.1
3	215	7.1	14	3.2	229	6.6

4	103	3.4	10	2.3	113	3.3
5	69	2.3	14	3.2	83	2.4
6	62	2.1	4	0.9	66	1.9
7-8	55	1.8	9	2.0	64	1.9
9-10	30	1.0	5	1.1	35	1.0
11-15	22	0.7	6	1.4	28	0.8
16 or more	13	0.4	5	1.1	18	0.5
Total	3017	100.0	440	100.0	3457	100.0
Unknown	41		7		48	
Mean	1.4		1.4		1.4	

Figures on the number of prior sex felony convictions are presented in Table 68. An overwhelming majority of the 1996 intake sample (97.3% of the males and almost 100 % of the females) had no convictions for a sex felony prior to arrest for their current conviction offense.

Felony drug convictions. Frequency data on the number of prior felony drug use convictions are displayed in Table 69. Approximately 16 percent of the males and 15 percent of the females in the 1996 intake sample had at least one conviction on a felony drug use charge prior to arrest for their current conviction offense. About 12 percent of the males and 11 percent of the females had one such prior conviction, while just over 4 percent of the males and just under 4 percent of the females had more than one prior felony conviction of this type.

Information is presented in Table 70 on the number of prior felony drug selling convictions among the 1996 intake sample. Approximately 12 percent of the males and 8 percent of the females in the sample had at least one conviction on a felony drug selling charge prior to arrest for their current conviction offense. About 10

Table 66. Number of Prior Felony Convictions, by Gender

Number	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
0	1324	43.8	222	50.1	1546	44.6
1	699	23.1	115	26.0	814	23.5
2	411	13.6	55	12.4	466	13.4
3	244	8.1	22	5.0	266	7.7

4	151	5.0	11	2.5	162	4.7
5	76	2.5	7	1.6	83	2.4
6	45	1.5	2	0.5	47	1.4
7-8	43	1.4	3	0.7	46	1.3
9 or more	30	1.0	6	1.4	36	1.0
Total	3023	100.0	443	100.0	3466	100.0
Unknown	35		4		39	
Mean	1.4		1.1		1.4	

Table 67. Number of Prior Violent (Non-Sex) Felony Convictions, by Gender

Number	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
0	2383	78.8	400	90.3	2783	80.3
1	470	15.5	39	8.8	509	14.7
2	131	4.3	4	0.9	135	3.9
3	30	1.0	0	0.0	30	0.9
4 or more	10	0.3	0	0.0	10	0.3
Total	3024	100.0	443	100.0	3467	100.0
Unknown	34		4		38	

Table 68. Number of Prior Sex Felony Convictions, by Gender

Number	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
0	2943	97.3	442	99.8	3385	97.6
1	73	2.4	1	0.2	74	2.1
2 or more	8	0.3	0	0.0	8	0.2

Total	3024	100.0	443	100.0	3467	100.0
Unknown	34		4		38	

Table 69. Number of Prior Felony Drug Use Convictions, by Gender

Number	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
0	2536	83.8	376	84.9	2912	83.9
1	357	11.8	50	11.3	407	11.7
2	95	3.1	13	2.9	108	3.1
3	25	0.8	1	0.2	26	0.7
4 or more	13	0.4	3	0.7	16	0.5
Total	3026	100.0	443	100.0	3469	100.0
Unknown	32		4		36	

percent of the males and 7 percent of the females had one such prior conviction, while roughly 2 percent of the males and less than 1 percent of the females had more than one prior felony conviction of this type.

Felony property convictions. Figures on the number of prior felony property convictions among the 1996 intake sample appear in Table 71. Approximately seven in ten of both the males (69.6%) and females (68.8%) in the sample had no conviction for a felony property offense prior to arrest for their current conviction offense.

Table 70. Number of Prior Felony Drug Selling Convictions, by Gender

Number	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
0	2657	87.8	408	92.1	3065	88.4
1	303	10.0	32	7.2	335	9.7
2	55	1.8	3	0.7	58	1.7
3 or more	10	0.3	0	0.0	10	0.3

Total	3025	100.0	443	100.0	3468	100.0
Unknown	33		4		37	

Table 71. Number of Prior Felony Property Convictions, by Gender

Number	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
0	2106	69.6	305	68.8	2411	69.5
1	504	16.6	79	17.8	583	16.8
2	189	6.2	28	6.3	217	6.3
3	106	3.5	15	3.4	121	3.5
4-5	81	2.7	9	2.0	90	2.6
6 or more	42	1.4	7	1.6	49	1.4
Total	3028	100.0	443	100.0	3471	100.0
Unknown	30		4		34	

About one of every six males in the sample (16.6%) and a slightly higher proportion of the females (17.8%) had one such prior conviction, while slightly more than 6 percent of each group had two prior felony convictions of this type. Just under 8 percent of the males and 7 percent of the females had three or more prior convictions on felony property offenses.

Prior prison incarcerations. Data on the number of prior prison incarcerations (in Ohio or elsewhere) among the 1996 intake sample are presented in Table 72. Over four of every ten males in the sample (41.6%) and almost three of every ten females (29.6%) had served at least one prison term prior to arrest for their current conviction offense. Roughly one-fifth of each group (20.2% of the males and 19.2% of the females) had served one prior prison term, while another 10 percent of the males and 5 percent of the females had served two such prior terms. Roughly 11 percent of the males and 5 percent of the females had served three or more prior prison terms. The mean number of prior prison incarcerations among the sample was 0.9 for the males and 0.5 for the females.

Table 72. Number of Prior Prison Incarcerations, by Gender

Number	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
0	1765	58.4	311	70.4	2076	59.9
1	612	20.2	85	19.2	697	20.1
2	302	10.0	23	5.2	325	9.4
3	177	5.9	15	3.4	192	5.5
4-5	122	4.0	6	1.4	128	3.7
6 or more	46	1.5	2	0.5	48	1.4
Total	3024	100.0	442	100.0	3466	100.0
Unknown	34		5		39	
Mean	0.9		0.5		0.8	

Supervision terms and revocations. Frequency data on the number of probation and parole supervision terms among the 1996 intake sample are presented in Table 73. Almost three-fourths (73%) of the females in the sample and two-thirds (66.3%) of the males had served at least one supervision term. More than one-third (34.9%) of the females and almost three in ten (28.9%) of the males had served one supervision term, while more than another one-fifth (21.5%) of the females and one-sixth (17.1 percent) of the males had served two terms. One-fifth (20.2%) of the males and one-sixth (16.5%) of the females had served three or more supervision terms. The mean number of adult supervision terms among both the males and the females in the sample was 1.5.

Table 73. Number of Adult Supervision Terms, by Gender

Number	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
0	1018	33.7	119	27.0	1137	32.8
1	874	28.9	154	34.9	1028	29.7
2	516	17.1	95	21.5	611	17.6
3	324	10.7	29	6.6	353	10.2
4-5	206	6.8	24	5.4	230	6.6

6 or more	83	2.7	20	4.5	103	3.0
Total	3021	100.0	441	100.0	3462	100.0
Unknown	37		6		43	
Mean	1.5		1.5		1.5	

Figures on the number of times inmates in the 1996 intake sample had had an adult supervision term revoked appear in Table 74. This table looks at prior revocations in two ways. In Part A, we look at prior revocations as a percentage of all inmates in the sample. In Part B, we look at prior revocations as a percentage of those inmates in the sample who had served at least one supervision term. Part B partials out those inmates in the sample who could not possibly have had a supervision revocation because they had never served a supervision term.

In Part A of Table 74, it is indicated that well over one-third (37.3%) of all male inmates in the sample and 40 percent of all the females had had at least one adult supervision term revoked. Roughly three of every ten males (29.9%) and one-third (33.2%) of the females had had one supervision term revoked. Approximately 8 percent of the males and 7 percent of the females had had more than one supervision term revoked. The mean number of supervision revocations among all inmates in the sample was 0.5 for both males and females.

In Part B of Table 74, the 1,137 inmates in the sample who had never served a supervision term (approximately one-third--32.8%--of the sample) have been removed from the calculations. Among those inmates in the sample who had served at least one supervision term, it can be seen that well over half of both the males (56.3%) and the females (55.1%) had had at least one adult supervision term revoked.

Table 74. Number of Adult Supervision Revocations, by Gender

Part A. As a Percentage of All Inmates in the Sample

Number	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
0	1890	62.7	263	59.8	2153	62.3
1	900	29.9	146	33.2	1046	30.3
2	183	6.1	29	6.6	212	6.1

3 or more	41	1.4	2	0.5	43	1.2
Total	3014	100.0	440	100.0	3454	100.0
Unknown	44		7		51	
Mean	0.5		0.5		0.5	

Part B. As a Percentage of Inmates in the Sample with at Least One Supervision Term

Number	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
0	872	43.7	144	44.9	1016	43.8
1	900	45.1	146	45.5	1046	45.1
2	183	9.2	29	9.0	212	9.1
3 or more	41	2.1	2	0.6	43	1.9
Total	1996	100.0	321	100.0	2317	100.0

No Supervision Terms	1018	119	1137
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Approximately 11 percent of the males and 10 percent of the females had had two or more revocations.

Conclusion

An executive summary is being produced that will extract key findings of the study. A study comparing intake in 1992 and 1996 will also be prepared. We hope this descriptive report is useful to those interested in social and criminal justice policy in Ohio. Our primary purpose of this research, however, is to use the database for detailed study and analysis. An example of such an analysis would be to look at the factors associated with violent vs. nonviolent offenders. Another example would be to look at the differences between supervision violators and nonsupervision violators entering the DRC prison system. Please contact us for further explanation of information in the report or with regard to further data analysis.